

第一章 极限与连续

填空题

1. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} = \underline{0}$;
2. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x}{x + \sin x} = \underline{1}$;
3. 函数 $y = \frac{x+2}{x^2-9}$ 在 $x = \pm 3$ 处间断;
4. $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3n^2}{5n^2 + 2n - 1} = \underline{\frac{3}{5}}$;
5. 设 $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sin 2x}{x}, & x \neq 0 \\ a, & x = 0 \end{cases}$ 连续, 则 $a = \underline{2}$;

选择题

1. 当 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时, $y = \sin \frac{1}{x}$ 为 (C)
(A) 无穷小量 (B) 无穷大量 (C) 有界变量但不是无穷小量 (D) 无界变量
2. $x \rightarrow 1^+$ 时, 下列变量中为无穷大量的是 (A)
(A) $3^{\frac{1}{x-1}}$ (B) $\frac{x^2-1}{x-1}$ (C) $\frac{1}{x}$ (D) $\frac{x+2}{x+1}$
3. $x \rightarrow 1$ 时, 下列变量中为无穷小量的是 (C)
(A) 3^{1-x} (B) $1+x$ (C) $1-x$ (D) $1+2x$
4. 设 $f(x) = \begin{cases} 3x+2, & x \leq 0 \\ x^2-2, & x > 0 \end{cases}$, 则 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) =$ (D)
(A) 2 (B) 0 (C) -1 (D) -2
5. 函数 $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & x \geq 0 \\ -1, & x < 0 \end{cases}$, 在 $x=0$ 处 (B)
(A) 左连续 (B) 右连续 (C) 连续 (D) 左、右皆不连续

计算与应用题

1. 求下列极限

- (1) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2n-1}{n+1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2-1/n}{1+1/n} = 2;$
- (2) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2-1}{x^2-3x+2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1)(x+1)}{(x-1)(x-2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x+1}{x-2} = -2;$
- (3) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\sqrt{2+x}-2}{x^2-4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(\sqrt{2+x}-2)(\sqrt{2+x}+2)}{(x^2-4)(\sqrt{2+x}+2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{1}{(x+2)(\sqrt{2+x}+2)} = \frac{1}{16};$
- (4) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \left(\frac{1}{x+1} - \frac{1}{x^2-1} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x-2}{x^2-1} = \infty;$
- (5) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3x^2-x+1}{6x^2+2x-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3-1/x+1/x^2}{6+2/x-1/x^2} = \frac{1}{2};$
- (6) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x+1}{3x^2+x-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1/x+1/x^2}{3+1/x-1/x^2} = 0;$
- (7) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{x+1} - \sqrt{x}) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(\sqrt{x+1}-\sqrt{x})(\sqrt{x+1}+\sqrt{x})}{\sqrt{x+1}+\sqrt{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+1}+\sqrt{x}} = 0;$
- (8) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{3}{x} \right)^x = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[\left(1 - \frac{3}{x} \right)^{\frac{x}{3}} \right]^{-3} = e^{-3};$
- (9) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1-2x)^{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[(1-2x)^{\frac{1}{-2x}} \right]^{-2} = e^{-2};$
- (10) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x-1}{x+1} \right)^x = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{2}{x+1} \right)^x = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[\left(1 - \frac{2}{x+1} \right)^{-\frac{x+1}{2}} \right]^{-\frac{2x}{x+1}} = e^{-2};$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (11) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 3x}{x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 3x}{3x} \cdot 3 = 3; & (12) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 3x}{\tan 7x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3x}{7x} = \frac{3}{7}; \\
 (13) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \sin \frac{1}{x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \cdot \frac{1}{x} = 1; & (14) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \sin \frac{1}{x} &= 0; & (15) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x} \sin x &= 0; \\
 (16) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} \sin x &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1; & (17) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan 7x}{\sin 2x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{7x}{2x} = \frac{7}{2}; \\
 (18) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos 4x}{2x^2} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{4x}{2}\right)^2}{2x^2} = 1; & (19) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt[3]{1+2x} - 1}{\sin x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{3} \cdot 2x}{x} = \frac{2}{3}; \\
 (20) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \sin x}{\ln(1+x^2)} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \cdot x}{x^2} = 1; & (21) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+2x^2)}{e^{x^2} - 1} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x^2}{x^2} = 2.
 \end{aligned}$$

2. 设 $f(x)$ 在点 $x=2$ 处连续, 且 $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2 - 3x + 2}{x - 2}, & x \neq 2, \\ a, & x = 2 \end{cases}$, 求 a .

解: 要使函数在 $x=2$ 处连续, 只须 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) = f(2)$, 而 $f(2) = a$ 且

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

所以 $a = 1$.

3. 考察函数 $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1+x, & x \geq 1, \\ \frac{x-1}{x^2-1}, & x < 1 \end{cases}$ 在点 $x=1$ 处的连续性。

解: 因为 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{x-1}{x^2-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{1}{x+1} = \frac{1}{2}$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} (1+x) = 2$, 所以 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) \neq \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x)$,

从而 $f(x)$ 在点 $x=1$ 处不存在极限, 故不连续。

4. 当 a 为何值时, 函数 $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sin 2x}{3x}, & x > 0, \\ a + \sin x, & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$ 在其定义域上连续。

解: 要使函数在 $x=0$ 处连续, 只须 $f(0^-) = f(0^+) = f(0)$, 而 $f(0) = a$ 且

$$f(0^-) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} (a + \sin x) = a, \quad f(0^+) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sin 2x}{3x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{2x}{3x} = \frac{2}{3}, \quad \text{所以 } a = \frac{2}{3}.$$

5. 求函数 $f(x) = \frac{x^2 - 1}{x^2 - 3x + 2}$ 的间断点, 并判断间断点的类型。

解: 由于函数在 $x=1, x=2$ 处没有定义, 所以间断点为 $x=1, x=2$.

