



南 京 大 学

作 业 纸

系 别

班 级

姓 名

第

页

1. C.

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.

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

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

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.

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

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

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

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^3}{3}, & x \leq 0, \\ \frac{x^2}{2}, & 0 < x \leq 1, \\ \frac{1}{3}x^3 + \frac{1}{6}, & x > 1. \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} F'_-(1) = F'_+(1) \\ F'_-(0) = F'_+(0) \end{cases}$$

$\Rightarrow$  B, C 错

} D 对.



南 京 大 学

作 业 纸

系别 \_\_\_\_\_ 班级 \_\_\_\_\_ 姓名 \_\_\_\_\_ 第 \_\_\_\_\_ 页

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

法一:  $\int \frac{dx}{x^2\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \int \frac{\cos t dt}{\sin^2 t \cos t} = \int \csc^2 t dt = -\cot t + C = -\frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x} + C.$

所求原函数  $\int \frac{\ln(1-x^2)}{x^2\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \int \ln(1-x^2) d(-\frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x}).$

分部积分法:  $= -\frac{\sqrt{1-x^2} \ln(1-x^2)}{x} + \int \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x} \cdot \frac{-2x}{1-x^2} dx.$

$= -\frac{\sqrt{1-x^2} \ln(1-x^2)}{x} - 2 \arcsin x + C.$

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

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

$= -2 \int \ln \cos t d(\cot t) \stackrel{\text{分部积分法}}{=} -2 [\cot t \ln \cos t - \int \cot t \cdot (\frac{-\sin t}{\cos t}) dt]$

$= -2 \cot t \ln \cos t - 2 \int \cot t \tan t dt.$

$= -2 \cot t \ln \cos t - 2t + C.$

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

上式:  $-2 \cot t \ln \cos t - 2t = -\frac{2\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x} \ln \sqrt{1-x^2} - 2 \arcsin x = -\frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x} \ln(1-x^2) - 2 \arcsin x$

原函数  $= -\frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x} \ln(1-x^2) - 2 \arcsin x + C.$



# 南 京 大 学

## 作 业 纸

系 别 \_\_\_\_\_

班 级 \_\_\_\_\_

姓 名 \_\_\_\_\_

第 \_\_\_\_\_

页 \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

方程  $e^y + 6xy + x^2 = 1$  两端对  $x$  求导得:

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

将  $x=0, y=0$  代入上式得  $y'(0)=0$ .

上式对  $x$  求导得:

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

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

8. 由已知  $f(x)$  单调不减, 且  $f(0)=0$ , 则  $f'(x) \geq 0$ .

若不然, 不妨设  $\exists x_0$  s.t.  $f'(x_0) > 0$ , 则当  $x > x_0$  时,

$$f(x) - f(x_0) = f'(\xi)(x-x_0) > f'(x_0)(x-x_0) \rightarrow +\infty \quad (x \rightarrow +\infty),$$

与  $0 \leq f(x) \leq 1 - e^{-x^2}$  矛盾.  $\therefore f'(x_0) \leq 0$

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





9. (1) 易证.

(2) 由 (1) 证.

$$\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{n}{k^2 + k^2} > \sum_{k=1}^n \arctan \frac{n}{n^2 + k^2} > \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{n}{n^2 + k^2} = \frac{1}{5} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{n}{n^2 + k^2} > \frac{1}{5} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{n}{k^2} > \frac{1}{5} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k^2}$$

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

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

令  $F(x) = f(x) - g(x) = f(x) - \frac{x}{6}(-x+7)$ ,  $x \in [0,4]$ . 显然  $F(x)$  在  $[0,4]$  上为二阶函数.

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

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

$\exists \xi_1 \in (0,1)$  和  $\xi_2 \in (1,4)$ . 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  $f(x)$  恒为常函数, 即  $f(x) \equiv 0$ , 结论显然成立.

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.

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

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

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

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.  $|f''(\xi)| > 8M$ .

证毕.