

微积分一答案

§ 1.1 函数与映射

一、选择填空题:

1. 函数 $y = x - \arctan x$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 内是 (C).

A. 有界函数 B. 递减函数 C. 奇函数 D. 周期函数

2. 下列函数 $y = f(u)$, $u = \varphi(x)$ 能构成复合函数 $y = f[\varphi(x)]$ 的是 (AD).A. $y = f(u) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{u-1}}$, $u = \varphi(x) = x^2 + 1$ B. $y = f(u) = \lg(1-u)$, $u = \varphi(x) = x^2 + 1$ C. $y = f(u) = \arcsin u$, $u = \varphi(x) = x^2 + 2$ D. $y = f(u) = \arccos u$, $u = \varphi(x) = -x^2 + 2$ 3. 若函数 $f(x) = \sqrt{x+1}\sqrt{x-1}$ 与 $g(x) = \sqrt{x^2-1}$ 表示同一函数, 则它们的定义域是 $[1, +\infty)$.4. 函数 $y = x + \arctan \frac{x}{2}$ 的反函数是 $y = 2 \tan(x - \pi)$, $x \in (\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{2})$.

二、求下列函数的定义域:

1. $y = \arccos(x-2)$.解: $-1 \leq x-2 \leq 1$ 定义域为 $[1, 3]$.

$$\arctan \frac{z}{2} = y - \pi \quad -\frac{\pi}{2} < \arctan \frac{z}{2} < \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\frac{z}{2} = \tan(y - \pi)$$

$$\therefore x = 2 \tan(y - \pi)$$

$$\text{即 } y = 2 \tan(x - \pi)$$

2. $y = \sqrt{1-2x} + \sqrt{e^{-x} - e^{(3x/2)^2}}$

$$\text{解: } \begin{cases} 1-2x \geq 0 \\ (\frac{3x-1}{2})^2 \leq 1 \end{cases} \quad \text{即} \quad \begin{cases} 1-2x \geq 0 \\ -1 \leq \frac{3x-1}{2} \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

定义域为 $[-\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{2}]$.三、设函数 $f(x)$ 的定义域是 $(0, 1]$, 求下列函数的定义域:1. $f(x + \frac{1}{4}) + f(x - \frac{1}{4})$.

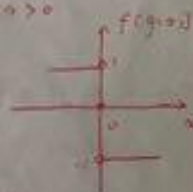
$$\text{解: } \begin{cases} 0 < x + \frac{1}{4} \leq 1 \\ 0 < x - \frac{1}{4} \leq 1 \end{cases} \quad \therefore \begin{cases} -\frac{1}{4} < x \leq \frac{3}{4} \\ \frac{1}{4} < x \leq \frac{5}{4} \end{cases}$$

定义域: $(\frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{4}]$.2. $f(1 - \ln x)$.

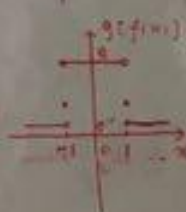
$$\text{解: } 0 < 1 - \ln x \leq 1$$

定义域 $[1, e]$.四、设 $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & |x| \leq 1, \\ 0, & |x| = 1, \\ -1, & |x| > 1, \end{cases}$ 求 $f[g(x)]$ 和 $g[f(x)]$, 并作出这两个函数的图形.

$$\text{解: } f[g(x)] = f(e^x) = \begin{cases} 1, & |e^x| < 1, \\ 0, & |e^x| = 1, \\ -1, & |e^x| > 1, \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 1, & x < 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \\ -1, & x > 0 \end{cases}$$



$$g[f(x)] = e^{f(x)} = \begin{cases} e^{-1}, & |x| < 1, \\ e^0, & |x| = 1, \\ e^1, & |x| > 1, \end{cases} = \begin{cases} e^{-1}, & |x| < 1 \\ 1, & |x| = 1 \\ e^1, & |x| > 1 \end{cases}$$



五、1. 设 $f\left(\frac{x+1}{x-1}\right) = 3f(x) - 2x$, 求 $f(x)$.

解: 令 $\frac{x+1}{x-1} = t$, $x = \frac{t+1}{t-1}$,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则 } f(t) &= 3f\left(\frac{t+1}{t-1}\right) - \frac{2t+2}{t-1} \\ &= 3[3f(t) - 2t] - \frac{2t+2}{t-1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{整理得 } 8f(t) = 6t + 2\frac{t+1}{t-1},$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{所以 } f(x) &= \frac{3}{4}x + \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{x+1}{x-1}, \quad x \neq 1 \\ &= \left(\frac{3x^2 - 2x + 1}{4(x-1)} \right) \end{aligned}$$

2. 设 $2f(x) - f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = 2x + \frac{3}{x}$, 求 $f(x)$.

$$\text{解: 由 } 2f(x) - f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = 2x + \frac{3}{x},$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{x} \text{ 代 } x, \quad 2f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) - f(x) = \frac{2}{x} + 3x,$$

$$\text{所以 } f(x) = \frac{7}{3}x + \frac{8}{3x} \quad (x \neq 0)$$

六、下列函数是由哪些基本初等函数复合而成的?

1. $y = e^{\tan x}$.

$$\text{解: } y = e^u, \quad u = v, \quad v = \tan x.$$

$$2. y = \sqrt{\arcsin \frac{1}{x}}.$$

$$\text{解: } y = \sqrt{u}, \quad u = \arcsin v, \quad v = \frac{1}{x}.$$

七、证明: 函数 $f(x) = \frac{x+2}{x^2+1}$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 内有界.

$$\text{证明: } |f(x)| = \left| \frac{x+2}{x^2+1} \right| \leq \frac{|x|}{x^2+1} + \frac{2}{x^2+1} \leq \frac{\frac{1}{2}(x^2+1)}{x^2+1} + 2 = \frac{5}{2}.$$

§ 1.2 数列的极限

§ 1.3 函数的极限

一、选择填空题

1. 下列四个数列收敛的是 (B).

A. $1, 2, 2^2, 2^3, \dots$

B. $1, 0, \frac{1}{2}, 0, \frac{1}{3}, \dots$

C. $1, 0, \frac{3}{2}, 0, \frac{4}{3}, \dots$

D. $\cos 0, \cos \pi, \cos 2\pi, \cos 3\pi, \dots$

2. 下列与 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = a$ 等价的叙述是 (C, D). [提示: 可多选]

A. 对于任给的 ϵ 存在 $N \in \mathbb{N}$, 当 $n > N$ 时, 不等式 $x_n - a < \epsilon$ 成立

B. 对于任给的 ϵ 存在 $N \in \mathbb{N}$, 当 $n > N$ 时, 有无穷多项 x_n 使不等式 $|x_n - a| < \epsilon$ 成立

C. 对于任给的 ϵ 存在 $N \in \mathbb{N}$, 当 $n > N$ 时, 不等式 $|x_n - a| < \epsilon$ 成立, 其中 ϵ 为正常数

D. 对于任给的 $m \in \mathbb{N}$, 存在 $N \in \mathbb{N}$, 当 $n > N$ 时, 不等式 $|x_n - a| < \frac{1}{m}$ 成立

3. “函数 $f(x)$ 在点 x_0 的某一去心邻域内有界”是“ $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x)$ 存在”的 必要 条件.

4. “函数 $f(x)$ 在点 x_0 处有定义”是“当 $x \rightarrow x_0$ 时, $f(x)$ 有极限”的 无关 条件.

二、设 $x_n = \frac{1+(-1)^n}{n}, n=1, 2, \dots$

(1) 对 $\epsilon_1=0.1, \epsilon_2=0.03, \epsilon_3=0.007$, 分别求出极限定义中相应的 N ;

(2) 是否对 $\epsilon_1, \epsilon_2, \epsilon_3$, 找到相应的 N , 就可以证明 x_n 趋于 0?

(3) 证明: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = 0$.

解: $|x_n - 0| \leq \frac{2}{n} < \epsilon, n > \frac{2}{\epsilon}, N = [\frac{2}{\epsilon}] + 1,$

(1) $\epsilon_1 = 0.1, N = 21,$

$\epsilon_2 = 0.03, N = 67,$

$\epsilon_3 = 0.007, N = 286.$

(3) 不可

(3) $\forall \epsilon > 0$, 要使 $|x_n - 0| \leq \frac{2}{n} < \epsilon$ 成立, 取 $N = [\frac{2}{\epsilon}] + 1,$

当 $n > N$ 时, 不等式 $|x_n - 0| < \epsilon$ 恒成立.

$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = 0.$

三、根据函数极限的定义证明:

1. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 - 5x + 6}{x - 2} = -1.$

证: $\forall \epsilon > 0$, 要使 $|\frac{x^2 - 5x + 6}{x - 2} - (-1)| = |x - 2| < \epsilon,$

只要取 $\delta = \epsilon > 0$, 则当 $0 < |x - 2| < \delta$ 时, 有

$|\frac{x^2 - 5x + 6}{x - 2} - (-1)| < \epsilon$ 恒成立, 故 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 - 5x + 6}{x - 2} = -1.$

2. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2}{x^2 + 1} = 1.$

证: $\forall \epsilon > 0$, 要使 $|\frac{x^2}{x^2 + 1} - 1| = \frac{1}{x^2 + 1} < \frac{1}{x^2} < \epsilon,$

只要 $|x| > \frac{1}{\sqrt{\epsilon}}$, 取 $M = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\epsilon}} > 0$, 则当 $|x| > M$ 时,

有 $|\frac{x^2}{x^2 + 1} - 1| < \epsilon$ 恒成立, 故 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2}{x^2 + 1} = 1.$

四、设 $f(x) = \begin{cases} x-3, & |x| \leq 2, \\ 1-x, & |x| > 2, \end{cases}$ 试讨论 $\lim_{x \rightarrow -2} f(x)$ 及 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x)$.

解: $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1-x, & x < -2 \\ x-3, & -2 \leq x \leq 2 \\ 1-x, & x > 2 \end{cases}$

$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow -2^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -2^-} (1-x) = 3, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -2^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -2^+} (x-3) = -5, \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \lim_{x \rightarrow -2^-} f(x) \neq \lim_{x \rightarrow -2^+} f(x) \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow -2^-} f(x) \neq \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} f(x) \end{array} \right\} \text{故 } \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} f(x) \text{ 不存在.}$

$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} (x-3) = -1, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} (1-x) = -1, \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} f(x) = -1 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) = -1 \end{array} \right\} \text{故 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) = -1.$

五、证明： $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{|x|}{x}$ 不存在。

$$\text{证：} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{|x|}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{-x}{x} = -1.$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{|x|}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x}{x} = 1.$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{|x|}{x} \neq \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{|x|}{x}$$

$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{|x|}{x}$ 不存在。

六、按极限定义证明。

1. 若 $x_n \rightarrow a (n \rightarrow \infty)$, 则 $|x_n| \rightarrow |a| (n \rightarrow \infty)$, 并举例说明反之未必成立。

$$\text{证：} \because \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = a \quad \therefore \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N > 0, \text{当 } n > N \text{ 时, } |x_n - a| < \varepsilon.$$

而 $||x_n| - |a|| \leq |x_n - a| < \varepsilon$, 即对同样的 $\varepsilon > 0, \exists N > 0$,
当 $n > N$ 时, 总有 $||x_n| - |a|| < \varepsilon$.

$$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |x_n| = |a|.$$

反之不成立。例如 $(-1)^n \rightarrow 1 (n \rightarrow \infty)$, 但 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (-1)^n$ 不存在。

2. 若 $|x_n| \rightarrow 0 (n \rightarrow \infty)$, 则 $x_n \rightarrow 0 (n \rightarrow \infty)$.

$$\text{证：} \because \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |x_n| = 0.$$

$\therefore \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N > 0, \text{当 } n > N \text{ 时 } ||x_n| - 0| < \varepsilon.$

而 $|x_n - 0| = ||x_n| - 0| < \varepsilon.$

即对同样的 $\varepsilon > 0, \exists N > 0, \text{当 } n > N \text{ 时,}$

总有 $|x_n - 0| < \varepsilon, \therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = 0.$

§ 1.4 无穷大与无穷小

§ 1.5 极限运算法则

一、选择题:

1. 当 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时, 函数 $\frac{x^2-1}{x^2+1}$ 的极限是 (D).

A. 1

B. -1

C. 0

D. 不存在

2. 下列说法正确的是 (D).

A. 若 $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} [f(x) + g(x)]$ 存在, 则 $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x), \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} g(x)$ 都存在 反例: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x}, \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (-\frac{1}{x})$ B. 若 $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} g(x)$ 存在, 则 $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)}$ 存在 反例: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sin x = 0, \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^2 = 0, \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x^2} = \infty$ C. 若 $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} [f(x)g(x)]$ 存在, 则 $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x), \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} g(x)$ 都存在 反例: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\sin x) (\frac{1}{x}) = 1$ 但 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x}$ 不存在D. 若 $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x)$ 存在而 $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} g(x)$ 不存在, 则 $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} [f(x) + g(x)]$ 必不存在

二、计算下列极限:

1. $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2^2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2^n})$.

$$\text{解: 原式} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 - \frac{1}{2^{n+1}}}{1 - \frac{1}{2}} = 2.$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: 原式} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1 - \frac{1}{2})(1 - \frac{1}{3})(1 - \frac{1}{4}) \cdots (1 - \frac{1}{n}) \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdots \frac{n-1}{n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{n+1}{n} \\ &= \frac{1}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

3. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x^2 - x}{\cos^2 x - x}$.

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

4. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (\frac{1}{1-x} - \frac{3}{1-x^2})$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: 原式} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1+x+x^2-3}{1-x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1)(x+2)}{(1-x)(1+x+x^2)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{-(x+2)}{1+x+x^2} = -1. \end{aligned}$$

5. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x+1}{x^2-x+4} (3\cos x + 2)$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x+1}{x^2-x+4} &= 0, \quad |3\cos x + 2| \leq 1 \\ \text{利用无穷小乘有界量是无穷小.} \\ \therefore \text{原式} &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

6. $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{n+3}\sqrt{n} - \sqrt{n-\sqrt{n}})$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: 原式} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4n^{1/2}}{\sqrt{n+3}\sqrt{n} + \sqrt{n-\sqrt{n}}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4}{\sqrt{1+\frac{3}{n}} + \sqrt{1-\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}}} \\ &= 2. \end{aligned}$$

三、已知 $f(x) = \frac{px^3-2}{x^2+1} + 3qx+5$, 当 $x \rightarrow \infty$ 时, 问: p, q 取何值时 $f(x)$ 为无穷小量? $p,$

q 取何值时 $f(x)$ 为无穷大量?

$$\text{解: } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{px^3-2}{x^2+1} + 3qx+5 \right) \\ = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3qx^3 + (5+p)x^2 + 3qx+5}{x^2+1}$$

$$(1) \begin{cases} 3q=0 \\ 5+p=0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} p=-5 \\ q=0 \end{cases} \text{ 当 } x \rightarrow \infty \text{ 时, } f(x) \text{ 为无穷小量.}$$

(2) $q \neq 0, p$ 为一切实数, 当 $x \rightarrow \infty$ 时, $f(x)$ 为无穷大量.

四、已知 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2+ax+b}{x-2} = -5$, 求常数 a, b .

解: 由已知, 必有 $x^2+ax+b = (x-2)(x+k)$.

$$\text{即 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (x+k) = -5 \quad \therefore k = -7.$$

$$x^2+ax+b = (x-2)(x-7) \\ = x^2-9x+14$$

$$\begin{cases} a = -9 \\ b = 14 \end{cases}$$

五、已知 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{x^2-x+1} - ax - b) = 0$, 求常数 a, b .

$$\text{解: } b = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{x^2-x+1} - ax) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(\sqrt{x^2-x+1} - ax)(\sqrt{x^2-x+1} + ax)}{\sqrt{x^2-x+1} + ax} \\ = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(1-a^2)x^2 + 1 - x}{\sqrt{x^2-x+1} + ax}$$

$$\therefore 1-a^2=0 \Rightarrow a=\pm 1,$$

$$a=1, b = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1-x}{\sqrt{x^2-x+1} + x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{x} - 1}{\sqrt{1-\frac{1}{x}+\frac{1}{x^2}} + 1} = -\frac{1}{2}.$$

$$a=-1, b = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1-x}{\sqrt{x^2-x+1} - x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{x} - 1}{\sqrt{1-\frac{1}{x}+\frac{1}{x^2}} - 1} = \infty \text{ (不存在)}$$

$$\text{综上: } \begin{cases} a=1 \\ b=-\frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

六、证明: 函数 $y = \frac{1}{x} \sin \frac{1}{x}$ 在区间 $(0, 1]$ 内无界, 但不是 $x \rightarrow 0^+$ 时的无穷大.

证: (1) 因为 $\forall M > 0$, 在 $(0, 1]$ 中, 总可以找到点 x_0 , 使 $f(x_0) > M$.

$$\text{取 } x_0 = \frac{1}{2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}} \quad (k \in \mathbb{N}^+), \quad f(x_0) = 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

当 k 充分大, 可使 $f(x_0) > M$.

所以 $y = \frac{1}{x} \sin \frac{1}{x}$ 在 $(0, 1]$ 内无界.

(2) $\forall M > 0, \delta > 0$, 总可以找到点 x_0 , 使 $0 < x_0 < \delta$, 但 $f(x_0) < M$.

$$\text{如 } x_0 = \frac{1}{2k\pi} \quad (k \in \mathbb{N}^+), \text{ 当 } k \text{ 充分大, } 0 < x_0 < \delta,$$

$$\text{但 } f(x_0) = 2k\pi \sin(2k\pi) = 0 < M.$$

所以 $y = \frac{1}{x} \sin \frac{1}{x}$ 不是 $x \rightarrow 0^+$ 时的无穷大.

§ 1.6 极限存在准则

§ 1.7 无穷小的比较

一、选择填空题:

1. 下列极限正确的是 (C).

A. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \arctan x = \frac{\pi}{2}$
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \arctan x = -\frac{\pi}{2}$

B. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^2+1}}{x} = 1$

C. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \sin \frac{1}{x} = 1$

D. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1$

2. 当 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时, 在下列 4 个无穷小量中, 比其他 3 个更高阶的无穷小量是 (D).

A. $\ln(1+x^2) \sim x^2$ B. $e^x - 1 \sim x$ C. $\tan x - \sin x \sim \frac{1}{6}x^3$ D. $1 - \cos x^2 \sim \frac{1}{2}x^4$

3. 若 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时, $(1-ax^2)^{\frac{1}{3}} - 1$ 与 $x \sin x$ 是等价无穷小, 则 $a = -4$.

