

高等数学 I 1 部分习题参考解答

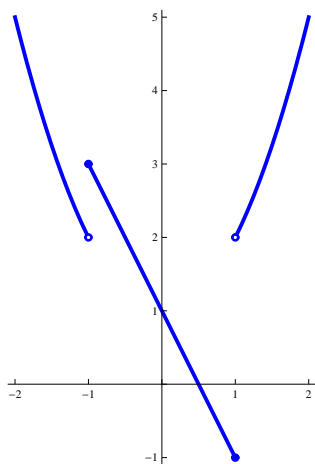
习题 1.1

12. (1) $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 - 2x, & |x| \leq 1, \\ x^2 + 1, & |x| > 1, \end{cases}$ 函数图像如图;

(2) 值域为 $[-1, +\infty)$;

(3) $f(0) = 1, f(2) = f(-2) = 5, f(-1) = 3, f(1) = -1,$

$$f(1+k) = \begin{cases} -2k-1, & -2 \leq k \leq 0, \\ k^2+2k+2, & k < -2 \text{ 或 } k > 0. \end{cases}$$



13. (1) $f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{x+1}}{|x|-x}$, 由 $x+1 \geq 0$ 得 $x \geq -1$, 由 $|x|-x \neq 0$ 得 $x < 0$, 因此定义域为 $[-1, 0)$;

(3) $f(x) = \sqrt{\frac{x-1}{x+1}}$, 要求自变量 x 满足 $(x-1)(x+1) \geq 0$, 且 $x+1 \neq 0$, 因此定义域为 $(-\infty, -1) \cup [1, +\infty)$.

15. 证明: $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2}, \forall M > 1$, 当 $0 < x < \frac{1}{\sqrt{M}}$ 时, $f(x) > M$, 因此 $f(x)$ 在 $(0, 1]$ 无界; 而当 $0 < a < 1$ 时, $f(x)$ 在 $[a, 1]$ 的值域是 $\left[1, \frac{1}{a^2}\right]$, 从而有界.

16. (4) $f(x) = 4 - x^2$, 在 $(-\infty, 0]$ 上单调递增, 在 $[0, +\infty)$ 上单调递减.

17. (2) $y = x \sin x$, 其定义域 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 关于原点对称, 且 $y(-x) = -x \sin(-x) = x \sin x = y(x)$, 因此该函数是偶函数.

18. (2) $y = \tan 2x$ 是周期函数, 最小正周期是 $\frac{\pi}{2}$.

19. (6) $y = \sin \frac{2x-1}{3}$ 的反函数为 $y = \frac{3 \arcsin x + 1}{2}$, $x \in [-1, 1]$.

20. $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$, $g(x) = \sqrt{x+2}$, 则复合函数为 $f \circ g(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+2}}$, $x \in (-2, +\infty)$;
 $g \circ f(x) = \sqrt{\frac{1}{x} + 2}$, $x \in \left(-\infty, -\frac{1}{2}\right] \cup (0, +\infty)$.

习题 1.2

1. (1) 因为 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n} = 0$, 所以 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(2 - \frac{(-1)^n}{n}\right) = 2$.

2. (4) 用定义证明 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{n^2+1}}{n} = 1$.

【证法一】 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, $\exists N = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\varepsilon}} > 0$, 当 $n > N$ 时,

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

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

【证法二】 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, $\exists N = \frac{1}{\varepsilon} > 0$, 当 $n > N$ 时,

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

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

4. (1) 证明: 已知 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = a$, 因此 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, $\exists N > 0$, 当 $n > N$ 时, $|a_n - a| < \varepsilon$, 从而 $||a_n| - |a|| \leq |a_n - a| < \varepsilon$, 即 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |a_n| = |a|$.

(2) 反之不一定成立. 例如取 $a_n = (-1)^n$, $a = 1$, 则 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |a_n| = |a|$, 但 $\{a_n\}$ 没有极限.

(3) 当 $a = 0$ 时, 若 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |a_n| = 0$, 则 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$. 事实上, 由已知, $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, $\exists N > 0$, 当 $n > N$ 时, $||a_n| - 0| = |a_n| < \varepsilon$, 从而 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$.

$$6. (2) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2n^3 + n^2 + 1}{3n^3 + n + 2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2 + \frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n^3}}{3 + \frac{1}{n^2} + \frac{2}{n^3}} = \frac{2}{3};$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(5) \quad & \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{1}{1 \cdot 3} + \frac{1}{3 \cdot 5} + \cdots + \frac{1}{(2n-1) \cdot (2n+1)} \right] \\
&= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2} \left(1 - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{5} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2n-1} - \frac{1}{2n+1} \right) \\
&= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2n+1} \right) = \frac{1}{2}.
\end{aligned}$$

7. (5) $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, 不妨设 $\varepsilon < 1$, 取 $\delta = \frac{\varepsilon}{7} \in (0, 1)$, 则当 $0 < |x - 3| < \delta$ 时, 有 $|x^2 - 9| = |x + 3| \cdot |x - 3| < (6 + \delta) \cdot |x - 3| < 7|x - 3| < \varepsilon$, 即 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} x^2 = 9$.

8. (2) $f(x) = \frac{x^2 - 1}{|x - 1|}$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{x^2 - 1}{1 - x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} (-x - 1) = -2$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{x^2 - 1}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} (x + 1) = 2$, 因此 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) \neq \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x)$, 从而 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x)$ 不存在;

(6) 因为 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x} = 0$, 所以 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 - e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{1 + e^{\frac{1}{x}}} = \frac{1 - 1}{1 + 1} = 0$.

13. 因为 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \sqrt{x^2 + b} = \sqrt{b}$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} 2e^x = 2$, 所以当 a 取任意值, $b = 4$ 时, 有 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 2$.

【注】当 $a = 2, b = 4$ 时, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = f(0)$.

$$15. (2) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{2x^2 - x - 1}{x^2 - 3x + 2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1)(2x+1)}{(x-1)(x-2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{2x+1}{x-2} = -3;$$

$$(7) \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\sqrt{2x+5} - 3}{x-2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{1}{x-2} \cdot \frac{2x-4}{\sqrt{2x+5}+3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{2}{\sqrt{2x+5}+3} = \frac{1}{3};$$

$$(14) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(3x+2)^{90}(x+3)^{10}}{(2x+1)^{100}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\left(3 + \frac{2}{x}\right)^{90} \left(1 + \frac{3}{x}\right)^{10}}{\left(2 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^{100}} = \frac{3^{90}}{2^{100}};$$

$$(15) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x} = 0 \text{ 是无穷小量, 而 } 2 + \cos x \in [1, 3] \text{ 是有界量, 因此 } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2 + \cos x}{x} = 0.$$

21. (1) 因为 $3 = (3^n)^{\frac{1}{n}} \leq (1 + 2^n + 3^n)^{\frac{1}{n}} \leq 3^{\frac{n+1}{n}}$, 而 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 3^{\frac{n+1}{n}} = 3$, 由夹逼原理可得 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1 + 2^n + 3^n)^{\frac{1}{n}} = 3$.

22. 证明: 取 $x_n = \frac{1}{2n}$, $y_n = \frac{1}{2n + \frac{1}{2}}$, 则 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} y_n = 0$, 且 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sin \frac{\pi}{x_n} =$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sin(2n\pi) = 0$, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sin \frac{\pi}{y_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sin \left(2n\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} \right) = 1$, 从而 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sin \frac{\pi}{x}$ 不存在.

$$24. (4) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sin(x-1)}{x^2-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{x+1} \cdot \frac{\sin(x-1)}{x-1} = \frac{1}{2};$$

$$(9) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \sin x}{x + \sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \frac{\sin x}{x}}{1 + \frac{\sin x}{x}} = \frac{1-1}{1+1} = 0;$$

$$(18) \text{ 若 } \alpha \neq 0, \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{\alpha}{x} \right)^{\beta x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\left(1 + \frac{\alpha}{x} \right)^{\frac{x}{\alpha}} \right)^{\alpha \beta} = e^{\alpha \beta}; \alpha = 0 \text{ 时结果也成立};$$

$$(22) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{2x-1}{2x+1} \right)^{3x+1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\left(1 + \frac{-2}{2x+1} \right)^{\frac{2x+1}{-2}} \right)^{\frac{-2(3x+1)}{2x+1}} = e^{-3}.$$

