

第一章函数 极限 连续

§ 1 函数

1. 解: (1) 当 $\frac{x}{x-2} > 0$ 且 $-1 \leq \frac{x}{3} \leq 1$ 时, 函数有意义, 所以定义域为: $[-3, 0), (2, 3]$.

(2) 当 $x \leq 3$ 时 $\sqrt{3-x}$ 有意义; 又当 $x \neq 0$ 时 $\arctan \frac{1}{x}$ 有意义, 故函数的定义域为:

$(-\infty, 0) \cup (0, 3]$.

2. $x \leq 1$ 时, $f[g(x)] = -x^3$, $x > 1$ 时, $f[g(x)] = 2x + 2$.

3. 解: $e^{-1} \leq x \leq 1$.

4 解: 令 $x = \frac{1}{t}$ 得, $2f(\frac{1}{t}) + 3\frac{1}{t}f(t) = 4t$, 即 $2f(\frac{1}{x}) + 3\frac{1}{x}f(x) = 4x$,

和原式联立得: $f(x) = \frac{12}{5}x^2 - \frac{8}{5x}$.

5 解: (1) 由 $y = \frac{2^x}{2^x + 1}$ 得 $2^x = \frac{y}{1-y}$, 即 $x = \log_2 \frac{y}{1-y}$, 反函数为 $y = \log_2 \frac{x}{1-x}$.

(2) 当 $x \geq 0$ 时 $y \geq 1$; $x < 0$ 时, $y < 0$. 反函数为: $y = \begin{cases} x-1, & x \geq 1, \\ \sqrt[3]{x}, & x < 0. \end{cases}$

6. 解: (1) $y = u^3, u = \sin v, v = 1 + 2x$.

(2) $y = 10^u, u = v^2, v = 2x - 1$;

(3) $y = \arctan u, u = v^2, v = \tan(a^2 + w), w = e^x$.

7. 证: 当 $|x| \geq 1$ 时, $x^2 \leq x^4$, 因此 $\left| \frac{1+x^2}{1+x^4} \right| \leq 1$; 当 $|x| < 1$ 时, $\left| \frac{1+x^2}{1+x^4} \right| \leq 1+x^2 \leq 2$; 所以对任意

$x \in (-\infty, +\infty), |f(x)| \leq 2$, 即 $f(x)$ 有界。

8. 解: $S = 2\pi r^2 + 2\pi rh = 2\pi r^2 + \frac{2v}{r}$.

§ 2 数列极限定义及性质

1. 解: (1) (错) 例如 $x_n = 1 + \frac{(-1)^n n}{2n+1}, a = \frac{3}{2}$; (2) (对) (3) (对).

2. (1) 证: $\because \left| \frac{2n-1}{4n+3} - \frac{1}{2} \right| = \frac{5}{2(4n+3)} < \frac{5}{8n} < \frac{1}{n}$

\therefore 任给 $\varepsilon > 0$, 取 $N = [\frac{1}{\varepsilon}]$, 当 $n > N$ 时, 有 $\left| \frac{2n-1}{4n+3} - \frac{1}{2} \right| < \frac{1}{n} < \varepsilon$. 由定义: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2n-1}{4n+3} = \frac{1}{2}$.

(2) 证: $|\sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n}| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n}} < \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}, \therefore$ 任给 $\varepsilon > 0$, 取 $N = [\frac{1}{\varepsilon^2}]$, 当 $n > N$ 时,

$$|\sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n}| < \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} < \varepsilon. \therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n}) = 0.$$

3. 证: $\because \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = a, \therefore$ 任给 $\varepsilon > 0$, 存在 $N > 0$, 当 $n > N$ 时, 有 $|x_n - a| < \varepsilon$, 又 $||x_n| - |a|| \leq |x_n - a| < \varepsilon$ ($n > N$ 时), $\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |x_n| = |a|$. 反之不一定成立, 如 $x_n = (-1)^n$.

4. 证: $\because \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n$ 存在, \therefore 存在 $M > 0$, 有 $|x_n| \leq M$ ($n = 1, 2, \dots$). 又 $\because \left| n \sin \frac{x_n}{n^2} \right| \leq \frac{|x_n|}{n} \leq \frac{M}{n}$.

\therefore 任给 $\varepsilon > 0$, 取 $N = [\frac{M}{\varepsilon}]$, 当 $n > N$ 时, 有 $\left| n \sin \frac{x_n}{n^2} - 0 \right| \leq \frac{M}{n} < \varepsilon, \therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \sin \frac{x_n}{n^2} = 0$.

5. 证: $\because \{x_n\}$ 有界, \therefore 存在 $M > 0$, 使得 $|x_n| \leq M$ ($n = 1, 2, \dots$). 又 $\because \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} y_n = 0, \therefore$ 任给 $\varepsilon > 0$, 存在 $N > 0$, 当 $n > N$ 时有 $|y_n| < \frac{\varepsilon}{M}$, 而 $|x_n y_n| = |x_n| |y_n| \leq M \cdot \frac{\varepsilon}{M} = \varepsilon. \therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n y_n = 0$.

(二) 数列极限运算法则及存在准则

1. 解: (1) (对)

(2) (错) 例如: $x_n = \frac{1}{n}, y_n = \sin n, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} = 0, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sin n$ 不存在, 但 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sin n = 0$ 存在.

(3) (错) 例如: $u_n = \frac{1}{n^2+1}, v_n = \frac{1}{n}, u_n < v_n$ ($n = 1, 2, \dots$), 但 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^2+1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} = 0$.

2. 解: (1) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4n^3 - 2n + 1}{2n^3 + 3n^2 - 1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4 - \frac{2}{n^2} + \frac{1}{n^3}}{2 + \frac{3}{n} - \frac{1}{n^3}} = 2$.

$$(2) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(-2)^n + 3^n}{(-2)^{n+1} + 3^{n+1}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3^n [(-\frac{2}{3})^n + 1]}{3^{n+1} [(-\frac{2}{3})^{n+1} + 1]} = \frac{1}{3}.$$

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

$$(4) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1 - \frac{1}{2^2})(1 - \frac{1}{3^2}) \cdots (1 - \frac{1}{n^2})$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1 + \frac{1}{2})(1 + \frac{1}{3}) \cdots (1 + \frac{1}{n})(1 - \frac{1}{2})(1 - \frac{1}{3}) \cdots (1 - \frac{1}{n}) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$(5) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1 - \frac{1}{n+1})^{3n} = e^{-3}.$$

$$(6) \text{记 } S_n = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{2^2} + \frac{5}{2^3} + \cdots + \frac{2n-1}{2^n}, \text{ 则 } 2S_n = 1 + \frac{3}{2} + \frac{5}{2^2} + \cdots + \frac{2n-1}{2^{n-1}}.$$

$$\therefore S_n = 2S_n - S_n = 1 + (\frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{2}) + (\frac{5}{2^2} - \frac{3}{2^2}) + \cdots + (\frac{2n-1}{2^{n-1}} - \frac{2n-3}{2^{n-1}}) - \frac{2n-1}{2^n}$$

$$= 1 + 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2^{n-2}} - \frac{2n-1}{2^n} \therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = 1 + \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{2}} = 3.$$

3. 证: $\because \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{u_n}{v_n} = a \neq 0, \therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{v_n}{u_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\frac{u_n}{v_n}} = \frac{1}{a}, \therefore \left\{ \frac{v_n}{u_n} \right\}$ 有界, 而 $v_n = \frac{v_n}{u_n} \cdot u_n$ 由数列极限的定义及性质和上节习题 5 可知 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} v_n = 0$ 。

4. 证 $x_n \uparrow, 0 < x_1 < 2$, 设 $x_n < 2$, 则 $x_{n+1} = \sqrt{2 + x_n} < 2$, \therefore 数列 x_n 有界, $\therefore \{x_n\}$ 有极限,

设极限为 a , 则 $a = \sqrt{2 + a}$, 解得 $a_1 = 2, a_2 = -1$ (舍去), $\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = 2$.

$$5. \text{解: } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\arctan x}{\sqrt{n^2 + n}} = \begin{cases} \frac{\pi}{2}, & x > 0, \\ 0, & x = 0, \\ -\frac{\pi}{2}, & x < 0. \end{cases}$$

6. 解: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 - e^{-nx}}{1 + e^{-nx}} = \begin{cases} 1, x > 0, \\ 0, x = 0, \\ -1, x < 0. \end{cases}$

7. 证: $\{x_n\}$ 单调增加, 且 $x_n = \frac{1}{2+1} + \frac{1}{2^2+1} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2^n+1} < \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2^2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2^n} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}[1-(\frac{1}{2})^n]}{1-\frac{1}{2}} < 1. \therefore \{x_n\}$ 单调增加有上界, 故有极限.

§ 3 函数极限的定义及性质

1. 解: (1) 任给 $\varepsilon > 0$, 取 $M = \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2}$, 当 $x > M$ 时,

$$\left| \frac{\cos x}{\sqrt{x}} - 0 \right| = \frac{|\cos x|}{\sqrt{x}} < \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} < \varepsilon \text{ 成立. } \therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\cos x}{\sqrt{x}} = 0;$$

(2) $\therefore |\sqrt{x} - 3| = \frac{|x-9|}{\sqrt{x}+3} < \frac{|x-9|}{3}, \therefore$ 任给 $0 < \varepsilon < 1$ 取 $\delta = 3\varepsilon$, 当 $0 < |x-9| < \delta$ 时,

$$\text{有 } |\sqrt{x} - 3| < \frac{|x-9|}{3} < \varepsilon. \therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 9} \sqrt{x} = 3;$$

2. 证:

$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = A < 0$, 由极限定义, 取 $\varepsilon = -\frac{A}{2}$, 存在 $\delta > 0$, 当 $0 < |x - x_0| < \delta$ 时, 有

$$|f(x) - A| < -\frac{A}{2}, \text{ 即: } \frac{3A}{2} = A + \frac{A}{2} < f(x) < A - \frac{A}{2} < 0, \therefore f(x) < 0. (0 < |x - x_0| < \delta).$$

3. 解: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} (2x-1) = 1$, 而 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} 0 = 0, \therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x)$ 不存在, 图略.

§ 4 无穷小量与无穷大量

1. B

2. 0

3. $x \rightarrow -1$.

4. D

§ 5 函数极限运算法则

1 DBDDB

$$2. \text{ 解: (1) } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(3x+1)^{70}(8x-1)^{30}}{(5x+2)^{100}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\left(3+\frac{1}{x}\right)^{70} \left(8-\frac{1}{x}\right)^{30}}{\left(5+\frac{2}{x}\right)^{100}} = \frac{3^{70} 8^{30}}{5^{100}}.$$

$$(2) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x^3}{2x^2-1} - \frac{x^2}{2x+1} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2(x+1)}{(2x^2-1)(2x+1)} = \frac{1}{4}.$$

$$(3) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x + \sin x}{x - \cos x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 + \frac{1}{x} \sin x}{1 - \frac{1}{x} \cos x} = 1.$$

$$(4) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x(\sqrt{x^2+1}-x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+1}+x} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$(5) \lim_{t \rightarrow 1} \left(\frac{1}{1-t} - \frac{2}{1-t^2} \right) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 1} \frac{t-1}{1-t^2} = -\frac{1}{2}.$$

$$(6) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt[3]{x}-1}{\sqrt{x}-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{x}+1}{\sqrt[3]{x^2}+\sqrt[3]{x}+1} = \frac{2}{3}.$$

$$3. \because \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} (x+1) = 0 \therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} (x^3 - ax^2 - x + 4) = -1 - a + 1 + 4 = 0, a = 4$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x^3 - 4x^2 - x + 4}{x+1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{(x+1)(x^2 - 5x + 4)}{x+1} = 10, m = 10.$$

$$4. \text{ 解: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} x \sin \frac{1}{x} = 0, \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (x^2 + 2x - 1) = -1. \\ \therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) \text{ 不存在.}$$

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

§ 6 极限存在准则 两个重要极限

$$1. \text{ 解: (1) } \because \frac{n}{n+\sqrt{n}} < \frac{1}{n+\sqrt{1}} + \frac{1}{n+\sqrt{2}} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n+\sqrt{n}} < \frac{n}{n+\sqrt{1}}, \text{ 而 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{n+\sqrt{n}} = 1,$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{n+\sqrt{1}} = 1, \therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{n+\sqrt{1}} + \frac{1}{n+\sqrt{2}} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n+\sqrt{n}} \right) = 1.$$

$$(2) \because \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\sqrt[n]{1}}{2} \leq \sqrt[n]{\frac{2+(-1)^n}{2^n}} \leq \frac{\sqrt[n]{3}}{2}, \text{ 而 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt[n]{3}}{2} = \frac{1}{2}, \therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\frac{2+(-1)^n}{2^n}} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$(3) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\sin 2x}{x} + x \sin \frac{1}{x} \right) = 2.$$

$$(4) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0+0} (\cos \sqrt{x})^{\frac{\pi}{x}} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0+0} (1 + (\cos \sqrt{x} - 1))^{\frac{\pi}{x}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0+0} \pi \frac{\cos \sqrt{x} - 1}{x}} = e^{\frac{\pi}{2}}.$$

$$(5) \text{ 令 } 1-x=t, \text{ 则 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (1-x) \sec \frac{\pi x}{2} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{t}{\sin \frac{\pi t}{2}} = \frac{2}{\pi} \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{2}{t}}{\sin \frac{\pi t}{2}} = \frac{2}{\pi}.$$

$$(6) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x+3}{x+6} \right)^{\frac{x-1}{2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{3}{x+6} \right)^{\frac{x-1}{2}} = e^{-\frac{3}{2}}.$$

$$(7) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x - \sin x}{x^3 (\sqrt{1+\tan x} + \sqrt{1+\sin x})} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x - \sin x}{x^3} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x - \sin x \cos x}{x^3 \cos x} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} \cdot \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos x} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$(8) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \csc \frac{1}{x} \ln \left(1 - \frac{2}{x^2} \right) = -2$$

§ 7 无穷小的比较

1. 解: (1) $\because \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt[3]{x} - 3x^3 + x^2 + \sin x}{\sqrt[3]{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 - 3x^{8/3} + x^{5/3} + x^{2/3}) = 1,$

$\therefore x \rightarrow 0$ 时原式是 x 的 $\frac{1}{3}$ 阶无穷小;

(2) $\because \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x - \sin x}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x (1 - \cos x)}{x^3 \cdot \cos x} = \frac{1}{2}, \therefore x \rightarrow 0$ 时原式是 x 的 3 阶无穷小;

2. 解: (1) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x \sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x^2}{x^2} = 2;$

(2) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos^3 x}{x \sin 2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1 - \cos x)(1 + \cos x + \cos^2 x)}{2x^2} = 3 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{x^2}{2}}{2x^2} = \frac{3}{4}$

$$(3) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1}{\sin x} - \frac{1}{\tan x} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg} x - \sin x}{\sin x \tan x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2}{x^2} = 0;$$

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

$$(5) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt[3]{1+x^2} - 1}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{x^2}{3}}{x^2} = \frac{1}{3};$$

$$(6) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{n}(\sqrt[n]{a} - 1) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{n}(e^{\frac{1}{n} \ln a} - 1) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{n} \ln a}{n} = 0;$$

$$(7) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+\tan^2 x} - \sqrt{1+\sin^2 x}}{(5^x - 1) \arcsin^3 x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan^2 x - \sin^2 x}{2x \ln 5 \cdot x^3} \\ = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\tan x - \sin x) \cdot (\tan x + \sin x)}{2 \ln 5 \cdot x^4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x(1 - \cos x)}{2 \ln 5 \cdot x^3} \cdot \frac{\tan x + \sin x}{x} = \frac{1}{2 \ln 5};$$

$$(8) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos(e^{x^2} - 1)}{\tan^3 x \sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(e^{x^2} - 1)^2}{2x^4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^4}{2x^4} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$3. \text{解: } \because \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1-x}{1-\sqrt[3]{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(1-x)(1+\sqrt[3]{x}+\sqrt[3]{x^2})}{(1-\sqrt[3]{x})(1+\sqrt[3]{x}+\sqrt[3]{x^2})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (1+\sqrt[3]{x}+\sqrt[3]{x^2}) = 3.$$

\therefore 无穷小 $1-x$ 是 $1-\sqrt[3]{x}$ 的同阶无穷小.

4. 解:

$$\because \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (e^{3x} - 1) = 0, \therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\sqrt{1+f(x)\sin 2x} - 1) = 0, \therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x)\sin 2x = 0$$

$$\therefore 2 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+f(x)\sin 2x} - 1}{e^{3x} - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2}f(x)\sin 2x}{3x} = \frac{1}{3} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x), \therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 6$$

5. 解: 当 $x=0$ 时, 原式=1,

$$\text{当 } x \neq 0 \text{ 时, 原式} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2^n \sin \frac{x}{2^n} \cos \frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{4} \cdots \cos \frac{x}{2^n}}{2^n \sin \frac{x}{2^n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin x}{2^n \sin \frac{x}{2^n}} = \frac{\sin x}{x}.$$

§ 8 连续及连续函数的性质

(一)

1. 解: (1) 函数无定义的点为 $x=0, x=\pm 1$, $\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x^2-x}{|x|(x^2-1)} = 1, \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{x^2-x}{|x|(x^2-1)} = -1$

$\therefore x=0$ 为第一类间断点。

又 $\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2-x}{|x|(x^2-1)} = \frac{1}{2}$, $\therefore x=1$ 为可去间断点, 补充定义 $y(1) = \frac{1}{2}$,

则函数在 $x=1$ 处连续, 而 $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x^2-x}{|x|(x^2-1)} = \infty$, 故 $x=-1$ 为第二类间断点。

(2) 函数无定义的点 $x=2$, $\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \arctan \frac{1}{2-x} = -\frac{\pi}{2}, \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \arctan \frac{1}{2-x} = \frac{\pi}{2}$, $\therefore x=2$ 为第一类间断点(跳跃)

(3) $x=0$, \therefore 原式 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x(1-x)}{\pi x} = \frac{1}{\pi}$, 是可去间断点;

$x=1$, \therefore 原式 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x(1-x)}{\pi(1-x)} = \frac{1}{\pi}$, 是可去间断点;

x 是整数时 (且不为 0 或 1), 为第二类间断点;

(4) 函数在 $x=0$ 与 $x=1$ 无定义, $\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \infty$, $\therefore x=0$ 为第二类间断点, 又 \therefore

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = 1, \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = 0$, $\therefore x=1$ 为第一类间断点(跳跃)。

2. 解: $f(0-0) = k-1, f(0+0) = -2$,

\therefore 当 $k = f(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = -1$ 时, $f(x)$ 在点 $x=0$ 处连续。

3. 解: $f(0-0) = -\frac{a}{2}, f(0+0) = b, f(1-0) = a+b, f(1+0) = \frac{\pi}{2}$,

因为连续, 所以 $b = -\frac{a}{2}, a+b = \frac{\pi}{2}$, 所以 $a = \pi, b = -\frac{\pi}{2}$ 。

4. 解: 当 $|x| < 1$ 时, $f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^{2n-1} + ax^2 + bx}{x^{2n} + 1} = ax^2 + bx$, 当 $x=1$ 时 $f(x) = \frac{1+a+b}{2}$,

当 $x=-1$ 时 $f(x) = \frac{-1+a-b}{2}$, 当 $|x| > 1$ 时 $f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^{2n-1} + ax^2 + bx}{x^{2n} + 1} = \frac{1}{x}$

由分段函数在分段点处连续性讨论可得 $a=0, b=1$ 。

(二)

1.证明: 设 $f(x) = x \cdot 2^x - 1$, 则 $f(x)$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 上连续, 且 $f(0) = -1 < 0, f(1) = 1 > 0$

$f(1) = e - 1 > 1 > 0$, 由介值定理, 存在 $\zeta \in (\frac{1}{2}, 1)$ 使 $f(\zeta) = 0$, 即 $\zeta 2^\zeta = 1$, 也即 ζ

为方程的根。下证唯一性:

显然, $f(x)$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 单调增加 (严格), 故若 $x < \zeta$ 时, $f(x) = f(x) - f(\zeta)$

$< 0, x > \zeta$ 时, $f(x) = f(x) - f(\zeta) > 0$, 即当 $x \neq \zeta$ 时, $f(x) \neq 0$, 即方程无异于 ζ 的根。

2.证明: 设 $F(x) = x - f(x)$ 则由题设 $F(x)$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 上连续, $F(0) = -f(0) \leq 0, F(1) =$

$1 - f(1) \geq 0$. 若 $F(0) = 0$ 或 $F(1) = 0$, 则可取 $\zeta = 0$ 或 $\zeta = 1$ 结论成立; 否则 $F(0) < 0,$

$F(1) > 0$, 又连续函数介值定理, 存在 $\zeta \in (0, 1)$ 使得 $F(\zeta) = 0$, 即 $f(\zeta) = \zeta$.

