# 习题一

1. ×

 $3. \times 5. \times 4. \times 6. \vee$ 

7. ×

2. V

\_, 1. A

2. D

3. B

三、

1. 直线 y = x 2. [-1, 3) 3.  $\left[-\frac{1}{2}, 0\right]$ 

4.  $y = \log_2 \frac{x}{x-1}$  5.  $y = e^u, u = v^3, v = \sin x$ 

$$f(2+x) = \frac{1}{3+x}, \quad f(x^2) = \frac{1}{1+x^2},$$
$$f(f(x)) = \frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{1+x}} = \frac{1+x}{2+x}, \quad f(\frac{1}{f(x)}) = \frac{1}{2+x}$$

# 习题二

1. v

5. v

2. ×

5. v 6. ×

1. B

三、

2. B

3. A

4. C

$$(1) \left| \frac{1}{n^2} - 0 \right| = \frac{1}{n^2} < \varepsilon$$

取 
$$N = \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}}\right]$$
即可

$$(3) \left| \frac{\sin n}{n} - 0 \right| \le \frac{1}{n} < \varepsilon$$

取 
$$N = \left[\frac{1}{c}\right]$$
即可

四、根据条件, $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ , $\exists N$ ,当n > N时,有

$$|x_n y_n - 0| \le M \varepsilon$$

即证。

# 习 题 三

\_,

 $\underline{-}$ 

四、(1) 证明: 
$$\forall \varepsilon > 0$$
, 要 $\left|3x + 2 - 8\right| = 3\left|x - 2\right| < \varepsilon$ 

取 
$$\delta = \frac{\varepsilon}{3}$$
即可

(2) 
$$\forall \varepsilon > 0$$
,  $\mathbb{E} |x+2-4| = |x-2| < \varepsilon$ 

取 $\delta = \varepsilon$ 即可

(3) 
$$\forall \varepsilon > 0$$
,要  $\left| \frac{2x-1}{x+1} - 2 \right| = \left| \frac{-3}{x+1} \right| < \varepsilon$ 

只要
$$|x| > \frac{3}{\epsilon} + 1$$
即可

五、

1) 
$$\lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{|x|}{x} = -1$$
,  $\lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{|x|}{x} = 1$ 

$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{|x|}{x}$$
 不存在

2) 
$$\lim_{x \to 1^+} f(x) = 2$$
,  $\lim_{x \to 1^-} f(x) = 2$ 

$$\lim_{x \to 1} f(x) = 2$$

$$\lim_{x \to 2} f(x) = 5, \qquad \lim_{x \to 0} f(x) = 0$$

## 习题四

1.

2. ×

10. ×

11. v

12. ×

\_\_\_

1. D

3.

5. D

2. C

4. I

 $\equiv$ 

(1) 
$$\lim_{x \to -1} \frac{3x+1}{x^2+1} = -1$$

(2) 
$$\lim_{x \to 1} \frac{x^2 - 1}{2x^2 - x - 1} = \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{x + 1}{2x + 1} = \frac{2}{3}$$

(3) 
$$I = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{2hx + h^2}{h} = 2x$$

(4) 
$$I = \frac{2}{3}$$

(5) I = 0

(6) 
$$I = \lim_{x \to 4} \frac{x-2}{x-1} = \frac{2}{3}$$

(7) 
$$I = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1 - \frac{1}{3^{n+1}}}{1 - \frac{1}{2}} = \frac{3}{2}$$

(8) 
$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{2} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{2n+1} \right) = \frac{1}{2}$$

(9) 
$$I = \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{1 + x + x^2 - 3}{1 - x^3} = -\lim_{x \to 1} \frac{x + 2}{1 + x + x^2} = -1$$

(10) 
$$I = \frac{1}{5}$$

(11) 
$$I = +\infty$$

(12) 
$$I = 0$$

(13) 由于 
$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{2x}{\sqrt{x^2 + x + 1} + \sqrt{x^2 - x + 1}} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{2x}{\sqrt{x^2 + x + 1} + \sqrt{x^2 - x + 1}} = -1$$
, 故原极限不存在。

(14) 
$$I = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

四、

$$\lim_{x\to 2}(x^2+ax+b)=0$$

$$b = -2a - 4$$

$$I = \lim_{x \to 2} \frac{x^2 + ax - 2a - 4}{(x+1)(x-2)} = \lim_{x \to 2} \frac{(x+a+2)(x-2)}{(x+1)(x-2)} = 2$$

$$a = 2, b = -8$$

Ŧi.、

$$a = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^3 + 1}{x(x^2 + 1)} = 1$$

$$b == \lim_{x \to \infty} \left( \frac{x^3 + 1}{x^2 + 1} - x \right) - 1 = -1$$

## 习题五

$$-$$
, 1,  $\vee$  2,  $\times$  3,  $\times$ 4,  $\times$ 5,  $\vee$ 6,  $\times$ 7,  $\times$ 8,  $\times$ 

三、

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x} = 0$$

$$2. \quad \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\tan 3x}{x} = 3$$

3. 
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{x \sin x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2} (2x)^2}{x^2} = 2$$

4. 
$$\lim_{x \to \infty} (\frac{1+x}{x})^{2x} = e^2$$

5. 
$$\lim_{x \to 0} (1 - 2x)^{\frac{1}{x} + 1} = \lim_{x \to 0} [(1 - 2x)^{\frac{1}{-2x}}]^{-2} (1 - 2x) = e^{-2}$$

$$6. \quad \lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\frac{x-a}{x+a}\right)^x = e^{2a}$$

7. 
$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{x^2}\right)^{3x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left[\left(1 - \frac{1}{x^2}\right)^{-x^2}\right]^{\frac{-3}{x}} = 1$$

8. 
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+x} - \sqrt{1-x}}{\sin 3x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2x}{\sin 3x(\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{1-x})} = \frac{1}{3}$$

9. 
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{1 + x^2} - 1}{1 - \cos x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^2}{\frac{1}{2}x^2(\sqrt{1 + x^2} + 1)} = 1$$

10. 
$$\lim_{x\to 0} (1-3\sin x)^{2\cos x} = 1$$

11. 
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\tan x - \sin x}{\sin^3 x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\tan x (1 - \cos x)}{\sin^3 x} = \frac{1}{2}$$

12. 
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin 3x + x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x}}{(1 + \cos x)x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin 3x}{(1 + \cos x)x} + \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x}}{(1 + \cos x)x}$$

$$=\frac{3}{2}+0=\frac{3}{2}$$

$$\square$$
,  $n \cdot \frac{n}{n^2 + n} \le n(\frac{1}{n^2 + 1} + \dots + \frac{n}{n^2 + n}) \le n \cdot \frac{n}{n^2 + 1}$ 

因此 
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} n(\frac{1}{n^2+1}+\cdots+\frac{n}{n^2+n})=1$$

$$\text{Im} \cdot \lim \frac{\frac{2}{3}(\cos x - \cos 2x)}{x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{2}{3}[(\cos x - 1) + (1 - \cos 2x)]}{x^2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{2}{3}[(-\frac{1}{2}x^2) + 2x^2]}{x^2} = 1$$

因此
$$\frac{2}{3}$$
(cos $x$ -cos $2x$ )~ $x^2$ 

六、设
$$x_1 = a > 0$$
, $x_{n+1} = \frac{1}{2}(x_n + \frac{2}{x_n})$   $n = 1, 2, 3, \cdots$ ,利用单调有界准则证明:数列 $\{x_n\}$ 

收敛,并求其极限。

证明: 由  $x_1 = a > 0$  知  $x_n > 0$ 

$$x_n = \frac{1}{2}(x_{n-1} + \frac{2}{x_{n-1}}) \ge \frac{1}{2} \times 2\sqrt{x_{n-1} \times \frac{2}{x_{n-1}}} = \sqrt{2}$$

又 
$$\frac{x_{n+1}}{x_n} = \frac{1}{2}(1 + \frac{2}{x_n^2}) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{x_n^2} \le \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$$
,于是 $x_{n+1} \le x_n$ ,从而数列 $\{x_n\}$ 单调递减,

又
$$x_n > 0$$
, 于是数列 $\{x_n\}$ 收敛,设 $\lim_{n \to \infty} x_n = A$ ,在 $x_{n+1} = \frac{1}{2}(x_n + \frac{2}{x_n})$ 两边取极限,代入

得 
$$A = \sqrt{2}$$

# 习题六

1 ...

