

苏州大学理工类高等数学（课次练习）上册 解答（2006 版）

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¹本文档利用 Scientific WorkPlace 5.5 内置的 MuPAD 或 Maple 进行数值计算、符号运算及绘图，并使用内置的 Xe_LA_TE_X 进行排版.

1 函数与映射

一、 指出下列函数是由哪些简单初等函数复合而成:

1. $y = \arcsin \frac{x^2-1}{2};$

解函数是由下列初等函数复合而成: $y = \arcsin u, u = \frac{v-1}{2}, v = x^2.$

2. $y = \ln \ln \ln x.$

解函数是由下列初等函数复合而成: $y = \ln u, u = \ln v, v = \ln x.$

二、 设 $f(x)$ 的定义域为 $(0, 1]$, 求下列函数的定义域:

1. $f(x^2);$

解 $y = f(x^2)$ 可以看作是 $y = f(u)$ 与 $u = x^2$ 的复合函数, 因 $u \in (0, 1],$

故 $x^2 \in (0, 1],$ 即 $0 < x^2 \leq 1,$ 于是 $0 < x \leq 1$ 或 $-1 \leq x < 0,$ 即所求的定义域为 $x \in [-1, 0) \cup (0, 1].$

2. $f(\cos x);$

解 $y = f(\cos x)$ 可以看作是 $y = f(u)$ 与 $u = \cos x$ 的复合函数, 因 $u \in (0, 1],$ 故 $\cos x \in (0, 1],$ 故 $2k\pi - \frac{\pi}{2} < x < 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}, k \in \mathbb{Z},$ 即所求的定义域为 $\{x | 2k\pi - \frac{\pi}{2} < x < 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}, k \in \mathbb{Z}\}.$

3. $f(ax) \quad (a > 0).$

解 $y = f(ax)$ 可以看作是 $y = f(u)$ 与 $u = ax$ 的复合函数, 因 $u \in (0, 1],$ 故 $ax \in (0, 1],$ 即 $0 < ax \leq 1,$ 又 $a > 0,$ 故 $0 < x \leq \frac{1}{a},$ 即所求的定义域为 $(0, \frac{1}{a}].$

三、 设 $f(x) = \begin{cases} 2x, & x < 0, \\ x, & x \geq 0, \end{cases} \quad g(x) = \begin{cases} 5x, & x < 0, \\ -3x, & x \geq 0, \end{cases}$ 求 $f(g(x))$ 及 $g(f(x)).$

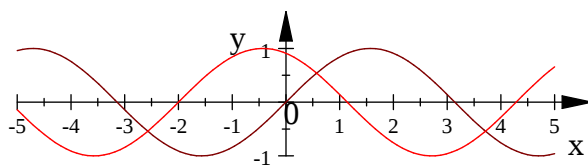
解 $x < 0$ 时, $f(x) = 2x < 0, g(x) = 5x < 0$, 故 $f(g(x)) = 10x$ 及 $g(f(x)) = 10x$; $x \geq 0$ 时, $f(x) = x \geq 0, g(x) = -3x \leq 0$, 故 $f(g(x)) = -6x$ 及 $g(f(x)) = -3x$. 于是 $f(g(x)) = \begin{cases} 10x, & x < 0, \\ -6x, & x \geq 0, \end{cases} g(f(x)) = \begin{cases} 10x, & x < 0, \\ -3x, & x \geq 0. \end{cases}$

四、用 $f(x) = \sin x$ 的图形作出下列函数图形:

1. $y = f(x+2)$;

解由 $f(x) = \sin x$ 向左平移 2 个单位得到 $y = f(x+2)$ 的图形.

$f(x), f(x+2)$

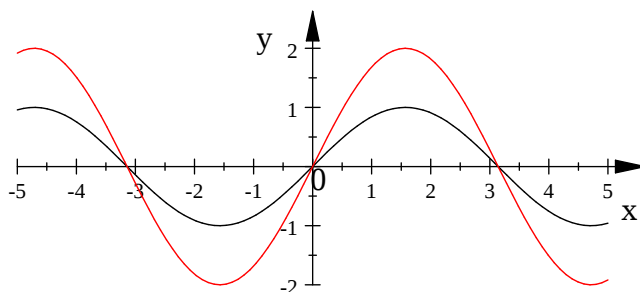


图形的平移变换

2. $y = 2f(x)$;

解由 $f(x) = \sin x$ 关于 y 轴放大到原来的 2 倍得到 $y = 2f(x)$ 的图形.

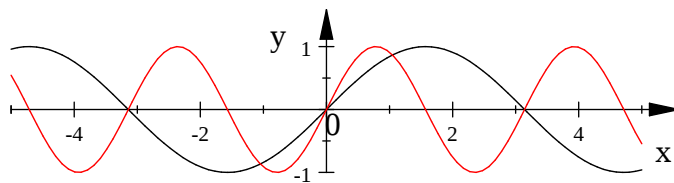
$f(x), 2f(x)$

图形关于 y 轴的伸缩变换

3. $y = f(2x)$.

解由 $f(x) = \sin x$ 关于 x 轴方向放大到原来的 $\frac{1}{2}$ 倍得到 $y = f(2x)$ 的图形.

$f(x), f(2x)$

图形关于 x 轴的伸缩变换

五、 已知 $f(\sin \frac{x}{2}) = 1 + \cos x$, 求 $f(\cos \frac{x}{2})$.

解用 $\pi - x$ 代 x , 得 $f(\sin \frac{\pi - x}{2}) = 1 + \cos(\pi - x)$, 即 $f(\cos \frac{x}{2}) = 1 - \cos x$.

六、 设定义在 $(-\infty, \infty)$ 的函数 $f(x)$ 严格递增, 且有 $f(f(x)) = f(x)$, 求 $f(x)$.

解因为函数 $f(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, \infty)$ 上严格递增, 故对任意的 x , 如果 $f(x) > x$, 则 $f(x) = f(f(x)) > f(x)$, 矛盾; 如果 $f(x) < x$, 则 $f(x) = f(f(x)) < f(x)$, 矛盾. 故 $f(x) = x$.

七、 证明: $f(x) = \frac{1+x^2}{1+x^4}$ 在 $(-\infty, \infty)$ 内有界.

证明因为 $x \in \mathbb{R}, x^2 \geq 0$, 故 $f(x) = \frac{1+x^2}{1+x^4} > 0$. 又当 $|x| \geq 1$ 时, $1+x^4 \geq 1+x^2$, $f(x) = \frac{1+x^2}{1+x^4} \leq 1$; 当 $|x| < 1$ 时, $f(x) = \frac{1+x^2}{1+x^4} \leq 1+x^2 < 2$. 故 $f(x) < 2$. 于是 $|f(x)| \leq 2$, 即 $f(x) = \frac{1+x^2}{1+x^4}$ 在 $(-\infty, \infty)$ 内有界.

2 数列与极限、函数的极限

一、 根据数列极限的定义证明:

1. $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin n}{n} = 0$;

证明 对于任意小的正数 $\varepsilon > 0$, 由于 $|\frac{\sin n}{n} - 0| = \frac{|\sin n|}{n} \leq \frac{1}{n} < \varepsilon$ 时, 有 $n > \frac{1}{\varepsilon}$, 故取 $N = [\frac{1}{\varepsilon}] + 1 \in \mathbb{N}^*$, 则当 $n > N$ 时, 必有 $n > N > \frac{1}{\varepsilon}$, 且 $|\frac{\sin n}{n} - 0| \leq \frac{1}{n} < \varepsilon$. 故 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin n}{n} = 0$.

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

证明 因 $\frac{1}{n^2} + \frac{2}{n^2} + \cdots + \frac{n}{n^2} = \frac{n(n+1)}{2n^2} = \frac{n+1}{2n}$, 对于任意小的正数 $\varepsilon > 0$, 由于 $|\frac{n+1}{2n} - \frac{1}{2}| = \frac{1}{2n} < \varepsilon$ 时, 有 $n > \frac{1}{2\varepsilon}$, 故取 $N = [\frac{1}{2\varepsilon}] + 1 \in \mathbb{N}^*$, 则当 $n > N$ 时, 必有 $n > N > \frac{1}{2\varepsilon}$, 且 $|\frac{n+1}{2n} - \frac{1}{2}| = \frac{1}{2n} < \varepsilon$. 故 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\frac{1}{n^2} + \frac{2}{n^2} + \cdots + \frac{n}{n^2}) = \frac{1}{2}$.

二、 若 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = a \neq 0$, 证明 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |x_n| = |a|$. 反过来成立吗? 如成立给出证明, 如不成立举出反例.

证明 因为 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = a \neq 0$, 故对于任意小的正数 $\varepsilon > 0$, 必存在 $N \in \mathbb{N}^*$, 当 $n > N$ 时, 有 $|x - a| < \varepsilon$, 从而 $||x_n| - |a|| \leq |x - a| < \varepsilon$, 即 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |x_n| = |a|$.

反过来不成立. 例如取 $x_n = (-1)^n$, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |x_n| = 1$, 但 $\{x_n\}$ 无极限.

三、 根据函数极限的定义证明:

1. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} (3x - 1) = 8$;

证明 对于任意小的正数 $\varepsilon > 0$, 由于 $|(3x - 1) - 8| = 3|x - 3| < \varepsilon$ 时, 有 $|x - 3| < \frac{1}{3\varepsilon}$, 故取 $\delta = \frac{1}{3\varepsilon} > 0$, 当 $|x - 3| < \delta$ 时, 必有 $|(3x - 1) - 8| = 3|x - 3| < \varepsilon$, 故 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} (3x - 1) = 8$.

2. ★ $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x(\sqrt{x^2 - 4} - x) = -2$.

证明 考虑 $x \rightarrow +\infty$ 及 $x(\sqrt{x^2 - 4} - x)$, 不妨设 $x > 2$, 由于 $|x(\sqrt{x^2 - 4} - x) - (-2)| = |x\sqrt{x^2 - 4} - (x^2 - 2)| = \left| \frac{4}{x\sqrt{x^2 - 4} + (x^2 - 2)} \right|$, 故当 $x^2 - 4 > 1$, 即 $x > \sqrt{5}$ 时, $x\sqrt{x^2 - 4} + (x^2 - 2) > x \times 1 + 0 = x$, 于是 $|x(\sqrt{x^2 - 4} - x) - (-2)| < \frac{4}{x}$, 故对于任意小的正数 $\varepsilon > 0$, 当 $\frac{4}{x} < \varepsilon$ 时, 有 $x > \frac{4}{\varepsilon}$. 取 $X = \max(\frac{4}{\varepsilon}, \sqrt{5}) > 0$, 当 $x > X$ 时, 有 $|x(\sqrt{x^2 - 4} - x) - (-2)| < \frac{4}{x} < \varepsilon$, 故 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x(\sqrt{x^2 - 4} - x) = -2$.

四、 设 $f(x) = \begin{cases} 3x - 1, & x > 1, \\ 2x, & x < 1, \end{cases}$ 试求:

1. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x)$;

解因为 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} (3x - 1) = 2$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} 2x = 2$,
故 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = 2$.

2. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x)$;

解 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (3x - 1) = 5$.

3. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x)$.

解 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 2x = 0$.

五、 设函数 $f(x) = \frac{3x + |x|}{5x - 3|x|}$, 试求:

1. $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x);$

解因为 $f(x) = \frac{3x+|x|}{5x-3|x|} = \begin{cases} 2, & x > 0, \\ \frac{1}{4}, & x < 0, \end{cases}$ 故 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = 2.$

2. $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x);$

解因为 $f(x) = \frac{3x+|x|}{5x-3|x|} = \begin{cases} 2, & x > 0, \\ \frac{1}{4}, & x < 0, \end{cases}$ 故 $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = \frac{1}{4}.$

3. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x);$

解因为 $f(x) = \frac{3x+|x|}{5x-3|x|} = \begin{cases} 2, & x > 0, \\ \frac{1}{4}, & x < 0, \end{cases}$ 故 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = 2.$

4. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x);$

解因为 $f(x) = \frac{3x+|x|}{5x-3|x|} = \begin{cases} 2, & x > 0, \\ \frac{1}{4}, & x < 0, \end{cases}$ 故 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \frac{1}{4}.$

5. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x).$

解因为 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = 2, \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \frac{1}{4}$, 故 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x)$ 不存在.

3 无穷大与无穷小、极限运算法则

一、 下列函数在指定的变化趋势下是无穷小量还是无穷大量?

1. $\ln x$ ($x \rightarrow 1$) 及 ($x \rightarrow 0^+$);

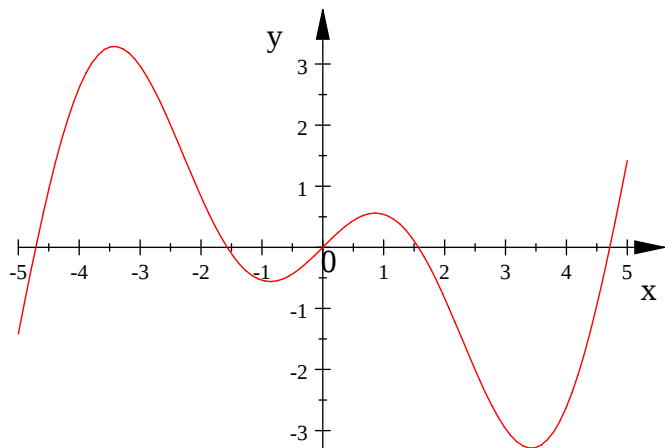
解因为 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \ln x = \ln 1 = 0$, 故当 $x \rightarrow 1$ 时, $\ln x$ 是无穷小量; 因为 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \ln x = -\infty$, 故当 $x \rightarrow 0^+$ 时, $\ln x$ 是无穷大量.

2. $x(\sin \frac{1}{x} + 2)$ ($x \rightarrow 0$)

解因为 $|\sin \frac{1}{x} + 2| \leq 3 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x = 0$ 故 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x(\sin \frac{1}{x} + 2) = 0$, 故当 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时, $x(\sin \frac{1}{x} + 2)$ 是无穷小量.

二、 证明函数 $y = x \cos x$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 内无界, 但当 $x \rightarrow +\infty$ 时, 该函数不是无穷大量.

证明 函数 $y = x \cos x$ 的图形如下:



$y = x \cos x$ 变化趋势

取 $x_n = 2n\pi \in (0, +\infty)$, $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$, 此时 $f(x_n) = 2n\pi$, 因为 $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} x_n = +\infty$, $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} f(x_n) = +\infty$, 故 $f(x)$ 无界; 又取 $y_n = 2n\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}$, $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$ 时, $f(y_n) = 0$, 故 $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} f(y_n) = 0$, 于是 $n \rightarrow +\infty$ 时, $f(x)$ 不是无穷大量.

三、 计算下列极限:

1. $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2^n});$

解因为 $1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2^n} = \frac{1 - \frac{1}{2^{n+1}}}{1 - \frac{1}{2}} = 2 - \frac{1}{2^n}$, 故 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2^n}) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (2 - \frac{1}{2^n}) = 2$.

2. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{x + \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}}}}{\sqrt{2x+1}};$

解 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{x + \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}}}}{\sqrt{2x+1}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{1 + \sqrt{\frac{1}{x} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{x^3}}}}}{\sqrt{2 + \frac{1}{x}}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}.$

3. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x^2 - x - 1}{x^2 - 9};$

解因为 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x^2 - 9}{x^2 - x - 1} = \frac{0}{5} = 0$, 故 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x^2 - x - 1}{x^2 - 9} = \infty$.

$$4. \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 - 2x + 1}{x^3 - x^2 - x + 1}.$$

$$\text{解 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 - 2x + 1}{x^3 - x^2 - x + 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1)^2}{(x-1)^2(x+1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{x+1} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

四、 计算下列极限:

$$1. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(x+1)^{10}(2x-1)^5}{(3x+2)^{15}};$$

$$\text{解 } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(x+1)^{10}(2x-1)^5}{(3x+2)^{15}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(1+\frac{1}{x})^{10}(2-\frac{1}{x})^5}{(3+\frac{2}{x})^{15}} = \frac{2^5}{3^{15}} = \frac{32}{14348907}.$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left(\frac{5}{1-x^5} - \frac{3}{1-x^3} \right) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{5(1-x^3) - 3(1-x^5)}{(1-x^5)(1-x^3)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(4x+6x^2+3x^3+2)(x-1)^2}{(x-1)^2(x^2+x+1)(x^4+x^3+x^2+x+1)} = 1. \end{aligned}$$

$$3. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{x^2+1} - \sqrt{x^2-1}).$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解 } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{x^2+1} - \sqrt{x^2-1}) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(\sqrt{x^2+1} - \sqrt{x^2-1})(\sqrt{x^2+1} + \sqrt{x^2-1})}{\sqrt{x^2+1} + \sqrt{x^2-1}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{\sqrt{x^2+1} + \sqrt{x^2-1}} = 0. \end{aligned}$$

五、 已知 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2+ax+b}{x^2-x-2} = 2$, 求常数 a 和 b .

解因为 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (x^2+ax+b) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \left(\frac{x^2+ax+b}{x^2-x-2} (x^2-x-2) \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2+ax+b}{x^2-x-2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (x^2-x-2) = 2 \times 0 = 0$, 另一方面, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (x^2+ax+b) = 2a+b+4$, 故 $2a+b+4=0$, 即 $b=-4-2a$, 故 $\frac{x^2+ax+b}{x^2-x-2} = \frac{x^2+ax-4-2a}{x^2-x-2} = \frac{(x-2)(x+2)+a(x-2)}{(x+1)(x-2)} = \frac{x+2+a}{x+1}$, 于是 $2 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2+ax+b}{x^2-x-2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x+2+a}{x+1} = \frac{4+a}{3}$, 即 $a=2$, 从而 $b=-8$.

4 极限存在准则、无穷小比较

一、 计算下列极限:

$$1. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 - 3 \sin x)^{2 \csc x};$$

$$\text{解 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 - 3 \sin x)^{2 \csc x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} ((1 - 3 \sin x)^{\frac{1}{-3 \sin x}})^{-6} = (\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 - 3 \sin x)^{\frac{1}{-3 \sin x}})^{-6} = e^{-6}.$$

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

$$\text{解 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 3x + x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x}}{(1 + \cos x)x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3 \frac{\sin 3x}{3x} + x \sin \frac{1}{x}}{1 + \cos x} = \frac{3 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 3x}{3x} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (x \sin \frac{1}{x})}{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 + \cos x)} = \frac{3 \times 1 + 0}{1 + 1} = \frac{3}{2}.$$

$$3. \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{6}} \sin(\frac{\pi}{6} - x) \tan 2x;$$

$$\text{解 } \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{6}} \sin(\frac{\pi}{6} - x) \tan 2x = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{\sin(\frac{\pi}{6} - x)}{\frac{\pi}{6} - x} \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{6}} (\frac{\pi}{6} - x) \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{6}} \tan 2x = 0.$$

$$4. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\frac{x+1}{x-1})^x.$$

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

二、利用夹逼准则证明:

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

$$\text{证明 } \text{因为 } n \frac{n}{n^2+n} < n(\frac{1}{n^2+1} + \frac{1}{n^2+2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n^2+n}) < n \frac{n}{n^2+1}, \text{ 而 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \frac{n}{n^2+n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \frac{n}{n^2+1}$$

$$= 1, \text{ 从而由夹逼准则得 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n(\frac{1}{n^2+1} + \frac{1}{n^2+2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n^2+n}) = 1.$$

$$2. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x[\frac{1}{x}] = 1.$$

证明 因为 $[\frac{1}{x}] \leq \frac{1}{x} < [\frac{1}{x}] + 1$, 又 $x > 0$, 故 $1 - x < x[\frac{1}{x}] \leq 1$. 由于 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (1 - x) =$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} 1 = 1, \text{ 故由夹逼准则得 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x[\frac{1}{x}] = 1.$$

三、设 $x_1 = a > 0, x_{n+1} = \frac{1}{2}(x_n + \frac{2}{x_n})$ ($n = 1, 2, 3, \cdots$), 利用单调有界准则证明: 数列 $\{x_n\}$ 收敛, 并求其极限.

