

一、1. 原式 = $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} - 2x}{x^3} \stackrel{\frac{0}{0}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{1+x} + \frac{1}{1-x} - 2}{3x^2}$

倒变换 \nearrow $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x^2}{3x^2(1-x^2)} = \frac{2}{3}$ \searrow 洛必达

2. $y^{(10)} = (x^2 e^{3x})^{(10)} = \sum_{i=0}^{10} (e^{3x})^{(10-i)} (x^2)^{(i)}$

牛顿-莱布尼兹公式 $= \sum_{i=0}^2 C_{10}^i (e^{3x})^{(10-i)} (x^2)^{(i)}$

注意不要漏了链式系数 $= (e^{3x})^{(10)} x^2 + C_{10}^1 (e^{3x})^{(9)} (x^2)' + C_{10}^2 (e^{3x})^{(8)} (x^2)''$

$= e^{3x} (3^{10} x^2 + 3^9 \cdot 2x + 3^8 \cdot 2)$

$= 3^8 \cdot e^{3x} (9x^2 + 60x + 90)$

3. 原式 = $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x \sin t dt}{x^4} \stackrel{\frac{0}{0}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x^2 \cdot 2x}{4x^3} = \frac{1}{2}$

换元 \searrow 洛必达

4. $\vec{r}_1 = (1, 0, -4)$ $\vec{r}_2 = (2, -1, -5)$ $\Rightarrow \vec{\eta} = \vec{r}_1 \times \vec{r}_2 = (-4, -3, -1)$

$\therefore L = \frac{x+3}{4} = \frac{y-2}{3} = z-5$ 点向式

二、1. 原式 = $\frac{1}{2} \int \ln(x+2) dx$

$= \frac{1}{2} \ln(x+2) x^2 - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{x^2}{x+2} dx$ 分部积分

$= \frac{1}{2} x^2 \ln(x+2) - \frac{1}{2} \int (x-2 + \frac{4}{x+2}) dx$

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

2. 原式 = $\int_{-1}^1 \frac{x^7 + x^3 + x + \sin x}{1+x^2} dx + \int_{-1}^1 \frac{x^2}{1+x^2} dx$ 利用奇偶性

$= 2 \int_0^1 (1 - \frac{1}{1+x^2}) dx = 2 (x - \arctan x) \Big|_0^1 = 2 - \frac{\pi}{2}$

$$3. \int_1^{+\infty} \ln x \, d\left(\frac{1}{1+x^2}\right)$$

第一换元+分部积分

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \left. \frac{1}{1+x^2} \ln x \right|_1^{+\infty} + \frac{1}{2} \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{(1+x^2)x} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_1^{+\infty} \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{x}{1+x^2} \right) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x} dx - \frac{1}{4} \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{d(x^2+1)}{1+x^2}$$

广义积分意义

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln x \Big|_1^{+\infty} - \frac{1}{4} \ln(4+x^2) \Big|_1^{+\infty}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \ln \frac{x^2}{1+x^2} \Big|_1^{+\infty} = \frac{1}{4} \ln 2$$

$$4. \text{ 当 } x \in [0, 1] \text{ 时, } F(x) = \int_1^x t^2 dt = \left. \frac{t^3}{3} \right|_1^x = \frac{x^3-1}{3}$$

$$\text{当 } x \in (1, 2] \text{ 时, } F(x) = \int_1^x 1 dt = x-1$$

分段积分

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

$$\text{三、 求 } I = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{\ln \frac{n+k}{n}}{n+\frac{k}{n}}$$

放缩 \rightarrow 构造定积分定义形式

$$I < \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{n} \ln \left(1 + \frac{k}{n}\right)$$

\rightarrow 夹逼准则

$$\text{而 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{n} \ln \left(1 + \frac{k}{n}\right) = \int_0^1 \ln(1+x) dx = \left. (\ln(1+x)-1)(1+x) \right|_0^1$$

$$= 2 \ln 2 - 1$$

$$I > \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{n+1} \ln \left(1 + \frac{k}{n}\right)$$

$$\text{而 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{n+1} \ln \left(1 + \frac{k}{n}\right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{n+1} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{n} \ln \left(1 + \frac{k}{n}\right)$$

$$= 2\ln 2 - 1$$

由夹逼准则有 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} I = 2\ln 2 - 1$

四. 设切点为 x_0 , 则切线 $y = \frac{1}{x_0} (x - x_0) + \ln x_0 = \frac{1}{x_0} x + \ln x_0 - 1$

$$\therefore S(x) = \int_1^{e^2} \left(\frac{1}{x_0} x + \ln x_0 - 1 - \ln x \right) dx$$

$$= \left[\frac{1}{2x_0} x^2 + (\ln x_0 - 1)x - (\ln x - 1)x \right]_1^{e^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2x_0} (e^4 - 1) + (\ln x_0 - 1)(e^2 - 1) - (\ln e^2 - 1)e^2$$

$$S'(x_0) = \frac{e^2}{x_0} - \frac{e^4}{2x_0^2} = \frac{(e^2 - 1)(2x_0 - e^2)}{2x_0^2} \text{ 令 } S'(x_0) = 0, x_0 = \frac{e^2}{2}$$