1. v

2.  $\times$ 

3. v

4. \

5. ×

\_,

1. A

3. A

5. A

2. C

4. A

6. C

三、

(1) 
$$\lim_{x\to 1} \frac{x-1}{x^2-1} = \frac{1}{2}$$
,  $x = 1$  可去, 补充  $y(0) = \frac{1}{2}$ 

(2) 
$$f(0^-) = 0, f(0^+) = 0, x = 0$$
 跳跃

$$\lim_{x \to 0^{-}} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} (\frac{b}{x} \sin x + 1) = b + 1$$

f(x) 连续, 仅需连续在 x = 0 处连续,

于是 
$$\lim_{x\to 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x\to 0^-} f(x) = f(0)$$
,

这样 
$$0=b+1=a$$
,

即 
$$a = 0, b = -1$$

五、

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x, |x| < 1 \\ 0, |x| = 1 \\ -x, |x| > 1 \end{cases}$$

 $x = \pm 1$  为跳跃间断点

# 习题 七

2. ×

3. ×

5. V

\_,

1.

Α

2. C

3. A

三、

(1)  $-\sin 2a$  (2)  $\frac{2}{5}$  (3) 0 (4)  $\frac{1}{2}$  (5) 1 (6)  $e^2$ 

# 第一章 复习题

1.  $(e^{-1}-1,+\infty)$  2. 0 3.  $\stackrel{>}{=}$ 

6.  $\frac{1}{2}$ 

二、

5. C

2.

三、

- $\lim_{n \to \infty} 2^n \sin \frac{x}{2^{n-1}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} 2^n \cdot \frac{x}{2^{n-1}} = 2x$
- $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\cos x \cot x}{x} = \infty$ 2.
- $\lim_{x \to \infty} x(e^{\frac{1}{x}} 1) = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{e^{\frac{1}{x}} 1}{1} = 1$
- 4.  $\lim_{x \to \infty} (\frac{2x+1}{2x-1})^{3x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} (1 + \frac{2}{2x-1})^{3x} = e^3$
- $\lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{8\cos^2 x 2\cos x 1}{2\cos^2 x + \cos x 1} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{-8\sin 2x + 2\sin x}{-2\sin 2x \sin x} = 2$
- 6.  $\lim_{n\to\infty} \left[\frac{1}{1\cdot 2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n(n+1)}\right] = \lim_{n\to\infty} \left[\frac{1}{1} \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n} \frac{1}{n+1}\right] = 1$

四、

a = -1

$$b = -\frac{3}{2}$$

Ŧ.

1. 
$$\frac{1+2+\cdots+n}{n^2+n+n} \le \frac{1}{n^2+n+1} + \cdots + \frac{n}{n^2+n+n} \le \frac{1+2+\cdots+n}{n^2+n+1}$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1 + 2 + \dots + n}{n^2 + n + n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1 + 2 + \dots + n}{n^2 + n + 1} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \left( \frac{1}{n^2 + n + 1} + \dots + \frac{n}{n^2 + n + n} \right) = \frac{1}{2}$$

2. 
$$\pm x_1 > a > 0, x_{n+1} = \sqrt{ax_n}$$

易知 
$$x_n > a > 0, x_{n+1} < x_n$$

因此  $\lim_{n\to\infty} x_n$  存在

设 
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} x_n = k$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} x_{n+1} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \sqrt{ax_n}$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} x_n = a$$

六、设
$$g(x) = f(x) - f(a+x)$$

在
$$[0,a]$$
上,  $g(x)$ 连续,  $g(0) = f(0) - f(a)$  ,  $g(a) = f(a) - f(2a) = f(a) - f(0)$ 

若 
$$f(a) = f(0)$$
,取  $\xi = 0$ 

若  $f(a) \neq f(0)$ , 由零点介质定理有 $\xi \in (0,a)$ ,  $g(\xi) = 0$ , 即证。

### 习 题 八

一、判断题(请在正确说法后面画√,错误说法后面画×)

$$\times$$
,  $\checkmark$ ,  $\times$ ,  $\times$ ,  $\checkmark$ ,  $\times$ 

二、单项选择题

三、

(1) 
$$5f'(0)$$
 (2)  $n!$ 

$$\square$$
,  $4x-y-6=0$ ;  $x+4y+7=0$ 

$$\pm 1$$
,  $a = 2, b = -1$ 

### 习 题 九

一、判断题(请在正确说法后面画√,错误说法后面画×)

$$\sqrt{\ }$$
,  $\times$ ,  $\times$ ,  $\times$ ,  $\sqrt{\ }$ ,  $\sqrt{\ }$ ,  $\times$ 

二、单项选择题

C, B, D, D, D

三、

(1) 
$$y' = 15x^2 - 2^x \ln 2 + 3e^x$$
 (2)  $y' = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{x(1+\sqrt{x})^2}}$ 

(3) 
$$y' = \frac{2x^2 \cos 2x - 2x \sin 2x}{x^4}$$

(4) 
$$y' = \frac{1}{3}x^{-\frac{2}{3}}\sin x + \sqrt[3]{x}\cos x + a^x 2^{x-3}\ln a + a^x 2^{x-3}\ln 2$$

(5) 
$$y' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$$
 (6)  $y' = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x+\sqrt{x}+\sqrt{x}}} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x+\sqrt{x}}} + \frac{1}{4\sqrt{x^2+x\sqrt{x}}} \right)$ 

(7) 
$$y' = e^{x^2} + 2x^2e^{x^2}$$
 (8)  $y' = -2x\sin x^2\sin^2\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x^2}\sin\frac{2}{x}\cos x^2$ 

$$\square, (1) \frac{dy}{dx} = f'(\tan x) \sec^2 x \qquad (2) \frac{dy}{dx} = 2xf'(x^2) + \frac{f'(x)}{f(x)}$$

## 习题 十

一、判断题(请在正确说法后面画√,错误说法后面画×)

 $\times$ ,  $\times$ 

二、单项选择题

B, A, B, D

三、

(1) 
$$y'' = \frac{2}{(1-x)^3}$$
 (2)  $y'' = e^{2x-1}(3\sin x + 4\cos x)$ 

(3) 
$$y'' = -\frac{2\sin(\ln x)}{x}$$
 (4)  $y'' = -\frac{x}{(1+x^2)\sqrt{1+x^2}}$ 

$$\square \cdot y^{(n)} = \frac{(-1)^n n!}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{(x-3)^{n+1}} - \frac{1}{(x-1)^{n+1}} \right]$$

$$\pm \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = 2f'(x^2)\sin\left[2f(x^2)\right] + 4x^2f''(x^2)\sin\left[2f(x^2)\right] + 8x^2[f'(x^2)]^2\cos\left[2f(x^2)\right]$$

### 习 颞 十一

一、单项选择题

D, B, A

二,

1. 
$$y' = \frac{2}{2 - \cos \frac{y}{2}}$$
 2.  $y' = -\csc^2(x + y)$ 

3. 
$$y' = \frac{y\cos(x+y) + y\sin x \ln y}{\cos x - y\cos(x+y)}$$
 4.  $y' = \frac{y - e^{x+y}}{e^{x+y} - x}$ 

三、

1. 
$$y' = \left(\frac{x}{1+x}\right)^x \left[\ln x - \ln(1+x) + \frac{1}{1+x}\right]$$

2. 
$$y' = (\sin x)^{\tan x} (\sec^2 x \ln \sin x + 1)$$

3. 
$$y' = \frac{\sqrt{x+2}(3-x)^4}{(x+1)^5} \left[ \frac{1}{2(x+2)} - \frac{4}{3-x} - \frac{5}{x+1} \right]$$

4. 
$$y' = \sqrt{x \sin x \sqrt{1 - e^x}} \left( \frac{1}{2x} + \frac{\cos x}{2 \sin x} - \frac{e^x}{4(1 - e^x)} \right)$$

四、

1, 
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{2}{3}e^{2t}$$
  $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{4}{9}e^{3t}$ 

2. 
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 2t^2 - te^t$$
;  $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = 4t^2 - te^t - t^2e^t$ 

### 习 题 十二

一、判断题(请在正确说法后面画√,错误说法后面画×)

$$\sqrt{}$$
,  $\sqrt{}$ ,  $\times$ ,  $\times$ 

D, A, B, C, D

 $\equiv$ 

1, 
$$x^3 + C$$

1,  $x^3 + C$  2,  $\arctan x + C$  3,  $\sin 2x + C$ 

$$3 \cdot \sin 2x + C$$

$$4 \cdot \sec x + C$$

4. 
$$\sec x + C$$
 5.  $\frac{2}{3}(a+x)^{\frac{3}{2}} + C$  6.  $\frac{1}{2}\ln^2 x + C$ 

6, 
$$\frac{1}{2} \ln^2 x + C$$

四、

$$1, dy = -\frac{2x}{1-x^2}dx$$

1. 
$$dy = -\frac{2x}{1-x^2}dx$$
 2.  $dy = 2e^{x^2}(x\cos 2x - \sin 2x)dx$  3.  $dy\big|_{x=0} = \frac{1}{2}dx$ 

五、  $(1) \approx 0.76$ 

(2) ≈1.0067

# 第二章 复习题

2. 
$$f'(0)$$

3. n

4. 
$$f'(1+\sin x)\cos x \cdot f''\cos x - f'\sin x$$

5. ln(e-1)

