

警示

《中山大学授予学士学位工作细则》第七条：“考试作弊者不授予学士学位。”

P.115.1 求下列函数的导数:

$$(1) F(x) = \int_1^{x^2} \frac{dt}{1+t^2}; \quad F'(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^4} (x^2)' = \frac{2x}{1+x^4}.$$

$$(2) G(x) = \int_0^{1+x^2} \sin t^2 dt; \quad G'(x) = \sin(1+x^2)^2 \cdot (1+x^2)' = 2x \cdot \sin(1+x^2)^2.$$

$$(3) H(x) = \int_x^1 t^2 \cos t dt; \quad H'(x) = -x^2 \cos x.$$

$$(4) L(x) = \int_x^{x^2} e^{-t^2} dt = e^{-x^4} \cdot (x^2)' - e^{-x^2} = 2x e^{-x^4} - e^{-x^2}.$$

P.115.2 设 $y=f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续, 证明: $F_0(x) = \int_a^x f(t) dt$ 在 $x=a$ 处右可导.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{证: } F_0'(a+0) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow a+0} \frac{F_0(x) - F_0(a)}{x - a} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a+0} \frac{\int_a^x f(t) dt - 0}{x - a} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a+0} \frac{f(\xi) \cdot (x-a)}{x-a}, \quad (a \leq \xi \leq x) \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow a+0} f(\xi) = \lim_{\xi \rightarrow a+0} f(\xi) = f(a). \end{aligned}$$

P.115.3 设 $y=f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续, 假设 f 有一个原函数 $F(x)$, 且 $F(a)=0$.

$$\text{证明: 当 } a \leq x \leq b \text{ 时, } F(x) = \int_a^x f(t) dt.$$

$$\text{证: 由假设 } F'(x) = f(x), \text{ 而 } \left(\int_a^x f(t) dt \right)' = f(x)$$

$$\text{从而 } F(x) - \int_a^x f(t) dt = C$$

$$\text{又 } F(a) = 0, \text{ 从而 } C = 0 \Rightarrow F(x) = \int_a^x f(t) dt.$$

P.115.4 证明: 当 $x \in (0, +\infty)$ 时, $\ln x = \int_1^x \frac{1}{t} dt$.

$$\text{证: } \left(\ln x - \int_1^x \frac{1}{t} dt \right)' = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x} = 0$$

$$\text{即 } \ln x - \int_1^x \frac{1}{t} dt = C \Rightarrow C = 0 \Rightarrow \ln x = \int_1^x \frac{1}{t} dt.$$