高等数学 I-1 综合练习 9 1. 若  $\lim_{x \to \infty} \ln \left( 1 + \frac{3a}{x} \right)^x = 3 \ln 2$ , 则  $a = \frac{\ln 2}{\ln 2}$ .  $\ln e^{3a} = \ln 2^3 \Rightarrow e^{3a} = 8 \Rightarrow 3a = \ln 8$ 2. 曲线  $y = \frac{x^2}{x^2 - 1}$  的垂直渐近线为  $x = \frac{1}{x^2 - 1}$  的垂直渐近线为  $y = \frac{1}{x^2 - 1}$  的  $y = \frac{1$ 5.  $\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x} \int_{0}^{1} \ln(x^{2} + 1) \, \mathrm{d}x = 0 \qquad \qquad (\text{Rescaled})$ 二、选择题 f(x) = +b f(x) = -b f(x) = -a f(x) = 3x + 20x + b  $f(x) = x^3 + ax^2 + bx + c = 0$  (B) 有唯一学想 (B) 有唯一实根; (C) 有三个单根; 2. 设  $f(x) = \frac{\ln(1+2x)}{(x-1)\arcsin x}$  的可去型间断点是 ( ).  $\ln \frac{2x}{(x-1)x}$ (A) x = 0, x = 1; (B) x = 1; (C) x = 0; (D) 不存在. 3. 设函数 f(x) 满足 f''(0) = 0, f'''(0) < 0, 则 (  $\nearrow$  ). (A) (0, f(0)) 是曲线 y = f(x) 的拐点; (B) (0, f(0)) 不是曲线 y = f(x) 的拐点; (C) (0, f(0)) 是否为曲线 y = f(x) 的拐点与 f'(0) 是否等于 0 有关; (D) 不能确定 (0, f(0)) 是否为曲线 y = f(x) 的拐点, 且与 f'(0) 是否等于 0 无关. (A)  $-\frac{1}{x}$ ; (B)  $\frac{1}{x^2}$ ; (C)  $\frac{1}{x}$ ; (D)  $-\frac{1}{x^2}$ . 5.  $\frac{1}{\psi} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{e^x + e^{-x}} dx = ($   $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^x}{|+e^x|} dx = \arctan e^x \Big|_0^{+\infty} = \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{\psi}$ (C)  $\frac{\pi}{4}$ ; (B)  $\pi$ ; 三、解答题 1. 设函数  $f(x) = x^2 \sin x$ , 求  $f^{(n)}(x), f^{(n)}(0)$ . (其本化版 ATT) f(n)(α)= Cn Sinα. α+ Cn. Six. νx+ Cn. Sinα. 2 =  $Sn\left(\frac{h\lambda}{2}+\chi\right)\cdot\chi^2+n\cdot Sn\left(\chi+\frac{h+1}{2}\lambda\right)\cdot\chi\chi+\frac{n(h+1)}{2}\cdot Sn\left(\chi+\frac{h+2}{2}\lambda\right)\cdot 2$ =  $\sqrt{Sin(n+\frac{112}{3})} + 2mx Sin(n+\frac{114}{3}2) + n(n-1)Sin(n+\frac{112}{3}2)$  $f^{(n)}(0) = n(n-1) Sin(\frac{n-2}{2} Z)$ 33

2. 
$$\lim_{x\to 0^{+}} \frac{1 - e^{-x^{2}}}{1 - \cos\sqrt{x - \sin x}}$$
3.  $\lim_{x\to 0^{+}} \frac{\int_{0}^{x^{2}} (\tan\sqrt{t} - \sqrt{t}) dt}{\int_{0}^{x} 2t(t - \sin t) dt}$ 

$$= \int_{\pi_{0}} \frac{-(-\eta^{2})}{\frac{1}{2}(\eta - 5i\pi x)}$$

$$= \int_{\pi_{0}} \frac{3\eta^{2}}{\frac{1}{2}(t - 6i\pi x)}$$

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$$= \int_{\pi_{0}} \frac{3x - 1}{t - 6i\pi x} dx$$

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$$= \int_{\pi_{0}} \frac{3x - 1}{$$

 $\star$ 四、 已知函数 f(x) 由方程  $3x^2 - 6xy + 2y^2 + 4 = 0$  确定, 求 f(x) 的驻点, 并判断驻点是否 为极值点. (除点和术和用问题)

西色同时ます。 
$$6\pi - 6y - 6x \cdot y' + 4y \cdot y' = 0$$
 (1) を  $y' = 0$  (3) を  $y' = 0$  (4) を  $y'' = 0$  (5) を  $y' = 0$  (6) を  $y' = 0$  (7) を  $y' = 0$  (8) を  $y' = 0$  (8)

