



南开大学作业纸

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1. C.

$$\text{由已知, } \int f(x)dx = \arctan x + C.$$

$$\text{则 } \int x f(1-x^2)dx = -\frac{1}{2} \int f(1-x^2)d(1-x^2) = -\frac{1}{2} \arctan(1-x^2) + C.$$

故选C.

2. B.

$$\because f'(x^2) = \cos^2 x = 1 - \sin^2 x, \text{令 } \sin^2 x = t, f'(t) = 1 - t.$$

$$\therefore f(x) = x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + C.$$

故选B.

3. A.

$$\int \frac{f(ax)}{a} dx = \frac{1}{a^2} \int f(ax) d(ax) = \frac{1}{a^2} \cdot \frac{\sin ax}{ax} + C.$$

故选A.

4. D.

$$f(x) = \max\{x, x^2\} = \begin{cases} x^2, & x \leq 0, \\ x, & 0 < x \leq 1, \\ x^2, & x > 1. \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} x^2 = 0, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x = 0 = f(0). \quad \therefore f(x) \text{ 在 } x=0 \text{ 处连续}$$

同理, $f(x)$ 在 $x=1$ 处连续.

$\Rightarrow f(x)$ 处处连续, 因而其原函数 $F(x)$ 连续可导, $\Rightarrow A$ 错.

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^3}{3}, & x \leq 0, \\ \frac{x^2}{2}, & 0 < x \leq 1, \\ \frac{1}{3}x^3 + \frac{1}{6}, & x > 1. \end{cases} \Rightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} F'_-(1) = F'_+(1) \\ F'_-(0) = F'_+(0) \end{array} \right\} \text{D 对.}$$



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5. 令 $x = \sin t$, $t \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$. 其中.

$$-\int \frac{dx}{x^2\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \int \frac{\cos t dt}{\sin^2 t \cos t} = \int \csc^2 t dt = -\cot t + C = -\frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x} + C.$$

$$\text{所求等式 } \int \frac{\ln(1-x^2)}{x^2\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \int \ln(1-x^2) d(-\frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x}).$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{分部積分法: } = -\frac{\sqrt{1-x^2} \ln(1-x^2)}{x} + \int \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x} \cdot \frac{-2x}{1-x^2} dx \\ & = -\frac{\sqrt{1-x^2} \ln(1-x^2)}{x} - 2 \operatorname{arcsinx} + C. \end{aligned}$$

法二: 令 $x = \sin t$, $t \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$.

$$\int \frac{\ln(1-x^2)}{x^2\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \int \frac{2\ln \cos t}{\sin^2 t \cos t} \cos t dt = 2 \int \csc^2 t \ln \cos t dt.$$

$$\begin{aligned} & = -2 \int \ln \cos t d(\cot t) \stackrel{\text{分部積分法.}}{=} -2 [\cot t \ln \cos t - \int \cot t \cdot (-\frac{\sin t}{\cos t}) dt] \\ & = -2 \cot t \ln \cos t - 2 \int \cot t \tan t dt. \\ & = -2 \cot t \ln \cos t - 2t + C. \end{aligned}$$

當 $t \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$ 時, $\cos t = \sqrt{1-x^2}$, $\cot t = \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x}$. 于是,

$$\text{上式: } -2 \cot t \ln \cos t - 2t = -\frac{2\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x} \ln \sqrt{1-x^2} - 2 \operatorname{arcsinx} = -\frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x} [\ln(1-x^2) - 2 \operatorname{arcsinx}]$$

$$\text{所求等式 } = -\frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x} \ln(1-x^2) - 2 \operatorname{arcsinx} + C.$$



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$$\begin{aligned}
 6. \int \frac{1}{\cos^3 x \sin^4 x} dx &= \int \csc^4 x \sec^3 x dx = \int \csc^4 x d \tan x \\
 &= \int (\cot^2 x + 1)^2 d \tan x \\
 &= \int (\cot^4 x + 2 \cot^2 x + 1) d \tan x \\
 &= \int (\tan^4 x + 2 \tan^2 x + 1) d \tan x \\
 &= -\frac{1}{3} \tan^3 x - 2 \tan^2 x + \tan x + C \\
 &= -\frac{1}{3} \cot^3 x - 2 \cot x + \tan x + C
 \end{aligned}$$

7. 由 $e^y + 6xy + x^2 = 1$ 知，當 $x=0$ 時， $y=0$.

