

2014 级一元函数积分（信息类）

一、选择题(每小题 4 分)

(1) 设 $f(x) = \int_x^{x+2\pi} e^{\cos t} \sin t dt$, 则 $f(x) =$ (C)

(A) 为正常数; (B) 为负常数; (C) 恒为零; (D) 不为常数。

(2) 设 $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2, & 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 2-x, & 1 < x \leq 2 \end{cases}$, $F(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt$, 则 $F(x) =$ (D)

(A) $\begin{cases} \frac{x^3}{3}, & 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ \frac{1}{3} + 2x - \frac{x^2}{2}, & 1 < x \leq 2 \end{cases}$; (B) $\begin{cases} \frac{x^3}{3}, & 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 2x - \frac{x^2}{2}, & 1 < x \leq 2 \end{cases}$;

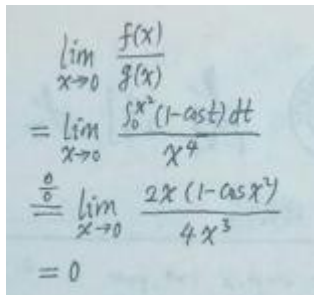
(C) $\begin{cases} \frac{x^3}{3}, & 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ \frac{1}{3}x^3 + 2x - \frac{x^2}{2}, & 1 < x \leq 2 \end{cases}$; (D) $\begin{cases} \frac{x^3}{3}, & 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ -\frac{7}{6} + 2x - \frac{x^2}{2}, & 1 < x \leq 2 \end{cases}$

注 要使函数连续

(3) 设 $f(x) = \int_0^{x^2} (1 - \cos t) dt$, $g(x) = x^4 + x^5$, 则当 $x \rightarrow 0$, $f(x)$ 是 $g(x)$ 的

(B)

(A) 低阶无穷小; (B) 高阶无穷小; (C) 等价无穷小; (D) 同阶, 不等价无穷小。



$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^{x^2} (1 - \cos t) dt}{x^4 + x^5} \\ &\stackrel{0}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x(1 - \cos x^2)}{4x^3 + 5x^4} \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

(4) 设函数 $f(x)$ 在闭区间 $[a, b]$ 上连续, 且 $f(x) > 0$, 则方程

$\int_a^x f(t) dt + \int_b^x \frac{1}{f(t)} dt = 0$, 在 (a, b) 内的根有 (C)

(A) 0 个; (B) 2 个; (C) 1 个; (D) 无穷多个

$$\text{令 } F(x) = \int_a^x f(t) dt + \int_b^x \frac{1}{f(t)} dt$$

则 F 连续, $F'(x) > 0$, $F(a)F(b) < 0$
 $\therefore F$ 有 1 个零点.

(5) 对函数 $z = f(x, y)$, 下列结论正确的是(D)

(A) f 有偏导数, 则 f 连续; (B) f 可微, 则 f 有连续偏导数;

(C) f 偏导数存在, 则 f 可微; (D) f 可微, 则它有偏导数.

二、填空题 (每小题 4 分):

(1) $\int_0^{14} |x-7| dx =$

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^{14} |x-7| dx \\ &= 2 \int_0^7 (7-x) dx \quad (\text{对称性}) \\ &= -(7-x)^2 \Big|_0^7 \\ &= 49 \quad (\text{也可用三角形面积求}) \end{aligned}$$

(2) 设 $\int f(x) dx = \arctan x^2 + C$, 则 $f(x) = \frac{2x}{1+x^4}$

(3) 设非零连续函数 $f(x)$ 满足 $\int_0^{x^3-1} f(t) dt = \frac{3}{4} x^4$, 则 $f(x) =$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{两边求导, } 3x^2 f(x^3-1) = 3x^3 \\ & f(x^3-1) = x \\ & f(t) = \sqrt[3]{t+1} \\ & f(x) = \sqrt[3]{x+1} \end{aligned}$$

