

$$147. I_n = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^n x dx,$$

$$I_n = \frac{n-1}{n} I_{n-2}$$

$$= \begin{cases} \frac{n-1}{n} \cdot \frac{n-3}{n-2} \cdot \dots \cdot \frac{4}{5} \cdot \frac{2}{3} & (n \text{ 为大于 } 1 \text{ 的正奇数}), I_1 = 1, \\ \frac{n-1}{n} \cdot \frac{n-3}{n-2} \cdot \dots \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} & (n \text{ 为正偶数}), I_0 = \frac{\pi}{2}. \end{cases}$$

习题答案与提示

第 一 章

习题 1-1 (第 16 页)

1. (1) $\left[-\frac{2}{3}, +\infty\right)$; (2) $(-\infty, -1) \cup (-1, 1) \cup (1, +\infty)$;
(3) $[-1, 0) \cup (0, 1]$; (4) $(-2, 2)$;
(5) $[0, +\infty)$; (6) $\mathbf{R} \setminus \left\{ \left(k + \frac{1}{2}\right)\pi - 1 \mid k \in \mathbf{Z} \right\}$;
(7) $[2, 4]$; (8) $(-\infty, 0) \cup (0, 3]$;
(9) $(-1, +\infty)$; (10) $(-\infty, 0) \cup (0, +\infty)$.

2. 略.

3. $\varphi\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \frac{1}{2}, \varphi\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \varphi\left(-\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \varphi(-2) = 0$.

4—6. 略.

7. (1) 偶函数; (2) 既非奇函数又非偶函数; (3) 偶函数;
(4) 奇函数; (5) 既非奇函数又非偶函数; (6) 偶函数.

8. (1) 是周期函数, 周期 $l = 2\pi$; (2) 是周期函数, 周期 $l = \frac{\pi}{2}$;

(3) 是周期函数, 周期 $l = 2$; (4) 不是周期函数;

(5) 是周期函数, 周期 $l = \pi$.

9. (1) $y = x^3 - 1$; (2) $y = \frac{1-x}{1+x}$; (3) $y = \frac{-dx+b}{cx-a}$;

(4) $y = \frac{1}{3} \arcsin \frac{x}{2}$; (5) $y = e^{x-1} - 2$; (6) $y = \log_2 \frac{x}{1-x}$.

10. 略.

11. (1) $y = \sin^2 x, y_1 = \frac{1}{4}, y_2 = \frac{3}{4}$;

(2) $y = \sin 2x, y_1 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, y_2 = 1$;

- (3) $y = \sqrt{1+x^2}$, $y_1 = \sqrt{2}$, $y_2 = \sqrt{5}$;
 (4) $y = e^{x^2}$, $y_1 = 1$, $y_2 = e$;
 (5) $y = e^{2x}$, $y_1 = e^2$, $y_2 = e^{-2}$.
12. (1) $[-1, 1]$; (2) $\bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} [2n\pi, (2n+1)\pi]$; (3) $[-a, 1-a]$;
 (4) 若 $a \in \left(0, \frac{1}{2}\right]$, 则 $D = [a, 1-a]$; 若 $a > \frac{1}{2}$, 则 $D = \emptyset$.
13. $f[g(x)] = \begin{cases} 1, & x < 0, \\ 0, & x = 0, \\ -1, & x > 0; \end{cases} \quad g[f(x)] = \begin{cases} e, & |x| < 1, \\ 1, & |x| = 1, \\ e^{-1}, & |x| > 1. \end{cases}$
14. $L = \frac{S_0}{h} + \frac{2 - \cos 40^\circ}{\sin 40^\circ} h$, $h \in (0, \sqrt{S_0 \tan 40^\circ})$.
15. $S(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}t^2, & 0 \leq t \leq 1, \\ -\frac{1}{2}t^2 + 2t - 1, & 1 < t \leq 2, \\ 1, & t > 2. \end{cases}$
16. $F = 1.8C + 32$ 或 $C = \frac{5}{9}(F - 32)$.
 (1) $90^\circ \text{F} = 32.2^\circ \text{C}$, $-5^\circ \text{C} = 23^\circ \text{F}$; (2) $-40^\circ \text{F} = -40^\circ \text{C}$.
17. $y = \begin{cases} x^2, & 0 < x < 10, \\ -\frac{4}{5}x^2 + 18x, & 10 \leq x \leq 15, \\ -18x + 360, & 15 < x < 20. \end{cases}$
18. 在 2008 年后的第 t 年, 世界人口数为 $P(t) = 6\,708.2 \cdot 1.011^t$ 百万, 2020 年对应 $t = 12$, $P(12) \approx 76$ 亿.

习题 1-2 (第 26 页)

1. (1) 收敛, 0; (2) 收敛, 0; (3) 收敛, 2; (4) 收敛, 1; (5) 发散;
 (6) 收敛, 0; (7) 发散; (8) 发散.
2. (1) 必要条件; (2) 一定发散;
 (3) 不一定收敛, 例如数列 $\{(-1)^n\}$ 有界, 但发散.
3. (1) 错误, 反例略; (2) 错误, 反例略; (3) 正确, 理由略;
 (4) 正确, 理由略.

* 4. $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = 0$, $N = \left\lceil \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \right\rceil = 1000$.

* 5—* 8. 略.

习题 1-3(第 33 页)

- (1) 0; (2) -1; (3) 不存在, 因为 $f(0^+) \neq f(0^-)$.
- (1) 错; (2) 对; (3) 错; (4) 错; (5) 对; (6) 对.
- (1) 对; (2) 对; (3) 对; (4) 错; (5) 对; (6) 对; (7) 对; (8) 错.
- $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = 1, \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 1$;
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \varphi(x) = -1, \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \varphi(x) = 1, \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \varphi(x)$ 不存在.
- *5—*6. 略.
- *7. $\delta = 0.0002$. 提示: 因为 $x \rightarrow 2$, 所以不妨设 $1 < x < 3$.
- *8. $X \geq \sqrt{397}$.
- *9—*12. 略.

习题 1-4(第 37 页)

- 两个无穷小的商不一定是无穷小, 例如: $\alpha = 4x, \beta = 2x$, 当 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时都是无穷小, 但 $\frac{\alpha}{\beta}$ 当 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时不是无穷小.
- *2. 略.
- *3. $0 < |x| < \frac{1}{10^4 + 2}$.
- (1) 2, 提示: 应用本节定理 1; (2) 1, 提示: 应用本节定理 1.
- 略.
- $y = x \cos x$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上无界, 但当 $x \rightarrow \infty$ 时, 此函数不是无穷大.
- *7. 略.
- 水平渐近线 $y = 0$, 铅直渐近线 $x = -\sqrt{2}, x = \sqrt{2}$.

习题 1-5(第 45 页)

- (1) -9; (2) 0; (3) 0; (4) $\frac{1}{2}$; (5) $2x$; (6) 2; (7) $\frac{1}{2}$;
 (8) 0; (9) $\frac{2}{3}$; (10) 2; (11) 2; (12) $\frac{1}{2}$; (13) $\frac{1}{5}$; (14) -1.
- (1) ∞ ; (2) ∞ ; (3) ∞ .
- (1) 0; (2) 0.

4. (1) 错, 例如 $a_n = \frac{1}{n}, b_n = \frac{n}{n+1}, n \in \mathbf{N}_+$;
 (2) 错, 例如 $b_n = \frac{n}{n+1}, c_n = (-1)^n n, n \in \mathbf{N}_+$;
 (3) 错, 例如 $a_n = \frac{1}{n^2}, c_n = n, n \in \mathbf{N}_+$;
 (4) 对, 因为, 假若 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (b_n c_n)$ 存在, 则 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} c_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (b_n c_n) \cdot \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{b_n}$ 也存在, 与已知条件矛盾.
 5. (1) 对, 因为, 假若 $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} [f(x) + g(x)]$ 存在, 则 $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} g(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} [f(x) + g(x)] - \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x)$ 也存在, 与已知条件矛盾;
 (2) 错, 例如 $f(x) = \operatorname{sgn} x, g(x) = -\operatorname{sgn} x$ 当 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时的极限都不存在, 但 $f(x) + g(x) \equiv 0$ 当 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时的极限存在;
 (3) 错, 例如 $f(x) = x, \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 0, g(x) = \sin \frac{1}{x}, \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} g(x)$ 不存在, 但 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} [f(x) \cdot g(x)] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (x \sin \frac{1}{x}) = 0$.

* 6. 略.

习题 1-6 (第 52 页)

1. (1) ω ; (2) 3; (3) $\frac{2}{5}$; (4) 1; (5) 2; (6) x .
 2. (1) $\frac{1}{e}$; (2) e^2 ; (3) e^2 ; (4) e^{-k} .
 * 3. 略.
 4. (1) 提示: $1 < \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{n}} < 1 + \frac{1}{n}$;
 (2) 提示: $\frac{n}{n+\pi} \leq n \left(\frac{1}{n^2+\pi} + \frac{1}{n^2+2\pi} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n^2+n\pi} \right) \leq \frac{n^2}{n^2+\pi}$;
 (3) 提示: $x_n = \sqrt{2+x_{n-1}}$, 数列 $\{x_n\}$ 单调增加且有界;
 (4) 提示: 当 $x > 0$ 时, $1 < \sqrt{1+x} < 1+x$,
 当 $-1 < x < 0$ 时, $1+x < \sqrt{1+x} < 1$;
 (5) 提示: 当 $x > 0$ 时, $1-x < x \left[\frac{1}{x} \right] \leq 1$.

习题 1-7 (第 55 页)

1. 当 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时, $x^2 - x^3$ 是比 $2x - x^2$ 高阶的无穷小.
2. 当 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时, $(1 - \cos x)^2$ 是比 $\sin^2 x$ 高阶的无穷小.
3. (1) 同阶, 不等价; (2) 等价无穷小.
4. 略.
5. (1) $\frac{3}{2}$; (2) 0 ($m < n$), 1 ($m = n$), ∞ ($m > n$); (3) $\frac{1}{2}$; (4) -3 .
6. 略.

习题 1-8 (第 61 页)

1. $x = -1, 0, 1, 2$ 均为 $f(x)$ 的间断点, 除 $x = 0$ 外它们均为 $f(x)$ 的可去间断点. 补充定义 $f(-1) = f(2) = 0$, 修改定义, 使 $f(1) = 2$.
 2. (1) $f(x)$ 在 $[0, 2]$ 上连续;
(2) $f(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, -1)$ 与 $(-1, +\infty)$ 内连续, $x = -1$ 为跳跃间断点.
 3. (1) $x = 1$ 为可去间断点, $x = 2$ 为第二类间断点;
(2) $x = 0$ 和 $x = k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}$ 为可去间断点, $x = k\pi$ ($k \neq 0$) 为第二类间断点;
(3) $x = 0$ 为第二类间断点;
(4) $x = 1$ 为第一类间断点.
 4.
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x, & |x| < 1, \\ 0, & |x| = 1, \\ -x, & |x| > 1. \end{cases}$$
 $x = 1$ 和 $x = -1$ 为第一类间断点.
 5. (1) 对, 因为 $||f(x)| - |f(a)|| \leq |f(x) - f(a)|$, 由此可推出结论;
(2) 错, 例如 $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & x \in \mathbf{Q}, \\ -1, & x \in \mathbf{R} \setminus \mathbf{Q}, \end{cases} \quad \forall a \in \mathbf{R}.$
- *6—*7. 略.
- *8. $f(x) = \cot(\pi x) + \cot \frac{\pi}{x}.$

习题 1-9 (第 65 页)

1. 连续区间: $(-\infty, -3), (-3, 2), (2, +\infty)$;
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \frac{1}{2}, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -3} f(x) = -\frac{8}{5}, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) = \infty.$$
2. 略.

3. (1) $\sqrt{5}$; (2) 1; (3) 0; (4) $\frac{1}{2}$; (5) 2; (6) $\cos \alpha$; (7) 1; (8) $-\frac{1}{3}$.

4. (1) 1; (2) 0; (3) \sqrt{e} ; (4) e^3 ; (5) $e^{-\frac{3}{2}}$; (6) $\frac{1}{2}$; (7) $\frac{1}{e}$; (8) -6.