二、计算下列极限: 利用 $(1+x)^a - 1 \sim ax$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1-ax^2)^{\frac{1}{3}} - 1}{x \sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{3}(-ax^2)}{x^2} = 1$

1. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \sin \frac{2x}{x^2+1}$

解: 原式 = $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \cdot \frac{2x}{x^2+1} = 2$. (当 $x \rightarrow \infty$ 时, $\sin \frac{2x}{x^2+1} \sim \frac{2x}{x^2+1}$)

2. $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\cos x - \cos a}{x - a}$

解: 原式 = $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{-2 \sin \frac{x+a}{2} \sin \frac{x-a}{2}}{x-a}$
 $= -\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\sin \frac{x-a}{2}}{\frac{x-a}{2}} \cdot \sin \frac{x+a}{2} = -\sin a$

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

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

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

解: 原式 = $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[\left(1 + \frac{-2}{x} \right)^{-\frac{x}{2}} \right]^{-1} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{-2}{x} \right)^{-1}$
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[\left(1 + \frac{-2}{x} \right)^{-\frac{x}{2}} \right]^{-1} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{-2}{x} \right)^{-1}$
 $= e^{-1} \cdot 1 = e^{-1}$

5. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x-1}{x+1} \right)^x$

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

$\frac{\sin x}{\cos x} = \tan x$
 $\sim x \cdot \frac{1}{x^2}$

$\sin \alpha + \sin \beta = 2 \sin \frac{\alpha+\beta}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha-\beta}{2}$

$\sin \alpha - \sin \beta = 2 \cos \frac{\alpha+\beta}{2} \sin \frac{\alpha-\beta}{2}$

$\cos \alpha + \cos \beta = 2 \cos \frac{\alpha+\beta}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha-\beta}{2}$

$\cos \alpha - \cos \beta = -2 \sin \frac{\alpha+\beta}{2} \sin \frac{\alpha-\beta}{2}$

解: 原式 = $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1+3x)^{\frac{1}{3x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{3x} \cdot \frac{3 \cdot 3x}{\sin 3x}$
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \cdot 3x}{\sin x} = 6$

从而原式 = e^6

$$7. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x - \tan x}{\arcsin x \cdot \ln(1 + \sin x)}$$

解: 原式 = $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x (\cos x - 1)}{\arcsin x \cdot \sin x}$

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

三、利用极限存在准则证明或计算:

$$1. \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{n^2} + \frac{2}{n^2+1} + \dots + \frac{n}{n^2+n-1} \right)$$

解: $\frac{1}{n^2+n-1} + \frac{2}{n^2+n-1} + \dots + \frac{n}{n^2+n-1} \leq \frac{1}{n^2} + \frac{2}{n^2+1} + \dots + \frac{n}{n^2+n-1} \leq \frac{1}{n^2} + \frac{2}{n^2} + \dots + \frac{n}{n^2}$

$$2. \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{n^2+n-1} + \frac{2}{n^2+n-1} + \dots + \frac{n}{n^2+n-1} \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{n(n+1)}{2}}{n^2+n-1} = \frac{1}{2}$$

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

由夹逼定理 原式 = $\frac{1}{2}$

$$2. \text{ 设 } b > 0, b_1 > 0, b_{n+1} = \frac{1}{2} \left(b_n + \frac{b}{b_n} \right), n=1, 2, 3, \dots$$

(1) 证明 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n$ 存在;

(2) 求出 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n$.

$$(1) (1) \quad b_n = \frac{1}{2} \left(b_{n-1} + \frac{b}{b_{n-1}} \right) \geq \sqrt{b_{n-1} \cdot \frac{b}{b_{n-1}}} = \sqrt{b}$$

$$\frac{b_{n+1}}{b_n} = \frac{1}{2} \left(1 + \frac{b}{b_n^2} \right) \leq \frac{1}{2} \left(1 + \frac{b}{b} \right) = 1$$

$\therefore \{b_n\}$ 单调减少, 且有下界, 于是 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n$ 存在.

$$(2) \text{ 设 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n = A, \text{ 则 } A = \frac{1}{2} \left(A + \frac{b}{A} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow A = \sqrt{b}, \therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n = \sqrt{b}$$

四、确定 k 的值, 使下列函数与 x^k , 当 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时是同阶无穷小:

$$1. \sqrt{1+\tan x} - \sqrt{1-\sin x}$$

解: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+\tan x} - \sqrt{1-\sin x}}{x^k} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\tan x} + \sqrt{1-\sin x}} \cdot \frac{\tan x + \sin x}{x^k}$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x (1 + \cos x)}{x^k} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x}{x^k} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{x^k} = C \neq 0$$

$$\therefore k=1$$

$$2. \sqrt[5]{3x^2-4x^3}$$

解: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt[5]{3x^2-4x^3}}{x^k} = \sqrt[5]{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3x^2-4x^3}{x^{5k}}} = C \neq 0$

$$\therefore 5k=2, k=\frac{2}{5}$$

拆小, 大

§ 1.8 函数的连续性与间断点

§ 1.9 连续函数的运算与初等函数的连续性

§ 1.10 闭区间上连续函数的性质

一、选择填空题

- 函数 $f(x) = \begin{cases} e^{-\frac{1}{x}}, & x \neq 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases}$ 在点 $x=1$ 处 (B).
 A. 连续 B. 不连续, 但有连续 C. 不连续, 但左连续 D. 左、右都不连续
- $x=1$ 是函数 $f(x) = \arctan \frac{1}{1-x}$ 的 (B).
 A. 连续点 B. 跳跃间断点 C. 可去间断点 D. 无穷间断点
- 方程 $x^2 - 3x - 1 = 0$ 在区间 (A) 内至少有一个实根.
 A. $(-2, -1)$ B. $(-3, -2)$ C. $(0, 1)$ D. $(2, 3)$
- 函数 $y = \frac{1}{\ln|x|}$ 的间断点有 3 个. $x=0, -1, 1$
- 设 $f(x)$ 在点 $x=0$ 处连续, 若 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 + \frac{f(x)}{x}) = e$, 则 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = 2$.

二、指出下列函数的间断点, 并判定其类型, 如果是可去间断点, 请补充或者改变函数的定义使它连续:

1. $f(x) = \frac{1+x}{1-x}$

解: 间断点: $x = -1$.

$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{1+x}{1-x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{1}{1-x+x} = \frac{1}{2}$ $\therefore x = -1$ 是第一类可去间断点.

补充定义: $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1+x}{1-x}, & x \neq -1 \\ \frac{1}{2}, & x = -1 \end{cases}$ 则 $f(x)$ 在 $x = -1$ 连续.

2. $f(x) = \cos^2 \frac{1}{x}$

解: $f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处无定义 $x=0$ 为间断点.

又 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \cos^2 \frac{1}{x}$ 不存在

所以 $x=0$ 是第二类振荡间断点.

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

解: $f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 和 $x=-1$ 无定义.

$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1-\cos x}{x^2+x^4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2}x^2}{x^2(x^2+1)} = \frac{1}{2}$ $\therefore x=0$ 是第一类可去间断点.

补充定义: $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1-\cos x}{x^2+x^4}, & x \neq 0 \\ \frac{1}{2}, & x = 0 \end{cases}$ 则 $f(x)$ 在点 $x=0$ 处连续.

$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{1-\cos x}{x^2+x^4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{1-\cos x}{x^4(x+1)} = \infty$ $\therefore x = -1$ 是第二类无穷间断点.

4. $f(x) = \frac{x}{\sin x}$

解: 间断点为 $\sin x = 0$, 即 $x = k\pi$ ($k=0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$)

$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{\sin x} = 1$ $\therefore x=0$ 是第一类可去间断点.

补充定义: $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x}{\sin x}, & x \neq 0 \\ 1, & x = 0 \end{cases}$ 则 $f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处连续.

$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow k\pi} \frac{x}{\sin x} = \infty$ ($k = \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$)

$\therefore x = k\pi$ ($k = \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$) 为第二类无穷间断点.

三、设函数 $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1-e^{ax}}{3}, & x > 0 \\ \arcsin \frac{x}{3}, & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$ 在 $x=0$ 处连续, 求 a 的值.

解: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} a e^{ax} = a$.

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1-e^{\tan x}}{\arcsin \frac{x}{3}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\tan x}{\frac{x}{3}} = -3$

$\therefore f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处连续

$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) \therefore a = -3$

四、讨论函数 $f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^{2n-1} + x^2}{x^{2n} + 1}$ 的连续性。

证：当 $|x| < 1$ 时， $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x^{2n} = 0$ ， $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x^{2n-1} = 0$ ， $f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^{2n-1} + x^2}{x^{2n} + 1} = x^2$ 。

$$|x| > 1, f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^{2n-1} + x^2}{x^{2n} + 1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^{2n+1}}}{1 + \frac{1}{x^{2n}}} = \frac{1}{x}.$$

$$x = 1, f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1+1}{1+1} = 1.$$

$$x = -1, f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-1+1}{1+1} = 0.$$

$$\therefore f(x) = \begin{cases} 1/x, & x < -1 \\ 0, & x = -1 \\ x^2, & -1 < x < 1 \\ 1, & x = 1 \\ x, & x > 1 \end{cases}$$

$f(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, -1)$, $(-1, 1)$, $(1, +\infty)$ 内连续。

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

$\therefore x = -1$ 是第一类跳跃间断点。

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

五、设函数 $f(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 内有定义，且对任何 x_1, x_2 ，有 $f(x_1 + x_2) = f(x_1) + f(x_2)$ ，证明：若 $f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处连续，则 $f(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 内连续。

证： $\forall x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$ ，

$$\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} f(x + \Delta x) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} [f(x) + f(\Delta x)]$$

$$= f(x) + f(0) \quad \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{注：} \because f(x) \text{ 在 } x=0 \text{ 连续} \\ \therefore \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} f(\Delta x) = f(0) \end{array} \right]$$

$$= f(x + 0) = f(x)$$

由 x 的任意性知 $f(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 内连续。

六、设函数 $f(x)$ 在 $[0, 2a]$ 上连续，且 $f(0) = f(2a)$ ，证明：在 $[0, a]$ 上至少存在一点 ξ ，使得 $f(\xi) = f(\xi + a)$ 。

证：令 $F(x) = f(x) - f(x+a)$ ，则 $F(x)$ 在 $[0, a]$ 上连续。

$$F(0) = f(0) - f(a), F(a) = f(a) - f(2a) = f(a) - f(0)$$

$$1) \text{ 当 } f(0) = f(a) \text{ 时, } F(0) = 0, \text{ 取 } \xi = 0, \text{ 则 } f(\xi) = f(\xi + a)$$

$$2) \text{ 当 } f(0) \neq f(a) \text{ 时, } F(0) \cdot F(a) < 0$$

由零点定理知在 $(0, a)$ 内至少存在一点 ξ ，使

$$f(\xi) = f(\xi + a).$$

七、设 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续， $a < x_1 < x_2 < \dots < x_n < b$ ，证明：在 $[a, b]$ 上至少存在一点 ξ ，使得 $f(\xi) = \frac{f(x_1) + f(x_2) + \dots + f(x_n)}{n}$ 。

证：因 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续，则一定存在 M 和 m ，使

$$\forall x \in [a, b], \text{ 有 } m \leq f(x) \leq M.$$

$$\text{从而 } m \leq f(x_i) \leq M, (i=1, 2, \dots, n), \text{ 则}$$

$$nm \leq f(x_1) + f(x_2) + \dots + f(x_n) \leq nM.$$

$$\text{即 } m \leq \frac{f(x_1) + f(x_2) + \dots + f(x_n)}{n} \leq M.$$

由介值定理知，至少存在一点 ξ ，使

$$f(\xi) = \frac{f(x_1) + f(x_2) + \dots + f(x_n)}{n}$$

§ 2.1 导数的概念

一、选择填空题

① 设 $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{3}x^3, & x \leq 1, \\ x^2, & x > 1, \end{cases}$ 则 $f(x)$ 在 $x=1$ 处的 (B).

- A. 左、右导数都存在
B. 左导数存在, 但右导数不存在
C. 左导数不存在, 但右导数存在
D. 左、右导数都不存在

② 若 $f(x)$ 为 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上的偶函数, 则 (C).

- A. $f'(0)$ 存在, 且 $f'(0)=0$
B. $f'(0)$ 存在, 但不一定为零
C. 若 $f'(0)$ 存在, 则 $f'(0)=0$
D. $f'(0)$ 存在也不一定为零

③ 设 $\Delta y = \frac{x}{1+x} \Delta x + o(\Delta x)$, 则 $y'|_{x=1} = \frac{1}{2}$. $y' = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{x}{1+x} + \frac{o(\Delta x)}{\Delta x} \right] = \frac{x}{1+x}$

④ 设 $f(x) = x(x+1)(x+2)\cdots(x+n)$, 则 $f'(0) = n!$. $f'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x(x+1)(x+2)\cdots(x+n)}{x} = 1 \cdot 2 \cdots n = n!$

二、设 $f'(x_0)$ 存在, 按照导数的定义计算 $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0+h) - f(x_0-2h)}{h}$.

解: 原式 = $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{[f(x_0+h) - f(x_0)] - [f(x_0-2h) - f(x_0)]}{h}$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0+h) - f(x_0)}{h} + 2 \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0-2h) - f(x_0)}{-2h} \\ &= f'(x_0) + 2f'(x_0) = 3f'(x_0) \end{aligned}$$

三、按照导数的定义求 $y = \cos x$ 的导数.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos(x+h) - \cos x}{h} &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{-2 \sin \frac{h}{2} \sin(x + \frac{h}{2})}{h} \\ &= - \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \frac{h}{2}}{\frac{h}{2}} \cdot \sin(x + \frac{h}{2}) \\ &= - \sin x \\ \therefore (\cos x)' &= -\sin x \end{aligned}$$

四、讨论下列函数在点 $x=0$ 的连续性和可导性.

① $y = |\sin x|$. $y = f(x) = |\sin x|$

$$\text{解: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} |\sin x| = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\sin x) = 0, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} |\sin x| = 0 = |\sin 0|$$

$\therefore |\sin x|$ 在 $x=0$ 处连续.

$$\begin{aligned} f'_-(0) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{|\sin x| - 0}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{-\sin x}{x} = -1 \\ f'_+(0) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{|\sin x| - 0}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1 \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore |\sin x|$ 在 $x=0$ 处不可导.

$$2. y = \begin{cases} x \sin \frac{1}{x}, & x \neq 0, \\ 0, & x = 0. \end{cases}$$

解: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \sin \frac{1}{x} = 0 = f(0)$

$f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处连续

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \sin \frac{1}{x} - 0}{x - 0} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sin \frac{1}{x} \quad \text{极限不存在} \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处不可导.

五、设 $f(x) = \begin{cases} ax^2 + 1, & x \geq 1, \\ -x^2 + bx, & x < 1. \end{cases}$ 试求常数 a, b , 使 $f(x)$ 在 $x=1$ 处可导.

解: $f(x)$ 在 $x=1$ 处可导, 则 $f(x)$ 在 $x=1$ 处连续

$$\begin{cases} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} (-x^2 + bx) = -1 + b \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} (ax^2 + 1) = a + 1 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} a + 1 = b - 1 \\ b = a + 2 \end{cases}$$

又 $f(x)$ 在 $x=1$ 处可导

$$\begin{aligned} f'_-(1) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{f(x) - f(1)}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{(-x^2 + bx) - (a + 1)}{x - 1} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{-x^2 + (a+2)x - (a+1)}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{-(x - (a+1))(x - 1)}{x - 1} = a \\ f'_+(1) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{f(x) - f(1)}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{(ax^2 + 1) - (a + 1)}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{a(x^2 - 1)}{x - 1} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} a(x + 1) = 2a \end{aligned} \quad \begin{cases} a = 2a \\ a = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} a = 0 \\ b = 2 \end{cases}$$

六、求曲线 $y = e^x$ 上在点 $(0, 1)$ 处的切线方程和法线方程.

解: 斜率 $k = y'(0) = (e^x)'|_{x=0} = e^x|_{x=0} = 1$

切线方程: $y - 1 = 1(x - 0)$ 即 $y = x + 1$

法线方程: $y - 1 = -1(x - 0)$ 即 $y = -x + 1$

⑤ 设 $f(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上有定义, 且满足:

(1) $\forall x, y \in (-\infty, +\infty)$, 有 $f(x+y) = f(x) + f(y)$;

(2) $f'(0)$ 存在.

证明: $f(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 内可导.

证: 由于 $\forall x, y \in (-\infty, +\infty)$, $f(x+y) = f(x) + f(y)$

故 $f(0) = f(0) + f(0) \Rightarrow f(0) = 0$

$\forall x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$, $x + 0 \in (-\infty, +\infty)$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x + \Delta x) - f(x)}{\Delta x} &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) + f(\Delta x) - f(x)}{\Delta x} \\ &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\Delta x)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0 + \Delta x) - f(0)}{\Delta x} = f'(0) \end{aligned}$$

即 $f'(x)$ 存在, 且 $f'(x) = f'(0)$.

§ 2.2 函数的求导法则

§ 2.3 高阶导数

一、选择题:

1. 设 $y = x^n + e^{-3x}$, 则 $y^{(n)}(0) = (A)$.A. $n! + (-3)^n$ B. $n!$ C. $n! + (-3)^{n-1}$ D. $n! - 3$

二、求下列函数的导数:

1. $y = \sqrt{x} \sqrt{x} \sqrt{x}$.

$$y = x^{\frac{3}{2}}, \quad y' = \frac{3}{2} x^{-\frac{1}{2}}.$$

2. $y = \arcsin \frac{1}{x}$.

$$y' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - (\frac{1}{x})^2}} \cdot (-\frac{1}{x^2}) = \frac{-1}{|x| \sqrt{x^2 - 1}}$$

3. $y = \frac{\cos x}{x}$.

$$y' = \frac{-x \sin x - \cos x}{x^2}$$

4. $y = \sin x^2 \cdot \cos^2 \frac{1}{x}$.

$$y' = 2x \cos x^2 \cdot \cos^2 \frac{1}{x} + \frac{2}{x^2} \sin x^2 \cdot \cos^2 \frac{1}{x} \cdot \sin \frac{1}{x}$$

5. $y = e^{\arctan \sqrt{x}}$.

$$y' = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}(1+x)} e^{\arctan \sqrt{x}}$$

6. $y = \ln \ln \ln x$.

$$y' = \frac{1}{x(\ln x)(\ln \ln x)}$$

7. $y = \arctan(\ln \frac{1}{x})$.

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

8. $y = (\sec x)^3$.

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

9. $y = 10^{5-2x}$.

$$y' = (-2) 10^{5-2x} \cdot \ln 10$$

10. $y = \frac{1 - \ln x}{1 + \ln x}$.

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

11. $y = \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} - \frac{a^2}{2} \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 - a^2})$.

$$y' = \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}$$

12. $y = \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}}}$.

$$y' = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x + \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}}}} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}}} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \right) \right)$$

13. $y = \ln(\sec x + \tan x)$.

$$y' = \sec x$$

14. $y = x^a + a^x + a^x (a > 0)$.