证明 由 $x_1 = a > 0, x_{n+1} = \frac{1}{2}(x_n + \frac{2}{x_n})$ ($n = 1, 2, 3, \cdots$) 得 $x_n > 0$. 而 $x_{n+1} = \frac{1}{2}(x_n + \frac{2}{x_n}) \geq \frac{1}{2} 2 \sqrt{x_n \cdot \frac{2}{x_n}} = \sqrt{2}$, 即数列 $\{x_n\}$ 有下界. 又因为 $x_{n+1} - x_n = \frac{1}{2}(x_n + \frac{2}{x_n}) - x_n = \frac{2 - x_n^2}{2x_n} < 0$ ($n \geq 2$), 即从第二项开始, 数列 $\{x_n\}$ 单调

5 函数的连续性与间断点、连续函数的运算及初等函数的连续性、闭区间上连续函数的性质 13

下降, 利用单调有界准则可知, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n$ 存在, 设为 b . 于是 $b > 0, b = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_{n+1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2}(x_n + \frac{2}{x_n}) = \frac{1}{2}(b + \frac{2}{b})$, 从而 $b = \sqrt{2}, b = -\sqrt{2}$ (舍去).

四、确定 α 的值, 使 $\sqrt{1+\tan x} - \sqrt{1+\sin x} - \frac{1}{4}x^\alpha (x \rightarrow 0)$.

解因为 $\sqrt{1+\tan x} - \sqrt{1+\sin x} = \frac{\tan x - \sin x}{\sqrt{1+\tan x} + \sqrt{1+\sin x}} = \frac{\sin x(1-\cos x)}{(\sqrt{1+\tan x} + \sqrt{1+\sin x})\cos x}$
 $= \frac{\tan x(1-\cos x)}{(\sqrt{1+\tan x} + \sqrt{1+\sin x})}, \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\sqrt{1+\tan x} - \sqrt{1+\sin x})}{\frac{1}{4}x^\alpha} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x(1-\cos x)}{\frac{1}{4}x^\alpha(\sqrt{1+\tan x} + \sqrt{1+\sin x})} = 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \cdot \frac{1}{2}x^2}{\frac{1}{4}x^\alpha} =$
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^{3-\alpha} = 1$ (取 $\alpha = 3$ 时), 故 $\alpha = 3$.

($\tan x \sim x, 1 - \cos x \sim x, x \rightarrow 0$).

5 函数的连续性与间断点、连续函数的运算及初等函数的连续性、闭区间上连续函数的性质

一、判断下列函数在指定处的间断点类型, 如果是可去间断点, 则补充或改变函数的定义使其连续.

$$1. y = \frac{x^2-1}{x^2-3x+2}, x=1, x=2;$$

解因为 $\frac{x^2-1}{x^2-3x+2} = \frac{(x-1)(x+1)}{(x-1)(x-2)} = \frac{x+1}{x-2}$, 所以 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2-1}{x^2-3x+2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x+1}{x-2} =$
 $-2, \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2-1}{x^2-3x+2} = \infty$, 故 $x=1$ 是可去间断点, 补充定义为 $f(1) =$
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = -2$, 则

$$f(x) = \frac{x^2-1}{x^2-3x+2} = \begin{cases} \frac{x+1}{x-2}, & x \neq 1, x \neq 2, \\ -2, & x = 1. \end{cases} \quad \text{在 } x=1 \text{ 处连续, } x=2 \text{ 是}$$

无穷间断点.

$$2. y = \frac{x}{\tan x}, x = k\pi, x = k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} \quad (k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots).$$

解 (1) $x = k\pi$ 时,

$k=0$ 时, $x=0, \lim_{x \rightarrow k\pi} \frac{x}{\tan x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{\tan x} = 1$, 故 $x=0$ 是可去间断点, 补充定义 $f(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 1$;

5 函数的连续性与间断点、连续函数的运算及初等函数的连续性、闭区间上连续函数的性质 14

$k \neq 0$ 时, $\lim_{x \rightarrow k\pi} \frac{x}{\tan x} = \infty$, $x = k\pi$ 是无穷间断点.

(2) $x = k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}$ 时, $\lim_{x \rightarrow k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{x}{\tan x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{x \cos x}{\sin x} = 0$, 故 $x = k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}$ 是可去间断点, 补充定义 $f(k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}) = \lim_{x \rightarrow k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}} f(x) = 0$.

二、讨论函数 $f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1-x^{2n}}{1+x^{2n}}$ 的连续性, 若有间断点试判断其类型.

$$\text{解因为 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x^{2n} = \begin{cases} 0, & |x| < 1, \\ 1, & |x| = 1, \\ +\infty, & |x| > 1, \end{cases} \text{ 故 } f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1-x^{2n}}{1+x^{2n}} = \begin{cases} 1, & |x| < 1, \\ 0, & |x| = 1, \\ -1, & |x| > 1, \end{cases}$$

$x = \pm 1$ 是跳跃间断点.

三、求下列极限:

$$1. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+\tan x} - \sqrt{1+\sin x}}{e^{x^3} - 1};$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+\tan x} - \sqrt{1+\sin x}}{e^{x^3} - 1} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x - \sin x}{(\sqrt{1+\tan x} + \sqrt{1+\sin x})(e^{x^3} - 1)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x(1 - \cos x)}{(\sqrt{1+\tan x} + \sqrt{1+\sin x})(e^{x^3} - 1)} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \cdot \frac{1}{2} x^2}{x^3} = \frac{1}{4}. \end{aligned}$$

$$(\tan x \sim x, \sin x \sim x, e^{x^3} - 1 \sim x^3, x \rightarrow 0).$$

$$2. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{3^{\frac{1}{x}} - 1}{3^{\frac{1}{x}} + 1}.$$

$$\text{解 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{3^{\frac{1}{x}} - 1}{3^{\frac{1}{x}} + 1} = \lim_{y \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{3^y - 1}{3^y + 1} = \lim_{y \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1 - \frac{1}{3^y}}{1 + \frac{1}{3^y}} = 1.$$

$$\text{四、设函数 } f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sin ax}{\sqrt{1-\cos x}}, & -\frac{\pi}{2} < x < 0, \\ b, & x = 0, \\ \frac{1}{x}(\ln x - \ln(x^2 + x)), & 0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2}, \end{cases} \text{ 问 } a, b \text{ 为何值时,}$$

$f(x)$ 在 $(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$ 内连续.

$$\text{解 } f(0^-) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\sin ax}{\sqrt{1-\cos x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\sin ax}{\sqrt{2}(-\sin \frac{x}{2})} = \begin{cases} 0, & a = 0, \\ -\sqrt{2}a, & a \neq 0, \end{cases}$$

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

$f(0) = b$, 由 $f(0^-) = f(0^+) = f(0)$ 得 $-\sqrt{2}a = -1 = b$, 即 $a = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, b = -1$ 时, $f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处连续; 又因为 $f(x)$ 在 $(-\frac{\pi}{2}, 0)$ 及 $(0, \frac{\pi}{2})$ 是初等函数, 显然连续, 故 $f(x)$ 在 $(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$ 内连续.

五、证明方程 $x^5 - 3x = 1$ 至少有一个根介于 1 和 2 之间.

证明 设 $f(x) = x^5 - 3x - 1$, 因 $f(x)$ 在 $[1, 2]$ 上连续, 且 $f(1) = -3 < 0, f(2) = 25 > 0, f(1)f(2) < 0$, 由零点存在定理知, $f(x) = x^5 - 3x - 1$ 在 $(1, 2)$ 内有一个零点, 即方程 $x^5 - 3x = 1$ 至少有一个根介于 1 和 2 之间.

6 第一章习题课

一、计算下列极限:

1. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (\frac{1}{1-x} - \frac{3}{1-x^3});$

$$\text{解 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (\frac{1}{1-x} - \frac{3}{1-x^3}) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2+x-2}{1-x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1)(x+2)}{(1-x)(x^2+x+1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{-(x+2)}{(x^2+x+1)} = -1.$$

2. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{x^2+1} - \sqrt{x^2-1});$

$$\text{解 } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{x^2+1} - \sqrt{x^2-1}) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{\sqrt{x^2+1} + \sqrt{x^2-1}} = 0.$$

3. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+\tan x} - \sqrt{1+\sin x}}{x(1-\cos x)};$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+\tan x} - \sqrt{1+\sin x}}{x(1-\cos x)} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x - \sin x}{(\sqrt{1+\tan x} + \sqrt{1+\sin x})x(1-\cos x)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{(\sqrt{1+\tan x} + \sqrt{1+\sin x})x \cos x} = \frac{1}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

4. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1 - \sqrt{\cos x}}{1 - \cos \sqrt{x}};$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1 - \sqrt{\cos x}}{1 - \cos \sqrt{x}} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1 - \cos x}{(1 + \sqrt{\cos x})(1 - \cos \sqrt{x})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{2 \sin^2 \frac{x}{2}}{(1 + \sqrt{\cos x})2 \sin^2 \frac{\sqrt{x}}{2}} = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{(\frac{x}{2})^2}{(\frac{\sqrt{x}}{2})^2} = 0. \end{aligned}$$

$$(\sin^2 \frac{x}{2} \sim (\frac{x}{2})^2, \sin^2 \frac{\sqrt{x}}{2} \sim (\frac{\sqrt{x}}{2})^2, x \rightarrow 0).$$

$$5. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} 3^{\arctan x};$$

解 因为 $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} 3^{\arctan x} = 3^{\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \arctan x} = 3^{-\frac{\pi}{2}}, \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} 3^{\arctan x} = 3^{\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \arctan x} = 3^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$, 故 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} 3^{\arctan x}$ 不存在.

$$6. \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\sqrt{4x^2+4x+6}+x+1}{\sqrt{x^2+\sin^2 x}}.$$

$$\text{解 } \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\sqrt{4x^2+4x+6}+x+1}{\sqrt{x^2+\sin^2 x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{-\sqrt{4+\frac{4}{x}+\frac{6}{x^2}}+1+\frac{1}{x}}{-\sqrt{1+(\frac{\sin x}{x})^2}} = \frac{-2+1}{-1} = 1.$$

二、 已知 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\frac{x^3+1}{x^2+1} - ax - b) = 1$, 求常数 a, b .

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解 } 1 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\frac{x^3+1}{x^2+1} - ax - b) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\frac{x^3+1}{x^2+1} - ax) - b = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(1-a)x^3+1-ax}{x^2+1} - b \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(1-a)x+\frac{1}{x^2}-\frac{a}{x}}{1+\frac{1}{x^2}} - b, \text{ 故 } a=1, b=-1. \end{aligned}$$

三、 设 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时, $(1+ax^2)^{\frac{1}{5}} - 1$ 与 $\ln \cos x$ 是等价无穷小, 求常数 a 的值.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1+ax^2)^{\frac{1}{5}} - 1}{\ln \cos x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{5}ax^2}{\ln(1+(\cos x - 1))} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{5}ax^2}{\cos x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{5}ax^2}{-\frac{x^2}{2}} = -\frac{2}{5}a = 1, \\ a &= -\frac{5}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

$$((1+ax^2)^{\frac{1}{5}} - 1 \sim \frac{1}{5}ax^2, \ln(1+(\cos x - 1)) \sim \cos x - 1 \sim -\frac{x^2}{2}, x \rightarrow 0).$$

四、 设 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时, $(1+x^2)^{\frac{1}{4}} - 1$ 与 $1 - \cos ax$ 是等价无穷小, 求常数 a 的值.

$$\text{解 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1+x^2)^{\frac{1}{4}} - 1}{1 - \cos ax} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{4}x^2}{\frac{(ax)^2}{2}} = \frac{1}{2a^2} = 1, a = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}.$$

五、 设 $a < b < c$, 证明: 方程 $\frac{1}{x-a} + \frac{1}{x-b} + \frac{1}{x-c} = 0$ 在 (a, b) 与 (b, c) 内各至少有一实根.

证明 因为 $\frac{1}{x-a} + \frac{1}{x-b} + \frac{1}{x-c} = \frac{(x-b)(x-c) + (x-c)(x-a) + (x-a)(x-b)}{(x-a)(x-b)(x-c)}$, 设 $f(x) = (x-b)(x-c) + (x-c)(x-a) + (x-a)(x-b)$, 则 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 及 $[b, c]$ 上连续. 由于

$$f(a)f(b) = (a-b)(a-c)(b-c)(b-a) = -(a-b)^2(c-a)(c-b) < 0,$$

$$f(b)f(c) = (b-c)(b-a)(c-a)(c-b) = -(b-c)^2(b-a)(c-a) < 0,$$

故 $f(x)=0$ 在 (a,b) 与 (b,c) 内各至少有一实根, 即方程 $\frac{1}{x-a} + \frac{1}{x-b} + \frac{1}{x-c} = 0$ 在 (a,b) 与 (b,c) 内各至少有一实根.

六、★ 设 $f(x)$ 在 $[0, 2a]$ 上连续, $f(0) = f(2a)$, 证明: 存在 $\xi \in [0, a]$ 使得 $f(\xi) = f(\xi + a)$.

证明 设 $F(x) = f(x) - f(x+a)$, 由于 $f(x)$ 在 $[0, 2a]$ 上连续, $f(0) = f(2a)$, 故 $F(x)$

在 $[0, a]$ 上连续, 且 $F(0) = f(0) - f(a)$, $F(a) = f(a) - f(2a) = f(a) - f(0)$, 于是 $F(0)F(a) = -(f(0) - f(a))^2 \leq 0$. 如果 $F(0)F(a) = 0$, 则 $F(0) = 0$ 或 $F(a) = 0$, 取 $\xi = 0$ 或 a 即可. 如果 $F(0)F(a) < 0$, 则必有 $\xi \in (0, a)$, 使 $F(\xi) = 0$, 即 $f(\xi) = f(\xi + a)$.

7 导数概念、函数的求导法则 (一)

一、下列各题中均假定 $f'(x_0)$ 存在, 按照导数的定义观察, A 表示什么?

1. $\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 - \Delta x) - f(x_0)}{\Delta x} = A$, 则 $A = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

解 $A = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 - \Delta x) - f(x_0)}{\Delta x} = - \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 - \Delta x) - f(x_0)}{-\Delta x} = -f'(x_0)$.

2. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = A$, 且 $f(0) = 0$, $f'(0)$ 存在, 则 $A = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

解 $A = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = f'(0)$.

3. $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + h) - f(x_0 - h)}{h} = A$, 则 $A = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

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

二、讨论下列函数在 $x=0$ 处的连续性与可导性:

1. $y = |\sin x|$;

解因为 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} |\sin x| = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \sin x = 0$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} |\sin x| = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} (-\sin x) = 0$, $\sin 0 = 0$, 故 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} |\sin x| = |\sin 0|$, 即 $y = |\sin x|$ 在 $x=0$ 处连续;

又因为 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{|\sin x| - |\sin 0|}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{|\sin x| - |\sin 0|}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{-\sin x}{x} = -1$, 故 $y = |\sin x|$ 在 $x=0$ 处不可导.

2. $y = \begin{cases} x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x}, & x \neq 0, \\ 0, & x = 0. \end{cases}$

解因为 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x} = 0$, $f(0) = 0$, 故 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = f(0)$, 即 $f(x)$ 在

$x=0$ 处连续; 又因为 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x} - 0}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \sin \frac{1}{x} = 0$, 故 $f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处可导, 且 $f'(0) = 0$.

三、设函数 $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2, & x \leq 1, \\ ax + b, & x > 1, \end{cases}$ 为了使函数 $f(x)$ 在 $x=1$ 处可导, a, b 应取什么值?

解可导必连续. $f(1^-) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} x^2 = 1$, $f(1^+) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} (ax + b) = a + b$, 故 $a + b = 1$;

又 $f'_-(1) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(1+h) - f(1)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{(1+h)^2 - 1}{h} = 2$, $f'_+(1) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(1+h) - f(1)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{(a+ah+b) - 1}{h} = a$, 故 $a = 2$, 从而 $b = -1$.

四 设 $f(x) = \begin{cases} \sin x, & x > 0, \\ x, & x \leq 0, \end{cases}$ 求 $f'(x)$.

解当 $x > 0$ 时, $f(x) = \sin x$, 故 $f'(x) = \cos x$; 当 $x < 0$ 时, $f(x) = x$, 故 $f'(x) = 1$;

$$x=0 \text{ 时, } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x)-f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sin x - 0}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1, \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(x)-f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{x-0}{x} = 1, \text{ 从而 } f'(0) = 1. \text{ 于是 } f'(x) = \begin{cases} \cos x, & x > 0, \\ 1, & x \leq 0. \end{cases}$$

五、 已知函数 $f(x)$ 可导, 且对任意的实数 x, y 满足: (1) $f(x+y) = e^x f(y) + e^y f(x)$; (2) $f'(0) = e$. 证明: $f'(x) = f(x) + e^{x+1}$.

证明 因为 $f(x+y) = e^x f(y) + e^y f(x)$, 令 $x = y = 0$ 得 $f(0) = 2f(0)$, 即 $f(0) = 0$.

