

第1章 极限与连续

1.1 函数

要求：理解分段函数、复合函数、初等函数、反函数、隐函数的概念与特性。

1、填空题

(1) 设 $f(x)$ 为奇函数，且当 $x \geq 0$ 时 $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$ ，则当 $x < 0$ 时

$$f(x) = \underline{-\sqrt{-x}};$$

(2) 函数 $f(x) = \sqrt{3-x} + \arctan \frac{1}{x}$ 的定义域是 $\underline{(-\infty, 0) \cup (0, 3]}$

(3) 函数 $f(x) = \ln(\sqrt{1+x^2} - x)$ 的奇偶性为 奇函数;

(4) 设 $g(x) = \frac{2^x}{2^x+1}$ ，则其反函数 $g^{-1}(x) = \underline{\log_2 \frac{x}{1-x} \quad x \in (0, 1)}$;

(5) 设 $f(x - \frac{1}{x}) = x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2}$ ，则 $f(x) = \underline{x^2 + 2}$;

(6) 若 $y = f(u) = e^u$ ， $u = g(v) = -v^2$ ， $v = h(w) = \sin w$ ，

$$w = \varphi(x) = \frac{1}{x}, \text{ 则复合函数 } y = f(g(h(\varphi(x)))) = \underline{e^{-\sin^2 \frac{1}{x}}}.$$

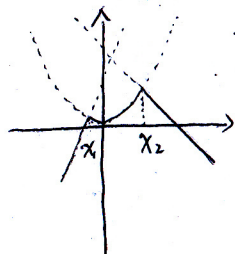
2、设 $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & |x| < 1 \\ 0 & |x| = 1 \\ -1 & |x| > 1 \end{cases}$, $g(x) = \ln x$, 求 $f[g(x)]$.

$$f(g(x)) = \begin{cases} 1 & x \in (\frac{1}{e}, e) \\ 0 & x = \frac{1}{e} \text{ 或 } x = e \\ -1 & x \in (0, \frac{1}{e}) \cup (e, +\infty) \end{cases}$$

3、设 $f(x) = \min\{2x+5, x^2, -x+6\}$ ，试给出 $f(x)$ 的分段表达式，

画出 $f(x)$ 的图形，并求 $\max f(x)$ 。

求交点 $\begin{cases} 2x+5 = x^2 \text{ 得 } x = \pm\sqrt{6} \Rightarrow x_1 = 1-\sqrt{6} \\ -x+6 = x^2 \text{ 得 } x = -3 \text{ 或 } 2 \Rightarrow x_2 = 2 \end{cases}$



$$\therefore f(x) = \min\{2x+5, x^2, -x+6\} = \begin{cases} 2x+5 & x < 1-\sqrt{6} \\ x^2 & 1-\sqrt{6} \leq x \leq 2 \\ -x+6 & x > 2 \end{cases}$$

$x = 1-\sqrt{6}$ 舍，而 $f(1-\sqrt{6}) = 7-2\sqrt{6}$
 $f(2) = 4$

$$\therefore \max f(x) = f(2) = 4$$

1.2 数列的极限

要求: 了解数列极限的定义, 掌握收敛数列的性质。

1、选择题

(1) 下列命题中正确的是 (D)

- (A) 发散数列必然无界 (B) 两个发散数列之和必然发散
(C) 两个无界数列之和必然发散 (D) 收敛数列必然有界

(2) 下列说法中与“ $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = A$ ”等价的是 (D)

- (A) 随着 n 的增大, x_n 越来越接近常数 A
(B) 点 A 的无论多么小的邻域内都有数列 $\{x_n\}$ 中无穷多个点
(C) 数列 $\{x_n\}$ 中所有的点都落在 A 的某个邻域内
(D) 无论正数 ε 有多么小, 点 A 的 ε 邻域之外至多只有数列 $\{x_n\}$ 中有限多个点

2、用定义证明: (1) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3n+1}{4n+1} = \frac{3}{4}$ 。

对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, 要使 $|\frac{3n+1}{4n+1} - \frac{3}{4}| < \varepsilon$, 即使

$$N = [\frac{1}{16\varepsilon} - \frac{1}{4}] \quad | \frac{12n+4-12-3}{4(4n+1)} | = \frac{1}{4(4n+1)} < \frac{1}{n} < \varepsilon, \text{ 即 } n > \frac{1}{\varepsilon}$$

\therefore 取 $N = [\frac{1}{\varepsilon}]$, 则当 $n > N$ 时, 恒有 $|\frac{3n+1}{4n+1} - \frac{3}{4}| < \varepsilon$. $\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3n+1}{4n+1} = \frac{3}{4}$

3、若 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = 0$, 而数列 $\{y_n\}$ 有界, 证明: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n y_n = 0$ 。

$\because \{y_n\}$ 有界. $\therefore \exists M > 0$, 对 $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$, $|y_n| \leq M$

又: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = 0$ \therefore 对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, $\exists N > 0$, 当 $n > N$ 时, $|x_n| < \frac{\varepsilon}{M}$

$$\therefore |x_n y_n| = |x_n| |y_n| \leq \frac{\varepsilon}{M} \cdot M = \varepsilon$$

$$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n y_n = 0$$

1.3 函数的极限

要求: 掌握函数极限的定义和函数极限的性质。

1、填空题

(1) $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x)$ 存在是 $f(x)$ 在 x_0 某去心邻域内有界的 充分 条件;

(2) $f(x_0^-)$ 和 $f(x_0^+)$ 都存在且相等是 $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x)$ 存在的 充要 条件。

2、用定义证明: $\lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{x^2-4}{x+2} = -4$ 。

$$x \neq -2, \quad | \frac{x^2-4}{x+2} - (-4) | = | x-2+4 | = | x-(-2) |$$

$$\text{取 } \delta = \varepsilon, \quad \exists 0 < | x-(-2) | < \delta \text{ 时}$$

$$| \frac{x^2-4}{x+2} - (-4) | < \varepsilon$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{x^2-4}{x+2} = -4$$

1.4 无穷小量与无穷大量

要求：了解无穷小、无穷大的概念及它们之间的关系，了解无穷小的性质及无穷小与极限之间的关系。

选择题

(1) 当 $x \rightarrow x_0$ 时， $\alpha(x)$ 与 $\beta(x)$ 均为无穷小量，下列变量中

$x \rightarrow x_0$ 时可能不是无穷小量的是 (D)

- (A) $3\alpha(x) - 4\beta(x)$ (B) $2\alpha(x) + 3\beta(x)$
 (C) $\alpha(x)\beta(x)$ (D) $\frac{\alpha(x)}{\beta(x)}$ ($\beta(x) \neq 0$)

(2) $f(x)$ 与 $g(x)$ 都是 $x \rightarrow x_0$ 时的无穷小量且恒不为 0，则当

$x \rightarrow x_0$ 时下列函数必为无穷大量的是 (D)

- (A) $\frac{f(x)}{g(x)}$ (B) $\frac{g(x)}{f(x)}$
 (C) $\frac{1}{f(x)} + \frac{1}{g(x)}$ (D) $\frac{1}{f(x)} + g(x)$

$f(x) = \frac{1}{x} \quad (x \rightarrow \infty)$
 $g(x) = -x \quad (x \rightarrow \infty)$

(3) 下列命题正确的是 (C)

- (A) 无界量必为无穷大量 (B) 无穷大量的和必为无穷大量 $\frac{1}{x} \quad (0, +\infty)$
 (C) 无穷大量必为无界量 (D) 两个无界量的乘积必为无界量 $x \quad (0, +\infty)$

(4) $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = A$ 是 $x \rightarrow x_0$ 时 $(f(x) - A)$ 为无穷小量的 (C)

- (A) 充分而非必要条件 (B) 必要而非充分条件
 (C) 充要条件 (D) 既非充分也非必要条件

1.5 极限运算法则

要求：掌握极限的四则运算法则和复合函数的极限运算法则。

1、填空题

(1) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1+2+\dots+n}{n+2} - \frac{n}{2} \right) = -\frac{1}{2}$;

(2) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{4x^3 - 2x^2 + x}{3x^2 + 2x} = \frac{1}{2}$;

(3) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^3 - x}{(x-1)^2} = \infty$;

(4) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-x^3 + 2x - 3}{x^3 - 8x^2 + 1} = -1$;

(5) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\cos x}{x^2} = 0$.

2、选择题

(1) 下列结论正确的是 (B)

- (A) 两个无穷大之和为无穷大 (B) 有限个无穷小之和为无穷小
 (C) 无穷多个无穷小之和为无穷小 (D) 两个无穷小之商为无穷小

(2) 若 $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = A$ ， $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x)g(x) = B$ ，则下列结论正确的是

(A) $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} g(x) = \frac{B}{A}$ (D)

(B) $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x)g(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} g(x) = B$

(C) $A = 0$ 时必有 $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x)g(x) = 0$ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sin x = 0$ 但 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1$

(D) $A \neq 0$ 时必有 $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} g(x) = \frac{B}{A}$

3、计算下列极限

$$\begin{aligned}
 (1) \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x+h)^3 - x^3}{h} &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^3 + h^3 + 3h^2x + 3hx^2 - x^3}{h} \\
 &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (h^2 + 3hx + 3x^2) = 3x^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left(\frac{1}{1-x} - \frac{3}{1-x^3} \right) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1+x-x^2-3}{1-x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2+x-2}{1-x^3} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x+2}{-(1+x+x^2)} = -1
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (3) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{1+x} - \sqrt{3-x}}{x^2+x-2} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(1+x) - (3-x)}{(x+2)(x-1)(\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{3-x})} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{2}{(x+2)(\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{3-x})} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{6}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (4) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x(\sqrt{x^2+1} - \sqrt{x^2-1}) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x \cdot \frac{2}{\sqrt{x^2+1} + \sqrt{x^2-1}} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2}{\sqrt{1+\frac{1}{x^2}} + \sqrt{1-\frac{1}{x^2}}} \\
 &= 1
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (5) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4x^2 + \arctan x}{(x + \sin x)^2} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4x^2 + \arctan x}{x^2 + \sin^2 x + 2x \sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4 + \frac{\arctan x}{x^2}}{1 + \frac{2 \sin x}{x} + \left(\frac{\sin x}{x}\right)^2} \\
 &= 4
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(6) \text{ 已知 } f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 + 5x + 6 & x < -2 \\ x + 2 & x = -2 \\ 2x + 5 & x > -2 \end{cases} \text{ 求 } \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} f(x).$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow -2^-} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -2^-} \frac{x^2 + 5x + 6}{x + 2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -2^-} \frac{(x+2)(x+3)}{x+2} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -2^-} x + 3 = 1
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -2^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -2^+} (2x + 5) = 1$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} f(x) = 1$$

$$4. \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{x^2+1}{x+1} - ax - b \right) = 0, \text{ 求 } a \text{ 和 } b \text{ 的值.}$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{x^2+1}{x+1} - ax - b \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(1-a)x^2 - (a+b)x + 1 - b}{x+1} = 0$$

$$\therefore 1 - a = 0 \Rightarrow a = 1$$

$$\text{而 } a + b = 0$$

$$\therefore b = -1$$

$$\text{综上: } a = 1, b = -1$$

1.6 极限存在准则 两个重要极限

要求：了解极限存在准则，熟练掌握利用两个重要极限求极限。

1、填空题

(1) 数列 $\{x_n\}$ 单调有界是 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n$ 存在的 充分 条件；

(2) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin ax}{x} = \underline{\omega}$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x}}{\sin x} = \underline{0}$;

(3) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x-1}{x+2}\right)^{x+2} = \underline{e^{-3}}$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1+2x)^{\frac{1}{x}} = \underline{e^2}$.

2、计算下列极限

(1) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sin(x^2-1)}{x^2+x-2}$
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x+1)\sin(x^2-1)}{(x+2)(x^2-1)^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x+1}{x+2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sin(x^2-1)}{x^2-1} = \frac{2}{3} \cdot 1 = \frac{2}{3}$

(2) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(x \sin \frac{2}{x} + \frac{\sin 3x}{x}\right)$
 $\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \sin \frac{2}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2 \sin \frac{2}{x}}{\frac{2}{x}} = 2$
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin 3x}{x} = 0$ \therefore 原极限 $= 2+0 = 2$

(3) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x}{x+1}\right)^x$
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{x+1}\right)^{-(x+1)} \cdot \frac{x}{-(x+1)}$
 $= e^{-1}$

3、用极限准则证明

(1) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{n^2+1} + \frac{2}{n^2+2} + \dots + \frac{n}{n^2+n}\right) = \frac{1}{2}$

证： $\frac{\frac{n(n+1)}{2}}{n^2+n} \leq \frac{1}{n^2+1} + \frac{2}{n^2+2} + \dots + \frac{n}{n^2+n} \leq \frac{\frac{n(n+1)}{2}}{n^2+1}$

$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{n(n+1)}{2}}{n^2+n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{n(n+1)}{2}}{n^2+1} = \frac{1}{2}$

$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{n^2+1} + \frac{2}{n^2+2} + \dots + \frac{n}{n^2+n}\right) = \frac{1}{2}$

(2) 数列 $x_1 = \sqrt{3}$, $x_{n+1} = \sqrt{3+x_n}$ ($n=1,2,\dots$) 的极限存在。

证： 1° $x_1 = \sqrt{3}$, $x_2 = \sqrt{3+\sqrt{3}}$
 显然 $\{x_n\}$ 是单调增加的

2° $x_1 = \sqrt{3}$, $x_2 = \sqrt{3+\sqrt{3}} < 3$

假设 $x_k < 3$, 则 $x_{k+1} = \sqrt{3+x_k} < \sqrt{3+3} < 3$

$\therefore \{x_n\}$ 是有上界的

综上 1°, 2° $\{x_n\}$ 的极限存在。

1.7 无穷小的比较

要求: 熟练掌握无穷小的比较及利用等价无穷小替换求极限。

1、选择题

(1) 当 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时, 与 $\sqrt{1+x^2} - 1$ 等价的无穷小是 (D)

(A) x (B) x^2 (C) $2x^2$ (D) $\frac{x^2}{2}$

(2) 设 $f(x) = \sqrt{1+x} - \sqrt{1-x}$, 则当 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时成立的 (A)

(A) $f(x)$ 与 x 是等价无穷小 (B) $f(x)$ 与 x 是同阶但不等价无穷小
(C) $f(x)$ 是比 x 高阶的无穷小 (D) $f(x)$ 是比 x 低阶的无穷小

(3) 当 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时, $1 - \cos x^2$ 是关于 x 的 (C) 阶无穷小

(A) 2 (B) 3 (C) 4 (D) 5

2、计算下列极限

(1) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1 - \sin 2x)}{e^{3x} - 1}$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\sin 2x}{3x}$$

$$= -\frac{2}{3}$$

(2) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\arctan(x-1)}{e^x - e}$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x-1}{e(e^{x-1}-1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x-1}{e(x-1)} = e^{-1}$$

(3) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x - \tan x}{(\sqrt[3]{1+x^2} - 1)(e^{\sin x} - 1)}$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x (\cos x - 1)}{\frac{1}{3} x^2 \cdot x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \cdot (-\frac{1}{2} x^2)}{\frac{1}{3} x^3} = -\frac{3}{2}$$

(4) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3 \sin x + x^2 \cos \frac{1}{x}}{(1 + \cos x) \ln(1+x)}$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3 \sin x}{(1 + \cos x) \ln(1+x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3x}{(1 + \cos x) \cdot x} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 \cos \frac{1}{x}}{(1 + \cos x) \ln(1+x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 \cos \frac{1}{x}}{(1 + \cos x) \cdot x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \cos \frac{1}{x}}{1 + \cos x} = 0$$

3、若 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)-1}{x} = 1$, 求 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{f(x)} - e}{x}$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)-1}{x} = 1$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (f(x) - 1) = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{f(x)} - e}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e(e^{f(x)-1} - 1)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e(f(x)-1)}{x} = e$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\cos x} = \frac{3}{2} + 0 = \frac{3}{2}$$

1.8 函数的连续性与间断点

要求：理解函数连续和间断点的概念，了解初等函数的连续性，了解初等函数的连续性，会判断间断点的类型。

1、填空题

(1) 设 $f(x) = \begin{cases} e^{2x} - 1 & x \neq 0 \\ ax & x = 0 \end{cases}$ 在 $x=0$ 处连续, 则 $a = \underline{2}$;

(2) 对于函数 $f(x) = \frac{x^2 - x}{|x|(x^2 - 1)}$, $x=0$ 是其 跳跃 间断点,
 $x=-1$ 是其 无穷 间断点, $x=1$ 是其 可去 间断点。

2、选择题

(1) 函数 $f(x) = \begin{cases} e^x & x < 0 \\ x & 0 \leq x \leq 2 \\ \frac{\sin(2x-4)}{x-2} & x > 2 \end{cases}$ 的连续区间为 (B)

- (A) $(-\infty, 2) \cup (2, +\infty)$ (B) $(-\infty, +\infty)$
 (C) $(-\infty, 0) \cup (0, +\infty)$ (D) $(-\infty, 0) \cup (0, 2) \cup (2, +\infty)$

(2) $x=0$ 是函数 $f(x) = \arctan \frac{1}{x}$ 的 (B)

(A) 可去间断点 (B) 跳跃间断点 (C) 无穷间断点 (D) 振荡间断点

(3) $x=0$ 是函数 $f(x) = \frac{1}{1-e^x}$ 的 (B)

(A) 可去间断点 (B) 跳跃间断点 (C) 无穷间断点 (D) 振荡间断点

3、计算 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\cos x)^{\frac{1}{x^2}}$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[(1 + \cos x - 1)^{\frac{1}{\cos x - 1}} \right]^{\frac{\cos x - 1}{x^2}} = e^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

4、设函数 $f(x) = \begin{cases} e^x + a & x < 0 \\ 2 & x = 0 \\ \frac{\ln(1+bx)}{x} & x > 0 \end{cases}$ 处处连续, 求 a 和 b 。

$$\therefore f(0^-) = f(0) \quad \therefore 1+a=2 \quad \therefore a=1$$

$$\therefore f(0^+) = f(0) \quad \therefore b=2$$

5、求下列函数的间断点并说明间断点类型。

(1) $f(x) = \frac{x}{\tan x}$

$x = k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}$, $x = k\pi$ ($k \in \mathbb{Z}$) 是 $f(x)$ 的间断点。

对 $x = k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}$ ($k \in \mathbb{Z}$): $\lim_{x \rightarrow k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{x}{\tan x} = 0$ \therefore 是可去间断点

对 $x = k\pi$ ($k = \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$): $\lim_{x \rightarrow k\pi} \frac{x}{\tan x} = \infty$ \therefore 是无穷间断点

对 $x = 0$: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{\tan x} = 1$ \therefore 是可去间断点。

1.9 闭区间上连续函数性质

要求: 掌握闭区间上连续函数的性质。

1、证明: 方程 $x = a \cos x + b$ ($a > 0, b > 0$) 至少有一个不超过 $a+b$ 的正根。

$$\text{令 } f(x) = x - a \cos x - b, \text{ 则 } f(a+b) = a+b - a \cos(a+b) - b \\ = a(1 - \cos(a+b)) \geq 0$$

① 若 $f(a+b) = 0$, 则方程 $x = a \cos x + b$ 有正根 $a+b$ 。

② 若 $f(a+b) > 0$, 又 $f(0) = 0 - a - b < 0$

又: $f(x)$ 在 $[0, a+b]$ 上连续

由零点 Th: $\exists \xi \in (0, a+b)$, 使得 $f(\xi) = 0$, 即方程 $x = a \cos x + b$ 有一个小于 $a+b$ 的正根

综上①②: 方程 $x = a \cos x + b$ 至少有一个不超过 $a+b$ 的正根。

2、 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续, 且 $f(a) > a, f(b) < b$, 证明:

存在 $\xi \in (a, b)$ 使得 $f(\xi) = \xi$ 。

$$\text{令 } F(x) = f(x) - x$$

$\therefore f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续

$\therefore F(x)$ 也在 $[a, b]$ 上连续

$$\text{且 } F(a) = f(a) - a > 0, F(b) = f(b) - b < 0$$

\therefore 至少 \exists 一 $\xi \in (a, b)$, s.t. $F(\xi) = 0$

$$\text{即 } f(\xi) = \xi$$

$$(2) f(x) = \begin{cases} e^{\frac{1}{1-x}} & x > 0 \\ \ln(1+x) & -1 < x \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

$x=1$ 是间断点

$x=0$ 是可疑间断点

$$\text{对 } x=1: \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} e^{\frac{1}{1-x}} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} e^{\frac{1}{1-x}} = \infty$$

\therefore 是无穷间断点

$$\text{对 } x=0: \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} e^{\frac{1}{1-x}} = e$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \ln(1+x) = 0 \quad \therefore \text{是可去间断点}$$

6、已知 $f(x) = \frac{e^x - b}{(x-a)(x-1)}$ 有无穷间断点 $x=0$ 与可去间断点

$x=1$, 求 a, b 的值。

$\therefore x=1$ 为 $f(x)$ 的可去间断点

$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x)$ 存在

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (e^x - b) = 0 \quad (\text{否则 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = \infty)$$

$$\therefore b = e$$

$\therefore x=0$ 为 $f(x)$ 的无穷间断点

$$\text{而 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (e^x - e) = 1 - e \neq 0$$

$$\therefore a = 0$$

$$\therefore a = 0, b = e$$

1.10 总习题

1、填空题

(1) 若 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\frac{x+a}{x-a})^x = e^4$, 则 $a = \underline{2}$;

(2) 若 a, b, c, d 均为正数, 则 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{a^n + b^n + c^n + d^n} = \underline{\max\{a, b, c, d\}}$

(3) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\frac{1}{n^2+n+1} + \frac{2}{n^2+n+2} + \dots + \frac{n}{n^2+n+n}) = \underline{\frac{1}{2}}$;

(4) 若 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x^k \arctan \frac{2}{x^2} = 2$, 则 $k = \underline{2}$;

(5) 若 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2+ax+b}{x^2-x-2} = 2$, 则 $a = \underline{2}$, $b = \underline{-8}$;

(6) 已知 $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\cos x - \cos 2x}{x^2} & x \neq 0 \\ k & x = 0 \end{cases}$ 在 $x=0$ 处连续, 则 $k = \underline{\frac{3}{2}}$

(7) 对于函数 $f(x) = \frac{x}{1-e^{\frac{x}{1-x}}}$, $x=1$ 是其 跳跃 间断点, $x=0$ 是其 可去 间断点 ;

(8) 当 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时, $e^{x^2} - \cos x$ 是关于 x 的 2 阶无穷小。

2、选择题

(1) 设 $f(x) = \frac{\sin(x^3+1)}{x^2+1}$, 该函数是 (D)

(A) 奇函数 (B) 偶函数 (C) 周期函数 (D) 有界函数

(2) 设 $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{\alpha(x)}{\beta(x)} = 0$, 则当 $x \rightarrow x_0$ 时成立的是 (D)

(A) $\alpha(x)$ 是较 $\beta(x)$ 高阶的无穷小

(B) $\alpha(x)$ 是较 $\beta(x)$ 低阶的无穷小

(C) $\frac{\beta(x)}{\alpha(x)}$ 是无穷大量

(D) $\frac{\alpha(x)}{\beta(x)}$ 是无穷小量

(3) 下列变量在给定的变化过程中为无穷小量的是 (D)

(A) $\frac{|x|}{x} - 1$ ($x \rightarrow 0$)

(B) $\frac{1}{(x-1)^3} - 1$ ($x \rightarrow 1$)

(C) $e^{\frac{1}{x}}$ ($x \rightarrow 0+0$)

(D) $e^{\frac{1}{x}}$ ($x \rightarrow 0-0$)

(4) 当 $x \rightarrow 0^+$ 时, 下列无穷小量阶数最高的是 (C)

(A) $1 - \cos \sqrt{x}$

(B) $\sqrt{x} + x^4$

(C) $x \sin \sqrt{x}$

(D) $x\sqrt{x+\sqrt{x}}$

(5) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2-1}{x-1} e^{\frac{1}{x-1}} = \underline{0}$

(A) ∞

(B) 不存在

(C) 2

(D) 0

(6) $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{t}{\sqrt{1-\cos t}} = \underline{\sqrt{2}}$

(A) 0

(B) 1

(C) $\sqrt{2}$

(D) 不存在

(7) 设 $f(x) = 2^x + 3^x - 2$, 则当 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时成立的是 (B)

(A) $f(x)$ 与 x 是等价无穷小

(B) $f(x)$ 与 x 是同阶但不等价无穷小

(C) $f(x)$ 是比 x 高阶的无穷小

(D) $f(x)$ 是比 x 低阶的无穷小

$$\ln(1+\cos^3 x) \sim \cos^3 x - 1 \sim -\frac{1}{2}x^6$$

(8) 当 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时, $\ln \cos x^3$ 是关于 x^2 的 (B) 阶无穷小

- (A) 2 (B) 3 (C) 4 (D) 5

(9) 下列命题中正确的是

(B)

- (A) 在其定义区间内连续的函数一定是初等函数
 (B) 初等函数在其定义区间内连续
 (C) $f(u)$ 处处连续, x_0 是 $\varphi(x)$ 的间断点, 则复合函数 $f[\varphi(x)]$ 在 x_0 一定不连续
 (D) $f(x)$ 在 x_0 处连续, $g(x)$ 在 x_0 处不连续, 则 $f(x)g(x)$ 在 x_0 处一定不连续

3、求下列极限

(1) $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{n^x - n^{-x}}{n^x + n^{-x}}$

$x > 0$: 原式 = $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1 - n^{-2x}}{1 + n^{-2x}} = 1$

$x = 0$: 原式 = $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1-1}{1+1} = 0$

$x < 0$: 原式 = $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{n^{2x} - 1}{n^{2x} + 1} = -1$

(2) $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sin(\pi\sqrt{n^2+1})$

= $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sin(n\pi + \pi\sqrt{n^2+1} - n\pi)$

= $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} (-1)^n \sin(\sqrt{n^2+1} - n)\pi$

= $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} (-1)^n \sin \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+1} + n} \pi$

= 0

(3) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - \sqrt{1+x}}{x}$

= $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1 - (\sqrt{1+x} - 1)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{x} - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+x} - 1}{x}$

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

(4) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{\sin mx}{\sin nx}$

= $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(m(t+\pi))}{\sin(n(t+\pi))} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{(-1)^m \sin mt}{(-1)^n \sin nt}$

