4. $\int_{-5}^{5} \frac{x^3 \sin^2 x}{x^4 + 2x^2 + 1} \, \mathrm{d}x =$

5. 星形线 $x = a\cos^3 t$, $y = a\sin^3 t$ $(a > 0, 0 \le t \le 2\pi)$ 的全长为 ba 二、选择题 $ds = \sqrt{(x_t)^2 + (y_t)^2} = 3a$ so tatat $ba = 4 \int_0^{\infty} 3as = t \cos t dt = 6a$

(A) $f(x) = |x| \sin |x|$; (B) $f(x) = |x| \sin \sqrt{|x|}$; $\frac{C\sqrt{n}-1}{\sqrt{4}} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{-\frac{1}{2}(\sqrt{-x})^2}{\sqrt{x}} = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}(0)$ (C) $f(x) = \cos |x|$; (D) $f(x) = \cos \sqrt{|x|}$. $\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{C\sqrt{n}-1}{\sqrt{x}} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{-\frac{1}{2}(\sqrt{x})^2}{\sqrt{x}} = -\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}(0)$ 设函数 $f(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{1-\cos x} \sin t^2 dt \ c(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{1-\cos x} t^2 dt \ c(x)$ 1. 下列函数中, 在 x=0 处不可导的是(\bigcup).

2. 设函数 $f(x) = \int_{0}^{1-\cos x} \sin t^{2} dt$, $g(x) = \frac{x^{5}}{5} + \frac{x^{6}}{6}$, 则当 $x \to 0$ 时, f(x) 是 g(x) 的($\frac{x}{5}$).

(A) 低阶无穷小;

(B) 高阶无穷小;

(C) 等价无穷小;

(D) 同阶但不等价无穷小. $\frac{f^{+\cos x} \operatorname{Snt}^{2} dt}{f^{-x} + f^{-x}}$ (C) 等价无穷小;

(D) 同阶但不等价无穷小. $\frac{f^{+\cos x} \operatorname{Snt}^{2} dt}{f^{-x} + f^{-x}}$ (D) $\frac{f^{+\cos x} \operatorname{Snt}^{2} dt}{f^{-x} + f^{-x}}$ (D) $\frac{f^{+\cos x} \operatorname{Snt}^{2} dt}{f^{-x} + f^{-x}}$ (E) $\frac{f^{+\cos x} \operatorname{Snt}^{2} dt}{f^{-x} + f^{-x}}$ (D) $\frac{f^{+\cos x} \operatorname{Snt}^{2} dt}{f^{-x} + f^{-x}}$ (E) $\frac{f^{+\cos x} \operatorname{Snt}^{2} dt}{f^{-x} + f^{-x}}$ $f(x) = Vx^2$ 4. 设函数 $f(x) = x \cdot \cos \frac{2}{x}$, 则点 x = 0 是 f(x) 的().

x (A) 连续点; (B) 可去间断点; (C) 跳跃间断点; (D) 振荡间断点. $t = \frac{1}{2}t^{2} + C$ $t = \frac{1}{2}t^{2} +$

三、解答题

1. $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{1 + x \sin x} - 1}{e^{x^2} - 1}$. $e^{x^2} - 1 \sim x^2$ $=\lim_{\chi \to 0} \frac{1}{2} \chi S = \chi \qquad \sqrt{1 + \chi S + \chi} - 1 \sim \frac{1}{2} \chi S + \chi \chi$

= -

21

$$\frac{2 \cdot \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\int_0^{2x} \ln(1+t) dt}{1 - \cos x}}{\int_{SWX}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\int_0^{2x} \ln(1+t) dt}{\int_{SWX}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\int_0^{2x} \ln(1+t) dt}{\int_{SWX}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2x \cdot 2}{x} = 4$$

3. 求对数螺线
$$\rho = e^{\theta}$$
 在点 $(\rho, \theta) = \left(e^{\frac{\pi}{2}}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ 处的切线的直角坐标方程.
$$\rho = \mathcal{L}^{\theta} \iff | \alpha = \rho C_{0}\theta = \mathcal{L}^{\theta}C_{0}\theta \qquad 0 = \frac{2}{s} \text{ of } \alpha = \mathcal{L}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}.0 = 0$$

$$| y = \rho S_{0}\theta = \mathcal{L}^{\theta}S_{0}\theta \qquad y = \mathcal{L}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}.| = \mathcal{L}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\mathcal{L}^{\theta}(S_{0}\theta + C_{0}\theta)}{\mathcal{L}^{\theta}(C_{0}\theta - S_{0}\theta)} = -1$$

$$y - \mathcal{L}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = -\chi \quad \partial \rho \quad \chi + y - \mathcal{L}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = 0$$

4.
$$\int \frac{1}{1+2\tan x} dx$$
. 5. $\int_{1}^{e} \sin(1x) dx$

$$= \int \frac{G_0 x}{G_0 x + 28 x} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{\frac{1}{f} (G_0 x + 28 x)}{G_0 x + 28 x} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{f} (G_0 x + 28 x) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{f} x + \frac{2}{f} \ln \left| \frac{C}{C} x + 28x x \right| + C$$

