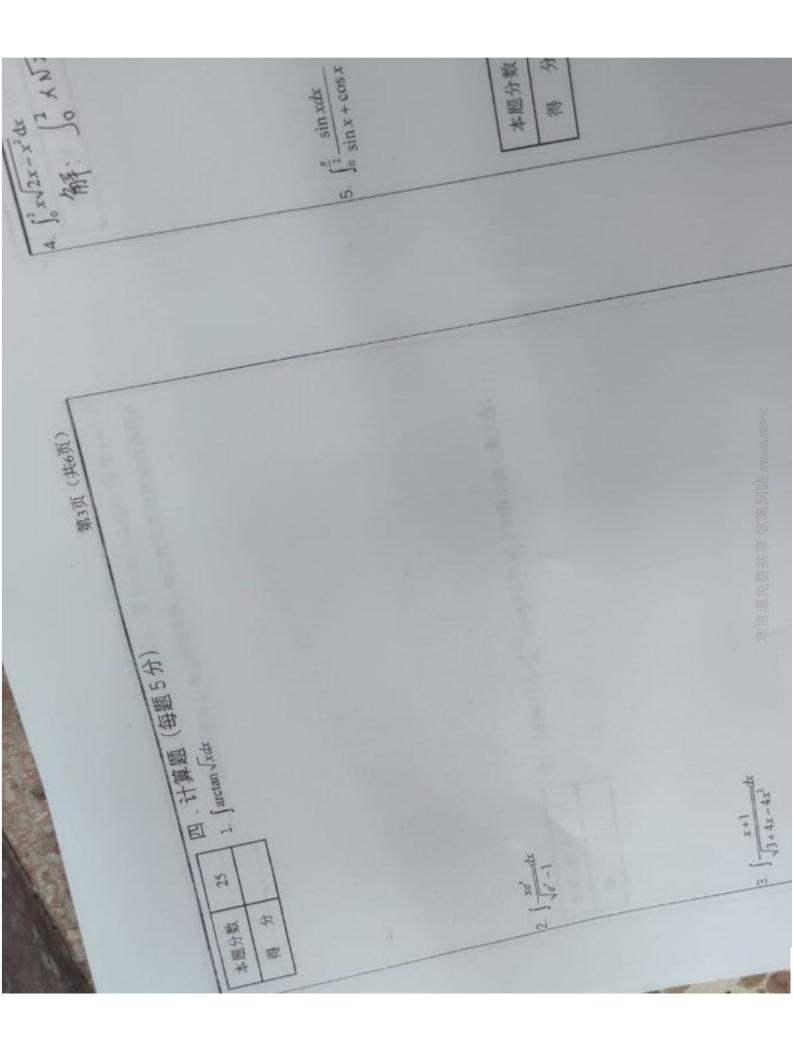


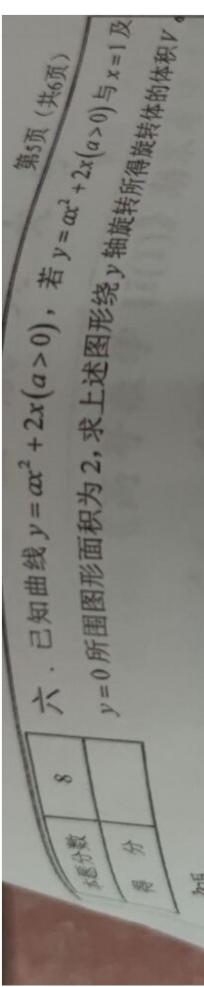
B. $\int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\ln(1+x)}$

f(0) = 0, f'(0) = 1, $\Re \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{F(x)}{x}$ 9 本 命

三. 设 $F(x) = \int_0^x f(x^2 - t^2) dt$, f(x) 在x = 0 某邻域内可导, 且

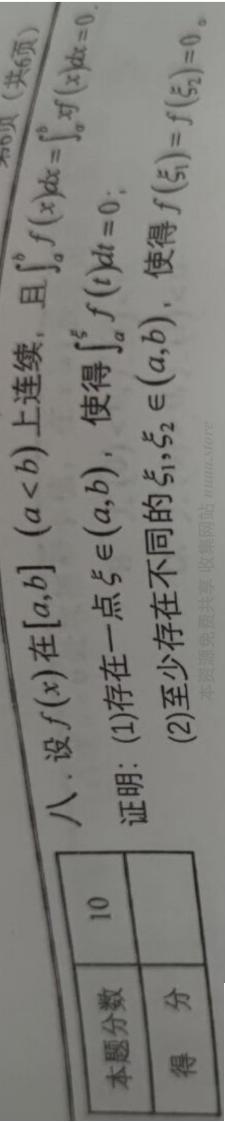


本题分数	00	五 . 已知一直线通过椭球面 $(x-2)^2 + 2(y-1)^2 + 3(z-3)^2 = 9$ 的中心,
		一一一一二十七十十二一一一一一十二
4 10		11
148 73		



