## 第三次作业答案

1 设函数f(x), g(x), h(x)都在[a,b]上连续,在(a,b)内可导,并定义

$$F(x) = \left| \begin{array}{ccc} f(a) & g(a) & h(a) \\ f(b) & g(b) & h(b) \\ f(x) & g(x) & h(x) \end{array} \right|.$$

证明存在 $\xi \in (a,b)$ 满足 $F'(\xi) = 0$ . 问若 $h(x) \equiv 1$ ,则上述结论与柯西中值定理 有什么关系? 若令g(x) = x,  $h(x) \equiv 1$ , 则会有什么结论? 证明:由行列式的性质可知F(a) = F(b). 由Rolle中值定理可知存在 $\xi \in (a,b)$ 满 足 $F'(\xi) = 0$ . 当 $h(x) \equiv 1$ 时,则有柯西定理的弱化形式

$$f'(\xi)(g(a) - g(b)) = g'(\xi)(f(a) - f(b)).$$

若再有 $q(x) \equiv x$ ,则可得拉格朗日中值定理.

2 证明下列恒等式:

- (1)  $2 \arctan x + \arcsin \frac{2x}{1+x^2} = \pi \operatorname{sgn} x(|x| \ge 1);$
- (2)  $3\arccos x \arccos(3x 4x^3) = \pi(|x| \le \frac{1}{2})$ . 证明: (1) 对等式左侧在区间 $(-\infty, -1) \cup (1, +\infty)$ 上求导得

$$\frac{2}{1+x^2} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\frac{4x^2}{x^4+2x^2+1}}} \left(\frac{2x}{1+x^2}\right)' = \frac{2}{1+x^2} + \frac{x^2+1}{x^2-1} \cdot \frac{2(1+x^2)-4x^2}{(1+x^2)^2} = 0.$$

因此我们只需证明等式在 $x = \pm 1$ 时成立即可. (2) 对等式左侧在区间 $\left(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right)$ 上求导得

$$-\frac{3}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} + \frac{3(1-4x^2)}{\sqrt{1-(3x-4x^3)^2}} = -\frac{3}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} + \frac{3(1-4x^2)}{\sqrt{(1-x^2)(1-4x^2)^2}} = 0.$$

因此我们只需证明等式在x = 0时成立即可.

$$\begin{array}{l} 3 \ \bar{\mathbf{x}} \mathbf{下 列极限:} \\ (1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\ln \cos(x-1)}{1-\sin \frac{\pi x}{2}}; \end{array}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 1} \frac{\ln \cos(x-1)}{1-\sin \frac{\pi x}{2}} = \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{(x-1)^2}{2(\sin \frac{\pi x}{2}-1)} = \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{2(x-1)}{\pi \cos \frac{\pi x}{2}} = \lim_{x \to 1} -\frac{2}{\frac{\pi^2}{2} \sin \frac{\pi x}{2}} = -\frac{4}{\pi^2}.$$

(2)  $\lim_{x \to +\infty} (\pi - 2 \arctan x) \ln x;$ 

$$\lim_{x\to +\infty} (\pi-2\arctan x)\ln x = \lim_{x\to +\infty} 2\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-\arctan x\right)\ln x = 2\lim_{x\to +\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x} = 0.$$

(3) 
$$\lim_{x \to 1} \left( \frac{1}{\ln x} - \frac{1}{x - 1} \right)$$
;

$$(3) \lim_{x \to 1} \left( \frac{1}{\ln x} - \frac{1}{x - 1} \right);$$

$$\text{#: } \lim_{x \to 1} \left( \frac{1}{\ln x} - \frac{1}{x - 1} \right) = \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{x - 1 - \ln(1 + (x - 1))}{(x - 1)^2} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

(4) 
$$\lim_{x \to 1} \frac{x-1}{\ln x}$$
;

$$(4) \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{x - 1}{\ln x};$$

$$\text{#: } \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{x - 1}{\ln x} = \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{x - 1}{\ln(1 + (x - 1))} = \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{x - 1}{x - 1} = 1.$$

(5) 
$$\lim_{x\to 0^+} x^{\sin x}$$
;

解: 
$$\lim_{x\to 0+0} \sin x \ln x = \lim_{x\to 0+0} x \ln x = 0$$
,因此  $\lim_{x\to 0+0} x^{\sin x} = 1$ .

(6) 
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \left( \frac{\ln(1+x)^{1+x}}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x} \right);$$

解: 
$$\lim_{x \to 0+0} \sin x \ln x = \lim_{x \to 0+0} x \ln x = 0$$
,因此  $\lim_{x \to 0+0} x^{\sin x} = 1$ .

(6)  $\lim_{x \to 0} \left( \frac{\ln(1+x)^{1+x}}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x} \right)$ ;
解:  $\lim_{x \to 0} \left( \frac{\ln(1+x)^{1+x}}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x} \right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x(1+x)\ln(1+x) - x^2}{x^3} = \frac{1}{2}$ .

$$(7) \lim_{x \to 0} \left( \cot x - \frac{1}{x} \right);$$

解: 
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \left( \cot x - \frac{1}{x} \right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x - \tan x}{x^2} = 0.$$

(8) 
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{(1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}} - e}{x}$$
;

$$\begin{aligned}
&\text{#: } \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x}{x}, \\
&\text{#: } \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{(1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}} - e}{x} = e \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{\ln(1+x)}{x} - 1}{x} = -\frac{e}{2}. \\
&\text{(9) } \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan x\right)^{\frac{1}{\ln x}};
\end{aligned}$$

(9) 
$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \left( \frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan x \right)^{\frac{1}{\ln x}}$$

解: 
$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \left( \frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan x \right)^{\frac{1}{\ln x}} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left( \frac{1}{\dot{x}} \right)^{\frac{1}{\ln x}} = \frac{1}{e}.$$

(10) 
$$\lim_{x \to 0^+} \sin x \ln x;$$

$$\mathbf{H}: \lim_{x \to 0+0} \sin x \ln x = \lim_{x \to 0+0} x \ln x = 0.$$

$$(11) \lim_{x \to 0} (1 - \cos x)^{1 - \cos x};$$

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

因此 
$$\lim_{x\to 0} (1-\cos x)^{1-\cos x} = 1.$$
(12)  $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\tan x - \sin x}{\sin x - x\cos x};$ 

(12) 
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\tan x - \sin x}{\sin x - x \cos x}$$

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

$$(13) \lim_{x \to 0} x^{\frac{1}{1-x}};$$

解: 
$$\lim_{x \to 1} x^{\frac{1}{1-x}} = e^{\lim_{x \to 1} \frac{x-1}{1-x}} = \frac{1}{e}.$$

(14) 
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x e^x - \ln(1+x)}{x^2}$$
;

解: 
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{xe^x - \ln(1+x)}{x^2} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{x(1+x) - x + \frac{x^2}{2}}{x^2} = \frac{3}{2}$$
.