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h)-f(x)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x f(h) + e^h f(x) - f(x)}{h} = e^x \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(h)}{h} + f(x) \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^h - 1}{h} \\ &= e^x \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(h)-f(0)}{h} + f(x) \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^h - 1}{h} = e^x f'(0) + f(x) \times 1 = e^{x+1} + f(x). \end{aligned}$$

六、 求下列函数在给定点处的导数:

1. $y = \sin x - \cos x$, 求 $y'|_{x=\frac{\pi}{6}}$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解 } y &= \sin x - \cos x, y'|_{x=\frac{\pi}{6}} = (\cos x + \sin x)|_{x=\frac{\pi}{6}} = \cos \frac{\pi}{6} + \sin \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}+1}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

2. $f(x) = \frac{3}{5-x} + \frac{x^2}{5}$, 求 $(f(0))', f'(0), f'(2)$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解因为 } f(0) &= \frac{3}{5}, \text{ 故 } (f(0))' = 0; x \neq 5 \text{ 时, } f'(x) = \frac{3}{(5-x)^2} + \frac{2x}{5}, \text{ 故} \\ f'(0) &= f'(x)|_{x=0} = \frac{3}{25}, f'(2) = f'(x)|_{x=2} = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{4}{5} = \frac{17}{15}. \end{aligned}$$

8 函数的求导法则 (二)、高阶导数

一、 求下列函数的导数:

1. $y = 5x^3 - 2^x + 3e^x + 2$;

$$\text{解 } y' = 15x^2 - 2^x \ln 2 + 3e^x.$$

2. $y = e^{x+2} \cdot 2^{x-3}$;

$$\text{解 } y' = e^{x+2} \cdot 2^{x-3} + e^{x+2} \cdot 2^{x-3} \ln 2 = (1 + \ln 2)e^{x+2} \cdot 2^{x-3}.$$

$$3. y = (\arcsin x)^3;$$

$$\text{解 } y' = 3(\arcsin x)^2 \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \frac{3(\arcsin x)^2}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}.$$

$$4. y = \ln(x + \sqrt{a^2 - x^2});$$

$$\text{解 } y' = \frac{1}{x + \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} (1 + \frac{1}{2}(a^2 - x^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}}(-2x)) = \frac{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2} - x}{(x + \sqrt{a^2 - x^2})\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}.$$

$$5. y = \ln \ln \ln(x^2 + 1);$$

$$\text{解 } y' = \frac{1}{\ln \ln(x^2 + 1)} \frac{1}{\ln(x^2 + 1)} \frac{1}{(x^2 + 1)} (2x) = \frac{2x}{(x^2 + 1)(\ln(x^2 + 1)) \ln \ln(x^2 + 1)}.$$

$$6. y = \arcsin \sqrt{\frac{1-x}{1+x}};$$

$$\text{解 } y' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{1-x}{1+x}}} \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1-x}{1+x} \right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \frac{-1 \times (1+x) - (1-x) \times 1}{(1+x)^2} = -\frac{1}{(1+x)\sqrt{2x(1-x)}}.$$

$$7. y = \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}}};$$

$$\text{解 } y' = \frac{1}{2}(x + \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}})^{-\frac{1}{2}} (1 + \frac{1}{2}(x + \sqrt{x})^{-\frac{1}{2}}(1 + \frac{1}{2}x^{-\frac{1}{2}})) = \frac{4\sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}}\sqrt{x} + 2\sqrt{x} + 1}{8\sqrt{x + \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}}}\sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}}\sqrt{x}}.$$

$$8. y = \arcsin \frac{1}{x}.$$

$$\text{解 } y' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{x^2}}} \left(-\frac{1}{x^2} \right) = -\frac{1}{|x|\sqrt{x^2 - 1}}.$$

二、 设 $f(x)$ 可导, 求 $\frac{dy}{dx}$:

$$1. y = f(e^x)e^{f(x)};$$

$$\text{解 } y' = f'(e^x)e^xe^{f(x)} + f(e^x)e^{f(x)}f'(x) = e^{f(x)}(f'(e^x)e^x + f(e^x)f'(x)).$$

$$2. y = f(\sin^2 x) + f(\cos^2 x).$$

$$\text{解 } y' = f'(\sin^2 x)2\sin x \cos x + f'(\cos^2 x)2\cos x \cdot (-\sin x) = (f'(\sin^2 x) - f'(\cos^2 x))\sin 2x.$$

三、 求下列函数的二阶导数:

$$1. y = \sin x \cdot e^{2x-1};$$

$$\text{解 } y' = \cos x \cdot e^{2x-1} + \sin x \cdot e^{2x-1} \times 2 = (2\sin x + \cos x)e^{2x-1} \dots$$

$$y'' = (2\cos x - \sin x)e^{2x-1} + (2\sin x + \cos x)2e^{2x-1} = (3\sin x + 4\cos x)e^{2x-1}.$$

$$2. y = \ln x(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}).$$

$$\text{解 } y' = \frac{1}{x(x+\sqrt{1+x^2})} (2x + \sqrt{1+x^2} + \frac{x}{2\sqrt{1+x^2}} 2x) = \frac{2x\sqrt{1+x^2} + 2x^2 + 1}{x(x+\sqrt{1+x^2})\sqrt{1+x^2}} = \frac{x+\sqrt{1+x^2}}{x\sqrt{1+x^2}} = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}},$$

(也可利用 $\ln x(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) = \ln x + \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2})$, 再求导)

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

四、 设 $f(x) = (x+10)^6$, 求 $f'''(2), f^{(6)}(2), f^{(20)}(2)$.

解 由于 $f'(x) = 6(x+10)^5$, $f''(x) = 30(x+10)^4$, $f'''(x) = 120(x+10)^3$,
 $f^{(6)}(x) = 6! = 720$, $f^{(20)}(x) = 0$, 故 $f'''(2) = 120 \times 12^3 = 207360$, $f^{(6)}(2) = 720$, $f^{(20)}(2) = 0$.

五、 求 $y = \frac{x^2}{x^2-3x-4}$ 的 n 阶导数.

解 因为 $y = \frac{x^2}{x^2-3x-4} = \frac{16}{5(x-4)} - \frac{1}{5(x+1)} + 1$, 故 $y' = -\frac{16}{5(x-4)^2} + \frac{1}{5(x+1)^2}$, $y'' = \frac{16 \times 2}{5(x-4)^3} - \frac{2}{5(x+1)^3}, \dots, y^n = (-1)^n \frac{16 \times n!}{5(x-4)^{n+1}} + (-1)^{n-1} \frac{n!}{5(x+1)^{n+1}}, n \in \mathbb{N}^+$.

9 隐函数及由参数方程确定的函数的导数、函数的微分

一、 求由下列方程所确定的隐函数的导数 $\frac{dy}{dx}$:

$$1. \sin(x+y) = \cos x \ln y;$$

解 两边对 x 求导, $\cos(x+y)(1+y') = -\sin x \ln y + \cos x \frac{1}{y} y'$, $y' = \frac{y \sin x \ln x + y \cos(x+y)}{\cos x - y \cos(x+y)}$.

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

解 两边对 x 求导, $(e^{x \ln y})' = (e^{y \ln x})'$, 即 $y^x (\ln y + \frac{x}{y} y') = x^y (y' \ln x + \frac{y}{x})$, $y' = \frac{x^y y^2 - x y^{x+1} \ln y}{x^2 y^x - x^{y+1} y \ln x} = \frac{y^2 - x y \ln y}{x^2 - x y \ln x}$.

二、 用取对数求导数法则求下列函数的导数:

$$1. y = (\sin x)^{\tan x};$$

解 因为 $\ln y = \tan x \cdot \ln \sin x$, 两边对 x 求导, $\frac{1}{y}y' = \sec^2 x \ln \sin x + \tan x \cdot \frac{1}{\sin x} \cos x = \sec^2 x \ln \sin x + 1, y' = (\sin x)^{\tan x} (\sec^2 x \ln \sin x + 1)$.

$$2. y = \frac{(3-x)^4 \sqrt{x+2}}{(x+1)^5}$$

解 因为 $\ln y = 4 \ln(3-x) + \frac{1}{2} \ln(x+2) - 5 \ln(x+1)$, 两边求导,
 $\frac{1}{y}y' = 4 \frac{-1}{3-x} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{x+2} - 5 \frac{1}{x+1}, y' = \frac{(3-x)^4 \sqrt{x+2}}{(x+1)^5} \left(\frac{4}{x-3} + \frac{1}{2(x+2)} - \frac{5}{x+1} \right)$.

三、求下列参数方程所确定的函数的导数 $\frac{dy}{dx}, \frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$:

$$1. \begin{cases} x = at^2, \\ y = bt^3; \end{cases}$$

解 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{3bt^2}{2at} = \frac{3bt}{2a}, \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{(6bt)(2at) - (3bt^2)(2a)}{(2at)^3} = \frac{3b}{4a^2t}$.

$$2. \begin{cases} x = \theta(1 - \sin \theta), \\ y = \theta \cos \theta. \end{cases}$$

解 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy}{d\theta}}{\frac{dx}{d\theta}} = \frac{\cos \theta + \theta(-\sin \theta)}{1 - \sin \theta + \theta(-\cos \theta)} = \frac{\cos \theta - \theta \sin \theta}{1 - \sin \theta - \theta \cos \theta}$.

$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{d}{d\theta} \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right) / \frac{dx}{d\theta} = - \frac{(2 \sin \theta + \theta \cos \theta)(\sin \theta + \theta \cos \theta - 1) + (\cos \theta - \theta \sin \theta)(2 \cos \theta - \theta \sin \theta)}{(\sin \theta + \theta \cos \theta - 1)^3} =$
 $\frac{(2 + \theta^2 - \theta \cos \theta - 2 \sin \theta)}{(1 - \sin \theta - \theta \cos \theta)^3}$.

四、求曲线在所给参数值相应的点处的切法线方程:

$$1. \begin{cases} x = \sin t, \\ y = \cos t, \end{cases} \quad t = \frac{\pi}{4};$$

解 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{-\sin t}{\cos t} = -\tan t, t = \frac{\pi}{4}$ 时, $x = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, y = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{dy}{dx}|_{t=\frac{\pi}{4}} = -1$, 故所求切线方程为 $y - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = -(x - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})$, 即 $x + y - \sqrt{2} = 0$, 法线方程为 $y - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = (x - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})$, 即 $x - y = 0$.

$$2. \begin{cases} x = \frac{3at}{1+t^2}, \\ y = \frac{3at^2}{1+t^2}, \end{cases} \quad t = 2.$$

解 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{\frac{(6at)(1+t^2)-(3at^2)(2t)}{(1+t^2)^2}}{\frac{(3a)(1+t^2)-(3at)(2t)}{(1+t^2)^2}} = \frac{2t}{(1-t^2)}, t=2$ 时, $x = \frac{6a}{5}, y = \frac{12a}{5}, \frac{dy}{dx}|_{t=2} = -\frac{4}{3}$, 故所求切线方程为 $y - \frac{12a}{5} = -\frac{4}{3}(x - \frac{6a}{5})$, 即 $4x + 3y - 12a = 0$, 法线方程为 $y - \frac{12a}{5} = \frac{3}{4}(x - \frac{6a}{5})$, 即 $3x - 4y + 6a = 0$.

五、求下列函数的微分:

1. $y = \arcsin \sqrt{1-x^2}$;

解 $dy = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-(1-x^2)}} \cdot \frac{-2x}{2\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = -\frac{x}{|x|\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$.

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

解 两边求导, $\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \cdot \frac{2x+2yy'}{2\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} = \frac{1}{1+(\frac{y}{x})^2} \cdot \frac{y'x-y}{x^2}, y' = \frac{x+y}{x-y}, dy = \frac{x+y}{x-y} dx$.

六、求 $y = x|x|$ 的微分.

解 因为 $y = x|x| = \begin{cases} x^2, & x > 0, \\ 0, & x = 0, \\ -x^2 & x < 0, \end{cases}$ 故 $y' = \begin{cases} 2x, & x > 0, \\ 0, & x = 0, \\ -2x & x < 0, \end{cases}$ 于是 $dy = \begin{cases} 2xdx, & x > 0, \\ 0, & x = 0, \\ -2xdx & x < 0, \end{cases}$

10 第二章习题课

一、设 $f(x) = \begin{cases} e^{3x} + b, & x \leq 0, \\ \sin ax, & x > 0, \end{cases}$ 且 $f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处可导, 求 a, b 的值.

解 可导必连续. $f(0^-) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} (e^{3x} + b) = 1 + b, f(0^+) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \sin ax = 0$, 故 $1 + b = 0, b = -1$;

又 $f'_-(0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(0+h)-f(0)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{(e^{3h}+b)-(1+b)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{e^{3h}-1}{h} = 3, f'_+(0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(0+h)-f(0)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sin ah-(1+b)}{h}$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\sin ah}{h} = a, \text{ 故 } a = 3.$$

二、求下列函数的导数:

$$1. y = \operatorname{arccot} \sqrt{x^2 - 2x};$$

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

$$2. y = \ln(e^x + \sqrt{1+e^{-x}}).$$

$$\text{解 } y' = \frac{1}{e^x + \sqrt{1+e^{-x}}} (e^x + \frac{-e^{-x}}{2\sqrt{1+e^{-x}}}) = \frac{2e^x\sqrt{1+e^{-x}} - e^{-x}}{2(e^x + \sqrt{1+e^{-x}})\sqrt{1+e^{-x}}}.$$

三、设 $f(t) = (\sin \frac{\pi t}{2} - 1)(\sin \frac{\pi t^2}{2} - 2) \cdots (\sin \frac{\pi t^{200}}{2} - 200)$, 求 $f'(1)$.

$$\text{解 } \text{令 } g(t) = (\sin \frac{\pi t^2}{2} - 2) \cdots (\sin \frac{\pi t^{200}}{2} - 200), \text{ 则 } f(t) = (\sin \frac{\pi t}{2} - 1)g(t), f'(t) = (\frac{\pi}{2} \cos \frac{\pi t}{2})g(t) + (\sin \frac{\pi t}{2} - 1)g'(t),$$

$$f'(1) = (\frac{\pi}{2} \cos \frac{\pi}{2})g(1) + (\sin \frac{\pi}{2} - 1)g'(1) = 0.$$

$$\text{或 } f'(1) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1+h) - f(1)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1+h)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \frac{\pi(1+h)}{2} - 1}{h} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} g(1+h) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos \frac{h}{2} - 1}{h} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} g(1+h)$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\frac{1}{2}(\frac{h}{2})^2}{h} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} g(1+h) = 0.$$

四、设 $u = f(g(x) + y)$, 其中 $y = y(x)$ 由方程 $y^2 + e^y = \sin(x + y)$ 确定, 且 f, g 一阶可导, 求 $\frac{du}{dx}$.

$$\text{解 } \frac{du}{dx} = f'(g(x) + y)(g'(x) + y'), \text{ 又 } 2yy' + e^y y' = \cos(x + y)(1 + y'), y' = \frac{\cos(x+y)}{2y+e^y-\cos(x+y)}, \text{ 从而}$$

$$\frac{du}{dx} = f'(g(x) + y)(g'(x) + \frac{\cos(x+y)}{2y+e^y-\cos(x+y)}).$$

五、设 $f(x)$ 在 $x = e$ 处有连续的一阶导数, 且 $f'(e) = \frac{2}{e}$, 求 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{d}{dx} f(e^{\cos \sqrt{x}})$.

$$\text{解 } \text{因为 } \frac{d}{dx} f(e^{\cos \sqrt{x}}) = f'(e^{\cos \sqrt{x}}) e^{\cos \sqrt{x}} (-\sin \sqrt{x}) \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}, \text{ 又 } f(x) \text{ 在 } x = e \text{ 处有连续的一阶导数, 故 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f'(e^{\cos \sqrt{x}}) = f'(\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} e^{\cos \sqrt{x}}) = f'(e) = \frac{2}{e}, \text{ 于是}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{d}{dx} f(e^{\cos \sqrt{x}}) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f'(e^{\cos \sqrt{x}}) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{-e^{\cos \sqrt{x}}}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sin \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}} = \frac{2}{e} \times \frac{-e}{2} \times 1 = -1.$$

六、 已知 $\begin{cases} x = \ln \cos t, \\ y = \sin t - t \cos t, \end{cases}$ 求 $\frac{dy}{dx}, \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} \Big|_{t=\frac{\pi}{4}}$.

解 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\cos t - \cos t - t(-\sin t)}{\frac{1}{\cos t}(-\sin t)} = -t \cos t, \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{(\sin t + t \cos t) \tan t - t \sin t \sec^2 t}{(-\tan x)^3} = \frac{\cos t - t \sin t}{\tan t}.$

(或 $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{d}{dt}(-t \cos t) \frac{1}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = (-\cos t + t \sin t) \frac{1}{-\tan t} = \frac{\cos t - t \sin t}{\tan t}$)

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} \Big|_{t=\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}{1} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{8} (4 - \pi).$$

七、 设 $y = \cos^3 x$, 求 $y^{(n)}$.

解 因为 $\cos 3x = 4\cos^3 x - 3\cos x$, 故 $y = \cos^3 x = \frac{1}{4} \cos 3x + \frac{3}{4} \cos x$,

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

11 中值定理

一、 验证函数 $f(x) = x^3 + 4x^2 - 7x - 10$ 在 $[-1, 2]$ 上满足罗尔定理的条件, 并确定 ξ 的值.

解 因为 $f(-1) = f(x)|_{x=-1} = x^3 + 4x^2 - 7x - 10|_{x=-1} = 0$,

$$f(2) = f(x)|_{x=2} = x^3 + 4x^2 - 7x - 10|_{x=2} = 0,$$

$$f'(x) = 3x^2 + 8x - 7, f'(\xi) = 3\xi^2 + 8\xi - 7 = 0, \text{ 得 } \xi = \frac{\sqrt{37}-4}{3}, -\frac{\sqrt{37}+4}{3}.$$

二、 设 $f(x)$ 在 (a, b) 内可导, 且 $\lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow b^-} f(x) = A$, 证明: 在 (a, b) 内存在一点 c , 使得 $f'(c) = 0$

证明因为 $f(x)$ 在 (a, b) 内可导, 则必在 (a, b) 内连续. 又 $\lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow b^-} f(x) = A$, 可补充定义, $f(a) = f(b) = A$, 则 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续, 满足罗尔定理的条件, 于是必在 (a, b) 内存在一点 c , 使得 $f'(c) = 0$.

三、 证明: $x \geq 1$ 时, 有 $2 \arctan x + \arcsin \frac{2x}{1+x^2} = \pi$.

证明 $(2 \arctan x + \arcsin \frac{2x}{1+x^2})' = 2 \frac{1}{1+x^2} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-(\frac{2x}{1+x^2})^2}} \frac{2(1+x^2)-2x(2x)}{(1+x^2)^2} = \frac{2}{1+x^2} - \frac{2}{1+x^2} = 0,$

故 $2 \arctan x + \arcsin \frac{2x}{1+x^2} = C$ (C 为常数), 又 $x = 1$ 时, $2 \arctan 1 + \arcsin 1 = 2 \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{2} = \pi$, 故 $C = \pi$, 即 $2 \arctan x + \arcsin \frac{2x}{1+x^2} = \pi$.

四、 设 $a_0 + \frac{a_1}{2} + \cdots + \frac{a_n}{n+1} = 0$, 证明: 方程 $a_0 + a_1x + \cdots + a_nx^n = 0$ 在 $(0, 1)$ 内必有一个零点.