5. (1) 错, 例如 $\varphi(x) = \operatorname{sgn} x, f(x) = e^x, \varphi[f(x)] \equiv 1$ 在 \mathbf{R} 上处处连续;

(2) 错, 例如 $\varphi(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & x \in \mathbf{Q}, \\ -1, & x \in \mathbf{Q}^c, \end{cases} [\varphi(x)]^2 \equiv 1$ 在 \mathbf{R} 上处处连续;

(3) 对, 例如 $\varphi(x)$ 同 (2), $f(x) = |x| + 1, f[\varphi(x)] \equiv 2$ 在 \mathbf{R} 上处处连续;

(4) 对, 若 $F(x) = \frac{\varphi(x)}{f(x)}$ 在 \mathbf{R} 上连续, 则 $\varphi(x) = F(x)f(x)$ 也在 \mathbf{R} 上连续, 与已知条件矛盾.

6. $a = 1$.

习题 1-10 (第 70 页)

1—4. 略.

5. 提示: $m \leq \frac{f(x_1) + f(x_2) + \cdots + f(x_n)}{n} \leq M$, 其中 m, M 分别为 $f(x)$ 在 $[x_1, x_n]$

上的最小值及最大值.

*6. 提示: 证明 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续.

*7. 略.

*8. 若 $f(a^+)$ 及 $f(b^-)$ 存在, 则 $f(x)$ 在 (a, b) 内一致连续.

总习题一 (第 70 页)

1. (1) 必要, 充分; (2) 必要, 充分; (3) 必要, 充分; (4) 充分必要.

2. 1.

3. (1) (B); (2) (B).

4. (1) $(-\infty, 0]$; (2) $[1, e]$; (3) $[0, \tan 1]$; (4) $\bigcup_{n \in \mathbf{Z}} \left[2n\pi - \frac{\pi}{2}, 2n\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} \right]$.

5. $f[f(x)] = f(x), g[g(x)] = 0, f[g(x)] = 0, g[f(x)] = g(x)$.

6. 略.

7. $V = \frac{R^3}{24\pi^2} (2\pi - \alpha)^2 \sqrt{4\pi\alpha - \alpha^2} \quad (0 < \alpha < 2\pi)$.

*8. 略.

9. (1) ∞ ; (2) $\frac{1}{2}$; (3) e ; (4) $\frac{1}{2}$; (5) $\sqrt[3]{abc}$; (6) 1; (7) $\frac{1}{a}$; (8) -2.

10. $a=0$.
 11. $x=1$ 是第一类间断点.
 12—13. 略.
 14. (1) 略; (2) $y=2x+1$.

第 二 章

习题 2-1 (第 83 页)

- $\left. \frac{d\theta}{dt} \right|_{t=t_0}$.
- $\frac{dT}{dt}$.
- (1) $C'(100)=80$ (元/件);
 (2) $C(101)-C(100)=79.9$ (元) ≈ 80 (元), 边际成本 $C'(x)$ 近似于产量达到 x 单位时再增加 1 个单位产品所需的成本.
- 20.
- 略.
- (1) $-f'(x_0)$; (2) $f'(0)$; (3) $2f'(x_0)$.
- (B).
- (A).
- (1) $4x^3$; (2) $\frac{2}{3}x^{-\frac{1}{3}}$; (3) $1.6x^{0.6}$; (4) $-\frac{1}{2}x^{-\frac{3}{2}}$;
 (5) $-\frac{2}{x^3}$; (6) $\frac{16}{5}x^{\frac{11}{5}}$; (7) $\frac{1}{6}x^{-\frac{5}{6}}$.
- 12 m/s.
- 略.
- $k_1=y'|_{x=\frac{2}{3}\pi}=-\frac{1}{2}$, $k_2=y'|_{x=\pi}=-1$.
- 切线方程为 $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}x+y-\frac{1}{2}\left(1+\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\pi\right)=0$;
 法线方程为 $\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}x-y+\frac{1}{2}-\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{9}\pi=0$.
- $x-y+1=0$.
- (2,4).

16. (1) 在 $x=0$ 处连续,不可导; (2) 在 $x=0$ 处连续且可导.

17. $a=2, b=-1$.

18. $f'_+(0)=0, f'_-(0)=-1, f'(0)$ 不存在.

19. $f'(x) = \begin{cases} \cos x, & x < 0, \\ 1, & x \geq 0. \end{cases}$

20. 略.

习题 2-2 (第 94 页)

1. 略.

2. (1) $3x^2 - \frac{28}{x^5} + \frac{2}{x^2}$; (2) $15x^2 - 2^x \ln 2 + 3e^x$; (3) $\sec x(2\sec x + \tan x)$;

(4) $\cos 2x$; (5) $x(2\ln x + 1)$; (6) $3e^x(\cos x - \sin x)$;

(7) $\frac{1 - \ln x}{x^2}$; (8) $\frac{e^x(x-2)}{x^3}$;

(9) $2x \ln x \cos x + x \cos x - x^2 \ln x \sin x$; (10) $\frac{1 + \sin t + \cos t}{(1 + \cos t)^2}$.

3. (1) $y'|_{x=\frac{\pi}{6}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}+1}{2}, y'|_{x=\frac{\pi}{4}} = \sqrt{2}$; (2) $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \left(1 + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$;

(3) $f'(0) = \frac{3}{25}, f'(2) = \frac{17}{15}$.

4. (1) $v(t) = v_0 - gt$; (2) $t = \frac{v_0}{g}$.

5. 切线方程为 $2x - y = 0$, 法线方程为 $x + 2y = 0$.

6. (1) $8(2x+5)^3$; (2) $3\sin(4-3x)$; (3) $-6xe^{-3x^2}$; (4) $\frac{2x}{1+x^2}$;

(5) $\sin 2x$; (6) $-\frac{x}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}}$; (7) $2x\sec^2(x^2)$; (8) $\frac{e^x}{1+e^{2x}}$;

(9) $\frac{2\arcsin x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$; (10) $-\tan x$.

7. (1) $-\frac{1}{\sqrt{x-x^2}}$; (2) $\frac{x}{\sqrt{(1-x^2)^3}}$;

(3) $-\frac{1}{2}e^{-\frac{x}{2}}(\cos 3x + 6\sin 3x)$; (4) $\frac{|x|}{x^2\sqrt{x^2-1}}$;

(5) $-\frac{2}{x(1+\ln x)^2}$; (6) $\frac{2x\cos 2x - \sin 2x}{x^2}$;

- (7) $\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x-x^2}}$;
- (9) $\sec x$;
8. (1) $\frac{2\arcsin \frac{x}{2}}{\sqrt{4-x^2}}$;
- (3) $\frac{\ln x}{x\sqrt{1+\ln^2 x}}$;
- (5) $n\sin^{n-1} x \cos(n+1)x$;
- (7) $\frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{1-x^2}(\arccos x)^2}$;
- (9) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}+1-x^2}$;
9. $\frac{f(x)f'(x)+g(x)g'(x)}{\sqrt{f^2(x)+g^2(x)}}$.
10. (1) $2xf'(x^2)$;
11. (1) $e^{-x}(-x^2+4x-5)$;
- (3) $\frac{4}{4+x^2}\arctan \frac{x}{2}$;
- (5) $\frac{4}{e^{2t}+e^{-2t}+2}$ 或 $\frac{1}{\operatorname{ch}^2 t}$;
- (7) $\frac{1}{x^2}\sin \frac{2}{x} \cdot e^{-\sin^2 \frac{1}{x}}$;
- (9) $\arcsin \frac{x}{2}$;
- * 12. (1) $\operatorname{sh}(\operatorname{sh} x) \cdot \operatorname{ch} x$;
- (3) $\frac{1}{x\operatorname{ch}^2(\ln x)}$;
- (5) $-\frac{2x}{\operatorname{ch}^2(1-x^2)}$;
- (7) $\frac{2e^{2x}}{\sqrt{e^{4x}-1}}$;
- (8) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2+x^2}}$;
- (10) $\csc x$.
- (2) $\csc x$;
- (4) $\frac{e^{\arctan \sqrt{x}}}{2\sqrt{x}(1+x)}$;
- (6) $-\frac{1}{1+x^2}$;
- (8) $\frac{1}{x \ln x \cdot \ln(\ln x)}$;
- (10) $-\frac{1}{(1+x)\sqrt{2x(1-x)}}$.
- (2) $\sin 2x[f'(\sin^2 x)-f'(\cos^2 x)]$.
- (2) $\sin 2x \sin(x^2)+2x \sin^2 x \cos(x^2)$;
- (4) $\frac{1-n \ln x}{x^{n+1}}$;
- (6) $\frac{1}{x^2} \tan \frac{1}{x}$;
- (8) $\frac{2\sqrt{x}+1}{4\sqrt{x}\sqrt{x+\sqrt{x}}}$;
- (10) $y' = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{1+t^2}, & t^2 < 1, \\ -\frac{2}{1+t^2}, & t^2 > 1. \end{cases}$
- (2) $e^{\operatorname{ch} x}(\operatorname{ch} x + \operatorname{sh}^2 x)$;
- (4) $(3\operatorname{sh} x + 2)\operatorname{sh} x \operatorname{ch} x$;
- (6) $\frac{2x}{\sqrt{x^4+2x^2+2}}$;
- (8) $\frac{1}{1+2\operatorname{sh}^2 x}$;

(9) $\operatorname{th}^3 x$;

(10) $\frac{2}{(x+1)^2} \operatorname{sh}\left(2 \cdot \frac{x-1}{x+1}\right)$.

13. $f(x)g(x)$ 在 x_0 处可导, 其导数为 $f'(x_0)g(x_0)$.

14. 略.

习题 2-3 (第 100 页)

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

(2) $4e^{2x-1}$;

(3) $-2\sin x - x\cos x$;

(4) $-2e^{-t}\cos t$;

(5) $-\frac{a^2}{(a^2-x^2)^{3/2}}$;

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

(7) $2\sec^2 x \tan x$;

(8) $\frac{6x(2x^3-1)}{(x^3+1)^3}$;

(9) $2\arctan x + \frac{2x}{1+x^2}$;

(10) $\frac{e^x(x^2-2x+2)}{x^3}$;

(11) $2xe^{x^2}(3+2x^2)$;

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

2. $f'''(2) = 207\,360$.

3. (1) $2f'(x^2) + 4x^2f''(x^2)$;

(2) $\frac{f''(x)f(x) - [f'(x)]^2}{[f(x)]^2}$.

4. 略.

5. $\frac{d^2s}{dt^2} = -A\omega^2 \sin \omega t$.

6. 略.

7. $\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = f(x)f'(x)$.

8—9. 略.

10. (1) $-4e^x \cos x$; (2) $2^{50}(-x^2 \sin 2x + 50x \cos 2x + \frac{1}{2} \frac{225}{2} \sin 2x)$.

* 11. (1) $n!$;

(2) $2^{n-1} \sin\left[2x + (n-1)\frac{\pi}{2}\right]$;

(3) $(-1)^n \frac{(n-2)!}{x^{n-1}} (n \geq 2)$;

(4) $e^x(x+n)$.

* 12. $(-1)^{n-1} \frac{n!}{n-2} (n \geq 3)$.

