## 第一章 函数与极限--补充题解答

**补充题 1** 设 
$$a=\max\left\{a_1\,,a_2\,,\cdots,a_m\right\}$$
,且  $a_k>0$   $(k=1,2,\cdots,m)$ ,求极限 
$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\sqrt[n]{a_1^n+a_2^n+\cdots+a_m^n} \ .$$

解: 
$$a \leq \sqrt[n]{a_1^n + a_2^n + \dots + a_m^n} \leq \sqrt[n]{m}a$$
,

而  $\lim_{n \to \infty} \sqrt[n]{m} = 1$ ,

由夹逼准则得,  $\lim_{n\to\infty} \sqrt[n]{a_1^n + a_2^n + \dots + a_m^n} = a$ .

**补充题 2** 求极限 
$$\lim_{x\to 1} \frac{\sin\sin(x-1)}{\ln x}$$
.

解:  $x \rightarrow 1$ ,  $\sin \sin(x-1) \sim \sin(x-1) \sim (x-1)$ ,

$$x \to 1, \ln x = \ln[(x-1)+1] - (x-1)$$

故, 
$$\lim_{x\to 1} \frac{\sin\sin(x-1)}{\ln x} = \lim_{x\to 1} \frac{x-1}{x-1} = 1$$
.

## 第二章 导数与微分--补充题解答

**补充题 1** 设 
$$f'(1)$$
 存在,求  $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{f(1+3x-5x^2)-f(1)}{x}$ .

解:由导数定义得

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(1+3x-5x^2)-f(1)}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(1+(3x-5x^2))-f(1)}{3x-5x^2} \cdot \frac{3x-5x^2}{x} = 3f'(1) .$$

**补充题 2** 设 
$$f'(x_0)$$
 存在,求  $\lim_{x \to x_0} \frac{xf(x_0) - x_0 f(x)}{x - x_0}$ .

解:由导数定义得,

$$\lim_{x \to x_0} \frac{xf(x_0) - x_0 f(x)}{x - x_0} = \lim_{x \to x_0} \frac{xf(x_0) - x_0 f(x_0) + x_0 f(x_0) - x_0 f(x)}{x - x_0}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to x_0} \frac{x f(x_0) - x_0 f(x_0)}{x - x_0} - \lim_{x \to x_0} \frac{x_0 f(x) - x_0 f(x_0)}{x - x_0} = f(x_0) - x_0 f'(x_0).$$

注: 此题不能用洛必达法则

补充题 3 设 
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2, & x \in (-\infty, 0) \\ 0, & x \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}) \\ 1 - \sin x, & x \in [\frac{\pi}{2}, +\infty) \end{cases}$$

解: 当  $x \in (-\infty, 0), f'(x) = 2x$ 

$$\leq x \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right), f'(x) = 0,$$

由导数定义得,

$$f'(0) = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{x^{2}}{x} = 0, \ f'(0) = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{0 - 0}{x} = 0,$$

则 f'(0) = 0;

$$f'_{-}\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2} - 0} \frac{f(x) - f\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{x - \frac{\pi}{2}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{0 - 0}{x - \frac{\pi}{2}} = 0, \ f'_{+}\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2} + 0} \frac{f(x) - f\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{x - \frac{\pi}{2}} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2} + 0} \frac{1 - \sin x - 0}{x - \frac{\pi}{2}} = 0,$$

则 
$$f'\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)=0$$
,故

$$f'(x) = 2xf'(x) = \begin{cases} 2x & x \in (-\infty, 0], \\ 0 & x \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2}], \\ -\cos x & x \in (\frac{\pi}{2}, +\infty). \end{cases}$$

**补充题 4** 求由方程  $\sin(x+y) = y^2 \cos x$  确定的曲线 L 在点(0,0)处的切线方程.

解: 由隐函数求导得,  $\cos(x+y)(1+y') = (2y\cos x)y' - y^2\sin x$ 

则 y'(0) = -1,

所求切线方程为: x + y = 0.