(15) 
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x}}{\sin x}$$

解: 
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x}}{\sin x} = \lim_{x\to 0} x \sin \frac{1}{x} = 0$$

(16) 
$$\lim_{x\to 0^+} \left(\frac{1+x^a}{1+x^b}\right)^{\frac{1}{\ln x}}$$
a,b为正实数

(15) 
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x}}{\sin x};$$
解: 
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x}}{\sin x} = \lim_{x \to 0} x \sin \frac{1}{x} = 0.$$
(16) 
$$\lim_{x \to 0^+} \left(\frac{1+x^a}{1+x^b}\right)^{\frac{1}{\ln x}} \text{a,b为正实数};$$
解: 
$$\lim_{x \to 0+0} \left(\frac{1+x^a}{1+x^b}\right)^{\frac{1}{\ln x}} = e^{\lim_{x \to 0+0} \frac{x^a-x^b}{\ln x}} = 1.$$
(17) 
$$\lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{4}^-} (\tan x)^{\tan 2x};$$

(17) 
$$\lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} (\tan x)^{\tan 2x}$$

解: 
$$\lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{4} - 0} (\tan x)^{\tan 2x} = e^{\lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{4} - 0} (\tan x - 1) \frac{2 \tan x}{1 - \tan^2 x}} = \frac{1}{e}.$$

4 设函数f(x)在 $[a, +\infty)$ 上有界,f'(x)存在且 $\lim_{x \to +\infty} f'(x) = b$ . 求证: b = 0. 证明: 使用反证法. 假设b是正实数. 则存在M > a满足当x > M时 $f'(x) > \frac{b}{2}$ 成 立. 则当x > M时,有

$$f(x) > f(M) + \frac{b}{2}(x - M)$$

这与函数f(x)在区间 $[a,+\infty)$ 上有界矛盾. 若b是负实数我们也可类似导出矛盾. 因此b=0.

5 设函数f(x)在 $(a, +\infty)$ 上可导,且 $\lim_{x \to +\infty} [f(x) + f'(x)] = k(k有限或 \pm \infty)$ . 求  $i\mathbb{E}\colon \lim_{x\to +\infty} f(x) = k.$ 

证明:由洛必达法则

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{e^x f(x)}{e^x} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{(e^x f(x))'}{(e^x)'} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} (f(x) + f'(x)).$$

6 写出下列函数带皮亚诺余项形式的麦克劳林展开:

(1)  $\cos(x^2)$ ; 解: 记 $u = x^2$ ,则

$$\cos u = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (-1)^n \frac{u^{2n}}{(2n)!} = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{4n}}{(2n)!}.$$

解: 
$$\sin^3 x = \sin x \left( \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2} \right) = \frac{\sin x}{2} - \frac{\sin x \cos 2x}{2} = \frac{3 \sin x}{4} - \frac{\sin 3x}{4}$$
. 因此

$$\sin^3 x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{(2n+1)!} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot (1-9^n) x^{2n+1}.$$

(3) (3) 
$$\frac{1}{(1+x)^2}$$
;

解: 我们有

$$\frac{1}{(1+x)^2} = -\left(\frac{1}{1+x}\right)' = (\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} x^n)' = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n (n+1) x^n.$$

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

$$\text{#:} \ \frac{x^3 + 2x + 1}{x - 1} = -(x^3 + 2x + 1) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n = -1 - 3x - 3x^2 - 4 \sum_{n=3}^{\infty} x^n.$$

7 写出下列函数的带皮亚诺余项的麦克劳林展开至所指定的阶数:  $(1) \frac{x}{\sin x} (x^4)$ ; 解: 我们有

$$\frac{x}{\sin x} = \frac{1}{\frac{\sin x}{x}} = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{x^2}{6} + \frac{x^4}{120} + o(x^4)} = 1 + \left(\frac{x^2}{6} - \frac{x^4}{120}\right) + \left(\frac{x^2}{6} - \frac{x^4}{120}\right)^2 + o(x^4)$$
$$= 1 + \frac{x^2}{6} + \frac{7}{360}x^4 + o(x^4).$$

(2)  $\ln(\cos x + \sin x)$   $(x^4)$ ; 解: 我们有

$$2\ln(\cos x + \sin x) = \ln(1 + \sin 2x) = \ln(1 + 2x - \frac{4x^3}{3} + o(x^4))$$
$$= 2x - \frac{4x^3}{3} - 2x^2 + \frac{8x^4}{3} + \frac{8x^3}{3} - 4x^4 + o(x^4).$$

$$\ln(\cos x + \sin x) = x - x^2 + \frac{2x^3}{3} - \frac{2x^4}{3} + o(x^4).$$

(3) 
$$\frac{x}{2x^2 + x - 1}$$
  $(x^3)$ ;  
解: 我们有

$$\frac{x}{2x^2 + x - 1} = -\frac{x}{1 - x - 2x^2} = -x[1 + x + 2x^2 + (x + 2x^2)^2 + o(x^2)]$$
$$= -x - x^2 - 3x^3 + o(x^3).$$

(4) 
$$\ln \frac{1+x}{1-2x}$$
  $(x^n);$ 

解: 
$$\ln \frac{1+x}{1-2x} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{x^n}{n} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^n}{n} x^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^n - (-1)^n}{n} x^n.$$
(5)  $\ln (1+x+x^2+x^3)$   $(x^6)$ ;

(5) 
$$\ln\left(1+x+x^2+x^3\right)$$
  $(x^6)$ ;

$$\ln(1+x+x^2+x^3) = \ln(1-x^4) - \ln(1-x)$$

$$= -x^4 + x + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^4}{4} + o(x^4)$$

$$= x + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{3x^4}{4} + o(x^4).$$

(6) 
$$\frac{1+x+x^2}{1-x+x^2}$$
  $(x^4)$ ;

解:我们有

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

$$= (1+x-x^3-x^4)(1+x+x^2+x^3+x^4+o(x^4))(1-x^3+o(x^4))$$

$$= (1+x-x^3-x^4)(1+x+x^2+o(x^4))$$

$$= 1+2x+2x^2-2x^4+o(x^4).$$

8 确定实常数a, b满足当 $x \to 0$ 时,

(1)  $f(x) = (a + b\cos x)\sin x - x$ 为x的5阶无穷小量;

(2) 
$$f(x) = e^x - \frac{1 + ax}{1 - bx}$$
是 $x$ 的3阶无穷小量.

解: (1) 做Maclaurin展开有

$$(a+b\cos x)\sin x - x = \left(a+b-\frac{bx^2}{2}+\frac{bx^4}{24}+o(x^5)\right)\left(x-\frac{x^3}{6}+\frac{x^5}{120}+o(x^5)\right) - x$$
$$= (a+b-1)x - \frac{1}{6}(a+4b)x^3 + \left(\frac{a+b}{120}+\frac{b}{12}+\frac{1}{24}\right)x^5 + o(x^5).$$

故当 $a = \frac{4}{3}$ ,  $b = -\frac{1}{3}$ 时为5阶无穷小.

(2) 做Maclaurin展开有

$$e^{x} - \frac{1+ax}{1-bx} = 1 + x + \frac{x^{2}}{2} + \frac{x^{3}}{6} + o(x^{3}) - (1+ax)(1+bx+b^{2}x^{2} + b^{3}x^{3} + o(x^{3}))$$
$$= (1-a-b)x + \left(\frac{1}{2} - ab - b^{2}\right)x^{2} + \left(\frac{1}{6} - ab^{2} - b^{3}\right)x^{3} + o(x^{3}).$$

故当 $a = b = \frac{1}{2}$ 时为3阶无穷小.

$$(1) \lim_{x \to 0} \left( \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{\sin x} \right);$$

$$\Re \colon \lim_{x \to 0} \left( \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{\sin x} \right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin x - x}{x^2} = 0.$$

(2) 
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{e^{x^3} - 1 - x^3}{\sin^6 2x}$$
;

$$(1) \lim_{x \to 0} \left( \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{\sin x} \right);$$

$$\Re \colon \lim_{x \to 0} \left( \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{\sin x} \right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin x - x}{x^2} = 0.$$

$$(2) \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{e^{x^3} - 1 - x^3}{\sin^6 2x};$$

$$\Re \colon \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{e^{x^3} - 1 - x^3}{\sin^6 2x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^6}{2(2x)^6} = \frac{1}{128}.$$

$$(3) \lim_{x \to +\infty} (\sqrt[3]{x^3 - 3x} - \sqrt{x^2 - 2x});$$

(3) 
$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} (\sqrt[3]{x^3} - 3x - \sqrt{x^2 - 2x});$$