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

三、设 $x = g(y)$ 是 $y = \ln x + \arctan x$ 的反函数, 求 $g'(\frac{\pi}{4})$.

解: (1) $y = \frac{\pi}{4}$, 则 $x = 1$

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

四、设 $y = \sin[f(x^2)]$, 其中 f 具有二阶导数, 求 $\frac{dy}{dx}$.

解:

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \cos[f(x^2)] \cdot \omega[f(x^2)]$$

五、设 $y = f(\frac{3x-1}{3x+1})$, $f(x) = \arctan x$, 求 $\frac{dy}{dx}$.

解: 令 $u = \frac{3x-1}{3x+1}$, 则 $y = f(u(x))$.

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{du} \cdot \frac{du}{dx} = \arctan u' \cdot (\frac{3x-1}{3x+1})'$$

$$= \arctan u' \cdot \frac{6}{(3x+1)^2}$$

$$\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} \Big|_{x=0} = \frac{dy}{du} \Big|_{u=-1} = 6 \cdot \arctan(-1) = -\frac{3}{2}\pi$$

六、若 $f(t) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (1 + \frac{t}{x})^x$, 求 $f'(t)$.

解: $f(t) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (1 + \frac{t}{x})^x = t e^{2t}$

$$f'(t) = (2t+1)e^{2t}$$

七、求下列导数的高阶导数:

1. $y = xe^x$, 求 $y^{(n)}$.

解: $y' = (x+1)e^x$

$$y'' = (x+2)e^x$$

$$y''' = (x+3)e^x$$

$$y^{(n)} = (x+n)e^x$$

2. $y = \sin^2 x - \cos^2 x$, 求 $y^{(n)}$.

解: $y = \sin^2 x - \cos^2 x = (\sin^2 x - \cos^2 x) (\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x)$
 $= -\cos 2x$

$$y^{(n)} = -2^n \cos(2x + \frac{n}{2}\pi)$$

八、求函数 $f(x) = x^2 \ln(1+x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处的 n 阶导数 $f^{(n)}(0) (n \geq 3)$.

解: 由 Leibniz 公式 $[x^2 \ln(1+x)]^{(k)} = \frac{(-1)^{k-2} (k-1)!}{(1+x)^{k-2}}$ ($k \geq 3$)

$$\begin{aligned} f^{(n)}(x) &= x^2 [\ln(1+x)]^{(n)} + C_n^1 x^2 (\ln(1+x))^{(n-1)} + C_n^2 (x^2)^{(2)} (\ln(1+x))^{(n-2)} \\ &= x^2 \frac{(-1)^{n-2} (n-1)!}{(1+x)^{n-2}} + 2nx \frac{(-1)^{n-3} (n-2)!}{(1+x)^{n-3}} + n(n-1) \frac{(-1)^{n-4} (n-3)!}{(1+x)^{n-4}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore f^{(n)}(0) = \frac{(-1)^{n-2} \cdot n!}{n-2}$$

§ 2.4 隐函数及由参数方程所确定的函数的导数

§ 2.5 函数的微分

一、设 $y=f(x)$ 是由方程 $x^3+y^3-\sin 3x+6y=0$ 所确定的隐函数, 求 $\frac{dy}{dx}\bigg|_{x=0}$.

解: 方程两边同时对 x 求导, $3x^2+3y^2 \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} - 3\cos 3x + 6 \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$

$$\text{所以 } \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\cos 3x - x^2}{y^2 + 2}$$

$$\text{又 } y|_{x=0} = 0$$

$$\text{从而 } \frac{dy}{dx}\bigg|_{x=0} = \left(\frac{\cos 3x - x^2}{y^2 + 2} \right)\bigg|_{x=0} = \frac{1}{2}$$

二、设 $y=f(x)$ 是由方程 $e^{x+y}-xy=1$ 所确定的隐函数, 求 $y'(0)$.

解: 易知 $y(0)=0$.

$$\text{方程两边同时对 } x \text{ 求导, } (1+y')e^{x+y} - y - xy' = 0 \quad (*)$$

$$\text{故 } y'(0) = -1.$$

$$(*) \text{ 式两边再对 } x \text{ 求导, } (1+y')^2 e^{x+y} + y'' e^{x+y} - 2y' - xy'' = 0 \quad (**)$$

$$\text{将 } x=0, y=0, y'(0)=-1 \text{ 代入 } (**), \text{ 得 } y''(0) = -2.$$

三、用对数求导法求下列函数的导数.

$$1. y = \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x$$

$$\text{解: } \ln y = x \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)$$

方程两边对 x 求导,

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

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

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

$$\text{解: } \ln y = x \ln(2x+1) + \frac{1}{2} \ln(2-3x) - \frac{2}{2} \ln|3-x|$$

方程两边对 x 求导,

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

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

四、求参数方程 $\begin{cases} x = \ln \sqrt{1+t^2} \\ y = \arctan t \end{cases}$ 所确定的函数的导数 $\frac{dy}{dx}$ 及 $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$.

$$\text{解: } \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy/dt}{dx/dt} = \frac{\frac{1}{1+t^2}}{\frac{t}{1+t^2}} = \frac{1}{t}$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right) = \frac{d \left(\frac{1}{t} \right)}{dx} = \frac{\frac{d \left(\frac{1}{t} \right)}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{-\frac{1}{t^2}}{\frac{t}{1+t^2}} = -\frac{1+t^2}{t^3}$$

五、设 $y=y(x)$ 是由方程组 $\begin{cases} x=3t^2+2t+3 \\ e^y \sin t - y + 1 = 0 \end{cases}$ 确定的隐函数, 求 $\frac{dy}{dx}\bigg|_{x=1}$.

$$\text{解: 先求 } \frac{dy}{dx} \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy/dt}{dx/dt} = \frac{e^y \cos t}{(2-3t)(6t+2)}$$

$$\text{① } x=3t^2+2t+3, \text{ 则 } \frac{dx}{dt} = 6t+2$$

$$\text{② } e^y \sin t - y + 1 = 0, \text{ 利用隐函数求导法, } \frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{e^y \cos t}{2-3t}, \text{ 又 } y|_{x=1} = 1$$

$$\text{从而 } \frac{dy}{dt}\bigg|_{t=0} = e$$

$$\text{再求 } \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right) = \frac{d \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right)}{dx} = \frac{\frac{d \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right)}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}}$$

$$= \frac{\left(\frac{d}{dt} e^y \cos t - e^y \sin t \right) (2-3t) - e^y \cos t (6t+2)}{(2-3t)^2 \cdot (6t+2)}$$

$$\text{从而 } \frac{d^2y}{dx^2}\bigg|_{x=1} = \frac{2e^2-3e}{4}$$

六、求曲线 $\sin(xy) + \ln(y-x) = x$ 在点 $(0,1)$ 处的切线方程。

解：方程两边对 x 求导，

$$(y+xy') \cos(xy) + \frac{1}{y-x} (y'-1) = 1$$

$$\text{将 } x=0, y=1 \text{ 代入上式，得 } y'|_{(0,1)} = 1$$

$$\text{所以切线方程为 } y = x + 1$$

七、求曲线 $\begin{cases} x = \cos^3 t \\ y = \sin^3 t \end{cases}$ 上对应于点 $t = \frac{\pi}{6}$ 处的法线方程。

$$\text{解：} \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy/dt}{dx/dt} = \frac{-3\sin^2 t \cdot \cos t}{-3\cos^2 t \cdot \sin t} = -\tan t$$

$$\left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_{t=\frac{\pi}{6}} = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \quad \text{法线斜率 } k = \sqrt{3}$$

$$\text{法线方程：} y - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 = \sqrt{3} \left(x - \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^3\right)$$

(八) 选择题：

1. 设 $f(x)$ 可导，且 $f'(x_0) = 3$ ，则 $\Delta x \rightarrow 0$ 时， $f(x)$ 在点 x_0 处的微分 dy 与 Δx 相比较是 (B)。

A. 等价无穷小 B. 同阶无穷小 C. 低阶无穷小 D. 高阶无穷小

2. 设 $f(u)$ 可导，当 $y = f(x^2)$ 在 $x = -1$ 处取得增量 $\Delta x = -0.1$ 时，相应的 Δy 的线性主部为 0.1，则 $f'(1) =$ (D)。

A. -1 B. 0.1 C. 1 D. 0.5

3. “ $f(x)$ 在点 $x = x_0$ 处可微”是“ $f(x)$ 在点 $x = x_0$ 处连续”的 (C)。

A. 充分且必要条件 B. 必要非充分条件
C. 充分非必要条件 D. 既非充分也非必要条件

九、当 $x=1$ ，且 (1) $\Delta x=1$ ，(2) $\Delta x=0.1$ ，(3) $\Delta x=0.01$ 时，分别求出函数 $f(x)=x^2-3x+5$ 的改变量及微分，并加以比较，判断是否能得出结论：当 Δx 愈小，二者愈近似。

$$\text{解：} \Delta y = f(x+\Delta x) - f(x) = 2x-3 \Delta x + (\Delta x)^2$$

$$dy = f'(x) \Delta x = (2x-3) \Delta x$$

$$\text{① } x=1, \Delta x=1 \text{ 时，} \Delta y = 0, dy = -1$$

$$\text{② } x=1, \Delta x=0.1 \text{ 时，} \Delta y = -0.09, dy = -0.1$$

$$\text{③ } x=1, \Delta x=0.01 \text{ 时，} \Delta y = -0.009, dy = -0.01$$

可见，当 Δx 愈小时，二者愈近似。

十、求下列函数的微分：

$$1. y = \ln \sqrt{1-x^2}$$

$$dy = \frac{-x}{1-x^2} dx$$

$$2. y = e^{-x} \cos x$$

$$dy = -e^{-x} (\sin x + \cos x) dx$$

$$3. y = \arcsin \sqrt{x}$$

$$dy = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x(1-x)}} dx$$

$$4. y = \tan^2(1+x^2)$$

$$dy = 4x \tan(1+x^2) \sec^2(1+x^2) dx$$

十一、求下列各式的近似值：

$$1. \sqrt[3]{8.02}$$

$$\text{解：利用 } \sqrt[3]{1+x} \approx 1 + \frac{1}{3}x \text{ (利用根式) 取 } x = \frac{0.02}{8} = 0.0025$$

$$\sqrt[3]{8.02} = \sqrt[3]{8+0.02} = 2(\sqrt[3]{1+0.0025}) \approx 2(1 + \frac{1}{3} \times 0.0025) \approx 2.00167$$

$$2. \arctan 1.02$$

$$\text{解：令 } f(x) = \arctan x, x_0 = 1, \Delta x = 0.02$$

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

$$\arctan 1.02 = \arctan(1+0.02) \approx f(1) + f'(1) \Delta x$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \times 0.02 \approx 0.7707$$

$$\approx 45^\circ 38' 23''$$

§ 3.1 中值定理 § 3.2 洛必达法则

一、选择题:

1. 使 $f(x) = \sqrt{x^2(1-x^2)}$ 满足罗尔定理条件的区间是 (A).

- A. $[0, 1]$ B. $[-1, 1]$ C. $[-2, 2]$ D. $[-\frac{3}{2}, \frac{4}{3}]$

2. 下列极限存在且能用洛必达法则的是 (D).

- A. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \sin x}{x + \sin x} = 0$ B. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x}$ C. $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^x}{x} = +\infty$ D. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 2x}{x} = 2$

二、设函数 $f(x)$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 上连续, 在 $(0, 1)$ 内可导, 且 $f(1) = 0$, 证明: 至少存在一点 $\xi \in (0, 1)$, 使得 $f'(\xi) = -\frac{f(\xi)}{\xi}$.

证: 证法: $f(\xi) + f'(\xi) = 0$
即 $[xf(x)]' \big|_{x=\xi} = 0$

证: 令 $F(x) = xf(x)$,
则 $F(x) \in C[0, 1]$
 $F(x) \in D(0, 1)$
 $F(0) = 0, F(1) = f(1) = 0$
由 Rolle 定理, 至少存在一点 $\xi \in (0, 1)$ 使
 $F'(\xi) = 0$ 即 $f'(\xi) = -\frac{f(\xi)}{\xi}$

三、设函数 $f(x)$ 在 $[0, 2]$ 上连续, 在 $(0, 2)$ 内可导, 且 $f(0) = f(2) = 0, f(1) = 2$, 试证: 在 $(0, 2)$ 内存在一点 ξ , 使得 $f'(\xi) = 1$.

证: 证法: $f(\xi) - 1 = 0$
 $[f(x) - x]' \big|_{x=\xi} = 0$
 $[f(x) - x]' \big|_{x=1} = 0$

证: 令 $F(x) = f(x) - x$, 则 $F(x) \in C[0, 2]$
 $F(x) \in D(0, 2)$
 $F(0) = 0, F(1) = f(1) - 1 = 1, F(2) = f(2) - 2 = 0$
因 $F(0) \neq F(2)$, 所以 $F(x)$ 不能在 $[0, 2]$ 上用 Rolle 定理.
而 $F(1) = F(2) = 0$, 故由 Rolle 定理, 存在 $\xi \in (1, 2)$ 使
 $F'(\xi) = 0$, 于是对 $F(x)$ 在 $[0, \xi]$ 上用 Rolle 定理.

四、证明: 当 $x > 1$ 时, 有 $\arctan x + \frac{1}{2} \arcsin \frac{2x}{1+x^2} = \frac{\pi}{2}$.

证: 令 $f(x) = \arctan x + \frac{1}{2} \arcsin \frac{2x}{1+x^2}$.

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

所以 $x > 1$ 时, $f(x) \equiv C$ (常数). 由连续性及

$$C = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = f(1) = \arctan 1 + \frac{1}{2} \arcsin \frac{2}{1+1} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\text{所以 } x > 1 \text{ 时, } \arctan x + \frac{1}{2} \arcsin \frac{2x}{1+x^2} = \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

五、证明: 对任意的实数 x_1, x_2 , 恒有 $|\sin x_1 - \sin x_2| \leq |x_1 - x_2|$.

证: 若 $x_1 = x_2$, 结论显然成立.

若 $x_1 \neq x_2$, 不妨设 $x_2 < x_1$, 则对 ξ 在 (x_2, x_1)

上用 Lagrange 中值定理

$$|\sin x_1 - \sin x_2| = |\cos \xi (x_1 - x_2)| \leq |x_1 - x_2|, \quad \xi \in (x_2, x_1)$$

六、证明: 当 $a > b > 0$ 时, $\frac{a-b}{a} < \ln \frac{a}{b} < \frac{a-b}{b}$.

证: 令 $f(x) = \ln x$, $f(x)$ 在 (b, a) 上满足 Lagrange 定理条件.

从而至少存在一点 $\xi \in (b, a)$ 使 $\frac{f(a) - f(b)}{a - b} = f'(\xi) = \frac{1}{\xi}$

因 $a > \xi > b > 0$, 所以 $\frac{1}{a} < \frac{1}{\xi} < \frac{1}{b}$. 即

$$\frac{1}{a} < \frac{\ln a - \ln b}{a - b} < \frac{1}{b}$$

$$\text{从而有 } \frac{a-b}{a} < \ln \frac{a}{b} < \frac{a-b}{b}$$

七、设 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续, 在 (a, b) 内可导, 且 $f(a) = f(b) = 1$, 试证明存在 $\xi, \eta \in (a, b)$, 使得 $e^{\xi} [f(\eta) + f'(\eta)] = 1$.

证: 证法: $e^{\xi} [f(\eta) + f'(\eta)] = 1$
 $[e^{\xi} f(x)]' \big|_{x=\eta}$

令 $F(x) = e^x f(x)$ 在 (a, b) 上用 Lagrange 中值定理

$$\frac{e^b f(b) - e^a f(a)}{b - a} = e^{\xi} [f(\eta) + f'(\eta)] \quad (a < \eta < b)$$

$$\text{又 } f(b) = f(a) = 1 \text{ 即 } \frac{e^b - e^a}{b - a} = e^{\xi} [f(\eta) + f'(\eta)]$$

再对 e^x 在 (a, b) 上用 Lagrange 中值定理.

$$\frac{e^b - e^a}{b - a} = e^{\xi} \quad a < \xi < b$$

$$\text{所以 } e^{\xi} [f(\eta) + f'(\eta)] = e^{\xi} \quad \square$$

八、求下列极限:

1. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \ln(1+x)}{x \sin x}$ $(\frac{0}{0})$

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

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

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

3. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan 7x}{\tan 2x}$ $(\frac{\infty}{\infty})$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan 7x \cdot \sec^2 7x \cdot 7}{\tan 2x \cdot \sec^2 2x \cdot 2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan 7x}{\tan 2x} \cdot \frac{\sec^2 7x}{\sec^2 2x} \cdot \frac{7}{2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{7x}{2x} \cdot \frac{\sec^2 7x}{\sec^2 2x} \cdot \frac{7}{2} = 1$$

4. $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln(\frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan x)}{\ln x}$ $(\frac{-\infty}{\infty})$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{1}{\frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan x} \cdot (-1)}{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{-x}{\arctan x - \frac{\pi}{2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{-x}{\arctan x - \frac{\pi}{2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{-1}{\frac{1}{1+x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{-1}{\frac{1}{1+x^2}} = -1$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{-1}{\frac{1}{1+x^2}} = -1$$

5. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (\frac{x}{x-1} - \frac{1}{\ln x})$ $(\infty - \infty)$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x \ln x - x + 1}{(x-1) \ln x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\ln x}{\ln x + \frac{x-1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x \ln x}{x \ln x + x - 1}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\ln x + 1}{\ln x + 2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

8. 令 $t = \ln(1 + \frac{1}{x})$, $1 + \frac{1}{x} = e^t$, $x = \frac{1}{e^t - 1}$, $x \rightarrow \infty$, $t \rightarrow 0$.

$$2x^2 = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} [\frac{1}{e^t - 1} - \frac{t}{(e^t - 1)^2}] (\infty - \infty)$$

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

9. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} [x - x^2 \ln(1 + \frac{1}{x})]$ $(\infty - \infty)$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 - x \ln(1 + \frac{1}{x})}{\frac{1}{x}} \xrightarrow{y = \frac{1}{x}} \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{y - \ln(1+y)}{y^2} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \frac{1}{1+y}}{2y} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{2(1+y)} = \frac{1}{2}$$

10. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (1-x) \tan \frac{\pi x}{2}$ $(0 \cdot \infty)$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1-x}{\cos \frac{\pi x}{2}} \cdot \sin \frac{\pi x}{2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{-1}{-\frac{\pi}{2} \sin \frac{\pi x}{2}} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \sin \frac{\pi x}{2} = \frac{1}{\pi}$$

11. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} [(1 + \frac{1}{x})^x - e]$ $(\infty \cdot 0)$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1 + \frac{1}{x})^x - e}{\frac{1}{x}} \xrightarrow{t = \frac{1}{x}} \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(1+t)^{\frac{1}{t}} - e}{\frac{1}{t}} = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^{\frac{1}{t} \ln(1+t)} - e}{\frac{1}{t}}$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^{\frac{1}{t} \ln(1+t)} - e}{\frac{1}{t}} = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} e^{\frac{1}{t} \ln(1+t)} \cdot \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{t - (1+t) \ln(1+t)}{t^2 (1+t)}$$

$$= e \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 - \ln(1+t) - 1}{2t + 3t^2} = -e \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln(1+t)}{2t + 3t^2} = -e \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2t + 3t^2} = -\frac{e}{3}$$

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

$$= e \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{x} = e$$

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} e^{\frac{1}{x} \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2})}$$

$$= e \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2})}{x}$$

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

$$= e \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} = e$$

8. 8. 8.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x [e^{x \ln(1 + \frac{1}{x})} - e]$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x e [e^{x \ln(1 + \frac{1}{x}) - 1} - 1]$$

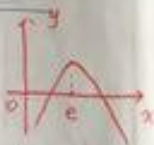
$$= e \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x [\alpha \ln(1 + \frac{1}{x}) - 1]$$

$$\xrightarrow{\frac{0}{0}} e \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x \ln(1 + \frac{1}{x}) - 1}{\frac{1}{x}}$$

$$= e \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln(1 + \frac{1}{x})}{\frac{1}{x}}$$

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

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = -\infty, \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = -\infty, f'(x) = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{e} = 0$
 $0 < x < e, f'(x) > 0, f(x)$ 单调增



§3.3 泰勒公式 §3.4 函数单调性和曲线的凹凸性

当 $x > e$, $f'(x) < 0$, $f(x)$ 单调减
 当 $f(e) = k > 0$, $f(x)$ 在 $(0, e)$ 有一个零点, 在 $(e, +\infty)$ 内有一个零点.

