

# 2019-2020-1 高等数学上

## 期末复习题

1、计算下列极限。

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x - \arctan x}{x^2 \ln(1+x)}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\cos x)^{\frac{2}{x^2}}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x^3} \left[ \left( \frac{2+\cos x}{3} \right)^x - 1 \right]$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - e^{\sin x}}{x - \sin x}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{1+2^n+3^n}$$

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

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{\csc x}{4x} - \frac{\cos^3 x}{4x \sin x} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{(1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}}}{e} \right)^{\frac{1}{x}} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^{\frac{1}{x} [\ln(1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}} - \ln e]} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^{\frac{\frac{1}{x} \ln(1+x) - 1}{x}} = e^{-\frac{1}{2}} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x - \arctan x}{x^2 \ln(1+x)} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x - \arctan x}{x^3} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x - \frac{1}{1+x^2}}{3x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x \cdot (1+x^2) - 1}{3x^2(1+x^2)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{\cos x - 1 + x^2 \cos x}{3x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{1+x^2} \right) \\ &= -\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{6} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x^3} \left[ \left( \frac{2+\cos x}{3} \right)^x - 1 \right] &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{x \ln \frac{2+\cos x}{3}} - 1}{x^3} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \ln \frac{2+\cos x}{3}}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \cdot \frac{1}{3} (\cos x - 1)}{x^3} = -\frac{1}{6} \end{aligned}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - e^{\sin x}}{x - \sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\sin x} (e^{x - \sin x} - 1)}{x - \sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^{\sin x} \cdot \frac{x - \sin x}{x - \sin x} = 1$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{1 + 2^n + 3^n}$$

$$3 \leq \sqrt[n]{1 + 2^n + 3^n} \leq 3\sqrt[n]{3}$$

夹逼定理知  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{1 + 2^n + 3^n} = 3$ .

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \sin x}{x^3}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{3x^2} = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{\csc x}{4x} - \frac{\cos^3 x}{4x \sin x} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\csc x \cdot \sin x - \cos^3 x}{4x \sin x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos^3 x}{4x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{+3 \cos^2 x \sin x}{8x} = \frac{3}{8}$$

2、设  $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{2^{\frac{1}{x}} - 1}{2^{\frac{1}{x}} + 1}, & x \neq 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases}$ , 问  $f(x)$  在  $x=0$  处是否连续?

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{x} = +\infty, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} 2^{\frac{1}{x}} = +\infty.$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{2^{\frac{1}{x}} - 1}{2^{\frac{1}{x}} + 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1 - \frac{1}{2^{\frac{1}{x}}}}{1 + \frac{1}{2^{\frac{1}{x}}}} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{2^{\frac{1}{x}} - 1}{2^{\frac{1}{x}} + 1} = -1.$$

即  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2^{\frac{1}{x}} - 1}{2^{\frac{1}{x}} + 1}$  不存在,  $f(x)$  在  $x=0$  处不连续.

3、求出函数  $f(x) = \frac{x - x^3}{\sin \pi x}$  的所有可去间断点.

解:  $x = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$  都是间断点

$$\text{即 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x(1-x^2)}{\sin \pi x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x(1-x^2)}{\pi x} = \frac{1}{\pi} \quad \text{可去}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x(1-x)(1+x)}{\sin \pi x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1-3x^2}{\pi \cos \pi x} = \frac{2}{\pi} \quad \text{可去.}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x - x^3}{\sin \pi x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{1-3x^2}{\pi \cos \pi x} = \frac{2}{\pi} \quad \text{可去}$$

4、已知函数  $f(x)$  满足  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln \left[ 1 + \frac{f(x)}{1 - \cos x} \right]}{2^x - 1} = 4$ , 求极限  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x^3}$ .

$$\text{解: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln \left[ 1 + \frac{f(x)}{1 - \cos x} \right]}{2^x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{f(x)}{1 - \cos x}}{x \ln 2}$$

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

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

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x^3} = 2 \ln 2$$

5、求极限  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{n}}{n+1} + \frac{\sin \frac{2\pi}{n}}{n+\frac{1}{2}} + \dots + \frac{\sin \pi}{n+\frac{1}{n}} \right]$

$$\frac{1}{n+1} [\sin \frac{\pi}{n} + \dots + \sin \frac{n\pi}{n}] < \delta_n < \frac{1}{n} [\sin \frac{\pi}{n} + \dots + \sin \frac{n\pi}{n}]$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} [\sin \frac{\pi}{n} + \dots + \sin \frac{n\pi}{n}] = \int_0^1 \sin x dx = -\cos x \Big|_0^1 = 1 - \cos 1$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n+1} [\sin \frac{\pi}{n} + \dots + \sin \frac{n\pi}{n}]$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{n+1} \cdot \frac{1}{n} [\sin \frac{\pi}{n} + \dots + \sin \frac{n\pi}{n}] = 1 - \cos 1$$

由夹逼准则  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{n}}{n+1} + \frac{\sin \frac{2\pi}{n}}{n+\frac{1}{2}} + \dots + \frac{\sin \pi}{n+\frac{1}{n}} \right] = 1 - \cos 1$

6、已知  $f(x) = \frac{1+x}{\sin x} - \frac{1}{x}$ , 记  $a = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x)$ ,

(1) 求  $a$  的值,

(2) 若当  $x \rightarrow 0$  时,  $f(x) - a$  与  $x^k$  是同阶无穷小, 求常数  $k$  的值.

解: (1)

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x + x^2 - \sin x}{x^2}$$

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

(2)

$$f(x) - 1 = \frac{1+x}{\sin x} - \frac{1}{x} - 1$$

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

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

7、证明： $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sin \frac{1}{x}$  不存在.

证明： $x_n^{(1)} = \frac{1}{2n\pi}$        $x_n^{(2)} = \frac{1}{2n\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}}$

$n \rightarrow \infty, \quad x_n^{(1)} \rightarrow 0, \quad x_n^{(2)} \rightarrow 0$

$\sin \frac{1}{x_n^{(1)}} = \sin 2n\pi = 0 \rightarrow 0$

$\sin \frac{1}{x_n^{(2)}} = \sin(2n\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}) \rightarrow 1$

由归结原理. 知  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sin \frac{1}{x}$  不存在

8、已知函数  $f(x)$  连续, 且  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos[xf(x)]}{(e^{x^2} - 1)f(x)} = 1$ , 求  $f(0)$ .