在 $x=1$ 处 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 - 1}{x^2 - 3x + 2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x+1)(x-1)}{(x-1)(x-2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x+1}{x-2} = -2$, 故此点为第一类间断点中的

可去间断点。

在 $x=2$ 处 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 - 1}{x^2 - 3x + 2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(x+1)(x-1)}{(x-1)(x-2)} = \infty$, 故此点为第二类间断点中的无穷间断点。

第二章导数与微分

填空题

- $f(x) = \ln \sqrt{1+x^2}$, 则 $f'(0) = \underline{0}$;
- 曲线 $y = x^3$ 在点 $(1,1)$ 处的切线方程是 $\underline{y = 3x - 2}$;
- 设 $y = x^a + a^x + \log_a x + a^a$, 则 $y' = \underline{ax^{a-1} + a^x \ln a + \frac{1}{x \ln a}}$;
- 已知 $y = \ln f(x)$, 则 $y' = \underline{\frac{1}{f(x)} f'(x)}$;
- $(x^x)' = \underline{x^x (\ln x + 1)}$;
- 设 $f(x)$ 在 x_0 处可导, 且 $f'(x_0) = A$, 则 $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 - 2h) - f(x_0)}{h} = \underline{-2A}$;

7. 函数 $y = \sin(x^2 + 1)$ 的微分 $dy = \underline{2x \cos(x^2 + 1)dx}$;

选择题

1. 设 $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 + 1, & -1 < x \leq 0 \\ 1, & 0 < x \leq 2 \end{cases}$, 则 $f(x)$ 在点 $x = 0$ 处 (A)

(A) 可导 (B) 连续但不可导 (C) 不连续 (D) 无定义

2. 函数 $y = e^{f(x)}$, 则 $y'' =$ (D)

(A) $e^{f(x)}$ (B) $e^{f(x)} f''(x)$
(C) $e^{f(x)} [f'(x)]^2$ (D) $e^{f(x)} \{ [f'(x)]^2 + f''(x) \}$

4. 函数 $f(x) = \frac{|x|}{x}$ 在 $x = 0$ 处 (D)

(A) 连续但不可导 (B) 连续且可导
(C) 极限存在但不连续 (D) 不连续也不可导

5. 设 $y = e^x + e^{-x}$, 则 $y'' =$ (A)

(A) $e^x + e^{-x}$ (B) $e^x - e^{-x}$ (C) $-e^x - e^{-x}$ (D) $-e^x + e^{-x}$

计算与应用题(写出求解过程或写出求解问题的 matlab 指令)

1. 设函数 $f(x) = \begin{cases} a \sin x, & x < 0, \\ x^2 + 2x + b, & x \geq 0. \end{cases}$

(1) 欲使 $f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处连续, a, b 为何值?

(2) 欲使 $f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处可导, a, b 为何值?

解: (1) 要使函数在 $x=0$ 处连续, 只须 $f(0^-) = f(0^+) = f(0)$, 而 $f(0) = b$ 且

$f(0^-) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} (x^2 + 2x + b) = b$, $f(0^+) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} a \sin x = 0$, 故 $b = 0$, a 为任意实数.

(2) 因为连续则一定可导, 故要使函数在 $x=0$ 处可导, 则只须在 $x=0$ 处连续, 且 $f'_-(0) = f'_+(0)$.

而由(1)知若函数在 $x=0$ 处连续, 则 $b = 0$. 又 $f(0) = b$, 并有

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

$$f'_+(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{a \sin x - b}{x} = a \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sin x}{x} = a,$$

所以 $a = 2$.

综上可知要使函数在 $x=0$ 处可导, 则须有 $a = 2, b = 0$.

2. 求下列函数的导数:

(1) $f(x) = e^{\sin x}$; (2) $f(x) = \cos(x^3 - 1)$; (3) $f(x) = \ln(1 + x^2)$; (4) $f(x) = \cos \frac{1}{x}$

解: (1) $f'(x) = e^{\sin x} \cos x$; (2) $f'(x) = -3x^2 \sin(x^3 - 1)$; (3) $f'(x) = \frac{2x}{1 + x^2}$; (4) $f'(x) = -\frac{1}{x^2} \sin \frac{1}{x}$.

4. 求由下列方程确定的隐函数 $y = y(x)$ 的导数:

(1) $x^2 + y^2 - xy = 1$; (2) $e^y + xy - e^{4x} + y^3 = 0$.

解: (1) 方程两端对 x 求导得 $2x + 2yy' - (y + xy') = 0$, 解得 $y' = \frac{y - 2x}{2y - x}$.

(2) 方程两端对 x 求导得 $e^y y' + (y + xy') - 4e^{4x} + 3y^2 y' = 0$, 解得 $y' = \frac{4e^{4x} - y}{e^y + x + 3y^2}$.

5. 求由方程 $e^{2y} + xy - e^{4x} = 0$ 确定的隐函数 $y = y(x)$ 在点 $(0, 0)$ 处的切线方程.

解: 方程两端对 x 求导得 $e^{2y} y' + (y + xy') - 4e^{4x} = 0$, 解得 $y' = \frac{4e^{4x} - y}{e^{2y} + x}$. 所以点 $(0, 0)$ 处的切线斜率为

$k = y'|_{(0,0)} = 4$, 从而所求切线方程为 $y = 4x$.

6. 求下列函数的导数 (1) $y = x^{\sin x}$; (2) $y = x \sqrt{\frac{1-x}{1+x}}$.

解: (1) $y' = (x^{\sin x})' = (e^{\ln x^{\sin x}})' = (e^{\sin x \ln x})' = e^{\sin x \ln x} (\sin x \ln x)' = x^{\sin x} (\cos x \ln x + \frac{\sin x}{x})$

(2)两边取对数得 $\ln y = \ln x + \frac{1}{2}[\ln(1-x) - \ln(1+x)]$. 两边求导得 $\frac{1}{y} y' = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{2}[\frac{1}{1-x}(-1) - \frac{1}{1+x}]$, 所以

$$y' = y \left(\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2 - 1} \right) = x \sqrt{\frac{1-x}{1+x}} \left(\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2 - 1} \right).$$

7. 求下列函数的 n 阶导数 $f^{(n)}(x)$: (1) $y = e^{2x}$; (2) $y = \frac{1}{x}$.

解: (1) $y' = 2e^{2x}$, $y'' = 2^2 e^{2x}$, $y''' = 2^3 e^{2x}$, \dots , $y^{(n)} = 2^n e^{2x}$.

(2) $y' = -x^{-2}$, $y'' = (-1)(-2)x^{-3} = \frac{(-1)^2 2!}{x^3}$, $y''' = (-1)(-2)(-3)x^{-4} = \frac{(-1)^3 3!}{x^4}$, \dots , $y^{(n)} = \frac{(-1)^n n!}{x^{n+1}}$

8. 求函数 $y = x^2$ 在点 $x = 1$ 处当 $\Delta x = 0.01$ 时的微分.

