一、填空题(本题共9小题,每小题4分,满分36分)

1.
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\tan 2x}{e^{-x}-1} = \underline{\qquad -2}$$

$$2 \cdot \int (\sin 2x)' dx = \underline{\sin 2x + c}.$$

$$3 \cdot (\cos 3x)^{(4)} = 81\cos 3x.$$

6.
$$\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin^4 x + x \cos^2 x) dx = \underline{\frac{3\pi}{8}}.$$

7、若
$$y = \sqrt{1 + x^2}$$
 , $dy|_{x=2} = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5} dx$.

8、设方程
$$e^{xy} + x^2 - y = 0$$
确定函数 $y = y(x)$,则 $y'(0) = 1$

9、曲线
$$f(x) = \frac{\sin x}{(x+1)(x+2)}$$
 有_______条渐近线.

二、计算题(本题共3小题,每小题8分,满分24分)

1、计算
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \left(\frac{\sin x - x}{x^3}\right)$$

解: 原极限=
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\cos x - 1}{3x^2} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{-\frac{1}{2}x^2}{3x^2} = -\frac{1}{6}$$

解:
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = \frac{a\sin t}{a(1-\cos t)} = \frac{\sin t}{1-\cos t},$$

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \frac{d\left(\frac{\sin t}{1 - \cos t}\right) / dt}{dx / dt} = \frac{\frac{\cos t(1 - \cos t) - \sin^2 t}{(1 - \cos t)^2}}{a(1 - \cos t)} = \frac{-1}{a(1 - \cos t)^2}$$

3、计算极限
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\int_{0}^{x^{2}} \ln(1+t^{2})dt}{\sin^{6} x}$$

解:
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\int_0^{x^2} \ln(1+t^2)dt}{x^6} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\ln(1+x^4)\cdot 2x}{6x^5} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{x^5}{3x^5} = \frac{1}{3}$$

三、计算题(本题共3小题,每小题8分,满分24分)

$$1$$
、计算 $\int \frac{\sin x}{3-2\cos x} dx$

$$\Re : \int \frac{\sin x}{3 - 2\cos x} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{3 - 2\cos x} d(3 - 2\cos x) = \frac{1}{2} \ln(3 - 2\cos x) + C$$

2、计算
$$\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \sqrt{1-x^2} dx$$

解:

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{1}{2}} \sqrt{1 - x^{2}} dx = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \cos t \cos t dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \cos 2t + 1 dt = \left[\frac{1}{4} \sin 2t + \frac{1}{2}t \right]_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{6}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{8} + \frac{\pi}{12}$$

3、计算
$$\int xe^{2x}dx$$

$$\Re : \int xe^{2x}dx = \frac{1}{2}\int xd(e^{2x}) = \frac{1}{2}(xe^{2x} - \int e^{2x}dx) = \frac{1}{2}(xe^{2x} - \frac{1}{2}e^{2x}) + C$$

四、计算题(本题共3小题,第1小题6分,第2小题6分,第3小题4分,共16分)

$$1 \cdot \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{9-4x^2}} dx = \frac{1}{8} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{9-4x^2}} d(9-4x^2) = \frac{1}{4} \sqrt{9-4x^2} + c$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{(x+2)(x+4)} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{(x+2)} - \frac{1}{(x+4)} dx = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{x+2}{x+4} \right| + c$$

3、
$$f(x)$$
在[0,1]上可导, $f(0) = f(1) = 0, f(\frac{1}{2}) = 1$.

证明: (1)
$$\exists c \in (\frac{1}{2}, 1)$$
, 使 $f(c) = c$;

(2) 对于
$$\forall \lambda$$
, $\exists \xi \in (0, c)$,使 $f'(\xi) - \lambda [f(\xi) - \xi] = 1$

证: (1) 构造 F(x) = f(x) - x, 函数 F(x) 在区间 $[\frac{1}{2},1]$ 上连续, 且

 $F(\frac{1}{2}) > 0, F(1) < 0$,故根据零点定理可知, $\exists c \in (\frac{1}{2}, 1)$, s.t.F(c) = 0,即结论成立。

(2) 构造
$$F(x) = e^{\lambda x} [f(x) - x]$$

:: f(x)在[0,1]内连续,在(0,1)内可导,且c $\in (\frac{1}{2}, 1)$

:: F(x)在[0, c]内连续,在(0, c)内可导.且F(0) = F(c) = 0,

由罗尔定理得, $\exists \xi \in (0, c)$ 使得 $F'(\xi) = e^{\lambda x} [\lambda(f(\xi) - \xi) - f'(\xi) + 1] = 0$

即 $\lambda(f(x)-x)-f'(x)+1=0$,

综上, $\forall \lambda$, $\exists \xi \in (0, c)$, 使得 $f(x) - \lambda [f(\xi) - \xi] = 1$

$$\exists 1, \ (1) \lim_{x \to 0} \left(\frac{2+x}{2-x}\right)^{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \left(1 + \frac{2x}{2-x}\right)^{\frac{2-x}{2x} \cdot \frac{2x}{2-x} \cdot \frac{1}{x}} = e$$

$$2 \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{e^{-x} - e^{x}}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \left(-e^{-x} - e^{x} \right) = -2$$

2, (1)
$$f'(x) = \tan x + x \sec^2 x$$

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

$$3 \int \ln(1+x^2) dx = x \ln(1+x^2) - \int x \frac{2x}{1+x^2} dx = x \ln(1+x^2) - 2x + 2 \arctan x + c$$

$$4. \ \ 1) \int_0^2 \sqrt{4 - x^2} dx = \frac{\pi 2^2}{4} = \pi$$

$$2\int_{-1}^{1} (\sin x \cdot e^{x^2} + \sqrt[3]{x^2}) dx = 2\int_{0}^{1} \sqrt[3]{x^2} dx = \frac{6}{5}$$

$$\equiv$$
, 1, $f'(x) = 6x^2 - 6x - 12 = 6(x+1)(x-2)$

单调增区间: $(-\infty,-1)$ 和 $(2,+\infty)$; 单调减区间: (-1,2)

极大值点: x=-1 极大值f(-1)=21; 极小值点: x=2 极小值f(2)=-6;

2.
$$A = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (\cos x - \sin x) dx + \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\pi} (\sin x - \cos x) dx = 2\sqrt{2}$$

3、
$$y=1$$
是水平渐近线, $x=1, x=2$ 是垂直渐近线。

四、
$$y' = 3ax^2 + 2bx$$
, $y'' = 6ax + 2b$,
$$\begin{cases} a + b = 1 \\ 6a + 2b = 0 \end{cases}$$
 令导
$$\begin{cases} a = -\frac{1}{2} \\ b = \frac{3}{2} \end{cases}$$
$$1 = \int_0^1 [f(x) + f'(x)]e^x dx = \int_0^1 f(x)e^x dx + \int_0^1 e^x df(x)$$
 五、
$$= \int_0^1 f(x)e^x dx + e^x f(x)\Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 f(x)e^x dx = ef(1) - f(0)$$

所以 f(0)=-1