解： $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos[xf(x)]}{(e^{x^2} - 1)f(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2}[xf(x)]^2}{x^2 \cdot f(x)}$

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

$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 2 = f(0)$

9、已知曲线  $f(x) = x^n$  在点  $(1, 1)$  处的切线与  $x$  轴的交点为  $(\xi_n, 0)$ , 求  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(\xi_n)$ .

解： $f'(x) = nx^{n-1}$        $f'(1) = n$

$y - 1 = n(x - 1)$

$y = 0, \quad x - 1 = -\frac{1}{n}$

$\xi_n = 1 - \frac{1}{n}$

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

10、(1) 设  $f(x)=(x-1)(x-2)\cdots(x-100)$ , 求  $f'(100)$ .

(2) 设函数  $f(x)=(e^x-1)(e^{2x}-2)\cdots(e^{nx}-n)$ , 其中  $n$  为正整数, 求  $f'(0)$ .

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \quad f'(100) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 100} \frac{f(x) - f(100)}{x - 100} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 100} \frac{(x-1)\cdots(x-100)}{x-100} = 99 \times 98 \times \cdots \times 1 = 99! \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \quad f'(0) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(e^x-1)(e^{2x}-2)\cdots(e^{nx}-n)}{x} \\ &= (1-2)(1-3)\cdots(1-n) \\ &= (-1)^{n-1} (n-1)! \end{aligned}$$

11、设  $x=g(y)$  是  $f(x)=\ln x + \arctan x$  的反函数, 求  $g'(\frac{\pi}{4})$ .

$$x=1, \quad y = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$g'(y) = \frac{1}{f'(x)} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{1+x^2}}$$

$$g'(\frac{\pi}{4}) = \frac{1}{f'(1)} = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{2}} = \frac{2}{3}$$

12、求函数  $f(x)=|x^3+x^2-2x|\arctan x$  的不可导点.

$$f(x)=|x(x-1)(x+2)| \arctan x$$

不可导点为  $x=1, x=-2$  两点

$x=0$  为可导点

13、求函数  $y=\sqrt{\frac{x-1}{x+2}}(3-x)^4\sqrt[3]{x\ln(1+x)}$  的导数.

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

$$\frac{1}{y} \cdot y' = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{x-1} - \frac{1}{x+2} \right) - \frac{4}{3-x} + \frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{\ln(x+1)} \cdot \frac{1}{1+x} \right)$$

$$y' = y \cdot [ \quad \quad \quad ]$$

14、已知  $e^y + 6xy + x^2 - 1 = 0$ ，求  $y''(0)$ 。

$$e^y \cdot y' + 6(y + xy') + 2x = 0 \quad x=0, y=0$$

$$\text{代入} \Rightarrow y'(0) = 0$$

$$e^y (y')^2 + e^y \cdot y'' + 6(2y' + xy'') + 2 = 0$$

$$\text{把 } x=0, y=0, y'(0)=0 \text{ 代入}$$

$$y''(0) = -2$$

15、(1) 设  $\begin{cases} x = a(t - \cos t) \\ y = b \sin t \end{cases}$ ，求  $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$ 。(2) 设  $\begin{cases} x = \int_0^t \frac{1}{1+u^2} du \\ y = \int_0^t \ln(1+u^2) du \end{cases}$ ，求  $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} \Big|_{t=0}$ 。

$$t=0, x=0, y=0$$

$$(1) \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{b \cos t}{a(1 + \sin t)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} &= \frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{b \cos t}{a(1 + \sin t)} \right) \cdot \frac{dt}{dx} \\ &= \frac{b}{a} \cdot \frac{-\sin t(1 + \sin t) - \cos t \cdot \cos t}{(1 + \sin t)^2} \cdot \frac{1}{a(1 + \sin t)} \\ &= \frac{b}{a} \cdot \frac{-\sin t - 1}{(1 + \sin t)^2} \cdot \frac{1}{a(1 + \sin t)} \\ &= \frac{b}{a^2} \cdot \frac{-1}{(1 + \sin t)^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\ln(1+t^2)}{\frac{1}{1+t^2}} = (1+t^2) \ln(1+t^2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} &= \frac{d}{dt} [(1+t^2) \ln(1+t^2)] \cdot \frac{dt}{dx} \\ &= [2t \ln(1+t^2) + 2t] \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{1}{1+t^2}} \\ &= (1+t^2) \cdot 2t (1 + \ln(1+t^2)) \end{aligned}$$

16、设函数  $y = y(x)$  是由参数方程  $\begin{cases} x = t^2 + 2t, \\ y = \ln(1+t), \end{cases}$  确定，求曲线  $y = y(x)$  在  $x=3$  处

的法线与  $x$  轴交点的坐标。

$$\text{解: } \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{1}{1+t}}{2t+2} = \frac{1}{2(1+t)^2}$$

$$x=3, t=1, y = \ln 2. \quad (3, \ln 2)$$

$$y'|_{x=3} = \frac{1}{8}$$

$$\text{法线 } y - \ln 2 = -8(x - 3)$$

$$y=0, \quad x-3 = \frac{\ln 2}{8} \quad x = 3 + \frac{\ln 2}{8}$$

$$\text{即法线与 } x \text{ 轴交点坐标为 } (3 + \frac{\ln 2}{8}, 0)$$

17、设函数  $y = y(x)$  由方程组  $\begin{cases} x = 3t^2 + 2t + 3, \\ e^y \sin t - y + 1 = 0 \end{cases}$  确定，求  $\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} \Big|_{t=0}$ 。