解: $dy = y' dx = 2x dx$, 所以所求微分为 $dy|_{x=1, \Delta x=0.01} = 2 \times 1 \times 0.01 = 0.02$.

9. 求下列函数的微分 dy : (1) $y = \sin x$; (2) $y = \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x}$; (3) $y = \sin(2x - x^2)$.

解: (1) $dy = y' dx = \cos x dx$ (2) $dy = y' dx = \frac{\frac{1}{1+x} \cdot x - \ln(1+x)}{x^2} dx = \frac{x - (1+x)\ln(1+x)}{x^2(1+x)} dx$;

(3) $dy = y' dx = 2(1-x)\cos(2x - x^2) dx$.

第三章 导数的应用

填空题

1. 求曲线 $y = (x-2)^{\frac{5}{3}}$ 的拐点是 (2,0) ;
2. $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^2}{e^{2x}}$ ($a > 0$, n 为正整数) = 0 ;
3. 设 $y = 2x^2 + ax + 3$ 在点 $x = 1$ 处取得极小值, 则 $a =$ -4 ;
4. 设 $y = (x-a)^3$ 在 $(1, +\infty)$ 上是凹的, 则 a 的取值范围是 $a \leq 1$;
5. 函数 $y = x^3 - 3x$ 的单调递减区间是 $[-1, 1]$;

选择题

1. 函数 $y = \sin x$ 在区间 $[0, \pi]$ 上满足罗尔定理的 $\xi = ($ C $)$
(A) 0 (B) $\frac{\pi}{4}$ (C) $\frac{\pi}{2}$ (D) π
2. 函数 $y = x^2$ 在区间 $[1, 4]$ 上应用拉格朗日中值定理的 $\xi = ($ C $)$
(A) 0 (B) $\frac{3}{2}$ (C) $\frac{5}{2}$ (D) 3
3. 函数 $y = f(x)$ 在点 $x = x_0$ 处取得极大值, 则必有 (D)
(A) $f'(x_0) = 0$ (B) $f''(x_0) < 0$
(C) $f'(x_0) = 0$ 且 $f''(x_0) < 0$ (D) $f'(x_0) = 0$ 或不存在

计算与应用题(写出求解过程)

1. 验证下列函数以给定区间是否满足罗尔定理的条件, 如满足求出使定理成立的点 ξ .

(1) $f(x) = x\sqrt{4-x}$, $x \in [0, 4]$; (2) $f(x) = |x|$, $x \in [-1, 1]$.

解: (1) $f(x) = x\sqrt{4-x}$ 是初等函数, 故在 $[0, 4]$ 上连续, 在 $(0, 4)$ 内可导, 又 $f(0) = f(4) = 0$, 所以 $f(x)$ 在

$[0, 4]$ 上满足罗尔定理的条件. 又在 $f'(x) = \sqrt{4-x} - \frac{x}{2\sqrt{4-x}} = \frac{8-3x}{2\sqrt{4-x}}$, 故存在 $\xi = \frac{8}{3} \in [0, 4]$ 使得 $f'(\xi) = 0$.

(2) 由于 $f(x) = |x|$ 在 $x = 0$ 处不可导, 所以 $f(x)$ 在 $[-1, 1]$ 上不满足罗尔定理的条件.

2. 求下列极限

$$\text{解: (1)} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{x^2 - x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x}{2x - 1} = \frac{1}{2}; \quad (2) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1+x}{2x} = \infty;$$

$$(3) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^3}{e^x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{3x^2}{e^x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{6x}{e^x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{e^x} = 0;$$

$$(4) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^x = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} e^{\ln x^x} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x \ln x} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln x}{x^{-1}}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x^{-1}}{-x^{-2}}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (-x)} = e^0 = 1;$$

$$(5) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left(\frac{x}{x-1} - \frac{1}{\ln x} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x \ln x - x + 1}{(x-1) \ln x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\ln x}{\ln x + \frac{x-1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x \ln x}{x \ln x + x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\ln x + 1}{\ln x + 2} = \frac{1}{2};$$

$$(6) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan x \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan x}{x^{-1}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{-\frac{1}{1+x^2}}{-x^{-2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^2}{1+x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2x}{2x} = 1.$$

3. 讨论下列函数的单调性, 极值; 凹凸区间, 拐点, 并作图.

$$(1) y = \frac{4(x+1)}{x^2} - 2; \quad (2) y = 3 - 27x - 9x^2 + 3x^3; \quad (3) y = \ln(1+x^2).$$

解: (1) 函数的定义域为 $(-\infty, 0) \cup (0, +\infty)$, 又

$$y' = (4x^{-1} + 4x^{-2} - 2)' = -4x^{-2} - 8x^{-3} = \frac{-4(x+2)}{x^3} \quad y'' = 8x^{-3} + 24x^{-4} = \frac{8(x+3)}{x^4},$$

令 $y' = 0$ 得驻点 $x = -2$, 在定义域中没有不可导的点.

令 $y'' = 0$ 得驻点 $x = -3$, 在定义域中没有二阶导数不存在的点.

列表分析

x	$(-\infty, -3)$	-3	$(-3, -2)$	-2	$(-2, 0)$	$(0, +\infty)$
y'	-	/	-	0	+	-
y''	-	0	+	/	+	+
y	减, 凸	拐点 $(-3, -\frac{26}{9})$	减, 凹	极小值 $f(-2) = -3$	增, 凹	减, 凹

又 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} y = \infty$, 故有铅直渐近线 $x = 0$.

$$\text{又 } a = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{y}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{4(x+1)}{x^3} - \frac{2}{x} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{4}{x^2} + \frac{4}{x^3} - \frac{2}{x} \right) = 0,$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (y - ax) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{4(x+1)}{x^2} - 2 \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{4}{x} + \frac{4}{x^2} - 2 \right) = -2$$

所以有水平渐近线 $y = -2$.

(2) 函数的定义域为 $(-\infty, +\infty)$, 又

$$y' = 9x^2 - 18x - 27 = 9(x-3)(x+1) \quad y'' = 18x - 18,$$

令 $y' = 0$ 得驻点 $x_1 = -1, x_2 = 3$, 在定义域中没有不可导的点.

令 $y'' = 0$ 得驻点 $x = 1$, 在定义域中没有二阶导数不存在的点.

