

习题 1-1

(A)

1. 填空题.

(1) 函数 $y = \sqrt{16-x^2}$ 的定义域为 $\underline{-4 \leq x \leq 4}$;

(2) 函数 $y = \frac{x+3}{x^2-9}$ 的定义域为 $\underline{x \neq \pm 3}$;

(3) 函数 $y = \sqrt{\lg \frac{5x-x^2}{4}}$ 的定义域为 $\underline{1 \leq x \leq 4}$;

(4) 函数 $y = \frac{\ln(2-x)}{\sqrt{|x|-3}}$ 的定义域为 $\underline{x < -3}$;

(5) 函数 $f(x) = \sin^2 2x$ 的周期为 $\underline{\frac{\pi}{2}}$.

2. 设 $f(\sin \frac{x}{2}) = \cos x + 1$, 求 $f(x)$ 及 $f(\cos \frac{x}{2})$.

解: $f(\sin \frac{x}{2}) = \cos x + 1$

$$= 1 - 2\sin^2 \frac{x}{2} + 1$$

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

$$\therefore f(x) = 2 - 2x^2 \quad \text{则} \quad f(\cos \frac{x}{2}) = 2 - 2\cos^2 \frac{x}{2} = 1 - \cos x$$

3. 设 $f(x) = \begin{cases} 2+x, & x \leq 0, \\ 3^x, & x > 0, \end{cases}$ 求 $f(-1), f(0), f(3)$ 及 $f(x-5)$.

解: $f(-1) = 2 - 1 = 1$

$$f(0) = 2 + 0 = 2$$

$$f(3) = 3^3 = 27$$

$$f(x-5) = \begin{cases} 2+(x-5), & x \leq 5 \\ 3^{x-5}, & x > 5 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} x-3, & x \leq 5 \\ 3^{x-5}, & x > 5 \end{cases}$$

4. 将函数 $y = 3 - |4x - 1|$ 用分段形式表示, 并做出函数图形.

$$\text{解: } y = \begin{cases} 3 - (4x - 1), & x \geq \frac{1}{4} \\ 3 + (4x - 1), & x < \frac{1}{4} \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 4 - 4x, & x \geq \frac{1}{4} \\ 4x + 2, & x < \frac{1}{4} \end{cases}$$

5. 判断下列函数的奇偶性.

$$(1) y = x^2(1 - x^2);$$

解: $f(-x) = f(x)$, 则为偶函数.

$$(2) f(x) = \frac{e^{-x} - 1}{e^{-x} + 1};$$

解: $f(-x) = \frac{e^x - 1}{e^x + 1} = \frac{1 - e^{-x}}{1 + e^{-x}} = -f(x)$, 则为奇函数.

$$(3) f(x) = \left(\frac{1}{2 + \sqrt{3}}\right)^x + \left(\frac{1}{2 - \sqrt{3}}\right)^x;$$

解: $f(-x) = \left(\frac{1}{2 + \sqrt{3}}\right)^{-x} + \left(\frac{1}{2 - \sqrt{3}}\right)^{-x} = (2 - \sqrt{3})^{-x} + (2 + \sqrt{3})^{-x} = f(x)$, 则为偶函数.

6. 设 $y = \frac{x}{2}f(t - x)$, 且当 $x=1$ 时, $y = \frac{1}{2}t^2 - t + \frac{1}{2}$, 求 $f(x)$.

解: 当 $x=1$ 时, $\frac{1}{2}t^2 - t + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}f(t-1)$

$$f(t-1) = (t-1)^2$$

则: $f(x) = x^2$.

7. 求下列函数的反函数.

$$(1) y = \frac{2-x}{2+x};$$

解: $2y + xy = 2 - x$

$$x = \frac{2-2y}{1+y}$$

则反函数为: $y = \frac{2-2x}{1+x} \quad (x \neq 1)$

$$(2) y = \frac{3^x}{3^x - 1};$$

解: $3^x y - y = 3^x$

$$x = \log_3 \frac{y}{y-1}$$

则反函数为: $y = \log_3 \frac{x}{x-1} \quad (x > 1 \text{ 或 } x < 0)$

$$(3) y = \begin{cases} x^2, & -1 \leq x < 0 \\ \ln x, & 0 < x \leq 1; \\ 2e^{x-1}, & 1 < x \leq 2 \end{cases}$$

解: $-1 \leq x < 0$ 时, $x = -\sqrt{y}$, 则反函数为: $y = -\sqrt{x} \quad (0 < x \leq 1)$

$0 < x \leq 1$ 时, $x = e^y$, 则反函数为: $y = e^x \quad (-\infty < x \leq 0)$

$1 < x \leq 2$ 时, $x = \ln \frac{y}{2} + 1$, 则反函数为: $y = \ln \frac{x}{2} + 1 \quad (2 < x \leq 2e)$

$$\text{则其反函数为: } y = \begin{cases} y = -\sqrt{x}, & 0 < x \leq 1 \\ y = e^x, & -\infty < x \leq 0 \\ y = \ln \frac{x}{2} + 1, & 2 < x \leq 2e \end{cases}$$

8. 证明: 函数 $f(x)$ 在 (a, b) 内有界的充分必要条件是在 (a, b) 内既有上界, 又有下界.

证明: 首先来看必要性

设 $f(x)$ 在 (a, b) 内有界, 且 $n \leq f(x) \leq m$

$f(x) \leq m$, 则 $f(x)$ 有上界 m ; $n \leq f(x)$, 则 $f(x)$ 有下界 n ;

再来看充分性

设 $f(x)$ 上界和下界分别是 m 和 n , 取 $M = \max\{|m|, |n|\}$

$n \leq f(x) \leq m$, 则 $|f(x)| \leq M$, $f(x)$ 有界。

9. 某厂生产某产品 1200t, 每吨定价 100 元, 销售量在 900t 以内时, 按原价出售; 超过 900t 时, 超过的部分打 8 折出售, 试将销售总收入与总销售量的函数关系用数学表达式表示.

解: 依题意, 设总销售量为 x 吨, 销售总收入为 y 元

$$y = \begin{cases} 100x, & x \leq 900 \\ 900x + (x - 900) \times 80, & 900 < x \leq 1200 \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} 100x, & x \leq 900 \\ 980x + 72000, & 900 < x \leq 1200 \end{cases}$$

10. 在半径为 r 的球内嵌入一圆柱, 试将圆柱的体积表示为其高 h 的函数, 并确定此函数的定义域.

解: 设圆柱底面半径为 R

由几何关系得: $R^2 + h^2 = r^2$ 即 $R = \sqrt{r^2 - h^2}$

圆柱体积为: $V = \pi R^2 h = \pi(r^2 - h^2)h = \pi r^2 h - \pi h^3$ ($0 < h < \sqrt{r}$)

(B)

12. 填空题.

(1) 对一切实数 x , 有 $f(\frac{1}{2} + x) = \frac{1}{2} + \sqrt{f(x) - f^2(x)}$, 则 $f(x)$ 是周期为 1 的周期函数;

(2) 函数 $f(x) = \sqrt{x-3} + \arcsin \frac{1}{x}$ 的定义域为 $x \geq 3$;

(3) 已知 $f(x) = \sin x$, $f(\varphi(x)) = 1 - x^2$, 则 $\varphi(x)$ 的定义域为 $-\sqrt{2} \leq x \leq \sqrt{2}$.

13. 计算题.

(1) 已知 $f(x) = e^{x^2}$, $f(\varphi(x)) = 1 - x$, 且 $\varphi(x) \geq 0$, 求 $\varphi(x)$, 并写出它的定义域;

解: $1 - x = e^{\varphi(x)^2}$, 则 $\varphi(x) = \sqrt{\ln(1-x)}$

定义域为: $\begin{cases} (1-x) > 0 \\ \ln(1-x) \geq 0 \end{cases}$, 即 $x \leq 0$.

(2) 设 $f(x) = x^2$, 令 $g(x) = \frac{f^2(x+h) - f^2(x)}{h}$, 求 $g(x^2)$;

解: $g(x) = \frac{(x+h)^2 - x^2}{h} = \frac{2hx + h^2}{h} = 2x + h$

则: $g(x^2) = 2x^2 + h$.

(3) 设 $f(x) = \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$, $f_n(x) = \overbrace{f(f(\cdots(f(x))\cdots))}$, 并讨论 $f_n(x)$ 的奇偶性和有界性;

$$\text{解: } f_2(x) = \frac{\frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}}{\sqrt{1+\frac{x^2}{1+x^2}}} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+2x^2}}$$

$$f_3(x) = \frac{\frac{x}{\sqrt{1+2x^2}}}{\sqrt{1+\frac{x^2}{1+2x^2}}} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+3x^2}}$$

$$\text{以此类推: } f_n(x) = \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+nx^2}}$$

$$f_n(-x) = \frac{-x}{\sqrt{1+nx^2}} = -f_n(x), \text{ 为奇函数}$$

$$\text{当 } x=0 \text{ 时, } f_n(x) = 0$$

$$\text{当 } x \neq 0 \text{ 时, } f_n(x) = \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+nx^2}} = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{x^2} + n}}, \text{ 则 } |f_n(x)| \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$$

$\therefore f_n(x)$ 有界.

(4) 设 $f(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0, \\ 1, & x \geq 0, \end{cases}$ 试将 $F(x) = f(x) - f(x-1)$ 表示成分段函数;

$$\text{解: } F(x) = f(x) - f(x-1) = \begin{cases} 1-1, & x \geq 1 \\ 1-0, & 0 \leq x < 1 \\ 0-0, & x < 0 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 0, & x \geq 1 \\ 1, & 0 \leq x < 1 \\ 0, & x < 0 \end{cases}.$$

(5) 求 $y = \sqrt[3]{x+\sqrt{1+x^2}} + \sqrt[3]{x-\sqrt{1+x^2}}$ 的反函数.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } y^3 &= x + \sqrt{1+x^2} + x - \sqrt{1+x^2} - 3(\sqrt[3]{x+\sqrt{1+x^2}} + \sqrt[3]{x-\sqrt{1+x^2}}) \\ &= 2x - 3y \end{aligned}$$

$$x = \frac{y^3 + 3y}{2}$$

$$\text{则反函数: } y = \frac{x^3 + 3x}{2} (y \in R)$$

14. 证明题.

(1) 若周期函数 $f(x)$ 的周期为 T 且 $a \neq 0$, 则 $f(ax+b)$ 得的周期为 $\frac{T}{a}$;

证明: 由已知: $f(x) = f(x+T)$

$$\text{则: } f(ax+b+T) = f[a(x+\frac{T}{a})+b]$$

得证.

(2) 若函数 $f(x)$ 满足

$$af(x) + bf(\frac{1}{x}) = \frac{c}{x}, \quad x \neq 0, |a| \neq |b|,$$

则 $f(x)$ 为奇函数.

$$\text{证明: } af(x) + bf(\frac{1}{x}) = \frac{c}{x} \quad (1)$$

$$\text{则, } af(\frac{1}{x}) + bf(x) = cx \quad (2)$$

$$(1)+(2) \text{ 得: } (a+b)[f(\frac{1}{x}) + f(x)] = c(x + \frac{1}{x})$$

$$\text{由 } |a| \neq |b|, \text{ 则 } (a+b) \neq 0$$

$$\therefore [f(-\frac{1}{x}) + f(-x)] = -\frac{c}{(a+b)}(x + \frac{1}{x}) = -[f(\frac{1}{x}) + f(x)]$$

即 $f(x)$ 为奇函数.

习题 1-2

(A)

1. 观察下列一般项为 x_n 的数列 $\{x_n\}$ 的变化趋势, 判断它们是否有极限? 若存在极限, 则写出它们的极限.

$$(1) \quad x_n = 1 + (-1)^n \frac{1}{n}; \text{ 有极限, 极限为 } 1;$$

$$(2) \quad x_n = \cos \frac{1}{n}; \text{ 有极限, 极限为 } 1;$$

$$(3) \quad x_n = \frac{1}{3^n}; \text{ 有极限, 极限为 } 0;$$

$$(4) \quad x_n = \frac{n-1}{n+1}; \text{ 有极限, 极限为 } 1;$$

$$(5) \quad x_n = (-1)^n; \text{ 无极限};$$

$$(6) \quad x_n = \sin n; \text{ 无极限}.$$

2. 利用数列极限的定义证明.

$$(1) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3n+1}{4n-1} = \frac{3}{4};$$

证明: 令 $x_n = \frac{3n+1}{4n-1}$, 由于

$$\left| \frac{3n+1}{4n-1} - \frac{3}{4} \right| = \frac{7}{16n-1} < \frac{1}{n-1},$$

于是, 对于 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, (不妨设 $\varepsilon < 1$), 要使

$$\frac{1}{n-1} < \varepsilon, \text{ 只须 } n > \frac{1}{\varepsilon} + 1,$$

因此, 对上述, 取 $N = \left[\frac{1}{\varepsilon} + 1 \right]$, 则当 $n > N$ 时, 就有 $\left| x_n - \frac{3}{4} \right| < \varepsilon$ 成立,

$$\text{故 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3n+1}{4n-1} = \frac{3}{4}.$$

$$(2) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1+(-1)^n}{n} = 0;$$

证明: 令 $x_n = \frac{1+(-1)^n}{n}$, 由于

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

于是, 对于 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, (不妨设 $\varepsilon < 1$), 要使

$$\frac{1}{n} < \varepsilon, \text{ 只须 } n > \frac{1}{\varepsilon},$$

因此, 对上述, 取 $N = \left[\frac{1}{\varepsilon} \right]$, 则当 $n > N$ 时, 就有 $|x_n - 0| < \varepsilon$ 成立,

$$\text{故 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1+(-1)^n}{n} = 0.$$

$$(3) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{n^2+1}}{n} = 1;$$

证明: 令 $x_n = \frac{\sqrt{n^2+1}}{n}$, 由于

$$\left| \frac{\sqrt{n^2+1}}{n} - 1 \right| = \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{n^2}} - 1 < \frac{1}{n},$$

于是, 对于 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, (不妨设 $\varepsilon < 1$), 要使

$$\frac{1}{n} < \varepsilon, \text{ 只须 } n > \frac{1}{\varepsilon},$$

因此, 对上述, 取 $N = \left[\frac{1}{\varepsilon} \right]$, 则当 $n > N$ 时, 就有 $|x_n - 1| < \varepsilon$ 成立,

$$\text{故 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{n^2+1}}{n} = 1.$$

$$(4) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\cos \frac{n\pi}{2}}{n} = 0;$$

证明: 令 $x_n = \frac{\cos \frac{n\pi}{2}}{n}$, 由于

$$\left| \frac{\cos \frac{n\pi}{2}}{n} - 0 \right| < \frac{1}{n},$$

于是, 对于 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, (不妨设 $\varepsilon < 1$), 要使

$$\frac{1}{n} < \varepsilon, \text{ 只须 } n > \frac{1}{\varepsilon},$$

因此, 对上述, 取 $N = \left[\frac{1}{\varepsilon} \right]$, 则当 $n > N$ 时, 就有 $|x_n - 0| < \varepsilon$ 成立,

$$\text{故 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\cos \frac{n\pi}{2}}{n} = 0.$$

3. 证明: 若 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = a$, 则 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |x_n| = |a|$, 并举例说明: 数列 $\{x_n\}$ 有极限, 但数列 $\{x_n\}$ 未必有极限.

证明: 由 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = a$ 及数列极限定义, 对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, 存在正整数 N , 当 $n > N$ 时,

$$\text{有 } |x_n - a| < \varepsilon, \text{ 则: } \left| |x_n| - |a| \right| < |x_n - a| < \varepsilon.$$

$$\text{故 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |x_n| = |a|.$$

举例：数列 $\{x_n\}$ 的极限为 1，

而数列 $\{x_n\} = 1, -1, 1, -1, \dots, (-1)^{n-1}, \dots$ 无极限。

5. 设 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_{2n-1} = a$ ， $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_{2n} = a$ ，证明： $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = a$ 。

证明：由极限定义可知， $\forall \varepsilon, \exists N_1$ ，使当 $2n-1 > N_1$ 时， $|x_{2n-1} - a| < \varepsilon$

$\exists N_2$ ，使当 $2n > N_2$ 时， $|x_{2n} - a| < \varepsilon$ ，

$$\therefore n > \frac{N_1+1}{2} \quad n > \frac{N_2}{2}$$

$$\text{取 } N = \max \left\{ \left\lceil \frac{N_1+1}{2} \right\rceil, \left\lceil \frac{N_2}{2} \right\rceil \right\}$$

则当 $n > N$ 时， $|x_n - a| < \varepsilon$ ，则 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = a$

7. 求极限 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \left(\frac{1}{n^2 + \pi} + \frac{1}{n^2 + 2\pi} + \dots + \frac{1}{n^2 + n\pi} \right)$

解：由于 $n \left(\frac{n}{n^2 + n\pi} \right) < n \left(\frac{1}{n^2 + \pi} + \frac{1}{n^2 + 2\pi} + \dots + \frac{1}{n^2 + n\pi} \right) < n \left(\frac{n}{n^2 + \pi} \right)$

$$\text{而 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \left(\frac{n}{n^2 + n\pi} \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{1 + \frac{\pi}{n}} = 1$$

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

由夹逼准则可得 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \left(\frac{1}{n^2 + \pi} + \frac{1}{n^2 + 2\pi} + \dots + \frac{1}{n^2 + n\pi} \right) = 1$ 。

8. 设 $x_1 = \sqrt{2}$ ， $x_2 = \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2}}$ ， \dots ， $x_n = \sqrt{2 + x_{n-1}}$ ，证明：数列 $\{x_n\}$ 的极限存在，并求其极限。

证明：显然 $x_2 > x_1$

设对某正整数 k , 有 $x_{k+1} > x_k$, 则

$$x_{k+2} = \sqrt{2+x_{k+1}} > \sqrt{2+x_k} = x_{k+1}$$

由归纳法可知, 对任意的正整数 $n \geq 1$, 有 $x_{n+1} > x_n$, 即数列单调递增.

又易知该数列有上界2, 所以由单调有界准则可知: 数列 $\{x_n\}$ 收敛.

设 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = a$, 且 $a > 0$. 在两端 $x_n = \sqrt{2+x_{n-1}}$ 取极限得: $a = \sqrt{2+a}$

求得 $a = 2$, 故 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = 2$.

10. 求下列极限.

$$(1) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2n^2+3n-4}{n^2+2};$$

$$\text{解: } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2n^2+3n-4}{n^2+2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2+\frac{3}{n}-\frac{4}{n^2}}{1+\frac{2}{n^2}} = 2.$$

$$(2) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2n^3-n^2-5n+6}{4n^3-2n+1};$$

$$\text{解: } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2n^3-n^2-5n+6}{4n^3-2n+1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2-\frac{1}{n}-\frac{5}{n^2}+\frac{6}{n^3}}{4-\frac{2}{n^2}+\frac{1}{n^3}} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$(3) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+1)(n+2)(n+3)}{3n^3};$$

$$\text{解: } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+1)(n+2)(n+3)}{3n^3} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(1+\frac{1}{n})(1+\frac{2}{n})(1+\frac{3}{n})}{3} = \frac{1}{3}.$$

$$(4) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1+2+3+\cdots+n}{n^2};$$

$$\text{解: } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1+2+3+\cdots+n}{n^2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n(1+n)}{2n^2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{n}+1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$(5) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2^n});$$

$$\text{解: } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2^n}) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1-(\frac{1}{2})^{n+1}}{1-\frac{1}{2}} = 2.$$

$$(6) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+1)^{10}(2n+1)^{20}}{(2n+1)^{30}};$$

$$\text{解: } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+1)^{10} (2n+1)^{20}}{(2n+1)^{30}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(1+\frac{1}{n})^{10} (2+\frac{1}{n})^{20}}{(2+\frac{1}{n})^{30}} = \frac{1}{2^{10}}.$$

12. 设数列 $\{x_n\}$ 收敛, 证明: $\{x_n\}$ 中必有最大项或最小项.

证明: 由数列 $\{x_n\}$ 收敛, 则此数列有界, 即 $|x_n| \leq M$

则 $\{x_n\}$ 中必有最大项或最小项.

13. 设 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = a$, 且 $a > b$, 证明: 存在某正整数 N , 使得当 $n > N$ 时, 有 $x_n > b$.

证明: 由 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = a$, 存在某正整数 N , 使得当 $n > N$ 时,

对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, 有 $|x_n - a| < \varepsilon$, 则 $a - x_n \leq |x_n - a| < \varepsilon$

$$\therefore x_n > a - \varepsilon$$

取 ε 为无穷小, 则 $x_n > a > b$.

16. 设 $x_1 = \sqrt{2}, x_{n+1} = \sqrt{3+2x_n}, n=1, 2, \dots$, 证明: 数列 $\{x_n\}$ 收敛, 并求其极限.

证明: 显然 $x_2 > x_1$

设对某正整数 k , 有 $x_{k+1} > x_k$, 则

$$x_{k+2} = \sqrt{3+2x_{k+1}} > \sqrt{3+2x_k} = x_{k+1}$$

由归纳法可知, 对任意的正整数 $n \geq 1$, 有 $x_{n+1} > x_n$, 即数列单调递增.

又易知该数列有上界 3, 所以由单调有界准则可知: 数列 $\{x_n\}$ 收敛.

设 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = a$, 且 $a > 0$. 在两端 $x_n = \sqrt{3+2x_{n-1}}$ 取极限得: $a = \sqrt{3+2a}$

求得 $a = 3$, 故 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = 3$.

17. 设 $x_n = (1 + \frac{1}{n}) \sin \frac{n\pi}{2}$, 证明: 数列 $\{x_n\}$ 发散.

证明: 数列 $\{x_n\}$ 有两个子数列:

$$x_{2k} = 0 (k=1, 2, \dots),$$

$$x_{2k+1} = (1 + \frac{1}{n})(-1)^{k+1} \quad (k=1, 2, \dots),$$

而 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_{2k} = 0$ ，数列 x_{2k+1} 发散

\therefore 数列 $\{x_n\}$ 发散.

习题 1.3 (P47)

1. 答案: D

解: 例: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 - 1}{x - 1} = 2$ 在 $x = 1$ 处没有定义但是有极限。

$$2. \text{ 设 } f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}x^2, & x > 0 \\ x + 1, & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

(1) 作出函数 $f(x)$ 的图形

(2) 根据函数图形写出 $f(0^-), f(0^+)$;

(3) 极限 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x)$ 存在么?

解:

(1) 略

$$(2) f(0^-) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} (x + 1) = 1$$

$$f(0^+) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (\frac{1}{2}x^2) = 0$$

(3) 因为 $f(0^-) \neq f(0^+)$ ，所以极限 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x)$ 不存在

3. 解: 当 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时, 函数 $y = e^{\frac{1}{x}}$ 的极限不存在。

$\forall M > 0$ (不论它多么大), $\exists \delta = \frac{1}{\ln M} > 0$, 使得当 $0 < |x - 0| < \delta$ 时,

有 $|f(x)| = |e^{\frac{1}{x}}| > e^{\frac{1}{\delta}} = M$, 故它的极限不存在。

$$4. \text{ 解: } f(2^-) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} (x + 2) = 4$$

$$f(2^+) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} (4x - 3) = 5$$

5. 解:

$$(1) f(x) = \frac{2x^2 - x}{x + 3} = \frac{x(2x - 1)}{x + 3}, \text{ 当 } x \rightarrow 0 \text{ 时, 无穷小}$$

$$(2) f(x) = \frac{x-1}{x^2-9} = \frac{x-1}{(x-3)(x+3)}, \text{ 当 } x \rightarrow -3 \text{ 时, 无穷大}$$

$$(3) f(x) = \ln x, \text{ 当 } x \rightarrow 0^+ \text{ 时, 无穷大}$$

$$(4) f(x) = \ln(1+2x), \text{ 当 } x \rightarrow 0 \text{ 时, 极限为 } 0, \text{ 无穷小}$$

$$(5) f(x) = \frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan x, \text{ 当 } x \rightarrow \infty \text{ 时, 极限为 } 0, \text{ 无穷小}$$

$$6. \text{ 设 } f(x) = \begin{cases} x \sin \frac{1}{x}, & x > 0 \\ a + x^2, & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{解: } f(0^-) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} (a + x^2) = a$$

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

$$\text{因为 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) \text{ 存在, 则 } f(0^-) = f(0^+), \text{ 则 } a = 0, \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 0$$

$$7. \text{ 解: (1) } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\frac{1}{2})^x = 0$$

$$(2) \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (\frac{1}{2})^x = +\infty$$

$$8. \text{ 证: 因为 } \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = A, \text{ 则 } \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta(\varepsilon) > 0, \text{ 使得当 } 0 < |x - x_0| < \delta \text{ 时, 有}$$

$$|f(x) - A| < \varepsilon, \text{ 则}$$

$$|\sqrt{f(x)} - \sqrt{A}| = \frac{(\sqrt{f(x)} + \sqrt{A})(\sqrt{f(x)} - \sqrt{A})}{\sqrt{f(x)} + \sqrt{A}} = \frac{f(x) - A}{\sqrt{f(x)} + \sqrt{A}} < \frac{f(x) - A}{\sqrt{A}} < \frac{\varepsilon}{\sqrt{A}}$$

$$\text{则 } \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \sqrt{f(x)} = \sqrt{A}$$

9. 解:

$$(1) \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta = \frac{\varepsilon}{2} > 0, \text{ 使得当 } 0 < |x - 1| < \delta \text{ 时,}$$

$$\text{有 } |f(x) - 1| = |2x - 1 - 1| = 2|x - 1| < 2\delta = \varepsilon, \text{ 故 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (2x - 1) = 1$$

$$(2) \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta = \varepsilon > 0, \text{ 使得当 } 0 < |x - (-2)| < \delta \text{ 时,}$$

$$\text{有 } |f(x) - (-4)| = \left| \frac{x^2 - 4}{x + 2} + 4 \right| = \left| \frac{x^2 + 4x + 4}{x + 2} \right| = \left| \frac{(x + 2)^2}{x + 2} \right| = |x + 2| < \delta = \varepsilon,$$

$$\text{故 } \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{x^2 - 4}{x + 2} = -4$$

(3) $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, $\exists \delta = \varepsilon > 0$, 使得当 $0 < |x - 1| < \delta$ 时, 有

$$|f(x) - 2| = \left| \frac{x-1}{\sqrt{x}-1} - 2 \right| = \left| \frac{x-2\sqrt{x}+1}{\sqrt{x}-1} \right| = \left| \frac{(\sqrt{x}-1)^2}{\sqrt{x}-1} \right| = |\sqrt{x}-1| = \frac{x-1}{\sqrt{x}+1} < |x-1| < \delta = \varepsilon$$

$$\text{故 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x-1}{\sqrt{x}-1} = 2$$

(4) $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, $\exists \delta = \varepsilon > 0$, 使得当 $0 < |x - 0| < \delta$ 时, 有

$$|f(x) - 0| = \left| x \sin \frac{1}{x} - 0 \right| = \frac{\sin \frac{1}{x}}{\frac{1}{x}} < \left| \frac{1}{x} \right| = |x| < \delta = \varepsilon, \text{ 故 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \sin \frac{1}{x} = 0$$

(5) $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, $\exists X = \sqrt{\varepsilon} > 0$, 使得当 $x > X$ 时, 有

$$|f(x) - 2| = \left| \frac{1+2x^2}{x^2} - 2 \right| = \frac{1}{x^2} < \frac{1}{X^2} = \varepsilon, \text{ 故 } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1+2x^2}{x^2} = 2$$

(6) $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, $\exists X = \varepsilon^2 > 0$, 使得当 $x > X$ 时, 有

$$|f(x) - 0| = \left| \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{x}} - 0 \right| < \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} < \frac{1}{\sqrt{X}} = \varepsilon, \text{ 故 } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{x}} = 0$$

10. 解: $\forall M > 0$, $\exists \delta = \frac{1}{M} > 0$, 使得当 $0 < |x - 0| < \delta$ 时, 有

$$|f(x)| = \left| \frac{1+x}{x} \right| < \left| 1 + \frac{1}{x} \right| = 1 + \left| \frac{1}{x} \right| > 1 + \frac{1}{\delta} = 1 + M, \text{ 故 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1+x}{x} = \infty$$

11. 解:

$$(1) \text{ A. } \left| \cos \frac{2}{x^2} \right| \leq 1, \text{ 故 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \sqrt{\left| \cos \frac{2}{x^2} \right|} = 0$$

$$(2) \text{ C. } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left| \arctan \frac{1}{x} \right| = \frac{\pi}{2}, \text{ 故 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \tan x \arctan \frac{1}{x} = 0$$

(3) A. 考虑 $a=0$ 的情况, BCD 错误。

习题 1.4 (P54)

1. 解:

$$(1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (x^3 - 2x - 4) = 2^3 - 2 \times 2 - 4 = 0$$

$$(2) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^3 - 3x + 4}{x - 2} = \frac{4}{0 - 2} = -2$$

$$(3) \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 - 1}{x^3 + 2x - 1} = \frac{2^2 - 1}{2^3 + 2 \times 2 - 1} = \frac{3}{11}$$

$$(4) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 - 1}{2x^2 - x - 1} = \frac{(x-1)(x+1)}{(x-1)(2x+1)} = \frac{(x+1)}{(2x+1)} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$(5) \lim_{x \rightarrow 7} \frac{\sqrt{2+x} - 3}{x - 7} = \frac{\sqrt{2+x} - 3}{(\sqrt{2+x} - 3)(\sqrt{2+x} + 3)} = \frac{1}{(\sqrt{2+x} + 3)} = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$(6) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt[3]{1+x} - 1}{\sqrt[3]{1+x} - 1} = \frac{(\sqrt[6]{1+x} - 1)((\sqrt[6]{1+x})^2 + \sqrt[6]{1+x} + 1)}{(\sqrt[6]{1+x} - 1)(\sqrt[6]{1+x} + 1)} = \frac{((\sqrt[6]{1+x})^2 + \sqrt[6]{1+x} + 1)}{(\sqrt[6]{1+x} + 1)}$$

$$= \frac{1+1+1}{1+1} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$(7) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x^2 \left(\frac{1}{x+1} - \frac{1}{x-1} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x^2 \left(\frac{-2}{(x+1)(x-1)} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{-2}{(\frac{1}{x} + 1)(1 - \frac{1}{x})} \right) = -2$$

$$(8) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x^2 + 3}{4x^2 - 3x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2 + \frac{3}{x^2}}{4 - \frac{3}{x} - \frac{1}{x^2}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$(9) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(2x-3)^2(3x+1)^3}{(2x+1)^5} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{(2x-3)^2(3x+1)^3}{x^5}}{\frac{(2x+1)^5}{x^5}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(2 - \frac{3}{x})^2(3 + \frac{1}{x})^3}{(2 + \frac{1}{x})^5} = \frac{2^2 \times 3^3}{2^5} = \frac{27}{8}$$

$$(10) \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 - 4}{\sqrt{x^2 + x - 3} - \sqrt{x^2 - 1}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(x^2 - 4)(\sqrt{x^2 + x - 3} + \sqrt{x^2 - 1})}{(\sqrt{x^2 + x - 3} - \sqrt{x^2 - 1})(\sqrt{x^2 + x - 3} + \sqrt{x^2 - 1})}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(x-2)(x+2)(\sqrt{x^2 + x - 3} + \sqrt{x^2 - 1})}{x-2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (x+2)(\sqrt{x^2 + x - 3} + \sqrt{x^2 - 1}) = 8\sqrt{3}$$

$$(11) \text{ 因为 } |\sin x| \leq 1 \text{ 有界, 则 } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 0, \text{ 故 } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x - \sin x}{x + \sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 - \frac{\sin x}{x}}{1 + \frac{\sin x}{x}} = 1$$

$$(12) \text{ 因为 } |\cos x| \leq 1, \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} e^{-x} = 0, \text{ 则 } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} e^{-x} \cos x = 0$$

2. 解

$$(1) \text{ 令 } u = \sqrt[3]{x}, x = u^3, x \rightarrow 1 \Rightarrow u \rightarrow 1, \text{ 则}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt[3]{x}-1}{\sqrt{x}-1} = \lim_{u \rightarrow 1} \frac{u-1}{\sqrt{u^3}-1} = \lim_{u \rightarrow 1} \frac{(\sqrt{u}-1)(\sqrt{u}+1)}{(\sqrt{u}-1)((\sqrt{u})^2+\sqrt{u}+1)} = \lim_{u \rightarrow 1} \frac{(\sqrt{u}+1)}{((\sqrt{u})^2+\sqrt{u}+1)} = \frac{1+1}{1+1+1} = \frac{2}{3}$$

(2) 令 $u = \sqrt[4]{x}$, $x = u^4$, $x \rightarrow 16 \Rightarrow u \rightarrow 2$, 则

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 16} \frac{\sqrt[4]{x}-2}{\sqrt{x}-4} = \lim_{u \rightarrow 2} \frac{u-2}{u^2-4} = \lim_{u \rightarrow 2} \frac{u-2}{(u+2)(u-2)} = \lim_{u \rightarrow 2} \frac{1}{u+2} = \frac{1}{4}$$

(3) 令 $u = \sqrt[3]{x}$, $x = u^3$, $x \rightarrow 1 \Rightarrow u \rightarrow 1$, 则

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt[3]{x^2}-2\sqrt[3]{x}+1}{(x-1)^2} = \lim_{u \rightarrow 1} \frac{u^2-2u+1}{(u^3-1)^2} = \lim_{u \rightarrow 1} \frac{(u-1)^2}{(u-1)^2(u^2+u+1)^2} = \lim_{u \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{(u^2+u+1)^2} = \frac{1}{9}$$

(4) 令 $u = \sqrt[12]{1+x}$, $x \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow u \rightarrow 1$, 则

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt[4]{1+x}-1}{\sqrt[3]{1+x}-1} = \lim_{u \rightarrow 1} \frac{u^3-1}{u^4-1} = \lim_{u \rightarrow 1} \frac{(u-1)(u^2+u+1)}{(u-1)(u+1)(u^2+1)} = \lim_{u \rightarrow 1} \frac{u^2+u+1}{(u+1)(u^2+1)} = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$3. \text{ 解: } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1+x)(1+x^2)(1+x^4) \cdots (1+x^{2^n}) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(1-x)(1+x)(1+x^2)(1+x^4) \cdots (1+x^{2^n})}{1-x}$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(1-x^2)(1+x^2)(1+x^4) \cdots (1+x^{2^n})}{1-x} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1-x^{2^n}}{1-x} = \frac{1}{1-x}$$

$$4. \text{ 解: } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\frac{x^2+1}{x+1} - \alpha x - \beta) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2+1-\alpha x^2-\alpha x-\beta x-\beta}{x+1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(1-\alpha)x^2 - (\alpha+\beta)x + 1-\beta}{x+1} = 0$$

则 $1-\alpha=0$, $\alpha+\beta=0$, 故 $\alpha=1$, $\beta=-1$

5. 解: $x \rightarrow x_0$ 时, $f(x)$ 有极限, $g(x)$ 没有极限。当 $x \rightarrow x_0$, $f(x) \pm g(x)$ 没有极限,

$f(x)g(x)$ 不一定有极限 ($x_0 = \infty$, $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$, $g(x) = x$)。

6. 解: $x \rightarrow x_0$ 时, $f(x)$, $g(x)$ 都没有极限。 $f(x) \pm g(x)$ 不一定有极限 (例如:

$f(x) = \mp g(x)$), $f(x)g(x)$ 不一定有极限 (当 $x \rightarrow \infty$ 时, $f(x) = g(x) = x$ 时

$f(x)g(x)$ 没有极限; 当 $x \rightarrow \infty$ 时, $f(n) = (-1)^n$, $g(n) = (-1)^{n+1}$,

$f(n)g(n) = (-1)^{2n+1} = -1$, $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$)。

7. 解:

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

$$(2) \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x+h)^2 - x^2}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(2x+h)h}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (2x+h) = 2x$$

$$(3) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^n - 1}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (1 + x + \dots + x^{n-1}) = n$$

$$(4) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (2 - \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x^2 - x + 1}{x^2} = 2$$

$$(5) \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{\sqrt{1+2x} - 3}{\sqrt{x-2} - \sqrt{2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{(\sqrt{1+2x} - 3)(\sqrt{x-2} + \sqrt{2})(\sqrt{1+2x} + 3)}{(\sqrt{x-2} - \sqrt{2})(\sqrt{x-2} + \sqrt{2})(\sqrt{1+2x} + 3)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} 2 \frac{(x-4)(\sqrt{x-2} + \sqrt{2})}{(x-4)(\sqrt{1+2x} + 3)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} 2 \frac{\sqrt{x-2} + \sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{1+2x} + 3} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}$$

$$(6) \text{ 因为 } |\arctan x| < \frac{\pi}{2}, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\arctan x}{x} = 0$$

$$8. \text{ 解: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x^2 - 2x + k}{x - 3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{(x-3)(x+a)}{x-3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} (x+a) = 3+a = 4$$

则 $3+a=4$ 且 $(x-3)(x+a)=x^2-2x+k$, 则 $a=1$, $k=-3$

习题 1-5

(A)

1. (1) D (2) B

2. (1) $e^{-1/2}$ (2) e (3) $3/4$ (4) e^2 (5) $(-1)^{m-n} \frac{m}{n}$ (6) e^{x+1}

$$3. (1) \text{ 原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 3x}{3x} \cdot \frac{4x}{\sin 4x} \cdot \frac{3}{4} = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$(2) \text{ 原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x^2}{(5x)^2} = \frac{2}{25}$$

$$(3) \text{ 原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{\sin x} \cdot \cos x = 1$$

$$(4) \text{ 原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{-\sin(x-\pi)}{x-\pi} = -1$$

$$(5) \text{ 原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2}(3x)^2}{x \cdot 2x} = \frac{9}{4}$$

$$(6) \text{ 原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 - \frac{2 \sin x}{x + \sin x}) = 1 - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2}{1 + \frac{x}{\sin x}} = 0$$

$$(7) \text{ 原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} [1 + (-\frac{2}{x})]^{\frac{x}{2} \frac{2-x}{x}} = \frac{1}{e}$$

$$(8) \text{ 原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-4x}{2x} = -2$$

$$4. \text{ 解: 原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (1 + \frac{4a}{x-2a})^{\frac{x-2a}{4a} \frac{4ax}{x-2a}} = e^{4a} = 8$$

$$\therefore a = \frac{3}{4} \ln 2$$

5. (1) 错, 无穷小是极限为零的变量, 无穷大是其值无限增大的变量

(2) 错

(3) 正确

(4) 正确

(5) 错, 反例见例 3.8

(6) 错, 反例: $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \sin \frac{1}{x} = 1$

(7) 错,

$$6. \text{ 解: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\frac{1-x}{1+x}}{1+\sqrt{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1+\sqrt{x}}{1+x} = 1, \text{ 故它们是等价无穷小}$$

$$7. \text{ 解: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1-\cos x)^2}{\sin^2 x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\frac{1}{2}x^2)^2}{x^2} = 0, \text{ 故 } (1-\cos x)^2 \text{ 是 } \sin^2 x \text{ 的高阶无穷小}$$

$$8. \text{ 解: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1-x}{1-\sqrt[3]{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (1+x^{\frac{1}{3}}+x^{\frac{2}{3}}) = 3, \text{ 故 } 1-x \text{ 与 } 1-\sqrt[3]{x} \text{ 是同阶无穷小}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1-x}{\frac{1}{2}(1-x^2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{2}{1+x} = 1, \text{ 故 } 1-x \text{ 与 } \frac{1}{2}(1-x^2) \text{ 是等价无穷小}$$

$$9. (1) \text{ 原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{x}{\sqrt{3-x^2}}}{2x} = \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6}$$

$$(2) \text{ 原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^n}{x^m} = \begin{cases} 0, & m < n \\ 1, & m = n \\ \infty, & m > n \end{cases}$$

$$(3) \text{ 原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + o(x^2) - [1 - \frac{1}{2}(2x)^2 + o(4x^2)]}{\frac{1}{2}x^2 + o(x^2)} = 3$$

$$(4) \text{ 原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x \cdot (\cos x - 1)}{\frac{1}{3}x^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2}x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{6x \cdot (-\frac{1}{2}x^2)}{x^3} = -3$$

$$(5) \text{ 原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \cdot x}{\frac{1}{2} \cdot (-x^2)} = -2$$

$$(6) \text{ 原式} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\pi}{n} \right)^2 = \frac{\pi^2}{2}$$

(B)

10. (1) D (2) B (3) D

$$11. (1) \text{ 原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1-x^2}{\pi(x-1)} = \frac{2}{\pi}$$

$$(2) \text{ 原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{2}x^2}}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{4}x^2}{x^2} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$(3) \text{ 原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{5}{x-3} \right)^{\frac{x-3}{5} \cdot \frac{5x}{x-3}} = e^5$$

$$(4) \text{ 原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (1 - 2x^2)^{\frac{1}{-2x^2} \cdot \frac{-2x^2}{\sin^2 x}} = e^0 = 1$$

$$(5) \text{ 原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 - 3x)^{\frac{1}{-3x} \cdot \frac{-3x}{\sin x}} = e^{-6}$$

$$(6) \text{ 原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} [9^x (1 + \frac{1}{3^x})]^{\frac{1}{x}} = 9 \cdot e^0 = 9$$

$$12. \text{ 证明: } \because \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}} = e \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} (1-x)^{\frac{1}{x}} = e^{-1}$$

\therefore 原极限不存在

$$13. \text{ 解: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left(\frac{2+e^x}{1+e^x} + \frac{\sin x}{x} \right) = 0 + 1 = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \left(\frac{2+e^x}{1+e^x} - \frac{\sin x}{x} \right) = 2 - 1 = 1$$

\therefore 原式=1

$$14. \text{ 解: } f(x) = \lim_{t \rightarrow x} \left(1 + \frac{x-t}{t-1} \right)^{\frac{t-1}{x-t} \cdot \frac{x-t}{t-1} \cdot \frac{1}{x-t}} = \lim_{t \rightarrow x} e^{\frac{1}{t-1}} = e^{\frac{1}{x-1}}$$

15. 证明: (1) 设 $t = \arctan x$, 则 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时, $t \rightarrow 0$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\arctan x}{x} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{t}{\tan t} = 1$$

$$\therefore \arctan x \sim x$$

$$(2) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sec x - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{\cos x} - 1}{\frac{x^2}{2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{\frac{x^2}{2}} = 1$$

$$\therefore \sec x - 1 \sim \frac{x^2}{2}$$

16. 证明: (1) 因为 $\lim \frac{\alpha}{\alpha} = 1$, 故有 $\alpha \sim \alpha$

(2) 由 $\lim \frac{\alpha}{\beta} = 1$ 有 $\alpha = \beta + o(\beta)$

$$\text{所以 } \lim \frac{\beta}{\alpha} = \lim \frac{\beta}{\beta + o(\beta)} = \lim \frac{1}{1 + \frac{o(\beta)}{\beta}} = 1, \text{ 故有 } \beta \sim \alpha$$

(3) 因为 $\alpha \sim \beta$, 所以 $\alpha = \beta + o(\beta)$

因为 $\beta \sim \gamma$, 所以 $\gamma \sim \beta$, 所以 $\gamma = \beta + o(\beta)$

所以 $\lim_{\gamma} \frac{\alpha}{\gamma} = \lim_{\beta+o(\beta)} \frac{\beta+o(\beta)}{\beta+o(\beta)} = 1$, 故有 $\alpha \sim \gamma$

习题 1-6

(A)

1. (1) B (2) C (3) A (4) D

2. (1) -1, 1 (2) $k\pi$

3. (1) 原式 $= (\sin 2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{4})^2 = 1$

(2) 原式 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{kx}{x} = k$

(3) 原式 $= \ln 1 = 0$

(4) 原式 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (1 + \frac{2}{x})^{\frac{x}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{x}} = e^{\frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{e}$

(5) 原式 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (1 + \frac{-3}{x^2})^{\frac{x^2}{-3} \cdot \frac{-3}{x^2} \cdot x} = e^0 = 1$

(6) 原式 $= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \ln(1 + \frac{2}{n})^n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \ln(1 + \frac{2}{n})^{\frac{n}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{n} \cdot n} = \ln e^2 = 2$

(7) 原式 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (1 + \frac{-1}{3+x})^{-(3+x) \cdot \frac{-1}{3+x} \cdot \frac{x}{2}} = e^{-\frac{1}{2}}$

(8) 原式 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{3}x^2}{-\frac{1}{2}x^2} = -\frac{2}{3}$

4. (1) $f(x) = \frac{(x+1)(x-1)}{(x-1)(x-2)} = \frac{x+1}{x-2}$

$x=1$ 是可去间断点, $x=2$ 是无穷间断点

(2)
$$\begin{cases} x, & |x| > 1 \end{cases}$$

$$f(x) = -x, \quad |x| < 1$$

$$0, \quad x = \pm 1$$

$x = \pm 1$ 是跳跃间断点

(3) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = 0, \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = 3, \quad x=1$ 是跳跃间断点

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} f(x) = 5, \quad f(x) \text{ 在 } x=2 \text{ 处连续}$$

(4) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \infty, \quad x=0$ 是无穷间断点

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} f(x) = 0, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} f(x) = 1, \quad x=-1 \text{ 是跳跃间断点}$$

(5) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = -1, \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = 1, \quad x=0$ 是跳跃间断点

$$(6) \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & |x| > 1 \\ \frac{1}{2}, & x = 1 \\ 1, & |x| < 1 \end{cases}$$

$x = \pm 1$ 是跳跃间断点

5. 解：由 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = 3 + b = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = 1 - b = f(1) = a$ 得：

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

6. 证明：设 $f(x) = e^x - 2 - x$, 因为

$$f(0) \cdot f(2) = -2 \times (e^2 - 4) < 0$$

由零点定理知，至少存在一点 $\xi \in (0, 2)$ 使 $f(\xi) = 0$

即，方程 $e^x - 2 = x$ 在 $(0, 2)$ 内至少有一个实根

7. 证明：设 $f(x) = x - 2 - \sin x$, 因为

$$f(0) \cdot f(3) = -2 \times (1 - \sin 3) < 0$$

由零点定理知，至少存在一点 $\xi \in (0, 3)$ 使 $f(\xi) = 0$

即，方程 $x = 2 + \sin x$ 至少有一个小于 3 的正根

8. 证明: 设 $F(x)=f(x)-f(a+x)$, 则有

$$F(0)=f(0)-f(a)=f(2a)-f(a), \quad F(a)=f(a)-f(2a)$$

$$\text{所以, } F(0) \cdot F(a) = -[f(a)-f(2a)]^2 \leq 0$$

若 $F(0) \cdot F(a) = 0$, 则 $F(0) = F(a) = 0$;

若 $F(0) \cdot F(a) < 0$, 则由零点定理知, 至少存在一点 $\xi \in (0, a)$ 使 $F(\xi) = 0$;

综上, 至少存在一点 $\xi \in [0, a]$ 使 $F(\xi) = 0$, 即至少存在一点 $\xi \in [0, a]$ 使 $f(\xi) = f(a + \xi)$

9. 解: 设 $F(x) = (p+q)f(x) - pf(c) - qf(d)$, 则有

$$F(c) = qf(c) - qf(d), \quad F(d) = pf(d) - pf(c)$$

$$\text{所以, } F(c) \cdot F(d) = -pq[f(c) - f(d)]^2 \leq 0$$

若 $F(c) \cdot F(d) = 0$, 则 $F(c) = F(d) = 0$;

若 $F(c) \cdot F(d) < 0$, 则由零点定理知, 至少存在一点 $\xi \in (c, d)$ 使 $F(\xi) = 0$;

又因为 $a < b < c < d$, 所以对任何正数 p, q , 至少存在一点 $\xi \in [c, d] \subset (a, b)$, 使得 $F(\xi) = 0$, 即 $pf(c) + qf(d) = (p+q)f(\xi)$.