$$t=0, \quad x=3, \quad y=1.$$

$$x'_t \Big|_{t=0} = 2, \quad y'_t \Big|_{t=0} = e$$

$$\text{解: } e^y \sin t - y + 1 = 0$$

$$e^y \cdot y'_t \sin t + e^y \cdot \cos t - y'_t = 0$$

$$y'_t = \frac{e^y \cos t}{1 - e^y \sin t}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{e^y \cos t}{(1 - e^y \sin t) \cdot (6t + 2)} \quad \frac{dy}{dx} \Big|_{t=0} = \frac{e}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} &= \frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{e^y \cos t}{(1 - e^y \sin t)(6t + 2)} \right) \cdot \frac{1}{6t + 2} \\ &= \frac{[e^y \cdot y'_t \cos t + e^y \cdot (-\sin t)](1 - e^y \sin t)(6t + 2) - e^y \cos t [(1 - e^y \sin t)(6t + 2)]'}{(1 - e^y \sin t)^2 (6t + 2)^3} \end{aligned}$$

$$t=0, \quad x=3, \quad y=1, \quad y'_t = e \quad \text{代入}$$

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} \Big|_{t=0} = \frac{2e^2 - e [6(1 - e^y \sin t) + (6t + 2)(-e^y y'_t \sin t - e^y \cos t)] \Big|_{t=0}}{8}$$

$$= \frac{2e^2 - e(6 - 2e)}{8} = \frac{4e^2 - 6e}{8} = \frac{2e^2 - 3e}{4}$$



18、设函数  $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^3 \sin \frac{1}{x}, & x \neq 0, \\ 0, & x = 0. \end{cases}$  证明: \*

(1)  $f(x)$  在  $x=0$  处可微; (2)  $f'(x)$  在  $x=0$  处不可微. \*

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

即  $f(x)$  在  $x=0$  处可导, 必有导数.

$$(2) \quad f'(x) = \begin{cases} 3x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x} - x \cos \frac{1}{x}, & x \neq 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f''(0) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(x) - f'(0)}{x - 0} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x} - x \cos \frac{1}{x}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (3x \sin \frac{1}{x} - \cos \frac{1}{x}) \end{aligned}$$

不存在.

即  $f'(x)$  在  $x=0$  处不可导, 一定不可导数.

19、设函数  $f(x)$  在区间  $[0, 1]$  上具有 2 阶导数, 且  $f(1) > 0$ ,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x)}{x} < 0$ , 证明: \*

(1) 方程  $f(x) = 0$  在区间  $(0, 1)$  内至少存在一个实根; \*

(2) 方程  $f(x)f''(x) + (f'(x))^2 = 0$  在区间  $(0, 1)$  内至少存在两个不同实根. \*

证明: (1)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x)}{x} < 0$  由极限局部保号性,  $\exists \delta > 0$ ,  $(0, \delta)$  内  $f(x) < 0$ .

不妨设  $x_1 \in (0, \delta)$ ,  $f(x_1) < 0$

$f(x)$  在  $[x_1, 1] \subset [0, 1]$  上连续,  $f(1) > 0$ ,  $f(x_1) < 0$

由零点定理,  $\exists c \in (x_1, 1)$ ,  $f(c) = 0$ .

(2) 令  $F(x) = f(x) \cdot f'(x)$

由  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x)}{x}$  存在  $\Rightarrow f(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = 0$

$f(x)$  在  $[0, c]$  上连续,  $(0, c)$  内可导  $f(0) = f(c) = 0$

由零点定理,  $\exists b \in (0, c)$ ,  $f'(b) = 0$ .

$$\text{又 } F(x) = f(x) \cdot f'(x), \quad F(0) = F(b) = F(c) = 0.$$

在  $[0, b]$  和  $[b, c]$  上分别由罗尔中值定理

$$F'(\xi_1) = 0, \quad \xi_1 \in (0, b)$$

$$F'(\xi_2) = 0, \quad \xi_2 \in (b, c)$$

结论成立.

20、已知函数  $f(x)$  在  $[0, 1]$  上连续, 在  $(0, 1)$  内可导, 且  $f(0) = 0, f(1) = 1$ . 证明:

(1) 存在  $\xi \in (0, 1)$ , 使得  $f(\xi) = 1 - \xi$ ;

(2) 存在两个不同的点  $\eta, \zeta \in (0, 1)$ , 使得  $f'(\eta) \cdot f'(\zeta) = 1$ .

证明: (1) 令  $F(x) = f(x) + x - 1$ . 在  $[0, 1]$  上连续

$$F(0) = f(0) - 1 = -1 < 0$$

$$F(1) = f(1) + 1 - 1 = 1 > 0$$

由零点定理,  $\exists \xi \in (0, 1)$   $F(\xi) = 0$  即  $f(\xi) = 1 - \xi$ .

(2) 在  $[0, \xi]$ ,  $[\xi, 1]$  上分别由拉格朗日中值定理

$$\frac{f(0) - f(\xi)}{0 - \xi} = f'(\eta),$$

$$\frac{f(\xi) - f(1)}{\xi - 1} = f'(\zeta)$$

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

$$\frac{1 - \xi - 1}{\xi - 1} = \frac{\xi}{\xi - 1} = f'(\zeta)$$

$$\Rightarrow f'(\eta) \cdot f'(\zeta) = 1. \quad \eta \in (0, \xi) \subset (0, 1)$$

$$\xi \in (\xi, 1) \subset (0, 1)$$

21、证明: (1) 可导的奇函数其导数为偶函数; 可导的偶函数其导数为奇函数.

(2) 连续的奇函数其原函数是偶函数, 连续的偶函数其原函数不一定是奇函数.

$$\text{证: (1)} \quad f(-x) = f(x) \quad (f(-x))' = f'(x)$$

$$-f'(-x) = f'(x) \Rightarrow f'(-x) = -f'(x)$$

即  $f'(x)$  为奇函数

可导的偶函数其导数为奇函数同理可证.

