$\chi = y^y$ Toping if $f = (e^{y + y})'_{\alpha} \Rightarrow e^{y + y} (y' + y + y + y' + y') = 1 \Rightarrow y' = \frac{1}{(1 + \ln y)y^y}$ 高等数学 I-1 综合练习2 $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{f(x_0-x_0)-f(x_0-x)}{x} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{f(x_0-x_0)-f(x_0)}{x} (-2) + \frac{f(x_0-x_0)-f(x_0)}{-x} = -\frac{f(x_0)}{x}$ 1. 已知 $f'(x_0) = -1,$ 则 $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x}{f(x_0 - 2x) - f(x_0 - x)} =$ 2. 设 y = y(x) 由方程 $x = y^y$ 所确定,则 dy = 3. $\frac{d}{dx} \int_0^x \cos(x - t)^2 dt =$ 2. 光 $\frac{d}{dx} \int_0^x \cos(x - t)^2 dt =$ 2. 光 $\frac{d}{dx} \int_0^x \cos(x - t)^2 dt =$ 2. 光 $\frac{d}{dx} \int_0^x \cos(x - t)^2 dt =$ 2. 光 $\frac{d}{dx} \int_0^x \cos(x - t)^2 dt =$ 2. 光 $\frac{d}{dx} \int_0^x \cos(x - t)^2 dt =$ 2. 光 $\frac{d}{dx} \int_0^x \cos(x - t)^2 dt =$ 4. $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sin x}{2x}, & x < 0 \\ (1+ax)^{\frac{1}{x}}, & x > 0 \end{cases}$, 若 $\lim_{x \to 0} f(x)$ 存在, 则 a =_____. 5. 极限 $\lim_{x\to 0} \left(\frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x \tan x} \right) = 1$ Rolle Th + 代記事本記。 g(0)=g(+1)=g(-1)=g(分)=0 1. 设g(x) = x(x+1)(2x+1)(3x-1), 则方程 g'(x) = 0在(-1,0)内的实根个数恰为 (). (A) 1; (B) 2; (C) 3; 2. 已知曲线 $y = x^2 e^{-x}$, 则曲线 (). 消逝文 (B) 有水平渐近线和铅直渐近线; (A) 无渐近线; (C) 仅有水平渐近线; (D) 仅有铅直渐近线. 3. 设 $\int f'(3x) dx = (A)$. " **经报之再 孩分" 经初**主. 则 $\int f(t) d\frac{t}{3} = \frac{1}{2} \int f(t) dt$ = $\frac{1}{2} \int f(t) dt$ (A) $\frac{1}{3}f(3x) + C$; (B) $\frac{1}{3}f(x) + C$; (C) 3f(3x) + C; (D) 3f(x) + C. (A) $n[f(x)]^{n+1}$; (A) $n[f(x)]^{n+1}$; (B) $n![f(x)]^{n+1}$; (C) $(n+1)[f(x)]^{n+1}$; (D) $(n+1)![f(x)]^{n+1}$. (D) $(n+1)![f(x)]^{n+1}$. (E) $f(x) = \int_0^x \sin^2 t \, dt$, $g(x) = x^3$, 则当 $x \to 0$ 时, $f(x) \not\in g(x)$ 的 (D). 无势小飞地 (B) $n![f(x)]^{n+1}$; (A) 低阶无穷小; (B) 高阶无穷小; (C) 等价无穷小; (D) 同阶但非等价无穷小. $\sqrt{\frac{1}{100}} \sqrt{\frac{1}{100}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{100}} \sqrt{$ 三、解答题 1. 求极限 $\lim_{n\to\infty} \left(\frac{n}{n^2+1} + \frac{n}{n^2+2^2} + \dots + \frac{n}{n^2+n^2} \right)$. (记录分表) $= \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{i}{n}\right)^2}$ $= \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+\alpha^2} d\alpha = \arctan \alpha \Big|_0^1 = \frac{2}{V}$ $\lim_{h\to\infty}\frac{1}{h^2}f(\frac{\dot{k}}{h})\cdot\frac{1}{h}=\int_0^1f(x)dx$