一、选择填空题:

1. $f(x) = (2-x)^4$ 的 3 阶麦克劳林展开式的余项 $R_3(x) = (A)$ (式中 $0 < \theta < 1$).

A. x^4 B. $\frac{1}{4!}(\theta x)^4$ C. $-\frac{1}{4!}(\theta x)^4$ D. $-x^4$

2. $y = 2^x$ 的麦克劳林公式中 x^n 项的系数是 $(\ln 2)^n / n!$

3. 设常数 $k > 0$, 函数 $f(x) = \ln x - \frac{x}{e} + k$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 内零点的个数为 (B).

A. 3 B. 2 C. 1 D. 0

4. 曲线 $y = x^3 - x^2$ (C), $y' = 3x^2 - 2x, y'' = 6x - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{3}$

A. 没有拐点 B. 有两个拐点
C. 有一个拐点 D. 有三个拐点

二、按 $x-4$ 的幂展开多项式 $f(x) = x^4 - 5x^3 + x^2 + 4$.

$$f(x) = f(4) + f'(4)(x-4) + \frac{f''(4)}{2!}(x-4)^2 + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(4)}{n!}(x-4)^n + R_n(x)$$

$$f'(x) = 4x^3 - 15x^2 - 2x, f''(x) = 12x^2 - 30x - 2, f'''(x) = 24x - 30, f^{(4)}(x) = 24$$

$$n \geq 5, f^{(n)} = 0$$

$$又 f(4) = -76, f'(4) = 8, f''(4) = 70, f'''(4) = 66, f^{(4)}(4) = 24, \dots, f^{(n)}(4) = 0$$

$$R_n(x) = 0$$

$$故 f(x) = -76 + 8(x-4) + 35(x-4)^2 + 11(x-4)^3 + (x-4)^4$$

三、求函数 $f(x) = \frac{1-x}{1+x}$ 在 $x=0$ 处带拉格朗日型余项的 n 阶泰勒展开式.

$$f(x) = \frac{1-x}{1+x}, f^{(k)}(x) = \frac{(-1)^k 2 \cdot k!}{(1+x)^{k+1}}, (k=1, 2, \dots, n)$$

$$f(x) = f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}x^2 + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!}x^n + \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!}x^{n+1}$$

$$= 1 - 2x + 2x^2 - \dots + (-1)^n 2x^n + (-1)^{n+1} \frac{2x^{n+1}}{(1+\theta x)^{n+2}} \quad (0 < \theta < 1)$$

$$= e \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{1-t}{1+t} = 1$$

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

$$= -\frac{e}{2}$$

四、利用泰勒公式求下列极限: $(1+x)^n = 1 + nx + \frac{n(n-1)}{2!}x^2 + \dots + \frac{n(n-1)\dots(n-m+1)}{m!}x^m + R_m(x)$

1. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\sqrt{x^2+3x^2} - \sqrt{x^2-2x^2})$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+\frac{3}{x}} - \sqrt{1-\frac{2}{x}}}{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+3t} - \sqrt{1-2t}}{t}$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{[1 + \frac{3}{2}t + o(t)] - [1 + \frac{1}{2}(-2t) + o(t)]}{t}$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{3}{2}t + o(t)}{t} = \frac{3}{2}$$

2. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 + \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x^2} \ln \frac{2+x}{2-x})$, $\ln(1+x) = x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{3}x^3 - \dots + (-1)^{n-1} \frac{x^n}{n} + R_n(x)$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left\{ 1 + \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x^2} [\ln(1+\frac{x}{2}) - \ln(1-\frac{x}{2})] \right\}$$

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left\{ 1 + \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x^2} \left(\frac{x}{2} - \frac{1}{8}x^2 + \frac{1}{24}x^3 + \frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{8}x^2 + \frac{1}{24}x^3 + o(x^3) \right) \right\}$$

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[1 + \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{o(x^3)}{x^2} \right] = \frac{1}{2}$$

3. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 - \sqrt{1+x^2}}{(1+x)^2 - e^{2x}}$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 - (1 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{24}x^4 + o(x^4))}{(1+x)^2 - (1 + 2x + 2x^2 + o(x^2))}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{24}x^4 + o(x^4)}{1 + 2x + 2x^2 - 1 - 2x - 2x^2 + o(x^2)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{24}x^4 + o(x^4)}{-\frac{1}{2}x^2 + o(x^2)} = -\frac{1}{12}$$

$$(1+x)^n = 1 + nx + \frac{n(n-1)}{2!}x^2 + \dots + \frac{n(n-1)\dots(n-m+1)}{m!}x^m + R_m(x)$$

$$\cos x = 1 - \frac{1}{2!}x^2 + \frac{1}{4!}x^4 - \dots + (-1)^m \frac{x^{2m}}{(2m)!} + R_{2m+1}(x)$$

$$e^x = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \dots + \frac{x^n}{n!} + R_{n+1}(x)$$

五、求函数 $y = x^3 - 3x^2 - 9x + 6$ 的单调区间。

解: $y' = 3x^2 - 6x - 9 = 3(x^2 - 2x - 3) = 3(x-3)(x+1)$

令 $y' = 0$ 得驻点 $x_1 = -1, x_2 = 3$.

x	$(-\infty, -1)$	-1	$(-1, 3)$	3	$(3, +\infty)$
y'	$+$	0	$-$	0	$+$
y	\nearrow		\searrow		\nearrow

单调递增区间: $(-\infty, -1)$ 和 $(3, +\infty)$

单调递减区间: $(-1, 3)$

六、证明下列不等式:

1. 当 $x > 0$ 时, $1 + \frac{1}{2}x > \sqrt{1+x}$.

证: 令 $f(x) = 1 + \frac{1}{2}x - \sqrt{1+x}$.

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

因 $f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 连续, 故 $f(x)$ 在 $x > 0$ 时单调增加.

且 $f(0) = 0$, 故 $x > 0$ 时, $f(x) > f(0)$.

即 $1 + \frac{1}{2}x - \sqrt{1+x} > 0 \quad \therefore 1 + \frac{1}{2}x > \sqrt{1+x}$.

2. 当 $0 < a < b < \pi$ 时, $b \sin b + 2 \cos b + \pi b > a \sin a + 2 \cos a + \pi a$.

证: 令 $f(x) = x \sin x + 2 \cos x + \pi x, x \in (0, \pi), x > 0$.

$f'(x) = \sin x + x \cos x - 2 \sin x + \pi = x \cos x - \sin x + \pi$.

$f''(x) = \cos x - x \sin x - \cos x = -x \sin x < 0, x \in (0, \pi)$.

则 $f'(x)$ 在 $(0, \pi)$ 上单调减少, 从而 $f'(x) > f'(\pi) = 0$.

即 $f(x)$ 在 $(0, \pi)$ 上单调增加, 从而 $0 < a < b < \pi$ 时,

$f(a) < f(b)$, 即 $b \sin b + 2 \cos b + \pi b > a \sin a + 2 \cos a + \pi a$.

七、求函数 $y = x + \frac{1}{x^2-1}$ 的凹凸区间及拐点.

解: 定义域 $(-\infty, -1) \cup (-1, 1) \cup (1, +\infty)$

$y = 1 + \frac{x^2-1}{(x^2-1)^2}, y' = \frac{2x^2+6x}{(x^2-1)^3}$ 令 $y' = 0$ 得 $x = 0$

x	$(-\infty, -1)$	-1	$(-1, 0)$	0	$(0, 1)$	1	$(1, +\infty)$
y'	$-$		$+$	0	$-$		$+$
y	\searrow		\nearrow	0	\searrow		\nearrow

曲线凹区间是 $(-1, 0)$ 和 $(1, +\infty)$

凸区间是 $(-\infty, -1)$ 和 $(0, 1)$.

拐点 $(0, 0)$

八、已知点 $(1, 3)$ 为曲线 $y = ax^3 + bx^2$ 的拐点, 求 a, b 的值.

解: $y' = 3ax^2 + 2bx, y'' = 6ax + 2b$.

由于 $(1, 3)$ 为曲线拐点, 所以 $y''(1) = 6a + 2b = 0$.

又 $(1, 3)$ 在曲线上, 所以 $y(1) = a + b = 3$.

从而 $a = -\frac{3}{2}, b = \frac{9}{2}$.

九、利用函数图形的凹凸性证明不等式:

$x \ln x + y \ln y > (x+y) \ln \frac{x+y}{2} \quad (x > 0, y > 0, x \neq y)$.

证: 令 $f(t) = t \ln t$.

$f'(t) = \ln t + 1$.

$f''(t) = \frac{1}{t}$.

在 $(0, +\infty)$ 内, $f''(t) > 0$, 故 $f(t)$ 图形是凹的.

因此, 对任意 $x, y \in (0, +\infty)$,

$x \neq y$ 时有 $f(\frac{x+y}{2}) < \frac{f(x)+f(y)}{2}$

即 $\frac{x+y}{2} \ln \frac{x+y}{2} < \frac{x \ln x + y \ln y}{2}$.

$x \ln x + y \ln y > (x+y) \ln \frac{x+y}{2}$.

① $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = -2 < 0$ 由洛必达法则在 $x=0$ 处取极小值
② $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = -2 < 0$ 由洛必达法则在 $x=0$ 处取极小值

由洛必达法则在 $x=0$ 处取极小值

§3.5 函数的极值与最值

§3.6 函数图形的描绘

① $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = -2$ 故 $f(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = -2 \cdot 0 = 0$
② $x=0$ 是驻点

一、选择题

1. 若函数 $f(x)$ 在 $x=a$ 处取得极大值, 则必有 (D).

A. $f'(a)=0$

B. $f'(a)=0$ 且 $f''(a)<0$

C. $f'(a)<0$

D. $f'(a)=0$ 或 $f(x)$ 在 $x=a$ 处不可导

2. 设 $f(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 内连续, 其导数 $f'(x)$ 的图形

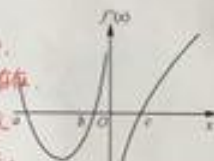
如右图所示, 则 $f(x)$ 有 (C).

A. 一个极小值点和两个极大值点

B. 两个极小值点和一个极大值点

C. 两个极小值点和两个极大值点

D. 三个极小值点和一个极大值点



3. 设 $f(0)=0, \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = -2$, 则 $x=0$ 是 $f(x)$ 的 (B).

A. 驻点但非极值点

B. 驻点且为极大值点

C. 驻点且为极小值点

D. 不可导的极值点

4. 曲线 $y = x \sin \frac{1}{x}$ (A).

A. 只有水平渐近线

B. 既有水平渐近线, 又有垂直渐近线

C. 只有垂直渐近线

D. 既无水平渐近线, 又无垂直渐近线

二、1. 求函数 $y = \frac{3x^2 + 4x + 4}{x^2 + x + 1}$ 的极值.

解: 定义域 $(-\infty, +\infty)$, $y' = \frac{-x(x+2)}{(x^2+x+1)^2}$, 驻点 $x = -2, x = 0$.

x	$(-\infty, -2)$	-2	$(-2, 0)$	0	$(0, +\infty)$
y'	$-$	0	$+$	0	$-$
y	\nearrow	极大值	\searrow	极小值	\nearrow

函数在 $x = -2$ 处取极大值

在 $x = 0$ 处取极小值

2. 求 $y = e^{-x}$ 的极值.

解: 定义域 $(-\infty, +\infty)$, $y' = -2xe^{-x}$, 全 $y' = 0$, 驻点 $x = 0$.

$y'' = 2(2x-1)e^{-x}$

$y''(0) = -2 < 0$,

所以 $y(0) = 1$ 为函数极大值

三、设函数 $y=y(x)$ 由方程 $2y^3 - 2y^2 + 2xy - x^2 = 1$ 所确定, 求 $y=y(x)$ 的驻点, 并判断是否为极值点.

解: 方程两边对 x 求导 $6y^2 y' - 4y y' + 2x y' + 2y - 2x = 0$ 得

令 $y' = 0$, 得 $y = x$ 代入原方程 $x = 1, y = 1$.

再对 (1) 两边对 x 求导.

$(3y^2 - 2y + x) y' + (2y - 2) y' + 2y' - 1 = 0$

将 $x = 1, y = 1, y' = 0$ 代入上式得 $y''(0) = \frac{1}{2} > 0$, 故

$x = 1$ 是函数 $y = y(x)$ 的极小值点.

四、设 $y=y(x)$ 是由 $\begin{cases} x = t^2 + 2t + 1 \\ y = t^2 - 2t + 1 \end{cases}$ 确定的函数, 求 $y=y(x)$ 的极值、凹凸区间和拐点.

$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy/dt}{dx/dt} = \frac{2t-2}{2t+2} = \frac{t-1}{t+1}$, $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{t-1}{t+1} \right) \cdot \frac{dt}{dx} = \frac{2}{(t+1)^2} \cdot \frac{1}{2t+2} = \frac{1}{(t+1)^3}$

令 $\frac{dy}{dx} = 0$ 得 $t = 1$, 此时 $x = 5, y = -1$

由于 $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} \Big|_{x=5} = \frac{1}{8} > 0$, 故 $y = y(x)$ 在 $x = 5$ 处取极大值 $y(5) = -1$.

由于 $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} \Big|_{x=-3} = -\frac{1}{8} < 0$, 故 $y = y(x)$ 在 $x = -3$ 处取极大值 $y(-3) = 3$.

令 $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = 0$, 得 $t = 0$, 此时 $x = 1$, 又 $x'(t) = 2t + 2 = 0$, 故 $x = 1$ 是拐点.

$x < 1$ 时, $t < 0$, 从而 $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} < 0$, $y = y(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, 1)$ 内是凹的.

$x > 1$ 时, $t > 0$, 从而 $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} > 0$, $y = y(x)$ 在 $(1, +\infty)$ 内是凸的.

五、在平面上通过点 $P(4, 9)$ 作一直线, 使它在两坐标轴上的截距为正, 且其和最小, 求该直线的方程.

解: 设过 $P(4, 9)$ 直线方程 $y = kx + b$. 由于过 $P(4, 9)$, $\therefore b = 9 - 4k$
其方程 $y = kx + (9 - 4k)$.

它在 x, y 轴上截距分别为 $\frac{4k-9}{k}, 9-4k$.

所求问题转化为求函数 $f(k) = 9 - 4k + \frac{4k-9}{k}$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 的最小值.

令 $f'(k) = -4 + \frac{9}{k^2} = 0$, 得 $k = -\frac{3}{2}$.

由于 $f'(k) = -12k^{-3} > 0 (k < 0)$, 且 $f(k)$ 在 $(-\infty, 0)$ 内只有一个驻点, 因此, $f(k)$ 在 $k = -\frac{3}{2}$ 取最小值.

此时直线方程为 $y = -\frac{3}{2}x + 15$.

六、在半径为 a 的球中, 求体积最大的内接圆锥.

解: 设内接圆锥底面半径 r , 高 $h > r$.

$$h = a + \sqrt{a^2 - r^2}$$

$$V = \frac{\pi r^2}{3} (a + \sqrt{a^2 - r^2}) \quad (r \in (0, a))$$

$$\text{令 } V' = \frac{\pi}{3} \frac{r}{\sqrt{a^2 - r^2}} (2a\sqrt{a^2 - r^2} + 2a^2 - 3r^2) = 0 \text{ 得 } r_0 = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}a.$$

根据实际意义 $V(r)$ 有最大值, 且在 $(0, a)$ 内只有一个驻点, 因此必在该点取得最大值.

$$V(r_0) = \frac{32}{81}\pi a^3.$$

七、作出函数 $y = \frac{1}{3}x^3 - x^2 + 3x - 1$ 的图形.

八、作出函数 $y = \frac{1}{x} + 4x^2$ 的图形.