证明 令 $f(x) = a_0x + \frac{a_1}{2}x^2 + \cdots + \frac{a_n}{n+1}x^{n+1}$, $x \in [0, 1]$, 则 $f(0) = f(1) = 0$, $f(x)$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 上连续, 在 $(0, 1)$ 内可导, $f'(x) = a_0 + a_1x + \cdots + a_nx^n$, 满足罗尔 (Rolle) 定理的条件, 于是必有 $\xi \in (0, 1)$, 使 $f'(\xi) = 0$, 即 $a_0 + a_1x + \cdots + a_nx^n = 0$ 在 $(0, 1)$ 内必有一个零点.

五、 ★ 设 $0 < y < x, p > 1$, 证明: $py^{p-1}(x-y) \leq x^p - y^p \leq px^{p-1}(x-y)$.

证明 因为 $0 < y < x, p > 1$, 故 $py^{p-1}(x-y) \leq x^p - y^p \leq px^{p-1}(x-y)$ 等价于 $py^{p-1} \leq \frac{x^p - y^p}{x-y} \leq px^{p-1}$. 令 $f(t) = t^p, t \in [y, x]$, 则 $f(t)$ 满足拉格朗日 (Lagrange) 中值定理的条件, 于是有 $\xi \in (y, x)$ 使 $f(x) - f(y) = f'(\xi)(x-y)$, 即 $\frac{x^p - y^p}{x-y} = \frac{f(x) - f(y)}{x-y} = f'(\xi) = p\xi^{p-1}$, 由 $p > 1$ 知 $p-1 > 0$, $py^{p-1} \leq p\xi^{p-1} \leq px^{p-1}$, 即 $py^{p-1} \leq \frac{x^p - y^p}{x-y} \leq px^{p-1}$.

六、 ★ 若 $f(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 内满足关系式 $f'(x) = -f(x)$ 且 $f(0) = 1$, 则 $f(x) = e^{-x}$.

证明 令 $F(x) = f(x)e^x$, 因为 $f'(x) = -f(x)$, 则 $F'(x) = f'(x)e^x + f(x)e^x = 0$, 故 $F(x) = C$, 又 $F(0) = f(0)e^0 = 1$, 故 $C = 1$, 即 $f(x)e^x = 1$, $f(x) = e^{-x}$.

七、 设 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上二阶可导, x_1, x_2, x_3 为 $[a, b]$ 上的三个点, $x_1 < x_2 < x_3$, 且 $f(x_1) = f(x_2) = f(x_3)$, 证明: 存在一点 ξ 使得 $f''(\xi) = 0$.

证明 因为 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上二阶可导, 故 $f(x), f'(x)$ 在 (a, b) 内连续. 由于 $a \leq x_1 < x_2 < x_3 \leq b$, 由拉格朗日中值定理, 得 $f(x_2) - f(x_1) = f'(\xi_1)(x_2 - x_1)$, $f(x_3) - f(x_2) = f'(\xi_2)(x_3 - x_2)$, 其中, $\xi_1 \in (x_1, x_2), \xi_2 \in (x_2, x_3)$. 又 $f(x_1) = f(x_2) = f(x_3)$, 故 $f'(\xi_1) = f'(\xi_2) = 0$. 于是再由拉格朗日中值定理, 得 $f'(\xi_2) - f'(\xi_1) = f''(\xi)(\xi_2 - \xi_1), \xi \in (\xi_1, \xi_2)$. 从而 $f''(\xi) = 0$.

12 罗必达法则、泰勒公式

一、求下列极限:

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

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

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

解 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x(2^{\frac{1}{x}} - 3^{\frac{1}{x}}) = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{2^y - 3^y}{y} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{2^y \ln 2 - 3^y \ln 3}{1} = \ln 2 - \ln 3 = \ln \frac{2}{3}.$

3. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (\frac{x}{x-1} - \frac{1}{\ln x});$

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

4. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\frac{(1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}}}{e})^{\frac{1}{x}};$

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

5. $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\ln x)^{\frac{1}{x}};$

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

6. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^-} (\tan x)^{2x-\pi}.$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^-} (\tan x)^{2x-\pi} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^-} e^{(2x-\pi) \ln \tan x} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^-} \frac{\ln \tan x}{\frac{1}{2x-\pi}}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^-} \frac{\frac{1}{\tan x} \sec^2 x}{\frac{-2}{(2x-\pi)^2}}} \\ &= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^-} -\frac{(2x-\pi)^2}{\sin 2x}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^-} -\frac{4(2x-\pi)}{2 \cos 2x}} = e^0 = 1. \end{aligned}$$

二、若 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 6x + xf(x)}{x^3} = 0$, 求 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{6+f(x)}{x^2}.$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解} \quad \text{因为 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 6x + xf(x)}{x^3} = 0, \text{ 故求 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{6+f(x)}{x^2} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{6x + xf(x)}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 6x + xf(x) + 6x - \sin 6x}{x^3} = \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 6x + xf(x)}{x^3} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{6x - \sin 6x}{x^3} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{6 - 6 \cos 6x}{3x^2} = 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos 6x}{x^2} = 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{6 \sin 6x}{2x} = \\ 36. \end{aligned}$$

三、求 $\sqrt{1+x}$ 的 3 阶麦克劳林展开式.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解} \quad \text{设 } f(x) = \sqrt{1+x}, \text{ 则 } f'(x) &= \frac{1}{2}(1+x)^{-\frac{1}{2}}, f''(x) = -\frac{1}{4}(1+x)^{-\frac{3}{2}}, f'''(x) = \\ \frac{3}{8}(1+x)^{-\frac{5}{2}}, f(0) &= 1, \end{aligned}$$

$$f'(0) = \frac{1}{2}, f''(0) = -\frac{1}{4}, f'''(0) = \frac{3}{8}, \text{ 故所求麦克劳林 (Maclaurin) 展开式为}$$

$$\sqrt{1+x} = 1 + \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{8}x^2 + \frac{1}{16}x^3$$

四、求 $y = \frac{2}{x-1}$ 在 $x_0 = 2$ 处的 3 阶泰勒公式.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解} \quad \text{设 } f(x) = \frac{2}{x-1}, \text{ 则 } f'(x) &= -2(x-1)^{-2}, f''(x) = 4(x-1)^{-3}, f'''(x) = \\ -12(x-1)^{-4}, f(2) &= 2, \end{aligned}$$

$$f'(2) = -2, f''(2) = 4, f'''(2) = -12, \text{ 故所求泰勒 (Taylor) 公式为}$$

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

五、利用泰勒公式求下列极限:

1. $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (x - x^2 \ln(1 + \frac{1}{x}));$

解 因为 $\ln(1 + \frac{1}{x}) = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{x})^2 + \frac{1}{3}(\frac{1}{x})^3 + o((\frac{1}{x})^3),$

故 $x - x^2 \ln(1 + \frac{1}{x}) = x - x + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3}\frac{1}{x} + o(\frac{1}{x}) = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3}\frac{1}{x} + o(\frac{1}{x}),$

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

2. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x - x \cos x}{\sin^3 x}.$

解 因为 $\sin x = x - \frac{1}{6}x^3 + o(x^4), \cos x = 1 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + o(x^3),$ 从而

$\sin x - x \cos x = \frac{1}{3}x^3 + o(x^4),$

故 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x - x \cos x}{\sin^3 x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{3}x^3 + o(x^4)}{x^3} = \frac{1}{3}.$

13 函数单调性和曲线的凹凸性、函数的极值与最值 (1)

一、求下列函数的单调区间:

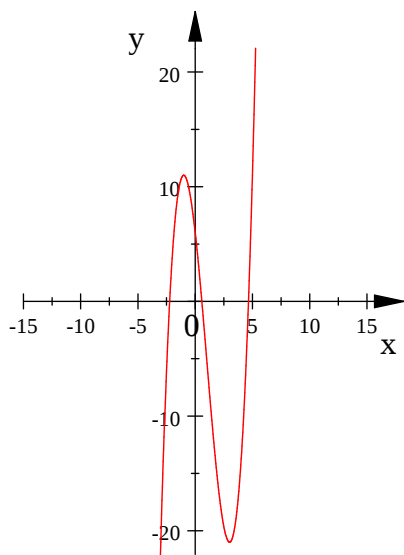
1. $y = x^3 - 3x^2 - 9x + 6;$

解 因为 $y' = 3x^2 - 6x - 9, 3x^2 - 6x - 9 = 0$ 的两根为 $x_1 = 3, x_2 = -1.$ 由 $y' > 0$ 得 $x < -1$ 或 $x > 3;$ 由 $y' < 0$ 得 $-1 < x < 3.$ 故单调增区间分别为 $(-\infty, -1], [3, +\infty),$ 单调减区间为 $[-1, 3].$

说明:

x	$(-\infty, -1)$	-1	$(-1, 3)$	3	$(3, +\infty)$
$f'(x)$	$+$	0	$-$	0	$+$
$y = f(x)$	$\nearrow$	极大值, 11	$\searrow$	极小值, -21	$\nearrow$

$$x^3 - 3x^2 - 9x + 6$$

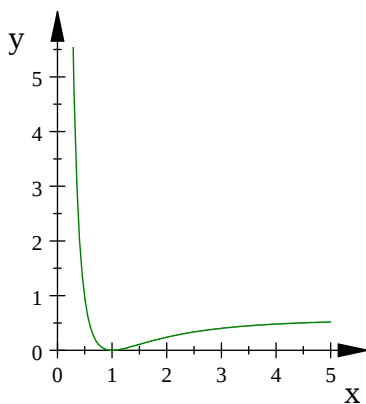


$y = x^3 - 3x^2 - 9x + 6$ 的单调性

2. $y = \frac{\ln^2 x}{x}$.

解 $y = \frac{\ln^2 x}{x}$ 的定义域为 $(0, +\infty)$, 因为 $y' = \frac{(2\ln x) \cdot \frac{1}{x} x - \ln^2 x}{x^2} = \frac{1}{x^2} (2\ln x - \ln^2 x) = 0$ 的根为 $x_1 = 1, x_2 = e^2$. 当 $x \in (0, 1]$ 或 $x \in [e^2, +\infty)$ 时, $y' < 0$; 当 $x \in [1, e^2]$ 时, $y' > 0$. 故单调减区间分别为 $(0, 1]$ 和 $[e^2, +\infty)$, 单调增区间为 $[1, e^2]$.

$$\frac{\ln^2 x}{x}$$



$y = \frac{\ln^2 x}{x}$ 的单调性

二、证明下列不等式:

1. $x > 1$ 时, $2\sqrt{x} > 3 - \frac{1}{x}$;

证明 令 $f(x) = 2\sqrt{x} + \frac{1}{x} - 3$, $f'(x) = \frac{2}{2\sqrt{x}} - \frac{1}{x^2} = \frac{x^2 - \sqrt{x}}{x^2}$, 当 $x > 1$ 时, $f'(x) > 0$, 即 $f(x)$ 在 $[1, +\infty)$ 上单调增加, 于是当 $x > 1$ 时, $f(x) > f(1) = 0$, 即 $2\sqrt{x} > 3 - \frac{1}{x}$.

2. $0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$ 时, $\sin x \geq \frac{2x}{\pi}$.

证明 令 $f(x) = \sin x - \frac{2x}{\pi}$, $x \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$. $f(0) = f(\frac{\pi}{2}) = 0$, $f'(x) = \cos x - \frac{2}{\pi}$, $f''(x) = -\sin x < 0$ ($x \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$ 时) 即 $f(x)$ 为上凸函数. 当 $x \in [0, \arccos \frac{2}{\pi}]$ 时,

$f'(x) > 0$, 即 $f(x)$ 为单调增函数; 当 $x \in [\arccos \frac{2}{\pi}, \frac{\pi}{2}]$ 时, $f'(x) < 0$, 即 $f(x)$ 为单调减函数. 于是 $f(x)$ 的最小值为 $f(0) = f(\frac{\pi}{2}) = 0$, 即 $f(x) \geq 0$, $\sin x \geq \frac{2x}{\pi}$.

或原不等式等价于 $\frac{\sin x}{x} \geq \frac{2}{\pi}$, $x \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$. 令 $f(x) = \frac{\sin x}{x} - \frac{2}{\pi}$, $x \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$, 则, $f'(x) = \frac{x \cos x - \sin x}{x^2} = \frac{(x - \tan x) \cos x}{x^2}$, 因为 $x \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$ 时, $\frac{\cos x}{x^2} \geq 0$, $x \leq \tan x$, 故 $f'(x) \leq 0$, 从而 $f(x)$ 在 $[0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$ 上是减函数, $f(x) \geq f(\frac{\pi}{2}) = \frac{2}{\pi}$, 即 $\frac{\sin x}{x} \geq \frac{2}{\pi}$, $x \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$.

三、讨论方程 $\ln x = 2x$ 的实根数目.

解 令 $f(x) = \ln x - 2x$, $x \in (0, +\infty)$. $f'(x) = \frac{1}{x} - 2 = 0$ 的根为 $x = \frac{1}{2}$. 当 $x \in (0, \frac{1}{2})$ 时, $f'(x) > 0$, 即 $f(x)$ 单调增加. 当 $x \in (\frac{1}{2}, +\infty)$ 时, $f'(x) < 0$, 即 $f(x)$ 单调减小. 故 $f(\frac{1}{2})$ 是 $f(x)$ 的最大值, 但 $f(\frac{1}{2}) = -\ln 2 - 1 < 0$, 即 $f(x) \leq f(\frac{1}{2}) < 0$, 从而 $f(x)$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 上无零点, $\ln x = 2x$ 无实根.

四、求下列函数的凹凸区间及拐点:

1. $y = \frac{x^3}{x^2+1}$;

解 $y = \frac{x^3}{x^2+1}$ 的定义域为 $\mathbb{R}$. $y' = (x - \frac{x}{x^2+1})' = 1 - \frac{(x^2+1) - x(2x)}{(x^2+1)^2} = 1 - \frac{1-x^2}{(x^2+1)^2} = \frac{x^2(x^2+3)}{(x^2+1)^2} > 0$,
 $y'' = -\frac{-2x(x^2+1)^2 - (1-x^2)2(x^2+1)2x}{(x^2+1)^4} = \frac{2x(3-x^2)}{(x^2+1)^3} = 0$ 的根为 $x_1 = 0, x_2 = -\sqrt{3}, x_3 = \sqrt{3}$, 相应地 $y_1 = 0, y_2 = -\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4}, y_3 = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4}$. 当 $x \in (-\infty, -\sqrt{3})$ 或 $x \in (0, \sqrt{3})$ 时, $y'' > 0$, 即凹区间为 $(-\infty, -\sqrt{3})$ 或 $(0, \sqrt{3})$; 当 $x \in (-\sqrt{3}, 0)$ 或 $x \in (\sqrt{3}, +\infty)$ 时, $y'' < 0$, 即凸区间为 $(-\sqrt{3}, 0)$ 或 $(\sqrt{3}, +\infty)$.
 拐点为 $(0, 0), (-\sqrt{3}, -\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4}), (\sqrt{3}, \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4})$.

2. $y = xe^x$.

解 $y = xe^x$ 的定义域为 $\mathbb{R}$. $y' = e^x + xe^x = e^x(1+x), y'' = e^x(1+x) + e^x = e^x(2+x) = 0$ 的根为 $x_1 = -2$, 相应地 $y_1 = -2e^{-2}$. 当 $x \in (-\infty, -2)$ 时, $y'' < 0$, 即凸区间为 $(-\infty, -2)$; 当 $x \in (-2, +\infty)$ 时, $y'' > 0$, 即凹区间为 $(-2, +\infty)$. 拐点为 $(-2, -2e^{-2})$.

五、已知点 $(1, 3)$ 为曲线 $y = ax^3 + bx^2$ 的拐点, 求 a, b .

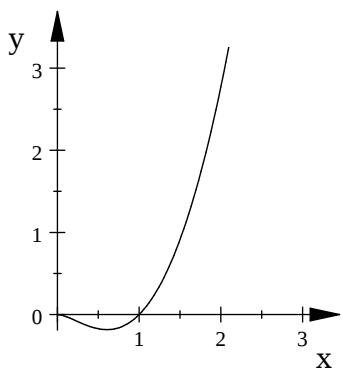
解 $y' = 3ax^2 + 2bx, y'' = 6ax + 2b$, 由于 $(1, 3)$ 为曲线 $y = ax^3 + bx^2$ 的拐点, 故 $3 = a + b, 6a + 2b = 0$, 解得 $a = -\frac{3}{2}, b = \frac{9}{2}$.

六、求下列函数的极值:

1. $y = x^2 \ln x$;

解 $y = x^2 \ln x$ 的定义域为 $(0, +\infty)$. $y' = 2x \ln x + x = 0$ 的根为 $x_1 = e^{-\frac{1}{2}}$. $x \in (0, e^{-\frac{1}{2}})$ 时, $y' < 0$; $x \in (e^{-\frac{1}{2}}, +\infty)$ 时, $y' > 0$. 故 $x = e^{-\frac{1}{2}}$ 时, $f(x)$ 极小值为 $f(e^{-\frac{1}{2}}) = -\frac{1}{2e}$.

$x^2 \ln x$

 $y = x^2 \ln x$ 的极值

2. $y = |x(x^2 - 1)|$.

解 $y = |x(x^2 - 1)|$ 是 $\mathbb{R}$ 上的偶函数, 考虑 $[0, +\infty)$. $y = |x(x^2 - 1)| =$

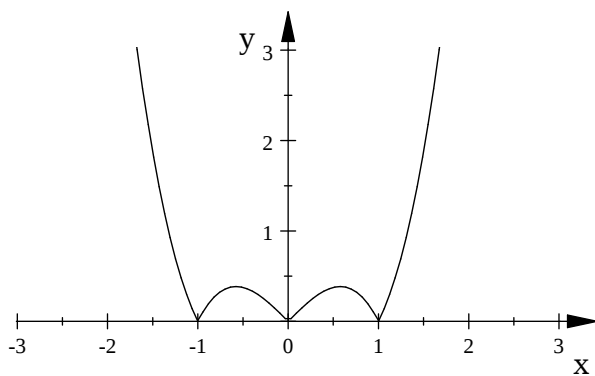
$$\begin{cases} -x^3 + x, & 0 < x \leq 1, \\ x^3 - x, & x > 1, \end{cases} \quad y' = \begin{cases} -3x^2 + 1, & 0 < x < 1, \\ \text{不存在}, & x = 1, \\ 3x^2 - 1, & x > 1, \end{cases} \quad \text{由 } y' = 0$$

得 $x = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$.

x	$(0, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3})$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$	$(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, 1)$	1	$(1, +\infty)$
$f'(x)$	+	0	-	不存在	+
$f(x)$	$\nearrow$	$\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{9}$	$\searrow$	0	$\nearrow$

于是 $x = 0$ 时, 极小值为 $f(0) = 0$; $x = \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$ 时, 极大值为 $f(\pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}) = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{9}$; $x = \pm 1$ 时, 极小值为 $f(\pm 1) = 0$.

$$|x(x^2 - 1)|$$


 $y = |x(x^2 - 1)|$ 的极值

14 函数的极值与最值 (2)、函数图形的描绘

一、求函数 $y = x + 2\sqrt{x}$ 在区间 $[0, 4]$ 上的最大值与最小值.

