

期末复习要求



一、函数的极限

1、熟知基本初等函数的定义域与值域

1、 $y = \sin x$ 的定义域与值域

定义域 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 与值域为 $[-1, 1]$

2、 $y = \arcsin x$ 的定义域与值域

定义域 $[-1, 1]$ 值域为 $\left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$

3、 $y = \arccos \frac{x+1}{2}$ 的定义域与值域

$-1 \leq \frac{x+1}{2} \leq 1, -3 \leq x \leq 1$, 定义域 $[-3, 1]$ 值域 $[0, \pi]$

二、特殊角的三角函数值与反三角函数值 π

$$\sin \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{1}{2}, \tan \frac{\pi}{4} = 1, \sin \frac{\pi}{2} = 1, \cos 0 = 1, \cos \pi = -1$$

$$\arctan 1 = \frac{\pi}{4}, \arcsin 1 = \frac{\pi}{2}, \arccos(-1) = \pi$$



$\arcsin \frac{1}{2}$ 的含义:

1、表示一个弧度制的角度

2、其正弦值是 $\frac{1}{2}$

3、这个角度在反正弦函数的值域 $\left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$ 内

设 $\arcsin \frac{1}{2} = \alpha$, 则 $\sin \alpha = \frac{1}{2}, \in \left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$

$$\therefore \alpha = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$\therefore \arcsin \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$\arcsin \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) = -\arcsin \frac{1}{2} = -\frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$\arcsin(-x) = -\arcsin x, x \geq 0$$



$\arccos \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ 的含义:

1、表示一个弧度制的角度

2、其余弦值是 $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

3、这个角度在反正弦函数的值域 $[0, \pi]$ 内 设 $\arccos \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \alpha$, 则 $\cos \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \alpha \in [0, \pi]$

$$\therefore \arccos \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$\therefore \alpha = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$\arccos \left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) = \pi - \arccos \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \pi - \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{5\pi}{6}$$

$$\arccos(-x) = \pi - \arccos x, x \geq 0$$



$\arctan 1$ 的含义:

1、表示一个弧度制的角度

2、其正切值是1

3、这个角度在反正弦函数的值域内 $\left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$

$$\therefore \arctan 1 = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\arctan(-1) = -\arctan(1) = -\frac{\pi}{4}$$

设 $\arctan 1 = \alpha$, 则 $\tan \alpha = 1, \alpha \in \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$

$$\therefore \alpha = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\arctan(-x) = -\arctan x, x \geq 0$$

$\operatorname{arccot} \sqrt{3}$ 的含义:

1、表示一个弧度制的角度

2、其余切值是 $\sqrt{3}$

3、这个角度在反正弦函数的值域 $(0, \pi)$ 内

$$\therefore \operatorname{arccot} \sqrt{3} = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$\operatorname{arccot}(-\sqrt{3}) = \pi - \arctan(-\sqrt{3}) = \pi - \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{5\pi}{6}$$

设 $\operatorname{arccot} \sqrt{3} = \alpha$, 则 $\cot \alpha = \sqrt{3}, \alpha \in (0, \pi)$

$$\therefore \alpha = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$\operatorname{arccot}(-x) = \pi - \operatorname{arccot} x, x \geq 0$$



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2、 $\frac{0}{0}$ 型极限可用因式分解或用洛必达法则求解

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

洛必达解

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

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

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

3、用无穷小与有界函数的积仍是无穷小求极限

$$(1)、\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x} \sin x = 0$$

$$(2)、\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\cos x}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x^3} \cos x = 0$$



4、等价无穷小的替换求极限(熟记8个等价式及推广)

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

$$(2)、\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\arcsin 3x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3x}{x} = 3$$

$$(3)、\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 4x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{4x}{x} = 4$$

5、 $\frac{\infty}{\infty}$ 型用有理分式函数极限的结论求

$$(1)、\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x^2}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} 2x = \infty \text{ (分子的最高次幂高于分母的最高次幂: 结论为}\infty\text{)}$$

$$(2)、\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x^2 + 3x - 1}{5x^2} = \frac{2}{5} \left(\begin{array}{l} \text{分子的最高次幂=分母的最高次幂:} \\ \text{结论为分子与分母最高次项的系数比} \end{array} \right)$$

$$(3)、\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 + 2x - 3}{3x^6} = 0 \text{ (分子的最高次幂小于分母的最高次幂; 结论为0)}$$

