

总框架（公共部分）

一、 计算

(1) 微分 $\begin{cases} \text{一元} \\ \text{二元} \end{cases}$

(2) 积分 $\begin{cases} \text{一重} \\ \text{二重} \end{cases}$

二、 应用

(1) 几何应用

(2) 微分方程

三、 高中延伸类

(1) 代数：不等式证明 \rightarrow 微分中值定理

(2) 几何：无

四、 其他（极限）

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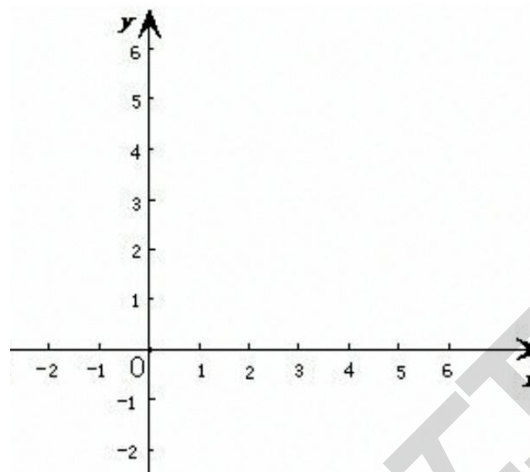
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普通函数的定积分

一、基本概念



定积分 已知函数 $y = f(x)$ ，由 x 轴， $x = a$ ， $x = b$ 和 $f(x)$ 所围成的图形的面积，叫作定积分，用 $\int_a^b f(x) dx$ 表示。

积分下限和积分上限 其中， a 叫做积分下限， b 叫做积分上限。

二、基本公式

(1) 换脸公式：定积分只与被积函数和积分限有关，而与积分变量无关，即

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^b f(t) dt = \int_a^b f(u) du = \dots$$

(2) 取反公式： $\int_a^b f(x) dx = -\int_b^a f(x) dx$

(3) 加法公式： $\int_a^b [f(x) \pm g(x)] dx = \int_a^b f(x) dx \pm \int_a^b g(x) dx$

(4) 乘法公式（数乘）： $\int_a^b kf(x) dx = k \int_a^b f(x) dx$ (k 为常数)

(5) 拼接公式： $\int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^c f(x) dx + \int_c^b f(x) dx$

(6) 降级公式： $\int_a^b dx = b - a$ （其中 $b - a$ 表示线段 ab 的长度）

(7) 比较定理：若 $f(x) \leq g(x)$ ，则 $\int_a^b f(x) dx \leq \int_a^b g(x) dx$

三、定积分的主要题型

- (1) 普通函数的定积分
- (2) 特殊函数的定积分
- (3) 变限积分

简称：“肯定普特变”

四、普通函数“定积分”的一般求法

设 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续

- (1) $\int f(x)dx = F(x) + C$
- (2) $\int_a^b f(x)dx = F(x)\Big|_a^b = F(b) - F(a)$

其中，(2) 式称为牛顿—莱布尼兹公式

五、换元法和交换法在“定积分”中的简化

- (1) 换元法

设函数 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续，若 $x = \varphi(t)$ ， $\varphi(\alpha) = a$ ， $\varphi(\beta) = b$ ，

$$\int_a^b f(x)dx \stackrel{x = \varphi(t)}{=} \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} f[\varphi(t)]\varphi'(t)dt$$

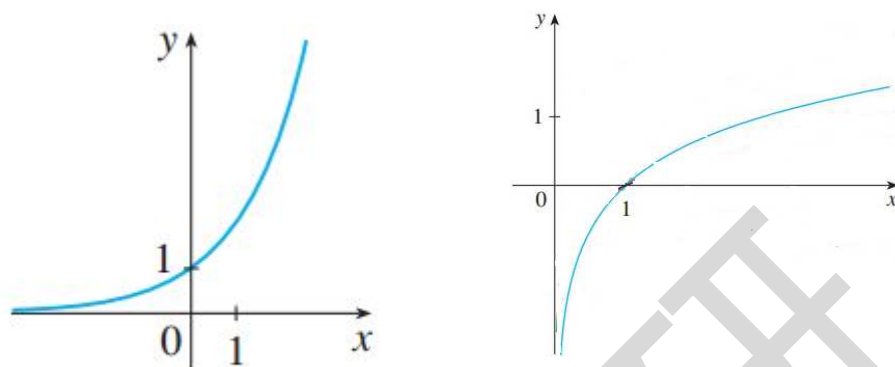
- (2) 交换法

设 $u(x), v(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上具有连续导函数 $u'(x), v'(x)$ ，则