§ 4.1 不定积分的概念和性质

§ 4.2 换元积分法

一、填空题:

① 设 $f(x)$ 的一个原函数为 $\frac{1}{x}$, 则 $f(x) = \frac{2}{x^3}$, $f'(x) = (\frac{2}{x^3})'$

2. 不定积分 $\int d(\arctan x) = \arctan x + C$

3. 若 $\int f(x) dx = x^2 e^x + C$, 则 $f(x) = 2x(1+x)e^{x^2}$ $f'(x) = (x^2 e^{x^2})'$

④ 设 $f(x)$ 的一个原函数是 e^x , 则 $\int f'(x) dx = 2xe^{x^2} + C$

二、求下列不定积分:

1. $\int f'(x) dx = f(x) + C$

1. $\int \frac{(1-x)^2}{\sqrt{x}} dx$
 $= \int \frac{1-2x+x^2}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \int x^{-\frac{1}{2}} dx - 2 \int x^{\frac{1}{2}} dx + \int x^{\frac{3}{2}} dx$
 $= 2x^{\frac{1}{2}} - \frac{4}{3}x^{\frac{3}{2}} + \frac{2}{5}x^{\frac{5}{2}} + C$

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

3. $\int \frac{4-x^4}{1+x^2} dx$
 $= \int \frac{5+(1-x^4)}{1+x^2} dx = 5 \int \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx + \int \frac{(1-x^4)(1-x^2)}{(1+x^2)^2} dx$
 $= 5 \arctan x + \int (1-x^2) dx = 5 \arctan x + x - \frac{1}{3}x^3 + C$

4. $\int \frac{2+3^x-5 \cdot 2^x}{x^2} dx$
 $= \int 2 dx - 5 \int \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^2 dx$
 $= 2x - \frac{1}{\ln 2 - \ln 5} \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^2 + C$

⑤ $\int \frac{x^2}{(x+4)^3} dx$ $\begin{cases} t = x+4 \\ dx = dt \end{cases}$
 $= \int \frac{(t-4)^2}{t^3} dt = \int \frac{t^2 - 8t + 16}{t^3} dt$
 $= \int \frac{1}{t} dt - 8 \int \frac{1}{t^2} dt + 16 \int \frac{1}{t^3} dt$
 $= \ln|x+4| + \frac{8}{x+4} - \frac{8}{(x+4)^2} + C$

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

三、一曲线通过点 $(e^2, 3)$, 且在任一点处的切线斜率等于该点横坐标的倒数, 求此曲线的方程.

① 设曲线方程 $y = f(x)$

$y' = \frac{1}{x} \therefore y = \ln|x| + C$

又曲线过点 $(e^2, 3)$ $3 = \ln e^2 + C \Rightarrow C = 1$

\therefore 所求曲线 $y = \ln|x| + 1$

四、证明: 函数 $\arcsin(2x-1)$, $\arccos(1-2x)$ 和 $2\arctan \sqrt{\frac{x}{1-x}}$ 都是 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{x-x^2}}$ 的原函数.

① (1) $[\arcsin(2x-1)]' = \frac{2}{\sqrt{1-(2x-1)^2}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{4x-4x^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x-x^2}}$

(2) $[\arccos(1-2x)]' = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-(1-2x)^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4x-4x^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x-x^2}}$

(3) $\left(2 \arctan \sqrt{\frac{x}{1-x}}\right)' = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{1+\left(\sqrt{\frac{x}{1-x}}\right)^2} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\frac{x}{1-x}}} \cdot \frac{1-x+x}{(1-x)^2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x-x^2}}$

⑤ 设 $f(\tan^2 x) = \sec^2 x$, $f(0) = 1$, 求 $f(x)$.

$f'(\tan^2 x) = \tan^2 x + 1$

令 $t = \tan^2 x$

$\therefore f'(t) = t + 1$

$f(t) = \int (t+1) dt = \frac{1}{2}t^2 + t + C$

⑦ $f(0) = 1 \Rightarrow C = 1$

$\therefore f(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^2 + x + 1$

§ 4.2 换元积分法(续)

一、填空题:

设 $f(x)$ 的原函数为 $F(x)$, 则有

$$(1) \int f(ax+b)dx = \frac{1}{a} F(ax+b) + C \quad (2) \int f(ax^2+b)x^2 dx = \frac{1}{3a} F(ax^2+b) + C \quad (a \neq 0)$$

$$(3) \int f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \frac{1}{x^2} dx = -F\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) + C \quad (4) \int \frac{f(\sqrt{x})}{\sqrt{x}} dx = 2F(\sqrt{x}) + C$$

$$(5) \int \frac{f(\ln x)}{x} dx = F(\ln x) + C \quad (6) \int f(e^x) e^x dx = F(e^x) + C$$

$$(7) \int f(\sin x) \cos x dx = F(\sin x) + C \quad (8) \int f(\tan x) \sec^2 x dx = F(\tan x) + C$$

$$(9) \int f(\cot x) \csc^2 x dx = -F(\cot x) + C \quad (10) \int \frac{f(\arcsin x)}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = F(\arcsin x) + C$$

$$(11) \int \frac{f(\arctan x)}{1+x^2} dx = F(\arctan x) + C \quad (12) \int (1+\ln x) f(x \ln x) dx = F(x \ln x) + C$$

$$(13) \int \frac{x f(\sqrt{1-x^2})}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = -F(\sqrt{1-x^2}) + C$$

二、求下列不定积分:

$$1. \int \sqrt{1-2x}^3 dx.$$

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

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{2}{3} (1-2x)^{\frac{3}{2}} + C = -\frac{1}{3} (1-2x)^{\frac{3}{2}} + C$$

$$2. \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x}(1+x)}.$$

$$= \int \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx}{1+\sqrt{x}} = 2 \arctan \sqrt{x} + C$$

$$3. \int \frac{\sin x + \cos x}{\sqrt{\sin x - \cos x}} dx.$$

$$= \int \frac{d(\sin x - \cos x)}{\sqrt{\sin x - \cos x}}$$

$$= 2\sqrt{\sin x - \cos x} + C$$

$$4. \int \frac{dx}{e^x + e^{-x}}.$$

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

$$= \arctan e^x + C$$

$$5. \int \frac{\ln(\tan x)}{\cos x \sin x} dx.$$

$$= \int \frac{\ln(\tan x)}{\tan x} dx = \int \frac{\ln \tan x}{\tan x} d \tan x$$

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

$$6. \int \frac{1+\ln x}{x(\ln x)^2} dx.$$

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

$$7. \int \frac{e^{\arcsin x}}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx.$$

$$= \int e^{\arcsin x} d \arcsin x$$

$$= e^{\arcsin x} + C$$

$$8. \int \sin 2x \cos^2 x dx.$$

$$= \int (\sin x \cos x - \sin^3 x) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cos^2 x - \frac{1}{24} \cos^3 x + C$$

$$9. \int \frac{\sin x \cos x}{1+\sin^2 x} dx.$$

$$= \int \frac{d(\sin x)}{1+(\sin^2 x)^2} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(\sin^2 x)}{1+(\sin^2 x)^2} = \frac{1}{2} \arctan(\sin^2 x) + C$$

$$10. \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx.$$

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

$$= \sqrt{1+x^2} + C$$

§ 4.3 分部积分法 § 4.4 有理函数的积分

一、求下列不定积分:

1. $\int \ln(1-x) dx$

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

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

$$= x \ln(1-x) - x - \ln(1-x) + C$$

2. $\int x \tan^2 x dx$

$$= \int x (1 - \cos^2 x) dx$$

$$= \int x dx - \int x \cos^2 x dx = \frac{x^2}{2} - \int x \cos^2 x dx$$

$$= \frac{x^2}{2} - \int x \cos x dx = \frac{x^2}{2} - x \sin x + \ln|1-x| - \frac{1}{2} x^2 + C$$

3. $\int x e^{1-x} dx$

$$= \int x d e^{1-x}$$

$$= x e^{1-x} - \int e^{1-x} dx = x e^{1-x} - e^{1-x} + C$$

4. $\int \sqrt{x} dx$

$$= \int x^{\frac{1}{2}} dx = \frac{2}{3} x^{\frac{3}{2}} + C$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} x \sqrt{x} + C$$

5. $\int \frac{x^2 \arctan x}{1+x^2} dx$

$$= \int \arctan x dx - \int \arctan x \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx$$

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

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

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

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

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

7. $\int \frac{dx}{x(x^2+1)}$

$$= \int \frac{1}{x} dx - \int \frac{x}{x^2+1} dx = \ln|x| - \frac{1}{2} \ln|x^2+1| + C$$

$$= \ln|x| - \frac{1}{2} \ln|x^2+1| + C$$

$$= \ln|x| - \frac{1}{2} \ln|x^2+1| + C$$

8. $\int \frac{2-\sin x}{2+\cos x} dx = \int \frac{2}{2+\cos x} dx - \int \frac{\sin x}{2+\cos x} dx = 2 \int \frac{1}{2+\cos x} dx + \int \frac{d(2+\cos x)}{2+\cos x}$

$$= 2 \int \frac{dx}{\cos^2 x (2 + \sec^2 x)} + \ln|2+\cos x| + C$$

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

9. $\int \frac{dx}{\sin x + \tan x} = \int \frac{1}{\sin x (1 + \frac{1}{\cos x})} dx = \int \frac{\cos x}{\sin x (1 + \cos x)} dx = \int \frac{\cos x}{\sin x (1 + \cos x)} dx$

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

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

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

10. $\int \frac{dx}{2+\sin^2 x}$

$$= \int \frac{1}{2+\sin^2 x} dx = \int \frac{1}{2+\sin^2 x} dx = \int \frac{1}{2+\sin^2 x} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{2+\sin^2 x} dx = \int \frac{1}{2+\sin^2 x} dx = \int \frac{1}{2+\sin^2 x} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{2+\sin^2 x} dx = \int \frac{1}{2+\sin^2 x} dx = \int \frac{1}{2+\sin^2 x} dx$$

11. $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x}(1+\sqrt{x})}$

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

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

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§ 5.1 定积分的概念与性质

§ 5.2 微积分的基本公式

一、填空题:

1. 比较定积分 $\int_1^2 x^2 dx$ 与 $\int_1^2 x^3 dx$ 的大小为 $\int_1^2 x^2 dx < \int_1^2 x^3 dx$
2. 设 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续, 则 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上的平均值为 $\frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x) dx$
3. $\frac{d}{dx} \int_0^x \sqrt{1+t^2} dt = \sqrt{1+x^2}$; $\frac{d}{dx} \int_{-\infty}^x e^{-t} dt = e^{-x}$
 $\frac{d}{dx} \int_{-\infty}^x \sqrt{1-t^2} dt = \sqrt{1-x^2} (-1) = -\sqrt{1-x^2}$ $\cos x = -\sin x / \sin x = -\cos x / \cos x$
4. 设 $f(x)$ 为连续函数, 且 $\int_0^x f(t) dt = x$, 则 $f(8) = \frac{1}{12}$
5. 设 $y = \int_0^x (t-1)(t-2) dt$, 则 $y'(0) = 2$
- ⑤ 积分上限函数 $\int_0^x \left(\frac{\sin t}{t}\right)' dt = \frac{\sin x}{x} - \frac{1}{11}$

二、利用定积分的几何意义计算:

1. $\int_0^a \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx (a > 0)$

$$= \frac{\pi}{4} a^2$$



2. $\int_1^5 (x+1) dx$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (3+5) \times 2 = 8$$



三、求下列极限:

1. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x \cos t^2 dt}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x \cos x^2}{2x} = 1$

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

 四、设函数 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续, 单调增加, $F(x) = \frac{1}{x-a} \int_a^x f(t) dt$, 证明: 在 (a, b) 内

 恒有 $F'(x) \geq 0$.

$$F'(x) = \frac{f(x) \cdot (x-a) - \int_a^x f(t) dt}{(x-a)^2}$$

$$\text{柯西中值定理 } \frac{f(x)(x-a) - f(a)(x-a)}{(x-a)^2} \quad f \in [a, x]$$

$$= \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x-a} \quad \text{由 } f(x) \text{ 在 } [a, b] \text{ 单调增, 故 } f(x) \geq f(a)$$

$$\therefore F'(x) \geq 0$$

五、计算下列各定积分:

1. $\int_1^2 \sqrt{x}(1-\sqrt{x}) dx$
 $= \int_1^2 (x^{\frac{1}{2}} - x^{\frac{3}{2}}) dx = \left(\frac{2}{3} x^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{2}{5} x^{\frac{5}{2}}\right) \Big|_1^2$
 $= \dots = \frac{113}{86} - \frac{48}{11} \sqrt{2} = \frac{113}{86} - \frac{192}{11} \sqrt{2}$

2. $\int_{-1}^2 f(x) dx$, 其中 $f(x) = \begin{cases} x+1, & x \in [0, 2] \\ x^2, & x \in [-1, 0] \end{cases}$

$$= \int_{-1}^0 x^2 dx + \int_0^2 (x+1) dx$$

 $= \left(\frac{x^3}{3}\right) \Big|_{-1}^0 + \left(\frac{x^2}{2} + x\right) \Big|_0^2 = \dots = \frac{1}{3} + 4 = \frac{13}{3}$

3. $\int_0^{\pi} |\sin x| dx$
 $= \int_0^{\pi} \sin x dx + \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} (-\sin x) dx$
 $= \dots = 4$

4. $\int_1^3 \frac{[x]}{x^2} dx$, 其中 $[x]$ 表示实数 x 的整数部分.
 $= \int_1^2 \frac{1}{x^2} dx + \int_2^3 \frac{2}{x^2} dx + \int_3^4 \frac{3}{x^2} dx$
 $= -\frac{1}{x} \Big|_1^2 - \frac{2}{x} \Big|_2^3 - \frac{3}{x} \Big|_3^4$
 $= \frac{13}{12}$

§ 5.3 定积分的换元法和分部积分法

一、填空题:

$$1. \text{定积分} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{x^2 dx}{1+x^2} = 2 \int_0^1 \frac{x^2}{1+x^2} dx = 2 \left[\int_0^1 (1 - \frac{1}{1+x^2}) dx \right] = 2\pi - 2 \arctan \pi$$

$$2. \text{定积分} \int_1^e \ln x dx = x \ln x \Big|_1^e - \int_1^e 1 dx = e - (e-1) = 1$$

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

$$4. \text{已知 } xe^x \text{ 为 } f(x) \text{ 的一个原函数, 则 } \int_0^1 x f'(x) dx = \int_0^1 x d f(x) = x f(x) \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 f(x) dx \\ = f(1) - x e^x \Big|_0^1 = f(1) - e = e$$

二、计算下列各定积分:

$$1. \int_1^e \frac{dx}{x \sqrt{1-\ln^2 x}} = \int_0^1 \frac{d \ln x}{\sqrt{1-\ln^2 x}} = \arcsin(\ln x) \Big|_1^e \\ = \arcsin 1 - \arcsin 0 = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$2. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{\sin^2 x - \sin^4 x} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{\frac{1}{2}} x \sqrt{1-\sin^2 x} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{\frac{1}{2}} x |\cos x| dx \\ = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{\frac{1}{2}} x \cdot \cos x dx = \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 \sin^{\frac{1}{2}} x \cdot \cos x dx = \frac{2}{5}$$

$$3. \int_{-1}^1 \frac{x \ln(1+x^2) + 1}{1+x^2} dx = \int_{-1}^1 \frac{x \ln(1+x^2)}{1+x^2} dx + \int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx \\ = 0 + 2 \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = 2 \arctan x \Big|_0^1 = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$4. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^2 x dx}{1+e^x} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^2 x}{1+e^x} dx + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^2 x}{1+e^{-x}} dx \\ = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 x \left[\frac{1}{1+e^x} + \frac{1}{1+e^{-x}} \right] dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1-\cos 2x}{2} dx \\ = \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{4}$$

$$5. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{1-\sin^2 x} dx (n \in \mathbb{N}) = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} |\sin x - \cos x| dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{2} |\sin(x - \frac{\pi}{4})| dx$$

$$= \sqrt{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} |\sin(x - \frac{\pi}{4})| dx = \sqrt{2} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} |\sin t| dt = \sqrt{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sin t dt = 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$\text{②} \int_0^{n\pi} f(x) dx = \int_0^{\pi} f(x) dx + \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} f(x) dx + \dots + \int_{(n-1)\pi}^{n\pi} f(x) dx \\ = n \int_0^{\pi} f(x) dx$$

证明: $f(x)$ 为 π 的周期函数

$$6. \int_0^1 x^2 \sqrt{9-x^2} dx. \text{ 令 } x=3\sin t, \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 9 \sin^2 t \sqrt{9-9\sin^2 t} d(3\sin t)$$

$$= 81 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^3 t \cdot \cos t dt = 81 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin^2 t - \sin^4 t) dt$$

$$= 81 \left[\frac{1}{3} \sin^3 t - \frac{1}{5} \sin^5 t \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{81}{2} \pi \left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{5} \right) = \frac{81}{10} \pi$$

$$7. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x |\sin x| dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x \sin x dx = - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x d \cos x + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x dx$$

$$= -x \cos x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x dx + x \cos x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x dx = \pi$$

$$8. \int_0^1 x e^x dx = \int_0^1 x d e^x = x e^x \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 e^x dx \\ = 2e^1 - (e^1 - 1) = e^1 + 1$$

$$9. \int_0^1 \sin(\ln x) dx. \text{ 令 } t = \ln x, \int_0^1 \sin t d e^t = e^t \sin t \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 e^t \cos t dt \\ = e \sin 1 - \int_0^1 e^t \cos t dt = e \sin 1 - [\cos t \cdot e^t \Big|_0^1 + \int_0^1 e^t \sin t dt] \\ = e \sin 1 - e \cos 1 + 1 - \int_0^1 e^t \sin t dt. \text{ 故 } \int_0^1 \sin(\ln x) dx = \frac{1}{2} (e \sin 1 - e \cos 1 + 1)$$

$$10. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{x} \cos \sqrt{x} dx. \text{ 令 } t = \sqrt{x}, \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 2t^3 \cos t dt = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 2t^3 d \sin t \\ = 2t^3 \sin t \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} t^2 d \cos t = 4t^2 \cos t \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos t dt \\ = -4\pi$$

三、1. 设 $f(x)$ 是连续函数, 求证: $\int_0^a f(x) dx = \int_0^a f(x) dx + \int_0^a f(2a-x) dx$, 并求

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{x \sin x}{1+\cos^2 x} dx. \text{ 令 } t = 2a-x, \int_0^a f(2a-x) dx = \int_{2a}^a f(t) dt = \int_a^{2a} f(x) dx \\ \therefore \int_0^a f(x) dx + \int_0^a f(2a-x) dx = \int_0^a f(x) dx + \int_a^{2a} f(x) dx \\ = \int_0^{2a} f(x) dx$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{x \sin x}{1+\cos^2 x} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{x \sin x}{1+\cos^2 x} dx + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{(\pi-x) \sin(\pi-x)}{1+\cos^2(\pi-x)} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\pi \sin x}{1+\cos^2 x} dx \\ = -\pi \arctan(\cos x) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\pi^2}{4}$$

2. 设函数 $f(x)$ 在 $[-\pi, \pi]$ 上连续, 且 $f(x) = \frac{x}{1+\cos^2 x} + \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin x dx$, 求 $f(x)$.

$$\text{设 } f(x) = \frac{x}{1+\cos^2 x} + a, \text{ 则 } f(x) \sin x = \frac{x \sin x}{1+\cos^2 x} + a \sin x$$

$$\text{故 } \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin x dx = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{x \sin x}{1+\cos^2 x} dx + \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} a \sin x dx$$

$$\text{即 } a = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{x \sin x}{1+\cos^2 x} dx + 0 \quad (\text{偶倍奇})$$

$$= 2 \int_0^{\pi} \frac{x \sin x}{1+\cos^2 x} dx \stackrel{\text{由例 8}}{=} \frac{\pi^2}{2}$$