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

(4) 
$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \left( x + \frac{1}{2} \right) \ln \left( 1 + \frac{1}{x} \right);$$

解: 
$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \left( x + \frac{1}{2} \right) \ln \left( 1 + \frac{1}{x} \right) = 1.$$

$$(5) \lim_{x \to 0} \left( \frac{\tan x}{x} \right)^{\frac{1}{x^2}};$$

解: 
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \left( \frac{\tan x}{x} \right)^{\frac{1}{x^2}} = e^{\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\tan x - x}{x^3}} = \sqrt[3]{e}.$$

(6) 
$$\lim_{x \to \infty} x^2 \ln\left(x \sin\frac{1}{x}\right);$$

解: 
$$\lim_{x \to \infty} x^2 \ln \left( x \sin \frac{1}{x} \right) = \lim_{x \to \infty} x^2 \ln \left( 1 - \frac{1}{6x^2} \right) = -\frac{1}{6}$$
.

10 设函数f(x)在零点的某个邻域内二阶可导,且

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \left( \frac{\sin 3x}{x^3} + \frac{f(x)}{x^2} \right) = 0.$$

(1) 
$$\Re f(0), f'(0), f''(0);$$
  
(2)  $\Re \lim_{x \to 0} \left( \frac{3}{x^2} + \frac{f(x)}{x^2} \right).$ 

解: (1) 
$$\frac{\sin 3x}{x^3} + \frac{f(x)}{x^2} = \frac{3}{x^2} - \frac{9}{2} + \frac{f(0)}{x^2} + \frac{f'(0)}{x} + \frac{f''(0)}{2} + o(1)$$
. 因此

$$f(0) = -3, f'(0) = 0, f''(0) = 9.$$

$$(2)\lim_{x\to 0} \left(\frac{3}{x^2} + \frac{f(x)}{x^2}\right) = \frac{9}{2}.$$

11 设函数f(x)在零点的某个邻域内二阶可导,且

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \left( 1 + x + \frac{f(x)}{x} \right)^{\frac{1}{x}} = e^3.$$

(1)  $\bar{x}f(0), f'(0), f''(0);$ 

$$(2) \stackrel{\stackrel{?}{\Rightarrow}}{\lim} \left(1 + \frac{f(x)}{x}\right)^{\frac{1}{x}}.$$

解: (1) 
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{f(x)}{x^2} = 2$$
,因此 $f(0) = f'(0) = 0$ , $f''(0) = 4$ .

(2) 
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \left( 1 + \frac{f(x)}{x} \right)^{\frac{1}{x}} = e^2.$$

12 设函数f(x)在 $(a,+\infty)$ 上有直到n阶导数,且

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} f(x) = A, \lim_{x \to +\infty} f^{(n)}(x) = B.$$

求证B=0.

证明: 若B为正实数,则可证明对于 $0 \le i \le n-1$ ,则

$$\lim_{x \to i} f^{(i)}(x) = +\infty,$$

与题干假设矛盾. 同理可证B不是负实数.

13 设P(x)为n次多项式. 证明:

(1) 若P(a), P'(a), ...,  $P^{(n)}(a)$ 皆为正数,则P(x)在 $(a, +\infty)$ 上无零点;

(2) 若P(a), P'(a),  $\cdots$ ,  $P^{(n)}(a)$ 正负号相间,则P(x)在( $-\infty$ , a)上无零点. 证明: (1) 由于P(x)是n次多项式,因此有

$$P(x) = P(a) + P'(a)(x - a) + \dots + \frac{P^{(n)}(a)}{n!}(x - a)^{n}.$$

因此对x > a,有P(x) > 0.

(2) 证明方法同上.

14 设函数f(x)在 $(0,+\infty)$ 上三阶可导,而且有

$$|f(x)| \leqslant M_0, \quad |f'''(x)| \leqslant M_3, \quad \forall x \in (0, +\infty).$$

求证f'(x)和f''(x)在 $(0,+\infty)$ 上有界.

证明:  $\forall x > 0$ 和h > 0,有

$$f(x+h) = f(x) + f'(x)h + \frac{f''(x)}{2}h^2 + \frac{f'''(\xi)}{6}h^3,$$
  
$$f(x+2h) = f(x) + 2f'(x)h + 2f''(x)h^2 + \frac{4f'''(\eta)}{3}h^3.$$

则

$$f(x+2h) - 4f(x+h) = -3f(x) - 2f'(x)h + \frac{4f'''(\eta)}{3}h^3 - \frac{2f'''(\xi)}{3}h^3.$$

因此

$$f'(x) = \frac{4f(x+h) - f(x+2h) - 3f(x)}{2h} + \frac{2f'''(\eta)}{3}h^2 - \frac{f'''(\xi)}{3}h^2.$$

因此

$$|f'(x)| \le 4\frac{M_0}{h} + M_3 h^2 = \frac{2M_0}{h} + \frac{2M_0}{h} + M_3 h^2, \quad \forall h > 0.$$

因此

$$|f'(x)| \leqslant 3\sqrt[3]{4M_0^2 M_3}.$$

类似地可证明|f''(x)|有界.

15 求证:

(1) 
$$0 < x - \ln(1+x) < \frac{1}{2}x^2(0 < x \le 1);$$

$$(2) \lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \left[ \frac{1}{k} - \ln \left( 1 + \frac{1}{k} \right) \right]$$
存在.

证明: (1) 由 $1 > \frac{1}{1+x}$ 可知 $x - \ln(1+x) > 0$ . 由 $\frac{1}{1+x} > 1 - x$ 可知

$$\ln(1+x) > x - \frac{x^2}{2}.$$

(2) 由(1)中不等式可知

$$0 < \sum_{k=1}^{n} \left[ \frac{1}{k} - \ln \left( 1 + \frac{1}{k} \right) \right] < \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{1}{k^2}.$$

由单调增序列有界收敛原理可知所求极限存在有限.

16 设函数f(x)在[a,b]上有二阶导数且f'(a)=f'(b)=0. 证明:存在 $c\in(a,b)$ 满足

$$|f''(c)| \geqslant \frac{4}{(b-a)^2} |f(b) - f(a)|.$$

证明: 使用反证法. 假设

$$f''(x) < \frac{4}{(b-a)^2} |f(b) - f(a)|$$

成立. 则由拉格朗日余项的Taylor有

$$f(\frac{a+b}{2}) = f(a) + \frac{f''(\xi)}{2} \cdot \frac{(b-a)^2}{4},$$
  
$$f(\frac{a+b}{2}) = f(b) + \frac{f''(\eta)}{2} \cdot \frac{(b-a)^2}{4}.$$

则

$$|f(b)-f(a)| = \frac{(b-a)^2}{8}|f''(\xi)-f''(\eta)| \leqslant \frac{(b-a)^2}{8}(|f''(\xi)|+|f''(\eta)|) < |f(b)-f(a)|.$$

因此假设不成立.

17 设函数f(x)在[-1,1]三阶可导且有

$$f(0) = f'(0) = 0$$
,  $f(1) = 1$ ,  $f(-1) = 0$ .

证明:存在 $\xi \in (-1,1)$ 满足 $f'''(\xi) \ge 3$ .