习题 2-4 (第 108 页)

1. (1) $\frac{y}{y-x}$; (2) $\frac{ay-x^2}{y^2-ax}$; (3) $\frac{e^{x+y}-y}{x-e^{x+y}}$; (4) $-\frac{e^y}{1+xe^y}$.
2. 切线方程为 $x+y-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}a=0$, 法线方程为 $x-y=0$.
3. (1) $-\frac{1}{y^3}$; (2) $-\frac{b^4}{a^2y^3}$; (3) $-2\csc^2(x+y)\cot^3(x+y)$;
(4) $\frac{e^{2y}(3-y)}{(2-y)^3}$.
4. (1) $\left(\frac{x}{1+x}\right)^x \left(\ln \frac{x}{1+x} + \frac{1}{1+x}\right)$;
(2) $\frac{1}{5} \sqrt[5]{\frac{x-5}{x^2+2}} \left[\frac{1}{x-5} - \frac{2x}{5(x^2+2)} \right]$;
(3) $\frac{\sqrt{x+2}(3-x)^4}{(x+1)^5} \left[\frac{1}{2(x+2)} - \frac{4}{3-x} - \frac{5}{x+1} \right]$;
(4) $\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{x \sin x} \sqrt{1-e^x} \left[\frac{1}{x} + \cot x - \frac{e^x}{2(1-e^x)} \right]$.
5. (1) $\frac{3b}{2a}t$; (2) $\frac{\cos \theta - \theta \sin \theta}{1 - \sin \theta - \theta \cos \theta}$.
6. $\sqrt{3}-2$.
7. (1) 切线方程为 $2\sqrt{2}x+y-2=0$, 法线方程为 $\sqrt{2}x-4y-1=0$;
(2) 切线方程为 $4x+3y-12a=0$, 法线方程为 $3x-4y+6a=0$.
8. (1) $\frac{1}{t^3}$; (2) $-\frac{b}{a^2 \sin^3 t}$; (3) $\frac{4}{9}e^{3t}$; (4) $\frac{1}{f''(t)}$.
- *9. (1) $-\frac{3}{8t^5}(1+t^2)$; (2) $\frac{t^4-1}{8t^3}$.
10. $144\pi \text{ m}^2/\text{s}$.
11. $\frac{16}{25\pi} \approx 0.204 \text{ m/min}$.
12. 0.64 cm/min .

习题 2-5 (第 120 页)

1. 当 $\Delta x=1$ 时, $\Delta y=18$, $dy=11$; 当 $\Delta x=0.1$ 时, $\Delta y=1.161$, $dy=1.1$; 当 $\Delta x=0.01$ 时, $\Delta y=0.110601$, $dy=0.11$.

2. (a) $\Delta y > 0, dy > 0, \Delta y - dy > 0$;
 (b) $\Delta y > 0, dy > 0, \Delta y - dy < 0$;
 (c) $\Delta y < 0, dy < 0, \Delta y - dy < 0$;
 (d) $\Delta y < 0, dy < 0, \Delta y - dy > 0$.
3. (1) $\left(-\frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{\sqrt{x}}{x}\right) dx$; (2) $(\sin 2x + 2x \cos 2x) dx$;
 (3) $(x^2 + 1)^{-\frac{3}{2}} dx$; (4) $\frac{2 \ln(1-x)}{x-1} dx$;
 (5) $2x(1+x)e^{2x} dx$; (6) $e^{-x} [\sin(3-x) - \cos(3-x)] dx$;
 (7) $dy = \begin{cases} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}, & -1 < x < 0, \\ -\frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}, & 0 < x < 1; \end{cases}$
 (8) $8x \tan(1+2x^2) \sec^2(1+2x^2) dx$;
 (9) $-\frac{2x}{1+x^4} dx$; (10) $A\omega \cos(\omega t + \varphi) dt$.
4. (1) $2x + C$; (2) $\frac{3}{2}x^2 + C$; (3) $\sin t + C$; (4) $-\frac{1}{\omega} \cos \omega x + C$;
 (5) $\ln(1+x) + C$; (6) $-\frac{1}{2}e^{-2x} + C$; (7) $2\sqrt{x} + C$; (8) $\frac{1}{3} \tan 3x + C$.
5. 约为 $\frac{8f}{3l} \Delta f$.
6. 约减少 43.63 cm^2 , 约增加 104.72 cm^2 .
7. (1) 0.87475 ; (2) -0.96509 .
8. (1) $30^\circ 47''$; (2) $60^\circ 2'$.
9. $\tan 45' \approx 0.01309, \ln 1.002 \approx 0.002$.
10. (1) 9.9867 ; (2) 2.0052 .
- * 11. 0.667% .
- * 12. $\delta_\alpha = 0.00056 \text{ rad} = 1'55''$.

提示: 先求出圆心角 α 与弦长 l 的函数关系式.

总习题二 (第 122 页)

1. (1) 充分, 必要; (2) 充分必要; (3) 充分必要.
 2. $n!$.
 3. (D).

4. $\left. \frac{dm}{dx} \right|_{x=x_0}$.
5. $-\frac{1}{x^2}$.
6. (1) $f'_-(0)=f'_+(0)=f'(0)=1$;
(2) $f'_-(0)=1, f'_+(0)=0, f'(0)$ 不存在.
7. 在 $x=0$ 处连续,不可导.
8. (1) $\frac{\cos x}{|\cos x|}$; (2) $\frac{1}{1+x^2}$; (3) $\sin x \cdot \ln \tan x$; (4) $\frac{e^x}{\sqrt{1+e^{2x}}}$;
(5) $x^{\frac{1}{x}-2}(1-\ln x)$.
9. (1) $-2\cos 2x \cdot \ln x - \frac{2\sin 2x}{x} - \frac{\cos^2 x}{x^2}$; (2) $\frac{3x}{(1-x^2)^{5/2}}$.
- * 10. (1) $\frac{1}{m} \left(\frac{1}{m} - 1 \right) \cdots \left(\frac{1}{m} - n + 1 \right) (1+x)^{\frac{1}{m}-n}$; (2) $(-1)^n \frac{2 \cdot n!}{(1+x)^{n+1}}$.
11. $y''(0) = \frac{1}{e^2}$.
12. (1) $\frac{dy}{dx} = -\tan \theta, \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{1}{3a} \sec^4 \theta \csc \theta$;
(2) $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{t}, \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = -\frac{1+t^2}{t^3}$.
13. 切线方程为 $x+2y-4=0$, 法线方程为 $2x-y-3=0$.
14. 切线方程为 $y=2x-12$.
- 提示: 先求 $f(1), f'(1)$, 再利用周期性, 求 $f(6), f'(6)$.
15. $y = H \left[2 \left(\frac{x}{L} \right)^3 + 3 \left(\frac{x}{L} \right)^2 \right]$.
16. -2.8 km/h .
17. 1.007 .
18. 约需加长 2.23 cm .

第 三 章

习题 3-1 (第 132 页)

- 1—4. 略.

5. 有分别位于区间 $(1,2)$, $(2,3)$ 及 $(3,4)$ 内的三个根.

6—*13. 略.

14. 提示: 令 $\varphi(x) = f(x)e^{-x}$, 先证明 $\varphi(x)$ 为常数.

*15. 略.

习题 3-2 (第 137 页)

1. (1) 1; (2) 2; (3) 2; (4) $-\frac{3}{5}$; (5) $-\frac{1}{8}$; (6) $\frac{m}{n}a^{m-n}$;
 (7) 1; (8) 3; (9) 1; (10) 1; (11) $\frac{1}{2}$; (12) ∞ ;
 (13) $-\frac{1}{2}$; (14) e^a ; (15) 1; (16) 1.

2—3. 略.

*4. 连续.

习题 3-3 (第 143 页)

1. $f(x) = -56 + 21(x-4) + 37(x-4)^2 + 11(x-4)^3 + (x-4)^4.$

2. $f(x) = x^6 - 9x^5 + 30x^4 - 45x^3 + 30x^2 - 9x + 1.$

3. $\sqrt{x} = 2 + \frac{1}{4}(x-4) - \frac{1}{64}(x-4)^2 + \frac{1}{512}(x-4)^3 -$

$$\frac{15(x-4)^4}{4! [4 + \theta(x-4)]^{\frac{7}{2}}} \quad (0 < \theta < 1).$$

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

$$(-1)^{n-1} \frac{1}{n \cdot 2^n} (x-2)^n + o((x-2)^n).$$

5. $\frac{1}{x} = -[1 + (x+1) + (x+1)^2 + \cdots + (x+1)^n] +$

$$(-1)^{n+1} \frac{(x+1)^{n+1}}{[-1 + \theta(x+1)]^{n+2}} \quad (0 < \theta < 1).$$

6. $\tan x = x + \frac{1}{3}x^3 + o(x^3).$

7. $xe^x = x + x^2 + \frac{x^3}{2!} + \cdots + \frac{x^n}{(n-1)!} + o(x^n) \quad (0 < \theta < 1).$

8. $\sqrt{e} \approx 1.645.$

9. (1) $\sqrt[3]{30} \approx 3.107\,24, |R_3| < 1.88 \times 10^{-5};$

$$(2) \sin 18^\circ \approx 0.3090, |R_3| < 1.3 \times 10^{-4}.$$

$$* 10. (1) \frac{3}{2}; (2) \frac{1}{6}; (3) -\frac{1}{12}; (4) \frac{1}{2}.$$

习题 3-4 (第 150 页)

1. 单调减少.

2. 单调增加.

3. (1) 在 $(-\infty, -1]$ 、 $[3, +\infty)$ 内单调增加, 在 $[-1, 3]$ 上单调减少;

(2) 在 $(0, 2]$ 内单调减少, 在 $[2, +\infty)$ 内单调增加;

(3) 在 $(-\infty, 0)$ 、 $(0, \frac{1}{2}]$ 、 $[1, +\infty)$ 内单调减少, 在 $[\frac{1}{2}, 1]$ 上单调增加;

(4) 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 内单调增加;

(5) 在 $(-\infty, \frac{1}{2}]$ 内单调减少, 在 $[\frac{1}{2}, +\infty)$ 内单调增加;

(6) 在 $(-\infty, \frac{2}{3}a]$ 、 $[a, +\infty)$ 内单调增加, 在 $[\frac{2}{3}a, a]$ 上单调减少;

(7) 在 $[0, n]$ 上单调增加, 在 $[n, +\infty)$ 内单调减少;

(8) 在 $[\frac{k\pi}{2}, \frac{k\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{3}]$ 上单调增加, 在 $[\frac{k\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{k\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{2}]$ 上单调减少
($k \in \mathbf{Z}$).

4. (D).

5. 略.

6. 当 $a > \frac{1}{e}$ 时没有实根, 当 $0 < a < \frac{1}{e}$ 时有两个实根, 当 $a = \frac{1}{e}$ 时只有 $x = e$ 一个实根.

7. 不一定. $f(x) = x + \sin x$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 内单调, 但 $f'(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 内不单调.

8. 略.

9. (i) 是凸的;

(2) 在 $(-\infty, 0]$ 内是凸的, 在 $[0, +\infty)$ 内是凹的;

(3) 是凹的; (4) 是凹的.

10. (1) 拐点 $(\frac{5}{3}, \frac{20}{27})$, 在 $(-\infty, \frac{5}{3}]$ 内是凸的, 在 $[\frac{5}{3}, +\infty)$ 内是凹的;

(2) 拐点 $(2, \frac{2}{e^2})$, 在 $(-\infty, 2]$ 内是凸的, 在 $[2, +\infty)$ 内是凹的;

(3) 没有拐点, 处处是凹的;

(4) 拐点 $(-1, \ln 2)$, $(1, \ln 2)$, 在 $(-\infty, -1]$, $[1, +\infty)$ 内是凸的, 在 $[-1, 1]$ 上是凹的;

(5) 拐点 $\left(\frac{1}{2}, e^{\arctan \frac{1}{2}}\right)$, 在 $\left(-\infty, \frac{1}{2}\right]$ 内是凹的, 在 $\left[\frac{1}{2}, +\infty\right)$ 内是凸的;

(6) 拐点 $(1, -7)$, 在 $(0, 1]$ 内是凸的, 在 $[1, +\infty)$ 内是凹的.

11. 略.

* 12. 拐点: $(-1, -1)$, $\left(2-\sqrt{3}, \frac{1-\sqrt{3}}{4(2-\sqrt{3})}\right)$, $\left(2+\sqrt{3}, \frac{1+\sqrt{3}}{4(2+\sqrt{3})}\right)$.

13. $a = -\frac{3}{2}$, $b = \frac{9}{2}$.

14. $a = 1$, $b = -3$, $c = -24$, $d = 16$.

15. $k = \pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{8}$.

* 16. $(x_0, f(x_0))$ 为拐点.

习题 3-5 (第 161 页)

1. (1) 极大值 $f(-1) = 17$, 极小值 $f(3) = -47$;

(2) 极小值 $f(0) = 0$;

(3) 极大值 $f(\pm 1) = 1$, 极小值 $f(0) = 0$;

(4) 极大值 $f\left(\frac{3}{4}\right) = \frac{5}{4}$;

(5) 极大值 $f\left(\frac{12}{5}\right) = \frac{1}{10}\sqrt{205}$;

(6) 极大值 $f(0) = 4$, 极小值 $f(-2) = \frac{8}{3}$;

(7) 极大值 $f\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + 2k\pi\right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}e^{\frac{\pi}{4} + 2k\pi}$, 极小值 $f\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + (2k+1)\pi\right) = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}e^{\frac{\pi}{4} + (2k+1)\pi} (k \in \mathbf{Z})$;

(8) 极大值 $f(e) = e^{\frac{1}{e}}$; (9) 没有极值; (10) 没有极值.