29. 证明: 因为 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+x^3}-1}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x^2} \cdot \frac{x^3}{\sqrt{1+x^3}+1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^3}+1} = 0$, 所以当 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时, $\sqrt{1+x^3}-1 = o(x^2)$.

$$32. \text{ 证明: 因为 } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x \sin \frac{1}{x^2}}{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin \frac{1}{x^2}}{\frac{1}{x^2}} = 1, \text{ 所以当 } x \rightarrow \infty \text{ 时, } x \sin \frac{1}{x^2} \sim \frac{1}{x}.$$

习题 1.3

1. (2) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\sin x}{-x} = -1$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1$, 因此 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) \neq \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x)$, 从而 $x=0$ 是 $f(x)$ 的跳跃间断点; 在 $x \neq 0$ 处, $f(x)$ 连续;

(8) $f(x)$ 的定义域为 $(-1, 0) \cup (0, +\infty)$;

① $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x} = +\infty$, 因此 $x=-1$ 是 $f(x)$ 的无穷间断点;

② $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \ln(1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}} = \ln e = 1$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1$, 从而 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x)$, 但 $f(0)$ 没有定义, 因此 $x=0$ 是 $f(x)$ 的可去间断点;

③ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{\sin x}{x} = \sin 1$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} (2x-1) = 1$, 从而 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) \neq \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x)$, 因此 $x=1$ 是 $f(x)$ 的跳跃间断点;

④ 当 $x > -1$ 且 $x \neq 0, 1$ 时, $f(x)$ 连续.

4. 由函数的定义可见, $f(x)$ 在 $x = 0$ 处右连续, 要使 $f(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 连续, 只需要 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x)$;

$$(1) \text{ 当 } a \neq 0 \text{ 时, } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln(1+ax)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \ln \left((1+ax)^{\frac{1}{ax}} \right)^a = \ln e^a = a, \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} (a^2 + x^2) = a^2, \text{ 此时 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) \text{ 亦即 } a^2 = a, \text{ 解得 } a = 1;$$

$$(2) \text{ 当 } a = 0 \text{ 时, } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln 1}{x} = 0 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) \text{ 成立};$$

综上, 当 $a = 0$ 或 $a = 1$ 时, $f(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 连续.

$$11. (6) \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (\arctan x) \cos \frac{1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \arctan x \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \cos \frac{1}{x} = -\frac{\pi}{2};$$

$$(8) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{5+4x} + e^{x-1}}{e^{x-1} \arctan x} = \frac{\sqrt{9} + 1}{1 \cdot \frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{16}{\pi}.$$

$$12. \text{ 由于 } f(x) = \operatorname{sgn} x = \begin{cases} -1, & x < 0, \\ 0, & x = 0, \\ 1, & x > 0, \end{cases} \quad g(x) = x^2 - 1, \text{ 复合函数为}$$

$$f \circ g(x) = \begin{cases} -1, & -1 < x < 1, \\ 0, & x = \pm 1, \\ 1, & x < -1 \text{ 或 } x > 1, \end{cases} \quad g \circ f(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x \neq 0, \\ -1, & x = 0, \end{cases}$$

则 $x = \pm 1$ 是 $f \circ g(x)$ 的跳跃间断点, 当 $x \neq \pm 1$ 时, $f \circ g(x)$ 连续; $x = 0$ 是 $g \circ f(x)$ 的可去间断点, 当 $x \neq 0$ 时, $g \circ f(x)$ 连续.

14. 题目改为: “证明: 曲线 $y = x^4 + 5x^2 - 8x + 1$ 在 $x = 1$ 与 $x = 2$ 之间至少与 x 轴有一个交点.”

证明: 令 $f(x) = x^4 + 5x^2 - 8x + 1$, 则 $f(1) = -1 < 0$, $f(2) = 21 > 0$, 由零点定理, $\exists \xi \in (1, 2)$, 使得 $f(\xi) = 0$, 即曲线 $y = x^4 + 5x^2 - 8x + 1$ 在 $x = 1$ 与 $x = 2$ 之间至少与 x 轴有一个交点.

20. 【证法一】用反证法. 由于 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上没有零点, 假设 $\exists x_1, x_2 \in [a, b]$, 使得 $f(x_1) > 0$, $f(x_2) < 0$; 不妨设 $x_1 < x_2$, 因为 $f(x)$ 在 $[x_1, x_2] \subset [a, b]$ 上连续, 由零点定理, $\exists \xi \in (x_1, x_2)$, 使得 $f(\xi) = 0$, 这与 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上没有零点矛盾! 因此, $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上恒正或恒负.

【证法二】用最值定理和介值定理. 设 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上的最小值和最大值分别为 m 和 M , 则 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上的值域为 $[m, M]$; 由条件 $0 \notin [m, M]$, 因此, $m > 0$ 或者 $M < 0$, 即 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上恒正或恒负.

总复习题一

11. (2) 记 $S_n = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{2k-1}{2^k}$, 则 $S_n = 2S_n - S_n = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{2k-1}{2^{k-1}} - \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{2k-1}{2^k} = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{2k+1}{2^k} - \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{2k-1}{2^k} = 1 - \frac{2n-1}{2^n} + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \frac{2}{2^k} = 1 - \frac{2n-1}{2^n} + 2 - \frac{1}{2^{n-2}} = 3 - \frac{2n+3}{2^n}$, 即 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = 3$.

习题 2.1

5. (1) 根据导数的定义, $f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos(x+h) - \cos x}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{-2 \sin \frac{h}{2} \sin \left(x + \frac{h}{2}\right)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\sin \frac{h}{2}}{\frac{h}{2}} \cdot \sin \left(x + \frac{h}{2}\right) = -\sin x$, 即 $(\cos x)' = -\sin x$.

6. (4) $\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1+\Delta x) - f(1)}{2\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{f(1+\Delta x) - f(1)}{\Delta x} = \frac{1}{2} f'(1)$.

8. (2) $y'(x) = \cos x$, $y'(\pi) = -1$, 因此 $y = \sin x$ 在点 $(\pi, 0)$ 处的切线方程为

$$y = -(x - \pi) = -x + \pi.$$

9. (2) $y = \frac{1}{x}$, $y' = -\frac{1}{x^2}$, 令 $-\frac{1}{x^2} = -\frac{1}{2}$, 解得 $x = \pm\sqrt{2}$, 对应的函数值 $y = \pm\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$, 因此在此在点 $\left(\sqrt{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)$ 和 $\left(-\sqrt{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)$ 处, 切线与直线 $x + 2y - 1 = 0$ 平行.

【注】此时, 切线方程分别为 $y - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = -\frac{1}{2}(x - \sqrt{2})$ 和 $y + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = -\frac{1}{2}(x + \sqrt{2})$, 即 $x + 2y \pm 2\sqrt{2} = 0$.

11. 由于 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x} = 0 = f(0)$, 因此 $f(x)$ 在 $x = 0$ 处连续 (其中第二个等号用到了无穷小量与有界量的乘积是无穷小量);

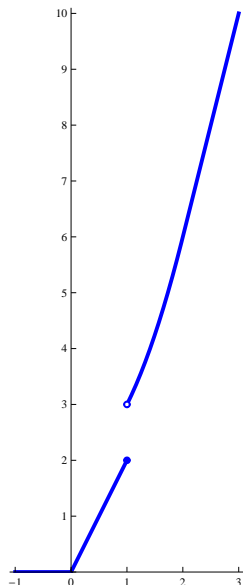
由于 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \sin \frac{1}{x} = 0$, 因此 $f(x)$ 在 $x = 0$ 处可导, 且 $f'(0) = 0$.

【注】当 $x \neq 0$ 时, 求导得 $f'(x) = 2x \sin \frac{1}{x} - \cos \frac{1}{x}$, 因此 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f'(x)$ 不存在, 这只是说明导函数 $f'(x)$ 在 $x = 0$ 处不连续, 并不意味着 $f'(0)$ 不存在!

15. 计算左右极限可得 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = f(0) = 0 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x)$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = f(1) = 2 \neq$

$3 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x)$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} f(x) = f(2) = 6 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} f(x)$, 因此 $f(x)$ 在点 $x = 0$, $x = 2$ 处连续, 在点 $x = 1$ 处不连续, 从而不可导;

计算左右导数可得 $f'_-(0) = 0 \neq 2 = f'_+(0)$, $f'_-(2) = 4 = f'_+(2)$, 从而 $f(x)$ 在点 $x = 0$, $x = 1$ 处不可导, 在点 $x = 2$ 处可导.