6. 
$$\frac{1}{\arctan(1-x)} \cdot \frac{-1}{1+(1-x)^2}$$

7. 
$$4x^3 \sin(2x^4)$$
  $12x^2 \sin(2x^4) + 32x^6 \cos(2x^4)$   $2x^2 \sin(2x^4)$ 

\_,

2. D

1. 
$$dy = -\frac{\sin\frac{2}{x}}{x^2}e^{\sin^2\frac{1}{x}}$$

2. 
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{3t^2}{\frac{1}{t}} = 3t^3$$

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \frac{9t^2}{\frac{1}{t}} = 9t^3$$

3. 
$$1 + \frac{y'}{1 + v^2} = y'$$

$$y' = \frac{1+y^2}{v^2}$$

$$y'' = -\frac{2}{y^3}y' = -\frac{2(1+y^2)}{y^5}$$

$$4. \quad y = \frac{1}{2}\sin 2x$$

$$y^{(50)} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2^{50} \sin(2x + 50 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$=-2^{49}\sin 2x$$

5. 
$$\ln y = x[\ln x - \ln(1+x)]$$

$$y' = y[\ln x - \ln(1+x) + x(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{1+x})]$$
$$= (\frac{x}{1+x})^{x}[\ln x - \ln(1+x) + \frac{1}{1+x}]$$

$$\square$$
,  $f(0^-) = 0 = f(0^+) = b + a + 2$ 

$$f'(0^-) = a = f'(0^+) = b$$

$$a = b = -1$$

$$\pm \lim_{n\to\infty} nf\left(\frac{n}{n+2}\right) = -2$$

### 习 题 十三

一、判断题(请在正确说法后面画 √,错误说法后面画 ×)

C, C, C, C, D

三、令  $f(x) = \ln x$ , 利用拉格朗日中值定理

$$\frac{\ln b - \ln a}{b - a} = \frac{1}{\xi}, \quad \overline{\text{m}} \frac{1}{a} < \frac{1}{\xi} < \frac{1}{b}, \quad \text{于是} \frac{1}{a} < \frac{\ln b - \ln a}{b - a} < \frac{1}{b}, \quad \text{即} \frac{a - b}{a} < \ln \frac{a}{b} < \frac{a - b}{b}$$

四、令F(x) = xf(x),利用罗尔中值定理

## 习 颞 十四

一、判断题(请在正确说法后面画√,错误说法后面画×)

$$\times$$
,  $\checkmark$ ,  $\checkmark$ 

\_,

В、С

三、

1, 
$$-2$$
 2, 1 3,  $-\frac{1}{4}$  4,  $\frac{1}{2}$  5, 2

$$3, -\frac{1}{4}$$

$$4, \frac{1}{2}$$

6, 
$$e^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$
 7,  $e^6$  8,  $e$  9, 1

习 题 十五

一、单项选择题

\_,

$$f(x) = \ln 2 + \frac{1}{2}(x-2) - \frac{1}{2 \cdot 2^2}(x-2)^2 + \frac{1}{3 \cdot 2^3}(x-2)^3 + \dots + \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n \cdot 2^n}(x-2)^n + o\left[(x-2)^n\right]$$

$$\equiv \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n} \left(x - \frac{1}{2^n} + \frac{1}{2^n}(x-2)^n + o\left[(x-2)^n\right] + \dots + o\left[(x-2)^n\right] + o\left[(x-2)^n\right]$$

$$f(x) = 1 - 2x + 2x^{2} - 2x^{3} + \dots + 2(-1)^{n} x^{n} + \frac{2(-1)^{n+1}}{(1 + \theta x)^{n+2}} x^{n+1} (0 < \theta < 1)$$

四、 $\frac{1}{3}$ 

### 习 题 十六

一、判断题(请在正确说法后面画 √,错误说法后面画×)

$$\times$$
,  $\times$ ,  $\times$ ,  $\times$ 

\_,

A, D, B, D, A

四、

- 1、在(0,1), (1,e)上单调减少; 在 $[e,+\infty)$ 上单调增加
- 2、在 $(-\infty,1]$ 上单调增加;在[1,2]上单调减少;在 $[2,+\infty)$ 上单调增加五、

1、在
$$\left(-\infty, \frac{5}{3}\right]$$
上是凸的;在 $\left[\frac{5}{3}, +\infty\right)$ 上是凹的;拐点是 $\left(\frac{5}{3}, \frac{20}{27}\right)$ 

2、在 $(-\infty,-1]$ , $[1,+\infty)$ 上是凸的;在[-1,1]上是凹的;拐点是 $(\pm 1,\ln 2)$ 

六、

$$a = \frac{3}{2}, b = \frac{1}{2}$$

### 习 题 十七

一、判断题(请在正确说法后面画 √,错误说法后面画 ×)

$$\times$$
,  $\times$ ,  $\checkmark$ ,  $\times$  ,  $\checkmark$ 

二,

A, B, B, B

 $\equiv$ 

1、极大值 
$$y(\frac{12}{5}) = \frac{\sqrt{205}}{10}$$

2、单调减少,无极值

四、p = 6.5

 $\Xi_{s}$ , t=5

### 习 题 十八

一、判断题(请在正确说法后面画√,错误说法后面画×)

 $\times$ ,  $\checkmark$ ,  $\times$  ,  $\checkmark$ ,  $\checkmark$ 

C, C, D, B

 $\equiv (x-3)^2 + (y+2)^2 = 8$ 

# 第三章 复习题

一、填空题

1.

2.  $(-\infty,+\infty)$ 

3. 20

4. [-1, 1]

5. 
$$\frac{1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} + \dots + (-1)^m \frac{x^{2m}}{(2m)!} + \frac{\cos[\theta x + (m+1)\pi]}{(2m+2)!} x^{2m+2}, (0 < \theta < 1)}{(2m+2)!}$$

6. 
$$(\frac{2}{3}, \frac{2}{3}e^{-2})$$
.

二、选择题

1. C 2. D 3. D 4 C

三、求下列函数极限

1. 
$$\lim_{x \to -1+0} \frac{\sqrt{\pi} - \sqrt{\arccos x}}{\sqrt{x+1}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}$$

2. 
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \left(\frac{a^x + b^x}{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \to 0} e^{\frac{1}{x} \ln \frac{a^x + b^x}{2}} = \sqrt{ab}$$

3. 
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{e^x - e^{\sin x}}{x^2 \ln(1+x)} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{e^x (1 - e^{\sin x - x})}{x^3} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - e^{\sin x - x}}{x^3} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x - \sin x}{x^3} = \frac{1}{6}$$

4. 
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \left[ \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2} \ln(1 - x) \right] = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x + \ln(1 - x)}{x^2} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

四、证明下列不等式

1 证明: 令 
$$F(x) = \frac{\ln x}{x}$$
 , 得  $x = e$  为驻点, 于是当  $x > e$  时递减, 故 
$$\frac{\ln a}{a} > \frac{\ln b}{b}$$
 , 即有  $a^b > b^a$ 

2 证明: 令  $f(x) = tgx + 2\sin x - 3x$ , 由  $0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2}$ 时, f''(x) > 0, 得 f'(x) 递增, 于 是

$$f'(x) > f'(0) = 0$$
,则当 $0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2}$ 时, $f(x)$ 递增,于是  $f(x) > f(0) = 0$ ,得证。

 $\pm$ ,  $y^{(6)}(0) = -120$ .

六、解: 由 
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\ln(1-x^3)+x^3}{ax^n} = 1$$
,得  $a = -\frac{1}{2}$ , $n = 6$ 

七、证明: 令 $F(x) = a_1 \sin x + \frac{1}{3} a_2 \sin 3x + \dots + \frac{1}{2n-1} a_n \sin(2n-1)x$ ,由罗尔定理可得证。

八、证明: 令 $F(x) = f(x)e^{g(x)}$ , 由罗尔定理可得证。

九、当高
$$h = 4r$$
时, $V_{\min} = \frac{8}{3}\pi r^3$ 。

### 习 题 十九

一、判断题(请在正确说法后面画  $\checkmark$  ,错误说法后面画  $\times$  )  $\checkmark$  ,  $\checkmark$  ,  $\checkmark$  ,  $\checkmark$  ,

\_ `

A, C, D, D

三、

$$1, \frac{1-\ln x}{x^2} + C$$

2, 
$$y = -\frac{4}{\sqrt{x}} + 4$$

1. 
$$\frac{1-\ln x}{x^2} + C$$
 2.  $y = -\frac{4}{\sqrt{x}} + 4$  3.  $y = -\sin x + C_1 x + C_2$ 

4. 
$$F(x) = \begin{cases} e^x + C, & x \ge 0 \\ -e^{-x} + 2 + C, & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