证明: 由麦克劳林公式得

$$f(1) = f(0) + f'(0)1 + \frac{f''(0)}{2} + \frac{f'''(\xi)}{6}, \quad \xi \in (0, 1),$$
  
$$f(-1) = f(0) - f'(0)1 + \frac{f''(0)}{2} - \frac{f'''(\eta)}{6}, \quad \eta \in (-1, 0).$$

因此

$$f(1) - f(-1) = \frac{f'''(\xi) + f'''(\eta)}{6} = 1.$$

则 $f'''(\xi)$ 和 $f'''(\eta)$ 中必有一数大于等于3.

18 若函数f(x)在[a,b]上有定义并满足

$$|f(x) - f(y)| \le k|x - y|^2$$
,  $\forall x, y \in [a, b]$ .

求证:  $f(x) \equiv 常数$ 证明: 由条件可知

$$|f(x) - f(y)| \le \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left| f(x + \frac{(i-1)(y-x)}{n}) - f(x + \frac{i(y-x)}{n}) \right| \le k \frac{|x-y|}{n}.$$

当n趋向于正无穷大时,不等式右侧趋向于零. 故 $|f(x) - f(y)| \equiv 0$ .

19 设函数f(x)在点 $x_0$ 的一个邻域内阶连续可导且 $f^{(n+1)}(x_0)$ ,证明在 $x_0$ 点附近

$$f(x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0) + \dots + \frac{f^{(n-1)}(x_0)}{(n-1)!} (x - x_0)^{n-1} + \frac{f^{(n)}(x_0 + \theta(x - x_0))}{n!} (x - x_0)^n$$

且  $\lim_{x\to x_0} \theta = \frac{1}{n+1}$ . 证明:由泰勒展开可知

$$\frac{f^{(n)}(x_0 + \theta(x - x_0))}{n!}(x - x_0)^n = \frac{f^{(n)}(x_0)}{n!}(x - x_0)^n + \frac{\theta f^{(n+1)}(x_0)}{n!}(x - x_0)^{n+1} + o((x - x_0)^n).$$

由Peano余项Taylor展开的唯一性易见

$$\lim_{x \to x_0} \theta = \frac{1}{n+1}.$$

20 设f(x)在区间[0,2]上二阶可导且满足 $|f(x)| \le 1, |f''(x)| \le 1$ ,证明

$$|f'(x)| \leqslant 2.$$

证明:由泰勒展开可知

$$f(2) = f(x) + f'(x)(2 - x) + \frac{f''(\xi)}{2}(2 - x)^{2},$$
  
$$f(0) = f(x) - f'(x)x + \frac{f''(\eta)}{2}x^{2}.$$

因此

$$2|f'(x)| \le |f(0)| + |f(2)| + \frac{|f''(\xi)|}{2}(x-2)^2 + \frac{|f''(\eta)|}{2}x^2 \le 4.$$

命题得证.

21 设 $x_0 \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ ,  $x_n = \sin x_{n-1}$ , 证明 $x_n = \sqrt{\frac{3}{n}}$ 是等价无穷小. 

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n}{\frac{3}{x_{-}^2}} = 1$$

即可. 由Stolz定理

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n}{\frac{3}{x_n^2}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{\frac{3}{x_{n+1}^2 - \frac{3}{x_n^2}}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{x_n^4}{3x_n^2 - 3\sin^2 x_n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{x_n^3}{6(x_n - \sin x_n)}.$$

由于 $\sin x_n = x_n - \frac{x_n^3}{6} + o(x_n^3)$ ,因此此极限等于1. 证明完毕.

22 确定a,b,当 $x\to 0$ 时下列函数为尽可能高阶无穷小量:  $(1)\cot x-\frac{1+ax^2}{x+bx^3};$ 解:我们有

(1) 
$$\cot x - \frac{1 + ax^2}{x + bx^3}$$
;

$$\begin{split} \cot x - \frac{1 + ax^2}{x + bx^3} &= \frac{1}{x} \left( \frac{x}{\tan x} - \frac{1 + ax^2}{1 + bx^2} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{x} \left[ \left( 1 - \frac{1}{3}x^2 - \frac{1}{45}x^4 + o(x^4) \right) - (1 + (a - b)x^2 + (b^2 - ab)x^4 + o(x^4)) \right]. \end{split}$$

则当 $a = -\frac{2}{5}, b = -\frac{1}{15}$ 时取到最高阶无穷小量. (2)  $\cos x - \frac{1 + ax^2}{1 + bx^2}$ .

(2) 
$$\cos x - \frac{1 + ax^2}{1 + bx^2}$$
.

$$\begin{aligned} \cos x - \frac{1 + ax^2}{1 + bx^2} &= \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^4}{24} - \frac{x^6}{720} + o(x^6)\right) - (1 + ax^2)(1 - bx^2 + b^2x^4 - b^3x^6 + o(x^6)) \\ &= \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^4}{24} - \frac{x^6}{720} + o(x^6)\right) - (1 + (a - b)x^2 + (b^2 - ab)x^4 + (ab^2 - b^3x^6 + o(x^6)). \end{aligned}$$

则当 $a = -\frac{5}{12}$ ,  $b = \frac{1}{12}$ 时可得最高阶无穷小量.

23 求下列函数在指定区间上的最大值和最小值:

(1)  $y = x^5 - 5x^4 + 5x^3 + 1$ ,  $x \in [-1, 2]$ ; 解:  $y' = 5x^4 - 20x^3 + 15x^2$ , 因此y在区间内的驻点为0和1. 而

$$y(0) = 1, y(1) = 2, y(-1) = -10, y(2) = -7.$$

因此最大值为2,最小值为-10.

(2)  $y = 2 \tan x - \tan^2 x$ ,  $x \in [0, \pi/2)$ ;

解:  $y' = 2\sec^2 x - 2\tan x \sec^2 x$ , 因此y在区间上先升后降, 驻点是 $\frac{\pi}{4}$ , 最大值

(3)  $y = \sqrt{x} \ln x$ ,  $x \in (0, +\infty)$ ; 解:  $y' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x} \ln x}$ , 因此y在区间 $(0, +\infty)$ 上先降后升,驻点是 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{e}}$ , 最小值是 $-\frac{1}{2\sqrt[4]{e}}$ .

24 讨论方程 $x^3 - px + q = 0$ 有三个不同实根的条件.

解: 我们设 $y = x^3 - px + q$ ,则求导得 $y' = 3x^2 - p$ ,因此函数y在下面两个区间 $\left(-\infty, -\sqrt{\frac{p}{3}}\right)$ 和 $\left(\sqrt{\frac{p}{3}}, +\infty\right)$ 上单调增,区间 $\left(-\sqrt{\frac{p}{3}}, \sqrt{\frac{p}{3}}\right)$ 上单调减. 因 此y有三个根当且仅当 $y\left(-\sqrt{\frac{p}{3}}\right) > 0$ 且 $y\left(\sqrt{\frac{p}{3}}\right) < 0$ . 亦即 $4p^3 > 27q^2$ .

25 讨论方程 $\ln x - mx = 0$ 有两个实根的条件. 解: 设 $y = \ln x - mx$ ,则 $y' = \frac{1}{x} - m$ . 则函数y在区间 $(0, +\infty)$ 上先升后降驻点 为 $\frac{1}{m}$ . 则y有两个根当且仅当 $y\left(\frac{1}{m}\right) > 0$ . 亦即 $m < \frac{1}{e}$ .

26 设函数 f(x)在[a,b]上二阶可导,且满足

$$f''(x) + b(x)f'(x) + c(x)f(x) = 0, x \in [a, b],$$

其中c(x) < 0.