16. 题目改为: “……, 使 $f(x)$ 在 $x = 1$ 可导.”

解: 为使 $f(x)$ 在 $x = 1$ 可导, 需要 $f(x)$ 在 $x = 1$ 连续, 即 $2 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = f(1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = a + b$, 此外, 还需要 $2 = f'_-(1) = f'_+(1) = a$, 因此 $a = 2$, $b = 0$.

19. 由于 $f(x)$ 在 $x = 1$ 连续, 因此 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x)$ 存在, 又 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{f(x)}{x-1} = 2$, 所以 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{f(x)}{x-1} \cdot (x-1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{f(x)}{x-1} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (x-1) = 0$, 从而 $f(1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = 0$; 因此 $f'(1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{f(x) - f(1)}{x-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{f(x)}{x-1} = 2$.

习题 2.2

1. (4) $f(x) = \frac{\sin x}{2 + \cos x}$, $f'(x) = \frac{\cos x(2 + \cos x) - \sin x(-\sin x)}{(2 + \cos x)^2} = \frac{1 + 2 \cos x}{(2 + \cos x)^2}$, 因此, $f'(0) = \frac{1}{3}$, $f'(\pi) = -1$.

2. (2) $y = \sqrt{x} e^x$, $y' = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} e^x + \sqrt{x} e^x = \frac{1 + 2x}{2\sqrt{x}} e^x$;

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

$$(9) y = \frac{\sin x}{x^2}, y' = \frac{x^2 \cos x - 2x \sin x}{x^4} = \frac{x \cos x - 2 \sin x}{x^3}.$$

$$6. (9) y = \ln(\ln x), y' = \frac{1}{\ln x} \cdot \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{x \ln x};$$

$$(17) y = 2^{3x^2}, y' = 2^{3x^2} \cdot (\ln 2) \cdot 6x = 6x \cdot 2^{3x^2} \ln 2;$$

$$(22) y = \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}}}, y' = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x + \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}}}} \cdot \left[1 + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}}} \cdot \left(1 + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \right) \right];$$

$$(28) y = \left(\frac{x}{1+x} \right)^x = e^{x \ln \frac{x}{1+x}},$$

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

【另解】 $y = \left(\frac{x}{1+x} \right)^x = e^{x \ln \frac{x}{1+x}} = e^{x(\ln |x| - \ln |1+x|)}$, 利用 $(\ln |x|)' = \frac{1}{x}$, 得

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

$$(29) y = x \arcsin \frac{x}{2} + \sqrt{4-x^2}, y' = \arcsin \frac{x}{2} + x \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\frac{x^2}{4}}} \cdot \frac{1}{2} + \frac{-2x}{2\sqrt{4-x^2}} = \arcsin \frac{x}{2}.$$

$$7. (4) y = f(xf(x)), y' = f'(xf(x)) \cdot (f(x) + xf'(x)).$$

$$9. (2) y = \arctan \frac{f}{g}, y' = \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{f}{g} \right)^2} \cdot \frac{f'g - g'f}{g^2} = \frac{f'g - g'f}{f^2 + g^2}.$$

$$10. (4) \text{ 对 } y \cos x - \sin(x-y) = 0 \text{ 关于 } x \text{ 求导, 有 } y' \cos x - y \sin x - \cos(x-y)(1-y') = 0, \text{ 解得 } y' = \frac{y \sin x + \cos(x-y)}{\cos x + \cos(x-y)};$$

$$(6) \text{ 方程写为 } e^{y \ln x} = e^{x \ln y}, \text{ 关于 } x \text{ 求导, 有 } e^{y \ln x} \left(y' \ln x + \frac{y}{x} \right) = e^{x \ln y} \left(\ln y + \frac{xy'}{y} \right),$$

$$\text{即 } x^y \left(y' \ln x + \frac{y}{x} \right) = y^x \left(\ln y + \frac{xy'}{y} \right), \text{ 解得 } y' = \frac{y^x \ln y - xy^{y-1}}{x^y \ln x - xy^{x-1}} = \frac{\ln y - \frac{y}{x}}{\ln x - \frac{x}{y}} \text{ (第二}$$

个等号是因为 $x^y = y^x$).

【另解】方程 $x^y = y^x$ 两边取自然对数, 得 $y \ln x = x \ln y$, 关于 x 求导, 有 $y' \ln x + \frac{y}{x} =$

$$\ln y + \frac{xy'}{y}, \text{ 解得 } y' = \frac{\ln y - \frac{y}{x}}{\ln x - \frac{x}{y}} = \frac{xy \ln y - y^2}{xy \ln x - x^2}.$$

11. (1) 对方程 $xy + \ln y = 1$ 关于 x 求导, 有 $y + xy' + \frac{y'}{y} = 0$, 解得 $y' = -\frac{y^2}{xy + 1}$, 从而 $y'|_{x=1} = -\frac{y^2}{xy + 1}\bigg|_{\substack{x=1 \\ y=1}} = -\frac{1}{2}$, 因此曲线在点 $(1, 1)$ 的切线为 $y - 1 = -\frac{1}{2}(x - 1)$, 即 $x + 2y - 3 = 0$.

13. 设点 $A(-5, 0)$, 灯的坐标为 $B(3, a)$, 设直线 AB 与椭圆 $x^2 + 4y^2 = 5$ 相切于点 $C(x_0, y_0)$, 则有 $x_0^2 + 4y_0^2 = 5$. 对 $x^2 + 4y^2 = 5$ 关于 x 求导, 有 $2x + 8yy' = 0$, 解得 $y' = -\frac{x}{4y}$, 于是直线 AB 的方程为 $y - y_0 = -\frac{x_0}{4y_0}(x - x_0)$, 即 $x_0x + 4y_0y - 5 = 0$. 代入 A 点坐标, 得 $x_0 = -1$, 由于 C 点位于 x 轴上方, 有 $y_0 = 1$, 从而 AB 的方程为 $x - 4y + 5 = 0$. 代入 B 点坐标, 得 $a = 2$, 亦即灯放置在距离 x 轴上方 2 个单位处.

14. (2) $x = e^{2t} \cos t, y = e^{2t} \sin t$, 则 $\frac{dx}{dt} = 2e^{2t} \cos t - e^{2t} \sin t, \frac{dy}{dt} = 2e^{2t} \sin t + e^{2t} \cos t$, 有 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{2e^{2t} \sin t + e^{2t} \cos t}{2e^{2t} \cos t - e^{2t} \sin t} = \frac{2 \sin t + \cos t}{2 \cos t - \sin t}$.

习题 2.3

$$1. (5) f(x) = \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}, f'(x) = \frac{-2x}{2\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} = -\frac{x}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}},$$

$$f''(x) = -\frac{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2} - x \cdot \frac{-x}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}}{a^2 - x^2} = -\frac{a^2}{(a^2 - x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}};$$

$$(11) f(x) = x^2 e^{3x}, f'(x) = 2x e^{3x} + x^2 \cdot 3e^{3x} = e^{3x}(3x^2 + 2x),$$

$$f''(x) = 3e^{3x}(3x^2 + 2x) + e^{3x}(6x + 2) = e^{3x}(9x^2 + 12x + 2).$$

$$2. (1) y = f(\sin x), y' = f'(\sin x) \cos x, y'' = f''(\sin x) \cos^2 x - f'(\sin x) \sin x.$$

$$3. (4) f(x) = \frac{1}{x(x-1)} = \frac{1}{x-1} - \frac{1}{x}, f^{(n)}(x) = (-1)^n n! \left(\frac{1}{(x-1)^{n+1}} - \frac{1}{x^{n+1}} \right).$$

7. 因为 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = f(0) = 0$, 所以 $f(x)$ 在点 $x = 0$ 连续;

因为 $f'_-(0) = f'_+(0) = 0$, 所以 $f(x)$ 在点 $x = 0$ 可导, $f'(x) = \begin{cases} 2x, & x \geq 0 \\ -2x, & x < 0 \end{cases}$;

因为 $f''_-(0) = -2 \neq 2 = f''_+(0)$, 所以 $f''(0)$ 不存在, $f''(x) = \begin{cases} 2, & x > 0 \\ \text{不存在}, & x = 0 \\ -2, & x < 0 \end{cases}$;

当 $n \geq 3$ 时, $f^{(n)}(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x > 0 \\ \text{不存在}, & x = 0 \\ 0, & x < 0 \end{cases}$.