四、

1, 
$$\frac{6}{11}x^{\frac{11}{6}} + \frac{1}{2}\ln|x| - \frac{2^{x+1}}{\ln 2} + C$$

$$2 \cdot -\frac{1}{x} - \arcsin x + \frac{1}{2}e^{2x} + 5x + C$$

$$3 \cdot \ln|x| + \arctan x + C$$

$$4 \cdot \tan x - \cot x + C$$

$$5, -\cos x + \sin x + C$$

$$6 \cdot -\cot x - x + C$$

7. 
$$\frac{1}{3}x^3 - 2x + 2 \arctan x + C$$

8, 
$$\tan x - \sec x + C$$

$$\pm 1.5 t = \sqrt[3]{360} \approx 7.1$$

# 习 题 二十

A, D

$$1, -F(e^{-x})+C$$

$$2\sqrt{f(x)} + C$$

$$3, \frac{1}{2a} \ln \left| \frac{a+x}{a-x} \right| + C$$

$$4, -\cos\frac{1}{r} + C$$

三、

1 arcsin 
$$x - \sqrt{1 - x^2} + C$$

2. 
$$2 \arctan \sqrt{x} + C$$

3. 
$$\arctan e^x + C$$

3. 
$$\arctan e^x + C$$
 4.  $-\sqrt{1-x^2} - \frac{1}{2} \arccos x + C$ 

5, 
$$\frac{1}{4}x - \frac{3}{8}\arctan\frac{2x}{3} + C$$

6. 
$$\frac{1}{3}(3+2\tan x)^2+C$$

6, 
$$\frac{1}{3}(3+2\tan x)^2 + C$$
 7,  $-\frac{1}{4}\arctan\left(\frac{\cos^2 x}{2}\right) + C$  8,  $\frac{1}{24}\ln\frac{x^6}{x^6+4} + C$ 

$$8. \frac{1}{24} \ln \frac{x^6}{x^6 + 4} + C$$

9. 
$$\sin x - \frac{1}{3}\sin^3 x + C$$

9. 
$$\sin x - \frac{1}{3}\sin^3 x + C$$
 10.  $\frac{1}{101}(x^2 - 3x + 1)^{101} + C$ 

11. 
$$\frac{3}{2}(\sin x - \cos x)^{\frac{2}{3}} + C$$

11. 
$$\frac{3}{2}(\sin x - \cos x)^{\frac{2}{3}} + C$$
 12.  $\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{2} - (x + \frac{1}{x})}{\sqrt{2} + (x + \frac{1}{x})} \right| + C$ 

# 习 题 二十一

1. 
$$\frac{a^2}{2}(\arcsin \frac{x}{a} - \frac{x}{a^2}\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}) + C$$

$$2, \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}+C$$

$$3\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}\ln\left|\frac{2-\sqrt{4-x^2}}{x}\right|} + C$$

$$4\sqrt{2x} - \ln(1 + \sqrt{2x}) + C$$

5, 
$$-8\sqrt{2-x} + \frac{8}{3}(2-x)^{\frac{3}{2}} + \frac{1}{5}(2-x)^{\frac{5}{2}} + C$$
 6,  $\ln \frac{\sqrt{e^x + 1} - 1}{\sqrt{e^x + 1} + 1} + C$ 

6. 
$$\ln \frac{\sqrt{e^x + 1} - 1}{\sqrt{e^x + 1} + 1} + C$$

7. 
$$\arccos \frac{1}{|x|} + C$$

$$8. \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\arctan\frac{x}{\sqrt{2(1-x^2)}} + C$$

9. 
$$\frac{3}{8}\sqrt[3]{(1+x^4)^2} - \frac{3}{4}\sqrt[3]{1+x^4} + \frac{3}{4}\ln(1+\sqrt[3]{1+x^4}) + C$$

10. 
$$\frac{1}{3} \ln \left| 3x - 1 + \sqrt{9x^2 - 6x - 1} \right| + C$$
 11.  $\ln \left| x - 1 + \sqrt{x^2 - 2x - 3} \right| + C$ 

11. 
$$\ln \left| x - 1 + \sqrt{x^2 - 2x - 3} \right| + C$$

# 习 题 二十二

C, C, B

$$1, -2x\cos\frac{x}{2} + 4\sin\frac{x}{2} + C$$

$$2 \cdot x \ln x - x + C$$

2, 
$$x \ln x - x + C$$
 3,  $-\frac{1}{2}x^2e^{-x^2} - \frac{1}{2}e^{-x^2} + C$ 

$$1, \frac{1}{3}x^3 \ln x - \frac{1}{9}x^3 + C$$

$$2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} x^2 \arccos x - \frac{x}{4} \sqrt{1 - x^2} + \frac{1}{4} \arcsin x + C$$

$$3\sqrt{2} + 2\sin\sqrt{x} + C\cos\sqrt{x} + C\sin\sqrt{x} + C\cos\sqrt{x} + C\cos$$

3. 
$$-2\sqrt{x}\cos\sqrt{x} + 2\sin\sqrt{x} + C$$
 4.  $x\tan x + \ln|\cos x| - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + C$ 

$$5 \cdot e^x \ln x + C$$

$$6x - \frac{1}{4}x\cos 2x + \frac{1}{8}\sin 2x + C$$

$$7. \frac{x}{2} \left[ \sin(\ln x) - \cos(\ln x) \right] + C$$

8. 
$$2\sqrt{x}\ln(1+x) - 2\sqrt{x} + 2\arctan\sqrt{x} + C$$

## 习 题 二十三

$$1, \ \frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{2}\ln(1+x^2) + C$$

$$2 \ln |x^2 + 3x - 10| + C$$

3. 
$$\ln|x+1| - \frac{1}{2} \ln|x^2 - x + 1| + \sqrt{3} \arctan \frac{2x-1}{\sqrt{3}} + C$$

4. 
$$-\frac{1}{2}\ln(1+x^2) + \frac{1}{2}\ln(1+x+x^2) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\arctan\frac{2x+1}{\sqrt{3}} + C$$

$$5 \ln \left| 1 + \tan \frac{x}{2} \right| + C$$

6. 
$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\arctan\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\tan\frac{x}{2}\right) + C$$

7. 
$$\ln |\tan x| - \frac{1}{2}\csc^2 x + C$$

$$8 \cdot \frac{3}{2} \sqrt[3]{(x+1)^2} - 3\sqrt[3]{x+1} + 3\ln\left|1 + \sqrt[3]{x+1}\right| + C$$

9. 
$$2\sqrt{x} - 4\sqrt[4]{x} + 4\ln(\sqrt[4]{x} + 1) + C$$

$$10, -\frac{3}{2}\sqrt[3]{\frac{x+1}{x-1}} + C$$

# 第四章 复习题

一、判断题

$$\checkmark$$
  $\checkmark$   $\checkmark$   $\times$ 

- 二、单项选择题
  - C D B D
- 三、填空题

1. 
$$\frac{1}{12}(1+x)^{12} - \frac{1}{11}(1+x)^{11} + c$$

2. 
$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\arctan\frac{x}{\sqrt{2}} + c$$

3 
$$x - \ln(1 + e^x) - e^{-x} \ln(1 + e^x) + c$$

$$4 \qquad \frac{1}{3}(1-x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} + c$$

5 
$$\frac{1}{2}\ln(x^2-6x+13)+4\arctan\frac{x-3}{2}+C$$

四、求下列积分

1、原式 = 
$$\frac{1}{12}(2x+3)^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{1}{12}(2x-1)^{\frac{3}{2}} + C$$

3、原式 = 
$$-\frac{1}{97}(x-1)^{-97} - \frac{1}{49}(x-1)^{-98} - \frac{1}{99}(x-1)^{-99} + c$$

4、原式=
$$\ln \frac{e^x}{1+e^x} - \frac{e^x}{1+e^x} + c$$

5、原式=
$$x \arctan(1+\sqrt{x})-\sqrt{x}+\ln[1+(1+\sqrt{x})^2]+c$$

6、原式

$$= \int \frac{dx}{2\sin x(\cos x + 1)} = \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{d\frac{x}{2}}{\sin \frac{x}{2}\cos^3 \frac{x}{2}} = \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{d\tan \frac{x}{2}}{\tan \frac{x}{2}\cos^2 \frac{x}{2}} = \frac{1}{8} \tan^2 \frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| \tan \frac{x}{2} \right| + c$$

7、原式=
$$\arctan \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} + c$$

8、原式=
$$\int e^{-\frac{x}{2}} \frac{\cos x}{\sqrt{\sin x}} dx + 2\int \sqrt{\sin x} de^{-\frac{x}{2}} = 2e^{-\frac{x}{2}} \sqrt{\sin x} + c$$

$$\Xi \cdot f(x) = \begin{cases} x + C & x \le 0 \\ e^x + C - 1 & x > 0 \end{cases}$$