解 $y' = 1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} > 0$, 故最大值为 $y|_{x=4} = 8$, 最小值为 $y|_{x=0} = 0$.

二、已知船航行一昼夜的费用由两部分组成: 一为固定部分 a 元; 另一为变动部分, 它与速度的立方成正比. 试问当船的航程为 s 时, 船应以怎样的速度 v 行驶, 费用最省?

解 设所需费用为 y 元, 则航程为 s 时所需时间为 $\frac{s}{v}$. 由于每小时航行所需费用为 $\frac{a+kv^3}{24}$, 其中 k 是大于零的常数. 从而 $y = \frac{a+kv^3}{24} \cdot \frac{s}{v} = \frac{as}{24v} + \frac{ksv^2}{24}$, $y' = -\frac{as}{24v^2} + \frac{ksv}{12} = 0$ 的惟一零点为 $v = \sqrt[3]{\frac{a}{2k}}$, 故 $v = \sqrt[3]{\frac{a}{2k}}$ 时, 费用最省.

三、过平面上点 $P(1, 4)$ 作一直线, 使得它在两坐标轴上的截距都是正的, 且它们的和最小, 求此直线的方程.

解 设直线方程为 $\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} = 1$, 其中 a, b 为坐标轴上的截距, $a > 0, b > 0$. 又直线过点 $P(1, 4)$, 故 $\frac{1}{a} + \frac{4}{b} = 1$. $f(a) = a + b = a + \frac{4a}{a-1}$, $f'(a) = 1 + \frac{4(a-1)-4a}{(a-1)^2} = 1 - \frac{4}{(a-1)^2} = 0$, 得 $a = 3$, 从而 $b = 6$. 当 $a < 3$ 时, $f'(a) < 0$,

当 $a > 3$ 时, $f'(a) > 0$, 从而 $a = 3$ 时, $f(a) = a + b$ 取最小值, 故所求直线方程为 $\frac{x}{3} + \frac{y}{6} = 1$, 即 $2x + y - 6 = 0$.

四、求椭圆 $x^2 - xy + y^2 = 3$ 上纵坐标最大点与最小点.

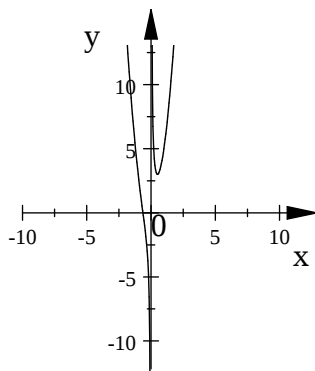
解 利用隐函数求导, 有 $2x - y - xy' + 2yy' = 0, y' = \frac{2x-y}{x-2y}$. 令 $y' = 0$, 得 $y = 2x$, 代入椭圆方程, 得 $x^2 - 2x^2 + 4x^2 = 3, x = \pm 1, y = \pm 2$. 当 $x - 2y = 0$ 时, y' 不存在, 此时切线垂直于 x 轴, 将 $y = \frac{x}{2}$ 代入椭圆方程, 得 $x^2 - \frac{x^2}{2} + (\frac{x}{2})^2 = 3, x = \pm 2, y = \pm 1$, 求出驻点及不可导点后, 比较得 $(1, 2), (-1, -2)$ 分别是纵坐标最大点与最小点.

五、试作函数 $y = \frac{1}{x} + 4x^2$ 的图形.

解 $y = \frac{1}{x} + 4x^2$ 的定义域为 $(-\infty, 0) \cup (0, +\infty)$. $y' = -\frac{1}{x^2} + 8x = 0$ 的根为 $x_1 = \frac{1}{2}, y'' = \frac{2}{x^3} + 8 = 0$ 的根 $x_2 = -\frac{\sqrt[3]{2}}{2}, \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} y = \infty, x = 0$ 是垂直渐近线.

x	$(-\infty, -\frac{\sqrt[3]{2}}{2})$	$-\frac{\sqrt[3]{2}}{2}$	$(-\frac{\sqrt[3]{2}}{2}, 0)$	$(0, \frac{1}{2})$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$(\frac{1}{2}, +\infty)$
$f'(x)$	-	-	-	-	0	+
$f''(x)$	+	0	-	+	+	+
$f(x)$	$\searrow$	拐点	$\searrow$	$\searrow$	极小值, 3	$\nearrow$

$$\frac{1}{x} + 4x^2$$



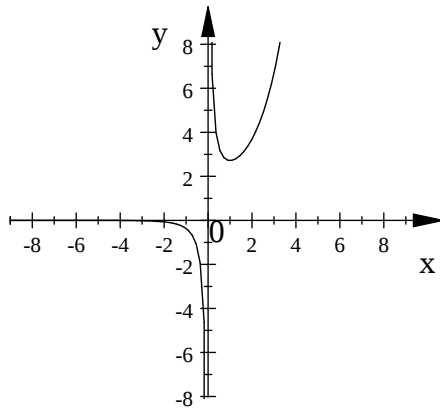
$$y = \frac{1}{x} + 4x^2 \text{ 的图形}$$

六、作函数 $y = \frac{e^x}{x}$ 的图形.

解 $y = \frac{e^x}{x}$ 的定义域为 $(-\infty, 0) \cup (0, +\infty)$. $y' = \frac{e^x x - e^x}{x^2} = 0$ 的零点为 $x_1 = 1$. $y'' = \frac{e^x x^3 - (e^x x - e^x) 2x}{x^4} = \frac{e^x (x^2 - 2x + 2)}{x^3} = 0$ 没有零点. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} y = +\infty$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} y = -\infty$, $x = 0$ 是垂直渐近线, $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} y = 0$, $y = 0$ 是水平渐近线.

x	$(-\infty, 0)$	$(0, 1)$	1	$(1, +\infty)$
$f'(x)$	-	-	0	+
$f''(x)$	-	+	+	+
$f(x)$	$\searrow$	$\searrow$	极小值, e	$\nearrow$

$$\frac{e^x}{x}$$



$$y = \frac{e^x}{x} \text{ 的图形}$$

15 曲率 (1),(2)、第三章习题课

一、求下列极限:

1. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\ln x - \sin(x-1)}{\sqrt[3]{2x-x^2}-1};$

解 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\ln x - \sin(x-1)}{\sqrt[3]{2x-x^2}-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\ln x - \sin(x-1)}{\sqrt[3]{1-(x-1)^2}-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\ln x - \sin(x-1)}{-\frac{1}{3}(x-1)^2} = -3 \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\frac{1}{x} - \cos(x-1)}{2(x-1)} =$
 $-3 \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{-\frac{1}{x^2} + \sin(x-1)}{2} = -3 \times (-\frac{1}{2}) = \frac{3}{2}.$

2. $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \tan^n(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{2}{n});$

解 因为 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \tan^n(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{2}{n}) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} e^{n \ln \tan(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{2}{n})} = e^{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln \tan(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{2}{n})}{\frac{1}{n}}}$, 又因
 为 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln \tan(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{2}{x})}{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{\tan(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{2}{x})} \sec^2(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{2}{x}) \cdot (-\frac{2}{x^2})}{-\frac{1}{x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2 \sec^2(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{2}{x})}{\tan(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{2}{x})} = 4,$
 故 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \tan^n(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{2}{n}) = e^4.$

3. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\frac{1}{\sin x} - \frac{1}{x}) \cot x;$

解 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\frac{1}{\sin x} - \frac{1}{x}) \cot x = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\frac{x - \sin x}{x \sin x} \cdot \frac{\cos x}{\sin x}) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x - \sin x) \cos x}{x \sin^2 x} = 1 \times$
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x - \sin x)}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{3x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{6x} = \frac{1}{6}.$

4. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\frac{a^x + b^x + c^x}{3})^{\frac{1}{x}} \quad (a, b, c \text{ 是正数}).$

解 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\frac{a^x + b^x + c^x}{3})^{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^{\frac{1}{x} (\ln(a^x + b^x + c^x) - \ln 3)} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(a^x + b^x + c^x) - \ln 3}{x}} =$
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{a^x + b^x + c^x} (a^x \ln a + b^x \ln b + c^x \ln c)}{1} = e^{\frac{\ln(abc)}{3}} = (abc)^{\frac{1}{3}}.$

二、证明下列不等式:

1. ★ 设 $x > 0$, 证明: $(1+x) \ln^2(1+x) - x^2 < 0;$

证明 令 $f(x) = (1+x) \ln^2(1+x) - x^2, x \in (0, +\infty).$ $f'(x) = \ln^2(1+x) + (1+x) 2 \frac{\ln(1+x)}{1+x} - 2x$
 $= \ln^2(x+1) + 2 \ln(1+x) - 2x, f''(x) = \frac{2 \ln(1+x)}{1+x} + \frac{2}{1+x} - 2 = \frac{2(\ln(1+x)-x)}{1+x},$
 $f'''(x) = \frac{2(\frac{1}{1+x}-1)(1+x)-2(\ln(1+x)-x)}{(1+x)^2} = \frac{-2 \ln(1+x)}{(1+x)^2} < 0,$ 于是 $f''(x) <$
 $f''(0) = 0, f'(x) < f'(0) = 0, f(x) < f(0) = 0,$ 即 $(1+x) \ln^2(1+x) - x^2 < 0.$

$$\text{或令 } g(x) = \ln(1+x) - \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x}}, x \in (0, +\infty). g'(x) = \frac{1}{1+x} - \frac{\sqrt{1+x} - \frac{x}{2\sqrt{1+x}}}{1+x} = \frac{2\sqrt{1+x} - (x+2)}{2(1+x)^{\frac{3}{2}}},$$

令 $h(x) = 2\sqrt{1+x} - (x+2)$, 因为 $h'(x) = \frac{2}{2\sqrt{1+x}} - 1 = \frac{1-\sqrt{1+x}}{\sqrt{1+x}} < 0$, 故 $h(x) < h(0) = 0$, 从而 $g(x) < 0$, 即 $\ln(1+x) - \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x}} < 0$, 故 $x > 0$ 时 $(1+x)\ln^2(1+x) - x^2 < 0$.

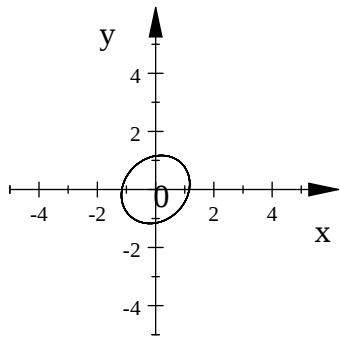
2. ★ 当 $0 < x < 1$ 时, $e^{-x} + \sin x < 1 + \frac{x^2}{2}$.

证明 令 $f(x) = e^{-x} + \sin x - 1 - \frac{x^2}{2}$, $f'(x) = -e^{-x} + \cos x - x$, $f''(x) = e^{-x} - \sin x - 1$, $f'''(x) = -e^{-x} - \cos x < 0$, 故 $f''(x) < f''(0) = 0$, $f'(x) < f'(0) = 0$, $f(x) < f(0) = 0$, 即 $0 < x < 1$ 时, $e^{-x} + \sin x < 1 + \frac{x^2}{2}$.

三、求椭圆 $3x^2 - xy + 3y^2 = 4$ 上离原点 O 最远及最近的点.

解 用 $(-x, -y)$ 代 (x, y) , 椭圆方程 $3x^2 - xy + 3y^2 = 4$ 不变, 故椭圆关于原点 O 对称, 从而椭圆中心为原点. 于是椭圆长轴与短轴的顶点即为最远点与最近点. 设椭圆上的点 $P(x_0, y_0)$ 的切线与法线 PO 垂直. 利用隐函数求导, 有 $6x - y - xy' + 6yy' = 0$, $y' = \frac{6x-y}{x-6y}$. 故 $\frac{6x_0-y_0}{x_0-6y_0} \cdot \frac{y_0}{x_0} = -1$, 得 $x_0^2 = y_0^2$, 又 $3x_0^2 - x_0y_0 + 3y_0^2 = 4$, 得 $x_0 = \pm \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}, \pm \frac{2\sqrt{7}}{7}$. 于是最远点为 $(\frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}, \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}), (-\frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}, -\frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5})$, $d_{\max} = \sqrt{2} \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5} = \frac{2\sqrt{10}}{5}$; 最近点为 $(\frac{2\sqrt{7}}{7}, -\frac{2\sqrt{7}}{7}), (-\frac{2\sqrt{7}}{7}, \frac{2\sqrt{7}}{7})$, $d_{\min} = \sqrt{2} \frac{2\sqrt{7}}{7} = \frac{2\sqrt{14}}{7}$.

$$3x^2 - xy + 3y^2 = 4$$



$3x^2 - xy + 3y^2 = 4$ 的最远点与最近点

四、求数列 $\{\sqrt[n]{n}\}$ 中最大的一项.

解 令 $f(x) = x^{\frac{1}{x}}, x > 0$. $f'(x) = (e^{\frac{\ln x}{x}})' = x^{\frac{1}{x}} \frac{1 - \ln x}{x^2} = 0$ 的根为 $x = e$. 于是, $0 < x < e$ 时, $f'(x) > 0$, $x > e$ 时, $f'(x) < 0$. 即 $f(x)$ 的最大值为 $f(e) = e^{\frac{1}{e}}$. 由于 $2 < e < 3$, $f(2) = \sqrt{2} < f(3) = \sqrt[3]{3}$, 故 $f(3) = \sqrt[3]{3}$ 是数列 $\{\sqrt[n]{n}\}$ 中最大的一项.

五、设 $f(x)$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 上连续, 在 $(0, 1)$ 内可导, 且 $f(1) = 0$, 则必有 $\xi \in (0, 1)$ 使得 $f'(\xi) = -\frac{f(\xi)}{\xi}$.

证明 令 $F(x) = xf(x)$, 因为 $f(1) = 0$ 故 $F(0) = F(1) = 0$, 且由 $f(x)$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 上连续, 在 $(0, 1)$ 内可导, 知 $F(x)$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 上连续, 在 $(0, 1)$ 内可导. 由罗尔定理, 必有 $\xi \in (0, 1)$, 使 $F'(\xi) = 0$. 由于 $F'(x) = f(x) + xf'(x)$, 知 $F'(\xi) = f(\xi) + \xi f'(\xi) = 0$, 即 $f'(\xi) = -\frac{f(\xi)}{\xi}$.

六、★ 设 $f(x)$ 在 $[0, c]$ 上有定义, $f'(x)$ 存在且单调减少, $f(0) = 0$, 试用拉格朗日定理证明: $0 \leq a \leq b \leq a+b \leq c, f(a+b) \leq f(a) + f(b)$.

证明 由于 $f(0) = 0$, 故 $f(a+b) \leq f(a) + f(b)$ 等价于 $f(a+b) - f(b) \leq f(a) - f(0)$. 当 $a = 0$ 时, 显然成立. 当 $a \neq 0$ 即 $a > 0$ 时, 因为 $f(a+b) - f(b) = f'(\xi_1)a, \xi_1 \in (b, a+b)$ $f(a) - f(0) = f'(\xi_2)a, \xi_2 \in (0, a)$,

由于 $f'(x)$ 存在且单调减少, 且 $\xi_1 > \xi_2$, 故 $f'(\xi_1) < f'(\xi_2)$, 而 $a > 0, f'(\xi_1)a < f'(\xi_2)a$, 即 $f(a+b) - f(b) \leq f(a) - f(0)$.

16 不定积分的概念和性质、换元积分法

一、求下列不定积分:

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

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

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

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

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

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

4. $\int \frac{2 \times 3^x - 3 \times 2^x}{5^x} dx;$

解 $\int \frac{2 \times 3^x - 3 \times 2^x}{5^x} dx = \int (2(\frac{3}{5})^x - 3(\frac{2}{5})^x) dx = \frac{2(\frac{3}{5})^x}{\ln \frac{3}{5}} - \frac{3(\frac{2}{5})^x}{\ln \frac{2}{5}} + C.$

5. $\int \frac{1}{\sin^2 x \cos^2 x} dx;$

解 $\int \frac{1}{\sin^2 x \cos^2 x} dx = \int (\frac{1}{\sin^2 x} + \frac{1}{\cos^2 x}) dx = -\cot x + \tan x + C.$

6. $\int \frac{\cos 2x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx;$

解 $\int \frac{\cos 2x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx = \int (\cos x - \sin x) dx = \sin x + \cos x + C.$

7. $\int (\sin x - \csc x) \cot x dx.$

解 $\int (\sin x - \csc x) \cot x dx = \int (\cos x - \csc x \cot x) dx = \sin x + \csc x + C.$

二、 设曲线 C 过点 $(e^2, 3)$, 且在任一点处的切线斜率等于该点横坐标的倒数, 求此曲线方程.

解 由题意, $y' = \frac{1}{x}, y = \int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln|x| + C$, 又 $3 = \ln|e^2| + C$, 故 $C = 1$, 于是 $y = \ln|x| + 1$.

三、 设 $f'(\tan^2 x) = \sec^2 x, f(0) = 1$, 求 $f(x)$.

解 由题意, $f'(\tan^2 x) = \sec^2 x = 1 + \tan^2 x$, 故 $f'(u) = 1 + u, f(u) = \int (1 + u) du = u + \frac{u^2}{2} + C$, 又 $f(0) = 1$, 得 $C = 1$, 于是, $f(u) = u + \frac{u^2}{2} + 1$, 即 $f(x) = x + \frac{x^2}{2} + 1$.