= $(-1)^{m-n} \frac{m}{n}$

(5) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \left(\frac{1}{x-2} \right)^{\frac{1}{x-3}}$

= $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \left[\left(1 + \frac{3-x}{x-2} \right)^{\frac{x-2}{3-x}} \right]^{\frac{3-x}{x-2} \cdot \frac{1}{x-3}}$

= $e \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{3-x}{x-2} \cdot \frac{1}{x-3} = e^{-1}$

(6) $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} n^2 (a^{\frac{1}{n}} - a^{\frac{1}{n+1}}) \quad (a > 0)$

= $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{a^{\frac{1}{n+1}} (a^{\frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1}} - 1)}{\frac{1}{n^2}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{a^{\frac{1}{n+1}} \left(\frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1} \right) \ln a}{\frac{1}{n^2}}$

= $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} a^{\frac{1}{n+1}} \cdot (na) \cdot \frac{\frac{1}{n(n+1)}}{\frac{1}{n^2}}$

= $\ln a$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (7) \quad & \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(a_1^x + a_2^x + \dots + a_n^x)^{\frac{1}{x}}}{n} \quad (a_i > 0) \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(1 - \frac{n - (a_1^x + \dots + a_n^x)}{n} \right)^{\frac{1}{x}} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(1 - \frac{n - (a_1^x + \dots + a_n^x)}{n - (a_1^x + \dots + a_n^x)} \cdot \left[1 - \frac{n - (a_1^x + \dots + a_n^x)}{n} \right] \right)^{\frac{1}{x}} \\
 &= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a_1^x + \dots + a_n^x - n}{n x}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a_1^x - 1 + a_2^x - 1 + \dots + a_n^x - 1}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{n}} \\
 &= e^{((n a_1 + n a_2 + \dots + n a_n) \cdot \frac{1}{n})} = e^{\ln(a_1 a_2 \dots a_n)} = \sqrt[n]{a_1 a_2 \dots a_n}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (8) \quad & \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+x+x^2) + \ln(1-x+x^2)}{\sec x - \cos x} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+x+x^2)(1-x+x^2)}{\frac{1-\cos^2 x}{\cos x}} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+x+x^2)}{\frac{\sin^2 x}{\cos x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x \cdot \ln(1+x+x^2)}{\sin^2 x} = 1
 \end{aligned}$$

4. 设 $f(x)$ 是多项式, 且 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x) - x^3}{x^2} = 2$, 且 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = 1$,

求 $f(x)$.
 $\because \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x) - x^3}{x^2}$ 存在 $\therefore f(x)$ 的最高次项只能为 x^3

\therefore 设 $f(x) = x^3 + ax^2 + bx + c$

$$\because \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x) - x^3}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{ax^2 + bx + c}{x^2} = 2 \quad \therefore a = 2$$

$$\because \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x^2 + bx + c}{x} \text{ 存在} \quad \therefore c = 0$$

$$\because \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x^2 + bx}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (2x + b) = b = 1 \quad \therefore b = 1$$

综上: $f(x) = x^3 + 2x^2 + x$

5. 若 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt{x^2 - x + 1} - ax - b) = 0$, 求 a, b 的值.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt{x^2 - x + 1} - ax - b) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^2 - x + 1 - (ax + b)^2}{\sqrt{x^2 - x + 1} + ax + b}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(1-a^2)x^2 - (1+2ab)x + 1-b^2}{\sqrt{x^2 - x + 1} + ax + b} = 0$$

$\therefore 1 - a^2 = 0 \Rightarrow a = 1$ ($a = -1$ 舍去, \because 如果 $a = -1$, 原极限 $= \infty$, 矛盾)

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{-(1+2b)x + 1 - b^2}{\sqrt{x^2 - x + 1} + x + b} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{-(1+2b) + \frac{1-b^2}{x}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}} + 1 + \frac{b}{x}} = -(1+2b) = 0$$

$$\therefore b = -\frac{1}{2}$$

综上: $a = 1, b = -\frac{1}{2}$

6. 设 $x_1 = 1, x_{n+1} = \frac{3(x_n + 1)}{x_n + 3}$ ($n = 1, 2, \dots$), 证明: $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} x_n$ 存在, 并求出极限值.

$$\begin{aligned}
 1^\circ \quad & x_1 = 1, x_2 = \frac{3}{2}, \text{ 假设 } x_k < 3, \text{ 则 } x_{k+1} = \frac{3(x_k + 1)}{x_k + 3} \\
 &= \frac{3x_k + 9 - 6}{x_k + 3} = 3 - \frac{6}{x_k + 3} < 3 \quad (\because x_n > 0)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$2^\circ \quad x_{n+1} - x_n = \frac{3(x_n + 1)}{x_n + 3} - \frac{3(x_{n-1} + 1)}{x_{n-1} + 3} = 3 \cdot \frac{2(x_n - x_{n-1})}{(x_n + 3)(x_{n-1} + 3)} > 0$$

$\therefore \{x_n\}$ 单调

$$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n \text{ 存在, 设为 } l. \quad l = \frac{3(l+1)}{l+3} \quad \text{解得 } l = \sqrt{3}$$

7、写出函数 $f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{1+x} - \sqrt[3]{1+x}}{\tan x}$ 的全部间断点, 并指明间断点的类型。

对 $x = k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}$: $\lim_{x \rightarrow k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sqrt{1+x} - \sqrt[3]{1+x}}{\tan x} = 0$ \therefore 是可去间断点

对 $x = k\pi$ ($k \in \mathbb{Z}$ 且 $k \neq 0$): $\lim_{x \rightarrow k\pi} \frac{\sqrt{1+x} - \sqrt[3]{1+x}}{\tan x} = \infty$ \therefore 是无穷间断点

$x = 0$: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+x} - \sqrt[3]{1+x}}{\tan x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+x} - 1 - (\sqrt[3]{1+x} - 1)}{x}$
 $= \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{6}$ \therefore 是可去间断点

8、讨论函数 $f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1-x^{2n}}{1+x^{2n}}$ 的连续性, 如果有间断点,

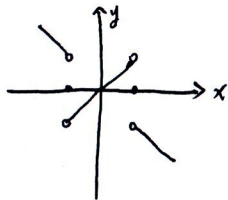
说明其类型。

当 $|x| > 1$ 时: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x^{2n} = +\infty$ $\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1-x^{2n}}{1+x^{2n}} = -x$

当 $|x| < 1$ 时: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x^{2n} = 0$ $\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1-x^{2n}}{1+x^{2n}} = x$

当 $|x| = 1$ 时: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x^{2n} = 1$ $\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1-x^{2n}}{1+x^{2n}} = 0$

$\therefore f(x) = \begin{cases} -x & |x| > 1 \\ 0 & |x| = 1 \\ x & |x| < 1 \end{cases}$



$x = \pm 1$ 都为跳跃间断点

$f(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, -1) \cup (-1, 1) \cup (1, +\infty)$ 上连续

9、 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续, $a < x_1 < x_2 < \dots < x_n < b$, 证明: $\exists \xi \in (a, b)$

使得 $f(\xi) = \frac{1}{n}[f(x_1) + f(x_2) + \dots + f(x_n)]$ 。

证: $\because f(x)$ 在 $[x_1, x_2] \subset [a, b]$ 上连续

$\therefore f(x)$ 在 $[x_1, x_2]$ 上取得最大值, 设为 M , 最小值, 设为 m

$\therefore m \leq f(x_i) \leq M$ ($i = 1, 2, \dots, n$)

$\therefore nm \leq f(x_1) + f(x_2) + \dots + f(x_n) \leq nM$

$\therefore m \leq \frac{1}{n}(f(x_1) + \dots + f(x_n)) \leq M$

$\therefore \exists \xi \in [x_1, x_2] \subset (a, b)$, 使得 $f(\xi) = \frac{1}{n}[f(x_1) + \dots + f(x_n)]$

10、设 $f(x)$ 在 $[0, 2a]$ 上连续, 且有 $f(0) = f(2a)$, 证明: $\exists \xi \in [0, a]$

使得 $f(\xi) = f(a + \xi)$ 。

证: 令 $F(x) = f(x) - f(a+x)$

$F(0) = f(0) - f(a)$ $F(a) = f(a) - f(2a) = f(a) - f(0)$

$\therefore F(0)F(a) = -(f(0) - f(a))^2$

① 当 $f(0) = f(a)$ 时, 即 $F(0) = 0$, 使得 $f(\xi) = f(a + \xi)$

② 当 $f(0) \neq f(a)$ 时, $F(0)F(a) < 0$

$\therefore f(x)$ 在 $[0, 2a]$ 连续, $\therefore F(x)$ 在 $[0, a]$ 上连续

根据零点定理, $\exists \xi \in (0, a)$, 使得 $F(\xi) = 0$, 即 $f(\xi) = f(a + \xi)$

综上①②: $\exists \xi \in [0, a]$, 使得 $f(\xi) = f(a + \xi)$

导数与微分

2.1 导数的定义

要求：理解导数概念，了解导数的几何意义及可导与连续的关系。

1、填空题

(1) $f(x)$ 在点 x_0 可导是 $f(x)$ 在点 x_0 连续的 充分 条件，
 $f(x)$ 在点 x_0 连续是 $f(x)$ 在点 x_0 可导的 必要 条件；

(2) $f(x)$ 在点 x_0 的左导数 $f'_-(x_0)$ 及右导数 $f'_+(x_0)$ 都存在且相等是 $f(x)$ 在点 x_0 可导的 充要 条件；

(3) 设 $f'(x_0)$ 存在，则 $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0) - f(x_0 - h)}{h} = \underline{f'(x_0)}$ ，

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + mh) - f(x_0 - nh)}{h} = \underline{(m+n)f'(x_0)}$$
；

(4) $f(x) = x(x-1)(x-2)\cdots(x-10)$ ，则 $f'(9) = \underline{-9!}$ ；

(5) $\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)' = \underline{-\frac{1}{x^2}}$ ， $(\sqrt{x})' = \underline{\frac{1}{2}x^{-\frac{1}{2}}}$ ， $\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}\sqrt{x}}\right)' = \underline{-\frac{3}{4}x^{-\frac{7}{4}}}$ ；

2、求曲线 $y = \ln x$ 在点 $(2, \ln 2)$ 处的切线方程与法线方程。

切线斜率 $k = (\ln x)'|_{x=2} = \frac{1}{x}|_{x=2} = \frac{1}{2}$

法线斜率为 $-\frac{1}{k} = -2$

∴ 切线斜率方程： $y - \ln 2 = \frac{1}{2}(x - 2)$

法线方程： $y - \ln 2 = -2(x - 2)$

3、设 $f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 连续且 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = k$ ，证明： $f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 点可导。

∵ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x}$ 存在 ∴ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 0$

又 ∵ $f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 连续 ∴ $f(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 0$

∴ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = k$ ∴ $f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 点可导

证： $f(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} \cdot x = k \cdot 0 = 0$

4、设函数 $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 & x \leq 1 \\ ax+b & x > 1 \end{cases}$ ，问 a, b 应取什么值时，函数 $f(x)$ 处处可导。

$x=1$ 时： $f(x)$ 可导，则 $f(x)$ 连续

∴ $f(1+) = f(1-) = f(1) = 1$

即 $1 = a + b \Rightarrow b = 1 - a$

∴ $f(x)$ 可导 ∴ $f'_-(1) = f'_+(1)$ 即 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{f(x) - f(1)}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{f(x) - f(1)}{x - 1} = 2$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{f(x) - f(1)}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{ax + b - 1}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{ax + 1 - a - 1}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{ax - a}{x - 1} = a$

∴ $a = 2, b = 1 - a = -1$

5、讨论函数 $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{x} \sin^2 x & x \neq 0 \\ 0 & x = 0 \end{cases}$ 在 $x=0$ 处的连续性、可导性。

连续性： $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} \sin^2 x = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sin x = 0$

∴ $f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 点连续

可导性： $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{x} \sin^2 x - 0}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x^2} = 1$

∴ $f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处可导

综上： $f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处连续且可导

2.2 求导法则

要求: 熟练掌握导数的基本公式与运算法则, 熟练掌握复合函数、隐函数、参数方程求导法则。

1、填空题

$$(1) (\cos \frac{1}{x})' = \frac{1}{x^2} \sin \frac{1}{x} ;$$

$$(2) (\frac{1-\ln x}{1+\ln x})' = \frac{-2}{x(1+\ln x)^2} ;$$

$$(3) [\ln(\cos e^x)]' = \frac{-e^x \tan e^x}{\cos e^x} ;$$

$$(4) (\frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}})' = \frac{x(a^2-x^2)^{-\frac{3}{2}}}{1} ;$$

$$(5) f(x) \text{ 为可导函数, 则 } (\frac{1}{f^2(x)})' = -\frac{2f'(x)}{f^3(x)} .$$

2、计算题

$$(1) \text{ 设 } y = \ln(x + \sqrt{a^2+x^2}), \text{ 求 } y' .$$

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

$$(2) \text{ 设 } y = \begin{cases} x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x} & x \neq 0 \\ 0 & x = 0 \end{cases}, \text{ 求 } y' .$$

$$f'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x} - 0}{x - 0} = 0$$

$$\therefore f'(x) = \begin{cases} 2x \sin \frac{1}{x} - \cos \frac{1}{x} & x \neq 0 \\ 0 & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$(3) \text{ 设 } y = \tan a^x + \arctan x^a \quad (a > 0), \text{ 求 } y' .$$

$$y' = \sec a^x \cdot a^x \ln a + \frac{a x^{a-1}}{1+x^{2a}}$$

$$(4) \text{ 设 } y = \ln \sin \frac{x}{2} - 3^x \ln \cos \sqrt{x}, \text{ 求 } y' .$$

$$y' = \frac{1}{\sin \frac{x}{2}} \cos \frac{x}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} - 3^x (\ln 3 (\ln \cos \sqrt{x}) + 3^x \frac{1}{\cos \sqrt{x}} \cdot \sin \sqrt{x} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}})$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cot \frac{x}{2} - 3^x (\ln 3 (\ln \cos \sqrt{x}) + \frac{3^x}{2\sqrt{x}} \tan \sqrt{x})$$

$$(5) \text{ 设 } y = e^{x^2} f(x^2), \text{ 其中 } f(t) \text{ 为可导函数, 求 } y' .$$

$$y' = 2x e^{x^2} f(x^2) + e^{x^2} f'(x^2) \cdot 2x$$

$$3、\text{ 设 } f(x) = (x^2 - a^2)g(x), \text{ 其中 } g(x) \text{ 在 } x = a \text{ 处连续, 求 } f'(a) .$$

$$f'(a) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x - a}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{(x^2 - a^2)g(x) - 0}{x - a}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} (x+a)g(x)$$

$$= 2ag(a)$$

4、求由下列方程确定的隐函数 $y = y(x)$ 的导数 $\frac{dy}{dx}$ 。

(1) $e^{xy} + \cos(xy) - y^2 = 0$

$$e^{xy}(y + xy') - \sin xy(y + xy') - 2y \cdot y' = 0$$

$$ye^{xy} + xe^{xy} \cdot y' - y \sin xy - xy' \sin xy - 2y \cdot y' = 0$$

$$y' = \frac{ye^{xy} - y \sin xy}{2y + x \sin xy - xe^{xy}}$$

(2) $\arctan \frac{y}{x} = \ln \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$

$$\frac{1}{1 + \frac{y^2}{x^2}} \cdot \frac{y'x - y}{x^2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} (2x + 2y \cdot y')$$

$$\frac{y'x - y}{x^2 + y^2} = \frac{x + y \cdot y'}{x^2 + y^2} \quad y' = \frac{x + y}{x - y}$$

(3) $y = \sqrt[3]{\frac{(x+1)(2x+1)^2}{x+3}}$

$$\ln |y| = \frac{1}{3} (\ln |x+1| + \frac{2}{3} \ln |2x+1| - \frac{1}{3} \ln |x+3|)$$

$$\frac{1}{y} \cdot y' = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{x+1} + \frac{4}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2x+1} - \frac{1}{3(x+3)}$$

$$(4) y = (1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}} \quad y' = \sqrt[3]{\frac{(x+1)(2x+1)^2}{x+3}} \left(\frac{1}{3(x+1)} + \frac{4}{3(2x+1)} - \frac{1}{3(x+3)} \right)$$

$$\ln y = \frac{1}{x} (\ln(1+x))$$

$$\frac{y'}{y} = -\frac{1}{x^2} \ln(1+x) + \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{1+x}$$

$$y' = (1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}} \left[\frac{1}{x^2 + x} - \frac{1}{x^2} \ln(1+x) \right]$$

5、求曲线 $\rho = 2 \sin 2\theta$ 在 $\theta = \frac{\pi}{4}$ 相应点处法线的直角坐标方程。

$$\begin{cases} x = 2 \sin 2\theta \cos \theta \\ y = 2 \sin 2\theta \sin \theta \end{cases} \quad y'_x = \frac{y'_\theta}{x'_\theta} = \frac{-2 \sin 2\theta \sin \theta + 2 \cos 2\theta \cos \theta}{\sin 2\theta \cos \theta + 2 \cos 2\theta \sin \theta}$$

$$y'_x \Big|_{\theta = \frac{\pi}{4}} = -1 \quad \therefore \text{法线斜率为 } 1, \quad \theta = \frac{\pi}{4} \text{ 时, } x = \sqrt{2}, y = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\therefore \text{所求法线方程为 } y - \sqrt{2} = x - \sqrt{2}, \quad \text{即 } y = x$$

6、求下列参数方程所确定函数的导数

(1) $\begin{cases} x = \frac{3at}{1+t^2} \\ y = \frac{3at^2}{1+t^2} \end{cases}$, 求 $\frac{dy}{dx}$ 。

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y'_t}{x'_t} = \frac{\frac{6at}{(1+t^2)^2}}{\frac{3a - 3at^2}{(1+t^2)^2}} = \frac{2t}{1-t^2}$$

(2) 已知 $\begin{cases} x = \cos t + t \sin t \\ y = \sin t - t \cos t \end{cases}$, 求 $\frac{dx}{dy} \Big|_{t = \frac{3}{4}\pi}$ 。

$$\frac{dx}{dy} \Big|_t = \frac{x'_t}{y'_t} = \frac{-\sin t + \sin t + t \cos t}{\cos t - (\cos t - t \sin t)} = \cot t$$

$$\frac{dx}{dy} \Big|_{t = \frac{3}{4}\pi} = -1$$

2.3 高阶导数及相关变化率

要求: 了解高阶导数和相关变化率的概念, 会求 n 阶导数。

1. 填空题 (其中 $f''(x)$ 存在)

(1) $(e^{-x} \sin x)'' = -2e^{-x} \cos x$; (2) $(f(x^2))'' = 2f'(x^2) + 4x^2 f''(x^2)$

(3) $(\cos^2 2x)^{(n)} = 2^{2n-1} \cos(4x + \frac{n\pi}{2})$

2. 计算题

(1) $y = 2x^2 + x|x|$, 求 $\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2}$. $y(x) = \begin{cases} 3x^2 & x \geq 0 \\ x^2 & x < 0 \end{cases}$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{y(x) - y(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{2x^2 + x^2}{x} = 0$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{y(x) - y(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{2x^2 - x^2}{x} = 0$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{6x - 0}{x} = 6$ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{2x - 0}{x} = 2$

$\therefore y'(0) = 0$ $\therefore y'(x) = \begin{cases} 6x & x > 0 \\ 2x & x < 0 \end{cases}$

$\therefore y'(x) \text{ 在 } 0 \text{ 处不可导}$
 $\therefore y'(x) = \begin{cases} 6 & x > 0 \\ 2 & x < 0 \end{cases}$

(2) $\sin y + xe^y = 0$, 求 $\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} \Big|_{\substack{x=0 \\ y=0}}$

$y'(\cos y + xe^y \cdot y' + e^y) = 0 \quad \therefore y' = \frac{-e^y}{\cos y + xe^y} = \frac{e^y}{\sin y - \cos y}$

$y'' = \frac{e^y \cdot y'(\sin y + \cos y) - e^y(\sin y - \cos y) \cdot y'}{(\sin y - \cos y)^2} = \frac{e^{2y}(\sin y - \cos y) - e^{2y}(\cos y + \sin y)}{(\sin y - \cos y)^3}$

(3) $y = x - \ln y$, 求 $\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2}$

$y' = 1 - \frac{y'}{y}$

$\therefore y' = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{y}} = \frac{y}{y+1}$

$y'' = \frac{y'(y+1) - y \cdot y'}{(y+1)^2} = \frac{y'}{(y+1)^2} = \frac{y}{(y+1)^3}$

$= \frac{-2e^{2y} \cos y}{(\sin y - \cos y)^3} = \frac{2e^{2y} \cos y}{(\cos y - \sin y)^3}$

(4) $\begin{cases} x = a(t - \sin t) \\ y = a(1 - \cos t) \end{cases}$, 求 $\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2}$

$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y'}{x'} = \frac{a \sin t}{a(1 - \cos t)} = \frac{\sin t}{1 - \cos t}$

$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right) = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\sin t}{1 - \cos t} \right) \cdot \frac{dt}{dx} = \frac{\cos t(1 - \cos t) - \sin^2 t}{(1 - \cos t)^2} \cdot \frac{1}{a(1 - \cos t)}$

(5) $\begin{cases} x = f'(t) \\ y = tf'(t) - f(t) \end{cases}$, 其中 $f(t)$ 具有二阶导数且 $f''(t) \neq 0$, $= \frac{\cos t - 1}{(1 - \cos t)^2} \cdot \frac{1}{a(1 - \cos t)}$

求 $\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2}$. $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y'}{x'} = \frac{f'(t) + tf''(t) - f'(t)}{f''(t)} = t$

$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right) = \frac{d}{dt} (t) \cdot \frac{dt}{dx} = \frac{1}{f''(t)}$

$= -\frac{1}{a(1 - \cos t)^2}$

(6) $y = \frac{1}{x^2 - 3x + 2}$, 求 $y^{(n)}$

$y = \frac{1}{x-2} - \frac{1}{x-1}$

$y^{(n)} = (-1)^n \frac{n!}{(x-2)^{n+1}} - (-1)^n \frac{n!}{(x-1)^{n+1}}$

3. 用莱布尼兹公式计算 $(x^2 \sin 2x)^{(50)}$

$(x^2 \sin 2x)^{(50)} = 2^{50} \sin(2x + 25\pi) x^2 + 50 \times 2^{49} \sin(2x + \frac{49\pi}{2}) \cdot 2x$

$+ \frac{50 \times 49}{2} \times 2^{48} \sin(2x + 24\pi) \cdot 2$

$= -2^{50} x^2 \sin 2x + 50 \times 2^{50} x \cos 2x + \frac{25 \times 49}{2} \times 2^{50} \sin 2x$

$= 2^{50} (50 x \cos 2x + \frac{1225}{2} \sin 2x - x^2 \sin 2x)$

2.4 微分

要求：理解微分的概念，了解微分的几何意义及一阶微分形式不变性，熟练掌握微分的基本公式与运算法则。

1、填空题

(1) 已知 $y = x^3 - x$, 则在 $x = 2$ 处当 $\Delta x = 0.01$ 时 $\Delta y = \underline{0.110601}$;

$$dy = \underline{0.11} ;$$

(2) $d\left(-\frac{1}{1+x} + C\right) = \frac{1}{(1+x)^2} dx$; $d(\sqrt{2x} + C) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx$;

(3) $d\left(\frac{1}{3}\sin(3x+1) + C\right) = \cos(3x+1)dx$.

2、选择题

(1) 已知 $f(x)$ 可导, 若 $y = f(\sin x)$, 则 $dy =$ (A)

- (A) $f'(\sin x)d \sin x$ (B) $f'(\sin x)dx$
(C) $[f(\sin x)]'d \sin x$ (D) 前者均不对

(2) 若 $y = f(x)$, 有 $f'(x_0) = \frac{1}{2}$, 则当 $\Delta x \rightarrow 0$ 时, 该函数在 $x = x_0$ 处的微分 dy 是 (B)

- (A) 与 Δx 等价的无穷小 (B) 与 Δx 同阶的无穷小
(C) 比 Δx 低阶的无穷小 (D) 比 Δx 高阶的无穷小

3、求下列函数的微分

(1) $y = \sqrt[3]{x} + \sqrt{3} + \sqrt[3]{3}$

$$\begin{aligned} dy &= \frac{1}{3} x^{-\frac{2}{3}} dx + 3^{\frac{1}{3}} (\ln 3) \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{x^2}\right) dx \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{3} x^{-\frac{2}{3}} - \frac{1}{x^2} 3^{\frac{1}{3}} \ln 3\right) dx \end{aligned}$$

(2) $y = \ln \cos \sqrt{x}$

$$\begin{aligned} dy &= \frac{1}{\cos \sqrt{x}} d(\cos \sqrt{x}) = \frac{1}{\cos \sqrt{x}} (-\sin \sqrt{x}) d(\sqrt{x}) \\ &= -\tan \sqrt{x} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} dx = -\frac{\tan \sqrt{x}}{2\sqrt{x}} dx \end{aligned}$$

(3) $y = f(1-2x) + \sin(f(x))$ (其中 $f(x)$ 可导)

$$\begin{aligned} dy &= [f'(1-2x)(-2) + \cos(f(x)) \cdot f'(x)] dx \\ &= [f'(x) \cos f(x) - 2f'(1-2x)] dx \end{aligned}$$

4、已知由方程 $2y - x = (x - y) \ln(x - y)$ 确定的 y 是 x 的函数,

求 dy .

$$2dy - dx = (dx - dy) \ln(x - y) + (x - y) \frac{1}{x - y} (dx - dy)$$

$$2dy - dx = \ln(x - y) dx - \ln(x - y) dy + dx - dy$$

$$dy = \frac{2 + \ln(x - y)}{3 + \ln(x - y)} dx$$

5、设 $y = \sin(x^2)$, 求 $\frac{dy}{dx}$, $\frac{dy}{d(x^2)}$, $\frac{dy}{d(x^3)}$.

