高等数学 I-1 综合练习 4

道义 ① 设 f(x) 在 x = a 的某邻域内有定义,则 f(x) 在 x = a 可导的充要条件为 (). (A) $\lim_{h \to +\infty} h \left[f\left(a + \frac{1}{h}\right) - f(a) \right]$ 存在; (B) $\lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(a + 2h) - f(a + h)}{h}$ 存在; (C) $\lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(a + h) - f(a - h)}{h}$ 存在; (D) $\lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(a) - f(a - h)}{h}$ 存在. 分か性がご

② 满足方程 f'(x) = 0, f''(x) > 0 的 x 是函数 y = f(x) 的 ()

(B) 极大值点; (C) 拐点; (D) 间断点.

(A)
$$\int_{-1}^{1} \frac{e^{x} - e^{-x}}{2} dx;$$
 (B) $\int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} (\cos x) \ln \frac{1 - x}{1 + x} dx;$ (C) $\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (x^{2} + \cos x) dx;$ (D) $\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (x^{3} + \sin x) dx.$

(B)
$$\int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} (\cos x) \ln \frac{1-x}{1+x} dx;$$

(C)
$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (x^2 + \cos x) \, dx$$
;

$$(D) \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (x^3 + \sin x) \, \mathrm{d}x$$

5. 设 f'(x) = g(x), 则 $\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x} f(\cos^2 x) = (D)$. $f'(Co^2 x) \cdot 2Cx \cdot (-Sxx) = -Six y g(Co^2 x)$

(A) $2g(\cos^2 x)\cos x$;

(B)
$$-g(\cos^2 x)\cos 2x$$
;

(C)
$$-2g(\cos^2 x)\cos x$$
;

(D)
$$-g(\cos^2 x)\sin 2x$$
.

2. $\lim_{n\to\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{2^2} + \frac{5}{2^3} + \dots + \frac{2n-1}{2^n} \right)$. 1. $\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{x \sin x}{\sqrt{1 + x^3}}.$ $2S_{n} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{2^{2}} + \dots + \frac{2n-1}{2^{n}} \quad 0$ $2S_{n} = 1 + \frac{3}{2} + \dots + \frac{2n-1}{2^{n-1}} \quad 0$ = lm X SWX 1777年 8-0倍 Sn=1+2(ナナナナナナナーンルー)-21-1 - In VX SimX $= |+2(|-\frac{1}{2^{n-1}})-\frac{2^{n-1}}{2^n}$ = 3- m3 r=1 of S== 100% 那加蓝一口作成一 3. $x = \int_1^t u \ln u \, du$, $y = \int_t^2 u^2 \ln u \, du$, $\frac{dx}{dy}$, $\frac{d^2x}{dy^2}$. $\frac{d^2x}{dy^2}$. $\frac{d^2x}{dy^2}$ dx = tlnt dy = - tht (20) RS + POFF) $\frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{\frac{dx}{dt}}{\frac{dy}{dt}} = \frac{tht}{-tht} = -\frac{1}{t}, \quad \frac{d^2x}{dy} = \frac{d(\frac{dx}{dy})}{dt} \cdot \frac{dt}{dy} = \frac{1}{t^2} \cdot \frac{1}{-tht} = -\frac{1}{t^2ht}$ 易维!(勿急) 4. $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{x + \sin x}{1 + \cos x} dx$. 5. $\int \frac{1}{x(2+x^{10})} \, \mathrm{d}x.$ $= \int_{0}^{\frac{2}{3}} \frac{x}{1+Cnx} dx + \int_{0}^{\frac{2}{3}} \frac{Sux}{1+Cux} dx$ $= \int \frac{\chi^9}{\chi^{10}(1+\chi^{10})} d\chi$ $-\frac{1}{20} \left(\frac{1}{2^{10}} - \frac{1}{2 + 2^{10}} \right) dx^{10} = \frac{1}{20} \ln \frac{x^{10}}{x^{10}} + C$ = 10 202x dx + 10 Han dan = 10 x d ton x - 10 HGA d(HGA) = αt_{0} $\beta = \frac{1}{2} \ln |G^{\frac{2}{3}}| \int_{0}^{\frac{2}{3}} - \left[\ln |H^{2}G^{\alpha}|\right]_{0}^{\frac{2}{3}} = \frac{1}{2}$ 四、讨论函数 $f(x) = \frac{x}{1 - e^{\frac{x}{1-x}}}$ 的间断点,并指出其类型. lm 1-0+x = ∞ 1-x=0 => x=1 (分分の下) $1-e^{\frac{\chi}{1-\chi}}=0 \Rightarrow \chi=0$ · A=0至年一美元家型河西上 lim 1-e- = 1 In _ 1 = 0 · 1=1是年一美鄉做型河町214