方程 $e^y + 6xy + x^2 = 1$ 兩端對 x 求導得.

$$e^y \cdot y' + 6y + 2x = 0,$$

將 $x=0, y=0$ 代入上式得 $y'(0)=0$.

上式對 x 求導得：

$$e^y \cdot y'^2 + e^y \cdot y'' + 12y' + 6xy'' + 2 = 0.$$

將 $x=0, y=0, y'(0)=0$ 代入上式解得 $y''(0)=-2$. $\therefore f''(0)=-2$

8. 由已知 $f'(x)$ 單調不減，且 $f'(0)=0$ ，則 $f'(x) \geq 0$.

若不然，不妨設 $\exists x_0$. s.t. $f'(x_0) > 0$ ，則當 $x > x_0$ 時，

$$f(x) - f(x_0) = f'(\xi)(x-x_0) \geq f'(x_0)(x-x_0) \rightarrow +\infty. (x \rightarrow +\infty),$$

$\therefore 0 \leq f(x) \leq 1 - e^{x^2}$ 矛盾. $\therefore f'(x) \leq 0$

同理可得 $f'(x_0) \geq 0$. $\therefore f'(x) \equiv 0$, $f(x) \equiv f(0) \equiv 0$.



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9. (1) 求证.

(2) 由(1)推.

$$\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{n}{k^2+n^2} > \frac{n}{2} \arctan \frac{n}{n^2+k^2} > \frac{n}{2} \cdot \frac{n}{k^2+n^2} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{n}{\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{n^2}{k^2+n^2}} > \frac{n}{2} \frac{n}{n^2 + \frac{1}{2} n^2} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} n}{\frac{3}{2} n^2} = \frac{1}{3}$$

9. 令 $g(x) = x(ax+b)$, 且过点 $(0,0), (1,1), (4,4)$.

答. $g(x) = x(-\frac{x}{6} + \frac{7}{6})$

$\therefore F(x) = f(x) - g(x) = f(x) - \frac{x}{6}(-x+7)$, $x \in [0,4]$. 显然 $F(x)$ 在 $[0,4]$ 上为奇函数.

$F'(x) = f'(x) + \frac{7}{6} - \frac{1}{6}x$, $F''(x) = f''(x) + \frac{1}{3}$.

且 $F(0) = F(1) = F(4) = 0$. 在 $[0,1] \cup [4,1]$ 对 $F(x)$ 分别用罗尔定理.

$\exists \xi_1 \in (0,1)$ 及 $\xi_2 \in (1,4)$. 使 $F'(\xi_1) = 0$, $F'(\xi_2) = 0$.

在 $[\xi_1, \xi_2]$ 上对 $F(x)$ 用罗尔定理, $\exists \xi \in (\xi_1, \xi_2) \subset (0,4)$,

使 $F''(\xi) = 0$. 即 $f''(\xi) = -\frac{1}{3}$.

10. ① 设 $f(x)$ 恒为单增函数, 即 $f'(x) \geq 0$, 俗论显然成立.

- ② 设 $[0,1]$ 上, $f'(x) \neq 0$. 设 $x_0 \in (0,1)$, 有 $|f'(x_0)| = M = \max_{0 \leq x \leq 1} |f'(x)|$, $\Rightarrow f'(x_0) \neq 0$

$f'(x)$ 在 x_0 处泰勒展开.

$$0 = f(0) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(-x_0) + \frac{1}{2} f''(\xi_1) x_0^2 = f(x_0) + \frac{1}{2} f''(\xi_1) x_0^2 \quad (0 < \xi_1 < x_0).$$

$$0 = f(1) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(1-x_0) + \frac{1}{2} f''(\xi_2)(1-x_0)^2 = f(x_0) + \frac{1}{2} f''(\xi_2)(1-x_0)^2 \quad (x_0 < \xi_2 < 1)$$

$$\Rightarrow |f''(\xi_1)| = \frac{2M}{x_0^2}, |f''(\xi_2)| = \frac{2M}{(1-x_0)^2}.$$

若 $x_0 \in (0, \frac{1}{2})$, 则 $\exists \xi = \xi_1 \in (0, \frac{1}{2})$, s.t. $|f''(\xi)| > 8M$.

$x_0 \in [\frac{1}{2}, 1)$, 则 $\exists \xi = \xi_2 \in [\frac{1}{2}, 1)$, s.t. $|f''(\xi)| > 8M$.

11. 证明.