列表分析

x	$(-\infty, -1)$	-1	$(-1, 1)$	1	$(1, 3)$	3	$(3, +\infty)$
y'	+	0	-	/	-	0	+
y''	-	/	-	0	+	/	+
y	增, 凹	极大值 $f(-1) = 18$	减, 凹	拐点 $(1, -30)$	增, 凸	极小值 $f(3) = -78$	减, 凸

又 y 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 连续, 故不存在铅直渐近线.

又 $a = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{y}{x} = \infty$, 故不存在斜渐近线与水平渐近线.

(3) 函数的定义域为 $(-\infty, 0) \cup (0, +\infty)$, 又

$$y' = \frac{2x}{1+x^2}, \quad y'' = \frac{2(1+x^2) - 2x \cdot 2x}{(1+x^2)^2} = \frac{2(1-x^2)}{(1+x^2)^2},$$

令 $y' = 0$ 得驻点 $x = 0$, 在定义域中没有不可导的点.

令 $y'' = 0$ 得驻点 $x_1 = -1, x_2 = 1$, 在定义域中没有二阶导数不存在的点.

列表分析

x	$(-\infty, -1)$	-1	$(-1, 0)$	0	$(0, 1)$	1	$(0, +\infty)$
y'	$-$	$/$	$-$	0	$+$	$/$	$+$
y''	$-$	0	$+$	$/$	$+$	0	$-$
y	减, 凸	拐点 $(-1, \ln 2)$	减, 凹	极小值 $f(0) = 0$	增, 凹	拐点 $(1, \ln 2)$	减, 凸

又 y 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 连续, 故不存在铅直渐近线.

又 $a = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{y}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln(1+x^2)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x}{1+x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{2x} = 0$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (y - ax) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \ln(1+x^2) = \infty$ 所以不存在斜渐近线与水平渐近线.

第四章 不定积分

填空题

- $\int \frac{1}{x+1} dx = \underline{\ln(x+1) + C}$;
- 设 $e^x + \sin x$ 是 $f(x)$ 的一个原函数, 则 $f'(x) = \underline{e^x - \sin x}$;
- $d \int (\ln x + \cos^2 x + e^{x^2}) dx = \underline{(\ln x + \cos^2 x + e^{x^2}) dx}$;
- 若 $\int f(x) dx = \arcsin 2x + C$, 则 $f(0) = \underline{0}$;
- $\int \left(\sqrt{\ln^2 x + \tan^2 x} \right)' dx = \underline{\sqrt{\ln^2 x + \tan^2 x} + C}$;

计算与应用题

1 已知 $\int f(x) dx = \ln x + e^x + C$, 求 $f(x)$ 。

解: $f(x) = \left(\int f(x) dx \right)' = (\ln x + e^x + C)' = \frac{1}{x} + e^x$.

2 已知 $f'(x) = \sin x + 2x - \frac{1}{x}$, 且 $f(1) = 1$, 求 $f(x)$ 。

解: $f(x) = \int f'(x) dx = \int (\sin x + 2x - \frac{1}{x}) dx = -\cos x + x^2 - \ln |x| + C$.

又 $f(1) = 1$, 故 $1 = -\cos 1 + 1^2 - \ln |1| + C$, 从而 $C = \cos 1$.

所以所求 $f(x) = -\cos x + x^2 - \ln |x| + \cos 1$

3 计算下列不定积分

解: (1) $\int (x + \frac{1}{x} - \sqrt{x} + \frac{3}{x^3}) dx = \frac{1}{2} x^2 + \ln |x| - \frac{2}{3} x^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{3}{2x^2} + C$;

(2) $\int \frac{x^4}{1+x^2} dx = \int \frac{x^4-1+1}{1+x^2} dx = \int (x^2-1 + \frac{1}{1+x^2}) dx = \frac{1}{3} x^3 - x + \arctan x + C$;

(3) $\int \sqrt{x}(x^2-5) dx = \int (x^{\frac{5}{2}} - 5x^{\frac{1}{2}}) dx = \frac{2}{7} x^{\frac{7}{2}} - \frac{10}{3} x^{\frac{3}{2}} + C$;

(4) $\int \frac{(1-x)^2}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \int (x^{-\frac{1}{2}} - 2x^{\frac{1}{2}} + x^{\frac{3}{2}}) dx = 2x^{\frac{1}{2}} - \frac{4}{3} x^{\frac{3}{2}} + \frac{2}{5} x^{\frac{5}{2}} + C$.

4 求下列不定积分

解: (1) $\int x \sqrt{x^2-1} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int (x^2-1)^{\frac{1}{2}} d(x^2-1) = \frac{1}{3} (x^2-1)^{\frac{3}{2}} + C$;

(2) $\int \frac{\ln x}{x} dx = \int \ln x d(\ln x) = \frac{1}{2} \ln^2 x + C$;

$$(3) \int e^x \cos e^x dx = \int \cos e^x d(e^x) = \sin e^x + C;$$

$$(4) \int e^{\sin x} \cos x dx = \int e^{\sin x} d(\sin x) = e^{\sin x} + C;$$

$$(5) \int \frac{\sin \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}} dx = 2 \int \sin \sqrt{x} d(\sqrt{x}) = -2 \cos \sqrt{x} + C;$$

$$(6) \int \frac{1 + \arctan x}{1 + x^2} dx = \int (1 + \arctan x) d(1 + \arctan x) = \frac{1}{2} (1 + \arctan x)^2 + C;$$

$$(7) \int \frac{\arcsin x - x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \int \frac{\arcsin x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx - \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \int \arcsin x d(\arcsin x) + \frac{1}{2} \int (1-x^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} d(1-x^2) \\ = \frac{1}{2} (\arcsin x)^2 + (1-x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} + C;$$

$$(8) \int \sqrt{1-x^2} dx \stackrel{x=\sin t}{dx=\cos t dt} = \int \cos^2 t dt = \int \frac{1+\cos 2t}{2} dt = \frac{1}{2} (t + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2t) + C = \frac{1}{2} (t + \sin t \cos t) + C \\ = \frac{1}{2} (\arcsin x + x \sqrt{1-x^2}) + C;$$

$$(9) \int \frac{1}{x^2} \cos \frac{1}{x} dx = - \int \cos \frac{1}{x} d(\frac{1}{x}) = -\sin \frac{1}{x};$$

$$(10) \int \frac{x}{1+\sqrt{x}} dx \stackrel{x=(t-1)^2}{dx=2(t-1)dt} = \int \frac{(t-1)^2}{t} 2(t-1) dt = 2 \int (t^2 - 3t + 3 - \frac{1}{t}) dt = 2(\frac{1}{3}t^3 - \frac{3}{2}t^2 + 3t - \ln |t|) + C \\ = \frac{2}{3} x^{\frac{3}{2}} - 3x + 6\sqrt{x} - \ln x + C$$