§ 5.4 反常积分 § 6.1 定积分的元素法

一、填空题:

$$1. \text{反常积分} \int_0^{+\infty} x e^{-x} dx = -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x} d(-x) = -\frac{1}{2} e^{-x} \Big|_0^{+\infty} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$2. \text{反常积分} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x(\ln \sqrt{x})^2} = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{2 dx}{x(\ln x)^2} = 2 \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{d(\ln x)}{(\ln x)^2} = -\frac{2}{\ln x} \Big|_0^{+\infty} = \frac{4}{e}$$

$$3. \text{反常积分} \int_0^1 \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \int_t^1 \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \left[-\sqrt{1-x^2} \right]_t^1 = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} (-1 + \sqrt{1-t^2}) = -1$$

$$4. \text{反常积分} \int_0^1 \frac{x}{\sqrt{x-1}} dx = -\frac{8}{3}$$

5. 曲线 $y=\sqrt{x}$ 与直线 $y=x$ 所围成的图形的面积为 $\int_0^1 (\sqrt{x}-x) dx = \frac{1}{6}$. 一般地, 由连续曲线 $y=f(x)$, $y=g(x)$ 与直线 $x=a$, $x=b$ 所围成的图形的面积为 $\int_a^b |f(x)-g(x)| dx$

二、判定下列反常积分的敛散性, 若收敛, 计算反常积分的值.

$$1. \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x} \cos x dx = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x} d \sin x = e^{-x} \sin x \Big|_0^{+\infty} + 2 \int_0^{+\infty} \sin x \cdot e^{-x} dx = 0 + 2 \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x} d(\cos x) = -2 e^{-x} \cos x \Big|_0^{+\infty} - 4 \int_0^{+\infty} \cos x \cdot e^{-x} dx = 2 - 4 \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x} \cos x dx$$

$$\therefore \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x} \cos x dx = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$2. \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^2+4x+6} = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{(x+2)^2+2} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \arctan \frac{x+2}{\sqrt{2}} \Big|_{-\infty}^{+\infty} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left[\frac{\pi}{2} - \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}\right) \right] = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$3. \int_0^1 \frac{x dx}{1-x^2} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 1^-} \int_0^t \frac{x dx}{1-x^2} = -\frac{1}{2} \lim_{t \rightarrow 1^-} [\ln(1-x^2)]_0^t = -\frac{1}{2} \lim_{t \rightarrow 1^-} \ln(1-t^2) = +\infty$$

发散

$$4. \int_0^1 \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x}} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{1-\sqrt{1-x}}{\sqrt{1-x}} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x}} dx - \int_0^1 \sqrt{1-x} dx = \frac{2}{3} + \frac{8}{15} = \frac{18}{15} = \frac{6}{5}$$

其中 $A = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x}} dx$ 令 $t = \sqrt{1-x}$, $x = 1-t^2$, $dx = -2t dt$

$$= \int_1^0 \frac{1-t^2}{t} \cdot (-2t) dt = 2 \int_0^1 (1-t^2) dt = \frac{8}{15}$$

(2) $B = \int_0^1 \frac{x}{\sqrt{x-1}} dx = \frac{8}{3}$

$$f'(k) = \frac{-(\ln 2)^{1-k} [(\ln \ln 2)(k-1)+1]}{(k-1)^2} = \frac{-(\ln 2)^{1-k} \cdot \ln \ln 2 \cdot (k-1)}{(k-1)^2}$$

三、当 k 为何值时, 反常积分 $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x(\ln x)^k}$ 收敛? 当 k 为何值时, 此反常积分发散?

当 k 为何值时, 此反常积分取得最小值?

$$\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x(\ln x)^k} = \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{d(\ln x)}{(\ln x)^k}$$

$$(1) k=1 \text{ 时, } \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x(\ln x)^k} = \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} [\ln \ln x - \ln \ln 1] = +\infty \text{ 发散}$$

$$(2) k < 1 \text{ 时, } \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x(\ln x)^k} = \frac{1}{1-k} \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} (\ln x)^{1-k} - (\ln 1)^{1-k} = +\infty \text{ 发散}$$

$$(3) k > 1 \text{ 时, } \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x(\ln x)^k} = \frac{1}{1-k} \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} [(\ln x)^{1-k} - (\ln 1)^{1-k}] = \frac{1}{k-1} (\ln 1)^{1-k} = 0$$

$$\text{当 } k > 1 \text{ 时, 令 } f(k) = \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x(\ln x)^k} = \frac{1}{k-1} (\ln 1)^{1-k}, \text{ 令 } f'(k) = 0$$

$$\text{求得 } k = 1 - \frac{1}{\ln \ln 2}, \text{ 当 } 1 < k < k_0 \text{ 时, } f'(k) < 0, k > k_0 \text{ 时, } f'(k) > 0, \text{ 故 } k_0 \text{ 为极小值点}$$

四、证明, $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x' dx}{1+x^2}$, 并求 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{1+x^2}$, 当 $k=1-\frac{1}{\ln \ln 2}$ 时.

$$\text{证: (1) } \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{1+t} dt = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x(\ln x)^k} dx \text{ 收敛}$$

$$= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^k}{1+x^2} dx$$

$$(2) \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^k}{1+x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1+x^k}{1+x^2} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\frac{1}{x^k} + 1}{\frac{1}{x^k} + x^k} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{d(x - \frac{1}{x})}{(x - \frac{1}{x})^2 + 2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \arctan \frac{x - \frac{1}{x}}{\sqrt{2}} \Big|_0^{+\infty} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \left[\frac{\pi}{2} - \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}\right) \right] = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \pi$$

五、计算 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{(1+x^2)(1+x^4)}$ ($\alpha > 0$), 利用(4)结论.

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{(1+x^2)(1+x^4)} = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{(1+x^2)(1+x^4)} dx = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{t^{\frac{1}{2}}}{(1+t^2)(1+t^4)} dt$$

$$= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^{\frac{1}{2}}}{(1+x^2)(1+x^4)} dx =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{(1+x^2)(1+x^4)} + \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^{\frac{1}{2}} dx}{(1+x^2)(1+x^4)} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = \frac{1}{2} \arctan x \Big|_0^{+\infty} = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\int_0^1 \sqrt{8-x^2} dx \xrightarrow{x=2\sqrt{2}\sin t} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} 2\sqrt{2}\cos t \cdot 2\sqrt{2}\cos t dt = 8 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \cos^2 t dt = 8 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1+\cos 2t}{2} dt = 4 \left[t + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2t \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = 4 \left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \right) = \pi + 2$$

§ 6.2 定积分在几何学上的应用

一、求由下列各曲线所围成的图形的面积：

1. $y = \frac{1}{2}x^2$ 与 $x^2 + y^2 = 8$ (两部分都要计算),

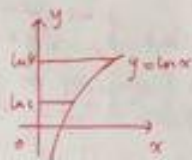
$$\begin{cases} y = \frac{1}{2}x^2 \\ x^2 + y^2 = 8 \end{cases} \Rightarrow 2x^2 = 8 - x^2 \Rightarrow x^2 = \frac{8}{3} \Rightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{\frac{8}{3}}, y = \pm \frac{2}{3}\sqrt{\frac{8}{3}}$$

$$A_1 = \int_{-\sqrt{\frac{8}{3}}}^{\sqrt{\frac{8}{3}}} (\sqrt{8-x^2} - \frac{1}{2}x^2) dx = 2 \int_0^{\sqrt{\frac{8}{3}}} (\sqrt{8-x^2} - \frac{1}{2}x^2) dx = 2\pi + \frac{8}{3}$$

$$A_2 = 8\pi - A_1 = 6\pi - \frac{8}{3}$$

2. $y = \ln x$ 与直线 $x=0, y=\ln 2, y=\ln 4$.

$$A = \int_{\ln 2}^{\ln 4} |x| dy = \int_{\ln 2}^{\ln 4} e^y dy = e^y \Big|_{\ln 2}^{\ln 4} = 2$$



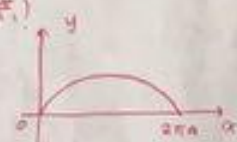
3. $\rho = 2a \sin \theta (a > 0)$. $\rho^2 = 2a \rho \sin \theta \Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 = 2ay \Rightarrow x^2 + (y-a)^2 = a^2$

$$A = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^\pi (2a \sin \theta)^2 d\theta = 2a^2 \int_0^\pi \sin^2 \theta d\theta = 2a^2 \int_0^\pi \frac{1-\cos 2\theta}{2} d\theta = \pi a^2$$



4. $x = a(t - \sin t), y = a(1 - \cos t), 0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$ 与 $y=0$. (拱形面积)

$$A = \int_0^{2\pi} |y| dx$$



$$\begin{aligned} x &= a(t - \sin t) \\ y &= a(1 - \cos t) \end{aligned} \quad \int_0^{2\pi} a(1 - \cos t) d[a(t - \sin t)]$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} a^2 (1 - \cos t)^2 dt = a^2 \int_0^{2\pi} (1 - 2\cos t + \cos^2 t) dt$$

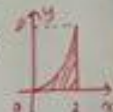
$$= a^2 \int_0^{2\pi} \left(1 - 2\cos t + \frac{1+\cos 2t}{2} \right) dt = a^2 \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{3}{2} dt = 3\pi a^2$$

二、由 $y=x^2, x=2, y=0$ 所围图形分别绕 x 轴及 y 轴旋转, 计算所得两个旋转体的体积.

$$V_x = \pi \int_0^2 y^2 dx = \pi \int_0^2 x^6 dx = \frac{\pi}{7} \cdot 2^7 = \frac{128}{7} \pi$$

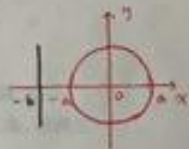
$$\text{故 } V_y = \pi \int_0^2 (x^2 - x^4) dy = \pi \int_0^2 [4 - (1/5)y^2] dy = \pi \left[4y - \frac{1}{15}y^3 \right]_0^2 = \frac{64}{5} \pi$$

$$\text{故 } V_y = 2\pi \int_0^2 x \cdot y dx = 2\pi \int_0^2 x^3 dx = \frac{2}{5} \pi x^5 \Big|_0^2 = \frac{64}{5} \pi$$



三、求由圆 $x^2 + y^2 \leq a^2$ 绕 $x = -b (b > a > 0)$ 旋转所成旋转体的体积.

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \pi \int_{-a}^a [(b + \sqrt{a^2 - y^2})^2 - (b - \sqrt{a^2 - y^2})^2] dy \\ &= 8\pi b \int_{-a}^a \sqrt{a^2 - y^2} dy \\ &= 8\pi b \cdot a \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} \\ &= 2\pi^2 a^2 b \end{aligned}$$



四、由摆线 $x = a(t - \sin t), y = a(1 - \cos t), 0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$ 与 $y=0$ 所围成图形绕 $y=2a$ 旋转所成旋转体的体积.

$$V = \pi \int_0^{2\pi} [(2a)^2 - (2a - y)^2] dx$$

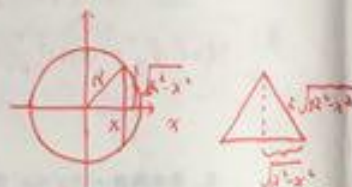
$$\begin{aligned} x &= a(t - \sin t) \\ y &= a(1 - \cos t) \end{aligned} \quad 8\pi^2 a^3 - \pi \int_0^{2\pi} (2a - a + a \cos t)^2 d[a(t - \sin t)]$$

$$= 8\pi^2 a^3 - \pi \int_0^{2\pi} a^3 [1 + \cos t - \cos^2 t] dt = 7\pi^2 a^3$$

§ 6.2 定积分在几何学上的应用(续)

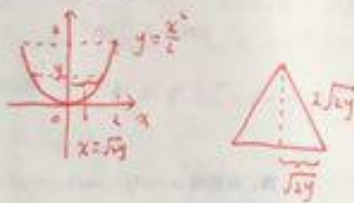
一、计算底面是半径为 R 的圆, 而垂直于底面上一条固定直径的所有截面都是等边三角形的立体的体积.

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \int_{-R}^R A(x) dx \\ &= \int_{-R}^R \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2\sqrt{R^2 - x^2} \cdot \sqrt{3} \cdot \sqrt{R^2 - x^2} dx \\ &= \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{3} R^3 \end{aligned}$$



二、设一立体以抛物线 $x^2 = 2y$, 直线 $y = 2$ 所围图形为底, 而垂直于 y 轴的截面为等边三角形, 求该立体的体积.

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \int_0^2 A(y) dy \\ &= \int_0^2 \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2\sqrt{y} \cdot \sqrt{3} \sqrt{y} dy \\ &= 4\sqrt{3} \end{aligned}$$



三、求曲线 $y = \ln \cos x$ ($0 \leq x \leq a < \frac{\pi}{2}$) 的弧长.

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \int_0^a \sqrt{1 + (y')^2} dx \\ &= \int_0^a \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{-\sin x}{\cos x}\right)^2} dx = \int_0^a \sqrt{1 + \tan^2 x} dx \\ &= \int_0^a \sec x dx = \ln |\sec x + \tan x| \Big|_0^a \\ &= \ln |\sec a + \tan a| \end{aligned}$$

四、在摆线 $\begin{cases} x = a(t - \sin t) \\ y = a(1 - \cos t) \end{cases}$ 上求分摆线第一拱成 3:1 的点的坐标.

设点 $M_0(x_0, y_0)$ 对应参数 t_0 , $t_0 \in [0, 2\pi]$.

则原点到 M_0 的弧长,

$$\begin{aligned} S(t_0) &= \int_0^{t_0} \sqrt{[a(1 - \cos t)]^2 + (a \sin t)^2} dt \\ &= a \int_0^{t_0} \sqrt{2(1 - \cos t)} dt = 2a \int_0^{t_0} \left| \sin \frac{t}{2} \right| dt = 4a \left(1 - \cos \frac{t_0}{2}\right) \end{aligned}$$

取 $t_0 = 2\pi$, 则摆线第一拱全长 $S(2\pi) = 8a$.

由题设 $S(t_0) = \frac{3}{4} \cdot 8a = 6a$ 即 $\cos \frac{t_0}{2} = -\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{t_0}{2} = \frac{2}{3}\pi$.

从而 $x_0 = a\left(\frac{2}{3}\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$, $y_0 = a\left(1 - \cos \frac{2}{3}\pi\right) = \frac{2}{3}a$.

五、求曲线 $\rho = 1 + \sin \theta$ 的全长. $M_0\left(a\left(\frac{2}{3}\pi - \frac{\pi}{6}\right), \frac{2}{3}a\right)$.

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{(1 + \sin \theta)^2 + (1 + \sin \theta)^2} d\theta \\ &= \sqrt{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{1 + \sin \theta} d\theta \\ &= \sqrt{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \left| \sin \frac{\theta}{2} + \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \right| d\theta \\ &= 2 \int_0^{2\pi} \left| \sin \left(\frac{\theta}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \right| d\theta \\ &= 4 \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{7\pi}{4}} \left| \sin t \right| dt \stackrel{\text{周期为 } \pi}{=} 4 \int_0^{\pi} \left| \sin t \right| dt = 8 \end{aligned}$$

六、求曲线 $y = \int_0^x \sqrt{\cos t} dt$ 的长.

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{1 + (y')^2} dx = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{1 + \cos x} dx \\ &= 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{1 + \cos x} dx \quad \text{定义域 } \left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right] \\ &= 2\sqrt{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos \frac{x}{2} dx \\ &= 4\sqrt{2} \sin \frac{x}{2} \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = 4 \end{aligned}$$

自测题一

一、选择题(每小题3分,共15分)

1. 若 $f(x+1) = -f(x)$, 则 (C).

A. $f(x)$ 不一定是周期函数

B. $f(x)$ 一定不是周期函数

C. $f(x)$ 是周期为2的周期函数

D. $f(x)$ 是周期奇函数

2. 当 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时, 下列四个无穷小量中阶数最高的是 (D).

A. x

B. $\sin^2 x \sim x^2$

C. $\tan x \sim x$

D. $x^2 - \sin x^3$

3. $x=0$ 是 $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & x > 0, \\ 0, & x = 0, \\ -1, & x < 0 \end{cases}$ 的 (C).

A. 连续点

B. 可去间断点

C. 跳跃间断点

D. 第二类间断点

4. 设 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = a \neq 0$, 则当 n 充分大时, 下列不等式正确的是 (A).

A. $|a_n| > \frac{|a|}{2}$

B. $|a_n| < \frac{|a|}{2}$

C. $a_n > a - \frac{|a|}{2}$

D. $a_n < a - \frac{|a|}{2}$

5. 设函数 $f(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 内单调有界, $\{x_n\}$ 为数列, 则下列说法正确的是 (B).

A. 若 $\{x_n\}$ 收敛, 则 $f(x_n)$ 收敛

B. 若 $\{x_n\}$ 单调, 则 $f(x_n)$ 收敛

C. 若 $f(x_n)$ 收敛, 则 $\{x_n\}$ 收敛

D. 若 $f(x_n)$ 单调, 则 $\{x_n\}$ 收敛

二、填空题(每小题3分,共15分)

1. $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1+2+\dots+n}{n^2} = \frac{1}{2}$

2. 当 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时, $\sqrt{x+\sqrt{x+\sqrt{x}}}$ 关于 x 的无穷小的阶数是 $\frac{1}{8}$

3. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{x} = 0$; $x \rightarrow \infty$, $\tan^{-1} \frac{1}{x} \sim \frac{1}{x}$

4. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2-1}{\sqrt{3-x}-\sqrt{1+x}} = -2\sqrt{2}$ (5分有理化)

5. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(1 - \frac{1}{x}\right)^x = 1$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{x+\sqrt{x+\sqrt{x}}}}{x^{\frac{1}{8}}} = 1$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sqrt{x^{\frac{2}{8}} + \sqrt{x^{\frac{2}{8}} + \sqrt{x^{\frac{2}{8}}}}} = 1$$

三、计算题(每小题10分,共40分)

1. 设 $f(x)$ 满足方程 $af(x) + bf(-\frac{1}{x}) = \sin x$, 其中 $|a| \neq |b|$, 求 $f(x)$.

$$\text{解: } \begin{cases} af(x) + bf(-\frac{1}{x}) = \sin x & (1) \\ a f(-\frac{1}{x}) + b f(x) = \sin(-\frac{1}{x}) & (2) \end{cases}$$

$$(1) \times a: a^2 f(x) + ab f(-\frac{1}{x}) = a \sin x \quad (3)$$

$$(2) \times b: ab f(-\frac{1}{x}) + b^2 f(x) = b \sin(-\frac{1}{x}) \quad (4)$$

$$(3) - (4): (a^2 - b^2) f(x) = a \sin x + b \sin \frac{1}{x}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{a \sin x + b \sin \frac{1}{x}}{a^2 - b^2} \quad (|a| \neq |b|)$$

2. 已知 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x^2}{x+1} - ax - b \right) = 0$, 求 a, b 的值.

$$\text{解: } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 - ax(x+1) - b(x+1)}{x+1} = 0$$

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

$$\therefore \begin{cases} 1-a=0 \\ a+b=0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a=1 \\ b=-1 \end{cases}$$

3. 求极限 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \cos \frac{1}{2} \cos \frac{1}{2} \dots \cos \frac{1}{2^n}$

$$\text{解: 原式} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2 \cos \frac{1}{2} \cos \frac{1}{2^2} \dots \cos \frac{1}{2^n} \sin \frac{1}{2^n}}{2 \sin \frac{1}{2^n}}$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\cos \frac{1}{2} \cos \frac{1}{2^2} \dots \sin \frac{1}{2^n}}{2 \sin \frac{1}{2^n}}$$

$$= \dots = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin 1}{2^n \sin \frac{1}{2^n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin 1}{\sin \frac{1}{2^n}} = \sin 1$$

4. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left(\frac{1+2^x}{2} \right)^{\frac{1}{x}}$

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

其中 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{2^x-1}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{e^{x \ln 2} - 1}{2x}$ ($e^{x \ln 2} - 1 \sim x \ln 2$)
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x \ln 2}{2x} = \frac{\ln 2}{2}$
 $= \ln \sqrt{2}$

\therefore 原式 = $e^{\ln \sqrt{2}} = \sqrt{2}$

注: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{2^x-1}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x \ln 2}{2x} = \frac{\ln 2}{2}$ ($a^x - 1 \sim x \ln a$)

四、解答题(每小题10分,共30分)

1. 已知 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续, 且 $f(a) < a, f(b) > b$, 试证: 存在 $\xi \in (a, b)$, 使得 $f(\xi) = \xi$.