习题 2.4

3. (3) $y = e^{-2x} \cos 3x$, $y' = -2e^{-2x} \cos 3x - 3e^{-2x} \sin 3x = -e^{-2x}(2 \cos 3x + 3 \sin 3x)$, 因此 $dy = y'dx = -e^{-2x}(2 \cos 3x + 3 \sin 3x)dx$.

4. 对方程 $\ln(x^2 + y^2) = x + y - 1$ 两边关于 x 求导, 有 $\frac{2x + 2yy'}{x^2 + y^2} = 1 + y'$, 解得 $y' = \frac{2x - x^2 - y^2}{x^2 + y^2 - 2y}$, 所以 $dy = y'dx = \frac{2x - x^2 - y^2}{x^2 + y^2 - 2y} dx$, 代入点 $(0, 1)$, 得 $dy|_{(0,1)} = \frac{2x - x^2 - y^2}{x^2 + y^2 - 2y} \Big|_{(0,1)} dx = dx$.

5. (6) 因为 $df(x) = x \sin x^2 dx$, 所以 $f(x) = -\frac{1}{2} \cos x^2 + C$, 其中 C 为任意常数.

8. 设圆柱体的半径为 R , 高为 h , 则体积 $V = \pi R^2 h$, $dV = \frac{dV}{dR} \cdot dR = 2\pi R h dR$. 把 $R = 2$, $h = 10$, $dR = 0.02$ 代入, 计算得 $dV = 0.8\pi \approx 2.51 (\text{m}^3)$.

11. $f(x) = \sqrt[3]{1+x}$, 求导得 $f'(x) = \frac{1}{3}(1+x)^{-\frac{2}{3}}$, 从而 $df|_{x=0} = f'(0)dx = \frac{1}{3}dx$, 因此 $\sqrt[3]{1.001} = f(0.001) \approx 1 + \frac{1}{3} \times 0.001 = 1.00033$.

习题 3.1

1. 证明: 设 $f(x) = \arctan x + \operatorname{arccot} x$, 则其导数 $f'(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2} - \frac{1}{1+x^2} = 0$, $x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$, 因此 $f(x)$ 是常函数; 因为 $f(1) = \arctan 1 + \operatorname{arccot} 1 = \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{2}$, 所以 $\arctan x + \operatorname{arccot} x = \frac{\pi}{2}$.

3. 证明: 设 $f(x) = x^3 + 2x - 10$, 则 $f(1) = -7 < 0$, $f(2) = 2 > 0$, 根据零点定理, $\exists \xi \in (1, 2)$, 使得 $f(\xi) = 0$; 若有 $x_1 < x_2$ 满足 $f(x_1) = f(x_2) = 0$, 则 $f(x)$ 在 $[x_1, x_2]$ 上满足罗尔定理的条件, 于是 $\exists \eta \in (x_1, x_2)$, 使得 $f'(\eta) = 0$, 但是 $f'(x) = 3x^2 + 2 > 0$, 矛盾! 因此方程 $x^3 + 2x - 10 = 0$ 有且仅有一个实根.

5. 证明: 设 $f(x) = x^m(1-x)^n$, 则 $f(x)$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 上满足罗尔定理的条件, 于是 $\exists \xi \in (0, 1)$, 使得 $f'(\xi) = 0$, 亦即

$$m\xi^{m-1}(1-\xi)^n - n\xi^m(1-\xi)^{n-1} = \xi^{m-1}(1-\xi)^{n-1}(m(1-\xi) - n\xi) = 0,$$

因此 $\frac{m}{n} = \frac{\xi}{1-\xi}$.

10. (3) 证明: 令 $f(t) = \arctan t$, 则 $f(t)$ 在 $[0, x]$ 上满足拉格朗日中值定理的条件, 于是 $\exists \xi \in (0, x)$, 使得 $f'(\xi) = \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0}$, 即 $\frac{1}{1+\xi^2} = \frac{\arctan x}{x}$, 亦即 $\arctan x = \frac{x}{1+\xi^2}$; 此时, $\frac{1}{1+x^2} < \frac{1}{1+\xi^2} < 1$, 所以当 $x > 0$ 时, 有 $\frac{x}{1+x^2} < \arctan x < x$.

14. 证明: 设 $F(x) = \ln x$, 由于 $0 < a < b$, 则 $F(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续, 在 (a, b) 内可导, 且 $F'(x) = \frac{1}{x} \neq 0, x \in (a, b)$; 根据柯西中值定理, $\exists \xi \in (a, b)$, 使得 $\frac{f(b) - f(a)}{F(b) - F(a)} = \frac{f'(\xi)}{F'(\xi)}$, 即 $\frac{f(b) - f(a)}{\ln b - \ln a} = \frac{f'(\xi)}{\frac{1}{\xi}}$, 因此, $f(b) - f(a) = \xi \ln \frac{b}{a} \cdot f'(\xi)$.

习题 3.2

1. (2) $y = x - 3 \ln x, x > 0$, 导数在函数定义域上都存在, $y' = 1 - \frac{3}{x}$, 令 $y' = 0$, 解得唯一的可疑极值点 $x = 3$; 由于 $y'' = \frac{3}{x^2} > 0$, 所以 $x = 3$ 是极小值点, 极小值为 $y = 3 - 3 \ln 3$.

2. $f(x) = 2 \sin x + k \sin 3x$, 求导, $f'(x) = 2 \cos x + 3k \cos 3x$, 根据条件 $f'(\frac{\pi}{3}) = 0$, 即 $2 \cos \frac{\pi}{3} + 3k \cos \pi = 1 - 3k = 0$, 解得 $k = \frac{1}{3}$. 此时 $f''(x) = -2 \sin x - 3 \sin 3x$, $f''(\frac{\pi}{3}) = -\sqrt{3} < 0$, 因此 $x = \frac{\pi}{3}$ 是极大值点, 极大值为 $f(\frac{\pi}{3}) = \sqrt{3}$.

4. (3) $y = 3 - \sqrt[3]{(x-1)^2} = 3 - (x-1)^{\frac{2}{3}}, x \in [0, 2]$; 求导, $y' = -\frac{2}{3}(x-1)^{-\frac{1}{3}}$, 可疑极值点为 $x = 1$, 而 $y(1) = 3, y(0) = y(2) = 2$, 因此最大值为 $y(1) = 3$, 最小值为 $y(0) = y(2) = 2$.

9. 设旋转所得圆柱体底面半径为 x , 则高为 $3 - x$, 体积为 $V(x) = \pi x^2(3 - x), 0 < x < 3$; 求导, $V'(x) = 2\pi x(3 - x) - \pi x^2 = 3\pi x(2 - x)$, 令 $V'(x) = 0$, 解得唯一可疑极值点 $x = 2$, 而 $V''(2) = -6\pi < 0$, 因此 $x = 2$ 是唯一极大值点, 从而是最大值点, 亦即矩形的旋转边长为 1, 另一边长为 2 时旋转体的体积最大, 最大值为 $V(2) = 4\pi$.

习题 3.3

1. (5) ① 当 $a \neq 0$ 时, 由洛必达法则, 有 $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{x^m - a^m}{x^n - a^n} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{mx^{m-1}}{nx^{n-1}} = \frac{m}{n} a^{m-n}$;

② 当 $a = 0$ 时, $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{x^m - a^m}{x^n - a^n} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^{m-n} = \begin{cases} 0, & m > n \\ 1, & m = n \\ \infty, & m < n \end{cases}$;

(10) 由洛必达法则, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x - x}{x - \sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sec^2 x - 1}{1 - \cos x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan^2 x}{1 - \cos x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2}{\frac{1}{2}x^2} = 2$

(其中倒数第二步用了等价无穷小替换);

【另解】由洛必达法则, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x - x}{x - \sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{\cos^2 x} - 1}{1 - \cos x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 + \cos x}{\cos^2 x} = 2$;

(16) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (1-x) \tan \frac{\pi}{2}x = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1-x}{\cos \frac{\pi}{2}x} \cdot \sin \frac{\pi}{2}x = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1-x}{\cos \frac{\pi}{2}x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{-1}{-\frac{\pi}{2} \sin \frac{\pi}{2}x} = \frac{2}{\pi}$;

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

2. 直接计算得 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x}}{\sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{\sin x} \cdot \left(x \sin \frac{1}{x} \right) = 0$, 但极限 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\left(x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x} \right)'}{(\sin x)'} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x \sin \frac{1}{x} - \cos \frac{1}{x}}{\cos x}$ 不存在, 因此不能使用洛必达法则计算原极限.

