高等数学 I-1 综合练习 3

一、填空题

$$2. \int \frac{x^{2}}{\sqrt{4-x^{2}}} dx. \quad (=) \text{ for } (x)$$

$$3. \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\frac{\cos x}{2+\sin x} + x^{2} \sin x \right) dx.$$

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$$3. \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\frac{\cos x}{2+\sin x} + x^{2} \sin x \right) dx.$$

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$$= \int \frac{2}{2+\sin x} + x^{2} \sin x + x$$

 \star 4. 设 $x_1 > 0$, $x_{n+1} = \frac{2(1+x_n)}{2+x_n} (n=1,2,\cdots)$, 证明数列 $\{x_n\}$ 收敛, 并计算 $\lim_{n\to\infty} x_n$. $\sqrt{|x|} = \frac{2(2+x_n)-2}{2+x_n} = 2 - \frac{2}{2+x_n}$ 10 01>0, NAH- 2(HAN) 320 MA>0 :- MM= 2- 27/1 <2 : MAH-NA & MA- NA B3 茗 スノングかす, スンース/くの Map スmy- パハくの $N_2 - N_1 = 2 - \frac{2}{2 + \alpha_1} - N_1 = \frac{2 - N_1^2}{2 + \alpha_2}$ PP {Xn } 1 A Nn >0 名 O<A|<5时、ペース1>O 从和助超加坡的 い係上、{xn}年间新知证证 40 MAH-MADO PP {NA} 1 & Som MA = a. by a= 2(Ha) 5. 设 f(x) 是连续函数, 且 $f(x) = xe^{2x} + 2 \int_0^1 f(t) dt$, 求 f(x). (庭联分至一个考数) 序 a= 15 等式和边间对取0到止后是联分, 成二一万馀 $\int_0^{\infty} f(x) dx = \int_0^{\infty} \chi Q^{2} dx + 2A \qquad \left(\frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\infty} f(t) dt = A\right) \qquad \text{i. lim } x_n = \sqrt{2}$ $A = -\int_0^1 x e^{\gamma x} dx$ (Sip 78%) 1. f(a) = xex je- 1 $=-\frac{1}{2}\int_0^1 \alpha d\ell^{2}$ = - = 1 xem/+ = (emdx = - te-t

四、 设 $f(x) = x^3 + ax^2 + bx + c$, 已知曲线 y = f(x) 在 x = 0 对应点处的切线与 x 轴平 行, 且以点 (1,-1) 为拐点, 求 f(x) 的极小值.

$$f'(0) = 0$$

$$f'$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int_{-1}^{1} (x) = (1+x)e^{-x} + (x+1), \quad x \in [0,1) \quad f(0) = 0$$

$$\int_{-1}^{1} (x) = 1 - (1+x)e^{-x} \quad x \in [0,1), \quad f(0) = 0$$

$$\int_{-1}^{1} (x) = 4xe^{-x} > 0, \quad x \in (0,1) \quad \text{with } f(x) = 0$$

$$\int_{-1}^{1} \int_{-1}^{1} (x-1) dx = \int_{-2}^{1} \int_{-1}^{1} f(x) dx = \int_{-2}^{0} \int_{-1}^{1} f(x) dx + \int_{0}^{4} \int_{-1+x}^{1} f(x) dx = \int_{-2}^{0} \int_{-1+x}^{1} f(x) dx + \int_{0}^{4} \int_{-1+x}^{1} f(x) dx = \int_{-2}^{0} \int_{-1+x}^{1} f(x) dx + \int_{0}^{4} \int_{-1+x}^{1} f(x) dx = \int_{-2}^{0} \int_{-1+x}^{1} f(x) dx + \int_{0}^{4} \int_{-1+x}^{1} f(x) dx = \int_{-2}^{0} \int_{-1+x}^{1} f(x) dx + \int_{0}^{4} \int_{-1+x}^{1} f(x) dx + \int_{0}^{4} \int_{-1+x}^{1} f(x) dx = \int_{0}^{1} \int_{-1+x}^{1} f(x) dx + \int_{0}^{4} \int_{-1+x}^{1} f(x) dx + \int_{0}^{4} \int_{-1+x}^{1} f(x) dx + \int_{0}^{4} \int_{-1+x}^{4} f(x) dx + \int_{0}^{4} f(x) dx + \int_{0}^{4} \int_{-1+x}^{4} f(x) dx + \int_{0}^{4} f(x) dx + \int_{0}$$