(4) 原点到平面 $2x + 2y + z + 6 = 0$ 的距离是

$$d = \frac{6}{\sqrt{2^2+2^2+1^2}} = 2$$

(5) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{\int_0^{x^2} (e^{t^2} - 1) dt}{\ln(1+x^6)} \right] =$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= (5) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^{x^2} (e^{t^2} - 1) dt}{x^6} \\
 &\stackrel{0}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x(e^{x^2} - 1)}{6x^5} \\
 &= \frac{1}{3}
 \end{aligned}$$

三、求下列不定积分：（每小题 5 分）

(1) $\int \frac{x^2}{(x-1)^8} dx;$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \equiv (1) & \stackrel{t=x-1}{=} \int \frac{t^3 + 2t + 1}{t^8} dt \\
 &= -\frac{1}{5} t^{-5} - \frac{1}{3} t^{-6} - \frac{1}{7} t^{-7} + C \\
 &= -\frac{1}{5} (x-1)^{-5} - \frac{1}{3} (x-1)^{-6} - \frac{1}{7} (x-1)^{-7} + C
 \end{aligned}$$

(2) $\int x^2 \arctan x dx;$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \equiv (2) &= \int \arctan x d \frac{x^3}{3} \\
 &= \frac{1}{3} x^3 \arctan x - \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{x^3}{1+x^2} dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{3} x^3 \arctan x - \frac{1}{6} \int \left(1 - \frac{1}{1+x^2}\right) d(x^2) \\
 &= \frac{1}{3} x^3 \arctan x - \frac{1}{6} x^2 + \frac{1}{6} \ln(1+x^2) + C
 \end{aligned}$$

(3) $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x+1}+1};$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \equiv (3) & \stackrel{t=\sqrt{x+1}}{=} \int \frac{2t dt}{t+1} \\
 &= \int \left(2 - \frac{2}{t+1}\right) dt \\
 &= 2t - 2 \ln |t+1| + C \\
 &= 2\sqrt{x+1} - 2 \ln(\sqrt{x+1} + 1) + C
 \end{aligned}$$

(4) $\int \frac{\cos x}{\cos^2 x + 2 \sin x + 2} dx$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{三}(4) &= \int \frac{d\sin x}{3+2\sin x-\sin^2 x} \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} \int \left(\frac{1}{1+\sin x} + \frac{1}{3-\sin x} \right) d\sin x \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} \ln \frac{1+\sin x}{3-\sin x} + C
 \end{aligned}$$

四、求下列定积分（含定积分的应用）（每小题 5 分）：

$$(1) \int_0^3 \frac{x}{\sqrt{x+1}} dx;$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{四}(1) &= \int_0^3 \left(\sqrt{x+1} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+1}} \right) dx \\
 &= \frac{2}{3} (x+1)^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_0^3 - 2\sqrt{x+1} \Big|_0^3 \\
 &= \frac{16}{3} - \frac{2}{3} - 4 + 2 \\
 &= \frac{8}{3}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \int_{-1}^1 \frac{x^3 + \left(\arcsin \frac{x}{2}\right)^2}{\sqrt{4-x^2}} dx;$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{四}(2) &= 2 \int_0^1 \frac{\arcsin^2 \frac{x}{2}}{\sqrt{4-x^2}} dx \quad (\text{奇偶性}) \\
 &= 2 \int_0^1 \arcsin^2 \frac{x}{2} d\arcsin \frac{x}{2} \\
 &= \frac{2}{3} \arcsin^3 \frac{x}{2} \Big|_0^1 \\
 &= \frac{\pi^3}{324}
 \end{aligned}$$

(3) 求由曲线 $y = x^2$ 和 $x = y^2$ 所围的图形，绕 y 轴旋转所得旋转体的体积。

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{四}(3) \quad V &= \pi \int_0^1 (y - y^4) dy \\
 &= \frac{3}{10} \pi
 \end{aligned}$$