6、利用等价无穷小与有界函数的积仍是无穷小求极限



$$(1)、\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin x}{x}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{x} \sin x = 0,$$

$$(2)、\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \sin \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \sin \frac{1}{x} = 0,$$

$$(3)、\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^2 \cos x$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^2 \cos x = 0$$

lim

7、 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x = e$ 、 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}} = e$ 或它们的推广形式求极限



$$(1)、\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2x}\right)^x = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[\left(1 + \frac{1}{2x}\right)^{2x} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} = e^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$(2)、\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{4}{x}\right)^{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[\left(1 - \frac{4}{x}\right)^{\frac{-x}{4}} \right]^{-8} = e^{-8}$$

$$(3)、\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1-6x)^{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[(1-6x)^{\frac{1}{-6x}} \right]^{-6} = e^{-6}$$

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

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



8、简单的分段函数在分断点处的极限

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & x < 0 \\ 3x - 1, & x \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (3x - 1) = -1$$

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

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \infty \text{ 不存在}$$

$$(2) f(x) = \begin{cases} 1+2x, & x \geq 0 \\ 3x+1, & x < 0 \end{cases}, \text{求 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (2x + 1) = 1,$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} (3x + 1) = 1$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 1$$



9、判断函数是无穷大还是无穷小

(1)、 $f(x)=2x-1$, 在 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时

$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (2x-1) = -1$, \therefore 在 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时 $f(x)$ 不是无穷小也不是无穷大

(2) $f(x)=3x-1$, x 取何值是无穷大与无穷小

$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{3}} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{3}} (3x-1) = 0$, $\therefore x \rightarrow \frac{1}{3}$ 时 $f(x)$ 是无穷小

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

\therefore 在 $x \rightarrow \infty$ 时 $f(x)$ 是无穷大

(3)、 $f(x)=\frac{1}{x}$, 在 $x \rightarrow 0$, 为无穷大, $x \rightarrow \infty$, 为无穷小



9、判断函数间断点的类型

$$(1)、f(x) = \frac{1}{2x-1},$$

$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{(2x-1)} = \infty, \therefore$ 在 $x = \frac{1}{2}$ 是 $f(x)$ 的第二类无穷间断点

$$(2)、f(x) = \sin \frac{1}{x}$$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sin \frac{1}{x}$ ~~不存在~~, $x = 0$ 是第二类振荡间断点

$$(3) f(x) = \frac{9x^2 - 1}{3x - 1},$$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{3}} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{3}} \frac{(3x-1)(3x+1)}{(3x-1)} = 2, \therefore x = \frac{1}{3}$ 时 $f(x)$ 的第一类可去间断点

$$(4)、= \begin{cases} x+1, x \geq 0 \\ 2x, x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (x+1) = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} (2x) = 0$$

$\therefore x = 0$ 是第一类跳跃间断点



二、导数

1、导数公式（**每一个导数公式均是考点，请同学们注意**）

$$(x^5)' = 5x^{5-1} = 5x^4, (\ln x)' = \frac{1}{x}, (\sin x)' = \cos x$$

$$(\arcsin x)' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}, (\arctan x)' = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

