

一、填空题

1. 若 $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sin 2x}{x}, & x \neq 0 \\ k, & x = 0 \end{cases}$, 则当 $k = \underline{\quad\quad}$ 时, $f(x)$ 连续.

2. 设 $y = x^n + e^x$, 则 $y^{(n)} = \underline{\quad\quad}$.

3. $\int_0^2 \sqrt{x^2 - 2x + 1} dx = \underline{\quad\quad}$. $\int_0^2 \sqrt{(x-1)^2} dx = \int_0^2 |x-1| dx = \int_0^1 (1-x) dx + \int_1^2 (x-1) dx$

4. 比较积分的大小: $\int_1^2 \ln x dx \underline{\quad\quad} \int_1^2 \ln^2 x dx$.

5. 函数 $y = \ln(1 - x^2)$ 的单调增加区间是 $\underline{\quad\quad}$.

二、选择题

1. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sin(x-1)}{x^2-1} = (\quad)$.

(A) 0; (B) 1; (C) 2; (D) $\frac{1}{2}$.

2. 设 $f(0) = 0$ 时, 则 $f(x)$ 在点 $x = 0$ 处可导的充要条件是 (B).

(A) $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} [f(h) - f(-h)]$ 存在; (B) $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} f[\ln(1+h)]$ 存在;

(C) $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h^2} f(\sin h^2)$ 存在; (D) $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h^2} f(e^{h^2} - 1)$ 存在.

3. 设函数 $f(x)$ 连续, 则 $d \left[\int f(x) dx \right] = (\quad)$.
(A) $f(x)$; (B) $f(x) dx$; (C) $f(x) + C$; (D) $f'(x) dx$.

4. 设 $f(u)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续, 且 x 与 t 无关, 则 ().

(A) $\int_a^b x f(x) dx = x \int_a^b f(x) dx$; (B) $\int_a^b t f(x) dx = t \int_a^b f(x) dx$;

(C) $\int_a^b t f(x) dt = t \int_a^b f(x) dt$; (D) $\int_a^b x f(t) dt = x \int_a^b f(t) dx$.

5. 连续函数 $f(x) = e^{\sqrt[3]{x}} - 1 + 2x + o(x)$, 则 $f(x)$ 在 $x = 0$ 处 (B).

(A) 可微并且 $df(0) = 2dx$; (B) 不可微;
(C) 可微并且 $df(0) = \frac{1}{3}dx$; (D) 可微性与微分的结果与 $o(x)$ 项有关.

三、解答题

1. 设 $y = x^{\sin x} (x > 0)$, 求 y' .

$y = e^{\sin x \ln x}$

$y' = x^{\sin x} (\cos x \ln x + \frac{1}{x} \sin x)$

$f(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = e^0 - 1 + 0 = 0$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\sqrt[3]{x}} - 1 + 2x + o(x) - 0}{x}$

$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\sqrt[3]{x}} - 1}{x} + 2 + 0$

$= 2 + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt[3]{x}}{x} = \infty$



$$2. \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{x + \cos x}{1 + \sin^2 x} dx.$$

$$= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{x}{1 + \sin^2 x} dx + \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{1 + \sin^2 x} d \sin x$$

$$= 0 + \arctan(\sin x) \Big|_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

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

$$3. \int_2^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{(x+7)\sqrt{x-2}}.$$

$$\text{令 } \sqrt{x-2} = t \quad \text{则 } x = t^2 + 2$$

$$\text{则 } dx = 2t dt$$

$$= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{(t^2+9)t} \cdot 2t dt$$

$$= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{2 \cdot 3}{9(t^2+3^2)} d \frac{t}{3}$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \arctan \frac{t}{3} \Big|_0^{+\infty} = \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$4. \int \frac{\arctan e^x}{e^{2x}} dx.$$