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 2x \cos x^2 = \cos x^2$$

$$\frac{dy}{d(x^2)} = \cos x^2 \quad \frac{dy}{d(x^2)} = \frac{dy}{dx} \cdot \frac{dx}{d(x^2)} = \frac{dy}{dx} \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{d(x^2)}{dx}} = 2x \cos x^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2x} = \cos x^2$$

$$\frac{dy}{d(x^3)} = \frac{dy}{dx} \cdot \frac{dx}{d(x^3)} = \frac{dy}{dx} \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{d(x^3)}{dx}} = 2x \cos x^2 \cdot \frac{1}{3x^2} = \frac{2 \cos x^2}{3x}$$

2.5 总习题

1、填空题

(1) 已知 $f'(3)=2$, 则 $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(3-h)-f(3)}{2h} = \underline{-1}$;

(2) 设 $f'(x_0)$ 存在, $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x)-f(x_0)}{\sqrt{x}-\sqrt{x_0}} = \underline{2\sqrt{x_0} f'(x_0)}$;

(3) 设函数 $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^n \sin \frac{1}{x} & x \neq 0 \\ 0 & x = 0 \end{cases}$ (n 为正整数), 问 n 在什么

范围内时, $f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处具有下面的性质: ①连续; ②可导; ③有连续的导数, ① $n > 0$, ② $n > 1$, ③ $n > 2$;

(4) 若曲线 $y = x^2 + ax + b$ 和 $2y = xy^3 - 1$ 在点 $(1, -1)$ 处相切, 其中 a, b 为常数, 则 $a = \underline{-1}$, $b = \underline{-1}$ 。

(5) $d\left(\frac{\sin x}{x}\right) = \frac{x \cos x - \sin x}{x^2} d(x^2)$ 。

2、选择题

(1) 若 $f(x)$ 是奇函数, 且 $f'(0)$ 存在, 则 $x=0$ 是 $F(x) = \frac{f(x)}{x}$ 的
 $f(0) = 0$ 左 0 处连续 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)-f(0)}{x-0} = f'(0)$ B)
 (A) 无穷间断点 (B) 可去间断点
 (C) 连续点 (D) 振荡间断点

(2) 已知函数 $f(x) = \begin{cases} x & x \leq 0 \\ a + b \cos x & x > 0 \end{cases}$ 在 $x=0$ 处可导, 则 (B)

(A) $a = -2, b = 2$ (B) $a = 2, b = -2$

(C) $a = -1, b = 1$ (D) $a = 1, b = -1$

(3) 设 $f(x) = 3x^3 + x^2 |x|$, 则使 $f^{(n)}(0)$ 存在的最高阶数为 (C)

(A) 0 (B) 1 (C) 2 (D) 3

(4) 已知函数 $f(x)$ 具有任意阶导数, 且 $f'(x) = [f(x)]^2$, 则 n 当

为大于等于 2 的整数时, $f(x)$ 的 n 阶导数 $f^{(n)}(x)$ 是 (A)

(A) $n! [f(x)]^{n+1}$ (B) $n [f(x)]^{n+1}$ (C) $[f(x)]^{2n}$ (D) $n! [f(x)]^{2n}$

3、计算题

(1) 设 $y = \sin mx \cdot \cos^n x$, 求 y' 。

$$y' = m \cos mx \cdot \cos^n x + \sin mx \cdot n \cos^{n-1} x (-\sin x)$$

$$= m \cos mx \cdot \cos^n x - n \sin x \sin mx \cos^{n-1} x$$

(2) 设 $y = \frac{1}{6} \ln \frac{(x+1)^2}{x^2-x+1} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{2x-1}{\sqrt{3}}$, 求 y' 。

$$y = \frac{1}{6} (2 \ln(x+1) - \ln(x^2-x+1)) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{2x-1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$y' = \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{x+1} - \frac{x-2}{3(x^2-x+1)}$$

(3) 设 $y = \sin^2\left(\frac{1-\ln x}{x}\right)$, 求 y' 。

$$y' = 2 \sin \frac{1-\ln x}{x} \cos \frac{1-\ln x}{x} \cdot \frac{-\frac{1}{x} \cdot x - (1-\ln x)}{x^2}$$

$$= \sin \frac{2(1-\ln x)}{x} \cdot \frac{\ln x - 2}{x^2}$$

(4) 设 $y = \begin{cases} \ln(1+x) & x > 0 \\ 0 & x = 0 \\ \frac{1}{x} \sin^2 x & x < 0 \end{cases}$, 求 y' .

$x > 0$ 时: $y' = \frac{1}{1+x}$ $x < 0$ 时: $y' = -\frac{1}{x^2} \sin^2 x + \frac{2}{x} \sin x \cos x$

$y'_+(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln(1+x) - 0}{x - 0} = 1$ $y'_-(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\frac{1}{x} \sin^2 x - 0}{x - 0} = 1 \therefore y'(0) = 1$

$\therefore y' = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{1+x} & x > 0 \\ 1 & x = 0 \\ \frac{\sin 2x}{x} - \frac{\sin^2 x}{x^2} & x < 0 \end{cases}$ 即 $y' = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{1+x} & x \geq 0 \\ \frac{\sin 2x}{x} - \frac{\sin^2 x}{x^2} & x < 0 \end{cases}$

(5) 设 $y = \sqrt{x \sin x} \cdot \sqrt{1 - e^x}$, 求 y' .

$y' = \frac{\sin x \sqrt{1 - e^x} + x \cos x \sqrt{1 - e^x} - \frac{e^x}{2\sqrt{1 - e^x}} \cdot x \sin x}{2\sqrt{x \sin x} \sqrt{1 - e^x}}$

(6) 设 $y = \varphi(x) \sqrt{\psi(x)}$, 其中 $\varphi(x), \psi(x)$ 为可导函数, 求 y' .

$y = \varphi(x) \sqrt{\psi(x)} \quad \ln y = \frac{1}{2} (\ln \varphi(x) + \ln \psi(x))$

$\frac{y'}{y} = \frac{-\varphi'(x)}{\varphi(x)} \ln \psi(x) + \frac{1}{\varphi(x)} \cdot \frac{\psi'(x)}{2\psi(x)}$

$\therefore y' = \varphi(x) \sqrt{\psi(x)} \cdot \frac{\varphi(x) \psi'(x) - \varphi'(x) \psi(x) \ln \psi(x)}{\varphi^2(x) \psi(x)}$

(7) 设 $y = y(x)$ 由方程 $x^y = y^x$ 所确定, 求 y' .

$y \ln x = x \ln y$

$y' \ln x + y \cdot \frac{1}{x} = \ln y + x \cdot \frac{y'}{y}$

$y' = \frac{\frac{y}{x} - \ln y}{\frac{x}{y} - \ln x}$

(8) 设 $y = y(x)$ 由方程 $e^y + xy = e$ 所确定, 求 $y''(0)$.

$e^y \cdot y' + y + xy' = 0 \Rightarrow y' = -\frac{y}{e^y + x}$

$y'' = -\frac{y'(e^y + x) - y(1 + e^y \cdot y')}{(x + e^y)^2}$ 当 $x=0$ 时, $y=1 \therefore y'(0) = -\frac{1}{e}$

$\therefore y''(0) = \frac{1}{e^2}$

(9) 设 $\begin{cases} x = 2te^t + 1 \\ y = t^3 - 3t \end{cases}$, 求 $\frac{dy}{dx} \Big|_{t=1}, \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} \Big|_{t=1}$.

$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y'_t}{x'_t} = \frac{3t^2 - 3}{2te^t + 2e^t} = \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{t-1}{e^t}$ $\frac{dy}{dx} \Big|_{t=1} = 0$

$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right) = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{t-1}{e^t} \right) \cdot \frac{dt}{dx} = \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{e^t - (t-1)e^t}{e^{2t}} \cdot \frac{1}{2te^t + 2e^t}$

$= \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{2-t}{e^t} \cdot \frac{1}{2e^t(t+1)}$

(10) 设 $\begin{cases} x = \ln(1+t^2) \\ y = t - \arctan t \end{cases}$, 求 $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$.

$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1 - \frac{1}{1+t^2}}{\frac{2t}{1+t^2}} = \frac{1+t^2-1}{2t} = \frac{t}{2}$

$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{t}{2} \right) \cdot \frac{dt}{dx} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{2t}{1+t^2}} = \frac{1+t^2}{4t}$

(11) 设 $y = \frac{5-x^2}{x^2-1}$, 求 $y^{(n)}$.

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

$y^{(n)} = 2 \left[(-1)^n \frac{n!}{(x-1)^{n+1}} - (-1)^n \frac{n!}{(x+1)^{n+1}} \right]$

$= 2 \cdot (-1)^n \cdot n! \left(\frac{1}{(x-1)^{n+1}} - \frac{1}{(x+1)^{n+1}} \right)$

(12) 设 $y = \sin^4 x + \cos^4 x$, 求 $y^{(n)}$.

$$y = (\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x)^2 - 2\sin^2 x \cos^2 x = 1 - \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 2x$$

$$= 1 - \frac{1}{4} (1 - \cos 4x) = \frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{4} \cos 4x$$

$$y^{(n)} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot 4^n \cos(4x + \frac{n\pi}{2}) = 4^{n-1} \cos(4x + \frac{n\pi}{2})$$

(13) 设 $y = a + \ln(xy) + e^{x+y}$, 求 dy .

$$dy = \frac{y + xy e^{x+y}}{xy - x - xy e^{x+y}} dx$$

4. 试从 $\frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{1}{y'}$ 导出 $\frac{d^2x}{dy^2} = -\frac{y''}{(y')^3}$.

$$\frac{d^2x}{dy^2} = \frac{d}{dy} \left(\frac{dx}{dy} \right) = \frac{d}{dy} \left(\frac{1}{y'} \right) = -\frac{y''}{y'^2} \cdot \frac{dx}{dy}$$

$$= -\frac{y''}{y'^2} \cdot \frac{1}{y'} = -\frac{y''}{y'^3}$$

5. 求证 $x^{\frac{1}{2}} + y^{\frac{1}{2}} = a^{\frac{1}{2}}$ 上任一点处的切线在两坐标轴上的截距之

和为常数 a .

先求 $x^{\frac{1}{2}} + y^{\frac{1}{2}} = a^{\frac{1}{2}}$ 上任一点 (x, y) 处切线的斜率 y'

$$\frac{1}{2} x^{-\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{1}{2} y^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot y' = 0 \Rightarrow y' = -\frac{\sqrt{y}}{\sqrt{x}}$$

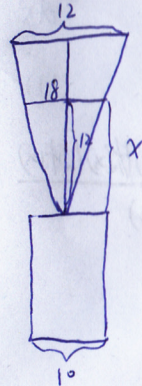
∴ 过该点的切线方程为: $Y - y = -\frac{\sqrt{y}}{\sqrt{x}}(X - x)$

令 $X=0$, 得纵截距: $Y = \sqrt{xy} + y$

令 $Y=0$, 得横截距: $X = \sqrt{xy} + x$

$$\therefore X + Y = 2\sqrt{xy} + x + y = (\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y})^2 = a$$

∴ $x^{\frac{1}{2}} + y^{\frac{1}{2}} = a^{\frac{1}{2}}$ 上任一点处的切线在两坐标轴上的截距之和为常数 a .



6. 设函数 $f(x)$ 在 $x \leq 1$ 时具有二阶导数, 求 a, b, c 使

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} f(x) & x \leq 1 \\ a(x-1)^2 + b(x-1) + c & x > 1 \end{cases} \text{ 在 } x=1 \text{ 处具有二阶导数.}$$

$$\therefore F(1+) = F(1-) = f(1) \quad \therefore f(1) = c$$

$$\text{又: } F'_-(1) = F'_+(1), \text{ 即 } f'_-(1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{f(x) - f(1)}{x-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{a(x-1)^2 + b(x-1) + c - f(1)}{x-1} = b \quad \therefore b = f'_-(1)$$

$$\text{又: } F''_-(1) = F''_+(1) \quad \therefore f''_-(1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{f(x) - f(1)}{x-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{2a(x-1) + b}{x-1} = 2a \quad \therefore a = \frac{1}{2} f''_-(1)$$

7. 设曲线 $y = f(x)$ 与 $y = \sin x$ 在原点相切, 求 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^{\frac{1}{2}} \sqrt{f(\frac{2}{n})}$.

$$\therefore y = \sin x \text{ 在 } 0 \text{ 处的导数为 } \cos x|_{x=0} = 1$$

$$\therefore f'(0) = 1 \quad \text{又 } f(0) = 0$$

$$\text{则 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^{\frac{1}{2}} \sqrt{f(\frac{2}{n})} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{f(\frac{2}{n})}}{\frac{1}{n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{2} \sqrt{\frac{f(\frac{2}{n}) - f(0)}{\frac{2}{n}}} = \sqrt{2} \cdot f'(0) = \sqrt{2}$$

8. 溶液自深 18cm, 顶部直径为 12cm 的正圆锥形漏斗中漏入一直径为 10cm 的圆柱形筒中, 开始时漏斗中盛满了溶液, 已知当溶液在漏斗中深为 12cm 时, 其表面下降的速率为 1cm/min, 问此时圆柱形筒溶液表面上升的速率为多少?

设漏斗中空出的体积, 即圆柱筒中溶液的体积为 $V(t)$

漏斗中液面高度为 $x(t)$.

$$\text{则 } t \text{ 时刻: } V = \frac{1}{3} \pi \left(\frac{12}{2}\right)^2 \times 18 - \frac{1}{3} \pi \left(\frac{x}{18} \times \frac{12}{2}\right)^2 \cdot x(t)$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \pi \times 36 \times (18 - \frac{x^3}{18})$$

则漏斗中空出的体积的时间变化率

$$\frac{dV}{dt} = \frac{1}{3} \pi \times 36 \times \left(-\frac{x^2}{9}\right) \cdot \frac{dx}{dt}$$

$$\text{当 } x(t) = 9 \text{ cm, } \frac{dx}{dt} = 1 \text{ cm/min 时, 则 } \frac{dV}{dt} = \frac{1}{3} \pi \times 36 \times \left(-\frac{4}{3}\right) = -16\pi$$

$$\therefore \text{圆柱筒内溶液上升速度为 } \frac{16\pi}{\left(\frac{10}{2}\right)^2 \pi} = \frac{16}{25} \text{ (cm/min)}$$

第3章 微分中值定理与导数的应用

3.1 微分中值定理

要求：理解并会用罗尔、拉格朗日定理，了解并会用柯西定理。

1、填空题

(1) $f(x) = \ln \sin x$ 在区间 $[\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{5\pi}{6}]$ 上是否满足罗尔定理的条件
是；有无定理中的数值 ξ ? $\frac{\pi}{2}$ (有则写出其值)。

(2) 已知 $f(x) = x(x-1)(x-2)(x+1)(x+2)$ ，那么 $f'(x) = 0$ 有
4 个根，根所在的区间分别为 $(-2, -1), (-1, 0), (0, 1), (1, 2)$ 。

2、选择题

(1) 罗尔定理的三个条件： $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续，在 (a, b) 内可导， $f(a) = f(b)$ 是 $f(x)$ 在 (a, b) 内至少存在一点 ξ ，使 $f'(\xi) = 0$ 的
 (A) 必要条件 (B) 充分条件 (C) 充分必要条件 (D) 既非充分也非必要条件
 (B)

(2) 函数 $f(x) = x^{\frac{2}{3}} \cos x$ 在 $[-1, 1]$ 上不满足罗尔定理是因为 (B)
 (A) 在 $[-1, 1]$ 上不连续 (B) 在 $(-1, 1)$ 内有不可导点
 (C) $f(1) \neq f(-1)$ (D) 以上三条都不对

3、设 $f(x)$ 在 $[0, a]$ 上连续，在 $(0, a)$ 内可导，且 $f(a) = 0$ ，
 证明：存在一点 $\xi \in (0, a)$ ，使 $f(\xi) + \xi f'(\xi) = 0$ 。

4、若方程 $a_0 x^n + a_1 x^{n-1} + \dots + a_{n-1} x = 0$ 有一正根 $x = x_0$ ，证明：

方程 $a_0 n x^{n-1} + a_1 (n-1) x^{n-2} + \dots + a_{n-1} = 0$ 必有一个小于 x_0 的

正根。令 $f(x) = a_0 x^n + a_1 x^{n-1} + \dots + a_{n-1} x$ 即方程 $a_0 x^n + a_1 x^{n-1} + \dots + a_{n-1} x = 0$
 $f(0) = f(x_0) = 0$ 且 $f(x)$ 在 $[0, x_0]$ 上连续， $(0, x_0)$ 上可导
 $\therefore f(x)$ 在 $[0, x_0]$ 上满足 Rolle Th
 \therefore 至少存在一个 $\xi \in (0, x_0)$ 使得 $f'(\xi) = 0$
 $+ a_1 (n-1) x^{n-2} + \dots + a_{n-1} = 0$ 必有一个小于 x_0 的正根。

5、设 $a > b > 0, n > 1$ ，证明： $nb^{n-1}(a-b) < a^n - b^n < na^{n-1}(a-b)$ 。

设 $f(x) = x^n$ ， $n \mid f(x)$ 在 $[b, a]$ 上满足 Lagrange Th.
 \therefore 至少存在一点 $\xi \in (b, a)$ ，使得 $f'(\xi) = \frac{f(a) - f(b)}{a - b}$
 即 $n \xi^{n-1} = \frac{a^n - b^n}{a - b}$ $\xi \in (b, a)$
 $\therefore nb^{n-1} < n \xi^{n-1} < na^{n-1}$
 $\therefore nb^{n-1}(a-b) < a^n - b^n < na^{n-1}(a-b)$

6、设 $0 < a < b$ ，函数 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续，在 (a, b) 内可导，试
 利用柯西中值定理证明：存在一点 $\xi \in (a, b)$ ，使

$f(b) - f(a) = \xi f'(\xi) \ln \frac{b}{a}$ 。
 设 $f(x) = \ln x$ ， $F(x) = f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上满足 Cauchy 中值 Th.
 $\therefore \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{\ln b - \ln a} = \frac{f'(\xi)}{\frac{1}{\xi}}$ $\xi \in (a, b)$
 即 $f(b) - f(a) = \xi f'(\xi) \ln \frac{b}{a}$
 另法：设 $F(x) = \ln \frac{x}{a}$

3.2 洛必达法则

要求: 熟练掌握用洛必达法则。

1、填空题

(1) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^3 + ax^2 + b}{x - 2} = 8$, 则 $a = \underline{-1}$, $b = \underline{-4}$;

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

2、求下列极限

(1) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \ln(1+x)}{x^2}$
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \frac{1}{1+x}}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{1+x}}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$

另: $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{2(x+1)} = \frac{1}{2}$

(2) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x \tan x} \right)$
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x - x \cos x}{x^2 \sin x}$
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x - x \cos x}{x^3}$
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x + x \sin x - \cos x}{3x^2}$
 $= \frac{1}{3}$

(3) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1}{x^2} \right)^{\tan x}$
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^{\tan x \ln \frac{1}{x^2}}$
 $= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \ln \frac{1}{x^2}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln \frac{1}{x^2}}{\frac{1}{x}}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 \cdot (-\frac{2}{x^3})}{-\frac{1}{x^2}}}$
 $= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 2x} = e^0 = 1$

(4) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left(\frac{\sin x}{x} \right)^{\frac{1}{x}}$
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} e^{\frac{1}{x} \ln \frac{\sin x}{x}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln \frac{\sin x}{x}}{x}}$
 $= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{x}{\sin x} \cdot \frac{x \cos x - \sin x}{x^2}}{1}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x \cos x - \sin x}{x^2 \sin x}}$
 $= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x \cos x - \sin x}{x^2}}$
 $= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\cos x - x \sin x - \cos x}{2x}} = e^0 = 1$

3.3 泰勒公式

要求：理解泰勒定理，知道 $[e^x, \sin x, \cos x, \ln(1+x), (1+x)^\alpha]$ 的麦克劳林展开式。

1、求函数 $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$ 按 $(x+1)$ 展开的带拉格朗日余项的 n 阶泰勒公式。

$$f(-1) = -1$$

$$f^{(n)}(x) = (-1)^n \frac{n!}{x^{n+1}} \quad f^{(n+1)}(x) = \frac{(-1)^{n+1} (n+1)!}{x^{n+2}}$$

$$f^{(n)}(-1) = (-1)^n \frac{n!}{(-1)^{n+1}} = -n!$$

$$f(x) = -1 - (x+1) - (x+1)^2 - \dots - (x+1)^n + \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{(n+1)!} (x+1)^{n+1} \quad (x \text{ 在 } -1 \text{ 之间})$$

2、求函数 $f(x) = xe^{-x}$ 的带佩亚诺余项的 n 阶麦克劳林公式。

$$e^x = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \dots + \frac{x^{n+1}}{(n+1)!} + o(x^{n+1})$$

$$e^{-x} = 1 - x + \frac{x^2}{2!} - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \dots + (-1)^{n+1} \frac{x^{n+1}}{(n+1)!} + o(x^{n+1})$$

$$xe^{-x} = x - x^2 + \frac{x^3}{2!} - \frac{x^4}{3!} + \dots + (-1)^{n+1} \frac{x^{n+1}}{(n+1)!} + o(x^{n+1})$$

3、计算 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x - e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}}{x^4}$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} + o(x^4) - [1 + (-\frac{x^2}{2}) + \frac{1}{2!}(-\frac{x^2}{2})^2 + o(x^4)]}{x^4}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\frac{1}{12}x^4 + o(x^4)}{x^4}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{12}$$

(5) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\ln \sin x}{(\pi - 2x)^2}$

$$\frac{x = \frac{\pi}{2} - t}{t \rightarrow 0} \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln \sin(\frac{\pi}{2} - t)}{4t^2} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln \cos t}{4t^2}$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{\cos t} \cdot (-\sin t)}{8t} \cdot (-1) = -\frac{1}{8}$$

另法：反式

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\frac{\cos x}{\sin x}}{2(x-2x)(-2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos x}{4(2x-2)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{-\sin x}{8} = -\frac{1}{8}$$

3、设函数 $f(x)$ 在 $x = x_0$ 处具有二阶导数 $f''(x_0)$ ，

证明： $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0+h) + f(x_0-h) - 2f(x_0)}{h^2} = f''(x_0)$ 。

$$\text{左式} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(x_0+h) - f'(x_0-h)}{2h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(x_0+h) - f'(x_0)}{2h} + \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(x_0) - f'(x_0-h)}{2h}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(x_0+h) - f'(x_0)}{h} + \frac{1}{2} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(x_0) - f'(x_0-h)}{-h}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} f''(x_0) + \frac{1}{2} f''(x_0)$$

$$= f''(x_0)$$

3.4 函数的单调性和极值

要求: 掌握函数单调性的判断方法, 理解函数的极值概念, 掌握函数极值和最值的方法。

1、设 $y = x^2 e^{-x}$, 则其单减区间 $(-\infty, 0) \cup (2, +\infty)$ 。

2、选择题

(1) 下列命题正确的是 (C)

- (A) 凡是驻点就是极值点
- (B) 凡是极值点就是驻点
- (C) 可导函数的极值点必是它的驻点
- (D) 函数的极值点一定是最值点

(2) 函数 $f(x) = x^3 + 2x + q$ 的零点的个数为 (A)

- (A) 1
- (B) 2
- (C) 3
- (D) 个数与 q 有关

3、确定下列函数的单调区间

(1) $y = 2x^3 - 6x^2 - 18x - 7$

$$y' = 6x^2 - 12x - 18 = 6(x-3)(x+1)$$

$$\text{令 } y' = 0 \text{ 得 } x_1 = 3, x_2 = -1$$

x	$(-\infty, -1)$	-1	$(-1, 3)$	3	$(3, +\infty)$
y'	+	0	-	0	+
y	↗		↘		↗

∴ 单增区间 $(-\infty, -1) \cup (3, +\infty)$
单减区间 $(-1, 3)$

(2) $y = x^x (x > 0)$

$$\ln y = x \ln x$$

$$\frac{y'}{y} = \ln x + 1$$

$$\therefore y' = x^x (\ln x + 1)$$

$$\text{令 } y' = 0, \text{ 得 } x = e^{-1}$$

x	$(0, e^{-1})$	e^{-1}	$(e^{-1}, +\infty)$
y'	-	0	+
y	↘		↗

∴ 单增区间 $(e^{-1}, +\infty)$
单减区间 $(0, e^{-1})$

4、求函数 $y = (x-4) \cdot \sqrt[3]{(x+1)^2}$ 的极值。

$$y' = (x+1)^{\frac{2}{3}} + (x-4) \cdot \frac{2}{3}(x+1)^{-\frac{1}{3}} = \frac{x+1 + \frac{2}{3}(x-4)}{\sqrt[3]{x+1}} = \frac{5}{3} \cdot \frac{x-1}{\sqrt[3]{x+1}}$$

得驻点 $x_1 = 1$ 和不可导点 $x_2 = -1$

x	$(-\infty, -1)$	-1	$(-1, 1)$	1	$(1, +\infty)$
y'	+	∞	-	0	+
y	↗		↘		↗

$x = -1$ 是极大值点, 极大值 $y(-1) = 0$

$x = 1$ 是极小值点, 极小值 $y(1) = -3\sqrt[3]{4}$

5、设 $y = y(x)$ 由方程 $x^3 - ax^2 y^2 + by^3 = 0$ 确定, 且 $y(1) = 1, x = 1$

是驻点, 求 a, b 的值。

$$3x^2 - 2axxy^2 - 2ax^2y \cdot y' + 3by^2y' = 0 \quad (1)$$

∵ $x = 1$ 是驻点 ∴ $y'(1) = 0$, 又 $y(1) = 1$ 都代入原方程及 (1) 式得

$$\begin{cases} 1 - a + b = 0 \\ 3 - 2a = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore a = \frac{3}{2} \quad b = \frac{1}{2}$$

当 $x > 0$ 时, 证明: $\ln(1+x) > \frac{\arctan x}{1+x}$

$$\text{令 } f(x) = \ln(1+x) - \frac{\arctan x}{1+x}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{1+x} - \frac{\frac{1}{1+x^2} \cdot (1+x) - \arctan x}{(1+x)^2} = \frac{(1+x) \frac{x^2}{1+x^2} + \arctan x}{(1+x)^2} > 0 \quad (x > 0)$$

又: $f(x)$ 在 $[0, +\infty)$ 上连续

$$\therefore f(x) > f(0) \quad (x > 0)$$

$$\therefore \ln(1+x) - \frac{\arctan x}{1+x} > f(0) = 0$$

$$\text{即 } \ln(1+x) > \frac{\arctan x}{1+x}$$

7、讨论方程 $\ln x = ax$ ($a > 0$) 的实根个数。

令 $f(x) = \ln x - ax$, $f'(x) = \frac{1}{x} - a$

令 $f'(x) = 0$ 得 $x = \frac{1}{a}$

x	$(0, \frac{1}{a})$	$\frac{1}{a}$	$(\frac{1}{a}, +\infty)$
$f'(x)$	+	0	-
$f(x)$	↗	e	↘

$\therefore x = \frac{1}{a}$ 是 $f(x)$ 的极大值点

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = -\infty$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = -\infty$

\therefore 若 $f(\frac{1}{a}) > 0$, 则 $f(x) = 0$ 有两个实根

$= 0$... 一个 ...
 < 0 ... 没有 ...