(B)

$$10. (1) \text{ 原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \ln\left(1 + \frac{x}{a}\right)^{\frac{1}{x}} = \ln \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(1 + \frac{x}{a}\right)^{\frac{a}{x} \cdot \frac{x}{a} \cdot \frac{1}{x}} = \ln e^{\frac{1}{a}} = \frac{1}{a}$$

$$(2) \text{ 原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2e^{2x} - 3}{5e^{2x} + 1} = \frac{2}{5}$$

$$(3) \text{ 原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{4 \sin x}{x} - 3x^2 \cos \frac{2}{x}}{\frac{\tan 2x}{x}} = \frac{4-0}{2} = 2$$

$$(4) \text{ 原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \ln(1 + \frac{2}{\frac{1}{x} - 1})^{\frac{\frac{1}{x} - 1}{2} \cdot \frac{2x}{1-x} \cdot \frac{1}{2x}} = \ln e^1 = 1$$

$$(5) \text{ 原式} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1 + \frac{n+1}{n^2})^{\frac{n^2}{n+1} \cdot \frac{n+1}{n^2} \cdot n} = e$$

$$(6) \text{ 原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2}x^2}{2x \cdot 3x} = \frac{1}{12}$$

$$(7) \text{ 原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2}x^2}{x^2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$(8) \text{ 原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (x-1) \cdot \frac{1}{x} = 1$$

11. (1) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 1$ $x=1$ 是可去间断点

$\lim_{x \rightarrow k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}} f(x) = 0$ $x = k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}$ 是可去间断点

$\lim_{x \rightarrow k\pi} f(x)$ 不存在 $x = k\pi$ 是无穷间断点

(2) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = -\infty$ $x=0$ 是无穷间断点

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = -1$ $x=1$ 是可去间断点

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) = +\infty$ $x=2$ 是无穷间断点

12. 解: 由 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \frac{1-b}{a} = \infty$, 知: $a=0, b \neq 1$

由 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{e-b}{x-1}$ 存在, 知: $b=e$

所以, $a=0, b=e$

13. 解:

$$h(x) = \begin{cases} x+b & x \leq 0 \\ 2x+1 & 0 < x < 1 \\ x+a+1 & x \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{由 } \begin{cases} h(0^-)=h(0^+) \\ h(1^-)=h(1^+) \end{cases} \quad \text{得: } a=b=1$$

所以, 当 $a=b=1$ 时, $f(x)+g(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上连续

14. 解: 化简得:

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x, & |x| > 1 \\ ax^2 + bx, & |x| < 1 \\ \frac{1}{2}(a+b+1) & x=1 \\ \frac{1}{2}(a-b-1) & x=-1 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{由 } \begin{cases} f(1^-)=f(1^+)=f(1) \\ f(-1^-)=f(-1^+)=f(-1) \end{cases} \quad \text{得: } a=0, b=1$$

15. 证明: 设 $f(x)=x^3-3x^2-9x+1$, 则 $f(0) \cdot f(1)=1 \times (-10) < 0$

所以, 存在 $\xi \in (0, 1)$ 使 $f(\xi)=0$, 即原方程在 $(0, 1)$ 上存在实根
唯一性:

16. 证明: 设 $F(x)=f(x)-x$, 则由题意有:

$$F(a)=f(a)-a > 0; F(b)=f(b)-b < 0$$

所以, 存在 $C \in (a, b)$ 使 $F(\xi)=0$ 即 $f(\xi)=\xi$.

17. 证明:

令 $g(x)=f(x+\frac{1}{2})-f(x)$, 则有:

$$g(0)=f(\frac{1}{2})-f(0)=f(\frac{1}{2})-f(1); g(\frac{1}{2})=f(1)-f(\frac{1}{2}) \text{ 且 } g(x) \text{ 在 } [0, \frac{1}{2}] \text{ 上连续}$$

$$\therefore \exists \xi_1 \in (0, \frac{1}{2}), \text{ 使得: } g(\xi_1)=f(\xi_1+\frac{1}{2})-f(\xi_1)=0 \text{ 即: } f(\xi_1+\frac{1}{2})=f(\xi_1)$$

令 $h(x)=f(x+\frac{1}{4})-f(x)$, 则有:

$h(\xi_1) = f(\xi_1 + \frac{1}{4}) - f(\xi_1) = f(\xi_1 + \frac{1}{4}) - f(\xi_1 + \frac{1}{2}); f(\xi_1 + \frac{1}{4}) = f(\xi_1 + \frac{1}{2}) - f(\xi_1 + \frac{1}{4})$ 且
 $h(x)$ 在 $[\xi_1, \xi_1 + \frac{1}{4}]$ 上连续

$\therefore \exists \xi_2 \in (\xi_1, \xi_1 + \frac{1}{4})$, 使得: $h(\xi_2) = f(\xi_2 + \frac{1}{4}) - f(\xi_2) = 0$ 即: $f(\xi_2 + \frac{1}{4}) = f(\xi_2)$,

证毕.

18. 证明: 若 $f(x_1)=f(x_2)$, 则结论显然成立

若 $f(x_1)>f(x_2)$, 则有 $f(x_1)>\sqrt{f(x_1)f(x_2)}>f(x_2)$, 由介值定理知: 至少存在一点 $\xi \in [x_1, x_2]$, 使得 $f(\xi)=\sqrt{f(x_1)f(x_2)}$

若 $f(x_1)<f(x_2)$, 则有 $f(x_1)<\sqrt{f(x_1)f(x_2)}<f(x_2)$, 由介值定理知: 至少存在一点 $\xi \in [x_1, x_2]$, 使得 $f(\xi)=\sqrt{f(x_1)f(x_2)}$

总之可知, 原结论成立

19. 证明: 由 $f(x+y)=f(x)+f(y)$ 得: $f(0)=0$

取 $x_0 \in (-\infty, +\infty)$, 因为:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} [f(x) - f(x_0)] = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} [f(x - x_0 + x_0) - f(x_0)] = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x - x_0) = f(0) = 0$$

所以, $f(x)$ 为 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上的连续函数.

20. 证明: 由于对 $\forall x_1, x_2 \in [0, 1]$, 有

$$|x_1^3 - x_2^3| = |x_1 - x_2| \cdot |x_1^2 + x_1x_2 + x_2^2| \leq 3|x_1 - x_2|$$

于是对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, 取 $\delta = \frac{\varepsilon}{3}$, 对 $\forall x_1, x_2 \in [0, 1]$, 当 $|x_1 - x_2| < \delta$ 时,

就有: $|x_1^3 - x_2^3| < \varepsilon$.

故 $f(x)=x^3$ 在区间 $[0, 1]$ 上一致连续

21.

1. 单项选择题。

(1) C

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解: } \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(-h) - f(0)}{3h} &= -\frac{1}{3} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0-h) - f(0)}{-h} \\ &= -\frac{1}{3} f'(0) = -\frac{1}{3}\end{aligned}$$

(2) A

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{|x^2 - 1|}{x - 1} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{x^2 - 1}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} (x + 1) = 2 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{|x^2 - 1|}{x - 1} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{1 - x^2}{x - 1} = -\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} (x + 1) = -2\end{aligned}$$

所以 $f(x)$ 在 $x=1$ 处不连续。

(3) C

解: 函数 $f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处可导, 则函数在 $x=0$ 处连续。

$$f(0-0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} (ax + b) = b$$

$$f(0+0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x}) = 0$$

\therefore 当 $b=0$ 时, 保证 $f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处连续;

$$\text{又} \because f'_-(0) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(0 + \Delta x) - f(0)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{(a\Delta x + b) - b}{\Delta x} = a;$$

$$f'_+(0) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(0 + \Delta x) - f(0)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\Delta x^2 \sin \frac{1}{\Delta x} - b}{\Delta x} = b,$$

\therefore 为保证 $f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处可导, $a=b$ 。

2. 填空题。

(1) $2f'(x_0)$

$$\text{析: } \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + 2h) - f(x_0)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + 2h) - f(x_0)}{2h} \cdot 2 = 2f'(x_0)$$

$$(2) -5f'(x_0)$$

$$\text{析: } \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 - 5h) - f(x_0)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 - 5h) - f(x_0)}{-5h} \cdot (-5) = -5f'(x_0)$$

$$(3) 4f'(x_0)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{析: } & \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + 3h) - f(x_0 - h)}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{f(x_0 + 3h) - f(x_0)}{3h} \cdot 3 + \frac{f(x_0 - h) - f(x_0)}{-h} \right] = 4f'(x_0) \end{aligned}$$

$$(4) 2f(x)f'(x)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{析: } & \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f^2(x + \Delta x) - f^2(x)}{\Delta x} \\ &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{[f(x + \Delta x) + f(x)][f(x + \Delta x) - f(x)]}{\Delta x} = 2f(x)f'(x) \end{aligned}$$

$$(5) \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{析: } & \because \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + k\Delta x) - f(x_0)}{\Delta x} \\ &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + k\Delta x) - f(x_0)}{k\Delta x} \bullet k = kf'(x_0) = \frac{1}{3}f'(x_0) \neq 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore k = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$(6) 2\alpha f'(x_0)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{析: 原式} &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \alpha\Delta x) - f(x_0) + f(x_0) - f(x_0 - \alpha\Delta x)}{\Delta x} \\ &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \alpha\Delta x) - f(x_0)}{\alpha\Delta x} \bullet \alpha + \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 - \alpha\Delta x) - f(x_0)}{-\alpha\Delta x} \bullet \alpha \\ &= \alpha f'(x_0) + \alpha f'(x_0) = 2\alpha f'(x_0) \end{aligned}$$

$$(7) 4$$

$$\text{析: } v = s' = 2t(m/s)$$

3. 用导数定义证明下列等式成立。

$$(1) (\cos x)' = -\sin x$$

证明: $(\cos x)'$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos(x+h) - \cos x}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{-2 \sin(x + \frac{h}{2}) \bullet \sin \frac{h}{2}}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} -\sin(x + \frac{h}{2}) \frac{\sin \frac{h}{2}}{\frac{h}{2}} \\ &= -\sin x \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \quad (\ln x)' = \frac{1}{x}$$

证明: $(\ln x)'$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(x+h) - \ln x}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} \ln \frac{x+h}{x} \\ &= \frac{1}{x} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1 + \frac{h}{x})}{\frac{h}{x}} = \frac{1}{x} \frac{1}{\ln e} \\ &= \frac{1}{x} \end{aligned}$$

$$(3) \quad (\sqrt{1+x^2})' = \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$$

证明: $(\sqrt{1+x^2})'$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+(x+\Delta x)^2} - \sqrt{1+x^2}}{\Delta x} \\ &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x+\Delta x)^2 - x^2}{\Delta x(\sqrt{1+(x+\Delta x)^2} + \sqrt{1+x^2})} \\ &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x + \Delta x}{\sqrt{1+(x+\Delta x)^2} + \sqrt{1+x^2}} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} \end{aligned}$$

4. 求下列函数的导数。

$$(1) \quad y = x^7$$

解: $y' = 7x^6$

(2) $y = \sqrt[4]{x^7}$

解: $y = \sqrt[4]{x^7} = x^{\frac{7}{4}}$

$$y' = \frac{7}{4}x^{\frac{3}{4}}$$

(3) $y = x^{2.5}$

解: $y' = (x^{2.5})' = 2.5x^{1.5}$

(4) $y = \frac{x^2 \bullet \sqrt[9]{x^{10}}}{\sqrt[4]{x^3}}$

解: $y' = (x^{\frac{85}{36}})' = \frac{85}{36}x^{\frac{49}{36}}$

(5) $y = \sqrt{x^8 \sqrt{x \sqrt{x}}}$

解: $y = \sqrt{x^8 \sqrt{x \sqrt{x}}} = x^{\frac{35}{8}}$

$$\therefore y' = (x^{\frac{35}{8}})' = \frac{35}{8}x^{\frac{27}{8}}$$

5. 计算题。

(1) 解: $y' \Big|_{x=\frac{\pi}{3}} = (\cos x)' \Big|_{x=\frac{\pi}{3}} = -\sin \frac{\pi}{3} = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2},$

可知, 在 $x = \frac{\pi}{3}$ 处的切线及法线斜率分别为

$$k_1 = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \quad k_2 = -\frac{1}{k_1} = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

$$\therefore \text{切线方程为 } y - \frac{1}{2} = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}(x - \frac{\pi}{3})$$

$$\text{即 } \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}x + y - \frac{1}{2}(1 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\pi) = 0;$$

$$\text{法线方程为 } y - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}(x - \frac{\pi}{3})$$

$$\text{即 } y - \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}x - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{9}\pi = 0$$

$$(2) \text{ 解: } y'|_{x=0} = e^0 = 1$$

可知, 在 $x=0$ 处的切线及法线斜率分别为

$$k_1 = 1 \quad k_2 = -\frac{1}{k_1} = -1$$

$$\therefore \text{切线方程为 } y-1=1 \bullet (x-0)$$

$$\text{即 } y-x-1=0;$$

$$\text{法线方程为 } y-1=-(x-0)$$

$$\text{即 } y+x-1=0。$$

$$(3) \text{ 解: 若平行于直线 } y=3x-1$$

则 设点为 (a, a^3)

$$y'|_{x=a} = 3$$

$$\text{即 } 3a^2 = 3, \therefore a = \pm 1$$

\therefore 要求的点为 $(1, 1)$ 或 $(-1, -1)$

$$(4) \text{ 解: 由 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{f(x)}{x-1} = 2 \text{ 可知, } f(0) = 0$$

$$\therefore f'(1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{f(x) - f(1)}{x-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{f(x)}{x-1} = 2$$

$$(5) \text{ 解: 由 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{\sqrt{1+x}-1} = 2 \text{ 可知, } f(0) = 0$$

$$\text{又 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{\sqrt{1+x}-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)(\sqrt{1+x}+1)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2f(x)}{x}$$

$$\therefore f'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x-0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = 1$$

$$(6) \text{ 解: } f'(\alpha) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \alpha} \frac{f(x) - f(\alpha)}{x - \alpha} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \alpha} \frac{(x - \alpha)\varphi(x) - 0}{x - \alpha}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \varphi(x) = 0$$

$$(7) \text{ 解: } f'(0) = b = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\Delta x) - f(0)}{\Delta x}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore f'(1) &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1 + \Delta x) - f(1)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{af(\Delta x) - af(0)}{\Delta x} \\ &= af'(0) = ab \end{aligned}$$

6. 解:

$$(1) \because y = |\sin x|$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} |\sin x| = 0$$

$\therefore y = |\sin x|$ 在 $x = 0$ 处连续;

$$\text{又} \because \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{|\sin x| - 0}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{|\sin x|}{x}$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{|\sin x|}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{|\sin x|}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{-\sin x}{x} = -1$$

即 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{|\sin x|}{x}$ 不存在,

$\therefore y$ 在 $x=0$ 处不可导。

$$(2) \text{ 由 } y \text{ 表达式可知, } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} y = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x} = 0$$

\therefore 函数在 $x=0$ 处连续,

$$\text{又} \because \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x} - 0}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \sin \frac{1}{x} = 0$$

\therefore 函数在 $x=0$ 处可导。

$$(3) \because \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^2 = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} (-x) = 0 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x)$$

$\therefore f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处连续;

$$\text{又} \because f'_+(0) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(\Delta x) - f(0)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\Delta x^2}{\Delta x} = 0;$$

$$f'_-(0) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(\Delta x) - f(0)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{-\Delta x}{\Delta x} = -1 \neq f'_+(0)$$

$\therefore f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处不可导。

$$(4) \quad f(0+0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \sin x = 0,$$

$$f(0-0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} x^3 = 0 = f(0+0),$$

$\therefore f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处连续;

$$\text{又} \because f'_+(0) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(\Delta x) - f(0)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sin \Delta x}{\Delta x} = 1$$

$$f'_-(0) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(\Delta x) - f(0)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\Delta x^3}{\Delta x} = 0 \neq f'_+(0)$$

$\therefore f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处不可导。

7. 证明题。

(1) 证明: $\because f(x) = f(-x)$

$$\therefore f'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(-x) - f(0)}{x}$$

$$\text{令 } t = -x, \text{ 则 } f'(0) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(t) - f(0)}{-t} = -f'(0)$$

$$\therefore f'(0) = 0$$

(2) 证明: 导函数存在,

$$f'(x) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x + \Delta x) - f(x)}{\Delta x}$$

$$f'(-x) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(-x - \Delta x) - f(-x)}{-\Delta x}$$

$\therefore f(x)$ 为奇函数时

$$f'(-x) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-f(x + \Delta x) + f(x)}{-\Delta x} = f'(x)$$

即 $f'(x)$ 为偶函数;

$f(x)$ 为偶函数时

$$f'(-x) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x + \Delta x) - f(x)}{-\Delta x} = -f'(x)$$

即 $f'(x)$ 为奇函数;

证毕。

(3) 证明: 即要证当 $f(x) = f(x+T)$ 时, $f'(x) = f'(x+T)$

设 x_0 为定义域中的任意一元素,

$$\begin{aligned} \because f'(x_0) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x+T) - f(x_0+T)}{(x+T) - (x_0+T)} = f'(x_0+T) \end{aligned}$$

由 x_0 的任意性知, 结论成立。

习题 2—1 (B)

8.

解: 在 x_0 处的线密度即为质量对长度的函数的导函数在 x_0 处的值,

$$\rho \Big|_{x=x_0} = m'(x) \Big|_{x=x_0} \quad (x_0 \in [0, 1])$$

9.

证明: $f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处可导

$$\therefore \text{原式} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0+h) - f(x_0) + f(x_0) - f(x_0-h)}{2h}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{1}{2} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0+h) - f(x_0)}{h} + \frac{1}{2} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0-h) - f(x_0)}{-h} \\
&= \frac{1}{2} f'(x_0) + \frac{1}{2} f'(x_0) = f'(x_0)
\end{aligned}$$

证毕。

10.

解：由 7（3）中证明知， $f'(9) = f'(1)$

$$\text{又 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1) - f(1-x)}{2x} = -1 \text{ 等价于 } \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1-\Delta x) - f(1)}{-\Delta x} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} f'(1) = -1$$

$\therefore f'(1)$ 即为所求的切线斜率 k_1

$$\therefore \text{法线斜率 } k_2 = -\frac{1}{k_1} = \frac{1}{2}$$

11.

解：可去间断点

$\because f(x)$ 为奇函数，

$$\therefore f(0) = -f(-0) = -f(0)$$

$$\therefore f(0) = 0;$$

又 $\because f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处可导

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = f'(x_0)$$

即函数 $\frac{f(x)}{x}$ 在 $x=0$ 处存在极限，

显然 $\frac{f(x)}{x}$ 在 $x=0$ 处无定义，

$\therefore x=0$ 为 $\frac{f(x)}{x}$ 的可去间断点。

12.

$$\text{解： } f'(x) = x'[(x-1)\cdots(x-1000)] + x[(x-1)\cdots(x-1000)]'$$

$$\therefore f'(0) = [(-1)\cdots(-1000)] + 0 = 1000!$$

13.

$$\text{解: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\sin^2 x + \cos x)}{x \tan x \bullet \cos x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x^2 + 1)}{x \bullet x \bullet 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x^2 + 1) - f(1)}{x^2}$$

\therefore 令 $t = x^2 + 1$, $x \rightarrow 0$ 得 $t \rightarrow 1$

$$\text{原式} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 1} \frac{f(t) - f(1)}{t - 1} = f'(1) = 2$$

14.

$$\text{解: } g'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{g(x) - g(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{g(x)}{x} = 0$$

$$\therefore f'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{g(x)}{x} \bullet \sin \frac{1}{x} = 0$$

15.

解: 连续性,

$$f(0) = b + a + 2,$$

$$f(0+0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} [b(1 + \sin x) + a + 2] = b + a + 2,$$

$$f(0-0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} (e^{ax} - 1) = 0,$$

\therefore 要连续, 则 $b+a+2=0$ ①

可导性,

$$f'_-(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{e^{ax} - 1 - b - a - 2}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} a e^{ax} = a$$

$$f'_+(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{b \sin x}{x} = b$$

\therefore 要可导, 则 $a=b$ ②

由①②两式得 $a=b=-1$

16.

解: $f(0) = 0,$

$$f'_+(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{1 - \cos x}{\sqrt{x}} - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{1}{2}x^2}{x^{\frac{3}{2}}} = 0,$$

$$f'_-(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{x^2 g(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} x g(x),$$

又 $\because g(x)$ 有界

$$\therefore |g(x)| \leq M, \quad M \text{ 为常数}$$

$$\therefore f'_-(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} x g(x) = 0$$

$$\therefore f'(0) = 0$$

17.

$$\text{解: 由 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{f(x)}{\sin(x-1)} = 2 \text{ 可以看出 } f(1) = 0$$

令 $t = x - 1$, 则 $x \rightarrow 1$ 等效于 $t \rightarrow 0$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{f(x)}{\sin(x-1)} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(t+1)}{\sin(t)} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1+t) - f(1)}{t - 0} = f'(1) = 2$$

18.

$$\text{解: 令 } g(x) = (x-2)^2(x-3)^3(x-4)^4$$

$$\text{则 } f(x) = (x-1)g(x)$$

$$f'(x) = g(x) + (x-1)g'(x)$$

$$\therefore f'(1) = g(1) + 0 = -648$$

$$\text{又令 } h(x) = (x-1)(x-2)^2(x-4)^4$$

$$f(x) = (x-3)^3 h(x)$$

$$f'(x) = 3(x-3)^2 h(x) + (x-3)^3 h'(x)$$

$$\therefore f'(3) = 3(3-3)^2 h(3) + (3-3)^3 h'(3) = 0$$

19.

证明：充分性

$f(x)$ 可导，则 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x}$ 存在

当 $f(0) = 0$ 时

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)(1 + |\sin x|) - F(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x}$ 存在

即 $F(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处可导

必要性

$$F'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{F(x) - F(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)(1 + |\sin x|) - f(0)}{x - 0}$$

$$\text{又 } F'_+(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)(1 + \sin x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0) + f(x)\sin x}{x - 0} = f'(x) + f(0)$$

$$F'_-(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)(1 - \sin x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0) - f(x)\sin x}{x - 0} = f'(x) - f(0)$$

所以，要 $F'(0)$ 存在，则 $f'(x) + f(0) = f'(x) - f(0)$

$$\therefore f(0) = 0$$

综上，得证

习题 2—2 (A)

1. 单项选择题。

(1) B

析: $\Delta y = f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0)$, $dy = f'(x_0)\Delta x$

$$\therefore \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta y - dy}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0) - f'(x_0)\Delta x}{\Delta x} = f'(x_0) - f'(x_0) = 0$$

(2) B

析: $\Delta y = (x_0 + \Delta x)^2 - x_0^2 = 2x_0\Delta x + (\Delta x)^2$, $dy|_{x=x_0} = 2x_0\Delta x$

$$\therefore \Delta y - dy = (\Delta x)^2$$

(3) B

析: $\frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0)}{\Delta x} = a + b\Delta x + c(\Delta x)^2$

$$\therefore f'(x_0) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0)}{\Delta x} = a$$

$$\therefore dy = f'(x_0)dx = adx$$

2. 将适当的函数填入下列括号内。

(1) $d(c) = 0$

(2) $d(2x) = 2dx$

(3) $d(\frac{1}{2}x^2) = xdx$

(4) $d(x^3) = 3x^2dx$

(5) $d(\sqrt{x}) = \frac{dx}{2\sqrt{x}}$

(6) $d(\ln x) = \frac{1}{x}dx$

(7) $d(\sin x) = \cos x dx$

(8) $d(e^x) = e^x dx$

(9) 微分的几何意义: 对应曲线的切线上点的纵坐标的相应增量。

(10) 高阶

3. 计算题。

解： (1) $\Delta y = (x + \Delta x)^3 - x^3$, $dy = 3x^2 \Delta x$

\therefore 在 $x=2$ 处

$$\Delta x = 1 \text{ 时, } \Delta y = (2+1)^3 - 2^3 = 19, \quad dy = 3 \times 2^2 \times 1 = 12;$$

$$\Delta x = 0.1 \text{ 时, } \Delta y = (2+0.1)^3 - 2^3 = 1.216, \quad dy = 3 \times 2^2 \times 0.1 = 1.2;$$

$$\Delta x = 0.01 \text{ 时, } \Delta y = (2+0.01)^3 - 2^3 = 0.121, \quad dy = 3 \times 2^2 \times 0.01 = 0.12$$

$$(2) \Delta y = \cos(x + \Delta x) - \cos x, \quad dy = -\sin x dx = -\sin x \Delta x$$

\therefore 在 $x = \frac{\pi}{3}$ 处

$$\Delta x = \frac{\pi}{180} \text{ 时, } dy = -\sin \frac{\pi}{3} \times \frac{\pi}{180} = -\frac{\sqrt{3}\pi}{360};$$

$$\Delta x = \frac{\pi}{30} \text{ 时, } dy = -\sin \frac{\pi}{3} \times \frac{\pi}{30} = -\frac{\sqrt{3}\pi}{60}$$

$$(3) \quad y = x|x| = x^2 \quad x \geq 0$$

$$y = x|x| = -x^2 \quad x < 0$$

$$\therefore y' = 2x \quad x \geq 0$$

$$y' = -2x \quad x < 0$$

$$\therefore dy = y' dx = 2x dx \quad x \geq 0$$

$$dy = y' dx = -2x dx \quad x < 0$$

4. 计算下列各题。

解： (1) $y = f(x) = \ln x$; $x_0 = 781$; $\Delta x = 1$

则, $f(x_0 + \Delta x) = \ln 782$

$$\therefore \ln 782 = \ln 781 + \frac{1}{x} \Big|_{x=781} \times 1 = 6.66186$$

$$(2) \text{ 令 } f(x) = \sin x; \quad x_0 = 30^\circ = \frac{\pi}{6}; \quad \Delta x = 0.5^\circ = \frac{\pi}{360}$$

$$\therefore \sin 30^\circ 30' = \sin \frac{\pi}{6} + \cos x \bigg|_{x=\frac{\pi}{6}} \times \frac{\pi}{360} = 0.5076$$

$$(3) \text{ 令 } f(x) = x^{\frac{1}{4}}; \quad x_0 = 81; \quad \Delta x = -1$$

$$\text{则 } \sqrt[4]{80} = 81^{\frac{1}{4}} + \frac{1}{4} x^{\frac{-3}{4}} \bigg|_{x=81} \times (-1) = 2.9907$$

$$(4) \text{ 球的体积 } V = \frac{4}{3} \pi \times \frac{D^3}{2} = \frac{1}{6} \pi D^3$$

$$\therefore \Delta V \approx \frac{dV}{dD} \times \Delta D = \frac{1}{2} \pi D^2 \Delta D$$

$$\text{由已知 } \left| \frac{\Delta V}{V} \right| \leq 1\%$$

$$\text{即 } \left| \frac{\Delta V}{V} \right| \leq 1\% \left| \frac{\frac{1}{2} \pi D^2 \Delta D}{\frac{1}{6} \pi D^3} \right| = 3 \left| \frac{\Delta D}{D} \right| \leq 0.01$$

$$\therefore \left| \frac{\Delta r}{r} \right| = \left| \frac{\Delta D}{D} \right| \leq \frac{0.01}{3} = 0.33\%$$

\therefore 测球半径时, 所允许产生的相对误差是 0.33%

习题 2-3(A)

1、填空题。

$$(1) y' = \sin x + \sin x \cdot \sec^2 x; (2) y' = \sec x \cdot \ln x - \sec x \cdot \csc^2 x \cdot \ln x + \frac{1}{x} \csc x;$$

$$(3) y' = 2e^{2x} + 2^x \ln 2; (4) y' = -\frac{\ln x + 1}{x^2 \ln^2 x}; (5) y' = -\frac{x}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}};$$

$$(6) y' = \frac{1}{2} \sec x \cdot \csc x; (7) d\left(\frac{uv}{\sqrt{u^2 + v^2}}\right) = \frac{v^3}{(u^2 + v^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} du + \frac{u^3}{(u^2 + v^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} dv;$$

$$(8) -2; (9) e^{\tan^k x} \cdot k \tan^{k-1} x \cdot \sec^2 x, \frac{1}{2}; (10) \frac{\sqrt{3}+1}{2}; (11) \frac{\sqrt{2}}{8} \pi + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4};$$

$$(12) \frac{3}{25}; (13) \left(-\frac{b}{2a}, \frac{4ac-b^2}{4a}\right); (14) 2x-y-2=0, 2x-y+2=0; (15) \frac{\pi}{4};$$

$$(16) 9y+x-6=0, y+x+2=0; (17) 0; (18) 4xe^{2x}; (19) e^{2t}(1+2t);$$

$$(20) -\cos x^2; (21) -\frac{1}{2}e^{-x^2}; (22) \arcsin x; (23) \arcsin 2x; (24) \arctan x;$$

$$(25) \frac{1}{a} \arctan \frac{x}{a}; (26) \ln \frac{x-1}{x}; (27) \ln \ln x; (28) \frac{1}{3} \tan 3x;$$

$$(29) \ln(1+e^x); (30) \ln(1+f(x)).$$

2、求函数的导数与微分

$$(1) y' = -20x^{-6} - 28x^{-5} + 2x^{-2}; (2) y' = \frac{5x^4}{a} - \frac{b}{x^2}; (3) y' = \frac{1}{3}x^{\frac{2}{3}} + \frac{1}{2}x^{\frac{1}{2}} - \frac{1}{2}x^{-\frac{3}{2}};$$

$$(4) y' = \frac{2a}{a+b}x + \frac{b}{a+b} - \frac{c}{(a+b)x^2} \quad (\text{裂项分开后分别求导});$$

$$(5) y' = -\frac{4}{3} \frac{x}{(x^2-1)^2} + 4x(1-x^2);$$

$$(6) y' = 2x \ln x + x; (7) y' = 15x^2 - 2^x \ln 2 + 3e^x; (8) y' = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{x}(1+\sqrt{x})^2};$$

$$(9) y' = abx^{b-1}(1+bx^a) + abx^{a-1}(1+ax^b) = ab[x^{b-1} + x^{a-1} + (a+b)x^{a+b-1}] \quad (\text{乘法求导});$$

$$(10) y' = \frac{-3x^2 \cdot \sqrt{x} - (1-x^3) \cdot \frac{1}{2}x^{-\frac{1}{2}}}{x} = -\frac{5x^3+1}{2x\sqrt{x}} \quad (\text{除法求导公式});$$

$$(11) y' = 2x(\cos x + \sqrt{x}) - x^2 \sin x + \frac{1}{2}x\sqrt{x}; (12) y' = 3\sin(4-3x);$$

$$(13) y' = -6xe^{-3x^2}; (14) y' = 2x \sec^2(x^2); (15) y' = \frac{x}{\sqrt{(1-x^2)^3}};$$

$$(16) y' = \frac{1}{3}x^{\frac{2}{3}} \sin x + \sqrt[3]{x} \cos x + a^x e^x + a^x e^x \ln a; (17) y' = \log_2 x + \frac{1}{\ln 2};$$

$$(18) y' = \cos 2x + 2 \sec^2 x + \sec x \tan x; (19) y' = 2x \ln x \cos x + x \cos x - x^2 \ln x \sin x;$$

$$(20) y' = \frac{\cos x(1+\cos x) + \sin x(1+\sin x)}{(1+\cos x)^2} = \frac{\cos x + \sin x + 1}{(1+\cos x)^2};$$

$$(21) y' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} \cdot \frac{1}{2}(1+x^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot 2x = \frac{x}{1+x^2};$$

$$(22) y' = 3 \ln^2(2x+1) \cdot \frac{1}{2x+1} \cdot 2 = \frac{6 \ln^2(2x+1)}{2x+1};$$

$$(23) \quad y' = \frac{1}{\ln^2(\ln 3x)} \cdot 2 \ln(\ln 3x) \cdot \frac{1}{\ln 3x} \cdot \frac{3}{3x} = \frac{2 \ln(\ln 3x)}{x \ln^2(\ln 3x) \cdot \ln 3x};$$

$$\begin{aligned}(24) \quad y' &= n(\sin mx)^{n-1} \cdot \cos mx \cdot m \cdot (\cos nx)^{-m} + (\sin mx)^n \cdot (-m)(\cos nx)^{-m-1} \cdot (-\sin nx) \cdot n \\ &= nm(\sin mx)^{n-1} \cdot (\cos nx)^{-m-1} [\cos mx \cdot \cos nx + \sin mx \cdot \sin nx] \\ &= nm(\sin mx)^{n-1} \cdot (\cos nx)^{-m-1} \cos(m-n)x;\end{aligned}$$

$$(25) \quad y' = \sec x; \quad (26) \quad y' = \csc x; \quad (27) \quad y' = \frac{1}{2x} \left(1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{\ln x}}\right);$$

$$(28) \quad y' = \csc x; \quad (29) \quad y' = \frac{1}{x \ln x};$$

$$\begin{aligned}(30) \quad y' &= \left[\left(\cos \frac{x}{a}\right)^{-2} + \left(\sin \frac{x}{a}\right)^{-2} \right]' = -2 \left(\cos \frac{x}{a}\right)^{-3} \cdot \left(-\sin \frac{x}{a}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{a} - 2 \left(\sin \frac{x}{a}\right)^{-3} \cdot \left(\cos \frac{x}{a}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{a} \\ &= \frac{2}{a} \left[\left(\cos \frac{x}{a}\right)^{-3} \cdot \left(\sin \frac{x}{a}\right) - \left(\sin \frac{x}{a}\right)^{-3} \cdot \left(\cos \frac{x}{a}\right) \right] \\ &= \frac{2}{a} \left[\left(\sec \frac{x}{a}\right)^2 \cdot \tan \frac{x}{a} - \left(\csc \frac{x}{a}\right)^2 \cdot \cot \frac{x}{a} \right];\end{aligned}$$

$$(31) \quad y' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}}; \quad (32) \quad y' = 10^{x \tan 2x} \ln 10 (\tan 2x + 2x \sec^2 2x);$$

$$(33) \quad y' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2} + 1-x^2} \quad (\text{先分母有理化, 再利用除法公式求导});$$

$$\begin{aligned}(34) \quad y' &= \frac{1}{2} (x + \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}})^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \left[1 + \frac{1}{2} (x + \sqrt{x})^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \left(1 + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}\right) \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x + \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}}}} \cdot \left[1 + \frac{1}{2} (x + \sqrt{x})^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \left(1 + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}\right) \right];\end{aligned}$$

$$(35) \quad y' = \sin(2x^2 + 1) + x \cdot 4x \cos(2x^2 + 1);$$

$$(36) \quad y' = a^{b^x} \ln a \cdot b^x \ln b + a^b \cdot x^{a^b-1} + b^{x^a} \ln b \cdot ax^{a-1};$$

$$(37) \quad y = \frac{1}{2} \arctan \sqrt{1+x^2} + \frac{1}{4} \ln \frac{\sqrt{1+x^2} + 1}{\sqrt{1+x^2} - 1} = \frac{1}{2} \arctan \sqrt{1+x^2} + \frac{1}{4} \ln \frac{(\sqrt{1+x^2} + 1)^2}{x^2}$$

先对 $\ln \frac{(\sqrt{1+x^2} + 1)^2}{x^2}$ 求导:

$$\begin{aligned}
[\ln \frac{(\sqrt{1+x^2}+1)^2}{x^2}]' &= \frac{x^2}{(\sqrt{1+x^2}+1)^2} \cdot (-\frac{4}{x^3} + 2 \frac{\frac{x^3}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} - 2x\sqrt{1+x^2}}{x^4}) \\
&= \frac{x^2}{(\sqrt{1+x^2}+1)^2} \cdot (-\frac{4}{x^3} + 2 \frac{x^3 - 2x - 2x^3}{x^4 \sqrt{1+x^2}}) \\
&= -\frac{x^2}{(\sqrt{1+x^2}+1)^2} \cdot \frac{2(\sqrt{1+x^2}+1)^2}{x^3 \sqrt{1+x^2}} \\
&= -\frac{2}{x\sqrt{1+x^2}}
\end{aligned}$$

则

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

$$(38) \quad y' = -e^{\sqrt{\frac{1-x}{1+x}}} \sqrt{\frac{1+x}{1-x}} \frac{1}{(1+x)^2} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+a^2}}.$$

3、利用一阶微分形式不变性求函数导数。

$$(1) \quad y' = \frac{x}{\sqrt{(x^2+a^2)-(x^2+a^2)^2}}; \quad (2) \quad y' = \frac{1}{1+x} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}; \quad (3) \quad y' = \frac{|x|}{x^2\sqrt{x^2-1}};$$

$$(4) \quad y' = \frac{2}{1-x^2}; \quad (5) \quad y' = \frac{1}{1-x^2} + \frac{x \arccos x}{(1-x^2)\sqrt{1-x^2}}; \quad (6) \quad y' = 2\sqrt{1-x^2};$$

$$(7) \quad y' = \frac{e^{\arctan \sqrt{x}}}{2\sqrt{x}(1+x)};$$

$$(8) \quad \text{原式变形为} \quad \sin y = \frac{2\sin x + 1}{2 + \sin x} = 2 - \frac{3}{\sin x + 2} \quad \text{两边对 } x \text{ 求导, 有}$$

$$\cos y \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{3 \cos x}{(\sin x + 2)^2}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{\cos y} \cdot \frac{3 \cos x}{(\sin x + 2)^2}$$

$$\cos y = \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 y} = \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{2\sin x + 1}{2 + \sin x}\right)^2} = \frac{\sqrt{3} \cos x}{2 + \sin x}$$

则

$$y' = \frac{2 + \sin x}{\sqrt{3} \cos x} \cdot \frac{3 \cos x}{(\sin x + 2)^2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sin x + 2};$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (9) \quad dy &= d(\arcsin \sqrt{\frac{1-x}{1+x}}) = \frac{1+x}{2\sqrt{x}} d(\sqrt{\frac{1-x}{1+x}}) \\
 &= \frac{1+x}{2\sqrt{x}} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\frac{1-x}{1+x}}} \cdot (-\frac{2}{(1+x)^2}) dx \\
 &= -\frac{\sqrt{2x(1-x)}}{2x(1-x^2)} dx
 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 (10) \quad dy &= \frac{1}{\cos(\arctan \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2})} d(\cos(\arctan \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2})) \\
 &= \frac{1}{\cos(\arctan \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2})} \cdot (-\sin(\arctan \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2})) \cdot \frac{4}{(e^x + e^{-x})^2} d(\frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2}) \\
 &= -\frac{1}{\frac{2}{e^x + e^{-x}}} \cdot \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{e^x + e^{-x}} \cdot \frac{4}{(e^x + e^{-x})^2} \cdot \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2} dx \\
 &= -thx dx
 \end{aligned}$$

所以 $y' = -thx;$

$$(11) \quad y' = \arcsin(\ln x) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\ln^2 x}}; \quad (12) \quad y' = 0; \quad (13) \quad y' = \frac{-2}{1+x^2} \operatorname{sgn} x;$$

$$(14) \quad dy = d(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} + \frac{x \arctan x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}) = -\frac{1}{2}(1+x^2)^{-\frac{3}{2}} \cdot 2x dx + d(\frac{x \arctan x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}) = \frac{\arctan x}{\sqrt{(1+x^2)^3}} dx$$

所以 $y' = \frac{\arctan x}{\sqrt{(1+x^2)^3}};$

$$(15) \quad y' = \frac{2\sqrt{2}e^{2x}}{2+e^{4x}}.$$

4、(1) $y' = 2xf'(x^2);$ (2) $y' = \sin(2x)(f(\sin^2 x) - f(\cos^2 x));$

(3) $y' = \frac{f'(x)}{f(x)};$ (4) $y' = e^{f(x)} f'(x);$ (5) $y' = \cos(f(x)) f'(x);$

$$(6) \quad y' = \frac{f'(x)}{\sqrt{1-f^2(x)}}; \quad (7) \quad y' = f'(x^2 + f(x)e^x)(2x + e^x f'(x) + f(x)e^x);$$

$$(8) \quad y' = \frac{1}{f(g(x^2))} \cdot 2x = \frac{2x}{f(g(x^2))} \cdot f'(g(x^2)) \cdot g'(x^2);$$

$$(9) \quad y' = f'(f(f(\cot x))) \cdot f'(f(\cot x)) \cdot f'(\cot x) \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{\sin^2 x}\right) \\ = -\csc^2 x f'(f(f(\cot x))) \cdot f'(f(\cot x)) \cdot f'(\cot x)。$$

5、(1) 先求，代入等式左边，变形整理等于右边。

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

将 y' 代入即证。

$$(2) \quad y' = \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{x^2 - x\sqrt{2} + 1}{x^2 + x\sqrt{2} + 1} \cdot \frac{(2x + \sqrt{2})(x^2 - x\sqrt{2} + 1) - (x^2 + x\sqrt{2} + 1)(2x - \sqrt{2})}{(x^2 - x\sqrt{2} + 1)^2} \\ - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + \frac{2x^2}{(x^2 - 1)^2}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}(x^2 - 1) - 2x^2\sqrt{2}}{(x^2 - 1)^2} \\ = \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{2\sqrt{2}(x^2 + 1) - 4\sqrt{2}x^2}{(x^2 + x\sqrt{2} + 1)(x^2 - x\sqrt{2} + 1)} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{1 + x^2}{2(1 + x^4)} \\ = \frac{1}{1 + x^4}$$

同理，代入即证。

(B)

$$6、y' = f'\left(\frac{3x-2}{3x+2}\right) \cdot \left(1 - \frac{4}{3x+2}\right)' = \left[\arctan\left(\frac{3x-2}{3x+2}\right)^2\right] \cdot \frac{12}{(3x+2)^2},$$

$$\text{则 } y'|_{x=0} = \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot 3 = \frac{3\pi}{4}。$$

$$7、y = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{n(x+2)}\right)^n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \ln\left[\left(1 + \frac{1}{n(x+2)}\right)^{n(x+2)}\right]^{\frac{1}{x+2}}$$

$$= \ln e^{\frac{1}{x+2}} = \frac{1}{x+2}$$

所以 $dy = -\frac{1}{(x+2)^2} dx$ 。

8、令 $t = \frac{1}{x}$ ，则 $x = \frac{1}{t}$ ， $f(t) = \frac{1}{1+t}$ ，即 $f(x) = \frac{1}{1+x}$ ，

所以 $f'(x) = -\frac{1}{(1+x)^2}$ 。

9、利用换元可得， $f(x) = (1-x)e^{x-1}$ ，所以 $f'(x) = -xe^{x-1}$ 。

10、 $f'(x+3) = 5x^4$ 。

11、令 $x = \frac{1}{x}$ ，有 $2f(x) + f(\frac{1}{x}) = 3x$ ，所以由

$$\begin{cases} 2f(x) + f(\frac{1}{x}) = 3x \\ f(x) + 2f(\frac{1}{x}) = \frac{3}{x} \end{cases}$$

解得 $f(x) = 2x - \frac{1}{x}$ ，所以 $f'(x) = 2 + \frac{1}{x^2}$ 。

12、因为 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = 0$ ， $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = 1$ ，所以在 $x = 0$ 处不可导，因此

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{1+x}, x > 0 \\ e^{\sin x} \cos x, x < 0 \end{cases}。$$

13、在 $x = 1$ 处连续，但是 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f'(x) \neq \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f'(x)$ ，所以在 $x = 1$ 处不可导，在 $x = -1$ 处不连续，所以

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} 1, x > 1 \\ -\frac{\pi}{2} \sin \frac{\pi}{2} x, -1 < x < 1 \\ -1, x < -1 \end{cases}。$$

14、解： $f'(x) = \lambda x^{\lambda-1} \cos \frac{1}{x} + x^\lambda (-\sin \frac{1}{x})(-\frac{1}{x^2}) = \lambda x^{\lambda-1} \cos \frac{1}{x} + x^{\lambda-2} (\sin \frac{1}{x})$ ，若在 $x = 0$

处连续，则 $f'(0)$ 存在，即 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f'(x)$ 存在，所以 $\lambda > 2$ 。

15、解：由已知在 $x = 0$ 处连续并且在 $x = 0$ 处左导数等于右导数，即

$$\begin{cases} b+a+2=0 \\ a=b \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a=-1 \\ b=-1 \end{cases}.$$

16、解： $f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处无导数，在 $x=1$ 处不连续，所以

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} 2(x-1)\arctan\frac{1}{x-1} - \frac{(x-1)^2}{(x-1)^2+1}, x>1 \\ 2^x \ln 2, 0<x<1 \\ -2^{-x} \ln 2, x<0 \end{cases}.$$

17、解：由已知在 $x=0$ 处连续并且在 $x=0$ 处左导数等于右导数，即

$$\begin{cases} a+2=1 \\ 2=b \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a=-1 \\ b=2 \end{cases}.$$

18、解：

$$\frac{f(a+\frac{1}{x})}{f(a)} = \frac{f(a) + f'(a+\frac{1}{x}) \cdot \frac{1}{x} + o(\frac{1}{x})}{f(a)} = 1 + \frac{f'(a+\frac{1}{x}) \cdot \frac{1}{x} + o(\frac{1}{x})}{f(a)} = 1 + (\frac{f'(a+\frac{1}{x}) + g(\frac{1}{x})}{f(a)}) \cdot \frac{1}{x}$$