$$= -\int \frac{1}{2} \arctan e^x d e^{-x}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} e^{-x} \arctan e^x + \frac{1}{2} \int e^{-x} \cdot \frac{e^x}{1+e^{2x}} dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} e^{-x} \arctan e^x + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{e^x}{e^{2x}(1+e^{2x})} dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} e^{-x} \arctan e^x + \frac{1}{2} \int \left(\frac{1}{e^x} - \frac{1}{1+e^{2x}} \right) d e^x$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} e^{-x} \arctan e^x - \frac{1}{2} e^{-x} - \frac{1}{2} \arctan e^x + C$$

$$5. \int_{-2}^3 \min\{1, x^2\} dx.$$

$$\min\{1, x^2\} = \begin{cases} 1 & -2 \leq x < -1 \\ x^2 & -1 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 1 & x > 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{则 } \int_{-2}^3 \min\{1, x^2\} dx = \int_{-2}^{-1} 1 dx + \int_{-1}^1 x^2 dx + \int_1^3 1 dx$$

$$= 1 + \frac{1}{3} x^3 \Big|_{-1}^1 + 2$$

$$= \frac{11}{3}$$

四、设 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续, 且严格单增, 证明: $(a+b) \int_a^b f(x) dx < 2 \int_a^b x f(x) dx$.

$$\text{令 } F(x) = (a+x) \int_a^x f(t) dt - 2 \int_a^x t f(t) dt \quad x \in [a, b]. \quad \text{则 } F(a) = 0$$

$$F'(x) = \int_a^x f(t) dt + (a+x)f(x) - 2xf(x)$$

$$= f(\eta)(x-a) + (a-x)f(x) \quad (a \leq \eta \leq x)$$

$$= [f(\eta) - f(x)](x-a)$$

$$f \uparrow \Rightarrow f(\eta) \leq f(x) \quad \therefore F'(x) \leq 0$$

$$\text{从而 } F(x) \downarrow \quad F(b) < F(a) \quad \text{即 } (a+b) \int_a^b f(t) dt - 2 \int_a^b t f(t) dt < 0$$



五、求曲线 $y = \frac{1}{x} + \ln(1+e^x)$ 的渐近线.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} [\frac{1}{x} + \ln(1+e^x)] = \infty \quad \text{铅直渐近线 } x=0$$

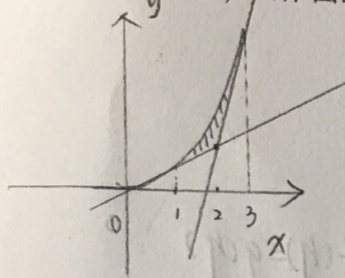
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} [\frac{1}{x} + \ln(1+e^x)] = 0 \quad \text{水平渐近线 } y=0$$

$$k = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{y}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1+x \ln(1+e^x)}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln(1+e^x) + \frac{xe^x}{1+e^x}}{2x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln(1+e^x)}{2x} + \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^x}{2(1+e^x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^x}{2(1+e^x)} + \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{2(e^x+1)} = 1$$

$$b = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (y - x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{x} + \ln(1+e^x) - x = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\frac{1}{x} + \ln \frac{1+e^x}{e^x}) = 0 \quad \text{斜渐近线 } y=x$$

六、过 $(2, 3)$ 点作曲线 $y = x^2$ 的切线, 求该曲线和切线围成图形的面积.



$$\text{令切点为 } (x_0, y_0) \text{ 则 } y_0 = x_0^2$$

$$y - x_0^2 = 2x_0(x - x_0)$$

$$\text{过点 } (2, 3) \quad 3 - x_0^2 = 2x_0(2 - x_0) \Rightarrow x_0 = 1 \text{ 或 } 3$$

$$\text{切线: } y = 2x - 1 \text{ 及 } y = 6x - 9$$

$$A = \int_1^2 [x^2 - (2x - 1)] dx + \int_2^3 [x^2 - (6x - 9)] dx = \frac{2}{3}$$

七、已知 $f(t) = \int_1^t e^{-x^2} dx$, 求 $\int_0^1 t^2 f(t) dt$.