即 $0 < a < \frac{1}{e}$ 时, $\ln x = ax$ 有两个实根

$a = \frac{1}{e}$ 时, ... 一个 ...

$a > \frac{1}{e}$... 没有 ...

8、求函数 $f(x) = x^3 + x^2 - 8x - 5$ 在 $[-4, 1]$ 上的最大值、最小值。

$f'(x) = 3x^2 + 2x - 8$

令 $f'(x) = 0$, 则 $x_1 = -2, x_2 = \frac{4}{3}$

$f(-2) = 7, f(\frac{4}{3}) = -\frac{211}{27}, f(-4) = -21, f(1) = -11$

$\therefore \max f(x) = f(-2) = 7$

$\min f(x) = f(-4) = -21$

9、问函数 $f(x) = x^2 - \frac{54}{x}$ ($x < 0$) 在何处取得最小值?

$f'(x) = 2x + \frac{54}{x^2} = \frac{2x^3 + 54}{x^3}$ 令 $f'(x) = 0$ 得 $x = -3$

在 $x = -3$ 左右两侧 $f'(x)$ 的符号分别为 $-$, $+$

$\therefore x = -3$ 是 $(-\infty, 0)$ 上唯一极小值点

$\therefore f(x)$ 在 $x = -3$ 处取得最小值。

10、要造一圆柱形油罐，体积为 V ，求底半径 r 和高 h 各为多少时，才能使表面积最小?

$S = 2\pi r^2 + 2\pi rh$

$\because V = \pi r^2 h \Rightarrow h = \frac{V}{\pi r^2}$

$\therefore S = 2\pi r^2 + 2\pi r \cdot \frac{V}{\pi r^2}$
 $= 2\pi r^2 + \frac{2V}{r}$

$S'(r) = 4\pi r - \frac{2V}{r^2}$ 令 $S'(r) = 0$ 得 $r = \sqrt[3]{\frac{V}{2\pi}}$

\therefore 当 $r = \sqrt[3]{\frac{V}{2\pi}}$ 时，表面积最小

3.5 函数图形的描绘

要求: 掌握曲线凹凸性的判断方法, 会求曲线的拐点与渐近线;

1、曲线 $y=4-\sqrt[3]{x-1}$ 的拐点是 (1, 4)。

2、选择题

(1) 若 $f(-x)=f(x)$ ($-\infty < x < +\infty$), 在 $(-\infty, 0)$ 内, $f'(x) > 0$, $f''(x) < 0$, 则在 $(0, +\infty)$ 内 (C)

(A) $f(x)$ 单调增加且图象凸 (B) $f(x)$ 单调增加且图象凹

(C) $f(x)$ 单调减少且图象凸 (D) $f(x)$ 单调减少且图象凹

(2) 设 $f(x)$ 二阶可导, 且 $f'(x) > 0$, $f''(x) > 0$, 则当 $\Delta x > 0$ 时, 有 (A)

(A) $\Delta y > dy > 0$ (B) $\Delta y < dy < 0$

(C) $dy > \Delta y > 0$ (D) $dy < \Delta y < 0$

3、求 $y=e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}$ 的拐点及凹凸区间

$$y' = -xe^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} \quad y'' = -e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} + x^2e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} = e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}(x^2-1)$$

令 $y''=0$, 则 $x=\pm 1$

x	$(-\infty, -1)$	-1	$(-1, 1)$	1	$(1, +\infty)$
y''	+	0	-	0	+
y	凹	$e^{-\frac{1}{2}}$	凸	$e^{-\frac{1}{2}}$	凹

凹区间 $(-\infty, -1)(1, +\infty)$

凸区间 $(-1, 1)$

拐点 $(\pm 1, e^{-\frac{1}{2}})$

4、问 a, b 为何值时, 点 $(1, 3)$ 为曲线 $y=ax^3+bx^2$ 的拐点。

$$3 = a + b$$

$$y' = 3ax^2 + 2bx \quad y'' = 6ax + 2b$$

$(1, 3)$ 为拐点, $\therefore y''(1) = 0$ 即 $6a + 2b = 0$

$$\therefore a = -\frac{3}{2} \quad b = \frac{9}{2}$$

5、求函数 $y=x \ln(e+\frac{1}{x})$ 的渐近线方程。

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow e^-} x \ln(e+\frac{1}{x}) = 0$$

$\therefore x = -e^-$ 是函数的垂直渐近线

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (x \ln(e+\frac{1}{x}) - x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x (\ln(e+\frac{1}{x}) - 1)$$

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

$\therefore y = x + \frac{1}{e}$ 是函数的斜渐近线

6、描绘函数 $y=e^{-(x-1)^2}$ 的图形

① 定义域 \mathbb{R}

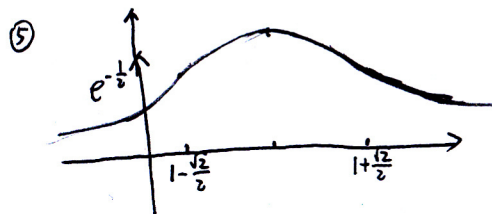
② $y' = e^{-(x-1)^2}(-2x+2)$ 令 $y'=0$ 得 $x=1$

$y'' = e^{-(x-1)^2} \cdot 2(2x^2-4x+1)$ 令 $y''=0$ 得 $x=1 \pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

③ 列表

x	$(-\infty, 1-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})$	$1-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$(1-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, 1)$	1	$(1, 1+\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})$	$1+\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$(1+\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, +\infty)$
y'	+		+	0	-	0	-
y''	+	0	-		-	0	+
y	↗	拐点	↗	极大	↘	拐点	↘

④ $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} e^{-(x-1)^2} = 0 \quad \therefore y=0$ 为水平渐近线



3.6 总习题

1、填空题

(1) 若 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 + a \cos x - b \sin x}{x^2} = \frac{1}{2}$, 则 $a = -1$, $b = 0$;

(2) 设 $y = (ax)^3 - (ax)^2 - ax - a$ 在 $x=1$ 处取极小值, 则 $a = 1$;

2、选择题 $y' = 3a^3x^2 - 2a^2x - a$ $y'' = 6a^3x - 2a^2$

(1) 若 $f(x)$ 在 $x=a$ 处为二阶可导函数, 则 $\left. \begin{aligned} y'(1) &= 3a^3 - 2a^2 - a = 0 \\ y''(1) &= 6a^3 - 2a^2 > 0 \end{aligned} \right\} a=1$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{f(a+h) - f(a)}{h} - f'(a)}{h} = \quad (A)$$

- (A) $\frac{f''(a)}{2}$ (B) $f''(a)$ (C) $2f''(a)$ (D) $-f''(a)$

(2) 函数 $y = 6x + \frac{3}{x} - x^3$ 在 $x=1$ 处有 $y' = 6 - \frac{3}{x^2} - 3x^2$ $y'(1) = 0$
 $y'' = -\frac{6}{x^3} - 6x = -6x(\frac{1}{x^3} + 1)$ $y''(1) = -12 < 0$ (C)

- (A) 极小值 (B) 极大值 (C) 拐点 (D) 既无拐点又无极值

(3) 已知 $f(x)$ 在 $U(0, \delta)$ 内有定义, $f(0) = 0$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{1 - \cos x} = a$,

$(a > 0)$, 则 $f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 点 (D)

- (A) 不可导 (B) 可导且 $f'(0) \neq 0$ (C) 取极大值 (D) 取极小值

(4) 已知方程 $x^2y^2 + y = 1$ ($y > 0$) 确定 y 是 x 的函数, 则 (B)

- (A) $y(x)$ 有极小值, 但无极大值 $2xy^2 + 2yy'x^2 + y' = 0$
 (B) $y(x)$ 有极大值, 但无极小值 $\therefore y' = \frac{-2xy^2}{2xy + 1}$
 (C) $y(x)$ 既有极大值又有极小值
 (D) $y(x)$ 无极值

$\therefore y' < 0 \therefore x > 0 \ y' < 0$
 $x < 0 \ y' > 0$ 27

(5) 设在 $[0,1]$ 上, $f''(x) > 0$ 则 $f'(0)$, $f'(1)$, $f(1) - f(0)$ 或

$f(0) - f(1)$ 的大小顺序是 $f(1) - f(0) = f'(\xi) \cdot 1$
 $\because f''(x) > 0 \therefore f'(0) < f'(\xi) < f'(1)$ (B)

- (A) $f'(1) > f'(0) > f(1) - f(0)$
 (B) $f'(1) > f(1) - f(0) > f'(0)$
 (C) $f(1) - f(0) > f'(1) > f'(0)$
 (D) $f'(1) > f(0) - f(1) > f'(0)$

(6) 设 $f(x)$ 在 $U(0, \delta)$ 内具有连续的二阶导数, $f'(0) = 0$,

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f''(x)}{\sqrt[3]{x}} = a$ ($a < 0$), 则 $f''(0) = 0$ 且两侧 $f''(x) > 0$ (C)

- (A) $x=0$ 是函数 $f(x)$ 的极小值点
 (B) $x=0$ 是函数 $f(x)$ 的极大值点
 (C) $(0, f(0))$ 是曲线 $y = f(x)$ 的拐点
 (D) $(0, f(0))$ 不是曲线 $y = f(x)$ 的拐点

(7) 曲线 $y = \frac{1 + e^{-x^2}}{1 - e^{-x^2}}$

- (A) 没有渐近线 (B) 仅有水平渐近线
 (C) 仅有铅直渐近线 (D) 既有水平渐近线又有铅直渐近线

3、求下列函数的极限

(1) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1+x)^x - e}{x}$ 洛必达

$\ln y = \frac{1}{x} \ln(1+x)$ $\frac{y'}{y} = -\frac{1}{x^2} \ln(1+x) + \frac{1}{x(1+x)}$
 $\therefore y' = (1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}} \left(-\frac{1}{x^2} \ln(1+x) + \frac{1}{x(1+x)} \right)$
 $\therefore \text{原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}} \left(-\frac{1}{x^2} \ln(1+x) + \frac{1}{x(1+x)} \right) - 0}{1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e \cdot \frac{-(1+x) \ln(1+x) + x}{x^2(1+x)}$
 $= e \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-(1+x)}{2x(1+x) + x^2} = e \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-1-x}{2(1+x) + 2x} = -\frac{1}{2} e$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{2}{\pi} \arctan x\right)^x &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} e^{x \ln \frac{2}{\pi} \arctan x} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln \frac{2}{\pi} \arctan x}{\frac{1}{x}}} \\
 &= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{2}{\pi} \arctan x \cdot \frac{1}{1+x^2} \cdot \frac{2}{\pi}}{-\frac{1}{x^2}}} \\
 &= e^{-\frac{2}{\pi}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (3) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 - \sqrt{1+x^2}}{(\cos x - e^{-x^2}) \sin x^2} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 - (1 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{2!}(\frac{1}{2}x^2)^2 + o(x^4))}{(1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + o(x^2)) - (1 + x^2 + o(x^4)) \cdot x^2} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{8}x^4 + o(x^4)}{-\frac{3}{2}x^4 + o(x^4)} = -\frac{1}{12}
 \end{aligned}$$

(4) 设函数 $f(x)$ 二阶可导, 且 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = 1, f''(0) = 2,$

求 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - x}{x^2}.$

$$f(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \cdot \frac{f(x)}{x} = 0 \cdot 1 = 0$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - x}{x^2} \text{ 是 } \frac{0}{0} \text{ 型未定式, 则 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - x}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(x) - 1}{2x} \text{ --- } \textcircled{1}$$

$$\text{又: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = f'(0) = 1$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(x) - 1}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(x) - f'(0)}{x - 0} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = f''(0) \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 1 \text{ --- } \textcircled{2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(x)}{2} \neq \frac{1}{2} f'(0) = 1 \text{ X}$$

$$\therefore \text{综上 } \textcircled{1} \textcircled{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - x}{x^2} = 1$$

4、确定 a, b 使 $f(x) = x - (a + b \cos x) \sin x$ 当 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时为 x 的 5 阶无穷小量。

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(x) &= x - a \sin x - \frac{b}{2} \sin 2x \\
 &= x - a \left(x - \frac{x^3}{6} + \frac{x^5}{120} + o(x^5) \right) - \frac{b}{2} \left(2x - \frac{(2x)^3}{6} + \frac{(2x)^5}{120} + o(x^5) \right) \\
 &= (1-a-b)x + \left[\frac{a}{6} + \frac{b}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{2^3}{6}\right) \right] x^3 - \left[\frac{a}{120} + \frac{b}{2} \cdot \frac{2^5}{120} \right] x^5 + o(x^5)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} 1-a-b=0 \\ \frac{a}{6} + \frac{2}{3}b=0 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore a = \frac{4}{3} \quad b = -\frac{1}{3}$$

5、设函数 $f(x)$ 在 $[0,1]$ 上连续, 在 $(0,1)$ 上可导, 且 $f(0) = f(1) = 0,$

$f(\frac{1}{2}) = 1,$ 证明: 必有一点 $\xi \in (0,1),$ 使得 $f'(\xi) = 1$ 成立。

$$\text{证: } F(x) = f(x) - x$$

$$\text{则 } F(1) = f(1) - 1 = 0 - 1 = -1 < 0$$

$$F(\frac{1}{2}) = f(\frac{1}{2}) - \frac{1}{2} = 1 - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} > 0$$

$\therefore F(x)$ 在 $[\frac{1}{2}, 1]$ 上满足零点定理

$$\therefore F(\eta) = 0 \quad \eta \in (\frac{1}{2}, 1)$$

$$\text{又: } F(0) = f(0) - 0 = 0$$

$\therefore F(x)$ 在 $[0, \eta]$ 上满足 Rolle 中值定理

$\therefore \exists -\xi \in (0, \eta) \subset (0, 1),$ 使得 $F'(\xi) = f'(\xi) - 1 = 0,$ 即 $f'(\xi) = 1$

6、设 $f(x), g(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续, 在 (a, b) 内可导, 证明: 在 (a, b)

内有一点 ξ , 使 $\begin{vmatrix} f(a) & f(b) \\ g(a) & g(b) \end{vmatrix} = (b-a) \begin{vmatrix} f(a) & f'(\xi) \\ g(a) & g'(\xi) \end{vmatrix}$.

分析: 要证上式, 即要证 $\frac{f(a)g(b) - f(b)g(a)}{b-a} = f(a)g'(\xi) - g(a)f'(\xi)$

令 $F(x) = f(a)g(x) - g(a)f(x)$, 显然 $F(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上满足 Lagrange 中值 Th

\therefore 存在 $\xi \in (a, b)$, 使得 $\frac{F(b) - F(a)}{b-a} = F'(\xi)$

即 $\frac{f(a)g(b) - g(a)f(b) - (f(a)g(a) - f(a)g(a))}{b-a} = f(a)g'(\xi) - g(a)f'(\xi)$ 即 $\frac{f(a)g(b) - f(b)g(a)}{b-a} = f(a)g'(\xi) - g(a)f'(\xi)$

7、函数 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续, 在 (a, b) 内可导 ($0 \leq a < b$),

试证: 在区间 (a, b) 内存在 ξ, η , 在使得 $f'(\xi) = \frac{a+b}{2\eta} f'(\eta)$.

分析: 要证上式, 即要证 $\frac{f(\xi)(b-a)}{b^2-a^2} = \frac{f'(\eta)}{2\eta}$

$\therefore f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上满足 Lagrange 中值 Th

$\therefore f(b) - f(a) = f'(\xi)(b-a) \quad \xi \in (a, b)$

又: $f(x), x^2$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上满足 Cauchy 中值 Th

$\therefore \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b^2 - a^2} = \frac{f'(\eta)}{2\eta} \quad \eta \in (a, b) \quad \therefore \frac{f(\xi)(b-a)}{b^2 - a^2} = \frac{f'(\eta)}{2\eta}$

8、设在 $[0, 1]$ 上 $|f''(x)| \leq M$, 且 $f(x)$ 在 $(0, 1)$ 内取得最大值,

证明: $|f'(0)| + |f'(1)| \leq M$.

设 $f(x)$ 在 $(0, 1)$ 内点 x_0 处取得最大值, 则 x_0 一定为极大值.

又: $f(x)$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 上二阶可导

$\therefore f'(x)$ 必存在, 且 $f'(x_0) = 0$

将 $f'(x)$ 在 x_0 点泰勒展开: $f'(x) = f'(x_0) + f''(\xi)(x-x_0) = f''(\xi)(x-x_0) \quad \xi$ 介于 x_0, x 之间

$\therefore f'(0) = f''(\xi)(-x_0) \quad f'(1) = f''(\xi)(1-x_0)$

$\therefore |f'(0)| + |f'(1)| = |f''(\xi)| \cdot |-x_0| + |f''(\xi)| \cdot |1-x_0| = |f''(\xi)| \leq M$

9、求 $f(x) = \ln x - \frac{x}{e} + k (k > 0)$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 内零点个数.

$f(x) = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{e} \quad \therefore 0 < x < e \text{ 时, } f(x) > 0, f(x) \uparrow$
 $x > e \text{ 时, } f(x) < 0, f(x) \downarrow$

又: $f(0+) = f(+\infty) = -\infty$

$\therefore f(e) = k > 0$ 时, $f(x)$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 内有两个零点



10、(1) 证明: $\tan x + 2\sin x > 3x \quad (0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2})$. 两次单调性

令 $f(x) = \tan x + 2\sin x - 3x$

$f'(x) = \sec^2 x + 2\cos x - 3 \rightarrow f''(x) = 2\sec^2 x \tan x - 2\sin x = 2\sin x (\frac{1}{\cos^3 x} - 1) > 0 \quad (0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2})$

$\therefore f'(x)$ 在 $(0, x)$ 单调增 $\therefore f'(x) > f'(0) = 0 \quad \therefore f(x)$ 在 $(0, x)$ 单调增

$\therefore f(x) > f(0) = 0 \quad \therefore f(x) > 0$

即 $\tan x + 2\sin x > 3x$

(2) 设 $f(x), g(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上有定义, 恒正、可导, 且满足不等式 $f'(x)g(x) - f(x)g'(x) < 0$, 则当 $a < x < b$ 时, 证明:

$f(x)g(b) > f(b)g(x)$.

令 $\varphi(x) = f(x)g(b) - f(b)g(x)$. 显然 $\varphi(b) = 0$

$\varphi'(x) = f'(x)g(b) - f(b)g'(x) < 0$

$\therefore \varphi(x)$ 单调减

$\therefore \forall x \in (a, b), \varphi(x) > \varphi(b) = 0 \quad \text{即 } \varphi(x) > 0$

即 $f(x)g(b) > f(b)g(x)$

(3) 证明: 当 $-\infty < x < +\infty$ 时, $1+x\ln(x+\sqrt{1+x^2}) \geq \sqrt{1+x^2}$.

令 $f(x) = 1+x\ln(x+\sqrt{1+x^2}) - \sqrt{1+x^2}$ 且 $f(0)=0$
 $f'(x) = \ln(x+\sqrt{1+x^2}) + \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} - \frac{2x}{2\sqrt{1+x^2}} = \ln(x+\sqrt{1+x^2})$

当 $x > 0$ 时, $f'(x) > 0$, $f(x) \uparrow$, $\therefore f(x) > f(0) = 0$

当 $x < 0$ 时, $f'(x) < 0$, $f(x) \downarrow$, $f(x) > f(0) = 0$

\therefore 综上 $-\infty < x < +\infty$ 时, 都有

$$1+x\ln(x+\sqrt{1+x^2}) \geq \sqrt{1+x^2}$$

11. 设 $f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 的邻域内二次可导, 且有 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x + xf(x)}{x^3} = 1$,

求 $f(0)$, $f'(0)$, $f''(0)$.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \frac{x^3}{6} + o(x^3) + x(f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}x^2 + o(x^2))}{x^3} = 1$$

即 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1+f(0))x + f'(0)x^2 + (\frac{f''(0)}{2} - \frac{1}{6})x^3 + o(x^3)}{x^3} = 1$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} 1+f(0)=0 \\ f'(0)=0 \\ \frac{f''(0)}{2} - \frac{1}{6} = 1 \end{cases} \therefore f(0) = -1, f'(0) = 0, f''(0) = \frac{7}{3}$$

12. 求 $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^{2x}, x > 0 \\ x+2, x \leq 0 \end{cases}$ 的极值

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} (x+2) = 2 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} e^{2x \ln x} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} 2x \ln x} = e^0 = 1$$

\therefore 0 点不连续, 不可导

$f'(x) = \begin{cases} 2x^{2x}(\ln x + 1) & x > 0 \\ 1 & x < 0 \end{cases}$ 令 $f'(x) = 0$ 得 $x = \frac{1}{e}$ 是唯一驻点

x	$(-\infty, 0)$	0	$(0, \frac{1}{e})$	$\frac{1}{e}$	$(\frac{1}{e}, +\infty)$
$f'(x)$	+	不存在	-	0	+
$f(x)$	\nearrow	2	\searrow	$(\frac{1}{e})^{\frac{2}{e}}$	\nearrow

\therefore 极大值 $f(0) = 2$, 极小值 $f(\frac{1}{e}) = (\frac{1}{e})^{\frac{2}{e}}$

13. 求数列 $\{\sqrt[n]{n}\}$ 的最大项.

设 $f(x) = x^{\frac{1}{x}} (x \geq 1)$

$f'(x) = \frac{1}{x^2}(1-\ln x)$ 令 $f'(x) = 0$ 得 $x = e$

x	$[1, e)$	e	$(e, +\infty)$
$f'(x)$	> 0	0	< 0
$f(x)$	\nearrow	$e^{\frac{1}{e}}$	\searrow

$\therefore f(x)$ 在 $[1, +\infty)$ 只有唯一极大值 $x = e$, 因此在 $x = e$ 处 $f(x)$ 也取最大值.

$\therefore 2 < e < 3$. 且 $\sqrt{2} = \sqrt[4]{4} < \sqrt[3]{3} \therefore \sqrt[3]{3}$ 为 $\{\sqrt[n]{n}\}$ 中最大项

14. 已知圆柱体内接于半径为 R 的球, 求体积为最大的圆柱体的高.

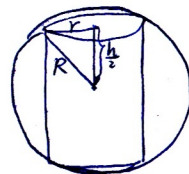
$V = \pi r^2 h = \pi h (R^2 - \frac{h^2}{4}) \quad (0 < h < 2R)$

$= \pi R^2 h - \frac{\pi}{4} h^3$

$V'(h) = \pi R^2 - \frac{3}{4} \pi h^2$ 令 $V'(h) = 0$

得 $h = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} R$ 是唯一驻点

\therefore 当圆柱体高为 $\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} R$ 时体积最大



15. 求 $y = x + \frac{2x}{x^2 - 1}$ 的凹凸区间及拐点, 渐近线方程.