七. 求函数 $f(x) = \int_{x}^{x+1} |\cos t dt + [0, \pi] 上的最小值与最大值。$

本资源免费共享 收集网站 maa.store



~ 1. K= (Rt) tilt, e(Kt)). (1+x)-1=0, (10)=1 - 子(o), /(o)- 年- l

*球面以(0,2)物球心,取上半球。

x+++16-21-4 . 2>2 ヌニンナノ4ーオーツ

2+14-r"=13r2 五十3 (x44)

RP报勤告的分的: x*+物=3 可将 12=3

S=31

= AC. AB· sinA = = -AC. h

h= ABsinA

AB= 1/1+1 =12

BC=1/1+1 = 72 AC=1/11 =12

.. 九二世长、至二五 1、JAR为等远三角形

37 7'-1'

- (in 2+(x2)-x) - (in +(x2) - 4-(in +(x2)+(b)) - 1 $-\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1$ mp (m) f of 三をだったこ

12 WE-1-4-1+ Factor 18-1+C = 2 [t. Luftt)-(t. tt dt)-2th(11t2)-4t+tantant+C = Narcton/ Francton/ - IX +C = tiarclant-t+arctant+C = tearctant-(t: ttodt I=/(h(1+t2).(1+t2) 2t dt 2. E. 10 = t x= [L(1)] = 2 ((utt) dt Pet= anctant oft M. EJK= t

I= & cost dt.

sint tast dt.

= 1 (sinxdx + sinxdx)
= 2 (sinxdx + sinxdx) らえんこでした た(fsint) cost dt こ 2 を cost dt こ 2 を cost dt こ 2 を cost dt +本作作的十字arcsin(K-七)十(16-4(K-4) + 2. (4-4(K-4) dX J=[\X|-(x-1)-1X]-I

成点: Y=2, 1=3, 3=-1

 $\int_{\Lambda}^{\Lambda} \alpha \chi^{2} + i \chi =$ A26.

 $\begin{array}{l}
\mathcal{L} \mathcal{K} \left[\chi \cdot (3 \dot{\chi} + 1 \chi) d \chi \\
- \chi \cdot (3 \dot{\chi} + 3 \chi^2) \right] \\
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せ、
$$x \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$$
 附, $f(x) = \int_{x}^{x^{2}} costdt - \int_{x}^{x+\frac{\pi}{2}} costdt$
 $x \in [\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi]$ 附, $= 2-sinx-cosx$
 $f(x) = \int_{x}^{x+\frac{\pi}{2}} costdt$.
 $= sinx-cosx$
 $x \in co$. $\frac{\pi}{2}$ 时, $f'(x) = sinx-cosx$
 $x = \frac{\pi}{4}$ 的极效值点。
 $x \in (\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi]$ 时, $f'(x) = cosx + sinx$
 $x = \frac{\pi}{4}$ 的极大值点。
 $f(x) = 1$
 $f(\frac{\pi}{4}) = 2-\sqrt{2}$
 $f(\frac{\pi}{4}) = \sqrt{2}$
 $f(\pi) = 1$
 $f(\pi) = 1$
 $f(\pi) = \sqrt{2}$
 $f(\pi) = \sqrt{2}$

$$\int (1)^{\frac{1}{2}} F(x) = \int_{a}^{x} f(t) dt$$

$$P(x) = \int_{a}^{x} F(t) dt$$

$$F(a) = 0$$

$$F(b) = \int_{a}^{b} f(t) dt = 0$$

$$F(a) = F(b) = 0$$

$$Z = \int_{a}^{b} x f(x) dx = \int_{a}^{b} x dF(x)$$

$$= x F(x) \Big|_{a}^{b} - \int_{a}^{b} F(x) dx$$

3-t=0 = bf(b) - af(a) - [P(b) - P(a)]

由罗尔定理, ∃ε∈ (α,b).