习题 3.4

1. (1) $f(x) = (1+x)^{-1}$, 因此 $f^{(n)}(x) = (-1)^n \frac{n!}{(1+x)^{n+1}}$, 从而 $f^{(n)}(0) = (-1)^n n!$, 所以 $f(x)$ 带佩亚诺型余项的麦克劳林公式为 $f(x) = 1 - x + x^2 + \cdots + (-1)^n x^n + o(x^n)$.

2. (2) $f(x) = \ln x$, 因此 $f^{(n)}(x) = (-1)^{n-1} \cdot \frac{(n-1)!}{x^n}$, $n = 1, 2, \dots$, 从而 $f^{(n)}(2) = (-1)^{n-1} \cdot \frac{(n-1)!}{2^n}$, 所以 $f(x)$ 在 $x = 2$ 处带拉格朗日型余项的泰勒公式为

$$f(x) = \ln 2 + \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{(-1)^{k-1}}{k \cdot 2^k} (x-2)^k + \frac{(-1)^n}{(n+1)(2+\theta(x-2))^{n+1}} (x-2)^{n+1}, \quad 0 < \theta < 1.$$

3. (4) 由于 $\ln(1+x) = x + o(x)$, 因此当 $x \rightarrow +\infty$ 时, 有 $\ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right) = \frac{1}{x} + o\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$, 从而 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (x+1) \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (x+1) \cdot \frac{1}{x} = 1$.

7. 利用公式 $e^x = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{e^{\theta x} x^4}{4!}$, $0 < \theta < 1$, 取 $x = \frac{1}{10}$, 得到近似值

$$\sqrt[10]{e} = e^{\frac{1}{10}} \approx 1 + \frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{2!} \left(\frac{1}{10}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{3!} \left(\frac{1}{10}\right)^3 = 1 + \frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{200} + \frac{1}{6000} = \frac{6631}{6000} = 1.10517;$$

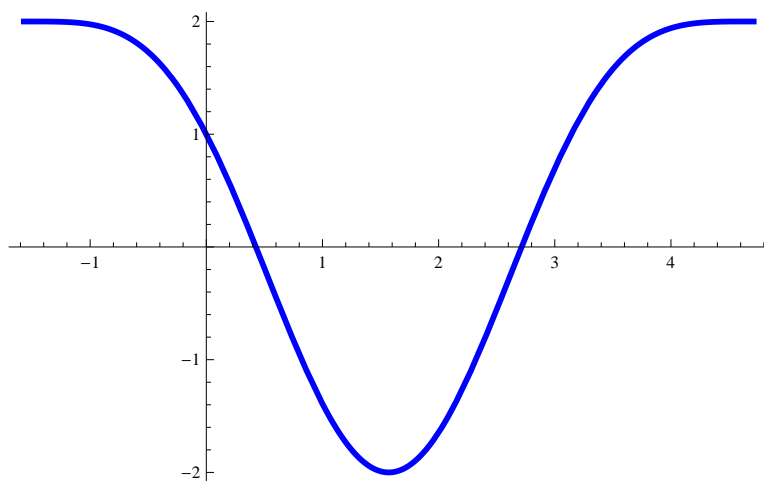
$$\text{误差估计: } \left| R_4 \left(\frac{1}{10} \right) \right| = \frac{e^{\frac{\theta}{10}}}{4!} \left(\frac{1}{10} \right)^4 \leq \frac{e^{\frac{1}{10}}}{4!} \left(\frac{1}{10} \right)^4 \leq \frac{3^{\frac{1}{10}}}{4!} \left(\frac{1}{10} \right)^4 = 4.65 \times 10^{-6}.$$

【注】真值为 $\sqrt[10]{e} = 1.10517092 \dots$

习题 3.5

1. (3) $y = 2x^2 - \ln x$, $x > 0$, 求导, $y' = 4x - \frac{1}{x}$, 令 $y' = 0$, 得 $x = \frac{1}{2}$; 当 $0 < x < \frac{1}{2}$ 时, $y' < 0$, 当 $x > \frac{1}{2}$ 时, $y' > 0$; 因此函数的单调递减区间是 $\left(0, \frac{1}{2}\right]$, 单调递增区间是 $\left[\frac{1}{2}, +\infty\right)$;

(6) $y = \cos^2 x - 2 \sin x$, 求导, $y' = -2 \cos x \sin x - 2 \cos x = -2 \cos x (\sin x + 1)$, 在 $[0, 2\pi]$ 中, 令 $y' = 0$, 即 $\cos x = 0$ 或 $\sin x + 1 = 0$, 得 $x_1 = \frac{\pi}{2}$, $x_2 = \frac{3\pi}{2}$; 当 $0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2}$ 或 $\frac{3\pi}{2} < x < 2\pi$ 时, $y' < 0$, 当 $\frac{\pi}{2} < x < \frac{3\pi}{2}$ 时, $y' > 0$; 因此函数的单调递减区间是 $\left[-\frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi, \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi\right]$, 单调递增区间是 $\left[\frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi, \frac{3\pi}{2} + 2k\pi\right]$, $k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$



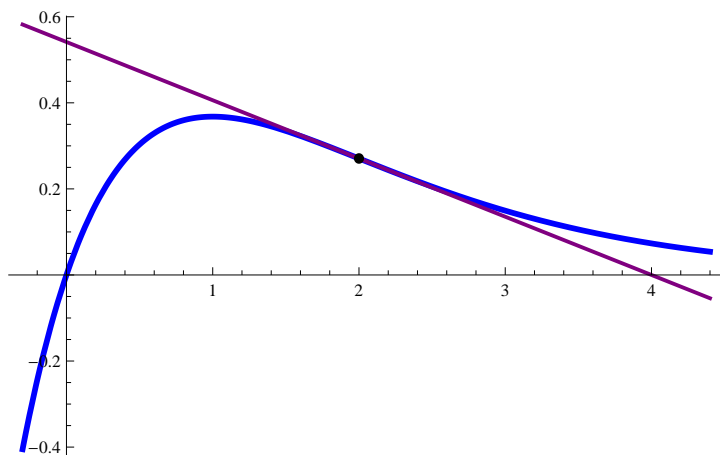
2. (2) 令 $f(x) = 1 + x \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) - \sqrt{1+x^2}$, $x > 0$, 则当 $x > 0$ 时,

$$f'(x) = \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) + x \cdot \frac{1 + \frac{2x}{2\sqrt{1+x^2}}}{x + \sqrt{1+x^2}} - \frac{2x}{2\sqrt{1+x^2}} = \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) > 0,$$

因此 $f(x)$ 是 $(0, +\infty)$ 上的增函数, 即 $f(x) > f(0) = 0$, 亦即

$$1 + x \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) > \sqrt{1+x^2}, \quad x > 0.$$

3. (4) $y = xe^{-x}$, 求导, $y' = e^{-x} - xe^{-x} = e^{-x}(1-x)$, $y'' = -e^{-x}(1-x) - e^{-x} = e^{-x}(x-2)$, 令 $y'' = 0$, 得 $x = 2$; 当 $x < 2$ 时, $y'' < 0$, 当 $x > 2$ 时, $y'' > 0$; 因此函数在 $(-\infty, 2]$ 上是凸的, 在 $[2, +\infty)$ 上是凹的, 曲线的拐点是 $(2, 2e^{-2})$.



4. (3) $y = \frac{e^x}{2+x}$, 定义域是 $(-\infty, -2) \cup (-2, +\infty)$, 由 $\lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{e^x}{2+x} = \infty$, 曲线有铅直渐近线 $x = -2$; 由于 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^x}{x(2+x)} = +\infty$, 而 $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{e^x}{x(2+x)} = 0$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{e^x}{2+x} = 0$, 曲线有水平渐近线 $y = 0$.