2. 略.

3. $a = 2$, $f\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \sqrt{3}$ 为极大值.

4. 略.

5. 极小值 $f(0) = 4$.

6. (1) 最大值 $f(4) = 80$, 最小值 $f(-1) = -5$;

(2) 最大值 $f(3) = 11$, 最小值 $f(2) = -14$;

(3) 最大值 $f\left(\frac{3}{4}\right) = 1.25$, 最小值 $f(-5) = -5 + \sqrt{6}$.

7. 当 $x = 1$ 时函数有最大值 -29 .

8. 当 $x = -3$ 时函数有最小值 27 .

9. 当 $x = 1$ 时函数有最大值 $\frac{1}{2}$.

10. 长为 10 m , 宽为 5 m .

11. $r = \sqrt[3]{\frac{V}{2\pi}}$, $h = 2\sqrt[3]{\frac{V}{2\pi}}$; $d : h = 1 : 1$.

12. 底宽为 $\sqrt{\frac{40}{4+\pi}} = 2.367 (\text{m})$.

13. 当 $\alpha = \arctan \mu = \arctan 0.25 \approx 14^\circ 2'$ 时, 可使力 F 最小.

14. 杆长为 1.4 m .

15. $\varphi = \frac{2\sqrt{6}}{3}\pi$.

16. 当 $\varphi = 54^\circ 13'$ 时, 屋架可吊到最大高度 7.506 m , 而柱子高只有 6 m , 所以能吊得上去.

提示: 设吊臂对地面的倾角为 φ 时, 屋架吊起的高度为 h , 建立 h 与 φ 间的函数关系式, 然后求出 h 的最大值.

17. $7\,200$ 元.

18. 60 元.

习题 3-6 (第 167 页)

1. 在 $(-\infty, -2]$ 内单调减少, 在 $[-2, +\infty)$ 内单调增加; 在 $(-\infty, -1]$, $[1, +\infty)$ 内是凹的, 在 $[-1, 1]$ 上是凸的; 拐点 $\left(-1, -\frac{6}{5}\right)$, $(1, 2)$.

2. 对称于原点; 在 $(-\infty, -1]$, $[1, +\infty)$ 内单调减少, 在 $[-1, 1]$ 上单调增加; 在 $(-\infty, -\sqrt{3}]$, $[0, \sqrt{3}]$ 上是凸的, 在 $[-\sqrt{3}, 0]$, $[\sqrt{3}, +\infty)$ 内是凹的; 拐点 $\left(-\sqrt{3}, -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}\right)$, $(0, 0)$, $\left(\sqrt{3}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}\right)$; 水平渐近线 $y = 0$.

3. 在 $(-\infty, 1]$ 内单调增加, 在 $[1, +\infty)$ 内单调减少; 在 $\left(-\infty, 1 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right]$,

$\left[1+\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, +\infty\right)$ 内是凹的, 在 $\left[1-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, 1+\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right]$ 上是凸的; 拐点 $\left(1-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{e}}\right), \left(1+\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{e}}\right)$; 水平渐近线 $y=0$.

4. 在 $(-\infty, 0)$, $\left(0, \frac{\sqrt[3]{4}}{2}\right]$ 内单调减少, 在 $\left[\frac{\sqrt[3]{4}}{2}, +\infty\right)$ 内单调增加; 在 $(-\infty, -1]$, $(0, +\infty)$ 内是凹的, 在 $[-1, 0)$ 内是凸的; 拐点 $(-1, 0)$; 铅直渐近线 $x=0$.

5. 定义域为 $x \neq \left(\frac{k}{2} + \frac{1}{4}\right)\pi$ ($k \in \mathbf{Z}$); 周期为 2π ; 图形对称于 y 轴; 在 $[0, \pi]$ 部分: 在 $\left[0, \frac{\pi}{4}\right), \left(\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{3\pi}{4}\right), \left(\frac{3\pi}{4}, \pi\right]$ 内单调增加; 在 $\left[0, \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$ 内是凹的, 在 $\left(\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$ 内是凸的, 在 $\left[\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{4}\right)$ 内是凹的, 在 $\left(\frac{3\pi}{4}, \pi\right]$ 内是凸的; 拐点 $\left(\frac{\pi}{2}, 0\right)$; 铅直渐近线 $x = \frac{\pi}{4}, x = \frac{3\pi}{4}$.

习题 3-7 (第 176 页)

1. $K=2$.

2. $K = |\cos x|, \rho = |\sec x|$.

3. $K=2, \rho = \frac{1}{2}$.

4. $K = \left| \frac{2}{3a \sin 2t_0} \right|$.

5. $\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, -\frac{\ln 2}{2}\right)$ 处曲率半径有最小值 $\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}$.

* 6. 略.

7. 约 1 246 N.

提示: 沿曲线运动的物体所受的向心力为 $F = \frac{mv^2}{\rho}$, 这里 m 为物体的质量, v

为它的速率, ρ 为运动轨迹的曲率半径.

8. 约 45 400 N.

参看上题提示.

* 9. $(\xi-3)^2 + (\eta+2)^2 = 8$.

* 10. $\left(\xi - \frac{\pi-10}{4}\right)^2 + \left(\eta - \frac{9}{4}\right)^2 = \frac{125}{16}$.

$$* 11. \begin{cases} \alpha = \frac{3\gamma^2}{2p} + p, \\ \beta = -\frac{\gamma^3}{p^2} \end{cases} \quad \text{或} \quad 27p\beta^2 = 8(\alpha - p)^3.$$

习题 3-8 (第 181 页)

1. $0.18 < \xi < 0.19$.
2. $-0.20 < \xi < -0.19$.
3. $0.32 < \xi < 0.33$.
4. $2.50 < \xi < 2.51$.

总习题三 (第 181 页)

1. 2.

2. (1) (B); (2) (D).

3. $f(x) = |x|, x \in [-1, 1]$.4. ka .

5—9. 略.

10. (1) 2; (2) $\frac{1}{2}$; (3) $e^{-\frac{2}{\pi}}$; (4) $a_1 a_2 \cdots a_n$.11. (1) $x^3 \ln x = (x-1) + \frac{5}{2!}(x-1)^2 + \frac{11}{3!}(x-1)^3 + \frac{6}{4!}(x-1)^4 -$

$$\frac{6}{5!}\xi^2(x-1)^5, \text{ 其中 } \xi \text{ 介于 } 1 \text{ 与 } x \text{ 之间};$$
(2) $\arctan x = x - \frac{x^3}{3} + o(x^4)$;(3) $e^{\sin x} = 1 + x + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + o(x^3)$;(4) $\ln \cos x = -\frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{12}x^4 - \frac{1}{45}x^6 + o(x^6)$.

12. 略.

13. $a = e^e$, 最小值 $1 - \frac{1}{e}$.

14. (1, 2) 和 (-1, -2).

15. $\sqrt[3]{3}$.16. $\left(\frac{\pi}{2}, 1\right)$ 处曲率半径有最小值 1.

17. $2.414 < x_0 < 2.415$.

* 18. 提示: 可以先用一次洛必达法则.

19. 提示: 记 $x_0 = (1-t)x_1 + tx_2$, 先证

$$f(x) \geq f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0),$$

然后在上式中分别令 $x = x_1$ 及 $x = x_2$, 可得两个不等式, 由此推出结论.

20. $a = \frac{4}{3}, b = -\frac{1}{3}$.

第 四 章

习题 4-1 (第 192 页)

1. 略.

2. (1) $-\frac{1}{x} + C$;

(2) $\frac{2}{5}x^{\frac{5}{2}} + C$;

(3) $2\sqrt{x} + C$;

(4) $\frac{3}{10}x^{\frac{10}{3}} + C$;

(5) $-\frac{2}{3}x^{-\frac{3}{2}} + C$;

(6) $\frac{m}{m+n}x^{\frac{m+n}{m}} + C$;

(7) $\frac{5}{4}x^4 + C$;

(8) $\frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{3}{2}x^2 + 2x + C$;

(9) $\sqrt{\frac{2h}{g}} + C$;

(10) $\frac{x^5}{5} + \frac{2}{3}x^3 + x + C$;

(11) $\frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{2}{5}x^{\frac{5}{2}} - \frac{2}{3}x^{\frac{3}{2}} - x + C$;

(12) $2\sqrt{x} - \frac{4}{3}x^{\frac{3}{2}} + \frac{2}{5}x^{\frac{5}{2}} + C$;

(13) $2e^x + 3\ln|x| + C$;

(14) $3\arctan x - 2\arcsin x + C$;

(15) $e^x - 2\sqrt{x} + C$;

(16) $\frac{3^x e^x}{\ln 3 + 1} + C$;

(17) $2x - \frac{5\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^x}{\ln 2 - \ln 3} + C$;

(18) $\tan x - \sec x + C$;

(19) $\frac{x + \sin x}{2} + C$;

(20) $\frac{1}{2}\tan x + C$;

(21) $\sin x - \cos x + C$;

(22) $-(\cot x + \tan x) + C$;

(23) $-\cot x - x + C$;

(24) $-\cos \theta + \theta + C$;

(25) $x - \arctan x + C$;

(26) $x^3 - x + \arctan x + C$.

$$3. (1) y = \frac{1}{3}(x^3 - 6x^2 + 12x - 8); \quad (2) x = \frac{1}{t} + 2t - 2.$$

$$4. (1) s = 20t - \frac{1}{2}kt^2; \quad (2) t = \frac{20}{k}, s = \frac{200}{k}; \quad (3) k = 4.$$

答: 刹车加速度为 -4 m/s^2 .

$$5. y = \ln x + 1.$$

$$6. (1) 27 \text{ m}; \quad (2) \sqrt[3]{360} \approx 7.11(\text{s}).$$

7. 略.

习题 4-2 (第 207 页)

$$1. (1) \frac{1}{a}; \quad (2) \frac{1}{7}; \quad (3) \frac{1}{2}; \quad (4) \frac{1}{10}; \quad (5) -\frac{1}{2}; \quad (6) \frac{1}{12}; \quad (7) \frac{1}{2};$$

$$(8) -2; \quad (9) -\frac{2}{3}; \quad (10) \frac{1}{5}; \quad (11) -\frac{1}{5}; \quad (12) \frac{1}{3}; \quad (13) -1;$$

$$(14) -1.$$

$$2. (1) \frac{1}{5}e^{5t} + C; \quad (2) -\frac{1}{8}(3-2x)^4 + C;$$

$$(3) -\frac{1}{2}\ln|1-2x| + C; \quad (4) -\frac{1}{2}(2-3x)^{\frac{2}{3}} + C;$$

$$(5) -\frac{1}{a}\cos ax - be^{\frac{x}{b}} + C; \quad (6) -2\cos\sqrt{t} + C;$$

$$(7) -\frac{1}{2}e^{-x^2} + C; \quad (8) \frac{1}{2}\sin(x^2) + C;$$

$$(9) -\frac{1}{3}(2-3x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} + C; \quad (10) -\frac{3}{4}\ln|1-x^4| + C;$$

$$(11) \frac{1}{2}\ln(x^2+2x+5) + C; \quad (12) -\frac{1}{3\omega}\cos^3(\omega t + \varphi) + C;$$

$$(13) \frac{1}{2\cos^2 x} + C; \quad (14) \frac{3}{2}\sqrt[3]{(\sin x - \cos x)^2} + C;$$

$$(15) \frac{1}{11}\tan^{11} x + C; \quad (16) \ln|\ln \ln x| + C;$$

$$(17) -\frac{1}{\arcsin x} + C; \quad (18) -\frac{10^{2\arccos x}}{2\ln 10} + C;$$