七、设F(x)为f(x)的原函数,当 $x \ge 0$,有 $f(x)F(x) = \sin^2 2x$,且F(0) = 1, $F(x) \ge 0$,

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求
$$f(x)$$
. (国境 1 で争入題)
$$\int f(\alpha) d\alpha = F(\alpha) + C \Rightarrow f(\alpha) = F(\alpha)$$

$$\int f(\alpha) f(\alpha) d\alpha = \int S m^2 r x dx$$

$$\int f(\alpha) dF(\alpha) = \int \frac{1 - Co V x}{2} dx$$

$$\frac{1}{2} F'(\alpha) = \frac{1}{2} \alpha - \frac{1}{8} S m^2 4 \alpha + C$$

$$F(0)=1 \Rightarrow C=\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{If } F(x) \geq 0$$

$$\text{if } F(x)=\sqrt{x-4}\sin(x+1)$$

$$f(x)=\frac{1-C_04x}{2\sqrt{x-4}\sin(x+1)}$$

设函数 f(x) 在 [0,1] 上连续, (0,1) 内可导, 且 f(0) = 0, f(1) = 1, 试证:

(1)存在不同的 $\xi_1, \xi_2 \in (0,1)$, 使得 $f'(\xi_1) + f'(\xi_2) = 2$.

(2)存在不同的
$$\eta_1, \eta_2 \in (0,1)$$
, 使得 $\frac{1}{f'(\eta_1)} + \frac{1}{f'(\eta_2)} = 2$.

(1) #\$18 in praise
$$3 \neq 0$$
. $f(\frac{1}{2}) - f(0) = f(3_1) = (0 < 3_1 < \frac{1}{2})$

$$f(1) - f(\frac{1}{2}) = f(3_2) \cdot \frac{1}{2} (3_2 < \frac{1}{2})$$

(2)
$$f(x_0) = \frac{1}{2} (x_0) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$f(x_0) - f(0) = f(y_0) x_0 \qquad (0 < y_1 < x_0)$$

$$f(1) - f(x_0) = f(y_0) (1 - x_0) \qquad (x_0 < y_2 < 1)$$

$$f(y_0) + \frac{1}{f(y_0)} = \frac{x_0}{\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{1 - x_0}{\frac{1}{2}} = 2$$

"一个小孩"里是一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个

一、填空题 1. 1. 2. e. 3.
$$y + 2x - 1 = 0$$
. 4. $y = \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{4}$. 5. 2.

二、选择题 D. D. C. A.

$$\equiv$$
, 1. e⁻¹. 2. $2\arcsin\frac{x}{2} - \frac{x}{2}\sqrt{4 - x^2} + C$. 3. $\ln 3$.

1. e^{-1} . 2. $2\arcsin\frac{x}{2} - \frac{x}{2}\sqrt{4 - x^2} + C$. 3. $\ln 3$. 4. 提示: 利用单调有界准则, $\lim_{n \to \infty} x_n = \sqrt{2}$. 5. $xe^{2x} - \frac{e^2 + 1}{2}$.

四、极小值 f(2) = -3.

 $\frac{\pi}{8} + \ln 3$. 五、提示:利用单调性证明.

 $\pm \cdot \frac{1}{2}(1-\cos 4x)\left(x-\frac{1}{4}\sin 4x+1\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$

八、提示: (1) 对 f(x) 在区间 $\left(0,\frac{1}{2}\right),\left(\frac{1}{2},1\right)$ 内分别使用拉格朗日中值定理.

(2) 利用介值定理得到 $f(x_0) = \frac{1}{2}$,对 f(x) 在区间 $(0, x_0), (x_0, 1)$ 内分别使用拉格朗日 中值定理.