2. 已知函数 y = y(x) 由参数方程 $\begin{cases} x = 4(t - \sin t) \\ y = 4(1 - \cos t) \end{cases}$ 确定, 计算在 $t = \frac{\pi}{2}$ 相应点处的二阶 导数 付2/2 (多数方程オン川手な) $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{4\sin t}{4(1-\cos t)} = \frac{2\sin t \cos t}{2\sin t} = \cot t \frac{(-\cos t)^{2}}{(-\cos t)^{2}} = \cot t \frac{(-\cos t)^{$ $\frac{d^2y}{dx}\Big|_{t=\frac{y}{2}} = \frac{d(\frac{dy}{dx})}{dt} \frac{dt}{dx}\Big|_{t=\frac{y}{2}} - Csc^{\frac{2}{3}} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{4(1-Cst)}\Big|_{t=\frac{y}{2}} = -\frac{1}{4}$ 注意! 海却分列缺失 3. 计算 $\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{1+\mathrm{e}^x}}$. (本故氏氏) 4. 计算 $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{1-\sin 2x} \,\mathrm{d}x$. 本語 $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{1-\sin 2x} \,\mathrm{d}x$. 1-Sizx= 1-25ACA = (Sux-CA)2 $A = \ln(t^2 - 1)$ |-Sin2x = |-2SAXCAX = (SAX-CAX) $Et = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} |SinX-CAX| dx$ |-Sin2x = |-2SAXCAX = (SAX-CAX) |-Sin2x = |-2SAXCAX = (SAX-CAX)\$\sqrt{1+e^a}=t, ky 0= ln(t-1) $dx = \frac{2t}{t^2} dt$ = $\ln\left|\frac{t+1}{t+1}\right| + C = \ln\left|\frac{\sqrt{He^{x}}-1}{\sqrt{He^{x}}+1}\right| + C = 2\ln(\sqrt{He^{x}}-1) - x + C$ 5. 讨论反常积分 $\int_{2}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x(\ln x)^{k}}$ 的收敛性, 若收敛, 计算反常积分的值. $\int_{2}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x (\ln x)^{k}} = \int_{2}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{(\ln x)^{k}} d(\ln x)$ K=1 bf. Et = ln |lnx| | = ln ln | lnx| - ln ln2 = +00 $k \neq 1 \text{ inf } \text{ Ext} = \frac{(\ln x)^{-k+1}}{-k+1} \Big|_{2}^{+\infty} = \lim_{k \to \infty} [(\ln x)^{-k+1}] \cdot \frac{1}{-k+1} - \frac{\ln x}{-k+1}$: -K+1>0mf Fit=+00 -k+1 < 0 mf $\mathbb{R} t = \frac{1}{k-1} (\ln 2)^{-k+1}$ 停上, 长三时 没反常限分发和 K>1时 路底的股分股分.且的领于长一(fn2)-141