$$(2^x)' = 2^x \ln 2$$

2、导数的四则运算法则 熟记所有导数四则运算法则（此内容不含复合函数的运算）

和差导数公式： $(u \pm v)' = u' \pm v'$

$$(1)、(2x^2 + 3x - 5)' = 4x + 3$$

例：求下列函数的导数

$$y = e^x + 2x$$

$$y = e^x \pm 2^x$$

$$y = e^x - \sin x$$

$$y = x^3 \pm \ln x$$

$$y = \sin x \pm \cos x$$

$$y = \arcsin x \pm \arccos x$$

$$y = \arctan x \pm \operatorname{arccot} x$$

$$y = \sec x \pm \tan x$$

导数的四则运算法则



乘积导数公式: $(uv)' = u'v + uv'$

$$(2)、(x^2 e^x)' = (x^2)' e^x + x^2 (e^x)' = 2xe^x + x^2 e^x$$

例: 求下列函数的导数

$$y = x^2 \sin x$$

$$y = x^2 \cos x$$

$$y = x^3 \ln x$$

$$y = x^2 \arcsin x$$

$$y = 3x \ln x$$

$$y = x^2 \arccos x$$

$$y = x^2 \arctan x$$

$$y = e^x \sin x$$

商的导数公式: $\left(\frac{u}{v}\right)' = \frac{u'v - uv'}{v^2}$

$$\begin{aligned} (3)、\left(\frac{2x^2 + 3x - 1}{x + 2}\right)' &= \frac{(2x^2 + 3x - 1)'(x + 2) - (2x^2 + 3x - 1)(x + 2)'}{(x + 2)^2} \\ &= \frac{(4x + 3)(x + 2) - (2x^2 + 3x - 1) \times 1}{(x + 2)^2} = \frac{4x^2 + 11x + 6 - (2x^2 + 3x - 1) \times 1}{(x + 2)^2} \\ &= \frac{2x^2 + 8x + 7}{(x + 2)^2} \end{aligned}$$

商的导数公式：
$$\left(\frac{u}{v}\right)' = \frac{u'v - uv'}{v^2}$$



例：求下列函数的导数

$$y = \frac{2x}{\ln x}$$

$$y = \frac{e^x}{\cos x}$$

$$y = \frac{4}{x}$$

$$y = \frac{2}{x+1}$$

$$y = \frac{3}{x-1}$$

$$y = \frac{e^x}{x}$$



3、导数的几何意义

曲线上点 (x_0, y_0) 在曲线 $y=f(x)$ 上

则 $f'(x_0)$ 是过曲线上点 (x_0, y_0) 切线的斜率

已知曲线上点 $(1, 2)$ 在曲线 $y=2x^2$ 上, 求过此点的切线方程与法线方程

$$k_{\text{切}} = f'(1) = (4x)|_{x=1} = 4$$

$$\text{切线方程为 } y - 2 = 4(x - 1)$$

$$k_{\text{法}} = -\frac{1}{k_{\text{切}}} = -\frac{1}{4}$$

$$\text{法线方程为 } y - 2 = -\frac{1}{4}(x - 1)$$

例：

求曲线 $y = x^2$ 在 $(1,1)$ 处的切线方程和法线方程。

求曲线 $y = x^3$ 在 $(1,1)$ 处的切线方程。

求曲线 $y = \frac{1}{x}$ 在 $(2, \frac{1}{2})$ 处的切线方程。

求曲线 $y = 3x^2$ 在 $(1,3)$ 处的切线方程。

求曲线 $y = x^2 + 2$ 在 $(1,3)$ 处的切线方程。

求曲线 $y = x^2 + x + 1$ 在 $(1,3)$ 处的切线方程。

求曲线 $y = x^3 - 1$ 在 $(1,0)$ 处的切线方程。

求曲线 $y = \sin x$ 在 $(\frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})$ 处的切线方程。



复合函数



4、复合函数的求导，以2次复合为主

求下列函数的导数

$$(1)、y = \sin(2x^2 + 3x - 1),$$

$$y = \sin u, u = 2x^2 + 3x - 1$$

$$y' = \frac{dy}{du} \frac{du}{dx} = \cos u \cdot (4x + 3) = (4x + 3) \cos(2x^2 + 3x - 1)$$

$$(2) y = \ln(3x^3 + 5x^2 - 3)$$

$$y = \ln u, u = 3x^3 + 5x^2 - 3$$

$$y' = \frac{dy}{du} \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{1}{u} (9x^2 + 10x) = \frac{9x^2 + 10x}{3x^3 + 5x^2 - 3}$$