$y = 1 + \frac{-2x^2 - 2}{(x^2 - 1)^2} = 1 - 2 \frac{x^2 + 1}{(x^2 - 1)^2}$

$y'' = -2 \cdot \frac{2x(x^2 + 1) - (x^2 + 1) \cdot 2(x^2 - 1) \cdot 2x}{(x^2 - 1)^4} = \frac{4x(x^2 + 3)}{(x^2 - 1)^3}$

x	$(-\infty, -1)$	-1	$(-1, 0)$	0	$(0, 1)$	1	$(1, +\infty)$
y''	-	∞	+	0	-	∞	+
y	凸		凹	拐点	凸		凹

$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm 1} y = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm 1} \frac{x^3 + x}{x^2 - 1} = \infty \therefore y$ 有垂直渐近线 $x = \pm 1$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{y}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} 1 + \frac{2}{x^2 - 1} = 1 = k \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (y - x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x}{x^2 - 1} = 0 = b$

$\therefore y$ 有斜渐近线 $y = x$

第4章 不定积分

4.1 不定积分的概念与性质

要求：理解原函数、不定积分的概念与性质，熟记基本积分公式。

1、已知 $f(x) = \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 x$, $g(x) = -\frac{1}{4} \cos 2x$, $h(x) = -\frac{1}{2} \cos^2 x$,

试问 $f(x)$, $g(x)$, $h(x)$ 是同一函数的原函数吗？

$$g(x) = -\frac{1}{4}(1 - 2\sin^2 x) = -\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2}\sin^2 x$$

$$h(x) = -\frac{1}{2}(1 - \sin^2 x) = -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\sin^2 x$$

$\therefore f(x), g(x), h(x)$ 只相差一常数 \therefore 是同一函数的原函数

2、设 $F(x)$ 是 $f(x) = -\frac{1}{1+x^2}$ 的一个原函数，且 $F(0) = \frac{\pi}{2}$ ，求 $F(x)$ 。

$$F(x) = -\arctan x + C \quad \text{且 } F(0) = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\therefore -\arctan 0 + C = \frac{\pi}{2} \quad \therefore C = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\therefore F(x) = -\arctan x + \frac{\pi}{2}$$

3、计算下列不定积分

(1) $\int (\sqrt{x} + 1)(x - \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}) dx$

$$= \int (x^{\frac{3}{2}} - 1 + x - x^{-\frac{1}{2}}) dx$$

$$= \frac{2}{5} x^{\frac{5}{2}} - x + \frac{1}{2} x - 2x^{\frac{1}{2}} + C$$

(2) $\int e^x (1 - \frac{e^{-x}}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}) dx$

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

$$= e^x - \operatorname{arcsinh} x + C$$

(3) $\int (\cos \frac{x}{2} - \sin \frac{x}{2})^2 dx$

$$= \int (1 - \sin x) dx$$

$$= x + \cos x + C$$

(4) $\int \frac{1}{1 + \cos 2x} dx$

$$= \int \frac{1}{2 \cos^2 x} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \tan x + C$$

4、一曲线通过点 $(e^2, 3)$ ，且在任一点处的切线的斜率等于该点横坐标的倒数，求该曲线的方程。

设曲线为 $y = y(x)$

$$y' = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$y = \int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln|x| + C$$

\because 曲线过点 $(e^2, 3)$

$$\therefore 3 = 2 + C \quad \therefore C = 1$$

\therefore 曲线方程为： $y = \ln|x| + 1$

4.2 换元积分法

要求: 熟练掌握不定积分的两类换元法。

4.2.1 第一类换元法

1、填空题

$$(1) \int \frac{1}{x(1+2\ln x)} dx = \frac{1}{2} (\ln|1+2\ln x|) + C$$

$$(2) \int \frac{1}{(2x-3)^2} dx = -\frac{1}{2} (2x-3)^{-1} + C$$

$$(3) \int \frac{\cos \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}} dx = 2 \sin \sqrt{x} + C$$

$$(4) \int \frac{\sin x}{4+\cos x} dx = -\ln(4+\cos x) + C$$

$$(5) \int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{1-x^6}} dx = \frac{1}{3} \arcsin x^3 + C$$

$$(6) \int \frac{1}{9+4x^2} dx = \frac{1}{6} \arctan\left(\frac{2}{3}x\right) + C$$

$$(7) \int \frac{e^x}{2+e^x} dx = \ln(2+e^x) + C$$

$$(8) \int \frac{(\arctan x)^3}{1+x^2} dx = \frac{1}{4} (\arctan x)^4 + C$$

$$(9) \int x\sqrt{1-x^2} dx = -\frac{1}{3} (1-x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} + C$$

$$(10) \text{ 已知 } \int f(x) dx = F(x) + C, \text{ 则 } \int e^{-x} f(e^{-x}) dx = -F(e^{-x}) + C$$

2、计算下列不定积分

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \int \frac{1-x}{\sqrt{4-9x^2}} dx &= \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{4-9x^2}} dx - \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{4-9x^2}} dx = \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{d3x}{\sqrt{2^2-(3x)^2}} - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d3x}{\sqrt{4-9x^2}} \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \arcsin \frac{3x}{2} + \frac{1}{6} (4-9x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \int \frac{x^3}{4+x^2} dx &= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{x^2+4-4}{4+x^2} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left(\int dx - \int \frac{4}{4+x^2} dx \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} x^2 - 2 \ln|x^2+4| + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (3) \int \frac{1}{\sin x \cos x} dx &= \int \frac{2}{\sin 2x} dx = \ln|\csc 2x - \cot 2x| + C \\ \frac{3}{2} \therefore &= \int \frac{\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x}{\sin x \cos x} dx = \int (\tan x + \cot x) dx = -\ln|\cos x| + \ln|\sin x| + C = \ln|\tan x| + C \\ \frac{3}{2} \therefore &= \int \frac{\cos x dx}{\sin x \cos^2 x} = \int \frac{d \tan x}{\tan x} = \ln|\tan x| + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (4) \int \frac{1+\ln x}{(x \ln x)^2} dx &= \int \frac{d(x \ln x)}{(x \ln x)^2} \\ &= -\frac{1}{x \ln x} + C \end{aligned}$$

4.2.2 第二类换元法

计算下列不定积分

1. $\int \frac{1}{1+\sqrt{2x}} dx$

$$\text{令 } t = \sqrt{2x}, \quad x = \frac{t^2}{2}, \quad dx = t dt$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \text{原式} &= \int \frac{t}{1+t} dt = \int \left(1 - \frac{1}{1+t}\right) dt = t + \ln|t+1| + C \\ &= \sqrt{2x} - \ln|\sqrt{2x}+1| + C \end{aligned}$$

2. $\int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$

$$\text{令 } x = \sin t, \quad dx = \cos t dt$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx &= \int \frac{\sin^2 t}{\cos t} \cdot \cos t dt = \int \frac{1-\cos 2t}{2} dt \\ &= \frac{1}{2}t - \frac{1}{4}\sin 2t + C = \frac{1}{2}\arcsin x - \frac{1}{2}x\sqrt{1-x^2} + C \end{aligned}$$

3. $\int \frac{\sqrt{x^2-4}}{x} dx$

$$\text{令 } x = 2\sec t, \quad dx = 2\sec t \tan t dt$$

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{x^2-4}}{x} dx = \int \frac{2\tan t}{2\sec t} \cdot 2\sec t \tan t dt = \int 2(\sec^2 t - 1) dt$$

$$= 2\tan t - 2t + C$$

$$= \sqrt{x^2-4} - 2\arccos \frac{2}{x} + C$$

4. $\int \frac{1}{1+\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$

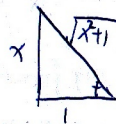
$$\text{令 } x = \sin t, \quad dx = \cos t dt$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{1}{1+\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx &= \int \frac{1}{1+\cos t} \cdot \cos t dt = \int \frac{1+\cos t-1}{1+\cos t} dt = \int \left(1 - \frac{1}{2\cos^2 \frac{t}{2}}\right) dt \\ &= t - \int \frac{1}{\cos^2 \frac{t}{2}} d\frac{t}{2} = t - \tan \frac{t}{2} + C = \arcsin x - \frac{x}{1+\sqrt{1-x^2}} + C \end{aligned}$$

5. $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{(x^2+1)^3}} dx$

$$\text{令 } x = \tan t, \quad dx = \sec^2 t dt$$

$$\text{原式} = \int \frac{1}{\sec^3 t} \cdot \sec^2 t dt = \int \cos t dt = \sin t + C = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} + C$$



6. $\int \frac{1}{x^2\sqrt{x^2-1}} dx$

$$\text{令 } x = \frac{1}{t}, \quad dx = -\frac{1}{t^2} dt$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= \int \frac{t^2}{\frac{1}{t^2}-1} \left(-\frac{1}{t^2}\right) dt = -\int \frac{t}{1-t^2} dt = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(1-t^2)}{1-t^2} \\ &= \sqrt{1-t^2} + C = \sqrt{1-\frac{1}{x^2}} + C \end{aligned}$$

4.3 分部积分法

要求: 熟练掌握不定积分的分部积分法。

1、计算下列不定积分

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \int x \sin \frac{x}{2} dx &= -2 \int x d\cos \frac{x}{2} = -2(x \cos \frac{x}{2} - \int \cos \frac{x}{2} dx) \\ &= -2x \cos \frac{x}{2} + 4 \sin \frac{x}{2} + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \int \frac{\ln x}{x^2} dx &= -\int \ln x d\frac{1}{x} \\ &= -(\frac{1}{x} \ln x - \int \frac{1}{x^2} dx) \\ &= -\frac{1}{x} \ln x - \frac{1}{x} + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (3) \int \cos(\ln x) dx &= x \cos \ln x + \int \sin(\ln x) dx \\ &= x \cos \ln x + x \sin \ln x - \int x \cos \ln x dx \\ \therefore \int x dx &= \frac{x}{2} (\sin(\ln x) + \cos(\ln x)) + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (4) \int e^{\sqrt{x}} dx &\quad \text{令 } \sqrt{x} = t, \text{ 则 } x = t^2, dx = 2t dt \\ &= \int e^t \cdot 2t dt = 2 \int t de^t = 2(t e^t - \int e^t dt) \\ &= 2t e^t - 2e^t + C \\ &= 2\sqrt{x} e^{\sqrt{x}} - 2e^{\sqrt{x}} + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (5) \int \arcsin x dx &= x \arcsin x - \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx \\ &= x \arcsin x + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(1-x^2)}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \\ &= x \arcsin x + \sqrt{1-x^2} + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (6) \int x \tan^2 x dx &= \int x (\sec^2 x - 1) dx = \int x \sec^2 x dx - \int x dx \\ &= \int x d \tan x - \frac{1}{2} x^2 = x \tan x - \int \tan x dx - \frac{1}{2} x^2 \\ &= x \tan x + \ln |\cos x| - \frac{1}{2} x^2 + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (7) \int \frac{\ln(\sin x)}{\sin^2 x} dx &= -\int (\ln(\sin x)) d \cot x \\ &= -(\cot x \ln \sin x - \int \frac{\cot x}{\sin x} \cdot \cot x dx) \\ &= -\cot x \ln \sin x + \int (\csc^2 x - 1) dx \\ &= -\cot x \ln \sin x - \cot x - x + C \end{aligned}$$

2、已知 e^x 是 $f(x)$ 的一个原函数, 求 $\int x f'(x) dx$ 。

$$\begin{aligned} &\int x f'(x) dx \\ &= \int x df(x) \\ &= x f(x) - \int f(x) dx \\ &= x f(x) - e^x + C \\ &= x e^x - e^x + C \end{aligned}$$

4.4 有理函数和可化为有理函数的积分

要求: 会计算有理函数、三角函数有理式及简单无理函数的积分。

计算下列不定积分

$$1. \int \frac{x^5 + x^4 - 8}{x^3 - x} dx$$

$$\frac{x^5 + x^4 - 8}{x^3 - x} = x^2 + x + 1 + \frac{x^2 + x - 8}{x^3 - x} = x^2 + x + 1 + \frac{8}{x} + \frac{-3}{x-1} + \frac{-4}{x+1}$$

$$\therefore \text{原式} = \frac{1}{3}x^3 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + x + 8\ln|x| - 3\ln|x-1| - 4\ln|x+1| + C$$

$$2. \int \frac{x-1}{(x+1)(x^2+1)} dx$$

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

$$= -\ln|x+1| + \frac{1}{2}\ln|1+x^2| + C$$

$$3. \int \frac{1}{x(6+x^8)} dx \quad \text{三种凑微分法, 倒代换}$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{x^9(6x^{-8}+1)} dx = -\frac{1}{8} \int \frac{dx^{-8}}{6x^{-8}+1} = -\frac{1}{48} \int \frac{d(6x^{-8}+1)}{6x^{-8}+1}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{48} \ln|6x^{-8}+1| + C \quad \text{或} \quad = \frac{1}{6} \ln|x| - \frac{1}{48} \ln|6+x^8| + C$$

$$4. \int \frac{1}{(2+\cos x)\sin x} dx$$

$$\text{原式} = \int \frac{\sin x}{(2+\cos x)\sin x} dx \quad \text{令 } t = \cos x \int \frac{1}{(2+t)(t^2-1)} dt$$

$$= \int \left(\frac{\frac{1}{3}}{2+t} + \frac{\frac{1}{6}}{t-1} + \frac{-\frac{1}{2}}{t+1} \right) dt = \frac{1}{3} \ln|t+2| + \frac{1}{6} \ln|t-1| - \frac{1}{2} \ln|t+1| + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \ln|\cos x + 2| + \frac{1}{6} \ln|1 - \cos x| - \frac{1}{2} \ln|\cos x + 1| + C$$

$$5. \int \frac{1}{3+\sin^2 x} dx = \int \frac{1}{3(\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x) + \sin^2 x} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{\sec^2 x}{3+4\tan^2 x} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d\tan x}{3+4\tan^2 x}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{2\tan x}{\sqrt{3}} + C$$

$$6. \int \frac{\sqrt[3]{x}}{x(\sqrt{x} + \sqrt[3]{x})} dx$$

$$\text{令 } t = \sqrt[6]{x} \int \frac{t^2}{t^6(t^3+t^2)} \cdot 6t^5 dt = 6 \int \frac{1}{t(t+1)} dt$$

$$= 6(\ln|t+1| - \ln|t|) + C$$

$$= 6 \ln \frac{\sqrt[6]{x}}{1+\sqrt[6]{x}} + C$$

4.5 总习题

1、填空题

(1) 若 $f(x)$ 的原函数为 $\sin x$, 则 $\int f'(x)dx = \frac{\cos x + C}{}$;

(2) 设 $f'(\ln x) = 1 + x$, 则 $f(x) = \frac{x + e^x + C}{}$; $f'(x) = 1 + e^x$

(3) $\frac{d}{dx} [\int f(3x)dx] = \underline{f(3x)}$.

2、选择题

(1) 已知 $\int f(x)dx = F(x) + C$, 则 $\int xf(1-x^2)dx = (C)$

(A) $F(1-x^2) + C$ (B) $\frac{1}{2} F(1-x^2) + C$

(C) $-\frac{1}{2} F(1-x^2) + C$ (D) $-F(1-x^2) + C$

(2) 设 e^x 是 $f(x)$ 的一个原函数, 则 $\int xf'(x)dx = (B)$

(A) $e^x(1-x) + C$ (B) $e^x(x-1) + C$

(C) $e^x(1+x) + C$ (D) $-e^x(1+x) + C$

(3) 已知 $\int xf(x)dx = \arcsin x + C$, 则 $\int \frac{1}{f(x)}dx = (D)$

(A) $\frac{1}{3} \sqrt{(1-x^2)^3} + C$ (B) $\sqrt{(1-x^2)^3} + C$

(C) $-\sqrt{(1-x^2)^3} + C$ (D) $-\frac{1}{3} \sqrt{(1-x^2)^3} + C$

3、计算下列不定积分

(1) $\int e^{3x^2 + \ln x} dx$
 $= \int x e^{3x^2} dx$
 $= \frac{1}{6} e^{3x^2} + C$

(2) $\int \frac{\cos 2x}{\sin^2 x \cos^2 x} dx$
 $= \int \frac{\frac{1}{2} d \sin 2x}{\frac{1}{4} \sin^2 2x}$
 $= -\frac{2}{\sin 2x} + C$

(3) $\int \frac{\ln \tan x}{\sin 2x} dx$
 $= \int \frac{\ln \tan x}{2 \sin x \cos x} dx = \int \frac{\ln \tan x}{2 \cdot \tan x \cos^2 x} dx$
 $= \int \frac{\ln \tan x}{2 \tan x} d \tan x = \frac{1}{2} \int \ln \tan x d \ln \tan x = \frac{1}{4} (\ln \tan x)^2 + C$

(4) $\int \frac{x+5}{x^2-6x+13} dx$
 $= \int \frac{\frac{1}{2}(2x-6)+8}{x^2-6x+13} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(x^2-6x+13)}{x^2-6x+13} + 8 \int \frac{d(x-3)}{(x-3)^2+4}$
 $= \frac{1}{2} (\ln |x^2-6x+13| + 4 \arctan \frac{x-3}{2}) + C$

(5) $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt[4]{x}} dx$ $\triangleq t = \sqrt[4]{x}, x = t^4, dx = 4t^3 dt$
 $= \int \frac{4t^3}{t^2+t} dt = 4 \int \frac{t^2-1+t}{t+1} dt$
 $= 4 \int (t-1) dt + 4 \int \frac{1}{t+1} dt$
 $= 2t^2 - 4t + 4 \ln |t+1| + C$
 $= 2\sqrt{x} - 4\sqrt[4]{x} + 4 (\ln(\sqrt[4]{x} + 1)) + C$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (6) \int \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x^2-1}} dx \\
 &= \int \frac{x}{x^2\sqrt{x^2-1}} dx = \int \frac{1}{1+x^2-1} \cdot \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2-1}} dx \\
 &= \int \frac{1}{1+(\sqrt{x^2-1})^2} d\sqrt{x^2-1} = \arctan \sqrt{x^2-1} + C
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (7) \int \frac{x+3}{\sqrt{4x^2+4x+3}} dx \\
 &= \int \frac{\frac{1}{8}(8x+4) + \frac{5}{2}}{\sqrt{4x^2+4x+3}} dx = \frac{1}{8} \int \frac{d(4x^2+4x+3)}{\sqrt{4x^2+4x+3}} + \frac{5}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{d(2x+1)}{\sqrt{(2x+1)^2+2^2}} \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} \sqrt{4x^2+4x+3} + \frac{5}{4} \ln |2x+1 + \sqrt{4x^2+4x+3}| + C
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (8) \int \frac{1}{2^x(1+4^x)} dx \quad \text{令 } t=2^x \\
 &= \int \frac{1}{t(1+t^2)} \cdot \frac{1}{\ln 2} dt = \frac{1}{\ln 2} \int \left(\frac{1}{t} - \frac{1}{t^2+1} \right) dt \\
 &= \frac{1}{\ln 2} \left(-\frac{1}{t} \right) - \frac{1}{\ln 2} \arctan t + C = \frac{-1}{\ln 2} \left(\frac{1}{2^x} + \arctan 2^x \right) + C
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (9) \int \frac{\cot x}{\ln(\sin x)} dx \\
 &= \int \frac{\frac{\cos x}{\sin x}}{\ln(\sin x)} dx = \int \frac{1}{\ln(\sin x)} d\sin x = \int \frac{1}{\ln(\sin x)} d\ln \sin x \\
 &= \ln |\ln \sin x| + C
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (10) \int e^x \sin^2 x dx &= \int e^x \cdot \frac{1-\cos 2x}{2} dx = \frac{1}{2} e^x - \frac{1}{2} \int e^x \cos 2x dx \\
 \text{其中 } \int e^x \cos 2x dx &= e^x \cos 2x - \int -2\sin 2x e^x dx = e^x \cos 2x + 2 \int \sin 2x e^x dx \\
 &= e^x \cos 2x + 2(\sin 2x \cdot e^x - 2 \int \cos 2x e^x dx) = e^x(\cos 2x + 2\sin 2x) - 4 \int \cos 2x e^x dx \\
 \therefore \int e^x \cos 2x dx &= \frac{e^x}{5} (\cos 2x + 2\sin 2x) + C \\
 \therefore \text{原式} &= \frac{1}{2} e^x - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{e^x}{5} (\cos 2x + 2\sin 2x) + C = \frac{e^x}{5} (\sin^2 x - \sin 2x + 2) + C
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (11) \int \frac{x \cos x}{\sin^3 x} dx &= \int \frac{x}{\sin^3 x} d\sin x = \frac{-1}{2} \int x d \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} \\
 &= -\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{x}{\sin^2 x} - \int \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} dx \right) \\
 &= -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{x}{\sin^2 x} - \frac{1}{2} \cot x + C
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (12) \int \frac{1}{\sin 2x + 2\sin x} dx &= \int \frac{1}{2\sin x \cos x + 2\sin x} dx = \int \frac{1}{2\sin x(\cos x + 1)} dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{\sin x \cdot 2\cos \frac{x}{2}} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{\sin x} d \tan \frac{x}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1 + \tan \frac{x}{2}}{2 \tan \frac{x}{2}} d \tan \frac{x}{2} \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{1}{\tan \frac{x}{2}} d \tan \frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \int \tan \frac{x}{2} d \tan \frac{x}{2} \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| \tan \frac{x}{2} \right| + \frac{1}{8} \tan^2 \frac{x}{2} + C
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (13) \int \frac{x^{11}}{(x^8+1)^2} dx &= \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{x^8}{(x^8+1)^2} dx \stackrel{\text{令 } u=x^4}{=} \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{u^2}{(u^2+1)^2} du \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} \int \left(\frac{1}{u^2+1} - \frac{1}{(u^2+1)^2} \right) du = \frac{1}{4} \arctan u - \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{1}{(u^2+1)^2} du \quad \text{或用递推公式} \\
 \text{其中第二项积分 } \int \frac{1}{(u^2+1)^2} du &\stackrel{\text{令 } u=\tan t}{=} \int \frac{\sec^2 t}{\sec^4 t} dt = \int \frac{1+\cos 2t}{2} dt \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} t + \frac{1}{4} \sin 2t + C = \frac{1}{2} \arctan u + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{u}{u^2+1} + C \\
 \therefore \text{原式} &= \frac{1}{4} \arctan x^4 - \frac{1}{8} \arctan x^4 - \frac{1}{8} \cdot \frac{x^4}{x^8+1} + C = \frac{1}{8} \arctan x^4 - \frac{1}{8} \cdot \frac{x^4}{x^8+1} + C
 \end{aligned}$$

(14) $\int \frac{1 - \ln x}{(x - \ln x)^2} dx$

$(1 - \ln x = x - \ln x - x + 1)$
 $\int \frac{x - \ln x - x(1 - \frac{1}{x})}{(x - \ln x)^2} dx$
 $= \frac{x}{x - \ln x} + C$

(15) $\int \frac{\sin x \cos x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx$

$= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2 \sin x \cos x + 1 - 1}{\sin x + \cos x} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{(\sin x + \cos x)^2}{\sin x + \cos x} - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{2} \sin(x + \frac{\pi}{4})} dx$
 $= \frac{1}{2} (\sin x - \cos x) - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \ln |\csc(x + \frac{\pi}{4}) - \cot(x + \frac{\pi}{4})| + C$

(16) $\int \frac{1}{\sin^3 x \cos^3 x} dx = \int \frac{\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x}{\sin^3 x \cos^3 x} dx = \int (\frac{1}{\sin^2 x \cos^3 x} + \frac{1}{\sin^3 x \cos^2 x}) dx$

$= \int (\frac{\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x}{\sin^2 x \cos^3 x} + \frac{\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x}{\sin^3 x \cos^2 x}) dx = \int (\frac{\sin x}{\cos^3 x} + \frac{2}{\sin x \cos x} + \frac{\cos x}{\sin^3 x}) dx$
 $= -\int \frac{d \cos x}{\cos^3 x} + \int \frac{2 \sec^2 x dx}{\tan x} + \int \frac{d \sin x}{\sin^3 x} = \frac{1}{2 \cos^2 x} + 2 \ln |\tan x| - \frac{1}{2 \sin^2 x} + C$

(17) $\int \frac{\arctan x}{x^2(1+x^2)} dx = \int \frac{\arctan x}{x^2} dx - \int \frac{\arctan x}{1+x^2} dx$

其中 $\int \frac{\arctan x}{x^2} dx = -\int \arctan x d \frac{1}{x} = -(\frac{1}{x} \arctan x - \int \frac{1}{(1+x^2)x} dx)$

$= -\frac{1}{x} \arctan x + \int \frac{1+x^2-x^2}{(1+x^2)x} dx = -\frac{1}{x} \arctan x + \int \frac{1}{x} dx - \int \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx$

$\int \frac{\arctan x}{1+x^2} dx = \int \arctan x d \arctan x = \frac{1}{2} \arctan^2 x + C$

$\therefore \int \frac{\arctan x}{x^2(1+x^2)} dx = -\frac{1}{x} \arctan x + \ln|x| - \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+x^2) - \frac{1}{2} \arctan^2 x + C$

4. 已知 $f(\ln x) = \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x}$, 求 $\int f(x) dx$.

令 $\ln x = u$, 则 $f(u) = \frac{\ln(1+e^u)}{e^u}$

$\therefore \int f(x) dx = \int \frac{\ln(1+e^x)}{e^x} dx \stackrel{\text{令 } e^x = t}{=} \int \frac{\ln(1+t)}{t^2} dt$

$= \int \ln(1+t) d(-\frac{1}{t}) = -(\frac{1}{t} \ln(1+t) - \int \frac{1}{(1+t)t} dt)$

$= -\frac{1}{t} \ln(1+t) + \int (\frac{1}{t} - \frac{1}{1+t}) dt = -\frac{1}{t} \ln(1+t) + \ln t - \ln(1+t) + C$

$= -\frac{\ln(1+e^x)}{e^x} + x - \ln(1+e^x) + C$

5. 已知 $f(x) = \begin{cases} x+1 & x \leq 1 \\ 2x & x > 1 \end{cases}$, 求 $\int f(x) dx$

$\therefore f(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上连续, \therefore 必存在反函数 $F(x)$

$F(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}x^2 + x + C_1 & x \leq 1 \\ x^2 + C_2 & x > 1 \end{cases}$ 又 $F(x)$ 处处连续, \therefore 有

$F(1+) = F(1-)$ 即 $\frac{1}{2} + 1 + C_1 = 1 + C_2 \therefore C_2 = C_1 + \frac{1}{2}$

令 $C = C_1$, 则 $\int f(x) dx = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}x^2 + x + C & x \leq 1 \\ x^2 + \frac{1}{2} + C & x > 1 \end{cases}$

6. 已知 $f(x)$ 的一个原函数为 $\ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2})$, 求 $\int x f''(x) dx$.

$\int x f''(x) dx = \int x d f'(x)$

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

$= x f'(x) - f(x) + C$

又 $f(x) = [\ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2})]' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$

$\therefore f'(x) = \frac{-x}{\sqrt{(1+x^2)^3}}$

$\therefore \int x f''(x) dx = -\frac{x}{\sqrt{(1+x^2)^3}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} + C$

第5章 定积分及其应用

5.1 定积分的概念

5.2 定积分的性质

要求：理解定积分的概念、性质及几何意义。

1、填空题

(1) $\int_{-1}^1 |x| dx = 1$;

(2) $\int_0^R \sqrt{R^2 - x^2} dx = \frac{\pi R^2}{4}$.

