1. 设 $f(x) = \begin{cases} 0, -1 \le x < 0 \\ 1, 0 \le x \le 1 \end{cases}$, 证明: f(x) 在[-1,1]上可积,但 f(x) 在[-1,1]上不存在

原函数.

证明: 显然, $\int_{-1}^{0} f(x) dx = 0$, $\int_{0}^{1} f(x) dx = 1$,于是, $\int_{-1}^{1} f(x) dx = \int_{-1}^{0} f(x) dx + \int_{0}^{1} f(x) dx = 1$,因此f(x)在[-1,1]上可积.

f(x)在[-1,1]上有界,且只有有限个间断点

但 f(x) 在 [-1,1] 上不存在原函数,这可以用反证法证明:假设 F(x) 为 f(x) 在 [-1,1] 上的原函数,即 F'(x) = f(x),则 F'(0) = f(0) = 1,

由中值定理得 $F(x)-F(0)=F'(\xi)x=f(\xi)x$,于是,

$$F_{-}'(0) = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{F(x) - F(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{f(\xi)x}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} f(\xi) = 0, \quad \text{is} = 0$$

F'(0) = f(0) = 1矛盾,故 f(x)在[-1,1]上不存在原函数.

2. 设
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 2x \sin \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{2}{x} \cos \frac{1}{x^2}, & x \neq 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases}$$
,证明: $f(x)$ 在[-1,1]上存在原函数,但 $f(x)$

在[-1,1]上不可积.

证明: $\diamondsuit F(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x^2}, x \neq 0 \\ 0, x = 0 \end{cases}$,则F'(x) = f(x),即f(x)在[-1,1]上存在原函数

F(x);由于 $2x\sin\frac{1}{x^2}$ 在[-1,1]上有界, $\frac{2}{x}\cos\frac{1}{x^2}$ 在[-1,1]上无界,所以f(x)在[-1,1]上无界,因此f(x)在[-1,1]上不可积.

2022 级工科数学分析基础 1 试题与答案

一. 单选题 (共13题52分)

1.
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \left((\cos x)^{\frac{1}{x^2}} + \frac{\tan x - x}{x^3} \right) = ($$

A.
$$e^{-\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{1}{3}$$
. B. $e^{-\frac{1}{2}} - \frac{1}{3}$. C. $e^{\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{1}{3}$. D. $e^{\frac{1}{2}} - \frac{1}{3}$.

#:
$$\lim_{x\to 0} (\cos x)^{\frac{1}{x^2}} = e^{\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\ln(1+\cos x-1)}{x^2}} = e^{\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\cos x-1}{x^2}} = e^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\tan x - x}{x^3} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sec^2 x - 1}{3x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - \cos^2 x}{3x^2 \cos^2 x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin^2 x}{3x^2 \cos^2 x} = \frac{1}{3}$$

2. 设
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sin x}{x}, & x \neq 0 \\ 1, & x = 0 \end{cases}$$
,则(

A.
$$f'(0) = 0$$
, $f''(0) = -\frac{1}{3}$. B. $f'(0) = 0$, $f''(0) = -\frac{1}{6}$.

C,
$$f'(0)=1$$
, $f''(0)=\frac{1}{3}$. D, $f'(0)=1$, $f''(0)=\frac{1}{6}$.

#:
$$f'(0) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{\sin x}{x} - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin x - x}{x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\cos x - 1}{2x} = 0$$

$$x \neq 0$$
, $f'(x) = \frac{x \cos x - \sin x}{x^2}$

$$f''(0) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f'(x) - f'(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{x \cos x - \sin x}{x^2} - 0}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x \cos x - \sin x}{x^3}$$
$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\cos x - x \sin x - \cos x}{3x^2} = -\frac{1}{3}$$

3.
$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{x^3 + x^5 \sin \frac{1}{x}}{e^x + \ln(1 + x^3)} = ($$

$$A \sim 0$$
. B. 1. C. 4. D. ∞ .