证: 令 $F(x) = f(x) - x$, 则 $F(x) \in C[a, b]$.

又 $F(a) = f(a) - a < 0$

$F(b) = f(b) - b > 0$

$\therefore F(a) \cdot F(b) < 0$

由零点定理知至少存在一点 $\xi \in (a, b)$, 使

$F(\xi) = 0$ 即 $f(\xi) = \xi$.

2. 设 $x_1 = 1, x_2 = 1 + \frac{x_1}{x_1+1}, \dots, x_n = 1 + \frac{x_{n-1}}{x_{n-1}+1}$, 试证明 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n$ 存在, 并求其值.

证: 显然 $x_n > 0$ ($n = 1, 2, \dots$)

$x_2 - x_1 = 1 + \frac{x_1}{1+x_1} - x_1 = \frac{1}{2} > 0$

假设 $x_k - x_{k-1} > 0$, 则

$x_{k+1} - x_k = \left(1 + \frac{x_k}{1+x_k} \right) - \left(1 + \frac{x_{k-1}}{1+x_{k-1}} \right) = \frac{x_k - x_{k-1}}{(1+x_k)(1+x_{k-1})}$

即 $x_{k+1} > x_k$, 故 $\{x_n\}$ 单调递增.

又 $x_n = 1 + \frac{x_{n-1}}{x_{n-1}+1} = 1 + \frac{x_{n-1}+1-1}{x_{n-1}+1} = 2 - \frac{1}{x_{n-1}+1}$

即 $\{x_n\}$ 有界.

由单调有界准则 $\{x_n\}$ 收敛, 设 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = A$ 则

$A = 1 + \frac{A}{1+A}$, 又 $A > 0$ 故 $A = \frac{\sqrt{5}+1}{2}$.

$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}$

3. 设 $f(x) = \frac{x^2-x}{|x|(x^2-1)}$, 求 $f(x)$ 的间断点及其类型.

解: 1) 对 $x=0$, $f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处无定义.

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

$x=0$ 是第一类跳跃间断点

2) 对 $x=1$, $f(x)$ 在 $x=1$ 处无定义.

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

$\therefore x=1$ 是第一类可去间断点

3) 对 $x=-1$, $f(x)$ 在 $x=-1$ 处无定义.

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

$\therefore x=-1$ 是第二类无穷间断点.

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

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

自测题二

$$f(a) = 0$$

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

一、选择题(每小题3分,共15分)

1. 设 $f(x) = (x - a)\varphi(x)$, 其中 $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \varphi(x) = 0$ 且 $\varphi(a) = 2$, 则 $f'(a) =$ (C).

A. 1 B. a C. 0 D. 不存在

2. 设 $f(x)$ 可导, $F(x) = f(x)(1 + |\sin x|)$, 若 $F(x)$ 在 $x = 0$ 处可导, 则必有 (A).

A. $f(0) = 0$ B. $f'(0) = 0$ C. $f(0) + f'(0) = 0$ D. $f(0) - f'(0) = 0$

3. 设 $f(x) = |x^2 - 1|\varphi(x)$ 且 $\varphi(x)$ 在 $x = 1$ 处连续, 则“ $\varphi(1) = 0$ ”是“ $f(x)$ 在 $x = 1$ 处可导”的 (A).

A. 充要条件 B. 必要非充分条件 C. 充分非必要条件 D. 无关条件

4. 设 $f(x) = (e^x - 1)(e^{2x} - 2) \cdots (e^{nx} - n)$, 则 $f'(0) =$ (A).

A. $(-1)^{n-1}(n-1)!$ B. $(-1)^n(n-1)!$ C. $(-1)^{n-1}n!$ D. $(-1)^nn!$

5. 设 $f(x)$ 在 $x = x_0$ 处可导, $g(x)$ 在 $x = x_0$ 处不可导, 则 $f(x) + g(x)$ 与 $f(x) - g(x)$ 在 $x = x_0$ 处 (D).

A. 一定都有导数 B. 恰有一个有导数 C. 至少有一个有导数 D. 都没有导数

二、填空题(每小题3分,共15分)

1. $(a^x)^m = a^{xm}$ ($a > 0, a \neq 1$).

2. $(\sin x)^m = \frac{1}{m} \sin^{m-1} x \cos x$.

3. $\left(\frac{1}{1-x}\right)^m = \frac{1}{(1-x)^{m+1}}$.

4. 若 $f(x) = \frac{1-x}{1+x}$, 则 $f^{(n)}(x) = \frac{(-1)^n (n-2)!}{(1+x)^{n+1}}$.

5. 设 $f(x)$ 可导, 若 $y = f(x^2)$, 则 $dy = 2xf'(x^2)dx$.

三、计算题(每小题10分,共40分)

1. 设 $y = \tan x \cdot \cos x - \cos x \tan x$, 求 y' .

$$y = (\tan x) \cos x - (\cos x) \tan x$$

$$y' = \sec^2 x \cos x - \tan x \sin x - (-\sin x \tan x - \cos x \sec^2 x)$$

$$= \sec^2 x \cos x - \tan x \sin x + \sin x \tan x + \cos x \sec^2 x$$

$$= \sec^2 x \cos x + \cos x \sec^2 x = 2 \cos x \sec^2 x = 2 \sec x$$

2. 设 $y = f(\ln x)e^{f(x)}$, 其中 f 可微, 求 dy .

$$dy = y' dx$$

$$= \left[\frac{1}{x} f'(\ln x) \cdot e^{f(x)} + f(\ln x) \cdot e^{f(x)} \cdot f'(x) \right] dx$$

$$\begin{cases} \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x - a} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f'(x) = f'(a) \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x - a} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f'(x) = f'(a) \end{cases}$$

3. 设 $y = x^{\sin x}$, 求 y' .

$$\ln y = \sin x \ln x$$

$$\frac{1}{y} y' = (\cos x) \ln x + (\sin x) \cdot \frac{1}{x}$$

$$y' = x^{\sin x} \left[\cos x \ln x + \frac{\sin x}{x} \right]$$

4. 设 $y = (x-2)^2 \sqrt{\frac{(x+3)^2(3-2x)^2}{(1+x^2)(5-3x^2)}}$, 求 y' .

$$\ln |y| = 2 \ln |x-2| + \frac{2}{3} \ln |x+3| + \frac{2}{3} \ln |3-2x| - \frac{1}{3} \ln |1+x^2| - \frac{1}{3} \ln |5-3x^2|$$

$$\frac{1}{y} y' = \frac{2}{x-2} + \frac{2}{3} \frac{1}{x+3} + \frac{2}{3} \frac{-2}{3-2x} - \frac{1}{3} \frac{2x}{1+x^2} - \frac{1}{3} \frac{-6x}{5-3x^2}$$

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

四、解答题(每小题10分,共30分)

1. 设 $f(x)$ 在 $x=2$ 处连续, 且 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{f(x)}{x-2} = 3$, 求 $f'(2)$.

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

$$\begin{aligned} f'(2) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{f(x) - f(2)}{x - 2} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{f(x)}{x - 2} \\ &= 3 \end{aligned}$$

2. 设 $f(x) = x \sin x \sin 3x \sin 5x \sin 7x$, 求 $f'(0)$.

解: 令 $g(x) = \sin x \sin 3x \sin 5x \sin 7x$.

$$\text{则 } f(x) = x \cdot g(x)$$

$$f'(x) = g(x) + x \cdot g'(x)$$

$$\begin{aligned} f''(x) &= g'(x) + g'(x) + x \cdot g''(x) \\ &= 2g'(x) + x \cdot g''(x) \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore f''(0) = 2g'(0) + 0 = 2g'(0)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{而 } g'(x) &= \cos x \cdot \sin 3x \cdot \sin 5x \cdot \sin 7x \\ &\quad + 3 \sin x \cdot \cos 3x \cdot \sin 5x \cdot \sin 7x \\ &\quad + 5 \sin x \cdot \sin 3x \cdot \cos 5x \cdot \sin 7x \\ &\quad + 7 \sin x \cdot \sin 3x \cdot \sin 5x \cdot \cos 7x \end{aligned}$$

$$g'(0) = 0$$

$$\therefore f''(0) = 0$$

3. 已知 $f(x)$ 是 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上的可导函数, 对任意 $x, y \in (-\infty, +\infty)$, 有 $f(x+y) = f(x)f(y)$, 且 $f'(0) = 1$, 试证: $f'(x) = f(x)$.

$$\forall x, y \in (-\infty, +\infty), x \neq 0$$

$$\text{由 } f(x+y) = f(x)f(y)$$

$$\therefore f(x) = f(x+0) = f(x) \cdot f(0)$$

$$\therefore f(0) = 1$$

$$f'(x) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+\Delta x) - f(x)}{\Delta x}$$

$$= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) \cdot f(\Delta x) - f(x) \cdot 1}{\Delta x}$$

$$= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} f(x) \cdot \frac{f(\Delta x) - f(0)}{\Delta x}$$

$$= f(x) \cdot \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0+\Delta x) - f(0)}{\Delta x}$$

$$= f(x) \cdot f'(0) = f(x)$$

自测题三

一、选择题(每小题3分,共15分)

1. 下列函数在 $[-1,1]$ 上满足罗尔定理条件的是(C).
 A. $f(x)=|x|$ B. $f(x)=x^2$
 C. $f(x)=e^x+e^{-x}$ D. $f(x)=\begin{cases} 1, & -1 \leq x \leq 0, \\ 0, & 0 < x \leq 1 \end{cases}$
2. 下列极限不能使用洛必达法则的是(A).

- A. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x}}{x}$ B. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan x \right)$
 C. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1}{x} - \cot x \right)$ D. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^{\sin x}$

3. 若函数 $y=f(x)$ 在 $x=x_0$ 处取得最大值, 则(D).

- A. $f'(x_0)=0$
 B. $f'(x_0)=0$ 且 $f''(x_0)>0$
 C. $f'(x_0)=0$ 且 $f''(x_0)<0$
 D. $f'(x_0)=0$ 或 $y=f(x)$ 在 $x=x_0$ 处不可导
4. " $f'(x_0)=0$ " 是 "曲线 $y=f(x)$ 有拐点 $(x_0, f(x_0))$ " 的(X)条件.
 A. 充分非必要 B. 必要非充分
 C. 既非充分又非必要 D. 充要

5. 曲线 $y=\frac{1}{x}+\ln(1+e^x)$ 的渐近线的条数为(D).

- A. 0 B. 1 C. 2 D. 3

二、填空题(每小题3分,共15分)

1. 对于函数 $y=x^2$, 在区间 $[-1,2]$ 上满足拉格朗日中值定理的点 ξ 是 1.

2. 设 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时, $e^x - ax^2 - bx - 1$ 是比 x^2 高阶的无穷小量, 则 $a = \frac{1}{2}$, $b = \frac{1}{2}$.

3. $f(x)=\ln x + \frac{1}{x}$ 的极小值是 $f(1)=1$.

4. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \cos x}{x - \sin x} = \underline{3}$.

5. $y = \frac{2x}{1+x}$ 的单调增加区间为 $[-1, 1]$.

三、计算题(每小题8分,共40分)

1. 求极限: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+2\sin x} - x - 1}{x \ln(1+x)}$ 有理化

$$\begin{aligned} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1+2\sin x - x^2 - 1)}{x^2 (\sqrt{1+2\sin x} + x + 1)} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2\sin x - x^2 - 2x}{x^2} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2\cos x - 2x - 2}{2x} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2\sin x - 2}{2} = -\frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

2. 求极限: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{x^2} - x^2 - 1}{\sin^2 2x}$ Taylor

$$\begin{aligned} &e^{x^2} = 1 + x^2 + \frac{x^4}{2} + o(x^4) \\ &\sin^2 2x = (2x)^2 = 4x^2 \\ &\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 + x^2 + \frac{x^4}{2} + o(x^4) - x^2 - 1}{4x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{x^4}{2} + o(x^4)}{4x^2} = \frac{1}{8} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &8 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{x^2} - x^2 - 1}{(2x)^4} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x^2 e^{x^2} - 2x^2}{2^4 \cdot 4x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x^2 - 1}{2^4 \cdot 2x^3} \\ &= \frac{1}{2^3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1}{x} + \ln(1+e^x) \right) = \infty$$

$$\neq \frac{0}{0}, x=0$$

$$\textcircled{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{x} + \ln(1+e^x) \right) = 0$$

$$\neq \frac{0}{0}, y=0$$

$$\textcircled{3} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{x} + \frac{\ln(1+e^x)}{x} \right)$$

$$\stackrel{\text{计算}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^x - e^{2x}}{x^2} = 1 \quad (k=1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^{2-2\cos x} - 1}{x^2} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^{2-2\cos x} - (2-2\cos x) - 1}{x^2} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^{2-2\cos x} - 2 + 2\cos x}{x^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\stackrel{\text{L'H}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x - 2\sin x}{4x^2}$$

$$\stackrel{\text{L'H}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2 - 2\cos x}{12x^2}$$

$$\stackrel{\text{L'H}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 - \cos x}{6x^2} = \frac{1}{6} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2}{x^2} = \frac{1}{12}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (f(x) - x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (x + \ln(1+e^x) - x)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\ln(1+e^x))$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\ln e^x) = x$$

$$\textcircled{1} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \ln(1+e^x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \ln \left(e^x \left(1 + \frac{1}{e^x} \right) \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(x + \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{e^x} \right) \right) = x$$

$$x + \ln(1+e^x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \ln \left(e^x \left(1 + \frac{1}{e^x} \right) \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (x + \ln(1+e^x)) = x$$

4. 计算: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1+x}{\sin x} - \frac{1}{x} \right)$. $(\infty - \infty)$ $\frac{0}{0}$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x + x^2 - \sin x}{x \sin x} \quad \left(\frac{0}{0} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x + x^2 - \sin x}{x^2}$$

$$\stackrel{L}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 + 2x - \cos x}{2x}$$

$$\stackrel{L}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 + \sin x}{2} = 1$$

5. 计算: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x [\sin x - \sin(\sin x)]}{x^3}$.

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x [\sin x - \sin(\sin x)]}{x^3}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x - \sin(\sin x)}{x^2} \quad \left(\frac{0}{0} \right)$$

$$\stackrel{L}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x - [\cos(\sin x)] \cdot \cos x}{2x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \cos x \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos(\sin x)}{2x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos(\sin x)}{2x^2} = \frac{1}{6}$$

四、解答题(每小题10分,共30分)

1. 作出函数 $y = x + \frac{x}{x-1}$ 的图形,指出单调区间、极值、凹凸区间、拐点及渐近线.

2. 设 $b > a > 0$, $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上可导,证明:存在 $\xi \in (a, b)$, 使

$$2[f(b) - f(a)] = (b^2 - a^2) f'(\xi).$$

证 $f(x)$, $g(x) = x^2$ 在 (a, b) 上用 Cauchy 中值定理

$$\frac{f(b) - f(a)}{g(b) - g(a)} = \frac{f'(\xi)}{g'(\xi)}$$

$$\text{即 } \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b^2 - a^2} = \frac{f'(\xi)}{2\xi} \quad (a < \xi < b)$$

$$\therefore 2[f(b) - f(a)] = (b^2 - a^2) f'(\xi)$$

3. 当 $x > 1$ 时,证明: $\ln x > \frac{2(x-1)}{x+1}$.

证法: $(x+1)\ln x > 2(x-1)$

$$\Leftrightarrow (x+1)\ln x - 2(x-1) > 0 \quad (x > 1)$$

证: 令 $f(x) = (x+1)\ln x - 2(x-1)$, 则 $f(1) = 0$

$$f'(x) = \ln x + \frac{x+1}{x} - 2$$

$$= \ln x + \frac{1}{x} - 1, \quad f'(1) = 0$$

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

$\therefore f'(x)$ 在 $x > 1$ 时单调增

$$\therefore f'(x) > f'(1) = 0 \quad (x > 1)$$

$\therefore f(x)$ 在 $x > 1$ 时单调增

$$\therefore f(x) > f(1) = 0 \quad (x > 1)$$

$$\text{即 } (x+1)\ln x - 2(x-1) > 0$$

$$\text{即 } \ln x > \frac{2(x-1)}{x+1}$$

自测题四

一、选择题(每小题3分,共15分)

1. 下列等式正确的是(C).

A. $\int f'(x)dx = f(x)$

B. $\int df(x) = f(x)$

C. $\frac{d}{dx} \int f(x)dx = f(x)$

D. $d \int f(x)dx = f(x)$

2. 已知 $\int \ln x dx = x(\ln x - 1) + C$, 则 $\int \frac{\ln(\ln x)}{x} dx =$ (B).

A. $[\ln(\ln x) - \ln x] \ln x + C$

B. $[\ln(\ln x) - 1] \ln x + C$

C. $[\ln(\ln x) - 1] x + C$

D. $[\ln(\ln x) - \ln x] x + C$

3. $\int e^{\sin x} \sin x \cos x dx =$ (D).