3. 证明: 设 $\lim_{x \rightarrow b^-} f(x) = A$, 取 $\varepsilon = 1$, 由极限定义, 存在 $0 < \delta < b - a$, 使当 $0 < b - x < \delta$,

即 $x \in (b - \delta, b)$ 时, $|f(x) - A| < \varepsilon = 1$,

从而 $|f(x)| = |f(x) - A + A| \leq |f(x) - A| + |A| < 1 + |A|$, 又因 $f(x)$ 在闭区间 $[a, b - \delta]$

上连续, 从而有界, 设在 $[a, b - \delta]$ 上, $|f(x)| \leq M$, 记 $N = \max \{M, |A| + 1\}$

则当 $x \in [a, b]$ 时, 恒有 $|f(x)| \leq N$.

4. 证明: 设 $F(x) = f(x) - f(x + a)$, 则 $F(x)$ 在 $[0, a]$ 上连续且 $F(0) = f(0) - f(a) =$

$f(2a) - f(a), F(a) = f(a) - f(2a) = -F(0)$. 若 $F(0) = 0, \zeta = 0$ 即为所求, 若 $F(0) \neq 0$,

则 $F(0)F(a) = -F^2(0) < 0$, 故由介值定理, 存在 $\zeta \in (0, a)$ 使 $F(\zeta) = 0$ 即 $f(\zeta) = f(\zeta + a)$.

5.解: (1) $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\sin \sqrt{x+1} - \sin \sqrt{x}) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} 2 \cos \frac{\sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt{x}}{2} \sin \frac{\sqrt{x+1} - \sqrt{x}}{2};$

又 $\because \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \sin \frac{\sqrt{x+1} - \sqrt{x}}{2} = \sin(\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x+1} - \sqrt{x}}{2}) = \sin(\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{2(\sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt{x})}) = 0,$

而 $|\cos \frac{\sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt{x}}{2}| \leq 1$, 故 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\sin \sqrt{x+1} - \sin \sqrt{x}) = 0;$

$$(2) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \tan(\ln \frac{4x^2+1}{x^2+4x}) = \tan \left[\ln(\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{4x^2+1}{x^2+4x}) \right] = \tan(2 \ln 2).$$

6. 证明: 当 $x \in [0, 1]$ 时, $|f(x)| \leq \ln(1+x)$, 从而, 当 $x \in (0, 1)$ 时, $\left| \frac{f(x)}{x} \right| \leq \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x}$,

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left| \frac{f(x)}{x} \right| \leq \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x} = 1 \quad \text{又因为} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \ln(1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}} = 1,$$

$$\text{而} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left| \frac{f(x)}{x} \right| = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left| \frac{a_1 \ln(1+x)}{x} + \frac{a_2 \ln(1+2x)}{x} + \dots + \frac{a_n \ln(1+nx)}{x} \right| = |a_1 + 2a_2 + \dots + na_n|$$

$$\therefore |a_1 + 2a_2 + \dots + na_n| \leq 1$$

第二章

导数及其运算 (一)

§1 导数概念

$$1. \quad (1) \quad S(1) = 10 - \frac{1}{2}g, S(1+\Delta t) = 10 + 10\Delta t - \frac{1}{2}g(1+\Delta t)^2,$$

$$\Delta S = S(1+\Delta t) - S(1) = 10\Delta t - g\Delta t - \frac{1}{2}g(\Delta t)^2 \therefore \text{平均速度} \bar{v} = \frac{\Delta S}{\Delta t} = 10 - g - \frac{1}{2}g\Delta t.$$

$$(2) \text{瞬时速度 } v(1) = \lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta S}{\Delta t} = 10 - g.$$

$$\Delta S = S(1+\Delta t) - S(1) = 10(1+\Delta t) - \frac{1}{2}g(1+\Delta t)^2 - 10 + \frac{1}{2}g = 10\Delta t - g\Delta t -$$

$$\frac{1}{2}g(\Delta t)^2, \therefore \text{平均速度} \bar{v} = \frac{\Delta S}{\Delta t} = 10 - g - \frac{1}{2}g\Delta t.$$

$$\text{瞬时速度 } v(1) = \lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta S}{\Delta t} = 10 - g.$$

2. 充要条件.

$$3. f(x) \text{ 在 } x=1 \text{ 可导, 则 } f'(1) \text{ 存在, 亦即 } \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1+\Delta x) - f(1)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\frac{1}{\Delta x})^a \cos \frac{1}{\Delta x} - 0}{\Delta x} \\ = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} (\Delta x)^{-(1+a)} \cos \frac{1}{\Delta x} \text{ 存在, } \therefore a+1 < 0 \quad \text{即 } a < -1.$$

$$4. \text{解: } b = f(0) = 1,$$

$$\therefore f'_-(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{e^{ax} - 1}{x} = a, f'_+(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1 - x^2 - 1}{x} = 0,$$

所以, $a = 0$.

5.解: 设 $f(x)$ 在点 $(1,1)$ 处, 切线为 $y=ax+b$ 则 $1=a+b$ $a=f'(1)=n$, 当 $y=0$ 时,

$$\xi_n = -\frac{b}{a} = -\frac{1-n}{n}, \text{ 故 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(\xi_n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right)^n = \frac{1}{e}$$

6. 解: $f'(1)=2018$.

$$7. (1) y'_+(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{|\sin x| - |\sin 0|}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1$$

$$y'_-(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{|\sin x| - |\sin 0|}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{-\sin x}{x} = -1$$

$\therefore y = |\sin x|$ 在 $x=0$ 处不可导, 但 $f(0+0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} |\sin x| = \sin 0 = 0$

$f(0-0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} |\sin x| = 0 \therefore y = |\sin x|$ 在 $x=0$ 处连续;

$$(2) y'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x} - 0}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \sin \frac{1}{x} = 0, \therefore \text{函数在 } x=0 \text{ 处可导, 从而必定连续.}$$

$$8. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{\varphi(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{f(x)-f(0)}{x}}{\frac{\varphi(x)-\varphi(0)}{x}} = \frac{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)-f(0)}{x}}{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\varphi(x)-\varphi(0)}{x}} = \frac{f'(0)}{\varphi'(0)}.$$

$$9. f_+(1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{f(x)-f(1)}{x-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{x^3-1}{x-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} (x^2+x+1) = 3,$$

$$f_-(1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{f(x)-f(1)}{x-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{2-x^2-1}{x-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} (-1-x) = -2.$$

10. 解: 为切点为 x_0 , 则在切点处函数值相等, 导数值(斜率)相等, 即有

$$ax_0 = \ln x_0, a = \frac{1}{x_0}, \therefore ax_0 = 1, \text{ 即 } \ln x_0 = 1, \text{ 故 } x_0 = e, a = \frac{1}{e}.$$

$$11. \text{解: } \lim_{A \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a+nh) - f(a-mh)}{h} = \lim_{A \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a+nh) - f(a)}{h} - \lim_{A \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a-mh) - f(a)}{h} = \\ n \lim_{A \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a+nh) - f(a)}{nh} + m \lim_{A \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a-mh) - f(a)}{-mh} = (n+m)f'(a).$$

12. 解: $-1 < x < 1$ 时, $y'(x) = -\frac{\pi}{2} \sin \frac{\pi}{2}x$, $x > 1$ 时, $y' = 1$, $x < -1$ 时, $y' = -1$,

$$y'_+(1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{f(x) - f(1)}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{x - 1}{x - 1} = 1,$$

$$y'_-(1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{f(x) - f(1)}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{\cos \frac{\pi}{2}x}{x - 1} = -\frac{\pi}{2}, \text{ 所以 } y'(1) \text{ 不存在.}$$

$$y'_+(-1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} \frac{f(x) - f(1)}{x + 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} \frac{\cos \frac{\pi}{2}x}{x + 1} = \frac{\pi}{2},$$

$$y'_-(-1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} \frac{f(x) - f(1)}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} \frac{1 - x}{x + 1} = \infty, \text{ 所以 } y'(-1) \text{ 不存在.}$$

13. 解: $f(0) = 0, f'(0) = (\sin x)' \big|_{x=0} = 1$,

$$\text{所以 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n f\left(\frac{2}{n}\right) = 2 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f\left(\frac{2}{n}\right) - f(0)}{\frac{2}{n} - 0} = 2f'(0) = 2.$$

§ 2 导数的运算法则

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

$$(2) y' = a^x \cdot x^a \ln a + a^{x+1} x^{a-1}$$

$$(3) y' = \frac{\sec^2 x (1 + \cos x) + \sin x \operatorname{tg} x}{(1 + \cos x)^2} = \frac{\sec^2 x + \sec x + \sin^2 x \sec x}{(1 + \cos x)^2}.$$

$$(4) y' = \frac{(2ax + b)(x^n + 1) - nx^{n-1}(ax^2 + bx + c)}{(x^n + 1)^2}$$

$$(5) y' = \sin x + x \cos x \ln x + \sin x \ln x.$$

$$(6) y' = (1 + x)e^x \csc x - (xe^x - 1) \csc x \operatorname{tg} x.$$

$$(7) y' = 2^x \ln 2 (x \cos x + \sin x) + 2^x (\cos x - x \sin x + \cos x)$$

$$= 2^x [(x \cos x + \sin x) \ln 2 + 2 \cos x - x \sin x].$$

二 复合函数求导法则

$$1. (1) y' = \frac{4}{2\sqrt{3+4x}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3+4x}}. \quad (2) y' = \cos(\sin x) \cos x.$$

$$(3) y' = \frac{1}{\tan x} \sec^2 x = \frac{1}{\sin x \cos x}.$$

$$(4) y' = 3 \sec^2 3x \sec 3x \tan 3x \cdot 3 = 9 \sec^3 3x \tan 3x.$$

$$(5) y' = \frac{1}{\arccos 2x} \cdot \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1-4x^2}} \cdot 2 = -\frac{2}{\sqrt{1-4x^2} \arccos 2x}.$$

$$(6) y' = \frac{-\sin x}{2\sqrt{1+\cos x}}. \quad (7) y' = e^{\arcsin x} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}};$$

$$(8) f(t) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} t(1 + \frac{2t}{x})^x = te^{2t}, \quad f'(t) = (1+2t)e^{2t}$$

$$2. \text{ 解: } f'(x) = \begin{cases} 2x \cos \frac{1}{x} + \sin \frac{1}{x}, & x > 0 \\ 1, & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore f'_+(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x^2 \cos \frac{1}{x} - 0}{x} = 0,$$

$$f'_-(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x - 0}{x} = 1,$$

$\therefore f'(0)$ 不存在。

$$3. (1) y = e^{\sin x \ln x},$$

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

$$(2) y = e^{\cos x \ln(\sin x)},$$

$$y' = e^{\cos x \ln(\sin x)} (-\sin x \ln \sin x + \frac{\cos^2 x}{\sin x}) = (\sin x)^{\cos x} (-\sin x \ln \sin x + \frac{\cos^2 x}{\sin x}).$$

$$(3) \quad y' = \sqrt{4-x^2} - \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{4-x^2}} + 4 \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{\sqrt{1-\frac{1}{4}x^2}} = 2\sqrt{4-x^2}.$$

$$(4) \quad y' = \cos(\ln 2x) + \sin(\ln 2x) - \sin(\ln 2x) + \cos(\ln 2x) \\ = 2\cos(\ln 2x).$$

$$(5) \quad y' = (\ln x)^x (\ln \ln x + \frac{1}{\ln x})$$

$$(6) \quad y' = \sec x.$$

$$(7) \quad \ln y = \frac{1}{2} [\ln(3x-2) - \ln(5-2x) - \ln(x-1)],$$

$$\text{两边求导得: } \frac{1}{y} \cdot y' = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{3}{3x-2} - \frac{-2}{5-2x} - \frac{1}{x-1} \right],$$

$$\therefore y' = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{3x-2}{(5-2x)(x-1)}} \left[\frac{3}{3x-2} + \frac{2}{5-2x} - \frac{1}{x-1} \right].$$

$$(8) \quad \ln y = 2\ln(x-3) + \ln(2x-1) - 3\ln(x+1),$$

$$\therefore y' = \frac{(x-3)^2(2x-1)}{(x+1)^3} \left[\frac{2}{x-3} + \frac{2}{2x-1} - \frac{3}{x+1} \right].$$

$$4. \quad \frac{du}{dx} = 1 + \cos x, \therefore \frac{dy}{du} = \frac{dy}{dx} \frac{dx}{du} = \frac{\frac{dy}{dx}}{\frac{du}{dx}} = \frac{(a+x)(x+\sin)^2}{1+\cos x}.$$

5. 解: D

$$6. (1) \quad y' = 2\sin x \cos x f'(\sin^2 x) - 2\cos x \sin x f'(\cos^2 x)$$

$$= \sin 2x [f'(\sin^2 x) - f'(\cos^2 x)]$$

$$(2) \quad y' = e^x f(e^x) + e^{f(x)} f'(x)$$

$$7. (1) \quad y' = e^x \arcsin x \ln x + \frac{e^x \ln x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} + \frac{1}{x} e^x \arcsin x.$$

$$(2) y' = 2x \arctan x + 1.$$

$$8. \text{ 依题设条件可知 } f(2) = 1, \therefore f'(2) = -\sqrt{3}.$$

五 隐函数求导法与参数方程所确定的函数求导法

1. 解: (1) 解: 先取对数: $x \ln(\cos y) = y \ln(\sin x)$, 求导得:

$$\ln(\cos y) + x \frac{-\sin y}{\cos y} y' = y' \ln(\sin x) + y \frac{\cos x}{\sin x}, \text{ 解得, } y' = \frac{\ln(\cos y) - y \cot x}{x \tan y + \ln(\sin x)}.$$

$$(2) \text{ 解: 求导得: } 2^x \ln 2 + 2^y \ln 2 \cdot y' = 2^{x+y} \ln 2 \cdot (1 + y'),$$

$$\text{解得: } y' = \frac{2^x - 2^{x+y}}{2^{x+y} - 2^y} = 1 - 2^y.$$

$$(3) \text{ 求导得: } y' + 2xy^3 + x^2 3y^2 y' + y' e^x + y e^x = 0,$$

$$\text{当 } x = 0 \text{ 时, } y = -\frac{1}{2}, \text{ 所以 } y'(0) = \frac{1}{4}.$$

$$(4) \text{ 求导得: } e^{x+y}(1 + y') + \cos xy(y + xy') = 0,$$

$$\text{所以: } y' = -\frac{e^{x+y} + y \cos xy}{e^{x+y} + x \cos xy},$$

$$\text{当 } x = 0 \text{ 时, } y = 0, \text{ 所以 } y'(0) = -1.$$

$$2. \text{ 解: } e^{x+y}(2 + y') + \sin xy(y + xy') = 0$$

$$\text{令 } x = 0, y = 1, \text{ 所以 } y'(0) = -2,$$

$$\text{切线: } y - 1 = -2(x - 0),$$

$$\text{法线: } y - 1 = \frac{1}{2}(x - 0).$$

$$3. \text{ 解: (1) } k = \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{-2 \sin 2t}{\cos t} \bigg|_{t=\frac{\pi}{4}} = -4 \sin t \bigg|_{t=\frac{\pi}{4}} = -2\sqrt{2},$$

$$\text{切线方程: } y = -2\sqrt{2}\left(x - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right).$$

法线方程: $y = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}(x - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})$.