5.
$$\int_{1}^{e} \sin(\ln x) \, \mathrm{d}x. \quad (济脉)$$

=
$$\chi \cdot Sin(lnx)|_{l}^{\ell} - \int_{l}^{\ell} \chi \cdot Co(lnx) \cdot \frac{1}{3} dx$$

四、已知
$$f(x)$$
 的一个原函数为 $\ln^2 x$, 求 $\int x f'(x) dx$.

$$\int f(x)dx = \ln^2 x + C$$

$$\int x f'(x) dx = \int x df(x) = x f(x) - \int f(x) dx$$

$$= 2 hx - h^2 x + C$$

五、 求函数 $f(x) = (x-4)(x+1)^{\frac{2}{3}}$ 的单调区间及极值. D= (-10,+10) (-6,-1) -1 (-1,1) (1, too) + 禄丘 $+'(\alpha) = \frac{5}{3} \cdot \frac{(\chi + 1)^{\frac{1}{3}}}{(\chi + 1)^{\frac{1}{3}}}$ € +(a)=0 > 1=1 单指到: (-10,-1) (1,+00) 个一一不多多点 年成的: (-1,1) 和姐 f(1)=0 极相 f(1)=-350 六、设 f(x) 连续,且 $f(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2} + \sqrt{1-x^2} \int_0^b f(x) dx$,求 f(x). 12 Sof(x) dx= A by f(x)= 1+x+ + A J-x+ 而它同时取0到1上的主教分. [1+x+dx+A-5=V-x+dx A= arctarx | + A. + Z $A = \frac{2}{4} + \frac{1}{4} \cdot A \Rightarrow A = \frac{2}{4 - 2}$ + (x)= 1+2 + 2 VI-x3 旋转体的体积. 法 (程克际) (简单,作客!) Vy = 12. 22x. Six dx $= 22 \left[\frac{2}{0} - x d \cos x \right] = 22 \left[\left(-x \cos x \right) \right] + \left[\frac{2}{0} \cos x d x \right]$ 法2. (大一小) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}$ = Z [2 dy - 22 [anc say dy $V_{\alpha} = Z \int_{0}^{2} S n^{2} \alpha d\alpha$ $=\frac{2}{5}\int_{0}^{2}(1-C_{0}x)dx=2^{3}-2z^{2}(y.oncsyy|_{0}^{3}-\int_{0}^{1}y.\sqrt{1-y^{2}}dy)=2z^{2}$ = 2 (7 - 15mm) 2

八、 设 y = f(x) 是区间 [0,1] 上的连续函数.

(1) 试证存在 $\xi \in (0,1)$, 使得 $\xi f(\xi) = \int_{\xi}^{1} f(x) dx$; (多方記4)

(2) 若 y = f(x) 在 (0,1) 内可导,且 xf'(x) > -2f(x),则 (1) 中的 ξ 是唯一的. 利用子洞灯 (2)

(1)
$$2F(\alpha) = \alpha \int_{\alpha}^{1} f(t) dt$$
, $F'(\alpha) = \int_{\alpha}^{1} f(t) dt - \alpha f'(\alpha)$
 $\omega = \omega \int_{\alpha}^{1} f(t) dt$, $\omega = \int_{\alpha}^{1} f(t) dt - \alpha f'(\alpha)$
 $\omega = \omega \int_{\alpha}^{1} f(t) dt$, $\omega = \omega \int_{\alpha}^{1} f(t) dt$
 $\omega = \omega \int_{\alpha}^{1} f(t) dt$

(>)
$$F''(\alpha) = -f(\alpha) - f(\alpha) - \alpha f'(\alpha) = -2f(\alpha) - \alpha f'(\alpha)$$

1. $\alpha f'(\alpha) > -2f(\alpha)$... $F''(\alpha) < 0$ $(\alpha \in \{0,1\})$
 $\mu f'(\alpha) f'(\alpha) f'(\alpha) f'(\alpha) f'(\alpha)$
 $f'(\alpha) f'(\alpha) f'(\alpha)$

参考答案 6

一、填空题

1.
$$-2$$
. 2. $k > 0$. 3. $1 + \sqrt{2}$. 4. 0. 5. 66

二、选择题 D. B. C. B. A.

四、 $2\ln x - \ln^2 x + C$.

五、单调增区间为 $(-\infty, -1)$, $(1, +\infty)$; 单调减区间为 [-1, 1]; 极小值 $f(1) = -3\sqrt[3]{4}$; 极大值为 f(-1) = 0.

$$\vec{r}, f(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2} + \frac{\pi}{4-\pi} \sqrt{1-x^2}.$$

七、
$$V_x = \frac{\pi^2}{2}, V_y = 2\pi^2$$
. 八、略.