(4) 设 $f(2)=1, f'(2)=0, \int_0^2 f(x)dx=1$, 求 $\int_0^1 x^2 f''(2x)dx$ 。

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{四 (4)} &= \int_0^1 \frac{1}{2} x^2 df'(2x) \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} x^2 f'(2x) \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 x f'(2x) dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} f'(2) - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 x df(2x) \\
 &= -\frac{1}{2} x f(2x) \Big|_0^1 + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 f(2x) dx \\
 &= -\frac{1}{2} f(2) + \frac{1}{4} \int_0^2 f(t) dt \\
 &= -\frac{1}{4}
 \end{aligned}$$

五、(8分) 设函数 $f(u, v)$ 有连续的二阶偏导数, $z = f(xy, \frac{x}{y})$,

(1) 试求 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}$; (2) 若 $f'_u(0,1) = 1, f'_v(0,1) = -1$, 求 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} \Big|_{(x,y)=(0,1)}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{五 (1)} \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} &= y f'_1 + \frac{1}{y} f'_2 \\
 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} &= y^2 f''_{11} + 2 f''_{12} + \frac{1}{y^2} f''_{22} \quad (f'_{12} = f''_{21}) \\
 (2) \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} &= f'_1 + xy f''_{11} - \frac{x}{y} f''_{12} - \frac{1}{y^2} f'_2 \\
 &\quad + \frac{x}{y} f''_{21} - \frac{x}{y^3} f''_{22} \\
 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} \Big|_{(x,y)=(0,1)} &= f'_1(0,0) - f'_2(0,0) = 2. \\
 \text{本题有错, 条件改为 } f'_u(0,0) &= 1, f'_v(0,0) = -1.
 \end{aligned}$$

六、(6分) 设函数 $f(x)$ 连续, $\phi(x) = \int_0^1 f(xt) dt$, 且 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = A$, (A 为常数),

(1) 求 $\phi'(x)$; (2) 证明: $\phi'(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处连续。

六、 $x \neq 0$ 时, 令 $u = xt$,

$$\phi(x) = \frac{1}{x} \int_0^x f(u) du,$$

$$\phi'(x) = \frac{f(x)}{x} - \frac{1}{x^2} \int_0^x f(u) du$$

$$\phi'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\phi(x) - \phi(0)}{x - 0}$$

其中 $\phi(0) = f(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x = 0$

$$\therefore \phi'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\phi(x)}{x}$$

$$\stackrel{0}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \phi'(x) \text{ (可见 } \phi' \text{ 在 } x=0 \text{ 连续)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x f(u) du}{x^2}$$

$$\stackrel{0}{=} A - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{2x}$$

$$= \frac{A}{2}$$

$\therefore \phi'(0) = \frac{A}{2}$ 且 $\phi'(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 连续.

七、(6分) 设 $f(x) = \int_x^{x+1} \cos t^2 dt$, 证明: $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{七. } f(x) &= \int_x^{x+1} \frac{1}{2t} d(\sin t^2) \\ &= \frac{\sin t^2}{2t} \Big|_x^{x+1} + \frac{1}{2} \int_x^{x+1} \frac{\sin t^2}{t^2} dt \\ &= \frac{\sin(x+1)^2}{2(x+1)} - \frac{\sin x^2}{2x} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\sin \xi^2}{\xi^2}, \quad x < \xi < x+1 \\ \therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

2015 级一元函数积分 (信息类)

一、选择题(每小题 4 分)

(1) 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上, $F'(x) = f(x)$, 则 $\int f(\sqrt{x}+1) \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x}} = (\quad C \quad)$:

(A) $F(\sqrt{x}+1)$; (B) $F(\sqrt{x}+1)+C$; (C) $2F(\sqrt{x}+1)+C$; (D)

$\frac{1}{2}F(\sqrt{x}+1)+C$

(2) 设 $f(x) = \int_0^{\sin x} \sin t dt$, $g(x) = \int_0^{2x} \ln(1+t) dt$, 则当 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时, $f(x)$ 与 $g(x)$ 相比较是

(B):

(A) 等价无穷小; (B) 同阶但非等价无穷小; (C) 高阶无穷小; (D) 低阶无穷小

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^{\sin x} \sin t dt}{\int_0^{2x} \ln(1+t) dt} \\ &\stackrel{0/0}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \sin x \cos x}{2 \ln(1+2x)} \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \end{aligned}$$