(2) 解: $\frac{dx}{dt} = e'(\sin t + \cos t), \frac{dy}{dt} = e'(-\sin t + \cos t),$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\cos t - \sin t}{\sin t + \cos t} \Big|_{t=\frac{\pi}{3}} = \frac{1 - \sqrt{3}}{1 + \sqrt{3}}.$$

4.解: $x'(t) = \frac{1}{1+t^2},$

$$2y' - y^2 - 2tyy' + e^t = 0, \text{ 所以 } y'(t) = \frac{y^2 - e^t}{2 - 2ty},$$

$$\text{所以 } \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{(y^2 - e^t)(1+t^2)}{2 - 2ty}.$$

5.解: 将曲线方程化为参数方程: $\begin{cases} x = 5(1 - \cos \theta) \cos \theta \\ y = 5(1 - \cos \theta) \sin \theta \end{cases}$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} \Big|_{\theta=\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{5 \cos \theta - 5 \cos 2\theta}{5 \sin 2\theta - 5 \sin \theta} \Big|_{\theta=\frac{\pi}{4}} = \sqrt{2} + 1. \text{ 所求的切线方程为: } y = (\sqrt{2} + 1)x + \frac{5\sqrt{2}}{2} - 5.$$

六高阶导数

1. 解: (1) $y' = 2e^{2x} \sin 3x + 3e^{2x} \cos 3x = e^{2x}(2 \sin 3x + 3 \cos 3x),$

$$y'' = e^{2x}(4 \sin 3x + 6 \cos 3x + 6 \cos 3x - 9 \sin 3x) = e^{2x}(12 \cos 3x - 5 \sin 3x).$$

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

$$y'' = 4 + \frac{3}{4}x^{-\frac{5}{2}} - 4\left(-\frac{2 \arctan x}{x^3} + \frac{1}{x^2(1+x^2)}\right) - \frac{4(1+3x^2)}{(x+x^3)^2}.$$

(3) $y = e^{x \ln x}, y' = e^{x \ln x}(1 + \ln x) = x^x(1 + \ln x)$

$$y'' = e^{x \ln x}[(1 + \ln x)^2 + \frac{1}{x}], y'' = x^x[(\ln x + 1)^2 + \frac{1}{x}].$$

2. 解: $y' = f'(\frac{1}{x^2})(-2x^{-3}), y'' = f''(\frac{1}{x^2})(-2x^{-3})^2 + f'(\frac{1}{x^2})6x^{-4}$

$$3. \text{ 解: } f(x) = \begin{cases} 4x^2, & x \geq 0, \\ 2x^2, & x < 0, \end{cases} f'_+(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{4x^2 - 0}{x} = 0, \quad f'_-(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{2x^2 - 0}{x} = 0$$

$$\text{所以 } f'(0) = 0, \quad f'(x) = \begin{cases} 8x, & x \geq 0, \\ 4x, & x < 0, \end{cases}$$

$$\text{因为 } f''_+(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{8x - 0}{x} = 8, \quad f''_-(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{4x - 0}{x} = 4, \text{ 所以 } f''(0) \text{ 不存在, 从而 } n = 1.$$

$$4. \text{ 因 } f(x) = -f(-x), \text{ 两边对 } x \text{ 求导得 } f'(x) = f'(-x), f''(x) = -f''(-x),$$

$$\text{当 } x \in (-\infty, 0) \text{ 时, } -x \in (0, +\infty), \text{ 此时 } f'(x) = f'(-x) > 0, f''(x) = -f''(-x) < 0$$

填 (C)

$$5. \text{ 解: } \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{2t}{1+t^2}}{\frac{1}{1+t^2}} = 2t, \quad \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{dy}{dt} \right) \frac{dt}{dx} = \frac{2}{\frac{1}{1+t^2}} = 2(1+t^2) \quad (t \neq 0).$$

$$6. \text{ 解: 方程两边对 } x \text{ 求导 } e^{f(y)} + x e^{f(y)} f'(y) y' = e^y y',$$

$$\text{从而 } y' = \frac{e^{f(y)}}{e^y - x e^{f(y)} f'(y)} = \frac{1}{x(1 - f'(y))}, \quad y'' = -\frac{[1 - f'(y)]^2 - f'(y)}{x^2 [1 - f'(y)]^3}.$$

$$7. \text{ 解: } y' = \frac{x+y}{x-y}, y'' = \frac{(1+y')(x-y) - (x+y)(1-y')}{(x-y)^2} = \frac{2x^2 + 2y^2}{(x-y)^3}$$

$$8. \text{ 解: } y^{(15)} = (x^2 + x + 1)(\cos 2x)^{(15)} + C_{15}^1 (2x + 1)(\cos 2x)^{(14)} + C_{15}^2 2(\cos 2x)^{(13)}$$

$$= (x^2 + x + 1) \cdot 2^{15} \cdot \cos(2x + \frac{15}{2}\pi) + 15(2x + 1) \cdot 2^{14} \cdot \cos(2x + 7\pi) + 15 \times 14 \cdot 2^{13} \cos(2x + \frac{13}{2}\pi)$$

$$= 2^{15} (x^2 + x + 1) \sin 2x - 2^{14} (30x + 15) \cos 2x - 210 \cdot 2^{13} \sin 2x.$$

$$9. \text{ 解: } y^{(10)}(0) = -90 \times 7!.$$

$$10: (1) y' = \frac{1}{x-2}, y^{(n)} = (y')^{(n-1)} = (-1)^{(n-1)} (n-1)! (x-2)^{-n}.$$

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

$$(-1)^n n! \frac{1}{(x-1)^{n+1}} = (-1)^n n! \left[\frac{1}{(x-2)^{n+1}} - \frac{1}{(x-1)^{n+1}} \right] =$$

$$(-1)^n n! \frac{(x-1)^n + (x-1)^{n-1}(x-2) + (x-1)^{n-2}(x-2)^2 + \cdots + (x-2)^n}{(x^2 - 3x + 2)^{n+1}}.$$

$$(3) y = (\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x)^2 - 2\sin^2 x \cos^2 x = 1 - \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 2x = 1 - \frac{1}{4} (1 - \cos 4x)$$

$$= \frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{4} \cos 4x, \quad y^{(n)} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot 4^n \cos \left(4x + \frac{n\pi}{2} \right) = 4^n \cos \left(4x + \frac{n\pi}{2} \right)$$

$$(4) y = \sin ax \cos bx = \frac{1}{2} [\sin(a+b)x + \sin(a-b)x],$$

$$\therefore y^{(n)} = \frac{1}{2} \left\{ (a+b)^n \sin \left[(a+b)x + \frac{n\pi}{2} \right] + (a-b)^n \sin \left[(a-b)x + \frac{n\pi}{2} \right] \right\}.$$

$$11. \text{解: } f(0) = 0, \text{ 因为 } \frac{x}{x} \leq \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} \leq \frac{x^3 + x}{x},$$

所以由夹逼准则: $f'(0) = 1$ 。

$$12. \text{解: } y' = f'(\arcsin x) \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}, \text{ 因为 } f'(x) = \frac{1-x}{1+x},$$

$$\text{所以 } y' = f'(\arcsin x) \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \frac{1 - \arcsin x}{1 + \arcsin x} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}},$$

$$\text{所以 } y'|_{x=0} = 1.$$

$$13 \text{ 解: 因为 } \frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{1}{f'(x)}, \quad \frac{d^2x}{dy^2} = -\frac{f''(x)}{(f'(x))^2} \frac{dx}{dy} = -\frac{f''(x)}{(f'(x))^3},$$

$$\text{所以 } \left. \frac{d^2x}{dy^2} \right|_{y=f(0)} = -\frac{1}{9}.$$

14 解: 建立直角坐标系, 直线 OA 方程为 $h(t) = 2R(t)$, 在时刻 t , 容器中水的体积为:

$$V = \frac{1}{3} \pi R^2(t) h(t) = \frac{1}{12} \pi h^3(t), \text{ 两端对 } t \text{ 求导有:}$$

$$\frac{dV}{dt} = \frac{\pi h^2(t)}{4} h'(t), \left. \frac{dV}{dt} \right|_{h=5} = \frac{25\pi}{4} h'(t)|_{h=5},$$

§ 3 微分及其应用

1. 解: $\Delta y = 5(x_0 + \Delta x) + (x_0 + \Delta x)^2 - 5x_0 - x_0^2 = 5\Delta x + 2x_0\Delta x + (\Delta x)^2,$

$$\Delta y|_{x_0=2, \Delta x=0.001} = 5 \times 0.001 + 2 \times 2 \times 0.001 + (0.001)^2 = 0.009001.$$

$$dy|_{x_0=2, \Delta x=0.001} = (5 + 2 \times 2) \times 0.001 = 0.009.$$

2. (1) $-\frac{1}{2} \cos 2x + c$ (2) $\ln(1+x) + c$

(3) $-\frac{1}{2} e^{-2x} + c$ (4) $2\sqrt{x} + c$ (5) $\frac{1}{3} \lg 3x + c$

3. 解: 设圆半径为 R , 其增量 $\Delta R = 1$, 圆面积 $S = \pi R^2$, $dS = 2\pi R \Delta R$,

$$\text{故 } R = \frac{dS}{2\pi \Delta R} = \frac{6\pi}{2\pi \cdot 1} = 3 (\text{厘米}).$$

4. 解: (1) $dy = \frac{\frac{-x dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}}{\sqrt{1-(1-x^2)}} = \frac{-x dx}{|x| \sqrt{1-x^2}} (x \neq 0);$

(2) 两边取微分得: $\frac{d(\frac{y}{x})}{1 + \frac{y^2}{x^2}} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{d(x^2 + y^2)}{x^2 + y^2},$

$$\frac{\frac{xdy - ydx}{x^2}}{\frac{x^2 + y^2}{x^2}} = \frac{xdx + ydy}{x^2 + y^2}, \therefore dy = \frac{x+y}{x-y} dx.$$

(3) $dy = 2 \sin(1+2x^2) \cdot \cos(1+2x^2) \cdot 4x dx = 4x \sin(2+4x^2) dx;$

(4) 两边取微分得: $\sec^2 y \cdot dy = dx + dy \quad \therefore dy = c \tan^2 y \cdot dx$

5. 解: (1) $dy = \cot^2 y dx$; (2) $dy = \frac{x+y}{x-y} dx.$

6. 解: (1) $\frac{d(\sin x^2)}{dx} = \frac{\cos x^2 \cdot 2x dx}{dx} = 2x \cos x^2.$

$$\frac{d(\sin x^2)}{d(x^2)} = \frac{\cos x^2 \cdot 2x dx}{2x dx} = \cos x^2 \text{ 或 } \frac{d(\sin x^2)}{d(x^2)} = \frac{\cos x^2 d(x^2)}{d(x^2)} = \cos x^2.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) \quad \frac{dy}{d(x^3)} &= \frac{(\sin 2x)^{x^3} \left(3x^2 \ln \sin 2x + \frac{2x^3 \cos 2x}{\sin 2x} \right) dx}{3x^2 dx} \\
 &= (\sin 2x)^{x^3} \left(\ln \sin 2x + \frac{2x \cot 2x}{3} \right).
 \end{aligned}$$

7. 解: 扇形面积 $S = \frac{1}{2} \alpha R^2$, 当 $R = 100$, $\alpha = \frac{\pi}{3}$, $\Delta \alpha = -\frac{\pi}{360}$ 时,

$$\Delta S \approx dS = \frac{1}{2} R^2 \Delta \alpha = \frac{1}{2} \times 10000 \times \left(-\frac{\pi}{360} \right) = -\frac{125}{9} (\text{厘米}^2).$$

当 $R = 100$, $\alpha = \frac{\pi}{3}$, $\Delta R = 1$ 时, $\Delta S \approx dS = \alpha R dR = \frac{\pi}{3} \times 100 \times 1 = \frac{100\pi}{3} (\text{厘米}^2).$

第三章

§ 1 微分中值定理

1. 解: $\because y(\frac{\pi}{6}) = y(\frac{5\pi}{6}) = \ln \frac{1}{2}, y' = \frac{1}{\sin x} \cos x = \cot x.$

$\therefore y = \ln \sin x$ 在区间 $[\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{5\pi}{6}]$ 上满足罗尔定理的条件. 令 $y' = 0$, 得 $x = \frac{\pi}{2}, \therefore \xi = \frac{\pi}{2}.$

2. 解: $\because f(1-0) = f(1+0) = f(1) = 2, \therefore f(x)$ 在 $x=1$ 处连续. $\therefore f(x)$ 在区间

$[\frac{1}{e}, 3]$ 上满足拉格朗日定理的条件. 又 $f'(x) = \begin{cases} -\frac{1}{x}, & \frac{1}{e} \leq x < 1, \\ -\frac{1}{x^2}, & 1 < x \leq 3, \end{cases}$ 而

$$\frac{f(3) - f(\frac{1}{e})}{3 - \frac{1}{e}} = \frac{-5e}{3(3e-1)} = \frac{-5e}{9e-3}, \text{ 令 } f'(x) = \frac{-5e}{9e-3}, \text{ 解得: } x_1 = \frac{9e-3}{5e}, x_2 = \sqrt{\frac{9e-3}{5e}},$$

$$x_1 = \frac{9e-3}{5e} \text{ (舍去)}, \text{ 故 } \xi = \sqrt{\frac{9e-3}{5e}},$$

3. 证明: 设 $F(x) = \frac{f(x)}{x}$, 由题设知, $F(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续, 在 (a, b) 内可导,

又 $F(a) = \frac{f(a)}{a} = \frac{f(b)}{b} = F(b)$, 由罗尔定理, 存在 $\xi \in (a, b)$ 使 $F'(\xi) = 0$

$$\text{即 } \frac{f(\xi)}{f'(\xi)} = \xi$$

4. 证明: $f(x)$ 在 $[a, c], [c, b]$ 上满足拉格朗日中值定理, 因此, 至少分别存在一点

$$\xi_1 \in (a, c), \xi_2 \in (c, b) \text{ 使得 } f'(\xi_1) = \frac{f(c) - f(a)}{c - a}, f'(\xi_2) = \frac{f(b) - f(c)}{b - c},$$

由 A, B, C 三点位于同一直线上, 因此 $f'(\xi_1) = f'(\xi_2)$, 不妨设 $\xi_1 < \xi_2$, 在 $[\xi_1, \xi_2]$ 上,

$f'(x)$ 满足罗尔定理条件, 故至少存在一点 $\xi \in (\xi_1, \xi_2) \subset (a, b)$, 使得 $f''(\xi) = 0$

5 证明: (1) 令 $f(x) = \ln(1+x)$, 则 $f'(x) = \frac{1}{1+x}$, 在 $[0, x]$ 上应用拉格朗日中值定理,

$$\text{得: } \ln(1+x) - \ln 1 = \frac{1}{1+\xi} x, \xi \in (0, x).$$

$$\because 1+x > 1+\xi > 1, \frac{x}{1+x} < \frac{x}{1+\xi} < x, \therefore \frac{x}{1+x} < \ln(1+x) < x.$$

(2) 令 $f(x) = \arctan x$, 则 $f'(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$, 在 $[a, b]$ 上应用拉格朗日中值定理, 得:

$$\arctan b - \arctan a = \frac{1}{1+\xi^2}(b-a), \xi \in (a, b) \quad \because \frac{1}{1+\xi^2} < 1, \left| \frac{1}{1+\xi^2}(a-b) \right| < |a-b|$$

$\therefore |\arctan a - \arctan b| < |a-b|$, 当 $a=b$ 时, 显然等号成立.

6 由 $f(2) = f(1) = 0$ 得 $F(2) = f(1) = 0$, 并且 $F(x)$ 满足罗尔定理, 所以

存在 $\xi_1 \in (1, 2)$ 使得 $F'(\xi_1) = 0$

又 $F'(x) = f(x) + (x-1)f'(x)$, 显然 $F'(1) = 0$, 并且 $F'(x) = f(x) + (x-1)f'(x)$ 满足

罗尔定理, 所以存在 $\xi \in (1, \xi_1)$ 使得 $F''(\xi) = 0$.

7 证明: 对 $e^x, f(x)$ 用柯西中值定理, 存在 $\xi \in (a, b)$, 使得 $\frac{e^\xi}{f'(\xi)} = \frac{e^b - e^a}{f(b) - f(a)}$,

对 $f(x)$ 用拉格朗日中值定理, 存在 $\eta \in (a, b)$, 使得 $f(b) - f(a) = f'(\eta)(b-a)$,

由上述两式, 得 $\frac{f'(\eta)}{f'(\xi)} = \frac{e^b - e^a}{b-a} e^{-\xi}$.

8. 证明: 当 $a > 0$ 时, 对 $f(x)$ 在 $[0, a]$ 上应用拉格朗日中值定理, 得:

$$\frac{f(a) - f(0)}{a - 0} = f'(\zeta_1), \text{ 即 } \frac{f(a)}{a} = f'(\zeta_1), \zeta_1 \in (0, a). \text{ 对 } f(x) \text{ 在 } [b, a+b] \text{ 上应用拉格朗日中值定理, 得: } \frac{f(a+b) - f(b)}{(a+b) - b} = f'(\zeta_2), \text{ 即 } \frac{f(a+b) - f(b)}{a} = f'(\zeta_2), \zeta_2 \in (b, a+b)$$

显然 ζ_1, ζ_2 均在 $[0, c]$ 上单调下降, $0 < \zeta_1 < a \leq b < \zeta_2 < a+b \leq c$. 又因为 $f'(x)$ 在

$[0, c]$ 上单调下降, $\therefore f'(\zeta_1) \leq f'(\zeta_2)$. 即 $\frac{f(a)}{a} \geq \frac{f(a+b) - f(b)}{a}$,

$f(a+b) \leq f(a) + f(b)$. 当 $a=0$ 时, 不等式变为等式.

§ 2 洛必达法则

1. (1) 解: 原式 = $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x + e^{-x} - 2}{1 - \cos x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{\sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{\cos x} = 2$

(2) 解: 原式 = $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \sin x}{-\frac{x^3}{2}(\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{1+\sin x})} = -\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \sin x}{x^3}$

$$= -\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{3x^2} = -\frac{1}{6}$$

(3) 解: 原式 = $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\sin^2 x - x^2 \cos^2 x}{x^2 \sin^2 x} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan^2 x - x^2}{x^2 \tan^2 x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan^2 x - x^2}{x^2 \cdot x^2} =$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\tan x + x}{x} \cdot \frac{\tan x - x}{x^3} \right) = 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x - x}{x^3} = 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sec^2 x - 1}{3x^2} = \frac{2}{3} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan^2 x}{x^2} = \frac{2}{3}.$$

(4) 解: 原式 = $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{t - \ln(1+t)}{t^2} \quad (x = \frac{1}{t})$

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

(5) 解: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(1 + \frac{\sin x - x}{x} \right)^{\frac{x}{\sin x - x} \frac{\sin x - x}{\tan x - \sin x}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x - x}{\tan x (1 - \cos x)}}$

$$= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2(\sin x - x)}{x^3}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2(\cos x - 1)}{3x^2}} = e^{\frac{-1}{3}}$$

(6) 解: 原式 = $e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{\ln x} \ln(\frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan x)} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{x}{1+x^2}}{\frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan x}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1-x^2}{1+x^2}} = e^{-1}.$

(7) 解: 原式 = $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(1-x) \sin \frac{\pi x}{2}}{\cos \frac{\pi x}{2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1-x}{\cos \frac{\pi x}{2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{-1}{-\frac{\pi}{2} \sin \frac{\pi x}{2}} = \frac{2}{\pi}$

(8) 解: 原式 = $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \tan x}{x^2 \tan x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \tan x}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \sec^2 x}{3x^2} = -\frac{1}{3}.$

$$\because \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = 0, \therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f'(x) = 0.$$

2. 解:
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(x)}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(x) - f'(0)}{2x} = \frac{1}{2} f''(0) = 3$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[1 + \frac{f(x)}{x} \right]^{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left\{ \left[1 + \frac{f(x)}{x} \right]^{\frac{x}{f(x)}} \right\}^{\frac{f(x)}{x^2}} = e^3.$$

3. 证明: 由已知, $g(x)$ 连续, 且当 $x \neq 0$ 时, $g'(x) = \frac{xf'(x) - f(x)}{x^2}$,

$$\text{而 } g'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{f(x)}{x} - f''(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - xf''(0)}{x^2} = \frac{1}{2} f''(0). \text{ 当 } x \neq 0 \text{ 时, } g'(x) \text{ 显然连续}$$

$$\text{而 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} g'(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{xf'(x) - f(x)}{x^2} = \frac{1}{2} f''(0). \therefore g'(x) \text{ 在点 } x=0 \text{ 连续, 从而 } g'(x) \text{ 在 } (-\infty, +\infty) \text{ 内是连续函数.}$$