解:
$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{x^3 + x^5 \sin \frac{1}{x}}{e^x + \ln(1 + x^3)} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\frac{x^3}{e^x} + \frac{x^5}{e^x} \sin \frac{1}{x}}{1 + \frac{\ln(1 + x^3)}{e^x}} = 0$$

4.
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\ln(1+x)-ax-bx^2}{x^3} = \frac{1}{3}$$
, \mathbb{N} (

A.
$$a=1, b=-\frac{1}{2}$$
. B. $a=1, b=\frac{1}{2}$.

C,
$$a = -1$$
, $b = \frac{1}{2}$. D, $a = -1$, $b = -\frac{1}{2}$.

#:
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\ln(1+x) - ax - bx^2}{x^3} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{1}{1+x} - a - 2bx}{3x^2} = \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow a = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{1}{1+x} - 1 - 2bx}{3x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{-x - 2bx - 2bx^2}{(1+x)3x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{-1 - 2b - 2bx}{3x} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow b = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\ln(1+x) - ax - bx^2}{x^3} = \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\ln(1+x) - a - bx}{x} = \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow a = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} + o(x^3) - ax - bx^2}{x^3} = \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow a = 1, b = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{\pi}{4}$$
, $\frac{\pi}{2}$. B, $\frac{\pi}{3}$. C, $\frac{\pi}{4}$. D, $\frac{\pi}{6}$.

$$B_{\gamma} = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$C, \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$D, \frac{\pi}{6}$$

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

 $f'(1) = 2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{2}$

6. 设连续函数
$$f(x)$$
 满足 $f(x) = \frac{x}{\pi^2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(t) dt + \sin^8 x$,则 $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(x) dx = ($)

A,
$$\frac{5\pi}{32}$$
. B, $\frac{\pi}{8}$. C, $\frac{5}{16}$. D, $\frac{5}{32}$.

B,
$$\frac{\pi}{8}$$

$$C, \frac{5}{16}$$

$$D_{1} \frac{5}{32}$$

解:
$$\diamondsuit A = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(x) dx$$

$$A = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(x) dx = \frac{A}{\pi^2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x dx + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^8 x dx = \frac{A}{8} + \frac{7}{8} \cdot \frac{5}{6} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}$$
$$A = \frac{5\pi}{32}$$

7. 设
$$\begin{cases} x = t - \ln(1+t) \\ y = t^3 + t^2 \end{cases}$$
,则(

A.
$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{(6t+5)(1+t)}{t}$$
. B. $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = 6t+5$.

B.
$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = 6t + 5$$
.

C,
$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = (6t+2)(1+t)^2$$

C,
$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = (6t+2)(1+t)^2$$
. D, $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = -(6t+2)(1+t)^2$.

解:
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = \frac{3t^2 + 2t}{1 - \frac{1}{1 + t}} = (3t + 2)(1 + t) = 3t^2 + 5t + 2$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}^2 y}{\mathrm{d}x^2} = \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} \left(\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} \right) \cdot \frac{\mathrm{d}t}{\mathrm{d}x} = (6t + 5) \cdot \frac{(1+t)}{t} = \frac{(6t + 5)(1+t)}{t}$$

- 8. 设D是由曲线 $y=x^2$ 和直线y=1所围成的平面图形,则D绕直线y=1旋转一周所成的旋转体的体积V=(
 - A, $\frac{16\pi}{15}$. B, $\frac{4\pi}{3}$. C, $\frac{2\pi}{5}$. D, $\frac{8\pi}{15}$.

Prior
$$V = \pi \int_{-1}^{1} (1 - y)^2 dx = \pi \int_{-1}^{1} (1 - x^2)^2 dx = 2\pi \int_{0}^{1} (x^4 - 2x^2 + 1) dx = \frac{16}{15}\pi$$

- 9. 在以下命题中,错误的是()
- ${f A}$ 、函数 $\sin^{2022}x$ 的所有原函数都是周期函数,并且也以 π 为周期.

$$F(x) = \int_0^x \sin^{2022} t dt + C$$

 $\diamondsuit t = u + \pi$,

$$F(x+\pi) = \int_0^{x+\pi} \sin^{2022} t dt + C = \int_{-\pi}^x \sin^{2022} u du + C$$