(3) 设 $f(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 内连续, 令 $F(x) = \int_{1/x}^{\ln x} f(t) dt$, $x > 0$, 则 $F'(x) =$ (A):

(A) $\frac{1}{x} f(\ln x) + \frac{1}{x^2} f(1/x)$; (B) $f(\ln x) + f(1/x)$; (C) $\frac{1}{x} f(\ln x) - \frac{1}{x^2} f(1/x)$;

(D) $f(\ln x) - f(1/x)$

(4) 曲线 $y = \sin^{\frac{3}{2}} x$, $(0 \leq x \leq \pi)$ 与 x 轴围成的图形绕 x 轴旋转所成的旋转体的体积为(C):

(A) $4/3$; (B) $\frac{2}{3}\pi$; (C) $\frac{4}{3}\pi$; (D) $\frac{4}{3}\pi^2$

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \pi \int_0^{\pi} \sin^3 x dx \\ &= -\pi \int_0^{\pi} (1 - \cos^2 x) d\cos x \\ &= \frac{4}{3}\pi \end{aligned}$$

(5) 二元函数 $f(x, y)$ 在 (x_0, y_0) 某邻域存在偏导数 $f'_x(x, y)$, $f'_y(x, y)$, 则下列结论正确的是(D),

(A) $f(x, y)$ 在点 (x_0, y_0) 连续; (B) $f(x, y)$ 在点 (x_0, y_0) 可微;

(C) 曲面 $z = f(x, y)$ 在点 $(x_0, y_0, f(x_0, y_0))$ 存在切平面; (D) 以上说法都不正

确..

二、填空题 (每小题 4 分):

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

$$\begin{aligned} &= (1) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \sqrt{\frac{i}{n}} \\ &= \int_0^1 \sqrt{x} dx \\ &= \frac{2}{3} x^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_0^1 \\ &= \frac{2}{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \text{ 设 } f(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2} + x^3 \int_0^1 f(t) dt, \text{ 则 } \int_0^1 f(x) dx =$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= (2) \text{ 设 } \int_0^1 f(x) dx = \int_0^1 f(t) dt = A \\ &\text{则 } A = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx + \int_0^1 A x^3 dx \\ &= \arctan x \Big|_0^1 + \frac{1}{4} A x^4 \Big|_0^1 \\ &= \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{1}{4} A \\ &\therefore A = \frac{\pi}{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$(3) \text{ 原点到平面 } 2x - 2y + z + 15 = 0 \text{ 的距离是}$$

$$= (3) \quad d = \frac{15}{\sqrt{2^2 + 2^2 + 1^2}} = 5$$

$$(4) \text{ 设 } z = e^{-x} - f(x-2y), \text{ 且当 } y=0 \text{ 时, } z = x^2, \text{ 则 } \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} =$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= (4) \quad y=0 \text{ 时, } x^2 = z = e^{-x} - f(x) \\ &\therefore f(x) = e^{-x} - x^2 \\ &z = e^{-x} - f(x-2y) \\ &= e^{-x} - e^{2y-x} + (x-2y)^2 \\ &\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -e^{-x} + e^{2y-x} + 2x - 4y \end{aligned}$$

$$(5) \frac{d}{dx} \int_0^x \cos(x-t)^2 dt =$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= (5) \int_0^x \cos(x-t)^2 dt \\
 &\quad \underline{u=t-x} \int_{-x}^0 \cos u^2 du \\
 &\text{原式} = \frac{d}{dx} \int_{-x}^0 \cos u^2 du \\
 &\quad = \cos x^2
 \end{aligned}$$

三、求下列不定积分：（每小题 6 分）

(1) $\int \frac{x^2}{(x-1)^7} dx;$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\equiv (1) \\
 &\quad \underline{t=x-1} \int \frac{t^2+2t+1}{t^7} dt \\
 &\quad = -\frac{1}{4}t^{-4} - \frac{2}{5}t^{-5} - \frac{1}{6}t^{-6} + C \\
 &\quad = -\frac{1}{4}(x-1)^{-4} - \frac{2}{5}(x-1)^{-5} - \frac{1}{6}(x-1)^{-6} + C
 \end{aligned}$$