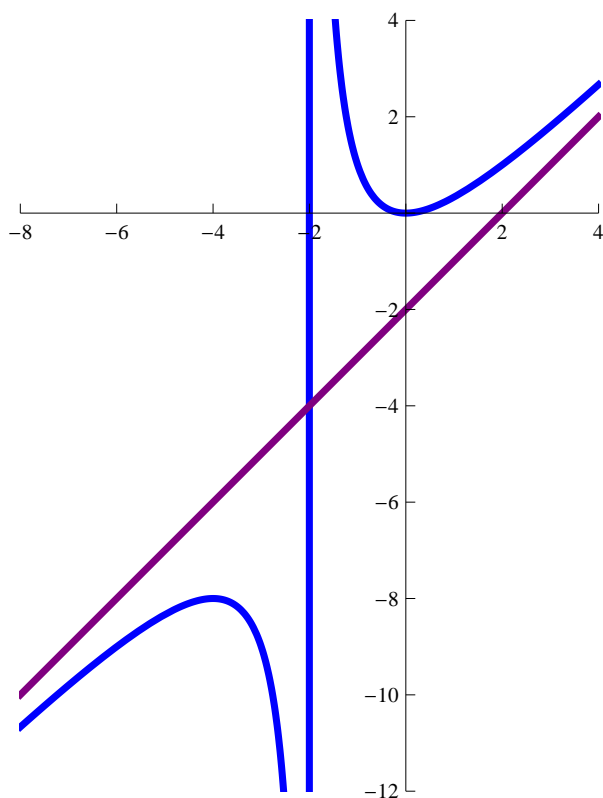
8. (3) $y = \frac{x^2}{2+x}$, 定义域是 $(-\infty, -2) \cup (-2, +\infty)$, 无奇偶性和周期性. 求导, $y' = \frac{2x(x+2) - x^2}{(x+2)^2} = \frac{x(x+4)}{(x+2)^2}$, $y'' = \frac{(2x+4)(x+2)^2 - 2x(x+4)(x+2)}{(x+2)^4} = \frac{8}{(x+2)^3}$.

令 $y' = 0$, 解得 $x_1 = -4$, $x_2 = 0$; 而 $y'' \neq 0$. 列表说明 y' 和 y'' 的变号区间:

x	$(-\infty, -4)$	-4	$(-4, -2)$	$(-2, 0)$	0	$(0, +\infty)$
y'	+	0	-	-	0	+
y''	-	-	-	+	+	+
y	凸, 增	极大值 -8	凸, 减	凹, 减	极小值 0	凹, 增

由于 $\lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{x^2}{2+x} = \infty$, 曲线有铅直渐近线 $x = -2$; 又由于 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2}{x(2+x)} = 1$,

$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x^2}{2+x} - x \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-2x}{2+x} = -2$, 曲线有斜渐近线 $y = x - 2$. 函数图像如图.



【注】若把坐标原点移到 $(-2, -4)$, 函数可写成 $y = \frac{x^2 + 4}{x} = x + \frac{4}{x}$, 是奇函数.

习题 4.1

$$4. (3) \int \frac{(t-2)^2}{t^2} dt = \int \frac{t^2 - 4t + 4}{t^2} dt = \int \left(1 - \frac{4}{t} + 4t^{-2}\right) dt = t - 4 \ln |t| - \frac{4}{t} + C;$$

$$(6) \int \frac{2 + \sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x} dx = \int \frac{3 - \cos^2 x}{\cos^2 x} dx = \int (3 \sec^2 x - 1) dx = 3 \tan x - x + C;$$

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

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

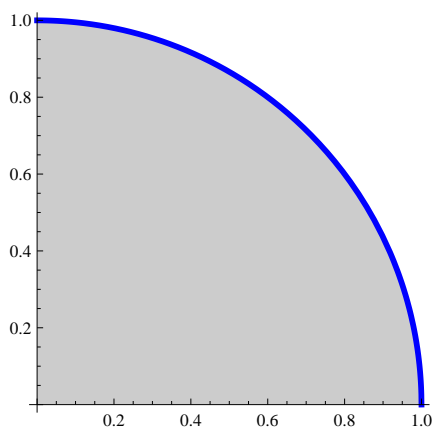
6. (3) 已知 $f(x)f'(x) = 1$, 即 $\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{1}{2}(f(x))^2 - x \right) = 0$, 因此 $\frac{1}{2}(f(x))^2 - x = C_1$, 从而 $f(x) = \pm \sqrt{2x + C}$, 其中 C 是常数.

习题 4.2

4. (6) 设 $f(x) = e^x - (1+x)$, $x \in [0, 1]$, 则 $f'(x) = e^x - 1 > 0$, $x \in (0, 1]$, 因此, $f(x) > f(0) = 0$, $x \in (0, 1]$, 从而 $\int_0^1 e^x dx > \int_0^1 (1+x) dx$.

5. (1) 设 $f(x) = e^{x^2}$, 则当 $x \in [0, 1]$ 时, 有 $f'(x) = 2xe^{x^2} \geq 0$, 因此 $f(x)$ 是 $[0, 1]$ 上的增函数, 从而 $f(0) \leq f(x) \leq f(1)$, 即 $1 \leq e^{x^2} \leq e$, 所以 $1 \leq \int_0^1 e^{x^2} dx \leq e$.

6. (3) 设 $y = \sqrt{1-x^2}$, $x \in [0, 1]$, 函数图像是单位圆周在第一象限的部分, 与 x 轴和 y 轴所围图形的面积是单位圆盘面积的四分之一, 因此 $\int_0^1 \sqrt{1-x^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{4}$.



习题 4.3

1. (6) $\frac{d}{dx} \left(\int_{x^3}^{x^2} e^t dt \right) = e^{x^2} \cdot (x^2)' - e^{x^3} \cdot (x^3)' = 2xe^{x^2} - 3x^2e^{x^3}.$

5. (5) $\int_4^9 \sqrt{x}(1+\sqrt{x})dx = \int_4^9 (\sqrt{x}+x)dx = \left(\frac{2}{3}x^{\frac{3}{2}} + \frac{1}{2}x^2 \right) \Big|_4^9 = \frac{271}{6};$

(13) $\int_{-2}^{-1} |2x|dx = \int_{-2}^{-1} (-2x)dx = -x^2 \Big|_{-2}^{-1} = 3.$

7. (2) 由洛必达法则, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x \arctan t^2 dt}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\arctan x^2}{3x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2}{3x^2} = \frac{1}{3}$, 其中第一步用了变上限函数求导公式, 第二步用了等价无穷小替换.

【另解】 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x \arctan t^2 dt}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\arctan x^2}{3x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{2x}{1+x^4}}{6x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{3(1+x^4)} = \frac{1}{3}.$

9. (1) 题目改为: “若 $\int_0^{x^2} f(t)dt = x^2(1+x)$, 求 $f(2)$. ”

解: 对等式两边求导, 得 $2xf(x^2) = 2x + 3x^2$, 即 $f(x^2) = 1 + \frac{3}{2}x$, 由于 $f(x)$ 定义在 $[0, +\infty)$ 上, 所以 $f(x) = 1 + \frac{3}{2}\sqrt{x}$, 从而 $f(2) = 1 + \frac{3}{2}\sqrt{2}$.

习题 4.4

$$2. (4) \int x^2 \cdot \sqrt[3]{(x^3 - 5)^2} dx = \int \frac{1}{3} (x^3 - 5)^{\frac{2}{3}} d(x^3 - 5) = \frac{1}{5} (x^3 - 5)^{\frac{5}{3}} + C;$$

$$(17) \int \cos \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{x^2} dx = - \int \cos \frac{1}{x} d\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = -\sin \frac{1}{x} + C;$$

$$(26) \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}(1+x)} dx = \int \frac{2}{1+(\sqrt{x})^2} d(\sqrt{x}) = 2 \arctan \sqrt{x} + C;$$

$$(30) \int \sin^2 x \cos^3 x dx = \int \sin^2 x (1 - \sin^2 x) d(\sin x) = \frac{1}{3} \sin^3 x - \frac{1}{5} \sin^5 x + C;$$

$$(40) \int \frac{1}{e^x + e^{-x} + 2} dx = \int \frac{e^x}{e^{2x} + 2e^x + 1} dx = \int \frac{1}{(e^x + 1)^2} d(e^x + 1) = \frac{-1}{e^x + 1} + C.$$

$$3. (2) \int_1^2 \frac{e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{x^2} dx = - \int_1^2 e^{\frac{1}{x}} d\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = -e^{\frac{1}{x}} \Big|_1^2 = e - \sqrt{e};$$