$$(19) -\ln|\cos\sqrt{1+x^2}| + C; \quad (20) (\arctan\sqrt{x})^2 + C;$$

$$(21) -\frac{1}{x\ln x} + C; \quad (22) \ln|\tan x| + C;$$

- (23) $\frac{1}{2}(\ln \tan x)^2 + C$; (24) $\sin x - \frac{\sin^3 x}{3} + C$;
- (25) $\frac{t}{2} + \frac{1}{4\omega} \sin 2(\omega t + \varphi) + C$; (26) $\frac{1}{2} \cos x - \frac{1}{10} \cos 5x + C$;
- (27) $\frac{1}{3} \sin \frac{3x}{2} + \sin \frac{x}{2} + C$; (28) $\frac{1}{4} \sin 2x - \frac{1}{24} \sin 12x + C$;
- (29) $\frac{1}{3} \sec^3 x - \sec x + C$; (30) $\arctan e^x + C$;
- (31) $\frac{1}{2} \arcsin \frac{2x}{3} + \frac{1}{4} \sqrt{9-4x^2} + C$;
- (32) $\frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{9}{2} \ln(x^2+9) + C$; (33) $\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{2}x-1}{\sqrt{2}x+1} \right| + C$;
- (34) $\frac{1}{3} \ln \left| \frac{x-2}{x+1} \right| + C$; (35) $\frac{2}{3} \ln |x-2| + \frac{1}{3} \ln |x+1| + C$;
- (36) $\frac{a^2}{2} \left(\arcsin \frac{x}{a} - \frac{x}{a^2} \sqrt{a^2-x^2} \right) + C$;
- (37) $\arccos \frac{1}{|x|} + C$; (38) $\frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} + C$;
- (39) $\sqrt{x^2-9} - 3 \arccos \frac{3}{|x|} + C$; (40) $\sqrt{2x} - \ln(1+\sqrt{2x}) + C$;
- (41) $\arcsin x - \frac{x}{1+\sqrt{1-x^2}} + C$;
- (42) $\frac{1}{2}(\arcsin x + \ln|x+\sqrt{1-x^2}|) + C$;
- (43) $\frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2+2x+3) - \sqrt{2} \arctan \frac{x+1}{\sqrt{2}} + C$;
- (44) $\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{x+1}{x^2+1} + \ln(x^2+1) + \arctan x \right) + C$.

习题 4-3 (第 212 页)

1. $-x \cos x + \sin x + C$.
2. $x(\ln x - 1) + C$.
3. $x \arcsin x + \sqrt{1-x^2} + C$.
4. $-e^{-x}(x+1) + C$.
5. $\frac{1}{3} x^3 \ln x - \frac{1}{9} x^3 + C$.

6. $\frac{e^{-x}}{2}(\sin x - \cos x) + C.$
7. $-\frac{2}{17}e^{-2x}\left(\cos \frac{x}{2} + 4\sin \frac{x}{2}\right) + C.$
8. $2x\sin \frac{x}{2} + 4\cos \frac{x}{2} + C.$
9. $\frac{1}{3}x^3 \arctan x - \frac{1}{6}x^2 + \frac{1}{6}\ln(1+x^2) + C.$
10. $-\frac{1}{2}x^2 + x\tan x + \ln|\cos x| + C.$
11. $x^2 \sin x + 2x\cos x - 2\sin x + C.$
12. $-\frac{e^{-2t}}{2}\left(t + \frac{1}{2}\right) + C.$
13. $x\ln^2 x - 2x\ln x + 2x + C.$
14. $-\frac{1}{4}x\cos 2x + \frac{1}{8}\sin 2x + C.$
15. $\frac{x^3}{6} + \frac{1}{2}x^2 \sin x + x\cos x - \sin x + C.$
16. $\frac{1}{2}(x^2 - 1)\ln(x-1) - \frac{1}{4}x^2 - \frac{1}{2}x + C.$
17. $-\frac{1}{2}\left(x^2 - \frac{3}{2}\right)\cos 2x + \frac{x}{2}\sin 2x + C.$
18. $-\frac{1}{x}(\ln^3 x + 3\ln^2 x + 6\ln x + 6) + C.$
19. $3e^{\sqrt[3]{x}}(\sqrt[3]{x^2} - 2\sqrt[3]{x} + 2) + C.$
20. $\frac{x}{2}(\cos \ln x + \sin \ln x) + C.$
21. $x(\arcsin x)^2 + 2\sqrt{1-x^2}\arcsin x - 2x + C.$
22. $\frac{1}{2}e^x - \frac{1}{5}e^x \sin 2x - \frac{1}{10}e^x \cos 2x + C.$
23. $\frac{1}{2}x^2\left(\ln^2 x - \ln x + \frac{1}{2}\right) + C.$
24. $\frac{2}{3}(\sqrt{3x+9} - 1)e^{\sqrt{3x+9}} + C.$

习题 4-4 (第 218 页)

1. $\frac{1}{3}x^3 - \frac{3}{2}x^2 + 9x - 27\ln|x+3| + C.$

$$2. \ln|x-2|+\ln|x+5|+C.$$

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

$$4. \ln|x|-\frac{1}{2}\ln(x^2+1)+C.$$

$$5. \ln|x+1|-\frac{1}{2}\ln(x^2-x+1)+\sqrt{3}\arctan\frac{2x-1}{\sqrt{3}}+C.$$

$$6. \frac{1}{x+1}+\frac{1}{2}\ln|x^2-1|+C.$$

$$7. 2\ln|x+2|-\frac{1}{2}\ln|x+1|-\frac{3}{2}\ln|x+3|+C.$$

$$8. \frac{1}{3}x^3+\frac{1}{2}x^2+x+8\ln|x|-4\ln|x+1|-3\ln|x-1|+C.$$

$$9. \ln|x|-\frac{1}{2}\ln|x+1|-\frac{1}{4}\ln(x^2+1)-\frac{1}{2}\arctan x+C.$$

$$10. \frac{1}{4}\ln\left|\frac{x-1}{x+1}\right|-\frac{1}{2}\arctan x+C.$$

$$11. -\frac{1}{2}\ln\frac{x^2+1}{x^2+x+1}+\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\arctan\frac{2x+1}{\sqrt{3}}+C.$$

$$12. \arctan x-\frac{1}{x^2+1}+C.$$

$$13. -\frac{x+1}{x^2+x+1}-\frac{4}{\sqrt{3}}\arctan\frac{2x+1}{\sqrt{3}}+C.$$

$$14. \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}}\arctan\frac{2\tan x}{\sqrt{3}}+C.$$

$$15. \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\arctan\frac{\tan\frac{x}{2}}{\sqrt{2}}+C.$$

$$16. \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}\arctan\frac{2\tan\frac{x}{2}+1}{\sqrt{3}}+C.$$

$$17. \ln\left|1+\tan\frac{x}{2}\right|+C.$$

$$18. \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}\arctan\frac{3\tan\frac{x}{2}+1}{\sqrt{5}}+C.$$

$$19. \frac{3}{2}\sqrt[3]{(1+x)^2} - 3\sqrt[3]{x+1} + 3\ln|1+\sqrt[3]{1+x}| + C.$$

$$20. \frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{2}{3}\sqrt{x^3} + x - 4\sqrt{x} + 4\ln(\sqrt{x}+1) + C.$$

$$21. x - 4\sqrt{x+1} + 4\ln(\sqrt{1+x}+1) + C.$$

$$22. 2\sqrt{x} - 4\sqrt[4]{x} + 4\ln(\sqrt[4]{x}+1) + C.$$

$$23. \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{1-x}-\sqrt{1+x}}{\sqrt{1-x}+\sqrt{1+x}} \right| + 2\arctan \sqrt{\frac{1-x}{1+x}} + C \quad \text{或} \quad \ln \frac{1-\sqrt{1-x^2}}{|x|} - \arcsin x + C.$$

$$24. -\frac{3}{2}\sqrt{\frac{x+1}{x-1}} + C.$$

习题 4-5 (第 221 页)

$$1. \frac{1}{2}\ln|2x+\sqrt{4x^2-9}| + C.$$

$$2. \frac{1}{2}\arctan \frac{x+1}{2} + C.$$

$$3. \ln \left[(x-2) + \sqrt{5-4x+x^2} \right] + C.$$

$$4. \frac{x}{2}\sqrt{2x^2+9} + \frac{9\sqrt{2}}{4}\ln(\sqrt{2}x+\sqrt{2x^2+9}) + C.$$

$$5. \frac{x}{2}\sqrt{3x^2-2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\ln|\sqrt{3}x+\sqrt{3x^2-2}| + C.$$

$$6. \frac{e^{2x}}{5}(\sin x + 2\cos x) + C.$$

$$7. \left(\frac{x^2}{2} - 1 \right) \arcsin \frac{x}{2} + \frac{x}{4}\sqrt{4-x^2} + C.$$

$$8. \frac{x}{18(9+x^2)} + \frac{1}{54}\arctan \frac{x}{3} + C.$$

$$9. -\frac{1}{2}\frac{\cos x}{\sin^2 x} + \frac{1}{2}\ln \left| \tan \frac{x}{2} \right| + C.$$

$$10. -\frac{e^{-2x}}{13}(2\sin 3x + 3\cos 3x) + C.$$

$$11. -\frac{\sin 8x}{16} + \frac{\sin 2x}{4} + C.$$

$$12. x\ln^3 x - 3x\ln^2 x + 6x\ln x - 6x + C.$$

$$13. -\frac{1}{x} - \ln \left| \frac{1-x}{x} \right| + C.$$

14. $2\sqrt{x-1}-2\arctan\sqrt{x-1}+C.$
15. $\frac{x}{2(1+x^2)}+\frac{1}{2}\arctan x+C.$
16. $\arccos \frac{1}{|x|}+C.$
17. $\frac{1}{9}\left(\ln|2+3x|+\frac{2}{2+3x}\right)+C.$
18. $\frac{\cos^5 x \sin x}{6}+\frac{5\cos^3 x \sin x}{24}+\frac{5}{32}(2x+\sin 2x)+C.$
19. $\frac{x(x^2-1)\sqrt{x^2-2}}{4}-\frac{1}{2}\ln|x+\sqrt{x^2-2}|+C.$
20. $\frac{1}{\sqrt{21}}\ln\left|\frac{\sqrt{3}\tan\frac{x}{2}+\sqrt{7}}{\sqrt{3}\tan\frac{x}{2}-\sqrt{7}}\right|+C.$
21. $\frac{\sqrt{2x-1}}{x}+2\arctan\sqrt{2x-1}+C.$
22. $\arcsin x+\sqrt{1-x^2}+C.$
23. $\frac{1}{2}\ln|x^2-2x-1|+\frac{3}{\sqrt{2}}\ln\left|\frac{x-1-\sqrt{2}}{x-1+\sqrt{2}}\right|+C.$
24. $-\sqrt{1+x-x^2}+\frac{1}{2}\arcsin\frac{2x-1}{\sqrt{5}}+C.$
25. $\frac{1}{12}x^3-\frac{25}{16}x+\frac{125}{32}\arctan\frac{2x}{5}+C.$

总习题四(第 222 页)

1. (1) $\frac{1}{2}(x^2-1)e^{x^2}+C;$ (2) $\frac{1}{2}\ln(x^2-6x+13)+4\arctan\frac{x-3}{2}+C.$
2. (1) (B); (2) (C).
3. $x^2\cos x-4x\sin x-6\cos x+C.$
4. (1) $\frac{1}{2}\ln\frac{|e^x-1|}{e^x+1}+C;$
- (2) $\frac{1}{2(1-x)^2}-\frac{1}{1-x}+C;$
- (3) $\frac{1}{6a^3}\ln\left|\frac{a^3+x^3}{a^3-x^3}\right|+C;$

