高等数学 I-1 综合练习1

一、填空题

1. 函数 $y = e^{-x^2}$ 的凸区间是

5. 椭圆 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ 在点 $\left(\frac{a}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{b}{\sqrt{2}}\right)$ 处的切线斜率是 _____. ずねたルプダン

二、选择题

1. 下列定积分为 0 的是 () . "据任务生"

(A) $\int_{-1}^{1} (x^2 + x) \sin x \, dx;$ (B) $\int_{-1}^{1} \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2} \, dx;$

(C) $\int_{-\pi}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} x \arcsin x \, dx$; The the property of $\int_{-\pi}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\arctan x}{1+x^2} \, dx$.

2. 若 f(x) 的导函数是 $e^{-x} + \cos x$, 则 f(x) 的一个原函数为 ().

(A) $e^{-x} - \cos x$; (B) $-e^{-x} + \sin x$; (C) $-e^{-x} - \cos x$; (D) $e^{-x} + \sin x$. 3. 设 f(x) 连续,则 $\frac{d}{dx} \int_0^x tf(x^2 - t^2) dt = ($ $\frac{d}{$ (A) $\frac{1}{2}f(x^2);$ (B) $xf(x^2);$ (C) $2xf(x^2);$ (D) $-2xf(x^2).$ $\frac{d}{dx} \int_0^x \frac{1}{2} f(x) dx$

4. $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\int_0^{x^2} e^t (1+t) dt}{x \tan x}$ 的值为 (). (我分上作成文文) $= \frac{1}{2} + (\vec{\chi}) \cdot \chi \chi$

(A) 0;

(B) 1;

(C) 2; (D) ∞ .

5. 设 $\lim_{x \to x_0} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{(x - x_0)^2} = 2$, 则在点 x_0 处 f(x) (). (A) 計 日 日 f(x) () f(x)

(A) 可导且 $f'(x_0) \neq 0$; (B) 不可导; (C) 取得极小值; (D) 取得极大值

三、解答题

1. $\lim_{x\to 0} (e^{2x} + \sin x)^{\frac{1}{2x}}$. (| $^{\infty}$ 型)

法一. "凌季字和162"

 $=0^{\frac{3}{2}}$

$$2. \int \frac{x}{x + \sqrt{x^2 - 1}} dx.$$

$$3. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\sin x}{1 + \sin x} dx.$$

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$$2. \int \frac{x}{x + \sqrt{x^2 - 1}} dx.$$

$$3. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\sin x}{1 + \sin x} dx.$$

$$4x + \int \frac{x}{x + \sqrt{x^2 - 1}} dx.$$

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 $= \frac{1}{3}\chi^{2} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{3} \cdot (\chi^{2}-1)^{\frac{3}{2}} + C$ $= \frac{1}{3}\chi^{2} - \frac{1}{3}(\chi^{2}-1)^{\frac{3}{2}} + C$ $= \frac{1}{3}\chi^{2} - \frac{1}{3}(\chi^{2}-1)^{\frac{3}{2}} + C$ $= \int_{0}^{\frac{1}{4}} \frac{1}{\cos^{2}x} d\cos x - \int_{0}^{\frac{1}{4}} (\sec^{2}x-1) dx$ $= \int_{0}^{\frac{1}{4}} \frac{1}{\cos^{2}x} d\cos x - \int_{0}^{\frac{1}{4}} (\sec^{2}x-1) dx$ $= \int_{0}^{\frac{1}{4}} \frac{1}{\cos^{2}x} d\cos x - \int_{0}^{\frac{1}{4}} (\sec^{2}x-1) dx$ $= \int_{0}^{\frac{1}{4}} \frac{1}{\cos^{2}x} d\cos x - \int_{0}^{\frac{1}{4}} (\sec^{2}x-1) dx$ $= \int_{0}^{\frac{1}{4}} \frac{1}{\cos^{2}x} d\cos x - \int_{0}^{\frac{1}{4}} (\sec^{2}x-1) dx$ $= \int_{0}^{\frac{1}{4}} \frac{1}{\cos^{2}x} d\cos x - \int_{0}^{\frac{1}{4}} (\sec^{2}x-1) dx$ $= \int_{0}^{\frac{1}{4}} \frac{1}{\cos^{2}x} d\cos x - \int_{0}^{\frac{1}{4}} (\sec^{2}x-1) dx$ $= \int_{0}^{\frac{1}{4}} \frac{1}{\cos^{2}x} d\cos x - \int_{0}^{\frac{1}{4}} (\sec^{2}x-1) dx$ $= \int_{0}^{\frac{1}{4}} \frac{1}{\cos^{2}x} d\cos x - \int_{0}^{\frac{1}{4}} (\sec^{2}x-1) dx$ $= \int_{0}^{\frac{1}{4}} \frac{1}{\cos^{2}x} d\cos x - \int_{0}^{\frac{1}{4}} (\sec^{2}x-1) dx$ $= \int_{0}^{\frac{1}{4}} \frac{1}{\cos^{2}x} d\cos x - \int_{0}^{\frac{1}{4}} (\sec^{2}x-1) dx$ $= \int_{0}^{\frac{1}{4}} \frac{1}{\cos^{2}x} d\cos x - \int_{0}^{\frac{1}{4}} (\sec^{2}x-1) dx$ $= \int_{0}^{\frac{1}{4}} \frac{1}{\cos^{2}x} d\cos x - \int_{0}^{\frac{1}{4}} (\sec^{2}x-1) dx$ $= \int_{0}^{\frac{1}{4}} \frac{1}{\cos^{2}x} d\cos x - \int_{0}^{\frac{1}{4}} (\sec^{2}x-1) dx$ $= \int_{0}^{\frac{1}{4}} \frac{1}{\cos^{2}x} d\cos x - \int_{0}^{\frac{1}{4}} (\sec^{2}x-1) dx$ $= \int_{0}^{\frac{1}{4}} \frac{1}{\cos^{2}x} d\cos x - \int_{0}^{\frac{1}{4}} (\sec^{2}x-1) dx$ $= \int_{0}^{\frac{1}{4}} \frac{1}{\cos^{2}x} d\cos x - \int_{0}^{\frac{1}{4}} (\sec^{2}x-1) dx$ $= \int_{0}^{\frac{1}{4}} \frac{1}{\cos^{2}x} dx - \int_{0}^{\frac{1}{4}} (\csc^{2}x-1) dx$ $= \int_{0}^{\frac{1}{4}} \frac{1}{4} (\cos^{2}x-1) dx - \int_{0}^{\frac{1}{4}} (\cos^{2}x-1) dx$ $= \int_{0}^{\frac{1}{4}} \frac{1}{4} (\cos^{2}x-1) dx - \int_{0}^{\frac{1}{4}} (\cos^{2}x-1) dx$