其中 $g(\frac{1}{x})$ 表示 $\frac{1}{x}$ 的同阶或高阶无穷小。

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{f(a+\frac{1}{x})}{f(a)} \right)^x &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \left(\frac{f'(a+\frac{1}{x}) + g(\frac{1}{x})}{f(a)} \right) \cdot \frac{1}{x} \right)^x \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[\left(1 + \left(\frac{f'(a+\frac{1}{x}) + g(\frac{1}{x})}{f(a)} \right) \cdot \frac{1}{x} \right)^{\frac{f(a)}{f'(a+\frac{1}{x}) + g(\frac{1}{x})} \cdot \frac{f'(a+\frac{1}{x}) + g(\frac{1}{x})}{f(a)} \cdot \frac{1}{x}} \right] \\ &= e^{\frac{f'(a)}{f(a)}} \end{aligned}$$

19、

习题 2-4(A)

1、填空题。

$$(1) 2y \cdot y' - 2y - 2xy' = 0, y' = \frac{y}{y-x}; (2) \frac{2}{3}x^{-\frac{1}{3}} + \frac{2}{3}y^{-\frac{1}{3}}y' = 0, y' = -1;$$

$$(3) \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dt} \cdot \frac{dt}{dx} = (e^t \cos t - e^t \sin t) \cdot \frac{1}{e^t \cos t + e^t \sin t} = \frac{\cos t - \sin t}{\cos t + \sin t};$$

$$(4) 4x + 3y - 12a = 0; (5) y = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \left(x - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right);$$

$$(6) \quad x=0 \Rightarrow y=\frac{1}{e},$$

$$ye^{xy} + e^{xy}xy' + \frac{x+1}{y} \cdot \frac{y'(x+1)-y}{(x+1)^2} = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{e} + e(y' - \frac{1}{e}) = 0$$

$$y' = \frac{1}{e}(1 - \frac{1}{e});$$

$$(7) \quad x=0, y=-1$$

$$ye^{xy} + e^{xy}xy' + 3y^2 \cdot y' - 3 = 0$$

$$y'|_{x=0} = \frac{4}{3};$$

$$(8) \quad 1; (9) \quad \frac{dx}{(x+y)^2}; (10) \quad \frac{2+\ln(x-y)}{3+\ln(x-y)}dx; (11) \quad (\ln 2 - 1)dx.$$

2、导数和微分。

$$(1) \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{ay-x^2}{y^2-ax}, \quad dy = \frac{ay-x^2}{y^2-ax}dx; (2) \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{e^y}{1+xe^y}, \quad dy = -\frac{e^y}{1+xe^y}dx;$$

$$(3) \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{e^{x+y}-y}{x-e^{x+y}}, \quad dy = \frac{e^{x+y}-y}{x-e^{x+y}}dx;$$

(4)

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

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

$$y' = \frac{x+y}{x-y}$$

$$(5) \quad y'f(x) + yf'(x) + 2xf(y) + x^2 \cdot f'(y)y' = 2x$$

$$y' = \frac{2x - yf'(x) - 2xf(y)}{f(x) + x^2 \cdot f'(y)};$$

$$(6) \quad e^{x+y}(1+y') - \sin(xy) \cdot (y+xy') = 0,$$

$$y' = -\frac{e^{x+y} - y\sin(xy)}{e^{x+y} - x\sin(xy)};$$

$$(7) \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{y^2 - e^x - 2x \cos(x^2 + y^2)}{2y \cos(x^2 + y^2) - 2xy};$$

$$(8) 1 = y^y \cdot \ln y \cdot y' + y \cdot y^{y-1} \cdot y', \text{ 所以 } y' = \frac{1}{x(\ln y + 1)};$$

$$3、(1) \ln y = x \ln x, \text{ 所以 } \frac{1}{y} \cdot y' = \ln x + 1$$

$$\text{得 } y' = x^x (\ln x + 1);$$

$$(2) \ln y = x(\ln x - \ln(x+1)), \text{ 所以}$$

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

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

$$(3) \text{ 同 (1), 有 } y' = (\sin x)^{\cos x} (\cot x \cos x - \sin x \ln \sin x);$$

$$(4) y' = e^x + e^{e^x} \cdot e^x + e \cdot x^{e-1} \cdot e^{x^e};$$

$$(5) y' = x^{x^x} (x^x (1 + \ln x) \ln x + x^{x-1});$$

$$(6) \text{ 将两个式子分开, } y = (\tan x)^{\sin x} \text{ 和 } y = x^x, \text{ 分别求导有}$$

$$y' = (\tan x)^{\sin x} (\cos x \ln \tan x + \sec x) \text{ 和 } y' = x^x (\ln x + 1), \text{ 所以原式}$$

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

$$(7) y' = \sqrt[5]{\frac{x-5}{x^2+2}} (\frac{1}{5(x-5)} - \frac{2x}{25(x^2+2)});$$

$$(8) y' = \frac{\sqrt{x+2}(3-x)^4}{(x+1)^5} (\frac{1}{2(x+2)} - \frac{4}{3-x} - \frac{5}{x+1});$$

$$(9) y' = \sqrt{x \sin x \sqrt{1-e^x}} (\frac{1}{2x} + \frac{\cos x}{2 \sin x} - \frac{e^x}{4(1-e^x)});$$

$$(10)$$

$$y' = (x-2)^2 \sqrt[3]{\frac{(x+3)^2(3-2x^2)^4}{(1+x^2)(5-3x^3)}} (\frac{2}{x-2} + \frac{2}{3(x+3)} - \frac{16x}{3(3-2x^2)} - \frac{2x}{3(1+x^2)} + \frac{3x^2}{5-2x^3});$$

$$4、(1) \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{d\theta} \cdot \frac{d\theta}{dx} = (\cos \theta - \theta \sin \theta) \frac{1}{1 - \sin \theta - \theta \cos \theta} = \frac{\cos \theta - \theta \sin \theta}{1 - \sin \theta - \theta \cos \theta};$$

$$(2) \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dt} \cdot \frac{dt}{dx} = 2e^t \cdot \frac{1}{-3e^{-t}} = -\frac{2}{3}e^{2t};$$

$$(3) \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dt} \cdot \frac{dt}{dx} = \left[\frac{2}{1+t^2} - 2(1+t) \right] \cdot \frac{1+t^2}{2t} = -(1+t+t^2)。$$

5、证明题。

$$(1) \text{ 证明: 在 } x = x_0 \text{ 处, } y_0 = (\sqrt{a} - \sqrt{x_0})^2, \quad y' = -\frac{\sqrt{y}}{\sqrt{x}}, \text{ 所以 } y'|_{x=x_0} = \frac{\sqrt{x_0} - \sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{x_0}},$$

$$\text{得切线方程: } y - (\sqrt{a} - \sqrt{x_0})^2 = \frac{\sqrt{x_0} - \sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{x_0}}(x - x_0)$$

$$\text{当 } x = 0 \text{ 时, } y = (\sqrt{a} - \sqrt{x_0})^2 + \sqrt{ax_0} - x_0, \text{ 当 } y = 0 \text{ 时, } x = \sqrt{ax_0}$$

所以 $x + y = a$ 为定值。

(2) 用 (1) 的方法写出切线方程, 求截距并表示三角形面积, 即可。

(B)

$$6、\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dt} \cdot \frac{dt}{dx} = f'(e^{3t} - 1) \cdot 3e^{3t} \cdot \frac{1}{f'(t)} = \frac{3e^{3t} f'(e^{3t} - 1)}{f'(t)},$$

$$\text{所以 } \frac{dy}{dx} \Big|_{t=0} = 3。$$

$$7、\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{(1+t^2)(y^2 - e^t)}{2(1-ty)}。$$

$$8、\text{解: } y = x^2, \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = 2x; \quad \text{又 } \frac{dy}{dx} \Big|_{x=0} = \frac{dy}{dx} \Big|_{t=0}, \text{ 因为 } \frac{dy}{dx} \Big|_{t \rightarrow 0^+} = \frac{dy}{dx} \Big|_{t \rightarrow 0^-} = 0,$$

$$\text{所以 } \frac{dy}{dx} \Big|_{x=0} = 0。$$

$$9、\text{解: } \begin{cases} x = e^\theta \cos \theta \\ y = e^\theta \sin \theta \end{cases}, \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{d\theta} \cdot \frac{d\theta}{dx} = \frac{e^\theta \sin \theta + e^\theta \cos \theta}{e^\theta \cos \theta - e^\theta \sin \theta},$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} \Big|_{\theta=\frac{\pi}{2}} = -1, \quad x\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 0, \quad y\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = e^{\frac{\pi}{2}},$$

$$\text{所以切线方程: } y - e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = -x。$$

$$10、\text{解: } \begin{cases} x = \cos \theta - \cos^2 \theta \\ y = \sin \theta - \sin \theta \cos \theta \end{cases}, \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{d\theta} \cdot \frac{d\theta}{dx} = \frac{\cos \theta - \cos 2\theta}{\sin 2\theta - \sin \theta},$$

$$\left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_{\theta=\frac{\pi}{6}} = 1, x(\frac{\pi}{6}) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{3}{4}, y(\frac{\pi}{6}) = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4},$$

所以切线方程: $y - (\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}) = x - (\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{3}{4}),$

法线方程: $x - (\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{3}{4}) + y - (\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}) = 0,$ 即 $x + y - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} + \frac{1}{4} = 0.$

11、解: 设 t 时刻容器内水面高度为 x , 水的体积为 V , 水面半径为 r , 现已知 $\frac{dV}{dt} = 4,$

要求 $x = 5$ 时的 $\frac{dx}{dt}.$

$$V = \frac{1}{3} \pi r^2 x$$

上式两端对 t 求导, 得

$$\frac{dV}{dt} = \frac{1}{3} \pi r^2 \frac{dx}{dt}$$

代入解得

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{48}{25\pi} (m/min).$$

12、解: 设 t 时刻仰角为 α , 气球上升的高度为 x , 则

$$\tan \alpha = \frac{x}{500},$$

$$\alpha = \arctan \frac{x}{500},$$

两边对 t 求导, 有

$$\frac{d\alpha}{dt} = \frac{\frac{1}{500}}{1 + (\frac{x}{500})^2} \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{\frac{1}{500}}{1 + (\frac{500}{500})^2} \cdot 140 = \frac{7}{50} (rad/min).$$

习题 2-5 (A)

1 (1) 解: $\because f'(x) = [f(x)]^2$

$$f''(x) = (f'(x))' = 2f(x) \cdot f'(x) = 2![f(x)]^3$$

.....

$$\text{设 } f^{(n)}(x) = n![f(x)]^{n+1}$$

$$\text{则 } f^{(n+1)}(x) = [f^{(n)}(x)]' = (n+1)![f(x)]^n * f'(x) = (n+1)![f(x)]^{n+2} \quad (A)$$

(2) 解: 当 $x > 0$ 时: $f'(x) = (f(x) - f(0))/(x - 0) = 4x^2 \Rightarrow f'(0^+) = 0$

$$f''(x) = \frac{f'(x) - f'(0)}{x - 0} = 8x \Rightarrow f''(0^+) = 0$$

$$f'''(x) = \frac{f''(x) - f''(0)}{x - 0} = 8 \Rightarrow f'''(0^+) = 8$$

当 $x < 0$ 时: $f'(x) = (f(x) - f(0))/(x - 0) = 2x^2 \Rightarrow f'(0^-) = 0 = f'(0^+)$

$$f''(x) = \frac{f'(x) - f'(0)}{x - 0} = 4x \Rightarrow f''(0^-) = 0 = f''(0^+)$$

$$f'''(x) = \frac{f''(x) - f''(0)}{x - 0} = 4 \Rightarrow f'''(0^-) = 4 \neq f'''(0^+) \quad \text{所以答案选 (C)}$$

2 (1) $f'(x) = 5x + 2e^{2x} + 1/x$

$$f''(x) = 6 + 4e^{2x} - 1/x^2$$

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

$$f''(x) = \frac{e^x}{x} - \frac{e^x}{x^2} - \frac{e^x x^2 - 2xe^x}{x^4} = \frac{e^x}{x^3} (x^2 - 2x + 2)$$

(3) $x = 0$ 时, $e^y + xy = e$, 即 $y(0) = 1$

对方程两端求导, 得 $e^y y' + y + xy' = 0 \Rightarrow y' = \frac{-y}{e^y + x} \Rightarrow y'(0) = -\frac{1}{e}$

再次求导 得 $e^y (y')^2 + e^y y'' + y' + y' + xy'' = 0 \Rightarrow y'' = -\frac{e^y y' + 2y'}{e^y + x}$ 将 y' 代入得

$$y''(0) = 1/e^2$$

(4) $x = 0$ 时, $e^0 + y^3 - 3 \cdot 0 = 0 \Rightarrow y(0) = -1$

对方程两端求导, $e^{xy} (y + xy') + 3y^2 y' - 3 = 0$, 将 $y(0) = -1$ 代入得 $y'(0) = 4/3$

再次求导得: $e^{xy} (y + xy')^2 + e^{xy} (y' + y' + xy'') + 6y(y')^2 + 3y^2 y'' = 0$

将 $x = 0, y(0) = -1, y'(0) = 4/3$ 代入得

$$y''(0) = 7/3$$

3 (1) 解: 对方程两边求导得 $1 - y' + \frac{1}{2} \cos y = 0$

即 $y' = \frac{2}{2 - \cos y}$ 注意到 y 即 y 的一阶导数都是 x 的函数

所以对 $y' = \frac{2}{2 - \cos y}$ 两端再次求导得: $y'' = \frac{-4 \sin y}{(2 - \cos y)^3}$

(2) 解: 对方程两边求导得 $y' = \sec^2(x+y)(1+y') \Rightarrow 1 + 1/y' = \cos^2(x+y)$

所以 $y' = -\csc^2(x+y)$

对上式求导得 $y'' = -2 \csc(x+y)[- \csc(x+y) \cot(x+y)](1+y')$

$$= -2 \csc^2(x+y) \cot^3(x+y)$$

(3) 对方程两端求导得: $y' = f'(x+y)(1+y') \Rightarrow y' = \frac{f'}{1-f'}$

注意到 f 是 x, y 的函数 所以 $y'' = \frac{f''(1-f')(1+y') + ff''(1+y')}{(1-f')^2} = \frac{f''}{(1-f')^3}$

(4) 观察方程两边, 可对其取对数简化计算

$$\ln(x) + f(y) = y$$

再对方程两边求导得: $\frac{1}{x} + f'y' = y' \Rightarrow y' = \frac{1}{x(1-f')}$

再次求导得: $-\frac{1}{x^2} + f''(y')^2 + f'y'' = y'' \Rightarrow y'' = -\frac{1}{x^2(1-f')} + \frac{f''}{x^2(1-f')^3}$

(5) 解: 有参数方程所确定函数的倒数公式得

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dt} / \frac{dx}{dt} = -(1+t+t^2)$$

$$\text{所以 } \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{d(\frac{dy}{dx})}{dt} / \frac{dx}{dt} = -(1+2t) \frac{1+t^2}{2t} = -\frac{(1+2t)(1+t^2)}{2t}$$

$$(6) \because \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dt} / \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{t^1}{1+t^2} \frac{1+t^2}{2t} = \frac{t}{2}$$

$$\therefore \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{d(\frac{dy}{dx})}{dt} / \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{1+t^2}{4t}$$

$$\therefore \frac{d^3y}{dx^3} = \frac{1}{4} \frac{2t^2-1-t^2}{t^2} \frac{1+t^2}{2t} = \frac{t^4-1}{8t^3}$$

$$(7) \because \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dt} / \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{f'(t) + tf''(t) - f'(t)}{f''(t)} = t$$

$$\therefore \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \frac{d(t)}{dt} / \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{1}{f''(t)}$$

$$(8) \therefore \frac{dx}{dt} = 2 + 2t, \frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{2t}{1 - \varepsilon \cos y}$$

$$\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{t}{1+t} \Big/ \frac{1}{1 - \varepsilon \cos y}$$

$$\therefore \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \frac{d(dy/dx)}{dt} / \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{\frac{1 - \varepsilon \cos y}{(1+t)^2} - \frac{t}{1+t} \varepsilon \sin y \frac{dy}{dt}}{(1 - \varepsilon \cos y)^2} \cdot \frac{1}{2(t+1)} = \frac{(1 - \varepsilon \cos y)^2 - 2\varepsilon t^2(1+t) \sin y}{2(1+t)^3(1 - \varepsilon \cos y)^3}$$

(9) 由于 $(x^2)' = 2x, (x^2)'' = 2, (x^2)^{(2+k)} = 0, (k = 1, 2, \dots, 48)$ 应用莱布尼茨公式, 得

$$\begin{aligned} y^{(50)} &= (x^2 \sin 2x)^{(50)} = \sum_0^{50} C_n^k (\sin 2x)^{(n-k)} (x^2)^k \\ &= C_{50}^0 (\sin 2x)^{(50)} (x^2)^{(0)} + C_{50}^1 (\sin 2x)^{(49)} (x^2)^{(1)} + C_{50}^2 (\sin 2x)^{(48)} (x^2)^{(2)} \\ &= 2^{50} (50x \cos 2x - x^2 \sin 2x + \frac{1225}{2} \sin 2x) \end{aligned}$$

4 (1) 因为 $y' = -f'(e^{-x})e^{-x}$

$$\text{所以 } y'' = -f''(e^{-x})e^{-x}(-1)e^{-x} + f'(e^{-x})e^{-x} = f''(e^{-x})e^{-2x} + f'(e^{-x})e^{-x}$$

$$(2) \therefore y' = \frac{f'(x)}{f(x)}$$

$$\therefore y'' = \frac{f''(x)f(x) - [f'(x)]^2}{[f(x)]^2}$$

$$(3) \therefore y' = f'(\ln x) \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\therefore y'' = f''(\ln x) \frac{1}{x^2} - f'(\ln x) \frac{1}{x^2}$$

5 (1) 解: 因为 $f(x) = \frac{2}{1+x} - 1$

$$\text{所以 } f^{(n)}(x) = (-1)^n \frac{2n!}{(x+1)^{n+1}}, (n = 1, 2, \dots) (x \neq -1)$$

$$(2) \therefore f'(x) = 2 \sin x \cos x = \sin 2x$$

$$f''(x) = 2 \cos 2x = 2 \sin(2x + \pi/2)$$

$$f'''(x) = -4\sin 2x = 4\sin(2x + \pi)$$

依此类推 $f^{(n)} = 2^{n-1} \sin(2x + (n-1)\pi/2)$

$$(3) \because f(x) = \frac{1}{x-2} - \frac{1}{x-1}$$

$$\therefore f^{(n)} = (-1)^n n! \left[\frac{1}{(x-2)^{n+1}} - \frac{1}{(x-1)^n} \right] (x \neq 2, x \neq 1)$$

$$(4) \because y' = \ln x + 1 \quad y'' = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\therefore y^{(n)} = \begin{cases} \ln x + 1, n=1 \\ (-1)^n \frac{(n-2)!}{x^{n-1}}, n>1 \end{cases} (x \neq 0)$$

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

$$y^{(n)} = (-1)^n \frac{n!}{(1+x)^{n+1}} + \frac{n!}{(1-x)^{n+1}}, (x \neq \pm 1)$$

$$6 (1) \because y' = \frac{1}{2} (2x - x^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} (2 - 2x)$$

$$y'' = -\frac{1}{4} (2x - x^2)^{-3/2} (2 - 2x)^2 - (2x - x^2)^{-1/2}$$

$$\therefore y^3 y'' + 1 = (2x - x^2)^{3/2} \left[-\frac{1}{4} (2x - x^2)^{-3/2} (2 - 2x)^2 - (2x - x^2)^{-1/2} \right] + 1 = 0$$

$$(2) \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy/dt}{dx/dt} = \frac{\cos t - \sin t}{\cos t + \sin t}$$

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

$$\text{左式} = e^{2t} (\cos t + \sin t)^2 \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \frac{-2e^t}{\cos t + \sin t}$$

$$\text{右式} = 2(e^t \sin t \frac{\cos t - \sin t}{\cos t + \sin t} - e^t \cos t) = \frac{-2e^t}{\cos t + \sin t} = \text{左式}$$

$$(3) \quad \frac{d^2 x}{dy^2} = \frac{d(\frac{1}{y'})}{dy} = \frac{d(\frac{1}{y'})}{dx} \frac{dx}{dy} = -\frac{y''}{(y')^3}$$

$$\frac{d^3 x}{dy^3} = \frac{d(-\frac{y''}{(y')^3})}{dy} = \left[-\frac{d}{dx} \frac{y''}{(y')^3} \right] \frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{3(y'')^2 - y'y'''}{(y')^5}$$

$$(4) \quad y' = \cos(n \arcsin x) n \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$y'' = -\frac{\sin(n \arcsin x) n^2}{1-x^2} + \cos(n \arcsin x) n \frac{x}{(1-x^2)^{-3/2}} \text{ 将之代入方程得:}$$

$$(1-x^2)y'' - xy' + n^2 y = 0$$

$$(5) \quad y' = n(x + \sqrt{1+x^2})^{n-1} \left(1 + \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}\right)$$

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

$$\text{将上两式代入方程得 } (1+x)^2 y'' + xy' - n^2 y = 0$$

习题 2-5 (B)

7 解: 要使 $f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处有二阶导数则需满足以下条件

$$\begin{cases} f(0^+) = f(0^-) \\ f'(0^+) = f'(0^-) \\ f''(0^+) = f''(0^-) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} c = g(0) \\ b = g'(0) \\ 2a = g''(0) \end{cases}$$

$$8 \text{ 解: } f'(x) = 2(x-a)g(x) + (x-a)^2 g'(x)$$

$$f''(x) = 2g(x) + 2(x-a)g'(x) + 2(x-a)g'(x) + (x-a)^2 g''(x)$$

$$\text{所以 } f''(a) = 2g(a)$$

$$9 \text{ 解: } f'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0+x) - f(0)}{x-0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^3 \sin \frac{1}{x} = 0$$

$$x \neq 0 \text{ 时, } f''(x) = (x^3 \sin \frac{1}{x})' = 3x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x} - x \cos \frac{1}{x}, \text{ 显然 } f''(0) = 0$$

$$f'''(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f''(x) - f''(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 3x \sin \frac{1}{x} - \cos \frac{1}{x}, \text{ 极限不存在}$$

依导数定义可知 $f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处存在 2 阶导数, $f'(x), f''(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处连续, $f'''(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处不连续。

$$10 \text{ 解: } y' = e^x (\sin x + \cos x) = \sqrt{2} e^x \sin(x + \pi/4)$$

$$y'' = e^x (\sin x + \cos x) - e^x (\sin x - \cos x) = 2e^x \cos x = \sqrt{2}^2 \sin(x + \pi/2)$$

$$\text{依此类推 } y^{(n)} = \sqrt{2}^n \sin(x + \frac{n\pi}{4})$$

11 解: 利用莱布尼茨公式可得:

$$\begin{aligned} y^{(n)} &= \sum_{k=0}^n C_n^k \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x}} \right)^{(n-k)} (1+x)^{(k)} \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x}} \right)^{(n)} (1+x) + n \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x}} \right)^{(n-1)} \\ &= \frac{1 \times 3 \times \dots \times (2n-1)}{2^n (1-x)^{n-1/2}} (1+x) + n \frac{1 \times 3 \times \dots \times (2n-3)}{2^{n-1} (1-x)^{n-3/2}} \\ &= \frac{1 \times 3 \times \dots \times (2n-3)(4n-1-x)}{2^n (1-x)^{n-1/2}} = \frac{(2n-3)!!(4n-1-x)}{2^n (1-x)^{n-1/2}} \end{aligned}$$

总复习题二

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

2. (1) 连续可导 (2) 不连续 (3) 连续不可导 (4) $a \leq 0$, 间断; $a > 0$, 连续;

$0 \leq a \leq 1$, 不可导; $a > 1$ 可导。

3. (1) 解:

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= \frac{1}{\tan \frac{x}{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \sec^2 \left(\frac{x}{2} \right) + \sin x \cdot \ln \tan x - \cos x \cdot \cot x \cdot \sec^2 x \\ dy &= \left(\frac{1}{\tan \frac{x}{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \sec^2 \left(\frac{x}{2} \right) + \sin x \cdot \ln \tan x - \cos x \cdot \cot x \cdot \sec^2 x \right) dx \end{aligned}$$

(2) 解:

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= \frac{1}{e^x + \sqrt{1+e^{2x}}} \cdot \left(e^x + \frac{e^{2x}}{\sqrt{1+e^{2x}}} \right) = \\ dy &= \frac{e^x}{\sqrt{1+e^{2x}}} dx \end{aligned}$$

(3) 解: 两边取对数再求导得:

即得

$$y' = x^{\frac{1}{x}} \left(\frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x^2} \ln x \right)$$

$$dy = x^{\frac{1}{x}} \left(\frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x^2} \ln x \right) dx$$

(4) 解:

$$y' = -\frac{1}{x^2} \cdot \sec^2\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \cdot e^{\tan\frac{1}{x}} \cdot \sin\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x^2} \cdot e^{\tan\frac{1}{x}} \cdot \cos\frac{1}{x}$$

$$dy = \left(-\frac{1}{x^2} \cdot \sec^2\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \cdot e^{\tan\frac{1}{x}} \cdot \sin\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x^2} \cdot e^{\tan\frac{1}{x}} \cdot \cos\frac{1}{x} \right) dx$$

(5) 解: 先对原式进行变形: $(y^3 - 1)^3 = 1 + \sqrt[3]{x}$

再对两边求导即可得:

$$y' = \frac{x^{\frac{2}{3}}}{27(y^3 - 1)^2 \cdot y^2}$$

$$dy = \frac{x^{\frac{2}{3}}}{27(y^3 - 1)^2 \cdot y^2} dx$$

最后将 y 代入即可

(6) 解: 当 $x > 0$ 时 $f'(x) = 2x \sin \frac{1}{x} - \cos \frac{1}{x}$

当 $x < 0$ 时 $f'(x) = \frac{3x^2}{x^3 - 1}$

$$f'(0) = 0$$

4. (1) 解:

$$y' = \frac{1}{x} \cos^2 x - \sin 2x \cdot \ln x$$

$$y'' = -\frac{\cos^2 x}{x^2} - \frac{2 \sin 2x}{x} - 2 \cos 2x \cdot \ln x$$

(2) 解: 由原式可得: $y^2 = e^{\frac{1}{x}} \cdot \sqrt{x \sin x}$ 两边取对数求导得:

$$y' = \frac{y}{2} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{2x} + \frac{1}{2} \cot x \right)$$

再次求导可得:

$$y'' = \frac{y}{2} \left(\csc^2 x - \frac{1}{2x^2} + \frac{2}{x^3} \right) + \frac{(y')^2}{y}$$

将 y 和 y' 代入即可

$$5. (1) \text{ 解: } y = 4 + \frac{3}{x^2 - 1} = 4 + \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{x-1} - \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{x+1}$$

由已知的 n 次导数可得:

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

$$(2) \text{ 先对原式求一次导得: } y' = \frac{3}{2} \cdot \sin 2x \cdot \sin x = \frac{3}{4} \cos x - \frac{3}{4} \cos 3x$$

$$\text{则可得: } y^{(n+1)} = \frac{3}{4} \cos \left(x + \frac{n\pi}{2} \right) - \frac{3^n}{4} \cos \left(3x + \frac{n\pi}{2} \right)$$

$$\text{继而可得: } y^{(n)} = \frac{3}{4} \sin \left(x + \frac{n\pi}{2} \right) - \frac{3^n}{4} \sin \left(3x + \frac{n\pi}{2} \right)$$

7. (1) 解: 由题可得:

$$\frac{dx}{d\theta} = -3a \cos^2 \theta \cdot \sin \theta$$

$$\frac{dy}{d\theta} = 3a \sin^2 \theta \cdot \cos \theta$$

$$\text{则 } \frac{dy}{dx} = -\tan \theta \quad \left(\theta \neq \pm \frac{n\pi}{2} \right)$$

$$y'' = \frac{d}{d\theta} (-\tan \theta) \cdot \frac{d\theta}{dx} = \frac{\sec^4 \theta \cdot \csc \theta}{3a}$$

(2) 解:

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{t}{1+t^2}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{1}{1+t^2}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{t}$$

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right) = -\frac{1}{t^2} \cdot \frac{1+t^2}{t} = -\frac{1+t^2}{t^3}$$

(3) 解:

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = 2$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{-e^y}{te^y + 1}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-e^y}{2(te^y + 1)}$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right) \cdot \frac{dt}{dx} = -\frac{2te^{3y} + e^{2y}}{2(te^y + 1)^3}$$

8. (1) 题目有错

(2) 证明: 因为 $f(x+y) = f(x) + f(y)$ 令 $x=y=0$

则 $f(0) = 0$

$$f'(x) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+\Delta x) - f(x)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\Delta x)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0+\Delta x) - f(0)}{\Delta x} = f'(0) = 1$$

即函数 $f(x)$ 不但可导, 且导数值恒为 1。

(3) 解: 因为 $f(x+y) = f(x)f(y)$, $f(x) \neq 0$ 可得 $f(0) = 1$

$$f'(x) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+\Delta x) - f(x)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)f(\Delta x) - f(x)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)[f(\Delta x) - f(0)]}{\Delta x}$$

$$= f(x)f'(0) = f(x)$$

又知 $f(0) = 1$, 则可知 $f(x) = e^x$

9. (1) 解: 由题意可知: $f(1) = 2f(0) = 2$

$$f'(1) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1+\Delta x) - f(1)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2f(\Delta x) - 2}{\Delta x} = 2 \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0+\Delta x) - f(0)}{\Delta x} = 2f'(0) = 2C$$

(3) 解: 要使 $F(x)$ 在点 $x=0$ 处连续, 则有

$b=f(0)$, 而要函数在 $x=0$ 处可导, 则只需有

$$a = f'_-(0)$$

(4) 解法一: 令 $S = x + x^2 + x^3 + \dots + x^m$

可知有 $S' = Sm$

$$\text{而 } S = \frac{x(1-x^m)}{1-x}$$

$$\text{则 } S_m = \frac{1 - (m+1)x^m + mx^{m+1}}{(1-x)^2}$$

$$\text{则 } \lim_{m \rightarrow +\infty} S_m = \frac{1}{(1-x)^2}$$

解法二：思路，对 S_m 等式两旁同乘以 x ，然后分别减去原等式的两边进行变化即可。

(5) 解：由于 $(x^2)''' = 0, (x^2)'' = 2, (x^2)' = 2x$ 而所求的导数是 $x=0$ 点，所以只需求莱布尼茨公式的前两项即可：

$$f^{(n)}(0) = n(n-1) \cdot (-1)^{n-3} \frac{(n-3)!}{(1+x)^{n-2}} = \frac{(-1)^{n-1} n!}{n-2}$$

习题 3-1 (A)

1 证明：显然 $f(x)$ 在 $[2,3]$ 上连续、可导，且 $f(2)=f(3)$

$\therefore f'(x) = 3x^2 - 12x + 11$, 显然 $f'(x)$ 在 $[2,3]$ 连续。

$$f'(2) = 12 - 24 + 11 = -1, f'(3) = 27 - 36 + 11 = 1$$

则由介值定理可知，在 $[2,3]$ 区间上 $f'(x)$ 必存在一点 ξ 使得 $f'(\xi) = 0$

所以罗尔定理对 $f(x)$ 在区间 $[2,3]$ 上成立

2 证明：显然函数在 $[0, \pi/2]$ 上连续、可导，

$$\frac{f(\pi/2) - f(0)}{\pi/2 - 0} = -\frac{2}{\pi}, \quad f'(x) = -\sin x$$

$$\text{又 } f'(0) = 0, f'(1) = -1, \text{ 而 } -1 < -\frac{2}{\pi} < 0$$

所以由介值定理可知必存在一点 ξ ，使得 $f'(\xi) = \frac{f(\pi/2) - f(0)}{\pi/2 - 0}$

所以拉格朗日中值定理对 $f(x)$ 在区间 $[0, \pi/2]$ 上成立

3 证明：令 $p(x) = f(x) - \ln 2 g(x)$ ，显然其在 $[0,1]$ 上连续、可导。

$p(0) = -\ln 2, p(1) = -\ln 2$ 由罗尔定理知，在 $[0,1]$ 上必存在一点 ξ 使得

$$f'(\xi) = 0, \text{ 即 } \frac{f'(\xi)}{g'(\xi)} = \ln 2 = \frac{f(1) - f(0)}{g(1) - g(0)}$$

所以在 $[0,1]$ 上柯西中值定理对 $f(x)$ 和 $g(x)$ 成立

4 证明：令 $f(x) = \arctan x - \arcsin \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$

$$\text{则 } f'(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-(\frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}})^2}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{1+x^2}-x \cdot \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}}{1+x^2} = 0 \text{ 即 } f(x) \text{ 恒等于}$$

$$\text{一常数, 又 } f(0)=0, \text{ 所以 } \arctan x = \arcsin \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$$

5 证明: 令 $f(x) = 2 \arctan(\sec x + \tan x) - x$

$$\text{则 } f'(x) = 2 \frac{\sec x \tan x + \sec^2 x}{1 + (\sec x + \tan x)^2} - 1 = 2(\sec x \tan x + \sec^2 x) \frac{\cos^2 x}{2} - 1 = 0$$

$$\text{即 } f(x) = C, \text{ 又 } f(0) = 2 \arctan 1 - 0 = 2 \times \pi / 4 = \pi / 2$$

6 解: 因为 $f(0) = f(1) = f(2) = f(3) = f(4)$, 由罗尔定理可知, 在 $[0,1], [1,2], [2,3], [3,4]$

区间分别存在四个点 $\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3, \xi_4$, 使得 $f'(\xi) = 0$

7 证明: (1) 设 $f(x) = \sin x$, 显然函数在整个定义域内连续、可导, 则由拉格朗日中值定

$$\text{理可知: } \frac{\sin x - \sin y}{x - y} = f'(\xi) = \cos(\xi) \Rightarrow \left| \frac{\sin x - \sin y}{x - y} \right| \leq 1, \text{ 即 } |\sin x - \sin y| \leq |x - y|$$

(2) 设 $f(x) = \arctan(x)$, 显然函数在整个定义域内连续、可导, 则由拉格朗日中值定理

$$\text{可知: 在 } [a,b] \text{ 区间上有 } \left| \frac{\arctan(a) - \arctan b}{a - b} \right| = |f'(\xi)| = \left| \frac{1}{1 + \xi^2} \right| \leq 1,$$

$$\text{即 } |\arctan a - \arctan b| \leq |a - b|$$

(3) 设 $f(x) = \ln x$, 则在 $[b,a]$ 上函数连续、可导, 由拉格朗日中值定理可知:

$$\text{存在一点 } \xi \in [b,a], \text{ 使得 } f'(\xi) = \frac{1}{\xi} = \frac{f(a) - f(b)}{a - b} = \ln \frac{a}{b} / (a - b)$$

$$\text{又因为 } b < \xi < a, \text{ 所以 } \frac{1}{a} < f'(\xi) < \frac{1}{b}, \text{ 即 } \frac{a-b}{a} < \ln \frac{a}{b} < \frac{a-b}{b}$$

8 证明: 设 $f(x) = e^x, g(x) = \cos x$, 二者在 $[0, \pi/2]$ 上均连续、可导, 并且对任意

$x \in (0, \pi/2)$ 都有 $g(x) \neq 0$, 由柯西中值定理知, 存在 $\xi \in (x_1, x_2)$ 使

$$\frac{e^{x_2} - e^{x_1}}{\cos x_1 - \cos x_2} = -\frac{e^\xi}{(-\sin \xi)} > \frac{e^\xi}{1} > e^{x_1}, \text{ 即 } e^{x_2} - e^{x_1} > (\cos x_1 - \cos x_2) e^{x_1}$$

9 证明: 设 $f(x) = x^p$, 则由拉格朗日中值定理知, $\exists \xi \in (y, x)$, 使得

$$\frac{f(x) - f(y)}{x - y} = \frac{x^p - y^p}{x - y} = p\xi^{p-1}$$

$$\therefore py^{p-1}(x - y) < x^p - y^p < px^{p-1}(x - y)$$

10 证明: 设 $F(x) = f(x)e^{-kx}$, 函数在 $[a, b]$ 上连续, 在 (a, b) 内可导

$$\text{则 } F(a) = f(a)e^{-ka} = 0 = F(b)$$

由罗尔定理可知, 在 (a, b) 内至少存在一点 $\xi \in (a, b)$ 使得:

$$F'(\xi) = f'(\xi)e^{-k\xi} + f(\xi)e^{-k\xi}(-k) = 0, \text{ 即 } \frac{f'(\xi)}{f(\xi)} = k$$

11 证明: 设 $F(x) = f(x)(1 - e^{-x})$, 其在 $[0, 1]$ 上连续, 在 $(0, 1)$ 内可导

$$\text{又 } F(0) = f(0)(1 - 1) = 0 = F(1), \text{ 由罗尔定理可得}$$

$$\exists \xi \in (0, 1), F'(\xi) = f'(\xi)(1 - e^{-\xi}) + f(\xi)(e^{-\xi}) = 0$$

12 证明: 设 $f(x) = e^x - ax^2 - bx - c$, 利用反证法,

$$\text{设若方程有至少 4 个根, } x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, \dots$$

$$\text{则 } f(x_1) = f(x_2) = f(x_3) = f(x_4) = 0, \text{ 又 } f(x) \text{ 在定义域内至少 4 阶连续、可导,}$$

$$\text{则由罗尔定理可知, 至少存在点 } \xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3, \text{ 使得 } f'(\xi_1) = f'(\xi_2) = f'(\xi_3) = 0$$

$$\text{再次利用罗尔定理, 则存在点 } \alpha, \beta, \text{ 使得 } f''(\alpha) = f''(\beta) = e^x - 2a = 0$$

$$\text{由罗尔定理可知, 在 } (\alpha, \beta) \text{ 内至少存在一点使得 } f'''(\gamma) = 0$$

$$\text{而 } f'''(x) = e^x > 0, \text{ 即不可能找到一点使得 } f(x) \text{ 的三阶导数为零, 所以假设不成立,}$$

即方程至多有 3 个根

13 证明: 令 $F(x) = f(x)\tan x$, 其在 $[0, \pi/4]$ 上连续, 在 $(0, \pi/4)$ 内可导

$$\text{又 } F(0) = F(\pi/4) = 0, \text{ 所以由罗尔定理可知}$$

$$\text{至少存在一点 } c \in (0, \pi/4), \text{ 使得 } F'(c) = 0$$

$$\text{即 } 2f(c) + \sin 2cf'(c) = 0$$

14 证明: 令 $F(x) = f(x) - x$, 此函数在 $[0,1]$ 上连续, 在 $(0, 1)$ 内可导, 又因为

$F(0) = 0, F(1/2) = 1/2, F(1) = -1$, 由介值定理可知, 在 $[1/2,1]$ 之间存在 c 使得

$F(c) = 0 = F(0)$, 由罗尔定理可知, 在 $[0,c]$ 内至少存在一点 ξ 使得 $f'(\xi) = 1$

15 提示: 令 $g(x) = x^2$, 对 $f(x)$ 和 $g(x)$ 用柯西中值定理即可得证

16 提示: 令 $g(x) = \ln x$, $f(x)$ 、 $g(x)$ 在 $[a,b]$ 上用柯西中值定理可证

习题 3-1 (B)

17 证明: 因为 $f(x)$ 在 $[0,3]$ 上连续, 所以 $f(x)$ 在 $[0,2]$ 上连续, 且在 $[0,2]$ 上必有最大值 M 和最小值 m , 于是

$$m \leq f(0) \leq M, m \leq f(1) \leq M, m \leq f(2) \leq M$$

$$\text{故 } m \leq \frac{f(0) + f(1) + f(2)}{3} \leq M$$

由介值定理知, 至少存在一点 $c \in [0,2]$, 使

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

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

18 证明: 因为 $f(x)$ 在 $[a,b]$ 上连续, (a,b) 内可导, 且 $f(a) = f(b) = 0$, 则

由罗尔定理知在 (a, b) 内必存在一点 c 使得 $f'(c) = 0$, 由于 $f''(x) \leq 0$

所以 $f'(a) > f'(c) > f'(b)$, 即 $f'(x)$ 在 (a,b) 内单调减

在 (a, x) ($x < c$) 上利用拉格朗日中值定理知

$$\frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x - a} = f'(\xi), \text{ 即 } f(x) = f'(\xi)(x - a) \geq 0$$

在 (c, b) 上利用拉格朗日中值定理同理可得 $f(x) \geq 0$

即在 $[a,b]$ 上, $f(x) \geq 0$

19 证明: 因为 $y = f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 的某邻域内具有 n 阶导数

由柯西中值定理得: $\exists \xi_1 \in (0, x)$, 使

$$\frac{f(x)}{x^n} = \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x^n - 0^n} = \frac{f'(\xi_1)}{n\xi_1^{n-1}} = \frac{f'(\xi_1) - f'(0)}{n\xi_1^{n-1} - 0}$$

反复运用柯西中值定理, 得:

$$\exists \xi_2 \in (0, \xi_1), \xi_3 \in (0, \xi_2), \dots, \xi_n \in (0, \xi_{n-1}) \subset (0, x)$$

$$\text{使得: } \frac{f(x)}{x^n} = \frac{f'(\xi_1) - f'(0)}{n\xi_1^{n-1} - 0} = \frac{f''(\xi_1) - f''(0)}{n(n-1)\xi_2^{n-2} - 0} = \dots = \frac{f^{(n)}(\xi)}{n!}$$

即 $\exists \theta \in (0,1)$, 使 $\theta x = \xi \in (0, x)$

$$\text{使得: } \frac{f(x)}{x^n} = \frac{f^{(n)}(\theta x)}{n!}, (0 < \theta < 1)$$

20 证明: 设 $F(x) = \frac{f(x)}{g(x)}$, 由题知 $F(x)$ 在 $[a,b]$ 上连续, (a,b) 内可导

$$\text{则 } F'(x) = \frac{f'(x)g(x) - f(x)g'(x)}{[g(x)]^2}, \text{ 又 } \begin{vmatrix} f(x) & g(x) \\ f'(x) & g'(x) \end{vmatrix} \equiv 0$$

即 $f'(x)g(x) - f(x)g'(x) \equiv 0$, 即 $F'(x) \equiv 0 \Rightarrow F(x) = C$

即 $f(x) = Cg(x)$

21 证明: 令 $F(x) = f(x)e^x$, 对 $F(x)$ 应用拉格朗日中值定理, 则存在 $\eta \in (a,b)$ 使得

$$\frac{F(b) - F(a)}{b - a} = \frac{e^b - e^a}{b - a} = F'(\eta) = f'(\eta)e^\eta + f(\eta)e^\eta \text{ 成立}$$

再对 e^x 在 $[a,b]$ 上利用拉格朗日中值定理, 则存在 $\xi \in (a,b)$, 使

$$f'(\xi) = \frac{e^b - e^a}{b - a} = e^\xi \text{ 成立}$$

由上两式有 $f'(\eta)e^\eta + f(\eta)e^\eta = e^\xi$, 即 $e^{\eta-\xi}[f(\eta) + f'(\eta)] = 1$

22 证明: (1) 令 $g(x) = f(x) + x - 1$, 则 $g(x)$ 在 $[0,1]$ 上连续, 且

$$g(0) = -1 < 0, g(1) = 1 > 0,$$

所以存在 $\xi \in (0,1)$, 使得

$$g(\xi) = f(\xi) + \xi - 1 = 0$$

即 $f(\xi) = 1 - \xi$

(2) 根据拉格朗日中值定理, 存在 $\eta \in (0, \xi), \zeta \in (\xi, 1)$, 使得

$$f'(\eta) = \frac{f(\xi) - f(0)}{\xi} = \frac{1 - \xi}{\xi},$$

$$f'(\xi) = \frac{f(1) - f(\xi)}{1 - \xi} = \frac{1 - (1 - \xi)}{1 - \xi} = \frac{\xi}{1 - \xi},$$

$$\text{从而 } f'(\eta)f'(\xi) = \frac{1 - \xi}{\xi} \cdot \frac{\xi}{1 - \xi} = 1$$

习题 3—2

(A)

1. 用洛必达法则求下列极限.

$$(1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x - x}{x - \sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sec^2 x - 1}{1 - \cos x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 + \cos x}{\cos^2 x} = 2$$

$$(2) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln \tan(ax)}{\ln \tan(bx)} (a > 0, b > 0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{1}{\tan(ax)} \cdot \frac{a}{\cos^2(ax)}}{\frac{1}{\tan(bx)} \cdot \frac{b}{\cos^2(bx)}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{a}{\sin(ax)} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos ax}}{\frac{b}{\sin bx} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos bx}} =$$

$$\frac{a}{b} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sin 2bx}{\sin 2ax} = \frac{a}{b} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\cos(2bx)}{\cos(2ax)} \cdot \frac{2b}{2a} = 1$$

$$(3) \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\tan 3x}{\tan x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{3 \sec^2 3x}{\sec^2 x} = 3 \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\frac{\cos x}{\cos 3x} \right)^2 = 3 \left(\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{3 \sin 3x} \right)^2 = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$(4) \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{x^m - a^m}{x^n - a^n} (a \neq 0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{mx^{m-1}}{nx^{n-1}} = \frac{m}{n} a^{m-n}$$

$$(5) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - (1+x) \ln(1+x)}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \ln(1+x) - 1}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} -\frac{1}{1+x} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$(6) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left(\frac{x^x - x}{\ln x - x + 1} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^x (\ln x + 1) - 1}{\frac{1}{x} - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^x (\ln x + 1)^2 + x^{x-1}}{-\frac{1}{x^2}} = -2$$

$$(7) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x^2}{x^2 - \tan^2 x} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^4}{(x + \tan x)(x - \tan x)} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{x + \tan x} \cdot \frac{x^3}{x - \tan x} =$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3x^2}{1 - \sec^2 x} = -\frac{3}{4} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2}{\tan^2 x} = -\frac{3}{4}$$

$$(8) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \arctan x}{\sin^3 x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \frac{1}{1+x^2}}{3x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2}{3x^2(1+x^2)} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$(9) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+x^2)}{\sec x - \cos x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 \cdot \cos x}{1 - \cos^2 x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2}{\sin^2 x} = 1$$

(10)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{\tan^2 x} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan^2 x - x^2}{x^2 \tan^2 x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\tan x + x)(\tan x - x)}{x^4} =$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x + x}{x} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x - x}{x^3} = 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sec^2 x - 1}{3x^2} = \frac{2}{3} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan^2 x}{x^2} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$(11) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left(\frac{1}{\ln x} - \frac{1}{x-1} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x - \ln x - 1}{(x-1) \ln x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x-1}{(x-1) + x \ln x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{1 + 1 + \ln x} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$(12) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\tan x}{x} \right)^{\frac{1}{x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^{\frac{1}{x^2} \cdot \ln \frac{\tan x}{x}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{x}{\sec^2 x} \cdot \sec^2 x - \tan x}{2x}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sec^2 x \cdot (x - \sin x \cos x)}{2x^3}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{6x^2}} =$$

$$e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{(2x)^2}{6x^2}} = e^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$(13) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x \sin x - x(1+x)}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x \sin x + e^x \cos x - 1 - 2x}{3x^2} =$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-e^x \sin x + e^x \cos x}{3} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$(14) \text{由于 } \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \cot(x-a) \cdot \ln \left(\frac{\tan x}{\tan a} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\ln \tan x - \ln \tan a}{\tan(x-a)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\frac{1}{\tan x} \cdot \sec^2 x}{\sec^2(x-a)} =$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{1}{\sec^2(x-a)} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} \cdot \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} = \frac{2}{\sin 2a}$$

$$\text{所以 } \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \left(\frac{\tan x}{\tan a} \right)^{\cot(x-a)} = e^{\frac{2}{\sin 2a}} \left(a \neq \frac{k\pi}{2}, k \text{ 为整数} \right)$$

$$(15) \text{由于 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{1 - \cos x} \ln \frac{\arcsin x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{\arcsin x} \cdot \frac{\frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} - \arcsin x}{x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sin x} =$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} - \arcsin x}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2}{(1-x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \cdot 3x^2} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\text{所以 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\arcsin x}{x} \right)^{\frac{1}{1-\cos x}} = e^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$(16) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^2 \left(\arctan \frac{a}{x} - \arctan \frac{a}{x+1} \right) =$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\arctan \frac{a}{x} - \arctan \frac{a}{x+1}}{\frac{1}{x^2}} = \frac{a}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2x^4 + x^3}{(x^2 + a^2)[(x+1)^2 + a^2]} = \frac{a}{2} \cdot 2 = a$$

$$(17) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (1-x) \tan \frac{\pi x}{2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\tan \frac{\pi x}{2}}{\frac{1}{1-x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(1-x)^2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}}{\cos^2 \frac{\pi x}{2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{2(1-x)}{\sin \pi x} =$$

$$-2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{\cos \pi x \cdot \pi} = \frac{2}{\pi}$$

$$(18) \text{ 由于 } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x}{\ln(1+x)} \cdot \frac{\frac{x}{1+x} - \ln(1+x)}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x - (1+x) \ln(1+x)}{x(x+1) \ln(1+x)} =$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{-\ln(1+x)}{(2x+1) \ln(1+x) + x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{-\frac{1}{1+x}}{2 \ln(1+x) + \frac{2x+1}{x+1} + 1} = 0$$

$$\text{所以 } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{\ln(1+x)}{x} \right)^{\frac{1}{x}} = e^0 = 1$$

2. 验证下列极限存在, 但不能由洛必达法则得出.

$$(1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x}}{\sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x \sin \frac{1}{x} - \cos \frac{1}{x}}{\cos x} \text{ 此极限不存在, 洛必达法则不适用.}$$

$$\text{原极限} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{\sin x} \cdot x \cdot \sin \frac{1}{x} = 1 \cdot 0 = 0$$

$$(2) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x - \sin x}{x + \sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 - \cos x}{1 + \cos x} \text{ 此极限不存在, 洛必达法则不适用.}$$

$$\text{原极限} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 - \frac{\sin x}{x}}{1 + \frac{\sin x}{x}} = 1$$

3. 设函数 $f(x)$ 具有一阶连续导数, 且 $f(0)=0, f'(0)=2$, 试求: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1-\cos x)}{\tan x^2}$.

