

C 1. (92-2) 设 $f(x)$ 连续, $F(x) = \int_0^{x^2} f(t^2) dt$, 则 $F'(x)$ 等于

(A) $f(x^4)$.

(B) $x^2 f(x^4)$.

1. $F'(x) = f(x^4) \cdot 2x$

(C) $2xf(x^4)$.

(D) $2xf(x^2)$.

A

2. (93-3) 设 $f(x)$ 为连续函数, 且 $F(x) = \int_{\frac{1}{x}}^{\ln x} f(t) dt$, 则 $F'(x)$ 等于

(A) $\frac{1}{x} f(\ln x) + \frac{1}{x^2} f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$.

2. 公式直接用:

(B) $f(\ln x) + f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$.

$F'(x) = f(\ln x) \cdot \frac{1}{x} + f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{x^2}$

(C) $\frac{1}{x} f(\ln x) - \frac{1}{x^2} f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$.

(D) $f(\ln x) - f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$.

3. (95-1) $\frac{d}{dx} \int_x^0 x \cos t^2 dt = \int_x^0 \cos t^2 dt \rightarrow x^2 \cos x^4$

$\int_x^0 x \cos t^2 dt$

$= -x \int_0^{x^2} \cos t^2 dt$

求导: $-\int_0^{x^2} \cos t^2 dt - x \cos x^4 \cdot 2x$

4. (02-1) 已知两曲线 $y = f(x)$ 与 $y = \int_0^{\arctan x} e^{-t^2} dt$ 在点 $(0, 0)$ 处的切线相同, 写出此切线

方程, 并求极限 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n f\left(\frac{2}{n}\right)$.

$y' = e^{-\arctan^2 x} \cdot \frac{1}{1+x^2}$ 代入 0 为 1 且 $f(0) = 0$

$f(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = 1 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x$ 切线为 $y = x$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n f\left(\frac{2}{n}\right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \cdot \frac{2}{n} = 2$

5. (93-1;2) 函数 $F(x) = \int_1^x \left(2 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{t}}\right) dt (x > 0)$ 的单调减少区间为 $(0, \frac{1}{4})$.

$F'(x) = 2 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$

当 $F'(x) < 0$ 时, $x \in (0, \frac{1}{4})$

6. (02-2) 设

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 2x + \frac{3}{2}x^2, & -1 \leq x < 0, \\ \frac{xe^x}{(e^x + 1)^2}, & 0 \leq x \leq 1. \end{cases}$$

求函数 $F(x) = \int_{-1}^x f(t)dt$ 的表达式.

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} \int_{-1}^x 2t + \frac{3}{2}t^2 dt = \frac{1}{2}x^3 + x^2 - \frac{1}{2} & -1 \leq x < 0 \\ \int_{-1}^0 2t + \frac{3}{2}t^2 dt + \int_0^x \frac{te^t}{(e^t + 1)^2} dt = -\frac{x}{e^x + 1} - \ln \frac{1+e^{-x}}{2} - \frac{1}{2} & 0 \leq x \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

7. (01-3) 设 $g(x) = \int_0^x f(u)du$, 其中 $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + 1), & 0 \leq x < 1, \\ \frac{1}{3}(x-1), & 1 \leq x \leq 2, \end{cases}$ 则 $g(x)$ 在区间 $(0, 2)$ 内

- (A) 无界. (B) 递减.
(C) 不连续. (D) 连续.

8. (91-2) 设函数 $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2, & 0 \leq x \leq 1, \\ 2-x, & 1 < x \leq 2, \end{cases}$

记 $F(x) = \int_0^x f(t)dt, 0 \leq x \leq 2$, 则

- (A) $F(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^3}{3}, & 0 \leq x \leq 1, \\ \frac{1}{3} + 2x - \frac{x^2}{2}, & 1 < x \leq 2. \end{cases}$
(B) $F(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^3}{3}, & 0 \leq x \leq 1, \\ -\frac{7}{6} + 2x - \frac{x^2}{2}, & 1 < x \leq 2. \end{cases}$
(C) $F(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^3}{3}, & 0 \leq x \leq 1, \\ \frac{x^3}{3} + 2x - \frac{x^2}{2}, & 1 < x \leq 2. \end{cases}$

7. $g(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + 1) & \text{在 } [0, 1) \\ \frac{1}{3}(x-1) & \text{在 } [1, 2] \end{cases}$

$g(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{6}x^3 + \frac{1}{2}x \\ \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{6}x^2 - \frac{1}{3}x + \frac{1}{6} \end{cases}$

$g(2) = \frac{5}{6}$, 有界.

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} g(x) = \frac{2}{3} > \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} g(x) = \frac{2}{3}$, 连续

8. $F(x) = \begin{cases} \int_0^x t^2 dt = \frac{1}{3}x^3 \\ \int_0^1 t^2 dt + \int_1^x (2-t) dt \\ = \frac{1}{3} + 2x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{5}{6} \end{cases}$

$$(D) F(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^3}{3}, & 0 \leq x \leq 1, \\ 2x - \frac{x^2}{2}, & 1 < x \leq 2. \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{s}{t} \frac{u}{t}$$

9. (87-1;2) 设 $f(x)$ 为已知连续函数, $I = t \int_0^{\frac{s}{t}} f(tx) dx$, 其中 $s > 0$, $t > 0$, 则 I 的值

(A) 依赖于 s 和 t .

(B) 依赖于 s , t , x .

(C) 依赖于 t 和 x , 不依赖于 s .

(D) 依赖于 s , 不依赖于 t .

$$9. \text{ 令 } u = tx$$

$$I = t \int_0^{\frac{s}{t}} f(u) du = \int_0^s f(u) du$$

只与 s 有关 \star .

10. (87-1) 求正常数 a 与 b , 使等式

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{bx - \sin x} \int_0^x \frac{t^2}{\sqrt{a+t^2}} dt = 1$$

成立.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{bx - \sin x} \int_0^x \frac{t^2}{\sqrt{a+t^2}} dt$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{x^2}{\sqrt{a+x^2}}}{b - \cos x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2}{(b - \cos x) \sqrt{a+x^2}} = 1 \quad \textcircled{1}$$

由于原式极限存在, 所以 $b = 1$ ($\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (b - \cos x) = 0$)

$$\Rightarrow \textcircled{1} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2}{x^2 \sqrt{a+x^2}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{a+0}} \Rightarrow a = 4$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} b = 1 \\ a = 4 \end{cases}$$

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