(1) 证明 f(x)不能在区间(a,b)内取到正的最大值或负的最小值;

(2) 若f(a) = f(b) = 0, 证明f(x)在区间[a, b]上恒等于零

证明: (1) 若函数f(x)在点 $x_0 \in (a,b)$ 取得正的最大值,则有

$$f'(x_0) = 0, \quad f''(x_0) \leqslant 0.$$

$$f''(x_0) + b(x_0)f'(x_0) + c(x_0)f(x_0) < 0$$

与题中假设矛盾. 类似地,函数f(x)在区间(a,b)内部不存在负的最小值. (2) 若f(x)在区间(a,b)内有非零值,则在区间内部存在正的最大值或负的最小 值,与(1)矛盾.

 $27\ \pm 0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2}$ 时,证明 $2\sin x + \tan x \geqslant 3x$ . 证明:不等式两侧求导分别为 $2\cos x + \sec^2 x$ 和3,因此我们需要证明

$$2\cos x + \sec^2 x \geqslant 3$$
,  $x \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ .

$$2\cos x + \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} = \cos x + \cos x + \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} \geqslant 3\sqrt[3]{\cos x \cdot \cos x \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 x}} = 3.$$

因此原不等式成立.

$$f(0) = 0$$
,  $g(0) = 1$ ,  $f(\frac{\pi}{4}) = g(\frac{\pi}{4})$ .

因此只需证明f(x)单调增而g(x)单调减. 对f(x)和g(x)求导在区间 $\left(0,\frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ 上求导 得

$$f'(x) = f(x)(-\sin x \ln \sin x + \cot x \cos x) > 0,$$
  
$$q'(x) = q(x)(\cos x \ln \cos x - \tan x \sin x) < 0.$$

证明完毕.

29 设f(x)是(a,b)上的凸函数,g(x)是(c,d)上的单调上升凸函数,且f(x)的值域 包含在(c,d)内. 求证: g(f(x))是(a,b)上的凸函数. 证明:由于q(x)是单调上升的,因此有

$$g(f(\lambda x + (1 - \lambda)y)) \leqslant g(\lambda f(x) + (1 - \lambda)f(y)) \leqslant \lambda g(f(x)) + (1 - \lambda)g(f(y)).$$

因此g(f(x))是凸函数.

30 求四次多项式是凸函数的条件.

解: 设 $p(x) = ax^4 + bx^3 + cx^2 + dx + e$ , 则p(x)是凸函数当且仅当

$$p''(x) = 12ax^2 + 6bx + 2c \geqslant 0$$

亦即 $a > 0, 3b^2 - 8ac \leq 0.$ 

31 设f(x) > 0且f''(x)存在. 证明:  $\ln f(x)$ 是凸函数的充分必要条件为

$$\left| \begin{array}{cc} f(x) & f'(x) \\ f'(x) & f''(x) \end{array} \right| \geqslant 0.$$

证明:计算得

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

因此 $(\ln f(x))$ "非负等价于题中条件.

32 证明下列不等式:

(1)  $|a|^p + |b|^p \ge 2^{1-p}(|a| + |b|)^p (p > 1)$ ;

(2)  $|a|^p + |b|^p \le 2^{1-p}(|a| + |b|)^p (0$ 

证明: (1) 当p > 1时,函数 $x^p$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 是凸函数,因此对|a|和|b|取平均后取p次方小于等于取p次方后取平均.

(2) 当 $0 时,函数<math>x^p$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 是凹函数,故不等式方向相反.

33 证明Bernoulli不等式: 若 $0 < \alpha < 1$ , 则

$$(1+x)^{\alpha} \le 1 + \alpha x, \quad \forall x > -1.$$

若 $\alpha$  < 0或 $\alpha$  > 1,则

$$(1+x)^{\alpha} \geqslant 1 + \alpha x, \quad \forall x > -1.$$

证明: $\pm 0 < \alpha < 1$ 时,函数 $(1+x)^{\alpha}$ 在区间 $(-1,+\infty)$ 上是凹函数,因此在零点的 切线在函数图像上方. 当 $\alpha > 1$ 或 $\alpha < 0$ 时,函数 $(1+x)^{\alpha}$ 在区间 $(-1,+\infty)$ 上是凸 函数,因此在零点的切线在函数图像下方.

34 对于正数 $x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_n$ , 证明

$$\frac{x_1 x_2 \cdots x_n}{(x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n)^n} \le \frac{(1 + x_1)(1 + x_2) \cdots (1 + x_n)}{(n + x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n)^n}.$$

证明:只需要证明

$$\frac{n + x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n}{x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n} \leqslant \sqrt[n]{\frac{(1 + x_1)(1 + x_2) \cdots (1 + x_n)}{x_1 x_2 \cdots x_n}}.$$

不等式变形可得

$$1 + \frac{1}{\frac{1}{n}(x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n)} \leqslant \sqrt[n]{\frac{(1+x_1)(1+x_2)\cdots(1+x_n)}{x_1x_2\cdots x_n}}.$$

只需要证明两边取对数后不等式成立. 利用函数 $f(x) = \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)$ 的凸性.

35 求下列函数曲线的渐近线: (1) 
$$y = \frac{x^3}{2(1+x)^2}$$
;

解: (1) 计算得 
$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{y}{x} = \frac{1}{2} \text{且} \lim_{x \to \infty} \left( y - \frac{x}{2} \right) = -1$$
. 因此所求渐近线 为 $y = \frac{x}{2} - 1$ 及 $x = -1$ .

(2) 渐近线为y = 0和x = 0.

36 计算下列不定积分:  
(1) 
$$\int \left(1 + \frac{1}{x^2} \sqrt{x \sqrt{x}}\right) dx$$
;

解: 
$$\int (1+x^{-\frac{5}{4}}) dx = x - \frac{4}{\sqrt[4]{x}} + C.$$

(2) 
$$\int \left(3^{x+1} + 3^{-x} + \frac{1}{3}e^x\right) dx;$$

$$\Re : \int \left(3^{x+1} + 3^{-x} + \frac{1}{3}e^x\right) dx = \frac{3^{x+1}}{\ln 3} - \frac{3^{-x}}{\ln 3} + \frac{1}{3}e^x + C.$$

(3) 
$$\int \frac{\cos 2x}{\cos^2 x \sin^2 x} dx;$$

$$(3) \int \frac{\cos 2x}{\cos^2 x \sin^2 x} dx;$$

$$\text{#: } \int \frac{\cos^2 x \sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x \sin^2 x} dx = \int (\csc^2 x - \sec^2 x) dx = -(\cot x + \tan x) + C.$$

$$(4) \int \sqrt{1 - \sin 2x} dx;$$

$$(4) \int \sqrt{1 - \sin 2x} dx;$$

$$\int \sqrt{1 - \sin 2x} dx = f(x) + C,$$

其中

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \sin x + \cos x + 4k\sqrt{2}, & x \in \left[2k\pi - \frac{3\pi}{4}, 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{4}\right]; \\ -\sin x - \cos x + (4k+2)\sqrt{2}, & x \in \left[2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{4}, 2k\pi + \frac{5\pi}{4}\right]. \end{cases}$$

$$(5) \int (x+|x|) \mathrm{d}x;$$

解: 
$$\int x + |x| dx = f(x) + C$$
,其中

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0; \\ x^2, & x \ge 0. \end{cases}$$

37 用换元法计算下列不定积分: 
$$(1) \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{1+\sin x}$$
; 解: 我们有