- (4) $\ln|x+\sin x|+C$;
- (5) $\ln x(\ln \ln x-1)+C$;
- (6) $\frac{1}{2}\arctan \sin^2 x+C$;
- (7) $\frac{1}{3}\tan^3 x-\tan x+x+C$;
- (8) $\frac{1}{8}\left(\frac{1}{3}\cos 6x-\frac{1}{2}\cos 4x-\cos 2x\right)+C$;
- (9) $\frac{1}{4}\ln|x|-\frac{1}{24}\ln(x^6+4)+C$;
- (10) $a\arcsin \frac{x}{a}-\sqrt{a^2-x^2}+C$;
- (11) $\ln\left|x+\frac{1}{2}+\sqrt{x(x+1)}\right|+C$;
- (12) $\frac{1}{4}x^2+\frac{x}{4}\sin 2x+\frac{1}{8}\cos 2x+C$;
- (13) $\frac{1}{a^2+b^2}e^{ax}(a\cos bx+b\sin bx)+C$;
- (14) $\ln\frac{\sqrt{1+e^x}-1}{\sqrt{1+e^x}+1}+C$;
- (15) $\frac{\sqrt{x^2-1}}{x}+C$;
- (16) $\frac{1}{3a^4}\left[\frac{3x}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}}+\frac{x^3}{\sqrt{(a^2-x^2)^3}}\right]+C$;
- (17) $-\frac{\sqrt{(1+x^2)^3}}{3x^3}+\frac{\sqrt{1+x^2}}{x}+C$;
- (18) $(4-2x)\cos\sqrt{x}+4\sqrt{x}\sin\sqrt{x}+C$;
- (19) $x\ln(1+x^2)-2x+2\arctan x+C$;
- (20) $\frac{\sin x}{2\cos^2 x}-\frac{1}{2}\ln|\sec x+\tan x|+C$;
- (21) $(x+1)\arctan\sqrt{x}-\sqrt{x}+C$;
- (22) $\sqrt{2}\ln\left(\left|\csc \frac{x}{2}\right|-\left|\cot \frac{x}{2}\right|\right)+C$;
- (23) $\frac{x^4}{8(1+x^8)}+\frac{1}{8}\arctan x^4+C$;

$$(24) \frac{x^4}{4} + \ln \frac{\sqrt[4]{x^4+1}}{x^4+2} + C;$$

$$(25) \frac{1}{32} \ln \left| \frac{2+x}{2-x} \right| + \frac{1}{16} \arctan \frac{x}{2} + C;$$

$$(26) \frac{2}{1+\tan \frac{x}{2}} + x + C \text{ 或 } \sec x + x - \tan x + C;$$

$$(27) x \tan \frac{x}{2} + C;$$

$$(28) e^{\sin x} (x - \sec x) + C;$$

$$(29) \ln \frac{x}{(\sqrt[6]{x}+1)^6} + C;$$

$$(30) \frac{1}{1+e^x} + \ln \frac{e^x}{1+e^x} + C;$$

$$(31) \arctan(e^x - e^{-x}) + C;$$

$$(32) \frac{x e^x}{e^x+1} - \ln(1+e^x) + C;$$

$$(33) x \ln^2(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) - 2\sqrt{1+x^2} \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) + 2x + C;$$

$$(34) \frac{x \ln x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} - \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) + C;$$

$$(35) \frac{1}{4} (\arcsin x)^2 + \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{1-x^2} \arcsin x - \frac{x^2}{4} + C;$$

$$(36) -\frac{1}{3} \sqrt{1-x^2} (x^2+2) \arccos x - \frac{1}{9} x (x^2+6) + C;$$

$$(37) -\ln |\csc x + 1| + C;$$

$$(38) \ln |\tan x| - \frac{1}{2 \sin^2 x} + C;$$

$$(39) \frac{1}{3} \ln(2+\cos x) - \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+\cos x) + \frac{1}{6} \ln(1-\cos x) + C;$$

$$(40) \frac{1}{2} (\sin x - \cos x) - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \ln \left| \frac{\tan(x/2) - 1 + \sqrt{2}}{\tan(x/2) - 1 - \sqrt{2}} \right| + C.$$

第 五 章

习题 5-1 (第 236 页)

- * 1. $\frac{1}{3}(b^3 - a^3) + b - a$.
- * 2. (1) $\frac{1}{2}(b^2 - a^2)$; (2) $e - 1$.
3. 略.
4. (1) $\frac{1}{2}t^2$; (2) 21; (3) $\frac{5}{2}$; (4) $\frac{9\pi}{2}$.
5. $a = 0, b = 1$.
6. $\ln 2 \approx 0.6931$.
7. (1) 6; (2) -2; (3) -3; (4) 5.
8. 88.2 kN.
9. 略.
10. (1) $6 \leq \int_1^4 (x^2 + 1) dx \leq 51$; (2) $\pi \leq \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{5}{4}\pi} (1 + \sin^2 x) dx \leq 2\pi$;
 (3) $\frac{\pi}{9} \leq \int_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}}^{\sqrt{3}} x \arctan x dx \leq \frac{2}{3}\pi$; (4) $-2e^2 \leq \int_2^0 e^{x^2-x} dx \leq -2e^{-\frac{1}{4}}$.
11. 提示: 设 $\int_0^1 f(x) dx = a$, 有 $\int_0^1 [f(x) - a]^2 dx \geq 0$.
12. 略.
13. (1) $\int_0^1 x^2 dx$ 较大; (2) $\int_1^2 x^3 dx$ 较大; (3) $\int_1^2 \ln x dx$ 较大;
 (4) $\int_0^1 x dx$ 较大; (5) $\int_0^1 e^x dx$ 较大.

习题 5-2 (第 244 页)

1. $0, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$.
2. $\cot t$.
3. $\frac{\cos x}{\sin x - 1}$.
4. 当 $x = 0$ 时.

$$5. (1) 2x\sqrt{1+x^4}; \quad (2) \frac{3x^2}{\sqrt{1+x^{12}}} - \frac{2x}{\sqrt{1+x^8}};$$

$$(3) (\sin x - \cos x) \cdot \cos(\pi \sin^2 x).$$

$$6. \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}.$$

$$7. (C).$$

$$8. (1) a\left(a^2 - \frac{a}{2} + 1\right); \quad (2) \frac{21}{8}; \quad (3) \frac{271}{6}; \quad (4) \frac{\pi}{6}; \quad (5) \frac{\pi}{3};$$

$$(6) \frac{\pi}{3a}; \quad (7) \frac{\pi}{6}; \quad (8) \frac{\pi}{4} + 1; \quad (9) -1; \quad (10) 1 - \frac{\pi}{4}; \quad (11) 4;$$

$$(12) \frac{8}{3}.$$

9. 略.

10. 提示:应用三角学中的积化和差公式.

$$11. (1) 1; \quad (2) 2.$$

$$12. \Phi(x) = \begin{cases} -\frac{1}{3}x^3, & x \in [0, 1), \\ \frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{6}, & x \in [1, 2], \end{cases} \quad \Phi(x) \text{ 在 } (0, 2) \text{ 内连续.}$$

$$13. \Phi(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0, \\ \frac{1}{2}(1 - \cos x), & 0 \leq x \leq \pi, \\ 1, & x > \pi. \end{cases}$$

14. 略.

15. 1.

16. 1.

习题 5-3 (第 254 页)

$$1. (1) 0; \quad (2) \frac{51}{512}; \quad (3) \frac{1}{4}; \quad (4) \pi - \frac{4}{3};$$

$$(5) \frac{\pi}{6} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{8}; \quad (6) \frac{\pi}{2}; \quad (7) \sqrt{2}(\pi + 2); \quad (8) 1 - \frac{\pi}{4};$$

$$(9) \frac{\pi}{16}a^4; \quad (10) \sqrt{2} - \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}; \quad (11) \frac{1}{6}; \quad (12) 2 + 2\ln \frac{2}{3};$$

$$(13) 1 - 2\ln 2; \quad (14) (\sqrt{3} - 1)a; \quad (15) 1 - e^{-\frac{1}{2}}; \quad (16) 2(\sqrt{3} - 1);$$

$$(17) \frac{\pi}{2}; (18) \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{1}{2}; (19) 0; (20) \frac{3}{2}\pi; (21) \frac{\pi^3}{324};$$

$$(22) 0; (23) \frac{2}{3}; (24) \frac{4}{3}; (25) 2\sqrt{2}; (26) 4.$$

2—6. 略.

$$7. (1) 1 - \frac{2}{e}; (2) \frac{1}{4}(e^2 + 1); (3) -\frac{2\pi}{\omega^2}; (4) \left(\frac{1}{4} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{9}\right)\pi + \frac{1}{2}\ln \frac{3}{2};$$

$$(5) 4(2\ln 2 - 1); (6) \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{2}; (7) \frac{1}{5}(e^\pi - 2); (8) 2 - \frac{3}{4\ln 2};$$

$$(9) \frac{\pi^3}{6} - \frac{\pi}{4}; (10) \frac{1}{2}(e \sin 1 - e \cos 1 + 1); (11) 2\left(1 - \frac{1}{e}\right);$$

$$(12) \begin{cases} \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot \dots \cdot m}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \cdot \dots \cdot (m+1)} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}, & m \text{ 为奇数,} \\ \frac{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \cdot \dots \cdot m}{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot \dots \cdot (m+1)}, & m \text{ 为偶数;} \end{cases}$$

$$(13) J_m = \begin{cases} \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot \dots \cdot (m-1)}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \cdot \dots \cdot m} \cdot \frac{\pi^2}{2}, & m \text{ 为偶数,} \\ \frac{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \cdot \dots \cdot (m-1)}{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot \dots \cdot m} \pi, & m \text{ 为大于 1 的奇数,} \end{cases}$$

$$J_1 = \pi.$$

习题 5-4 (第 262 页)

$$1. (1) \frac{1}{3}; (2) \text{发散}; (3) \frac{1}{a}; (4) \frac{\pi}{4}; (5) \frac{\omega}{p^2 + \omega^2};$$

$$(6) \pi; (7) 1; (8) \text{发散}; (9) \frac{8}{3}; (10) \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

$$2. \text{当 } k > 1 \text{ 时收敛于 } \frac{1}{(k-1)(\ln 2)^{k-1}}; \text{当 } k \leq 1 \text{ 时发散; 当 } k = 1 - \frac{1}{\ln \ln 2} \text{ 时取得}$$

最小值.

$$3. n!.$$

$$4. -1.$$

习题 5-5 (第 270 页)

$$1. (1) \text{收敛}; (2) \text{收敛}; (3) \text{收敛}; (4) \text{发散};$$

$$(5) \text{收敛}; (6) \text{发散}; (7) \text{收敛}; (8) \text{收敛}.$$

2. 略.

3. (1) $\frac{1}{n}\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{n}\right), n>0$; (2) $\Gamma(p+1), p>-1$;

(3) $\frac{1}{|n|}\Gamma\left(\frac{m+1}{n}\right), \frac{m+1}{n}>0$.

4—5. 略.

总习题五(第 270 页)

1. (1) 必要, 充分; (2) 充分必要; (3) 收敛; (4) 不一定;
(5) $xf(-x^2)$.

2. (1) (B); (2) (A).

3. (1) 表示曲线 $y=f(x)$ 、 $y=g(x)$ 和直线 $x=a$ 、 $x=b$ 所围图形的面积;
(2) 表示曲线 $y=f(x)$ 和直线 $y=0$ 、 $x=a$ 、 $x=b$ 所围曲边梯形绕 x 轴旋转所得旋转体的体积;
(3) 表示 $[t_1, t_2]$ 这段时间内流入水池的水量;
(4) 表示 $[T_1, T_2]$ 这段时期内该国人口增加的数量;
(5) 表示该公司经营该种产品自第 1001 件至第 2000 件所得利润.

4. (1) $\frac{2}{3}(2\sqrt{2}-1)$; (2) $\frac{1}{p+1}$.

5. (1) $af(a)$; (2) $\frac{\pi^2}{4}$.

6—7. 略.

8. 提示: $1-x^p < \frac{1}{1+x^p} < 1$.

9. 提示: (1) 对任意实数 t ,

$$\int_a^b f^2(x) dx + 2t \int_a^b f(x)g(x) dx + t^2 \int_a^b g^2(x) dx \geq 0;$$

(2) 利用柯西-施瓦茨不等式.

10. 提示: 利用柯西-施瓦茨不等式.