2、选择题

(1) 设 $I_1 = \int_0^1 x dx$, $I_2 = \int_0^1 \sqrt{x} dx$, $I_3 = \int_0^1 \ln(1+x) dx$ 则 (C)

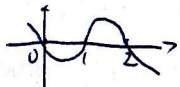
(A) $I_1 > I_2 > I_3$ (B) $I_1 > I_3 > I_2$

(C) $I_2 > I_1 > I_3$ (D) $I_3 > I_2 > I_1$

(2) 由曲线 $y = x(x-1)(2-x)$ 与 x 轴围成平面图形的面积 $S =$ (C)

(A) $\int_0^1 x(x-1)(2-x) dx - \int_1^2 x(x-1)(2-x) dx$

(B) $-\int_0^2 x(x-1)(2-x) dx$



(C) $-\int_0^1 x(x-1)(2-x) dx + \int_1^2 x(x-1)(2-x) dx$

(D) $\int_0^2 x(x-1)(2-x) dx$

3、比较积分 $\int_1^2 \ln x dx$ 和 $\int_1^2 (\ln x)^2 dx$ 的大小。

\therefore 当 $1 < x < 2$ 时, $\ln x \geq (\ln x)^2$ 且 $\ln x \neq (\ln x)^2$

$\therefore \int_1^2 \ln x dx > \int_1^2 (\ln x)^2 dx$

4、试将 $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} (\frac{n}{n^2+1^2} + \frac{n}{n^2+2^2} + \dots + \frac{n}{n^2+n^2})$ 化为定积分。

$= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{n} (\frac{1}{1+(\frac{1}{n})^2} + \frac{1}{1+(\frac{2}{n})^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{1+(\frac{n}{n})^2})$

$= \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx$

5、估计 $\int_2^0 e^{x^2-x} dx$ 的积分值。

先考虑 $\int_0^2 e^{x^2-x} dx$

求 e^{x^2-x} 在 $[0, 2]$ 上的最值, 令 $f(x) = e^{x^2-x}$

$(e^{x^2-x})' = e^{x^2-x} \cdot (2x-1)$ \therefore 得 $[0, 2]$ 内驻点 $x = \frac{1}{2}$, 其值为 $e^{-\frac{1}{4}}$

而 $f(0) = 1$, $f(2) = e^2$ $\therefore f(x)$ 在 $[0, 2]$ 上 $\max f(x) = f(2) = e^2$
 $\min f(x) = f(\frac{1}{2}) = e^{-\frac{1}{4}}$

$\therefore 2e^{-\frac{1}{4}} \leq \int_0^2 e^{x^2-x} dx \leq 2e^2$

$\therefore -2e^2 \leq \int_2^0 e^{x^2-x} dx \leq -2e^{-\frac{1}{4}}$

5.3 微积分基本定理

要求: 理解积分上限函数及其求导公式; 熟练掌握牛顿-莱布尼茨公式。

1、填空题

(1) 设 $x = \int_1^0 \sin u du$, $y = \int_0^1 \cos u du$, 则 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \underline{-\cot t}$;

(2) 设 $f(x)$ 连续, 则 $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\int_a^x x f(t) dt}{x-a} = \underline{a f(a)}$;

(3) 函数 $F(x) = \int_1^x (2 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{t}}) dt$ ($x > 0$) 的单调减少区间是 $\underline{(0, \frac{1}{4})}$ 。

2、选择题

(1) 设 $f(x)$ 连续, 且 $F(x) = \int_x^{e^{-x}} f(t^2) dt$, 则 $F'(x) = (A)$

(A) $-e^{-x} f(e^{-2x}) - f(x^2)$

(B) $-e^{-x} f(e^{-2x}) + 2xf(x^2)$

(C) $f(e^{-2x})2x - 2xf(x^2)$

(D) $e^{-x} f(e^{-2x}) - f(x^2)$

(2) 函数 $f(x) = \int_0^x \frac{3t+1}{t^2-t+1} dt$ 在区间 $[0,1]$ 上 (A)

(A) 单调增加 (B) 单调减少 (C) 先增后减 (D) 先减后增

(3) 函数 $f(x) = \int_0^x t e^{-t} dt$ 在 $x=0$ 处取得 (B)

(A) 极大值 (B) 极小值 (C) 非极值点 (D) 拐点

3、求出 $\int_0^y e^t dt + \int_0^x \cos t dt = 0$ 所决定的隐函数 y 对 x 导数 $\frac{dy}{dx}$ 。

$$e^y \cdot y' + \cos x = 0 \Rightarrow y' = -e^{-y} \cos x$$

$$e^y - 1 + \sin x = 0 \therefore y' = \frac{\cos x}{\sin x - 1}$$

4、求 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x^6} \int_0^{x^2} \sin t^2 dt$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x^2 \cdot 2x}{6x^5}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2}{6}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3}$$

5、计算下列定积分

(1) $\int_{-1}^0 \frac{3x^4 + 3x^2 + 1}{x^2 + 1} dx$

$$= \int_{-1}^0 (3x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2+1}) dx$$

$$= x^3 \Big|_{-1}^0 + \arctan x \Big|_{-1}^0$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) \int_0^1 a^x e^x dx \quad (a \neq \frac{1}{e}) \\
 &= \int_0^1 (ae)^x dx \\
 &= \frac{(ae)^x}{\ln ae} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{ae - 1}{\ln a + 1}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (3) \int_0^{2\pi} |\sin x| dx \\
 &= \int_0^{\pi} \sin x dx - \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} \sin x dx \\
 &= -\cos x \Big|_0^{\pi} + \cos x \Big|_{\pi}^{2\pi} \\
 &= -(-1 - 1) + (1 + 1) = 4
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (4) \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{1}{\sin^2 x \cos^2 x} dx \\
 &= \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{1}{\frac{1}{4} \sin^2 2x} dx \\
 &= \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} 4 \csc^2 2x dx \\
 &= -2 \cot 2x \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \\
 &= \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{3}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$6. \text{ 设 } f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} \sin x, & 0 \leq x \leq \pi \\ 0, & x < 0 \text{ 或 } x > \pi \end{cases}, \text{ 求 } F(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt \text{ 在}$$

$(-\infty, +\infty)$ 内的表达式。

$$x < 0 \text{ 时: } \int_0^x f(t) dt = \int_0^x 0 dt = 0$$

$$0 \leq x \leq \pi \text{ 时: } \int_0^x f(t) dt = \int_0^x \frac{1}{2} \sin t dt = -\frac{1}{2} \cos t \Big|_0^x = \frac{1}{2} (1 - \cos x)$$

$$x > \pi \text{ 时: } \int_0^x f(t) dt = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{1}{2} \sin t dt + \int_{\pi}^x 0 dt \\ = -\frac{1}{2} \cos t \Big|_0^{\pi} + 0 = 1$$

$$\therefore F(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt = \begin{cases} 0 & x < 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} (1 - \cos x) & 0 \leq x \leq \pi \\ 1 & x > \pi \end{cases}$$

$$7. \text{ 求 } a, b (a > 0) \text{ 的值, 使 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{bx - \sin x} \int_0^x \frac{t^2}{\sqrt{a+t}} dt = 1.$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x \frac{t^2}{\sqrt{a+t}} dt}{bx - \sin x} \stackrel{\frac{0}{0}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{x^2}{\sqrt{a+x}}}{b - \cos x} \quad (\because b = 1)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{x^2}{\sqrt{a+x}}}{1 - \cos x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{x^2}{\sqrt{a+x}}}{\frac{1}{2} x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2}{\sqrt{a+x}} = 1$$

$$\therefore a = 4$$

5.4 定积分的换元法与分部积分法

要求: 熟练掌握定积分的换元法和分部积分法。

5.4.1 定积分的换元积分法

1、选择题

(1) 设 $M = \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \frac{\sin x}{1+x^2} \cos^4 x dx$, $N = \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} (\sin^3 x + \cos^4 x) dx$, $P = \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} (x^2 \sin^3 x - \cos^4 x) dx$, 则

- (A) $N < P < M$ (B) $M < P < N$
 (C) $N < M < P$ (D) $P < M < N$

(2) 设 $f(x) = \frac{d}{dx} \int_0^x \sin(t-x) dt$, 则 $f(x) =$

- (A) $-\sin x$ (B) $-1 + \cos x$ (C) $\sin x$ (D) $1 - \cos x$

2、计算下列定积分

(1) $\int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \sqrt{\cos x - \cos^3 x} dx$

$= 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{\cos x} \sin^2 x dx = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{\cos x} \sin x dx$
 $= -2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{\frac{1}{2}} x d \cos x = -2 \cdot \frac{2}{3} \cos^{\frac{3}{2}} x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{4}{3}$

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

$\int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^2 t}{\sin^2 t} dt = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\csc^2 t - 1) dt = -\cot t - t \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$

$= -(0-1) - (\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4})$

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

(3) $\int_1^4 \frac{x}{1+\sqrt{x}} dx$ $\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{x} = t, \quad x = t^2, \quad dx = 2t dt$
 $= \int_1^2 \frac{t^2}{1+t} \cdot 2t dt = 2 \int_1^2 \frac{t^3 + t - 1}{t+1} dt = 2 \int_1^2 (t^2 - t + 1 - \frac{1}{t+1}) dt$
 $= 2 \left(\frac{1}{3} t^3 - \frac{1}{2} t^2 + t - \ln|t+1| \right) \Big|_1^2 = \frac{11}{3} - 2 \ln \frac{3}{2}$

3、证明: $\int_0^{\pi} \sin^n x dx = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n x dx$

左 = $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n x dx + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \sin^n x dx$

对右边第二项作换元 $x = \pi - t$

则 $\int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \sin^n x dx = \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 \sin^n(\pi-t) d(\pi-t) = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n t dt$

\therefore 左 = $2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n x dx$

4、设函数 $f(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 内连续、可导, 且

$F(x) = \int_0^x (x-2t)f(t) dt$ 证明: 若 $f(x)$ 是偶函数, 则 $F(x)$ 也是偶函数。

$f(-x) = \int_0^{-x} (-x-2t)f(t) dt$

$\int_0^x (-x+2u)f(-u) d(-u)$

$= \int_0^x (x-2u)f(u) du$ ($\because f(u)$ 为偶函数)

$= \int_0^x (x-2u)f(u) du$

$= F(x)$

$\therefore F(x)$ 也是偶函数

5.4.2 定积分的分部积分法

1、计算下列定积分

$$\begin{aligned}
 (1) \int_1^4 \frac{\ln x}{\sqrt{x}} dx &= 2 \int_1^4 (\ln x) d\sqrt{x} = 2\sqrt{x}(\ln x)|_1^4 - 2 \int_1^4 \frac{1}{x} \cdot \sqrt{x} dx \\
 &= 2 \cdot 2 \cdot \ln 4 - 2 \int_1^4 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx = 4 \ln 4 - 4\sqrt{x}|_1^4 \\
 &= 4 \ln 4 - 4
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) \int_0^1 x \arctan x dx &= \int_0^1 \arctan x d(\frac{1}{2}x^2) = \frac{1}{2} x^2 \arctan x|_0^1 - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \frac{x^2}{1+x^2} dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 (1 - \frac{1}{1+x^2}) dx \\
 &= \frac{\pi}{8} - \frac{1}{2} (x - \arctan x)|_0^1 = \frac{\pi}{8} - \frac{1}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (3) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{2x} \cos x dx &= e^{2x} \sin x|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 2e^{2x} \sin x dx \\
 &= e^2 + 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{2x} d\omega x \\
 &= e^2 + 2(0-1) - 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \omega \cos \omega e^{2x} dx \\
 \therefore 5 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{2x} \omega \cos \omega dx &= e^2 - 2 \\
 \therefore \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{2x} \omega \cos \omega dx &= \frac{e^2 - 2}{5}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (4) \int_0^1 \frac{\ln(1+x)}{(2-x)^2} dx &= \int_0^1 (\ln(1+x)) d \frac{1}{2-x} = \frac{1}{2-x} (\ln(1+x))|_0^1 + \int_0^1 \frac{1}{x+1} \cdot \frac{1}{x-2} dx \\
 &= \ln 2 + \frac{1}{3} \int_0^1 (\frac{1}{x-2} - \frac{1}{x+1}) dx = \ln 2 + \frac{1}{3} (\ln \frac{x-2}{x+1})|_0^1 \\
 &= \ln 2 + \frac{1}{3} (\ln \frac{1}{2} - \ln 2) = \frac{1}{3} \ln 2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (5) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{x \sin x}{\cos^3 x} dx &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} x \tan x d \tan x = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} x d \tan^2 x = \frac{1}{2} x \tan^2 x|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan^2 x dx \\
 &= \frac{\pi}{8} - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (\sec^2 x - 1) dx = \frac{\pi}{8} - \frac{1}{2} \tan x|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} \\
 &= \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (6) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^8 x dx &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^6 x dx + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 x dx \\
 \text{其中 } \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^6 x dx &\stackrel{\text{令 } x=\pi-t}{=} \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 \cos^6(\pi-t) dt = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^6 t dt \\
 \therefore \text{原式} &= 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^6 x dx = 2 \cdot \frac{7!!}{8!!} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{35}{128} \pi
 \end{aligned}$$

2、设 $\int_0^2 f(x) dx = 1$, 且 $f(2) = \frac{1}{2}$, $f'(2) = 0$, 求 $\int_0^1 x^2 f''(2x) dx$.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_0^1 x^2 f''(2x) dx &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 x^2 df'(2x) = \frac{1}{2} [x^2 f'(2x)]_0^1 - 2 \int_0^1 x f'(2x) dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} [f'(2) - \int_0^1 x df(2x)] = \frac{1}{2} [-x f(2x)|_0^1 + \int_0^1 f(2x) dx] \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} (-f(2) + \int_0^2 f(u) \cdot \frac{1}{2} du) = \frac{1}{2} (-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1) = 0
 \end{aligned}$$

5.5 广义积分

要求: 了解广义积分的定义, 会计算较简单的广义积分。

1、填空题(收敛还是发散, 若收敛, 填入其值)

(1) $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx =$ 发散 ;

(2) $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-ax} dx (a > 0) =$ $\frac{1}{a}$;

(3) $\int_0^2 \frac{1}{(1-x)^2} dx =$ 发散 .

2、判定下列广义积分的收敛性, 若收敛, 计算广义积分的值。

(1) $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\arctan x}{1+x^2} dx$
 $= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \arctan x d \arctan x$
 $= \frac{1}{2} (\arctan x)^2 \Big|_{-\infty}^{+\infty} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\pi^2}{4} - \frac{\pi^2}{4} \right) = 0$

(2) $\int_0^1 \ln x dx =$ -1 ;

$\int_0^1 \ln x dx = (x \ln x - x) \Big|_0^1 = -1 - 0 = -1$

其中 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (x \ln x - x) = 0 - 0 = 0$

(3) $\int_1^e \frac{1}{x \sqrt{1 - \ln^2 x}} dx$
 $= \int_1^e \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \ln^2 x}} d(\ln x) = \arcsin(\ln x) \Big|_1^e$
 $= \arcsin 1 = \frac{\pi}{2}$

(4) $\int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{3}{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{|x-x^2|}} dx$
 $= \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x(1-x)}} dx + \int_1^{\frac{3}{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x(x-1)}} dx$
 $= \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{-(x-\frac{1}{2})^2 + \frac{1}{4}}} dx + \int_1^{\frac{3}{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{(x-\frac{1}{2})^2 - \frac{1}{4}}} dx$
 $= \arcsin 2(x-\frac{1}{2}) \Big|_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 + \ln \left| x - \frac{1}{2} + \sqrt{(x-\frac{1}{2})^2 - \frac{1}{4}} \right| \Big|_1^{\frac{3}{2}}$
 $= \arcsin 1 + \ln(2+\sqrt{3})$
 $= \frac{\pi}{2} + \ln(2+\sqrt{3})$

3、当 k 为何值时, 广义积分 $\int_2^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x(\ln x)^k}$ 收敛? 当 k 为何值时,

广义积分发散?

$\int_2^{+\infty} \frac{1}{(\ln x)^k} d(\ln x)$

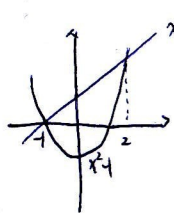
$k > 1$ 时, 广义积分收敛, ~~其值为~~

$k \leq 1$ 时, 广义积分发散。

5.6 定积分的几何应用

要求：掌握定积分的元素法，掌握用定积分来计算一些几何量。

1、求曲线 $y+1=x^2$ 和直线 $y=1+x$ 所围成平面图形的面积。



联立 $\begin{cases} y+1=x^2 \\ y=1+x \end{cases}$ 得 $x_1=-1, x_2=2$

$$S = \int_{-1}^2 (x+1 - (x^2-1)) dx$$

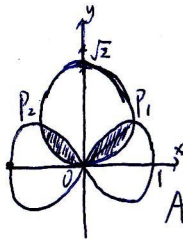
$$= \int_{-1}^2 (-x^2+x+2) dx$$

$$= \frac{9}{2}$$

2、求曲线 $\rho^2 = \cos 2\theta$ 与 $\rho = \sqrt{2} \sin \theta$ 所围平面图形面积。

由对称性知所求面积 A 为第一象限部分面积 A_1 的两倍。

联立 $\begin{cases} \rho^2 = \cos 2\theta \\ \rho = \sqrt{2} \sin \theta \end{cases}$ 得 $P_1(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{\pi}{6})$ ，连接 OP_1 ，则 A_1 被分为两个曲边扇形



$$A = 2A_1 = 2 \left[\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{1}{2} (\sqrt{2} \sin \theta)^2 d\theta + \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \cos 2\theta d\theta \right] = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (1 - \cos 2\theta) d\theta + \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \cos 2\theta d\theta$$

$$= \left(\theta - \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta \right) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{1-\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

3、求曲线 $y = \ln x$ 上相应于 $\sqrt{3} \leq x \leq 2\sqrt{2}$ 的一段弧的长度。

$$S = \int_{\sqrt{3}}^{2\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{1 + (\ln x)^2} dx = \int_{\sqrt{3}}^{2\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x^2}} dx = \int_{\sqrt{3}}^{2\sqrt{2}} \frac{\sqrt{1+x^2}}{x} dx$$

令 $t = \sqrt{x^2+1}$, 则 $x = \sqrt{t^2-1}$, $dx = \frac{t}{\sqrt{t^2-1}} dt$

$$\text{原式} = \int_2^3 \frac{t}{\sqrt{t^2-1}} \cdot \frac{t}{\sqrt{t^2-1}} dt = \int_2^3 \frac{t^2}{t^2-1} dt$$

$$= 1 + \frac{1}{2} \left[\ln \left| \frac{t-1}{t+1} \right| \right]_2^3 = 1 + \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{3}{2}$$

∴ 所求弧长为 $1 + \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{3}{2}$

4、求曲线 $x = a \cos^3 t, y = a \sin^3 t$ 的长度。显形线 ($\because x^{\frac{2}{3}} + y^{\frac{2}{3}} = a^{\frac{2}{3}}$)

$$\therefore S = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{(a \cos^2 t)' ^2 + (a \sin^3 t)' ^2} dt$$

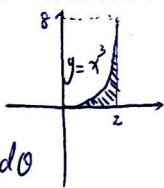
$$= 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{(3a \cos^2 t \sin t)' ^2 + (3a \sin^2 t \cos t)' ^2} dt$$

$$= 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{9a^2 (\cos^4 t \sin^2 t + \sin^4 t \cos^2 t)} dt$$

$$= 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 3a \sin t \cos t dt$$

$$= 12a \left. \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 t \right|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = 6a$$

5、由 $y = x^3, x = 2, y = 0$ 所围成的图形分别绕 x 轴及 y 轴旋转所得立体的体积。



$$V_x = \pi \int_0^2 y^2 dx = \pi \int_0^2 x^6 dx = \frac{128\pi}{7}$$

$$V_y = V_{\text{圆锥}} - \pi \int_0^8 x^2 dy$$

$$= 4\pi \times 8 - \pi \int_0^8 y^{\frac{2}{3}} dy$$

$$= 32\pi - \frac{3}{5} \cdot 32\pi = \frac{64\pi}{5}$$

6、求圆盘 $x^2 + (y-5)^2 \leq 9$ 绕 x 轴旋转而成的旋转体的体积。

所求旋转体体积 V 为 $y_1 = \sqrt{9-x^2} + 5$ 绕 x 轴旋转一周所得立体体积 V_1 减去

$y_2 = -\sqrt{9-x^2} + 5$ 绕 x 轴旋转一周所得立体体积 V_2

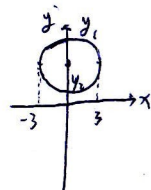
$$\therefore V = V_1 - V_2 = \pi \int_{-3}^3 y_1^2 dx - \pi \int_{-3}^3 y_2^2 dx$$

$$= \pi \int_{-3}^3 (34 + 10\sqrt{9-x^2}) dx - \pi \int_{-3}^3 (34 - 10\sqrt{9-x^2}) dx$$

$$= 2\pi \int_0^3 (34 + 10\sqrt{9-x^2}) dx - 2\pi \int_0^3 (34 - 10\sqrt{9-x^2}) dx$$

$$= 2\pi \times 2 \times 10 \int_0^3 \sqrt{9-x^2} dx$$

$$= 40\pi \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} = 10\pi^2$$



5.8 总习题

1、填空题

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

(2) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x \cos^3 t dt}{\sin x} = 1$;

(3) 设 $F(x) = \int_1^x \frac{\ln t}{1+t^2} dt$, 则 $F(x) - F(\frac{1}{x}) = 0$;

(4) $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{x+c}{x-c} \right)^x = \int_{-\infty}^c te^{2t} dt$, 求 $c = \frac{5}{2}$.

2、选择题

(1) 设 $f(x) = \int_0^{\sqrt{1+x}-1} \ln(1+t) dt$, $g(x) = \int_0^x \arcsin t dt$, 则 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时

(D)

(A) $f(x)$ 是 $g(x)$ 的高阶无穷小 (B) $f(x)$ 与 $g(x)$ 的同阶无穷小

(C) $f(x)$ 是 $g(x)$ 的低阶无穷小 (D) $f(x)$ 与 $g(x)$ 等价

(2) 已知 $f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1-x^{2n}}{1+x^{2n}} x$, 则 $\int_0^2 f(x) dx =$ (A)

$f(x) = \begin{cases} -x & |x| > 1 \\ 0 & |x| = 1 \\ x & |x| < 1 \end{cases}$

(A) -1 (B) 0 (C) 1 (D) 2

(3) 设 $I = t \int_0^s f(tx) dx$, 其中 $f(x)$ 连续, $t > 0, s > 0$, 则 I 的值

(A) 依赖于 s, t (B) 依赖于 t, x , 不依赖于 s (D)

(C) 依赖于 s, t, x (D) 依赖于 s , 不依赖于 t

$\int tx = u \cdot I = t \int_0^s f(u) \cdot \frac{1}{t} du = \int_0^s f(u) du$

(4) 下列广义积分收敛的是

(C)

(A) $\int_e^{+\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x} dx$

(B) $\int_e^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x \ln x} dx$

(C) $\int_e^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x \ln^2 x} dx$

(D) $\int_e^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x \sqrt{\ln x}} dx$

$F(\frac{1}{x}) = \int_1^{\frac{1}{x}} \frac{\ln t}{1+t^2} dt \xrightarrow{u=\frac{1}{t}} \int_1^x \frac{\ln \frac{1}{u}}{1+\frac{1}{u^2}} \cdot (-\frac{1}{u^2}) du$
 $= \int_1^x \frac{\ln u}{1+u^2} du = F(x)$

(5) 由曲线 $y = \sin^{\frac{3}{2}} x (0 \leq x \leq \pi)$ 与 x 轴围成的平面图形绕 x 轴旋

转而成的旋转体体积是

(B)

(A) $\frac{4}{3}$

(B) $\frac{4}{3} \pi$

(C) $\frac{2}{3} \pi^2$

(D) $\frac{2}{3} \pi$

3、计算题

$\pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^3 x dx = 2\pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 x dx = 2\pi \cdot \frac{2}{3} = \frac{4\pi}{3}$

(1) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \int_0^x e^{t^2} dt}{x^2 \sin 2x}$

$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \int_0^x e^{t^2} dt}{2x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - e^{x^2}}{6x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-x^2}{6x^2} = -\frac{1}{6}$

(2) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^{x^2} [\int_0^u \sin t^2 dt] du}{x^2}$

$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^{x^2} \sin t^2 dt \cdot 2x}{8x^7} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^{x^2} \sin t^2 dt}{4x^6}$
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x^4 \cdot 2x}{24x^5} = \frac{1}{12}$

(3) 设 $x + y^2 = \int_0^{y-x} \cos^2 t dt$, 求 $\frac{dy}{dx}$ 。

$$1 + 2y \cdot y' = \cos^2(y-x) \cdot (y' - 1)$$

$$\therefore y' = \frac{\cos^2(y-x) + 1}{\cos^2(y-x) - 2y}$$

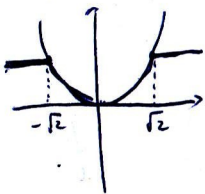
(4) $\int_{-3}^2 \min\{2, x^2\} dx$

$$= \left(\int_{-3}^{-\sqrt{2}} + \int_{\sqrt{2}}^2 \right) 2 dx + \int_{-\sqrt{2}}^{\sqrt{2}} x^2 dx$$

$$= 2[(2-\sqrt{2}) + (3-\sqrt{2})] + 2 \int_{-\sqrt{2}}^{\sqrt{2}} x^2 dx$$

$$= 2 \cdot (5 - 2\sqrt{2}) + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$= 10 - \frac{8}{3}\sqrt{2}$$



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

$$\text{令 } x = \sin t \quad \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos t}{\sin t + \cos t} dt = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{令 } x = \sin t \quad \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 t \cos^2 t dt &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{4} \sin^2 2t dt \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1 - \cos 4t}{2} dt = \frac{1}{8} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi}{16} \end{aligned}$$

(7) $\int_{\frac{3}{4}}^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x}-1} dx$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{令 } \sqrt{1-x} = t \quad \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^0 \frac{1}{t-1} (-2t) dt &= 2 \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{t}{t-1} dt = 2 \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(1 + \frac{1}{t-1}\right) dt \\ \therefore x = 1-t^2 \quad dx = -2t dt & \\ &= 1 + 2 \ln|t-1| \Big|_0^{\frac{1}{2}} = 1 - 2 \ln 2 \end{aligned}$$

(8) $\int_0^{\pi} x^2 \sin^2 x dx = \int_0^{\pi} x^2 \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2} dx$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{其中 } \int_0^{\pi} x^2 \cos 2x dx &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi} x^2 d \sin 2x = \frac{1}{2} (x^2 \sin 2x \Big|_0^{\pi} - \int_0^{\pi} 2x \sin 2x dx) \\ &= -\int_0^{\pi} x \sin 2x dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi} x d \cos 2x = \frac{1}{2} (x \cos 2x \Big|_0^{\pi} - \int_0^{\pi} \cos 2x dx) \\ &= \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x \Big|_0^{\pi} = \frac{\pi}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \text{原式} &= \int_0^{\pi} \frac{1}{2} x^2 dx - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi} x^2 \cos 2x dx \\ &= \frac{\pi^3}{6} - \frac{\pi}{4} \end{aligned}$$

(9) $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{x}{1+\cos 2x} dx$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{x}{2\cos^2 x} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} x d \tan x = \frac{1}{2} x \tan x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan x dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{1}{2} (\ln |\cos x|) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{\pi}{8} + \frac{1}{2} (\ln \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{8} - \frac{1}{4} \ln 2$$

(10) $\int_0^1 \frac{xe^x}{(1+e^x)^2} dx$

$$= - \int_0^1 x d \frac{1}{1+e^x} = - \frac{x}{1+e^x} \Big|_0^1 + \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+e^x} dx$$

$$= - \frac{1}{1+e} + \int_0^1 \frac{e^{-x} dx}{e^x+1} = - \frac{1}{1+e} - \int \frac{d(e^{-x}+1)}{e^{-x}+1}$$

$$= - \frac{1}{1+e} - (\ln(1+e^{-x})) \Big|_0^1 = - \frac{1}{1+e} + \ln \frac{2e}{e+1}$$

(11) $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-2x} \sin x dx$

$$= - \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-2x} d \cos x = -2 \int_0^{+\infty} \cos x e^{-2x} dx - e^{-2x} \cos x \Big|_0^{+\infty}$$

$$= -2 \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-2x} d \sin x - (0-1) = -2 (\sin x e^{-2x} \Big|_0^{+\infty} - \int_0^{+\infty} -2e^{-2x} \sin x dx) + 1$$

$$= -4 \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-2x} \sin x dx + 1$$

$$\therefore \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-2x} \sin x dx = \frac{1}{5}$$

(12) $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{(1+x)(1+x^2)} dx$

$$\text{设 } \frac{1}{(1+x)(1+x^2)} = \frac{A}{1+x} + \frac{Bx+C}{1+x^2} = \frac{A+Ax^2+Bx^2+(B+C)x+C}{(1+x)(1+x^2)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} A+B=0 \\ B+C=0 \\ A+C=1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow A=\frac{1}{2}, B=-\frac{1}{2}, C=\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{(1+x)(1+x^2)} dx &= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{1+x} + \frac{-\frac{1}{2}x+\frac{1}{2}}{1+x^2} dx \\ &= \left[\frac{1}{2} (\ln(1+x)) - \frac{1}{4} (\ln(1+x^2)) + \frac{1}{2} \arctan x \right]_0^{+\infty} \\ &= \frac{1}{4} (\ln \frac{(1+x)^2}{1+x^2}) \Big|_0^{+\infty} + \frac{1}{2} \arctan x \Big|_0^{+\infty} \\ &= 0 + \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{4} \end{aligned}$$

4. 设 $f(x) = \begin{cases} e^{-x}, & x \geq 0 \\ 1+x^2, & x < 0 \end{cases}$, 求 $\int_1^3 f(x-2) dx$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_1^3 f(x-2) dx &\stackrel{\text{令 } x-2=u}{=} \int_{-1}^1 f(u) du \\ &= \int_{-1}^0 (1+x^2) dx + \int_0^1 e^{-x} dx \\ &= 1 + \frac{1}{3} - e^{-x} \Big|_0^1 \\ &= 1 + \frac{1}{3} - (e^{-1} - 1) \\ &= \frac{7}{3} - e^{-1} \end{aligned}$$

5、设 $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & x < -1 \\ \frac{1}{2}(1-x), & -1 \leq x \leq 1 \\ x-1, & x > 1 \end{cases}$, 求 $F(x) = \int_0^x f(t)dt$ 在

$(-\infty, +\infty)$ 内的表达式。

当 $x < -1$ 时, $\int_0^x f(t)dt = \int_0^{-1} \frac{1}{2}(1-t)dt + \int_{-1}^x 1dt = x + \frac{1}{4}$

当 $-1 \leq x \leq 1$ 时, $\int_0^x f(t)dt = \int_0^x \frac{1}{2}(1-t)dt = (\frac{1}{2}t - \frac{1}{4}t^2) \Big|_0^x = \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{4}x^2$

当 $x > 1$ 时, $\int_0^x f(t)dt = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{2}(1-t)dt + \int_1^x (t-1)dt = \frac{1}{2}x^2 - x + \frac{3}{4}$

$\therefore F(x) = \begin{cases} x + \frac{1}{4} & x < -1 \\ \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{4}x^2 & -1 \leq x \leq 1 \\ \frac{1}{2}x^2 - x + \frac{3}{4} & x > 1 \end{cases}$

6、设 $f(x) = \int_0^x e^{-y^2+2y} dy$, 求 $\int_0^1 (1-x)^2 f(x) dx$.