$$|x| = \int_{0}^{\infty} |x| = \int_{0}^$$

四、求由曲线 $y=x^2$ 和 $y^2=x$ 所围图形绕 x 轴旋转一周所生成的旋转体体积 V.

四、東田田线
$$y = x^2$$
 和 $y^2 = y^2$ 》 $y = x^2$

$$V_{x} = \int_{0}^{1} \pi y^{2} dx - \int_{0}^{1} \pi \cdot (x^{2})^{2} dx$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} \pi x dx - \int_{0}^{1} \pi x^{4} dx$$

$$= \frac{3}{10} \pi$$

五、求抛物线 $y=x^2$ 与直线 3x-4y=2 的距离最近的点. (最近)数) 全地物成上下一点 (x, y). 则 y=x² 直到直及现象 $d = \frac{|3x-4y-2|}{\sqrt{9+16}} = \frac{|3x-4x-2|}{t}$ アす f(な)= (3x-1xi-2)2 ro東ル. $+'(\alpha) = 2(3\alpha - 4\alpha^2 - 2)(3 - 8\alpha)$ 全+(x)=0 的 x=3 (唯一8社) 所以所求主为 (3, 4) 六、已知 f''(x) 连续, 且 f(0) = 1, f(2) = 3, f'(2) = 5, 求 $\int_0^1 x f''(2x) dx$. $\int_{0}^{1} x + (2x) dx = \int_{0}^{2} \frac{t}{2} + (t) d\frac{t}{2} = \frac{1}{4} \int_{0}^{2} t + (t) dt$

$$\int_{0}^{1} \chi f''(2\chi) d\chi \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \int_{0}^{2} \frac{t}{z} f'(t) d\frac{t}{z} = \frac{1}{\psi} \int_{0}^{2} t f''(t) dt$$

$$\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \psi \int_{0}^{2} t df(t) = \frac{1}{\psi} t f'(t) \Big|_{0}^{2} - \frac{1}{\psi} \int_{0}^{2} f'(t) dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{z} f'(2) - \frac{1}{\psi} f'(2) + \frac{1}{\psi} f'(2)$$

$$= \frac{1}{z} f'(2) - \frac{1}{\psi} f'(2) + \frac{1}{\psi} f'(2)$$

$$= 2$$

七、 设 f(x) 是奇函数, 在[-1,1]上可导, 且f(1) = 1, 证明: 至少存在一点 $\xi \in (0,1)$, 使 $f'(\xi) = 1$ 成立.

 $f(3)=1 \Leftrightarrow [f(\alpha)-1]_{\alpha=3}=0 \Leftrightarrow [f(\alpha)-\alpha]'=0 \Rightarrow f(\beta)=1$ 元1. 注析: 全于(x)=十(x)-x, R 株 [-1,1]上9年 f(1) = f(1) - 1 = 0+(a)是有业权 ⇒ +(0)=0 ⇒ F(0)=0 # Rolle Th giro, in ∃ g ∈ (0,1) + F(g)=0 p f(g)=1 法2. 利用指格的种值28. $33 \in (0,1) \rightarrow f(3) = \frac{f(1)-f(0)}{1-0} = 1$ 3 秀效和 => 十(0)=0

八、设F(x)是f(x)的一个原函数, $F(1) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}\pi$,若当x > 0时,有 $f(x)F(x) = \frac{\arctan\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}(1+x)}$ 试求 f(x).

If
$$(x) dx = F(x) + C \Rightarrow f(x) = F'(x)$$

If $(x) F(x) = \frac{ax \cos x}{\sqrt{\pi} (Hx)}$ As it is in the first in the fir

参考答案 1

一、填空题 1.
$$\left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)$$
. 2. 3. 3. $\frac{14}{3}$. 4. $(x-1)^3 + C$. 5. $-\frac{b}{3}$.

二、选择题 D. A. B. B. C.

$$\exists \cdot 1. \ e^{\frac{3}{2}}.$$

$$2. \ \frac{1}{3}x^3 - \frac{1}{3}(x^2 - 1)^{\frac{3}{2}} + C.$$

$$3. \ \frac{\pi}{4} - 2 + \sqrt{2}.$$

$$4. \ 14 \ln 2 - 3.$$

$$5. \ \frac{\pi}{4}.$$

四、 $\frac{3}{10}\pi$. 五、 $\left(\frac{3}{8},\frac{9}{64}\right)$. 六、2.

七、提示: 构造辅助函数利用罗尔定理.
八、
$$F(x) = \sqrt{2} \arctan \sqrt{x}, f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2\sqrt{x}(1+x)}$$
.