高等数学 I-1 综合练习 7

一、填空题
1. 若 $\lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\frac{x+2}{x-2}\right)^{2x} = \underbrace{2}_{x \to \infty} \underbrace{2}_{x \to$ $= \int_{a}^{b} \alpha df(\alpha)$ 二、选择题 = af(x) | = - Sa f(x) dx 1. x = 0 是函数 $f(x) = \frac{x}{\tan x}$ 的 (B). $\frac{x}{\cos x} = 1$ (A) 跳跃间断点; (B) 可去间断点; (C) 无穷间断点; 2. 当 $x \to 0$ 时, $1 - \cos 2x$ 是 x^2 的 (A) 同阶无穷小, 但不等价; (B) 低阶无穷小; (D) 高阶无穷小. (C) 等价无穷小; 3. 若 F(x), G(x) 均为 f(x) 的原函数, 则 F'(x) - G'(x) = (B). (A) f(x); (B) 0; (C) F(x); (D) f'(x). = G(x) + Cx4. 设函数 f(x) 满足关系式 $f''(x) + [f'(x)]^2 = x$, 且 f'(0) = 0, 则(C). (A) f(0) 是 f(x) 的极大值; (B) f(0) 是 f(x) 的极小值; f(0) = 0(C) 点(0, f(0)) 是曲线 y = f(x) 的拐点; $f'(\alpha) = \alpha - f'(\alpha)$ (D) f(0) 不是 f(x) 的极值, 点(0, f(0)) 也不是曲线 y = f(x) 的拐点 $\Rightarrow f''(\alpha) = 1 - 2f'(\alpha) f''(\alpha)$ (C) 点(0, f(0)) 是曲线 y = f(x) 的拐点; 5. 下列反常积分发散的是((). (A) $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x} dx$; (B) $\int_{-1}^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$; (C) $\int_{-1}^1 \frac{dx}{x}$; (D) $\int_2^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x \ln^2 x}$. $\int_{1}^{0} \frac{1}{3} dx + \left(\frac{1}{0} + \frac{1}{3} dx \right)$ 1. $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{1 + \tan x} - \sqrt{1 + \sin x}}{x \sin^2 x}$; (- | dx = [ln/x]] = ln/x |- 0 7/01. = ln - (JH-SiX) 0岁上的有人100 - In tax(1-God) In THE THEAT 25 $= \lim_{\chi \to 0} \frac{\chi \cdot \frac{1}{2} \chi^2}{\chi^3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$

注: 罗格基道. 此是五有注的 [thanctifdt=+0, 造及到比较深刻法.

2.
$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\int_0^x (\arctan t)^2 dt}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}}; \quad (\frac{\omega}{\omega} \psi)$$

$$= \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{(\operatorname{onct}_{\omega} X)^2}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}}$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{(anction)^2}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{n^2}}}}$$

$$4. \int_0^1 \arctan \sqrt{x} \, \mathrm{d}x.$$

$$=\frac{2}{t}-[t-antant]_0^t$$

三之一
四、设
$$x_1 = 10, x_{n+1} = \sqrt{6 + x_n} (n = 1, 2, \dots)$$

协能限3和 /n >0, n=1,2,…

$$=\frac{\chi_{n}-\chi_{n+1}}{\sqrt{6+\chi_{n+1}}}$$

1. NAH- NAT AM AM B3

· {an} 上且有下界 0.

$$3. \int \frac{1}{x^5 + x} \, \mathrm{d}x;$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{\eta(\eta^4 + 1)} dx = \int \frac{\eta^3}{\eta^4(\eta^4 + 1)} dx$$

$$=\frac{1}{4}\int\left(\frac{1}{\alpha^4}-\frac{1}{\alpha^4+1}\right)d\alpha^4$$

5.
$$\int_{-1}^{1} x^2 \left(\frac{x \cos x}{1 + x^2} + \sqrt{1 - x^2} \right) dx.$$

$$= 0 + \int_{-1}^{1} \sqrt{x} \sqrt{1-x^2} dx$$

$$=2\int_{0}^{2} \int_{0}^{\infty} \int$$

$$(x_n)$$
 的极限存在, 并求此极限.

