$$\frac{1}{2\pi} \sec^2(2x) \left(\frac{1}{3} e^{3x} + C \right) \left(\frac{3\pi}{8} \right) \left\{ x = 0 \right\} \left(x = 1 \right) \left(-\infty, 1 \right)$$

$$(0, +\infty) \quad y = 2$$

$$\exists x \in \mathbb{R} : 1 + e^{xy} (y + xy') = y', \Rightarrow y' = \frac{1 + ye^{xy}}{1 - xe^{xy}}$$

$$A = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin x - \cos x) dx = -(\cos x + \sin x) \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \sqrt{2} - 1$$
2. ##:

$$\vec{n} = \vec{i} \times \overrightarrow{AB} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 9 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 9 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \pi : -9y + z + 2 = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2\sin(2x)^2}{\cos x - 1} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{4x^2 2}{-\frac{1}{2}x^2} = -16$$

三、1、解:原式=

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1+2t}{e^{2t} + 2te^{2t}} = e^{-2t}, \quad \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{-2e^{-2t}}{e^{2t} + 2te^{2t}} = \frac{-2}{(1+2t)e^{4t}}$$

$$\int \arctan x d\left(\frac{1}{2}x^2\right) = \frac{1}{2}\left(x^2 \arctan x - \int x^2 \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx\right)$$
3、解: 原式=

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

$$4, \ \text{ } \underline{m}: \ \ \, \diamond \ \, x = 2\sin t \, , \ \ \text{ } \underline{m} \text{ } \underline{n} = 2\sin t \, , \ \ \text{ } \underline{m} \text{ } \underline{n} = 2\sin t \, , \ \ \underline{m} \text{ } \underline{n} = 2\sin t \, , \ \ \underline{m} = 2\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} (1 - \cos 2t) \, dt = 2\left(\frac{\pi}{6} - \frac{1}{2}\sin 2t\Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}}\right) = \frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$V = \frac{\pi}{2} - \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \pi \, y^2 \, dx = \frac{\pi}{2} - 2\pi \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} x \, dx = \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{4}$$
四、1、解:

$$x = \frac{\pi}{2} - t$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx = \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 \frac{\cos t}{\cos t + \sin t} \left(-dt \right) = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx$$

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x + \cos x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

19B 答案

2001B

一、填空题(本题共9小题,每小题4分,满分36分)

$$\int \sec x \, dx = \ln \left| \sec x + \tan x \right| + C$$

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^4 x dx = \frac{3\pi}{16}$$

$$\int_{3, \mathbb{R}} f(x) = x \cos x$$
, $\mathbb{R} \int_{0}^{(2020)} f(0) = 0$

$$_{4$$
、函数 $f(x) = 2x^3 + 6x^2 - 18x + 5$ $_{\text{在}}[0,2]$ 上的最小值是 $_{-5}$ 。

$$_{5$$
、曲线 $y = 12x^2 - x^4$ 在区间 $\left(-\sqrt{2},\sqrt{2}\right)_{$ 内是凹的.

$$\int_{-1}^{1} (x^2 - x\sqrt{4 - x^2}) dx = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\int_{e}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x \ln^2 x} = 1$$

$$f(x) = \frac{x^2}{x-1}$$
、函数 的铅直渐近线为 $x = 1$.

二、计算题(本题共3小题,每小题8分,满分24分)

$$y = \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}) + \arcsin x$$
,求**dy**
解:

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

 $\int x \sin(3x+2) dx$ 2、计算不定积分

解: 原不定积分 =
$$-\frac{1}{3}\int xd\cos(3x+2) = -\frac{1}{3}[x\cos(3x+2) - \int\cos(3x+2)dx]$$

$$= \frac{1}{9}\sin(3x+2) - \frac{1}{3}x\cos(3x+2) + C$$

$$\int_0^4 \frac{dx}{1+\sqrt{x}}$$
 3、计算定积分

令
$$\sqrt{x} = t$$
,原不定积分 = $2\int_0^2 \frac{t}{1+t} dt = 2\int_0^2 1 - \frac{1}{1+t} dt = 4 - 2\ln 3$

三、计算题(本题共3小题,每小题8分,满分24分)

$$\lim_{1 \to \infty} \frac{\int_0^x \sin t^2 dt}{x^3}$$

解:由洛必达法则知,原极限 = $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\sin(x^2)}{3x^2} = \frac{1}{3}(5'+3')$

$$\int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \frac{\cos x}{\sqrt{1-\sin x}} dx$$
2、计算定积分

原定积分 =
$$-\int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \frac{d(1-\sin x)}{\sqrt{1-\sin x}} = -2\sqrt{1-\sin x}\Big|_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} = -2$$

 $_{3$ 、求过坐标原点 $\mathcal{O}(0,0,0)$ 与点 P(3,4,-6) ,并且与平面 2x+5y-3z=7 垂直的 平面方程。

$$\vec{n} \perp \overrightarrow{OP} \stackrel{\frown}{\coprod} \vec{n} \perp \vec{n}_1, \therefore \vec{n} = \overrightarrow{OP} \times \vec{n}_1 = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 3 & 4 & -6 \\ 2 & 5 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = (18, -3, 7)$$

解:

因此平面方程为: 18x - 3y + 7z = 0

四、计算题(本题共2小题,每小题8分,满分16分)

 $y = \frac{1}{4}x^2$ 1、求由曲线 与直线 3x - 2y - 4 = 0 所围成的平面图形的面积。

 $A = \int_{2}^{4} \left(\frac{3}{2}x - 2 - \frac{1}{4}x^{2}\right) dx = \frac{1}{3}$

 $y = \ln x$ 、y = -1 和 x = e 所围成的平面图形绕 y 轴旋转一周所成立体的体积。解:

$$V = 2\pi \int_{\frac{1}{e}}^{e} x \left(1 + \ln x\right) dx = \pi \left(x^{2} \ln x \Big|_{\frac{1}{e}}^{e} - \int_{\frac{1}{e}}^{e} x dx + e^{2} - \frac{1}{e^{2}}\right) = \pi \left(\frac{3}{2}e^{2} + \frac{1}{2e^{2}}\right)$$