(2)  $f(x)$  为奇函数  $\Rightarrow F(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt$  为偶函数

$$F(-x) = \int_0^{-x} f(t) dt \xrightarrow{u=-t} -\int_0^x f(-u) du = \int_0^x f(u) du$$

$$= \int_0^x f(t) dt = F(x)$$

22、求下列函数的单调区间、极值、凹凸区间及拐点

(1)  $f(x) = 2x^3 - 6x^2 - 18x + 7$       (2)  $f(x) = x^{\frac{4}{3}} + 4x^{\frac{1}{3}}$

解: (1)  $x \in \mathbb{R}$

$$f'(x) = 6x^2 - 12x - 18 = 6(x-3)(x+2) \Rightarrow \text{驻点 } x=3, x=-2.$$

$$f''(x) = 12x - 12 \Rightarrow x=1$$

	$(-\infty, -2)$	$(-2, 1)$	$(1, 3)$	$(3, +\infty)$
$y'$	$> 0$	$< 0$	$< 0$	$> 0$
$y''$	$< 0$	$< 0$	$> 0$	$> 0$
$y$	$\nearrow$	$\searrow$	$\searrow$	$\nearrow$

单调增区间  $(-\infty, -2) \cup (3, +\infty)$       凹区间  $(1, +\infty)$

单调减区间  $(-2, 3)$       凸区间  $(-\infty, 1)$

极大值  $f(-2) = 3$ ,      极小值  $f(3) = -47$

拐点  $(1, -15)$

(2)  $f(x) = x^{\frac{4}{3}} + 4x^{\frac{1}{3}}$

解:  $x \in \mathbb{R}$

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

驻点  $x=-1$ ,      不可导点  $x=0$

$$f''(x) = \frac{4}{9}x^{-\frac{2}{3}} - \frac{8}{9}x^{-\frac{5}{3}} = \frac{4}{9} \cdot \frac{x-2}{x^{\frac{5}{3}}}$$

$$f''(x)=0, \quad x=2$$

	$(-\infty, -1)$	$(-1, 0)$	$(0, 2)$	$(2, +\infty)$
$y'$	$< 0$	$> 0$	$> 0$	$> 0$
$y''$	$> 0$	$> 0$	$< 0$	$> 0$
$y$	$\searrow$	$\nearrow$	$\nearrow$	$\nearrow$

单调增区间  $(-1, +\infty)$ ,      单调减区间  $(-\infty, -1)$

$$[-1, 0] \quad (-\infty, 0), \quad (2, +\infty)$$

$$[0, 1] \quad (0, 2)$$

$$\text{极小值 } f(-1) = (-1)^{\frac{4}{3}} + 4(-1)^{\frac{1}{3}} = -3.$$

$$\text{拐点 } (0, 0), \quad (2, 6\sqrt[3]{2})$$

23、设  $\sin x + 1$  为  $f(x)$  的一个原函数，求  $\int \frac{f(\arcsin x)}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$   $\int f(x) dx = \sin x + 1 + C$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } \int \frac{f(\arcsin x)}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx &= \int f(\arcsin x) d(\arcsin x) \\ &= \sin(\arcsin x) + C \\ &= x + C \end{aligned}$$

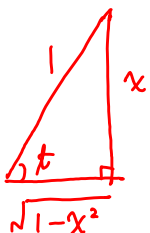
24、求下列不定积分

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{f'(\ln x)}{x \sqrt{f(\ln x)}} dx &= \int \frac{f'(\ln x)}{\sqrt{f(\ln x)}} d \ln x = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{f(\ln x)}} d f(\ln x) \\ &= 2 \sqrt{f(\ln x)} + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int x^x (1 + \ln x) dx &= \int e^{x \ln x} (1 + \ln x) dx = \int e^{x \ln x} d(x \ln x) \\ &= e^{x \ln x} + C = x^x + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{\sin 2x}{\sqrt{3 - \cos^4 x}} dx &= \int \frac{2 \sin x \cos x}{\sqrt{3 - \cos^4 x}} dx = - \int \frac{2 \cos x}{\sqrt{(\sqrt{3})^2 - (\cos^2 x)^2}} d \cos x \\ &= - \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{(\sqrt{3})^2 - (\cos^2 x)^2}} d \cos^2 x = - \arcsin \frac{\cos^2 x}{\sqrt{3}} + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\int \sqrt{1-x^2} \arcsin x dx \stackrel{x=\sin t}{=} \int t \cos^2 t dt = \int t \cdot \frac{1 + \cos 2t}{2} dt$$



$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{1}{2} \int (t + t \cos 2t) dt \\ &= \frac{1}{4} t^2 + \frac{1}{4} \int t d \sin 2t = \frac{1}{4} t^2 + \frac{1}{4} t \sin 2t - \frac{1}{4} \int \sin 2t dt \\ &= \frac{1}{4} t^2 + \frac{1}{4} t \sin 2t + \frac{1}{8} \cos 2t + C \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} (\arcsin x)^2 + \frac{1}{2} x \sqrt{1-x^2} \cdot \arcsin x + \frac{1}{8} (1-2x^2) + C$$

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

$$\int \frac{x^3}{(1+x^8)^2} dx = \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{1}{(1+(x^4)^2)^2} dx^4 \stackrel{x^4=t}{=} \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{1}{(1+t^2)^2} dt$$

$$\stackrel{t=\tan u}{=} \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{1}{\sec^4 u} \sec^2 u du = \frac{1}{4} \int \cos^2 u du$$



$$= \frac{1}{8} \int \frac{1+\cos 2u}{2} du = \frac{1}{16} \left( u + \frac{1}{2} \sin u \right) + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{16} \left( \arctan(x^4) + \frac{x^4}{1+x^8} \right) + C$$