A. $e^{\sin x} + C$

B. $e^{\sin x} \sin x + C$

C. $e^{\sin x} \cos x + C$

D. $e^{\sin x} (\sin x - 1) + C$

4. 已知 $f(x) = \begin{cases} 2(x-1), & x < 1, \\ \ln x, & x \geq 1, \end{cases}$ 则 $f(x)$ 的一个原函数是(D).

A. $F(x) = \begin{cases} (x-1)^2, & x < 1, \\ x \ln(x-1) + 1, & x \geq 1 \end{cases}$

B. $F(x) = \begin{cases} (x-1)^2, & x < 1, \\ x \ln(x+1), & x \geq 1 \end{cases}$

C. $F(x) = \begin{cases} (x-1)^2, & x < 1, \\ x \ln(x+1) + 1, & x \geq 1 \end{cases}$

D. $F(x) = \begin{cases} (x-1)^2, & x < 1, \\ x \ln(x-1) + 1, & x \geq 1 \end{cases}$

5. 已知函数 $f(x)$ 连续, 且 $\int f(x)dx = F(x) + C$, 则下列等式正确的是(C).

A. $\int f(ax+b)dx = F(ax+b) + C$

B. $\int f(x^a)x^{a-1}dx = F(x^a) + C$

C. $\int f(\ln x) \frac{1}{x} dx = F(\ln x) + C$

D. $\int f(e^x)e^x dx = \frac{1}{3}F(e^x) + C$

二、填空题(每小题3分,共15分)

1. 设 $f(x)$ 的一个原函数是 $\frac{\sin x}{x}$, 则 $\int x f'(x) dx = \cos x - 2 \frac{\sin x}{x} + C$

2. $\int \frac{1}{1-x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1+x}{1-x} \right| + C$

4. $\int \frac{\tan x}{1-\tan^2 x} dx = -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{x^2 \sqrt{1+4x^2}} dx = -\frac{1}{2} \ln |2x + \sqrt{1+4x^2}| + C$

$-\frac{1}{2} \ln |2x + \sqrt{1+4x^2}| + C$

③ $\arcsin \frac{2x}{\sqrt{1+4x^2}} + C$

三、计算题(每小题10分,共40分)

1. $\int \frac{1}{1-x^2} \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} dx$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} d \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x}$$

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

2. $\int \frac{1}{\sin^3 x \cos x} dx$

$$= \int \frac{\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x}{\sin^3 x \cos x} dx = \int \frac{dx}{\sin^3 x \cos x} + \int \frac{\cos x}{\sin^3 x} dx$$

$$= \int \csc(2x) d(\sin x) + \int \frac{1}{\sin^4 x} d(\sin x)$$

$$= \ln |\csc(2x) - \cot(2x)| - \frac{1}{3} \sin^{-3} x + C$$

$$= \ln \left| \frac{1}{\sin 2x} - \frac{\cos 2x}{\sin 2x} \right| - \frac{1}{3} \sin^{-3} x + C = \ln |\tan x| - \frac{1}{3} \csc^3 x + C$$

3. $\int x \tan^3 x dx$

$$= \int x (\sec^2 x - 1) dx$$

$$= \int x \sec^2 x dx - \int x dx$$

$$= \int x d \tan x - \frac{1}{2} x^2$$

$$= x \tan x - \int \tan x dx - \frac{1}{2} x^2$$

$$= x \tan x + \ln |\cos x| - \frac{1}{2} x^2 + C$$

$$\text{另法:}$$

$$\text{代} \int \frac{\sec^2 x}{\tan^3 x} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{\sec^2 x}{\tan^3 x} d \tan x$$

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

$$= \ln |\tan x| - \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\tan^2 x} + C$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} F(x) &= C_1 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} F(x) &= -1 + C_2 \\ C_1 &= -1 + C_2 \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$4. \int \frac{1}{e^x - e^{-x}} dx.$$

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

$$\text{令 } u = e^x$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{u^2 - 1} du = \frac{1}{2} \int \left[\frac{1}{u-1} - \frac{1}{u+1} \right] du$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} [\ln|u-1| - \ln|u+1|] + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{e^x - 1}{e^x + 1} \right| + C.$$

四、解答题(每小题10分,共30分)

1. 已知 $f'(x) = \frac{\cos x}{1 + \sin^2 x}$, $f(0) = 0$, 求 $\int \frac{f'(x)}{1 + f^2(x)} dx$.

$$f(x) = \int \frac{\cos x}{1 + \sin^2 x} dx = \int \frac{d \sin x}{1 + \sin^2 x} = \arctan \sin x + C$$

$$\text{由 } f(0) = 0 \Rightarrow C = 0$$

$$\therefore f(x) = \arctan \sin x$$

$$\int \frac{f'(x)}{1 + f^2(x)} dx = \int \frac{1}{1 + f^2(x)} df(x)$$

$$= \arctan f(x) + C$$

$$= \arctan(\arctan(\sin x)) + C$$

2. 设 $f(x^2 - 1) = \ln \frac{x^2}{x^2 - 2}$, 且 $f(\varphi(x)) = \ln x$, 求 $\int \varphi(x) dx$.

$$f(x^2 - 1) = \ln \frac{(x^2 - 1) + 1}{(x^2 - 1) - 1} \quad \therefore f(x) = \ln \frac{x+1}{x-1}$$

$$\text{又 } f(\varphi(x)) = \ln \frac{\varphi(x)+1}{\varphi(x)-1} = \ln x,$$

$$\therefore \frac{\varphi(x)+1}{\varphi(x)-1} = x \Rightarrow \varphi(x) = \frac{x+1}{x-1}$$

$$\text{从而 } \int \varphi(x) dx = \int \frac{x+1}{x-1} dx = \int \left(1 + \frac{2}{x-1} \right) dx \\ = x + 2 \ln|x-1| + C.$$

3. 设 $f'(\cos x + 2) = \sin^2 x + \tan^2 x$, 求 $f(x)$.

$$\text{令 } \cos x + 2 = u, \quad \cos x = u - 2,$$

$$\sin^2 x = 1 - \cos^2 x = 1 - (u-2)^2$$

$$\tan^2 x = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} - 1 = \frac{1}{(u-2)^2} - 1.$$

$$\therefore f'(u) = \frac{1}{(u-2)^2} - (u-2)^2$$

$$\therefore f(u) = -\frac{1}{u-2} - \frac{1}{3}(u-2)^3 + C$$

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

1. 奇函数: $f(-x) = -f(x)$

$\varphi(-x) = \int_0^{-x} f(t) dt$

自测题五 $\varphi(u) = -\int_0^x f(-u) du = -\int_0^x f(u) du = -\varphi(x)$

一、选择题(每小题3分,共15分)

1. 设 $f(x)$ 为 $[-a, a]$ 上的连续偶函数, $\varphi(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt$, 则 (A).

A. $\varphi(x)$ 为奇函数

B. $\varphi(x)$ 为偶函数

C. $\varphi(x)$ 非奇非偶

D. $\varphi(x)$ 可能为奇函数也可能为偶函数

2. $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x \cos x}{1 + \sin^2 x \cos^2 x} dx = (C)$

A. $2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x \cos x}{1 + \sin^2 x \cos^2 x} dx$

B. 2

C. 0

D. π

3. $\int_{-1}^1 e^x dx = (D)$. 令 $\sqrt{x} = t, x = t^2, dx = 2t dt, \ln x = \int_{-1}^1 e^x dx$

A. 0

B. $2 \int_0^1 e^x dx$

C. $\int_{-1}^1 e^x dx$

D. $3 \int_{-1}^1 x^2 e^x dx$

4. 设 $F(x) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-xt} \sin t}{1+t^2} dt$, 则 $F(x) (A)$. $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-xt} \sin t dt = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-xt} \sin t}{1+t^2} dt + \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-xt} \sin t}{1+t^2} dt$

A. 为正常数

B. 为负常数

C. 恒为0

D. 不为常数 $\frac{1}{1+x^2}, \frac{1}{1+x^2}, \frac{1}{1+x^2}$

5. 设 $f(x)$ 连续, 则 $\frac{d}{dx} \int_0^x x f(x^2 - t^2) dt = (C)$. 令 $x^2 - t^2 = u, -2tdt = du, \frac{1}{2} \int_0^x f(u) du$

A. $2xf(x^2)$

B. $-2xf(x^2)$

C. $xf(x^2)$

D. $2xf(x^2) = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^x f(u) du$

二、填空题(每小题3分,共15分)

1. $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{1+n^2} + \frac{1}{2^2+n^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n^2+n^2} \right) = \frac{\pi}{4}$. $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{1+(k/n)^2} \cdot \frac{1}{n} = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \arctan x \Big|_0^1 = \frac{\pi}{4}$

2. 已知 $I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \sin x dx, J = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \cos x dx, K = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \cot x dx$, 则它们的大小关系是 $I < J < K$. $0 < \sin x < \frac{\pi}{2} < \cos x < 1 < \cot x, \ln \sin x < \ln \cos x < \ln \cot x$

3. 由 $y = \sqrt{x^2 - 1}, x = 2$ 及 x 轴所围的平面图形绕 x 轴旋转所成的旋转体的体积为 $\frac{3}{2}\pi$. $V = \int_1^4 \pi y^2 dx = \int_1^4 \pi (x^2 - 1) dx = \pi \left(\frac{x^3}{3} - x \right) \Big|_1^4 = \frac{3}{2}\pi$

4. $\int_0^1 x \sqrt{2x - x^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{2}$. 令 $x = 1 - t^2, dx = -2t dt, \int_0^1 \pi (x^2 - 1) dx = \int_0^1 \pi (1 - t^2) dx$

5. $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{e^{\cos x}}{e^{\sin x} + e^{\cos x}} dx = \frac{\pi}{4}$. $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{e^{\cos x}}{e^{\sin x} + e^{\cos x}} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{e^{\sin x}}{e^{\sin x} + e^{\cos x}} dx$

令 $x = \frac{\pi}{2} - t, \frac{\pi}{2} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{e^{\sin x}}{e^{\sin x} + e^{\cos x}} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{e^{\cos t}}{e^{\cos t} + e^{\sin t}} dt$

修正: $\frac{\pi}{2} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{e^{\sin x}}{e^{\sin x} + e^{\cos x}} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{e^{\cos t}}{e^{\cos t} + e^{\sin t}} dt$

三、计算题(每小题10分,共40分)

1. $\int_0^1 \frac{x^2 \arcsin x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$. 换元法

令 $\arcsin x = t, x = \sin t, dx = \cos t dt, \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 \arcsin x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \infty$

令 $\arcsin x = t, x = \sin t, dx = \cos t dt, \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 \arcsin x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \infty$

$\int_0^1 \frac{x^2 \arcsin x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{t \sin^2 t}{\sqrt{1-\sin^2 t}} \cos t dt = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} t \sin^2 t dt$

$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} t \cdot \frac{1 - \cos 2t}{2} dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} t dt - \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} t \cos 2t dt$

$= \lim_{t \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{2} t - \frac{1}{4} (t \sin 2t + \frac{1}{2} \cos 2t) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\pi^2}{16} + \frac{1}{4}$

2. $\int_0^1 \frac{(1+x+x^2)e^x}{1+2x+x^2} dx$. 换元法

$= \int_0^1 \frac{(1+x+x^2)e^x}{(x+1)^2} dx$

$= - \int_0^1 (1+x+x^2) e^x d \frac{1}{1+x}$

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

$= -1 - \frac{3e}{2} + \int_0^1 (2+x)e^x dx = -1 - \frac{3e}{2} + 2 \int_0^1 e^x dx + \int_0^1 x e^x dx$

$= -1 - \frac{3e}{2} + 2(e-1) + (e-1) = \frac{1}{2}e$

3. $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x \sin^{2n} x dx$. (n为自然数) 换元法

$I_{2n} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x \sin^{2n} x dx = - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x \sin^{2n-1} x d \cos x$

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

$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{2n-1} x \cos x dx + (2n-1) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x \sin^{2n-2} x dx - (2n-1) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x \sin^{2n} x dx$

$= \frac{1}{2n} \sin^{2n} x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + (2n-1) I_{2n-2} - (2n-1) I_{2n}$

$= (2n-1) I_{2n-2} - (2n-1) I_{2n}$

$\therefore I_{2n} = \frac{2n-1}{2n} I_{2n-2} = \frac{2n-1}{2n} \cdot \frac{2n-3}{2n-2} \dots \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot I_0 = \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}$

法 $I_0 = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x dx = \frac{\pi^2}{2}$

$$4. \int \frac{1}{e^x - e^{-x}} dx.$$

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

$$\text{令 } u = e^x$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{u^2 - 1} du = \frac{1}{2} \int \left[\frac{1}{u-1} - \frac{1}{u+1} \right] du$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} [\ln|u-1| - \ln|u+1|] + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{e^x - 1}{e^x + 1} \right| + C.$$

四、解答题(每小题10分,共30分)

1. 已知 $f'(x) = \frac{\cos x}{1 + \sin^2 x}$, $f(0) = 0$, 求 $\int \frac{f'(x)}{1 + f^2(x)} dx$.

$$f(x) = \int \frac{\cos x}{1 + \sin^2 x} dx = \int \frac{d \sin x}{1 + \sin^2 x} = \arctan \sin x + C$$

$$\text{由 } f(0) = 0 \Rightarrow C = 0$$

$$\therefore f(x) = \arctan \sin x$$

$$\int \frac{f'(x)}{1 + f^2(x)} dx = \int \frac{1}{1 + f^2(x)} df(x)$$

$$= \arctan f(x) + C$$

$$= \arctan(\arctan(\sin x)) + C$$

2. 设 $f(x^2 - 1) = \ln \frac{x^2}{x^2 - 2}$, 且 $f(\varphi(x)) = \ln x$, 求 $\int \varphi(x) dx$.

$$f(x^2 - 1) = \ln \frac{(x^2 - 1) + 1}{(x^2 - 1) - 1} \quad \therefore f(x) = \ln \frac{x+1}{x-1}$$

$$\text{又 } f(\varphi(x)) = \ln \frac{\varphi(x)+1}{\varphi(x)-1} = \ln x,$$

$$\therefore \frac{\varphi(x)+1}{\varphi(x)-1} = x \Rightarrow \varphi(x) = \frac{x+1}{x-1}$$

$$\text{从而 } \int \varphi(x) dx = \int \frac{x+1}{x-1} dx = \int \left(1 + \frac{2}{x-1} \right) dx \\ = x + 2 \ln|x-1| + C.$$

3. 设 $f'(\cos x + 2) = \sin^2 x + \tan^2 x$, 求 $f(x)$.

$$\text{令 } \cos x + 2 = u, \quad \cos x = u - 2,$$

$$\sin^2 x = 1 - \cos^2 x = 1 - (u-2)^2$$

$$\tan^2 x = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} - 1 = \frac{1}{(u-2)^2} - 1.$$

$$\therefore f'(u) = \frac{1}{(u-2)^2} - (u-2)^2$$

$$\therefore f(u) = -\frac{1}{u-2} - \frac{1}{3}(u-2)^3 + C$$

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

$$4. \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[\frac{x \sin^3 x}{(1 + \cos^2 x)^2} + \frac{\sqrt{\sin^2 x}}{1 + \cos^2 x} \right] dx.$$

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

$$= 0 + 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^3 x}{1 + \cos^2 x} dx = -2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{(1 - \cos^2 x) d \cos x}{1 + \cos^2 x}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{令 } \cos x = u \\ = -2 \int_1^0 \frac{1 - u^2}{1 + u^2} du \end{aligned}$$

$$= 2 \int_0^1 \left(\frac{2}{1 + u^2} - 1 \right) du$$

$$= 4 \arctan u \Big|_0^1 - 2u \Big|_0^1$$

$$= 4 \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} - 2 = \pi - 2.$$

四、解答题(每小题 10 分,共 30 分)

$$1. \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^1 \frac{x^n}{1+x} dx.$$

由定积分的性质

$$\int_0^1 \frac{x^n}{2} dx < \int_0^1 \frac{x^n}{1+x} dx < \int_0^1 x^n dx$$

$$\int_0^1 \frac{x^n}{2} dx = \frac{1}{2(n+1)} x^{n+1} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{2(n+1)} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0.$$

$$\int_0^1 x^n dx = \frac{1}{n+1} x^{n+1} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{n+1} \rightarrow 0$$

$$\text{由夹逼准则, } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^1 \frac{x^n}{1+x} dx = 0.$$

2. 设 $f(x)$ 为连续函数.

(1) 利用定义证明: $F(x) = \int_a^x f(t) dt$ 可导, 且 $F'(x) = f(x)$;

(2) 若 $f(x)$ 是周期为 2 的函数, 证明: $G(x) = 2 \int_0^x f(t) dt - x \int_0^2 f(t) dt$ 也是以 2 为周期的函数.

(1) $\forall x$, 中值定理

$$\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{F(x+\Delta x) - F(x)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^{x+\Delta x} f(t) dt - \int_0^x f(t) dt}{\Delta x}$$

$$= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_x^{x+\Delta x} f(t) dt}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\xi) \Delta x}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} f(\xi) = f(x),$$

(其中 $\xi \in (x, x+\Delta x)$)

$$\therefore F'(x) = f(x).$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) G(x+2) - G(x) &= \left[2 \int_0^{x+2} f(t) dt - (x+2) \int_0^2 f(t) dt \right] - \left[2 \int_0^x f(t) dt - x \int_0^2 f(t) dt \right] \\ &= 2 \int_x^{x+2} f(t) dt - 2 \int_0^2 f(t) dt = 2 \int_0^2 f(t) dt - 2 \int_0^2 f(t) dt = 0. \end{aligned}$$

3. 设 $f(x) = \frac{x}{1+x}$, $x \in [0, 1]$. 定义函数列: $f_1(x) = f(x)$, \dots , $f_{n+1}(x) = f(f_n(x))$. 记

S_n 是由曲线 $y = f_n(x)$, $x=1$ 及 x 轴所围图形的面积, 求极限 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n$.

$$f_1(x) = \frac{x}{1+x}, \quad f_2(x) = \frac{\frac{x}{1+x}}{1 + \frac{x}{1+x}} = \frac{x}{1+2x}.$$

$$\text{假设 } f_k(x) = \frac{x}{1+kx}, \quad k \in \mathbb{N}^+.$$

$$f_{k+1}(x) = \frac{\frac{x}{1+kx}}{1 + \frac{x}{1+kx}} = \frac{x}{1+(k+1)x}$$

$$\text{于是 } f_n(x) = \frac{x}{1+nx} \quad (\forall n \in \mathbb{N}^+)$$

$$S_n = \int_0^1 \frac{x}{1+nx} dx = \frac{1}{n} \int_0^1 \frac{nx}{1+nx} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{n} \left[1 - \frac{1}{n} \ln(1+nx) \right] \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{n} \left[1 - \frac{1}{n} \ln(1+n) \right]$$

$$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n S_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[1 - \frac{1}{n} \ln(1+n) \right] = 1$$