

2026 考研数学零基础提前学课堂手迹版讲义

新浪微博：考研数学周洋鑫

零基础提前学通关测试卷

1. 已知下列四个函数

$$\textcircled{1} f(x) = \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} = \ln(1+x) - \ln(1-x) \quad \textcircled{2} f(x) = \sqrt[3]{(1-x)^2} + \sqrt[3]{(1+x)^2}$$

$$\textcircled{3} f(x) = \frac{a^x+1}{a^x-1} (a>0): a^x \neq 1 \quad x \neq 0 \quad \textcircled{4} f(x) = x \sin x + \cos x$$

其中是奇函数的个数是 (B).

A. 1.

B. 2.

C. 3.

D. 4.

$$\textcircled{1} f(-x) = \frac{a^{-x}+1}{a^{-x}-1} = \frac{1+a^x}{1-a^x} = -\frac{a^x+1}{a^x-1} = -f(x)$$

$$\textcircled{4} f(-x) = -x \cdot (-\sin x) + \cos x = x \sin x + \cos x$$

2. 设函数 $f(x) = \begin{cases} x+1, & x \leq 1, \\ 2, & x > 1, \end{cases}$ 则 (C).

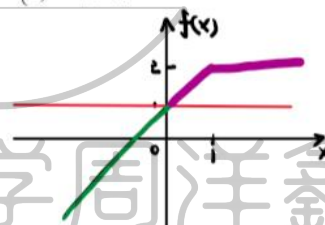
$$A. f[f(x)] = \begin{cases} x+1, & x \leq 0, \\ 2, & x > 0. \end{cases}$$

$$B. f[f(x)] = \begin{cases} x+1, & x \leq 1, \\ 2, & x > 1. \end{cases}$$

$$C. f[f(x)] = \begin{cases} x+2, & x \leq 0, \\ 2, & x > 0. \end{cases}$$

$$D. f[f(x)] = \begin{cases} x+2, & x \leq 1, \\ 2, & x > 1. \end{cases}$$

$$f[f(x)] = \begin{cases} f(x)+1, & f(x) \leq 1 \\ 2, & f(x) > 1 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} x+2, & x \leq 0 \\ 2, & x > 0 \end{cases}$$

3. 当 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时, $e^{\tan x} - e^{\sin x}$ 与 $x^n \ln(1+x)$ 是同阶的无穷小, 则正整数 $n =$ (B).

A. 1.

B. 2.

C. 3.

D. 4.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\tan x} - e^{\sin x}}{x^n \ln(1+x)} = A \neq 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\sin x} \cdot [e^{\tan x - \sin x} - 1]}{x^{n+1}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x - \sin x}{x^{n+1}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x (1 - \cos x) \sim x \cdot \frac{1}{2} x^2 = \frac{1}{2} x^3}{x^{n+1}}$$

$$x | n+1 = 3 \quad n = 2.$$



4. 当 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时, 下列无穷小量中比其他三个都高阶的是 ().

~~A.~~ $\sqrt{1-x}-1$

B. $e^{x^2}-\cos x$

~~C.~~ $\ln(1+x^2)-\sin x$

D. $\tan x - \arctan x$

A. $[1+(-x)]^{\frac{1}{2}}-1 \sim \frac{1}{2}(-x)$

B. $e^{x^2}-1+1-\cos x \sim x^2 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 = \frac{3}{2}x^2$

C. $\ln(1+x^2)-\sin x = -\sin x + \ln(1+x^2) \sim -\sin x \sim -x$

D. $\tan x - \arctan x = [x + \frac{1}{3}x^3 + o(x^3)] - [x - \frac{1}{3}x^3 + o(x^3)]$
 $= \frac{2}{3}x^3 + o(x^3) \sim \frac{2}{3}x^3$

$\tan x - x + x - \arctan x \sim \frac{1}{3}x^3 + (\frac{1}{3}x^3) = \frac{2}{3}x^3$

5. 极限 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{a \ln(1+\sqrt{x}) + b \sin x}{c(e^{-\sqrt{x}}-1) + d \ln(1-x)} = 2$, 则 (A)

A. $a = -2c$

B. $a = 2c$

C. $b = -2d$

D. $b = d$

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

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6. 极限 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{[\tan x - \tan(\tan x)] \tan x}{1 - \cos x^2} = ()$.

A. $\frac{4}{3}$

B. $\frac{1}{3}$

C. $\frac{2}{3}$

D. $\frac{2}{3}$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x - \tan(\tan x)}{\frac{1}{2}x^2}$
 $\sim -\frac{1}{3}\tan^3 x \sim -\frac{1}{3}x^3$
 $x \rightarrow 0, x - \tan x \sim -\frac{1}{3}x^3$
 $\square \rightarrow 0, \square - \tan \square \sim -\frac{1}{3}\square^3$
 $= -\frac{2}{3}$



7. 下列函数中, 以 $x=0$ 为跳跃间断点的是 (C).

