

草稿紙

1. $dy = \frac{1}{1+\varphi(x)} \varphi'(x) dx$. 2. $6x + 4yy' = 0$. $K = y'|_{\substack{x=1 \\ y=-1}} = -\frac{3x}{2y} \bigg|_{\substack{x=1 \\ y=-1}} = +\frac{3}{2}$. $y+1 = +\frac{3}{2}(x-1)$
 $2y - 3x + 5 = 0$.

5. $y = x^x$. $\ln y = x \ln x$, $\frac{y'}{y} = 1 + \ln x$, $y' = (x^x)' = x^x(1 + \ln x)$

~~$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 - 8^x}{x^2 - 9}$~~ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x^2 3^x}{x^2 - 3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{3x^2 - 3^{1/3}}{x^2(1 + \ln x)} = \frac{1 - \ln 3}{1 + \ln 3}$

$$7. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^x \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x t e^t dt}{1 - \cos x} = 1 \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x e^x}{\sin x} = 1. \quad 8. \int x \cos x = x \sin x - \int \sin x dx = x \sin x + \cos x + C.$$

10. $f(x) = nx^{n-1}(n(1-x) - x) = 0$, $x_0 = \frac{n}{n+1}$, $I_n = n \left(\frac{n}{n+1} \right)^n \left(1 - \frac{1}{n+1} \right) = \left(\frac{n}{n+1} \right)^{n+1}$

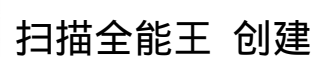
$$\int x f' dx = \int x df = x f(x) - \int f(x) dx = x \frac{x - \arctan x}{x^2} - \frac{\arctan x}{x} + C = \frac{1}{1+x^2} - \frac{2}{x} \arctan x + C.$$

$$13 \int \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x} dx = \int \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x^2} \cdot x dx \quad \begin{matrix} \sqrt{1-x^2} = u \\ x^2 = 1-u^2 \\ x dx = -u du \end{matrix} \quad \left(\frac{u}{1-u^2} (-u du) \right) = \int \frac{u^2}{u^2-1} du = \int \frac{u^2}{u^2-1} du = \int \left[1 + \frac{1}{u^2-1} \right] du = u - \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{u-1}{u+1} \right| + C$$

$$I = \int \frac{2}{x^2+5} dx + \int \frac{1}{x+3} dx = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \arctan \frac{x}{\sqrt{5}} + \ln|x+3| + C.$$

$$16 \quad V = \pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\cos^2 x)^2 dx = \pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\frac{1 + \cos 2x}{2} \right)^2 dx = \pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1 + 2\cos 2x + \frac{1 + \cos 4x}{2}}{4} dx = \pi \left[\frac{x}{4} + \frac{\sin 2x}{4} + \frac{x}{8} + \frac{\sin 4x}{32} \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{3}{16} \pi^2$$

18. $(x^2 + z^2)^2 = 1$ 19. $\sin x < x$ $\sin \sin x < \sin x$ $\cos \sin x > \cos x$ $I < \int_0^1 \sin x dx = 1$ $J > \int_0^1 \cos x dx = 1$ $I < J$

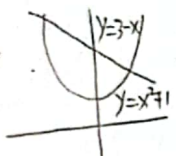


20. $f'(x) = e^x (-1)^n \frac{x^n}{n!}$ $f''(x) = e^x (-1)^n x^{n-1} (x+n)$ $x_1 = -n, x_2 = 0$.

在 $x_1 = -n$ 处两侧, $f'(x)$ 变号, 是拐点. $x_2 = 0$ 两侧, n 是偶数时, $f'(x)$ 变号, 是拐点. n 为奇数时, 不是拐点.

21. $y' = 3(x^2 - 1)$ $y'' = 6x$ $y' = 0, x = \pm 1, y'' = 0, x = 0$.

| x | $(-\infty, -1)$ | -1 | $(-1, 0)$ | 0 | $(0, 1)$ | 1 | $(1, \infty)$ |
|----------|-----------------|------|-----------|-----|----------|-----|---------------|
| y' | + | 0 | - | - | 0 | + | + |
| y'' | - | - | - | 0 | + | + | + |
| $y=f(x)$ | ↗ | 极大 | ↘ | 拐点 | ↗ | 极大 | ↗ |

22.  交点 $(1, 2), (-2, 5)$. $S = \int_{-2}^1 (3-x-x^2) dx = \left[3x - \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^3}{3} \right]_{-2}^1 = \frac{9}{2}$.

23. 取 $x=0$, 得 $y=\frac{5}{2}, z=1, (0, \frac{5}{2}, 1)$.

取 $y=0$ 得 $x=-5, z=6, (-5, 0, 6)$.

两点方程 $\frac{x+5}{-5-0} = \frac{y-0}{0-\frac{5}{2}} = \frac{z-6}{6-1}$ 即 $\frac{x+5}{2} = \frac{y}{1} = \frac{z-6}{-2}$.

24. 设方程 $A(x-1)+B(y-3)+C(z-0)=0$ 过 $(-1, 0, 1)$ 得 $-2A+3B+C=0$. $A = -\frac{4}{3}B$ 方程 $-\frac{4}{3}(x-1)+(y-3)+\frac{1}{3}(z-0)=0$
法向量 $\vec{n}=(A, B, C)$ 与 $\vec{a}=(1, 1, 1)$ 垂直, $A+B+C=0$ 解得 $C=\frac{1}{3}B$ 即 $-4x+3y+z-5=0$.

25. $\int \arctan x \frac{dx}{x^3} = -\frac{1}{2} \int \arctan x d \frac{1}{x^2} = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{\arctan x}{x^2} + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = -\frac{1}{2x^2} \arctan x + \frac{1}{2} \int \left(\frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{1+x^2} \right) dx = -\frac{\arctan x}{2x^2} - \frac{1}{2x} - \frac{1}{2} \arctan x + C$

$I = \int_1^{\sqrt{3}} \arctan x \frac{dx}{x^3} = \left(-\frac{1}{2x^2} \arctan x - \frac{1}{2x} - \frac{1}{2} \arctan x \right) \Big|_1^{\sqrt{3}} = \left(-\frac{11}{2\sqrt{3}^2} \frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\pi}{3} \right) - \left(-\frac{1}{2} \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\pi}{4} \right) = \frac{\pi}{36} + \frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{6}$

26. $f(x) = \arctan x + \frac{1}{x}$ $f'(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2} - \frac{1}{x^2} = \frac{-1}{(1+x^2)x^2} < 0$ $f(x) \downarrow$

$x \rightarrow +\infty$ 时 $f(x) < \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\arctan x + \frac{1}{x} \right) = \frac{\pi}{2}$