解: 因 $f(x)$ 具有一阶连续导数, 从而 $f(x)$ 连续, $x \rightarrow 0$ 时, $f(1-\cos x) \rightarrow f(0)=0$.

$$\text{则 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1-\cos x)}{\tan x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(1-\cos x) \cdot \sin x}{\sec^2 x^2 \cdot 2x} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f'(1-\cos x) = \frac{1}{2} f'(0) = 1.$$

4. 设 $f''(x)$ 连续, 试用洛必达法则证明 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h)-2f(x)+f(x-h)}{h^2} = f''(x)$

证: 当 $h \rightarrow 0$ 时, $f(x+h)+f(x-h)-2f(x) \rightarrow 0$, 及 $h^2 \rightarrow 0$. 且分子、分母 (视为 h 的函数)

都有导数, 又注意到分母的导数, $2h \neq 0, (h \rightarrow 0, \text{但 } h \neq 0)$, 故对

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h)+f(x-h)-2f(x)}{h^2} &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(x+h)-f'(x-h)}{2h} = \\ \frac{1}{2} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{f'(x+h)-f'(x)}{h} + \frac{f'(x-h)-f'(x)}{-h} \right] &= \frac{1}{2} [f''(x) + f''(x)] = f''(x) \end{aligned}$$

(B)

5. 用洛必达法则求下列极限.

$$(1) \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}} \frac{(2x-1)^2}{e^{\sin \pi x} - e^{-\sin 3\pi x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}} \frac{4(2x-1)}{\pi \cos \pi x e^{\sin \pi x} + 3\pi \cos 3\pi x e^{-\sin 3\pi x}} =$$

$$4 \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}} \frac{2}{\pi^2 e^{\sin \pi x} (\cos^2 \pi x - \sin \pi x) - 9\pi^2 e^{-\sin 3\pi x} (\cos^2 3\pi x + \sin 3\pi x)} = 4 \cdot \frac{2}{-\pi^2 e + 9\pi^2 e} = \frac{1}{\pi^2 e}$$

$$(2) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+\tan x} - \sqrt{1+\sin x}}{x \ln(1+x) - x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x(1-\cos x)}{x(\sqrt{1+\tan x} + \sqrt{1+\sin x}) \cdot [\ln(1+x) - x]}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{2(\sqrt{1+\tan x} + \sqrt{1+\sin x})} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2}{\ln(1+x) - x} = \frac{1}{4} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x}{\frac{1}{1+x} - 1} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$(4) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln(a+be^x)}{\sqrt{m+nx^2}} (b>0, n>0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{b}{\frac{a}{e^x} + b} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{m+nx^2}}{nx} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{nx}{\sqrt{m+nx^2}}}{n} =$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{m}{x^2} + n}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$$

$$(6) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{a^x - x \ln a}{b^x - \ln b} \right)^{\frac{1}{x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^{\frac{\ln(a^x - x \ln a) - \ln(b^x - \ln b)}{x^2}} = e^{\frac{1}{2}(\ln^2 a - \ln^2 b)}$$

$$(8) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2} \right)^x = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 + \frac{x+1}{x^2} \right)^{\frac{x^2}{x+1} \cdot \frac{x+1}{x}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x+1}{x}} = e, \text{ 所以 } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n^2} \right)^n = e$$

6. 解: 若使 $f(x)$ 在 $[\frac{1}{2}, 1)$ 连续, 则满足 $f(1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x)$, 又

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \left[\frac{1}{\sin \pi x} - \frac{1}{\pi(1-x)} \right] = \frac{1}{\pi} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{\pi(1-x) - \sin \pi x}{\pi(1-x) \sin \pi x} =$$

$$\frac{1}{\pi} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{-\pi - \pi \cos \pi x}{-\pi \sin \pi x + \pi^2(1-x) \cos \pi x} = \frac{1}{\pi} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{\pi^2 \sin \pi x}{-\pi^2 \cos \pi x + \pi^2 + \pi^2(1-x) \sin \pi x} = \frac{1}{\pi}$$

故当 $f(1) = \frac{1}{\pi}$ 时, $f(x)$ 在 $[\frac{1}{2}, 1)$ 连续.

$$7. \text{解: 由于 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{x} [\ln(1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}} - 1] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln(1+x) - x}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{1}{1+x} - 1}{2x} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{所以 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left[\frac{(1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}}}{e} \right]^{\frac{1}{x}} = e^{-\frac{1}{2}} = f(0), \text{ 即函数 } f(x) \text{ 在点 } x=0 \text{ 处连续.}$$

习题 3—3

(A)

$$1. \text{ 解: } f(x) = 1 + 3x + 5x^2 - 2x^3, f(-1) = 5; f'(x) = 3 + 10x - 6x^2, f'(-1) = 22;$$

$$f''(x) = 10 - 12x, f''(-1) = -12; f'''(x) = -12, f'''(-1) = -12;$$

$$\therefore f(x) = 5 - 13(x+1) + 11(x+1)^2 - 2(x+1)^3$$

$$2. \text{ 解: 令 } f(x) = \sqrt{1-2x+x^3} - \sqrt{1-3x+x^2}, f(0) = 0;$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{2}(1-2x+x^3)^{-\frac{1}{2}}(-2+3x^2) - \frac{1}{3}(1-3x+x^2)^{-\frac{2}{3}}(-3+2x), f'(0) = 0;$$

$$\text{同理可得: } f''(0) = \frac{1}{3}; f'''(0) = 6, \text{ 故}$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{1-2x+x^3} - \sqrt{1-3x+x^2} = \frac{1}{6}x^2 + x^3 + o(x^3).$$

$$3. \text{ 解: } f(x) = \sqrt{x}, f(1) = 1; f'(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^{-\frac{1}{2}}, f'(1) = \frac{1}{2}; f''(x) = -\frac{1}{4}(x)^{-\frac{3}{2}}, f''(1) = -\frac{1}{4}; \text{ 故}$$

$$f(x) = 1 + \frac{1}{2}(x-1) - \frac{1}{8}(x-1)^2 + o[(x-1)^2].$$

4. 解: $f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x}}, f(-3) = \frac{1}{2}; f'(x) = \frac{1}{2}(1-x)^{-\frac{3}{2}}, f'(-3) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2^3};$

$$f''(x) = \frac{3}{4}(1-x)^{-\frac{5}{2}}, f''(-3) = \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2^5}; f'''(x) = \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{5}{2}(1-x)^{-\frac{7}{2}}, f'''(-3) = \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{5}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2^7};$$
 故

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2^3}(x+3) + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2^5}(x+3)^2 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{5}{6} \cdot \frac{1}{2^7}(x+3)^3 + o[(x+3)^3].$$

5. 解: $f(x) = \arctan x, f(0) = 0; f'(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2}, f'(0) = 1;$

$$f''(x) = -\frac{2x}{(1+x^2)^2}, f''(0) = 0; f'''(x) = -\frac{2}{(1+x^2)^2} - \frac{4x^2}{(1+x^2)^3}, f'''(0) = -2; \text{ 故}$$

$$f(x) = x - \frac{2}{3!}x^3 + o(x^3).$$

6. 解: $f(x) = xe^x, f'(x) = e^x + xe^x, f''(x) = 2e^x + xe^x, \dots, f^{(n)}(x) = ne^x + xe^x; \text{ 故}$

$$f(0) = 0, f'(0) = 1, f''(0) = 2, \dots, f^{(n)}(0) = n; \text{ 并得到 } f^{(n)}(\xi) = (n+1+\xi)e^\xi; \text{ 故}$$

$$f(x) = x + x^2 + \frac{1}{2!}x^3 + \dots + \frac{1}{(n-1)!}x^n + \frac{(n+1+\xi)e^\xi}{(n+1)!}x^{n+1} \quad (\xi \text{ 介于 } 0 \text{ 与 } x \text{ 之间}).$$

7. 解. $f(x) = \frac{1}{1-x}$, 因为

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{(1-x)^2}, f''(x) = -\frac{2(1-x)}{(1-x)^4} = -\frac{2}{(1-x)^3}, f'''(x) = \frac{2 \cdot 3 \cdot (1-x)^2}{(1-x)^6} = \frac{2 \cdot 3}{(1-x)^4}, \dots$$

$$f^{(n)}(x) = \frac{(-1)^{n+1} \cdot n!}{(1-x)^{n+1}}, f^{(n+1)}(\xi) = \frac{(-1)^{n+2}(n+1)!}{(1-\xi)^{n+2}}, \text{ 所以}$$

$$f(0) = 1, f'(0) = 1, f''(0) = -2, f'''(0) = 3! \dots f^{(n)}(0) = (-1)^{n+1}n!, \text{ 所以}$$

$$f(x) = 1 + x - x^2 + x^3 + \dots + (-1)^{n+1}x^n + \frac{(-1)^{n+2}}{(1-\xi)^{n+2}}x^{n+1} \quad (\xi \text{ 介于 } 0 \text{ 与 } x \text{ 之间}).$$

8. 解: 由已知 $\ln(1+x) = x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{3}x^3 + \dots + \frac{(-1)^{2n-1}}{2n}x^{2n} + o(x^{2n}),$

$$\ln(1-x) = -x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{3}x^3 + \dots + \frac{(-1)^{2n-1}}{2n}x^{2n} + o(x^{2n}), \text{ 所以}$$

$$\ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} = \ln(1+x) - \ln(1-x) = 2\left(x + \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^5}{5} + \cdots + \frac{x^{2n-1}}{2n-1}\right) + o(x^{2n}).$$

9. 估计下列近似公式的绝对误差.

解: (1) 令 $f(x) = \sin x$, 则 $f^{(n)}(x) = \sin(x + n \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}) (n = 0, 1, 2, \cdots)$, 所以

$$f^{(n)}(0) = 0 (n = 2m, m = 0, 1, 2, \cdots), f^{(n)}(0) = (-1)^n (n = 2m+1, m = 0, 1, 2, \cdots), \text{ 故}$$

$$\sin x = x - \frac{1}{3!}x^3 + \frac{1}{5!}x^5 - \cdots + \frac{(-1)^{m-1}}{(2m-1)!}x^{2m-1} + R_{2m}(x),$$

$$R_{2m}(x) = \frac{\sin[\theta x + (2m+1) \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}]}{(2m+1)!} x^{2m+1} = (-1)^m \frac{\cos \theta x}{(2m+1)!} x^{2m+1} (0 < \theta < 1), \text{ 当 } m=2 \text{ 时,}$$

$$\text{得近似 } \sin x \approx x - \frac{x^3}{6}, \text{ 又 } |x| \leq \frac{1}{2}, \text{ 此时误差 } |R_4(x)| = \left| \frac{\sin[\theta x + \frac{5\pi}{2}]}{5!} x^5 \right| \leq \frac{|x^5|}{5!} < 2.6 \times 10^{-4}.$$

$$(2) \text{ 因为 } (1+x)^a = 1 + ax + \frac{a(a-1)}{2!}x^2 + \cdots + \frac{a(a-1)\cdots(a-n+1)}{n!}x^n + R_n(x),$$

$$\text{其中 } R_n(x) = \frac{a(a-1)\cdots(a-n+1)(a-n)}{(n+1)!} (1+\theta x)^{a-n-1} x^{n+1} (0 < \theta < 1). \text{ 所以}$$

$$(1+x)^{\frac{1}{2}} = 1 + \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{8}x^2 + \cdots + \frac{\frac{1}{2} \cdot (\frac{1}{2}-1) \cdots (\frac{1}{2}-n+1)}{n!} x^n + R_n(x), \text{ 当 } n=2 \text{ 时,}$$

$$\text{得近似值 } \sqrt{1+x} \approx 1 + \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{8}x^2, \text{ 当 } 0 \leq x \leq 1 \text{ 时, 此时误差}$$

$$R_3(x) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{3!} (1+\theta x)^{-\frac{1}{2}} x^3 < 6.25 \times 10^{-2}$$

$$10. \text{ 解: } \cos x = 1 - \frac{1}{2!}x^2 + \frac{1}{4!}x^4 - \cdots + \frac{(-1)^m}{(2m)!}x^{2m} + R_{2m+1}(x), \text{ 其中}$$

$$R_{2m+1}(x) = \frac{\cos[\theta x + (m+1)\pi]}{(2m+2)!} x^{2m+2} = (-1)^{m+1} \cdot \frac{\cos(\theta x)}{(2m+2)!} x^{2m+2} (0 < \theta < 1),$$

$$\text{当 } \cos x \approx 1 - \frac{x^2}{2!}, \text{ 则 } |R_3(x)| = \frac{\cos(\theta x)}{4!} \cdot x^4 \leq \frac{x^4}{4!} \leq 0.0001, \therefore |x| < 0.22134$$

11. 利用三阶泰勒公式求下列各数的近似值并估计误差.

$$\text{解: (1) } e^x = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n!}x^n + \frac{e^{\theta x}}{(n+1)!}x^{n+1} (0 < x < 1),$$

$$e^{\frac{1}{2}} = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2!} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \cdots + \frac{1}{n!} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n + o\left[\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n\right], \quad e^{\frac{1}{2}} \approx 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2!} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{3!} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 \approx 2.667,$$

$$|R_3| = \frac{e^{\theta x}}{4!} \cdot x^4 = \frac{e^{\frac{\theta}{2}}}{4!} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^4 < 0.125.$$

$$(2) \quad (1+x)^a = 1 + ax + \frac{a(a-1)}{2!} x^2 + \cdots + \frac{a(a-1)\cdots(a-n+1)}{n!} x^n + R_n(x),$$

$$\text{其中 } R_n(x) = \frac{a(a-1)\cdots(a-n+1)(a-n)}{(n+1)!} (1+\theta x)^{a-n-1} x^{n+1} \quad (0 < \theta < 1),$$

$$\text{令 } x = 249, a = \frac{1}{5}, \text{ 即可得 } (250)^{\frac{1}{5}} \approx 1 + \frac{1}{5} \cdot 249 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{4}{5} (249)^2 \approx 3.0171, \text{ 其中}$$

$$|R_3| < 3.45 \times 10^{-6}$$

$$(3) \quad \ln(1+x) = x - \frac{1}{2} x^2 + \frac{1}{3} x^3 + \cdots + \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n} x^n + R_n(x), \text{ 其中}$$

$$R_n(x) = \frac{(-1)^n}{(n+1)(1+\theta x)} x^{n+1} \quad (0 < \theta < 1), \quad \text{令 } x = 0.2,$$

$$\text{则 } \ln 1.2 = \ln(1+0.2) \approx 0.2 - \frac{1}{2} (0.2)^2 + \frac{1}{3} (0.2)^3 \approx 0.18267,$$

$$|R_3| = \left| \frac{1}{4 \cdot (1+0.2\theta)^4} \cdot 0.2^4 \right| < 4 \times 10^{-4}.$$

12. 利用泰勒公式求下列极限.

$$(1) \quad \cos x = 1 - \frac{1}{2!} x^2 + \frac{1}{4!} x^4 + o(x^4), \quad e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{1}{8} x^4 + o(x^4), \text{ 所以}$$

$$\cos x - e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} = 1 - \frac{1}{2!} x^2 + \frac{1}{4!} x^4 + o(x^4) - 1 + \frac{1}{2} x^2 - \frac{1}{8} x^4 - o(x^4) = -\frac{1}{12} x^4 + o(x^4),$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x - e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}}{x^4} = -\frac{1}{12}.$$

$$(2) \text{ 因为 } e^x = 1 + x + \frac{1}{2} x^2 + o(x^2), \sin x = x + o(x), \text{ 所以}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x \sin x - x(1+x)}{x^3} = \frac{x + x^2 + \frac{1}{2} x^3 + o(x^3) - x - x^2}{x^3} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$(3) \quad e^x = 1 + x + \frac{1}{2} x^2 + \frac{1}{6} x^3 + o(x^2), \therefore e^{\frac{1}{x}} = 1 + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{2x^2} + \frac{1}{6x^3} + o\left(\frac{1}{x^3}\right), \text{ 所以}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} [(x^3 - x^2 + \frac{x}{2})e^{\frac{1}{x}} - \sqrt{x^6 - 1}] = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} [(x^3 - x^2 + \frac{x}{2})(1 + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{2x^2} + \frac{1}{6x^3} + o(\frac{1}{x^3})) - \sqrt{x^6 - 1}] = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$(4) \sin x = x + o(x), \therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{\sin x}) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x + o(x)}) = 0.$$

$$13. \text{解: 由题意可得: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - x}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(x) - 1}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f''(x)}{2} = \frac{f''(x)}{2}, \text{ 即得证.}$$

14. 有误, 无法证明.

$$15. \text{证明: } \because f(1) = f(\frac{1}{2}) + f'(\frac{1}{2})(1 - \frac{1}{2}) + \frac{1}{2!} f''(\xi_1)(1 - \frac{1}{2})^2,$$

$$f(0) = f(\frac{1}{2}) + f'(\frac{1}{2})(0 - \frac{1}{2}) + \frac{1}{2!} f''(\xi_2)(0 - \frac{1}{2})^2, \text{ 其中 } \frac{1}{2} < \xi_1 < 1, 0 < \xi_2 < \frac{1}{2},$$

$$\therefore f(1) + f(0) = 2f(\frac{1}{2}) + \frac{1}{8} [f''(\xi_1) + f''(\xi_2)], \text{ 即 } \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{8} [f''(\xi_1) + f''(\xi_2)],$$

$$\text{令 } \xi = \{\xi_1, \xi_2\}, \text{ 使 } f''(\xi) = \max\{f''(\xi_1), f''(\xi_2)\}, \text{ 则有 } \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{8} [f''(\xi_1) + f''(\xi_2)] \leq$$

$$\frac{1}{8} \cdot 2 \cdot f''(\xi), \text{ 即 } 2 \leq f''(\xi), (0 < \xi_2 < \frac{1}{2}),$$

在(0,1)内至少有一点 ξ , 使 $f''(\xi) \geq 2$.

(B)

$$16. \text{解: } \because e^x = 1 + x + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{6}x^3 + o(x^3),$$

$$\therefore e^{2x-x^2} = 1 + 2x - x^2 + \frac{1}{2}(2x - x^2)^2 + \frac{1}{6}(2x - x^2)^3 + o(x^6) =$$

$$1 + 2x + x^2 - \frac{2}{3}x^3 - \frac{5}{6}x^4 - \frac{1}{15}x^5 + o(x^5).$$

$$18. \text{解: } f^k(x) = chx, k = 2n; f^k(x) = shx, k = 2n + 1;$$

$$ch(x) = f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{1}{2!} f''(0)x^2 + \cdots + \frac{1}{2n!} f^{(2n)}(0)x^{2n} + \frac{1}{(2n+1)!} f^{(2n+1)}(0)x^{2n+1} + \frac{ch\xi}{(2n+2)!} x^{2n+2}$$

$$= 1 + \frac{1}{2!} x^2 + \frac{1}{4!} x^4 + \cdots + \frac{1}{2n!} x^{2n} + \frac{ch\xi}{(2n+2)!} x^{2n+2}.$$

20. 解: 要使 $x - (a + b \cos x) \sin x$ 为关于 x 的5阶无穷小,

$$\text{即使 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - (a + b \cos x) \sin x}{x^5} = c (c \neq 0),$$

$$\cos x = 1 - \frac{1}{2!}x + \frac{1}{4!}x^4 + o(x^5), \sin x = x - \frac{1}{3!}x^3 + \frac{1}{5!}x^5 + o(x^5),$$

$$\text{原式} = \frac{x - a(x - \frac{1}{3!}x^3 + \frac{1}{5!}x^5 + o(x^5)) - b(x - \frac{1}{2!}x^3 + \frac{1}{4!}x^5 - \frac{1}{3!}x^3 - 90\frac{1}{2!3!}x^5 + \frac{1}{5!}x^5 + o(x^5))}{x^5}$$

$$\text{欲使 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - (a + b \cos x) \sin x}{x^5} = c (c \neq 0), \text{ 即 } 1 - a - b = 0, \frac{1}{3!}a + \frac{1}{2!}b + \frac{1}{3!}b = 0, \text{ 所以 } a = \frac{4}{3}, b = -\frac{1}{3}.$$

$$\therefore a = \frac{4}{3}, b = -\frac{1}{3} \text{ 时 } x - (a + b \cos x) \sin x \text{ 为 } x \text{ 的 5 阶无穷小.}$$

21. 证 明 :

$$\text{取 } \xi_1 \in (a, b), \xi_2 \in (a, b), f(\frac{a+b}{2}) = f(a) + f'(a)(a - \frac{a+b}{2}) + \frac{1}{2}f''(\xi_1)(a - \frac{a+b}{2})^2 (1)$$

$$f(\frac{a+b}{2}) = f(b) + f'(b)(b - \frac{a+b}{2}) + \frac{1}{2}f''(\xi_2)(b - \frac{a+b}{2})^2 (2),$$

$$(1) - (2) \text{ 得, } 0 = f(a) - f(b) + \frac{1}{2}(\frac{a-b}{2})^2 [f''(\xi_1) - f''(\xi_2)],$$

$$\therefore f(b) - f(a) = \frac{1}{2}(\frac{a-b}{2})^2 [f''(\xi_1) - f''(\xi_2)],$$

$$\frac{4}{(b-a)^2} [f(b) - f(a)] = \frac{1}{2} [f''(\xi_1) - f''(\xi_2)], \text{ 取 } |f''(\xi)| = \max \{f''(\xi_1), f''(\xi_2)\},$$

$$\text{则有 } |f''(\xi)| \geq \frac{4}{(b-a)^2} [f(b) - f(a)].$$

第四节 函数的单调性与极值判定

1. (1) A (2) D (3) B (4) A (5) A (6) B (7) B

2. (1) 解 $f(x)$ 的定义域为 $(-\infty, +\infty)$,

$$f'(x) = 3 - 3x^2.$$

令 $f'(x) = 0$, 得 $x = \pm 1$.

当 $-1 < x < 1$ 时, $f'(x) > 0$, 故 $f(x)$ 在 $(-1, 1)$ 上单调增加;

当 $x < -1$ 或 $x > 1$ 时, $f'(x) < 0$, 故 $f(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, -1), (1, +\infty)$ 上单调减少.

(2) 解 $f(x)$ 的定义域为 $x \geq 0$,

$$f'(x) = \frac{100 - x}{2\sqrt{x}(x+100)^2}.$$

故 $f(x)$ 在 $[0,100]$ 上单调增加, 在 $(100,+\infty)$ 上单调减少.

(3) 解 由于 $f'(x) = \frac{2(1-x^2)}{(1+x^2)^2}$, 易知 $f(x)$ 在 $(-1,1)$ 上单调增加, 在 $(-\infty,-1), (1,+\infty)$ 上单调减少.

(4) 解 当 $x \in \left(k\pi, \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi\right) (k \in \mathbb{Z})$ 时, $f'(x) = 1 + 2\cos 2x$, 令 $f'(x) = 0$ 得 $x = \frac{\pi}{3} + k\pi$

当 $x \in \left(\frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi, \pi + k\pi\right) (k \in \mathbb{Z})$ 时, $f'(x) = 1 - 2\cos 2x$, 令 $f'(x) = 0$ 得 $x = \frac{5}{6}\pi + k\pi$

由极值的第一充分条件知: $f(x)$ 在 $\left(\frac{k\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{k\pi}{2}\right) (k \in \mathbb{Z})$ 内单调增加, 在

$\left(\frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{k\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{k\pi}{2}\right) (k \in \mathbb{Z})$ 内单调减少.

(5) 解 $f'(x) = \frac{(x-3)(x+1)}{4(x-1)^2}$

故 $f(x)$ 在 $(-\infty,-1), (3,+\infty)$ 上单调增加, 在 $(-1,1), (1,3)$ 上单调减少.

(6) 解 $f'(x) = \frac{2x-x^2 \ln 2}{2^x}$ 故 $f(x)$ 在 $(0, 2\log_2 e)$ 上单调增加, 在 $(-\infty, 0), (2\log_2 e, +\infty)$ 上单调减少.

(7) 解 $f'(x) = x^{n-1}e^{-x}(n-x)$ 故 $f(x)$ 在 $[0, n]$ 上单调增加, 在 $(n, +\infty)$ 上单调减少.

(8) 解 利用对数求导法, 得 $f'(x) = \frac{2(3x-2a)}{3(2x-a)^{\frac{2}{3}}(x-a)^{\frac{1}{3}}}$. 故 $f(x)$ 在 $\left(\frac{2}{3}a, a\right)$

上单调减少, 在 $\left(-\infty, \frac{2a}{3}\right), (a, +\infty)$ 上单调增加.

3. (1) 解 $f'(x) = 4x^3 - 4x = 4x(x^2 - 1)$

令 $f'(x)=0$, 得 $x=0, \pm 1$. $f''(x)=4(3x^2-1)$, $f''(0)<0, f''(\pm 1)>0$, 故该函数在 $x=0$ 处取得极大值 5, 在 $x=\pm 1$ 处该函数取得极小值 4.

(2) 解 $f'(x)=\frac{x(x+4)(x-1)}{(x+1)^3}$ 令 $f'(x)=0$ 得 $x=0, -4, 1$. $x=-1$ 处导数不存在. 列表讨论易知: 极大值为 $f(-4)=-\frac{32}{3}$, $f(0)=0$, 极小值为 $f(1)=-\frac{1}{4}$.

(3) 解 $f'(x)=\begin{cases} 3-3x^2 & x \in (-\infty, -\sqrt{3}) \cup (0, \sqrt{3}) \\ 3x^2-3 & x \in (-\sqrt{3}, 0) \cup (\sqrt{3}, +\infty) \end{cases}$

根据极值的第一充分条件知: $x=0, \pm\sqrt{3}$ 处该函数取得极小值 0, $x=\pm 1$ 处该函数取得极大值 2.

(4) 解 $f'(x)=e^x(\cos x + \sin x)$, 令 $f'(x)=0$ 得 $x=\frac{3}{4}\pi + k\pi (k \in \mathbb{Z})$. 易知极小值为 $f\left(-\frac{1}{4}\pi + 2k\pi\right)=-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}e^{-\frac{1}{4}\pi+2k\pi}$, 极大值为 $f\left(\frac{3}{4}\pi + 2k\pi\right)=\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}e^{\frac{3}{4}\pi+2k\pi}$.

(5) 解 $f'(x)=2x+\frac{54}{x^2}$, 令 $f'(x)=0$ 得 $x=-3$, 易知极小值为 $f(-3)=27$.

(6) 解 $f'(x)=\frac{1-x}{1+x^2}$, 令 $f'(x)=0$ 得 $x=1$, 极大值为 $f(1)=\frac{\pi}{4}-\frac{1}{2}\ln 2$

4. (1) 证 令 $f(x)=e^x-xe^x-1$, $f(x)$ 在 $[0, +\infty)$ 上连续, 且 $f(0)=0$.

$x>0$ 时, $f'(x)=-xe^x$, 显然 $f'(x)<0$. 故 $f(x)$ 在 $[0, +\infty)$ 上单调减少, $x>0$ 时, $f(x)<f(0)=0$, 即 $e^x-1<xe^x$.

(2) 证 令 $f(x)=\sin x + \cos x - 1 - x + x^2$, $f(x)$ 在 $[0, +\infty)$ 上连续, 且 $f(0)=0$. $x>0$ 时, $f'(x)=\cos x - \sin x + 2x - 1$, 显然 $f'(0)=0$. $x\geq 0$ 时, $f'(x)$ 连续. 又由于 $x>0$ 时, $f''(x)=-\sin x - \cos x + 2 > 0$, 故 $f'(x)$ 在 $[0, +\infty)$ 上单调增加, 即 $f'(x)>f'(0)=0$. 进而有 $f(x)$ 在 $[0, +\infty)$ 内单调增加,

$x>0$ 时, $f(x)>f(0)$, 即 $\sin x + \cos x > 1 + x - x^2$.

(3) 证 令 $f(x) = \tan x - x - \frac{1}{3}x^3$, $f(x)$ 在 $\left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ 上连续, 且

$f(0) = 0$. $0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2}$ 时, $f'(x) = \sec^2 x - 1 - x^2 = \tan^2 x - x^2 > 0$, 故 $f(x)$ 在 $\left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ 内单调增加, 从而 $f(x) > f(0) = 0$, 即 $\tan x > x + \frac{1}{3}x^3$.

(4) 证 令 $f(x) = 2^x - x^2$, $f(x)$ 在 $(4, +\infty)$ 连续, 且 $f(4) = 0$. $x > 4$ 时, $f'(x) = 2^x \ln 2 - 2x$, $f'(4) > 0$, $f''(x) = 2^x (\ln 2)^2 - 2 > 0$, 故 $f'(x)$ 在 $[4, +\infty)$ 内单调增加, 且 $f'(x) > 0$ 恒成立, 进而表明 $f(x)$ 在 $[4, +\infty)$ 内单调增加, 即当 $x > 4$ 时, $f(x) > f(4) = 0$, 于是 $2^x > x^2$ 得证.

(5) 证 令 $f(x) = \ln(1+x) - \frac{\arctan x}{1+x}$, $f(x)$ 在 $[0, +\infty)$ 内连续, 且 $f(0) = 0$.

$x > 0$ 时, $f'(x) = \frac{1}{1+x} + \frac{\arctan x}{(1+x)^2} - \frac{1}{(1+x)(1+x^2)} = \frac{\arctan x}{(1+x)^2} + \frac{x^2}{(1+x)(1+x^2)} > 0$, 即 $f(x)$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 内单调增加, $f(x) > f(0) = 0$, 即 $\ln(1+x) > \frac{\arctan x}{1+x}$.

(6) 证 令 $f(x) = 1 + x \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) - \sqrt{1+x^2}$, $f(x)$ 在 $[0, +\infty)$ 内连续, 且 $f(0) = 0$. $x > 0$ 时, $f'(x) = \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) > 0$, 即 $f(x)$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 内单调增加, $f(x) > f(0) = 0$, 即 $1 + x \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) > \sqrt{1+x^2}$.

5. (1) 解 函数 $f(x)$ 在 $[-3, 10]$ 上连续, 必能取得最大值和最小值.

$f'(x) = 2x - 4 = 2(x - 2)$, $f(x)$ 有一个驻点 $x = 2$. 因为 $f(-3) = 27$, $f(2) = 2$, $f(10) = 66$, 比较后知 $f(x)$ 在 $[-3, 10]$ 上的最大值为 $f(10) = 66$, 最小值为 $f(2) = 2$.

(2) 解 由于 $f'(x) = \frac{1-x^2}{(1+x^2)^2}$

令 $f'(x) = 0$ 解得 $x = \pm 1$. 又因为 $x \geq 0$, 所以 $x = 1$ 是唯一的驻点. $f(1) = \frac{1}{2}$ 是极大值点即是最大值点. 又因为对任意的 $x > 0$ 有 $f(x) > 0$, 故 $f(0) = 0$ 即

为最小值点.

(3) 解 当 $1 \leq x \leq 2$ 时, $f(x) = -x^2 + 3x - 2$;

当 $-10 \leq x < 1$ 或 $2 < x \leq 10$ 时, $f(x) = x^2 - 3x + 2$;

由 $f'(x) = 0$ 得 $x = \frac{3}{2}$, $f(-10) = 132$, $f\left(\frac{3}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{4}$, $f(10) = 72$, 比较知 $f(x)$

的最大值为 $f(-10) = 132$, 最小值为 $f(1) = f(2) = 0$.

(4) 解 $f'(x) = 1 - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{1-x}}$, 令 $f'(x) = 0$ 得 $x = \frac{3}{4}$. 由 $f(-5) = -5 + \sqrt{6}$,

$f\left(\frac{3}{4}\right) = \frac{5}{4}$, $f(1) = 1$ 知

函数 $f(x)$ 的最大值为 $f\left(\frac{3}{4}\right) = \frac{5}{4}$, 最小值为 $f(-5) = -5 + \sqrt{6}$.

6. 解 令 $f(x) = x^3 - 6x^2 + 9x - 10$, $f'(x) = 3x^2 - 12x + 9$. 由 $f'(x) = 0$ 得 $x_1 = 3, x_2 = 1$, 根据定理 4.1, 有

$f(x)$ 在 $[1, 3]$ 内单调减少, 在 $(-\infty, 1], [3, +\infty)$ 内单调增加, $f(1) = -6 < 0$,

$f(3) = -10 < 0$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = -\infty$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = +\infty$, 所以 $f(x)$ 仅在 $(3, +\infty)$ 内有一实根.

7. 解 令 $f(x) = \ln x - ax$, $f'(x) = \frac{1}{x} - a$. 由 $f'(x) = 0$ 得 $x = \frac{1}{a}$, $f(x)$ 在 $\left(0, \frac{1}{a}\right)$

上单调增加, 在 $\left(\frac{1}{a}, +\infty\right)$ 上单调减少, $f\left(\frac{1}{a}\right) = -\ln a - 1$, $f(x)$ 的根的数目

取决于 a 的取值范围.

当 $0 < a < \frac{1}{e}$ 时, $f\left(\frac{1}{a}\right) > 0$, 此时 $\ln x = ax$ 有两个实根.

当 $a = \frac{1}{e}$ 时, $f\left(\frac{1}{a}\right) = 0$, 此时 $\ln x = ax$ 有唯一实根 $x = e$.

当 $a > \frac{1}{e}$ 时, $f\left(\frac{1}{a}\right) < 0$, 此时 $\ln x = ax$ 无实根.

8. 证 $f(x) = e^x - x - 1$, $f'(x) = e^x - 1$, 令 $f'(x) = 0$ 得 $x = 0$. 当 $x < 0$ 时 $f'(x) < 0$, 当 $x > 0$ 时, $f'(x) > 0$, 且 $f(0) = 0$, 故而 $e^x = x + 1$ 只有一个实根.

9. 解 $f(x) = x^5 + 2ax^3 + 3bx + 4c$, $f'(x) = 5x^4 + 6ax^2 + 3b$, $\Delta = 36a^2 - 60b < 0$, 故 $f'(x) > 0$, 即 $f(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 内为增函数. $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = -\infty$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = +\infty$, 所以方程 $x^5 + 2ax^3 + 3bx + 4c = 0$ 有且仅有一个实根.

10. 解 $f'(x) = \frac{x(2b^2 - 3x^2)}{\sqrt{b^2 - x^2}}$. 令 $f'(x) = 0$, 当 $0 \leq x \leq b$ 时, $x_1 = 0, x_2 = \frac{\sqrt{6}b}{3}$. 又

因为 $f(0) = f(b) = 0$, $f\left(\frac{\sqrt{6}b}{3}\right) = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{9}b^3$. 比较知 $f(x)$ 的最大值为

$f\left(\frac{\sqrt{6}b}{3}\right) = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{9}b^3$, 最小值为 $f(0) = f(b) = 0$.

11. 解 $f(x) = \left(1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \cdots + \frac{x^n}{n!}\right)e^{-x}$

$f'(x) = -\frac{x^n}{n!}e^{-x}$, 当 n 为偶数时, $f'(x) \leq 0$ 恒成立, 故此时 $f(x)$ 无极值;

当 n 奇数时, 令 $f'(x) = 0$ 得 $x = 0$, 由极值的第一充分条件知:

$f(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, 0)$ 内为增函数, 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 内为减函数, 该函数在 $x = 0$ 处取得极大值 $f(0) = 1$.

12. 解 设内接矩形与椭圆在第一象限的交点为 $P(a \cos \theta, b \sin \theta)$

$\left(0 < \theta < \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$, 内接矩形的面积记为 S , 则

$$S = 4ab \sin \theta \cos \theta = 2ab \sin 2\theta$$

显然当 $\theta = \frac{\pi}{4}$ 时, $S_{\max} = 2ab$, 即为椭圆 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ 的内接矩形中面积的最大值.

13. 解 设切点坐标为 $P\left(\frac{1}{2}\cos\alpha, \sin\alpha\right)$ $\left(0 < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$, 所求的三角形面积为 S , 则切线的直线方程为

$$(2\cos\alpha)x + (\sin\alpha)y = 1$$

切线与坐标轴的交点为 $A\left(\frac{1}{2\cos\alpha}, 0\right)$, $B\left(0, \frac{1}{\sin\alpha}\right)$, 于是该切线与坐标轴所围成的三角形的面积为

$$S = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2\cos\alpha} \times \frac{1}{\sin\alpha} = \frac{1}{2\sin 2\alpha}$$

显然当 $\alpha = \frac{\pi}{4}$, 即切点坐标为 $\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)$ 时, $S_{\min} = \frac{1}{2}$

14. 解 设圆锥形漏斗的高为 h , 体积为 V , 由题意知

$$V = \frac{1}{3}\pi(400 - h^2)h, \quad 0 < h < 20$$

$V' = \frac{1}{3}\pi(400 - 3h^2)$, 令 $V' = 0$ 得 $h = \frac{20}{\sqrt{3}}$. 由于 $V'' = -2\pi h < 0$, 故当 $h = \frac{20}{\sqrt{3}}$ 时, V

取得极大值同时也是最大值.

15. 解 设漏斗的高为 h , 体积为 V , 由题意得

$$V = \frac{1}{3}\pi(R^2 - h^2)h, \quad V' = \frac{1}{3}\pi(R^2 - 3h^2), \quad \text{令 } V' = 0 \text{ 得 } h = \frac{R}{\sqrt{3}}, \text{ 截取的扇形弧长}$$

为 $l = \frac{2\sqrt{6}}{3}\pi R$, 此时留下的扇形的中心角为 $\varphi = 2\pi - \frac{2\sqrt{6}}{3}\pi$.

16. 解 记物体受到桌面的支持力为 F_N , 由力的正交分解原理有

$$\begin{cases} F \sin\alpha + F_N = mg \\ F \cos\alpha = \mu F_N \end{cases}$$

解得 $F = \frac{\mu mg}{\cos\alpha + \mu \sin\alpha}$

$$F' = \frac{-\mu mg(\mu \cos\alpha - \sin\alpha)}{(\cos\alpha + \mu \sin\alpha)^2}$$

令 $F'=0$, 得 $\tan \alpha = \mu = \frac{1}{4}$, 即力与水平线的夹角为 $\alpha = \arctan \frac{1}{4}$ 时, 力 F 最小.

17. 解 $f(x) = (x-5)^2 \sqrt[3]{(x+1)^2}$ 运用对数求导法得

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

令 $f'(x)=0$ 得 $x_1 = \frac{1}{2}, x_2 = 5$, $x = -1$ 时该函数不可导.

该函数在 $\left(-1, \frac{1}{2}\right), (5, +\infty)$ 上为单调递增函数, 在 $(-\infty, -1), \left(\frac{1}{2}, 5\right)$ 上为单调减少函数.

18. 解 $f(x) = |x|e^{-|x-1|}$

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} (1-x)e^{-(x-1)} & x > 1 \\ (1+x)e^{x-1} & 0 < x < 1 \\ -(1+x)e^{x-1} & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

显然 $f(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, -1), (0, 1)$ 内为增函数; $f(x)$ 在 $(-1, 0), (1, +\infty)$ 内为减函数, 故该函数取得极大值 $f(-1) = e^{-2}$, $f(1) = 1$, 取得极小值 $f(0) = 0$.

19. 证 $f(x) = 1 + \frac{x^2}{2} - e^{-x} - \sin x$

$f'(x) = x + e^{-x} - \cos x$, $f'(0) = 0$, $f'(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处连续. 当 $0 < x < 1$ 时

$f''(x) = 1 - e^{-x} + \sin x > 0$, 故 $f'(x)$ 在 $(0, 1)$ 上为增函数, 从而 $f'(x) > 0$, 即可表明 $f(x)$ 在 $(0, 1)$ 上也为增函数, $f(x) > f(0) = 0$.

所以当 $0 < x < 1$ 时, $e^{-x} + \sin x < 1 + \frac{x^2}{2}$.

20. 证 对任意的 $x \neq 0$ 有,

$e^{-\frac{3}{|x|}} \leq e^{-\frac{1}{|x|} \left(2 + \sin \frac{1}{x}\right)} \leq e^{-\frac{1}{|x|}}$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^{-\frac{3}{|x|}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^{-\frac{1}{|x|}} = 0$. 由极限的夹逼性知

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^{-\frac{1}{|x|}\left(2+\sin\frac{1}{x}\right)} = f(0) = 0$, 从而 $f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处连续.

当 $x \neq 0$ 时, $f(x)$ 可导, 又因为

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{x^2} \left(2 + \sin \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x} \cos \frac{1}{x} \right) e^{-\frac{1}{x}\left(2+\sin\frac{1}{x}\right)} \operatorname{sgn} x \neq 0$$

$x=0$ 显然为该函数的极值点, 也为唯一的极值点.

21. 证 $f(x) = \frac{1}{p}x^p + \frac{1}{q} - x$ $f'(x) = x^{p-1} - 1$

令 $f'(x) = 0$ 得 $x = 1$.

当 $0 < x < 1$ 时, $f'(x) < 0$, 故 $f(x)$ 在 $(0,1)$ 内为递减函数;

当 $x > 1$ 时, $f'(x) > 0$, 故 $f(x)$ 在 $(1,+\infty)$ 上为递增函数. $f(1)=0$ 为该函数唯一的极值点同时也是最小值点. 所以 $x > 0$ 时有 $f(x) \geq f(1) = 0$, 即

$$\frac{1}{p}x^p + \frac{1}{q} \geq x.$$

22. 证 $f(x) = (x^2 - 1)\ln x - (x - 1)^2$, $f(1) = 0$.

$f'(x) = 2x \ln x - x - \frac{1}{x} + 2$, $f'(1) = 0$, 由函数表达式易知: 当 $0 < x < 1$ 时, $f'(x) < 0$, 即 $f(x)$ 在 $(0,1)$ 上为减函数; 由 $f''(x) = 1 + 2 \ln x + \frac{1}{x^2}$, 当 $x > 1$ 时, $f''(x) > 0$, 即 $f'(x)$ 在 $(1,+\infty)$ 内为增函数, $f'(x) > 0$, 进而 $f(x)$ 在 $(1,+\infty)$ 内为增函数. 综上, $f(1)=0$ 为该函数的极小值也为最小值, 于是 $x > 0$ 时, $(x^2 - 1)\ln x \geq (x - 1)^2$ 得证.

23. 证 $f(x) = x^m(a-x)^n$, $f'(x) = x^{m-1}(a-x)^{n-1}[ma - (m+n)x]$.

令 $f'(x) = 0$ 得 $x_1 = \frac{ma}{m+n}$, $x_2 = 0$, $x_3 = a$. $x = \frac{ma}{m+n}$ 是函数 $f(x)$ 在 $[0, a]$ 上的唯

一极大值点即是最大值点, 此时 $f\left(\frac{ma}{m+n}\right) = \frac{m^m n^n}{(m+n)^{m+n}} a^{m+n}$.