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

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

$$= \frac{1}{3} x^3 - \frac{1}{2} \int \sqrt{x^2-1} d(x^2-1)$$

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

$$\int \frac{dx}{1+e^x} = \int \frac{e^x}{e^x(1+e^x)} dx = \int \left( \frac{1}{e^x} - \frac{1}{e^{x+1}} \right) de^x$$

$$= \ln \left| \frac{e^x}{e^{x+1}} \right| + C$$

$$= x - \ln(1+e^x) + C$$

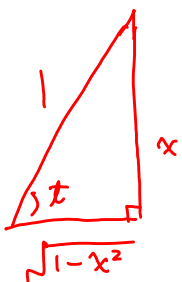
$$\int x \sqrt{\frac{1-x}{1+x}} dx = \int \frac{x}{1+x} \sqrt{1-x^2} dx \stackrel{x=\sin t}{=} \int \frac{\sin t}{1+\sin t} \cdot \cos^2 t dt$$

$$= \int \frac{\sin t}{1+\sin t} (1-\sin t)(1+\sin t) dt$$

$$= \int (\sin t - \sin^2 t) dt = -\cos t - \int \frac{1-\cos 2t}{2} dt$$

$$= -\cos t - \frac{1}{2} \left( t - \frac{1}{2} \sin 2t \right) + C$$

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



$$\begin{aligned}
 \int \frac{dx}{(2x^2+1)\sqrt{1+x^2}} & \xrightarrow{x=\tan t} \int \frac{\sec^2 t}{(2\tan^2 t+1)\sec t} dt \\
 & = \int \frac{\frac{1}{\cos t}}{\frac{2\sin^2 t + \cos^2 t}{\cos^2 t}} dt = \int \frac{\cos t}{\sin^2 t + 1} dt \\
 & = \int \frac{1}{1+\sin^2 t} d\sin t \\
 & = \arctan(\sin t) + C
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int \frac{1}{x(x^6+4)} dx & = \int \frac{x^5}{x^6(x^6+4)} dx = \frac{1}{6} \int \frac{1}{x^6(x^6+4)} dx^6 \\
 & = \frac{1}{24} \int \left( \frac{1}{x^6} - \frac{1}{x^6+4} \right) dx^6 \\
 & = \frac{1}{24} \ln \left( \frac{x^6}{x^6+4} \right) + C
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int \frac{\cos x}{2\sin x + \cos x} dx & \quad \cos x = A(2\sin x + \cos x) + B(2\cos x - \sin x) \\
 = \int \left[ \frac{1}{5} + \frac{2}{5} \frac{2\cos x - \sin x}{2\sin x + \cos x} \right] dx & \quad \begin{cases} 2A - B = 0 \\ A + 2B = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A = \frac{1}{5} \\ B = \frac{2}{5} \end{cases} \\
 = \frac{1}{5}x + \frac{2}{5} \ln |2\sin x + \cos x| + C & \quad \frac{e^x}{1+e^{2x}} - \frac{1}{e^x}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int \frac{\arctan e^x}{e^{2x}} dx & = -\frac{1}{2} \int \arctan e^x d e^{-2x} \\
 & = -\frac{1}{2} e^{-2x} \arctan e^x + \frac{1}{2} \int e^{-2x} \cdot \frac{e^x}{1+e^{2x}} dx \\
 & = -\frac{1}{2} e^{-2x} \arctan e^x + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{(1+e^{2x})e^x} dx \\
 & = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{\arctan e^x}{e^{2x}} - \frac{1}{2} \int \left( \frac{e^x}{1+e^{2x}} - \frac{1}{e^x} \right) dx \\
 & = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{\arctan e^x}{e^{2x}} - \frac{1}{2} \arctan e^x - \frac{1}{2} e^{-x} + C
 \end{aligned}$$

25、设  $\int x f(x) dx = \arcsin x + C$ ，求  $\int \frac{1}{f(x)} dx$ 。

解:  $x f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{1}{f(x)} dx &= \int x \sqrt{1-x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{2}{3} (1-x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} + C \\ &= \frac{1}{3} (1-x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} + C \end{aligned}$$

26、设函数  $f(x)$  在  $x=1$  处有极小值，在  $x=-2$  处有极大值 4，又知

$$f'(x) = 3x^2 + 3x + a, \quad a \text{ 为常数, 求 } f(x).$$

解: 
$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= \int f'(x) dx = \int (3x^2 + 3x + a) dx \\ &= x^3 + \frac{3}{2}x^2 + ax + C \end{aligned}$$

$$f'(1) = 0. \quad 3 + 3 + a = 0 \quad a = -6$$

$$f(-2) = 4 \quad 4 = -8 + 6 - 2a + C$$

$$C = 6 - 12 = -6.$$

即  $a = -6, \quad C = -6.$

27、(1) 设  $f(x) = \int_x^{x^2} \sin t^2 dt$ , 求  $f'(x)$ .

(2) 设  $\int_0^x \sin(x-t)^2 dt$ , 求  $f'(x)$ .

解: (1)  $f'(x) = \sin(x^4) \cdot 2x - \sin(x^2)$

$$(2) \int_0^x \sin(x-t)^2 dt \stackrel{x-t=u}{=} - \int_x^0 \sin(u^2) du = \int_0^x \sin(u^2) du$$

$$f'(x) = \sin(x^2)$$

28、设  $\int_0^\pi [f(x) + f''(x)] \sin x dx = 5, f(\pi) = 2$ , 求  $f(0)$ .

解: 
$$\int_0^\pi f(x) \sin x dx + \int_0^\pi \sin x df'(x)$$

$$= \int_0^\pi f(x) \sin x dx + \cancel{f'(x) \sin x} \Big|_0^\pi - \int_0^\pi f'(x) \cos x dx$$

$$= \int_0^\pi f(x) \sin x dx - \int_0^\pi \cos x df(x)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \int_0^{\pi} \cancel{f(x)} \sin x dx - \cos x \cdot \cancel{f(x)} \Big|_0^{\pi} + \int_0^{\pi} \cancel{f(x)} d \cos x \\
 &= -[-f(\pi) - f(0)] = f(\pi) + f(0) = 5 \\
 &f(\pi) = 2 \quad \Rightarrow \quad f(0) = 3.
 \end{aligned}$$