六、证明: 由 
$$(\int f^{-1}(x)dx - xf^{-1}(x) + F[f^{-1}(x)])' = 0$$
即可证

$$\rightarrow$$
. 1-5  $\sqrt{\times}$   $\sqrt{\sqrt{\times}}$ 

二. DACB

$$\equiv$$
. 1. $\frac{\pi}{4}$  2. < >

四. 解: 令 
$$f(x) = e^{x^2 - x}$$
,在区间[0,2]上,有  $f(x)_{max} = e^2$ , $f(x)_{min} = e^{-\frac{1}{4}}$ ,所以有 
$$-e^2(2-0) \le \int_2^0 e^{x^2 - x} dx \le -e^{-\frac{1}{4}}(2-0)$$
 
$$-2e^2 \le \int_2^0 e^{x^2 - x} dx \le -2e^{-\frac{1}{4}}$$

五. 解: 令 
$$f(x) = \frac{\sin x}{x}$$
,  $f(x)$  在区间  $[n, n+p]$ ,  $(n \to \infty)$  上为连续函数,帮必存在一点  $\xi$ ,使得:  $\int_{n}^{n+p} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx = f(\xi)p$ ,因为 $n \to \infty$ , 所以 $\xi \to \infty$ ,故有: 
$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \int_{n}^{n+p} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx = \lim_{\xi \to \infty} \frac{\sin \xi}{\xi} p = 0$$

$$-1.$$
  $\checkmark$   $2.$   $\checkmark$   $3.$   $\times$   $4.$ 

□ 1. D 2. D 3.. B

$$\equiv 1.\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \qquad 2. \frac{-\frac{1}{2}}{3} \qquad 3.$$
4.  $\frac{1}{4}$  5.  $\frac{1}{6}$ 

四、1.解:

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan^{2} x dx = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\sin^{2} x}{\cos^{2} x} dx = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1 - \cos^{2} x}{\cos^{2}} dx$$
$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = (\sec^{2} x - 1) dx = (\tan x - 1) \Big|_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}}$$
$$= 1 - \frac{\pi}{4}$$

2.解:

$$\int_{\rm D}^{1} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{4-x^2}} = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\rm D}^{1} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-(\frac{x}{2})^2}} = \arcsin \frac{x}{2} \Big|_{\rm D}^{1} = \arcsin \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

3.解:

$$\int_{1}^{4} \left(\frac{\sqrt{x}-1}{\sqrt{x}}\right)^{2} dx = \int_{1}^{2} \left(\frac{u-1}{u}\right)^{2} 2u du = 2 \int_{1}^{2} \left(u-2+\frac{1}{u}\right) du$$
$$= \left(u^{2}-4u+2\ln u\right)\Big|_{1}^{2} = 2\ln 2 - 1$$

4.解:

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{1 - \sin 2x} dx = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{\sin^{2} x + \cos^{2} x - 2\sin x \cos x} dx$$
$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (\cos x - \sin x) dx + \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin x - \cos x) dx$$
$$= 2(\sqrt{2} - 1)$$

5.解:

$$\int_{0}^{2} f(x)dx = \int_{0}^{1} (x+1)dx + \int_{1}^{2} \frac{x^{2}}{2}dx = \left(\frac{x^{2}}{2} + x\right)\Big|_{0}^{1} + \left(\frac{x^{3}}{6}\right)\Big|_{1}^{2} = \frac{8}{3}$$

五.解:

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left( \frac{1}{1 + (\frac{1}{n})^2} + \frac{1}{1 + (\frac{2}{n})^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{1 + (\frac{n}{n})^2} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{1 + (\frac{i}{n})^2} \cdot \frac{1}{n} = \int_{0}^{1} \frac{dx}{1 + x^2} = \arctan x \Big|_{0}^{1} = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

六.证明:

$$F'(x) = \frac{(x-a)f(x) - \int_a^x f(t)dt}{(x-a)^2}$$

$$= \frac{(x-a)f(x) - (x-a)f(\xi)}{(x-a)^2}$$

$$= \frac{f(x) - f(\xi)}{x-a} \le 0 \qquad (\xi \in (a,x))$$

# 3、 习题二十六 定积分的换元法

四、1.解:

$$\int_{\mathrm{D}}^{1} t e^{-\frac{t^{2}}{2} dt} = \int_{\mathrm{D}}^{1} e^{-\frac{t^{2}}{2}} d(t^{2}) = e^{-\frac{t^{2}}{2}} \Big|_{\mathrm{D}}^{1} = 1 - e^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

2.解:

$$\int_{1}^{\epsilon^{2}} \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{1+\ln x}} = \int_{0}^{2} \frac{du}{\sqrt{1+u}} du = 2(1+u)^{\frac{1}{2}} \Big|_{0}^{2} = 2(\sqrt{3}-1)$$

3.解:

$$\int_{1}^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{dx}{x^{2}\sqrt{1+x^{2}}} = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{\sec^{u} du}{\tan^{2} u \cdot \sec u}$$

$$= \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \cot u \csc u du = -\csc u \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}}$$

$$= \sqrt{2} - \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

4.解:

$$\int_{D}^{\pi} \sqrt{\sin x - \sin^{3} x} dx = \int_{D}^{\pi} \sqrt{\sin x \cos^{2} x} dx$$

$$= \int_{D}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{\sin x} \cos x dx - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \sqrt{\sin x} \cos x dx$$

$$= 2 \int_{D}^{1} \sqrt{u} du = \frac{4}{3} u^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_{D}^{1} = \frac{4}{3}$$

5.解:

$$\int_{-2}^{1} \frac{dx}{(11+5x)^3} = \int_{-2}^{1} \frac{dx}{(11+5x)^3} \cdot \frac{1}{5} d(11+5x)$$
$$= -\frac{1}{10} (11+5x)^{-2} \Big|_{-2}^{1} = \frac{1}{10} (1-\frac{1}{16^2})$$
$$= \frac{51}{512}$$

6.解:

$$\int_{D}^{4} \frac{\sqrt{x}}{1 + x\sqrt{x}} dx = \int_{D}^{2} \frac{u}{1 + u^3} 2u du$$
$$= \frac{4}{3} \ln 3$$

五.3、证明:

$$\frac{\pi}{2} = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x + \cos x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx + \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{0} \frac{\cos(\frac{\pi}{2} - u)}{\sin(\frac{\pi}{2} - u) + \cos(\frac{\pi}{2} - u)} d(-u)$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx + \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{\sin x + \cos} dx$$

所以,

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x + \cos x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

# 习题二十七 定积分的分部积分法

$$\frac{8}{35}$$
,  $\frac{35}{128}$ 

$$2.e + 1$$

3.0

二、1.解: 
$$\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{2}$$

2.解:

$$\int_{0}^{1} x e^{-x} dx = \left(-x e^{-x} - e^{-x}\right)\Big|_{0}^{1} = 1 - 2e^{-1}$$

3.解: 8ln 2-4

4.解:

$$\begin{split} \int_{\mathsf{D}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (x + x \sin x) dx &= \frac{x^2}{2} \Big|_{\mathsf{D}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + \int_{\mathsf{D}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x \sin x dx \\ &= \frac{\pi^2}{8} + (-x \cos x + \int_{\mathsf{D}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x dx) \Big|_{\mathsf{D}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\pi^2}{8} + 1 \end{split}$$

5.解:  $2-\frac{2}{e}$ 

6.解:

$$\begin{split} \int_1^\varepsilon \sin(\ln x) dx &= \int_0^1 \sin u e^u du = \frac{1}{2} (e^u \sin u - e^u \cos u) \Big|_0^1 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (1 + e \sin 1 - e \cos 1) \end{split}$$

7.解:

$$\int_{1}^{9} e^{\sqrt{x}} dx = \int_{1}^{3} e^{u} 2u du = \left(2ue^{u} - 2e^{u}\right)\Big|_{1}^{3} = 4e^{3}$$

三 证明:

$$\begin{split} \int_{\mathsf{D}}^{x} \left[ \int_{\mathsf{D}}^{t} f(u) du \right] dt &= \left[ t \int_{\mathsf{D}}^{t} f(u) du \right]_{\mathsf{D}}^{x} - \int_{\mathsf{D}}^{x} t f(t) dt \\ &= x \int_{\mathsf{D}}^{x} f(u) du - \int_{\mathsf{D}}^{x} t f(t) dt \\ &= \int_{\mathsf{D}}^{x} (x - t) f(t) dt \end{split}$$

四、 $\frac{1}{2}(\cos 1 - 1)$ 

# 习题二十八 反常积分

$$\equiv 1. \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}\pi$$
 2.  $\ln 3$ 

四、1.解:

$$\int_{1}^{e} \frac{1}{x\sqrt{1-(\ln x)^{2}}} dx = \int_{0}^{1} \frac{e^{u}}{e^{u}\sqrt{1-u^{2}}} du = \left[\arcsin u\right]_{0}^{1} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

2.解:积分发散。

3.解:

$$\begin{split} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^2 + 2x + 5} dx &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{4(1 + (\frac{x+1}{2})^2)} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \arctan(\frac{x+1}{2}) \Big|_{-\infty}^{+\infty} = \frac{\pi}{2} \end{split}$$