§3 泰勒公式

1 解: $p(x) = x^4 - 2x^3 + 1, p'(x) = 4x^3 - 6x^2, p''(x) = 12x^2 - 12x, p'''(x) = 24x - 12,$

$$p^{(4)}(x) = 24, p^{(5)}(x) = 0, x_0 = 1.$$

$$p(1) = 0, p'(1) = -2, p''(1) = 0, p'''(1) = 12, p^{(4)}(1) = 24, p^{(5)}(1) = 0, p^{(6)}(1) = \cdots p^{(n)}(1) = 0.$$

$$\therefore p(x) = x^4 - 2x^3 + 1 = p(1) + p'(1)(x-1) + \frac{p''(1)}{2!}(x-1)^2 + \frac{p'''(1)}{3!}(x-1)^3 + \frac{p^{(4)}(1)}{4!}(x-1)^4$$

$$+ 0 = 0 - 2(x-1) + 0 + 2(x-1)^3 + (x-1)^4, \text{ 即:}$$

$$x^4 - 2x^3 + 1 = -2(x-1) + 2(x-1)^3 + (x-1)^4$$

2: $f(x) = (1+x)^{\frac{1}{2}}, x_0 = 0, f(x) = f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}x^2 + \frac{f'''(0)}{3!}x^3.$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{2}(1+x)^{-\frac{1}{2}}, f''(x) = \frac{1}{2}\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)(1+x)^{-\frac{3}{2}}, f'''(x) = \frac{1}{2}\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(-\frac{3}{2}\right)(1+x)^{-\frac{5}{2}},$$

$$f(0)=1, f'(0)=\frac{1}{2}, f''(0)=-\frac{1}{4}, f'''(\theta x)=\frac{3}{8}(1+\theta x)^{-\frac{5}{2}}$$

$$\therefore (1+x)^{\frac{1}{2}}=1+\frac{1}{2}x-\frac{1}{8}x^2+\frac{x^3}{16(1+\theta x)^{\frac{5}{2}}}(0<\theta<1)$$

$$3y(4)=2, y'(4)=\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}\Big|_{x=4}=\frac{1}{4}, y''(4)=-\frac{1}{4}x^{-\frac{3}{2}}\Big|_{x=4}=-\frac{1}{32}, y'''(4)=\frac{3}{8}x^{-\frac{5}{2}}\Big|_{x=4}=\frac{3}{256},$$

$$y^{(4)}=-\frac{15}{16}x^{-\frac{7}{2}}=-\frac{15}{16}\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^7}},$$

$$\sqrt{x}=2+\frac{1}{4}(x-4)-\frac{1}{64}(x-4)^2+\frac{1}{512}(x-4)^3-\frac{5}{128}\frac{(x-4)^4}{[4+\theta(x-4)]^{\frac{7}{2}}}, (0<\theta<1)$$

$$4 \text{ 解: } f(x)=xe^x, x_0=0, f'(x)=e^x+xe^x, f''(x)=2e^x+xe^x, f'''(x)=3e^x+xe^x,$$

$$\cdots, f^{(n)}(x)=ne^x+xe^x, f^{(n+1)}=(n+1)e^x+xe^x. f(0)=0, f'(0)=1, f''(0)=2$$

$$f'''(0)=3, \cdots, f^{(n)}(0)=n, f^{(n+1)}(\theta x)=(n+1)e^{\theta x}+(\theta x)e^{\theta x}=(n+1+\theta x)e^{\theta x}.$$

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

$$5: f(x)=\frac{1}{x+2}, f(-1)=\frac{1}{-1+2}=1; f'(x)=\frac{-1}{(x+2)^2}, f'(-1)=-1; f''(x)=\frac{2}{(x+2)^3}$$

$$f''(-1)=2. \therefore f(x)=\frac{1}{x+2} \text{ 在 } x_0=-1 \text{ 处的泰勒公式为:}$$

$$\frac{1}{x+2}=1-(x+1)+(x+1)^2+R_2(x). \text{ 从而 } R_2(x)=\frac{1}{x+2}-1+(x+1)-(x+1)^2=-\frac{(x+1)^3}{x+2},$$

$$\text{故 } \frac{1}{x+2}=1-(x+1)+(x+1)^2-\frac{(x+1)^3}{x+2}. \text{ 与 } \frac{1}{x+2}=a_0+a_1(x+1)+a_2(x+1)^2+R_2(x)$$

$$\text{比较可得: } a_0=1, a_1=-1, a_2=1, R_2=-\frac{(1+x)^3}{x+2}.$$

$$6: f(x) \text{ 在 } [a, b] \text{ 上具有 } n \text{ 阶导数, } \therefore \text{ 将 } f(x) \text{ 在 } x_0=b \text{ 处展开成 } (n-1) \text{ 阶泰勒公式}$$

$$f(x) = f(b) + f'(b)(x-b) + \frac{f''(b)}{2!}(x-b)^2 + \cdots + \frac{f^{(n-1)}(b)}{(n-1)!}(x-b)^{n-1} + \frac{f^{(n)}(\xi)}{n!}(x-b)^n,$$

$$\xi \text{ 在 } x \text{ 与 } b \text{ 之间. 令 } x=a, f(a) = f(b) + f'(b)(a-b) + \frac{f''(b)}{2!}(a-b)^2 + \cdots +$$

$$\frac{f^{(n-1)}(b)}{(n-1)!}(a-b)^{n-1} + \frac{f^{(n)}(\xi)}{n!}(a-b)^n.$$

$$\because f(a) = f(b) = f'(b) = f''(b) = \cdots = f^{(n-1)}(b) = 0, a \neq b. \therefore f^{(n)}(\xi) = 0 (a < \xi < b).$$

$$7 \text{ 用泰勒展开得到 } f(x) = (a+1) + (b+c+1)x + \frac{1}{6}(7-b-4c)x^3 + \frac{x^4}{4} + o(x^4)$$

$$\text{所以 } a+1=0, b+c+1=0, 7-b-4c=0, \text{ 即 } a=-1, b=-\frac{11}{3}, c=\frac{8}{3}$$

$$8 \text{ 由 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x)}{x} = 0, \text{ 得 } f(0) = 0, f'(0) = 0,$$

$$\text{由 Taylor 公式 } f(x) = f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{1}{2}f''(\xi)x^2,$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2}f''(\xi)x^2,$$

$$1 = f(1) = \frac{1}{2}f''(\xi), f''(\xi) = 2.$$

$$9. \text{解: } \sin 18^\circ = \sin \frac{\pi}{10} = \frac{\pi}{10} - \frac{1}{3!}\left(\frac{\pi}{10}\right)^3 + \frac{1}{5!}\left(\frac{\pi}{10}\right)^5 + \cdots + R_{2n}(x).$$

$$|R_{2n}(x)| = \left| \frac{\sin(\theta x + (2n+1)\frac{\pi}{2})}{(2n+1)!} x^{2n+1} \right| \leq \frac{|x|^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!} = \frac{(\frac{\pi}{10})^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!} < \frac{(\frac{1}{2})^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!} < 10^{-4} (x = \frac{\pi}{10}).$$

$$\text{取 } n=3, \text{ 有 } \frac{1}{2^7 7!} = \frac{1}{128 \times 5040} < \frac{1}{128 \times 5000} = \frac{1}{5} \times 10^{-5} < 10^{-4}.$$

$$\therefore \sin 18^\circ \approx \frac{\pi}{10} + \frac{1}{3!}\left(\frac{\pi}{10}\right)^3 + \frac{1}{5!}\left(\frac{\pi}{10}\right)^5 \approx 0.30902..$$

§4 函数的单调性、极值、最值

$$1. y' = 3x^2 - 12x + 9 = 3(x-1)(x-3)$$

$$y' \geq 0 \text{ 可得 } x \geq 3 \text{ or } x \leq 1. y' \leq 0 \text{ 可得 } 3 \geq x \geq 1$$

所以单调增加区间为 $(-\infty, 1], [3, +\infty)$, 单调递减区间为 $[1, 3]$

$x \geq 3$ 时 $y' \geq 0$ 并且 $3 \geq x \geq 1$ 时 $y' \leq 0$, 所以有极大值为 $y|_{x=3} = 13$

$x \leq 1$ 时 $y' \geq 0$ 并且 $3 \geq x \geq 1$ 时 $y' \leq 0$, 所以有极小值为 $y|_{x=1} = 7$

2. $y' = 0$ 可得 $x = 2$, 并且 $x = 1$ 为不可导点

在 $x = 1$ 的邻域内 $y \leq \frac{2}{3} = f(1)$, 由定义得到在 $x = 1$ 取极大值 $y|_{x=1} = \frac{2}{3}$ 。

$y' = \frac{2(\sqrt[3]{x-1}-1)}{3\sqrt[3]{x-1}}$, 当 $x > 2$ 时, $y' > 0$, 且 $1 < x < 2$ 时, $y' < 0$

所以所求极值为极小值 $y|_{x=2} = \frac{1}{3}$

3. $f'(x) = -\frac{x^n}{n!}e^{-x}$, $x = 0$ 为驻点, n 为奇数时, $x < 0$ 时, $f'(x) > 0$; $x > 0$ 时 $f'(x) < 0$

$\therefore x = 0$ 为极大值点, 极大值为 1. n 为偶数时, $f'(x) \leq 0$, \therefore 函数无极限.

4 解: 令 $f(x) = x^x$ 由 3 题知 $x = e$ 时取极大值 e^e , $f(x)$ 在 $[1, e]$ 上递增, 在 $[e, +\infty)$ 上递减,

因而 $f(1) < f(2), f(3) > f(4) > f(5) \cdots, f(2) = \sqrt{2} = \sqrt[4]{8} < \sqrt[5]{9} = \sqrt[3]{3} = f(3)$,

\therefore 最大项为 $x_3 = \sqrt[3]{3}$.

5. 解: $f(\frac{\pi}{2}) = a - \frac{b}{3} = 1, a = 1 + \frac{b}{3}, f'(\frac{\pi}{3}) = (1 + \frac{b}{3})\frac{1}{2} - b = 0, b = \frac{3}{5}, a = \frac{6}{5}$,

$f''(\frac{\pi}{3}) = -\frac{3}{5}\sqrt{3} < 0, x = \frac{\pi}{3}$ 是极大值点, 极大值为 $\frac{3}{5}\sqrt{3}$.

6. 作 $f(x) = xe^{-x} - a$, 由 $f'(x) = 0$ 得驻点 $x = 1$, 并且有最大值 $f(1) = e^{-1} - a$,

(1), $a > e^{-1}$ 时, $f(x)$ 的最大值 $f(1) < 0$, 故 $f(x) \leq f(1) < 0$, 从而方程无根.

(2), $a < e^{-1}$ 时, $f(1) > 0$, 又 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} f(x) < 0$, 故又且仅有两个实根.

(3), $a = e^{-1}$ 时, $f(1) = 0$, 又 $x < 1$ 时, $f(1) < f(1) = 0$, 且 $x > 1$ 时, $f(1) < f(1) = 0$, 故又且仅有一个根.

7. 解: $\because \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y} = 1, \therefore \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} + \frac{y'}{2\sqrt{y}} = 0, \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{\sqrt{y}}{\sqrt{x}}$, 曲线在 (x_0, y_0) 处的切线方程

为 $Y - y_0 = -\frac{\sqrt{y_0}}{\sqrt{x_0}}(X - x_0)$, 化简为 $\frac{X}{\sqrt{x_0}} + \frac{Y}{\sqrt{y_0}} = 1$, 它在两坐标轴上的截距分别为

$\sqrt{x_0}$ 和 $\sqrt{y_0}$. 三角形面积为 $\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{x_0 y_0} = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{x_0}(1 - \sqrt{x_0}) = s$, $\frac{ds}{dx_0} = \frac{1}{4\sqrt{x_0}} - \frac{1}{2}$. 当

$x_0 \in (0, \frac{1}{4})$ 时, $\frac{ds}{dx_0} > 0$, $x_0 \in (\frac{1}{4}, 1)$ 时, $\frac{ds}{dx_0} < 0$.

$\therefore x_0 = \frac{1}{4}$ 时, s 取最大值. 因此所求切点为 $(\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4})$.

8. 令 $f(x) = \ln(1+x) - x + \frac{x^2}{2}$, 则 $f(x)$ 在 $[0, +\infty)$ 上连续而且 $f'(x) = \frac{1}{1+x} - 1 + x$

$= \frac{1-1-x+x+x^2}{1+x} = \frac{x^2}{1+x} > 0 (x > 0)$, 因而 $f(x)$ 在 $[0, +\infty)$ 上单调增加, $x > 0$ 时,

$f(x) > f(0)$, 所以 $\ln(1+x) - x + \frac{x^2}{2} > 0 (x > 0)$, 因而 $\ln(1+x) > x - \frac{x^2}{2} (x > 0)$.

9. 证明: 令 $f(x) = x^p + (1-x)^p \quad x \in (0, 1)$.

由 $f'(x) = 0$, 即 $p[x^{p-1} - (1-x)^{p-1}] = 0$ 解得驻点 $x = \frac{1}{2}$. 又 $f(0) = 1, f(1) = 1, f(\frac{1}{2}) = \frac{1}{2^{p-1}}$,

$\therefore f(x)$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 上的最大值为 1, 最小值为 $\frac{1}{2^{p-1}}$.

故有: $\frac{1}{2^{p-1}} \leq x^p + (1-x)^p \leq 1 \quad (0 \leq x \leq 1, p > 1)$.

§5 函数图形的凹凸性, 拐点及函数图形的描绘

1. $y'' = 0$ 得 $x = -6, x = 0, x = 6$

$y'' \geq 0$ 得到 $(-6, 0), (6, +\infty)$. 为下凸区间

$y'' \leq 0$ 得到 $(-\infty, -6), (0, 6)$. 为下凹区间

拐点为 $(-6, -\frac{9}{2}), (0, 0), (6, \frac{9}{2})$

斜渐近线为 $y = x$

2. 解: $f^{(5)}(x)$ 在 x_0 的某一邻域内不变号, $f'(x_0) = \frac{1}{4!} f^{(5)}(\zeta)(x-x_0)^4$ 在 x_0 的某一邻域内不变号, $x = x_0$ 不是极值点.

$f''(x) = \frac{1}{3!} f^{(5)}(\zeta_1)(x-x_0)^3$, x 由 x_0 左边移到 x_0 右边时 $f''(x)$ 变号, 因而 $(x_0, f(x_0))$ 是拐点.

3. 证明: 令 $f(x) = x^n$ 则 $f''(x) = n(n-1)x^{n-2} > 0$, 因而函数 $y = f(x)$ 的图形在 $(0, +\infty)$

上是下凸的, $\therefore \frac{f(x)+f(y)}{2} > f\left(\frac{x+y}{2}\right)$, 即 $\frac{x^n+y^n}{2} > \left(\frac{x+y}{2}\right)^n$.

4. 解: 由题设知驻点和拐点都在曲线上, 从而有 $-8a+4b-2c+d=44$, (1),

$a+b+c+d=10$, (2), $y' = 3ax^2 + 2bx + c$, $y'' = 6ax + 2b$ 由驻点和拐点条件可得

$12a-4b+c=0$, (3), $6a+2b=0$, (4), 由 (1) (2) (3) (4): $a=1, b=-3, c=-24, d=16$

5. 解: (1) $(-\infty, 0), (2, +\infty)$ 为增区间, $(0, 2)$ 为减区间

(2) 因 $y'' = \frac{24}{x^4} > 0$, 故 $(-\infty, 0), (0, +\infty)$ 下凸区间, 无拐点,

(3) 因 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^3+4}{x^2} = +\infty$, $a = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^3+4}{x^3} = 1$ $b = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x^3+4}{x^2} - x \right) = 0$

$\therefore x=0$ 为垂直渐近线, $y=x$ 为斜渐近线

6. 解: $y = \frac{x}{\ln x}$ 的定义域为 $(1, +\infty) \cup (0, 1)$. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = \infty$, 渐近线为 $x=1$, $y' = \frac{\ln x - 1}{(\ln x)^2}$,

$y'' = \frac{2 - \ln x}{x(\ln x)^3}$, 曲线通过 $(\frac{1}{e}, -\frac{1}{e}), (e, e), (e^2, \frac{e^2}{2})$.

§ 6 曲率

1. 解: $y' = 2x - 4, y'' = 2$, 顶点为 $A(2, -1)$,

$$\therefore y'|_A = 0, K_A = \frac{|y''|}{(1+y'^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}\bigg|_A = \frac{2}{(1+0)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = 2, \therefore R = \frac{1}{2}.$$

2. 解: $y^2 = 8x, A(2, 4), y' = \frac{4}{y}, y'' = -\frac{4y'}{y^2}, y'|_A = 1, y''|_A = -\frac{1}{4}$.

$$\therefore K_A = \frac{|y''|}{(1+y'^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \bigg|_A = \frac{\left|-\frac{1}{4}\right|}{(1+1)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{\frac{1}{4}}{2^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{16} \therefore R = \frac{1}{K} = 8\sqrt{2}.$$

$$3. \text{解: } \begin{cases} x = \cos t \\ y = 2\sin t \end{cases}, t = \frac{\pi}{2}, y' = \frac{y'_t}{x'_t} = \frac{2\cos t}{-\sin t} = -2\cot t,$$

$$y'' = \frac{dy'}{dx} = \frac{dy'}{dt} \cdot \frac{dt}{dx} = \frac{dy'}{dt} \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \left(\frac{2}{\sin^2 t}\right) \left(\frac{1}{-\sin t}\right) = -\frac{2}{\sin^3 t} \text{ 当 } t = \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ 时,}$$

$$y'' = 0, y'' = -2, \therefore K_A = 2, R = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$4. \text{解: } y' = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2}, y'' = \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2}.$$

$$K = \frac{|y''|}{(1+y'^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{\frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2}}{\left[1 + \left(\frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2}\right)^2\right]^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{4}{(e^x + e^{-x})^2}, x \in (-\infty, +\infty).$$

$K' = 0$ 得 $e^x - e^{-x} = 0, \therefore x = 0$, 当 $x < 0$ 时, $K' > 0$, $x > 0$ 时, $K' < 0$, \therefore 在 $x = 0$ 时 K

取最大值, $K_{\max} = \frac{4}{2^2} = 1$.

$$5. \text{解: } y' = \cos x, y'' = -\sin x, x \in (0, \pi),$$

$$K = \frac{|y''|}{(1+y'^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{|\sin x|}{(1+\cos^2 x)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{\sin x}{(1+\cos^2 x)^{\frac{3}{2}}}, x \in (0, \pi).$$

由上式可知: 当 $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$ 时, K 最大, 即当 $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$ 时曲率半径最小.

故曲线 $y = \sin x, x \in (0, \pi)$ 在 $(\frac{\pi}{2}, 1)$ 点处曲率半径最小, 最小值 $R = 1$

$$6. \text{解: } y = \ln x, y' = \frac{1}{x}, y'' = -\frac{1}{x^2}.$$

$$K = \frac{|y''|}{(1+y'^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{\left|-\frac{1}{x^2}\right|}{\left(1+\frac{1}{x^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{x}{(1+x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}, K' = \frac{1-2x^2}{(1+x^2)^{\frac{5}{2}}},$$

令 $K' = 0$, 得 $x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$. 当 $x \in (0, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}})$ 时, $K' > 0$, $K \uparrow$. 当 $x \in (\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, +\infty)$ 时,

$$K' < 0, K \downarrow, \therefore \text{在点 } \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, -\frac{\ln 2}{2}\right) \text{ 处有最大值 } \frac{2}{3\sqrt{3}}$$

7. 证明: $y = ach \frac{x}{a}, y' = ash \frac{x}{a} \cdot \frac{1}{a} = sh \frac{x}{a}, y'' = \frac{1}{a} ch \frac{x}{a}.$

$$K = \frac{|y''|}{(1+y'^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{\frac{1}{a} ch \frac{x}{a}}{\left(1+sh^2 \frac{x}{a}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{\frac{1}{a} ch \frac{x}{a}}{\left(ch^2 \frac{x}{a}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{a}{a^2 ch^2 \frac{x}{a}} = \frac{a}{y^2},$$

对任意点 $(x, y), R = \frac{y^2}{a}, \therefore$ 结论成立.