5 求下列不定积分

$$\text{解: } (1) \int x^2 \ln x dx = \int \ln x (\frac{1}{3} x^3)' dx = \frac{1}{3} x^3 \ln x - \int (\ln x)' (\frac{1}{3} x^3) dx = \frac{1}{3} x^3 \ln x - \frac{1}{3} \int x^2 dx \\ = \frac{1}{3} x^3 \ln x - \frac{1}{9} x^3 + C;$$

$$(2) \int x^2 e^x dx = \int x^2 (e^x)' dx = x^2 e^x - 2 \int x e^x dx = x^2 e^x - 2 x e^x + 2 \int e^x dx = x^2 e^x - 2 x e^x + 2 e^x + C;$$

$$(3) \int x^2 \cos x dx = \int x^2 (\sin x)' dx = x^2 \sin x - 2 \int x \sin x dx = x^2 \sin x - 2(x(-\cos x) - \int (-\cos x) dx) \\ = x^2 \sin x + 2x \cos x + 2 \sin x + C;$$

$$(4) \int x^2 \sin x dx = \int x^2 (-\cos x)' dx = -x^2 \cos x + 2 \int x \cos x dx = -x^2 \cos x + 2(x \sin x - \int \sin x dx) \\ = -x^2 \cos x + 2x \sin x + 2 \cos x + C;$$

$$(5) \int \arctan x dx = x \arctan x - \int \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx = x \arctan x - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{1+x^2} d(1+x^2) \\ = x \arctan x - \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+x^2);$$

$$(6) \int \arcsin x dx = x \arcsin x - \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = x \arcsin x + \frac{1}{2} \int (1-x^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} d(1-x^2) \\ = x \arcsin x - \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{1-x^2} + C;$$

$$(7) \text{ 因为 } \int e^x \sin x dx = \int e^x (-\cos x)' dx = -e^x \cos x + \int e^x \cos x dx = -e^x \cos x + e^x \sin x - \int e^x \sin x dx$$

$$\text{所以 } \int e^x \sin x dx = \frac{1}{2} e^x (\sin x - \cos x) + C.$$

第五章 定积分部及其应用

填空题

- $\int_0^a \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx = \underline{\quad \frac{\pi a^2}{4} \quad};$
- 定积分 $\int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \frac{1}{x^2} e^{\frac{1}{x}} dx = \underline{\quad e^2 - e \quad};$
- 若反常积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{k}{1+x^2} dx = 1$, 其中 k 为常数, 则 $k = \underline{\quad \frac{2}{\pi} \quad};$
- 定积分 $\int_{-1}^1 x^3 \sin^2 x dx = \underline{\quad 0 \quad};$
- $\int_{-1}^1 \frac{x|x|}{x^2+1} dx = \underline{\quad 0 \quad}.$

选择题

- 下列积分可直接使用牛顿—莱不尼兹公式的有 (A)
 (A) $\int_0^5 \frac{x^3}{1+x^2} dx$ (B) $\int_{-1}^1 \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$ (C) $\int_0^4 \frac{x}{(\sqrt{x^3}-5)^2} dx$ (D) $\int_{e^{-1}}^e \frac{1}{x \ln x} dx$
- 设 $f(x)$ 为连续函数, 则 $\int_0^x f(t) dt$ 为 (C)
 (A) $f(t)$ 的一个原函数 (B) $f(t)$ 的所有原函数
 (C) $f(x)$ 的一个原函数 (D) $f(x)$ 的所有原函数
- $\int_0^x f(t) dt = \frac{1}{2} f(x) - \frac{1}{2}$, 且 $f(0) = 1$, 则 $f(x) =$ (C)
 (A) $e^{\frac{x}{2}}$ (B) $\frac{1}{2} e^x$ (C) e^{2x} (D) $\frac{1}{2} e^{2x}$
- $\int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{x^2} dx$ (D)
 (A) -2 (B) 2 (C) 0 (D) 发散

计算题

1. 求下列各函数的导数:

$$(1) F(x) = \int_1^x \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt; \quad (2) F(x) = \int_x^0 t^2 \cdot \cos t dt \quad \text{求 } F'(\pi); \quad (3) F(x) = \int_x^{x^2} \frac{te^t}{1+t^2} dt$$

解: (1) $F'(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$; (2) $F'(x) = \left(-\int_0^x t^2 \cdot \cos t dt \right)' = -x^2 \cos x$, 故 $F'(\pi) = \pi^2$;

$$(3) F'(x) = \left(\int_x^0 \frac{te^t}{1+t^2} dt + \int_0^{x^2} \frac{te^t}{1+t^2} dt \right)' = -\frac{xe^x}{1+x^2} + \frac{x^2 e^{x^2}}{1+(x^2)^2} \cdot 2x = -\frac{xe^x}{1+x^2} + \frac{2x^3 e^{x^2}}{1+x^4}.$$

2. 求下列各极限:

解 (1) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x \sin^2 t dt}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 x}{3x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2}{3x^2} = \frac{1}{3};$

$$(2) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x (e^t + e^{-t} - 2) dt}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x + e^{-x} - 2}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2} = \frac{1-1}{2} = 0.$$