4.解:

$$\int_{2}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{r\sqrt{r^{2}-1}} = \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sec u \tan u}{\sec u \tan u} du = u \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

5.解:

$$\int_{\mathrm{D}}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{(1+x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \int_{\mathrm{D}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sec^2 u}{(1+\tan^2 u)^{\frac{3}{2}}} du = \int_{\mathrm{D}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos u du = 1$$

6.解:

$$\int_{1}^{3} \frac{1}{\sqrt{(x-1)(x+3)}} dx = \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{du}{\sqrt{1-u^{2}}} = \arcsin u \Big|_{-1}^{1} = \pi$$

7.解: 令  $u = \sqrt{r-1}$  ,则

$$= \int_{\mathrm{D}}^{+\infty} \frac{2u du}{(1+u^2)u} = 2\arctan x \Big|_{\mathrm{D}}^{+\infty} = \pi$$

# 第三章 复习题(二)

一、单项选择题

B B B A A

二、填空题

$$1, \quad \int_0^1 \sqrt{2x - x^2} \, dx = \frac{\pi}{4} \circ$$

$$2 \int_{-1}^{1} (x + \sqrt{1 - x^2})^2 dx = \underline{2}$$

3、设
$$f(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2} + x^3 \int_0^1 f(x) dx$$
,则 $\int_0^1 f(x) dx = \frac{\pi}{3}$ 。

4、函数 
$$y = \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$
 在区间  $\left[\frac{1}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right]$  上的平均值为 
$$\frac{1}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{1}{2}} \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \frac{\pi}{6(\sqrt{3} - 1)}$$
 °

5、设函数 f(x) 在 $(-\infty,+\infty)$ 上连续,

$$\mathbb{M}\frac{d}{dx}\int_{3x}^{\sin x^{2}} f(t)dt = \underbrace{2x\cos x^{2} f(\sin x^{2}) - 3f(3x)}_{\circ}$$

\*6. 
$$\frac{d}{dx} \int_0^{x^2} \sin(x^2 - t) dt = \underline{= 2x \sin x^2}$$

三、计算下列各题

1. 
$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \left[ \frac{2\sin x \cdot (x^4 + 3x^2 + 1)}{1 + x^2} + \cos x \right] dx = 0 + \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos x dx = 0$$

$$\int_{0}^{\ln 2} \sqrt{e^{2x} - 1} dx = \left[ \sqrt{e^{2x} - 1} - \arctan \sqrt{e^{2x} - 1} \right]_{0}^{\ln 2}$$

$$= \sqrt{3} - \arctan \sqrt{3}$$

$$3 \int_0^{\sqrt{\ln 3}} x^3 e^{-x^2} dx = \left[ -\frac{1}{2} x^2 e^{-x^2} - -\frac{1}{2} e^{-x^2} \right]_0^{\sqrt{\ln 3}} = \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{6} \ln 3$$

4. 
$$\int_{1}^{e} \left(\frac{\ln x}{x}\right)^{2} dx = \left[-\frac{\ln^{2} x}{x} - \frac{2 \ln x}{x} - \frac{2}{x}\right]_{1}^{e} = 2 - \frac{5}{e}$$

四、设
$$f(x) = \int_1^x \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1+t^4}}$$
,求 $\int_0^1 x^2 f(x) dx$ 

解: 
$$\int_0^1 x^2 f(x) dx = \left[ \frac{x^3}{3} \int_1^x \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1+t^4}} \right]_0^1 - \int_0^1 \frac{x^3}{3} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1+x^4}} = \frac{1-\sqrt{2}}{6}$$

五、设
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1/(x+1), & x \ge 0 \\ 1/(1+e^x), & x < 0 \end{cases}$$
,求 $\int_0^2 f(x-1)dx$ .

$$\int_0^1 x^2 f(x) dx = \int_{-1}^1 f(t) dt = \ln(1+e)$$

# 习题二十八 定积分元素法 定积分在几何学上的应用

一、 1、解: 积分区域  $D = \{1 \le x \le 4, 1 \le y \le \sqrt{x}\}$ ,所求面积为

$$S = \int_{1}^{4} (\sqrt{x} - 1) dx = \left[ \frac{2}{3} x^{\frac{3}{2}} - x \right]_{1}^{4} = \frac{5}{3}$$

2、解: 积分区域  $D = \{0 \le x \le 1, \sqrt{x} \le y \le \frac{1}{2}(3-x)\}$ , 所求面积为

$$S = \int_0^1 (\frac{1}{2}(3-x) - \sqrt{x})dx = \frac{7}{12}$$

3、解:

$$D = \{0 \le y \le \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{y} \le x \le y^2 + 1\}$$

$$S = \frac{2}{3}$$

4、解:所求面积为

$$S = \int_{1}^{2} (\ln y - \frac{1}{2} \ln y) dy = \frac{1}{2} \int_{1}^{2} \ln y dy = \ln 2 - \frac{1}{2}$$

5、解: 所求面积为 $S = 21 - 2 \ln 2$ 

6、解:

$$S = \int_{0}^{2\pi a} y dx = \int_{0}^{2a} a(1 - \cos t) \cdot a(1 - \cos t) dt = 3\pi a^{2}$$

# 习题三十 定积分在几何学上的应用(续)

一、1.D 2.B

二、解: 交点为  $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$ , 所以所求面积为

$$S = \frac{1}{2}\pi a^2 + 2\int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{2}a^2 (1 + \cos\theta)^2 d\theta$$
$$= \frac{5}{4}\pi a^2 - 2a^2$$

三、解: (1) 绕x轴

$$V = \int_{\rm D}^2 \pi y^2 dx = \int_{\rm D}^2 \pi x^6 dx = \frac{\pi}{7} x^7 \Big|_{\rm D}^2 = \frac{128}{7} \pi$$

(2) 绕 y 轴 
$$V = \frac{64}{5}\pi$$

四、解:

$$V = 2 \int_{0}^{a} \pi x^{2} dy = 2\pi \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\cos^{3} t)^{2} d(a \sin^{3} t) = \frac{32}{105} \pi a^{3}$$

五、解:

$$\begin{split} V &= \int_{-1}^{1} \pi \left[ (2 + \sqrt{1 - y^2})^2 - (2 - \sqrt{1 - y^2})^2 \right] dy \\ &= 8\pi \int_{-1}^{1} \sqrt{1 - y^2} dy = 8\pi \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{-\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 t} \cos t dt \\ &= 4\pi (t + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2t) \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{-\frac{\pi}{2}} = 4\pi^2 \end{split}$$

六、解:

$$y' = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} - \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{x}$$

所以

$$1 + (y')^2 = \sqrt{1 + (\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} - \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{x})^2} = \frac{1}{2}(\sqrt{x} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}})$$

曲线的弧长为

$$s = \int_{1}^{3} \frac{1}{2} (\sqrt{x} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}) dx = 2\sqrt{3} - \frac{4}{3}$$

七、解:

$$\begin{split} s &= 2\int_{\mathrm{D}^{\pi}}^{\pi} \sqrt{\rho^2 + \left[ (\rho'(\theta)]^2 d\theta \right]} \\ &= 2\int_{\mathrm{D}^{\pi}}^{\pi} \sqrt{a^2(1 + \cos\theta)^2 + (-a\sin\theta)^2} d\theta \\ &= 2\int_{\mathrm{D}}^{\pi} 2a\cos\frac{\theta}{2} d\theta = 8a\sin\frac{\theta}{2} \Big|_{\mathrm{D}}^{\pi} = 8a \end{split}$$

# 习题三十一 定积分的物理应用举例

一解:设锤击第二次时,锤钉又击入h(cm),木板对铁钉的阻力f与铁钉击入木板的深度r(cm)成正比,则

$$f = kx$$
,

功元素

$$dW = fdx = kxdx,$$

第一次做功

$$W_1 = \int_0^1 kx dx = \frac{1}{2}k$$

第二次做功

$$W_2 = \int_1^{1+h} kx dx = \frac{1}{2}k(h^2 + 2h),$$

因为

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}k(h^2 + 2h,$$

解之得  $h=\sqrt{2}-1(cm)$ 

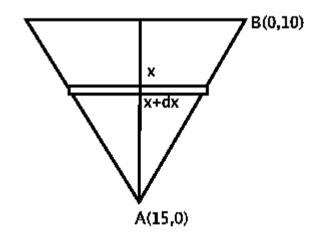
二、解:如图,直线 AB 的斜率为 $\frac{2}{3}$ ,在水深x经处,水面的截面半径

$$r = \frac{2}{3}(15 - x)$$
 所以,功元素

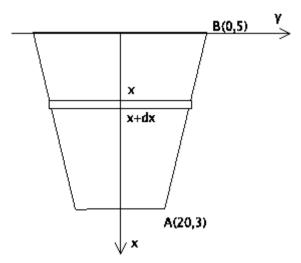
$$dW = 9.8\pi x (10 - \frac{2}{3}x)^2 dx$$