8. $x = \frac{3}{2}(1 + \cos 2\theta), y = \frac{3}{2} \sin 2\theta$, 所以 $K = \frac{2}{3}$

故 $R = \frac{3}{2}$

第四章

§1 不定积分的概念与性质

1. 解: $f(x) = -2e^{-2x}, \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x-2h) - f(x)}{h} = -2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x-2h) - f(x)}{-2h}$
 $= -2f'(x) = -8e^{-2x}$

2. 解: (1) $\int \frac{\sqrt{x} - x^3 e^x + x^2}{x^3} dx = \int (x^{\frac{5}{2}} - e^x + \frac{1}{x}) dx = -\frac{2}{3} x^{\frac{3}{2}} - e^x + \ln x + c.$

(2) $\int \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{3}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}\right) dx = \ln x - 3 \arcsin x + c.$

$$(3) \int \frac{1+2x^2}{x^2(1+x^2)} dx = \int \frac{(1+x^2)+x^2}{x^2(1+x^2)} dx = \int \left(\frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{1+x^2} \right) dx = -\frac{1}{x} + \arctan x + c.$$

$$(4) \int \frac{3 \cdot 2^x - 2 \cdot 3^x}{2^x} dx = \int 3 dx - 2 \int \left(\frac{3}{2} \right)^x dx = 3x - \frac{2}{\ln \frac{3}{2}} \left(\frac{3}{2} \right)^x + c.$$

$$(5) \int \cos^2 \frac{x}{2} dx = \int \frac{1+\cos x}{2} dx = \frac{1}{2}(x + \sin x) + c.$$

$$(6) \int \left(1 - \frac{1}{x^2}\right) \sqrt{x} \sqrt{x} dx = \int \left(1 - \frac{1}{x^2}\right) x^{\frac{3}{2}} dx = \int \left(x^{\frac{3}{2}} - x^{\frac{5}{4}}\right) dx = \frac{4}{7} x^{\frac{7}{4}} + 4x^{\frac{1}{4}} + c.$$

$$(7) \int \frac{1}{x^2(1+x^2)} dx = \int \left(\frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{1+x^2} \right) dx = -\frac{1}{x} - \arctan x + c.$$

$$(8) \int \frac{1+\sin x}{1-\sin x} dx = \int \frac{(1+\sin x)^2}{\cos^2 x} dx = \int (\sec x + \tan x)^2 dx \\ = \int (\sec^2 x + 2 \sec x \tan x + \sec^2 x - 1) dx = 2(\tan x + \sec x) - x + c.$$

$$(9) \int \frac{\cos 2x}{\cos^2 x \sin^2 x} dx = \int \frac{\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x \sin^2 x} dx = \int \frac{dx}{\sin^2 x} - \int \frac{dx}{\cos^2 x} = -\cot x - \tan x + c.$$

$$4. \text{ 解: } \because f'(\sin^2 x) = \cos^2 x + \cot^2 x = \cos^2 x + \frac{\cos^2 x}{\sin^2 x} = 1 - \sin^2 x + \frac{1 - \sin^2 x}{\sin^2 x}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} - \sin^2 x \quad \therefore f'(x) = \frac{1}{x} - x \quad \therefore f(x) = \int \left(\frac{1}{x} - x \right) dx = \ln|x| - \frac{x^2}{2} + c.$$

$$5. \text{ 解: 由题意知 } f'(x) = x^2, \text{ 则 } f(x) = \int x^2 dx = \frac{1}{3} x^3 + c,$$

$$\text{由已知 } x=3, y=2, \text{ 代入上式: } 2=9+c, \text{ 得 } c=-7 \text{ 故所求曲线方程为 } y=\frac{1}{3} x^3 - 7$$

$$6. \text{ 解: 设距离函数为 } s=s(t), \text{ 则有 } s(t) = \int 3t^2 dt = t^3 + c, \text{ 由已知 } t=0, s(t)=0,$$

得 $c=0$, 故求出距离函数为 $s=t^3$.

$$(1) s(3) = 3^3 = 27 \text{ (米)} \quad (2) 360 = t^3, t = \sqrt[3]{360} \text{ (秒)}$$

$$7. \text{ 解: 当 } x < 0 \text{ 时, } f(x) = \int x^2 dx = \frac{1}{3} x^3 + c_1$$

当 $x > 0$ 时, $f(x) = \int \sin x^2 dx = -\cos x + c_2$

$\therefore f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 可导, $\therefore f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 连续

$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x)$ 即 $c_1 = -1 + c_2$, 记 $c_1 = c$

$$\therefore f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{3}x^3 + c, & x \leq 0 \\ -\cos x + 1 + c, & x > 0 \end{cases}$$

§ 2.1 第一类换元积分法

1. 解: (1) $\int \frac{1}{(2x+3)^9} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int (2x+3)^{-9} d(2x+3) = -\frac{1}{16} (2x+3)^{-8} + c.$

(2) $\int e^{2x^2+\ln x} dx = \frac{1}{4} \int e^{2x^2} d(2x^2) = \frac{1}{4} e^{2x^2} + c.$

(3) $\int \sin^2(3x+1) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int [1 - \cos(6x+2)] dx = \frac{x}{2} - \frac{1}{12} \int \cos(6x+2) d(6x+2)$
 $= \frac{x}{2} - \frac{1}{12} \sin(6x+2) + c$

(4) $\int \tan^4 x \sec^2 x dx = \int \tan^4 x (1 + \tan^2 x) d \tan x = \frac{1}{5} \tan^5 x + \frac{1}{7} \tan^7 x + c;$

(5) $\int \frac{\cos x}{3 + \sin^2 x} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \int \frac{d(\sin x / \sqrt{3})}{1 + \left(\frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{3}} + c$

(6) $\int \frac{x}{x - \sqrt{x^2 - 1}} dx = \int x(x + \sqrt{x^2 - 1}) dx = \frac{1}{3} x^3 + \frac{1}{2} \int (x^2 - 1)^{\frac{1}{2}} d(x^2 - 1)$
 $= \frac{1}{3} x^3 + \frac{1}{3} (x^2 - 1)^{\frac{3}{2}} + c$

(7) $\int \tan^2 x \sec^4 x (\tan x \sec x dx) = \int (\sec^2 x - 1) \sec^4 x d \sec x = \frac{1}{7} \sec^7 x - \frac{1}{5} \sec^5 x + c$

(8) $\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{2-4x^4}} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{2-4x^2}} dx^2 = \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{(\sqrt{2})^2 - (2x^2)^2}} d(2x^2)$
 $= \frac{1}{4} \arcsin \frac{2x^2}{\sqrt{2}} + c$

$$(9) \text{ 原式 } \int \frac{x}{2+3x^2} dx - \int \frac{1}{2+3x^2} dx = \frac{1}{6} \int \frac{d(2+3x^2)}{2+3x^2} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}} \int \frac{d(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{2}}x)}{1 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{2}}x\right)^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \ln(2+3x^2) - \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \arctan \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2} x + c$$

$$10. \int \frac{\sin \ln x \cos \ln x}{x} dx = \int \sin \ln x \cos \ln x d \ln x = \int \sin \ln x d \sin \ln x = \frac{1}{2} (\sin \ln x)^2 + c$$

$$2. \text{ 解: } (1) \int \frac{1+\ln x}{x} dx = \int (1+\ln x) d(1+\ln x) = \frac{1}{2} (1+\ln x)^2 + c$$

$$(2) \int \frac{x}{(1-x)^3} dx = \int \frac{1-(1-x)}{(1-x)^3} d(1-x) = \frac{1}{2(1-x)^2} - \frac{1}{1-x} + c$$

$$(3) \int \frac{dx}{x(1+\ln^2 x)} = \int \frac{1}{1+\ln^2 x} d \ln x = \arctan(\ln x) + c$$

$$(4) \int \frac{dx}{x(x^{10}+2)} = \int \frac{x^9}{x^{10}(x^{10}+2)} dx = \frac{1}{10} \int \frac{1}{x^{10}(x^{10}+2)} dx^{10} \stackrel{\text{令 } t=x^{10}}{=} \frac{1}{10} \int \frac{1}{t(t+2)} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{20} \int \left(\frac{1}{t} - \frac{1}{t+2} \right) dt = \frac{1}{20} \ln \left(\frac{t}{t+2} \right) + c = \frac{1}{20} \ln \left(\frac{x^{10}}{x^{10}+2} \right) + c$$

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

$$(6) \int \frac{x}{x^4-1} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{(x^2)^2-1^2} d(x^2) = \frac{1}{4} \ln \left(\frac{x^2-1}{x^2+1} \right) + c$$

$$(7) \int \frac{dx}{e^x+2+e^{-x}} = \int \frac{e^x dx}{e^{2x}+2e^x+1} = \int \frac{1}{(1+e^x)^2} d(e^x+1) = -\frac{1}{1+e^x} + c$$

$$(8) \int \frac{x-1}{3+x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{3+x^2} d(3+x^2) - \int \frac{1}{3+x^2} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln(3+x^2) - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{x}{\sqrt{3}} + c$$

$$(9) \int \frac{dx}{(\arcsin x)^2 \sqrt{1-x^2}} = \int (\arcsin x)^{-2} d(\arcsin x) = -\frac{1}{\arcsin x} + c$$

(10)

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{dx}{4\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x} &= \int \frac{\sec^2 x dx}{4\tan^2 x + 1} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{1 + (2\tan x)^2} d(2\tan x) = \frac{1}{2} \arctan(2\tan x) + c \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (11) \quad \int \frac{1+\cos x}{1+\sin^2 x} dx &= \int \frac{1}{1+\sin^2 x} dx + \int \frac{1}{1+\sin^2 x} d\sin x \\ &= \int \frac{\csc^2 x}{1+\csc^2 x} dx + \arctan(\sin x) \\ &= -\int \frac{1}{2+\cot^2 x} d\cot x + \arctan(\sin x) \\ &= -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \arctan\left(\frac{\cot x}{2}\right) + \arctan(\sin x) + c \end{aligned}$$

$$(12) \quad \int \frac{1+\cos x}{x+\sin x} dx = \int \frac{d(x+\sin x)}{x+\sin x} = \ln|x+\sin x| + c$$

$$(13) \quad \int f'(x)f''(x)dx = \int f'(x)df'(x) = \frac{1}{2}[f'(x)]^2 + c \quad \because f(x) = e^{-x^2},$$

$$\therefore f'(x) = -2xe^{-x^2} \text{ 故原式} = 2x^2 e^{-2x^2} + c$$

§ 2.2 第二类换元积分法

$$\text{解: 1. (1) } \int x^2 \sqrt{1-x^2} dx = \int \sin^2 t \cos^2 t dt$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{1}{4} \int \sin^2 2t dt = \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{1-\cos 4t}{2} dt = \frac{1}{8} \left(t - \frac{1}{4} \sin 4t \right) + c \\ &= \frac{1}{8} \arcsin t - \frac{1}{8} (x-2x^3) \sqrt{1-x^2} + c \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \quad \int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{1+x^2}} \stackrel{x=\tan t}{=} \int \frac{\sec^2 t dt}{\tan t \sec t} = \int \csc t dt = \ln|\csc t - \cot t| + c = \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{1+x^2}}{x} - \frac{1}{x} \right| + c$$

$$\begin{aligned} (3) \quad \int \frac{x^3}{(1+x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} dx &\stackrel{x=\tan t}{=} \int \frac{\tan^3 t \cdot \sec^2 t}{\sec^3 t} dt = \int \frac{\sin^3 t}{\cos^2 t} dt = -\int \frac{1-\cos^2 t}{\cos^2 t} d(\cos t) \\ &= \frac{1}{\cos t} + \cos t + c = \sqrt{1+x^2} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} + c \end{aligned}$$

$$(4) \int \frac{dx}{x \ln x \sqrt{1 + \ln^2 x}} = \int \frac{d \ln x}{\ln x \sqrt{1 + \ln^2 x}} = \int \frac{dt}{t \sqrt{1 + t^2}} = \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{1 + \ln^2 x}}{\ln x} - \frac{1}{\ln x} \right| + c$$

说明: $\int \frac{dt}{t \sqrt{1 + t^2}}$ 解法见第(2)题.

$$(5) \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1 + e^x}} \stackrel{e^x = \tan^2 t}{=} \int \frac{2 \tan t \cdot \sec^2 t}{\sec t \cdot \tan^2 t} dt = 2 \int \csc t dt = 2 \ln |\csc t - \cot t| + c$$

$$= 2 \ln(\sqrt{1 + e^x} - 1) - x + c$$

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

$$= \frac{3}{2} \int (t^2 + 2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} d(t^2 + 2) - \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{t^2 + 2}} dt = 3(t^2 + 2)^{\frac{1}{2}} - \ln(t + \sqrt{t^2 + 2}) + c$$

$$= 3\sqrt{x^2 + 2x + 3} - \ln(x + 1 + \sqrt{x^2 + 2x + 3}) + c$$

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

$$= (x^2 + 2)^{\frac{1}{2}} + 2 \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 2}) + c$$

$$(8) \int \frac{x^5}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} dx \stackrel{x = \sin t}{=} \int \sin^5 t dt = - \int \sin^4 t d(\cos t)$$

$$= - \int (1 - \cos^2 t)^2 d(\cos t) = - \int (1 - 2 \cos^2 t + \cos^4 t) d(\cos t)$$

$$= - \cos t + \frac{2}{3} \cos^3 t - \frac{1}{5} \cos^5 t + c = -(1 - x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{2}{3} (1 - x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{1}{5} (1 - x^2)^{\frac{5}{2}} + c.$$

$$2.(1) \text{ 令 } x = \sin t, \int \frac{dx}{x^2 \sqrt{1 - x^2}} = \int \frac{\cos t}{\sin^2 t \cos t} dt = \int \frac{1}{\sin^2 t} = -(\cot)t + c = -\frac{\sqrt{1 - x^2}}{x} + c,$$

(2) 令

$$x = \tan t, \int \frac{dx}{x^2 \sqrt{1 + x^2}} = \int \frac{1}{t g^2 t} \frac{1}{\sec t \cos^2 t} dt = \int \frac{d \sin t}{\sin^2 t} = -\frac{1}{\sin t} + c = -\frac{\sqrt{1 + x^2}}{x} + c.$$

$$(3) \quad \text{令 } x = \sec t, \int \frac{dx}{x^2 \sqrt{x^2 - 1}} = \int \frac{\sec t \cdot \sec^2 t}{\sec^2 t \cdot \sec^2 t} = \int \cos t dt = \sin t + c = \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - 1}}{x} + c$$

§3 分部积分法

$$\begin{aligned} 1. \text{ 解: } (1) \quad \int x^2 e^{-3x} dx &= -\frac{1}{3} \int x^2 de^{-3x} = -\frac{1}{3} (x^2 e^{-3x} - 2 \int x e^{-3x} dx) \\ &= -\frac{1}{3} x^2 e^{-3x} - \frac{2}{9} \int x de^{-3x} = -\frac{1}{3} x^2 e^{-3x} - \frac{2}{9} (x e^{-3x} - \int e^{-3x} dx) \\ &= -\frac{1}{3} x^2 e^{-3x} - \frac{2}{9} x e^{-3x} - \frac{2}{27} e^{-3x} + c \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \quad \int x 3^x 2^{2x} dx &= \int x 12^x dx = \frac{1}{\ln 12} \int x d(12^x) = \frac{1}{\ln 12} (x 12^x - \int 12^x dx) \\ &= \frac{x 12^x}{\ln 12} - \frac{12^x}{(\ln 12)^2} + c \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (3) \quad \int x \sin x \cos dx &= \frac{1}{2} \int x \sin 2x dx = -\frac{1}{4} \int x d \cos 2x \\ &= -\frac{1}{4} (x \cos 2x - \int \cos 2x dx) = -\frac{1}{4} x \cos 2x + \frac{1}{8} \sin 2x + c \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (4) \quad \int x^{-3} \arctan x dx &= -\frac{1}{2} \int \arctan x dx^{-2} = -\frac{1}{2} (x^{-2} \arctan x - \int \frac{1}{x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx) \\ &= -\frac{1}{2x^2} \arctan x + \frac{1}{2} \int \left(\frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{1+x^2} \right) dx = -\frac{1}{2x^2} \arctan x - \frac{1}{2x} - \frac{1}{2} \arctan x + c \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (5) \quad \int \frac{x \arctan x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx &= \int \arctan x d\sqrt{1+x^2} = \sqrt{1+x^2} \arctan x - \int \sqrt{1+x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx \\ &= \sqrt{1+x^2} \arctan x - \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) + c \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (6) \quad \int \frac{\ln \sin x}{\sin^2 x} dx &= -\int \ln \sin x d \cot x = -(\cot x \ln \sin x - \int \cot x \cdot \frac{1}{\sin x} \cdot \cos x dx) \\ &= -\cot x \ln \sin x + \int (\csc^2 x - 1) dx = -\cot x \ln \sin x - \cot x - x + c \end{aligned}$$

$$(7) \quad \int x \tan^2(2x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int x (\sec^2 2x - 1) d(2x) = \frac{1}{2} \int x d \tan 2x - \int x dx$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
(8) \quad \int \frac{\ln(1+x)}{(2-x)^2} dx &= \int \ln(1+x) d\left(\frac{1}{2-x}\right) = \frac{1}{2-x} \ln(1+x) - \int \frac{1}{2-x} \cdot \frac{1}{1+x} dx \\
&= \frac{1}{2-x} \ln(1+x) - \frac{1}{3} \int \left(\frac{1}{2-x} + \frac{1}{1+x} \right) dx \\
&= \frac{1}{2-x} \ln(1+x) + \frac{1}{3} \ln|2-x| - \frac{1}{3} \ln(1+x) + c \\
(9) \quad \int \frac{x^2}{x^2+1} \arctan x dx &= \int \frac{x^2+1-1}{x^2+1} \arctan x dx = \int \arctan x dx - \int \arctan x d(\arctan x) \\
&= x \arctan x - \int \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx - \frac{1}{2} (\arctan x)^2 = x \arctan x - \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+x^2) - \frac{1}{2} (\arctan x)^2 + c \\
(10) \quad \int \frac{\ln x}{\sqrt[3]{x}} dx &= \int x^{-\frac{1}{3}} \ln x dx = \frac{3}{2} \int \ln x dx^{\frac{2}{3}} \\
&= \frac{3}{2} \left(x^{\frac{2}{3}} \ln x - \int x^{\frac{2}{3}} \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx \right) = \frac{3}{2} x^{\frac{2}{3}} \ln x - \frac{9}{4} x^{\frac{2}{3}} + c
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
2. \text{解} (1) \quad \int e^{-\sqrt{3x-2}} dx &= \frac{2}{3} \int t e^{-t} dt \\
&= -\frac{2}{3} \int t d e^{-t} = -\frac{2}{3} (t e^{-t} - \int e^{-t} dt) = -\frac{2}{3} e^{-\sqrt{3x-2}} (\sqrt{3x-2} + 1) + c
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(2) \quad \int x^3 \cos(x^2) dx &= \frac{1}{2} \int x^2 \cos(x^2) dx^2 \stackrel{x^2=t}{=} \frac{1}{2} \int t d \sin t \\
&= \frac{1}{2} t \sin t + \frac{1}{2} \cos t + c = \frac{1}{2} x^2 \sin(x^2) + \frac{1}{2} \cos(x^2) + c
\end{aligned}$$

$$(3) \quad \int \frac{\ln \ln x}{x} dx = \int \ln \ln x d \ln x = \ln x \cdot \ln \ln x - \int \ln x \cdot \frac{1}{\ln x} \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln x (\ln \ln x - 1) + c$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(4) \quad \int \frac{\cos x}{\sin^2 2x} dx &= \int \frac{\cos x}{4 \sin^2 2x \cos^2 2x} dx = \frac{1}{4} \int \csc^2 x \sec x dx = -\frac{1}{4} \int \sec x d \cot x \\
&= -\frac{1}{4} \sec x \cot x + \frac{1}{4} \int \cot x \sec x \tan x dx = -\frac{1}{4} \csc x + \frac{1}{4} \ln |\sec x + \tan x| + c
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(5) \quad \int \frac{\sin x}{e^x} dx &= \int e^{-x} \sin x dx = -\int e^{-x} d \cos x = -(e^{-x} \cos x + \int \cos x e^{-x} dx) \\
&= -e^{-x} \cos x - \int e^{-x} d \sin x = -e^{-x} \cos x - e^{-x} \sin x - \int \sin x e^{-x} dx
\end{aligned}$$

