



微积分基本公式

一、求下列积分变限函数的导数.

$$1. y = \int_0^x \sin^2 t \, dt;$$

$$y' = \sin^2 x$$

$$2. y = \int_x^2 \sqrt{1+t^2} \, dt;$$

$$y' = -\sqrt{1+x^2}$$

$$3. y = \int_1^{x^3} \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1+t^2}};$$

$$y' = 3x^2 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^6}}$$

$$4. y = \int_{\cos x}^{\sin^2 x} e^{-t^2} \, dt.$$

$$y' = e^{-\sin^2 x} \cdot 2 \sin x \cos x + e^{-\cos^2 x} \sin x$$

二、设 $F(x) = \int_1^x \left(\int_1^{y^2} \frac{\sqrt{1+t^2}}{t} \, dt \right) dy$, 求 $F'(x), F''(x)$.

$$\text{令 } g(y) = \int_1^{y^2} \frac{\sqrt{1+t^2}}{t} \, dt \quad . \quad \underline{F(x) = \int_1^x g(y) \, dy}$$

$$F'(x) = g(x) = \int_1^{x^2} \frac{\sqrt{1+t^2}}{t} \, dt$$

$$F''(x) = g'(x) = \frac{\sqrt{1+x^6}}{x^2} \cdot 2x = \frac{2\sqrt{1+x^6}}{x}$$



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三、求由参数方程 $x = \int_0^t \frac{\sin u}{u} du, y = \int_t^{t^2} \cos u^2 du$ 所确定的函数 $y = y(x)$ 的导数 $\frac{dy}{dx}$.

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{\cos t^4 \cdot 2t - \cos t^2}{\frac{\sin t}{t}} = \frac{2t^2 \cos t^4 - t \cos t^2}{\sin t}$$

四、设方程 $\int_0^x \sin t^3 dt + \int_x^y e^{-t^2} dt = 0$ 确定了函数 $y = y(x)$, 求 $\frac{dy}{dx}$.

两端同时求导

$$\sin x^3 + e^{-y^2} \frac{dy}{dx} - e^{-x^2} = 0$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{e^{-x^2} - \sin x^3}{e^{-y^2}}$$

五、求下列极限.

$$1. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\int_0^x (1+t^2)e^{t^2} dt}{xe^{x^2}};$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(1+x^2)e^{x^2}}{e^{x^2} + 2x^2 e^{x^2}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1+x^2}{1+2x^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}$$



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$$2. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\left(\int_0^x e^{t^2} dt \right)^2}{\int_0^x t e^{2t^2} dt};$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \int_0^x e^{t^2} dt \cdot e^{x^2}}{x e^{2x^2}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \int_0^x e^{t^2} dt}{x e^{x^2}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 e^{x^2}}{e^{x^2} + 2x^2 e^{x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2}{1 + 2x^2} = 2$$

$$3. \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{x^2}{x-a} \int_a^x f^2(t) dt, \text{ 其中 } f(x) \text{ 连续.}$$

$$\Rightarrow f^2(x) \text{ 连续} \Rightarrow \int_a^x f^2(t) dt \underset{\text{关于 } x \text{ 可导}}{\text{可导}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \left(2x \int_a^x f^2(t) dt + x^2 f^2(x) \right)$$

$$= a^2 f^2(a)$$

六、计算下列定积分.

$$1. \int_1^2 \left(x + \frac{1}{x} \right)^2 dx;$$

$$= \int_1^2 \left(x^2 + 2 + \frac{1}{x^2} \right) dx$$

$$= \left. \frac{x^3}{3} \right|_1^2 + 2x \Big|_1^2 - \left. \frac{1}{x} \right|_1^2$$

$$= \frac{29}{6}$$

$$2. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{x^2}{1+x^2} dx;$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \left(1 - \frac{1}{1+x^2} \right) dx$$

$$= x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} - \arctan x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{4} - \arctan \frac{\pi}{4}$$



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$$3. \int_4^9 \sqrt{x} (\sqrt{x} + 1) dx;$$

$$= \int_4^9 (x + \sqrt{x}) dx$$

$$= \frac{x^2}{2} \Big|_4^9 + \frac{2}{3} x^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_4^9$$

$$= \frac{271}{6}$$

$$4. \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{4-x^2}};$$

$$= \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{2\sqrt{1-(\frac{x}{2})^2}}$$

$$= \arcsin \frac{x}{2} \Big|_0^1$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$5. \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cot^2 \theta d\theta;$$

$$= \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\csc^2 \theta - 1) d\theta$$

$$= -\cot \theta \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \theta \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$= 1 - \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$6. \int_{-e}^{-2} \frac{dx}{1+x};$$

$$= \ln|1+x| \Big|_{-e}^{-2}$$

$$= -\ln(e-1)$$

$$7. \int_0^{\pi} |\cos x| dx;$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x dx - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \cos x dx$$

$$= \sin x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \sin x \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi}$$

$$= 1 + 1 = 2$$



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8. $\int_{-2}^2 f(x) dx$, 其中 $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 + x, & x \leq 0, \\ e^{-x}, & x > 0. \end{cases}$

$$\int_{-2}^2 f(x) dx = \int_0^2 e^{-x} dx + \int_{-2}^0 (x^2 + x) dx = \frac{5}{3} - e^{-2}$$