#### 第三章 微分中值定理与导数的应用--补充题解答

**补充题 1** 设 f(x)二阶可导,且 f''(x) > 0, h > 0, 证明 f(x+h) + f(x-h) > 2f(x) .

证明: f(t) 在点x 的泰勒公式为:

$$f(t) = f(x) + f'(x)(t-x) + \frac{1}{2!}f''(\xi)(t-x)^2 \quad (\xi \uparrow \pm t \text{ at } x \ge i),$$

则 
$$f(x+h) = f(x) + hf'(x) + \frac{1}{2!}f''(\xi_1)h^2$$
 ( $\xi_1$ 介于 $x+h$ 和 $x$ 之间) , (1)

$$f(x-h) = f(x) - hf'(x) + \frac{1}{2!}f''(\xi_2)h^2 (\xi_2 \uparrow + x - h \uparrow + x \uparrow = 1)$$
, (2)

(1)+(2)得,

$$f(x+h)+f(x-h)=2f(x)+\frac{1}{2!}f''(\xi_1)h^2+\frac{1}{2!}f''(\xi_2)h^2\geq 2f(x).$$

注: 此题也可以利用拉格朗日中值公式和函数的单调性加以证明

**补充题 2** 求  $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{e^x + e^{-x} - 2}{1 - \cos x}$ .

解: 由洛必达法则得:

$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{e^x + e^{-x} - 2}{1 - \cos x} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{e^x + e^{-x} - 2}{\frac{1}{2}x^2} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{x} = \lim_{x\to 0} e^x + e^{-x} = 2.$$

**补充题 3** 写出  $y = 2^x$ 的麦克劳林公式中  $x^n$  项的系数.

解: 
$$y^{(n)} = (\ln 2)^n 2^x$$
, 则  $y^{(n)}(0) = (\ln 2)^n$ ,

$$y = 2^x$$
的麦克劳林公式中 $x^n$ 的系数 $a_n = \frac{y^{(n)}(0)}{n!} = \frac{(\ln 2)^n}{n!}$ .

**补充题 4** 证明: 当x > 0时, $e^x - 1 > (1+x) \ln(1+x)$ .

$$\exists f'(x)=e^x-\ln(1+x)-1, f'(0)=0;$$

则 x > 0, f'(x) 单调递增,故 x > 0, f'(x) > f'(0) = 0,

因此, x > 0, f(x) 单调递增, 故 x > 0, f(x) > f(0) = 0,

$$\mathbb{P} e^x - 1 > (1+x)\ln(1+x).$$

**补充题 5** 设  $\lim_{x\to a} \frac{f(x)-f(a)}{(x-a)^2} = -1$ , 证明 f(x) 在 x=a 处取得极大值.

解: 因 
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{f(x)-f(a)}{(x-a)^2} = -1$$
,

由极限的保号性知,在a的一个领域内有

$$\frac{f(x)-f(a)}{(x-a)^2}$$
 < 0, 则有  $f(x)-f(a)$  < 0,

即 f(x) < f(a), f(x) 在 x = a 处取得极大值.

## 第四章 不定积分--补充题解答

**补充题 1** 求 
$$\int \frac{1+\sin^2 x}{1+\cos 2x} dx$$

$$\Re \int \frac{1+\sin^2 x}{1+\cos 2x} dx = \int \frac{2-\cos^2 x}{2\cos^2 x} dx = \int \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} dx - \int \frac{1}{2} dx = \tan x - \frac{1}{2}x + C$$

**补充题 2** 求 
$$\int e^x \left(2 + \frac{e^{-x}}{\sin^2 x}\right) dx$$

$$\Re \int e^{x} \left( 2 + \frac{e^{-x}}{\sin^{2} x} \right) dx = \int 2e^{x} dx + \int \frac{1}{\sin^{2} x} dx = 2e^{x} - \cot x + C$$

**补充题 3** 求 
$$\int \frac{\sqrt{1+4\arctan x}}{1+x^2} dx$$

$$\mathbf{f} \qquad \int \frac{\sqrt{1+4\arctan x}}{1+x^2} \, dx = \int \sqrt{1+4\arctan x} \, d\arctan x$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \int \sqrt{1 + 4 \arctan x} \, d(1 + 4 \arctan x) = \frac{1}{6} (1 + 4 \arctan x)^{\frac{3}{2}} + C$$

**补充题 4** 求  $\int e^{\sin x} \sin 2x \, dx$ 

解 
$$\int e^{\sin x} \sin 2x \, dx = 2 \int e^{\sin x} \sin x \cos x \, dx = 2 \int \sin x \, de^{\sin x}$$

$$= 2\sin x e^{\sin x} - 2\int e^{\sin x} d\sin x = 2\sin x e^{\sin x} - 2e^{\sin x} + C$$
$$= 2e^{\sin x} (\sin x - 1) + C$$