A. $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sin x}{x}, & x \neq 0, \\ 1, & x = 0. \end{cases}$ ~~对~~

B. $f(x) = \begin{cases} e^{\frac{1}{x}}, & x \neq 0, \\ 0, & x = 0. \end{cases}$ ~~无~~

C. $f(x) = \begin{cases} \arctan \frac{1}{x}, & x \neq 0, \\ 1, & x = 0. \end{cases}$

D. $f(x) = \begin{cases} \sin \frac{1}{x}, & x \neq 0, \\ 0, & x = 0. \end{cases}$ ~~无~~ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sin \frac{1}{x}$

A. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1 = f(0)$

B. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^{\frac{1}{x}} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} e^{\frac{1}{x}} = +\infty \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} e^{\frac{1}{x}} = 0 \end{cases}$

C. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \arctan \frac{1}{x} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \arctan \frac{1}{x} = \frac{\pi}{2} \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \arctan \frac{1}{x} = -\frac{\pi}{2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \neq$

8. 设函数 $f(x) = \max(e^x, 1)$, 则 $f'(0) =$ (B).

A. 1.

B. 不存在, 且不是 ∞ .

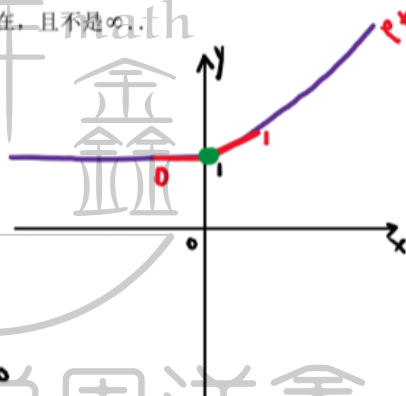
C. 0.

D. ∞ .

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

$f'_+(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{e^x - 1}{x} \stackrel{\sim x}{=} 1$

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



9. 设函数 $f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处连续, 且 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(2x) - 2}{x} = 4$, 则 $f'(0) =$ (B).

A. 0.

B. 2.

C. -2.

D. 4.

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} [f(2x) - 2] = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(2x) = 2 \Rightarrow f(0) = 2.$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(2x) - f(0)}{x} = 4$

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

$= 2 f'(0) = 4 \Rightarrow f'(0) = 2.$



10. 设 $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 \sin \frac{1}{1+x^2}, & x \leq 0, \\ \frac{1-\cos x}{\sqrt{x}}, & x > 0, \end{cases}$ 则 $f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处 (D).

~~X~~ 极限不存在.

~~X~~ 极限存在但不连续.

~~C~~ 连续但不可导.

~~D~~ 可导但 $f'(0)=0$.

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1-\cos x}{\sqrt{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{1}{2}x^2}{\sqrt{x}} = 0 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} x^2 \sin \frac{1}{1+x^2} = 0 \end{aligned} \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 0 = f(0)$$

$$f'_+(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x)-f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{1-\cos x}{\sqrt{x}}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1-\cos x}{x^{\frac{3}{2}}} = 0$$

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

11. 设函数 $f(x) = xe^{\frac{1}{x}}$, 则 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) =$ 不存在但不为 ∞ .

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} xe^{\frac{1}{x}} &= \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^t}{t} = +\infty \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} xe^{\frac{1}{x}} &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

12. 设 $f\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right) = \frac{x+x^3}{x^2+1}$, 则极限 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) =$ 1.

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

$$\begin{aligned} f(t) &= \frac{t}{t^2-2} \Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{x}{x^2-2} \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x}{x^2-2} &= \frac{2}{2} = 1 \end{aligned}$$



13. $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (\sqrt{x^2+x+1} - \sqrt{x^2-x-1}) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$

令 $x = -t$ 则

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt{t^2-t+1} - \sqrt{t^2+t-1}) \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{-2t+2}{\sqrt{t^2-t+1} + \sqrt{t^2+t-1}} \quad \frac{\infty}{\infty} \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{-2t}{\sqrt{t} + \sqrt{t}} \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{-2t}{t+t} = -1 \end{aligned}$$

14. 设函数 $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sin x}{x}, & x \neq 0, \\ 1, & x = 0. \end{cases}$ 则 $f'(0) = \underline{0}.$

$$\begin{aligned} f'(0) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\sin x}{x} - 1}{x - 0} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x - x \sim -\frac{1}{6}x^3}{x^2} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\frac{1}{6}x^3}{x^2} = 0. \end{aligned}$$