29、计算下列定积分。

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_0^{\pi} \sqrt{\sin \theta - \sin^3 \theta} d\theta &= \int_0^{\pi} \sqrt{\sin \theta} |\cos \theta| d\theta = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin \theta)^{\frac{1}{2}} \cos \theta d\theta - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} (\sin \theta)^{\frac{1}{2}} \cos \theta d\theta \\
 &= -\frac{2}{3} (\sin \theta)^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + \frac{2}{3} (\sin \theta)^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \\
 &= -\frac{2}{3} - \frac{2}{3} = -\frac{4}{3}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_{-2}^3 |x^2 - 2x - 3| dx &= \int_{-2}^3 |(x-3)(x+1)| dx = \int_{-2}^{-1} (x^2 - 2x + 3) dx + \int_{-1}^3 (3 + 2x - x^2) dx \\
 &= \left[ \frac{1}{3} x^3 - x^2 \right]_{-2}^{-1} + 3 + 12 + \left[ x^2 + \frac{1}{3} x^3 \right]_{-1}^3 \\
 &= -\frac{1}{3} - 1 - \left( \frac{-8}{3} - 4 \right) + 3 + 12 + 8 - \frac{27}{3} - 1 + \frac{1}{3} \\
 &= \frac{7}{3} + 3 + 22 - \frac{26}{3} = 25 - \frac{19}{3} = \frac{56}{3}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_{-1}^2 \min\{1, x^2\} dx &= \int_{-1}^1 x^2 dx + \int_1^2 1 dx \\
 &= \frac{2}{3} x^3 \Big|_0^1 + 1 = \frac{5}{3}.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\int_0^1 \frac{\arctan x}{1+x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} (\arctan x)^2 \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{\pi^2}{16} = \frac{\pi^2}{32}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_1^{e^2} \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{1+\ln x}} &= \int_1^{e^2} (1+\ln x)^{\frac{1}{2}} d(\ln x + 1) = \frac{2}{3} (1+\ln x)^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_1^{e^2} = \frac{2}{3} [3^{\frac{3}{2}} - 1] \\
 &= \frac{2}{3} (3\sqrt{3} - 1)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_0^{\ln 2} \sqrt{e^x - 1} dx &\xrightarrow[t = \ln(t^2+1)]{t = \sqrt{e^x - 1}} \int_0^1 t \cdot \frac{2t}{t^2+1} dt = 2 \int_0^1 \frac{t^2+1-1}{t^2+1} dt \\
 &= 2 - 2 \arctan t \Big|_0^1 = 2 - \frac{\pi}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_0^{2\pi} x^2 \cos x dx &= \int_0^{2\pi} x^2 d \sin x = x^2 \sin x \Big|_0^{2\pi} - \int_0^{2\pi} \sin x \cdot 2x dx \\
 &= -2 \int_0^{2\pi} x d \cos x = -2x \cos x \Big|_0^{2\pi} + 2 \int_0^{2\pi} \cos x dx \\
 &= 4\pi - 2 \sin x \Big|_0^{2\pi} \\
 &= 4\pi
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_0^{\pi^2} \sqrt{x} \cos \sqrt{x} dx &\stackrel{\substack{t=\sqrt{x} \\ x=t^2}}{=} \int_0^{\pi} t \cos t \cdot 2t dt = 2 \int_0^{\pi} t^2 d \sin t \\
 &= 2t^2 \sin t \Big|_0^{\pi} - 2 \int_0^{\pi} \sin t \cdot 2t dt \\
 &= -4 \int_0^{\pi} t d \cos t = -4t \cos t \Big|_0^{\pi} + 4 \int_0^{\pi} \cos t dt \\
 &= -4\pi - 4 \sin t \Big|_0^{\pi} \\
 &= -4\pi.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_{-1}^1 (x + \sqrt{1-x^2})^2 dx &= \int_{-1}^1 (x^2 + 2x\sqrt{1-x^2} + 1-x^2) dx \\
 &= \int_{-1}^1 dx = 2
 \end{aligned}$$

30、设  $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1+x^2, & x < 0 \\ \ln(1+x), & x \geq 0 \end{cases}$ , 计算  $\int_1^3 f(x-2) dx$ .

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{解: } \int_1^3 f(x-2) dx &\stackrel{t=x-2}{=} \int_{-1}^1 f(t) dt = \int_{-1}^0 (1+t^2) dt + \int_0^1 \ln(1+t) dt \\
 &= 1 + \frac{1}{3} t^3 \Big|_{-1}^0 + t \ln(1+t) \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 t \cdot \frac{1}{1+t} dt \\
 &= \frac{4}{3} + \ln 2 - 1 + \ln(1+t) \Big|_0^1 \\
 &= \frac{1}{3} + 2 \ln 2
 \end{aligned}$$

31、已知连续函数  $f(x)$  满足  $\int_0^x f(t) dt + \int_0^x t f(x-t) dt = ax^2$ ,

(1) 求  $f(x)$ ; (2) 若  $f(x)$  在区间  $[0,1]$  上的平均值为 1, 求  $a$  的值.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{解: } \int_0^x t f(x-t) dt &\stackrel{u=x-t}{=} \int_x^0 (x-u) f(u) du = \int_0^x (x-t) f(t) dt \\
 &= x \int_0^x f(t) dt - \int_0^x t f(t) dt
 \end{aligned}$$

$$则 \int_0^x f(t) dt + x \int_0^x f(t) dt - \int_0^x t f(t) dt = ax^2$$

两边对  $x$  求导

$$f(x) + \int_0^x f(t) dt + x f(x) - x f(x) = 2ax$$

$$即 \quad f(x) + \int_0^x f(t) dt = 2ax$$

再对  $x$  求导

$$f'(x) + f(x) = 2a. \quad \text{令 } y = f(x)$$

$$y' + y = 2a.$$

$$y = e^{-\int dx} \left( \int 2a e^{\int dx} dx + C \right)$$

$$= e^{-x} (2a e^x + C) = C e^{-x} + 2a \quad \text{又 } f(0) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow C = -2a.$$

$$f(x) = 2a(1 - e^{-x})$$

$$(2) \quad \int_0^1 f(x) dx = \int_0^1 2a(1 - e^{-x}) dx = 2a(1 + e^{-x}) \Big|_0^1 =$$

$$= 2a(1 + e^{-1} - 1) = \frac{2a}{e} = 1 \Rightarrow a = \frac{e}{2}.$$

32、 $f(x)$  在  $[0, +\infty)$  可导,  $f(0) = 0$ , 且其反函数为  $g(x)$ , 若  $\int_0^{f(x)} g(t) dt = x^2 e^x$ , 求  $f(x)$ .

$$解: \quad \int_0^{f(x)} g(t) dt = x^2 e^x$$

两边同时求导.