3. 求下列各定积分:

$$\int_0^1 e^{3x-1} dx = \frac{1}{3} \int_0^1 e^{3x-1} d(3x-1) = \frac{1}{3} e^{3x-1} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{3} (e^2 - e^{-1});$$

$$\int_{-1}^2 |2x| dx = -\int_{-1}^0 (2x) dx + \int_0^2 (2x) dx = -(x^2 \Big|_{-1}^0) + x^2 \Big|_0^2 = 5;$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_0^\pi |\cos x| dx &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x dx - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^\pi \cos x dx = \sin x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \sin x \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^\pi = 2; \\
\int_0^a (\sqrt{a} - \sqrt{x})^2 dx &= \int_0^a \left(a - 2\sqrt{a}\sqrt{x} + x \right) dx = \left(ax - \frac{4}{3}\sqrt{a}x^{\frac{3}{2}} + \frac{1}{2}x^2 \right) \Big|_0^a = \frac{a^2}{6}; \\
\int_0^1 \frac{x^2}{1+x^2} dx &= \int_0^1 \left(1 - \frac{1}{1+x^2} \right) dx = (x - \arctan x) \Big|_0^1 = 1 - \frac{\pi}{4}; \\
\int_0^4 \frac{1}{1+\sqrt{t}} dt &\stackrel{t=(u-1)^2}{\stackrel{dt=2(u-1)du}{=}} \int_1^3 \frac{1}{u} \cdot 2(u-1) du = 2(u - \ln u) \Big|_1^3 = 2[(3 - \ln 3) - 1] = 4 - 2\ln 3; \\
\int_0^a x^2 \cdot \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx &\stackrel{x=\sin t}{\stackrel{dx=\cos t dt}{=}} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 t \sqrt{a^2 - a^2 \sin^2 t} \cdot a \cos t dt = a^2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 t \cos^2 t dt = a^2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin t \cos t)^2 dt \\
&= a^2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\frac{1}{2} \sin 2t \right)^2 dt = \frac{a^2}{4} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1 - \cos 4t}{2} dt = \frac{a^2}{8} \left(t - \frac{1}{4} \sin 4t \right) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\pi a^2}{16}; \\
\int_0^1 \frac{\sqrt{x}}{1+x} dx &\stackrel{x=t^2}{\stackrel{dx=2t dt}{=}} \int_0^1 \frac{t}{1+t^2} \cdot 2t dt = 2 \int_0^1 \left(1 - \frac{1}{1+t^2} \right) dx = 2 \left(t - \arctan t \right) \Big|_0^1 = 2 - \frac{\pi}{2}; \\
\int_1^2 \frac{\sqrt{x^2-1}}{x} dx &\stackrel{x=\sec t}{\stackrel{dx=\sec t \tan t dt}{=}} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{\sqrt{\sec^2 t - 1}}{\sec t} \sec t \tan t dt = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \tan^2 t dt = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} (\sec^2 t - 1) dt \\
&= (\tan t - t) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} = \sqrt{3} - \frac{\pi}{3}; \\
\int_0^\pi \cos^2 \frac{x}{2} dx &= \int_0^\pi \frac{1 + \cos x}{2} dx = \frac{1}{2} (x + \sin x) \Big|_0^\pi = \frac{\pi}{2}; \\
\int_1^{e^2} \frac{2 + \ln x}{x} dx &= \int_1^{e^2} (2 + \ln x) d(2 + \ln x) = \frac{1}{2} (2 + \ln x)^2 \Big|_1^{e^2} = 6; \\
\int_0^1 x e^{x^2} dx &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 e^{x^2} d(x^2) = \frac{1}{2} e^{x^2} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{2} (e - 1); \\
\int_0^1 x^2 \sqrt{1-x^3} dx &= -\frac{1}{3} \int_0^1 (1-x^3)^{\frac{1}{2}} d(1-x^3) = -\frac{2}{9} (1-x^3)^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{2}{9}; \\
\int_0^1 \frac{e^x}{1+e^{2x}} dx &= \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+(e^x)^2} d(e^x) = \arctan e^x \Big|_0^1 = \arctan e - \frac{\pi}{4}; \\
\int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{(\arcsin x)^2}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx &= \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} (\arcsin x)^2 d(\arcsin x) = \frac{1}{3} (\arcsin x)^3 \Big|_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{\pi^3}{324}; \\
\int_0^1 x e^{-x} dx &= -x e^{-x} \Big|_0^1 + \int_0^1 e^{-x} dx = -e^{-1} - e^{-x} \Big|_0^1 = 1 - 2e^{-1}; \\
\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x \sin x dx &= -x \cos x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x dx = \sin x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = 1; \\
\int_0^{e-1} x \ln(x+1) dx &= \int_0^{e-1} \ln(x+1) \left(\frac{1}{2} x^2 \right)' dx = \frac{1}{2} x^2 \ln(1+x) \Big|_0^{e-1} - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{e-1} \frac{x^2}{x+1} dx \\
&= \frac{1}{2} (e-1)^2 - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{e-1} \left(x-1 + \frac{1}{x+1} \right) dx = \frac{1}{2} (e-1)^2 - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} x^2 - x + \ln(x+1) \right) \Big|_0^{e-1} = \frac{1}{4} (e^2 + 1); \\
\int_0^{2\pi} x \sin^2 x dx &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} x (1 - \cos 2x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} x dx - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} x \cos 2x dx = \frac{1}{4} x^2 \Big|_0^{2\pi} - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} x \left(\frac{1}{2} \sin 2x \right)' dx \\
&= \pi^2 - \frac{1}{4} (x \sin 2x \Big|_0^{2\pi} - \int_0^{2\pi} \sin 2x dx) = \pi^2 - \frac{1}{8} \cos 2x \Big|_0^{2\pi} = \pi^2; \\
\therefore \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{2x} \cos x dx &= e^{2x} \sin x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{2x} \sin x dx = e^\pi - 2(-e^{2x} \cos x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{2x} \cos x dx) \\
&= e^\pi - 2 - 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{2x} \cos x dx, \\
\therefore \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{2x} \cos x dx &= \frac{e^\pi - 2}{5};
\end{aligned}$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} \arccos x dx = x \arccos x \Big|_0^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} + \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \frac{\pi\sqrt{3}}{12} - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} (1-x^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} d(1-x^2)$$

$$= \frac{\pi\sqrt{3}}{12} - \sqrt{1-x^2} \Big|_0^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} = \frac{\pi\sqrt{3}}{12} + \frac{1}{2};$$

$$\int_0^1 e^{\sqrt{x}} dx \stackrel{\substack{x=t^2 \\ dx=2tdt}}{=} 2 \int_0^1 t e^t dt = 2(te^t \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 e^t dx) = 2(e - e^t \Big|_0^1) = 2.$$

解答题

1. 求 $F(x) = \int_0^x t(t-4)dt$ 在区间 $[-1, 5]$ 上的最大值与最小值;

解: $F'(x) = (\int_0^x t(t-4)dt)' = x(x-4)$, 令 $F'(x) = 0$ 得驻点 $x_1 = 0, x_2 = 4$. 又

$$F(x) = \int_0^x t(t-4)dt = (\frac{1}{3}t^3 - 2t^2) \Big|_0^x = \frac{1}{3}x^3 - 2x^2. \quad \text{从而有}$$

$$F(-1) = -\frac{7}{3}, \quad F(0) = 0, \quad F(4) = -\frac{32}{3}, \quad F(5) = -\frac{25}{3},$$

所以在区间 $[-1, 5]$ 上的最大值为 $F(0) = 0$, 最小值为 $F(4) = -\frac{32}{3}$.