$$(2)、y = (2x + 1)^5$$

$$y = u^5, u = 2x + 1$$

$$y' = \frac{dy}{du} \frac{du}{dx} = 5(2x + 1)^4 \cdot 2 = 10(2x + 1)^4$$



5、隐函数求导

求下列隐函数的导数 x

$$(1)、x^2 + 3y^3 - 2xy - 2 = 0$$

$$\text{解: } (x^2 + 3y^3 - 2xy - 2)' = 0$$

$$2x + 9y^2 y' - 2(x'y + xy') = 0$$

$$9y^2 y' - 2xy' = 2y - 2x$$

$$y' = \frac{2y - 2x}{9y^2 - 2x}$$

$$(2)、e^{x^2} + \sin y^3 - x^3 + 2y - 2 = 0$$

$$\text{解: } (e^{x^2} + \sin y^3 - x^3 + 2y - 2)' = 0$$

$$2xe^{x^2} + 3y^2 \cos y^3 y' - 3x^2 + 2y' = 0$$

$$(3y^2 \cos y^3 + 2)y' = 3x^2 - 2xe^{x^2}$$

$$y' = \frac{3x^2 - 2xe^{x^2}}{(3y^2 \cos y^3 + 2)}$$



6、幂指数函数求导

求幂指数函数的导数

(1)、 $y = x^{\cos x}$

解： $\ln y = \cos x \ln x$

$$(\ln y)' = (\cos x \ln x)'$$

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

$$y' = y \left(-\sin x \ln x + \frac{\cos x}{x} \right) = x^{\cos x} \left(-\sin x \ln x + \frac{\cos x}{x} \right)$$



7、高阶导数二阶为主

求函数的二阶导数 x

(1)、 $y = 2x^3 + 3x^2 + 1$

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

$$y'' = (6x^2 + 6x)' = 12x + 6$$

(2)、 $y = \frac{1}{x-1}$

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

(3)求 $y = x^5$ 的4阶导数与6阶导数

$$y' = 5x^4, y'' = 20x^3, y''' = 60x^2, y^{(4)} = 120x, y^{(6)} = 0$$

(4)、求 $y = e^x$ 的 n 阶导数

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



8、求微分 此类的所有类型的微分均转化为先求导数，再 $dy = y'dx$

求微分

(1)、 $y = x^2 \sin x$

$$y' = 2x \sin x + x^2 \cos x, dy = (2x \sin x + x^2 \cos x) dx$$

(2) $x^2 + 2xy - y^3 + 1 = 0$ 确定函数 $y = f(x)$

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

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

$$dy = y' dx = \frac{-2x - 2y}{2x - 3y^2} dx$$



三、导数的应用

1、求函数 $y = x^3 - 3x + 1$ 的单调区间与极值、驻点 x

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

令 $y' = 0$, 解得驻点为 $x_1 = -1, x_2 = 1$

x	$(-\infty, -1)$	-1	$(-1, 1)$	1	$(1, +\infty)$
$f'(x)$	+	0	-	0	+
$f(x)$	↑	极大值	↓	极小值	↑

$$f_{\text{极大值}}(-1) = (-1)^3 - 3 \times (-1) + 1 = 3$$

$$f_{\text{极小值}}(1) = (1)^3 - 3 \times (1) + 1 = -1$$

单调增区间为 $(-\infty, -1], [1, +\infty)$

单调减区间为 $[-1, 1]$

函数在驻点 $x_1 = -1$ 处取得极大值3,

函数在驻点 $x_2 = 1$ 处取得极小值-1, 函数的驻点为 $x_1 = -1, x_2 = 1$



1、函数 $y = 2x$ 在区间 $[-1, 1]$ 上的最大值是

A、1

B、0

C、2

D、3

答案：C

$$y' = 2, \therefore y' = 0 \text{ 无解}$$

$$f(-1) = -2, f(1) = 2, \therefore \text{函数的最大值是} 2, \text{最小值是} -2$$

2、求函数 $y = x^2 + 2x - 1$ 在 $x \in [0, 1]$ 区间上的最值

$$y' = 2x + 2, \text{ 令 } y' = 0, \text{ 解得 } x = -1 \notin [0, 1] \text{ 舍去}$$

$$f(0) = -1, f(1) = 2$$

\therefore 函数的最大值是2，最小值是 -1

函数 $y = 2x$ 的单调增区间为 () ↵

A、 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ ↵

B、 $[0, +\infty)$ ↵

C、 $(-\infty, 0]$ ↵

D、3 ↵

答案：A ↵



3、洛必达法则求极限

$$(1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3x}{2x}$$

$$\text{解1: 原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3x}{2x} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\text{解2用洛必达法则: 原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3 \cos 3x}{2} = \frac{3}{2}$$