所做的功为

$$W = \int_0^{15} 9.8\pi x (10 - \frac{2}{3}x)^2 dx$$
  
= 57697.5(kj)



三、解:如图,



直线 AB 的方程为5- $\frac{x}{10}$ ,压力微元

$$dP = 2rg(5 - \frac{r}{10})dr$$

压力为

$$P = \int_0^2 2xg(5 - \frac{x}{10})dx = \frac{4400}{3}g(kN)$$

# 自测题(一)

## 一、单项选择题

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
С	A	A	A	С	В	D	D	D	D

## 二、填空题

(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
-3	$-\frac{1}{1+x^2}dx$	0	$\frac{x\cos 2x - \sin 2x}{4x} + C$	[-3,-1]

# 三、求解下列各题

(17) 解: 
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{3e^{3t}f'(e^{3t}-1)}{f'(t)}$$
  

$$\therefore \frac{dy}{dx}\Big|_{t=0} = \frac{3f'(0)}{f'(0)} = 3$$

(18) 解: 方程两边对x求导得

$$e^{2x+y}(2+y')+(y+xy')\sin(xy)=0$$
 把(0,1)代入上式得  $y'|_{(0,1)}=-2$ 

过点(0,1)的法线的斜率为 $k = \frac{1}{2}$ 

故所求法线方程为: 
$$y-1=\frac{1}{2}(x-0)$$
, 即  $x-2y+2=0$ 

或 解: 方程两边对x求导得

$$e^{2x+y}(2+y') + (y+xy')\sin(xy) = 0 \quad \text{if } y' = -\frac{2e^{2x+y} + y\sin(xy)}{e^{2x+y} + x\sin(xy)}$$

得 
$$y'|_{(0,1)} = -2$$
 于是过点(0,1)的法线的斜率为 $k = \frac{1}{2}$ 

故所求法线方程为: 
$$y-1=\frac{1}{2}(x-0)$$
,即  $x-2y+2=0$ 

故 
$$\int \frac{\sqrt{x}}{1+x\sqrt{x}} dx = \int \frac{t}{1+t^3} \cdot 2t dt = \int \frac{2t^2}{1+t^3} dt = \frac{2}{3} \int \frac{1}{1+t^3} d(1+t^3)$$
$$= \frac{2}{3} \ln|1+t^3| + C = \frac{2}{3} \ln(1+x\sqrt{x}) + C$$

(21)  $\Re : \Rightarrow x = \sec t, \quad \iint dx = \sec t \tan t dt$ 

$$\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x^{2}-1}} dx = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sec t \tan t}{\sec t \sqrt{\sec^{2} t - 1}} dt = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} dt = \left[t\right]_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

(22) 解:由于点(1,3)在曲线上,

故
$$3 = a + b$$

又点(1,3)为曲线的拐点,故12a+6b=0

解得 
$$a = -3, b = 6$$

此时 
$$y'' = -36x^2 + 36x = 36x(1-x)$$

因此(0,0),(1,3)为曲线的拐点,

曲线在区间[0,1]上是凹的,

在区间  $(-\infty,0]$  及  $[1,+\infty)$  上是凸的。

(23) 解: 因为 
$$\sin x = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + o(x^3)$$
,

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{x^3} \left[ x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + o(x^3) + f(0)x + f'(0)x^2 + \frac{1}{2!} f''(0)x^3 + xo(x^2) \right]$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{x^3} \left[ (1 + f(0))x + f'(0)x^2 + (\frac{1}{2} f''(0) - \frac{1}{6})x^3 + o(x^3) \right] = \frac{1}{2},$$

所以
$$1+f(0)=0$$
,  $f'(0)=0$ ,  $\frac{1}{2}f''(0)-\frac{1}{6}=\frac{1}{2}$ ,

这样 
$$f(0) = -1$$
,  $f'(0) = 0$ ,  $f''(0) = \frac{4}{3}$ 

(24) 解: 由 $f(x) = x^n$ 得f'(1) = n

于是过点(1,1)的切线为 y = nx - n + 1

故切线与
$$x$$
轴的交点为:  $(\xi_n, 0) = (\frac{n-1}{n}, 0)$ 

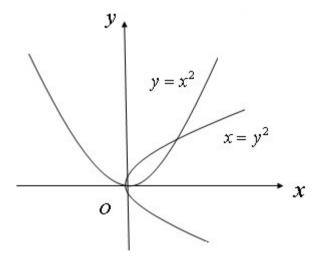
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} f(\xi_n) = \lim_{n\to\infty} f(\frac{n-1}{n}) = \lim_{n\to\infty} \left(\frac{n-1}{n}\right)^n = \lim_{n\to\infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right)^n = \frac{1}{e}$$

(25) 解:如图示两曲线的交点坐标为(1,1)

所求面积: A=
$$\int_0^1 (\sqrt{x}-x^2)dx = \left[\frac{2}{3}x^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{1}{3}x^3\right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{3}$$

所求体积为:

$$V = \int_0^1 (\pi(\sqrt{y})^2 - \pi(y^2)^2) dy = \left[ \frac{1}{2} \pi y^2 - \frac{1}{5} \pi y^5 \right]_0^1 = \frac{3}{10} \pi$$



### 四、证明题

证: 设F(x) = f(x) - g(x)

由于函数 f(x), g(x) 在 [a,b] 上连续,在 (a,b) 内可导,则

$$F(x) = f(x) - g(x)$$
在[ $a,b$ ]上连续,在( $a,b$ )内可导,

又 
$$f(b)-f(a) = g(b)-g(a)$$
,则  $f(b)-g(b) = f(a)-g(a)$ ,

$$\mathbb{E} \Gamma \qquad F(b) = F(a)$$

于是由罗尔定理知,在(a,b)内至少存在一点 $\xi$ ,

使 
$$F'(\xi) = f'(\xi) - g'(\xi) = 0$$
, 即  $f'(\xi) = g'(\xi)$ 。

# 自测题(二)

### 一、单项选择题

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
D	С	В	A	A

### 二、填空题

(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
<i>y</i> = 1	$(\sec^2 x - 1)f'$	2	$-xe^x$	0

### 三、求解下列各题

11、 解: 
$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \left( \frac{x+1}{x} \right)^{2x+1} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{x} \right)^{2x} \cdot \lim_{x \to \infty} \left( \frac{x+1}{x} \right) = e^2$$

12、解: 
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \arccos \frac{\sqrt{1+x}-1}{\sin x} = \arccos(\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+x}-1}{\sin x})$$
$$= \arccos(\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x}{2\sin x}) = \arccos\frac{1}{2} = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

13、解: 由 
$$y = e^{xy} + xy$$
,得  $y' = e^{xy}(y + xy') + y + xy'$ 
而当  $x = 0$  时,  $y = 1$ ,这样  $y'|_{x=0} = 2$ 
于是  $dy|_{x=0} = 2dx$ 

所以有 
$$\begin{cases} 3f(x) + 4x^2 f(-\frac{1}{x}) + \frac{7}{x} = 0\\ 4f(x) + 3x^2 f(-\frac{1}{x}) - 7x^3 = 0 \end{cases}, \quad 解得 \quad f(x) = 4x^3 + \frac{3}{x}$$

令 
$$f'(x) = 12x^2 - \frac{3}{x^2} = 0$$
 得驻点:  $x = \pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ ,

$$\overrightarrow{\text{III}} f''(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}) = 24\sqrt{2} > 0$$
,  $f''(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}) = -24\sqrt{2} < 0$ ,

所以, 
$$f(x)$$
 在  $x = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$  取极小值  $f(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}) = 4\sqrt{2}$ ;

$$f(x)$$
在 $x = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ 取极大值 $f(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}) = -4\sqrt{2}$ 。

$$\left. \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} \right|_{t=\frac{\pi}{4}} = 2\sqrt{2}$$

16、解: 
$$\int \ln(1+\sqrt{x})dx = \int \ln(1+t)dt^{2}$$

$$= t^{2} \ln(1+t) - \int \frac{t^{2}}{1+t}dt = t^{2} \ln(1+t) - \int (t-1+\frac{1}{1+t})dt$$

$$= t^{2} \ln(1+t) - \frac{1}{2}t^{2} + t - \ln|1+t| + C$$

$$= x \ln(1+\sqrt{x}) - \frac{1}{2}x + \sqrt{x} - \ln(1+\sqrt{x}) + C$$
17、解: 
$$\int_{0}^{k} xe^{2x}dx = \left[\frac{1}{2}xe^{2x}\right]_{0}^{k} - \int_{0}^{k} \frac{1}{2}e^{2x}dx$$