B、函数 $\frac{\cos x}{1+x^2}$ 有且仅有一个原函数是奇函数.

$$F(x) = \int_0^x \frac{\cos t}{1+t^2} dt + C$$

C、函数 $\ln(x+\sqrt{1+x^2})$ 的所有原函数都是偶函数.

$$F(x) = \int_0^x \ln\left(t + \sqrt{1 + t^2}\right) dt + C$$

$$\Rightarrow t = -u$$

$$F(-x) = \int_0^{-x} \ln\left(t + \sqrt{1 + t^2}\right) dt + C = -\int_0^x \ln\left(-u + \sqrt{1 + u^2}\right) du + C = F(x)$$
$$= \int_0^x \ln\left(u + \sqrt{1 + u^2}\right) du + C = F(x)$$

D、函数 $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1, x \neq 0 \\ 0, x = 0 \end{cases}$ 在区间[-1,1]上可积,但是在[-1,1]上没有原函数.

$$f(x)$$
在[-1,1]上有界,且只有一个间断点⇒可积

假设F(x)是f(x)在区间[-1,1]上的原函数,即F'(x) = f(x),则F'(0) = f(0) = 0

$$F'(0) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{F(x) - F(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(\xi)x}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} f(\xi) = 1$$
, \mathcal{F}

10.
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \left(\frac{\sqrt{n^2-1^2}}{n^2} + \frac{\sqrt{n^2-2^2}}{n^2} + \dots + \frac{\sqrt{n^2-n^2}}{n^2} \right) = ($$

$$\frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\frac{A}{A}$$
, $\frac{\pi}{4}$. B, $\frac{1}{2}\ln 2$. C, 0. D, 1.

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

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{i}{n}\right)^2} = \int_0^1 \sqrt{1 - x^2} \, dx = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

11. 设
$$f(x)$$
 有二阶连续导数,且 $\lim_{x\to 1} \frac{f(x)}{(x-1)^2} = 1$, $\lim_{x\to 1} \frac{f''(x)}{(x-1)^2} = 1$,则()

 $A \times x = 1$ 为 f(x)的极小值点.

B、x=1为f(x)的极大值点.

C、(1, f(1))为曲线y = f(x)的拐点.

D、其它选项均不对.

#:
$$\lim_{x \to 1} \frac{f(x)}{(x-1)^2} = 1 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \to 1} f(x) = 0 = f(1)$$
,

$$\lim_{x \to 1} \frac{f(x) - f(1)}{x - 1} = 1 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{f(x) - f(1)}{x - 1} = 0 = f'(1)$$

$$\lim_{x \to 1} \frac{f''(x)}{(x-1)^2} = 1 \Longrightarrow \text{th} \mathcal{R} + \text{th} \mathcal$$

$$\Rightarrow x \in (1-\delta,1) \cup (1,1+\delta), \quad f'(x)$$
 单调递增(且 $f'(1)=0$) \Rightarrow

$$x < 1$$
, $f'(x) < 0$ $x > 1$, $f'(x) > 0$

12. 曲线
$$y = \frac{x^3 e^{\frac{1}{x^2}}}{(x-1)^2}$$
 的渐近线的条数为()

A, 3. B, 2. C, 1. D, 4.

解: $\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^3 e^{\frac{1}{x^2}}}{(x-1)^2} = \infty$ 没水平渐近线

$$\lim_{x \to 1} \frac{x^3 e^{\frac{1}{x^2}}}{(x-1)^2} = +\infty ,$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^3 e^{\frac{1}{x^2}}}{(x-1)^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{e^{\frac{1}{x^2}}}{\frac{1}{x^3}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{e^{\frac{1}{x^2}} \left(-\frac{2x}{x^4}\right)}{-\frac{3x^2}{x^6}} = \frac{2}{3} \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{e^{\frac{1}{x^2}}}{\frac{1}{x}}$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{e^{\frac{1}{x^2}} \left(-\frac{2x}{x^4}\right)}{-\frac{1}{x^2}} = \frac{4}{3} \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{e^{\frac{1}{x^2}}}{x} = \infty$$

x=0, x=1 是铅直渐近线

$$a = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^3 e^{\frac{1}{x^2}}}{x(x-1)^2} = 1$$

$$b = \lim_{x \to \infty} (f(x) - x) = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^3 e^{\frac{1}{x^2}} - x(x - 1)^2}{(x - 1)^2} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^3 e^{\frac{1}{x^2}} - x^3 + 2x^2 - x}{x^2 - 2x + 1}$$