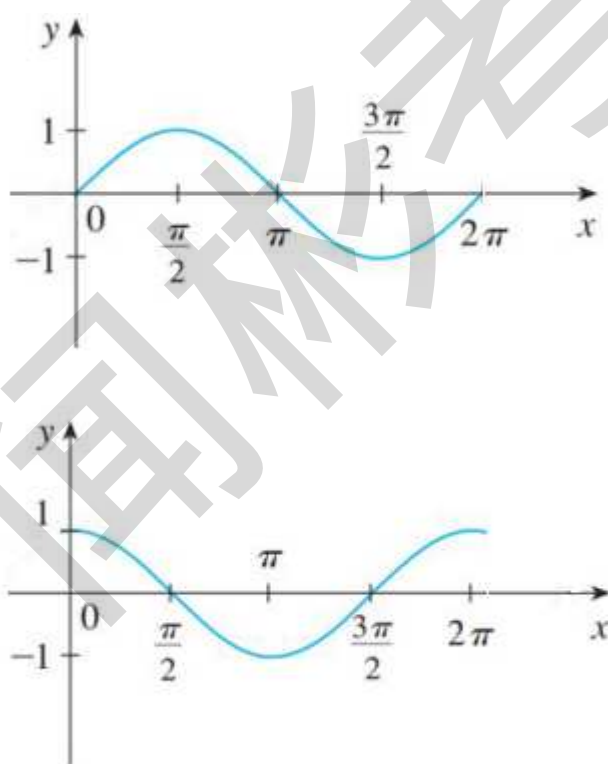
$$\int_b^a u(x)dv(x) = u(x)v(x)\Big|_b^a - \int_b^a v(x)du(x)$$