17 换元积分法 (续)

一、 求下列不定积分:

$$1. \int \sqrt[3]{(1-2x)^2} dx;$$

$$\text{解} \quad \int \sqrt[3]{(1-2x)^2} dx \stackrel{u=1-2x}{=} \int \sqrt[3]{u^2} \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) du = -\frac{3}{10} u^{\frac{5}{3}} + C = -\frac{3}{10} (1-2x)^{\frac{5}{3}} + C.$$

$$\text{或} \quad \int \sqrt[3]{(1-2x)^2} dx = -\frac{1}{2} \int \sqrt[3]{(1-2x)^2} d(1-2x) = -\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{5} (1-2x)^{\frac{5}{3}} + C.$$

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

$$\text{解} \quad \int \frac{1}{(1+x)\sqrt{x}} dx \stackrel{x=u^2}{=} \int \frac{1}{(1+u^2)u} 2u du = 2 \arctan u + C = 2 \arctan \sqrt{x} + C.$$

$$\text{或} \quad \int \frac{1}{(1+x)\sqrt{x}} dx = 2 \int \frac{1}{(1+(\sqrt{x})^2)} d\sqrt{x} = 2 \arctan \sqrt{x} + C.$$

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

$$\text{解} \quad \int \frac{\ln(x+\sqrt{1+x^2})}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx = \int \ln(x+\sqrt{1+x^2}) d \ln(x+\sqrt{1+x^2}) = \frac{1}{2} \ln^2(x+\sqrt{1+x^2}) + C.$$

$$\text{记住结论: } (\ln(x+\sqrt{1+x^2}))' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}.$$

$$4. \int \frac{1}{e^x + e^{-x}} dx;$$

$$\text{解} \quad \int \frac{1}{e^x + e^{-x}} dx = \int \frac{1}{(e^x)^2 + 1} de^x = \arctan e^x + C.$$

$$5. \int \frac{\cos x}{\sin^3 x} dx;$$

$$\text{解} \quad \int \frac{\cos x}{\sin^3 x} dx = \int \frac{1}{\sin^3 x} d \sin x = -\frac{1}{2} \sin^{-2} x + C.$$

$$6. \int \sin^3 x dx;$$

$$\text{解} \quad \int \sin^3 x dx = -\int \sin^2 x d \cos x = -\int (1 - \cos^2 x) d \cos x = -\cos x + \frac{\cos^3}{3} + C.$$

$$7. \int \frac{e^{\arcsin x}}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx;$$

$$\text{解} \quad \int \frac{e^{\arcsin x}}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \int e^{\arcsin x} d \arcsin x = e^{\arcsin x} + C.$$

$$8. \int \sin x \cos \frac{x}{2} dx;$$

$$\text{解} \quad \int \sin x \cos \frac{x}{2} dx = \int 2 \sin \frac{x}{2} \cos^2 \frac{x}{2} dx = -4 \int \cos^2 \frac{x}{2} d \cos \frac{x}{2} = -\frac{4}{3} \cos^3 \frac{x}{2} + C.$$

$$\text{或} \quad \int \sin x \cos \frac{x}{2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int (\sin \frac{3x}{2} + \sin \frac{x}{2}) dx = \frac{1}{3} \int \sin \frac{3x}{2} d \frac{3x}{2} + \int \sin \frac{x}{2} d \frac{x}{2} \\ = -\frac{1}{3} \cos \frac{3x}{2} - \cos \frac{x}{2} + C.$$

$$9. \int \frac{1+\ln x}{x \ln x} dx;$$

$$\text{解} \quad \int \frac{1+\ln x}{x \ln x} dx = \int (\frac{1}{x \ln x} + \frac{1}{x}) dx = \int \frac{1}{\ln x} d \ln x + \int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln |\ln x| + \ln |x| + C.$$

$$10. \int \frac{1}{(a^2 - x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} dx \quad (a > 0);$$

$$\text{解} \quad \int \frac{1}{(a^2 - x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} dx \stackrel{x = a \sin u}{=} \int_{u \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})} \frac{1}{(a \cos u)^3} a \cos u du = \int \frac{1}{a^2 \cos^2 u} du = \frac{1}{a^2} \tan u + C \\ = \frac{1}{a^2} \times \frac{\frac{x}{a}}{\sqrt{1 - (\frac{x}{a})^2}} + C = \frac{x}{a^2 \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} + C.$$

$$11. \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}} dx;$$

$$\text{解} \quad \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int (a^2 + x^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} d(a^2 + x^2) = (a^2 + x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} + C = \sqrt{a^2 + x^2} + C.$$

$$12. \star \int \frac{1}{x + \sqrt{1 - x^2}} dx.$$

$$\text{解} \quad \int \frac{1}{x + \sqrt{1 - x^2}} dx \stackrel{x = \sin u}{=} \int_{u \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})} \frac{1}{\sin u + \cos u} \cos u du = \int \frac{1}{\tan u + 1} du \stackrel{v = \tan u}{=} \int \frac{1}{v + 1} \times \frac{1}{1 + v^2} dv$$

$$= \int (\frac{1}{2(1+v)} + \frac{1-v}{2(1+v^2)}) dv = \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+v) + \frac{1}{2} \arctan v - \frac{1}{4} \ln(1+v^2) + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \arctan v + \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1+v}{\sqrt{1+v^2}} + C = \frac{1}{2} u + \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1+\tan u}{\frac{1}{\cos u}} + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} u + \frac{1}{2} \ln(\sin u + \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 u}) + C = \frac{1}{2} \arcsin x + \frac{1}{2} \ln(x + \sqrt{1 - x^2}) + C.$$

$$\text{或} \quad \int \frac{1}{x + \sqrt{1 - x^2}} dx \stackrel{x = \sin u}{=} \int_{u \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})} \frac{1}{\sin u + \cos u} \cos u du, \quad \text{令} \quad \cos u = A(\sin u + \cos u) +$$

$$B(\sin u + \cos u)' = (A - B) \sin u + (A + B) \cos u, \quad \text{则} \quad \begin{cases} A - B = 0, \\ A + B = 0, \end{cases} \quad \text{从而}$$

$$A = B = \frac{1}{2}, \quad \text{于是} \quad \int \frac{1}{\sin u + \cos u} \cos u du = \frac{1}{2} \int du + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{\sin u + \cos u} d(\sin u + \cos u) \\ = \frac{1}{2} u + \frac{1}{2} \ln |\sin u + \cos u| + C = \frac{1}{2} \arcsin x + \frac{1}{2} \ln(x + \sqrt{1 - x^2}) + C.$$

18 分部积分法、有理函数的积分

求下列不定积分:

1. $\int (\frac{\ln x}{x})^2 dx$;

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

2. ★ $\int x \sin^2 x dx$;

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解} \quad \int x \sin^2 x dx &= \int x \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int x dx - \frac{1}{2} \int x \cos 2x dx = \frac{1}{4} x^2 - \frac{1}{4} \int x d \sin 2x \\ &= \frac{1}{4} x^2 - \frac{1}{4} x \sin 2x + \frac{1}{4} \int \sin 2x dx = \frac{1}{4} x^2 - \frac{1}{4} x \sin 2x - \frac{1}{8} \cos 2x + C.\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{或因为} \quad \int x \sin^2 x dx &= -\int x \sin x d \cos x = -x \sin x \cos x + \int (\sin x + x \cos x) \cos x dx \\ &= -x \sin x \cos x + \int \sin x d \sin x + \int x \cos^2 x dx = -x \sin x \cos x + \frac{\sin^2 x}{2} + \int (x - x \sin^2 x) dx\end{aligned}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} x \sin 2x + \frac{\sin^2 x}{2} + \frac{x^2}{2} - \int x \sin^2 x dx,$$

$$\text{故} \quad \int x \sin^2 x dx = -\frac{x \sin 2x}{4} + \frac{\sin^2 x}{4} + \frac{x^2}{4} + C.$$

$$\text{或} \quad \int x \sin^2 x dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \sin^2 x dx^2 = \frac{1}{2} x^2 \sin^2 x - \frac{1}{2} \int x^2 2 \sin x \cos x dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} x^2 \sin^2 x + \frac{1}{4} \int x^2 d \cos 2x$$

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

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} x^2 \sin^2 x + \frac{1}{4} x^2 \cos 2x - \frac{1}{4} x \sin 2x - \frac{1}{8} \cos 2x + C.$$

$$= \frac{x^2}{4} - \frac{x \sin 2x}{4} - \frac{\cos 2x}{8} + C.$$

3. $\int x e^{1+x} dx$;

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解} \quad \int x e^{1+x} dx &= \int x d e^{1+x} = x e^{1+x} - \int e^{1+x} dx = x e^{1+x} - e^{1+x} + C = (x - 1) e^{1+x} + C.\end{aligned}$$

4. $\int e^{\sqrt{x}} dx;$

解 $\int e^{\sqrt{x}} dx \stackrel{x=u^2}{=} \int e^u 2u du = 2 \int u de^u = 2ue^u - 2 \int e^u du = 2ue^u - 2e^u + C = 2e^{\sqrt{x}}(\sqrt{x} - 1) + C.$

5. $\int \frac{x^2 \arctan x}{1+x^2} dx;$

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

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

解 $\int \frac{1}{(x-1)^2(x^2+1)} dx = \int (\frac{1}{2} \frac{x}{x^2+1} - \frac{1}{2(x-1)} + \frac{1}{2(x-1)^2}) dx$
 $= \frac{1}{4} \ln(1+x^2) - \frac{1}{2} \ln|x-1| - \frac{1}{2(x-1)} + C.$

7. $\int \frac{1}{x(x^5+1)} dx;$

解 $\int \frac{1}{x(x^5+1)} dx = \int (\frac{1}{x} - \frac{x^4}{x^5+1}) dx = \ln|x| - \frac{1}{5} \ln|x^5+1| + C.$

8. ★ $\int \frac{2-\sin x}{2+\cos x} dx;$

解 $\int \frac{2-\sin x}{2+\cos x} dx = \int \frac{2}{2+\cos x} dx + \int \frac{1}{2+\cos x} d(2+\cos x) = \ln(2+\cos x) + 2 \int \frac{1}{2+\cos x} dx$
 $= \ln(2+\cos x) + \frac{4}{3} \sqrt{3} \arctan(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \tan \frac{x}{2}) + C.$

说明:用万能代换, $\int \frac{1}{2+\cos x} dx = \int \frac{1}{2+\frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}} \times \frac{2}{1+t^2} dt = \int \frac{2}{t^2+3} dt = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} \int \frac{1}{1+(\frac{t}{\sqrt{3}})^2} d(\frac{t}{\sqrt{3}})$
 $= \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} \arctan \frac{t}{\sqrt{3}} + C = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} \arctan(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \tan \frac{x}{2}) + C.$

9. ★ $\int \frac{1}{\sin x + \tan x} dx;$

解 $\int \frac{1}{\sin x + \tan x} dx = \int \frac{\cos x}{\sin x \cos x + \sin x} dx = \int \frac{\cos x}{\sin x(\cos x + 1)} dx$
 $= \int \frac{1-\sin^2 \frac{x}{2}}{2 \sin \frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2}} \times \frac{1}{2 \cos^2 \frac{x}{2}} dx = \int \frac{1-\tan^2 \frac{x}{2}}{2 \tan \frac{x}{2}} d(\tan \frac{x}{2}) = \int (\frac{1}{2 \tan \frac{x}{2}} - \frac{1}{2} \tan \frac{x}{2}) d(\tan \frac{x}{2})$
 $= \frac{1}{2} \ln |\tan \frac{x}{2}| - \frac{1}{4} \tan^2 \frac{x}{2} + C.$

或用万能代换, $\int \frac{1}{\sin x + \tan x} dx = \int \frac{1}{\frac{2t}{1+t^2} + \frac{2t}{1-t^2}} \times \frac{2}{1+t^2} dt = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{t} dt - \frac{1}{2} \int t dt =$
 $\frac{1}{2} \ln |t| - \frac{1}{4} t^2 + C = \frac{1}{2} \ln |\tan \frac{x}{2}| - \frac{1}{4} \tan^2 \frac{x}{2} + C.$

10. $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}(1+\sqrt[4]{x})^3} dx;$

解 $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}(1+\sqrt[4]{x})^3} dx \stackrel{x=u^4}{=} \int \frac{1}{u^2(1+u)^3} 4u^3 du = 4 \int \frac{u}{(1+u)^3} du = 4 \int (\frac{1}{(1+u)^2} - \frac{1}{(1+u)^3}) du$
 $= -\frac{4}{1+u} + \frac{2}{(1+u)^2} + C = -\frac{4}{1+\sqrt[4]{x}} + \frac{2}{(1+\sqrt[4]{x})^2} + C.$

11. ★ $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{(x+1)^2(x-1)}} dx.$

解 $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{(x+1)^2(x-1)}} dx = \int \frac{1}{(x+1)\sqrt[3]{\frac{x-1}{x+1}}} dx \stackrel{\frac{x-1}{x+1}=u^3}{=} \int \frac{1}{\frac{2}{1-u^3}u} \times \frac{6u^2}{(1-u^3)^2} du$
 $= \int \frac{3u}{(1-u^3)} du = \int (\frac{u-1}{u^2+u+1} - \frac{1}{u-1}) du$
 $= \frac{1}{2} \ln(u^2+u+1) - \ln(u-1) - \sqrt{3} \arctan \sqrt{3}(\frac{2}{3}u + \frac{1}{3}) + C$
 $= \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{u^2+u+1}{u^2-2u+1} + \sqrt{3} \arctan \left(\frac{2u+1}{\sqrt{3}} \right) + C$
 $= \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{\sqrt[3]{(x+1)^2} + \sqrt[3]{(x^2-1)} + \sqrt[3]{(x-1)^2}}{\sqrt[3]{(x+1)^2} - 2\sqrt[3]{(x^2-1)} + \sqrt[3]{(x-1)^2}} + \sqrt{3} \arctan \left(\frac{2\sqrt[3]{\frac{x-1}{x+1}} + 1}{\sqrt{3}} \right) + C.$

19 第四章习题课

一、求下列不定积分:

1. $\int \frac{\sin x \cos x}{2 + \sin^4 x} dx;$

解 $\int \frac{\sin x \cos x}{2 + \sin^4 x} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{2 + \sin^4 x} d \sin^2 x = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \int \frac{1}{1 + (\frac{\sin^2 x}{\sqrt{2}})^2} d \left(\frac{\sin^2 x}{\sqrt{2}} \right) =$
 $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \arctan \left(\frac{\sin^2 x}{\sqrt{2}} \right) + C.$

2. $\int \frac{xe^x}{\sqrt{1+e^x}} dx;$

解 $\int \frac{xe^x}{\sqrt{1+e^x}} dx = \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+e^x}} d(e^x + 1) = 2 \int x d\sqrt{1+e^x} = 2x\sqrt{1+e^x} -$
 $2 \int \sqrt{1+e^x} dx$
 $\stackrel{t=\sqrt{1+e^x}}{=} 2x\sqrt{1+e^x} - 2 \int t \frac{2t}{t^2-1} dt = 2x\sqrt{1+e^x} - 4 \int (1 + \frac{1}{2(t-1)} - \frac{1}{2(t+1)}) dt$
 $= 2x\sqrt{1+e^x} - 4t - 2 \ln \left| \frac{t-1}{t+1} \right| + C = 2x\sqrt{1+e^x} - 4\sqrt{1+e^x} - 2 \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{1+e^x}-1}{\sqrt{1+e^x}+1} \right| +$
 $C.$

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

解 $\int \frac{1}{x^2\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx \stackrel{x=\tan t}{\substack{t \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})}} \int \frac{1}{\tan^2 t \sec t} \sec^2 t dt = \int \frac{\cos t}{\sin^2 t} dt = \int \frac{1}{\sin^2 t} d \sin t$
 $= -\frac{1}{\sin t} + C = -\frac{1}{x \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}} + C = -\frac{\sqrt{1+x^2}}{x} + C.$

4. $\int \frac{1}{1+2\tan^2 x} dx;$

解 $\int \frac{1}{1+2\tan^2 x} dx \stackrel{x=\arctan t}{=} \int \frac{1}{1+2t^2} \times \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt = \int (\frac{2}{1+2t^2} - \frac{1}{1+t^2}) dt$
 $= \sqrt{2} \int \frac{1}{1+(\sqrt{2}t)^2} d(\sqrt{2}t) - \arctan t = \sqrt{2} \arctan(\sqrt{2}t) - \arctan t + C$
 $= \sqrt{2} \arctan(\sqrt{2} \tan x) - x + C.$

5. $\int \frac{1}{x\sqrt{1+x^3+x^6}} dx;$

解 $\int \frac{1}{x\sqrt{1+x^3+x^6}} dx \stackrel{x=\frac{1}{t}}{=} \int \frac{1}{\frac{1}{t}\sqrt{1+(\frac{1}{t})^3+(\frac{1}{t})^6}} (-\frac{1}{t^2}) dt = -\int \frac{t^2}{\sqrt{1+t^3+t^6}} dt$
 $= -\frac{1}{3} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+t^3+t^6}} dt^3 \stackrel{u=t^3}{=} -\frac{1}{3} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+u+u^2}} du = -\frac{1}{3} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+(\frac{2u+1}{\sqrt{3}})^2}} d(\frac{2u+1}{\sqrt{3}})$
 $= -\frac{1}{3} \ln \left| \frac{2u+1}{\sqrt{3}} + \sqrt{1+(\frac{2u+1}{\sqrt{3}})^2} \right| + C = -\frac{1}{3} \ln \left| \frac{2+x^3}{x^3\sqrt{3}} + \sqrt{1+(\frac{2+x^3}{x^3\sqrt{3}})^2} \right| + C.$

说明: 令 $x = \frac{1}{t}$ 称为“倒代换”. 记住 $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx = \ln \left| x + \sqrt{1+x^2} \right| + C.$

6. $\int \frac{x \cos x - \sin x}{x^2} dx;$

解 $\int \frac{x \cos x - \sin x}{x^2} dx = \int \frac{\cos x}{x} dx + \int \sin x d \frac{1}{x} = \int \frac{\cos x}{x} dx + \frac{\sin x}{x} - \int \frac{\cos x}{x} dx = \frac{\sin x}{x} + C.$

7. $\int \frac{\sqrt{x(1+x)}}{\sqrt{x}+\sqrt{1+x}} dx;$

解 $\int \frac{\sqrt{x(1+x)}}{\sqrt{x}+\sqrt{1+x}} dx = \int \frac{(\sqrt{x}-\sqrt{1+x})\sqrt{x(1+x)}}{(\sqrt{x}-\sqrt{1+x})(\sqrt{x}+\sqrt{1+x})} dx$
 $= \int (-x\sqrt{1+x} + (1+x)\sqrt{x}) dx = -\int x\sqrt{1+x} dx + \int (x^{\frac{1}{2}} + x^{\frac{3}{2}}) dx =$
 $= -\int x\sqrt{1+x} dx + \frac{2}{3}x^{\frac{3}{2}} + \frac{2}{5}x^{\frac{5}{2}},$

