$$-1 \cdot \frac{e-1}{e^2+1} dx; \quad 2 \cdot n=3; \quad 3 \cdot \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{2x - \cos x}{3x + \sin x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{2 - \frac{1}{x} \cdot \cos x}{3 + \frac{1}{x} \cdot \sin x} = \frac{2}{3};$$

4. 4; 5.
$$2 \uparrow$$
; 6. $a = -\frac{3}{2}$, $b = \frac{9}{2}$; 7. $\frac{1}{4}e^{2x^2} + C$;

8.
$$A = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \rho^2(\theta) d\theta = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \cos^2 3\theta d\theta = \frac{1}{4} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{6}} (1 + \cos 6\theta) d\theta = \frac{\pi}{12}$$

9.
$$V = 2\pi \int_0^2 x f(x) dx = 2\pi \int_0^2 x^4 dx = \frac{64}{5}\pi;$$
 10. $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}};$ 11. 4;

2.
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = f'(\mathrm{e}^x)\mathrm{e}^x, \qquad \dots 3 \,$$

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = f''(e^x)e^{2x} + f'(e^x)e^x \qquad 6 \,$$

$$y'' = \frac{1}{2(1+x)^2} - y' = \frac{1}{2(1+x)^2} + \frac{1}{2(1+x)} + y, \quad \because y(0) = \frac{1}{2}, \quad \therefore y''(0) = \frac{3}{2} - \dots = 6$$

4.
$$-\frac{\sqrt{x^2+1}}{x} + C$$
; 提示: 用代换 $x = \frac{1}{t}$,或 $x = \tan t$.

$$= -2 \int_{0}^{1} \sqrt{x} \cdot \frac{\ln(x+1)}{x} dx = -2 \int_{0}^{1} \frac{\ln(x+1)}{\sqrt{x}} dx$$

$$= -4 \int_{0}^{1} \ln(x+1) d\sqrt{x} = -4 [\ln(x+1)\sqrt{x}]_{0}^{1} - \int_{0}^{1} \frac{\sqrt{x}}{x+1} dx]$$

$$= -4 (\ln 2 - 2 \int_{0}^{1} \frac{t^{2}}{t^{2}+1} dt) = -4 \ln 2 + 8 (1 - \arctan t |_{0}^{1}) \qquad ... \qquad ...$$

又 $f''(x) = \frac{2-x}{x^3}\Big|_{x=1} = 1 > 0$, x = 1是 f(x)的极小值点,故是 f(x)的最小值点。 (2) 由(1)的结果知, $f(x) \ge f(1) = 1$, 即 $\ln x + \frac{1}{x} \ge 1$, 从而有 $\ln x_n + \frac{1}{x_{n+1}} < 1 \le \ln x_n + \frac{1}{x_n}$ 于是 $x_n < x_{n+1}$, 即数列 $\{x_n\}$ 单调增加 记 $a = \lim_{n \to \infty} x_n$,可知 $a \ge x_1 > 0$. 在 $\ln x_n + \frac{1}{x_{n+1}} < 1$ 两边取极限,得 $na + \frac{1}{a} \le 1$, $f(a) = \ln a + \frac{1}{a} \ge 1$,故 $na + \frac{1}{a} = 1$, 四、证明 (1) 令 $\varphi(x) = f(x) - 1$,则 $\varphi(x)$ 在[0,+∞)上可导......2分 由f(0) = 0, 知 $\varphi(0) = f(0) - 1 = -1 < 0$, 又由 $\lim_{x \to +\infty} f(x) = 2$, 知 $\lim_{x \to +\infty} \varphi(x) = 1$, 从而必存在 $x_0 > 0$, 使 $\varphi(x_0) > 0$ 故由零点定理可知,存在 $a \in (0,x_0) \subset (0,+\infty)$,使 $\varphi(x_0) = 0$,即 $f(x_0) = 1..........4$ 分 (2) : f(x)在[0,a]上可导,::由拉格朗日中值定在(0,a)内至少存在一点 ξ ,使得 $\frac{f(a)-f(0)}{a}=f'(\xi), \qquad \qquad 6 \,$