六、基本函数的图像（复习）

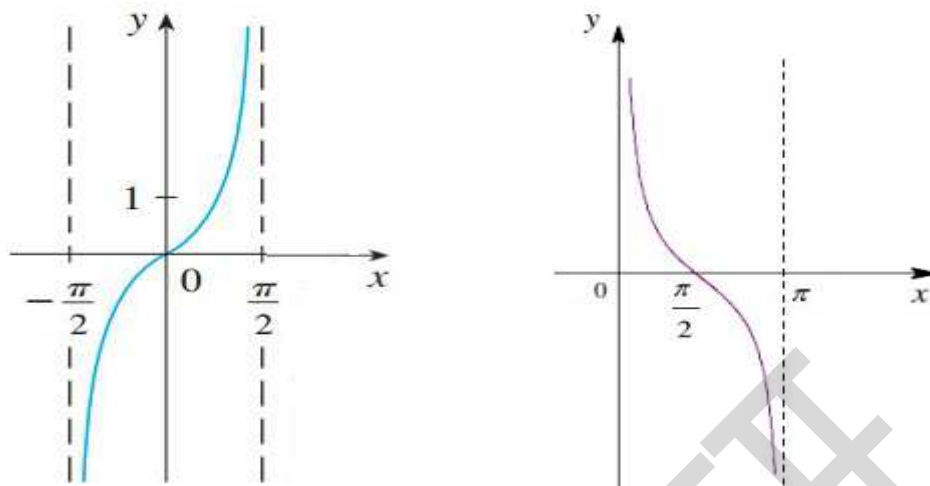
（1）指数与对数



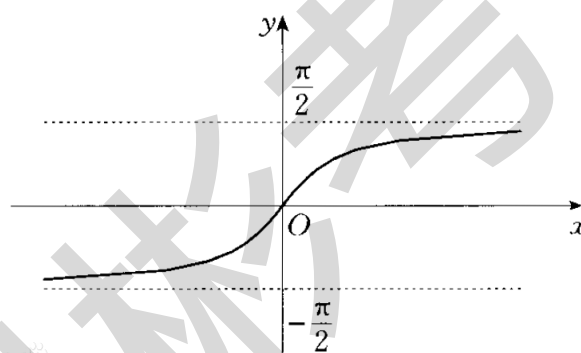
（2）正弦与余弦



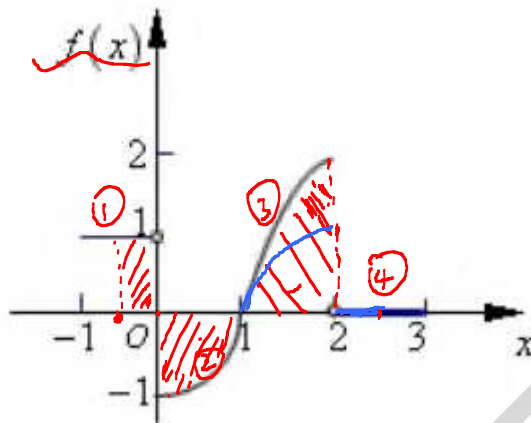
(3) 正切与余切



(4) 反正切



(2009) 设函数 $y = f(x)$ 在区间 $[-1, 3]$ 上的图形为

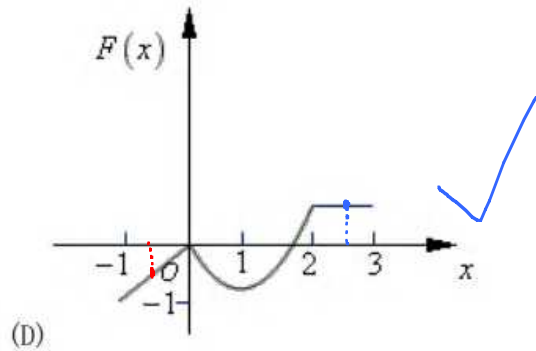
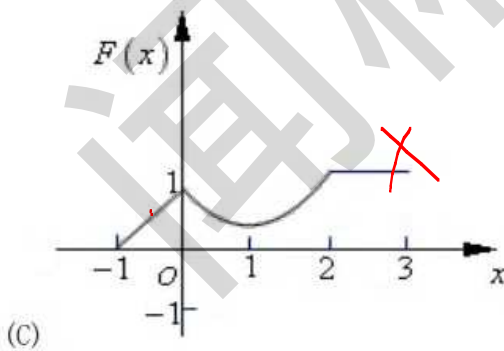
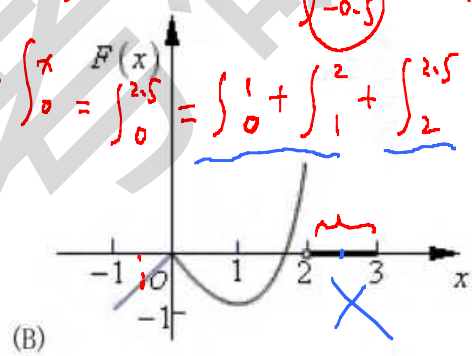
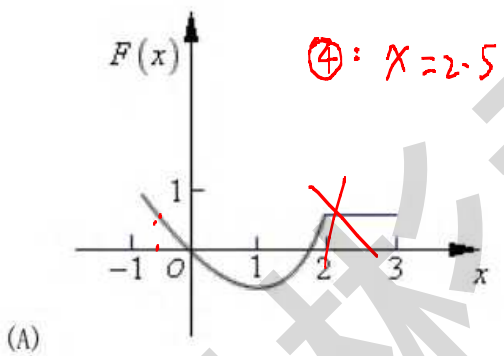


则函数 $F(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt$ 的图形为

(D)

①: $x = -0.5$ 时, $\int_0^x = \int_0^{-0.5} = - \int_{-0.5}^0 = -?$

④: $x = 2.5$ 时, $\int_0^x = \int_0^{2.5} = \int_0^1 + \int_1^2 + \int_2^{2.5} = (+?) + 0 = +?$



(2010) $\int_0^{\pi^2} \sqrt{x} \cos \sqrt{x} dx = -4\pi$.

解: $\sim \frac{\sqrt{x}=t}{x=t^2} \int_0^{\pi} t \cos t \cdot 2t dt = 2 \int_0^{\pi} t^2 \cos t dt = 2 \int_0^{\pi} t^2 d \sin t$

$dx = 2t dt$

$= 2 \left(\underline{t^2 \sin t} \Big|_0^{\pi} - \int_0^{\pi} \sin t \cdot 2t dt \right)$

$= 2 \times \left(-2 \int_0^{\pi} t \sin t dt \right) = +4 \int_0^{\pi} t d \cos t$