移项可得: $\int \frac{\sin x}{e^{-x}} dx = -\frac{1}{2} e^{-x} (\sin x + \cos x) + c$

$$(6) \int \frac{1+x}{x^3} e^{\frac{1}{x}} dx = -\int (1+\frac{1}{x}) e^{\frac{1}{x}} d(\frac{1}{x}) = -e^{\frac{1}{x}} - \int \frac{1}{x} e^{\frac{1}{x}} d(\frac{1}{x})$$

$$\because \int \frac{1}{x} e^{\frac{1}{x}} d(\frac{1}{x}) = \int t d e^t = t e^t - e^t + c = \frac{1}{x} e^{\frac{1}{x}} - e^{\frac{1}{x}} + c, \text{ 所以原式} = -\frac{1}{x} e^{\frac{1}{x}} + c.$$

$$(7) \int (1-2x^2) e^{-x^2} dx = \int e^{-x^2} dx - \int x e^{-x^2} d(x^2) = \int e^{-x^2} dx + \int x d(e^{-x^2})$$

$$= \int e^{-x^2} dx + x e^{-x^2} - \int e^{-x^2} dx = x e^{-x^2} + c$$

$$(8) \int e^x \frac{1+\sin x}{1+\cos x} dx = \int \frac{\left(\cos \frac{x}{2} + \sin \frac{x}{2}\right)^2}{2 \cos^2 \frac{x}{2}} e^x dx = \frac{1}{2} \int (1 + \tan \frac{x}{2})^2 e^x dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int (\sec^2 \frac{x}{2} + 2 \tan \frac{x}{2}) e^x d = \int e^x d \tan \frac{x}{2} + \int \tan \frac{x}{2} d e^x$$

$$= e^x \tan \frac{x}{2} - \int \tan \frac{x}{2} d e^x + \int \tan \frac{x}{2} d e^x = e^x \tan \frac{x}{2} + c$$

3. 解: $\int x f'(x) dx = \int x d f(x) = x f(x) - \int f(x) dx.$

又 $f(x) = (\frac{\cos x}{x})' = \frac{-x \sin x - \cos x}{x^2}, \int f(x) dx = \frac{\cos x}{x} + c$

所以原式 $= -\sin x - \frac{2 \cos x}{x} + c$

§ 4.1 有理函数的积分

1. 解: (1) $\int \frac{x^3}{x+3} dx = \int (x^2 - 3x + 9 - \frac{27}{x+3}) dx$

$$= \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{3x^2}{2} + 9x - 27 \ln|x+3| + c,$$

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

设 $\frac{3}{(x+1)(x^2-x+1)} = \frac{A}{x+1} + \frac{Bx+D}{x^2-x+1}$

即

$$A(x^2 - x + 1) + (x + 1)(Bx + D) = 3$$

$$(A + B)x^2 + (B + D - A)x + A + D = 3.$$

$$\text{比较系数得方程组: } \begin{cases} A + B = 0 \\ B + D - A = 0 \\ A + D = 3 \end{cases} \quad \text{解得: } A = 1, B = -1, D = 2.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \int \frac{3}{x^3 + 1} dx &= \int \frac{1}{1 + x} dx + \int \frac{-x + 2}{x^2 - x + 1} dx \\ &= \ln|x + 1| - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{(2x - 1)dx}{x^2 - x + 1} + \frac{3}{2} \int \frac{1}{x^2 - x + 1} dx \\ &= \ln|x + 1| - \frac{1}{2} \ln|x^2 - x + 1| + \frac{3}{2} \int \frac{1}{(x - \frac{1}{2})^2 + \frac{3}{4}} dx \\ &= \ln \frac{|x + 1|}{\sqrt{x^2 - x + 1}} + \sqrt{3} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{2x - 1}{\sqrt{3}} + c. \end{aligned}$$

$$(3) \text{ 设 } \frac{x}{(x + 1)(x + 2)(x + 3)} = \frac{A}{x + 1} + \frac{B}{x + 2} + \frac{D}{x + 3}$$

$$\text{即 } A(x + 2)(x + 3) + B(x + 1)(x + 3) + D(x + 1)(x + 2) = x.$$

$$\text{令 } x = -1, \text{ 则 } A \times 1 \times 2 = -1, A = -\frac{1}{2}; \text{ 令 } x = -3, \text{ 则 } B \times (-1) \times 1 = -2, B = 2;$$

$$\text{令 } x = -3, \text{ 则 } D \times (-2) \times (-1) = -3, D = -\frac{3}{2}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \int \frac{x}{(x + 1)(x + 2)(x + 3)} dx &= -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{x + 1} dx + 2 \int \frac{1}{x + 2} dx - \frac{3}{2} \int \frac{1}{x + 3} dx \\ &= 2 \ln|x + 2| - \frac{1}{2} \ln|x + 1| - \frac{3}{2} \ln|x + 3| + c \end{aligned}$$

$$(4) \text{ 设 } \frac{x^2 + 1}{(x - 1)(x + 1)^2} = \frac{A}{x - 1} + \frac{B}{x + 1} + \frac{D}{(x + 1)^2}$$

$$\text{即 } A(x + 1)^2 + B(x - 1)(x + 1) + D(x - 1) = x^2 + 1$$

$$\text{令 } x = 1, \text{ 则 } A = 1 + 1, A = \frac{1}{2}; \text{ 令 } x = -1, \text{ 则 } -2D = 2, D = -1;$$

$$\text{令 } x = 0, \text{ 则 } A - B - D = 1, B = \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore \int \frac{x^2+1}{(x-1)(x+1)^2} dx &= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{x-1} dx + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{x+1} dx - \int \frac{1}{(x+1)^2} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{1+x} + \frac{1}{2} \ln|x-1| + \frac{1}{2} \ln|x+1| + c\end{aligned}$$

(5) 设 $\frac{1}{x(x^2+1)} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{Bx+D}{x^2+1}$

即 $A(x^2+1) + (Bx+D)x = 1, (B+A)x^2 + Dx + A = 1.$

令 $x=0$, 则 $A=1$, 比较系数得, $B+A=0, D=0$, 则 $B=-1$

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

(6) 设 $\frac{5x-1}{x^3-x^2+x-1} = \frac{5x-1}{(x-1)(x^2+1)} = \frac{A}{x-1} + \frac{Bx+D}{1+x^2}$

即 $A(1+x^2) + (Bx+D)(x-1) = 5x-1, (A+B)x^2 + (D-B)x + A-D = 5x-1$

比较系数得: $\begin{cases} A+B=0 \\ D-B=5 \\ A-D=-1 \end{cases}$, 解得: $\begin{cases} A=2 \\ B=-2 \\ D=3 \end{cases}$

$$\therefore \int \frac{5x-1}{x^3-x^2+x-1} dx = \int \frac{2}{x-1} dx + \int \frac{-2x+3}{x^2+1} dx = \ln \frac{(x-1)^2}{1+x^2} + 3 \arctg x + c$$

2. 解: (1) $\int \frac{x^4+1}{x^6+1} dx = \int \frac{x^4-x^2+1+x^2}{(x^2+1)(x^4-x^2+1)} dx$

$$= \int \frac{1}{x^2+1} dx + \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{1}{1+(x^3)^2} d(x^3) = \arctg x + \frac{1}{3} \arctg(x^3) + c$$

(2) $\int \frac{x}{x^8-1} dx = \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{-(x^4-1)+(x^4+1)}{(x^4-1)(x^4+1)} d(x^2)$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{1}{(x^2)^2-1} d(x^2) - \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{1}{(x^2)^2+1} d(x^2) = \frac{1}{8} \ln \left| \frac{x^2-1}{x^2+1} \right| - \frac{1}{4} \arctg(x^2) + c.$$

§ 4. 2 § 4. 3 三角函数有理式及简单无理函数的积分

解: (1) 令 $\tan \frac{x}{2} = t$, 则 $\cos x = \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}$, $dx = \frac{2dt}{1+t^2}$,

$$\therefore \int \frac{1}{3+\cos x} dx = \int \frac{\frac{2}{1+t^2}}{3+\frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}} dt = \int \frac{2}{3(1+t^2)+(1-t^2)} dt$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{t^2+2} dt = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \arctan \frac{t}{\sqrt{2}} + c = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \arctan \frac{\tan \frac{x}{2}}{\sqrt{2}} + c$$

$$(2) \int \frac{1+\tan x}{\sin 2x} dx = \int \frac{1+\tan x}{2 \tan x \cos^2 x} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \left(\frac{1}{\tan x} + 1 \right) d \tan x = \frac{1}{2} (\ln |\tan x| + \tan x) + c$$

$$(3) \int \frac{1}{1+\sin x+\cos x} dx \stackrel{\tan \frac{x}{2}=t}{=} \int \frac{\frac{2}{1+t^2}}{1+\frac{2t}{1+t^2}+\frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}} dt = \int \frac{1}{t+1} dt$$

$$= \ln |t+1| + c = \ln \left| 1 + \tan \frac{x}{2} \right| + c$$

$$(4) \int \frac{1}{\sin x + \tan x} dx \stackrel{\tan \frac{x}{2}=t}{=} \int \frac{\frac{2}{1+t^2}}{\frac{2t}{1+t^2} + \frac{2t}{1-t^2}} dt = \int \frac{2(1-t)}{4t} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \left(\frac{1}{t} - t \right) dt = \frac{1}{2} \ln |t| - \frac{1}{4} t^2 + c = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \tan \frac{x}{2} \right| - \frac{1}{4} \tan^2 \frac{x}{2} + c$$

$$(5) \int \frac{dx}{\sin 2x \cos x} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dx}{\sin x \cos^2 x} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x}{\sin x \cos^2 x} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{\sin x}{\cos^2 x} dx + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dx}{\sin x}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2 \cos x} + \frac{1}{2} \ln |\csc x - \cot x| + c$$

$$(6) \int \frac{\sin 2x}{\sin^4 x + \cos^4 x} dx = \int \frac{2 \sin x \cos x}{\sin^4 x + \cos^4 x} dx = \int \frac{2 \tan x}{1 + \tan^4 x} d \tan x$$

$$= \int \frac{d(\tan^2 x)}{1 + \tan^4 x} = \arctan(\tan^2 x) + c$$

$$(7) \text{ 令 } \sqrt[4]{x} = u, \text{ 则 } dx = 4u^3 du$$

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt[4]{x}} dx &= \int \frac{4u^3}{u^2 + u} du = 4 \int \frac{u^2}{u+1} du = 4 \int \frac{u^2 - 1 + 1}{u+1} du \\ &= 4 \int \left(u - 1 + \frac{1}{u+1}\right) du = 2u^2 - 4u + 4 \ln|u+1| + c = 2\sqrt{x} - 4\sqrt[4]{x} + 4 \ln(\sqrt[4]{x} + 1) + c\end{aligned}$$

(8) 令 $\sqrt[3]{x+1} = u$, 则 $x = u^3 - 1, dx = 3u^2 du$

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore \int \frac{1}{1 + \sqrt[3]{x+1}} dx &= \int \frac{3u^2}{1+u} du = 3 \int \left(u - 1 + \frac{1}{u+1}\right) du \\ &= 3\left(\frac{u^2}{2} - u + \ln|u+1|\right) + c = \frac{3}{2}\sqrt[3]{(x+1)^2} - 3\sqrt[3]{x+1} + 3 \ln|1 + \sqrt[3]{x+1}| + c\end{aligned}$$

(9) 令 $\sqrt{\frac{1-x}{1+x}} = u$, 则 $x = \frac{1-u^2}{1+u^2}, dx = \frac{4u}{(1+u^2)^2} du$

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore \int \sqrt{\frac{1-x}{1+x}} \frac{dx}{x} &= \int u \cdot \frac{1+u^2}{1-u^2} \cdot \left[-\frac{4u}{(1+u^2)^2}\right] du = \int \frac{4u^2}{(u^2-1)(1+u^2)} du \\ &= 2 \int \left(\frac{1}{u^2-1} + \frac{1}{u^2+1}\right) du = \ln\left|\frac{u-1}{u+1}\right| + 2 \arctan u + c \\ &= \ln\left|\frac{\sqrt{1-x}-\sqrt{1+x}}{\sqrt{1-x}+\sqrt{1+x}}\right| + 2 \arctan \sqrt{\frac{1-x}{1+x}} + c\end{aligned}$$

(10) 令 $\frac{1-x}{1+x} = u$, 则 $du = \frac{2}{(x+1)^2} dx$

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore \int \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{(x+1)^2(x-1)^4}} dx &= \frac{1}{(x+1)^2 \sqrt[3]{\left(\frac{x-1}{x+1}\right)^4}} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int u^{-\frac{4}{3}} du \\ &= -\frac{3}{2} u^{-\frac{1}{3}} + c = -\frac{3}{2} \sqrt[3]{\frac{x+1}{x-1}} + c\end{aligned}$$

第五章 定积分

§1 定积分概念

1. 解: 因为 $f(x) = e^x$ 在 $[0,1]$ 上连续, 所以可积, 并且积分与区间 $[0,1]$ 的分法及点 ξ_i

的取法无关, 故不妨将区间 $[0,1]$ n 等分, 分点为 $x_{i-1} = \frac{i-1}{n}, x_i = \frac{i}{n}, \Delta x_i = \frac{1}{n}, i=1, \dots, n$,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{取 } \xi_i = x_i = \frac{i}{n}, \text{ 则 } \int_0^1 e^x dx &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i) \cdot \Delta x_i = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n e^{\frac{i}{n}} \cdot \frac{1}{n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^{\frac{1}{n}} + e^{\frac{2}{n}} + \dots + e^{\frac{n}{n}}}{n} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{n} \frac{e^{\frac{1}{n}}(1 - e^{\frac{n}{n}})}{1 - e^{\frac{1}{n}}}}{n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^{\frac{1}{n}}(1 - e)}{1 - e^{\frac{1}{n}}} = e - 1. \end{aligned}$$

2. 解: 由积分中值定理知, $\exists \xi \in [x, x+3]$, 使得: $\int_x^{x+3} t^2 \sin \frac{2}{t^2} f(t) dt = 3\xi^2 \sin \frac{2}{\xi^2} f(\xi)$.

$$\text{所以, } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \int_x^{x+3} t^2 \sin \frac{2}{t^2} f(t) dt = 6 \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sin \frac{2}{\xi^2}}{\frac{2}{\xi^2}} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(\xi) = 12.$$

3. 解: (1) 记 $f(x) = x - \ln(1+x), x \in [0,1]$, 则 $f'(x) = 1 - \frac{1}{1+x} > 0, x \in (0,1)$

$\therefore f(x) > f(0) = 0, x \in (0,1]$, 即 $x > \ln(1+x), x \in (0,1]$

$$\therefore \int_0^1 x dx > \int_0^1 \ln(1+x) dx.$$

(2) 在区间 $(0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$ 上, $x > \sin x$ 故 $\int_1^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x dx > \int_1^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin x dx$;

(3) 在区间 $(1,2)$ 上, $\ln x - (\ln x)^2 = \ln x(1 - \ln x) > 0$, 故 $\int_1^2 \ln x dx > \int_1^2 (\ln x)^2 dx$.

4. 解: 易知 $\sqrt{(x-a)(b-x)} = \sqrt{(\frac{b-a}{2})^2 - (x - \frac{a+b}{2})^2}$ 是以 $\frac{a+b}{2}$ 为圆心, $\frac{b-a}{2}$ 为半径

的上半圆, 则上半圆的面积为 $S = \frac{1}{2} \pi r^2 = \frac{\pi}{2} (\frac{b-a}{2})^2 = \frac{\pi(b-a)^2}{8}$. 由定积分的几何意义

知 $\int_a^b \sqrt{(x-a)(b-x)} dx = \frac{\pi(b-a)^2}{8}$ 。

5. 解: $\because f(x)$ 在 $\left[\frac{2}{3}, 1\right]$ 上连续, 由积分中值定理, 存在 $c \in \left[\frac{2}{3}, 1\right]$ 使得

$$3 \int_{\frac{2}{3}}^1 f(x) dx = 3 f\left(\frac{1}{3}\right), \text{ 又 } f(x) \text{ 在 } [0, c] \text{ 上满足罗尔定理条件, 故在 } (0, c) \subset (0, 1) \text{ 内}$$

至少存在一点 ξ , 使得 $f'(\xi) = 0$ 。

6. 解: 设 $\int_0^2 f(x) dx = a$, 则原式变为 $f(x) = x^2 - ax$, 两边同时取定积分, 得

$$\int_0^2 f(x) dx = \int_0^2 x^2 dx - \int_0^2 ax dx, \text{ 即 } a = \frac{8}{3} - 2a, \text{ 故 } a = \frac{8}{9}. \text{ 所以 } f(x) = x^2 - \frac{8}{9}x.$$

7. 解: 原式 $= e^{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln \sqrt[n]{n!}}{n}} = e^{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \ln \frac{n!}{n^n}} = e^{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \ln \frac{i}{n}} = e^{\int_0^1 \ln x dx} = e^{-1}$

8. (1) 证明: 因为 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续, 故必能取得最大值 M , 最小值 m , 所以

$$mg(x) \leq f(x)g(x) \leq Mg(x), \text{ 两边积分 } \int_a^b mg(x) dx \leq \int_a^b f(x)g(x) dx \leq \int_a^b Mg(x) dx, \text{ 即}$$

$$m \int_a^b g(x) dx \leq \int_a^b f(x)g(x) dx \leq M \int_a^b g(x) dx, \text{ 于是 } m \leq \frac{\int_a^b f(x)g(x) dx}{\int_a^b g(x) dx} \leq M, \text{ 因为 } f(x)$$

$$\text{在 } [a, b] \text{ 上连续, 由介值定理可知, 至少存在一点 } \xi \in [a, b], \text{ 使得 } f(\xi) = \frac{\int_a^b f(x)g(x) dx}{\int_a^b g(x) dx},$$

$$\text{即 } \int_a^b f(x)g(x) dx = f(\xi) \int_a^b g(x) dx.$$

(2) 解: $f(x) = \frac{1}{1+x}$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 上连续, $g(x) = x^n > 0$, 由(1)可知: 至少存在一点 $\xi \in [0, 1]$,

$$\text{使得 } 0 < \int_0^1 \frac{x^n}{1+x} dx = \frac{1}{1+\xi} \int_0^1 x^n dx = \frac{1}{1+\xi} \cdot \frac{1}{1+n} \text{ 由两边夹法则知 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^1 \frac{x^n}{1+x} dx = 0.$$

§ 2 微积分基本定理

1. 解: $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = -t^2$, $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{d}{dt}\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right) \frac{1}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = -\frac{1}{2t^2 \ln t}$.