所以当 $0 \leq x \leq a$ 时, $x^m(a-x)^n \leq \frac{m^m n^n}{(m+n)^{m+n}} a^{m+n}$

24. 证 记 $f(x) = \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x$, $f'(x) = \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x \left[\ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right) - \frac{1}{x+1} \right]$

令 $\phi(x) = \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right) - \frac{1}{x+1}$, 有 $\phi'(x) = -\frac{1}{x(x+1)^2}$. 当 $x < -1$ 时, $\phi'(x) > 0$, 即 $\phi(x)$

在 $(-\infty, -1)$ 内单调增加, 又因为 $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \phi(x) = 0$, 所以 $\phi(x) > 0$. 进而 $f'(x) > 0$,

$\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x$ 在区间 $(-\infty, -1)$ 内单调增加.

习题 3-5

1. 单项选择题

(1) $y' = 3x^2 - 6$, $y'' = 6x$ $x \in [0, 1]$ 时, $y' < 0$, $y'' > 0$, \therefore 单调下降, 曲线是凹的

故选 (C)

(2) $y' = 15x^4 - 30x^2 - 360$, $y'' = 60x^3 - 60x$, 令 $y'' = 0$ 则 $x = 0, 1, -1$

故选 (C)

(3) 当 $x \rightarrow 0^+$ 时, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{y''(x)}{x} = 1$, 则 $y''(x) > 0$

当 $x \rightarrow 0^-$ 时, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{y''(x)}{-x} = 1$, 则 $y''(x) < 0$

所以 $f(x)$ 在 $(-\delta, 0)$ 时是凸的, 在 $(0, \delta)$ 是凹的 (其中 δ 是趋于 0 的无穷小).

由拐点定义可知, 选 (D)

(4) $x \rightarrow a^+$ 时, $f'(x) < 0$; $x \rightarrow a^-$ 时, $f'(x) > 0$, 故 $x = a$ 是 $f(x)$ 的极大值

故选 (B)

2. 求下列函数图形的凹凸区间及拐点

(1) $y = 3x^2 - x^3$

解: 函数的定义域为 $(-\infty, +\infty)$

$$y' = 6x - 3x^2 \quad y'' = 6 - 6x$$

令 $y'' = 0$, 得 $x=1$

x	$(-\infty, 1)$	1	$(1, +\infty)$
y''	+	0	-
曲线 y	凹	拐点	凸

由表可知：曲线在 $(-\infty, 1)$ 内是凹的，在 $(1, +\infty)$ 内是凸的，拐点为 $(1, 2)$

$$(2) \quad y = \frac{a^2}{a^2 + x^2} \quad (a > 0)$$

解：函数的定义域为 $(-\infty, +\infty)$

$$y' = a^2 \left[-\frac{2x}{(a^2 + x^2)^2} \right]$$

$$y'' = -2a \cdot \frac{(a^2 + x^2)^2 - 2(a^2 + x^2) \cdot 2x^2}{(a^2 + x^2)^4} = -2a \cdot \frac{a^4 + 2a^2x^2 + x^4 - 4a^2x^2 - 4x^4}{(a^2 + x^2)^4} = -2a \cdot \frac{a^4 - 2a^2x^2 - 3x^4}{(a^2 + x^2)^4}$$

$$\text{令 } y'' = 0, \text{ 得 } x^2 = \frac{a^2}{3} \quad x = \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}a$$

x	$\left(-\infty, -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}a\right)$	$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}a$	$\left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}a, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}a\right)$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}a$	$\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}a, +\infty\right)$
y''	+	0	-	0	+
曲线 y	凹	拐点	凸	拐点	凹

由表可知：曲线在 $\left(-\infty, -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}a\right)$, $\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}a, +\infty\right)$ 内是凹的，在 $\left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}a, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}a\right)$ 内是凸的，拐点为

$$\left(\pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}a, \frac{3a^2}{4}\right)$$

$$(3) \quad y = x + x^{\frac{5}{3}}$$

解：函数的定义域为 $x \neq 0$

$$y' = 1 + \frac{5}{3}x^{\frac{2}{3}} \quad y'' = \frac{5}{3} \times \frac{2}{3}x^{-\frac{1}{3}} \quad x=0 \text{ 时二阶导数不存在}$$

当 $x \in (-\infty, 0)$ 时, $y'' < 0$, 曲线是凸的; 当 $x \in (0, +\infty)$ 时, $y'' > 0$, 曲线是凹的。拐点为 $(0, 0)$

$$(4) \quad y = x + \sin x$$

解: 函数的定义域为 $(-\infty, +\infty)$

$$y' = 1 + \cos x \quad y'' = -\sin x$$

令 $y'' = 0$ 则 $x = k\pi$, 其中 $k=0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \pm 3, \dots$

当 $x \in (2k\pi, 2(k+1)\pi)$ 时, $y'' < 0$, 曲线是凸的; 当 $x \in (2(k+1)\pi, 2(k+2)\pi)$ 时, $y'' > 0$, 曲线是凹的。拐点为 $(k\pi, k\pi)$

$$(5) \quad y = \ln(1+x^2)$$

解: 函数的定义域为 $(-\infty, +\infty)$

$$y' = \frac{2x}{1+x^2} \quad y'' = \frac{2(1+x^2)-2x \cdot 2x}{(1+x^2)^2} = \frac{2+2x^2-4x^2}{(1+x^2)^2} = \frac{2-2x^2}{(1+x^2)^2}$$

令 $y'' = 0$ 得 $x = \pm 1$

x	$(-\infty, -1)$	-1	$(-1, 1)$	1	$(1, +\infty)$
y''	-	0	+	0	-
曲线 y	凸	拐点	凹	拐点	凸

由表可知: 曲线在 $(-1, 1)$ 内是凹的, 在 $(-\infty, -1)$, $(1, +\infty)$ 内是凸的, 拐点为 $(\pm 1, \ln 2)$

$$(6) \quad y = x \sin(\ln x) \quad (x > 0)$$

解: 函数的定义域为 $x > 0$

$$y' = \sin(\ln x) + x \cos(\ln x) \cdot \frac{1}{x} = \sin(\ln x) + \cos(\ln x)$$

$$y'' = \cos(\ln x) \cdot \frac{1}{x} - \sin(\ln x) \cdot \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\text{令 } y'' = 0 \quad \cos(\ln x) - \sin(\ln x) = 0 \quad \ln x = k\pi + \frac{\pi}{4} \quad x = e^{k\pi + \frac{\pi}{4}}$$

当 $x \in (e^{2k\pi - \frac{3\pi}{4}}, e^{2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{4}})$ 时, $y'' > 0$, 曲线是凹的

当 $x \in (e^{2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{4}}, e^{2k\pi + \frac{5\pi}{4}})$ 时, $y'' < 0$, 曲线是凸的

曲线的拐点为 $(e^{k\pi + \frac{\pi}{4}}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} e^{k\pi + \frac{\pi}{4}})$

$$(7) \quad y = x^x \quad (x > 0)$$

解: $y' = x \cdot x^{x-1} + x^x \cdot \ln x = x^x (1 + \ln x)$

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

$$\because x > 0$$

$$\therefore y'' > 0$$

曲线无拐点, 且图像处处为凹

$$(8) \quad y = e^{\arctan x}$$

解: 函数的定义域为 $(-\infty, +\infty)$

$$y' = e^{\arctan x} \cdot \frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

$$y'' = e^{\arctan x} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{1+x^2}\right)^2 + e^{\arctan x} \cdot (-1) \cdot \frac{2x}{(1+x^2)^2} = e^{\arctan x} \cdot \left[\frac{1-2x}{(1+x^2)^2}\right]$$

$$\text{令 } y'' = 0 \quad \text{则 } x = \frac{1}{2}$$

x	$\left(-\infty, \frac{1}{2}\right)$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\left(\frac{1}{2}, +\infty\right)$
y''	+	0	-

曲线 y	凹	拐点	凸
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由表可知：曲线在 $(-\infty, \frac{1}{2})$ 内是凹的，在 $(\frac{1}{2}, +\infty)$ 内是凸的,拐点为 $(\frac{1}{2}, e^{\arctan \frac{1}{2}})$

3. 证明曲线 $y = \frac{x-1}{x^2+1}$ 有三个拐点位于同一条直线上

$$\text{证明: } x \in (-\infty, +\infty) \quad \text{且 } y' = \frac{(x^2+1)-(x-1)(2x)}{(x^2+1)^2} = \frac{-x^2+2x+1}{(x^2+1)^2}$$

$$y'' = \frac{(-2x+2)(x^2+1)^2-(x^2+2x+1) \cdot 2(x^2+1)(2x)}{(x^2+1)^4} = \frac{2x^3-6x^2-6x+2}{(x^2+1)^3}$$

$$\text{令 } y'' = 0$$

即

$$2x^3 - 6x^2 - 6x + 2 = 2(x^3 - 3x^2 - 3x + 1) = 2[(x+1)(x^2 - x + 1) - 3x(x+1)] = (x+1)(x^2 - 4x + 1) = 0$$

$$\text{得到 } x_1 = -1, \quad x_{2,3} = 2 \pm \sqrt{3} \quad \text{相应地 } y_1 = -1, \quad y_2 = \frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{4}, \quad y_3 = -\frac{\sqrt{3}+1}{4}$$

$$\because \frac{y_3 - y_2}{x_3 - x_2} = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} \quad \therefore \text{曲线 } y = \frac{x-1}{x^2+1} \text{ 有三个拐点位于同一条直线上}$$

4. 讨论摆线 $x = a(t - \sin t), y = a(1 - \cos t)$ ($a > 0$)的凹凸性

$$\text{解: } y' = \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{a \sin t dt}{a(1 - \cos t) dt} = \frac{\sin t}{1 - \cos t}$$

$$y'' = \frac{d(y')}{dx} = \frac{d(y')}{dt} \cdot \frac{dt}{dx} = \frac{\cos t(1 - \cos t) - \sin t \cdot \sin t}{(1 - \cos t)^2} \cdot \frac{1}{a(1 - \cos t)} = \frac{\cos t - 1}{a(1 - \cos t)^3} = -\frac{1}{a(1 - \cos t)^2} < 0$$

故摆线 $x = a(t - \sin t), y = a(1 - \cos t)$ ($a > 0$) 在定义域内是凸的。

5. 证明曲线 $y = x^n$ ($n > 1$), $y = e^x, y = x \ln x$ 在区间 $(0, +\infty)$ 上是凹的, 曲线

$y = x^n$ ($0 < n < 1$), $y = \ln x$ 在区间 $(0, +\infty)$ 是凸的

$$\text{证明: } Y = x^n \quad (n > 1), \quad y' = nx^{n-1}, \quad y'' = n(n-1)x^{n-2}, \quad x \in (0, +\infty)$$

当 $n > 1$ 时 $y'' > 0$, 故是凹的; 当 $0 < n < 1$ 时 $y'' < 0$, 故是凸的

$y = e^x$, $y' = e^x$, $y'' = e^x$, $x \in (0, +\infty)$ 时 $y'' > 0$, 故是凹的

$y = x \ln x$, $y' = \ln x + 1$, $y'' = \frac{1}{x}$, $x \in (0, +\infty)$ 时 $y'' > 0$, 故是凹的

$y = \ln x$, $y' = \frac{1}{x}$, $y'' = -\frac{1}{x^2}$, 当 $x \in (0, +\infty)$ 时 $y'' < 0$, 故是凸的

6. 试确定曲线 $y = ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d$ 中的 a, b, c, d , 使得曲线在 $x = 2$ 有水平切线, $(1, -10)$ 为拐点, 且点 $(-2, 44)$ 在曲线上

解: $f'(x) = 3ax^2 + 2bx + c$ $f''(x) = 6ax + 2b$

由题意可知

$$\begin{cases} f'(2) = 0 \\ f''(1) = 0 \\ f(1) = -10 \\ f(-2) = 44 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 12a + 4b + c = 0 \\ 6a + 2b = 0 \\ a + b + c + d = -10 \\ -8a + 4b - 2c + d = 44 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = -3 \\ b = 9 \\ c = 0 \\ d = -16 \end{cases}$$

7. 利用曲线的凹凸性, 证明下列不等式, 并解释其几何意义
解:

(1) 可知 $f(x) = x^n$

函数的定义域为 $(0, +\infty)$

则 $f'(x) = nx^{n-1}$ $f''(x) = n(n-1)x^{n-2}$ $n > 1$ $f''(x) > 0$ 曲线是凹的

根据定义可知对任意的 $x, y > 0$ 都有等式 $\frac{(x^n+y^n)}{2} > \left(\frac{x+y}{2}\right)^n$ 成立

(2) 可知 $f(x) = e^x$

函数的定义域为 $(-\infty, +\infty)$

则 $f'(x) = e^x$ $f''(x) = e^x$ $f''(x) > 0$ 曲线是凹的

根据定义可知对任意的 $x \neq y$ 都有等式 $\frac{e^x+e^y}{2} > e^{\frac{x+y}{2}}$ 成立

(3) 可知 $f(x) = x \ln x$

函数的定义域为 $(0, +\infty)$

则 $f'(x) = \ln x + 1$ $f''(x) = \frac{1}{x}$ $x > 0$ $f''(x) > 0$ 曲线是凹的

根据定义可知对任意的 $x, y > 0$ 且 $x \neq y$ 都有等式 $\frac{(x \ln x + y \ln y)}{2} > \frac{x+y}{2} \ln \frac{x+y}{2}$ 成立

即: $x \ln x + y \ln y > (x + y) \ln \frac{x+y}{2}$ 成立

8. 求函数 $y = x^4(12 \ln x - 7)$ 图形的凹凸区间及拐点

解: 函数的定义域为 $x > 0$

$$Y' = 4x^3(12 \ln x - 7) + x^4 \cdot \frac{12}{x} = 4x^3(12 \ln x - 7) + 12x^3$$

$$y'' = 12x^2(12 \ln x - 7) + 48x^2 + 36x^2 = 12x^2(12 \ln x - 7) + 84x^2 = 144x^2 \ln x$$

$$\text{令 } y'' = 0, x > 0 \quad x = 1$$

x	$(0,1)$	1	$(1,+\infty)$
y''	-	0	+
曲线 y	凸	拐点	凹

由表可知: 曲线在 $(0,1)$ 内是凸的, 在 $(1,+\infty)$ 内是凹的, 拐点为 $(1, -7)$

9. 求函数 $y = (x + 1)^4 + e^x$ 图形的凹凸区间及拐点

解: 函数的定义域为 $(-\infty, +\infty)$

$$y' = 4(x + 1)^3 + e^x$$

$$y'' = 12(x + 1)^2 + e^x \quad y'' > 0$$

故函数的图形没有拐点, 处处是凹的

10. 设 $y = f(x)$ 在 $x = x_0$ 的某邻域内具有三阶连续导数, 如果 $f''(x_0) = 0$, 而 $f'''(x_0) \neq 0$ 试问

$(x_0, f(x_0))$ 是否为拐点，为什么？

解：∵ $f'''(x_0) \neq 0$ 假定 $f'''(x_0) > 0$ 则 $f''(x_0)$ 单调递增

∴ $x < x_0$ 时 $f''(x) < f''(x_0)$

$x > x_0$ 时 $f''(x) > f''(x_0)$

故 $(x_0, f(x_0))$ 是 $y = f(x)$ 的拐点

11. 若对于区间 (a, b) 内的任意两点 x_1 与 x_2 及任意两个数 λ_1 与 λ_2 ($\lambda_1 > 0, \lambda_2 > 0, \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 = 1$)

有不等式 $f(\lambda_1 x_1 + \lambda_2 x_2) < \lambda_1 f(x_1) + \lambda_2 f(x_2)$ (或对应地，相反的不等式

$f(\lambda_1 x_1 + \lambda_2 x_2) > \lambda_1 f(x_1) + \lambda_2 f(x_2)$ 成立)，则称 $y = f(x)$ 曲线在区间 (a, b) 上是凹(凸)的

习题 3-6

1. 求曲线 $y = \frac{x^3}{(x-1)^2}$ 的渐近线

$$\text{解: } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{x^3}{(x-1)^2}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2}{(x-1)^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\left(1 - \frac{1}{x}\right)^2} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x^3}{(x-1)^2} - x \right) = 2 \quad \text{故 } y=x+2 \text{ 为曲线的斜渐近线}$$

2. 求曲线 $y = \frac{x^2+x}{(x-2)(x+3)}$ 的渐近线

$$\text{解: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2+x}{(x-2)(x+3)} = \infty \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -3} \frac{x^2+x}{(x-2)(x+3)} = \infty \quad \text{故 } x=2, x=-3 \text{ 为曲线的铅直渐近线}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2+x}{(x-2)(x+3)} = 1 \quad \text{故 } y=1 \text{ 为曲线的水平渐近线}$$

3. 求曲线 $y = \frac{1+e^{-x^2}}{1-e^{-x^2}}$ 的渐近线

$$\text{解: } \because x \rightarrow \infty \quad -x^2 \rightarrow -\infty \quad e^{-x^2} \rightarrow 0$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1+e^{-x^2}}{1-e^{-x^2}} = 1 \quad \text{故 } y=1 \text{ 为曲线的水平渐近线}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1+e^{-x^2}}{1-e^{-x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(2 \cdot \frac{1}{1-e^{-x^2}} \right) = \infty \quad \text{故 } x=0 \text{ 为曲线的铅直渐近线}$$

4. 描绘曲线 $y = \frac{x^2}{x+1}$ 的图形

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{y}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{y}{x+1} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (y - x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-x}{x+1} = -1$$

$y=x-1$ 是渐近线

$x \rightarrow -1, y \rightarrow \infty$ 垂直渐近线

$$y' = \frac{x^2 + 2x}{(x+1)^2} = 0 \text{ 时}$$

$x=0$ 或 -2

再求 y'' 判断凹凸性

5. 描绘曲线 $y = 1 + x^2 - \frac{x^4}{2}$ 的图形

偶函数

$$y' = 2x - 2x^3 = 2x(1-x^2) = 0 \text{ 时}$$

$$x = 0 \text{ 或 } 1$$

$$y'' = 2 - 6x^2 \text{ 只需判断 } x \in (0, \infty) \text{ 有对称性可画出}$$

$$6. \text{ 描绘曲线 } y = \frac{x}{(1+x)(1-x)^2} \text{ 的图形}$$

$$\lim y = 0$$

$$x \rightarrow \pm 1 \text{ 时, } y = \infty$$

$$y=0 \text{ 是水平渐近线, } x = \pm 1 \text{ 是垂直渐近线}$$

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

$$y'' = \frac{-6x^2 + 2x}{()}$$

$$7. \text{ 描绘曲线 } y = x - 2 \arctan x \text{ 的图形}$$

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

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

$$\text{渐近线方程 } y = x \pm \Pi$$

$$8. \text{ 描绘曲线 } y = \frac{\cos x}{\cos 2x} \text{ 的图形}$$

$$2x \neq k\Pi - \frac{\Pi}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= \frac{-\sin x \cos 2x + 2 \sin 2x \cos x}{(\sin x)^2} \\ &= \frac{-\sin x(1 - 2 \sin^2 x) + 4 \sin x(1 - \sin^2 x)}{(\sin x)^2} \\ &= \frac{\sin x(3 - 2 \sin^2 x)}{(\sin x)^2} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$9. \text{ 描绘曲线 } y = \frac{x^2(x-1)}{(x+1)^2} \text{ 的图形}$$

$$x \rightarrow -1 \quad y > \infty$$

$$\frac{x^4 + 4x^3 + x^2 - 2x}{4x^3 + 12x^2 + 2x - 2}$$

$$x(x^3 + 4x^2 + x - 2)$$

10. 描绘曲线 $y = \frac{x}{\sqrt[3]{x^2 - 1}}$ 的图形

奇函数

$$y' = \frac{\sqrt[3]{x^2 - 1} - x \frac{1}{3}(x^2 - 1)^{-\frac{2}{3}} 2x}{0}$$

第三章：第 7 节

$$1: \text{解: } f(x) = x^2 + 3x + 2; f'(x) = 2x + 3; f''(x) = 2$$

$$\therefore K(x) = \frac{|f''(x)|}{[1 + f'(x)^2]^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{2}{[1 + (2x + 3)^2]^2}$$

$$\therefore K(1) = \frac{2}{26^{\frac{3}{2}}} \Rightarrow R(1) = \frac{1}{K(1)} = 13\sqrt{26}$$

$$2: \text{解: } y = \ln x; y' = \frac{1}{x}; y'' = -\frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$\therefore K(x) = \frac{|y''|}{(1 + y'^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{\frac{1}{x^2}}{(1 + \frac{1}{x^2})} = \frac{x}{(x^2 + 1)\sqrt{x^2 + 1}} (x > 0)$$

$$\text{由于: } K'(x) = \frac{(x^2 + 1)^{\frac{3}{2}} - x \cdot \frac{3}{2}(x^2 + 1)^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot 2x}{(x^2 + 1)^3} = \frac{1 - 2x^2}{(x^2 + 1)^{\frac{5}{2}}} (x > 0)$$

$$\text{则有: } 0 < x \leq \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \text{ 时, } K'(x) \geq 0; \quad x \geq \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \text{ 时, } K'(x) \leq 0$$

$$\therefore \text{当 } x = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \text{ 时, } K(x)_{\max} = K\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{9}$$

$$3: \text{解: 对 } \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1 \text{ 两边对 } x \text{ 求导, 得: } \frac{2x}{a^2} - \frac{2yy'}{b^2} = 0 \Rightarrow y' = \frac{b^2 x}{a^2 y}$$

$$\therefore y'' = \frac{dy'}{dx} = \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{b^2 x}{a^2 y} \right) = \frac{b^2}{a^2} \frac{y - xy'}{y^2} = \frac{b^2}{a^2} \frac{y - \frac{b^2 x^2}{a^2 y}}{y^2} = -\frac{b^4}{a^2 y^3}$$

$$\therefore K = \frac{|y''|}{(1+y'^2)^{3/2}} = \frac{a^4 b^4}{(a^4 y^2 + b^4 x^2)^{3/2}} = \frac{ab}{\left(\frac{a^2+b^2}{a^2} x^2 - a^2\right)^{3/2}} \Rightarrow R = \frac{\left(\frac{a^2+b^2}{a^2} x^2 - a^2\right)^{3/2}}{ab}$$

4: 解: 由 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ 得: $b^2 x^2 + a^2 y^2 = a^2 b^2$

两边对 x 求导可得: $\frac{2x}{a^2} + \frac{2yy'}{b^2} = 0 \Rightarrow y' = -\frac{b^2}{a^2} \frac{x}{y}$

$$\therefore y'' = \frac{dy'}{dx} = -\frac{b^2}{a^2} \frac{y - xy'}{y^2} = -\frac{b^4}{a^2} \frac{1}{y^3}$$

$$\Rightarrow K = \frac{|y''|}{(1+y'^2)^{3/2}} = \frac{\frac{b^4}{a^2} \frac{1}{|y^3|}}{\left(1 + \frac{b^4}{a^4} \frac{x^2}{y^2}\right)^{3/2}} = \frac{a^4 b^4}{(a^4 y^2 + b^4 x^2)^{3/2}} = \frac{ab}{\left(a^2 - \frac{a^2 - b^2}{a^2} x^2\right)^{3/2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow R = \frac{1}{K} = \frac{\left(a^2 - \frac{a^2 - b^2}{a^2} x^2\right)^{3/2}}{ab}$$

5: 解: 由 $\begin{cases} x(t) = a(t - \sin t) \\ y(t) = a(1 - \cos t) \end{cases}$ 得: $\begin{cases} x'(t) = a(1 - \cos t) \\ y'(t) = a \sin t \end{cases}; \begin{cases} x''(t) = a \sin t \\ y''(t) = a \cos t \end{cases}$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow K &= \frac{|x'(t)y''(t) - y'(t)x''(t)|}{\left[x'(t)^2 + y'(t)^2\right]^{3/2}} = \frac{|a^2 \cos t(1 - \cos t) - a^2 \sin^2 t|}{\left[a^2(1 - \cos t)^2 + a^2 \sin^2 t\right]^{3/2}} \\ &= \frac{a^2(1 - \cos t)}{\left[2a^2(1 - \cos t)\right]^{3/2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4a} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \cos t}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4\sqrt{ay}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow R = \frac{1}{K} = \frac{4\sqrt{ay}}{\sqrt{2}} = 2\sqrt{2ay}$$

6: 解: 由 $r = a(1 + \cos \varphi)$ 可得: $\Rightarrow r' = -a \sin \varphi, r'' = -a \cos \varphi$

$$\Rightarrow K = \frac{|r^2 + 2r'^2 - rr''|}{(r^2 + r'^2)^{3/2}} = \frac{|a^2(1 + \cos^2 \varphi) + 2a^2 \sin^2 \varphi - a(1 + \cos \varphi)(-a \cos \varphi)|}{\left[a^2(1 + \cos \varphi)^2 + a^2 \sin^2 \varphi\right]^{3/2}}$$

$$= \frac{3a^2(1+\cos\varphi)}{a^3 \cdot 2\sqrt{2}(1+\cos\varphi)^{3/2}} = \frac{3}{2\sqrt{2}a\sqrt{1+\cos\varphi}} = \frac{3}{2\sqrt{2}\sqrt{ar}}$$

$$\Rightarrow R = \frac{1}{K} = \frac{2\sqrt{2ar}}{3}$$

7: 解: 由 $r^2 = a^2 \cos 2\varphi$ 两边对 φ 得 $2rr' = -a^2 \sin(2\varphi) \cdot 2 \Rightarrow r' = -\frac{a^2}{r} \sin(2\varphi)$

$$\Rightarrow r'' = \frac{d(-\frac{a^2}{r} \sin(2\varphi))}{d\varphi} = -\frac{r^2 \cdot 2a^2 \cos(2\varphi) + a^4 \sin^2(2\varphi)}{r^3} = -\frac{a^4(1+\cos^2(2\varphi))}{r^3}$$

$$\Rightarrow K = \frac{|r^2 + 2r'^2 - rr''|}{(r^2 + r'^2)^{3/2}} = \frac{r^4 + 2a^4 \sin^2(2\varphi) + a^4(1+\cos^2(2\varphi))}{\frac{1}{r}(r^4 + a^4 \sin^2(2\varphi))^{3/2}} = \frac{3r}{a^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow R = \frac{1}{K} = \frac{a^2}{3r}$$

8: 证明: 由 $y = a \cdot ch \frac{x}{a}$ 得: $y' = a \cdot sh \frac{x}{a} \cdot \frac{1}{a} = sh \frac{x}{a}; y'' = \frac{1}{a} \cdot ch \frac{x}{a}$

$$\therefore K = \frac{|y''|}{(1+y'^2)^{3/2}} = \frac{|\frac{1}{a} ch \frac{x}{a}|}{(1+sh^2 \frac{x}{a})^{3/2}} = \frac{|\frac{1}{a} ch \frac{x}{a}|}{|ch \frac{x}{a}|^3} = \frac{\frac{1}{a}}{ch^2 \frac{x}{a}} = \frac{a}{ch^2 \frac{x}{a}} = \frac{a}{y^2}$$

$$\therefore R = \frac{1}{K} = \frac{y^2}{a} \quad \text{得证.}$$

9: 解: 由 $y^2 = 2px$ 得 $x = \frac{y^2}{2p} \Rightarrow x' = \frac{y}{p}; x'' = \frac{1}{p}$

根据 $\begin{cases} \alpha = x - \frac{y'(1+y'^2)}{y''} \\ \beta = y + \frac{1+y'^2}{y''} \end{cases}$ 可得:

渐屈线参数方程为: $\begin{cases} \alpha = y - \frac{x'(1+x'^2)}{x''} = -\frac{y^3}{p^2} \\ \beta = x + \frac{1+x'^2}{x''} = 3x + p \end{cases}$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha^2 = \frac{y^6}{p^4} = \frac{(2px)^3}{p^4} = \frac{8p^3(\frac{\beta-p}{3})^3}{p^4}$$

即: $27p\alpha^2 = 8(\beta-p)^3$.

10: 解: 由 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ 得: $y' = -\frac{b^2}{a^2} \frac{x}{y}$; $y'' = -\frac{b^4}{a^2 y^3}$

由 $\begin{cases} \alpha = x - \frac{y'(1+y'^2)}{y''} = x + \frac{\frac{b^2}{a^2} \frac{x}{y} (1 + \frac{b^4}{a^4} \frac{x^2}{y^2})}{-\frac{b^4}{a^2 y^3}} = x - \frac{x(a^4 y^2 + b^4 x^2)}{a^4 b^2} = \frac{a^2 - b^2}{a^4} x^3 \\ \beta = y + \frac{1+y'^2}{y''} = y + \frac{1 + \frac{b^4}{a^4} \frac{x^2}{y^2}}{-\frac{b^4}{a^2 y^3}} = y - \frac{y}{a^2 b^4} (a^4 y^2 + b^4 x^2) = -\frac{a^2 - b^2}{b^4} y^3 \end{cases}$ 得:

渐屈线参数方程为: $\begin{cases} \alpha = \frac{a^2 - b^2}{a^4} x^3 \\ \beta = -\frac{a^2 - b^2}{b^4} y^3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = (\frac{a^4 \alpha}{a^2 - b^2})^{1/3} \\ y = -(\frac{b^4 \beta}{a^2 - b^2})^{1/3} \end{cases}$

所以渐屈线方程为: $\frac{(\frac{a^4 \alpha}{a^2 - b^2})^{2/3}}{a^2} + \frac{(\frac{b^4 \beta}{a^2 - b^2})^{2/3}}{b^2} = 1$

即: $(a\alpha)^{2/3} + (b\beta)^{2/3} = (a^2 - b^2)^{2/3}$.

11: 解: 由 $y = \tan x$ 得: $y' = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x}$; $y'' = \frac{2 \tan x}{\cos^2 x}$

$\therefore y'|_{x=\frac{\pi}{4}} = 2$; $y''|_{x=\frac{\pi}{4}} = 4$

根据公式得:

$$\begin{cases} \alpha|_{x=\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{2(1+2^2)}{4} = \frac{\pi-10}{4} \\ \beta|_{x=\frac{\pi}{4}} = 1 + \frac{1+2^2}{4} = \frac{9}{4} \end{cases}$$

根据 K 的公式可得:

$$K|_{x=\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{4}{(1+2^2)^{3/2}} \Rightarrow R|_{x=\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{5\sqrt{5}}{4}$$

则有所求曲率圆方程为: $(x - \frac{\pi-10}{4})^2 + (y - \frac{9}{4})^2 = \frac{125}{16}$.

12: 解: 由 $y = \frac{x^2}{10000}$ 得: $y' = \frac{2x}{10000}; y'' = \frac{2}{10000}$

$$\therefore R|_{x=0} = \frac{1}{K}|_{x=0} = \frac{(1+y'^2)^{3/2}}{|y''|}|_{x=0} = \frac{1}{2/10000} = 5000$$

根据 $N - G = m \frac{v^2}{R}$ 得:

$$N = G + m \frac{v^2}{R} = m(g + \frac{v^2}{R}) = 1246(N).$$

13: 解: 由已知: $\left[\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^{1/3}\right]^2 + \left[\left(\frac{y}{a}\right)^{1/3}\right]^2 = 1$ 可令 $\begin{cases} x(t) = a \cos^3 t \\ y(t) = a \sin^3 t \end{cases} (t \in [0, 2\pi))$ 则有:

$$\begin{cases} x'(t) = 3a \cos^2 t \cdot (-\sin t) = 3a \cdot (\sin^3 t - \sin t) \\ y'(t) = 3a \sin^2 t \cdot \cos t = 3a \cdot (\cos t - \cos^3 t) \end{cases}, \begin{cases} x''(t) = 3a(3 \sin^2 t \cdot \cos t - \cos t) \\ y''(t) = 3a(-\sin t + 3 \cos^2 t \cdot \sin t) \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow R = \frac{[x'^2(t) + y'^2(t)]^{3/2}}{|x'(t)y''(t) - x''(t)y'(t)|} = \frac{|3a \sin t \cos t|^3}{9a^2 \sin^2 t \cos^2 t} = 3a |\sin t \cos t| = 3 |axy|^{1/3}$$

14: 解: 由 $y = \frac{kx^3}{6}$ 得 $y' = \frac{kx^2}{2}; y'' = kx$

$$\Rightarrow K(x) = \frac{|y''|}{(1+y'^2)^{3/2}} = \frac{|kx|}{\left[1 + \left(\frac{kx^2}{2}\right)^2\right]^{3/2}} = \frac{kx}{\left(1 + \frac{k^2 x^4}{4}\right)^{3/2}} (k > 0; x \geq 0)$$

$$\Rightarrow K'(x) = \frac{k(1 + \frac{k^2 x^4}{4})^{3/2} - kx \cdot \frac{3}{2} \cdot (1 + \frac{k^2 x^4}{4})^{1/2} k^2 x^3}{(1 + \frac{k^2 x^4}{4})^3} = k(1 - \frac{5}{4} k^2 x^4)(1 + \frac{k^2 x^4}{4})^{-5/2}$$

$$\therefore \text{当 } x = \left(\frac{4}{5k^2}\right)^{1/4} \text{ 时, } K(x)_{\max} = k\left(\frac{4}{5k^2}\right)^{1/4} \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^{3/2} = \frac{1}{1000} \Rightarrow k^2 = \frac{6^6}{4 * 5^5 * 10^{12}}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \left(\frac{4}{6^6}\right)^{1/4} = \frac{10^4}{6\sqrt{6} \cdot 5 \cdot 4 * 5^5 * 10^{12}}$$

15: 解: 可另: $\begin{cases} x(t) = a \cos^3 t \\ y(t) = a \sin^3 t \end{cases} (t \in [0, 2\pi))$, 则有:

$$\begin{cases} x'(t) = 3a \cos^2 t \cdot (-\sin t) = 3a \sin^3 t - 3a \sin t \\ y'(t) = 3a \sin^2 t \cdot \cos t = 3a \cos t - 3a \cos^3 t \end{cases}, \begin{cases} x''(t) = 3a \cos t (3 \sin^2 t - 1) \\ y''(t) = 3a \sin t (3 \cos^2 t - 1) \end{cases}$$

由此可得:

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y'(t)}{x'(t)} = -\tan t$$

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \frac{d}{dx}(-\tan t) = \frac{d(-\tan t)/dt}{dx/dt} = \frac{1}{3a \cos^4 t \cdot \sin t}$$

根据公式可得曲率中心为:

$$\begin{cases} \alpha = x - \frac{y'(1+y'^2)}{y''} = a \cos t (1 + 2 \sin^2 t) \\ \beta = y + \frac{1+y'^2}{y''} = a \sin t (1 + 2 \cos^2 t) \end{cases}$$

$$\text{所有所求的渐屈线参数方程为: } \begin{cases} x(t) = a \cos t (1 + 2 \sin^2 t) \\ y(t) = a \sin t (1 + 2 \cos^2 t) \end{cases}$$

16: 解: 由 $r(\varphi) = ae^{m\varphi}$ 得: $r'(\varphi) = mae^{m\varphi}; r''(\varphi) = m^2 ae^{m\varphi}$

则有:

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{r' \sin \varphi + r \cos \varphi}{r' \cos \varphi - r \sin \varphi} = \frac{m \sin \varphi + \cos \varphi}{m \cos \varphi - \sin \varphi}$$

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \frac{r^2 + 2r'^2 - rr''}{(r^2 + r'^2)^{3/2}} = \frac{1}{(r^2 + r'^2)^{3/2}} = \frac{1}{a\sqrt{m^2 + 1}e^{m\varphi}}$$

根据公式得曲率中心为:

$$\alpha = x - \frac{y'(1+y'^2)}{y''} = r \cos \varphi - \frac{r' \sin \varphi + r \cos \varphi}{(r' \cos \varphi - r \sin \varphi)^3} (r^2 + r'^2)^{3/2}$$

$$\beta = y + \frac{1+y'^2}{y''} = r \sin \varphi + \frac{(r^2 + r'^2)^{3/2}}{(r' \cos \varphi - r \sin \varphi)^2} = ae^{m\varphi} \left[\sin \varphi + \frac{(m^2 + 1)^{3/2}}{(m \cos \varphi - \sin \varphi)^2} \right]$$

则有渐屈线的参数方程为:

$$\begin{cases} x(\varphi) = ae^{m\varphi} \left[\cos \varphi - \frac{(m^2 + 1)^{3/2} (m \sin \varphi + \cos \varphi)}{(m \cos \varphi - \sin \varphi)^3} \right] \\ y(\varphi) = ae^{m\varphi} \left[\sin \varphi + \frac{(m^2 + 1)^{3/2}}{(m \cos \varphi - \sin \varphi)^2} \right] \end{cases}$$

4、设 $f(x)$ 在 $[0,1]$ 上连续，在 $(0,1)$ 内可导，且 $f(0)=0$ ，对任意的 $x \in (0,1)$ 有 $f(x) \neq 0$ 证明：存在 $\zeta \in (0,1)$ 使 $\frac{f'(\zeta)}{f(\zeta)} = \frac{f'(1-\zeta)}{f(1-\zeta)}$ 。

$$\neq 0 \text{ 证明：存在 } \zeta \in (0,1) \text{ 使 } \frac{f'(\zeta)}{f(\zeta)} = \frac{f'(1-\zeta)}{f(1-\zeta)}。$$

证明：设 $F(x) = f(x)f(1-x)$

$$F'(x) = f'(x)f(1-x) - f(x)f'(1-x)$$

因为 $f(0)=0 \therefore F(0)=0, F(1)=0$

$f(x)$ 在 $[0,1]$ 上连续，在 $(0,1)$ 内可导 $\therefore F(x)$ 在 $[0,1]$ 上连续，在 $(0,1)$ 内可导

根据罗尔定理得

在 $[0,1]$ 内必有 ζ 使 $F'(\zeta)=0 \therefore f'(\zeta)f(1-\zeta) - f(\zeta)f'(1-\zeta)=0$

$$\therefore \frac{f'(\zeta)}{f(\zeta)} = \frac{f'(1-\zeta)}{f(1-\zeta)} \text{ 在 } [0,1] \text{ 内 } f(x) \neq 0 \text{ 此式成立。}$$

5、设 $f(x)$ 在 $\left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$ 上连续，在 $\left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ 内可导，且 $f\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)=0$ ，证明存在一点 $\zeta \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$

使得 $f(\zeta) + \tan(\zeta)f'(\zeta) = 0$ 。

证明：设 $F(x) = f(x) \cdot \sin(x)$ ，则 $F'(x) = \cos(x)f(x) + \sin(x)f'(x)$ ，

因为 $f\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)=0$ ， $\therefore F(0)=0, F\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)=0$

且 $f(x)$ ， $\sin(x)$ 在 $\left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$ 连续在 $\left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ 内可导 $\therefore F(x)$ 在此区间上有同样的性质

根据罗尔定理得在 $\left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ 上必有一点 ζ 使 $F'(\zeta)=0$

$$\text{即 } \cos(\zeta)f(\zeta) + \sin(\zeta)f'(\zeta) = 0$$

整理后既得所证结果 $f(\zeta) + \tan(\zeta)f'(\zeta) = 0$

7 设 $f(x)$ 和 $g(x)$ 都是可导函数，且 $|f'(x)| < g'(x)$ 证明：当 $x > a$ 时

$$|f(x) - f(a)| < g(x) - g(a)$$

证明：构造函数

$$f'(x) = \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x - a}, \quad g'(x) = \frac{g(x) - g(a)}{x - a}$$

$$\text{因为 } |f'(x)| < g'(x)$$

$$\text{所以 } \left| \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x - a} \right| < \frac{g(x) - g(a)}{x - a} \text{ 又因为 } x > a$$

$$\text{得 } |f(x) - f(a)| < g(x) - g(a)$$

8、求极限

$$1. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos(x) - e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}}{x^4}$$

$$\cos x = 1 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{4!}x^4 + o(x^4)$$

$$e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} = 1 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{4}x^4 + o(x^4)$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{4!}x^4 + o(x^4) - 1 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{4}x^4 - o(x^4)}{x^4}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{4!}x^4 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{4}x^4}{x^4}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{12}$$

$$2. \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left(\frac{x}{x-1} - \frac{1}{\ln x} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left(\frac{x-1+1}{x-1} - \frac{1}{\ln x} \right)$$

$$= 1 + \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left(\frac{1}{x-1} - \frac{1}{\ln x} \right)$$

$$= 1 + \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left(\frac{\ln x - x + 1}{(x-1)\ln x} \right)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left(\frac{\ln x - x + 1}{(x-1)\ln x} \right) \text{ 利用罗比达法则,}$$

得

$$\begin{aligned}
& \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left(\frac{\frac{1}{x} - 1}{\frac{(x-1)}{x} + \ln x} \right) \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left(\frac{\frac{1-x}{x}}{\frac{(x-1) + x \ln x}{x}} \right) \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left(\frac{1-x}{(x-1) + x \ln x} \right)
\end{aligned}$$

罗比达法则得 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left(\frac{1-x}{(x-1) + x \ln x} \right) = -\frac{1}{2}$

3. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \ln x \ln(1-x)$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{\ln(1-x)}{\frac{1}{\ln x}}$$

罗比达法则：

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{-\frac{1}{1-x}}{-\frac{1}{\ln^2 x} \square x} \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{\ln^2 x \square x}{1-x}
\end{aligned}$$

罗比达法则

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{\ln^2 x + 2 \ln x}{-1}$$

$$= 0$$

4. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(x - x^2 \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right) \right)$

利用等价无穷小

$$\ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right) = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{2} \square \frac{1}{x^2} + o\left(\frac{1}{x^2}\right)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(x - x^2 \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right) \right)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(x - x + \frac{1}{2} + o\left(\frac{1}{x^2}\right) \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}$$

$$5. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} \arctan x \right)^x$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} e^{x \ln \left(\frac{\pi}{2} \arctan x \right)}$$

$$= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \ln \left(\frac{\pi}{2} \arctan x \right)}$$

$$= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln \left(\frac{\pi}{2} \arctan x \right)}{\frac{1}{x}}}$$

应用罗比达法则得

$$= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{\frac{\pi}{2} \arctan x} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{1+x^2}}{-\frac{1}{x^2}}}$$

$$= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} -\frac{x^2}{1+x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\arctan x}}$$

$$= e^{-\frac{2}{\pi}}$$

$$6 \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^-} (\tan x)^{2x-\pi}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^-} e^{(2x-\pi) \ln(\tan x)}$$

$$= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^-} \frac{\ln(\tan x)}{(2x-\pi)}}$$

$$= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^-} \frac{\frac{\cos x}{\sin x} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 x}}{-\frac{1}{(2x-\pi)^2}}}$$

$$= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^-} -\frac{(2x-\pi)^2}{2 \cos x}}$$

$$= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^-} \frac{-(2x-\pi)^2}{2\cos x}}$$

$$= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^-} \frac{8x-4\pi}{2\sin x}}$$

$$= e^0 = 1$$

$$7, \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (1+n)^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}}$$

$$= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln(1+n)}{\sqrt{n}}}$$

应用罗比达法则得

$$= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{1+n}}{\frac{1}{2\sqrt{n}}}}$$

$$= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2\sqrt{n}}{1+n}}$$

$$= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} + \sqrt{n}}}$$

$$= e^0$$

$$= 1$$

$$8. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} \left(\frac{1}{x} - \cot x \right)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\left(\frac{1}{x} - \cot x \right)}{x}$$

应用罗比达法则

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\left(-\frac{1}{x^2} + \csc^2 x \right)}{1}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(-\frac{1}{x^2} + \csc^2 x \right) \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(-\frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} \right) \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{x^2 - \sin^2 x}{x^2 \sin^2 x} \right) \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{x^2 - \sin^2 x}{x^4} \right)
\end{aligned}$$

应用罗比达法则，

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(2x - 2 \sin x \cos x)}{4x^3} \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(2x - 2 \sin x \cos x)}{4x^3}
\end{aligned}$$

应用一次罗比达法则

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1 + \sin^2 x - \cos^2 x)}{6x^2}$$

再使用一次罗比达

$$= \frac{1}{3}$$

12、确定下列函数的单调区间。

$$(1) \quad y = 2x - \ln(4x)^2$$

$$\text{解: } y' = 2 - \frac{2 \cdot 4x \cdot 4}{(4x)^2} = 2 - \frac{2}{x},$$

$$y' > 0, \quad \text{即} \quad 2 - \frac{2}{x} > 0, \quad \text{解得} \quad x \in (1, +\infty) \cup (-\infty, 0)$$

$$y' < 0, \quad 2 - \frac{2}{x} < 0, \quad \text{解得} \quad x \in (0, 1)。$$

所以，该函数的增区间为 $x \in (1, +\infty) \cup (-\infty, 0)$ ，减区间为 $x \in (0, 1)$ 。

$$(2) \quad y = \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2})$$

$$\text{解: } y' = \frac{1 + \frac{1}{2}(1+x^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot 2x}{x + \sqrt{1+x^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} > 0, \quad \text{故函数在整个定义域内单调递增，该函数的}$$

定义域为 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ ，所以该函数在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 内单调递增。

13 求下列函数的极值。

$$(1) y = x^{\frac{1}{x}}$$

解: $\ln y = \frac{1}{x} \ln x, (\ln y)' = \frac{y'}{y} = -\frac{1}{x^2} \ln x + \frac{1}{x^2} = \frac{1 - \ln x}{x^2},$

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

令 $y' = 0$ ，即 $(1 - \ln x) x^{\frac{1}{x} - 2} = 0$ ，因为 $x^{\frac{1}{x} - 2} \neq 0$ ，故 $1 - \ln x = 0$ ， $x = e$ 。

当 $x < e$ 时， $y' > 0$ ，为增；

$x > e$ 时， $y' < 0$ ，为减。

所以，该函数存在极大值，当 $x = e$ 时，极大值为 $y = e^{\frac{1}{e}}$ 。

$$(2) y = x^{\frac{1}{3}}(1-x)^{\frac{2}{3}}$$

解: $\ln y = \frac{1}{3} \ln x + \frac{2}{3} \ln(1-x), (\ln y)' = \frac{y'}{y} = \frac{1}{3x} - \frac{2}{3(1-x)},$

$$y' = \left[\frac{1}{3x} - \frac{2}{3(1-x)} \right] [x^{\frac{1}{3}}(1-x)^{\frac{2}{3}}],$$

令 $y' = 0$ ，即 $\left[\frac{1}{3x} - \frac{2}{3(1-x)} \right] [x^{\frac{1}{3}}(1-x)^{\frac{2}{3}}] = 0$ ， $\frac{1}{3x} - \frac{2}{3(1-x)} = 0$ ，解得 $x = \frac{1}{3}$ 。

且 $x = 0$ 和 $x = 1$ 时，函数的导数不存在，现列表如下：

x	$(-\infty, 0)$	0	$(0, \frac{1}{3})$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$(\frac{1}{3}, 1)$	1	$(1, +\infty)$
$f'(x)$	+	不存在	+	0	-	不存在	+
$f(x)$	增	极大值	增	极大值	减	极小值	增