$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{1+\sin x} = \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(\sin\frac{x}{2}+\cos\frac{x}{2})^2} = \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{2\sin^2\left(\frac{x}{2}+\frac{\pi}{4}\right)} = \int \csc^2\left(\frac{x}{2}+\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \mathrm{d}\left(\frac{x}{2}+\frac{\pi}{4}\right).$$

因此
$$\int_{a} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{1+\sin x} = -\cot\left(\frac{x}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) + C.$$

(2) 
$$\int x(1+x^2)^5 dx$$
;

解: 
$$\int x(1+x^2)^5 dx = \frac{1}{2} \int (1+x^2)^5 d(1+x^2) = \frac{(1+x^2)^6}{12} + C.$$

$$(3) \int \frac{\sin 2x}{\sqrt{1 + \sin^2 x}} \mathrm{d}x;$$

解: 
$$\int \frac{\sin 2x}{\sqrt{1+\sin^2 x}} dx = \int \frac{d(1+\sin^2 x)}{\sqrt{1+\sin^2 x}} = 2\sqrt{1+\sin^2 x} + C.$$

(4) 
$$\int \frac{\sin x \cos x}{\sqrt{a^2 \sin^2 x + b^2 \cos^2 x}} dx (a^2 > b^2);$$
解: 我们有

$$\int \frac{\sin x \cos x}{\sqrt{a^2 \sin^2 x + b^2 \cos^2 x}} dx = \int \frac{d(\sin^2 x)}{2\sqrt{b^2 + (a^2 - b^2)\sin^2 x}} = \frac{\sqrt{a^2 \sin^2 x + b^2 \cos^2 x}}{a^2 - b^2} + C.$$

(5) 
$$\int \frac{x dx}{1 + \sqrt{x}};$$
 
$$\mathbf{M}: \ \diamondsuit t = \sqrt{x}, \ \ \mathbf{M}$$

$$\int \frac{x}{1+\sqrt{x}} dx = 2 \int \frac{t^3}{1+t} dt = \frac{2}{3}t^3 - t^2 + 2t - 2\ln(1+t) + C.$$

即

$$\int \frac{x}{1+\sqrt{x}} dx = \frac{2}{3}x\sqrt{x} - x + 2\sqrt{x} - 2\ln(1+\sqrt{x}) + C.$$

$$(1) \int \frac{x}{\sin^2 x} \mathrm{d}x$$

38 用分部积分法计算下列不定积分:
$$(1) \int \frac{x}{\sin^2 x} dx;$$
解: 
$$\int \frac{x}{\sin^2 x} dx = \int x d(-\cot x) = -x \cot x + \int \cot x dx = -x \cot x + \ln|\sin x| + C.$$

$$(2) \int \frac{\arctan x}{x^2 (1+x^2)} dx;$$

$$(2) \int \frac{\arctan x}{x^2(1+x^2)} \mathrm{d}x$$

解: 由拆分得

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

则

$$\int \frac{\arctan x}{1+x^2} \mathrm{d}x = \frac{1}{2} (\arctan x)^2 + C,$$

$$\int \frac{\arctan x}{x^2} \mathrm{d}x = -\frac{\arctan x}{x} + \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x(1+x^2)} = -\frac{\arctan x}{x} + \frac{1}{2} \ln \left(\frac{x^2}{1+x^2}\right) + C.$$

因此

$$\int \frac{\arctan x}{x^2 (1+x^2)} dx = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left( \frac{x^2}{1+x^2} \right) - \frac{1}{2} (\arctan x)^2 - \frac{\arctan x}{x} + C.$$

(3) 
$$\int \frac{e^{\arctan x} dx}{(1+x^2)^{3/2}};$$

解: 由分部积

$$\int \frac{e^{\arctan x}}{(1+x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} dx = \int \frac{d(e^{\arctan x})}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} = \frac{e^{\arctan x}}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} + \int \frac{xe^{\arctan x}}{(1+x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} dx$$
$$= \frac{e^{\arctan x}}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} + \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} d(e^{\arctan x}) = \frac{(1+x)e^{\arctan x}}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} - \int \frac{e^{\arctan x}}{(1+x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} dx.$$

$$\int \frac{e^{\arctan x}}{(1+x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} dx = \frac{(1+x)e^{\arctan x}}{2\sqrt{1+x^2}} + C.$$

39 对下列不定积分建立递推公式:  
(1) 
$$I_n = \int x^m \ln^n x dx$$
;  
解:由分部积分法我们有

$$I_n = \int \ln^n x d\left(\frac{x^{m+1}}{m+1}\right) = \frac{x^{m+1} \ln^n x}{m+1} - \frac{n}{m+1} \int x^m \ln^{n-1} x dx.$$

因此
$$I_n = \frac{x^{m+1} \ln^n x}{m+1} - \frac{n}{m+1} I_{n-1}.$$

$$(2) I_n = \int x^n e^{-x} dx;$$

解: 由分部积分法我们有

$$I_n = \int x^n d(-e^{-x}) = -x^n e^{-x} + n \int x^{n-1} e^{-x} dx.$$

因此
$$I_n = -x^n e^{-x} + nI_{n-1}$$

因此
$$I_n = -x^n e^{-x} + nI_{n-1}$$
.  
(3)  $I_n = \int \frac{x^n}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$ ;  
解: 令 $x = \sin u$ ,则

$$I_n = \int \frac{\sin^n u \cos u du}{\cos u} = \int \sin^n u du.$$

又

$$\int \sin^n u \, du = \int \sin^{n-1} u \, d(-\cos u) = -\sin^{n-1} u \cos u + (n-1) \int \cos^2 u \sin^{n-2} u \, du,$$

$$I_n = -\sin^{n-1} u \cos u + (n-1)I_{n-2} - (n-1)I_n.$$

因此

$$I_n = \frac{n-1}{n}I_{n-2} - \frac{\sin^{n-1}u\cos u}{n} = \frac{n-1}{n}I_{n-2} - \frac{x^{n-1}\sqrt{1-x^2}}{n}.$$

(4) 
$$I_n = \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^n \sqrt{1+x^2}};$$
  
 $\mathbf{M}: \ \diamondsuit x = \tan u, \ \mathbb{M}$ 

$$I_n = \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^n \sqrt{1+x^2}} = \int \frac{\cos^{n-1} u}{\sin^n u} \mathrm{d}u = \int \csc u \cot^{n-1} u \mathrm{d}u.$$

又

$$\int \csc u \cot^{n-1} u du = -\int \cot^{n-2} u d(\csc u) = -\cot^{n-2} u \csc u - (n-2) \int \csc^3 u \cot^{n-3} u du,$$

$$I_n = -\cot^{n-2} u \csc u - (n-2)I_n - (n-2)I_{n-2}$$

$$I_n = -\frac{\cot^{n-2}u\csc u}{n-1} - \frac{n-2}{n-1}I_{n-2} = -\frac{\sqrt{1+x^2}}{(n-1)x^{n-1}} - \frac{n-2}{n-1}I_{n-2}.$$

$$40$$
 定义 $I(m,n) = \int \cos^m x \sin^n x dx$ ,证明:

(1) 
$$I(m,n) = -\frac{\sin^{n-1} x \cos^{m+1} x}{m+n} + \frac{n-1}{m+n} I(m,n-2)$$

40 足又
$$I(m,n) = \int \cos^{-x} x \sin^{-x} x dx$$
,证明:
$$(1) I(m,n) = -\frac{\sin^{n-1} x \cos^{m+1} x}{m+n} + \frac{n-1}{m+n} I(m,n-2);$$

$$(2) I(n,n) = -\frac{\cos 2x \cos^{n-1} x \sin^{n-2} x}{4n} + \frac{n-1}{4n} I(n-2,n-2).$$
证明: (1) 由分部积分法

$$I(m,n) = \int \cos^m x \sin^{n-1} x d(-\cos x)$$

$$= -\cos^{m+1} x \sin^{n-1} x + \int \cos x d(\cos^m x \sin^{n-1} x)$$

$$= -\cos^{m+1} x \sin^{n-1} x - mI(m,n) + (n-1)I(m,n-2) - (n-1)I(m,n).$$

由此我们证明了(1).