七、设 $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 - 1, & x \leq 1, \\ 2x, & x > 1, \end{cases}$ 求 $\Phi(x) = \int_1^x f(t) dt$ 的表达式, 并讨论 $\Phi(x)$ 的连续性和可导性. ✓

当 $x \geq 1$ 时 $\Phi(x) = \int_1^x 2t dt = x^2 - 1$

当 $x < 1$ 时 $\Phi(x) = \int_1^x (t^2 - 1) dt = \frac{t^3}{3} - \frac{1}{3} - x + 1 = \frac{x^3}{3} - x + \frac{2}{3}$

$\Phi(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 - 1, & x \geq 1 \\ \frac{x^3}{3} - x + \frac{2}{3}, & x < 1 \end{cases}$. $\Phi(1^+) = \Phi(1^-) = 0 = \Phi(1)$. $\Phi(x)$ 连续

当 $x \geq 1$ 时 $\Phi'(x) = 2x$, 当 $x < 1$ 时 $\Phi'(x) = x^2 - 1$. $\Phi'(1^+) = 2$

八、设 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续且单调增加, 设

$$F(x) = \frac{1}{x-a} \int_a^x f(t) dt \quad (a < x < b),$$

证明: 在 (a, b) 内有 $F'(x) \geq 0$.

$\Phi'(1^-) = 0$.
 $\Phi'(x)$ 在 $x=1$ 处不可导.

$$F'(x) = \frac{f(x)(x-a) - \int_a^x f(t) dt}{(x-a)^2}$$

$$= \frac{f(x) - f(\xi)}{x-a} \geq 0$$



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九、设 $f(x) = \int_0^x \frac{1 - \cos t}{t^2} dt$, 求 $f'(0)$.

$$f'(0) = \left. \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} \right|_{x=0} = \frac{1}{2}$$

十、利用定积分计算下列极限.

$$1. \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \sqrt[3]{1 + \frac{i}{n}};$$

$$= \int_0^1 \sqrt[3]{1+x} dx$$

$$= \frac{3}{4} (4\sqrt[4]{6} - 1)$$

$$2. \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sqrt[n]{(n+1)(n+2)\cdots(2n)}.$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)\left(1 + \frac{2}{n}\right)\cdots\left(1 + \frac{n}{n}\right)}$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} e^{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \ln\left(1 + \frac{k}{n}\right)} = e^{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \ln\left(1 + \frac{k}{n}\right)}$$

$$= e^{\int_1^2 \ln x dx} = e^{2\ln 2 - 1}$$



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十一、当 $x \in [0, 1]$ 时, $f(x)$ 二阶可导, 且 $f''(x) < 0$, 证明: $\int_0^1 f(x^2) dx \leq f\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)$.

$$\underline{f(x^2)} = f\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) + f'\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)\left(x^2 - \frac{1}{3}\right) + \frac{f''(\xi)}{2}\left(x^2 - \frac{1}{3}\right)^2$$

$f(x^2) \leq -\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) + f'\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)\left(x^2 - \frac{1}{3}\right)$. 在 $x^2 = \frac{1}{3}$ 的小邻域内成立.

要证在 $[0, 1]$ 上成立. 令 $g(x) = f(x^2) - f\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) - f'\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)\left(x^2 - \frac{1}{3}\right)$

$$g'(x) = 2x f'(x^2) - f'\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) \cdot 2x = 2x \left[f'(x^2) - f'\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) \right]$$

当 $x^2 > \frac{1}{3}$ 时 $f'(x^2) < f'\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)$, 当 $x^2 < \frac{1}{3}$ 时, $f'(x^2) > f'\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)$

$$g'(x) < 0$$

$$g'(x) > 0$$

十二、设 $F(x) = -2a + \int_0^x (t^2 - a^2) dt$. $g(x) \leq g\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\right) = 0$

1. 求 $F(x)$ 的极大值 M ;

2. 若视 M 为 a 的函数, 即 $M = M(a)$, 问 a 为何值时, M 取极小值.

$$\int_0^1 f(x^2) dx \leq f\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) +$$

$$f'\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) \int_0^1 \left(x^2 - \frac{1}{3}\right) dx$$

$$1. \quad M(a) = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{3} a^3 - 2a, & a > 0 \\ -\frac{2}{3} a^3 - 2a, & a < 0 \end{cases}$$

2. $a = 1$ 处取极小值



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十三、求曲线 $y = F(x) = \int_0^1 (1-t)|x-t|dt$ ($0 \leq x \leq 1$) 的凹凸区间.

$$y = F(x) = \int_0^x (1-t)(x-t)dt - \int_x^1 (1-t)(x-t)dt$$

$$= -\int_0^x (1-t)t dt + x \int_0^x (1-t) dt + \int_x^1 (1-t)t dt - x \int_x^1 (1-t) dt$$

$$\text{于是 } F'(x) = -(1-x)x + \int_0^x (1-t) dt + x(1-x)$$

$$- (1-x)x - \int_x^1 (1-t) dt + x(1-x)$$

$$= \int_0^x (1-t) dt - \int_x^1 (1-t) dt$$

$$F''(x) = (1-x) + (1-x) = 2-2x > 0$$

\Rightarrow 凹区间为 $[0, 1)$.