$= 4 \left(t \cos t \Big|_0^{\pi} - \int_0^{\pi} \cos t dt \right)$

$= 4 \left(\pi \cos \pi - 0 - \sin t \Big|_0^{\pi} \right)$

$= 4 (-\pi - 0)$

$= -4\pi$

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(2014) 设 $\int_0^a x e^{2x} dx = \frac{1}{4}$ 则 $a = \frac{1}{2}$.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{解: } \int_0^a x e^{2x} dx &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^a x d e^{2x} = \frac{1}{2} \left(x e^{2x} \Big|_0^a - \int_0^a e^{2x} dx \right) \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \left(a \cdot e^{2a} - 0 - \int_0^a e^{2x} d(2x) \right) \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \left(a \cdot e^{2a} - \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} \Big|_0^a \right) \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \left[a \cdot e^{2a} - \frac{1}{2} (e^{2a} - e^0) \right] \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} a \cdot e^{2a} - \frac{1}{4} e^{2a} + \frac{1}{4} \\
 &= e^{2a} \left(\frac{1}{2} a - \frac{1}{4} \right) + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{4} \\
 e^{2a} \left(\frac{1}{2} a - \frac{1}{4} \right) &= 0 \\
 \because e^{2a} &\neq 0, \therefore \frac{1}{2} a - \frac{1}{4} = 0, \quad \frac{1}{2} a = \frac{1}{4}, \quad a = \frac{1}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

(2014) 求下列定积分:

(1) $\int_{-\infty}^1 \frac{1}{x^2+2x+5} dx$

(2) $\int_0^{+\infty} x e^{-x^2} dx$

(3) $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\arctan x}{1+x^2} dx$

解: (1) $\sim = \int_{-\infty}^1 \frac{1}{(x+1)^2+2^2} dx$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \arctan \frac{x+1}{2} \Big|_{-\infty}^1$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (\arctan 1 - \arctan -\infty)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{2} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{4} \pi$$

$$= \frac{3}{8} \pi$$

(2) $\sim = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} d\frac{x^2}{2}$

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

$$= -\frac{1}{2} e^{-x^2} \Big|_0^{+\infty}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} (e^{-\infty} - e^0)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} (0 - 1)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}$$

(3) $\int_0^{+\infty} \arctan x \cdot \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \int_0^{+\infty} \arctan x d\arctan x$
$$= \frac{(\arctan x)^2}{2} \Big|_0^{+\infty}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} [(\arctan +\infty)^2 - 0]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{\pi^2}{4} = \frac{\pi^2}{8}$$

特殊函数的定积分

一、定积分的主要题型

- (1) 普通函数的定积分
- (2) 特殊函数的定积分
- (3) 变限积分

简称：“肯定普特变”

二、特殊函数的类型

- (1) 奇函数和偶函数
- (2) 周期函数
- (3) 半圆函数
- (4) $\sin x$ 和 $\cos x$ 的 n 次方

简称“特奇周半死”

三、常用公式

- (1) 奇函数和偶函数

$$f(x) \text{ 为奇函数: } \int_{-l}^l f(x) dx = \int_0^l [f(x) + f(-x)] dx = 0$$

$$f(x) \text{ 为偶函数: } \int_{-l}^l f(x) dx = \int_0^l [f(x) + f(-x)] dx = 2 \int_0^l f(x) dx$$

- (2) 周期函数

$$f(x) \text{ 为以 } T \text{ 为周期的周期函数: } \int_a^{a+T} f(x) dx = \int_0^T f(x) dx$$

- (3) 半圆函数: $y = \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}$

$$\int_{-a}^a \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx = S_{\text{半圆}} = \frac{1}{2} S_{\text{圆}} = \frac{1}{2} \pi a^2 = \frac{1}{2} \pi a^2$$

$$\int_0^a \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx = \frac{1}{4} S_{\text{圆}} = \frac{1}{4} \pi a^2 = \frac{1}{4} \pi a^2$$

(4) $\sin x$ 和 $\cos x$ 的 n 次方

$$n \text{ 为偶数: } \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^n x dx = \frac{n-1}{n} \cdot \frac{n-3}{n-2} \cdots \frac{1}{2} I_0$$

$$n \text{ 为奇数: } \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^n x dx = \frac{n-1}{n} \cdot \frac{n-3}{n-2} \cdots \frac{2}{3} I_1$$

$$\text{其中, } \begin{cases} I_0 = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^0 x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^0 x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \\ I_1 = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x dx = \sin x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = 1 \end{cases}$$