 $=\frac{1}{2}ke^{2k}-\frac{1}{4}e^k+\frac{1}{4}=\frac{1}{4}$ 

故 
$$k = \frac{1}{2}$$
18、解: 方法一: 
$$\int_{-1}^{1} f(x+1) dx \stackrel{\diamond u = x+1}{=} \int_{0}^{2} f(u) du = \int_{0}^{1} u du + \int_{1}^{2} \frac{1}{1 + (u-1)^{2}} du$$

$$= \left[\frac{u^2}{2}\right]_0^1 + \left[\arctan(u-1)\right]_1^2 = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4}$$

方法二: 
$$f(x+1) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{1+x^2} & x \ge 0 \\ x+1 & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\int_{-1}^{1} f(x+1)dx = \int_{-1}^{0} (x+1)dx + \int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{1+x^{2}} dx$$
$$= \left[ \frac{x^{2}}{2} + x \right]_{0}^{0} + \left[ \arctan x \right]_{0}^{1} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4}$$

# 四、综合应用题

19、解: (1) 由于
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{4-2t}{2t} = \frac{2}{t} - 1$$
,  $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = -\frac{1}{t^3}$ ,

当t > 0时, $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} < 0$ ,故L为凸的。

(2)因为当t=0时,L在对应点处的切线方程为x=1,此切线不经过点(-1,0),不合题意,故设切点 $(x_0,y_0)$ 对应的参数为 $t_0>0$ ,则L在 $(x_0,y_0)$ 处的切线方程为

$$y-(4t_0-t_0^2)=(\frac{2}{t_0}-1)(x-t_0^2-1)$$
,

于是 $t_0 = 1$ , 或 $t_0 = -2$  (舍去)。

由 $t_0$ =1,知切点为(2,3),且切线方程为y=x+1。

20、解: (1) 
$$f(x) = \int_1^x e^{-t^2} dt$$
, 则  $f'(x) = e^{-x^2} > 0$ 

故 函数 f(x) 在  $(-\infty, +\infty)$  上是单调增加函数

(2) 
$$f'(x) = e^{-x^2}$$
  $\sharp f'(0) = 1$ ,  $f'(1) = \frac{1}{e}$ 

由于 
$$f(1) = \int_1^1 e^{-t^2} dt = 0$$
, 故  $(f^{-1})'(0) = \frac{1}{f'(1)} = e$ 

21,

解:

(1) 
$$f_1(x) = \frac{x}{1+x}, f_2(x) = \frac{x}{1+2x}, f_3(x) = \frac{x}{1+3x}, \dots, f_n(x) = \frac{x}{1+nx}$$

(2) 
$$S_{n} = \int_{0}^{1} f_{n}(x) dx = \int_{0}^{1} \frac{x}{1+nx} dx = \int_{0}^{1} \frac{x+\frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n}}{1+nx} dx$$
$$= \frac{1}{n} \int_{0}^{1} 1 dx - \frac{1}{n} \int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{1+nx} dx = \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n^{2}} \ln(1+nx) \Big|_{0}^{1}$$
$$= \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n^{2}} \ln(1+n)$$

(3) 
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} nS_n = 1 - \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\ln(1+n)}{n} = 1 - \lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x} = 1 - \lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{1}{1+x} = 1 - 0 = 1$$

## 自测题(三)

## 一、单项选择题

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
D	D	C	A	A

## 二、填空题

(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
0	$(e^x-1)f'$	$(-\infty, +\infty)$	$\ln x + 1 - \frac{1}{x}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}\pi$

#### 三、求解下列各题

11. 
$$\mathbb{H}$$
:  $\lim_{x \to 0} (1-2x)^{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \to 0} (1-2x)^{-\frac{1}{2x} \times (-2)} = e^{-2}$ 

12、解: 由 
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+f(x)\sin 2x-1}}{e^{3x}-1} = 2$$
 及  $\lim_{x\to 0} (e^{3x}-1) = 0$  有  $\lim_{x\to 0} (\sqrt{1+f(x)\sin 2x}-1) = 0$  ,  $\lim_{x\to 0} f(x)\sin 2x = 0$ 

$$\text{Mffi} \qquad 2 = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{1 + f(x)\sin 2x} - 1}{e^{3x} - 1} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2}f(x)\sin 2x}{3x}, \quad \text{ffi} \quad \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin 2x}{2x} = 1,$$

这样  $\lim_{x\to 0} f(x)$  存在,且  $\lim_{x\to 0} f(x) = 6$ 

$$13 \, \mathcal{M}: \quad y' = 2\cos 2x - e^x,$$

$$dy\big|_{x=0} = y'\big|_{x=0} dx = dx$$

14、解: 方程两边对
$$x$$
求导得 $3x^2 + 3y^2y' - 3\cos 3x + 6y' = 0$ ,

把 
$$x = 0, y = 0$$
 代入得  $y'|_{x=0} = \frac{1}{2}$ 

故曲线 y = y(x) 在点 (0,0) 处的切线方程为  $y = \frac{1}{2}x$ 

15、解: 
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{e^{-t}}{e^{t}} = e^{-2t}, \quad \frac{d^{2}y}{dx^{2}} = \frac{-2e^{-2t}}{e^{t}} = -2e^{-3t},$$

故 
$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}\bigg|_{t=0} = -2$$

16、解: 
$$\int e^{\sqrt{x}} dx = \int 2te^{t} dt = 2te^{t} - 2\int e^{t} dt$$
  
=  $2te^{t} - 2e^{t} + C = 2\sqrt{x}e^{\sqrt{x}} - 2e^{\sqrt{x}} + C$ 

17. 
$$\Re$$
:  $\int_0^A \frac{dx}{\sqrt{4-x^2}} = \left[\arcsin\frac{x}{2}\right]^A = \arcsin\frac{A}{2} = \frac{\pi}{6}$ 

故
$$A=1$$

18、解: 
$$\int_{-1}^{1} f(x)dx = \int_{-1}^{0} 2xdx + \int_{0}^{1} (3x-1)dx$$

$$= \left[x^2\right]_{-1}^0 + \left[\frac{3}{2}x^2 - x\right]_{0}^1 = -\frac{1}{2}$$

### 四、综合应用题

19. **A**: 
$$\diamondsuit u = x - t$$
,  $\iiint_0^x f(x - t) e^{\frac{t}{n}} dt = - \int_x^0 f(u) e^{\frac{x - u}{n}} du = e^{\frac{x}{n}} \int_0^x f(u) e^{-\frac{u}{n}} du$ ,

故 
$$e^{\frac{x}{n}} \int_0^x f(u) e^{-\frac{u}{n}} du = \cos x$$
,即 $\int_0^x f(u) e^{-\frac{u}{n}} du = e^{-\frac{x}{n}} \cos x$ ,

上式两边对x求导,得 $f(x)e^{-\frac{x}{n}} = -\frac{1}{n}e^{-\frac{x}{n}}\cos x - e^{-\frac{x}{n}}\sin x$ ,

$$\mathbb{E} f(x) = -\frac{1}{n}\cos x - \sin x.$$

20、证明 因为 f(x) 在[0,3]上连续,故 f(x) 在[0,2]上连续,且在[0,2] 必有最大值 M 和最小值 m,于是

$$m \le f(0) \le M$$
,  $m \le f(1) \le M$ ,  $m \le f(2) \le M$  
$$m \le \frac{f(0) + f(1) + f(2)}{3} \le M$$

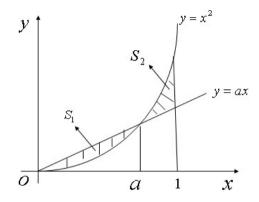
这样,至少存在一点 $c \in [0,2]$ ,使

则

$$f(c) = \frac{f(0) + f(1) + f(2)}{3} = 1$$

因为 f(c) = f(3) = 1, f(x) 在 [c,3] 上连续,在 (c,3) 内可导,所以由 罗尔定理知,必存在  $\xi \in (c,3) \subset (0,3)$ ,使  $f'(\xi) = 0$ .

21、解:(1)如图,



$$S = S_1 + S_2$$

$$= \int_0^a (ax - x^2) dx + \int_a^1 (x^2 - ax) dx$$

$$= \frac{a^3}{3} - \frac{a}{2} + \frac{1}{3}$$

得  $a = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ ,又 $S''(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}) = \sqrt{2} > 0$ ,则 $S(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})$ 是极小值,即为最小值。其值为

$$S(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}) = \frac{\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^3}{3} - \frac{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}{2} + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{2 - \sqrt{2}}{6}$$

于是当 $a = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ ,使 $S_1 + S_2$ 达到最小,最小值为 $\frac{2 - \sqrt{2}}{6}$ 。

(2) 
$$V_x = \pi \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} \left[ \left( \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} x \right)^2 - \left( x^2 \right)^2 \right] dx + \pi \int_{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}^1 \left[ \left( x^2 \right)^2 - \left( \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} x \right)^2 \right] dx$$

$$=\pi \int_{0}^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} (\frac{1}{2}x^{2} - x^{4}) dx + \pi \int_{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}^{1} (x^{4} - \frac{1}{2}x^{2}) dx = \frac{\sqrt{2} + 1}{30}\pi$$