补充题 5 求  $\int \frac{1+\sin x}{1+\cos x} dx$ 

解法二

$$\int \frac{1 + \sin x}{1 + \cos x} \, dx = \int \frac{1 + 2\sin\frac{x}{2}\cos\frac{x}{2}}{2\cos^2\frac{x}{2}} \, dx$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{\cos^2 \frac{x}{2}} d\frac{x}{2} + 2 \int \frac{\sin \frac{x}{2}}{\cos \frac{x}{2}} d\frac{x}{2} = \tan \frac{x}{2} - 2 \ln \left| \cos \frac{x}{2} \right| + C$$

解法三

$$\int \frac{1+\sin x}{1+\cos x} \, dx = \int \frac{1}{1+\cos x} \, dx + \int \frac{\sin x}{1+\cos x} \, dx$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{\cos^2 \frac{x}{2}} \, d\frac{x}{2} - \int \frac{1}{1+\cos x} \, d(1+\cos x) = \tan \frac{x}{2} - \ln|1+\cos x| + C$$

#### 第五章 定积分--补充题解答

**补充题** 设
$$\alpha$$
 为任意实数,证明  $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^{\alpha} t}{\sin^{\alpha} t + \cos^{\alpha} t} dt = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^{\alpha} t}{\sin^{\alpha} t + \cos^{\alpha} t} dt$ ,并计算

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^{\alpha} t}{\sin^{\alpha} t + \cos^{\alpha} t} dt$$
 的值.

证明 
$$\diamondsuit t = \frac{\pi}{2} - x$$
,则

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^{\alpha} t}{\sin^{\alpha} t + \cos^{\alpha} t} dt = \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{0} \frac{\cos^{\alpha} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right)}{\sin^{\alpha} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right) + \cos^{\alpha} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right)} d\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right)$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^{\alpha} x}{\cos^{\alpha} x + \sin^{\alpha} x} dx$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^{\alpha} t}{\sin^{\alpha} t + \cos^{\alpha} t} dt,$$

得证. 因为

$$2\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^{\alpha} t}{\sin^{\alpha} t + \cos^{\alpha} t} dt = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^{\alpha} t}{\sin^{\alpha} t + \cos^{\alpha} t} dt + \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^{\alpha} t}{\sin^{\alpha} t + \cos^{\alpha} t} dt = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} dt = \frac{\pi}{2},$$

所以

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^{\alpha} t}{\sin^{\alpha} t + \cos^{\alpha} t} dt = \frac{\pi}{4}.$$

# 第六章 定积分的应用一补充题解答

**补充题** 计算抛物线  $y^2 = 2x$  与直线 y = x - 4 所围成的图形的面积,以及此图形绕 y 轴旋转而成的旋转体的体积.

**解** 由  $\begin{cases} y^2 = 2x \\ y = x - 4 \end{cases}$  得交点 (2, -2), (8, 4). 围成的图形的面积为

$$A = \int_{-2}^{4} \left( y + 4 - \frac{1}{2} y^2 \right) dy = 18.$$

此图形绕y轴旋转而成的旋转体的体积为

$$V = \pi \int_{-2}^{4} (4+y)^2 dy - \pi \int_{-2}^{4} \left(\frac{1}{2}y^2\right)^2 dy$$
$$= 168\pi - \frac{264}{5}\pi$$
$$= \frac{576}{5}\pi.$$

# 第七章 微分方程--补充题解答

**补充题 1** 求微分方程  $xy' + y(\ln x - \ln y) = 0$  满足条件  $y(1) = e^3$  的解.

**解** 方程变形为 
$$\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{y}{x} \ln \frac{y}{x} = 0$$
. 作变量代换  $u = \frac{y}{x}$ , 则得

$$x\frac{du}{dx} + u - u \ln u = 0.$$

当  $\ln u \neq 1$  时, 分离变量为

$$\frac{du}{u(\ln u - 1)} = \frac{dx}{x} \, .$$

两边积分,得

$$\ln\left|\ln u - 1\right| = \ln\left|x\right| + \ln\left|C\right|,\,$$

从而

$$u=e^{Cx+1}.$$

当  $\ln u = 1$  时可得方程特解u = e,只要上面通解中允许C = 0 即可包含. 代回原来变量,得原方程通解为

$$y = xe^{Cx+1}.$$

将初始条件  $y(1) = e^3$  代入,得 C = 2. 所以所求特解为

$$y = xe^{2x+1}.$$