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 (1-x)^2 \int_0^x e^{-y^2+2y} dy dx &= -\int_0^1 \int_0^x e^{-y^2+2y} dy d\left(\frac{1}{3}(1-x)^3\right) \\ &= -\frac{1}{3}(1-x)^3 \int_0^x e^{-y^2+2y} dy \Big|_0^1 + \int_0^1 e^{-x^2+2x} \cdot \frac{1}{3}(1-x)^3 dx \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \int_0^1 e^{-(x-1)^2+1} (1-x)^3 dx \stackrel{\text{令 } t=x-1}{=} \frac{e}{3} \int_0^1 e^{-u^2} \cdot u^3 du \\ &= -\frac{e}{6} \int_0^1 u^2 de^{-u^2} = -\frac{e}{6} (u^2 e^{-u^2} \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 2u e^{-u^2} du) \\ &= -\frac{e}{6} e \left(\frac{1}{e} + \int_0^1 e^{-u^2} d(-u^2) \right) = -\frac{1}{6} e \left(\frac{1}{e} + e^{-u^2} \Big|_0^1 \right) = \frac{1}{6} e - \frac{1}{3} \end{aligned}$$

7、当 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时, $F(x) = \int_0^x (x^2 - t^2) f'(t) dt$ 的导数与 x^2 是等价无穷

小, 求 $f'(0)$.

$$\begin{aligned} F(x) &= \int_0^x x^2 f'(t) dt - \int_0^x t^2 f'(t) dt \\ &= x^2 \int_0^x f'(t) dt - \int_0^x t^2 f'(t) dt \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} F'(x) &= 2x \int_0^x f'(t) dt + x^2 f'(x) - x^2 f'(x) \\ &= 2x \int_0^x f'(t) dt \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{F'(x)}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \int_0^x f'(t) dt}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2f'(x)}{1} = 2f'(0) = 1$$

$$\therefore f'(0) = \frac{1}{2}$$

8、设函数 $f(x)$ 在区间 $[0, 1]$ 上连续, 在开区间 $(0, 1)$ 可微, 且满足

$$f(1) = k \int_0^1 x e^{1-x} f(x) dx \quad (k > 1), \text{ 求证: 至少存在一点}$$

$$\eta \in (0, 1), \text{ 使得 } f'(\eta) = \left(1 - \frac{1}{\eta}\right) f(\eta).$$

$$\text{令 } F(x) = x e^{1-x} f(x), \text{ 则 } F(1) = f(1)$$

$$\therefore f(1) = k \int_0^1 F(x) dx = k \cdot F(\xi) \cdot \frac{1}{k} = F(\xi) \quad \xi \in [0, \frac{1}{k}]$$

$\therefore F(x)$ 在 $[\xi, 1]$ 上满足 Rolle Th

$$\therefore \exists \eta \in (\xi, 1) \subset (0, 1), \text{ 使得 } F'(\eta) = 0$$

$$\text{即 } x e^{1-x} f'(x) + e^{1-x} f(x) - x e^{1-x} f(x) \Big|_{x=\eta} = 0$$

$$\therefore e^{1-\eta} \neq 0 \quad \therefore f'(\eta) = \left(1 - \frac{1}{\eta}\right) f(\eta)$$

9、设函数 $f(x)$ 在 $[0, a]$ ($a > 0$) 上有连续导数, 且 $f(0) = 0$ 证明:

$$\left| \int_0^a f(x) dx \right| \leq \frac{Ma^2}{2}, \quad \text{其中 } M = \max_{0 \leq x \leq a} |f'(x)|.$$

对 $\forall x \in [0, a]$, 由微分中值定理

$$f(x) - f(0) = f'(\xi) \cdot x$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \left| \int_0^a f(x) dx \right| &\leq \int_0^a |f(x)| dx = \int_0^a |f(x) - f(0)| dx \\ &= \int_0^a |f'(\xi)| x dx = |f'(\xi)| \int_0^a x dx \leq M \cdot \frac{1}{2} x^2 \Big|_0^a = \frac{Ma^2}{2} \end{aligned}$$

10、设函数 $f(x)$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 上单调减少, 证明对任意 $a \in (0, 1)$, 都有

$$\int_0^a f(x) dx \geq a \int_0^1 f(x) dx. \quad (\text{提示: 令 } x = at)$$

$$\int_0^a f(x) dx \stackrel{\text{令 } x=at}{=} \int_0^1 f(at) a dt = a \int_0^1 f(at) dt$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则 } | \text{左} - \text{右} | &= a \int_0^1 f(at) dt - a \int_0^1 f(t) dt \\ &= a \int_0^1 (f(at) - f(t)) dt \quad (\because f(x) \downarrow) \\ &\geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \int_0^a f(x) dx \geq a \int_0^1 f(x) dx$$

11、设 $f(x)$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 上可微, 且 $x \in (0, 1), 0 < f'(x) < 1, f(0) = 0$,

$$\text{证明: } \left[\int_0^1 f(x) dx \right]^2 > \int_0^1 f^3(x) dx.$$

$$\text{证 } F(x) = \left[\int_0^x f(t) dt \right]^2 - \int_0^x f^3(t) dt, \quad F(0) = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} F'(x) &= 2f(x) \left[\int_0^x f(t) dt \right] - f^3(x) \\ &= f(x) \left[2 \int_0^x f(t) dt - f^2(x) \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{设 } g(x) = 2 \int_0^x f(t) dt - f^2(x), \quad g(0) = 0$$

$$g'(x) = 2f(x) - 2f(x)f'(x) = 2f(x)[1 - f'(x)] > 0, \quad g(x) \text{ 递增}$$

$$\therefore g(x) > g(0) = 0$$

$$\therefore F'(x) > 0, \quad F(x) \text{ 递增}, \quad F(x) > 0, \quad \therefore f(1) > f(0) = 0$$

$$\therefore \left[\int_0^1 f(x) dx \right]^2 > \int_0^1 f^2(x) dx$$

12、设 $f(x) = f(x - \pi) + \sin x$, 且当 $x \in [0, \pi]$ 时, $f(x) = x$,

$$\text{求 } \int_{\pi}^{3\pi} f(x) dx.$$

$$\int_{\pi}^{3\pi} f(x) dx = \int_{\pi}^{3\pi} [f(x - \pi) + \sin x] dx \stackrel{\text{令 } x - \pi = u}{=} \int_0^{2\pi} [f(u) + \sin(u + \pi)] du$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} [f(u) - \sin u] du = \int_0^{\pi} f(u) du + \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} f(u) du + \omega \sin u \Big|_0^{2\pi}$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi} u du + \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} f(u) du = \frac{1}{2} \pi^2 + \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} [f(u - \pi) + \sin u] du$$

$$\stackrel{\text{令 } u - \pi = t}{=} \frac{1}{2} \pi^2 + \int_0^{\pi} f(t) + \sin(t + \pi) dt = \frac{1}{2} \pi^2 + \int_0^{\pi} (t - \sin t) dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \pi^2 + \frac{1}{2} \pi^2 + \cos t \Big|_0^{\pi} = \pi^2 - 2$$

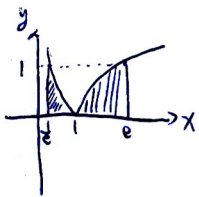
13. $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx = \frac{\pi}{2}$, 求 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x \cos x}{x} dx$ 及 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x^2} dx$.

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x \cos x}{x} dx &= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x} d\left(\frac{1}{2} \sin^2 x\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{x} \cdot \sin^2 x \Big|_0^{+\infty} - \int_0^{+\infty} \left(-\frac{1}{x^2}\right) \cdot \frac{\sin^2 x}{2} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x^2} dx \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x^2} dx &= \int_0^{+\infty} \sin^2 x d\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = -\frac{\sin^2 x}{x} \Big|_0^{+\infty} + \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin 2x}{x} dx \\ &= 0 + \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin 2x}{2x} d(2x) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \end{aligned}$$

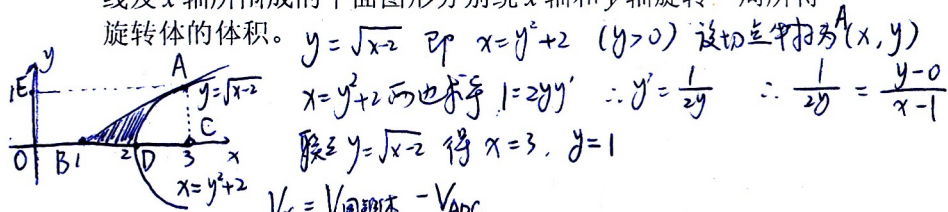
$$\therefore \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x \cos x}{x} dx = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

14. 求曲线 $y = |\ln x|$, $x = e$, $x = \frac{1}{e}$ 及 $y = 0$ 所围平面图形的面积.



$$\begin{aligned} S &= -\int_{\frac{1}{e}}^1 (\ln x) dx + \int_1^e (\ln x) dx \quad \text{其中第一积分作变量代换 } x = \frac{1}{t} \\ &= -\int_e^1 (\ln \frac{1}{t}) \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{t^2}\right) dt + \int_1^e (\ln x) dx \\ &= \int_1^e \left(\ln x - \frac{1}{x^2} \ln \frac{1}{x}\right) dx = \int_1^e \left(\ln x + \frac{1}{x^2} \ln x\right) dx \\ &= \int_1^e \left(1 + \frac{1}{x^2}\right) (\ln x) dx = \int_1^e (\ln x) d\left(x - \frac{1}{x}\right) \\ &= \left(x - \frac{1}{x}\right) (\ln x) \Big|_1^e - \int_1^e \frac{1}{x} \left(x - \frac{1}{x}\right) dx \\ &= e - \frac{1}{e} - \left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right) \Big|_1^e \\ &= 2 - \frac{2}{e} \end{aligned}$$

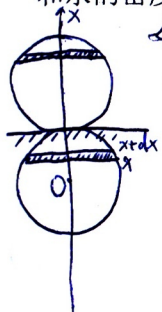
15. 过点 (1,0) 作抛物线 $y = \sqrt{x-2}$ 的切线, 求出这条切线、抛物线及 x 轴所围成的平面图形分别绕 x 轴和 y 轴旋转一周所得旋转体的体积.



$y = \sqrt{x-2}$ 即 $x = y^2 + 2$ ($y > 0$) 设切点坐标为 $A(x, y)$
 $x = y^2 + 2$ 两边求导 $1 = 2yy'$ $\therefore y' = \frac{1}{2y}$ $\therefore \frac{1}{2y} = \frac{y-0}{x-1}$
 解得 $y = \sqrt{x-2}$ 得 $x = 3, y = 1$

$$\begin{aligned} V_x &= V_{\text{圆锥体}} - V_{\text{圆锥}} \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \cdot \pi \cdot 1^2 \cdot (3-1) - \int_0^3 \pi(x-2) dx \\ &= \frac{2}{3} \pi - \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi}{6} \\ V_y &= V_{\text{AEOD}} - V_{\text{圆锥}} \\ &= \pi \int_0^1 (y^2+2)^2 dy - \frac{1}{2} (\pi \cdot 1^2 + \pi \cdot 3^2) \cdot 1 \\ &= \frac{83\pi}{15} - 5\pi = \frac{8\pi}{15} \end{aligned}$$

16. 将半径为 r 的球沉入水中, 球的上部与水面相切, 球的密度和水的密度相同, 现将球从水中取出, 需作多少功?



如图建立坐标系, 任取 $[x, x+dx]$
 体积 $dV = \pi(r^2 - x^2)$
 $dW = g\pi(r^2 - x^2)(r+x) dx$
 $W = \int_{-r}^r g\pi(r^2 - x^2)(r+x) dx$
 $= g\pi \int_{-r}^r r(r^2 - x^2) dx$
 $= \frac{4}{3} \pi g r^4$

第6章 常微分方程

6.1 微分方程的基本概念

要求：理解微分方程的阶、解、通解、特解、初始条件等概念。

6.2 一阶微分方程

6.2.1 可分离变量的微分方程

要求：熟练掌握可分离变量方程的解法，会解齐次方程。

1、解下列可分离变量的方程。

$$(1) y' + x^2 y = 0$$

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

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

$$\ln|y| = -\frac{1}{3}x^3 + \ln|C|$$

$$y = Ce^{-\frac{1}{3}x^3}$$

$$(2) y' = \frac{1+y^2}{xy(1+x^2)}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1+y^2}{xy(1+x^2)}$$

$$\frac{y dy}{1+y^2} = \frac{dx}{x(1+x^2)} \quad \left(\frac{1}{x(1+x^2)} = \frac{x^2+1-x^2}{x(1+x^2)} \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{2}(\ln|1+y^2|) = \ln|x| - \frac{1}{2}(\ln|1+x^2|) + \ln|C|$$

$$\therefore \sqrt{1+y^2} = \frac{C_1 x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} \quad \therefore (1+x^2)(1+y^2) = C x^2$$

$$(3) y dx + \sqrt{x^2+1} dy = 0$$

$$\frac{dy}{y} = -\frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2+1}}$$

$$\ln|y| = -(\ln|x+\sqrt{x^2+1}|) + \ln|C|$$

$$y(x+\sqrt{x^2+1}) = C$$

2、用适当的变量代换求下列方程的通解。

$$(1) xy' = y(1 + \ln y - \ln x)$$

$$y' = \frac{y}{x}(1 + \ln \frac{y}{x})$$

$$\text{令 } u = \frac{y}{x}, \text{ 则 } y = ux, y' = u + u'x$$

$$u + u'x = u(1 + \ln u)$$

$$u'x = u(\ln u)$$

$$\frac{du}{u \ln u} = \frac{dx}{x}$$

$$\ln|\ln|u|| = \ln|x| + \ln|C|$$

$$\ln|u| = Cx$$

$$\ln|\frac{y}{x}| = Cx$$

$$\therefore y = x e^{Cx}$$

$$(2) x^2 y dx - (x^3 + y^3) dy = 0$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x^2 y}{x^3 + y^3} = \frac{\frac{y}{x}}{1 + (\frac{y}{x})^3}$$

$$\text{令 } \frac{y}{x} = u, \text{ 则 } y = ux, y' = u + xu'$$

$$\therefore u + xu' = \frac{u}{1+u^3}$$

$$x \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{u}{1+u^3} - u = \frac{u-u-u^4}{1+u^3} = \frac{-u^4}{1+u^3}$$

$$\frac{(1+u^3)du}{-u^4} = \frac{dx}{x}$$

$$-\frac{1}{u^4} du - \frac{1}{u} du = \frac{dx}{x}$$

$$\frac{1}{3}u^{-3} - \ln|u| = \ln|x| + \ln|C|$$

$$\frac{1}{3}\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^3 = \ln|y| + \ln|C|$$

$$y = C e^{\frac{x^3}{3y^3}}$$

6.2.2 一阶线性微分方程

要求: 熟练掌握一阶线性方程的解法, 了解常数变易法, 会解伯努利方程。

1、求下列一阶线性微分方程的通解。

(1) $y' + y = e^{-x}$

$P(x)=1 \quad Q(x)=e^{-x}$
 $y = e^{-\int P(x) dx} [\int Q(x) e^{\int P(x) dx} dx + C] = e^{-x} [\int e^{-x} \cdot e^x dx + C]$
 $= e^{-x} (x + C)$

(2) $(x - 2xy - y^2)y' + y^2 = 0$

$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{y^2}{x - 2xy - y^2} \quad \frac{dx}{dy} + (\frac{1}{y} - \frac{2}{y})x = 1$
 $x = e^{\int (\frac{2}{y} - \frac{1}{y}) dy} [\int 1 \cdot e^{\int (\frac{1}{y} - \frac{2}{y}) dy} dy + C]$
 $= e^{(\ln y^2 + \frac{1}{y})} [\int e^{-(\ln y^2 + \frac{1}{y})} dy + C] = y^2 \cdot e^{\frac{1}{y}} [\int \frac{1}{y^2} e^{-\frac{1}{y}} dy + C]$

2、求下列微分方程满足初始条件的特解。 $= y^2 e^{\frac{1}{y}} [e^{-\frac{1}{y}} + C]$
 $= y^2 (1 + C e^{\frac{1}{y}})$

(1) $y' - \frac{1}{x}y = x^2, y(1) = 1$

$y' + \frac{x}{1-x^2}y = \frac{1}{1-x^2}$
 $y = e^{-\int \frac{x}{1-x^2} dx} [\int \frac{1}{1-x^2} e^{\int \frac{x}{1-x^2} dx} dx + C]$
 $= \sqrt{1-x^2} (\int \frac{1}{1-x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx + C) \quad (\text{作代换 } x = \sin t)$
 $= \sqrt{1-x^2} (\frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} + C)$

$\therefore y(0) = 1 \quad \therefore C = 1$
 $\therefore y = x + \sqrt{1-x^2}$

(2) $y' + y \cos x = \sin x \cos x, y(0) = 1$

$y = e^{-\int \cos x dx} [\int \sin x \cos x e^{\int \cos x dx} dx + C]$
 $= e^{-\sin x} [\int \sin x e^{\sin x} d \sin x + C] \quad (\frac{1}{2} \sin x = t)$
 $= e^{-\sin x} [\sin x e^{\sin x} - e^{\sin x} + C]$
 $\therefore y(0) = 1 \quad \therefore C = 2 \quad \therefore y = e^{-\sin x} (\sin x e^{\sin x} - e^{\sin x} + 2)$
 $= \sin x - 1 + 2 e^{-\sin x}$

3、求 $y' + \frac{y}{x} = x^2 y^6$ 的通解。

$\frac{1}{2} z = y^{-5}, \quad \text{则} \quad \frac{dz}{dx} = -5y^{-6} \frac{dy}{dx}$
 $\frac{dz}{dx} = 5 \cdot \frac{z}{x} = -5x^2$
 $\therefore z = e^{\int \frac{5}{x} dx} [\int -5x^2 \cdot e^{-\frac{5}{x}} dx + C] = x^5 [\int -5x^2 \cdot x^{-5} dx + C]$
 $= x^5 [\frac{5}{2} x^{-2} + C] \quad \therefore y^{-5} = \frac{5}{2} x^3 + C x^5$

4、求一连续可导函数 $f(x)$, 使其满足下列方程

$f(x) = \sin x - \int_0^x f(x-t) dt$
 $\int_0^x f(x-t) dt \xrightarrow{\frac{1}{2} x-t=u} \int_x^0 f(u)(-1) du = \int_0^x f(u) du$
 $\therefore f(x) = \sin x - \int_0^x f(u) du$
 $f'(x) = \cos x - f(x) \quad f'(x) + f(x) = \cos x$
 $f(x) = e^{-\int dx} [\int \cos x e^{\int dx} dx + C]$
 $= e^{-x} [\int \cos x e^x dx + C] \quad (\text{用分部积分法})$
 $= e^{-x} [\frac{1}{2} e^x (\sin x + \cos x) + C]$

$\therefore f(0) = 0 \quad \therefore C = -\frac{1}{2} \quad \therefore f(x) = \frac{1}{2} (\sin x + \cos x - e^{-x})$

6.2.3 几类可降阶的高阶微分方程

要求：会用降阶解法解三类方程： $y^{(n)} = f(x)$ 、 $y'' = f(x, y')$ 、 $y'' = f(y, y')$ 。

1、求下列方程的通解。

(1) $y''(1+e^x) + y' = 0$

令 $y' = p$, 则 $y'' = p'$

$p'(1+e^x) + p = 0$

$\frac{dp}{dx}(1+e^x) = -p$

$\frac{dp}{p} = -\frac{1}{1+e^x} dx$ (同乘 e^{-x} 积分)

$\ln|p| = \ln(e^{-x} + 1) + \ln|C_1|$

(2) $y'' = 1 + (y')^2$

令 $y' = p(x)$, 则 $y'' = p'$

$p' = 1 + p^2$ $\frac{dp}{1+p^2} = dx$

$\arctan p = x + C_1$

$\frac{dy}{dx} = \tan(x + C_1)$

$dy = \tan(x + C_1) dx$

$\therefore y = -\ln|\cos(x + C_1)| + C_2$

$p = C_1(e^{-x} + 1)$

$y = -C_1 e^{-x} + C_1 x + C_2$

2、求下列微分方程满足初始条件的特解。

(1) $(1-y)y'' + 2(y')^2 = 0, y|_{x=1} = 2, y'|_{x=1} = -1$

设 $y' = p(y)$, 则 $y'' = p \cdot p'$

$\therefore (1-y)p \cdot p' + 2p^2 = 0$

$(1-y) \frac{dp}{dy} = -2p$

$\frac{dp}{p} = 2 \frac{1}{y-1} dy$

$\ln|p| = 2 \ln|y-1| + C$

$\therefore y|_{x=1} = 2, y'|_{x=1} = -1$

$\therefore C = 0$

$\therefore |p| = (y-1)^2$

(2) $y'' - \frac{1}{x}y' = xe^x, y|_{x=1} = 1, y'|_{x=1} = e$

令 $y' = p$, 则 $y'' = p'$

$p' - \frac{1}{x}p = xe^x$

$p = e^{\int \frac{1}{x} dx} [\int xe^x e^{-\int \frac{1}{x} dx} dx + C_1]$

$= x [\int e^x dx + C_1] = x(e^x + C_1)$

$\therefore p|_{x=1} = e \quad \therefore C_1 = 0$

$\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = xe^x$

$dy = xe^x dx$

$y = \int xe^x dx = xe^x - e^x + C_2$

$\therefore y|_{x=1} = 1$

$\therefore y = xe^x - e^x + 1$

$\therefore y'|_{x=1} = -1 < 0$

$\therefore p = -(y-1)^2$

$\frac{dy}{dx} = -(y-1)^2$

$\frac{dy}{-(y-1)^2} = dx$

$\frac{1}{y-1} = x + C_1$

$\therefore y|_{x=1} = 2 \quad \therefore C_1 = 0$

$\therefore y = \frac{1}{x} + 1$

6.2.3 几类可降阶的高阶微分方程

要求：会用降阶解法解三类方程： $y^{(n)} = f(x)$ 、 $y'' = f(x, y')$ 、 $y'' = f(y, y')$ 。

1、求下列方程的通解。

(1) $y''(1+e^x) + y' = 0$

解：令 $y' = p(x)$, $y'' = p'$, 于是有

$$\frac{dp}{dx}(1+e^x) + p = 0 \quad \text{分离变量得} \quad \frac{dp}{p} = \frac{dx}{1+e^x}$$

$$\text{从而} \quad \ln|p| = -x + \ln(1+e^x) + C_1 \Rightarrow p = C_2(1+e^{-x})$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = C_2(1+e^{-x}) \Rightarrow dy = C_2(1+e^{-x})dx$$

$$\Rightarrow y = C_2(x - e^{-x}) + C_3$$

(2) $y'' = 1 + (y')^2$

解：令 $y' = p(x)$, $y'' = p'$ 从而 $\frac{dp}{dx} = 1 + p^2$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dp}{1+p^2} = dx \Rightarrow \arctan p = x + C_1$$

$$\Rightarrow p = \tan(x + C_1) \Rightarrow dy = \tan(x + C_1)dx$$

$$\Rightarrow y = -\ln|\cos(x + C_1)| + C_2$$

$$= \ln|\sec(x + C_1)| + C_2$$

2、求下列微分方程满足初始条件的特解。

(1) $(1-y)y'' + 2(y')^2 = 0, y|_{x=1} = 2, y'|_{x=1} = -1$

解：令 $y' = p(y)$, 则 $y'' = p \frac{dp}{dy}$

$$\Rightarrow (1-y)p \frac{dp}{dy} + 2p^2 = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{dp}{p} = \frac{2dy}{y-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln|p| = \ln(y-1)^2 + \ln|C_1| \Rightarrow p = C_1(y-1)^2$$

$$\text{又} \quad y'|_{x=2} = -1 \text{ 即 } p|_{y=2} = -1 \quad \therefore C_1 = -1$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = -(y-1)^2 \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{(y-1)^2} = dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{y-1} = x + C_2 \quad \text{又} \quad y|_{x=1} = 2 \Rightarrow C_2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{y-1} = x \Rightarrow y = 1 + \frac{1}{x}$$