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

13. 在以下反常积分中,发散的是()

A.
$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^2} dx$$
. B. $\int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$. C. $\int_0^{+\infty} x e^{-x} dx$. D. $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx$.

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^2} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^2} dx + \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^2} dx$$

$$\int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^2} dx = \lim_{\varepsilon \to 0^+} \int_{\varepsilon}^1 \frac{1}{x^2} dx = \lim_{\varepsilon \to 0^+} \left(-\frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \right) = +\infty$$

$$\int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \lim_{\varepsilon \to 0^+} \int_0^{1-\varepsilon} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \lim_{\varepsilon \to 0^+} \arcsin(1-\varepsilon) = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 1^{-}} (1 - x)^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^{2}}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} x e^{-x} dx = \lim_{b \to +\infty} \int_{0}^{b} x e^{-x} dx = \lim_{b \to +\infty} \left(-x e^{-x} \Big|_{0}^{b} + \int_{0}^{b} e^{-x} dx \right)$$

$$= \lim_{b \to +\infty} (-be^{-b}) + \lim_{b \to +\infty} \int_0^b e^{-x} dx$$

$$= \lim_{b \to +\infty} (-e^{-x}) \Big|_{0}^{b} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} x^2 \cdot x e^{-x} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{x^3}{e^x} = 0$$

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = \lim_{b \to +\infty} \int_0^b \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = \lim_{b \to +\infty} \left[\arctan b - \arctan 0 \right] = \frac{\pi}{2} - 0 = \frac{\pi}{2},$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{0} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{1+x^2} = \lim_{a \to -\infty} \int_{a}^{0} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{1+x^2} = \lim_{a \to -\infty} \left[\arctan 0 - \arctan a \right] = 0 - \left(-\frac{\pi}{2} \right) = \frac{\pi}{2},$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{1+x^2} = \int_{-\infty}^{0} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{1+x^2} + \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{1+x^2} = \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{2} = \pi$$

2022 级工科数学分析基础 1(缓补考)试题与答案

<mark>一.单选题 (共 13 题 52 分)</mark>

1.
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{(e^x - 1 - x)(\sqrt{1 + x} - 1)}{x^2 \ln(1 - x)} = ($$

A,
$$-\frac{1}{4}$$
. B, $\frac{1}{4}$. C, $-\frac{1}{2}$. D, $\frac{1}{2}$.

解:
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{(e^x - 1 - x)(\sqrt{1 + x} - 1)}{x^2 \ln(1 - x)} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\frac{x}{2}(e^x - 1 - x)}{-x^3}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{e^x - 1 - x}{x^2} = -\frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{2x} = -\frac{1}{4}$$

2. 若
$$\lim_{x\to+\infty} \left(x-\sqrt{ax^2-bx}\right)=-1$$
,则两个常数()

A,
$$a=1, b=2$$
. B, $a=1, b=-2$.

C,
$$a = 4, b = 2$$
. D, $a = 4, b = -2$.

解:
$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(x - \sqrt{ax^2 - bx} \right) = \lim_{x \to +\infty} x \left(1 - \sqrt{a - \frac{b}{x}} \right) = -1 \Rightarrow a = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(x - \sqrt{x^2 - bx} \right) = -1$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{x^2 - x^2 + bx}{x + \sqrt{x^2 - bx}} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{b}{1 + \sqrt{1 - \frac{b}{x}}} = -1 \Rightarrow b = -2$$

3.
$$\lim_{x\to\infty} \left(\frac{n}{n^2+1} + \frac{n}{n^2+2} + \dots + \frac{n}{n^2+n} \right) = ($$

A,
$$\frac{\pi}{4}$$
. B, 0. C, 1. D, $+\infty$.