五、 己知 $f(x) = \int_{1}^{x^2} e^{-t^2} dt$, 求 $\int_{0}^{1} x f(x) dx$. $f(x) = \int_{1}^{x} e^{-t} dt, \quad x = \int_{0}^{x} x f(x) dx. \quad (x) = \int_{1}^{x} e^{-t} dt \quad$ $\int_{0}^{1} x + (x) dx = \int_{0}^{1} + (x) d\frac{x^{2}}{3} = \frac{x^{2}}{3} + (x) \Big|_{0}^{1} - \frac{1}{3} \Big|_{0}^{1} x^{2} d+ (x)$ $= \frac{1}{2} \int (1) - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \alpha^2 \cdot 2\alpha e^{-\alpha} d\alpha = \frac{1}{4} \int_0^1 e^{-\alpha} d(-\alpha^4) = \frac{1}{4} e^{-\alpha} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{4} (e^{-1})$

六、设 f(x) 是在 $[0,+\infty)$ 内单调递减的连续函数,证明: 当 $x \ge 0$ 时,

$$\int_{0}^{x} x^{2} f(t) dt \geq 3 \int_{0}^{x} t^{2} f(t) dt.$$

$$\exists F(\alpha) = \int_{0}^{\alpha} \alpha^{2} f(t) dt - 3 \int_{0}^{\alpha} t^{2} f(t) dt, \quad \text{Perticol} = 0 \quad (iZMF(\alpha) t [0, +\infty) f)$$

$$F'(\alpha) = 2\alpha \int_{0}^{\alpha} f(t) dt + \alpha^{2} f(\alpha) - 3\alpha^{2} f(\alpha)$$

$$= 2\alpha \left[\int_{0}^{\alpha} f(t) dt - \alpha f(\alpha) \right] = 2\alpha \left[f(3) \cdot \alpha - \alpha f(\alpha) \right] \quad 0 \leq 3 \leq \alpha$$

$$\Rightarrow f(\alpha) t \left[0, +\infty \right) \text{ in } f(\beta) \Rightarrow f(\alpha) \Rightarrow F'(\alpha) \geq 0$$

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设函数 f(x), g(x) 在 [a,b] 上连续, 证明: 至少存在一点 $\xi \in (a,b)$ 使得

$$f(\xi) \int_{\xi}^{b} g(x) dx = g(\xi) \int_{a}^{\xi} f(x) dx.$$

(猪助块拉下南道) 限F(x)= saft)dt·saget)dt 到于(x) 方 [a,b]上选及. (a,b)内对. 且于(a)=于(b)=0 あるかTh, ヨタ + (a,b) ラ F'(タ)= 0 $g = \int (3) \int_{3}^{b} g(t) dt - g(3) \int_{3}^{3} f(t) dt = 0$: $f(3) \int_{a}^{b} g(a)dx = g(3) \int_{a}^{3} f(x) dx$

八、设
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^n \sin \frac{1}{x} (n \in \mathbf{N}), & x \neq 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases}$$
, 问:

- (1) 当 n 为何值时, f(x) 在 x = 0 处不可导;
- (2) 当 n 为何值时, f(x) 在 x=0 处可导, 但导函数不连续;
- (3) 当 n 为何值时, f(x) 在 x = 0 处导函数连续.

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^n s_n \frac{1}{x} - 0}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} x^m s_n \frac{1}{x}$$

$$n - | \leq 0 \text{ inf} \quad f(x) = \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n s_n \frac{1}{x} - 0}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} x^m s_n \frac{1}{x}$$

$$n - | \text{ inf} \quad f(0) = \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n s_n \frac{1}{x} - 0}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} x^n s_n \frac{1}{x}$$

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$$\lim_{\chi \to 0} f'(\chi) = \lim_{\chi \to 0} n\chi^{H} S_{V} \frac{1}{\chi} - \chi^{HS} G_{V} \frac{1}{\chi}$$

1-2 < 0时 海和18 子村正.

·· Kn=2时即n=2时f(a)下水0处好,准量业和飞路 1-270时即172时, 等处125个0处造成。

参考答案 4

一、填空题 1.
$$-\frac{1}{2}$$
. 2. $-\frac{3}{2}$; $\frac{9}{2}$. 3. $\frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{4}x^4 + C$. 4. 0. 5. 5. 5. 二、选择题 D. A. D. C. D.

二、选择题 D. A. D. C. D.
$$\Xi \ \ 1. \ 0. \ \ 2. \ 3. \ \ \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}y} = -\frac{1}{t}, \ \frac{\mathrm{d}^2x}{\mathrm{d}y^2} = -\frac{1}{t^4 \ln t}. \ \ 4. \ \frac{\pi}{2}. \ \ 5. \ \frac{1}{20} \ln \frac{x^{10}}{x^{10}+2} + C.$$
 四、 $x = 0$ 为第二类无穷间断点, $x = 1$ 为第一类跳跃间断点.

五、
$$\frac{1}{4}(e^{-1}-1)$$
. 六、略. 七、略.

八、(1) $n \le 1$ 或 n = 0, 1; (2) n = 2; (3) n > 2.