四、总结

- (1) 只有在特殊区间内才可以使用以上公式
- (2) 特殊函数的特殊区间，简称“双特”

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求下列定积分:

(1) [2015] $\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\frac{\sin x}{1 + \cos x} + |x| \right) dx$

解: $\because \frac{\sin x}{1 + \cos x}$ 为奇函数

$|x|$ 为偶函数

$\therefore \sim = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} |x| dx$

$= 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x dx$

$= 2x \frac{x^2}{2} \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$

$= \frac{\pi^2}{4} - 0$

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

(2) [2012] $\int_0^2 x \sqrt{2x - x^2} dx$

解: 配方: $2x - x^2 = -(x^2 - 2x) = -[(x-1)^2 - 1]$

$= 1 - (x-1)^2$

$\therefore \sim = \int_0^2 x \sqrt{1 - (x-1)^2} dx$

令 $x-1 = \sin t$

$x = \sin t + 1$

$dx = \cos t dt$

$\therefore \sim = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin t + 1) \cos^2 t dt$

$= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin t \cos^2 t dt + \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 t dt$

$= 0 + 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 t dt$

$= 2 \times \frac{1}{2} I_0 = I_0 = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} dt = \frac{\pi}{2}$

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求下列定积分:

(1) [2015] $\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\frac{\sin x}{1 + \cos x} + |x| \right) dx$

方法: 令 $t = x - 1$, $x = t + 1$

$$I \sim = \int_{-1}^1 (t+1) \sqrt{2(t+1) - (t+1)^2} dt$$

$$= \int_{-1}^1 (t+1) \sqrt{(t+1)[2 - (t+1)]} dt$$

$$= \int_{-1}^1 (t+1) \sqrt{(t+1)(1-t)} dt$$

$$= \int_{-1}^1 (t+1) \sqrt{1-t^2} dt$$

$$= \int_{-1}^1 \underbrace{(t+1)}_{\text{奇}} \sqrt{1-t^2} dt + \int_{-1}^1 \sqrt{1-t^2} dt$$

$$= 0 + \frac{1}{2} \pi r^2 = \frac{1}{2} \pi$$

(2) [2012] $\int_0^2 x \sqrt{2x - x^2} dx$

方法: $2x - x^2 = -(x^2 - 2x) = -[(x-1)^2 - 1]$
 $= 1 - (x-1)^2$

$$\therefore \sim = \int_0^2 x \sqrt{1 - (x-1)^2} dx$$

令 $x^2 - 1 = \sin t$

$$x = \sin t + 1$$

$$dx = \cos t dt$$

$$\therefore \sim = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin t + 1) \cos^2 t dt$$

$$= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \underbrace{\sin t}_{\text{奇}} \underbrace{\cos^2 t}_{\text{偶}} dt + \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \underbrace{\cos^2 t}_{\text{偶}} dt$$

$$= 0 + 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 t dt$$

$$= 2 \times \frac{1}{2} I_0 = I_0 = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} dt = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

求下列定积分:

$$(1) \text{ [2017] } \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (\underbrace{\sin^3 x}_{\text{奇}} + \underbrace{\sqrt{\pi^2 - x^2}}_{\text{偶}}) dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: (1)} \quad \sim &= 2 \int_0^{\pi} \sqrt{\pi^2 - x^2} dx \\ &= 2 \times \frac{1}{4} \pi^2 = \frac{1}{2} \pi \cdot \pi^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \pi^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \int_{-3}^3 \left[\underbrace{x^3}_{\text{奇}} \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) - \sqrt{9-x^2} \right] dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \quad \text{令 } f(x) &= \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) \\ \text{则 } f(-x) &= \ln(-x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) \\ f(x) + f(-x) &= \ln[(1+x^2) - x^2] \\ &= \ln 1 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore f(x)$ 为奇函数

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \sim &= - \int_{-3}^3 \sqrt{9-x^2} dx \\ &= - \frac{1}{2} \pi r^2 = - \frac{1}{2} \pi \cdot 3^2 = - \frac{9}{2} \pi \end{aligned}$$

求下列定积分:

(1) [2016] $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^4 \theta d\theta$

解: (1) $\sim = \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} I_0$
 $= \frac{3}{8} \cdot \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta$
 $= \frac{3}{8} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}$
 $= \frac{3\pi}{16}$