#:
$$\frac{n^2}{n^2+n} \le \left(\frac{n}{n^2+1} + \frac{n}{n^2+2} + \dots + \frac{n}{n^2+n}\right) \le \frac{n^2}{n^2+1}$$

4.
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\tan(\tan x) - x}{x^3} = ($$

A,
$$-\frac{2}{3}$$
. B, $\frac{1}{3}$. C, $-\frac{1}{3}$. D, $\frac{2}{3}$.

#:
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\tan(\tan x) - x}{x^3} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\tan(\tan x) - \tan x}{\tan^3 x} \cdot \frac{\tan^3 x}{x^3} + \frac{\tan x - x}{x^3} = \frac{2}{3}$$

5.
$$\mathcal{U}f(x) =
 \begin{cases}
 e^{-\frac{1}{x^2}}, & x \neq 0, \\
 0, & x = 0
 \end{cases}$$
 (a)

- A、 无穷间断点. B、连续但不可导的点.
- C、 可去间断点. **D**、可导点.

M:
$$\lim_{x\to 0} f(x) = \lim_{x\to 0} e^{-\frac{1}{x^2}} = 0 = f(0)$$

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

6. 设
$$y = y(x)$$
 是由方程 $x + y = \ln \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ 所确定的隐函数,则 $\frac{dy}{dx} = ($)

A.
$$\frac{x^2 + y^2 - x}{x^2 + y^2 - y}$$

A,
$$\frac{x^2 + y^2 - x}{x^2 + y^2 - y}$$
. B, $\frac{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} - x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} - y}$.

C,
$$\frac{x-x^2-y^2}{x^2+y^2-y}$$
. D, $\frac{x-\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}-y}$.

$$D_{x} = \frac{x - \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} - y}.$$

方程两边 $x+y=\ln\sqrt{x^2+y^2}$ 对x求导 解:

$$1 + \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \cdot \frac{2x + 2y\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x}}{2\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$$

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

7. 设
$$f(x) = \cos^2 x$$
,则当 $n \ge 1$ 时, $f^{(n)}(x) = ($

A,
$$2^n \cos\left(2x + n \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$
. B, $2^{n-1} \cos\left(2x + n \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$.

C,
$$2^{n}\cos(2x+n\cdot\pi)$$
. D, $2^{n-1}\cos(2x+n\cdot\pi)$.

解:
$$\cos^2 x = \frac{\cos 2x + 1}{2}$$

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

8. 以下四个反常积分之中, 发散的是()

$$A \cdot \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \sin^3 x dx. \qquad B \cdot \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^3 e^{-x^4} dx.$$

C,
$$\int_0^{+\infty} x^2 e^{-x} dx$$
. D, $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x}{1+x^3} dx$.

解: A、
$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \sin^3 x dx = \int_{-\infty}^{0} \sin^3 x dx + \int_{0}^{+\infty} \sin^3 x dx$$

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \sin^3 x dx = -\lim_{b \to \infty} \int_{0}^{b} \sin^2 x d\cos x = \lim_{b \to \infty} \int_{0}^{b} (\cos^2 x - 1) d\cos x$$

$$= \lim_{b \to \infty} \left(\frac{\cos^3 b}{3} - \cos b + \frac{2}{3} \right)$$

By
$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^3 e^{-x^4} dx = \int_{-\infty}^{0} x^3 e^{-x^4} dx + \int_{0}^{+\infty} x^3 e^{-x^4} dx$$
$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} x^3 e^{-x^4} dx = -\frac{1}{4} \lim_{b \to +\infty} \int_{0}^{b} e^{-x^4} d(-x^4) = -\frac{1}{4} \lim_{b \to +\infty} \left(e^{-b^4} - 1 \right) = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} x^2 \cdot x^3 e^{-x^4} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{x^5}{e^{x^4}} = 0$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{0} x^{3} e^{-x^{4}} dx = -\frac{1}{4} \lim_{a \to -\infty} \int_{a}^{0} e^{-x^{4}} d(-x^{4}) = -\frac{1}{4} \lim_{a \to -\infty} \left(1 - e^{-a^{4}} \right) = -\frac{1}{4}$$

