3. 曲线 
$$y = \frac{1}{x+1}e^{-x^2}$$
 的铅直渐近线为 \_\_\_\_\_x = -1 \_\_\_\_\_.

4. 设 
$$f'(1) = -1$$
, 则  $\lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(1-2h)-f(1)}{h} = \underline{\qquad}$  2 \_\_\_\_\_\_.

5. 设 
$$y = \int_0^{x^2} \frac{\sin t}{t} dt$$
,则  $dy = \underline{\qquad} \frac{2\sin x^2}{x} dx \underline{\qquad}$ .

6. 曲线 
$$\begin{cases} x = \cos^3 t \\ y = \sin^3 t \end{cases}$$
 过对应于  $t = \frac{\pi}{6}$  的点  $P$  的法线方程为\_\_\_\_\_\_  $y = \sqrt{3}x - 1$ \_\_\_\_\_\_.

7. 设 
$$y = f(x)$$
 由方程  $x^3 + y^3 - \sin x + 6y = 0$  确定,则  $\frac{dy}{dx}\Big|_{x=0} = \underline{\qquad} \frac{1}{6} \underline{\qquad}$ 

9. 
$$\int_{-1}^{1} \frac{1+x^3}{1+x^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

10. 
$$\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x^2} \, \mathrm{d}x = \underline{\qquad} 1 \underline{\qquad} .$$

11. 设 
$$f(x) = \frac{3x+1}{e^x}$$
, 求 (1)  $f'(x)$ ,  $f''(x)$ ; (2)  $f(x)$  带皮亚诺余项的 3 阶麦克劳林公式; (3)  $f^{(2021)}(0)$ .

解: (1) 
$$f'(x) = 3e^{-x} - (3x+1)e^{-x}$$
,

$$f''(x) = -6e^{-x} + (3x+1)e^{-x}.$$

(2) 
$$f(x) = 1 + 2x - \frac{5}{2}x^2 + \frac{4}{3}x^3 + o(x^3)$$
,

(3) 
$$f^{(2021)}(0) = 6062$$
.

12. 计算不定积分  $\int x \arctan \sqrt{x} dx$ .

解: 
$$\int x \arctan \sqrt{x} dx = \frac{1}{2}x^2 \arctan \sqrt{x} - \frac{1}{6}x^{\frac{3}{2}} + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{x} - \frac{1}{2}\arctan \sqrt{x} + C$$

13. 计算 
$$\int_0^2 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt{(x+1)^3}} dx$$
.

解: 
$$\int_0^2 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt{(x+1)^3}} dx = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

14. 求函数  $f(x) = x^2 \ln x$  的极值.

解: 
$$Ex = \frac{1}{\sqrt{e}}$$
取得极小值,极小值  $f\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{e}}\right) = -\frac{1}{2e}$ .

15.记曲线段  $x^2 + y^2 = 4(y \ge 0, 0 \le x \le 1)$  与直线 x = 0, x = 1 及 x 轴所围的图形为 D,

(1) 求平面图形D的面积; (2) 求图形D绕y轴旋转一周所得旋转体的体积.

解: (1) *D*的面积 
$$S = \frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$
.

(2) 图形 D 绕 y 轴旋转一周所得旋转体的体积  $V = \frac{16}{3}\pi - 2\sqrt{3}\pi$ .

16. 
$$\frac{e^{x}}{2}, x \le 0$$

$$0, 0 < x \le e$$

$$\frac{A}{x(2\ln x + \ln^{2} x)}, x > e$$

(1) 求函数  $\int_{-\infty}^{x} f(t) dt$  在  $(-\infty, +\infty)$  内的表达式;

(2) 设
$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(t) dt = A$$
, 试确定  $A$  的值.

解: (1) 
$$x \le 0$$
 时,  $\int_{-\infty}^{x} f(t) dt = \frac{e^{x}}{2}$ ,

$$0 < x \le e$$
  $\mathbb{H}$ ,  $\int_{-\infty}^{x} f(t) dt = \frac{1}{2}$ ,

$$x > e \text{ Iff}, \quad \int_{-\infty}^{x} f(t) dt = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{A}{2} \ln \left( \frac{\ln x}{2 + \ln x} \right) - \frac{A}{2} \ln \frac{1}{3}.$$

(2) 
$$A = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(t) dt = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{x} f(t) dt = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{A}{2} \ln \frac{1}{3}, \quad A = \frac{1}{2 - \ln 3}.$$

17. 当 x > 4 时,证明:  $2^x > x^2$ .

证明: 设 $f(x) = 2^x - x^2$ , 用单调性即可

18. 设 f(x) 在[0,1]上连续,在(0,1)内可导,且 f(0) = -f(1) = 1,

证明: 至少存在一点 $\xi \in (0,1)$ , 使得 $\xi f'(\xi) + 3f(\xi) = 0$ .

证明: 令 $F(x) = x^3 f(x)$ ,则F(x)在[0,1]上连续,在(0,1)内可导,

因为f(x)在[0,1]上连续,在(0,1)内可导,且f(0) = -f(1) = 1,

由零点定理, $\exists \eta \in (0,1)$ ,使得 $f(\eta) = 0$ ,

所以 $F(0) = F(\eta) = 0$ ,

由罗尔定理  $\exists \xi \in (0,1)$ ,使得  $f'(\xi) = 0$ ,即  $\xi f'(\xi) + 3f(\xi) = 0$ .