所以，该函数在 $x = \frac{1}{3}$ 处存在极大值，极大值为 $y = \frac{1}{3}^{\frac{1}{3}} \frac{2}{3}^{\frac{2}{3}} = \frac{\sqrt[3]{4}}{3}$ ；在 $x = 1$ 处存在极

小值, 极小值为 0。

14 求数列 $\{\sqrt[n]{n}\}$ 的最大项。

解: 先求 $y = \sqrt[n]{x}$ 的最大值:

$$\ln y = \frac{1}{x} \ln x, \quad (\ln y)' = \frac{y'}{y} = -\frac{1}{x^2} \ln x + \frac{1}{x^2} = \frac{1 - \ln x}{x^2}, \quad y' = \frac{1 - \ln x}{x^2} x^{\frac{1}{x}} = (1 - \ln x) x^{\frac{1}{x} - 2}.$$

令 $y' = 0$, 即 $(1 - \ln x) x^{\frac{1}{x} - 2} = 0$, 因为 $x^{\frac{1}{x} - 2} \neq 0$, 故 $1 - \ln x = 0$, $x = e$ 。

当 $x < e$ 时, $y' > 0$, 增;

$x > e$ 时, $y' < 0$, 减。

所以, 当 $x = e$ 时, 函数有最大值, 因为数列 $\{\sqrt[n]{n}\}$ 中, 取 $n = 2$ 和 $n = 3$ 分别代入原函数,

解得 $y = \sqrt{2}$ 和 $y = \sqrt[3]{3}$, 因为 $\sqrt[3]{3} > \sqrt{2}$ 。

所以, $n = 3$ 时, 当数列的最大项为 $\sqrt[3]{3}$ 。

15 证明不等式 $\frac{|a+b|}{1+|a+b|} \leq \frac{|a|}{1+|a|} + \frac{|b|}{1+|b|}$ 。

证明: 因为 $\frac{|a+b|}{1+|a+b|} \leq \frac{|a|+|b|}{1+|a|+|b|}$ (可以利用两式相减, 通分后得到),

$$\frac{|a|+|b|}{1+|a|+|b|} = \frac{|a|}{1+|a|+|b|} + \frac{|b|}{1+|a|+|b|} \leq \frac{|a|}{1+|a|} + \frac{|b|}{1+|b|},$$

所以, $\frac{|a+b|}{1+|a+b|} \leq \frac{|a|}{1+|a|} + \frac{|b|}{1+|b|}$ 。

17 求 $\frac{\sqrt[3]{(x-1)^2}}{x+3}$ 在闭区间 $[0, 2]$ 上的最大值和最小值。

解: 令 $f(x) = \frac{\sqrt[3]{(x-1)^2}}{x+3}$, $\ln y = \frac{2}{3} \ln(x-1) - \ln(x+3)$, $(\ln y)' = \frac{y'}{y} = \frac{2}{3(x-1)} - \frac{1}{x+3}$,

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

令 $y' = 0$, 解得 $x = 9$, 不在闭区间 $[0, 2]$ 上。

该 y' 在 $x = -3$ 和 $x = 1$ 处不存在, 所以 y' 在闭区间 $[0, 2]$ 可能的极值点为 $x = 1$ 。

$$x = 0 \text{ 时, } y = \frac{1}{3};$$

$$x = 1 \text{ 时, } y = 0$$

$$x = 2 \text{ 时, } y = \frac{1}{5}。$$

所以, $\frac{\sqrt[3]{(x-1)}}{x+3}$ 在闭区间 $[0, 2]$ 上的最大值和最小值分别是 $f(1) = \frac{1}{3}$ 和 $f(1) = 0$ 。

19 研究曲线 $y = \frac{(x+1)^3}{(x-1)^2}$ 的凹凸性与渐近线。

解: (1) 凹凸性

$$\ln y = 3 \ln(x+1) - 2 \ln(x-1), \quad (\ln y)' = \frac{y'}{y} = \frac{3}{x+1} - \frac{2}{x-1},$$

$$y' = \left[\frac{3}{x+1} - \frac{2}{x-1} \right] y。$$

$$y'' = \left[-\frac{3}{(x+1)^2} + \frac{2}{(x-1)^2} \right] y + \left(\frac{3}{x+1} - \frac{2}{x-1} \right)^2 y = 6y \left(\frac{3}{x+1} - \frac{2}{x-1} \right)^2,$$

$$\text{令 } y'' > 0, \text{ 则 } 6y \left(\frac{3}{x+1} - \frac{2}{x-1} \right)^2 > 0, \text{ 即 } y > 0 \Rightarrow \frac{(x+1)^3}{(x-1)^2} \Rightarrow x \in (-1, 1) \cup (1, +\infty);$$

$$y'' < 0, \text{ 则 } 6y \left(\frac{3}{x+1} - \frac{2}{x-1} \right)^2 < 0, \text{ 即 } y < 0 \Rightarrow \frac{(x+1)^3}{(x-1)^2} \Rightarrow x \in (-\infty, -1);$$

所以, $x \in (-1, 1) \cup (1, +\infty)$ 时, 函数为凹函数;

$x \in (-\infty, -1)$ 时, 函数为凸函数。

(2) 渐近线

因为 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x+1)^3}{(x-1)^2} = \infty$, 所以 $x = 1$ 为函数的垂直渐近线。

因为 $a = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(x+1)^3}{(x-1)^2} = 1$,

$$b = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{(x+1)^3}{(x-1)^2} - ax \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{(x+1)^3}{(x-1)^2} - x \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^3 + 3x^2 + 3x + 1 - x(x^2 - 2x + 1)}{x^2 - 2x + 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{5x^2 + 2x + 1}{x^2 - 2x + 1} = 5$$

所以函数的斜渐近线为 $y = x + 5$ 。

第四章第一节：定积分的概念

1: $f(x) = \frac{1}{1+x}$

注: $\int_0^1 f(x) dx = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1-0}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{1 + \frac{i}{n}} \Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{1}{x+1}$

2: $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$

注: $\int_0^1 f(x) dx = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2-1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{1 + \frac{i}{n}} \Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$

3: $\int_a^b f(x) dx = 0$

注: 由均分可得: $\int_a^b f(x) dx = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{b-a}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n f\left(a + \frac{b-a}{n} i\right)$

再由定义可知: $0 \leq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{b-a}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n f\left(a + \frac{b-a}{n} i\right) \leq \frac{b-a}{n}$

由夹逼原理知: $\int_a^b f(x) dx = 0$

4 (1):

$$\int_a^b x dx = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{b-a}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \left(a + \frac{b-a}{n} i \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{b-a}{n} \left[na + \frac{b-a}{n} \frac{n(n+1)}{2} \right] = \frac{b^2 - a^2}{2}$$

4 (2):

$$\int_0^1 e^x dx = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n e^{\frac{1}{n} i} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \frac{e^{\frac{n+1}{n}} - e^{\frac{1}{n}}}{e^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1}$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (e-1) \frac{\frac{1}{n}}{1 - e^{-\frac{1}{n}}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (e-1) \frac{t}{1 - e^{-t}} = e-1$$

4 (3):

$$\int_0^b x^2 dx = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{b}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{b}{n} i\right)^2 = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{b^3}{n^3} \sum_{i=1}^n i^2$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{b^3}{n^3} \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6} = \frac{b^3}{3}$$

5 (1):

由 $y = \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}$ 得: $x^2 + y^2 = a^2 (y \geq 0)$ 可知: 原式的几何意义为: 以原点为圆心, a 为半径的圆在第一象限的面积, 即为: $\frac{\pi}{4} a^2$

5 (2):

由 $f(x) = \sin(x) (x \in [-\pi, +\pi])$ 图象可知: 面积代数和为: 0

所以: $\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin(x) dx = 0$

5 (3):

由 $f(x) = |x - \frac{a+b}{2}|$ 图象知: $f(a) = f(b) = \frac{b-a}{2}$

所以: $\int_a^b |x - \frac{a+b}{2}| dx = \frac{1}{2} (b-a) f(a) = \frac{(b-a)^2}{4}$

6: 金属丝的质量为:

$$m = \int_0^a kx dx = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n k(0 + \frac{a}{n} i) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{ka^2}{n^2} \frac{n(n+1)}{2} = \frac{ka^2}{2}$$

7: 以水面上任意一点为原点, 垂直向下为 x 轴方向建立直角坐标系, 在 x 处 ($0 \leq x \leq a$)

所受到的压强为: $p_x = \rho g x = g x$; 面积元为: $b dx$

所以: $F = \int_0^a g x b dx = g b \int_0^a x dx$

8: 当 $f(x)$ 为奇函数时, 函数关于原点对称, 则有 $\int_{-a}^0 f(x) dx$ 与 $\int_0^a f(x) dx$ 与 x 轴

围成的图形面积相等, 符号相反, 所以有: $\int_{-a}^a f(x) dx = 0$

当 $f(x)$ 为偶函数时, 函数关于 y 轴对称, 则有 $\int_{-a}^0 f(x) dx$ 与 $\int_0^a f(x) dx$ 与 x 轴

围成的图形面积相等, 符号相同, 所以有: $\int_{-a}^a f(x) dx = 2 \int_0^a f(x) dx$

习题 4-2 (A)

1. 比较下列积分大小

(1) $\int_0^1 e^x dx$ 和 $\int_0^1 e^{x^2} dx$

解: 利用例 2.1 的结果, 当 $f(x)$ 不等于 0 时, 因为 $f(x) \geq 0$, 而 $\int_a^b f(x) dx$ 是数值, 它只有是零和不是零两种可能, 设若 $\int_a^b f(x) dx = 0$, 则由已证得例 2.1 结果, 在 $[a, b]$ 上必有 $f(x) \equiv 0$, 与 $f(x)$ 不恒等于 0 矛盾, 所以得出结论: 若在 $[a, b]$ 上, $f(x) \geq 0$ 且 $f(x)$ 不恒等于 0, 则 $\int_a^b f(x) dx > 0$.

$\int_0^1 (e^x - e^{x^2}) dx$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 上 $e^x - e^{x^2} \geq 0$ 且 $e^x - e^{x^2}$ 不恒等于 0, 所以 $\int_0^1 (e^x - e^{x^2}) dx > 0$, 所以 $\int_0^1 e^x dx > \int_0^1 e^{x^2} dx$ 。

(2) $\int_0^1 x^2 dx$ 和 $\int_0^1 x^3 dx$

解: $\int_0^1 x^2 dx - \int_0^1 x^3 dx = \int_0^1 (x^2 - x^3) dx$, 因为在 $[0, 1]$ 上 $x^2 - x^3 \geq 0$ 且 $x^2 - x^3$ 不恒等于 0, 所以 $\int_0^1 x^2 dx - \int_0^1 x^3 dx = \int_0^1 (x^2 - x^3) dx > 0$, 所以 $\int_0^1 x^2 dx > \int_0^1 x^3 dx$ 。

(3) $\int_1^2 x^2 dx$ 和 $\int_1^2 x^3 dx$

解: $\int_1^2 x^2 dx - \int_1^2 x^3 dx = \int_1^2 (x^2 - x^3) dx$, 因为在 $[1, 2]$ 上 $x^2 - x^3 \leq 0$ 且 $x^2 - x^3$ 不恒等于 0, 所以 $\int_1^2 x^2 dx - \int_1^2 x^3 dx = \int_1^2 (x^2 - x^3) dx < 0$, 所以 $\int_1^2 x^2 dx < \int_1^2 x^3 dx$ 。

(4) $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx$ 和 $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x^2} dx$

解: 构造函数 $f(x) = \sin x - x$, 则 $f'(x) = \cos x - 1$, 在 $(0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$ 上单调递减, 从而有 $f(x) = \sin x - x < f(0) = 0$,

所以 $\sin x < x$, 而在 $(0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$ 上 $\sin x, x$ 都是大于 0 的, 所以 $\sin x/x$ 在 $(0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$ 上小于 1, 所以

在 $(0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$ 上 $\frac{\sin x}{x} > \frac{\sin^2 x}{x^2}$, 所以 $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\frac{\sin x}{x} - \frac{\sin^2 x}{x^2}) dx > 0$, 有 $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx > \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x^2} dx$

(5) $\int_0^1 \ln(1+x) dx$ 和 $\int_0^1 \frac{\arctan x}{1+x} dx$

解:构造函数 $f(x)=\ln(1+x)-\frac{\arctan x}{1+x}$,在 $[0,1]$ 上 $f'(x)=\frac{x^2}{(1+x)(1+x^2)}+\frac{\arctan x}{(1+x)^2}>0$,所以 $f(x)$

在 $[0,1]$ 上是增函数 $f(x)>f(0)=0$,有 $\int_0^1(\ln(1+x)-\frac{\arctan x}{1+x})dx >0$,于是

$$\int_0^1 \ln(1+x)dx > \int_0^1 \frac{\arctan x}{1+x} dx.$$

2.估计下列各积分的值

$$(1) \int_1^4 (x^2+1)dx$$

解:只须求出 $f(x)$ 在区间上的最大、最小值 M 与 m ,便可用估值定理估计。显见 x^2+1 在 $[1,4]$ 上单调增加,有 $m=2, M=17$,即 $2 \leq x^2+1 \leq 17, x \in [1,4]$,而 $b-a=3$,所以 $2*3=6 \leq \int_1^4 (x^2+1)dx \leq$

$$17*3=51, \text{即 } 6 \leq \int_1^4 (x^2+1)dx \leq 51.$$

$$(2) \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{5\pi}{4}} (1+\sin^2 x)dx$$

解:记 $f(x)=1+\sin^2 x$,令 $f'(x)=2\sin x \cos x = \sin 2x = 0$.得 $f(x)$ 在区间 $[\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{5\pi}{4}]$ 上的驻点 $x_1=\frac{\pi}{2}, x_2=\pi$,

计算 $f(\frac{\pi}{2})=1+1=2, f(\pi)=1+0=1, f(\frac{\pi}{4})=1+1/2=3/2, f(\frac{5\pi}{4})=1+(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})^2=3/2$,所以

$m=\min f(x)=1, M=\max f(x)=2$,其中 $x \in [\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{5\pi}{4}]$,这里 $b-a=\pi$,所以 $\pi \leq \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{5\pi}{4}} (1+\sin^2 x)dx \leq 2\pi$.

$$(3) \int_2^0 e^{x^2-x} dx$$

解:记 $f(x)=e^{x^2-x}, x \in [0,2]$,因为 $f'(x)=(2x-1)e^{x^2-x}$,令 $f'(x)=0$,得到唯一驻点 $x=1/2$,又 $f(1/2)=$

$e^{-\frac{1}{4}}, f(0)=1, f(2)=e^2$,所以 $m=\min f(x)=e^{-\frac{1}{4}}, M=\max f(x)=e^2$,有因为 $b-a=-2$,所以 $-2e \leq \int_2^0 e^{x^2-x} dx \leq -2e^{-\frac{1}{4}}$.

3.设函数 $f(x)$ 与 $g(x)$ 在任何有限区间上可积

(1) 如果 $\int_a^b f(x)dx = \int_a^b g(x)dx$,那么 $f(x)$ 与 $g(x)$ 在 $[a,b]$ 上是否相等?

(2) 如果在任意区间 $[a,b]$ 上都有 $\int_a^b f(x)dx = \int_a^b g(x)dx$,那么 $f(x)$ 是否等于 $g(x)$?

(3)如果(2)中的 $f(x)$ 与 $g(x)$ 都是连续函数,那么又有怎么样的结论?

解:(1)不一定。 $f(x)$, $g(x)$ 恰巧在某一区间 $[a,b]$ 积分值相等,但是不能说明 $f(x),g(x)$ 是相等的,

例如 $f(x)=\int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sin x dx = 0, g(x)=\int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan x dx = 0$,但是实际上 $\sin x \neq \tan x$.

(2)不恒等,前提必须 $f(x),g(x)$ 都是连续函数。例如 $f(x)=\sin x(0 \leq x \leq \pi), g(x)=\begin{cases} \sin x & 0 \leq x \leq \pi, x \neq \frac{\pi}{2} \\ 0 & x = \frac{\pi}{2} \end{cases}$ 。而 $\int_0^{\pi} f(x) dx = \int_0^{\pi} g(x) dx$ 。

$$f(x), g(x) = \begin{cases} \sin x & 0 \leq x \leq \pi, x \neq \frac{\pi}{2} \\ 0 & x = \frac{\pi}{2} \end{cases} \text{. 而 } \int_0^{\pi} f(x) dx = \int_0^{\pi} g(x) dx \text{。}$$

(3)反证法:假设 $f(x)$ 不恒等于 $g(x)$,设 $f(x) > 0$, $\int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^b g(x) dx$,所以 $\int_a^b [f(x) - g(x)] dx = 0$,由例2.1结果 $f(x) \equiv g(x)$ 矛盾,所以 $f(x) \equiv g(x)$ 。

4.证明柯西不等式:若函数 $f(x)$ 与 $g(x)$ 在区间上可积,则

$$\left(\int_a^b f(x)g(x)dx\right)^2 \leq \left(\int_a^b f^2(x)dx\right) \cdot \left(\int_a^b g^2(x)dx\right) \text{。}$$

证:令 $L(x)=f(x)+\lambda g(x)$,则 $L^2(x)=f^2(x)+2\lambda f(x)g(x)+\lambda^2 g^2(x) \geq 0$,从而有 $\int_a^b L^2(x)dx \geq 0$,即

$$\lambda^2 \int_a^b g^2(x)dx + 2\lambda \int_a^b f(x)g(x)dx + \int_a^b f^2(x)dx \geq 0 \text{。将上式右边视为关于 } \lambda \text{ 的二次多项式。}$$

因为 $Ax^2+Bx+C \geq 0$,可知 $B^2-4AC \leq 0$,从而有 $4\left(\int_a^b f(x)g(x)dx\right)^2 \leq 4\int_a^b f^2(x)dx \int_a^b g^2(x)dx$,

$$\text{从而有 } \left(\int_a^b f(x)g(x)dx\right)^2 \leq \int_a^b f^2(x)dx \int_a^b g^2(x)dx \text{。}$$

5.设 $f(x)$ 在区间 $[a,b]$ 连续,证明 $\int_a^b e^{f(x)} dx \cdot \int_a^b e^{-f(x)} dx \geq (b-a)^2$

证:利用上题的结论,令 $f(x)=\sqrt{e^{f(x)}}$, $g(x)=\sqrt{e^{-f(x)}}$,它们都是连续函数,有

$$\left(\int_a^b e^{\sqrt{e^{f(x)}}} dx\right)^2 \cdot \left(\int_a^b e^{\sqrt{e^{-f(x)}}} dx\right)^2 \geq \left(\int_a^b \sqrt{e^{-f(x)}} * \sqrt{e^{f(x)}} dx\right)^2 = (b-a)^2 \text{。}$$

(B)

6.证明闵可夫斯基不等式：若函数 $f(x)$ 与 $g(x)$ 在区间 $[a,b]$ 上

可积，则 $(\int_a^b (f(x)+g(x))^2 dx)^{\frac{1}{2}} \leq (\int_a^b f^2(x) dx)^{\frac{1}{2}} + (\int_a^b g^2(x) dx)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ 。

$$\text{证明 } \int_a^b [f(x)+g(x)]^2 dx = \int_a^b f^2(x) dx + \int_a^b g^2(x) dx + 2 \int_a^b f(x)g(x) dx$$

$$\leq \int_a^b f^2(x) dx + \int_a^b g^2(x) dx + 2 \left[\int_a^b f^2(x) dx \cdot \int_a^b g^2(x) dx \right]^{\frac{1}{2}},$$

$$\text{又 } \int_a^b f^2(x) dx + \int_a^b g^2(x) dx + 2 \left[\int_a^b f^2(x) dx \cdot \int_a^b g^2(x) dx \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} = \left(\left[\int_a^b f^2(x) dx \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} + \left[\int_a^b g^2(x) dx \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} \right)^2,$$

$$\text{所以 } \left(\int_a^b [f(x)+g(x)]^2 dx \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \leq \left(\int_a^b f^2(x) dx \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} + \left(\int_a^b g^2(x) dx \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}.$$

7.设 $f(x)$ 在区间 $[a,b]$ 连续，且 $\int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^b xf(x) dx = 0$ ，证明： $f(x)$ 在 (a,b) 内至少存在不同的两个零点。

证明：根据积分中值定理，在 $[a,b]$ 上，存在 ξ_1 ，满足 $\int_a^b f(x) dx = f(\xi_1)(a-b) = 0$ ，得到 $f(\xi_1) = 0$ ， ξ_1 是 $f(x)$ 的一个零点。假设 ξ_1 是唯一的一个零点。那么在 (a, ξ_1) 和 (ξ_1, b) 内 $f(x)$ 异号。假设 (a, ξ_1) 上 $f(x) > 0$ ， (ξ_1, b) 上 $f(x) < 0$ 。由 $\int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^b xf(x) dx = 0$ 和 $f(\xi_1) = 0$ 可知 $0 = \int_a^{\xi_1} f(x)(x - \xi_1) dx + \int_{\xi_1}^b f(x)(x - \xi_1) dx \neq 0$ 得出矛盾，所以至少在 (a,b) 上还有一个零点。

习题 4-3 (A)

1. 单项选择题

(1) 设 $f(x) = \int_0^{1-\cos x} \sin t^2 dt$, $g(x) = \frac{x^5}{5} + \frac{x^6}{6}$ ，则当 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时 $f(x)$ 是 $g(x)$ 的 (B)

(A) 低阶无穷小 (B) 高阶无穷小 (C) 等价无穷小 (D) 同阶但非等价无穷小
提示：洛必达法则

(2) 设 $f(x)$ 是连续一阶导数, $f(0)=0, f'(0) \neq 0$, $F(x) = \int_0^x (x^2 - t^2)f(t)dt$ 。且当 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时,

$F'(x)$ 与 x^k 为同阶无穷小, 则 k 等于 (C)

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

(3) 把 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时的无穷小 $\alpha = \int_0^x \cos t^2 dt, \beta = \int_0^{x^2} \tan \sqrt{t} dt, \gamma = \int_0^{\sqrt{x}} \sin t^3 dt$, 使排在后面的是前一个的高阶无穷小, 则正确次序是 (B)

(A) α, β, γ (B) α, γ, β (C) β, α, γ (D) β, γ, α

2. 设 $f(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上连续, c 为某常数, 且对任意的 $x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$, 有 $\int_c^x f(t)dt = 5x^3 + 40$, 则 $f(x) = 15x^2; c = -2$.

3. 试求函数 $y = \int_0^x \sin t dt$ 当 $x=0$ 和 $x = \frac{\pi}{4}$ 时的导数。

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \left(\int_0^x \sin t dt \right)' = \sin x, \left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_{x=0} = \sin 0 = 0, \left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_{x=\frac{\pi}{4}} = \sin \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

4. 证明 $\sin x^2$, $-\cos x^2$ 与 $-\frac{1}{2}\cos 2x$ 都是同一个函数的原函数, 你能解释为什么同一个函数的原函数在形式上的这种差异吗?

同一个函数的原函数在形式上的差异只是一个常数 C 。例如 $\sin x^2$, $-\cos x^2$ 与 $-\frac{1}{2}\cos 2x$ 都是函数 $2\sin x \cos x$ 的原函数。 $\sin x^2 = 1 - \cos x^2$, $-\frac{1}{2}\cos 2x = -\frac{1}{2}(1 - 2\sin^2 x) = -\frac{1}{2} + \sin^2 x$

5. 用牛顿-莱布尼兹公式计算下列积分

(1) $\int_0^1 4x^2 dx$

(2) $\int_1^e \frac{1}{x} dx$

(3) $\int_0^\pi \sin x dx$

(4) $\int_{-1}^1 |x| dx$

(5) $\int_0^a (3x^2 - x + 1) dx$ (6) $\int_1^2 \left(x^2 + \frac{1}{x^4}\right) dx$ (7) $\int_4^9 \sqrt{x}(1 + \sqrt{x}) dx$ (8) $\int_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}}^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx$

(9) $\int_0^{\sqrt{3}a} \frac{1}{a^2 + x^2} dx$

(10) $\int_{-1}^0 \frac{3x^4 + 3x^2 + 1}{1+x^2} dx$

(11) $\int_0^\pi \tan^2 x dx$ (12)

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} (\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cos x - \frac{1}{2} \sin x) dx \quad (13) \text{ 设 } f(x) = \begin{cases} x & x \leq 0 \\ x^2 & x > 0 \end{cases}, \text{ 求 } \int_{-1}^1 f(x) dx$$

$$\text{解 (1) } \int_0^1 4x^2 dx = \frac{4}{3} x^3 \Big|_0^1 = \frac{4}{3} \quad (2) \int_1^e \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln x \Big|_1^e = 1 \quad (3) \int_0^{\pi} \sin x dx = -\cos x \Big|_0^{\pi} = -2$$

$$(4) -2 \int_{-1}^1 |x| dx = -2 \left(\int_{-1}^0 -x dx + \int_0^1 x dx \right) = 1$$

$$(5) \int_0^a (3x^2 - x + 1) dx = \left(x^3 - \frac{1}{2} x^2 + x \right) \Big|_0^a = a^3 - \frac{1}{2} a^2 + a$$

$$(6) \int_1^2 \left(x^2 + \frac{1}{x^4} \right) dx = \left(\frac{1}{3} x^3 - \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{x^3} \right) \Big|_1^2 = \frac{21}{8}$$

$$(7) \int_4^9 \sqrt{x} (1 + \sqrt{x}) dx = \int_4^9 (\sqrt{x} + x) dx = \left(\frac{2}{3} x^{\frac{3}{2}} + \frac{1}{2} x^2 \right) \Big|_4^9 = \frac{271}{6}$$

$$(8) \int_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}}^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \arctan x \Big|_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}}^{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\pi}{6} \quad (9) \int_0^{\sqrt{3}a} \frac{1}{a^2+x^2} dx = \frac{1}{a} \arctan \frac{x}{a} \Big|_0^{\sqrt{3}a} = \frac{\pi}{3a}$$

$$(10) \int_{-1}^0 \frac{3x^2(1+x^2)+1}{1+x^2} dx = (x^3 + \arctan x) \Big|_{-1}^0 = 1 + \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$(11) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan^2 x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (\sec^2 x - 1) dx = (\tan x - x) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = 1 - \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$(12) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cos x - \frac{1}{2} \sin x \right) dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{3} - x \right) dx = \cos \left(\frac{\pi}{3} - x \right) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} = 1 - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$(13) \int_{-1}^1 f(x) dx = \int_{-1}^0 f(x) dx + \int_0^1 f(x) dx = \int_{-1}^0 x dx + \int_0^1 x^2 dx = \frac{1}{2} x^2 \Big|_{-1}^0 + \frac{1}{3} x^3 \Big|_0^1 = -\frac{1}{6}$$

6. 求下列各导数

$$(1) \frac{d}{dx} \int_0^x \arctan t dt \quad (2) \frac{d}{dx} \int_x^b \frac{1}{t^4+1} dt \quad (3) \frac{d}{dx} \int_{x^2}^{x^3} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+t^4}} dt \quad (4) \frac{d}{dx} \int_{\sin x}^{\cos x} \cos(\pi t^2) dt$$

$$(5) \frac{d}{dx} \int_{\sqrt{x}}^{\sqrt[3]{x}} \ln(1+t^6) dt \quad (6) \frac{d}{dx} \int_{x^2}^{x^3} (x+t) \varphi(t) dt, \text{ 其中 } \varphi(x) \text{ 是连续函数。}$$

解: (1) $\arctan x$ (2) $-\frac{1}{1+x^4}$ (3) $\frac{3x^2}{\sqrt{1+x^{12}}} - \frac{2x}{\sqrt{1+x^8}}$

(4) $-\cos(\pi \cos^2 x) \sin x - \cos(\pi \sin^2 x) \cos x$ (5) $\frac{1}{3\sqrt[3]{x^2}} \ln(1+x^2) - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \ln(1+x^3)$

(6)
$$\frac{d}{dx} \int_{x^2}^{x^3} (x+t) \varphi(t) dt = \frac{d}{dx} (x \int_{x^2}^{x^3} \varphi(t) dt + \int_{x^2}^{x^3} t \varphi(t) dt) = \int_{x^2}^{x^3} \varphi(t) dt + 3x^3(1+x^2)\varphi(x^3) - 2x^2(1+x)\varphi(x^2)$$

7. 指出下列运算的错误, 错在何处

(1) $\frac{d}{dx} \int_0^{x^3} \sqrt{1+t} dt = \sqrt{1+x^3}$

(2) $\frac{d}{dx} \int_0^{x^3} \frac{d}{dt} (1+t) dt = \sqrt{1+x^3}$

(3) $\int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln|x| \Big|_{-1}^1 = 0$

(4) $\int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{1-\cos^2 x} dx = \int_0^{2\pi} \sin x dx = -\cos x \Big|_0^{2\pi} = 0$

解: (1) 忘记了 x^3 对 x 的一步求导 正确解: $3x^2 \sqrt{1+x^3}$

(2) 计算过程失误, 先化简, 再求导。正确解: $3x^2$

(3) 正确

(4) 没有谈论 $(0, 2\pi)$ 上 $\sin x$ 的正负性。正确解: 4

8. 设 k 是正整数, 试证明下列各题

(1) $\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos kx dx = 0$

(2) $\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin kx dx = 0$

(3) $\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos^2 kx dx = \pi$

(4) $\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin^2 kx dx = \pi$

证明 【通过计算左式达到证明.】

$$(1) \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos kx dx = \frac{1}{k} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} d\sin kx = \frac{\sin k\pi}{k} \Big|_{-\pi}^{\pi} = 0.$$

$$(2) \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin kx dx = -\frac{1}{k} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} d\cos kx = -\frac{\cos kx}{k} \Big|_{-\pi}^{\pi} = 0.$$

$$(3) \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos^2 kx dx = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{1+\cos 2kx}{2} dx = \frac{x}{2} \Big|_{-\pi}^{\pi} + 0 = \pi.$$

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

9. 设 k 及 m 为正整数, 且 $k \neq m$, 试证明下列各题

$$(1) \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos kx \sin mx dx = 0 \quad (2) \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin kx \sin mx dx = 0 \quad (3) \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos kx \cos mx dx = 0$$

证明 【只须计算各左式, 从而得证.】

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \text{左式} &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} [\sin (l+k)x + \sin (l-k)x] dx \\ &= \frac{-1}{2} \left[\frac{\cos (l+k)x}{l+k} + \frac{\cos (l-k)x}{l-k} \right]_{-\pi}^{\pi} = 0. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \text{左式} &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} [\cos (k+l)x + \cos (k-l)x] dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{\sin (k+l)x}{k+l} + \frac{\sin (k-l)x}{k-l} \right]_{-\pi}^{\pi} = 0. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (3) \text{左式} &= -\frac{1}{2} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} [\cos (k+l)x - \cos (k-l)x] dx \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{\sin (k+l)x}{k+l} - \frac{\sin (k-l)x}{k-l} \right]_{-\pi}^{\pi} = 0. \end{aligned}$$

10. 求由参数方程 $x = \int_0^t \sin^2 s ds, y = \int_0^{t^2} \cos \sqrt{s} ds$ 所确定的函数 $y=f(x)$ 的一阶导数。

11. 求由方程 $(\int_0^{x^2} te^t dt + \int_0^y e^{t^2} dt = 0)$ 所确定的 $y=f(x)$ 的一阶和二阶导数

$$\frac{dx}{ds} = \sin t^2, \frac{dy}{ds} = 2t \cos t, \text{ 两式相比得 } \frac{dy}{dx} = 2t \cot t \sec t$$

12. 设 $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 & x \in [0, 1] \\ x & x \in [1, 2] \end{cases}$, 求 $\varphi(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt$ 在 $[0, 2]$ 上表达式, 并讨论 $\varphi(x)$ 在 $[0, 2]$ 上的连续性。

解 【应注意 $x \in [1, 2]$ 时, 应将 $\Phi(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt$ 分段表示再计算. 下题同.】

当 $0 \leq x < 1$ 时,

$$\Phi(x) = \int_0^x t^2 dt = \frac{1}{3} t^3 \Big|_0^x = \frac{1}{3} x^3;$$

当 $1 \leq x \leq 2$ 时,

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi(x) &= \int_0^x f(t) dt = \int_0^1 t^2 dt + \int_1^x t dt \\ &= \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2} x^2 \Big|_1^x = \frac{1}{2} x^2 - \frac{1}{6}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \Phi(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{3} x^3, & x \in [0, 1), \\ \frac{1}{2} x^2 - \frac{1}{6}, & x \in [1, 2]. \end{cases}$$

显见 $\Phi(x)$ 在 $(0, 1) \cup (1, 2)$ 内连续, 剩下只须讨论它在 $x=1$ 处的连续性. 因为

$$\Phi(1-0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \left(\frac{1}{3} x^3 \right) = \frac{1}{3} = \Phi(1),$$

从而 $\Phi(x)$ 在 $x=1$ 左连续. 同样地,

$$\Phi(1+0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \left(\frac{1}{2} x^2 - \frac{1}{6} \right) = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{3} = \Phi(1),$$

故 $\Phi(x)$ 在 $x=1$ 处也右连续, 从而 $\Phi(x)$ 在 $x=1$ 处及 $(0, 2)$ 内处处

连续

13.求下列极限

$$(1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x \cos t^2 dt}{x}$$

$$(2) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\int_0^x e^{t^2} dt)^2}{\int_0^x t e^{2t^2} dt}$$

$$(3) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\int_0^{\sin x} \sqrt{\tan t} dt}{\int_0^{\tan x} \sqrt{\sin t} dt}$$

$$(4) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\int_0^x \arctan^2 t dt}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$$

$$(5) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\int_0^x e^{t^2} dt}{\int_0^x e^{2t^2} dt}$$

解：(1) 根据洛必达法则 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x \cos t^2 dt}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \cos x^2 = 1$

(2) 根据洛必达法则 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\int_0^x e^{t^2} dt)^2}{\int_0^x t e^{2t^2} dt} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \int_0^x e^{t^2} dt}{x e^{x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2e^{x^2}}{e^{x^2} + 2x^2 e^{x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2}{1+2x^2} = 2$

(3) 根据洛必达法则和等价无穷小

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\int_0^{\sin x} \sqrt{\tan t} dt}{\int_0^{\tan x} \sqrt{\sin t} dt} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\cos x \sqrt{\tan(\sin x)}}{\sec^2 x \sqrt{\sin(\tan x)}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \sqrt{\frac{\tan(\sin x)}{\sin(\tan x)}} = 1, (x \rightarrow 0^+ \text{ 时 } \tan x \sim \sin x \sim x)$$

$$(4) \text{ 根据洛必达法则 } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\int_0^x \arctan^2 t dt}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\arctan^2 x}{\frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}} = \frac{\pi^2}{4}$$

$$(5) \text{ 根据洛必达法则 } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\int_0^x e^{t^2} dt}{\int_0^x e^{2t^2} dt} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^{x^2}}{e^{2x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{e^{x^2}} = 0$$

14. 设 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续, 在 (a, b) 内可导且 $f'(x) \leq 0$,

$F(x) = \frac{1}{x-a} \int_a^x f(t) dt$. 证明: 在 (a, b) 内有 $F'(x) \leq 0$.

证明 【只须演算 $F'(x)$, 再设法证之.】由题设,

$$\begin{aligned} F'(x) &= \frac{f(x)(x-a) - \int_a^x f(t) dt}{(x-a)^2} \\ &= \frac{f(x)(x-a) - f(\xi)(x-a)}{(x-a)^2} \quad (a \leq \xi \leq x) \\ &= \frac{f(x) - f(\xi)}{x-a} = \frac{f'(\eta)(x-\xi)}{x-a} \quad (\xi < \eta < x) \\ &\leq 0. \quad (f'(\eta) \leq 0, x-\xi \geq 0, x-a > 0.) \end{aligned}$$

其中用到积分中值定理和拉格朗日微分中值定理。

15. 设函数 $f(x)$ 在 $x=1$ 的某个邻域内可导, 且 $f(1)=0$,

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f'(x) = 1$, 计算 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\int_1^x (t \int_t^1 f(u) du) dt}{(1-x)^3}$

根据洛必达法则:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\int_1^x (t \int_t^1 f(u) du) dt}{(1-x)^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x \int_1^x f(u) du}{3(1-x)^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\int_1^x f(u) du + xf(x)}{6(x-1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{2f(x) + xf'(x)}{6} = \frac{2f(1) + f'(1)}{6} = \frac{1}{6}$$

16. 求下列极限

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

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

$$(1) \text{ 解: 原式} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{i}{n}\right)^2} \cdot \frac{1}{n} = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \arctan x \Big|_0^1 = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$(2) \text{ 解: 原式} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\frac{i}{n}}{1 + (\frac{i}{n})^2} \cdot \frac{1}{n} = \int_0^1 \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2+1) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{2} \ln 2$$

(B)

17. 设 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上可积, 证明: 至少存在 $\xi \in [a, b]$, 使得

$$\int_a^\xi f(x) dx = \int_\xi^b f(x) dx$$

证明: 构造函数 $F(x) = \int_a^x f(x) dx - \int_x^b f(x) dx$

$$F(a) = -\int_a^b f(x) dx, F(b) = \int_a^b f(x) dx, F(a) \cdot F(b) = -(\int_a^b f(x) dx)^2 \leq 0, \text{ 根据罗尔定理, 存在 } \xi \in [a, b], \text{ 使得 } \int_a^\xi f(x) dx = \int_\xi^b f(x) dx$$

$$\int_a^\xi f(x) dx = \int_\xi^b f(x) dx$$

18. 设 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续, 且 $f(x) > 0$. 证明:

$$(1) \text{ 存在唯一的 } \xi \in (a, b), \text{ 使得 } \int_a^\xi f(x) dx = \int_\xi^b \frac{1}{f(x)} dx;$$

$$(2) \frac{d}{dx} \left(\int_a^x f(t) dt - \int_x^b \frac{1}{f(t)} dt \right) \geq 2, x \in [a, b]$$

证明: 构造函数 $F(x) = \int_a^x f(x) dx - \int_x^b \frac{1}{f(x)} dx$

$$F(a) = -\int_a^b \frac{1}{f(x)} dx, F(b) = \int_a^b f(x) dx, F(a) \cdot F(b) = -(\int_a^b f(x) dx)(\int_a^b \frac{1}{f(x)} dx) < 0$$

根据罗尔定理, 至少存在一个 $\xi \in (a, b)$, 使得 $\int_a^\xi f(x) dx = \int_\xi^b \frac{1}{f(x)} dx$ 。再证唯一性,

$$F'(x) = f(x) + \frac{1}{f(x)} \geq 2 > 0, (2) \text{ 得证。所以 } F(x) \text{ 在 } [a, b] \text{ 上连续递增, 只能有一个零点 } \xi$$

$$\in (a, b), \text{ 使得 } \int_a^\xi f(x) dx = \int_\xi^b \frac{1}{f(x)} dx。$$

习题 4.4

一、选择题

1、(A)

2、(D)

解:求 $f(x)$ 的原函数, 即对 $f(x)$ 求不定积分

$$\int f(x)dx = \int \sin x dx = -\cos x + C, \text{ 令 } C=1, \text{ 即得 D.}$$

3、(C)

二、填空题

1、 $\frac{2}{\sqrt{\cos x}} + C$

解: 原式 $= \int \frac{1}{\sin x \sqrt{\cos x}} d \cos x = -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{-\sin x}{\sqrt{\cos x}} = \int 2d(\cos x)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\cos x}} + C$

2、 $xf'(x) - f(x) + C$

解: 原式 $= \int [d[xf'(x)] - f'(x)]dx = xf'(x) - f(x) + C$

3、 $\frac{1}{2}x|x| + C$

解: 当 $x > 0$ 时, $\int |x|dx = \int xdx = \frac{1}{2}x^2 + C$

当 $x < 0$ 时, $\int |x|dx = \int -xdx = -\frac{1}{2}x^2 + C$

得, $\frac{1}{2}x|x| + C$

4、 $x^2 \sin x^2 + \cos x^2 + C$

解: 由已知得 $\int f(x)dx = \sin x^2 + C$, 于是有,

$f(x) = (\sin x^2)'$, 则

$$\int x^2 f(x)dx = \int x^2 d(\sin x^2) = x^2 \sin x^2 - \int 2 \sin x^2 dx = x^2 \sin x^2 + \cos x^2 + C$$

三、判断题

1、正确

2、不正确

3、正确

4、不正确

分析, 右边 $= \frac{d[F(t)]}{dx} = f(t) \frac{dt}{dx}$, 右边 $= f(x)$, 故不相等

5、正确

6、不正确

四、求不定积分

1、解： $\int \frac{1}{x^2} dx = \int -d\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = -\frac{1}{x} + C$

2、解： $\int x\sqrt{x} dx = \int x^{\frac{3}{2}} dx = \frac{2}{5} x^{\frac{5}{2}} + C$

3、解： $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x}} = \int x^{-\frac{1}{2}} dx = 2\sqrt{x} + C$

4、解： $\int \frac{dx}{x^2\sqrt{x}} = \int x^{-\frac{5}{2}} dx = -\frac{2}{3} x^{-\frac{3}{2}} + C$

5、解： $\int (1 - x + x^3 - \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x^2}}) dx = \int 1 dx - \int x dx + \int x^3 dx - \int \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x^2}} dx$
 $= x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^4}{4} - 3x^{\frac{1}{3}} + C$

6、解： $\int (x - \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}})^2 dx = \int (x^2 - 2\sqrt{x} + \frac{1}{x}) dx = \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{4}{3} x^{\frac{3}{2}} + \ln x + C$

7、 $\int (2^x + 3^x)^2 dx = \int (4^x + 9^x + 2 \times 6^x) dx = \frac{4^x}{2 \ln 2} + \frac{9^x}{2 \ln 3} + \frac{2 \times 6^x}{\ln 6} + C$

8、 $\int \frac{3}{\sqrt{4-4x^2}} dx$

解：令 $x = \sin t$ 则 $\sqrt{4-4x^2} = 2 \cos t$, $dx = \cos t dt$

原式 $= \int \frac{3 \cos t}{2 \cos t} dt = \frac{3}{2} t = \arcsin \frac{3}{2} + C$

9、解： $\int \frac{x^2}{3(1+x^2)} dx = \int (\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{3(1+x^2)}) dx = \frac{x}{3} - \frac{1}{3} \arctan x + C$

10、解： $\int (\sqrt{x} + 1)(\sqrt{x^3} - 1) dx = \int (x^2 + \sqrt{x^3} - \sqrt{x} - 1) dx = \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{2}{5} x^{\frac{5}{2}} - \frac{2}{3} x^{\frac{3}{2}} - x + C$

11、解： $\int \frac{(1-x)^2}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \int (\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} - 2\sqrt{x} + x^{\frac{3}{2}}) dx = 2\sqrt{x} - \frac{4}{3} x^{\frac{3}{2}} + \frac{2}{5} x^{\frac{5}{2}} + C$

12、解： $\int \frac{3x^4 + 3x^2 + 1}{1+x^2} dx = \int (3x^2 + \frac{1}{1+x^2}) dx = x^3 + \arctan x + C$

$$13、解： \int \tan^2 x dx = \int \frac{\sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x} dx = \int \left(\frac{1}{\cos^2 x} - 1 \right) dx = \tan x - x + C$$

$$14、解： \int \sin^2 x dx = \int \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2} dx = \frac{x}{2} - \frac{\sin 2x}{4} + C$$

$$15、解： \int \frac{\cos 2x}{\cos x - \sin x} dx = \int \frac{2 \cos^2 x - \cos^2 x + \sin^2 x}{\cos x - \sin x} dx = \int (\cos x + \sin x) dx \\ = \sin x - \cos x + C$$

$$16、解： \int \frac{\cos 2x}{\cos^2 x \sin^2 x} dx = \int \left(\frac{1}{\sin^2 x} - \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} \right) dx = -\cot x - \tan x + C$$

$$17、解： \int 10^x \cdot 3^{2x} dx = \int 90^x dx = \frac{90^x}{\ln 90} + C$$

$$18、解： \int \sqrt{x} \sqrt{x} \sqrt{x} dx = \int x^{\frac{1}{2}} x^{\frac{1}{4}} x^{\frac{1}{8}} dx = \int x^{\frac{7}{8}} dx = \frac{8}{15} x^{\frac{15}{8}} + C$$

$$19、解： \int \left(\sqrt{\frac{1+x}{1-x}} + \sqrt{\frac{1-x}{1+x}} \right) dx = \int \frac{2}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = 2 \arcsin x + C$$

$$20、解： \int (\cos x + \sin x)^2 dx = \int (1 + 2 \sin x \cos x) dx = \int (1 + \sin 2x) dx = x - \frac{\cos 2x}{2} + C$$

$$21、解： \int \cos x \cdot \cos 2x dx = \int \cos x (1 - 2 \sin^2 x) dx = \int (\cos x - 2 \cos x \sin^2 x) dx \\ = \frac{2 \sin^3 x}{3} - \sin x + C$$

$$22、解： \int (e^x - e^{-x})^3 dx = \int (e^{3x} - e^{-3x} - 3e^x + 3e^{-x}) dx = \frac{1}{3} e^{3x} - \frac{1}{3} e^{-3x} - 3e^x + 3e^{-x} + C$$

$$23、解： \int \sec x (\sec x - \tan x) dx = \int (\sec^2 x - \sec x \tan x) dx = \tan x - \sec x + C$$

$$24、解： \int \cos^2 \frac{x}{2} dx = \int \frac{1 + \cos x}{2} dx = \frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \sin x + C$$

$$25、解： \int \left(1 - \frac{1}{x^2} \right) \sqrt{x} \sqrt{x} dx = \int \left(1 - \frac{1}{x^2} \right) x^{\frac{1}{2}} x^{\frac{1}{4}} dx = \int \left(x^{\frac{3}{4}} - x^{\frac{5}{4}} \right) dx = \frac{4}{7} x^{\frac{7}{4}} - 4x^{\frac{1}{4}} + C$$

$$26、解： \int \frac{1}{1 + \cos 2x} dx = \int \frac{1}{2 \cos^2 x} dx = \int \frac{1}{2} \sec^2 x dx = \frac{\tan x}{2} + C$$

五、解：设任一点该曲线的切线斜率为 k ，则

$$k = f'(x) = \frac{1}{x}, \text{ 则有}$$

$$f(x) = \int f'(x) dx = \int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln x + C$$