MAHI = JEHAN AOCEMITETALLE

五、设 $f(x) = \frac{1}{2}\ln(1+x^2) - \arctan\frac{1}{x}(x<0)$, 求 f(x) 的极值及曲线 y = f(x) 的凹区间. $+(\alpha) = \frac{1+\alpha^2}{1+\alpha^2}$, $+''(\alpha) = \frac{(1+\alpha^2)^2}{(1+\alpha^2)^2}$ $\int_{-1}^{1} (\alpha) = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha = -1 - \sqrt{2}$ $2 f(\alpha) = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha = -1$ 又:1 f(-1) >0 得机用f(-1)= = fln2+页 $-|-\sqrt{5} < \alpha < 0$ 时 $f'(\alpha) > 0$ 行 $f'(\alpha) > 0$ 行 $f'(\alpha) > 0$ 计 设函数 f(x) 具有二阶连续导数,在 x = 0 的某去心邻域内 $f(x) \neq 0$,且 $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = 0$, f''(0) = 4, $\Re \lim_{x \to 0} \left[1 + \frac{f(x)}{x} \right]^{\frac{1}{x}} \cdot \left(\bigcap \mathbb{R} \right)$ $\lim_{\gamma \to 0} \left[\left(\left(\frac{+ f(\alpha)}{a} \right) \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} = \lim_{\gamma \to 0} \left[\left(\left(\frac{+ f(\alpha)}{a} \right) \right)^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} = \lim_{\gamma \to 0} \left[\left(\frac{+ f(\alpha)}{a} \right) \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} = \lim_{\gamma \to 0} \left[\left(\frac{+ f(\alpha)}{a} \right) 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-\frac{1}{4}(4-x)^{3} = -\frac{1}{4}(4-x)^{3}$ $\sqrt{x} = 7 \int_{0}^{4} [(4-x)^{3}]^{2} dx = 7 \int_{0}^{4} (4-x)^{6} dx$ $=-\frac{2}{7}(4-x)^{7}|_{0}^{4}=\frac{4}{7}2$ y=(4-x31手图. $y'=-3(\alpha-u)^2$ y"=-6(x-4) 2=Kmy y=y"=0 744mf y/<0 yd

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X4時 y">0 yxen X74時 y"<0 yxら

八、设 f(x) 在 [0,1] 上连续, 在 (0,1) 内可导, 且 $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{n}} e^{f(x)} \arctan x \, dx = \frac{1}{2}$, f(1) = 0. 证明: $\exists \xi \in [0,1]$, 使得 $(1+\xi^2) f'(\xi) \arctan \xi = -1$ $\int_0^{\frac{1}{\pi}} e^{f(\eta)} \operatorname{antenx} dx = e^{f(\eta)} \operatorname{ancton} \eta \cdot \frac{2}{\pi} = \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow F(\eta) = \frac{\pi}{4} \quad \text{If } [0, \frac{1}{\pi}]$ 我分析直部 .- (一) + 在对 (1一) + 5 又 $F(1)=e^{f(1)}z=z$ F(x) 左 [1,1]上这段,左(1,1)内好 由多子色型 ∃3+(1,1) C[0,1],使 F'(3)=0 of (Hg) +(3) arcting=-1

一、填空题

1.
$$e^8$$
. 2. -2 . 3. $2^{n-1}\cos\left(2x + \frac{n\pi}{2}\right)$. 4. $-\pi, 1 - \pi$. 5. -1 .

(10 PP-1) by the la test state by operations.

二、选择题 B. A. B. C. C.

$$= \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{\pi^2}{4} \cdot \frac{\pi^2}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{4} \ln|x| - \frac{1}{4} \ln|x^4 + 1| + C. \qquad 4 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} - 1. \qquad 5 \cdot \frac{\pi}{8}.$$

四、提示:证明数列 $\{x_n\}$ 单调递减有下界. $\lim_{n\to\infty} x_n=3$.

五、函数无极大值,极小值为
$$f(-1) = \frac{1}{2} \ln 2 + \frac{\pi}{4}$$
; 曲线 $y = f(x)$ 的凹区间为 $(-1 - \sqrt{2}, 0)$.

六、 e^2 . 七、 64π , $\frac{4}{7}$.

八、提示: 设 $F(x) = e^{f(x)} \arctan x$, 应用积分中值定理和罗尔定理.