2. 设 $\int_0^x f(t)dt = x^2(1+x)$, 求 $f(0), f'(0)$;

解: $f(x) = (\int_0^x f(t)dt)' = (x^2(1+x))' = 2x + 3x^2$, $f'(x) = 2 + 6x$, 故 $f(0) = 0, f'(0) = 2$.

3. 设 $f(2x+1) = e^x$, 求 $\int_3^5 f(x)dx$;

解: 令 $x = 2t+1$, 则 $dx = 2dt$, 当 $x = 3$ 时, $t = 1$; 当 $x = 5$ 时, $t = 2$. 于是

$$\int_3^5 f(x)dx = \int_1^2 f(2t+1) \cdot 2dt = 2 \int_1^2 e^t dt = 2e^t \Big|_1^2 = 2(e^2 - e).$$

4. 若 $f(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2} + \frac{9}{4}x^2 \int_0^1 f(x)dx$, 求 $\int_0^1 f(x)dx$;

解: 令 $\int_0^1 f(x)dx = A$, 则 $f(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2} + \frac{9A}{4}x^2$, 从而有

$$A = \int_0^1 f(x)dx = \int_0^1 (\frac{1}{1+x^2} + \frac{9A}{4}x^2)dx = (\arctan x + \frac{3A}{4}x^3) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{3}{4}A, \quad \text{解得 } A = \pi.$$

5. 计算由曲线 $y = x$ 、 $xy = 1$ 及 $x = 2$ 围成的平面图形的面积。

解: 所求面积为 $A = \int_1^2 (x - \frac{1}{x})dx = (\frac{1}{2}x^2 - \ln x) \Big|_1^2 = (2 - \ln 2) - (\frac{1}{2} - \ln 1) = \frac{3}{2} - \ln 2$.

6. 计算由抛物线 $x^2 - 4 = 2y$ 与直线 $x = y - 2$ 所围成的平面图形的面积。

解: 所求面积为

$$A = \int_{-2}^4 ((x+2) - \frac{x^2-4}{2})dx = (-\frac{1}{6}x^3 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + 4x) \Big|_{-2}^4 = (-\frac{32}{3} + 8 + 16) - (\frac{4}{3} + 2 - 8) = 18.$$

7. 计算由曲线 $y = x^2, y = 4 - x^2$ 所围成的平面图形绕 x 轴与 y 轴旋转一周产生的旋转体的体积。

解: 绕 x 轴旋转所得旋转体体积为

$$V_x = \pi \int_{-\sqrt{2}}^{\sqrt{2}} (4 - x^2)^2 dx - \pi \int_{-\sqrt{2}}^{\sqrt{2}} (x^2)^2 dx = \pi \int_{-\sqrt{2}}^{\sqrt{2}} (16 - 8x^2) dx = \pi (16x + \frac{8}{3}x^3) \Big|_{-\sqrt{2}}^{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{128\sqrt{2}}{3}\pi.$$

绕 y 轴旋转所得旋转体体积为

$$V_y = \pi \int_0^2 x^2 dy + \pi \int_2^4 x^2 dy = \pi \int_0^2 y dy + \pi \int_2^4 (4 - y) dy = \frac{\pi}{2} y^2 \Big|_0^2 + \pi (4y - \frac{1}{2}y^2) \Big|_2^4 = 4\pi.$$

8. 已知 $f(0) = 1, f(2) = 4, f'(2) = 2$, 求 $\int_0^1 x f''(2x)dx$.

解: $\int_0^1 x f''(2x)dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 x [f'(2x)]' dx = \frac{1}{2} x f'(2x) \Big|_0^1 - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 f'(2x) dx = \frac{1}{2} f'(2) - \frac{1}{4} f(2x) \Big|_0^1$

$$= \frac{1}{2} f'(2) - \frac{1}{4} f(2) + \frac{1}{4} f(0) = \frac{1}{2} \times 2 - \frac{1}{4} \times 4 + \frac{1}{4} \times 1 = \frac{1}{4}.$$

第六章 微分方程

1. 微分方程 $x \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} - 2(\frac{dy}{dx})^3 + 5xy = 0$ 是_____二_____阶微分方程。

2. 微分方程 $\frac{dy}{dx} = 3x^2 y$ 的通解是_____ $y = Ce^{x^3}$ _____。

3. 方程 $y' + xy = 0$ 的通解是_____ $y = Ce^{-\frac{1}{2}x^2}$ _____。

4. 求下列微分方程满足所给初始条件的特解

(1) $y' = e^{3x-4y}$, $y|_{x=0} = 0$; (2) $\frac{x^2}{1+y} dx + \frac{y^2}{1+x} dy = 0$, $y|_{x=0} = 1$. 的通解。

解: (1) 分离变量, 两端积分有 $\int e^{4y} dy = \int e^{3x} dx$, 解得原方程的通解为 $\frac{1}{4} e^{4y} = \frac{1}{3} e^{3x} + C$. 又 $y|_{x=0} = 0$, 故 $\frac{1}{4} e^0 = \frac{1}{3} e^0 + C$, 从而 $C = -\frac{1}{12}$, 所以所求特解为 $\frac{1}{4} e^{4y} = \frac{1}{3} e^{3x} - \frac{1}{12}$, 即 $y = \frac{1}{4} \ln(\frac{4}{3} e^{3x} - \frac{1}{3})$.

(2) 分离变量, 两端积分有 $\int (1+y)y^2 dy = -\int (1+x)x^2 dx$, 解得原方程的通解为

$$\frac{1}{3} y^3 + \frac{1}{4} y^4 = -(\frac{1}{3} x^3 + \frac{1}{4} x^4) + C, \text{ 即 } 4x^3 + 3x^4 + 4y^3 + 3y^4 = C.$$

又 $y|_{x=0} = 0$, 故 $4 \times 0^3 + 3 \times 0^4 + 4 \times 1^3 + 3 \times 1^4 = C$, 从而 $C = 7$, 所以所求特解为 $4x^3 + 3x^4 + 4y^3 + 3y^4 = 7$.