而 $\int x\sqrt{1+x} dx \stackrel{t=\sqrt{1+x}}{=} \int (t^2-1)t \cdot 2t dt = 2 \int (t^4-t^2) dt = \frac{2}{5}t^5 - \frac{2}{3}t^3 + C$

$$= \frac{2}{5}(1+x)^2\sqrt{1+x} - \frac{2}{3}(1+x)\sqrt{1+x} + C.$$

$$\text{从而原式} = -\frac{2}{5}(1+x)^2\sqrt{1+x} + \frac{2}{3}(1+x)\sqrt{1+x} + \frac{2}{3}x^{\frac{3}{2}} + \frac{2}{5}x^{\frac{5}{2}} + C.$$

$$8. \int \frac{x^{11}}{(x^8+1)^2} dx.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解} \quad \int \frac{x^{11}}{(x^8+1)^2} dx &= \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{x^8}{(x^8+1)^2} dx^4 \stackrel{t=x^4}{=} \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{t^2}{(t^2+1)^2} dt \stackrel{t=\tan u}{=} \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{\tan^2 u}{\sec^4 u} \sec^2 u du \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \int \sin^2 u du = \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{1-\cos 2u}{2} du = \frac{1}{8} \left(u - \frac{1}{2} \sin 2u \right) + C \\ &= \frac{1}{8} \left(u - \frac{\tan u}{1+\tan^2 u} \right) + C \\ &= \frac{1}{8} \arctan t - \frac{1}{8} \times \frac{t}{1+t^2} + C = \frac{1}{8} \arctan x^4 - \frac{x^4}{8(1+x^8)} + C. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{二、} \star \text{ 设 } f(x) = \begin{cases} xe^{-x}, & x \leq 0, \\ \sqrt{2x-x^2}, & 0 < x < 2, \\ x \ln(x-1), & x \geq 2, \end{cases} \text{ 计算 } \int f(x) dx.$$

$$\text{解} \quad \text{当 } x \leq 0 \text{ 时, } f(x) = xe^{-x}, \int f(x) dx = \int xe^{-x} dx = -\int x de^{-x} = -xe^{-x} + \int e^{-x} dx = -xe^{-x} - e^{-x} + C_1;$$

$$\text{当 } 0 < x < 2 \text{ 时, } f(x) = \sqrt{2x-x^2}, \int f(x) dx = \int \sqrt{2x-x^2} dx = \int \sqrt{1-(x-1)^2} dx$$

$$\stackrel{x-1=\sin t}{=} \int \cos^2 t dt = \int \frac{\cos 2t+1}{2} dt = \frac{1}{2}t + \frac{1}{4}\sin 2t + C_2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \arcsin(x-1) + \frac{1}{2}(x-1)\sqrt{1-(x-1)^2} + C_2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \arcsin(x-1) + \frac{1}{2}(x-1)\sqrt{2x-x^2} + C_2;$$

$$\text{当 } x \geq 2 \text{ 时, } f(x) = x \ln(x-1), \int f(x) dx = \int x \ln(x-1) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \ln(x-1) dx^2$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} x^2 \ln(x-1) - \frac{1}{4} x^2 - \frac{1}{2} x - \frac{1}{2} \ln(x-1) + C_3 = \frac{1}{2} (x^2-1) \ln(x-1) - \frac{1}{4} x^2 - \frac{1}{2} x + C_3.$$

根据 $\int f(x)dx$ 在 $x=0, 2$ 处的连续性, 令 $C=C_1$, 则可得 $C_2=C_1+\frac{\pi}{4}-1=\frac{\pi}{4}-1+C, C_3=2+\frac{\pi}{4}+C_2=\frac{\pi}{2}+1+C$.

$$^1 \int f(x)dx = \begin{cases} -(x+1)e^{-x} + C, & x \leq 0, \\ \frac{1}{2} \arcsin(x-1) + \frac{1}{2}(x-1)\sqrt{2x-x^2} + \frac{\pi}{4} - 1 + C, & 0 < x < 2, \\ \frac{1}{2}(x^2-1)\ln(x-1) - \frac{1}{4}x^2 - \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{\pi}{2} + 1 + C, & x \geq 2, \end{cases}$$

三、 设 $F'(x)=f(x), x \geq 0$ 时成立 $f(x)F(x)=\sin^2 x$, 且 $F(x) \geq 0, F(0)=1$, 求 $f(x)$.

解 因为 $F'(x)=f(x)$ 且 $f(x)F(x)=\sin^2 x$, 故 $F'(x)F(x)=\sin^2 x$, 即 $\frac{1}{2}dF^2(x)=\sin^2 x dx$, 于是

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2}F^2(x) &= \int \sin^2 x dx = \int \frac{1-\cos 2x}{2} dx = \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{4}\sin 2x + C, \text{ 即 } F^2(x) = x - \frac{1}{2}\sin 2x + 2C. \\ \text{又由 } F(0) &= 1 \text{ 知 } C = \frac{1}{2}, \text{ 而 } F(x) \geq 0, \text{ 故 } F(x) = \sqrt{x - \frac{1}{2}\sin 2x + 1}. \\ f(x) &= F'(x) = \frac{1-\cos 2x}{2\sqrt{x - \frac{1}{2}\sin 2x + 1}} = \frac{\sin^2 x}{\sqrt{x - \frac{1}{2}\sin 2x + 1}}, x \geq 0. \end{aligned}$$

20 定积分的概念与性质、微积分基本公式 (1),(2)

一、 用定积分定义, 计算 $\int_a^b (x+1)dx \quad (a < b)$.

解 令 $f(x)=x+1$, 则 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续. 将 $[a, b]$ n 等分, 分点为 $x_i = a + \frac{i}{n}(b-a), i=1, 2, \dots, n-1$. 每个小区间 $[x_{i-1}, x_i]$ 的长度为 $\Delta x_i = \frac{b-a}{n}$, 于是 $\sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i)\Delta x_i = \sum_{i=1}^n (\xi_i+1)\Delta x_i = \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i+1)\Delta x_i$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n \left(a + \frac{i}{n}(b-a) + 1\right) \frac{b-a}{n} = (a+1)(b-a) + \frac{(b-a)^2}{n^2} \sum_{i=1}^n i = (a+1)(b-a) + \frac{(b-a)^2}{n^2} \times \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$$

$$= (a+1)(b-a) + \frac{(b-a)^2(n+1)}{2n}$$

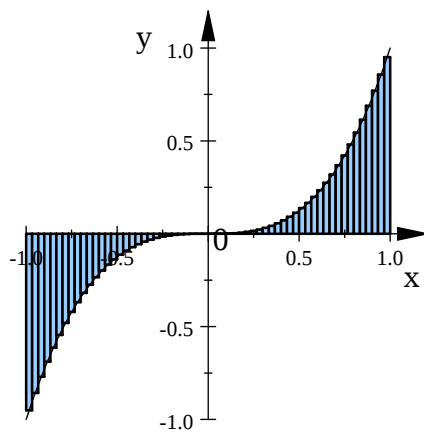
$$\text{于是, } \int_a^b (x+1)dx = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i)\Delta x_i = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left((a+1)(b-a) + \frac{(b-a)^2(n+1)}{2n}\right)$$

$$= (a+1)(b-a) + \frac{(b-a)^2}{2} = \frac{b-a}{2}(a+b+2).$$

二、 用定积分的几何意义画图说明等式成立的理由.

$$1. \int_{-1}^1 x^3 dx = 0;$$

解 x^3

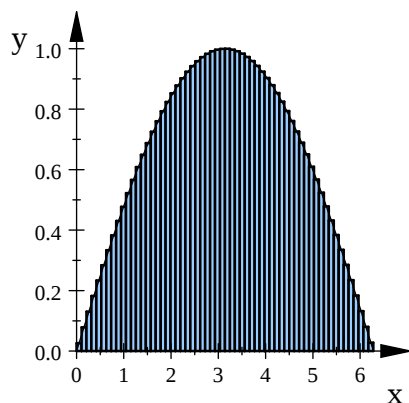


$y = x^3$ 的曲边梯形面积

$f(x) = x^3$ 是 $\mathbb{R}$ 上的奇函数, 图形关于原点对称. 在关于原点对称的区间 $[-1, 1]$ 上的所包围的面积等于区间 $[0, 1]$ 上所包围的面积与区间 $[0, 1]$ 上所包围的面积之差, 等于零.

$$2. \int_0^{2\pi} \sin \frac{x}{2} dx = 2 \int_0^{\pi} \sin \frac{x}{2} dx;$$

解 $\sin \frac{x}{2}$

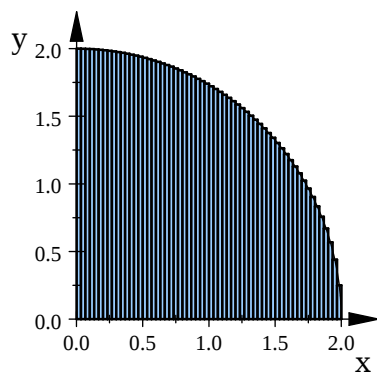


$y = \sin \frac{x}{2}$ 的曲边梯形面积

$f(x) = \sin \frac{x}{2}, x \in [0, 2\pi]$. 由于 $\sin \frac{\pi+x}{2} = \sin \frac{\pi-x}{2}$, 故图形关于 $x = \pi$ 对称, 于是 $\int_0^{2\pi} \sin \frac{x}{2} dx = 2 \int_0^{\pi} \sin \frac{x}{2} dx$.

3. $\int_0^2 \sqrt{4-x^2} dx = \pi$.

解 $\sqrt{4-x^2}$



$y = \sqrt{4-x^2}$ 的曲边梯形面积

$f(x) = \sqrt{4-x^2}, x \in [0, 2]$ 的图形是半径为 2 的四分之一圆. 面积 $\int_0^2 \sqrt{4-x^2} dx = \frac{1}{4} \pi 2^2 = \pi$.

三、 设 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续非负, 且有 $f(x_0) > 0, x_0 \in [a, b]$, 证明 $\int_a^b f(x) > 0$.

证明 因为 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续非负, 且有 $f(x_0) > 0, x_0 \in [a, b]$, 故必有 $\delta > 0$, 使得 $\mathring{U}(x_0, \delta) \subset [a, b]$, 且对任意的 $x \in \mathring{U}(x_0, \delta), f(x) > 0$. 从而由积分中值定理, 必有 $\xi \in \mathring{U}(x_0, \delta) \int_{x_0-\delta}^{x_0+\delta} f(x)dx = f(\xi)2\delta > 0$. 于是 $\int_a^b f(x) = \int_a^{x_0-\delta} f(x) + \int_{x_0-\delta}^{x_0+\delta} f(x) + \int_{x_0+\delta}^b f(x) \geq 0 + \int_{x_0-\delta}^{x_0+\delta} f(x) + 0 > 0$.

四、 不计算比较 $\int_1^2 x^4 dx$ 与 $\int_1^2 x^5 dx$ 的大小, 并说明严格不等式成立的理由.

证明 $1 \leq x \leq 2$ 时, $x^4 \leq x^5$, 则 $f(x) = x^5 - x^4 \geq 0$, 且有 $x_0 = \frac{3}{2}, f(x_0) > 0$, 于是由前一题, 知 $\int_1^2 f(x) > 0$, 即 $\int_1^2 x^4 dx < \int_1^2 x^5 dx$.

五、 计算下列函数的导数:

$$1. \int_0^{x^2} \sqrt{1+t^2} dt.$$

$$\text{解} \quad \text{令 } f(x) = \int_0^{x^2} \sqrt{1+t^2} dt, f'(x) = \sqrt{1+x^4}(2x) = 2x\sqrt{1+x^4}.$$

$$2. \int_{x^3}^8 \frac{1}{\sqrt{2+t^2}} dt;$$

$$\text{解} \quad f(x) = \int_{x^3}^8 \frac{1}{\sqrt{2+t^2}} dt = - \int_8^{x^3} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2+t^2}} dt, f'(x) = - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2+x^6}} 3x^2 = - \frac{3x^2}{\sqrt{2+x^6}}.$$

$$3. \int_{e^{3x}}^{\cos 2x} \sin t^2 dt.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解} \quad f(x) &= \int_{e^{3x}}^{\cos 2x} \sin t^2 dt = - \int_0^{e^{3x}} \sin t^2 dt + \int_0^{\cos 2x} \sin t^2 dt, \\ f'(x) &= -(\sin e^{6x})e^{3x} \cdot 3 + (\sin(\cos^2 2x))(-2 \sin 2x) = 3e^{3x} \sin e^{6x} - 2 \sin 2x \cdot \sin(\cos^2 2x). \end{aligned}$$

六、 求下列极限:

$$1. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^{x^2} \cos t^2 dt}{x^2};$$

$$\text{解} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^{x^2} \cos t^2 dt}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x \cos x^4}{2x} = 1.$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\int_0^x e^{-t^2} dt)^2}{\int_0^x t e^{2t^2} dt} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2e^{-x^2} \int_0^x e^{-t^2} dt}{x e^{2x^2}} = 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x e^{-t^2} dt}{x e^{3x^2}} \\ &= 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{-x^2}}{e^{3x^2} + 6x^2 e^{3x^2}} = 2. \end{aligned}$$

七、 设 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续, 在 (a, b) 上可导且 $f'(x) \geq 0$, 令 $F(x) = \frac{1}{x-a} \int_a^x f(t)dt$, 证明在 (a, b) 内有 $F'(x) \geq 0$.

证明 因为 $F(x) = \frac{1}{x-a} \int_a^x f(t)dt$, $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续, 则

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

又因 $f(x)$ 在 (a, b) 上可导且 $f'(x) \geq 0$, 故 $f(x)$ 在 (a, b) 内单调增加, 从而当 $x \in (a, b), t \in (a, x) \subset (a, b)$ 时, $f(x) - f(t) \geq 0, \int_a^x (f(x) - f(t))dt \geq 0$, 故 $F'(x) \geq 0$.

21 微积分基本公式 (3)、定积分的换元法和分部积分法 (1)

一、 计算下列定积分:

1. $\int_1^{64} \sqrt{x}(1 - \sqrt[3]{x})dx;$

解 $\int_1^{64} \sqrt{x}(1 - \sqrt[3]{x})dx = \left(\frac{2}{3}x^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{6}{11}x^{\frac{11}{6}}\right)\Big|_1^{64} = -\frac{25604}{33}.$

2. $\int_0^{2\pi} |\cos x|dx;$

解 $\int_0^{2\pi} |\cos x|dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x dx - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{3\pi}{2}} \cos x dx + \int_{\frac{3\pi}{2}}^{2\pi} \cos x dx$
 $= \sin x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \sin x \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{3\pi}{2}} + \sin x \Big|_{\frac{3\pi}{2}}^{2\pi} = 1 - (-2) + 1 = 4.$

3. $\int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \tan^2 x dx;$

解 $\int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \tan^2 x dx = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} (\sec^2 x - 1)dx = (\tan x - x) \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} = \sqrt{3} - \frac{\pi}{12} - 1.$

或 $\int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \tan^2 x dx = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{\sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x} dx = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \sin x d\frac{1}{\cos x} = \tan x \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} - \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} dx = (\tan x - x) \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} = \sqrt{3} - \frac{\pi}{12} - 1.$

4. $\int_0^2 f(x)dx$, 其中 $f(x) = \begin{cases} x+1, & x \geq 1, \\ \frac{1}{2}x^2, & x < 1; \end{cases}$

解 $\int_0^2 f(x)dx = \int_0^1 f(x)dx + \int_1^2 f(x)dx = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{2}x^2 dx + \int_1^2 (x+1)dx = \frac{1}{6}x^3 \Big|_0^1 + \left(\frac{1}{2}x^2 + x\right) \Big|_1^2 = \frac{8}{3}.$

二、 计算下列定积分:

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

解 $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin(x + \frac{\pi}{4}) dx = -\cos(x + \frac{\pi}{4}) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \sqrt{2}.$

2. $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 x dx;$

解 $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2} dx = \frac{1}{2} (x - \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\pi}{4}.$

3. $\int_1^{e^3} \frac{1}{x\sqrt{1+\ln x}} dx;$

解 $\int_1^{e^3} \frac{1}{x\sqrt{1+\ln x}} dx = \int_1^{e^3} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\ln x}} d\ln x$
 $= \int_0^3 \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+u}} du = 2\sqrt{1+u} \Big|_0^3 = 2.$

4. $\int_{\frac{3}{4}}^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x+1}} dx;$

解 $\int_{\frac{3}{4}}^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x+1}} dx \stackrel{u=\sqrt{1-x}}{=} \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^0 \frac{1}{u+1} (-2u) du$
 $= -2 \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^0 (1 - \frac{1}{u+1}) du = -2(u - \ln(u+1)) \Big|_{\frac{1}{2}}^0 = 1 - 2\ln \frac{3}{2}.$

5. $\int_{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}}^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{1}{x^2\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx;$

解 $\int_{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}}^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{1}{x^2\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx \stackrel{x=\frac{1}{u}}{=} \int_{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}}^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}} \frac{1}{\frac{1}{u^2}\sqrt{1+\frac{1}{u^2}}} (-\frac{1}{u^2}) du$
 $= -\int_{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}}^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}} \frac{u}{\sqrt{1+u^2}} du = -\frac{1}{2} \int_{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}}^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+u^2}} d(1+u^2)$
 $= -\sqrt{1+u^2} \Big|_{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}}^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}} = 2 - \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}.$

或 $\int_{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}}^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{1}{x^2\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx \stackrel{x=\tan t}{=} \int_{t \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})} \frac{\sec^2 t}{\tan^2 t \cdot \sec t} dt = \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{\cos t}{\sin^2 t} dt = -\frac{1}{\sin t} \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} =$
 $2 - \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}.$

6. $\int_0^3 x^2 \sqrt{9-x^2} dx.$

解 $\int_0^3 x^2 \sqrt{9-x^2} dx \stackrel{x=3\sin u}{=} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (9\sin^2 u)(3\cos u)3\cos u du$
 $= 81 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 u du = \frac{81}{4} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1-\cos 4u}{2} du$
 $= \frac{81}{4} (\frac{1}{2}u - \frac{1}{8}\sin 4u) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{81}{16}\pi.$

三、 设 $f(x)$ 是连续函数, 求证: $\int_0^{2a} f(x)dx = \int_0^a f(x)dx + \int_0^a f(2a-x)dx$, 并求 $\int_0^\pi \frac{x \sin x}{1+\cos^2 x} dx$.

证明因为 $\int_0^a f(2a-x)dx = \int_{2a}^a f(t)d(-t) = \int_a^{2a} f(t)dt = \int_a^{2a} f(x)dx$, 故

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^a f(x)dx + \int_0^a f(2a-x)dx &= \int_0^a f(x)dx + \int_a^{2a} f(x)dx = \int_0^{2a} f(x)dx. \text{ 于是,} \\ \int_0^\pi \frac{x \sin x}{1+\cos^2 x} dx &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{x \sin x}{1+\cos^2 x} dx + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^\pi \frac{(\pi-x) \sin(\pi-x)}{1+\cos^2(\pi-x)} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{x \sin x}{1+\cos^2 x} dx + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{(\pi-x) \sin x}{1+\cos^2 x} dx \\ &= \pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{1+\cos^2 x} dx = \pi \arctan(\cos x) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = -\frac{\pi^2}{4}. \end{aligned}$$

22 定积分的换元法和分部积分法 (2)、反常积分

一、 计算下列定积分:

1. $\int_0^2 x e^x dx$;

解 $\int_0^2 x e^x dx = \int_0^2 x d e^x = x e^x \Big|_0^2 - \int_0^2 e^x dx = (x e^x - e^x) \Big|_0^2 = e^2 + 1.$

2. $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2\omega}} t \sin \omega t dt$;

解 $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2\omega}} t \sin \omega t dt = -\frac{1}{\omega} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2\omega}} t d \cos \omega t = -\frac{1}{\omega} t \cos \omega t \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2\omega}} + \frac{1}{\omega} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2\omega}} \cos \omega t dt$
 $= \frac{1}{\omega^2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2\omega}} d \sin \omega t = \frac{1}{\omega^2} \sin \omega t \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2\omega}} = \frac{1}{\omega^2}.$

3. $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} e^x \cos 2x dx$;

解 $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} e^x \cos 2x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \cos 2x d e^x = e^x \cos 2x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} + 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} e^x \sin 2x dx$
 $= -1 + 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sin 2x d e^x = -1 + 2 e^x \sin 2x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} - 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} e^x \cos 2x dx$
 $= -1 + 2 e^{\frac{\pi}{4}} - 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} e^x \cos 2x dx,$
 从而, $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} e^x \cos 2x dx = \frac{2}{5} e^{\frac{\pi}{4}} - \frac{1}{5}.$

4. $\int_{\frac{1}{e}}^e \frac{|\ln x|}{\sqrt{x}} dx$.