(10) 令 $t = \sqrt{x} - 1$, 则 $x = (t + 1)^2$, $dx = 2(t + 1)dt$; 当 $x = 4$ 时, $t = 1$, 当 $x = 9$ 时, $t = 2$; 因此

$$\int_4^9 \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x} - 1} dx = \int_1^2 \frac{t + 1}{t} \cdot 2(t + 1) dt = 2 \int_1^2 \left(t + 2 + \frac{1}{t}\right) dt = 2 \left(\frac{1}{2} t^2 + 2t + \ln t\right) \Big|_1^2 = 7 + 2 \ln 2.$$

5. 证明: 由积分区间可加性, $\int_a^{a+T} f(x) dx = \int_a^0 f(x) dx + \int_0^T f(x) dx + \int_T^{a+T} f(x) dx$;

令 $t = x - T$, 利用 $f(t + T) = f(t)$, 则 $\int_T^{a+T} f(x) dx = \int_0^a f(t + T) dt = \int_0^a f(t) dt = \int_0^a f(x) dx$, 于是

$$\int_a^{a+T} f(x) dx = \int_a^0 f(x) dx + \int_0^T f(x) dx + \int_0^a f(x) dx = \int_0^T f(x) dx.$$

$$9. (6) \int \frac{\ln x}{x^3} dx = -\frac{1}{2} \int \ln x d\left(\frac{1}{x^2}\right) = -\frac{\ln x}{2x^2} + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{x^2} d(\ln x) \\ = -\frac{\ln x}{2x^2} + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{x^3} dx = -\frac{\ln x}{2x^2} - \frac{1}{4x^2} + C;$$

$$(7) \int \arctan x dx = x \arctan x - \int x d(\arctan x) = x \arctan x - \int \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx \\ = x \arctan x - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{1+x^2} d(x^2 + 1) = x \arctan x - \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2 + 1) + C;$$

(14) 令 $t = \sqrt{x}$, 则 $x = t^2$, $dx = 2t dt$; 当 $x = 0$ 时, $t = 0$, 当 $x = 4\pi^2$ 时, $t = 2\pi$; 则

$$\int_0^{4\pi^2} \sin \sqrt{x} dx = \int_0^{2\pi} 2t \sin t dt = -2 \int_0^{2\pi} t d(\cos t) = -2t \cos t \Big|_0^{2\pi} + 2 \int_0^{2\pi} \cos t dt =$$

$$-4\pi + 2 \sin t \Big|_0^{2\pi} = -4\pi;$$

(18) 由于 $\int \ln x \, dx = x \ln x - \int x \, d(\ln x) = x \ln x - x + C$, 因此 $\int_{\frac{1}{e}}^e |\ln x| \, dx = \int_{\frac{1}{e}}^1 (-\ln x) \, dx + \int_1^e \ln x \, dx = (-x \ln x + x) \Big|_{\frac{1}{e}}^1 + (x \ln x - x) \Big|_1^e = 2(1 - e^{-1})$.

11. $\int_0^1 (1 + xf'(x))e^{f(x)} \, dx = \int_0^1 e^{f(x)} \, dx + \int_0^1 xe^{f(x)} \, d(f(x))$
 $= \int_0^1 e^{f(x)} \, dx + \int_0^1 x \, d(e^{f(x)}) = \int_0^1 e^{f(x)} \, dx + xe^{f(x)} \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 e^{f(x)} \, dx = e^{f(1)}.$

习题 4.5

1. (2) $\int \tan^5 x \sec^3 x \, dx = \int \tan^4 x \sec^2 x \, d(\sec x) = \int (\sec^2 x - 1)^2 \sec^2 x \, d(\sec x) = \int (\sec^6 x - 2\sec^4 x + \sec^2 x) \, d(\sec x) = \frac{1}{7} \sec^7 x - \frac{2}{5} \sec^5 x + \frac{1}{3} \sec^3 x + C;$

(6) $\int \cos 3x \cos 4x \, dx = \int \frac{1}{2}(\cos 7x + \cos x) \, dx = \frac{1}{14} \sin 7x + \frac{1}{2} \sin x + C.$

2. (1) 【解法一】 令 $x = \sec t$, 则 $dx = \sec t \tan t \, dt$; 当 $x > 1$ 时, $0 < t < \frac{\pi}{2}$, 此时 $\sqrt{x^2 - 1} = \tan t$, 有 $\int \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x^2 - 1}} \, dx = \int \frac{1}{\sec t \tan t} \cdot \sec t \tan t \, dt = t + C = \arctan \sqrt{x^2 - 1} + C$; 当 $x < -1$ 时, 结果相同.

【解法二】 令 $t = \frac{1}{x}$, 则 $x = \frac{1}{t}$, $dx = -\frac{1}{t^2} \, dt$; 当 $x > 1$ 时, $0 < t < 1$, $\int \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x^2 - 1}} \, dx = \int \frac{t}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{t^2} - 1}} \cdot \frac{-1}{t^2} \, dt = -\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - t^2}} \, dt = -\arcsin t + C = -\arcsin \frac{1}{x} + C$; 当 $x < -1$ 时, 结果相同.

【解法三】 令 $t = \sqrt{x^2 - 1}$, 则当 $x > 1$ 时, $x = \sqrt{t^2 + 1}$, $dx = \frac{t}{\sqrt{t^2 + 1}} \, dt$; 有 $\int \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x^2 - 1}} \, dx = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{t^2 + 1}} \cdot \frac{1}{t} \cdot \frac{t}{\sqrt{t^2 + 1}} \, dt = \int \frac{1}{t^2 + 1} \, dt = \arctan t + C = \arctan \sqrt{x^2 - 1} + C$; 当 $x < -1$ 时, 结果相同.

3. (2) 先作部分分式分解, 设

$$\frac{2x + 3}{x^2 + 2x - 3} = \frac{2x + 3}{(x - 1)(x + 3)} = \frac{a}{x - 1} + \frac{b}{x + 3} = \frac{(a + b)x + 3a - b}{(x - 1)(x + 3)},$$

利用分子各项对应系数相等, 则 $a + b = 2$, $3a - b = 3$, 解得 $a = \frac{5}{4}$, $b = \frac{3}{4}$, 于是

$$\int \frac{2x+3}{x^2+2x-3} dx = \frac{1}{4} \int \left(\frac{5}{x-1} + \frac{3}{x+3} \right) dx = \frac{5}{4} \ln|x-1| + \frac{3}{4} \ln|x+3| + C;$$

【另解】直接计算,
$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{2x+3}{x^2+2x-3} dx &= \int \frac{2x+2+1}{(x-1)(x+3)} dx \\ &= \int \frac{d(x^2+2x-3)}{x^2+2x-3} + \frac{1}{4} \int \left(\frac{1}{x-1} - \frac{1}{x+3} \right) dx \\ &= \ln|x^2+2x-3| + \frac{1}{4} \ln|x-1| - \frac{1}{4} \ln|x+3| + C \\ &= \frac{5}{4} \ln|x-1| + \frac{3}{4} \ln|x+3| + C; \end{aligned}$$

(8) 先作部分分式分解, 设

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{x}{(x^2+1)(x^2+4)} &= \frac{ax+b}{x^2+1} + \frac{cx+d}{x^2+4} \\ &= \frac{(a+c)x^3 + (b+d)x^2 + (4a+c)x + (4b+d)}{(x^2+1)(x^2+4)}, \end{aligned}$$

对比分子各项对应系数, 有 $a+c=0$, $b+d=0$, $4a+c=1$, $4b+d=0$, 解得 $a = \frac{1}{3}$, $b=0$, $c = -\frac{1}{3}$, $d=0$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{x}{(x^2+1)(x^2+4)} dx &= \frac{1}{3} \int \left(\frac{x}{x^2+1} - \frac{x}{x^2+4} \right) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{6} \int \frac{1}{x^2+1} d(x^2+1) - \frac{1}{6} \int \frac{1}{x^2+4} d(x^2+4) \\ &= \frac{1}{6} (\ln(x^2+1) - \ln(x^2+4)) + C = \frac{1}{6} \ln \frac{x^2+1}{x^2+4} + C. \end{aligned}$$