五、己知  $f'(\sin^2 x) = \cos 2x + \tan^2 x$ , 求当 0 < x < 1 时 f(x) 的表达式.  $+(S\vec{n}'x) = 1 - 2S\vec{n}'x + \frac{S\vec{n}'x}{1 - S\vec{n}'x}$  $\int_{-1}^{1} f(\alpha) = -\alpha^2 - \ln(1-\alpha) + C$ 在Sin=t, 2) f(t)=1-2t+t-t  $f(t) = \int (1-2t + \frac{t}{1-t})dt = t - t^2 - |m| - t| - t + C$ 六、设 f(x) 在  $(-\infty, +\infty)$  连续, 且对任意的 x, y, 恒有 f(x+y) = f(x) + f(y) 成立,  $\vec{\mathcal{R}} \int_{-1}^{1} \left(1 + x^2\right) f(x) \, \mathrm{d}x.$ 八十(9)为10,40)上有出 f(x+y) = f(x) + f(y)my [ (H of) f(a) da= 0 y=-xmf f(0)=f(x)+f(-x)x=y=0mf +(0)=2+(0) ⇒ +(0)=0 七、设 $D_1: y = 2x^2, x = a, x = 2, y = 0; D_2: y = 2x^2, y = 0, x = a, 0 < a < 2, 试求$ (1)  $D_1$  绕 x 轴旋转得旋转体体积  $V_1$ ;  $D_2$  绕 y 轴旋转得旋转体体积  $V_2$ ; 医飞力冲 十五几户  $U_2$ (2) 当 a 取何值时  $V_1 + V_2$  取得最大值? 并求该最大值.  $V_1 = \lambda \left[ \frac{2}{\alpha} (2x^2)^2 dx = 4\lambda \int_0^2 x^4 dx = 4\lambda \int_0^2 x^5 dx = 4\lambda \int_0^2 x^5$  $=\frac{4}{7}\lambda(32-\alpha^{5})$ Vs=2ス foxxx dx = 4ス fox dx= スa4 (たたは) VI+V2= 42(32-05) +204, 0<0<2  $= \frac{4}{5} \chi(32 - a^{5}) + 2a^{4}$  $f'(\alpha) = -42\alpha^4 + 42\alpha^3 = 0 \implies \alpha = (6)^2 + 3a^2$  $+''(a)=-167a^3+1)7a^2+''(1)<0$ · a=1时 式(1)为(0,2)内唯一玩物大桶.

かる所が最近、十(1)= 12元

八、设 f(x) 在 [a,b]上连续, 在 (a,b) 内可导, 且  $f'(x) \le 0$ ,  $F(x) = \frac{1}{x-a} \int_a^x f(t) dt$ . 证明: 在 (a,b) 内, 总有  $F'(x) \leq 0$ .

$$F'(\alpha) = \frac{f(\alpha)(\alpha - \alpha) - \int_{\alpha}^{\alpha} f(t)dt}{(\alpha - \alpha)^{2}}$$

$$= \frac{f(\alpha)(\alpha - \alpha) - f(\beta)(\alpha - \alpha)}{(\alpha - \alpha)^{2}}$$

$$= \frac{f(\alpha) - f(\beta)}{(\alpha - \alpha)^{2}} \quad (\alpha \leq \beta \leq \alpha)$$

$$\therefore f(\alpha) < 0 \quad \therefore f(\alpha) \quad \lambda \quad \text{who } f(\beta) \geq f(\alpha)$$

$$\therefore F'(\alpha) \leq 0$$

W= Z (29) dx = 42 ( 9 dx = 42 fr 10 = 参考答案 9

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

二、选择题 B. C. A. B. C.

2. 12. 3. 2. 
$$4 \cdot \frac{3}{2} \ln \left( x^2 - 4x + 8 \right) + \frac{5}{2} \arctan \frac{x-2}{2} + C.$$
 5.  $2\pi$ .

四、驻点  $x = \pm 2$ ; f(2) = 2 为极小值, f(-2) = -2 为极大值.

五、
$$f(x) = -x^2 - \ln(1-x) + C$$
. 提示:  $f'(u) = 1 - 2u + \frac{u}{1-u}$ .

六、0. 提示: 证明 f(x) 为奇函数.

七、
$$V_1 = \frac{4}{5}\pi (32 - a^5), V_2 = \pi a^4,$$
 最大值  $\frac{129}{5}\pi$ .

八、提示:利用函数的单调性.