(2) $\int \frac{x}{x^2+2x+5} dx;$

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

(3) $\int \frac{\arctan x}{x^2} dx;$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\equiv (3) = -\int \arctan x d\frac{1}{x} \\
 &\quad = -\frac{1}{x} \arctan x + \int \frac{dx}{x(1+x^2)} \\
 &\quad = -\frac{1}{x} \arctan x + \frac{1}{2} \int \left(\frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{1+x^2} \right) d(x^2) \\
 &\quad = -\frac{1}{x} \arctan x + \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{x^2}{1+x^2} + C
 \end{aligned}$$

四、求下列定积分（每小题 7 分）：

(1) $\int_{\sqrt{2}/2}^1 \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x^2} dx;$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{四}(1) \quad & \underline{x = \sin t} \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^2 t}{\sin^2 t} dt \\
 & = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\csc^2 t - 1) dt \\
 & = -\cot t \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \frac{\pi}{4} \\
 & = 1 - \frac{\pi}{4}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \quad \int_0^1 \ln(1 + \sqrt{x}) dx;$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{四}(2) \quad & x \ln(1 + \sqrt{x}) \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 \frac{\sqrt{x}}{2(1 + \sqrt{x})} dx \\
 & \underline{t = 1 + \sqrt{x}} \ln 2 - \int_1^2 \frac{(t-1)^2}{t} dt \\
 & = \ln 2 - \left(\frac{1}{2} t^2 - 2t + \ln t \right) \Big|_1^2 \\
 & = \frac{1}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(3) \quad \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\cos^3 x}{\cos x + \sin x} dx.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{四}(3) \quad & I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^3 x}{\cos x + \sin x} dx \\
 & \underline{t = \frac{\pi}{2} - x} \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 \frac{\sin^3 t}{\sin t + \cos t} dt \\
 & = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^3 x}{\cos x + \sin x} dx \\
 \therefore I + I & = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^3 x + \sin^3 x}{\cos x + \sin x} dx \\
 & = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 - \sin x \cos x) dx \\
 & = \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \\
 & = \frac{\pi - 1}{2} \\
 \therefore I & = \frac{\pi - 1}{4}
 \end{aligned}$$

五、(8分) 设函数 $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sqrt{|xy|}}{x^2 + y^2} \sin(x^2 + y^2), & x^2 + y^2 > 0 \\ 0, & x = y = 0 \end{cases}$

试讨论 $f(x, y)$ 在 $(0,0)$ 点是否连续、是否可微?

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{五. } \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{\sqrt{|xy|}}{x^2+y^2} \sin(x^2+y^2) \\
 &= \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \sqrt{|xy|} = 0 = f(0,0) \\
 &\therefore f(x,y) \text{ 在 } (0,0) \text{ 连续.} \\
 &f'_x(0,0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x,0) - f(0,0)}{x-0} = 0 \\
 &\text{同理 } f'_y(0,0) = 0. \\
 &\lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{f(\Delta x, \Delta y) - f(0,0) - f'_x(0,0)\Delta x - f'_y(0,0)\Delta y}{\sqrt{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2}} \\
 &= \lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{\sqrt{|\Delta x \Delta y|}}{\sqrt{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2}} \cdot \frac{\sin(\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2)}{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2} \\
 &\stackrel{\Delta}{=} \lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y \rightarrow 0}} g(\Delta x, \Delta y) \\
 &\text{由于 } \lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y = 0}} g(\Delta x, \Delta y) = 0 \\
 &\lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y = \Delta x}} g(\Delta x, \Delta y) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \neq 0 \\
 &\therefore \lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y \rightarrow 0}} g(\Delta x, \Delta y) \text{ 不存在} \\
 &\text{即 } f(x,y) \text{ 在 } (0,0) \text{ 不可微.}
 \end{aligned}$$