又曲线经过 $(e^2, 3)$ ，即 $\ln e^2 + C = 3$ ，得 $C=1$

故该曲线方程为 $y = \ln x + 1$

六、解： $l = \int 3t^2 dx = t^3 + C$

当 $t = 0$ 时， $l = 0$ ；得 $C = 0$

故 $l = t^3$

(1) 将 $t = 4s$ 时， $l = 4^3 = 64$

(2) 当经过的路程为 512m 时， $512 = t^3$ ；解得 $t = 8s$

七、利用换元积分法求下列不定积分

1、解： $\int \cos(3x+5)dx = \int \frac{1}{3} \cos(3x+5) d(3x+5) = \frac{1}{3} \sin(3x+5) + C$

2、解： $\int x e^{2x^2} dx = \int \frac{e^{2x^2}}{4} d(2x^2) = \frac{e^{2x^2}}{4} + C$

3、解： $\int \frac{1}{2x+3} dx = \int \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2x+3} d(2x+3) = \frac{\ln(2x+3)}{2} + C$

4、解： $\int (1+x)^n dx = \int (1+x)^n d(x+1) = \frac{1}{n+1} x^{n+1} + C$

5、解： $\int \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3-x^2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-3x^2}} \right) dx = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{3-x^2}} dx + \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-3x^2}} dx$
$$= \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^2}} d\frac{x}{\sqrt{3}} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-(\sqrt{3}x)^2}} d\sqrt{3}x$$
$$= \arcsin \frac{x}{\sqrt{3}} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \arcsin \sqrt{3}x + C$$

6、解： $\int 2^{3x+5} dx = \int \frac{1}{3} 2^{3x+5} d(3x+5) = \frac{2^{3x+5}}{3 \ln 2} + C$

7、解： $\int \sqrt{8-3x} dx = -\int \frac{\sqrt{8-3x}}{3} d(8-3x) = -\frac{2(8-3x)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{9} + C$

8、解： $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{9-5x}} dx = \int -\frac{1}{5} (9-5x)^{-\frac{1}{3}} d(9-5x) = -\frac{3}{10} (9-5x)^{\frac{2}{3}} + C$

9、解： $\int x \cos^2 x dx = \int \frac{1}{2} \cos x^2 dx^2 = \sin x^2 + C$

$$10、解： \int \frac{dx}{\sin^2(2x + \frac{\pi}{4})} = \int \frac{1}{2} \csc^2\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) d\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = -\frac{1}{2} \cot\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) + C$$

$$11、解： \int \frac{dx}{1 + \cos x} = \int \frac{dx}{2 \cos^2 \frac{x}{2}} = \frac{1}{2} \int \sec^2 \frac{x}{2} dx = \tan x + C$$

$$12、解： \int \frac{dx}{1 + \sin x} = \int \frac{1}{\left(\cos \frac{x}{2} + \sin \frac{x}{2}\right)^2} dx = \int \frac{\sin^2 \frac{x}{2} + \cos^2 \frac{x}{2}}{\left(\cos \frac{x}{2} + \sin \frac{x}{2}\right)^2} dx = \int \frac{1}{\cos \frac{x}{2} + 1} dx$$

$$13、解： \int \frac{x}{4 + x^4} dx = \int \frac{1}{2} \frac{dx^2}{4 + x^4} = \frac{1}{4} \arctan \frac{x^2}{2} + C$$

$$14、解： \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \int -\frac{1}{2} \frac{d(1-x^2)}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = (1-x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} + C$$

$$15、解： \int \frac{dx}{x \ln x} = \int \frac{1}{\ln x} d \ln x = \ln |\ln x| + C$$

$$16、解： \int \frac{\ln \ln x}{x \ln x} dx = \int \frac{\ln \ln x}{\ln x} d \ln x = \int \ln \ln x d \ln \ln x = \frac{1}{2} (\ln \ln x)^2 + C$$

$$17、解： \int \frac{\cos^3 x}{\sin^2 x} dx = \int \left(\frac{\cos x}{\sin^2 x} - \cos x \right) dx = -\frac{1}{\sin x} - \sin x + C$$

$$\begin{aligned} 18 解： \int \cos^4 x dx &= \int \left(\frac{1+\cos 2x}{2} \right)^2 dx = \int \frac{1}{4} + \cos 2x + \frac{\cos^2 2x}{4} dx \\ &= \int \left(\frac{1}{4} + \cos 2x + \frac{1+\cos 4x}{8} \right) dx \\ &= \frac{x}{4} + \frac{\sin 2x}{2} + \frac{x}{8} + \frac{\sin 4x}{32} + C \end{aligned}$$

$$19、解： \int \sin^2 x \cos^2 x dx = \int \frac{\sin^2 2x}{4} dx = \int \frac{1-\cos 4x}{8} dx = \frac{x}{8} - \frac{\sin 4x}{32} + C$$

$$20、解： \int \sec^4 x dx = \int \sec^2 x (1 + \tan^2 x) dx = \int 1 + \tan^2 x d \tan x = \tan x + \frac{\tan^3 x}{3} + C$$

$$21、解： \int \csc^3 x \cot x dx = \int \csc^2 x \csc x \cot x dx = \int -\csc^2 x d \csc x = -\frac{\csc^3 x}{3} + C$$

$$22、解： \int \frac{1}{e^x + 1} dx = \int \frac{e^x}{1 + e^{-x}} dx = -\int \frac{d(1 + e^{-x})}{1 + e^{-x}} = -\ln(1 + e^{-x}) + C$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 23、解: \int \frac{dx}{1+\sin^2 x} &= \int \frac{\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x}{\cos^2 x + 2\sin^2 x} dx = \int \frac{1 + \tan^2 x}{1 + 2\tan^2 x} dx = \int \frac{1}{1 + 2\tan^2 x} d \tan x \\
 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \arctan(\sqrt{2} \tan x) + C
 \end{aligned}$$

$$24、解: \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} e^{-\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx = \int -e^{-\sqrt{1+x^2}} d(-\sqrt{1+x^2}) = -e^{-\sqrt{1+x^2}} + C$$

$$25、解: \int \frac{1}{e^x + e^{-x}} dx = \int \frac{e^x}{1 + e^{2x}} dx = \int \frac{d(e^x)}{1 + e^{2x}} = \arctan e^x + C$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 26、解: \int \frac{dx}{1+\sqrt{1+x}} &= \int \frac{\sqrt{1+x}}{(1+\sqrt{1+x})\sqrt{1+x}} dx = \int \frac{1}{2} \frac{\sqrt{1+x}}{1+\sqrt{1+x}} d\sqrt{1+x} \\
 &= \int \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1+\sqrt{1+x}-1}{1+\sqrt{1+x}} \right) d\sqrt{1+x} = \int \frac{1}{2} \left(1 - \frac{1}{1+\sqrt{1+x}} \right) dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\sqrt{1+x} - \ln(1+\sqrt{1+x}) \right] + C
 \end{aligned}$$

$$27、解: \int \frac{dx}{(1-x^2)} = \int \frac{1}{(1-x^2)\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \int \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2} + \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}}{1-x^2} dx = \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} + C$$

$$28、解: \int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} dx, \text{ 令 } x = a \sin t, \text{ 则 } \sqrt{a^2-x^2} = a \cos t, dx = a \cos x$$

$$\text{变量代换得, 原式 } \cos t dt = \int a^2 \frac{1-\cos 2t}{2} dt = \frac{a^2}{2} \left(t + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2t \right) + C$$

$$= \frac{a^2}{2} \arcsin \frac{x}{a} + \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{a^2-x^2} + C$$

$$29、解: \int \frac{dx}{x^2 \sqrt{x^2-9}}, \text{ 令}$$

$$30、解: \int \frac{x^3}{(1+x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} dx = \int \frac{1+x^2-1}{(1+x^2)} d\sqrt{1+x^2} = \int \left(1 - \frac{1}{1+x^2} \right) d\sqrt{1+x^2}$$

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

八、用分部积分发解下列不定积分.

1、解: $\int \arccos x dx = \arccos x - \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = x \arccos x - \sqrt{1-x^2} + C$

2、解: $\int \ln x dx = x \ln x - \int \frac{x}{x} dx = x \ln x - x + C$

3、解: $\int x^2 \cos x dx = x^2 \sin x - \int 2x \sin x dx$
 $= x^2 \sin x - 2x \cos x - \int 2 \cos x dx = x^2 \sin x + 2x \cos x - 2 \sin x + C$

4、解: $\int x \arccot x dx = \frac{x^2}{2} \arccot x + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{x^2}{1+x^2} dx$
 $= \frac{x^2}{2} \arccot x + \frac{1}{2} \int (1 - \frac{1}{1+x^2}) dx$
 $= \frac{x^2}{2} \arccot x + \frac{x}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \arctan x + C$

5、解: $\int (\ln x)^2 dx = x(\ln x)^2 - \int 2x \ln x dx = x(\ln x)^2 - 2x \ln x + 2 \int x \frac{1}{x} dx$
 $= x(\ln x)^2 - \frac{x^2}{2} \ln x + 2x + C$

6、解: $\int x^2 \arctan x dx = \frac{x^3}{3} \arctan x - \int \frac{x^3}{3(1+x^2)} dx = \frac{x^3}{3} \arctan x - \int \frac{x(x^2+1)-x}{3(1+x^2)} dx$
 $= \frac{x^3}{3} \arctan x - \frac{x^2}{6} + \frac{\ln(1+x^2)}{6} + C$

7. $\int x \tan^2 x dx = \int x(\sec^2 x - 1) dx = -\frac{1}{2} x - \int x \sec^2 x dx = -\frac{1}{2} x + x \tan x + \ln |\cos x| + C$

8、解: $\int x \sin x \cos x dx = \int \frac{\sin 2x}{2} dx = -\frac{x \cos 2x}{4} + \int \frac{\cos 2x}{4} dx$
 $= \frac{1}{8} (2x \cos 2x - \sin 2x) + C$

9、解: $\int \frac{x}{\cos^2 x} dx = \int x \sec 2x dx = x \tan x - \int \tan x dx = x \tan x - \int \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} dx$
 $= x \tan x + \ln |\cos x| + C$

10、解: $\int \sqrt{x} \sin \sqrt{x} dx = \int 2x \sin \sqrt{x} d\sqrt{x} = -2x \cos \sqrt{x} + \int 4\sqrt{x} \cos \sqrt{x} d\sqrt{x}$
 $= -2x \cos \sqrt{x} + 4\sqrt{x} \sin \sqrt{x} - 4 \int \sin \sqrt{x} d\sqrt{x}$

$$= -2x \cos \sqrt{x} + 4\sqrt{x} \sin \sqrt{x} + 4 \cos \sqrt{x} + C$$

$$\begin{aligned} 11、解： \int \frac{x e^x}{(1+e^x)^2} dx &= -\frac{1}{1+e^x} + \int \frac{1}{1+e^x} dx = -\frac{1}{1+e^x} + \int \frac{e^{-x}}{1+e^{-x}} \\ &= -\frac{1}{1+e^x} - \ln(1+e^{-x}) + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 12、解： \int \frac{\arcsin x}{\sqrt{1-x}} dx &= -2\sqrt{1-x} \arcsin x + \int \frac{2\sqrt{1-x}}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx \\ &= -2\sqrt{1-x} \arcsin x + \int \frac{2}{\sqrt{1+x}} dx \\ &= -2\sqrt{1-x} \arcsin x + 4\sqrt{1+x} + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 13、解： \int \arctan \sqrt{x} dx &= x \arctan \sqrt{x} - \int \frac{x}{2(1+x)\sqrt{x}} dx = x \arctan \sqrt{x} - \int \frac{x}{1+x} d\sqrt{x} \\ &= x \arctan \sqrt{x} - \int \left(1 - \frac{1}{1+(\sqrt{x})^2} \right) d\sqrt{x} = (1+x) \arctan \sqrt{x} - \sqrt{x} + C \end{aligned}$$

$$14、解： \int e^{\sqrt{x}} dx = \int 2\sqrt{x} e^{\sqrt{x}} dx = 2\sqrt{x} e^{\sqrt{x}} - \int e^{\sqrt{x}} dx = 2(\sqrt{x}-1)e^{\sqrt{x}} + C$$

$$\begin{aligned} 15、解： \int \frac{x^2 \arctan x}{1+x^2} dx &= \int \arctan x dx - \int \frac{\arctan x}{1+x^2} dx \\ &= x \arctan x - \int \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx - \frac{1}{2} \arctan^2 x \\ &= x \arctan x - \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+x^2) - \frac{1}{2} \arctan^2 x + C \end{aligned}$$

$$16、解： \int \frac{\ln(\tan x)}{\sin x \cos x} dx = \int \frac{\ln(\tan x)}{\tan x \cos^2 x} dx = \int \frac{\ln(\tan x)}{\tan x} d(\tan x) = \frac{1}{2} \ln^2 \tan x + C$$

$$\begin{aligned} 17、解： \int \frac{e^{\arctan x}}{(1+x^2)^{3/2}} dx &= \frac{e^{\arctan x}}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} - \int e^{\arctan x} d \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} = \frac{e^{\arctan x}}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} - \frac{x e^{\arctan x}}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} - \int \frac{e^{\arctan x}}{(1+x^2)^{3/2}} dx \\ \text{于是有, } 2 \int \frac{e^{\arctan x}}{(1+x^2)^{3/2}} dx &= \frac{e^{\arctan x}}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} - \frac{x e^{\arctan x}}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} \text{ 即, } \int \frac{e^{\arctan x}}{(1+x^2)^{3/2}} dx = \frac{(1-x)e^{\arctan x}}{2\sqrt{1+x^2}} + C \end{aligned}$$

$$18、解： \int e^x \sin^2 x dx = e^x \sin^2 x - \int e^x \sin 2x dx$$

$$\int e^x \sin 2x dx = e^x \sin 2x - 2 \int e^x \cos 2x dx = e^x \sin 2x - 2(e^x \cos 2x + 2 \int e^x \sin 2x dx)$$

$$\text{得, } \int e^x \sin 2x dx = \frac{e^x \sin 2x - 2e^x \cos 2x}{5}$$

$$\text{即, } \int e^x \sin^2 x dx = e^x \sin^2 x - \frac{e^x \sin 2x - 2e^x \cos 2x}{5}$$

$$19 \text{、解: } \int \frac{\ln x}{(1+x^2)\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx = \frac{x \ln x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} - \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx = \frac{x \ln x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} - \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) + C$$

$$20 \text{、解: } \int \frac{x e^x}{(1+x)^2} dx = \int \frac{(x+1)e^x - e^x}{(1+x)^2} dx = \int \frac{(x+1)(e^x)' - (x+1)' e^x}{(1+x)^2} dx = \frac{e^x}{1+x} + C$$

$$\begin{aligned} 21 \text{、解: } \int \left(1+x - \frac{1}{x}\right) e^{x+\frac{1}{x}} dx &= \int \left(1+x - \frac{1}{x}\right) e^x e^{\frac{1}{x}} dx \\ &= \int x' e^x e^{\frac{1}{x}} + x(e^x)' e^{\frac{1}{x}} - x \left(e^{\frac{1}{x}}\right)' e^x dx = x e^x e^{\frac{1}{x}} + C \end{aligned}$$

九、证明下列递推公式

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \text{ 证明: } I_n &= \int \frac{dx}{\sin^n x} = \int \frac{\sec^2 x}{\sin^{n-2} x} dx = -\frac{\cos x}{\sin^{n-1} x} + (n-2) \int \frac{\cos^2 x dx}{\sin^n x} \\ &= -\frac{\cos x}{\sin^{n-1} x} + (n-2) \int \frac{(1-\sin^2)x dx}{\sin^n x} \\ &= -\frac{\cos x}{\sin^{n-1} x} + (n-2)(I_n - I_{n-2}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{可求得, } I_n = \frac{1}{n-1} \frac{\cos x}{\sin^{n-1} x} + \frac{n-2}{n-1} I_{n-2}, \text{ 即, 命题得证;}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \text{ 证明: } I_n &= \int \cos^n x dx = \cos^{n-1} \sin x - (n-2) \int \cos^{n-2} x (1-\cos^2 x) dx \\ &= \cos^{n-1} \sin x - (n-1) \int \cos^n x dx + (n-1) \int \cos^{n-2} x dx \end{aligned}$$

整理得, $nI_n = \cos^{n-1} \sin x - (n-1)I_{n-2}$, 两边同除以 n 得,

$$I_n = \frac{\cos^{n-1} \sin x}{n} - \frac{(n-1)}{n} I_{n-2}, \text{ 即, 命题得证。}$$

习题 4.5

一、解不定积分

$$1、\text{解: } \int \frac{x^3}{x-1} dx = \int \frac{x^3+1-1}{x-1} dx = \int \frac{x^3-1}{x-1} dx + \int \frac{1}{x-1} dx = \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^2}{2} + x + \ln|x-1| + C$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2、\text{解: } \int \frac{x^5+x^4-8}{x^3-x} dx &= \int \left(\frac{a}{x} + \frac{b}{x+1} + \frac{c}{x-1} + dx^2 + ex + f \right) dx \\ &= \int \left(\frac{8}{x} + \frac{-4}{x+1} + \frac{-3}{x-1} + x^2 + x + 1 \right) dx \\ &= \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^2}{2} + x + 8\ln|x| - 4\ln|x+1| - 3\ln|x-1| + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3、\text{解: } \int \frac{2x+3}{x^2+3x-10} dx &= \int \frac{2x+3}{(x+5)(x-2)} dx = \int \frac{1}{(x+5)} + \frac{1}{(x-2)} dx \\ &= \ln|x+5| + \ln|x-2| + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 4、\text{解: } \int \frac{dx}{(x^3+1)} &= \int \frac{dx}{(x+1)(1+x^2-x)} = \frac{1}{3} \int \left(\frac{1}{x+1} + \frac{-x+2}{1+x^2-x} \right) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \ln|x+1| - \frac{1}{6} \ln(x^2-x+1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 5、\text{解: } \int \frac{x}{(x+1)(x+2)(x+3)} dx &= \int \frac{-1}{2(x+1)} + \frac{2}{(x+2)} + \frac{1}{2(x+3)} dx \\ &= \frac{-1}{2} \ln|x+1| + 2\ln|x+2| - \frac{3}{2} \ln|x+3| + C \end{aligned}$$

$$6、\text{解: } \int \frac{x^2+1}{(x+1)^2(x-1)} dx = \int \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{x-1} + \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{x+1} + \frac{-1}{(x+1)^2} dx = \frac{1}{x+1} + \frac{1}{2} \ln|x^2-1| + C$$

$$7、\text{解: } \int \frac{1}{x(x^2+1)} dx = \int \frac{1}{x} + \frac{-x}{x^2+1} dx = \ln|x| - \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2+1) + C$$

$$8、\text{解: } \int \frac{1}{x^4+1}$$

$$9、\text{解: } \int \frac{x-2}{(2x^2+2x+1)^2} dx = \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{4x+2-10}{(2x^2+2x+1)^2} dx$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{d(2x^2 + 2x + 1)}{(2x^2 + 2x + 1)^2} - \frac{10}{2} \int \frac{1}{(2x + 1)^2 + 1} dx \\
&= -\frac{1}{4(2x^2 + 2x + 1)} - \frac{5}{2} \arctan(2x + 1) + C
\end{aligned}$$

10、解： $\int \frac{x}{x^3 - 3x + 2} dx = \int \frac{x}{(x-1)^2(x+2)} dx = \int \frac{1}{3(x-1)^2} + \frac{2}{9(x-1)} - \frac{2}{9(x+2)} dx$

$$= -\frac{1}{3(x-1)} + \frac{2}{9} \ln \left| \frac{x+2}{x-1} \right| + C$$

11、解： $\int \frac{1}{5 - 3\cos x} dx = \int \frac{\sin^2 \frac{x}{2} + \cos^2 \frac{x}{2}}{8\sin^2 \frac{x}{2} + 2\cos^2 \frac{x}{2}} dx = \int \frac{\tan^2 \frac{x}{2} + 1}{8\tan^2 \frac{x}{2} + 2} dx$

令 $\tan \frac{x}{2} = t$ ，则 $x = \arctan t$ ， $dx = \frac{1}{t^2 + 1} dt$ ；代入得

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{原式} &= \int \frac{t^2 + 1}{8t^2 + 2} \cdot \frac{1}{t^2 + 1} dt = \int \frac{1}{4t^2 + 1} dt = \frac{1}{2} \arctan 2t \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \arctan(2 \tan \frac{x}{2}) + C
\end{aligned}$$

12、解： $\int \frac{1}{2 + \sin^2 x} dx = \int \frac{\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x}{3\sin^2 x + 2\cos^2 x} dx = \int \frac{1 + \tan^2 x}{3\tan^2 x + 2} dx$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{\frac{3}{2}\tan^2 x + 1} d \tan x$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{6}}{6} \arctan \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2} \tan x + C$$

13、解： $\int \frac{1}{\tan x + 1} dx = \int \frac{\cos x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx$;

$$2 \int \frac{\cos x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx = \int \frac{\cos x + \sin x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx + \int \frac{\cos x - \sin x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx = x + \ln |\sin x + \cos x| + C$$

即， $\int \frac{\cos x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx = \frac{1}{2} (x + \ln |\sin x + \cos x|) + C$

14、解： $\int \frac{1}{2 + \sin x} dx = \int \frac{\cos^2 \frac{x}{2} + \sin^2 \frac{x}{2}}{2\sin^2 \frac{x}{2} + 2\cos^2 \frac{x}{2} + 2\sin \frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2}} dx$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \int \frac{1 + \tan^2 \frac{x}{2}}{2 \tan^2 \frac{x}{2} + 2 + 2 \tan \frac{x}{2}} dx \\
&= \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{2 \tan \frac{x}{2} + 1}{\sqrt{3}} + C
\end{aligned}$$

15、解：
$$\begin{aligned}
\int \frac{1}{1 + \sin x + \cos x} dx &= \int \frac{\cos^2 \frac{x}{2} + \sin^2 \frac{x}{2}}{\cos^2 \frac{x}{2} + \sin^2 \frac{x}{2} + 2 \sin \frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2} + \cos^2 \frac{x}{2} - \sin^2 \frac{x}{2}} dx \\
&= \int \frac{\cos^2 \frac{x}{2} + \sin^2 \frac{x}{2}}{\left(\cos \frac{x}{2} + \sin \frac{x}{2} \right) \cos \frac{x}{2}} dx = \int \frac{1 + \tan^2 \frac{x}{2}}{1 + \tan \frac{x}{2}} dx \\
&= \int \frac{1}{1 + \tan \frac{x}{2}} d \left(1 + \tan \frac{x}{2} \right) \\
&= \ln \left| 1 + \tan \frac{x}{2} \right| + C
\end{aligned}$$

16、解：
$$\begin{aligned}
\int \frac{1}{5 + 2 \sin x - \cos x} dx &= \int \frac{\cos^2 \frac{x}{2} + \sin^2 \frac{x}{2}}{\sin^2 \frac{x}{2} + 4 \sin \frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2} - \cos^2 \frac{x}{2} + 5 \cos^2 \frac{x}{2} - 5 \sin^2 \frac{x}{2}} dx \\
&= \int \frac{1 + \tan^2 \frac{x}{2}}{4 + 4 \tan \frac{x}{2} + 6 \tan^2 \frac{x}{2}} dx \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{4 + 4 \tan \frac{x}{2} + 6 \tan^2 \frac{x}{2}} d \tan \frac{x}{2} \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{\frac{3 \tan \frac{x}{2} + 1}{\left(\frac{\tan \frac{x}{2}}{\sqrt{5}} \right)^2 + 1}} d \tan \frac{x}{2} \\
&= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{5}} \arctan \frac{3 \tan \frac{x}{2} + 1}{\sqrt{5}}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 17、\text{解：} \int \frac{1}{\cos^4 x} dx &= \int \frac{\cos^2 \frac{x}{2} + \sin^2 \frac{x}{2}}{\cos^4 x} dx = \int (\sec^2 x + \tan^2 x \sec^2 x) dx \\
 &= \tan x + \frac{\tan^3 x}{3} + C
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 18、\text{解：} \int \frac{1}{\sin^3 x \cos^5 x} dx &= \int \frac{\cos^2 \frac{x}{2} + \sin^2 \frac{x}{2}}{\sin^3 x \cos^5 x} dx \\
 &= \int \left(\frac{\cos^2 \frac{x}{2} + \sin^2 \frac{x}{2}}{\sin x \cos^5 x} + \frac{\cos^2 \frac{x}{2} + \sin^2 \frac{x}{2}}{\sin^3 x \cos^3 x} \right) dx \\
 &= \int 2 \frac{1}{\sin x \cos^3 x} + \frac{\tan x}{\cos^4 x} + \frac{1}{\sin^3 x \cos x} dx \\
 &= \frac{\tan^4 x}{4} + \frac{3}{2} \tan^2 x - \frac{1}{2} \cot^2 x + 3 \ln |\tan x|
 \end{aligned}$$

$$19、\text{解：} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt[3]{x}} dx, \text{ 令 } \sqrt[6]{x} = t; \text{ 则 } x = t^6, dx = 6t^5 dt, \text{ 于是}$$

$$\text{原式} = \int \frac{6t^5}{t^3 + t^2} dt = \int \frac{6t^3}{t+1} dt = 6 \int \frac{t^3 - 1 + 1}{t+1} dt = 2t^3 - 3t^2 + 6t - \ln(t+1) + C,$$

$$\text{将 } \sqrt[6]{x} = t \text{ 代入得, } \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt[3]{x}} dx = 2\sqrt{x} - 3\sqrt[3]{x} + 6\sqrt[6]{x} - \ln(\sqrt[6]{x} + 1) + C$$

$$20、\text{解：} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}(1+\sqrt[4]{x})} dx, \text{ 令 } \sqrt[4]{x} = t, \text{ 则 } t^4 = x, dx = 4t^3 dt$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{原式} &= \int \frac{4t^3 dt}{t^2(1+t)^3} = \int \left[\frac{1}{(1+t)^2} - \frac{1}{(1+t)^3} \right] dx = 2(1+t)^{-2} - (1+t)^{-1} + C \\
 &= 2(1+\sqrt[4]{x})^{-2} - (1+\sqrt[4]{x})^{-1} + C +
 \end{aligned}$$

$$21、\text{解：} \int \sqrt{\frac{1-x}{x+1}} \frac{1}{x} dx, \text{ 令 } \sqrt{\frac{1-x}{x+1}} = t, \text{ 于是 } x = \frac{1-t^2}{t^2+1}, dx = \frac{-4t}{(t^2+1)^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{原式} &= -4 \int \frac{t^2}{(1-t^2)(1+t^2)} dt = 2 \int \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt - 2 \int \frac{1}{1-t^2} dt \\
 &= 2 \arctan t + \ln|1-t| - \ln|1+t| + C
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 2 \arctan \sqrt{\frac{1-x}{x+1}} + \ln \left| 1 - \sqrt{\frac{1-x}{x+1}} \right| - \ln \left| 1 + \sqrt{\frac{1-x}{x+1}} \right| + C$$

22、解： $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt[3]{(x+1)^2(x-1)^4}}$

23、解： $\int \frac{\cos x - \sin x}{\cos x + 2 \sin x} dx$ ，令 $\cos x - \sin x = a(\cos x + 2 \sin x) + b(\cos x + 2 \sin x)'$

解得， $a = -\frac{1}{5}, b = \frac{3}{5}$

则，原式 = $\int -\frac{1}{5} \frac{\cos x + 2 \sin x}{\cos x + 2 \sin x} dx + \int \frac{3}{5} \frac{(\cos x + 2 \sin x)'}{\cos x + 2 \sin x} dx$

$$= -\frac{x}{5} + \frac{3 \ln |\cos x + 2 \sin x|}{5} + C$$

(B)

二、求不定积分

1、解： $\int \frac{2 \cos x + 3 \sin x}{\cos x - 2 \sin x} dx$ ，令 $2 \cos x + 3 \sin x = a(\cos x - 2 \sin x) + b(\cos x - 2 \sin x)'$

可得， $a = -\frac{8}{3}, b = \frac{7}{3}$ ，代入得：

$$\text{原式} = \int -\frac{4}{5} \frac{\cos x - 2 \sin x}{\cos x - 2 \sin x} dx + \int \frac{7}{5} \frac{(\cos x - 2 \sin x)'}{\cos x - 2 \sin x} dx$$

$$= -\frac{4}{5} x + \frac{7}{5} \ln |\cos x - 2 \sin x| + C$$

2、解： $\int \frac{\sqrt{x}}{1-\sqrt[3]{x}} dx$ ，令 $\sqrt[6]{x} = t$ ，则， $x = t^6, dx = 6t^5 dt$

$$\text{原式} = \int \frac{t^3}{1-t^2} \cdot 6t^5 dt = 6 \int \frac{t^8 + 1 - 1}{1-t^2} dt = 6 \int \frac{t^8 - 1}{1-t^2} dt + 6 \int \frac{1}{1-t^2} dt$$

$$= 6 \int (t^6 + t^4 + t^2 + 1) dt + 3 \int \left(\frac{1}{1-t} + \frac{1}{1+t} \right) dt$$

$$= \frac{6}{7} t^7 + \frac{6}{5} t^5 + 3t^3 + t + 3 \ln \left| \frac{1-t}{1+t} \right| + C$$

$$= \frac{6}{7} \sqrt[6]{x}^7 + \frac{6}{5} \sqrt[6]{x}^5 + 3\sqrt[6]{x}^3 + \sqrt[6]{x} + 3 \ln \left| \frac{1-\sqrt[6]{x}}{1+\sqrt[6]{x}} \right| + C$$

3、解： $\int \frac{\sqrt{1+\ln x}}{x \ln x} dx$ ，令 $\sqrt{1+\ln x} = t$ ，则， $x = e^{t^2-1}, \ln x = t^2 - 1, dx = 2te^{t^2-1} dt$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{原式} &= \int \frac{t \cdot 2te^{t^2-1}}{(t^2-1)e^{t^2-1}} dt = 2 \int \frac{t^2}{(t^2-1)} dt \\
 &= 2t + \ln \left| \frac{t-1}{t+1} \right| + C \\
 &= 2\sqrt{1+\ln x} + \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{1+\ln x}-1}{\sqrt{1+\ln x}+1} \right| + C
 \end{aligned}$$

三、解：由于， $[F^2(x)]' = f(x)F(x)$ 则，

$$F^2(x) = 2 \int f(x)F(x) dx = 2 \int \frac{\arctan \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}(x+1)} dx, \quad \text{令 } \sqrt{x} = t$$

则有， $x = t^2, dx = 2tdt$ ，变量代换得：

$$\text{原式} = 2 \int \frac{\arctan t \cdot 2t}{t(t^2+1)} dt, \quad \text{解得：} F^2(x) = 2 \arctan^2 t + C$$

$$\text{即，} F^2(x) = 2 \arctan^2 \sqrt{x} + C$$

$$\text{将 } F(1) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \pi \text{ 代入得：} C = 0, \text{ 故，} F^2(x) = 2 \arctan^2 \sqrt{x}$$

$$F(x) = \sqrt{2} \arctan \sqrt{x},$$

$$f(x) = F'(x) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2\sqrt{x}(1+x)}$$

习题 4-6

(A)

3. 计算下列积分

(1) 解：

$$\int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \cos(x + \frac{\pi}{3}) d(x + \frac{\pi}{3}) = \sin(x + \frac{\pi}{3}) \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\pi} = -\sqrt{3}$$

(2) 解：

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin x \cos^4 x dx = -\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^4 x d \cos x = -\frac{1}{5} \cos^5 x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{1}{5}$$

(3) 解：

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 - \cos^3 x) dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} dx - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^3 x dx = \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{2}{3} = \frac{1}{6}(3\pi - 4)$$

(4) 解:

$$\int_{-2}^1 \frac{dx}{(7+3x)^3} = \frac{1}{3} \int_{-2}^1 \frac{d(7+3x)}{(7+3x)^3} = \frac{1}{3} \times -\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{(7+3x)^2} \Big|_{-2}^1 = -\frac{1}{6} \left(\frac{1}{100} - 1 \right) = \frac{33}{200}$$

(5) 解:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 x dx &= \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \left(\int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} dx - \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos 2x d2x \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left(x \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) = \frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{8} \end{aligned}$$

(6) 解:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-\sqrt{2}}^{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{8-2x^2} dx &= 2 \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{8-2x^2} dx \xrightarrow{\text{令 } x=2\sin t} 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} 4\sqrt{2} \cos t \cos t dt \\ &= 4\sqrt{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (1 + \cos 2t) dt = 4\sqrt{2} \left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2t \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \right) = \sqrt{2}(2 + \pi) \end{aligned}$$

(7) 解:

$$\int_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}^1 \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x^2} dx \xrightarrow{\text{令 } x=\sin t} \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^2 t}{\sin^2 t} dt = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\frac{1}{\sin^2 t} - 1 \right) dt = (-\cot t - t) \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = 1 - \frac{\pi}{4}$$

(8) 解:

$$\int_{-2}^0 \frac{1}{x^2 + 2x + 2} dx = \int_{-2}^0 \frac{d(x+1)}{(x+1)^2 + 1} = \arctan(x+1) \Big|_{-2}^0 = \arctan 1 - \arctan(-1) = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

(9) 解:

$$\begin{aligned}
& \int_0^1 x \sqrt{\frac{1-x^2}{1+x^2}} dx \xrightarrow{\text{令 } t=x^2} \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \sqrt{\frac{1-t}{1+t}} dt \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \frac{\sqrt{1-t^2}}{1+t} dt \xrightarrow{\text{令 } t=\sin \theta} \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^2 \theta}{1+\sin \theta} d\theta \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1-\sin^2 \theta}{1+\sin \theta} d\theta = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1-\sin \theta) d\theta \\
&= \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{2}
\end{aligned}$$

(10)解:

$$\begin{aligned}
& \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+e^x} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{e^{-x}}{1+e^x} de^x = \int_0^1 \frac{de^x}{e^x + e^{2x}} = \int_0^1 \left(\frac{1}{e^x} - \frac{1}{1+e^x} \right) de^x \\
&= \ln e^x \Big|_0^1 - \ln(1+e^x) \Big|_0^1 = 1 - \ln(1+e) + \ln 2
\end{aligned}$$

(11)解:

$$\begin{aligned}
& \int_0^a x^2 \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx \xrightarrow{\text{令 } x=a \sin t} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} a^2 \sin^2 t a^2 \cos^2 t dt = a^4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin t \cos t)^2 dt \\
&= \frac{a^4}{4} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 2t dt = \frac{a^4}{4} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1-\cos 4t}{2} dt = \frac{a^4}{8} \times \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{a^4}{8} \times \frac{1}{4} \sin 4t \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{a^4 \pi}{16}
\end{aligned}$$

(12)解:

$$\begin{aligned}
& \int_1^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{dx}{x^2 \sqrt{1+x^2}} \xrightarrow{\text{令 } x=\tan t} \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{1}{\tan^2 t \cdot \sec t} \cdot \sec^2 t dt = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{\cos t}{\sin^2 t} dt \\
&= -\frac{1}{\sin t} \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} = \sqrt{2} - \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}
\end{aligned}$$

(13)解:

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{\cos x} \sin x dx = -\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{\cos x} d \cos x = \frac{2}{3} \cos^{\frac{3}{2}} x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{2}{3}$$

(14)解:

$$\int_0^1 \frac{1}{e^x + e^{-x}} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+e^{2x}} de^x = \arctan e^x \Big|_0^1 = \arctan e - \frac{\pi}{4}$$

(15)解:

$$\int_0^4 \frac{1}{1+\sqrt{x}} dx \xrightarrow{t=1+\sqrt{x}} \int_1^3 \frac{2(t-1)}{t} dx = \int_1^3 \left(2 - \frac{1}{t} \right) dx = 4 - 2 \ln t \Big|_1^3 = 4 - 2 \ln 3$$

(16)解:

$$\int_1^e \frac{2+3 \ln x}{x} dx = \int_1^e 2 + 3 \ln x d \ln x = 2 \ln x \Big|_1^e + \frac{3}{2} \ln^2 x \Big|_1^e = \frac{7}{2}$$

(17)解:

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos x}{1 + \sin^2 x} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{d \sin x}{1 + \sin^2 x} = \arctan(\sin x) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

(18)解:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^x \sin x dx &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin x de^x = \sin x e^x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^x d \sin x = \sin x e^x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^x d \sin x \\ &= e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x de^x = e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \cos x e^x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^x \sin x dx \\ \therefore 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^x \sin x dx &= e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + 1 \rightarrow \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^x \sin x dx = \frac{1}{2}(e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + 1) \end{aligned}$$

(19)解:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 e^{\sqrt[3]{x}} dx &\xrightarrow{\sqrt[3]{x}=t} \int_0^1 3t^2 e^t dt = 3 \int_0^1 t^2 de^t = 3(e - 2 \int_0^1 te^t dt) \\ &= 3e - 6e^t t \Big|_0^1 + 6 \int_0^1 e^t dt = 3(e - 2) \end{aligned}$$

(20)解:

$$\int_{\frac{1}{e}}^e \ln |x| dx = \int_{\frac{1}{e}}^e \ln x dx \xrightarrow{x=e^t} \int_{-1}^1 te^t dt = te^t \Big|_{-1}^1 - \int_{-1}^1 e^t dt = \frac{2}{e}$$

(21)解:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{\sin x + \sin x} dx \text{ (利用书P302例6.5的结论)} \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{2} dx = \frac{\pi}{4} \end{aligned}$$

(22)解:

$$\int_0^1 \arctan x dx \xrightarrow{\text{令 } \arctan x = t} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} t d \tan t = t \tan t \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan t dt = \frac{\pi}{4} + \ln \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

(23)解:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x \cos^2 x dx &\xrightarrow{x=t+\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (t + \pi) \cos^2 t dt = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \pi \cos^2 t dt + \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} t \cos^2 t dt \\ \because \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} t \cos^2 t dt &= 0 \text{ (奇函数)} \\ \therefore \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \pi \cos^2 t dt &= 2\pi \int_0^{\pi} \cos^2 t dt = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\pi} (\cos 2t + 1) d2t = \pi^2 \end{aligned}$$

(24)解:

$$\int_0^1 \frac{x^2}{(1+x^2)^2} dx \xrightarrow{\text{令 } x=\tan t} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\tan t^2}{\sec t^4} d \tan t = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\tan t^2}{\sec t^2} dt$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sin t^2 dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (1 - \cos 2t) dt = \frac{\pi}{8} - \frac{1}{4}$$

4. 利用函数的奇偶性计算下列积分

$$(1) \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x^6 \sin x dx = 0$$

解：因为 $x^6 \sin x$ 在区间 $[-\pi, \pi]$ 上是奇函数，所以 $\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x^6 \sin x dx = 0$

$$(2) \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^6 x dx$$

解： $\cos^6 x$ 在区间 $[-\pi/2, \pi/2]$ 上是偶函数，所以

$$\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^6 x dx = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^6 x dx = 2 \times \frac{5}{6} \times \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{5}{16} \pi$$

$$(3) \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{(\arcsin x)^2}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx;$$

$$\text{解：} \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{(\arcsin x)^2}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = 2 \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{(\arcsin x)^2}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = 2 \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} (\arcsin x)^2 d(\arcsin x)$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} (\arcsin x)^3 \Big|_0^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{\pi^3}{324}$$

$$(4) \int_{-5}^5 \frac{x^5 \sin^4 x}{x^4 + x^2 + 1} dx$$

$$\text{解：} \frac{x^5 \sin^4 x}{x^4 + x^2 + 1} \text{ 在 } [-5, 5] \text{ 上是奇函数，所以 } \int_{-5}^5 \frac{x^5 \sin^4 x}{x^4 + x^2 + 1} dx = 0$$

5. 设 f 为以 T 为周期的连续周期函数，证明对于任意的实数 a , 恒有

$$\int_a^{a+T} f(x) dx = \int_0^T f(x) dx$$

$$\text{证明：} \int_a^{a+T} f(x) dx = \int_a^T f(x) dx + \int_T^{a+T} f(x) dx$$

对于等式右端第二个积分，设 $x-T=t$, 则

$$\int_T^{a+T} f(x)dx = \int_0^a f(t+T)dt = \int_0^a f(t)dt$$

$$\text{于是 } \int_a^{a+T} f(x)dx = \int_a^T f(x)dx + \int_0^a f(x)dx = \int_0^T f(x)dx$$

6. 设 f 为连续函数, 证明:

$$(1) \int_a^b f(x)dx = \int_a^b f(a+b-x)dx$$

证明: 令 $x=a+b-t, dx=d(-t)$, 当 $x=a$ 时 $t=b$, 当 $x=b$ 时 $t=a$.

$$\text{于是: } \int_a^b f(x)dx = \int_b^a f(a+b-t)(-1)dt = \int_a^b f(a+b-t)dt$$

$$\text{而 } \int_a^b f(a+b-t)dt = \int_a^b f(a+b-x)dx$$

$$\text{所以 } \int_a^b f(x)dx = \int_a^b f(a+b-x)dx$$

$$(2) \int_0^a x^3 f(x^2)dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{a^2} xf(x)dx$$

证明: 令 $x^2 = t$, 于是:

$$\int_0^{a^2} t\sqrt{t}f(t)d\sqrt{t} = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{a^2} tf(t)dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{a^2} xf(x)dx$$

$$(3) \int_0^{2\pi} f(|\cos x|)dx = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(|\cos x|)dx$$

证明: 令 $x=t+\pi, t=x-\pi, t \in (-\pi, \pi)$, 于是:

$$\int_0^{2\pi} f(|\cos x|)dx = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(|\cos(t+\pi)|)dt = 2 \int_0^{\pi} f(|\cos t|)dt$$

$$\text{再令 } t = x + \frac{\pi}{2}, x = t - \frac{\pi}{2}, x \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$2 \int_0^{\pi} f(|\cos t|)dt = 2 \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f\left(\left|\cos\left(x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right|\right)dx$$

$$= 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(|\sin x|)dx = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(|\cos x|)dx$$

(B)

7. 设 $J(m, n) = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^m x \cos^n x dx$ (m, n 为整数), 证明

$$J(m, n) = \frac{n-1}{m+n} J(m, n-2) = \frac{m-1}{m+n} J(m-2, n)$$

证明: 因为

$$\begin{aligned} J(m, n) &= \frac{1}{m+1} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{n-1} x d \sin^{m+1} x \\ &= \frac{1}{m+1} \cos^{n-1} x \sin^{m+1} x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + \frac{n-1}{m+1} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{m+2} x \cos^{n-2} x dx \\ &= \frac{n-1}{m+1} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^m x (1 - \cos^2 x) \cos^{n-2} x dx \\ &= \frac{n-1}{m+1} J(m, n-2) - \frac{n-1}{m+1} J(m, n) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{所以 } J(m, n) = \frac{n-1}{m+n} J(m, n-2)$$

同理:

$$\begin{aligned}
J(m,n) &= -\frac{1}{n+1} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{m-1} x d \cos^{n+1} x \\
&= -\frac{1}{n+1} \sin^{m-1} x \cos^{n+1} x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + \frac{m-1}{n+1} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{m-2} x \cos^{n+2} x dx \\
&= \frac{m-1}{n+1} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{m-2} x (1 - \sin^2 x) \cos^n x dx \\
&= \frac{m-1}{n+1} J(m-2, n) - \frac{m-1}{n+1} J(m, n)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{即 } J(m, n) = \frac{m-1}{m+n} J(m-2, n)$$

8. 求下列极限

$$(1) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^1 \frac{x^n}{1+x} dx$$

解：利用积分中值定理，在 $[0, 1]$ 上， $x^n \geq 0$,

$$\int_0^1 \frac{x^n}{1+x} dx = \frac{1}{1+\xi} \int_0^1 x^n dx, \quad (\xi \in [0, 1])$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^1 \frac{x^n}{1+x} dx = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{1+\xi} \int_0^1 x^n dx = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{1+\xi} \times \frac{1}{1+n} = 0$$

$$(2) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_n^{n+p} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx$$

解： $f(x) = \frac{\sin x}{x}$ 在 $[n, n+p]$ 连续，由积分中值定理：

$$\int_n^{n+p} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx = \frac{\sin \xi}{\xi} \times p, \quad \xi \in [n, n+p]$$

当 $n \rightarrow \infty$ 时， $\xi \rightarrow \infty, |\sin \xi| \leq 1$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_n^{n+p} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin \xi}{\xi} \times p = 0$$

$$9. \text{证明： } F(t) = \int_a^t [f(x) - f(a)] dx - \int_t^b [f(b) - f(x)] dx,$$

则 $F(t)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续可导，由 $f(x)$ 为严格增函数，可得：

$$F(a) = -\int_a^b [f(b) - f(x)] dx < 0, \quad F(b) = \int_a^b [f(x) - f(a)] dx > 0$$

于是 在 (a, b) 内存在一点 ξ ，使得

$$F(\xi) = 0$$

$$\text{即: } \int_a^{\xi} [f(x) - f(a)] dx = \int_{\xi}^b [f(b) - f(x)] dx,$$

上式两端恰为两部分的面积。

10. 证明下列积分等式

$$(1) \int_0^1 x^m (1-x)^n dx = \int_0^1 x^n (1-x)^m dx$$

证明: 令 $1-x=t$, 则

$$\int_0^1 x^m (1-x)^n dx = -\int_1^0 (1-t)^m t^n dt = \int_0^1 x^n (1-x)^m dx$$

$$\text{即} \quad \int_0^1 x^m (1-x)^n dx = \int_0^1 x^n (1-x)^m dx$$

$$(2) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^m x \cos^m x dx = \frac{1}{2^m} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^m x dx (m \text{ 为整数})$$

证 明 :

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^m x \cos^m x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin x \cos x)^m dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\frac{\sin 2x}{2}\right)^m dx = \frac{1}{2^m} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin 2x)^m dx$$

$$\text{令 } 2x = \frac{\pi}{2} - t, x = \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{t}{2}, \text{ 则}$$

$$\frac{1}{2^m} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin 2x)^m dx = \frac{1}{2^m} \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{-\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^m t d\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{t}{2}\right)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2^{m+1}} \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{-\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^m t dt = \frac{1}{2^m} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^m t dt$$

$$\text{即} \quad \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^m x \cos^m x dx = \frac{1}{2^m} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^m x dx$$

11. 求下列极限

$$(1) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sqrt[n]{(n+1)(n+2) \cdots (2n)}$$

$$\text{解: } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \ln \left[\frac{1}{n} \sqrt[n]{(n+1)(n+2) \cdots (2n)} \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left[\ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) + \ln\left(1 + \frac{2}{n}\right) + \cdots + \ln\left(1 + \frac{n}{n}\right) \right] \\
&= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \ln\left(1 + \frac{i}{n}\right) \frac{1}{n} = \lim_{\xi \rightarrow 0^+} \int_{\xi}^1 \ln(1+x) dx \\
&= \left[(x+1) \ln(x+1) - (x+1) \right] \Big|_0^1 \\
&= \ln 4 - 1
\end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{4n^2 - 2^2} + \frac{1}{4n^2 - 2^2} + \cdots + \frac{n-1}{4n^2 - n^2} \right)$$

解: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{4n^2 - 2^2} + \frac{1}{4n^2 - 2^2} + \cdots + \frac{n-1}{4n^2 - n^2} \right)$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{\frac{1}{n}}{4 - \left(\frac{2}{n}\right)^2} + \frac{\frac{2}{n}}{4 - \left(\frac{3}{n}\right)^2} + \cdots + \frac{\frac{n-1}{n}}{4 - \left(\frac{n}{n}\right)^2} \right) \times \frac{1}{n} \\
&= \int_0^1 \frac{x}{4 - x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \frac{dx^2}{4 - x^2} = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{4}{3}
\end{aligned}$$

12.