题目要求用洛必达法则但此次考试没有过程,

只要答案所以可以用任何会的方法解答, 不必一定用洛必达法则

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

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

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



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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(e^x - x - 1)'}{x'} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{1} = 0$$

$$(4)、\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{x}$$

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



四、不定积分

1、所有积分公式及其推广

$$\int dx = x + c$$

$$\int -2dx = -2x + c$$

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

$$\int 2^x dx = \frac{2^x}{\ln 2} + c$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln|x| + c$$

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

$$\int \sqrt[4]{x^3} dx = \int x^{\frac{3}{4}} dx = \frac{1}{1+\frac{3}{4}} x^{1+\frac{3}{4}} = \frac{4}{7} x^{\frac{7}{4}} + c$$

2、不定积分得个性质



(1) 直接积分法求不定积分

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

(2)、

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

(3)、 $\int \frac{(1 + 2x)^2}{x} dx$

$$= \int \frac{4x^2 + 4x + 1}{x} dx = \int 4x dx + \int 4 dx + \int \frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$= \frac{4}{3} x^3 - 4x + \ln |x| + c$$



(1) 直接积分法求不定积分

$$\int \left(2x + \sin x + \frac{1}{x} \right) dx = \int 2x dx + \int \sin x dx + \int \frac{1}{x} dx$$
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$$= \frac{4}{3} x^3 - 4x + \ln |x| + c$$



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

2、凑微分法

$$\begin{aligned}(5) & \int (1+2x)^7 dx \\&= \frac{1}{2} \int (1+2x)^7 d(1+2x) \\&= \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{7+1} (1+2x)^8 + c = \frac{1}{16} (1+2x)^8 + c\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}(6) & \int \frac{1}{3x+1} dx \\&= \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{1}{3x+1} d(3x) = \int \frac{1}{3x+1} d(3x+1) \\&= \ln|3x+1| + c\end{aligned}$$



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

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

$$\begin{aligned}(9) \int \frac{1}{x^2 + 1} \arctan^2 x dx \\ = \int \arctan^2 x d \frac{1}{x^2 + 1} \\ = \int \arctan^2 x d \arctan x \\ = \frac{1}{3} \arctan^3 x + c\end{aligned}$$



3、第二类换元积分法

$$(10) \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}+1} dx$$

$$\text{令 } \sqrt{x}=t, x=t^2, dx=2t dt$$

$$\text{原式} = \int \frac{1}{t+1} 2t dt = 2 \int \frac{t}{t+1} dt$$

$$= 2 \int \frac{(t+1)-1}{t+1} dt = 2 \int \frac{(t+1)}{t+1} dt - 2 \int \frac{1}{t+1} dt$$

$$= 2t - 2 \ln|1+t| + c$$

$$= 2\sqrt{x} - 2 \ln|1+\sqrt{x}| + c$$

4、分部积分法

$$\text{分部积分公式 } \int u dv = uv - \int v du$$

$$\text{分部积分公式 } \int u dv = uv - \int v du$$

$$\int x e^x dx = \int x d e^x = x e^x - \int e^x dx = x e^x - e^x + c$$



$$x dx = dv$$

$$v = \int x dx = \frac{1}{2} x^2 \quad (\text{令 } c = 0)$$

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

$$\int x \ln x dx = \int \ln x d \frac{1}{2} x^2 = \frac{1}{2} x^2 \ln x - \int \frac{1}{2} x^2 d \ln x,$$

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

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} x^2 \ln x - \frac{1}{4} x^2 + c$$