(2) $\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\underbrace{x^2}_{\text{偶}} \underbrace{\arctan x}_{\text{奇}} + \underbrace{\cos^7 x}_{\text{偶}} + \underbrace{\sin^8 x}_{\text{偶}}) dx$

(2) $\sim = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\cos^7 x + \sin^8 x) dx$
 $= 2 \left(\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^7 x dx + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^8 x dx \right)$
 $= 2 \left(\frac{6}{7} \cdot \frac{4}{5} \cdot \frac{2}{3} I_1 + \frac{7}{8} \cdot \frac{5}{6} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} I_0 \right)$
 $= 2 \left(\frac{16}{35} + \frac{35}{256} \pi \right)$

[2018] 求定积分 $\int_0^{2\pi} (1 - \cos t)^3 dt$

解: $\sim = \int_0^{2\pi} [1 - (1 - 2\sin^2 \frac{t}{2})]^3 dt$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} (2\sin^2 \frac{t}{2})^3 dt$$

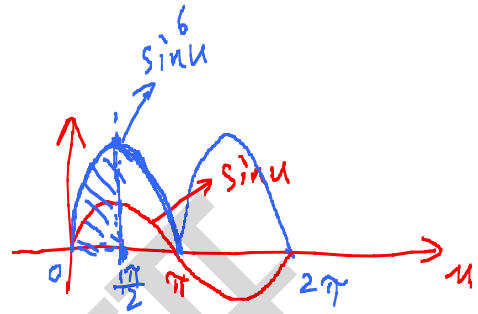
$$= 8 \times \int_0^{2\pi} \sin^6 \left(\frac{t}{2} \right) d\left(\frac{t}{2} \right)$$

$\frac{t}{2} = u$
 $\underline{\underline{16 \times \int_0^{\pi} \sin^6 u du}}$

$$= 16 \times 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^6 u du$$

$$= \cancel{32} \times \frac{5}{\cancel{4}} \cdot \frac{3}{\cancel{4}} \cdot \frac{1}{2} I_0$$

$$= 5\pi$$



变限积分

一、定积分的主要题型

- (1) 普通函数的定积分
- (2) 特殊函数的定积分
- (3) 变限积分

简称: “肯定普特变”

二、变限积分的基本公式

设函数 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续, 则

$$\left(\int_a^x f(t) dt \right)' = f(x)$$

三、推论

$$(1) \left(\int_a^{\varphi(x)} f(t) dt \right)' = f[\varphi(x)] \cdot \varphi'(x)$$

步骤:

① 将变限积分中的 $\varphi(x)$ 放到下面

② 然后再对 $\varphi(x)$ 求导

简称: 变下面一撇

$$(2) \left(\int_{\psi(x)}^{\varphi(x)} f(t) dt \right)' = f[\varphi(x)]\varphi'(x) - f[\psi(x)]\psi'(x)$$

$$(3) \left(\int_a^{\varphi(x)} f(t)g(x) dt \right)' = \left(g(x) \int_a^{\varphi(x)} f(t) dt \right)'$$

$$= g'(x) \int_a^{\varphi(x)} f(t) dt + g(x) f[\varphi(x)] \cdot \varphi'(x)$$

(2019) 已知 $f'(x) = \int_1^x \sqrt{1+t^4} dt$, 则 $\int_0^1 x^2 f(x) dx = \underline{-\frac{1}{18}(2\sqrt{2}-1)}$.

解:

$$f(x) = \int_1^x \sqrt{1+t^4} dt$$

$$\int_0^1 x^2 f(x) dx = \frac{1}{3} \int_0^1 f(x) d(x^3) = \frac{1}{3} \left(f(x) \cdot x^3 \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 x^3 f'(x) dx \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \left(0 - \int_0^1 x^3 \sqrt{1+x^4} dx \right)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{4} \int_0^1 \sqrt{1+x^4} d(x^4+1)$$

$$\underline{1+x^4=t} \quad -\frac{1}{12} \int_1^2 \sqrt{t} dt$$

$$= -\frac{1}{12} \times \frac{t^{\frac{1}{2}+1}}{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_1^2$$

$$= -\frac{1}{12} \times \frac{2}{3} \cdot t^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_1^2 = -\frac{1}{18} \left(2^{\frac{3}{2}} - 1 \right) = -\frac{1}{18} (2\sqrt{2} - 1)$$

(2013) 计算 $\int_0^1 \frac{f(x)}{\sqrt{x}} dx$, 其中 $f(x) = \int_1^x \frac{\ln(t+1)}{t} dt$.