C.
$$\int_0^{+\infty} x^2 e^{-x} dx$$
. $\lim_{x \to +\infty} x^2 \cdot x^2 e^{-x} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{x^4}{e^x} = 0$

D,
$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x}{1+x^3} dx$$
. $\lim_{x \to +\infty} x^2 \cdot \frac{x}{1+x^3} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{x^3}{1+x^3} = 1$

9. 设
$$a_n = \frac{3}{2} \int_0^{\frac{n}{n+1}} x^{n-1} \sqrt{1+x^n} \, dx (n \in \mathbb{N}^+)$$
,则 $\lim_{n \to \infty} (na_n) = ($)

A.
$$(1+e^{-1})^{3/2}-1$$
. B. $(1+e^{-1})^{3/2}+1$.

B,
$$(1+e^{-1})^{3/2}+1$$
.

C,
$$(1+e)^{3/2}-1$$
. D, $(1+e)^{3/2}+1$.

$$D \cdot (1+e)^{3/2} + 1$$

$$\mathbf{R}: \quad a_n = \frac{3}{2} \int_0^{\frac{n}{n+1}} x^{n-1} \sqrt{1+x^n} \, \mathrm{d}x = \frac{3}{2n} \int_0^{\frac{n}{n+1}} \sqrt{1+x^n} \, \mathrm{d}(1+x^n) = \frac{1}{n} \left[\left[1 + \left(\frac{n}{n+1} \right)^n \right]^{\frac{3}{2}} - 1 \right]$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} (na_n) = \left(1 + e^{-1} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}} - 1$$

10. 设
$$f(x)$$
 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上连续, $F(x) = \int_0^x f(x-t) dt$, 则 $F'(x) = ($

$$A_{\bullet} - f(x)$$
.

$$\mathbf{B}$$
, $f(x)$.

$$C_{\bullet} - f(0)$$
.

$$\mathbf{D}, f(0).$$

解:
$$\diamondsuit x - t = u$$

$$F(x) = \int_0^x f(x-t)dt = -\int_x^0 f(u)du = \int_0^x f(u)du$$
$$F'(x) = f(x)$$

11.
$$\int_0^1 x^4 \sqrt{1-x^2} dx =$$

A.
$$\frac{1}{16}$$
.

$$B \cdot \frac{\pi}{16}$$
.

$$\frac{\pi}{32}$$
.

$$D_{x} = \frac{1}{32}$$
.

$$\int_{0}^{1} x^{4} \sqrt{1 - x^{2}} dx = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{4} t \cos^{2} t dt = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin^{4} t - \sin^{6} t) dt$$
$$= \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{5}{6} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi}{32}$$

12. 设 $\frac{\ln x}{x}$ 是 f(x)的一个原函数,则 $\int x f(x) dx = 0$

A,
$$\ln x - \ln(\ln x) + C$$

$$\ln x - \ln(\ln x) + C$$
. By $\frac{1}{4} (x^2 \ln^2 x - x^2 \ln x + 2x) + C$.

$$C_{\lambda} = x \ln x - x + C$$

C,
$$x \ln x - x + C$$
. D, $\ln x - \frac{1}{2} \ln^2 x + C$.

u=x , v'=f(x) , $v=\frac{\ln x}{x}$ 解:

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

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

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

13. 设D是由曲线 $y=x^2(0 \le x \le 1)$ 和直线x=1及y=0围成的平面图形,则

D绕直线x=-1旋转一周所成的旋转体的体积V=()

A,
$$\frac{7\pi}{2}$$
. B, $\frac{5\pi}{3}$. C, $\frac{7\pi}{6}$. D, $\frac{5\pi}{6}$.

$$B \cdot \frac{5\pi}{3}$$

$$\frac{C}{6}$$

$$D, \frac{5\pi}{6}$$
.

A:
$$V = 4\pi - \pi \int_0^1 (\sqrt{y} + 1)^2 dy = \frac{7\pi}{6}$$