15. 设 $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\arctan 2x + e^{2ax} - 1}{\sqrt{1+x} - 1}, & x \neq 0, \\ a, & x = 0 \end{cases}$ 在 $x=0$ 处连续, 则 $a = \underline{-\frac{4}{3}}.$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\arctan 2x + e^{2ax} - 1}{\sqrt{1+x} - 1} = a \quad (1+x)^{\frac{1}{2}} - 1 \sim \frac{1}{2}x \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\arctan 2x + e^{2ax} - 1}{\frac{1}{2}x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\arctan 2x}{\frac{1}{2}x} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{2ax} - 1}{\frac{1}{2}x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x}{\frac{1}{2}x} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2ax}{\frac{1}{2}x} \\ &= 4 + 4a = a \end{aligned}$$

16. 设函数 $f(x)$ 与 $g(x)$ 可导, 且 $g(0)=0$, $g'(0)=1$, $f'(0)=2$. 若 y 与 x 满足方程

$$x^3 + y^3 - \sin 3x + 6y = 0, \text{ 且 } u = f[g(x) + \arctan y], \text{ 则 } \left. \frac{du}{dx} \right|_{x=0} = \underline{\quad 3 \quad}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{du}{dx} &= f'[g(x) + \arctan y] \cdot \left[g'(x) + \frac{1}{1+y^2} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} \right] \\ \left. \frac{du}{dx} \right|_{x=0} &= f'(0) \cdot \left[g'(0) + \left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_{x=0} \right] \\ &= 2 \cdot \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} \right) = 3 \end{aligned}$$

$$x^3 + y^3 - \sin 3x + 6y = 0$$

$$3x^2 + 3y^2 \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} - \cos 3x + 6 \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$$

$$\text{当 } x=0 \text{ 时, } y^3 + 6y = 0 \Rightarrow y(y^2 + 6) = 0 \Rightarrow y = 0$$

$$\text{当 } x=0, y=0 \text{ 时, } \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{2}$$

17. (5分) 求极限 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{e^x + e^{2x} + \dots + e^{nx}}{n} \right)^{\frac{1}{x}}$ (n 为正整数).

$$\begin{aligned} L &= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} \cdot \left[\frac{e^x + e^{2x} + \dots + e^{nx}}{n} - 1 \right]} \\ &= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x + e^{2x} + \dots + e^{nx} - n}{x}} \\ &= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(e^x - 1) + (e^{2x} - 1) + \dots + (e^{nx} - 1)}{x}} \\ &= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{e^x - 1}{x} + \frac{e^{2x} - 1}{x} + \dots + \frac{e^{nx} - 1}{x} \right)} \\ &= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} [1 + 2 + \dots + n]} \\ &= e^{\frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{(1+n)n}{2}} = e^{\frac{n+1}{2}} \end{aligned}$$



18. (每题 5 分, 共 10 分) 求下列函数极限.

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} (1) & \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 + x \sin x - \cos x}{x^2 \cdot [\sqrt{1+x \sin x} + \sqrt{\cos x}]} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \sin x + (1 - \cos x)}{x^2} \sim x^{\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{1}{2} x^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{3}{2} x^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \sin x}{x^2} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{3}{4}. \end{aligned}$$

18. (每题 5 分, 共 10 分) 求下列函数极限.

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} (2) & L = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\sin x} \cdot \left[\frac{1 + \tan x}{1 + \sin x} - 1 \right]} \\ &= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x - \sin x}{\sin x \cdot (1 + \sin x)}} \sim \frac{\frac{1}{2} x^3}{x \cdot 1} \\ &= e^0 = 1 \end{aligned}$$

19. (共 15 分) 求下列函数的导数.

$$(1) (2 \text{ 分}) y = \ln(\csc x - \cot x)$$

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

$$(2) (2 \text{ 分}) y = \left(\arcsin \frac{x}{2} \right)^2$$

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

$$(3) (2 \text{ 分}) y = \arctan \sqrt{\frac{1-x}{1+x}}$$

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

$$(4) (2 \text{ 分}) \text{ 设 } y = f(\sin^2 x), f \text{ 可导, 求 } y'.$$

$$(4) y' = f'(\sin^2 x) \cdot 2 \sin x \cdot \cos x$$

$$(5) (2 \text{ 分}) \text{ 设 } f(x) = \left(1 + \frac{1}{2x} \right)^x, \text{ 求 } f'(x) \Big|_{x=\frac{1}{2}}.$$

$$(5) f(x) = e^{x \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{2x} \right)}$$

$$f'(x) = e^{x \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{2x} \right)} \cdot \left[\ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{2x} \right) + x \cdot \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{2x}} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2x^2} \right) \right]$$