$$\therefore \text{切线 } y = \frac{2}{e^2} x + \ln \frac{e^2}{2} - 1$$

五. $f(x) = \frac{x^4}{(x+1)^3}$ 的定义域为 $(-\infty, -1), (-1, +\infty)$

$$f'(x) = \frac{x^3(x+4)}{(x+1)^4}, \quad f''(x) = \frac{12x^2}{(x+1)^5}$$

单调增区间 $(-\infty, -4), (0, +\infty)$

单调减区间 $(-4, -1), (-1, 0)$

极大值为 $f(-4) = -\frac{256}{27}$, 极小值为 $f(0) = 0$

下凹区间为 $(-\infty, -1)$, 上凹区间为 $(-1, +\infty)$, 没有拐点

铅直渐近线 $x = -1$,

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

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

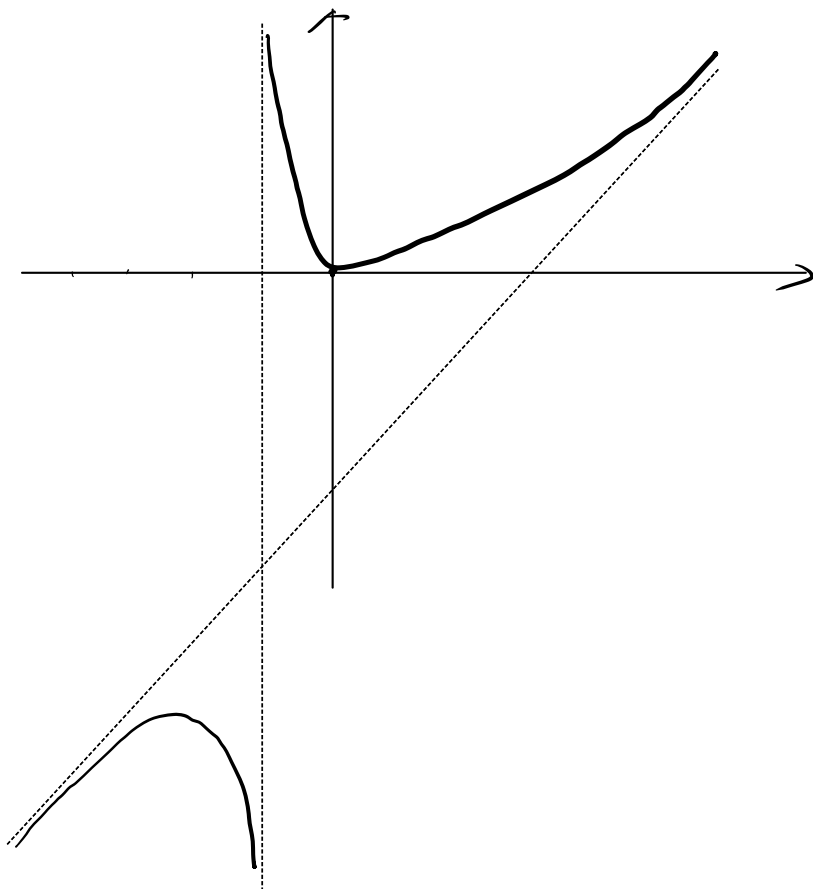
利用定积分求曲边梯形的面积

利用导数

研究函数性质

∴ 斜渐近线为 $y = x - 3$

作图:



六. 证明: (1) $f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处的泰勒展式为

泰勒展开

$$f(x) = f(0) + f'(0)(x-0) + \frac{1}{2}f''(\xi)(x-0)^2 > f(0) + f'(0)x$$

两边同时积分有 $\int_{-a}^a f(x) dx > \int_{-a}^a (f(0) + f'(0)x) dx$

3不是常量, 无法提出, 故缩

$$= 2af(0);$$

掉 $f'(0)$ 便可以积分了.

(2) 由 (1) 有 $\int_{-a}^a f(x) dx = \int_{-a}^a \frac{1}{2} f''(\xi) x^2 dx$

由 f'' 在 $[-a, a]$ 上连续, 记 $f''(x)_{\max} = M$, $f''(x)_{\min} = m$

则 $\int_{-a}^a f(x) dx \leq \int_{-a}^a \frac{1}{2} M x^2 dx = M \int_0^a x^2 dx = \frac{M}{3} a^3$

$$\int_{-a}^a f(x) dx \geq \int_{-a}^a \frac{1}{2} m x^2 dx = m \int_0^a x^2 dx = \frac{m}{3} a^3$$

$$\text{则 } m \leq \frac{3}{a^3} \int_{-a}^a f(x) dx \leq M$$

证明存在性

由介值定理, 存在 $\xi \in [-a, a]$, 使得 $f'(\xi) = \frac{a}{3} \int_{-a}^a f(x) dx$

$$\text{即 } a^3 f'(\xi) = 3 \int_{-a}^a f(x) dx$$

七. 证明: 设 $u(x) = 1 + 2 \int_0^x f(t) dt$, 则 $u(0) = 1$, $u'(x) = 2f(x) \leq 2\sqrt{u(x)}$

应用定积分定义

$$\text{证 } \sqrt{u(x)} - \sqrt{u(0)} = \int_0^x d\sqrt{u(t)} = \int_0^x \frac{u'(t)}{2\sqrt{u(t)}} dt$$

$$\leq \int_0^x dt = x$$

$$d\sqrt{u(t)} = \frac{u'(t)}{2\sqrt{u(t)}} dt$$

$$\therefore f(x) \leq \sqrt{u(x)} \leq x+1$$