四、讨论函数 $f(x) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{x^{n+2} - x^{-n}}{x^n + x^{-n}}$ 的连续性. $|x| > 1 \text{ of } \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{x^{n+2} - x^{-n}}{x^n + x^{-n}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{x^2 - x^{-n}}{1 + x^m} = x^2$ |x| > 1 or |x| > 1 $0 < |\alpha| < |m|$ $\frac{1}{|\alpha|} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{|\alpha|^{n+2} - 1} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{|\alpha|^{n+2} - 1} = -1$ $\frac{1}{|\alpha|} = \frac{1}{|\alpha|} = \frac{$ f(-1+)=-| f(-1-)=| 年の时 元記、 五、已知函数 $F(x) = \int_{1}^{x} \left(2 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{t}}\right) dt(x > 0)$,求 F(x) 的单调区间. 上边段, 年0 星 引な河外上 积分上降出井2十年洞柱冲化 X== 1 3 跳跃间到三 $F'(\alpha) = 2 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha}} = \frac{2\sqrt{\alpha} - 1}{\sqrt{\alpha}}$ $F'(\alpha)>0 \Rightarrow \alpha>\frac{1}{4}$ 华成山可(0,年) F'(x)<0 => 0< x< \(\frac{1}{4} \) 分级是并由外级用这对化。 $\lim_{\chi \to 0} \frac{f(\chi) - f(0)}{\chi \to 0} = \lim_{\chi \to 0} \frac{\frac{\chi}{1 + e^{\frac{1}{\chi}} - 0}}{\chi} = \lim_{\chi \to 0} \frac{1}{1 + e^{\frac{1}{\chi}}} \frac{(\cancel{\sharp} + \cancel{\sharp} + \cancel{\flat})}{\cancel{\sharp} + \cancel{\flat} + \cancel{\flat}} \frac{1}{\cancel{\sharp} + \cancel{\flat}} \frac{1}{\cancel{\sharp}} \frac{1}{\cancel{\sharp$ $f'(0) = \lim_{x \to 0^+} \frac{1}{1 + \ell^*} = 0$ 小十(双)在次一0处不分子。 f-(0)=ln -1+e* = 1 七、求曲线 $y = \sqrt{2x - x^2}$ 与 x 轴所围成的平面区域绕 y 轴旋转一周而成的旋转体的体 表 $x = \sqrt{x^2}$ 大阪 $x = \sqrt{x^2}$ 大 $V_y = V_1 - V_2$ X=1+JFy = in/. Vy= 50 = 7 x y dx = \(\langle \tau \cdot \tau \cdot \frac{1}{16} \tau \cdot \frac{1}{16} \tau \cdot \ta $0 \qquad 1 \qquad 2 \qquad \chi = 2\pi \int_0^2 \chi \cdot \sqrt{2\alpha - \chi^2} \, d\chi$ = 50 2. 451-y2 dy $= \lambda \int_{0}^{2} 2 \sqrt{x} \frac{dx}{dx} dx - \lambda \int_{0}^{2} \sqrt{x} \frac{dx}{dx} dx = 4\lambda \cdot (\frac{1}{4}\lambda)$ $= \lambda \int_{0}^{2} 2 \sqrt{x} \frac{dx}{dx} dx - \lambda \int_{0}^{2} \sqrt{x} \frac{dx}{dx} dx = \lambda$

八、 设函数 f(x) 在 [a,b] 上连续, (a,b) 内可导, 且 f'(x) 单调递减, 证明:

$$\frac{1}{b-a}\int_{a}^{b}f(x)dx \leq f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right).$$

$$i \geq h \leq f(t) = \int_{a}^{t}f(n)dx - (t-a)f\left(\frac{a+t}{2}\right) \qquad \text{IMPARISE BUTF(b)} \leq f(a)$$

$$f(t) = \frac{f(t) - f\left(\frac{a+t}{2}\right) - (t-a)f\left(\frac{a+t}{2}\right)}{a + t + b}$$

$$f(3)\left(t - \frac{a+t}{2}\right) - \frac{t-a}{2}f\left(\frac{a+t}{2}\right)$$

$$= \frac{t-a}{2}\left[f(3) - f\left(\frac{a+t}{2}\right)\right]$$

$$\Rightarrow f(a) \neq i \text{ in } f(3) \leq f\left(\frac{a+t}{2}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow f(b) \leq f(a)$$

$$\Rightarrow f(b) \leq f(a)$$

$$\Rightarrow f(b) \leq f(a)$$

$$\Rightarrow f(a) \neq i \text{ in } f(a) \neq i \text{ in }$$

四、
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} -1, & 0 < |x| < 1, \\ 0, & |x| = 1, \end{cases}$$
 $x = 0$ 是第一类可去间断点, $x = \pm 1$ 是第一类跳跃间断点.
$$\begin{cases} x^2, & |x| > 1. \end{cases}$$

五、单调增区间 $\left[\frac{1}{4}, +\infty\right)$, 单调减区间 $\left(0, \frac{1}{4}\right)$.

六、 $f'_{-}(0) = 1, f'_{+}(0) = 0$,所以 x = 0 处不可导. 七、 π^2 .

八、提示: 构造函数 $F(x) = \int_a^x f(t) dt - (x-a)f\left(\frac{a+x}{2}\right)$, 结合拉格朗日中值定理证明.