六、(7 分) 设函数 $f(x)$ 在 $[0,1]$ 上连续, 在 $(0,1)$ 内可导, 且满足

$$f(1) = 2 \int_0^{1/2} e^{1-x^4} f(x) dx,$$

证明: 存在 $\xi \in (0,1)$, 使 $f'(\xi) - 4\xi^3 f(\xi) = 0$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{六. 证 令 } F(x) = e^{1-x^4} f(x). \\
 & \text{由积分中值定理, } \exists a \in (0,1), F(1) = F(a) \\
 & \text{由罗尔定理, } \exists \xi \in (0,a) \subset (0,1), F'(\xi) = 0. \\
 & \text{即 } f'(\xi) - 4\xi^3 f(\xi) = 0.
 \end{aligned}$$

七、(6 分) 设函数 $f(x)$ 在 $[0,1]$ 上连续, 且对任意 $x \in [0,1], 0 < a \leq f(x) \leq b$,

$$\text{证明: } \frac{1}{a} \int_0^1 f(x) dx + b \int_0^1 \frac{1}{f(x)} dx \leq 1 + \frac{b}{a}$$

七. 证 易证 $g(t) = \frac{t}{a} + \frac{b}{t}$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上的最大值为 $g(a) = g(b) = 1 + \frac{b}{a}$.
 \therefore 左式 $= \int_0^1 \left(\frac{f(x)}{a} + \frac{b}{f(x)} \right) dx$
 $\leq \int_0^1 \left(1 + \frac{b}{a} \right) dx$
 $= 1 + \frac{b}{a}$.

2016 级一元函数积分（信息类）

一、选择题(每小题 4 分)

(1) 设 $f(x) = \int_x^{x+2\pi} e^{\cos t} (2 + \sin t) dt$, 则 $f(x) =$ (B):

(A) 为负常数; (B) 为正常数; (C) 恒为零; (D) 不为常数.

(2) 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上, $F'(x) = f(x)$, 则 $\int f(\sqrt{x}-1) \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x}} =$ (D):

(A) $F(\sqrt{x}-1)$; (B) $F(\sqrt{x}-1) + C$;

(C) $\frac{1}{2} F(\sqrt{x}-1) + C$; (D) $2F(\sqrt{x}-1) + C$

(3) 设 $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{x^2} \int_0^x \frac{\sin 2t}{t} dt, & x \neq 0 \\ a, & x = 0 \end{cases}$, 则当 a 取 (A) 时, 函数 $f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 点连续:

(A) 2; (B) 1; (C) -1; (D) 0

(4) 设 $f(x)$ 为可导函数, $z = e^x - f(2x+y)$, 则偏导数 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ 为 (C):

(A) $e^x + f'(2x+y)$; (B) $e^x - f'(2x+y)$; (C) $e^x - 2f'(2x+y)$; (D) $e^x + 2f'(2x+y)$

(5) 下列结论正确的是 (D),

(A) 若偏导数 $f'_x(x_0, y_0), f'_y(x_0, y_0)$ 存在, 则 $f(x, y)$ 在点 (x_0, y_0) 连续;

(B) 若偏导数 $f'_x(x_0, y_0), f'_y(x_0, y_0)$ 存在, 则 $f(x, y)$ 在点 (x_0, y_0) 可微;

(C) 若 $f(x, y)$ 在点 (x_0, y_0) 可微, 偏导数 $f'_x(x, y), f'_y(x, y)$ 在点 (x_0, y_0) 连续;

(D) 若偏导数 $f'_x(x, y), f'_y(x, y)$ 在点 (x_0, y_0) 连续, 则 $f(x, y)$ 在点 (x_0, y_0) 连续;

二、填空题 (每小题 4 分):