用过分部积分法得到的积分要算出微分并化简后才可以知道新积分是否易积



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

$$= \frac{1}{2} (e^x x^2) - \frac{1}{2} \int x^2 de^x$$

de^x 继续微分出来才能知道积分是否能够积出

$$= \frac{1}{2} (e^x x^2) - \frac{1}{2} \int e^x x^2 dx$$
 这样积分越来越难积出，

说明我们选的 u 、 v 不合适再重新选，共有两种选法

若重选的 u 、 v 还是积分难以积出则选择其它积分方法



$$(23) \quad \int x^2 \ln x \, dx = \int \ln x \cdot \boxed{x^2 \, dx} = \int \ln x \, d\left(\frac{1}{3}x^3\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{3}x^3 \cdot \ln x - \int \frac{1}{3}x^3 \, d(\ln x)$$

$$= \frac{1}{3}x^3 \cdot \ln x - \frac{1}{3} \int x^3 \cdot \frac{1}{x} \, dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{3}x^3 \ln x - \frac{1}{3} \int x^2 \, dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{3}x^3 \ln x - \frac{1}{9}x^3 + C$$

基本积分公式



$$(1) \int k dx = kx + C$$

$$(2) \int x^n dx = \frac{1}{n+1} x^{n+1} + C \quad (\text{其中 } n \neq -1)$$

$$(3) \int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln |x| + C$$

$$(4) \int e^x dx = e^x + C \qquad \int a^x dx = \frac{a^x}{\ln a} + C$$

$$(5) \int \cos x dx = \sin x + C$$

$$\int \sin x dx = -\cos x + C$$

$$\int \sec^2 x dx = \tan x + C$$

$$\int \csc^2 x dx = -\cot x + C$$

$$\int \sec x \tan x dx = \sec x + C$$

$$\int \csc x \cot x dx = -\csc x + C$$

$$(6) \int \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \arctan x + C$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \arcsin x + C$$



$$(1) \quad \int 5dx = 5x + C$$

$$(2) \quad \int x^3 dx = \frac{1}{3+1} x^{3+1} + C = \frac{1}{4} x^4 + C$$

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

直接积分法



$$\begin{aligned}(1) \quad \int (e^x - 2 \cos x + 3x^2) dx &= \int e^x dx - \int 2 \cos x dx + \int 3x^2 dx \\ &= \int e^x dx - 2 \int \cos x dx + 3 \int x^2 dx \\ &= e^x - 2 \sin x + x^3 + C\end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \quad \int 2^x \cdot 3^x \cdot e^x dx = \int (2 \cdot 3 \cdot e)^x dx = \int (6e)^x dx = \frac{(6e)^x}{\ln 6e} + C$$

$$(3) \quad \int \left(\frac{2 \cdot 3^x - 5 \cdot 2^x}{3^x} \right) dx = \int \left(2 - 5 \cdot \frac{2^x}{3^x} \right) dx = \int \left[2 - 5 \cdot \left(\frac{2}{3} \right)^x \right] dx$$

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

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





$$(5) \quad \int \frac{3x+5}{x} dx = \int \left(3 + \frac{5}{x} \right) dx = 3x + 5 \ln|x| + C$$

$$(6) \quad \int \frac{3x^4 + 3x^2}{x^2 + 1} dx = \int \frac{3x^2(x^2 + 1)}{x^2 + 1} dx = \int 3x^2 dx = x^3 + C$$

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

凑微分法



$$\begin{aligned}(1) \quad \int (3x-1)^2 dx &= \frac{1}{3} \int (3x-1)^2 d(3x-1) = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3} (3x-1)^3 + C \\ &= \frac{1}{9} (3x-1)^3 + C\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}(2) \quad \int x e^{x^2} dx &= \int e^{x^2} \cdot x dx = \int e^{x^2} d\left(\frac{1}{2} x^2\right) = \frac{1}{2} \int e^{x^2} d(x^2) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} e^{x^2} + C\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}(3) \quad \int \cos x \cdot \sin^3 x \, dx &= \int \sin^3 x \cdot \boxed{\cos x \, dx} = \int \sin^3 x \, d(\sin x) \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \sin^4 x + C\end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}(4) \quad \int \frac{2x-3}{x^2-3x+4} \, dx &= \int \frac{1}{x^2-3x+4} \cdot \boxed{(2x-3) \, dx} \\ &= \int \frac{1}{x^2-3x+4} \, d(x^2-3x+4) \\ &= \ln|x^2-3x+4| + C\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}(5) \quad \int \frac{1}{1+9x^2} dx &= \int \frac{1}{1+(\color{blue}{3x})^2} dx = \frac{\color{blue}{1}}{\color{blue}{3}} \int \frac{1}{1+(\color{blue}{3x})^2} d(\color{blue}{3} x) \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \arctan 3x + C\end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}(6) \quad \int \frac{e^x}{1+e^x} dx &= \int \frac{1}{1+e^x} \cdot \boxed{e^x dx} = \int \frac{1}{1+e^x} d(\color{blue}{e^x} + \color{red}{1}) \\ &= \ln |e^x + 1| + C \\ &= \ln(e^x + 1) + C\end{aligned}$$