(2) $y'' - \frac{1}{x}y' = xe^x, y|_{x=1} = 1, y'|_{x=1} = e$

解：令 $y' = p(x)$, 则 $y'' = p'$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dp}{dx} - \frac{1}{x}p = xe^x$$

$$\Rightarrow p = e^{\int \frac{1}{x} dx} [C_1 + \int xe^x e^{-\int \frac{1}{x} dx} dx] \\ = x(C_1 + e^x)$$

$$\Rightarrow y' = x(C_1 + e^x) \quad \text{又} \quad y'|_{x=1} = e$$

$$\Rightarrow C_1 = 0 \Rightarrow y' = xe^x$$

$$\Rightarrow y = xe^x - e^x + C_2 \quad \text{又} \quad y|_{x=1} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow C_2 = 1 \Rightarrow y = e^x(x-1) + 1$$

6.3 高阶线性微分方程

6.3.1 高阶线性微分方程解的结构

要求：理解线性微分方程解的性质及解的结构定理。

6.3.2 常系数线性微分方程

要求：熟练掌握二阶线性常系数齐次微分方程的解法；熟练掌握自由项为多项式、指数函数、正弦函数、余弦函数以及它们的和与积的几种线性常系数非齐次方程的解法。

1. 填空题

(1) 已知二阶线性非齐次微分方程的三个特解 $y_1 = 1, y_2 = x,$

$y_3 = x^2,$ 该方程的通解为 $y = C_1(x-1) + C_2(x^2-1) + 1$

(2) 微分方程 $y'' - 9y = 0$ 的通解为 $y = C_1 e^{3x} + C_2 e^{-3x}$;

(3) 微分方程 $y'' - 4y' = 0$ 的通解为 $y = C_1 + C_2 e^{4x}$;

(4) 微分方程 $y'' - 2y' + y = 0$ 的通解为 $y = (C_1 + C_2 x)e^x$;

(5) 微分方程 $y'' + y' + y = 0$ 的通解为 $y = e^{-\frac{1}{2}x} (C_1 \cos \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}x + C_2 \sin \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}x)$

2. 求下列微分方程的通解

(1) $y''' + y' = 0$

解: $r^3 + r = 0 \Rightarrow r_1 = 0, r_{2,3} = \pm i$

$y = C_1 + C_2 \cos x + C_3 \sin x$

(2) $y'' + 2\lambda y' + y = 0$ (λ 为实常数)

解: $r^2 + 2\lambda r + 1 = 0$

$$\Delta = 4\lambda^2 - 4$$

(i) 当 $\lambda^2 > 1$ 时 $r_1 = -\lambda + \sqrt{\lambda^2 - 1}, r_2 = -\lambda - \sqrt{\lambda^2 - 1}$
 $\therefore y = C_1 e^{(-\lambda + \sqrt{\lambda^2 - 1})x} + C_2 e^{(-\lambda - \sqrt{\lambda^2 - 1})x}$ \therefore 齐次通解

(ii) 当 $\lambda^2 = 1$ 时, $r_1 = r_2 = -\lambda \therefore y = (C_1 + C_2 x)e^{-\lambda x}$, $m=1$ 不是

(iii) 当 $\lambda^2 < 1$ 时, $r_{1,2} = -\lambda \pm i\sqrt{1-\lambda^2} \therefore y = e^{-\lambda x} (C_1 \cos \sqrt{1-\lambda^2}x + C_2 \sin \sqrt{1-\lambda^2}x)$ 所求特解

3. 写出下列方程含待定系数的特解形式 (无需求解)

(1) $y'' - 9y = x^2 e^{3x}$;

$y^* = x e^{3x} (ax^2 + bx + c)$

(2) $y'' - 8y' + 20y = 5x e^{4x} \sin 2x$

$y^* = x e^{4x} [(ax+b) \cos 2x + (cx+d) \sin 2x]$ \therefore 通解

(3) $y'' - 2y' + y = e^x \sin x$;

$y^* = e^x (a \cos x + b \sin x)$

(4) $y'' - 2y' + 2y = e^x + x \cos x$;

$y^* = C e^x + (ax+tb) \cos x + (dx+g) \sin x$ $\therefore y =$

4、求下列方程的通解。

(1) $y'' - 4y' + 4y = x$

解: $\lambda^2 - 4\lambda + 4 = 0$, $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 2$
 \therefore 齐次通解为 $Y = (C_1 + C_2x)e^{2x}$

$\lambda = 0, m = 1$ 不是特征方程的根.

设所求特解为 $y^* = b_0x + b_1$, 代入方程得

$$4b_0x - 4b_0 + 4b_1 = x \quad \therefore \begin{cases} 4b_0 = 1 \\ 4b_1 - 4b_0 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} b_0 = \frac{1}{4} \\ b_1 = \frac{1}{4} \end{cases}$$

\therefore 特解 $y^* = \frac{1}{4}(1+x)$ \therefore 通解 $y = (C_1 + C_2x)e^{2x} + \frac{1}{4}(1+x)$

(2) $y'' - 4y' + 4y = e^{2x}$

解: 特征方程 $\lambda^2 - 4\lambda + 4 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_{1,2} = 2$

\therefore 齐次通解为 $Y = (C_1 + C_2x)e^{2x}$

设特解 $y^* = \lambda^2 A e^{2x}$ 代入方程整理得

$$2Ae^{2x} = e^{2x} \Rightarrow A = \frac{1}{2}$$

\therefore 通解 $y = (C_1 + C_2x)e^{2x} + \frac{1}{2}x^2e^{2x}$

(3) $y'' + y' = \sin x$

解: $\lambda^2 + \lambda = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = 0, \lambda_2 = -1$

齐次通解为 $Y = C_1 + C_2e^{-x}$

设特解为 $y^* = a\cos x + b\sin x$ 代入方程得 $a = -\frac{1}{2}, b = -\frac{1}{2}$

$$\therefore y^* = -\frac{1}{2}\cos x - \frac{1}{2}\sin x$$

$\therefore y = C_1 + C_2e^{-x} - \frac{1}{2}\cos x - \frac{1}{2}\sin x$

5、求下列方程满足给定初值条件的特解。

(1) $y'' + 2y' + 2y = xe^{-x}$, $y(0) = 0, y'(0) = 0$

解: 特征方程为 $\lambda^2 + 2\lambda + 2 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_{1,2} = -1 \pm i$

齐次通解为 $Y = e^{-x}(C_1\cos x + C_2\sin x)$

$\lambda = -1$ 不是特征根, 设所求特解为 $y^* = e^{-x}(b_0x + b_1)$

代入方程得 $b_0 = 1, b_1 = 0$ 特解为 $y^* = e^{-x}(x+0) = xe^{-x}$

\therefore 通解为 $y = e^{-x}(C_1\cos x + C_2\sin x) + xe^{-x}$

$$\text{由 } y(0) = 0, y'(0) = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} C_1 = 0 \\ C_2 - C_1 + 1 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} C_1 = 0 \\ C_2 = -1 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore y = -e^{-x}\sin x + xe^{-x} = e^{-x}(x - \sin x)$$

(2) $y'' + 9y = \cos x$, $y(\frac{\pi}{2}) = y'(\frac{\pi}{2}) = 0$

解: $\lambda^2 + 9 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_{1,2} = \pm 3i \Rightarrow$ 齐次通解 $Y = C_1\cos 3x + C_2\sin 3x$

设 $y^* = a\cos x + b\sin x$ 代入得 $a = \frac{1}{8}, b = 0$

\therefore 通解为 $y = C_1\cos 3x + C_2\sin 3x + \frac{1}{8}\cos x$

$$\text{由 } y(\frac{\pi}{2}) = y'(\frac{\pi}{2}) = 0 \text{ 有 } \begin{cases} -C_1 = 0 \\ 3C_2 - \frac{1}{8} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} C_1 = \frac{1}{24} \\ C_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

\Rightarrow 解为 $y = \frac{1}{24}\cos 3x + \frac{1}{8}\cos x$

6.3.3 欧拉方程

要求: 掌握欧拉方程的解法。

求下列方程的解。

1. $x^2 y'' - 4xy' + 6y = x$

解: 令 $x = e^t$, 则

$$D(D-1)y - 4Dy + 6y = e^t$$

$$\Rightarrow D^2 y - 5Dy + 6y = e^t$$

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} - 5 \frac{dy}{dt} + 6y = e^t$$

特征方程 $\lambda^2 - 5\lambda + 6 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = 2, \lambda_2 = 3$

特解 $y^* = Ae^t$ 代入有 $A = \frac{1}{2}$

$$\therefore y^* = \frac{1}{2}e^t$$

$$\therefore y = C_1 e^{2t} + C_2 e^{3t} + \frac{1}{2}e^t$$

$$= C_1 x^2 + C_2 x^3 + \frac{1}{2}x$$

2. $x^2 y'' - xy' + 4y = x \sin(\ln x)$

解: 令 $x = e^t$ 则

$$D(D-1)y - Dy + 4y = e^t \sin t$$

$$D^2 y - 2Dy + 4y = e^t \sin t$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} - 2 \frac{dy}{dt} + 4y = e^t \sin t$$

$$Y^2 - 2Y + 4 = 0 \Rightarrow Y_{1,2} = 1 \pm \sqrt{3}i$$

$$\therefore y^* = e^t (A \cos t + B \sin t)$$

代入方程得 $A = 0, B = \frac{1}{2}$

$$\therefore y^* = \frac{1}{2} e^t \sin t$$

$$\therefore y = e^t (C_1 \cos \sqrt{3}t + C_2 \sin \sqrt{3}t)$$

$$= x [C_1 \cos(\sqrt{3} \ln x) + C_2 \sin(\sqrt{3} \ln x)]$$

习题

连续函数满足 $f(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt$

$e^{2x} \ln 2$ (B) $2e^{2x} \ln 2$

分方程 $y'' + y = \cos x$ 的

1) $\cos x$

C) $x(a \cos x + b \sin x)$

下列微分方程通解, 或

$+ e^x)yy' = e^x, y(1) = 1$

$y dy = \frac{e^x}{1+e^x} dx \Rightarrow$

且 $y(1) = 1 \Rightarrow C = \dots$

$\therefore \frac{1}{2}y^2 = \ln(1+e^x)$

$x + y \cos(\frac{y}{x}) dx - x \cos(\frac{y}{x}) dy = 0$

$\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1 + \frac{y}{x} \cos \frac{y}{x}}{\cos \frac{y}{x}}$

令 $u = \frac{y}{x}$ 则 $u + x \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{1 + u \cos u}{\cos u}$

$\Rightarrow \sin u = \ln|x| + C$

或 $x = C e^{\sin \frac{y}{x}}$

6.4 总习题

1. 选择题

(1) 若连续函数满足 $f(x) = \int_0^{2x} f(\frac{t}{2}) dt + \ln 2$, 则 $f'(x)$ (A)

- (A) $e^{2x} \ln 2$ (B) $2e^{2x} \ln 2$ (C) e^x (D) $2e^{2x}$

(2) 微分方程 $y'' + y = \cos x$ 的特解形式为 (C)

- (A) $\cos x$ (B) $x^2(a \cos x + b \sin x)$

- (C) $x(a \cos x + b \sin x)$ (D) $a \cos x + b \sin x$

2. 求下列微分方程通解, 或满足给定初值条件的特解.

(1) $(1+e^x)yy' = e^x, y(1) = 1$ (可分离变量)

解: $y dy = \frac{e^x}{1+e^x} dx \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2}y^2 = \ln(1+e^x) + C$

由 $y(1) = 1 \Rightarrow C = \frac{1}{2} - \ln(1+e)$

$\therefore \frac{1}{2}y^2 = \ln(1+e^x) + \frac{1}{2} - \ln(1+e)$

(2) $(x + y \cos(\frac{y}{x}))dx - x \cos(\frac{y}{x})dy = 0$ (齐次)

解: $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1 + \frac{y}{x} \cos \frac{y}{x}}{\cos \frac{y}{x}}$ 令 $u = \frac{y}{x}$ 则

$u + x \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{1 + u \cos u}{\cos u} \Rightarrow \cos u du = \frac{1}{x} dx$

$\Rightarrow \sin u = \ln|x| + C \therefore \sin \frac{y}{x} = \ln|x| + C$

或 $x = Ce^{\sin \frac{y}{x}}$

(3) $(y^2 - 6x)y' + 2y = 0$ (线性)

解: $\frac{dx}{dy} - \frac{3}{y}x = -\frac{1}{2}y$

$x = e^{\int \frac{3}{y} dy} [\int -\frac{1}{2}ye^{-\frac{3}{y}} dy + C]$

$= y^3 (\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{y} + C) = Cy^3 + \frac{1}{2}y^2$

(4) $3xy' - y - 2xy^4 \ln x = 0$ (伯努利)

解: $y' - \frac{1}{3x}y = \frac{2}{3} \ln x$, $n=4$. 令 $z = y^{1-4} = y^{-3}$, 则有

$z' + \frac{1}{3}z = -2 \ln x$

$\therefore y^{-3} = z = e^{-\int \frac{1}{3x} dx} [\int -2 \ln x e^{\frac{1}{3x}} dx + C]$

$= \frac{1}{x} [\int -2x \ln x dx + C] = \frac{1}{x} (-x^2 \ln x + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + C)$

$= \frac{x}{2} - x \ln x + \frac{C}{x}$

(5) $x^2 y'' - (y')^2 = 0$ (缺y)

解: 令 $y' = p(x)$, $y'' = p'(x)$ 于是

$x^2 p' - p^2 = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{dp}{p^2} = \frac{dx}{x}$

$\Rightarrow -\frac{1}{p} = -\frac{1}{x} + C \Rightarrow p = \frac{x}{1+Cx} = y'$

$\Rightarrow y = \int \frac{x dx}{1+Cx} = \frac{1}{C} \int \frac{Cx+1-1}{Cx+1} dx$

$= \frac{x}{C} - \frac{1}{C^2} \ln(Cx+1) + C_2$

(6) $y'' = 2yy'$, $y(0) = y'(0) = 1$ (缺 x)

解: $y' = p(y)$, $y'' = p \frac{dp}{dy}$, 则有

$$p \frac{dp}{dy} = 2yp \Rightarrow dp = 2y dy$$

$$\Rightarrow p = y^2 + C \text{ 当 } y=1 \text{ 时 } y'=1 \text{ 于是得 } C=0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = y^2 \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{y^2} = dx \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{y} = x + C_1$$

当 $x=0$ 时 $y=1$, 于是有 $C_1 = -1$

$$\therefore -\frac{1}{y} = x - 1 \Rightarrow (x-1)y = -1 \text{ 或 } (1-x)y = 1$$

3. 求下列方程的通解 (或特解)。

(1) $y'' - 4y' + 4y = 3 + e^{-2x}$

解: 特征方程 $\lambda^2 - 4\lambda + 4 = 0$, $\lambda_{1,2} = 2$

对应齐次方程通解 $Y = (C_1 + C_2 x)e^{2x}$

对 $y'' - 4y' + 4y = 3$, 设特解 $y_1^* = a$ ($\lambda=0$ 不是特征根)

代入得 $a = \frac{3}{4} \therefore y_1^* = \frac{3}{4}$

对 $y'' - 4y' + 4y = e^{-2x}$, 设特解 $y_2^* = be^{-2x}$ ($\lambda = -2$ 不是特征根)

代入得 $4be^{-2x} + 8be^{-2x} + 4be^{-2x} = e^{-2x}$

$b = \frac{1}{16} \therefore y_2^* = \frac{1}{16}e^{-2x}$

\therefore 通解 $y = (C_1 + C_2 x)e^{2x} + \frac{1}{16}e^{-2x} + \frac{3}{4}$

(2) $y'' + y' + y = \sin^2 x = \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}\cos 2x$

解: 特征方程 $\lambda^2 + \lambda + 1 = 0$, $\lambda_{1,2} = -\frac{1}{2} \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i$

对应齐次方程通解 $Y = e^{-\frac{1}{2}x}$

对 $y'' + y' + y = \frac{1}{2}$, 设特解 $y_1^* = a$

代入得 $a = \frac{1}{2} \therefore y_1^* = \frac{1}{2}$

对 $y'' + y' + y = -\frac{1}{2}\cos 2x$, 设特解 $y_2^* = A\cos 2x + B\sin 2x$

($\lambda + 2i = 0 + 2i$ 不是特征根)

代入得 $A = \frac{3}{26}$, $B = -\frac{1}{13}$

\therefore 通解为 $y = e^{-\frac{1}{2}x} (C_1 \cos \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}x + C_2 \sin \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}x) + \frac{1}{2}$

(3) $y'' - 2y' + y = e^x + e^{-x}$, $y(0) = 1, y'(0) = 1$

解: 特征方程 $\lambda^2 - 2\lambda + 1 = 0$, $\lambda_{1,2} = 1$ (重根)

对应齐次方程通解 $Y = (C_1 + C_2 x)e^x$

对 $y'' - 2y' + y = e^x$, 设特解 $y_1^* = Ax^2 e^x$ ($\lambda=1$ 是特征根)

代入 $A(x^2 + 4x + 4)e^x - 2A(x^2 + 2x)e^x + Ax^2 e^x = e^x$

得 $A = \frac{1}{2} \therefore y_1^* = \frac{1}{2}x^2 e^x$

对 $y'' - 2y' + y = e^{-x}$ 设特解 $y_2^* = Be^{-x}$ ($\lambda=-1$ 不是特征根)

代入 $Be^{-x} + 2Be^{-x} + Be^{-x} = e^{-x}$ 得 $B = \frac{1}{4}$

\therefore 通解 $y = (C_1 + C_2 x)e^x + \frac{1}{2}x^2 e^x + \frac{1}{4}e^{-x}$

将 $y(0) = 1, y'(0) = 2$ 代入得特解

$y = (\frac{3}{4} + \frac{3}{2}x)e^x + \frac{1}{2}x^2 e^x + \frac{1}{4}e^{-x}$

$-2y' + 2y = 4e^x$

特征方程 $\lambda^2 - 2\lambda + 1 = 0$

齐次通解 $Y = (C_1 + C_2 x)e^x$

特解 $y^* = xe^x$

$\lambda + i\omega = 1 + i\omega$ 为特征根

代入得 $A=0, B=1$

通解为 $y = (C_1 + C_2 x)e^x + xe^x$

$y(\pi) = 0, y'(\pi) = 1$

特解为 $y = 2xe^x$

函数 $f(x)$ 在 $x > 0$ 时

$f(x) = 1 + \frac{1}{x} \int_1^x f(t) dt$

由 $f(x) = 1 + \frac{1}{x} \int_1^x f(t) dt$

$x f(x) = x + \int_1^x f(t) dt$

$f(x) + x f'(x) = 1$

$\therefore f(x) = \ln x$

(4) $y'' - 2y' + 2y = 4e^x \cos x$, $y(\pi) = 0$, $y'(\pi) = -2\pi e^\pi$

解: 特征方程 $\lambda^2 - 2\lambda + 2 = 0$, $\lambda_{1,2} = 1 \pm i$

对应齐次通解 $Y = e^x (C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x)$

设特解 $y^* = \chi e^{-x} (A \cos x + B \sin x)$

($a + i\omega = 1 + i$ 为特征方程的单根)

代入得 $A = 0, B = 2$

\therefore 通解为 $y = e^x (C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x) + 2\chi e^x \sin x$

由 $y(\pi) = 0, y'(\pi) = -2\pi e^\pi$ 得 $C_1 = 0, C_2 = 0$

\therefore 特解为 $y = 2\chi e^x \sin x$

4、设函数 $f(x)$ 在 $x > 0$ 时可微, 且满足方程

$$f(x) = 1 + \frac{1}{x} \int_1^x f(t) dt, \text{ 求 } f(x).$$

解: 由 $f(x) = 1 + \frac{1}{x} \int_1^x f(t) dt$ 得 $f(1) = 1$ 且

$\chi f(x) = \chi + \int_1^x f(t) dt$ 两边求导得

$$f(x) + \chi f'(x) = 1 + f(x) \therefore \chi f'(x) = 1$$

$$\therefore f'(x) = \frac{1}{x} \therefore f(x) = \ln x + c$$

$$\text{又 } f(1) = 1 \therefore c = 1$$

$$\therefore f(x) = \ln x + 1$$

5、设函数 $f(x)$ 满足 $\int_0^x (x-t)f(t) dt = 2x + \int_0^x f(t) dt$, 试求 $f(x)$

解: 两边求导: $\chi f(x) + \int_0^x f(t) dt - \chi f(x) = 2 + f(x)$

即 $\int_0^x f(t) dt = 2 + f(x)$ 且满足 $f(0) = -2$

两边求导得 $f(x) = f'(x)$ 即 $f'(x) - f(x) = 0$

$$\therefore f(x) = C e^{\int dx} = C e^x \quad \text{又 } f(0) = -2 \therefore C = -2$$

$$\therefore f(x) = -2e^x$$

6、由坐标原点向曲线的切线所作垂线之长等于切点的横坐标, 求此曲线方程。

解: 设曲线方程为 $y = f(x)$, 在 (x, y) 处的切线方程为: $Y - y = y'(X - x)$

据题意有 $\frac{|y - xy'|}{\sqrt{1+y'^2}} = x$ 即 $y' - \frac{1}{2x}y = -\frac{x}{2}y^{-1}$ (伯努利方程)

$$(\chi^2(1+y'^2)) = (y - \chi y')^2 \Rightarrow \chi^2 = y^2 - 2\chi y y' \Rightarrow y' - \frac{1}{2x}y = \frac{\chi}{2}y^{-1}$$

令 $z = y^2$, 解得 $z' - \frac{1}{x}z = -x$ 从而有

$$y^2 = z = e^{\int \frac{1}{x} dx} \left[\int -x e^{-\int \frac{1}{x} dx} dx + C \right]$$

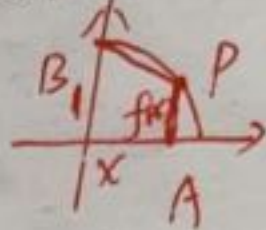
$$= x(-x + C)$$

7、已知曲线 c 过点 $A(1,0)$ 及 $B(0,1)$ ，且 \widehat{AB} 为凸弧， P 为曲线

c 上异于点 B 的任一点，已知弧 \widehat{PB} 与弦 \overline{PB} 所围成的平面图形的面积等于点 P 的横坐标的立方，求曲线 c 的方程。

解：设曲线为 $f(x)$ ，据题意有：

$$\int_0^x f(t) dt - \frac{[f(x)+1]x}{2} = x^3$$



求导得 $f(x) - \frac{f(x)+1}{2} - \frac{x}{2} f'(x) = 3x^2$ $f(1)=0$ (过 A 点)

整理得 $f'(x) - \frac{1}{x} f(x) = -\frac{1}{x} - 6x$ 且 $f(1)=0$

解得 $f(x) = e^{\int \frac{1}{x} dx} [\int (-\frac{1}{x} - 6x) e^{-\int \frac{1}{x} dx} dx + C]$

$$= x(\frac{1}{x} - 6x + C) = -6x^2 + 5x + C$$

又 $f(1)=0$ 从而 $C=5$

$$\therefore f(x) = -6x^2 + 5x + 5, x \in [0, 1].$$

注： $f'(x) - \frac{f(x)}{x} = -\frac{1}{x} - 6x$

8、设 $f(x)$ 为连续函数，且满足 $f(x) = \sin x - x \int_0^x f(t) dt + \int_0^x t f(t) dt$ 求 $f(x)$ 。

解： $f(x) = \sin x - x \int_0^x f(t) dt + \int_0^x t f(t) dt$

两边对 x 求导

$$f'(x) = \cos x - \int_0^x f(t) dt - x f(x) + x f(x) = \cos x - \int_0^x f(t) dt$$

再求导 $f''(x) = -\sin x - f(x)$ 即 $f''(x) + f(x) = -\sin x$

特征方程 $\lambda^2 + 1 = 0, \lambda_{1,2} = \pm i$

对应齐次方程通解 $Y = C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x$

$\lambda \pm i\omega = \pm i$ 是单根，设特解 $y^* = x(A \cos x + B \sin x)$

代入 $2A \cos x - 2B \sin x = -\sin x$

得 $A=0, B=\frac{1}{2}$

$\therefore f(x) = Y + y^* = C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x + \frac{1}{2} x \sin x$

令 $x=0$ 得 $f(0)=0$ 得 $C_1=0$

令 $f'(0)=1$ 得 $C_2=\frac{1}{2}$

$$\therefore f(x) = \frac{1}{2} \sin x + \frac{x}{2} \cos x$$

2017

《高等数

习题 (本题

$\rightarrow 0$ 时, 下列

$x^2(e^{x^2} - 1)$

设 $f(x) = \frac{x}{|x|}$

可去间断点

振荡间断点

$x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{x} \sin^2 x \\ 0 \end{cases}$

连续、不可导

不连续、不可导

$f(x)$ 可导, 若

$f'(\sin x) d \sin x$

$[f(\sin x)]' d \sin x$

$(f(x) = x^{\frac{2}{3}}$ 在

在 $[-1, 1]$ 上不连

在 $(-1, 1)$ 内有不