11. (1) $\frac{\pi}{2}$; (2) $\frac{\pi}{8}\ln 2$, 提示: 令 $x = \frac{\pi}{4} - u$; (3) $\frac{\pi}{4}$; (4) $2(\sqrt{2}-1)$;

(5) $\frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{2}}$; (6) $\frac{\pi}{2}$; (7) $\frac{\pi^2}{2} + 2\pi - 4$; (8) $e^{-2}\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan e^{-1}\right)$;

$$(9) \frac{\pi}{2} + \ln(2 + \sqrt{3}); \quad (10) \begin{cases} \frac{1}{3}x^3 - \frac{2}{3}, & \text{当 } x < -1, \\ x, & \text{当 } -1 \leq x \leq 1, \\ \frac{1}{4}x^4 + \frac{3}{4}, & \text{当 } x > 1. \end{cases}$$

12—13. 略.

14. $1 + \ln(1 + e^{-1})$.

15—*16. 略.

*17. (1) 收敛; (2) 收敛; (3) 收敛, 提示: 先分部积分, 再判别;
(4) 收敛.

*18. (1) $-\frac{\pi}{2} \ln 2$, 提示: $\int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \sin x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \ln \cos x dx$;

(2) $\frac{\pi}{4}$, 提示: 令 $x = \frac{1}{t}$.

第 六 章

习题 6-2 (第 286 页)

1. (1) $\frac{1}{6}$; (2) 1; (3) $\frac{32}{3}$; (4) $\frac{32}{3}$.

2. (1) $2\pi + \frac{4}{3}, 6\pi - \frac{4}{3}$; (2) $\frac{3}{2} - \ln 2$; (3) $e + \frac{1}{e} - 2$; (4) $b - a$.

3. $\frac{9}{4}$.

4. $\frac{16}{3}p^2$.

5. (1) πa^2 ; (2) $\frac{3}{8}\pi a^2$; (3) $18\pi a^2$.

6. $3\pi a^2$.

7. $\frac{a^2}{4}(e^{2\pi} - e^{-2\pi})$.

8. (1) $\frac{5}{4}\pi$; (2) $\frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{1-\sqrt{3}}{2}$.

9. $\frac{e}{2}$.

10. $\frac{8}{3}a^2$.

11. 当 $p = -\frac{4}{5}$, $q = 3$ 时, A 达到最大值 $\frac{225}{32}$.

12. $\frac{128}{7}\pi, \frac{64}{5}\pi$.

13. $\frac{32}{105}\pi a^3$.

14. 略.

15. (1) $\frac{3}{10}\pi$; (2) $\frac{\pi^3}{4} - 2\pi$; (3) $160\pi^2$; (4) $7\pi^2 a^3$.

16. $2\pi^2 a^2 b$.

17. $\frac{1}{6}\pi h[2(ab+AB)+aB+bA]$.

18. $\frac{4\sqrt{3}}{3}R^3$.

19. 略.

20. $2\pi^2$.

21. (1) $V_1 = \frac{4\pi}{5}(32-a^5)$, $V_2 = \pi a^4$;

(2) 当 $a=1$ 时, V_1+V_2 取得最大值 $\frac{129}{5}\pi$.

22. $1 + \frac{1}{2}\ln \frac{3}{2}$.

23. $\frac{8}{9}\left[\left(\frac{5}{2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} - 1\right]$.

24. $\frac{y}{2p}\sqrt{p^2+y^2} + \frac{p}{2}\ln \frac{y+\sqrt{p^2+y^2}}{p}$.

25. $6a$.

26. $\frac{a}{2}\pi^2$.

27. $\left(\left(\frac{2}{3}\pi - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)a, \frac{3}{2}a\right)$.

28. $\frac{\sqrt{1+a^2}}{a}(e^{a\varphi} - 1)$.

29. $\ln \frac{3}{2} + \frac{5}{12}$.

30. $8a$.

习题 6-3 (第 293 页)

1. $0.18k \text{ J}$.
2. $800\pi \ln 2 \text{ J}$.
3. (1) 略; (2) $9.72 \times 10^5 \text{ kJ}$.
4. $\frac{27}{7}kc^{\frac{2}{3}}a^{\frac{7}{3}}$ (其中 k 为比例常数).
5. $(\sqrt{2}-1) \text{ cm}$.
6. $57\,697.5 \text{ kJ}$.
7. 205.8 kN .
8. 17.3 kN .
9. $14\,373 \text{ kN}$.
10. 1.65 N .
11. 取 y 轴通过细直棒, 则

$$F_y = Gm\mu \left(\frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2+l^2}} \right), F_x = -\frac{Gm\mu l}{a\sqrt{a^2+l^2}}.$$

12. 引力的大小为 $\frac{2Gm\mu}{R} \sin \frac{\varphi}{2}$, 方向为 M 指向圆弧的中点.

总习题六 (第 294 页)

1. (1) $\frac{37}{12}$; (2) $2\sqrt{3} - \frac{4}{3}$.
2. (1) (A); (2) (D).
3. $\frac{5}{4} \text{ m}$.
4. $\frac{\pi-1}{4}a^2$.
5. $x = \frac{3}{4}\sqrt{\frac{y}{2}}$ 或 $y = \frac{32}{9}x^2$ ($x \geq 0$).
6. $a = -\frac{5}{3}, b = 2, c = 0$.
7. (1) $\frac{1}{2}e-1$; (2) $\frac{\pi}{6}(5e^2-12e+3)$.

8. $\frac{512}{7}\pi$.

9. $4\pi^2$.

10. $\sqrt{6} + \ln(\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3})$.

11. $\frac{4}{3}\pi r^4 g$.

12. $\frac{1}{2}\rho g a b(2h + b \sin \alpha)$.

13. $F_x = \frac{3}{5}Ga^2, F_y = \frac{3}{5}Ga^2$.

14. (1) $\sqrt{1+r+r^2} a \text{ m};$ (2) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-r}} a \text{ m}.$

第 七 章

习题 7-1 (第 301 页)

1. (1) 一阶; (2) 二阶; (3) 三阶; (4) 一阶; (5) 二阶; (6) 一阶.

2. (1) 是; (2) 是; (3) 不是; (4) 是.

3. 略.

4. (1) $y^2 - x^2 = 25$; (2) $y = xe^{2x}$; (3) $y = -\cos x$.5. (1) $y' = x^2$; (2) $yy' + 2x = 0$.6. $\frac{dp}{dT} = k \frac{p}{T^2}$, k 为比例系数.

7. 6 小时.

习题 7-2 (第 308 页)

1. (1) $y = e^{Cx}$; (2) $y = \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{5}x^3 + C$;

(3) $\arcsin y = \arcsin x + C$; (4) $\frac{1}{y} = a \ln |x + a - 1| + C$;

(5) $\tan x \tan y = C$; (6) $10^{-y} + 10^x = C$;

(7) $(e^x + 1)(e^y - 1) = C$; (8) $\sin x \sin y = C$;

(9) $3x^4 + 4(y+1)^3 = C$; (10) $(x-4)y^4 = Cx$.

2. (1) $e^y = \frac{1}{2}(e^{2x} + 1)$; (2) $\cos x - \sqrt{2} \cos y = 0$;

(3) $\ln y = \tan \frac{x}{2}$; (4) $(1+e^x) \sec y = 2\sqrt{2}$; (5) $x^2 y = 4$.

3. $t = -0.0305 h^{\frac{5}{2}} + 9.64$, 水流完所需的时间约为 10 s.

4. $v = \sqrt{72500} \approx 269.3$ (cm/s).

5. $R = R_0 e^{-0.000433t}$, 时间以年为单位.

6. $xy = 6$.

7. 取 O 为原点, 河岸朝顺水方向为 x 轴, y 轴指向对岸, 则所求航线为

$$x = \frac{k}{a} \left(\frac{h}{2} y^2 - \frac{1}{3} y^3 \right).$$

习题 7-3 (第314页)

1. (1) $y + \sqrt{y^2 - x^2} = Cx^2$ ($x > 0$), $y - \sqrt{y^2 - x^2} = C$ ($x < 0$);

(2) $\ln \frac{y}{x} = Cx + 1$;

(3) $y^2 = x^2(2\ln|x| + C)$; (4) $x^3 - 2y^3 = Cx$;

(5) $x^2 = C \sin^3 \frac{y}{x}$; (6) $x + 2ye^{\frac{x}{y}} = C$.

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

3. $y = x(1 - 4\ln x)$.

4. (1) $(4y - x - 3)(y + 2x - 3)^2 = C$;

(2) $\ln [4y^2 + (x-1)^2] + \arctan \frac{2y}{x-1} = C$;

(3) $(y-x+1)^2(y+x-1)^5 = C$;

(4) $x + 3y + 2\ln|x+y-2| = C$.

习题 7-4 (第320页)

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

(3) $y = (x+C)e^{-\sin x}$; (4) $y = C \cos x - 2 \cos^2 x$;

(5) $y = \frac{\sin x + C}{x^2 - 1}$; (6) $3\rho = 2 + Ce^{-3\theta}$;

(7) $y = 2 + Ce^{-x^2}$; (8) $2x \ln y = \ln^2 y + C$;

(9) $y = (x-2)^3 + C(x-2)$; (10) $x = Cy^3 + \frac{1}{2}y^2$.

2. (1) $y = \frac{x}{\cos x}$; (2) $y = \frac{\pi - 1 - \cos x}{x}$;
 (3) $y \sin x + 5e^{\cos x} = 1$; (4) $y = \frac{2}{3}(4 - e^{-3x})$;
 (5) $2y = x^3 - x^3 e^{x^2-1}$.
 3. $y = 2(e^x - x - 1)$.
 4. $v = \frac{k_1}{k_2}t - \frac{k_1 m}{k_2^2}(1 - e^{\frac{k_2}{m}t})$.
 5. $i = e^{-5t} + \sqrt{2} \sin\left(5t - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$ A.
 6. $\ln |x| + \int \frac{g(v) dv}{v[f(v) - g(v)]} = C$, 求出后将 $v = xy$ 代回, 得通解.
 7. (1) $y = -x + \tan(x + C)$; (2) $(x - y)^2 = -2x + C$;
 (3) $y = \frac{1}{x}e^{Cx}$; (4) $y = 1 - \sin x - \frac{1}{x + C}$;
 (5) $2x^2 y^2 \ln |y| - 2xy - 1 = Cx^2 y^2$.
 * 8. (1) $\frac{1}{y} = -\sin x + Ce^x$; (2) $\frac{3}{2}x^2 + \ln \left|1 + \frac{3}{y}\right| = C$;
 (3) $\frac{1}{y^3} = Ce^x - 1 - 2x$; (4) $\frac{1}{y^4} = -x + \frac{1}{4} + Ce^{-4x}$;
 (5) $\frac{x^2}{y^2} = -\frac{2}{3}x^3\left(\frac{2}{3} + \ln x\right) + C$.

习题 7-5 (第 328 页)

1. (1) $y = \frac{1}{6}x^3 - \sin x + C_1 x + C_2$;
 (2) $y = (x - 3)e^x + C_1 x^2 + C_2 x + C_3$;
 (3) $y = x \arctan x - \frac{1}{2} \ln(1 + x^2) + C_1 x + C_2$;
 (4) $y = -\ln |\cos(x + C_1)| + C_2$;
 (5) $y = C_1 e^x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 - x + C_2$;
 (6) $y = C_1 \ln |x| + C_2$;
 (7) $y^3 = C_1 x + C_2$;
 (8) $C_1 y^2 - 1 = (C_1 x + C_2)^2$;
 (9) $x + C_2 = \pm \left[\frac{2}{3}(\sqrt{y} + C_1)^{\frac{3}{2}} - 2C_1 \sqrt{y} + C_1 \right]$;
 (10) $y = \arcsin(C_2 e^x) + C_1$.

2. (1) $y = \sqrt{2x-x^2}$; (2) $y = -\frac{1}{a} \ln(ax+1)$;
 (3) $y = \frac{1}{a^3} e^{ax} - \frac{e^a}{2a} x^2 + \frac{e^a}{a^2} (a-1)x + \frac{e^a}{2a^3} (2a-a^2-2)$;
 (4) $y = \ln \sec x$; (5) $y = \left(\frac{1}{2}x+1\right)^4$; (6) $y = \ln(e^x + e^{-x}) - \ln 2$.
 3. $y = \frac{x^3}{6} + \frac{x}{2} + 1$.
 4. $s = \frac{mg}{c} \left(t + \frac{m}{c} e^{-\frac{c}{m}t} - \frac{m}{c} \right)$.