2. 解: 将方程两边对 x 求导 (y 看作 x 的函数)

$$\frac{d\left(\int_0^y e^t dt\right)}{dx} + \frac{d\left(\int_0^x \cos t dt\right)}{dx} = 0, \quad e^y \frac{dy}{dx} + \cos x = 0.$$

$$\because \int_0^y e^t dt + \int_0^x \cos t dt = 0, \text{ 即 } e^y - 1 + \sin x = 0.$$

$$\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{\cos x}{e^y} = -\frac{\cos x}{1 - \sin x}.$$

3. 解: (1) 该极限是 “ $\frac{0}{0}$ ” 型, 应用洛必达法则

$$\text{原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x t(e^t - 1) dt}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x(e^x - 1)}{3x^2} = \frac{1}{3}.$$

(2) 该极限是 “ $\frac{\infty}{\infty}$ ” 型, 应用洛必达法则

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

4. 解:

$$\begin{aligned} (1) &= \frac{d}{dx} \left[x^2 \int_0^{x^2} f(t) dt - \int_0^{x^2} t f(t) dt \right] = 2x \int_0^{x^2} f(t) dt + x^2 f(x^2) 2x - x^2 f(x^2) 2x \\ &= 2x \int_0^{x^2} f(t) dt. \end{aligned}$$

(2) 令 $u = x - t$, 则 $t=0$ 时, $u=x$; $t=x$ 时, $u=0$; $dt=-du$.

$$\text{原式} = \frac{d}{dx} \left[\int_x^0 f(u) (-du) \right] = \frac{d}{dx} \int_0^x f(u) du = f(x).$$

5. $I'(x) = xe^{-x^2}$, 令 $I'(x) = 0$, 得驻点 $x=0$ 且

$$I''(x) = e^{-x^2}(1-2x^2), I''(0) = 1 > 0, \text{ 故当 } x=0 \text{ 时, } I \text{ 取最小值 } I(0) = 0.$$

$$6. \text{ 解: (1) } \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{x^2 + 4x + 5} = \int_0^1 \frac{d(x+2)}{1+(x+2)^2} = \arctan(x+2) \Big|_0^1 = \arctan 3 - \arctan 2.$$

$$(2) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \operatorname{tg}^2 \theta d\theta = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1 - \cos^2 \theta}{\cos^2 \theta} d\theta = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \left(\frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} - 1 \right) d\theta = (\operatorname{tg} \theta - \theta) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = 1 - \frac{\pi}{4}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} (3) \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sqrt{\cos x - \cos^3 x} dx &= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} |\sin x| \sqrt{\cos x} dx \\ &= -\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 \sin x \sqrt{\cos x} dx + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin x \sqrt{\cos x} dx \\ &= \frac{2}{3} (\cos x)^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 - \frac{2}{3} (\cos x)^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{4}{3}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (4) \int_0^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} \sqrt{1 + \cos 2x} dx &= \int_0^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} \sqrt{2} |\cos x| dx = \sqrt{2} \left(\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x dx - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} \cos x dx \right) \\ &= 2\sqrt{2} - 1. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 7. \text{ 解: } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1^p + 2^p + \cdots + n^p}{n^{p+1}} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\left(\frac{1}{n} \right)^p + \left(\frac{2}{n} \right)^p + \cdots + \left(\frac{n}{n} \right)^p \right] \cdot \frac{1}{n} = \int_0^1 x^p dx \\ &= \frac{1}{p+1}. \end{aligned}$$

$$8. \text{ 解: } F'(x) = \frac{f(x)(x-a) - \int_a^x f(t) dt}{(x-a)^2} = \frac{f(x)(x-a) - f(\xi)(x-a)}{(x-a)^2}, (a \leq \xi \leq x)$$

$$= \frac{f(x) - f(\xi)}{x-a} = \frac{f'(\eta)(x-\xi)}{x-a} \leq 0, (f'(\eta) \leq 0, x-\xi \geq 0, x-a > 0) (\xi < \eta < x).$$

$$9. \text{ 解: 当 } x < 0 \text{ 时, } f(x) = 0, \Phi(x) = \int_0^x 0 dt = 0.$$

$$\text{当 } 0 \leq x \leq \pi \text{ 时, } f(x) = \frac{1}{2} \sin x, \Phi(x) = \int_0^x \frac{1}{2} \sin t dt = -\frac{1}{2} \cos t \Big|_0^x = \frac{1}{2} (1 - \cos x).$$

$$\text{当 } x > \pi \text{ 时, } f(x) = 0, \Phi(x) = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{1}{2} \sin t dt + \int_{\pi}^x 0 dt = \frac{1}{2} (-\cos t) \Big|_0^{\pi} = 1.$$

$$\therefore \Phi(x) = \int_0^x f(t)dt = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0 \\ \frac{1}{2}(1 + \cos x), & 0 \leq x \leq \pi \\ 1, & x > \pi \end{cases}$$

$$10. \text{ 证: (1) } F'(x) = f(x) + \frac{1}{f(x)} = \frac{f^2(x) + 1}{f(x)} \geq \frac{2f(x)}{f(x)} = 2.$$

$$(2) F(a) = \int_a^a f(t)dt + \int_b^a \frac{1}{f(t)}dt = \int_b^a \frac{1}{f(t)}dt < 0.$$

$$F(b) = \int_a^b f(t)dt + \int_b^b \frac{1}{f(t)}dt = \int_a^b \frac{1}{f(t)}dt > 0.$$

由连续函数介值定理可知, 在 (a, b) 内必有 ζ 使得 $F(\zeta) = 0$, 又因为 $F'(x) > 0$,

故 $F(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上单调增加, 从而 $F(x) = 0$ 在 (a, b) 内必有且仅有一根。

§ 3.1 定积分换元积分法

$$\text{解: (1) 原式} = \int_1^e (1 + \ln x) d(1 + \ln x) = \frac{1}{2} (1 + \ln x)^2 \Big|_1^e = \frac{1}{2} (4 - 1) = \frac{3}{2}.$$

$$(2) \text{ 令 } t = x + \frac{\pi}{3}, \text{ 则当 } x = \frac{\pi}{3} \text{ 时, } t = \frac{2\pi}{3}, \text{ 当 } x = \pi \text{ 时, } t = \frac{4\pi}{3}, dt = dx, \text{ 故原式}$$

$$= \int_{\frac{2\pi}{3}}^{\frac{4\pi}{3}} \sin^2 t dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\frac{2\pi}{3}}^{\frac{4\pi}{3}} (1 - \cos 2t) dt = \frac{1}{2} \left(t - \frac{1}{2} \sin 2t \right) \Big|_{\frac{2\pi}{3}}^{\frac{4\pi}{3}} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{2\pi}{3} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \sqrt{3} \right) = \frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}.$$

$$(3) \text{ 原式} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^3 t \cdot \cos t dt = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\frac{1 + \cos 2t}{2} \right)^2 dt = \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 + 2 \cos 2t + \cos^2 2t) dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} (t + \sin 2t) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1 + \cos 4t}{2} dt = \frac{\pi}{8} + \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{t}{2} + \frac{1}{8} \sin 4t \right) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{3\pi}{16}$$

$$(4) \text{ 原式} = \int_0^1 \sqrt{1 - (x-1)^2} d(x-1) = \int_{-1}^0 \sqrt{1 - t^2} dt \stackrel{t = \sin u}{=} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 \cos^2 u du = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 \frac{1 + \cos 2u}{2} du$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{4}.$$

(5) 令 $x = \operatorname{tgt}$, 则当 $x = 1$ 时, $t = \frac{\pi}{4}$, 当 $x = \sqrt{3}$ 时, $t = \frac{\pi}{3}$, $dx = \sec^2 t dt$ 。故,

$$\begin{aligned}\text{原式} &= \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{\sec^2 t dt}{\operatorname{tgt} \sec t} = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{1}{\sin t} dt = \ln \left| \csc t - \operatorname{ctgt} \right| \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \\ &= \ln \left| \csc \frac{\pi}{3} - \operatorname{ctg} \frac{\pi}{3} \right| - \ln \left| \csc \frac{\pi}{4} - \operatorname{ctg} \frac{\pi}{4} \right| = -\frac{1}{2} \ln 3 - \ln |1 - \sqrt{2}|.\end{aligned}$$

(6) 令 $\sqrt{5-4x} = t$, 则 $x = -\frac{t^2-5}{4}$.

当 $x = -1$ 时, $t = 3$; 当 $x = 1$ 时, $t = 1$, $dx = -\frac{t}{2} dt$ 。故,

$$\text{原式} = \int_3^1 \frac{\frac{5-t^2}{4} \left(-\frac{t}{2}\right) dt}{t} = \int_3^1 \frac{t^2-5}{8} dt = \frac{1}{8} \left(\frac{t^3}{3} - 5t \right) \Big|_3^1 = \frac{1}{6}.$$

(7) 令 $\sqrt{1-x} = t$, 则 $x = 1-t^2$, $dx = -2t dt$. 当 $x = \frac{3}{4}$ 时, $t = \frac{1}{2}$; 当 $x = 1$ 时, $t = 0$,

$$\text{故原式} = \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^0 \frac{-2t dt}{t-1} = -2 \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^0 \left(1 + \frac{1}{t-1} \right) dt = -2(t + \ln|t-1|) \Big|_{\frac{1}{2}}^0 = 1 - 2\ln 2.$$

$$\begin{aligned}(8) \text{ 原式} &= \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} u \cdot \frac{-u}{1-u^2} du = \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} \left(1 - \frac{1}{1-u^2} \right) du \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1+u}{1-u} \Big|_0^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{2+\sqrt{3}}{2-\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \ln(2+\sqrt{3}).\end{aligned}$$

(9) 令 $u = \ln x$,

$$\text{原式} = \int_{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}}^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{du}{u\sqrt{1+u^2}} = - \int_{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}}^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{d\frac{1}{u}}{\sqrt{1+\frac{1}{u^2}}} = -\ln \left(\frac{1}{u} + \sqrt{1+\frac{1}{u^2}} \right) \Big|_{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}}^{\sqrt{3}} = \ln \left(1 + \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \right).$$

$$(10) \text{ 原式} = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{2} [\cos 3x + \cos x] dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos 3x dx + \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \sin 3x \Big|_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + \frac{1}{2} \sin x \Big|_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{2}{3}.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (11) \text{ 原式} &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{(\sin x - \cos x)^2} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} |\sin x - \cos x| dx \\
 &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (\cos x - \sin x) dx + \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin x - \cos x) dx \\
 &= (\sin x + \cos x) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} + (-\cos x - \sin x) \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = 2(\sqrt{2} - 1)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \int_0^{\pi} \sqrt{\left(\sin \frac{x}{2} - \cos \frac{x}{2}\right)^2} dx \stackrel{u=\frac{x}{2}}{=} 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} |\sin u - \cos u| du \\
 &= 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (\cos u - \sin u) du + 2 \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin u - \cos u) du \\
 &= 2(\sin u + \cos u) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} + 2(-\cos u - \sin u) \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = 4(\sqrt{2} - 1) .
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (12) \quad \int_0^{100\pi} \sqrt{1 - \cos 2x} dx &= 100 \int_0^{\pi} \sqrt{1 - \cos 2x} dx = 100 \int_0^{\pi} \sqrt{2} \sin x dx \\
 &= 100\sqrt{2}(-\cos x) \Big|_0^{\pi} = 200\sqrt{2} .
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 2. \text{解: 原式} &= \int_{-1}^1 \frac{2x^3}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx + \int_{-1}^1 \frac{5x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx + \int_{-1}^1 \frac{2}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \int_{-1}^1 \frac{2}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx \\
 &= 2 \int_0^1 \frac{2}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = 4 \arcsin x \Big|_0^1 = 2\pi
 \end{aligned}$$

$$3. \text{证: 左边} = \int_0^{2\pi} (x + \sin x) f(x) dx = \int_0^{\pi} (x + \sin x) f(x) dx + \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} (x + \sin x) f(x) dx$$

$$\text{在第二项中令 } x = \pi + t, \text{ 则 } \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} (x + \sin x) f(x) dx = \int_0^{\pi} (\pi + t - \sin t) f(t) dt$$

$$\text{代入原式可得: } \int_0^{2\pi} (x + \sin x) f(x) dx = \int_0^{\pi} (2x + \pi) f(x) dx .$$

$$4. \text{解: } \int_{\pi}^{3\pi} f(x) dx = \int_{\pi}^{3\pi} [f(x - \pi) + \sin x] dx = \int_{\pi}^{3\pi} f(x - \pi) dx \stackrel{\text{令 } t=x-\pi}{=} \int_0^{2\pi} f(t) dt$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi} f(t) dt + \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} f(t) dt = \int_0^{\pi} t dt + \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} [f(t - \pi) + \sin t] dt = \frac{\pi^2}{2} - 2 + \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} f(t - \pi) dt$$

$$\stackrel{\text{令 } u=t-\pi}{=} \frac{\pi^2}{2} - 2 + \int_0^\pi f(u)du = \pi^2 - 2$$

$$5. \text{ 证明: } \because \int_0^\pi f(\sin x)dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\sin x)dx + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^\pi f(\sin x)dx$$

$$\text{又 } \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^\pi f(\sin x)dx \stackrel{u=\pi-x}{=} \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 f[\sin(\pi-u)](-du) = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\sin u)du = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\sin x)dx$$

$$\therefore \int_0^\pi f(\sin x)dx = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\sin x)dx .$$

$$6. \text{ 解: 令 } x = \frac{\pi}{2} - t, \quad \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^3 x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx = - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 \frac{\cos^3 t}{\sin t + \cos t} dt = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^3 t}{\sin t + \cos t} dt .$$

$$\text{设 } a = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^3 x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx, \text{ 则}$$

$$2a = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^3 x + \cos^3 x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\sin^2 x - \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x + \cos^2 x \right) dx = \frac{\pi - a}{2} . \therefore a = \frac{\pi - 1}{4} .$$

7. (1) 证明: 因为 $f(x)$ 在 $[0,1]$ 上连续, 所以 $\ln f(x)$ 在 $[0,1]$ 上连续, 进而 $\ln f(x)$ 在 $[0,1]$

上可积。从而, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \ln \sqrt[n]{f(\frac{1}{n})f(\frac{2}{n}) \cdots f(\frac{n}{n})} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \ln f(\frac{i}{n}) = \int_0^1 \ln f(x)dx$ 。所以,

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{f(\frac{1}{n})f(\frac{2}{n}) \cdots f(\frac{n}{n})} = e^{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \ln \sqrt[n]{f(\frac{1}{n})f(\frac{2}{n}) \cdots f(\frac{n}{n})}} = e^{\int_0^1 \ln f(x)dx} .$$

$$(2) \text{ 原式} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1^2}{n^3 + 1^3} + \frac{2^2}{n^3 + 2^3} + \cdots + \frac{n^2}{n^3 + n^3} \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{k^2}{n^3 + k^3} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{(\frac{k}{n})^2}{1 + (\frac{k}{n})^3} \cdot \frac{1}{n}$$

$$= \int_0^1 \frac{x^2}{1+x^3} dx = \frac{1}{3} \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+x^3} d(1+x^3) = \frac{1}{3} \ln(1+x^3) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{3} \ln 2 .$$

$$8. (1) \text{ 令 } x^2 - t^2 = u \quad (x \text{ 为参数}), \text{ 则 } -2tdt = du \quad F(x) = \int_0^{x^2} \frac{1}{2} f(u)du .$$

$$\text{于是, } F'(x) = 2x \cdot \frac{1}{2} f(x)^2 = xf(x^2) .$$

$$(2) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{F(x)}{x^4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{F'(x)}{4x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x^2)}{4x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2xf'(x^2)}{8x} = \frac{1}{4} f'(0) = \frac{1}{4}.$$

§ 3.2- § 4 定积分的分部积分法与广义积分

$$1. \text{ 解: (1) 原式} = \frac{1}{2} \int_1^e \ln x dx^2 = \frac{1}{2} [x^2 \ln x]_1^e - \int_1^e x^2 \frac{1}{x} dx = \frac{1}{2} [e^2 - \int_1^e x dx] = \frac{1}{4} (e^2 + 1).$$

$$(2) \text{ 原式} = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\sqrt{3}} \arctg x d(x^2) = \frac{1}{2} x^2 \arctg x \Big|_0^{\sqrt{3}} - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{x^2}{1+x^2} dx$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\sqrt{3}} \left(1 - \frac{1}{1+x^2}\right) dx = \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \left(\sqrt{3} - \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \frac{2\pi}{3} - \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{3}.$$

$$(3) \text{ 原式} = \int_0^1 (\arcsin x)^2 dx = x(\arcsin x)^2 \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 \frac{x \cdot 2 \arcsin x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$$

$$= \frac{\pi^2}{4} + 2 \int_0^1 \arcsin x d\sqrt{1-x^2}.$$

$$\text{上式中第二项令 } \arcsin x = t, \text{ 代入上式} = \frac{\pi^2}{4} + 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} t d \cos t \stackrel{\text{分部积分公式}}{=} \frac{\pi^2}{4} - 2.$$

$$(4) \text{ 原式} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{2x} d \sin x = e^{2x} \sin x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{2x} \sin x dx = e^{\pi} + 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{2x} d \cos x$$