二题
得分

(1) $\int_0^{10} |x-5| dx = 25$

(2) 设 $f(x) = 4x - \int_0^1 f(t) dt$ 为连续函数, 则 $f(x) = 4x - 1$

(3) yOz 平面上的曲线 $y^2 + 3z^2 = 1$ 绕 z 轴旋转一周, 所得旋转曲面的方程为 $x^2 + y^2 + 3z^2 = 1$

(4) 设 $f(x)$ 为连续函数, 满足 $\int_{-1}^{x^2-1} f(t) dt = x$, 则 $f(7) = \frac{1}{12}$

(5) 曲线 $y = 1 - x^2, (0 \leq x \leq 1)$ 与 x 轴, y 轴所围的图形绕 x 轴旋转所得旋转体的体积 = $\frac{8}{15}\pi$

三、求下列不定积分: (每小题 6 分)

$$\begin{aligned} (1) & \int \frac{x^2}{(x+1)^8} dx; \\ &= \int \frac{(x+1)^2 - 2(x+1) + 1}{(x+1)^8} dx \\ &= -\frac{1}{5}(x+1)^{-5} + \frac{1}{3}(x+1)^{-6} - \frac{1}{7}(x+1)^{-7} + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) & \int e^x \ln(1+e^x) dx; \\ &= \int \ln(1+e^x) d(e^x) \\ &= e^x \ln(1+e^x) - \int \frac{1+e^x-1}{1+e^x} d(e^x) \\ &= e^x \ln(1+e^x) - e^x + \ln(1+e^x) + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (3) & \int \frac{x^2}{1+x^2} \arctan x dx; \\ &= \int \arctan x dx - \int \arctan x d \arctan x \\ &= x \arctan x - \int \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx - \frac{1}{2} (\arctan x)^2 \\ &= x \arctan x - \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+x^2) - \frac{1}{2} (\arctan x)^2 + C \end{aligned}$$

四、求下列定积分（每小题 7 分）：

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \quad & \int_0^{1/2} \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx; \\ & \underline{x=\sin t} \quad \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \sin^2 t \, dt \\ & = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} (1 - \cos 2t) \, dt \\ & = \frac{\pi}{12} - \frac{1}{4} \sin 2t \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \\ & = \frac{\pi}{12} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{8} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \quad & \int_{-1}^1 (|x| + 2016x) e^{-|x|} dx; \\ & = 2 \int_0^1 x e^{-x} dx \quad (\text{奇偶性}) \\ & = -2 \int_0^1 x d(e^{-x}) \\ & = -2 x e^{-x} \Big|_0^1 + 2 \int_0^1 e^{-x} dx \\ & = -2e^{-1} - 2e^{-x} \Big|_0^1 \\ & = 2 - 4e^{-1} \end{aligned}$$

$$(3) \int_{-1}^1 \frac{\sin^2(\frac{\pi}{2}x)}{1+3^x} dx$$

$$\underline{t=-x} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{\sin^2(\frac{\pi}{2}t)}{1+3^{-t}} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 \left(\frac{1}{1+3^x} + \frac{1}{1+3^{-x}} \right) \sin^2 \frac{\pi x}{2} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{1-\cos(\pi x)}{2} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}$$

五、(8分) 设函数 $f(x,y) = \begin{cases} (x^2+y^2)\cos(x^2+2y^2)^{-1}, & x^2+y^2 > 0 \\ 0, & x=y=0 \end{cases}$, 试讨论 $f(x,y)$ 在 $(0,0)$ 点是否连续、是否可微?

$$(1) \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} (x^2+y^2) \cos (x^2+2y^2)^{-1} = 0 = f(0,0) \quad \therefore f \text{ 在 } (0,0) \text{ 连续.}$$

无穷小 有界

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

$$\text{同理 } f'_y(0,0) = 0$$

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{f(x,y) - f(0,0) - f'_x(0,0)x - f'_y(0,0)y}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}$$

$$= \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \sqrt{x^2+y^2} \cos \frac{1}{x^2+2y^2} = 0$$