习题 7-6 (第337页)

1. (1) 线性无关; (2) 线性相关; (3) 线性相关;
 (4) 线性无关; (5) 线性无关; (6) 线性无关;
 (7) 线性相关; (8) 线性无关; (9) 线性无关;
 (10) 线性无关.
 2. $y = C_1 \cos \omega x + C_2 \sin \omega x$.
 3. $y = (C_1 + C_2 x) e^{x^2}$.
 4. 略.
 * 5. $y = C_1 e^x + C_2 (2x+1)$.
 * 6. $y = C_1 x + C_2 x^2 + x^3$.
 * 7. $y = C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x + x \sin x + \cos x \ln |\cos x|$.
 * 8. $y = C_1 x + C_2 x \ln |x| + \frac{1}{2} x \ln^2 |x|$.

习题 7-7 (第346页)

1. (1) $y = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{-2x}$; (2) $y = C_1 + C_2 e^{4x}$;
 (3) $y = C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x$; (4) $y = e^{-3x} (C_1 \cos 2x + C_2 \sin 2x)$;
 (5) $x = (C_1 + C_2 t) e^{\frac{5}{2}t}$; (6) $y = e^{2x} (C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x)$;
 (7) $y = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{-x} + C_3 \cos x + C_4 \sin x$;
 (8) $y = (C_1 + C_2 x) \cos x + (C_3 + C_4 x) \sin x$;
 (9) $y = C_1 + C_2 x + (C_3 + C_4 x) e^x$;
 (10) $y = C_1 e^{2x} + C_2 e^{-2x} + C_3 \cos 3x + C_4 \sin 3x$.
 2. (1) $y = 4e^x + 2e^{3x}$; (2) $y = (2+x)e^{-\frac{x}{2}}$; (3) $y = e^{-x} - e^{4x}$;
 (4) $y = 3e^{-2x} \sin 5x$; (5) $y = 2\cos 5x + \sin 5x$; (6) $y = e^{2x} \sin 3x$.

$$3. x = \frac{v_0}{\sqrt{k_2^2 + 4k_1}} (1 - e^{-\sqrt{k_2^2 + 4k_1} t}) e^{(-\frac{k_2}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{k_2^2 + 4k_1}}{2})t}.$$

$$4. u_c(t) = \frac{10}{9} (19e^{-10^3 t} - e^{-1.9 \times 10^4 t}) \text{ V}; \quad i(t) = \frac{19}{18} \times 10^{-2} (-e^{-10^3 t} + e^{-1.9 \times 10^4 t}) \text{ A}.$$

$$5. M = 195 \text{ kg}.$$

习题 7-8 (第 354 页)

$$1. (1) y = C_1 e^{\frac{x}{2}} + C_2 e^{-x} + e^x;$$

$$(2) y = C_1 \cos ax + C_2 \sin ax + \frac{e^x}{1+a^2};$$

$$(3) y = C_1 + C_2 e^{-\frac{5}{2}x} + \frac{1}{3}x^3 - \frac{3}{5}x^2 + \frac{7}{25}x;$$

$$(4) y = C_1 e^{-x} + C_2 e^{-2x} + \left(\frac{3}{2}x^2 - 3x\right) e^{-x};$$

$$(5) y = e^x (C_1 \cos 2x + C_2 \sin 2x) - \frac{1}{4} x e^x \cos 2x;$$

$$(6) y = (C_1 + C_2 x) e^{3x} + \frac{x^2}{2} \left(\frac{1}{3}x + 1\right) e^{3x};$$

$$(7) y = C_1 e^{-x} + C_2 e^{-4x} + \frac{11}{8} - \frac{1}{2}x;$$

$$(8) y = C_1 \cos 2x + C_2 \sin 2x + \frac{1}{3} x \cos x + \frac{2}{9} \sin x;$$

$$(9) y = C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x + \frac{e^x}{2} + \frac{x}{2} \sin x;$$

$$(10) y = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{-x} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{10} \cos 2x, \text{ 提示: } \sin^2 x = \frac{1}{2} (1 - \cos 2x).$$

$$2. (1) y = -\cos x - \frac{1}{3} \sin x + \frac{1}{3} \sin 2x;$$

$$(2) y = -5e^x + \frac{7}{2}e^{2x} + \frac{5}{2};$$

$$(3) y = \frac{1}{2} (e^{9x} + e^x) - \frac{1}{7} e^{2x};$$

$$(4) y = e^x - e^{-x} + e^x (x^2 - x);$$

$$(5) y = \frac{11}{16} + \frac{5}{16} e^{4x} - \frac{5}{4} x.$$

3. 取炮口为原点, 炮弹前进的水平方向为 x 轴, 铅直向上为 y 轴建立直角坐标系, 弹道曲线为

$$\begin{cases} x = v_0 \cos \alpha \cdot t, \\ y = v_0 \sin \alpha \cdot t - \frac{1}{2} g t^2. \end{cases}$$

$$4. u_c(t) = 20 - 20e^{-5 \times 10^3 t} [\cos(5 \times 10^3 t) + \sin(5 \times 10^3 t)] \text{ V};$$

$$i(t) = 4 \times 10^{-2} e^{-5 \times 10^3 t} \sin(5 \times 10^3 t) \text{ A},$$

提示: 电路方程参见第六节例 2.

$$5. (1) t = \sqrt{\frac{10}{g}} \ln(5 + 2\sqrt{6}) \text{ s}; \quad (2) t = \sqrt{\frac{10}{g}} \ln\left(\frac{19 + 4\sqrt{22}}{3}\right) \text{ s}.$$

$$6. \varphi(x) = \frac{1}{2}(\cos x + \sin x + e^x).$$

* 习题 7-9 (第 356 页)

$$1. y = C_1 x + \frac{C_2}{x}.$$

$$2. y = x(C_1 + C_2 \ln|x|) + x \ln^2|x|.$$

$$3. y = C_1 x + C_2 x \ln|x| + C_3 x^{-2}.$$

$$4. y = C_1 x + C_2 x^2 + \frac{1}{2}(\ln^2 x + \ln x) + \frac{1}{4}.$$

$$5. y = C_1 x^2 + C_2 x^{-2} + \frac{1}{5} x^3.$$

$$6. y = x[C_1 \cos(\sqrt{3} \ln x) + C_2 \sin(\sqrt{3} \ln x)] + \frac{1}{2} x \sin(\ln x).$$

$$7. y = C_1 x^2 + C_2 x^2 \ln x + x + \frac{1}{6} x^2 \ln^3 x.$$

$$8. y = C_1 x + x[C_2 \cos(\ln x) + C_3 \sin(\ln x)] + \frac{1}{2} x^2 (\ln x - 2) + 3x \ln x.$$

* 习题 7-10 (第 359 页)

$$1. (1) \begin{cases} y = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{-x}, \\ z = C_1 e^x - C_2 e^{-x}; \end{cases}$$

$$(2) \begin{cases} x = C_1 e^t + C_2 e^{-t} + C_3 \cos t + C_4 \sin t, \\ y = C_1 e^t + C_2 e^{-t} - C_3 \cos t - C_4 \sin t; \end{cases}$$

$$(3) \begin{cases} x = 3 + C_1 \cos t + C_2 \sin t, \\ y = -C_1 \sin t + C_2 \cos t; \end{cases}$$

$$(4) \begin{cases} x = C_1 e^{(-1+\sqrt{15})t} + C_2 e^{(-1-\sqrt{15})t} + \frac{2}{11}e^t + \frac{1}{6}e^{2t}, \\ y = (-4-\sqrt{15})C_1 e^{(-1+\sqrt{15})t} - (4-\sqrt{15})C_2 e^{(-1-\sqrt{15})t} - \frac{e^t}{11} - \frac{7}{6}e^{2t}; \end{cases}$$

$$(5) \begin{cases} x = \frac{C_1 - 3C_2}{5} \sin t - \frac{3C_1 + C_2}{5} \cos t - t^2 + t + 3, \\ y = C_1 \cos t + C_2 \sin t + 2t^2 - 3t - 4; \end{cases}$$

$$(6) \begin{cases} x = C_1 e^{-5t} + C_2 e^{-\frac{t}{3}} + \frac{8 \sin t + \cos t}{65}, \\ y = -\frac{4}{3}C_1 e^{-5t} + C_2 e^{-\frac{t}{3}} + \frac{61 \sin t - 33 \cos t}{130}. \end{cases}$$

$$2. (1) \begin{cases} x = \sin t, \\ y = \cos t; \end{cases} \quad (2) \begin{cases} x = \cos t, \\ y = \sin t; \end{cases} \quad (3) \begin{cases} x = e^t, \\ y = 4e^t; \end{cases}$$

$$(4) \begin{cases} x = 2 \cos t - 4 \sin t - \frac{1}{2}e^t, \\ y = 14 \sin t - 2 \cos t + 2e^t; \end{cases}$$

$$(5) \begin{cases} x = 4 \cos t + 3 \sin t - 2e^{-2t} - 2e^{-t} \sin t, \\ y = \sin t - 2 \cos t + 2e^{-t} \cos t; \end{cases}$$

$$(6) \begin{cases} x = \frac{12}{17}e^{-\frac{7}{5}t} + \frac{5}{17}e^{2t} + \frac{3}{7}t - \frac{1}{49}, \\ y = \frac{18}{17}e^{-\frac{7}{5}t} - \frac{1}{17}e^{2t} + \frac{1}{2}e^{-t} + \frac{1}{7}t - \frac{26}{49}. \end{cases}$$

总习题七(第 360 页)

$$1. (1) 3; \quad (2) y = e^{-\int P(x) dx} \left(\int Q(x) e^{\int P(x) dx} dx + C \right);$$

$$(3) y' = f(x, y), y \Big|_{x=x_0} = 0; \quad (4) y = C_1(x-1) + C_2(x^2-1) + 1.$$

$$2. (1) (B); \quad (2) (B).$$

$$3. (1) y^2(y'^2 + 1) = 1; \quad (2) y'' - 3y' + 2y = 0.$$

$$4. (1) x - \sqrt{xy} = C; \quad (2) y = ax + \frac{C}{\ln x};$$

$$(3) x = Cy^{-2} + \ln y - \frac{1}{2}; \quad (4) y^{-2} = Ce^{x^2} + x^2 + 1;$$

$$(5) y = \ln |\cos(x + C_1)| + C_2; \quad (6) y = \frac{1}{2C_1} (e^{C_1 x + C_2} + e^{-C_1 x - C_2});$$

$$(7) y = e^{-x} (C_1 \cos 2x + C_2 \sin 2x) - \frac{4}{17} \cos 2x + \frac{1}{17} \sin 2x;$$

$$(8) y = C_1 + C_2 e^x + C_3 e^{-2x} + \left(\frac{1}{6} x^2 - \frac{4}{9} x \right) e^x - x^2 - x;$$

$$^*(9) x^2 = C y^6 + y^4; \quad (10) \sqrt{(x^2 + y)^3} = x^3 + \frac{3}{2} xy + C.$$

$$^* 5. (1) x(1 + 2 \ln y) - y^2 = 0; \quad (2) y = -\frac{1}{a} \ln(ax + 1);$$

$$(3) y = 2 \arctan e^x; \quad (4) y = x e^{-x} + \frac{1}{2} \sin x.$$

$$6. y = x - x \ln x.$$

$$7. \text{约 } 250 \text{ m}^3.$$

$$8. \varphi(x) = \cos x + \sin x.$$

$$9. \varphi(x) = \sqrt{e^{2x} - 1} - \arctan \sqrt{e^{2x} - 1}.$$

10. 略.

$$^* 11. (1) y = \frac{1}{x} (C_1 + C_2 \ln |x|); \quad (2) y = C_1 x^2 + C_2 x^3 + \frac{1}{2} x.$$

$$^* 12. (1) \begin{cases} x = (C_1 + C_2 t) e^{-t} + \frac{1}{2} t, \\ y = -(C_1 + C_2 + C_2 t) e^{-t} - \frac{1}{2}; \end{cases}$$

$$(2) \begin{cases} x = C_1 + C_2 e^{-t} + C_3 e^{-2t} - \frac{1}{6} e^t, \\ y = C_4 e^{-t} - C_1 + C_3 e^{-2t} + \frac{1}{3} e^t. \end{cases}$$