(2) 我们类似可以证明

$$I(m,n) = \frac{\cos^{m-1} x \sin^{n+1} x}{m+n} + \frac{m-1}{m+n} I(m-2,n).$$

因此我们有

$$\begin{split} I(n,n) &= -\frac{\cos^{n+1}x\sin^{n-1}x}{2n} + \frac{n-1}{2n}I(n,n-2) \\ &= -\frac{\cos^{n+1}x\sin^{n-1}x}{2n} + \frac{n-1}{2n}\frac{\cos^{n-1}x\sin^{n-1}x}{2n-2} + \frac{n-1}{2n}\frac{n-1}{2n-2}I(n-2,n-2) \\ &= -\frac{\cos 2x\cos^{n-1}x\sin^{n-2}x}{4n} + \frac{n-1}{4n}I(n-2,n-2). \end{split}$$

41 计算下列有理函数的不定积分:  
(1) 
$$\int \frac{2x^2 + 2x + 13}{(x-2)(1+x^2)^2} dx;$$

解:我们分拆得

$$\frac{2x^2 + 2x + 13}{(x-2)(1+x^2)^2} = \frac{1}{x-2} - \frac{x^3 + 2x^2 + 4x + 6}{x^4 + 2x^2 + 1}.$$

因此

$$\int \frac{2x^2 + 2x + 13}{(x-2)(1+x^2)^2} dx = \int \frac{dx}{x-2} - \int \frac{(x+2)dx}{x^2+1} - \int \frac{(3x+4)dx}{(x^2+1)^2}.$$

由

$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(x^2+1)^2} = \frac{x}{2(x^2+1)} + \frac{1}{2}\arctan x + C$$

我们可知

$$\int \frac{2x^2 + 2x + 13}{(x-2)(1+x^2)^2} dx = \ln|x-2| - \frac{1}{2}\ln(x^2+1) + \frac{3-4x}{2(x^2+1)} - 4\arctan x + C.$$

(2) 
$$\int \frac{x^2 - x + 1}{2x + 1} dx;$$

$$\text{#F: } \int \frac{x^2 - x + 1}{2x + 1} dx = \int \left(\frac{x}{2} - \frac{3}{4} + \frac{7}{8x + 4}\right) dx = \frac{x^2}{4} - \frac{3x}{4} + \frac{7}{8}\ln(8x + 4) + C.$$

解: 
$$\hat{\mathbf{y}}u = x + 1$$
,则

$$\int \frac{3x+5}{(x^2+2x+2)^2} dx = \int \frac{3u+2}{(u^2+1)^2} du = -\frac{3}{2(u^2+1)} + \frac{u}{u^2+1} + \arctan u + C.$$

$$\int \frac{3x+5}{(x^2+2x+2)^2} dx = \frac{x+1}{x^2+2x+2} + \arctan(x+1) - \frac{3}{2(x^2+2x+2)} + C.$$

(4) 
$$\int \frac{x+1}{x^3+2x^2-x-2} dx$$

(4) 
$$\int \frac{x+1}{x^3+2x^2-x-2} dx;$$
解: 由 $x^3+2x^2-x-2=(x+2)(x^2-1)$ 可知

$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(x+2)(x-1)} = \frac{1}{3} \ln \frac{x-1}{x+2} + C.$$

(5) 
$$\int \frac{x dx}{x^3 - 1}$$
;  
解: 经分解得

$$\int \frac{x dx}{x^3 - 1} = \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{dx}{x - 1} - \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{x - 1}{x^2 + x + 1} dx.$$

而

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

故

$$\int \frac{x dx}{x^3 - 1} = \frac{1}{6} \ln \frac{(x - 1)^2}{x^2 + x + 1} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \arctan \frac{2x + 1}{\sqrt{3}} + C.$$

(1) 
$$\int \frac{\sin 2x dx}{1 + \cos^2 x};$$

42 计算下列三角函数有理式的不定积分: 
$$(1) \int \frac{\sin 2x \mathrm{d}x}{1+\cos^2 x};$$
解: 
$$\int \frac{\sin 2x}{1+\cos^2 x} \mathrm{d}x = -\ln(1+\cos^2 x) + C.$$

(2) 
$$\int \sin 5x \sin 3x dx;$$

解: 
$$\int \sin 5x \sin 3x dx = \frac{1}{2} \int (\cos 2x - \cos 8x) dx = \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x - \frac{1}{16} \sin 8x + C.$$

$$(3) \int \frac{\sin^5 x dx}{\cos^4 x};$$

解: 我们有

$$\int \frac{\sin^5 x}{\cos^4 x} dx = -\int \frac{\sin^4 x}{\cos^4 x} d(\cos x)$$

$$= -\int (\frac{1}{\cos^4 x} - \frac{2}{\cos^2 x} + 1) d(\cos x)$$

$$= \frac{1}{3\cos^3 x} - \frac{2}{\cos x} - \cos x + C.$$

(4) 
$$\int \frac{1+\sin x}{1-\sin x} dx;$$
解: 我们有

$$\int \frac{1+\sin x}{1-\sin x} dx = \int \frac{1+\cos(\frac{\pi}{2}-x)}{1-\cos(\frac{\pi}{2}-x)} dx$$
$$= \int \frac{\cos^2(\frac{\pi}{4}-\frac{x}{2})}{\sin^2(\frac{\pi}{4}-\frac{x}{2})} dx.$$

$$\diamondsuit u = \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{x}{2}, \quad \boxed{1}$$

$$\int \frac{1 + \sin x}{1 - \sin x} dx = -2 \int \cot^2 u du$$

$$= -2 \int (\csc^2 u - 1) du$$

$$= 2u + 2 \cot u + C$$

$$= -x + 2 \cot \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{x}{2}\right) + C.$$

$$= -x + 2 \cdot \frac{\sin \frac{x}{2} + \cos \frac{x}{2}}{\cos \frac{x}{2} - \sin \frac{x}{2}} + C.$$

$$\begin{array}{l} (5) \int \frac{\sin x \mathrm{d}x}{\sin x - 2\cos x + 2}; \\ \mathrm{ff}: \ \diamondsuit u = \tan \frac{x}{2}, \ \mathrm{I} \mathrm{I} \end{array}$$

$$\sin x = \frac{2u}{1+u^2}$$
,  $\cos x = \frac{1-u^2}{1+u^2}$ ,  $dx = \frac{2du}{1+u^2}$ .

$$\int \frac{\sin x dx}{\sin x - 2\cos x + 2} = \int \frac{2du}{(2u+1)(u^2+1)}.$$

经拆分我们有

$$\int \frac{2du}{(2u+1)(u^2+1)} = \int \frac{8\mathrm{d}u}{5(2u+1)} - \frac{2}{5} \int \frac{(2u+1)\mathrm{d}u}{u^2+1}.$$

$$\int \frac{\sin x dx}{\sin x - 2\cos x + 2} = \frac{4}{5} \ln \left| 2\tan \frac{x}{2} + 1 \right| - \frac{4}{5} \ln \left| \sec \frac{x}{2} \right| + \frac{x}{5} + C.$$