$$(7) \quad \int \frac{e^x}{1+e^{2x}} dx = \int \frac{e^x}{1+(e^x)^2} dx = \int \frac{1}{1+(e^x)^2} \cdot e^x dx$$

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

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



第二类换元积分法



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

解： 令 $\sqrt{x} = t$, 得到 $x = t^2$, $d(x) = d(t^2) \Rightarrow dx = 2t dt$

$$\text{原积分} = \int \frac{t}{1+t} 2t dt = 2 \int \frac{t^2}{1+t} dt = 2 \int \frac{t^2 - 1 + 1}{1+t} dt = 2 \int \left(t - 1 + \frac{1}{t+1} \right) dt$$

$$= 2 \left(\frac{1}{2} t^2 - t + \ln|t+1| \right) + C = t^2 - 2t + 2 \ln|t+1| + C$$

$$= x - 2\sqrt{x} + 2 \ln(\sqrt{x} + 1) + C$$

$$t = \sqrt{x}$$



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

解： 令 $\sqrt{1+x} = t$ ， 得到 $x = t^2 - 1$ ， $d(x) = d(t^2 - 1) \Rightarrow dx = 2t dt$

$$\text{原积分} = \int (t^2 - 1) \cdot t \cdot 2t dt = 2 \int t^2 (t^2 - 1) dt = 2 \int (t^4 - t^2) dt$$

$$= 2 \left(\frac{1}{5} t^5 - \frac{1}{3} t^3 \right) + C = \frac{2}{5} t^5 - \frac{2}{3} t^3 + C$$

$$= \frac{2}{5} (1+x)^{\frac{5}{2}} - \frac{2}{3} (1+x)^{\frac{3}{2}} + C$$

分部积分法



$$(1) \quad \int x \cdot e^x dx = \int x d(e^x) = xe^x - \int e^x dx = xe^x - e^x + C$$

$$\begin{aligned}(2) \quad \int x \cdot \sin x dx &= \int x d(-\cos x) = x \cdot (-\cos x) - \int -\cos x dx \\&= -x \cdot \cos x + \int \cos x dx \\&= -x \cdot \cos x + \sin x + C\end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}(3) \quad \int x \cos x \, dx &= \int x d(\sin x) = x \sin x - \int \sin x \, dx \\ &= x \sin x - (-\cos x) + C = x \sin x + \cos x + C\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}(4) \quad \int x e^{2x} \, dx &= \frac{1}{2} \int x d(e^{2x}) = \frac{1}{2} \left[x e^{2x} - \frac{1}{2} \int e^{2x} d(2x) \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} x e^{2x} - \frac{1}{4} \int e^{2x} d(2x) = \frac{1}{2} x e^{2x} - \frac{1}{4} e^{2x} + C\end{aligned}$$



$$(5) \quad \int x \cdot \sin 2x dx = \frac{1}{2} \int x d(-\cos 2x)$$

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

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \left(x \cdot \cos 2x - \int \cos 2x dx \right)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \left[x \cdot \cos 2x - \frac{1}{2} \int \cos 2x d(2x) \right]$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} x \cdot \cos 2x + \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x + C$$

$$(6) \quad \int x \cdot \ln x dx = \int \ln x \cdot \boxed{xdx} = \int \ln x d\left(\frac{1}{2}x^2\right)$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{2}x^2 \ln x - \int \frac{1}{2}x^2 \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx$$

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

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





$$(7) \quad \int \underline{\ln x} \, \boxed{dx} = x \ln x - \int x d(\ln x)$$

$$= x \ln x - \int x \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$= x \ln x - \int 1 dx$$

$$= x \ln x - x + C$$