$$f'(t) = e^{-t^2}, \quad f(1) = 0$$

$$\int_0^1 t^2 f(t) dt = \frac{1}{3} \int_0^1 f(t) dt^3 = \frac{1}{3} (t^3 f(t))|_0^1 - \int_0^1 t^3 df(t)$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} f(1) - \frac{1}{3} \int_0^1 t^3 e^{-t^2} dt$$

$$= -\frac{1}{3} \int_0^1 t^3 e^{-t^2} dt \quad \text{令 } t^2 = u$$

$$= -\frac{1}{12} \int_0^1 e^{-u} du^2 = -\frac{1}{6} \int_0^1 e^{-u} u du = +\frac{1}{6} \int_0^1 u de^{-u}$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} u e^{-u} |_0^1 - \frac{1}{6} \int_0^1 e^{-u} du = \frac{1}{6} e^{-1} + \frac{1}{6} e^{-u} |_0^1 = \frac{1}{3} e^{-1} - \frac{1}{6}$$



八、设函数 $f(x), g(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续, 在 (a, b) 内具有二阶导数且存在相等的最大值, $f(a) = g(a), f(b) = g(b)$, 证明: 存在 $\xi \in (a, b)$, 使得 $f''(\xi) = g''(\xi)$.

设 $F(x) = f(x) - g(x) \quad x \in [a, b]$

则 $F(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续, (a, b) 内 > 0 且 $F(a) = F(b) = 0$

1° 证明 $\exists \eta \in (a, b)$ 使 $F(\eta) = 0$

由 (a, b) 内 $f(x), g(x)$ 存在相等最大值.

不妨设 $x_1, x_2 \in (a, b)$, $f(x_1) = f(x_2) = M$ (最大值)

若 $x_1 = x_2$, 则 $\eta = x_1 = x_2$ 有 $f(\eta) = g(\eta)$

若 $x_1 \neq x_2$, 则由 $F(x)$ 在 $[x_1, x_2]$ (或 $[x_2, x_1]$) 上连续,

$$F(x_1) = f(x_1) - g(x_1) = M - g(x_1) > 0$$

$$F(x_2) = f(x_2) - g(x_2) = M - g(x_2) < 0$$

由零点定理, $\exists \eta \in (x_1, x_2)$ 或 $(x_2, x_1) \rightarrow F(\eta) = 0$ 即 $f(\eta) = g(\eta)$

2° 证明 $\exists \xi \in (a, b) \rightarrow f''(\xi) = g''(\xi)$

在 $[a, \eta]$ 及 $[\eta, b]$ 上使用 Rolle Th. $F(a) = F(b) = F(\eta) = 0$

$\exists \xi_1 \in (a, \eta), \xi_2 \in (\eta, b)$ 使 $F'(\xi_1) = 0, F'(\xi_2) = 0$ ($\xi_1 < \xi_2$)

再对 $F'(x)$ 在 $[\xi_1, \xi_2]$ 上使用 Rolle Th. $\exists \xi \in (\xi_1, \xi_2) \subset (a, b)$

使 $F''(\xi) = 0$ 即 $f''(\xi) = g''(\xi)$

参考答案 10

一、填空题 1. 2. $n! + e^x$. 3. 1. 4. $>$. 5. $(-1, 0)$.

二、选择题 D. B. B. B. B.

三、1. $y' = x^{\sin x} \left(\cos x \cdot \ln x + \frac{\sin x}{x} \right)$. 2. $\frac{\pi}{2}$. 3. $\frac{\pi}{3}$.

4. $-\frac{1}{2}(e^{-2x} \arctan e^x + e^{-x} + \arctan e^x) + C$. 5. $\frac{11}{3}$.

四、略. 五、铅直渐近线 $x = 0$; 水平渐近线 $y = 0$; 斜渐近线 $y = x$.

六、 $\frac{2}{3}$. 提示: 切线方程 $y = 2x - 1$ 及 $y = 6x - 9$.

七、 $\frac{1}{3e} - \frac{1}{6}$.

八、略.