(1) 解: 当 $x \neq 0$ 时

$$\text{由于 } \psi(x) = \int_0^1 f(xt) dt \xrightarrow{\text{令 } x=\frac{u}{t}} = \frac{1}{x} \int_0^1 f(u) du$$

$$\text{所以 } \psi'(x) = \frac{-\int_0^1 f(u) du}{x^2} + \frac{f(x)}{x}$$

$$\text{当 } x=0 \text{ 时, 由: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = A$$

$$f'(0) = A, f(0) = 0$$

所以:

$$\begin{aligned}
\psi'(0) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \psi'(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\int_0^1 f(u) du}{x^2} + \frac{f(x)}{x} \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{xf(x) - \int_0^1 f(u) du}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) + xf'(x) - f(x)}{2x} \\
&= \frac{f'(0)}{2} = \frac{A}{2}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{所以 } \psi'(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{-\int_0^1 f(u)du}{x^2} + \frac{f(x)}{x} & (x \neq 0) \\ \frac{A}{2} & (x = 0) \end{cases}$$

(2)

由于 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \psi'(x) = \psi'(0) = \frac{A}{2}$, 所以 $\psi'(x)$ 连续

13. 证明: 由于 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上有连续导数,

$$\text{由积分中值定理 } \int_a^b f(x) \cos \lambda x dx = f(\xi) \int_a^b \cos \lambda x dx$$

$$\text{所以: } \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow \infty} f(\xi) \int_a^b \cos \lambda x dx = f(\xi) \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin \lambda x}{\lambda}$$

$$\therefore |\sin \lambda x| \leq 1, \quad f(\xi) \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin \lambda x}{\lambda} = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} 14. \text{证明: } & \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \int_a^b \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} dx \\ &= \int_a^b \left(\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} \right) dx \\ &= \int_a^b f'(x) dx \\ &= f(x) \Big|_a^b = f(b) - f(a) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 15. \text{证明: } & \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos x - \sin x}{1+x^2} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\cos x - \sin x}{1+x^2} dx + \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos x - \sin x}{1+x^2} dx \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\cos x - \sin x}{1+x^2} dx - \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^0 \frac{\sin t - \cos t}{1+(\frac{\pi}{2}-t)^2} dt = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\cos x - \sin x}{1+x^2} dx - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\cos t - \sin t}{1+(\frac{\pi}{2}-t)^2} dt \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\cos x - \sin x}{1+x^2} dx - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\cos x - \sin x}{1+(\frac{\pi}{2}-x)^2} dx \\ &\therefore \frac{\cos x - \sin x}{1+x^2} \geq \frac{\cos x - \sin x}{1+(\frac{\pi}{2}-x)^2}, x \in [0, \frac{\pi}{4}] \\ &\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\cos x - \sin x}{1+x^2} dx - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\cos x - \sin x}{1+(\frac{\pi}{2}-x)^2} dx \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{所以 } \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos x - \sin x}{1+x^2} dx \geq 0$$

$$\text{即 } \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{1+x^2} dx \leq \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos x}{1+x^2} dx$$

16.

$$(1) \text{ 证明: } F(-x) = \int_0^{-x} (-x-2t)f(t)dt \xrightarrow{\text{令 } u=-t} = \int_0^x (-x+2u)f(-u)d(-u)$$

由于 $f(x)$ 是偶函数,

$$\text{所以 } \int_0^x (-x+2u)f(-u)d(-u) = \int_0^x (x-2u)f(u)du = F(x)$$

即 $F(x)$ 是偶函数

$$(2) \text{ 证明: 由于 } F(x) = x \int_0^x f(t)dt - 2 \int_0^x tf(t)dt$$

$$F'(x) = \int_0^x f(t)dt + xf(x) - 2xf(x) = \int_0^x f(t)dt - xf(x)$$

又由于 $f(x)$ 单调不减

$$\text{所以 } \int_0^x f(t)dt \leq xf(x)$$

$$\text{即 } F'(x) \leq 0$$

因此 $F(x)$ 单调不减

习题 4-7

(A)

1. 求下列各曲线围成的平面的面积

(1) 所求的面积为:

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \int_2^4 \left(\frac{3}{2}x - \frac{1}{4}x^2 - 2 \right) dx \\ &= \frac{3}{4}x^2 \Big|_2^4 - \frac{1}{12}x^3 \Big|_2^4 - 2x \Big|_2^4 \\ &= 12 - 3 - \frac{16}{4} - \frac{2}{3} - 8 + 4 \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \end{aligned}$$

(2) 所求的面积为:

$$\begin{aligned}
 A &= \int_0^1 9 - 2x^2 \\
 &= 9x \Big|_0^1 - \frac{2}{3}x^3 \Big|_0^1 \\
 &= 9 - \frac{2}{3} \\
 &= \frac{25}{3}
 \end{aligned}$$

(3) 所求的面积为:

$$\begin{aligned}
 y &= a + x - 2\sqrt{ax} \\
 A &= \int_0^a a + x - 2\sqrt{ax} dx = \frac{a^2}{6}
 \end{aligned}$$

(4) 所求的面积为:

$$\begin{aligned}
 2 - x^2 &= x^2, x = \pm 1. \\
 \int_{-1}^1 (2 - 2x^2) dx &= (2x - \frac{2}{3}x^3) \Big|_{-1}^1 \\
 &= \frac{8}{3}
 \end{aligned}$$

(5) 所求的面积为:

$$\begin{aligned}
 A &= \int_{\frac{1}{10}}^{10} |\ln x| \\
 &= \int_{\frac{1}{10}}^1 (-\ln x) dx + \int_1^{10} \ln x \\
 &= -[x \ln x]_{\frac{1}{10}}^1 - \int_{\frac{1}{10}}^1 x d \ln x + (x \ln x) \Big|_1^{10} - \int_1^{10} x d \ln x \\
 &= \frac{99}{10} \ln 10 - \frac{81}{10}
 \end{aligned}$$

(6) 所求的面积为:

$$\begin{aligned}
 x(x-1)(x-2) &= 3(x-1) \\
 x &= 1, 3, -1 \\
 A &= \int_{-1}^1 (x^3 - 3x^2 + 2x - 3x + 3) dx + \int_1^3 (3x - 3 - x^3 + 3x^2 - 2x) dx \\
 &= (\frac{x^4}{4} - x^3 - \frac{x^2}{2} + 3x) \Big|_{-1}^1 + (-\frac{x^4}{4} + x^3 + \frac{x^2}{2} - 3x) \Big|_1^3 \\
 &= 8
 \end{aligned}$$

(7) 所求的面积为:

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

$$y = \frac{1}{2} \cos \theta$$

$$x^2 = \frac{1}{2}(1 + \sin \theta)$$

$$y = x\sqrt{1-x^2} \quad (x > 0, y > 0)$$

$$A = 4 \int_0^1 x\sqrt{1-x^2} dx = \frac{4}{2} \int_0^1 \sqrt{1-x^2} d(1-x^2)$$

$$= -\frac{4}{2} \times \frac{2}{3} (1-x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_0^1$$

$$= \frac{4}{3}$$

(8) 所求的面积为:

$$\ell^2 \geq 0 \quad \sin 2\theta \geq 0 \quad \theta \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}] \cup [\pi, \frac{3}{2}\pi]$$

$$A = 4 \times \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} 4 \sin 2\theta d2\theta = 4$$

(9) 所求的面积为:

$$\ell = 1, \cos 2\theta = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\theta = \frac{\pi}{6}, -\frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$A = \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 2 \cos 2\theta d\theta$$

$$= 2 \sin 2\theta \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = -\sqrt{3}$$

(10) 所求的面积为:

$$S_c = \pi a^2$$

$$S_s = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} y dx = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} a \sin^3 t d(a \cos^3 t)$$

$$= 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 3a^2 \sin^3 t \cos^2 t (-\sin t) dt$$

$$= 12a^2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^4 t dt - 12a^2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^6 t dt$$

$$= \frac{3}{8} \pi a^2$$

$$S = S_c - S_s = \frac{5}{8} \pi a^2$$

(11) 所求的面积为:

$$\begin{aligned}
 S &= \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{1}{2} (ae^{\theta})^2 d\theta \\
 &= \frac{a^2}{4} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} e^{2\theta} d2\theta \\
 &= \frac{a^2}{4} (e^{2\pi} - e^{-2\pi})
 \end{aligned}$$

2.由图得，当弦垂直于 x 轴时面积最小。因为无论弦由垂直位置向顺时针或逆时针方向转动时，（以 x 轴将图像分为两部分考虑）增大面积总是大于极小面积。因此当弦垂直于 x 轴时面积最小。

此时：

$$\begin{aligned}
 S &= 2 \int_0^a \sqrt{4ax} dx \\
 &= 4 \int_0^a \sqrt{ax} dx \\
 &= \frac{8}{3a} ax \sqrt{ax} \Big|_0^a \\
 &= \frac{8}{3} a^2
 \end{aligned}$$

3.

(1) 绕 y 轴

$$V_y = \int_{-|b|}^{|b|} \pi r^2 dy = \int_{-|b|}^{|b|} \pi a^2 (1 - \frac{y^2}{b^2}) dy = \pi a^2 (y - \frac{y^3}{3b^2}) \Big|_{|b| - (-|b|)} = \frac{4}{3} |b| a^2 \pi$$

绕 x 轴

$$V_x = \int_{-|a|}^{|a|} \pi r^2 dx = \int_{-|a|}^{|a|} \pi b^2 (1 - \frac{y^2}{a^2}) dy = \pi b^2 (y - \frac{y^3}{3a^2}) \Big|_{|a| - (-|a|)} = \frac{4}{3} |a| b^2 \pi$$

(2) 绕 x 轴

$$V_x = \int_0^{\pi} \pi \sin^2 x dx = \int_0^{\pi} \pi (\frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2}) dx = \pi (\frac{1}{2} x - \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x) \Big|_0^{\pi} = \frac{\pi^2}{2}$$

绕 y 轴

$$V_y = \int_0^\pi \pi \sin x \left[(x+dx)^2 - x^2 \right] = \int_0^\pi 2\pi \sin x dx = -2\pi \cos x \Big|_0^\pi = 2\pi$$

绕直线以 $y=1$

$$V_{y=1} = \int_0^\pi \pi (1-\sin x)^2 dx = \int_0^\pi \pi \left(\frac{3-\cos 2x}{2} - 2\sin x \right) dx = \pi \left(\frac{3}{2}x - \frac{1}{4}\sin 2x + 2\cos x \right) \Big|_0^\pi = \frac{3}{2}\pi^2 - 4\pi$$

(3)

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \int_{-r}^r 2\sqrt{r^2-x^2} \bullet \pi \left[(b+x+dx)^2 - (b+x)^2 \right] \\ &= 2\pi \int_{-r}^r 2(b+x) dx \sqrt{r^2-x^2} \\ &= 4\pi \left[-\frac{1}{3}\sqrt{(r^2-x^2)^3} + \frac{x}{2}\sqrt{r^2-x^2} + \frac{r^2}{2}\arcsin \frac{x}{r} \right] \Big|_{-r}^r \\ &= 2\pi^2 r^2 b \end{aligned}$$

(4)

$$x = a(1+\cos\theta)\cos\theta, y = a(1+\cos\theta)\sin\theta$$

$$dx = -\sin\theta(1+2\cos\theta)$$

$$\text{设 } dx=0, \theta=0, \frac{2}{3}\pi. \text{ 取 } \theta = \frac{2}{3}\pi$$

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \int_0^{\frac{2}{3}\pi} \pi a^2 (1+\cos\theta)^2 \sin^2\theta da(1+\cos\theta)\cos\theta + \int_{\frac{2}{3}\pi}^{\pi} \pi a^2 (1+\cos^2\theta)\sin^2\theta da(1+\cos\theta)\cos\theta \\ &= -\pi a^3 \left[\int_0^{\frac{2}{3}\pi} (1+\cos)^2 \sin^3\theta(1+2\cos\theta)d\theta + \int_{\frac{2}{3}\pi}^{\pi} (1+\cos\theta)^2 \sin^3\theta(1+2\cos\theta)d\theta \right] \\ &= \frac{8}{3}\pi a^3 \end{aligned}$$

(5)

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \int_0^{2\pi a} \pi a^{2(1-\cos\theta)^2} da(\theta - \sin\theta) \\ &= \pi a^3 \int_0^{2\pi} (1+\cos^2\theta - 3\cos\theta)(1-\cos\theta) \\ &= \pi a^3 \int_0^{2\pi} (1-4\cos\theta + 3\cos^2\theta - \cos^3\theta)d\theta \\ &= \pi a^3 \left[\frac{5}{2}\theta - 4\sin\theta + \frac{3}{4}\sin 2\theta + \frac{1}{3}\sin^2\theta \right] \Big|_0^{2\pi} \\ &= \pi a^3 \bullet 5\pi \\ &= 5\pi^2 a^3 \end{aligned}$$

(6)

$$\begin{aligned}
V &= \int_{-\pi}^a \pi a^2 \sin^6 \theta da \cos^3 \theta \\
&= -3\pi a^3 \int_{-\pi}^0 \sin^7 \theta \cos^2 \theta d\theta \\
&= -3\pi a^3 \left[\frac{1}{9} \sin^8 \theta \cos \theta - \frac{1}{63} \sin^6 \theta \cos \theta - \frac{2}{105} \sin^4 \theta \cos \theta + \frac{8}{415} \cos^3 \theta - \cos \theta \bullet \frac{8}{105} \right] \Big|_{-\pi}^0 \\
&= \frac{32}{105} \pi a^3
\end{aligned}$$

4 证明

$$\begin{aligned}
V &= \int_a^b \pi \left[(x+dx)^2 - x^2 \right] f(x) \\
&= \int_a^b \pi (2xdx + d^2x) f(x) \\
&= \int_a^b 2\pi x f(x) \\
&= 2\pi \int_a^b x f(x) dx \text{ 得证}
\end{aligned}$$

5 解: 椭圆方程: $\frac{x^2}{5^2} + \frac{y^2}{10^2} = 1$

$$V = \int_{-10}^{10} \frac{2x\sqrt{3}x}{2} dy = 2\sqrt{3} \int_0^{10} (25 - \frac{y^2}{4}) dy = 2\sqrt{3} (25y - \frac{y^3}{12}) \Big|_0^{10} = \frac{1000\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

6 解:

$$\begin{aligned}
V &= \int_2^a 2yd(x^2 tg\alpha) \\
&= 2 \int_2^a \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} \cdot tg\alpha \cdot dx \\
&= 2tg\alpha \left[-\frac{1}{3} (a^2 - x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right] \Big|_0^a \\
&= \frac{2}{3} a^3 tg\alpha
\end{aligned}$$

7 解:

$$\begin{aligned}
&\because x > 0, y > 0. \\
&\therefore y = x^2 \Rightarrow x = \sqrt{y} \\
&\text{求交点: } \sqrt{y} = y^2 \\
&y = 0 \text{ 或 } y = 1 \\
&\therefore V = \int_0^1 \pi (y_1^2 - y_2^2) dx = \int_0^1 \pi \left[(\sqrt{x})^2 - x^4 \right] dx
\end{aligned}$$

$$= \pi \left[\frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^5}{5} \right] \Big|_0^1 = \frac{2\pi}{10}$$

8 解: $y = x(x-1)(x-2)$, 设 $y = 0$, 则 $x = 0, 1, 2$

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \int_0^1 \pi [(x+dx)^2 - x^2] y + \int_2^1 -\pi [(x+dx)^2 - x^2] y \\ &= \pi \left[\int_0^1 2x^2(x-1)(x-2)dx - \int_1^2 2x^2(x-1)(x-2)dx \right] \\ &= 2\pi \left[\left(\frac{1}{5}x^5 - \frac{3}{4}x^4 + \frac{2}{3}x^3 \right) \Big|_0^1 - \left(\frac{1}{5}x^5 - \frac{3}{4}x^4 + \frac{2}{3}x^3 \right) \Big|_1^2 \right] \\ &= \pi \end{aligned}$$

9 求下列曲线段的长度

$$(1). \text{弧长 } S = \int_{\sqrt{2}}^{\sqrt{8}} \sqrt{1+y'^2} dx = \int_{\sqrt{2}}^{\sqrt{8}} \frac{\sqrt{1+x^2}}{x} dx$$

$$\text{换元 设 } x = \tan \theta, \theta \in [\arctan \sqrt{3}, \arctan \sqrt{8}]$$

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \int_{\theta_1}^{\theta_2} \frac{\sec \theta}{\tan \theta} d(\tan \theta) \\ &= \int_{\theta_1}^{\theta_2} \frac{1}{\sin \theta \cos^2 \theta} d\theta = \int_{\theta_1}^{\theta_2} \frac{\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta}{\sin \theta \cos^2 \theta} d\theta \\ &= \int_{\theta_1}^{\theta_2} \left(\frac{\sin \theta}{\cos^2 \theta} + \csc \theta \right) d\theta = \frac{1}{\cos \theta} \Big|_{\theta_1}^{\theta_2} + \ln \left| \tan \frac{\theta}{2} \right| \Big|_{\theta_1}^{\theta_2} \\ &= 1 + \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{3}{2} \end{aligned}$$

(2). 设 $\sqrt{x} = t$ 则 $x = t^2, 1 \leq t \leq \sqrt{3}$.

$$\text{曲线的方程为: } \begin{cases} x = t^2 \\ y = t - \frac{1}{3}t^3 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{弧长 } S &= \int_1^{\sqrt{3}} \sqrt{(2t)^2 + (1-t^2)^2} dt \\ &= \int_1^{\sqrt{3}} (t^2 + 1) dt = \left[\frac{1}{3}t^3 + t \right]_1^{\sqrt{3}} = 2\sqrt{3} - \frac{4}{3} \end{aligned}$$

(3). 上半部分方程为 $y = \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}(x-1)^2}$

设 $t = x-1$ 则 $0 \leq t \leq 1$,

$$y = \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} t^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} S &= 2 \int_0^1 \sqrt{\left(\frac{3}{2}t + 1\right)^3} dt \\ &= 2 \times \frac{2}{3 \times \frac{3}{2}} \sqrt{\left(\frac{3}{2}t + 1\right)^3} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{8}{9} \left(\left(\frac{5}{2}\right)^3 - 1\right) \end{aligned}$$

$$(4). \quad y^2 = 2px, x = \frac{y^2}{2p}, \frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{y}{p}$$

$$S = \int_0^y \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{y}{p}\right)^2} dy$$

$$\text{设 } \frac{y}{p} = \tan \theta,$$

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \int_0^{\arctan \frac{y}{p}} p \sec^3 \theta d\theta = p \int_0^{\arctan \frac{y}{p}} \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} d\theta \\ &= p \left[\frac{1}{2} \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos^2 \theta} + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\arctan \frac{y}{p}} \frac{dx}{\cos \theta} \right] \\ &= p \left[\frac{1}{2} \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos^2 \theta} + \frac{1}{2} \ln |\sec \theta + \tan \theta| \right]_0^{\arctan \frac{y}{p}} \\ &= \frac{y}{2p} + \frac{p}{2} \ln \frac{y + \sqrt{y^2 + p^2}}{p} \end{aligned}$$

$$(5).$$

$$\begin{aligned} S &= 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{\phi'^2(t) + \phi''^2(t)} dt \\ &= 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{(-3a \cos^2 t \sin t)^2 + (3a \sin^2 t \cos t)^2} dt \\ &= 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 3a \cos t \sin t dt \\ &= 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin 2t dt \\ &= 6a \end{aligned}$$

$$(6).$$

$$x = \ell \cos \theta = a \cos \theta \sin^3 \frac{\theta}{3}$$

$$y = \ell \sin \theta = a \cos \theta \sin^3 \frac{\theta}{3}$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = -a \sin \theta \sin^3 \frac{\theta}{3} + a \cos \theta \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{3} \cos \frac{\theta}{3}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = a \cos \theta \sin^3 \frac{\theta}{3} + a \sin \theta \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{3} \cos \frac{\theta}{3}$$

$$S = \int_0^{3\pi} \sqrt{\left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dy}{dt}\right)^2}$$

$$= \int_0^{3\pi} a \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{3} d\theta$$

$$= a \left(\frac{1}{2} \theta - \frac{3}{4} \sin \frac{2}{3} \theta \right) \Big|_0^{3\pi}$$

$$= \frac{3\pi}{2} a$$

(7).

有问题

10 解:

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = at \cos t, \frac{dy}{dt} = at \sin t$$

$$S = \int_0^\pi \sqrt{\left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dy}{dt}\right)^2} dt$$

$$= \int_0^\pi at dt$$

$$= \frac{a}{2} t^2 \Big|_0^\pi$$

$$= \frac{a}{2} \pi^2$$

11

12 解:

$$\begin{aligned}
 w &= \int_0^{15} \pi y^2 dx \ell g(15-x) \\
 &= \int_0^{15} \frac{4}{9} \ell g \pi x^2 (15-x) dx \\
 &= \frac{4}{9} \ell g \pi \left(5x^3 - \frac{1}{4}x^4 \right) \Big|_0^{15} \\
 &= 5.8 \times 10^7 J
 \end{aligned}$$

13

(1) 设在 h_0 高度时重力加速度为 g' 则

$$\begin{aligned}
 g' &= \frac{R^2}{\sqrt{R+h_0}} g \\
 w &= \int_0^h mg' dh_0 \\
 &= \int_0^h \frac{mgR^2}{(R+h_0)^2} dh_0 \\
 &= -\frac{mgR^2}{R+h_0} \Big|_0^h \\
 &= \frac{mgRh}{R+h}
 \end{aligned}$$

(2) 由(1)得

$$w = \frac{mgRh}{R+h} = 9.72 \times 10^8 J$$

14 解：弹簧压缩 1m 需要 4.9N 的力

$$\begin{aligned}
 F &= 4.9(1-x) \\
 W &= FS \\
 &= \int_{0.6}^{0.8} 4.9(1-x) dx \\
 &= 0.294 J
 \end{aligned}$$

15

(1) 解：

一边方程为 $x = \frac{b}{2a}y + \frac{b}{2}$

压力

$$\begin{aligned} F &= \int_0^{-a} \ell g y 2x dy \\ &= \int_0^{-a} \ell g y \left(\frac{b}{a}y + b \right) dy \\ &= \ell g \left(\frac{b}{3a}y^3 + \frac{1}{2}by^2 \right) \Big|_0^{-a} \\ &= \frac{1}{6} \ell g a^2 b \end{aligned}$$

(2) 解:

一边方程为 $y = -\frac{2a}{b}x$

压力

$$\begin{aligned} F &= \int_0^{-a} \ell g y 2x dy \\ &= \int_0^{-a} \ell g y \left(-\frac{b}{a}y \right) dy \\ &= -\frac{b}{3a} \ell g y^3 \Big|_0^{-a} \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \ell g a^2 b \end{aligned}$$

16 解:

一边方程为 $y = -\frac{2a}{b}x$

压力

$$\begin{aligned} F &= \int_0^{-a} \ell g y 2x dy \\ &= \int_0^{-a} \ell g y \left(-\frac{b}{a}y \right) dy \\ &= -\frac{b}{3a} \ell g y^3 \Big|_0^{-a} \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \ell g a^2 b \end{aligned}$$

17 解:

$$w=2, g=9.8$$

$$FS = \int_2^5 \ell ghwdh$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ell gwh^2 \Big|_2^5$$

$$= 205.8KN$$

18 解:

$$\Delta m = \frac{M}{\pi R}, \Delta l = R\Delta\theta$$

由对称性可知作用力在x轴上

$$F = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{Gmdm}{R^2}$$

$$= 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{GmR}{R^2} \frac{M}{\pi R} d\theta$$

$$= \frac{GMm}{R^2}$$

19 解:

由对称性可知, 圆心电荷的受力方向在x轴方向

$$F = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{kqR\delta}{R^2} \cos\theta d\theta$$

$$= \frac{2kq\delta}{R}$$

20 解:

21

22 解:

雪堆融化的速度: $U = KS = 4\pi r^2(t) \bullet k$

$$\therefore \Delta v = \int_0^t u dt = \frac{2}{3} \pi r_0^3 - \frac{2}{3} \pi r^3(t)$$

对等式两边求导得:

$$u = 4\pi r^2(t)k = -2\pi r^2(t)r'(t)$$

$$\therefore r'(t) = -2k$$

$$r(t) = -2kt + c$$

$$\therefore t = 3 \text{ 时, } r(3) = \frac{1}{2}r_0 \text{ 且 } t = 0 \text{ 时, } r(t) = r_0 \text{ 得}$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}r_0 = -6k + c \\ r_0 = c \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore k = -\frac{1}{12}r_0$$

$$\therefore r(t) = 0 \text{ 时, } t = 6h$$

23 解:

$$\text{阻力 } f = -kh$$

$$\text{第一次打桩阻力做功: } W_f = \int_0^a |f| dh = \frac{1}{2} kh^2 \Big|_0^a = \frac{1}{2} ka^2$$

且打桩做功和阻力相等

$$\therefore \text{每次做功 } W_f(i) = \left(\frac{1}{2} ka^2 \right) \bullet r^i, i \text{ 为打击次数。}$$

(1) 设打击三次后深度为 h_3

$$\text{则 } W_f(1) + W_f(2) + W_f(3) = \int_0^{h_3} |f| dh = \frac{1}{2} kh^2 \Big|_0^{h_3}$$

$$\text{即 } \frac{1}{2} ka^2 (1 + r + r^2) = \frac{1}{2} kh_3^2$$

$$\therefore h_3 = a\sqrt{1+r+r^2} (m)$$

$$(2) h_n = a\sqrt{1+r+r^2+\cdots+r^{n-1}} (0 < r < 1)$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} h_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a\sqrt{\frac{(1-r^n)}{1-r}}$$

$$= \frac{a}{\sqrt{1-r}} (m)$$

24 解:

$x^2 + y^2 \leq 2x$ 和 $y \geq x$ 所围成的区域

其中 $0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 1$.

$$\text{由 } x_1^2 + y^2 = 2x_1 \Rightarrow x_1 = 1 - \sqrt{1 - y^2}$$

$$\text{由 } y = x_2 \Rightarrow x_2 = y$$

$$\therefore V = \int_0^1 [1 - y^2 - (1 - y)^2] dy$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{3}$$

25

26 解: 棒的密度: $k = \frac{M}{l}$

$$\begin{aligned} F_x &= \int_0^l \frac{G \frac{M}{l} \cos \theta m}{(l-x)^2 + a^2} dx = \int_0^l \frac{\frac{GMm}{l} \frac{l-x}{\sqrt{(l-x)^2 + a^2}}}{(l-x)^2 + a^2} dx \\ &= \frac{GMm}{l} \int_0^l \frac{l-x}{[(l-x)^2 + a^2]^{\frac{3}{2}}} dx = \frac{GMm}{2l} \int_0^l \frac{1}{(x^2 + a^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} d(x^2 + a^2) \\ &= \frac{GMm}{2l} \left[-2(x^2 + a^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \right] \Big|_0^l = \frac{GMm}{l} \left(l - \frac{1}{\sqrt{l^2 + a^2}} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} F_y &= \int_0^l \frac{G \frac{M}{l} \sin \theta m}{(l-x)^2 + a^2} dx = \int_0^l \frac{\frac{GMm}{l} \frac{a}{\sqrt{(l-x)^2 + a^2}}}{(l-x)^2 + a^2} dx \\ &= \frac{GMma}{l} \int_0^l \frac{1}{(x^2 + a^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} dx = \frac{GMma}{l} \frac{x}{a^2 \sqrt{a^2 + x^2}} \Big|_0^l \\ &= \frac{GMm}{la \sqrt{a^2 + l^2}} \end{aligned}$$

习题 4-8

1.

$$(1) \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^5} dx = \frac{-1}{4x^4} \Big|_1^{+\infty} = 0 + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{4} (x > 1)$$

$$(2) \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x}} dx = \frac{3}{2} x^{\frac{2}{3}} \Big|_1^{+\infty} = +\infty, \text{ 所以发散}$$

$$(3) \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-ax} dx (a > 0) = \frac{-e^{-ax}}{a} \Big|_0^{+\infty} = \frac{1}{a}$$

$$(4) \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\sqrt{x}} dx, \text{ 令 } t = -\sqrt{x}, \text{ 则 } \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\sqrt{x}} dx = \int_0^{-\infty} 2te' dt = 2te' - \int_0^{-\infty} 2td(e') = 2(t-1)e^{t-\infty} = 2$$

$$(5) \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\arctan x}{(1+x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} dx, \text{ 令 } t = \arctan x, \text{ 则 } x = \tan t. \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\arctan x}{(1+x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} t \cos t dt = t \sin t + \cos t \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\pi}{2} - 1$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} - 1$$

$$(6) \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-pt} \sin wt dt = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{-1}{p} \sin wtd(e^{-pt}) = \frac{-e^{-pt}}{p} \sin wt + \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-pt}}{p} w \cos wtdt = \frac{-e^{-pt}}{p} \sin wt + \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{-w}{p^2} \cos wtd(e^{-pt}) = \frac{-e^{-pt}}{p} \sin wt - \frac{we^{-pt}}{p^2} + \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{-w^2}{p^2} e^{-pt} \sin wtdt$$

$$\text{所以 } \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-pt} \sin wtdt = \frac{p^2}{w^2 + p^2} \left(\frac{-e^{-pt}}{p} \sin wt - \frac{we^{-pt}}{p^2} \right) \Big|_0^{+\infty} = \frac{w}{w^2 + p^2}$$

$$(7) \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^2 + 2x + 2} dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{(x+1)^2 + 1} d(x+1) = \arctan(x+1) \Big|_{-\infty}^{+\infty} = \frac{\pi}{2} - \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \pi$$

$$(8) \text{ 令 } x = \sin t, \text{ 则 } \int_0^1 \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin t}{\cos t} \cos t dt = -\cos t \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = 1$$

$$(9) \int_0^2 \frac{1}{x^2 - 4x + 3} dx = \int_0^2 \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{x-3} - \frac{1}{x-1} \right) dx = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left(\frac{x-3}{x-1} \right) \Big|_0^2 + \frac{1}{2} \ln \left(\frac{x-3}{x-1} \right) \Big|_1^2$$

因为 $\frac{1}{2} \ln \left(\frac{x-3}{x-1} \right) \Big|_0^1$ 和 $\frac{1}{2} \ln \left(\frac{x-3}{x-1} \right) \Big|_1^2$ 都是发散的, 所以原反常积分也是发散的

$$(10) \text{ 令 } x = \sec t, \text{ 则 } \int_1^2 \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x^2-1}} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{1}{\sec t \tan t} \sec t \tan t dt = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} dt = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$(11) \text{ 令 } t = \sqrt{x-1}, x = t^2 + 1, \text{ 所以 } \int_1^2 \frac{x}{\sqrt{x-1}} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{t^2+1}{t} 2tdt = \frac{2}{3} t^2 + 2t \Big|_0^1 = \frac{8}{3}$$

$$(12) \text{ 令 } t = \frac{1}{x}, \text{ 则 } x = \frac{1}{t}, \text{ 所以 } \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x^4-1}} dx = \int_1^0 \frac{-t}{\sqrt{1-t^4}} dt = \int_1^0 \frac{-\frac{1}{2}}{\sqrt{1-t^4}} d(t^2) = -\frac{1}{2} \arcsin(t^2) \Big|_1^0 = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$(13) \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^2} \sin \frac{1}{x} dx = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{+\infty} -\sin \frac{1}{x} d\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = \cos \frac{1}{x} \Big|_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{+\infty}, \text{所以发散}$$

$$(14) \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x-1}} dx, \text{令 } t = \sqrt{x-1}, x = t^2 + 1, \text{则} \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x-1}} dx = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{2}{1+t^2} dt = 2 \arctan t \Big|_0^{+\infty} = \pi$$

2.

$$(1) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \sin x dx = x \ln \sin x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{x}{\tan x} dx = - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{x}{\tan x} dx = - \frac{\pi}{2} \ln 2$$

$$\text{所以} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{x}{\tan x} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \ln 2$$

$$(2) \text{令 } x = \sin t, \text{则} \int_0^1 \frac{\ln x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\ln \sin t}{\cos t} \cos t dt = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \sin t dt = - \frac{\pi}{2} \ln 2$$

$$(3) \int_0^{\pi} \frac{x \sin x}{1 - \cos x} dx = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{x 2 \sin \frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2}}{2 \sin \frac{x}{2} \sin \frac{x}{2}} dx = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{x}{\tan \frac{x}{2}} dx, \text{令 } t = \frac{x}{2}, x = 2t$$

$$\text{则} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{x}{\tan \frac{x}{2}} dx = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{t}{\tan t} dt, \text{由一式得} = 4 * \frac{\pi}{2} \ln 2 = 2\pi \ln 2$$

4.

$$(1) \text{令 } x = \tan t, \text{则} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{(1+x^2)^2} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{(\sec t)^4} (\sec t)^2 dt = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\cos x)^2 dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cos 2t\right) dt$$

$$= \frac{t}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \sin 2t \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$(2) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{\tan x}}, \text{令 } u = \sqrt{\tan x}, x = \arctan(u^2), \text{则}$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{\tan x}} = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{2}{1+u^4} du, \text{令 } t = \frac{1}{u}, u = \frac{1}{t}, \text{则}$$

$$= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{2t^2}{1+t^4} dt, \text{因为} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{2}{1+u^4} du = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{2t^2}{1+t^4} dt$$

$$\text{所以} 2 \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{2}{1+u^4} du = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{2+2u^2}{1+u^4} du = 2 \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1+\frac{1}{u^2}}{u^2+\frac{1}{u^2}} du = 2 \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{d(u-\frac{1}{u})}{(u-\frac{1}{u})^2+2}$$

$$= 2 * \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \arctan\left(\frac{u-\frac{1}{u}}{\sqrt{2}}\right) \Big|_0^{+\infty} = \sqrt{2}\pi$$

$$\text{所以原式等于} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{\tan x}} = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{2}{1+u^4} du = \frac{\sqrt{2}\pi}{2}$$

《高等数学》上册，总复习题四 参考答案

负责人：代兵 学号：S20090398

PS：第2题第(4)小题书后答案为 $\frac{29}{270}$ ，我的计算答案为 $\frac{29}{1080}$ ，麻烦老师指正。

总习题四：、

1.

$$(1) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \sqrt{1 + \frac{i}{n}} = \int_0^1 \sqrt{1+x} dx = \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{(1+x)^3} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{2}{3} (2\sqrt{2} - 1)$$

$$(2) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1^p + 2^p + \dots + n^p}{n^{p+1}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)^p + \left(\frac{2}{n}\right)^p + \dots + \left(\frac{n}{n}\right)^p \right] \frac{1}{n} = \int_0^1 x^p dx = \frac{1}{p+1} x^{p+1} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{p+1}$$

$$(3) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left(\sin \frac{\pi}{n} + \sin \frac{2\pi}{n} + \dots + \sin \frac{(n-1)\pi}{n} \right) = \int_0^1 \sin x \pi dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^1 \sin x \pi dx$$
$$= \frac{-1}{\pi} (\cos \pi x) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{2}{\pi}$$

$$(4) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt[n]{n!}}{n} = e^{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \ln \frac{\sqrt[n]{n!}}{n}} = e^{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{1}{n} (\ln 1 + \ln 2 + \dots + \ln n) - \frac{1}{n} \ln n \right]} = e^{\int_0^1 \ln x dx} = e^{-1}$$

$$(5) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n f\left(a + i \frac{b-a}{n}\right) = \frac{1}{b-a} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{b-a}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n f\left(a + i \frac{b-a}{n}\right)$$
$$= \frac{1}{b-a} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n f(x_i) \Delta x_i \quad (x_i \text{ 为 } (a, b) \text{ 区间上一点})$$
$$= \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

$$(6) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\int_0^x (\arctan t)^2 dt}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(\arctan x)^2}{\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{1+x^2}}{x} (\arctan x)^2 = \frac{\pi^2}{4}$$

$$(7) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\int_0^{\sin x} \sqrt{\tan t} dt}{\int_0^{\tan x} \sqrt{\sin t} dt} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{1}{2\sqrt{\tan x}} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} \cdot \cos x}{\frac{1}{2\sqrt{\sin x}} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} \cdot \cos x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \sqrt{\cos x} = 1$$

(8)因为 $f(x)$ 连续, 故由第一积分中值公式有

$$\int_a^x f(t)dt = f(\xi)(x-a)$$

其中 ξ 介于 x 与 a 之间, 因此

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{x}{x-a} \int_a^x f(t)dt = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow a \\ \xi \rightarrow a}} xf(\xi) = af(a)$$

2.

$$(1) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{x + \sin x}{1 + \cos x} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{x}{2 \cos^2 \frac{x}{2}} dx - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{d(1 + \cos x)}{1 + \cos x}$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x d(\tan \frac{x}{2}) - \ln(1 + \cos x) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = (x \tan \frac{x}{2}) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \tan \frac{x}{2} dx + \ln 2 = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$(2) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin x \sin 2x \sin 3x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos x - \cos 3x}{2} \sin 3x dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x \sin 3x dx - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos 3x \sin 3x dx = \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin 4x dx + \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin 2x dx - \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin 6x dx = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$(3) \int_0^3 \arcsin \sqrt{\frac{x}{1+x}} dx$$

$$\text{令 } t = \sqrt{\frac{x}{1+x}} \quad \therefore x = \frac{t^2}{1-t^2}$$

$$\text{当 } x=0 \text{ 时 } t=0 \quad x=3 \text{ 时 } t = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\therefore \text{原式} = \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} \arcsin t d \frac{t^2}{1-t^2} = \arcsin t \cdot \frac{t^2}{1-t^2} \Big|_0^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} - \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} \frac{t^2}{1-t^2} d \arcsin t$$

$$= \pi - \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} \frac{t^2}{1-t^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} dt \quad \text{令 } t = \sin y \quad t=0 \text{ 时 } y=0 \quad t = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \text{ 时 } y = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$\therefore \text{原式} = \pi - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{\sin^2 y}{\cos^2 y - \cos y} \cos y dy = \pi - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{1 - \cos^2 y}{\cos^2 y} dx = \frac{4\pi}{3} - \sqrt{3}$$

$$(4) \int_0^1 x^{15} \sqrt{1+3x^8} dx = \frac{1}{8} \int_0^1 x^8 \sqrt{1+3x^8} dx^8 = \frac{1}{8} \int_0^1 t \sqrt{1+3t} dt$$

$$\text{令 } \sqrt{1+3t} = x \quad \text{当 } t=0 \text{ 时 } x=1 \quad t=1 \text{ 时 } x=2$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \int_1^2 \frac{x^2-1}{3} \cdot x \cdot \frac{x}{6} dx = \frac{1}{144} \int_1^2 x^4 - x^2 dx = \frac{1}{144} \left(\frac{x^5}{5} - \frac{x^3}{3} \right) \Big|_1^2 = \frac{29}{1080}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (5) & \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x - 2 \cos x}{3 \sin x + \cos x} dx \\
 &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\frac{1}{10}(3 \sin x + \cos x) - \frac{7}{10}(3 \cos x - \sin x)}{3 \sin x + \cos x} dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{10} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} dx - \frac{7}{10} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{3 \sin x + \cos x} d(3 \sin x + \cos x) \\
 &= \frac{\pi}{20} - \frac{7}{10} \ln 3 = \frac{1}{20}(\pi - 14 \ln 3)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(6) \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{dx}{(2 + \cos x)(3 + \cos x)} = \left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}\right)\pi$$

4.

$$\text{证明: (1) } F'(x) = f(x) + \frac{1}{f(x)}$$

$$\text{由题设可知: } F'(x) = \left[\sqrt{f(x)} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{f(x)}}\right]^2 + 2 \geq 2$$

$$(2) F(a) = \int_a^a f(t) dt + \int_b^a \frac{dt}{f(t)} = -\int_a^b \frac{dt}{f(t)} < 0$$

$$\text{而 } F(b) = \int_a^b f(t) dt + \int_b^b \frac{dt}{f(t)} = \int_a^b f(t) dt > 0$$

由定理可知, $F(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续, 又由零点定理知:
方程 $F(x)=0$ 在 (a, b) 上内至少有一根。

$$8. f(x) = \begin{cases} e^{-x} & x \geq 0 \\ 1+x^2 & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{令 } t-1=x \quad t=x+1$$

$$\therefore x \geq 0 \text{ 时 } t \geq 1 \quad x < 0 \text{ 时 } t < 1$$

$$f(t-1) = \begin{cases} e^{1-t} & t \geq 1 \\ 1+(t-1)^2 & t < 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^1 f(t-1) dt = \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^1 [1+(t-1)^2] dt + \int_1^2 e^{1-t} dt = \frac{29}{8} - \frac{1}{e}$$

12.解: 令 $f(x) = x^2 - ax + b$

$$\therefore f(x) = x^2 - x \int_0^2 (x^2 - ax + b) dx + 2 \int_0^1 (x^2 - ax + b) dx$$

$$= x^2 - x \left(\frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{ax^2}{2} + bx \right) \Big|_0^2 + 2 \left(\frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{ax^2}{2} + bx \right) \Big|_0^1$$

$$= x^2 - x \left(\frac{8}{3} - 2a + 2b \right) + 2 \left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{a}{2} + b \right)$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} \frac{8}{3} - 2a + 2b = a \\ 2 \left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{a}{2} + b \right) = b \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = \frac{4}{3} \\ b = \frac{2}{3} \end{cases} \Rightarrow f(x) = x^2 - \frac{4}{3}x + \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
22.A: S(x) &= \int_0^x |\cos t| dt \\
&= \int_0^\pi |\cos t| dt + \int_\pi^{2\pi} |\cos t| dt + \cdots + \int_{(n-1)\pi}^{n\pi} |\cos t| dt + \int_{n\pi}^x |\cos t| dt \\
&= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos t dt - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^\pi \cos t dt + \dots + \int_{n\pi}^x |\cos t| dt \\
&= (\sin \frac{\pi}{2} - \sin 0) - (\sin \pi - \sin \frac{\pi}{2}) + \dots + \int_{n\pi}^x |\cos t| dt \\
&= 2 + 2 + \dots + 2 + \int_{n\pi}^x |\cos t| dt = 2n + \int_{n\pi}^x |\cos t| dt \\
\therefore \text{只需证明 } 0 &\leq \int_{n\pi}^x |\cos t| dt < 2
\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{因为 } |\cos t| \geq 0 \therefore \int_{n\pi}^x |\cos t| dt \geq 0$$

讨论: 1. 当 n 为偶数且 $x - n\pi < \frac{\pi}{2}$ 时

$$\int_{n\pi}^x |\cos t| dt = \int_{n\pi}^x \cos t dt = \sin x - \sin n\pi = \sin x < 2$$

$$\text{当 } \pi > x - n\pi > \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ 时 } \int_{n\pi}^x |\cos t| dt = \int_{n\pi}^{n\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}} \cos t dt - \int_{n\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}}^x \cos t dt$$

$$= \sin(n + \frac{1}{2}\pi) - \sin \pi - \sin x + \sin(n + \frac{1}{2})\pi = 1 - 0 - \sin x + 1 < 2$$

2. 当 x 为奇数时, $x - n\pi < \frac{\pi}{2}$ 时

$$\int_{n\pi}^x |\cos t| dt = -\int_{n\pi}^x \cos t dt = -\sin x + \sin n\pi = -\sin x < 2$$

$$x - n\pi > \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ 时 } \int_{n\pi}^x |\cos t| dt = -\int_{n\pi}^x \cos t dt = -\int_{n\pi}^{n\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}} \cos t dt + \int_{n\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}}^x \cos t dt$$

$$= -\sin(n\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}) + \sin n\pi + \sin x - \sin(n\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}) = -(-1) + 0 + \sin x - (-1) = 2 + \sin x < 2$$

$$\therefore \int_{n\pi}^x |\cos t| dt < 2 \Rightarrow 2n \leq S(x) < 2n + 2 \text{ 成立}$$

$$B: \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{S(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\int_0^x |\cos t| dt}{x} = \frac{2}{\pi}$$

25.解:

$$a_n = \sum_{k=1}^n f(k) - \int_1^n f(x)dx, n=1,2,\dots$$

$$= f(1) + f(2) + \dots + f(n) - [\int_1^2 f(x)dx + \int_2^3 f(x)dx + \dots + \int_{n-1}^n f(x)dx]$$

$$= f(1) + [f(2) - \int_1^2 f(x)dx] + [f(3) - \int_2^3 f(x)dx] + \dots + [f(n) - \int_{n-1}^n f(x)dx]$$

因为 $f(x)$ 在 $[0, +\infty]$ 上单调减少并且非负,

当 $x \in (1, 2)$ 时, $f(x) > f(2)$

同理 $x \in (n-1, n)$ 时, $f(x) > f(n)$

$$\therefore a_n < f(1) + [f(2) - \int_1^2 f(x)dx] + [f(3) - \int_2^3 f(x)dx] + \dots + [f(n) - \int_{n-1}^n f(x)dx] < f(1)$$

$$\text{又因为 } a_n = f(1) + f(2) + \dots + f(n) - \int_1^2 f(x)dx - \dots - \int_{n-1}^n f(x)dx$$

$$= f(1) - \int_1^2 f(x)dx + f(2) - \int_2^3 f(x)dx + \dots + f(n-1) - \int_{n-1}^n f(x)dx + f(n)$$

$$> 0 + 0 + \dots + 0 + f(n) = f(n)$$

$$\therefore f(n) < a_n < f(1)$$

\therefore 数列 $\{a_n\}$ 的极限存在