5. 求微分方程 $\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{2}{x+1} y = (x+1)^3$ 的通解。

解: 原方程是一阶线性非齐次微分方程 $P(x) = -\frac{2}{1+x}, Q(x) = (x+1)^3$, 又

$$e^{-\int P(x) dx} = e^{\int \frac{2}{1+x} dx} = e^{2 \int \frac{1}{1+x} d(1+x)} = e^{2 \ln|1+x|} = (1+x)^2,$$

故原方程的通解为

$$\begin{aligned} y &= (\int Q(x) e^{\int P(x) dx} dx + C) e^{-\int P(x) dx} = (\int (x+1)^3 (1+x)^{-2} dx + C) (1+x)^2 \\ &= (\frac{1}{2} (1+x)^2 + C) (1+x)^2 = \frac{1}{2} (1+x)^4 + C(1+x)^2. \end{aligned}$$

6. 求微分方程 $\frac{dy}{dx} - 2xy = xe^{-x^2}$ 满足初始条件 $y(0) = 1$ 的特解。

解: 原方程是一阶线性非齐次微分方程 $P(x) = -2x, Q(x) = xe^{-x^2}$, 又 $e^{-\int P(x) dx} = e^{\int 2x dx} = e^{x^2}$, 故原方程的通解为

$$\begin{aligned} y &= (\int Q(x) e^{\int P(x) dx} dx + C) e^{-\int P(x) dx} = (\int xe^{-x^2} e^{-x^2} dx + C) e^{x^2} = (-\frac{1}{4} \int e^{-2x^2} d(-2x^2) + C) e^{x^2} \\ &= (-\frac{1}{4} e^{-2x^2} + C) e^{x^2} = -\frac{1}{4} e^{-x^2} + Ce^{x^2}. \end{aligned}$$

又 $y(0)=1$, 所以 $-\frac{1}{4}e^{-0^2} + Ce^{0^2} = 1$, 所以 $C = \frac{1}{4}$, 从而所求特解为 $y = \frac{1}{4}(e^{x^2} - e^{-x^2})$.

第七章 多元函数微分部分

一、基本知识点

1. 求已知多元函数的偏导数及全微分: 以二元函数 $z = f(x, y)$ 为例,

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x + \Delta x, y) - f(x, y)}{\Delta x}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x, y + \Delta y) - f(x, y)}{\Delta y},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right), \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right), \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right).$$

注意: 对哪个自变量求偏导数, 则将其余自变量看成常数。

$$\text{全微分公式 } dz = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} dy.$$

2. 复合函数求导及隐函数的导数。

1) 复合函数导数的链式法则: 设 $z = f(u, v), u = \varphi(x, y), v = \psi(x, y)$, 则

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}.$$

2) 隐函数的导数:

由方程 $F(x, y) = 0$ 所确定的一元隐函数 $y = f(x)$ 的导数 $\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{F_x}{F_y}$ 。

由方程 $F(x, y, z) = 0$ 所确定的二元隐函数 $z = z(x, y)$ 的偏导数 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F_x}{F_z}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{F_y}{F_z}$ 。

3) 半抽象函数的一阶偏导数: 若 $f(u, v)$ 可偏导, 且 $z = f(\varphi(x, y), \psi(x, y))$, 则

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f_1 \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} + f_2 \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = f_1 \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} + f_2 \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y}.$$

3. 求一个已知二元函数 $z = f(x, y)$ 的极值。

步骤: 1) 令 $f_x(x, y) = 0, f_y(x, y) = 0$, 求得驻点。

2) 求二阶导数 $A = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}, B = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}, C = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2}$ 。

3) 在每个驻点处求 $B^2 - AC$, 若 $B^2 - AC < 0$, 则驻点是极值点。进一步, $A > 0$ 时, 驻点为极小值点; $A < 0$ 时, 驻点为极大值点。

二、复习题

填空题

- 若 $z = e^{xy} + yx^2$, 则 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} =$ _____;
- 若 $f(x + y, y) = x^2 - y^2$, 则 $f(x, y) =$ _____;
- 函数 $f(x, y) = \sqrt{4 - x^2 - y^2} + \ln(x^2 + y^2 - 1)$ 的定义域是 $D =$ _____;
- 已知 $f(x, y) = e^{x^2 y}$, 则 $f'_x(x, y) =$ _____;
- 若 $f(x, y) = 5x^2 y^3$, 则 $f'_x(0, 1) =$ _____;
- 二元函数 $z = xe^{xy}$ 的全微分 $dz =$ _____;

选择题

- 设函数 $z = \ln(xy)$, 则 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} =$ ()
(A) $\frac{1}{y}$ (B) $\frac{x}{y}$ (C) $\frac{1}{x}$ (D) $\frac{y}{x}$
- 设 $z = \sin(xy^2)$, 则 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} =$ ()
(A) $xy \cos(xy^2)$ (B) $-xy \cos(xy^2)$ (C) $-y^2 \cos(xy^2)$ (D) $y^2 \cos(xy^2)$

3. 设 $z = 3^{xy}$, 则 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = (\quad)$

- (A) $y3^{xy}$ (B) $3^{xy} \ln 3$ (C) $xy3^{xy-1}$ (D) $y3^{xy} \ln 3$

计算与应用题(写出求解过程或写出求解问题的 matlab 指令)

1. 设已知 $z = x \ln(x+y)$, 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}, \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}, \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2}$ 。

2. 设函数 $z = e^{xy} + yx^2$, 求 dz 。

3. 已知 $z = \sqrt{u} + \cos v, u = x^2 y, v = y^3 - x^3$, 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ 。

4. 求由方程 $e^{x+yz} - x^2 y^3 z^2 + 1 = 0$ 所确定的二元隐函数 $z = z(x, y)$ 的偏导数。

5. 函数 $z = z(x, y)$ 由方程 $e^z + x^2 y + \ln z = 0$ 确定, 求 dz 。

6. 已知一元函数 $\varphi(u)$ 可微, $z = x^2 + \varphi(x^3 - y^2)$ 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ 。

7. 已知二元函数 $f(u, v)$ 可微, $z = f(x+y, x^2 - y^2)$, 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ 。

8. 求 $f(x, y) = x^3 - y^3 + 3x^2 + 3y^2 - 9x$ 的极值。

要造一个容量一定的长方体箱子, 问怎样的尺寸, 才能使所用的材料最省。