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

$$\text{移项得: 原式} = \frac{1}{5} (e^{\pi} - 2).$$

$$(5) \text{ 原式} = x \sin(\ln x) \Big|_1^e - \int_1^e x d \sin(\ln x) = e \sin 1 - \int_1^e x \cos(\ln x) \frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$= e \sin 1 - \int_1^e \cos(\ln x) dx = e \sin 1 - x \cos(\ln x) \Big|_1^e + \int_1^e x d \cos(\ln x)$$

$$= e \sin 1 - e \cos 1 + \cos 1 - \int_1^e x \sin(\ln x) \frac{1}{x} dx.$$

$$\text{移项得: 原式} = \frac{1}{2} [e(\sin 1 - \cos 1) + 1].$$

$$(6) \int_0^1 \frac{\ln(1+x)}{(2-x)^2} dx = - \int_0^1 \ln(1+x) d \frac{1}{2-x} = \frac{\ln(1+x)}{2-x} \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 \frac{1}{(2-x)(1+x)} dx$$

$$= \ln 2 - \frac{1}{3} \int_0^1 \left(\frac{1}{1+x} + \frac{1}{2-x} \right) dx = \ln 2 - \frac{2}{3} \ln 2 = \frac{1}{3} \ln 2.$$

2. 解: 原式 = $\frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 f(x) d(x^2) = \frac{1}{2} x^2 f(x) \Big|_0^1 - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 x^2 f'(x) dx$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 x^2 \cdot \frac{\sin x^2}{x^2} \cdot 2x dx = -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \sin x^2 d(x^2) = \frac{1}{2} (\cos 1 - 1).$$

3. 解: (1) 原式 = $\lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-pt} \sin \omega t dt = \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{p^2 + \omega^2} e^{-pt} (-p \sin \omega t - \omega \cos \omega t) \Big|_0^b$

$$= \frac{\omega}{p^2 + \omega^2}.$$

(2) 原式 = $\lim_{a \rightarrow -\infty} \int_a^0 \frac{dx}{x^2 + 2x + 2} + \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^b \frac{dx}{x^2 + 2x + 2}$

$$= \lim_{a \rightarrow -\infty} \int_a^0 \frac{dx}{(x+1)^2 + 1} + \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^b \frac{dx}{(x+1)^2 + 1}$$

$$= \lim_{a \rightarrow -\infty} [\arctg(x+1)]_a^0 + \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} [\arctg(x+1)]_0^b$$

$$= \lim_{a \rightarrow -\infty} \left[\frac{\pi}{4} - \arctg(a+1) \right] + \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \left[\arctg(b+1) - \frac{\pi}{4} \right] = \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{2} = \pi.$$

(3) 原式 = $\lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^{+\infty} x^n e^{-x} dx = \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} (-x^n e^{-x}) \Big|_0^b + \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^b n x^{n-1} e^{-x} dx;$

$$= \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} (-n x^{n-1} e^{-x}) \Big|_0^b + \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^b n(n-1) x^{n-2} e^{-x} dx$$

$$= \cdots = n! \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^b e^{-x} dx = n!.$$

(4) $\because x=1$ 为瑕点, 且 $\int_0^1 \frac{dx}{(1-x)^2} = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \left(\frac{1}{1-x} \right) \Big|_0^{1-\varepsilon} = +\infty$, 即广义积分 $\int_0^1 \frac{dx}{(1-x)^2}$ 发

散, \therefore 广义积分 $\int_0^2 \frac{dx}{(1-x)^2}$ 发散。

(5) 原式 = $\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x(1-x)}} + \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x(1-x)}}$

$$\because \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x(1-x)}} = \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{d(x-\frac{1}{2})}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{4}-(x-\frac{1}{2})^2}} = \arcsin(2x-1) \Big|_0^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

$$\int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x(1-x)}} = \arcsin(2x-1) \Big|_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 = \frac{\pi}{2}, \quad \therefore \text{原式} = \pi.$$

$$(6) \quad \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{x^2-1}} \stackrel{x=\frac{1}{t}}{=} \int_1^0 \frac{\frac{-1}{t^2} dt}{\frac{1}{t} \sqrt{(\frac{1}{t})^2-1}} = \int_0^1 \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} = \arcsin t \Big|_0^1 = \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} (7) \quad & \text{因为 } I_{1008} = x(1-x^2)^{1008} \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 x d(1-x^2)^{1008} = -1008 \int_0^1 x(1-x^2)^{1007} (-2x) dx \\ & = 2016 \int_0^1 x^2 (1-x^2)^{1007} dx = -2016 \int_0^1 (1-x^2)^{1008} dx + 2016 \int_0^1 (1-x^2)^{1007} dx \\ & = -2016 I_{1008} + 2016 I_{1007}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{所以 } I_{1008} = \frac{2016}{2017} I_{1007} = \cdots = \frac{2016}{2017} \frac{2014}{2015} \cdots \frac{2}{3} I_0 = \frac{2016!!}{2017!!}.$$

$$4. \text{ 解: } \because \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{x+a}{x-a} \right)^x = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[\left(1 + \frac{2a}{x-a} \right)^{\frac{x-a}{2a}} \right]^{\frac{2ax}{x-a}} = e^{2a}.$$

$$\text{而 } \int_{-\infty}^a t e^{2t} dt = \lim_{b \rightarrow -\infty} \int_b^a t e^{2t} dt = \lim_{b \rightarrow -\infty} \left[\frac{t}{2} e^{2t} \Big|_b^a - \frac{1}{4} e^{2t} \Big|_b^a \right] = \frac{e^{2a}}{2} \left(a - \frac{1}{2} \right),$$

$$\text{故可知 } e^{2a} = \frac{e^{2a}}{2} \left(a - \frac{1}{2} \right), \quad \therefore a = \frac{5}{2}.$$

$$5. \text{ 解: } \int_2^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x(\ln x)^k} = \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \left[\frac{1}{1-k} (\ln x)^{1-k} \right]_2^b = \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \left[\frac{1}{1-k} (\ln b)^{1-k} - \frac{1}{1-k} (\ln 2)^{1-k} \right].$$

$$\text{故当 } k > 1 \text{ 时, } \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{1-k} (\ln b)^{1-k} = 0, \text{ 积分收敛于 } \frac{1}{(k-1)(\ln 2)^{k-1}}.$$

当 $k \leq 1$ 时, 则积分发散, 利用极值理论, 易知当 $k = 1 - \frac{1}{\ln \ln 2}$ 时, 积分取得最小值.

第六章 定积分应用

§ 1 定积分在几何上的应用

1. 解: 由 $\begin{cases} x^{\frac{1}{2}} + y^{\frac{1}{2}} = 1 \\ x + y = 1 \end{cases}$, 求得交点 $(0,1), (1,0)$. 所围图形的面积:

$$A = \int_0^1 [1 - x - (1 - x^{\frac{1}{2}})^2] dx = \int_0^1 (2x^{\frac{1}{2}} - 2x) dx = \frac{1}{3}.$$

2. 解: 由对称性可知, 所求的面积 $A = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{2} 2a^2 \cos 2\varphi d\varphi = 2a^2 \sin 2\varphi \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = 2a^2$.

3. 解: 由 $\begin{cases} \rho = 1, \\ \rho = 2 \cos \varphi \end{cases}$, 求得交点 $(1, -\frac{\pi}{3}), (1, \frac{\pi}{3})$. 由对称性, 所求面积

$$A = 2 \left[\frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} d\varphi + \int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 2 \cos^2 \varphi d\varphi \right] = 2 \left[\frac{\varphi}{2} \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} + \left(\varphi + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\varphi \right) \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \right] = \frac{2}{3} \pi - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}.$$

4. 解: 曲线 $y^2 = 2x$ 与 $y^2 = 1 - x$ 的交点为 $(\frac{1}{3}, \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}})$ 与 $(\frac{1}{3}, -\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}})$, 因此所围图形的面积

$$\text{为: } A = \int_{-\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}}^{\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}} \left| \frac{y^2}{2} - 1 + y^2 \right| dy = \int_{-\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}}^{\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}} (1 - \frac{3y^2}{2}) dy = \frac{4}{9} \sqrt{6}.$$

5. 解: $\because y'(0) = 4, y'(3) = -2$

\therefore 曲线在 $(0, -3)$ 处的切线方程为 $y + 3 = 4x$, 即 $y = 4x - 3$,

曲线在 $(3, 0)$ 处的切线方程为 $y = -2(x - 3)$, 即 $y = -2x + 6$,

由 $\begin{cases} y = 4x - 3 \\ y = -2x + 6 \end{cases}$ 得两切线的交点 $(\frac{3}{2}, 3)$, 则所求面积:

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \int_0^{\frac{3}{2}} [4x - 3 - (-x^2 + 4x - 3)] dx + \int_{\frac{3}{2}}^3 [-2x + 6 - (-x^2 + 4x - 3)] dx \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{3}{2}} x^2 dx + \int_{\frac{3}{2}}^3 (x^2 - 6x + 9) dx = \left(\frac{1}{3} x^3 \right) \Big|_0^{\frac{3}{2}} + \left(\frac{1}{3} x^3 - 3x^2 + 9x \right) \Big|_{\frac{3}{2}}^3 = \frac{9}{4}. \end{aligned}$$

6. 解: $V = \int_0^{2\pi} \pi y^2 dx = \int_0^{2\pi} \pi(1 - \cos t)^3 dt = 16\pi \int_0^\pi \sin^6 t dt = 32\pi \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^6 t dt = 5\pi^2$.

7. 解: (1) 绕 x 轴, $V_x = \pi \int_0^\pi y^2 dx = \pi \int_0^\pi \sin^2 x dx = \frac{\pi^2}{2}$.

(2) 绕 y 轴, $V_y = 2\pi \int_0^\pi x \sin x dx = 2\pi^2$.

(3) 积分变量选为 x , 由对称性, 积分区间取 $\left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$, 体积元素为薄圆环

$$dv = \pi [1^2 - (1-y)^2] dx, \text{ 体积为: } V = 2\pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} [1^2 - (1-y)^2] dx \\ = 2\pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (2y - y^2) dx = 2\pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (2\sin x - \sin^2 x) dx = 4\pi - \frac{\pi^2}{2}.$$

8. 解: $V(\zeta) = \pi \int_0^\zeta \frac{x}{(1+x^2)^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \pi \left(-\frac{1}{1+x^2} \right) \Big|_0^\zeta = \frac{\pi}{2} \left(1 - \frac{1}{1+\zeta^2} \right),$

$$\lim_{\zeta \rightarrow +\infty} V(\zeta) = \frac{\pi}{2}, \text{ 而 } V(a) = \frac{\pi}{2} \left(1 - \frac{1}{1+a^2} \right), \text{ 故 } \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2} \left(1 - \frac{1}{1+a^2} \right),$$

解得 $a = -1$ (舍去), $a = 1$.

9. 证明: 设 $y = \sin x (0 \leq x \leq 2\pi)$ 弧长为 s_1 , 则 $s_1 = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{1 + \cos^2 x} dx$, 设椭圆周长为 s_2 ,

椭圆方程 $x^2 + 2y^2 = 2$ 可化为 $\frac{x^2}{2} + y^2 = 1$, 可知椭圆参数方程为 $x = \sqrt{2} \cos t$,

$$y = \sin t, \text{ 则 } s_2 = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{2 \sin^2 t + \cos^2 t} dt = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{1 + \sin^2 t} dt.$$

$$\text{令 } t = \frac{\pi}{2} - x, \text{ 则 } s_2 = 4 \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 \sqrt{1 + \sin^2 \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x \right)} (-dx) = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{1 + \cos^2 x} dx = s_1.$$

10. 解: $\widehat{AB} = \int_0^\pi \sqrt{[x'(t)]^2 + [y'(t)]^2} dt = \int_0^\pi \sqrt{(-3a \sin t \cos^2 t)^2 + (3a \sin^2 t \cos t)^2} dt$

$$= 3a \int_0^\pi \sin t \cos t dt = \frac{3}{2} a. \text{ 设 } M \text{ 点对应参数 } t = t_0, \text{ 则}$$

$$\frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{3}{2} a = \widehat{AM} = \int_0^{t_0} \sqrt{[x'(t)]^2 + [y'(t)]^2} dt = 3a \cdot \frac{\sin^2 t}{2} \Big|_0^{t_0} = 3a \frac{\sin^2 t_0}{2}$$

所以 $\frac{1}{4} = \sin^2 t_0$, 解得 $t_0 = \frac{\pi}{6}$, 故得 M 点的坐标为 $\left(\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{8} a, \frac{a}{8} \right)$.

11. 解: 因要 $\cos t \geq 0$, 所以 $-\frac{\pi}{2} \leq t \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$, 即 $-\frac{\pi}{2} \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$.

$$S = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{1+y'^2} dx = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{1+\cos x} dx = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{2} \cos \frac{x}{2} dx = 4.$$

12. 解: 过设切点为 $(c, \ln c)$ ($2 \leq c \leq 4$), 则切线的方程为: $y = \frac{1}{c}x - 1 + \ln c$.

所以, $s(c) = \int_2^4 (\frac{x}{c} - 1 + \ln c - \ln x) dx = \frac{6}{c} + 2 \ln c - 6 \ln 2$. 从而,

$s'(c) = -\frac{6}{c^2} + \frac{2}{c} = 0, \therefore c = 3$. $s''(3) = \frac{2}{9} > 0$. 因此, $c = 3$ 时, 面积最小. 最小值

点为 $(3, \ln 3)$.

13. 解: 因抛物线过原点, $\therefore c = 0$. $\therefore \int_0^1 (ax^2 + bx) dx = \frac{4}{9}$, 即 $\frac{a}{3} + \frac{b}{2} = \frac{4}{9}$,

$\therefore b = \frac{8}{9} - \frac{2}{3}a$. 旋转体的体积为 $V = \pi \int_0^1 (ax^2 + bx)^2 dx = \pi(\frac{1}{5}a^2 + \frac{1}{2}ab + \frac{1}{3}b^3)$.

因为 $b = \frac{8}{9} - \frac{2}{3}a$, 所以 $V = \pi(\frac{2}{135}a^2 + \frac{4}{81}a + \frac{64}{243})$. $V'(a) = \pi(\frac{4}{135}a + \frac{4}{81})$, 驻点为

$a = -\frac{5}{3}$. 而 $V''(-\frac{5}{3}) = \pi \cdot \frac{4}{135} > 0$, 故 $a = -\frac{5}{3}$ 时, 旋转体的体积最小, 此时 $b = 2$.

§ 2 定积分在物理上的应用

1. 解: 功微元 $dW = \pi y^2 dx \cdot x = \pi(R^2 - x^2)x dx$, $W = \int_0^R \pi x(R^2 - x^2) dx = \frac{\pi}{4} R^4$.

2. 解: 取活塞运动方向为 x 轴, 活塞移动到 x 处的气体压强为 $p(x)$, 气体的体积为

$V(x) = \pi(1-x)a^2$. 由波义耳定律, 在恒温条件下, 气体压强与气体体积的乘积为常数.

所以,

$$p(x) \cdot V(x) = p(0) \cdot V(0) = p \cdot l \pi a^2, p(x) = \frac{p(0) \cdot V(0)}{V(x)} = \frac{p \cdot l \pi a^2}{\pi(l-x)a^2} = \frac{lp}{l-x},$$

考虑活塞从 x 位移到 $x+dx$ 所做的功 $dW = p(x) \cdot \pi a^2 dx = \frac{\pi a^2 pl}{l-x} dx$,

于是活塞从 0 位移到 $\frac{1}{3}l$ 所做的功为: $W = \pi a^2 pl \int_0^{\frac{1}{3}} \frac{1}{l-x} dx = \pi a^2 pl \ln \frac{3}{2}$.

3. 解: 去直径所在直线为 x 轴, 方向向上, 要计算把球心 O 点从 $(-a, 0)$ 移到 $(a, 0)$ 所作

的功.设球心移至 $(x,0)$ 处所需做的功为 $W(x)$, 球所受的力 $F(x)$ 是方向向下的重力 F_1 以

及方向向上的浮力 F_2 的合力, 其重力 $F_1 = \frac{4}{3}\pi a^3$, 而

$$F_2 = V(x) = \frac{4}{3}\pi a^2 - \pi(a+x)^3[a - \frac{1}{3}(a+x)] = \frac{2}{3}\pi a^2 - \pi a^2 x + \frac{\pi}{3}x^3,$$

所以 $F(x) = F_2 - F_1 = -\frac{2}{3}\pi a^2 - \pi a^2 x + \frac{\pi}{3}x^3$, 在力 $F(x)$ 作用下, 球心从 $(x,0)$ 位移到

$$(x+dx,0) \text{ 所作功的微元 } dW = F(x)dx = (-\frac{2}{3}\pi a^2 - \pi a^2 x + \frac{\pi}{3}x^3)dx,$$

$$\text{所以 } W = \int_{-a}^a (-\frac{2}{3}\pi a^2 - \pi a^2 x + \frac{\pi}{3}x^3)dx = -\frac{4}{3}\pi a^3.$$

4. 解: 建立坐标系, 使得 AB 的方程为: $y = \frac{3}{10}x - 1$,

$$\text{压力微元 } dp = \rho(2ydx)x = 2x\rho(\frac{3}{10}x - 1)dx,$$

$$\therefore p = \rho \int_{10}^{20} 2x(\frac{3}{10}x - 1)dx = 1100\rho(t).$$

5. 解: (1) 建立坐标系, AB 的方程为: $\frac{h-x}{x} = \frac{y}{\frac{a}{2}}$, 即 $y = \frac{a}{2h}(h-x)$.

压力微元为: $dp = \rho \cdot x \cdot 2ydx = \frac{ax\rho}{h}(h-x)dx$ (ρ 为水的比重)。

$$\text{所以, } p = \int_0^h \frac{ax\rho}{h}(h-x)dx = \frac{ah^2\rho}{6}.$$

(2) 作一水平线 $x=b$, 使得闸门上, 下两部分所受的压力相等, 即

$$\int_0^b \frac{a\rho}{h}x(h-x)dx = \frac{p}{2} = \frac{ah^2\rho}{12}.$$

$$\text{而 } \int_0^b \frac{a\rho}{h}x(h-x)dx = \frac{a\rho}{h}(\frac{1}{2}hx^2 - \frac{1}{3}x^3)\Big|_0^b = \frac{a\rho}{h}(\frac{hb^2}{2} - \frac{b^3}{3}),$$

由 $\frac{a\rho}{h}(\frac{hb^2}{2} - \frac{b^3}{3}) = \frac{ah^2\rho}{12}$, 解得 $b = \frac{h}{2}$, 即等腰三角形水闸的中位线分上, 下两部分所受的压力相等。

6. 解: 当 c 点坐标为 x_0 时, AB 杠对 c 点的引力为:

$$F = -\int_0^l k \frac{Mm}{l(x_0 - x)^2} dx = \frac{kMm}{l} \left(\frac{1}{x_0} - \frac{1}{x_0 - l} \right),$$

因而
$$W = \frac{kMm}{l} \int_{r_1+l}^{r_2+l} \left(\frac{1}{x_0} - \frac{1}{x_0 - l} \right) dx_0 = \frac{kMm}{l} \ln \frac{r_1(r_2 + l)}{r_2(r_1 + l)}.$$

7. 解:
$$\bar{y} = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^2 2xe^{-x} dx = \int_0^2 xe^{-x} dx = -\int_0^2 xde^{-x} = -(xe^{-x} + e^{-x}) \Big|_0^2 = 1 - 3e^{-2}$$

8. 解:
$$W = \int_0^{10} [400 + (30 - 3t)50 + (2000 - 20t)]3dt = 91500.$$