解: $f'(x) = \frac{\ln(x+1)}{x}$

$$\int_0^1 \frac{f(x)}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \int_0^1 f(x) d(2\sqrt{x})$$

$$= 2\sqrt{x} f(x) \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 2\sqrt{x} f'(x) dx$$

$$= 0 - 2 \int_0^1 \sqrt{x} \cdot \frac{\ln(x+1)}{x} dx$$

$$= -2 \int_0^1 \frac{\ln(x+1)}{\sqrt{x}} dx$$

$$= -2 \int_0^1 \ln(x+1) d(2\sqrt{x})$$

$$= -2 \left(2\sqrt{x} \ln(x+1) \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 2\sqrt{x} \cdot \frac{1}{x+1} dx \right)$$

$$= -2 \left(2\ln 2 - 0 - 2 \int_0^1 \frac{\sqrt{x}}{x+1} dx \right)$$

$$= -4\ln 2 + 4 \int_0^1 \frac{\sqrt{x}}{x+1} dx$$

$$\int_0^1 \frac{\sqrt{x}}{x+1} dx \quad \begin{matrix} \sqrt{x}=t \\ x=t^2 \\ dx=2t dt \end{matrix} \int_0^1 \frac{t}{t^2+1} \cdot 2t dt$$

$$= 2 \int_0^1 \frac{t^2}{t^2+1} dt = 2 \int_0^1 \frac{t^2+1-1}{t^2+1} dt$$

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

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

$$= 2 \left(1 - \arctan t \Big|_0^1 \right)$$

$$= 2 \left(1 - \frac{\pi}{4} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \text{原式} &= -4\ln 2 + 4 \times 2 \left(1 - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \\ &= -4\ln 2 + 8 \left(1 - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \\ &= -4\ln 2 + 8 - 2\pi \end{aligned}$$

(2009) 曲线 $\begin{cases} x = \int_0^{1-t} e^{-u^2} du \\ y = t^2 \ln(2-t^2) \end{cases}$ 在 $(0, 0)$ 处的切线方程为 $y = 2x$.

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = x'_t = e^{-(1-t)^2} \cdot (-1) \Big|_{t=1} = -e^0 = -1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dy}{dt} &= 2t \ln(2-t^2) + \frac{1}{2-t^2} \cdot (-2t) \cdot t^2 \\ &= 2t \ln(2-t^2) - \frac{2t^3}{2-t^2} \Big|_{t=1} = -\frac{2}{1} = -2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{k} = \frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}} \Big|_{t=1} = \frac{-2}{-1} = 2$$

$$y - 0 = 2(x - 0)$$

$$y = 2x$$

(2015) 设函数 $f(x)$ 连续, $\varphi(x) = \int_0^{x^2} xf(t)dt$, 若 $\varphi(1) = 1$, $\varphi'(1) = 5$, 则

$f(1) = \underline{2}$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } \varphi'(x) &= \left(x \int_0^{x^2} f(t)dt \right)' = \int_0^{x^2} f(t)dt + f(x^2) \cdot 2x \cdot x \\ &= \int_0^{x^2} f(t)dt + 2x^2 f(x^2) \end{aligned}$$

① $\because \varphi(1) = 1$

$\therefore \varphi(1) = \int_0^1 f(t)dt = 1$

② $\because \varphi'(1) = 5$

$\therefore \varphi'(1) = \int_0^1 f(t)dt + 2f(1) = 1 + 2f(1) = 5$

$\therefore 2f(1) = 4$

$f(1) = 2$

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(2010) 设可导函数 $y = y(x)$ 由方程 $\int_0^{x+y} e^{-t^2} dt = \int_0^x x \sin t^2 dt$ 确定, 则 $\frac{dy}{dx} \Big|_{x=0} = \underline{-1}$. $y'(0)$

解: 两边对 x 求导, 得

$$e^{-(x+y)^2} \cdot (x+y)' = (x \int_0^x \sin t^2 dt)'$$

$$e^{-(x+y)^2} \cdot (1+y') = \int_0^x \sin t^2 dt + x \sin x^2.$$

令 $x=0$, 则 $y=0$, 代入上式, 得

$$e^0 \cdot [1+y'(0)] = 0 + 0$$

$$1+y'(0) = 0$$

$$\therefore y'(0) = -1$$

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