$$g[f(x)] \cdot f'(x) = 2x e^x + x^2 e^x$$

$$即 \quad x f'(x) = 2x e^x + x^2 e^x$$

$$f'(x) = (2+x) e^x$$

$$f(x) = \int (2+x) e^x dx = 2e^x + \int x de^x$$

$$= 2e^x + x e^x - e^x + C = (x+1)e^x + C$$

$$f(0) = 0 \Rightarrow C = -1. \Rightarrow f(x) = (x+1)e^x - 1$$

33、计算积分  $\int_{\frac{3}{2}}^{+\infty} f(x-2) dx$ , 其中  $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\ln(1+x)}{1+x}, & x < 0 \\ xe^{-x^2}, & x \geq 0 \end{cases}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } \int_{\frac{3}{2}}^{+\infty} f(x-2) dx & \stackrel{x-2=t}{=} \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{+\infty} f(t) dt \\ & = \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^0 \frac{\ln(1+x)}{1+x} dx + \int_0^{+\infty} xe^{-x^2} dx \\ & = \frac{1}{2} \ln^2(1+x) \Big|_{-\frac{1}{2}}^0 - \frac{1}{2} e^{-x^2} \Big|_0^{+\infty} \\ & = -\frac{1}{2} \ln^2 \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

34、求函数  $F(x) = \int_0^x \frac{3t}{t^2-t+1} dt$  在区间  $[0,1]$  上的最小值.

$$\text{解: } F'(x) = \frac{3x}{x^2-x+1} \quad F'(x)=0, \quad x=0. \\ x>0, \quad F'(x)>0, \quad F(x) \nearrow.$$

$$\text{故在 } x=0 \text{ 处 } F(0)=0.$$

$$\text{故在 } x=1 \text{ 处 } F(1) = \int_0^1 \frac{3t}{t^2-t+1} dt \\ = \frac{3}{2} \int_0^1 \frac{2t-1+1}{t^2-t+1} dt$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \ln(t^2-t+1) \Big|_0^1 + \frac{3}{2} \int_0^1 \frac{1}{(t-\frac{1}{2})^2 + (\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})^2} dt$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} (t-\frac{1}{2}) \Big|_0^1 \\ = \sqrt{3} \left[ \arctan \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} - \arctan(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}) \right]$$

$$\tan \alpha = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} = \frac{1}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}$$

$$= \sqrt{3} \left( \frac{\pi}{6} - (-\frac{\pi}{6}) \right) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \pi.$$

35、已知  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{x-a}{x+a} \right)^x = \int_a^{+\infty} 4x^2 e^{-2x} dx$ , 求常数  $a$  的值.

$$\text{解: } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{x-a}{x+a} \right)^x = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \left( 1 + \frac{-2a}{x+a} \right)^{\frac{x+a}{-2a}} \right]^{\frac{-2ax}{x+a}} = e^{-2a}$$

$$\int_a^{+\infty} 4x^2 e^{-2x} dx = -2 \int_a^{+\infty} x^2 d e^{-2x}$$

$$= -2x^2 e^{-2x} \Big|_a^{+\infty} + 2 \int_a^{+\infty} e^{-2x} \cdot 2x dx$$

$$= 2a^2 e^{-2a} - 2 \int_a^{+\infty} x d e^{-2x}$$

$$= 2a^2 e^{-2a} - 2x e^{-2x} \Big|_a^{+\infty} + 2 \int_a^{+\infty} e^{-2x} dx$$

$$= 2a^2 e^{-2a} + 2a e^{-2a} - e^{-2x} \Big|_a^{+\infty}$$

$$= (2a^2 + 2a + 1) e^{-2a}$$

$$\text{则} \quad 2a^2 + 2a + 1 = 1 \quad 2a^2 + 2a = 0 \Rightarrow a=0 \text{ 或 } a=-1$$

36、求曲线  $y=x^3-x^2$  与  $x$  轴所围成图形的面积，并计算该图形绕  $x$  轴旋转一周所成立体的体积。

$$\text{解: } y=0, \quad x=0, \quad x=1.$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad S = \int_0^1 (x^2 - x^3) dx$$

$$= \left[ \frac{1}{3} x^3 - \frac{1}{4} x^4 \right]_0^1$$

$$= \frac{1}{12}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad V = \int_0^1 \pi (x^2 - x^3)^2 dx$$

$$= \pi \int_0^1 (x^4 - 2x^5 + x^6) dx$$

$$= \pi \cdot \left( \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{7} \right)$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{105}$$

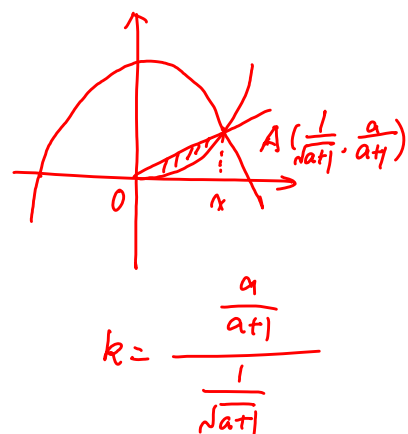
37、设曲线  $y=ax^2 (a>0, x \geq 0)$  与  $y=1-x^2$  交于点  $A$ 。过坐标原点  $O$  和点  $A$  的直