$\therefore f$ 在 $(0,0)$ 可微

五题 得分	
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六、(7分) 求函数 $f(x) = \int_1^{x^2} (x^2 - t) e^{-t^2} dt$ 的单调区间与极值。

$$f(x) = x^2 \int_1^{x^2} e^{-t^2} dt - \int_1^{x^2} t e^{-t^2} dt$$

$$f'(x) = 2x \int_1^{x^2} e^{-t^2} dt$$

x	$(-\infty, -1)$	$(-1, 0)$	$(0, 1)$	$(1, +\infty)$
f'	-	+	-	+

$\therefore f$ 在 $(-\infty, -1], [0, 1]$ 上
在 $[-1, 0], [1, +\infty)$ 上

$f(\pm 1) = 0$ 为极小值

$$f(0) = \int_1^0 (-t e^{-t^2}) dt = \frac{1}{2} e^{-t^2} \Big|_1^0 = \frac{1}{2} (1 - e^{-1}) \text{ 为极大值}$$

七、(6分) 设 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上二次连续可导，且 $f(\frac{a+b}{2}) = 0$ ，

取 $M = \max\{|f''(x)|; x \in [a, b]\}$ ，证明：

$$\left| \int_a^b f(x) dx \right| \leq \frac{M}{24} (b-a)^3$$

$$f(x) = f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) + f'\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right)\left(x - \frac{a+b}{2}\right) + \frac{f''(\xi)}{2!} \left(x - \frac{a+b}{2}\right)^2$$

$$\left| \int_a^b f(x) dx \right| \leq \left| \int_a^b f'\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) \left(x - \frac{a+b}{2}\right) dx \right| + \left| \int_a^b \frac{f''(\xi)}{2} \left(x - \frac{a+b}{2}\right)^2 dx \right|$$

$$\leq \frac{M}{2} \int_a^b \left(x - \frac{a+b}{2}\right)^2 dx$$

$$= \frac{M}{24} (b-a)^3$$

最后一题是习题课讲义上册 130 页 16.1

讲义答案上有提示，分部积分法

$$f(x) = f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) + f'\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right)\left(x - \frac{a+b}{2}\right) + \frac{f''(\xi)}{2!} \left(x - \frac{a+b}{2}\right)^2$$

$$= f'\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right)\left(x - \frac{a+b}{2}\right) + \frac{f''(\xi)}{2} \left(x - \frac{a+b}{2}\right)^2$$

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^b f'\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right)\left(x - \frac{a+b}{2}\right) dx + \int_a^b \frac{f''(\xi)}{2} \left(x - \frac{a+b}{2}\right)^2 dx$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \left| \int_a^b f(x) dx \right| &= \left| 0 + \int_a^b \frac{f''(\xi)}{2} \left(x - \frac{a+b}{2}\right)^2 dx \right| \\
 &\leq \int_a^b \frac{|f''(\xi)|}{2} \left(x - \frac{a+b}{2}\right)^2 dx \\
 &\leq \int_a^b \frac{M}{2} \left(x - \frac{a+b}{2}\right)^2 dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{24} M (b-a)^3
 \end{aligned}$$

注意, 这里 $\xi = \xi(x)$ 与 x 有关, 不可看作常数

法二 设 F 为 f 的一个原函数, 则 ~~$F(x) = F(\frac{a+b}{2}) + F'(\frac{a+b}{2})(x - \frac{a+b}{2}) + \frac{F''(\frac{a+b}{2})}{2}(x - \frac{a+b}{2})^2 + \frac{F'''(\xi)}{6}(x - \frac{a+b}{2})^3$~~

$$F(x) = F\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) + F'\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right)\left(x - \frac{a+b}{2}\right) + \frac{F''\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right)}{2}\left(x - \frac{a+b}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{F'''(\xi)}{6}\left(x - \frac{a+b}{2}\right)^3$$

其中 ξ 在 x 与 $\frac{a+b}{2}$ 之间.

$$F'\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) = f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) = 0$$

$$\therefore F(b) - F(a) = \frac{F'''(\xi_1) + F'''(\xi_2)}{6} \left(\frac{b-a}{2}\right)^3$$

$$\left| \int_a^b f(x) dx \right| = \left| \frac{F'''(\xi_1) + F'''(\xi_2)}{6} \right| \left(\frac{b-a}{2}\right)^3 \leq \frac{M}{24} (b-a)^3$$