43 计算下列无理函数的不定积分: 
$$(1) \int \frac{dx}{(x+1)\sqrt{x^2+4x+5}};$$

$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(x+1)\sqrt{x^2+4x+5}} = \int \frac{\sec^2 u \mathrm{d}u}{(\tan u - 1)\sec u}$$
$$= \int \frac{\mathrm{d}u}{\sin u - \cos u}$$
$$= \int \frac{\mathrm{d}u}{\sqrt{2}\sin(u - \frac{\pi}{4})}$$
$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \ln \left| \tan \left( \frac{u}{2} - \frac{\pi}{8} \right) \right| + C.$$

$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(x+1)\sqrt{x^2+4x+5}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \ln \left| \tan \left( \frac{\arctan(x+2)}{2} - \frac{\pi}{8} \right) \right| + C.$$

(2) 
$$\int \sqrt[3]{\frac{2-x}{2+x}} \cdot \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(2-x)^2};$$

解: 令
$$t = \sqrt[3]{\frac{2-x}{2+x}}$$
, 则 $x = \frac{2(1-t^3)}{1+t^3}$ ,因此

$$\int \sqrt[3]{\frac{2-x}{2+x}} \cdot \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(2-x)^2} = \int \frac{t(1+t^3)^2}{(4t^3)^2} \mathrm{d}(\frac{4}{1+t^3}) = -\frac{3}{4} \int \frac{dt}{t^3}.$$

即

$$\int \sqrt[3]{\frac{2-x}{2+x}} \cdot \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(2-x)^2} = \frac{3}{8} \sqrt[3]{(\frac{2+x}{2-x})^2} + C.$$

44 计算下列不定积分:   
(1) 
$$\int \frac{x \ln(x + \sqrt{1 + x^2})}{(1 + x^2)^2} dx;$$

$$\int \frac{x \ln(x + \sqrt{1 + x^2})}{(1 + x^2)^2} dx = \int \ln(x + \sqrt{1 + x^2}) d(-\frac{1}{2(1 + x^2)})$$

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

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

(2) 
$$\int \ln^2(x+\sqrt{1+x^2})dx$$
;

$$\int \ln^2(x+\sqrt{1+x^2})dx = x\ln^2(x+\sqrt{1+x^2}) - 2\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}\ln(x+\sqrt{1+x^2})dx$$
$$= x\ln^2(x+\sqrt{1+x^2}) - 2\int \ln(x+\sqrt{1+x^2})d(\sqrt{1+x^2})$$
$$= x\ln^2(x+\sqrt{1+x^2}) - 2\sqrt{1+x^2}\ln(x+\sqrt{1+x^2}) + 2x + C.$$

(3) 
$$\int \frac{x^5 - x}{x^8 + 1} dx;$$

$$\mathbf{M}: \quad \diamondsuit u = x^2, \quad \mathbf{M}$$

$$\int \frac{x^5 - x}{x^8 + 1} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{u^2 - 1}{u^4 + 1} du = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(u + \frac{1}{u})}{(u + \frac{1}{u})^2 - 2}$$
$$= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \ln \frac{u + \frac{1}{u} - \sqrt{2}}{u + \frac{1}{u} + \sqrt{2}} + C = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \ln \frac{x^4 - \sqrt{2}x^2 + 1}{x^4 + \sqrt{2}x^2 + 1} + C.$$

$$(4) \int \frac{1}{x^6 + 1} \mathrm{d}x;$$

解: 我们有 
$$\int \frac{1}{x^6 + 1} dx = \int \frac{dx}{x^4 - x^2 + 1} - \int \frac{x^2 dx}{x^6 + 1}$$
.

$$\frac{1}{x^4 - x^2 + 1} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6} \left( \frac{x + \sqrt{3}}{x^2 + \sqrt{3}x + 1} - \frac{x - \sqrt{3}}{x^2 - \sqrt{3}x + 1} \right).$$

我们有

$$\int \frac{x+\sqrt{3}}{x^2+\sqrt{3}x+1} dx = \frac{1}{2}\ln(x^2+\sqrt{3}x+1) + \sqrt{3}\arctan(2x+\sqrt{3}) + C,$$

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

$$\int \frac{1}{x^6+1} dx = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{12} \ln \left| \frac{x^2+\sqrt{3}x+1}{x^2-\sqrt{3}x+1} \right| + \frac{1}{2} \arctan(2x+\sqrt{3}) + \frac{1}{2} \arctan(2x-\sqrt{3}) - \frac{1}{3} \arctan(x^3) + C.$$

$$(5) \int \frac{1}{\tan^2 x + 2} dx;$$
解:经变形得

$$\int \frac{\sin^2 x \cos x}{\sin x + \cos x} \mathrm{d}x = \int \frac{\mathrm{d}(\tan x)}{\tan^2 x + 1} - \int \frac{\mathrm{d}(\tan x)}{\tan^2 x + 2} = x - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \arctan \frac{\tan x}{\sqrt{2}} + C.$$

(6) 
$$\int \frac{\sin^2 x \cos x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx$$

(6) 
$$\int \frac{\sin^2 x \cos x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx;$$
解: 由 $\sin^2 x = \frac{1}{2} [(\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x) - (\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x)]$ 我们有

$$\int \frac{\sin^2 x \cos x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{\cos x dx}{\sin x + \cos x} - \frac{1}{2} \int (\cos x - \sin x) \cos x dx.$$

我们有

$$\int \frac{\cos x dx}{\sin x + \cos x} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{(\cos x + \sin x) dx}{\sin x + \cos x} + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{(\cos x - \sin x) dx}{\sin x + \cos x}$$
$$= \frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \ln|\sin x + \cos x| + C.$$
$$\int (\cos x - \sin x) \cos x dx = \frac{1}{2} \int (1 + \cos 2x) dx - \frac{1}{2} \int \sin 2x dx$$
$$= \frac{x}{2} + \frac{\sin 2x}{4} + \frac{\cos 2x}{4} + C.$$

$$\int \frac{\sin^2 x \cos x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx = \frac{1}{4} \ln|\sin x + \cos x| - \frac{\sin 2x}{8} - \frac{\cos 2x}{8} + C.$$

$$(7) \int \frac{\sin x \cos x}{1 + \sin^4 x} \mathrm{d}x;$$

$$\Re : \int \frac{\sin x \cos x}{1 + \sin^4 x} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(\sin^2 x)}{1 + (\sin^2 x)^2} = \frac{1}{2} \arctan(\sin^2 x) + C.$$

(8) 
$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{(x-1)^3(x-2)}} dx;$$

解:令
$$t = \sqrt{\frac{x-1}{x-2}}$$
, 则 $x = \frac{2t^2-1}{t^2-1}$ , 故有

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{(x-1)^3(x-2)}} dx = \int \frac{1}{(x-1)^2} \sqrt{\frac{x-1}{x-2}} dx = -2 \int \frac{dt}{t^2},$$

因此

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{(x-1)^3(x-2)}} dx = \frac{2}{t} + C = 2\sqrt{\frac{x-2}{x-1}} + C.$$

45 计算Poisson积分

$$\int \frac{1 - r^2}{1 - 2r \cos x + r^2} dx \quad (-1 < r < 1).$$

解: 令
$$u = \tan \frac{x}{2}$$
,故有 $\cos x = \frac{1 - u^2}{1 + u^2}$ ,d $x = \frac{2 du}{1 + u^2}$ .因此Poisson积分变形为

$$2(1-r^2) \int \frac{\mathrm{d} u}{(1+r)^2 u^2 + (1-r)^2} = 2 \arctan \left( \frac{1+r}{1-r} \cdot u \right) + C.$$