4. (5) 令 $t = \sqrt{\frac{1-x}{1+x}}$, 则 $x = \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}$, $dx = -\frac{4t}{(1+t^2)^2} dt$, 于是

$$\begin{aligned} \int \sqrt{\frac{1-x}{1+x}} \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx &= \int t \cdot \frac{1+t^2}{1-t^2} \cdot \frac{-4t}{(1+t^2)^2} dt = \int \frac{-4t^2}{1-t^4} dt \\ &= 2 \int \left(\frac{1}{1+t^2} - \frac{1}{1-t^2} \right) dt = 2 \arctan t + \ln \left| \frac{t-1}{t+1} \right| + C \\ &= 2 \arctan \sqrt{\frac{1-x}{1+x}} + \ln \left| \frac{1-\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x} \right| + C. \end{aligned}$$

习题 4.7

$$1. (4) \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^2 + 2x + 2} dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{(x+1)^2 + 1} d(x+1) = \arctan(x+1) \Big|_{-\infty}^{+\infty} = \frac{\pi}{2} - \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \pi;$$

$$(6) \int_0^{+\infty} xe^{-x} dx = - \int_0^{+\infty} x d(e^{-x}) = -xe^{-x} \Big|_0^{+\infty} + \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x} dx = -e^{-x} \Big|_0^{+\infty} = 1,$$

其中, 由洛必达法则, $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} xe^{-x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x}{e^x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{e^x} = 0;$

$$(7) \text{ 瑕点是 } x = \pm 2, \int_{-2}^2 \frac{1}{\sqrt{4-x^2}} dx = \arcsin \frac{x}{2} \Big|_{-2^+}^{2^-} = \frac{\pi}{2} - \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \pi;$$

$$(10) \text{ 瑕点 } x = 0, \int_0^1 \frac{x+1}{\sqrt{x^2+2x}} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x^2+2x}} d(x^2+2x) = \sqrt{x^2+2x} \Big|_{0^+}^1 = \sqrt{3}.$$

2. (2) 因为 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^{\frac{5}{3}} \cdot \frac{1}{x \cdot \sqrt[3]{x^2-1}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[3]{\frac{x^2}{x^2-1}} = 1$, 且 $\frac{5}{3} > 1$, 由极限判别法知无穷限反常积分 $\int_2^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x \cdot \sqrt[3]{x^2-1}} dx$ 收敛;

(5) 因为 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt{x} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x} \arctan x}{1+x} = \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x}{1+x} = \frac{\pi}{2}$, 且 $\frac{1}{2} < 1$, 由极限判别法知无穷限反常积分 $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x} \arctan x}{1+x} dx$ 发散.

3. (2) 瑕点是 $x = 1$, 因为 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (x-1) \cdot \frac{1}{x^2-4x+3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{x-3} = -\frac{1}{2}$, 由极限判别法知瑕积分 $\int_0^2 \frac{1}{x^2-4x+3} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{x-1} \cdot \frac{1}{x-3} dx + \int_1^2 \frac{1}{x-1} \cdot \frac{1}{x-3} dx$ 发散;

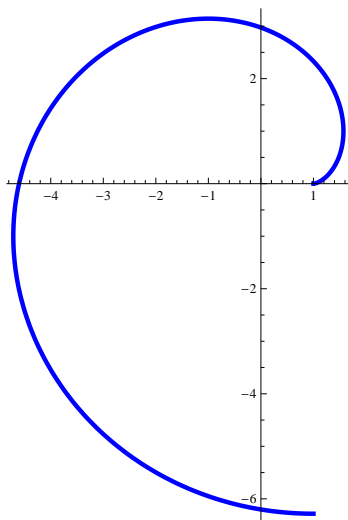
(7) 由于 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\arcsin \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x(1-x)}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\arcsin \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x}} = 1$, 所以 $x = 0$ 不是瑕点, 瑕点是 $x = 1$; 而 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \sqrt{1-x} \cdot \frac{\arcsin \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x(1-x)}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{\arcsin \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}} = \frac{\pi}{2}$, 且 $\frac{1}{2} < 1$, 由极限判别法知瑕积分 $\int_0^1 \frac{\arcsin \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x(1-x)}} dx$ 收敛.

习题 5.1

$$1. (1) y = \frac{4}{3}x^{\frac{3}{2}}, x \in [0, 2], y' = 2\sqrt{x}, \text{ 弧长 } L = \int_0^2 \sqrt{1+(y')^2} dx = \int_0^2 \sqrt{1+4x} dx = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{2}{3} \cdot (1+4x)^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_0^2 = \frac{13}{3};$$

(6) $\begin{cases} x = a(\cos t + t \sin t) \\ y = a(\sin t - t \cos t) \end{cases}, 0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$, 则 $x' = at \cos t, y' = at \sin t$, 弧长为

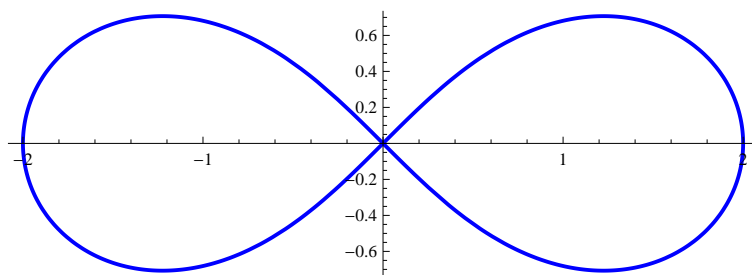
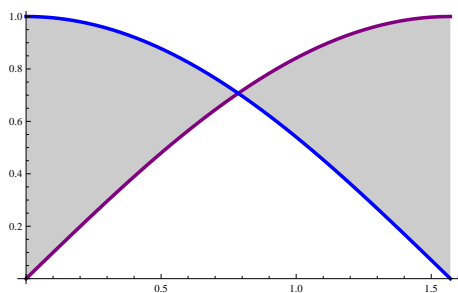
$$L = \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{(x')^2 + (y')^2} dt = \int_0^{2\pi} at dt = \frac{1}{2} at^2 \Big|_0^{2\pi} = 2\pi^2 a;$$



(7) $r = e^{2\theta}, 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$, 则 $r' = 2e^{2\theta}$, 弧长 $L = \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{r^2 + (r')^2} d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{5} e^{2\theta} d\theta = \frac{\sqrt{5} e^{2\theta}}{2} \Big|_0^{2\pi} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} (e^{4\pi} - 1)$.

2. (3) 曲线 $y = \sin x, y = \cos x, x = 0, x = \frac{\pi}{2}$ 所围图形如左下图, 其面积为

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} |\sin x - \cos x| dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (\cos x - \sin x) dx + \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin x - \cos x) dx \\ &= (\sin x + \cos x) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} - (\cos x + \sin x) \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = 2(\sqrt{2} - 1); \end{aligned}$$



(7) $r^2 = 4 \cos 2\theta$ (双纽线)

由于 $r^2 \geq 0$, 极角的范围为 $\theta \in \left(-\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \cup \left(\frac{3\pi}{4}, \frac{5\pi}{4}\right)$, 根据图形的对称性, 所围图

形面积 $S = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{2} r^2(\theta) d\theta = 8 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \cos 2\theta d\theta = 4 \sin 2\theta \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = 4$.

4. 曲线 $y = \sqrt{x}$ 在 $4 \leq x \leq 9$ 的一段绕 x 轴旋转一周所成曲面的面积为

$$\begin{aligned} S &= 2\pi \int_4^9 y \sqrt{1 + (y')^2} dx = 2\pi \int_4^9 \sqrt{x + \frac{1}{4}} dx \\ &= 2\pi \cdot \frac{2}{3} \left(x + \frac{1}{4} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_4^9 = \frac{\pi}{6} (37\sqrt{37} - 17\sqrt{17}). \end{aligned}$$

7. (2) 平面曲线 $y = \frac{1}{x}$, $x = 1$, $x = 2$, $y = 0$ 所围图形绕 x 轴旋转一周所成立体的体

积为 $V = \pi \int_1^2 \frac{1}{x^2} dx = -\frac{\pi}{x} \Big|_1^2 = \frac{\pi}{2}$.

12. 由图形的对称性, 所求立体体积为其在第一卦限部分体积的八倍; $\forall x_0 \in [0, R]$, 用平面 $x = x_0$ 去截该立体在第一卦限的部分, 得到边长为 $\sqrt{R^2 - x_0^2}$ 的正方形, 于

是所求立体体积为 $V = 8 \int_0^R (R^2 - x^2) dx = 8 \left(R^2 x - \frac{1}{3} x^3 \right) \Big|_0^R = \frac{16}{3} R^3$.