线与曲线  $y=ax^2$  围成一平面图形。问  $a$  为何值时，该图形绕  $x$  轴旋转一周所

得的旋转体体积最大？最大体积是多少？

$$\text{解: } \begin{cases} y=ax^2 \\ y=1-x^2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x=\frac{1}{\sqrt{a+1}} \\ y=\frac{a}{a+1} \end{cases}$$

$$OA \text{ 直线方程} \quad y = \frac{a}{\sqrt{a+1}} x$$



$$V = \frac{1}{3} \pi \left( \frac{a}{a+1} \right)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{a+1}} - \int_0^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{a+1}}} \pi \cdot (ax^2)^2 dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \pi \frac{a^2}{(a+1)^{\frac{5}{2}}} - \pi a^2 \cdot \frac{1}{5} x^5 \Big|_0^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{a+1}}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \pi \frac{a^2}{(a+1)^{\frac{5}{2}}} - \frac{\pi a^2}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{(a+1)^{\frac{5}{2}}}$$

$$= \frac{2\pi}{15} \frac{a^2}{(a+1)^{\frac{5}{2}}}$$

$$V'(a) = \frac{2\pi}{15} \frac{2a(a+1)^{\frac{5}{2}} - a^2 \cdot \frac{5}{2}(a+1)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{(a+1)^5} = \frac{2}{15} \pi \cdot \frac{2a(a+1) - \frac{5}{2} a^2}{(a+1)^{\frac{7}{2}}}$$

$$= \frac{2}{15} \pi \cdot \frac{2a^2 - \frac{5}{2} a^2 + 2a}{(a+1)^{\frac{7}{2}}} = \frac{2}{15} \pi \cdot \frac{-\frac{1}{2} a(a-4)}{(a+1)^{\frac{7}{2}}}$$

$$V'(a) = 0 \quad a = 0 \text{ (舍)} \quad a = 4$$

$$a > 4, \quad V'(a) < 0.$$

$$a < 4, \quad V'(a) > 0,$$

$a = 4$  为唯一极大值点  
即为最大值点.



38、设  $A > 0$ ,  $D$  是由曲线段  $y = A \sin x (0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2})$  及直线  $y = 0, x = \frac{\pi}{2}$  所形成的平面

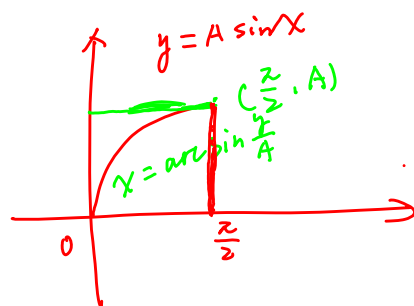
区域,  $V_1, V_2$  分别表示  $D$  绕  $X$  轴与绕  $Y$  轴旋转所成旋转体的体积, 若  $V_1 = V_2$ ,

求  $A$  的值.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } V_1 &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \pi \cdot (A \sin x)^2 dx \\ &= \pi A^2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2} dx \\ &= \frac{\pi A^2}{2} \cdot \left( \frac{x}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x \right) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\pi^2 A^2}{4} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_2 &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 2\pi x \cdot A \sin x dx \\ &= -2\pi A \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x d \cos x \\ &= -2\pi A x \cos x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + 2\pi A \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x dx \\ &= 2\pi A \end{aligned}$$

$$V_1 = V_2 \Rightarrow \frac{\pi^2 A^2}{4} = 2\pi A \quad A = \frac{8}{\pi}.$$



39、过坐标原点作曲线  $y = \ln x$  的切线, 该切线与曲线  $y = \ln x$  及  $x$  轴围成平面图

形  $D$ . (1) 求  $D$  的面积.

(2) 求  $D$  绕直线  $x = e$  旋转一周所得旋转体的体积  $V$ .

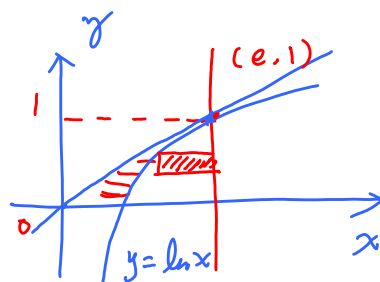
解: (1) 切点  $(x_0, \ln x_0)$ .

$$\text{切线: } y - \ln x_0 = \frac{1}{x_0} (x - x_0).$$

$$\text{过 } (0, 0) \text{ 点} \Rightarrow x_0 = e. \text{ 这点 } (e, 1)$$

$$\text{切线: } y = \frac{x}{e}$$

$$S = \int_0^1 (e^y - ey) dy = e^y \Big|_0^1 - \frac{e}{2} y^2 \Big|_0^1 = e - 1 - \frac{e}{2} = \frac{e-2}{2}$$



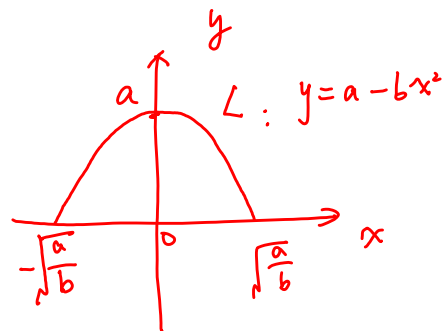
$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) \quad V &= \frac{1}{3} \pi e^2 - \int_0^1 \pi \cdot (e - e^y)^2 dy \\
 &= \frac{\pi}{3} e^2 - \pi \int_0^1 (e^2 - 2e^{y+1} + e^{2y}) dy \\
 &= \frac{\pi}{3} e^2 - \pi e^2 + 2\pi e^{y+1} \Big|_0^1 - \frac{\pi}{2} e^{2y} \Big|_0^1 \\
 &= \frac{\pi}{3} e^2 - \pi e^2 + 2\pi e^2 - 2\pi e - \frac{\pi}{2} e^2 + \frac{\pi}{2} \\
 &= \frac{5}{6} \pi e^2 - 2\pi e + \frac{\pi}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

40、设有抛物线  $L: y = a - bx^2$  ( $a > 0, b > 0$ )，试确定常数  $a, b$  的值，使得下列

两个条件同时成立：、

(1)  $L$  与直线  $y = -x + 1$  相切；、

(2)  $L$  与  $x$  轴所围图形绕  $y$  轴旋转所得旋转体的体积最大。、



解：由条件 (1) 得

$$\begin{cases} y = a - bx^2 \\ y = -x + 1 \\ -2bx = -1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow a + \frac{1}{4b} = 1$$

$$V_y(a) = \int_0^a \pi \frac{a-y}{b} dy = \frac{\pi a^2}{2b} = 2\pi(a^2 - a^3)$$

$$V_y'(a) = 2\pi(2a - 3a^2) = 0$$

$$a = 0 \left( \frac{a}{2} \right), \quad a = \frac{2}{3}, \quad V_y''\left(\frac{2}{3}\right) < 0, \quad b = \frac{3}{4} \text{ 时体积最大}$$