20. (本题满分 5 分)

设 $y = y(x)$ 是由方程 $x^2 - y + 1 = e^y$ 所确定的隐函数, 求 $\left. \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} \right|_{x=0}$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } 2x - y' &= e^y \cdot y' & \textcircled{1} \\ 2 - y'' &= e^y \cdot y' \cdot y' + e^y \cdot y'' & \textcircled{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{当 } x=0 \text{ 时, } -y+1=e^y \Rightarrow y=0.$$

$$\text{当 } x=0, y=0 \text{ 代入 } \textcircled{1} \text{ 得 } -y' = y' \Rightarrow y'=0$$

$$\text{当 } x=0, y=0, y'=0 \text{ 代入 } \textcircled{2} \text{ 得 } 2 - y'' = y'' \Rightarrow y''(0) = 1$$

21. (本题满分 10 分)

已知函数 $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^{2x}, & x > 0, \\ xe^x + 1, & x \leq 0, \end{cases}$ 求 $f'(x)$.

$$\text{解: 当 } x > 0 \text{ 时, } f(x) = (x^{2x})' = (e^{2x \ln x})' = e^{2x \ln x} \cdot 2(\ln x + x \cdot \frac{1}{x})$$

$$\text{当 } x < 0 \text{ 时, } f(x) = e^x + x e^x$$

$$\text{当 } x=0 \text{ 时, } f'_+(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x^{2x} - 1}{x}$$

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

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} 2 \ln x = -\infty \text{ 不存在}$$

$$\text{故 } f'(x) = \begin{cases} 2e^{2x \ln x} (\ln x + 1), & x > 0 \\ e^x (x+1), & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

22. (本题满分 20 分) 求下列不定积分.

(1) $\int \sin^4 x dx$

(2) $\int \frac{1}{\cos^2\left(2x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)} dx$

(3) $\int \frac{\sqrt{x^2-4}}{x} dx$

(4) $\int (\arcsin x)^2 dx$

$$\sin \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{1 - \cos \frac{\pi}{2}}{2}$$

$$\cos \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{1 + \cos \frac{\pi}{2}}{2}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \int \left(\frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2} \right)^2 dx &= \frac{1}{4} \int (1 - 2\cos 2x + \cos^2 2x) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \int 1 dx - \frac{1}{2} \int \cos 2x dx + \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{1 + \cos 4x}{2} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{4} x - \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x + \int \frac{1}{8} dx + \frac{1}{8} \int \cos 4x dx \\ &= \frac{1}{4} x - \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x + \frac{1}{8} x + \frac{1}{32} \sin 4x + C. \end{aligned}$$

22. (本题满分 20 分) 求下列不定积分.

(1) $\int \sin^4 x dx$

(2) $\int \frac{1}{\cos^2\left(2x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)} dx$

(3) $\int \frac{\sqrt{x^2-4}}{x} dx$

(4) $\int (\arcsin x)^2 dx$

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

$$\begin{aligned} (3) \int \sec^2\left(2x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) d\left(2x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \\ = \frac{1}{2} \tan\left(2x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) + C. \end{aligned}$$

(3) 令 $x = 2 \sec t$ 微博关注考研数学周洋鑫 | 一笑而过 考研数学

$$I = \int \frac{2 \tan t}{2 \sec t} d(2 \sec t)$$

$$\sec t = \frac{x}{2} \Rightarrow \cos t = \frac{2}{x}$$

$$= \int \frac{\tan t}{\sec t} \cdot 2 \sec t \cdot \tan t dt$$



$$= 2 \int \tan^2 t dt$$

$$= 2 \int (\sec^2 t - 1) dt$$

$$= 2(\tan t - t) + C.$$

$$= 2 \left(\frac{\sqrt{x^2-4}}{2} - \arccos \frac{2}{x} \right) + C.$$

22. (本题满分 20 分) 求下列不定积分.

(1) $\int \sin^4 x dx$

(2) $\int \frac{1}{\cos^2\left(2x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)} dx$

(3) $\int \frac{\sqrt{x^2-4}}{x} dx$

(4) $\int \frac{(\arcsin x)^2 dx}{u \quad \checkmark}$

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

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

22. (本题满分 20 分) 求下列不定积分.

(1) $\int \sin^4 x dx$

(2) $\int \frac{1}{\cos^2\left(2x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)} dx$

(3) $\int \frac{\sqrt{x^2-4}}{x} dx$

(4) $\int (\arcsin x)^2 dx$

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