解 $\int_{\frac{1}{e}}^e \frac{|\ln x|}{\sqrt{x}} dx = -\int_{\frac{1}{e}}^1 \frac{\ln x}{\sqrt{x}} dx + \int_1^e \frac{\ln x}{\sqrt{x}} dx$
 $= -2 \int_{\frac{1}{e}}^1 \ln x d \sqrt{x} + 2 \int_1^e \ln x d \sqrt{x}$
 $= -2 \sqrt{x} \ln x \Big|_{\frac{1}{e}}^1 + 2 \int_{\frac{1}{e}}^1 x^{-\frac{1}{2}} dx + 2 \sqrt{x} \ln x \Big|_1^e - 2 \int_1^e x^{-\frac{1}{2}} dx$
 $= -2 \sqrt{x} \ln x \Big|_{\frac{1}{e}}^1 + 4 x^{\frac{1}{2}} \Big|_{\frac{1}{e}}^1 + 2 \sqrt{x} \ln x \Big|_1^e - 4 x^{\frac{1}{2}} \Big|_1^e$

$$= 8 - 6e^{-\frac{1}{2}} - 2e^{\frac{1}{2}}.$$

二、 计算 $I = \int_0^1 \frac{\ln(1+x)}{(2-x)^2} dx$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解} \quad I &= \int_0^1 \frac{\ln(1+x)}{(2-x)^2} dx = \int_0^1 \ln(1+x) d\left(\frac{1}{2-x}\right) = \left. \frac{\ln(1+x)}{2-x} \right|_0^1 - \int_0^1 \frac{1}{(2-x)(1+x)} dx = \ln 2 - \\ &\quad \frac{1}{3} \int_0^1 \left(\frac{1}{2-x} + \frac{1}{1+x} \right) dx = \frac{\ln 2}{3}. \end{aligned}$$

三、 求 $I = \int_0^{2\pi} x |\sin x| dx$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解} \quad I &= \int_0^{2\pi} x |\sin x| dx = \int_0^{\pi} x \sin x dx - \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} x \sin x dx = \int_0^{\pi} x \sin x dx - \int_{\pi}^0 (2\pi - x) \sin(2\pi - x) d(2\pi - x) = 2\pi \int_0^{\pi} \sin x dx = 4\pi. \end{aligned}$$

四、 判断下列反常积分的敛散性, 若收敛, 计算广义积分的值:

$$1. \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-pt} \cos \omega t dt \quad (p, \omega > 0);$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解} \quad \int_0^x e^{-pt} \cos \omega t dt &= \frac{1}{p^2 + \omega^2} e^{-pt} (\omega \sin \omega t - p \cos \omega t) \Big|_0^x \\ &= \frac{1}{p^2 + \omega^2} e^{-px} (\omega \sin \omega x - p \cos \omega x) + \frac{p}{p^2 + \omega^2}, \quad (p, \omega > 0). \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^x e^{-pt} \cos \omega t dt &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{1}{p^2 + \omega^2} e^{-px} (\omega \sin \omega x - p \cos \omega x) + \frac{p}{p^2 + \omega^2} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{p^2 + \omega^2} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\omega \sin \omega x - p \cos \omega x}{e^{px}} + \frac{p}{p^2 + \omega^2} = \frac{p}{p^2 + \omega^2}. \\ \text{故} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-pt} \cos \omega t dt &= \frac{p}{p^2 + \omega^2}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{说明: } \int e^{ax} \cos bx dx = \frac{1}{a^2 + b^2} e^{ax} (b \sin bx + a \cos bx) + C.$$

$$2. \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^2 + 4x + 6} dx;$$

$$\text{解} \quad \int \frac{1}{x^2 + 4x + 6} dx = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \int \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{x+2}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2} d\left(\frac{x+2}{\sqrt{2}}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \arctan \frac{x+2}{\sqrt{2}} + C,$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow -\infty} \int_t^0 \frac{1}{x^2 + 4x + 6} dx = \lim_{t \rightarrow -\infty} \left. \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \arctan \frac{x+2}{\sqrt{2}} \right|_t^0 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \arctan \sqrt{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}\pi}{4},$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^t \frac{1}{x^2 + 4x + 6} dx = \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \left. \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \arctan \frac{x+2}{\sqrt{2}} \right|_0^t = \frac{\sqrt{2}\pi}{4} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \arctan \sqrt{2},$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^2 + 4x + 6} dx &= \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \arctan \sqrt{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}\pi}{4} \right) + \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}\pi}{4} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \arctan \sqrt{2} \right) = \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{2}\pi}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

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

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

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{2} \ln |1-x^2| = \infty$, 故 $\int_0^1 \frac{x}{1-x^2} dx$ 发散.

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

解 $\int_0^2 \frac{x}{\sqrt{|1-x|}} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x}} dx + \int_1^2 \frac{x}{\sqrt{x-1}} dx = -2 \int_0^1 x d\sqrt{1-x} + 2 \int_1^2 x d\sqrt{x-1}$

$= -2x\sqrt{1-x} \Big|_0^1 + 2 \int_0^1 \sqrt{1-x} dx + 2x\sqrt{x-1} \Big|_1^2 - 2 \int_1^2 \sqrt{x-1} dx$

$= 4 - \frac{4}{3} (1-x)^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_0^1 - \frac{4}{3} (x-1)^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_1^2 = 4.$

五、 证明: $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{1+x^4} = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^2 dx}{1+x^4} = \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{2}}.$

证明 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{1+x^4} \stackrel{u=\frac{1}{x}}{=} \int_{+\infty}^0 \frac{d(\frac{1}{u})}{1+(\frac{1}{u})^4} = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{u^2 du}{1+u^4} =$
 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^2 dx}{1+x^4} = \frac{1}{2} (\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{1+x^4} + \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^2 dx}{1+x^4}) = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1+x^2}{1+x^4} dx$
 $= \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{+\infty} (\frac{1}{1-\sqrt{2}x+x^2} + \frac{1}{1+\sqrt{2}x+x^2}) dx = \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{1-\sqrt{2}x+x^2} + \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{1+\sqrt{2}x+x^2} =$
 $\frac{1}{4} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{(x-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})^2 + (\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})^2} + \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{(x+\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})^2 + (\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})^2} =$
 $\frac{1}{4} \sqrt{2} [\arctan(\sqrt{2}x-1) + \arctan(\sqrt{2}x+1)] \Big|_0^{+\infty} = \frac{\sqrt{2}\pi}{4}.$

23 第五章习题课

一、 设 $2x - \tan(x-y) = \int_0^{x-y} \sec^2 t dt$, 求 $\frac{dy}{dx}$.

解 利用隐函数求导方法, 有 $2 - \sec^2(x-y)(1-y') = \sec^2(x-y)(1-y')$,
故

$y' = 1 - \frac{1}{\sec^2(x-y)} = \sin^2(x-y).$

二、 设 $f(x) = x, g(x) = \begin{cases} \sin x, & 0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, \\ 0, & \text{其它}, \end{cases}$ 当 $x \geq 0$ 时, 求 $F(x) = \int_0^x f(t)g(x-t)dt$.

解 因为 $f(x) = x, g(x) = \begin{cases} \sin x, & 0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, \\ 0, & \text{其它}, \end{cases}$, 故当 $x > \frac{\pi}{2}$ 时, $g(x) = 0$, 从而 $F(x) = \int_0^x f(t)g(x-t)dt \stackrel{t=x-u}{=} -\int_x^0 f(x-u)g(u)du \stackrel{t=x-u}{=} \int_0^x f(x-u)g(u)du$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(x-u)g(u)du + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^x f(x-u)g(u)du = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(x-u)g(u)du + 0 = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (x-u)\sin u du = -\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (x-u)d\cos u = x-1;$$

当 $0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$ 时, $F(x) = \int_0^x f(t)g(x-t)dt = F(x) = \int_0^x t \sin(x-t)dt = \int_0^x t d\cos(x-t)$

$$= t \cos(x-t)|_0^x + \sin(x-t)|_0^x = x - \sin x.$$

于是, $F(x) = \begin{cases} x - \sin x, & 0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, \\ x - 1, & x > \frac{\pi}{2}. \end{cases}$

三、 计算下列定积分:

1. $\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{\cos^2 x - \cos^4 x} dx;$

解 $\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{\cos^2 x - \cos^4 x} dx = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{\cos^2 x - \cos^4 x} dx$

$$= 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin x \cos x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin 2x dx = -\frac{1}{2} \cos 2x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = 1.$$

说明: $2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin x \cos x dx = \sin^2 x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = 1.$

2. $\int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} \arccos x dx;$

解 $\int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} \arccos x dx = x \arccos x \Big|_0^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} - \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} \frac{x}{-\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2}\pi}{8} - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} d(1-x^2) = \frac{\sqrt{2}\pi}{8} - \sqrt{1-x^2} \Big|_0^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2}\pi}{8} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + 1.$$

3. $\int_0^{\ln x} \sqrt{e^{2x} - 1} dx;$

解 $\int_0^{\ln x} \sqrt{e^{2x} - 1} dx \stackrel{t=\sqrt{e^{2x}-1}}{=} \int_0^{\sqrt{3}} t \frac{t}{1+t^2} dt = \int_0^{\sqrt{3}} (1 - \frac{1}{1+t^2}) dt$

$$= (t - \arctan t) \Big|_0^{\sqrt{3}} = \sqrt{3} - \frac{\pi}{3}.$$

4. $\int_0^3 [x] x dx$, 其中 $[x]$ 为不超过 x 的最大整数.

$$\text{解} \quad \int_0^3 [x] x dx = 0 + \int_1^2 x dx + \int_2^3 2x dx = \frac{1}{2} x^2 \Big|_1^2 + x^2 \Big|_2^3 = \frac{13}{2}.$$

四、 计算 $\int_{-3}^3 (|x| + x) e^{-|x|} dx$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解} \quad \int_{-3}^3 (|x| + x) e^{-|x|} dx &= \int_{-3}^0 (-x + x) e^x dx + \int_0^3 (x + x) e^{-x} dx \\ &= -2 \int_0^3 x d e^{-x} = -2 x e^{-x} \Big|_0^3 + 2 \int_0^3 e^{-x} dx = -6 e^{-3} - 2 e^{-x} \Big|_0^3 = -8 e^{-3} + 2. \end{aligned}$$

五、 证明: $1 < \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx < \frac{\pi}{2}$.

证明 当 $0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2}$ 时, 有 $0 < \sin x < x < \tan x$.

故 $0 < \frac{\sin x}{x} < 1$, 于是由以前题目结论, 有 $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 - \frac{\sin x}{x}) dx > 0$, 即 $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx < \frac{\pi}{2}$.

当 $0 < x \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$ 时, 令 $f(x) = \frac{\sin x}{x}$, $f'(x) = \frac{x \cos x - \sin x}{x^2} = \frac{x - \tan x}{x^2 \cos x} < 0$, 即 $f(x) = \frac{\sin x}{x}$ 单调减少, 故 $f(x)$ 的最小值为 $f(\frac{\pi}{2}) = \frac{2}{\pi}$, 即 $\frac{\sin x}{x} \geq \frac{2}{\pi}$, 当 $x = \frac{\pi}{6}$ 时取不到等号, 故有 $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\frac{\sin x}{x} - \frac{2}{\pi}) dx > 0$, 即 $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx > 1$. 故 $1 < \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx < \frac{\pi}{2}$.

六、 已知 $f(x) = \int_1^x \frac{\ln t}{1+t} dt$, 求 $f(2) + f(\frac{1}{2})$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解} \quad \text{因为 } f(x) &= \int_1^x \frac{\ln t}{1+t} dt, \text{ 故 } f(x) + f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = \int_1^x \frac{\ln t}{1+t} dt + \int_1^{\frac{1}{x}} \frac{\ln t}{1+t} dt \\ &= \int_1^x \frac{\ln t}{1+t} dt + \int_1^x \frac{\ln \frac{1}{u}}{1+\frac{1}{u}} \left(-\frac{1}{u^2}\right) du = \int_1^x \frac{\ln t}{1+t} dt + \int_1^x \frac{\ln u}{u(1+u)} du \\ &= \int_1^x \frac{\ln t}{1+t} dt + \int_1^x \frac{\ln t}{t(1+t)} dt = \int_1^x \left(\frac{\ln t}{1+t} + \frac{\ln t}{t(1+t)}\right) dt \\ &= \int_1^x \frac{\ln t}{t} dt = \frac{1}{2} \ln^2 t \Big|_1^x = \frac{1}{2} \ln^2 x. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{故 } f(2) + f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \ln^2 2.$$

七、 设 n 为自然数, 求 $I_n = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan^n x dx$.

$$\text{解} \quad \text{因为 } I_n = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan^n x dx, \text{ 故 } I_0 = \frac{\pi}{4}, I_1 = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan x dx = -\ln \cos x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{1}{2} \ln 2.$$

$$I_n = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan^n x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan^{n-2} x (\sec^2 x - 1) dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan^{n-2} x d \tan x - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan^{n-2} x dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{n-1} \tan^{n-1} x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} - I_{n-2} = \frac{1}{n-1} - I_{n-2}, \text{ 所以, } I_n = \frac{1}{n-1} - I_{n-2} \quad (n \geq 2).$$

$$n = 2k, k \in \mathbb{N}^* \text{ 时, } I_n = \frac{1}{2k-1} - \frac{1}{2k-3} + \frac{1}{2k-5} - \frac{1}{2k-7} + \cdots + (-1)^{k-1} \frac{1}{2k-(2k-1)} + (-1)^k I_0$$

$$n = 2k+1, k \in \mathbb{N}^* \text{ 时, } I_n = \frac{1}{2k} - \frac{1}{2k-2} + \frac{1}{2k-4} - \frac{1}{2k-6} + \cdots + (-1)^{k-1} \frac{1}{(2k+1)-(2k-1)} + (-1)^k I_1$$

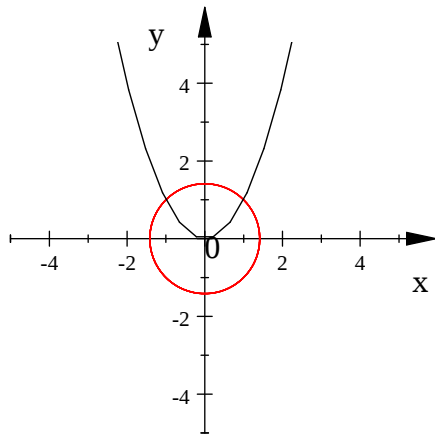
24 定积分的元素法、定积分在几何学上的应用

(1),(2)

一、求下列曲线所围成的图形的面积:

1. $y = x^2$ 与 $x^2 + y^2 = 2$ (两部分面积都要计算);

解 $x^2, x^2 + y^2 = 2$



$y = x^2$ 与 $x^2 + y^2 = 2$ 围成的区域

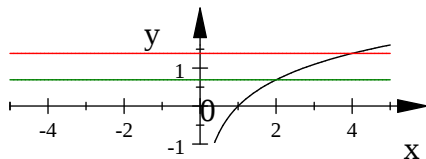
两曲线 $\begin{cases} y = x^2, \\ x^2 + y^2 = 2 \end{cases}$ 的交点: $x_1 = 1, y_1 = 1, x_2 = -1, y_2 = 1$.

所求上半部分面积: $S_1 = \int_{-1}^1 (\sqrt{2-x^2} - x^2) dx = \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{1}{3}$;

下半部分面积: $S_2 = \pi(\sqrt{2})^2 - S_1 = \frac{3\pi}{2} - \frac{1}{3}$.

2. $y = \ln x$, y 轴与直线 $y = \ln 2, y = \ln 4$.

解 $\ln x, \ln 2, \ln 4$



$y = \ln x$ 及其它直线围成的区域

两曲线 $\begin{cases} y = \ln x, \\ y = \ln 2 \end{cases}$ 的交点: $x = 2, y = \ln 2$;

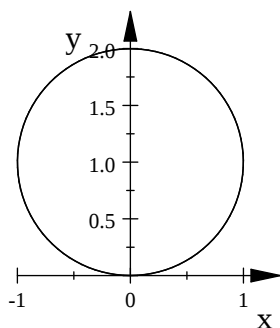
两曲线 $\begin{cases} y = \ln x, \\ y = \ln 4 \end{cases}$ 的交点: $x = 4, y = \ln 4$.

所求面积 $S = 4 \ln 4 - 2 \ln 2 - \int_2^4 \ln x dx = 2$.

二、求下列曲线所围成的图形的面积:

1. $\rho = 2a \sin \theta$ ($a > 0$);

解 $\rho = 2 \sin \theta$

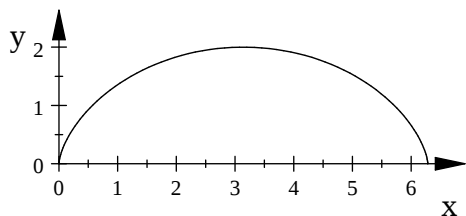


圆

所求面积 $S = \int_0^\pi \frac{1}{2} (2a \sin \theta)^2 d\theta = 2a^2 \int_0^\pi \sin^2 \theta d\theta = \pi a^2$.

$$2. \star \begin{cases} x = a(t - \sin t), \\ y = a(1 - \cos t), \end{cases} \quad 0 \leq t \leq 2\pi \quad (a > 0).$$

解 $\left((t - \sin t) \quad (1 - \cos t) \right)$



摆线

所求面积 $S = \int_0^{2\pi} a(1 - \cos t) a(1 - \cos t) dt = a^2 \int_0^{2\pi} (1 - \cos t)^2 dt = 3\pi a^2$.

说明: 参数方程 $\begin{cases} x = x(t), \\ y = y(t), \end{cases} \quad \alpha \leq t \leq \beta$, 与 $x(\alpha) = a, y(\beta) = b$ 所

包围的面积为 $\int_\alpha^\beta y(t) x'(t) dt$.

另解 $dS = y dx, S = \int_0^{2\pi a} y dx$. 又 $x = a(t - \sin t)$, 则 $dx = a(1 - \cos t) dt$. 当 x 从 0 变到 $2\pi a$, t 从 0 变到 2π , 故 $S = \int_0^{2\pi} a(1 -$

$$\cos t)a(1 - \cos t)dt = 3\pi a^2.$$

三、将抛物线 $y^2 = 2px$ ($p > 0$) 及 $x = x_0$ ($x_0 > 0$) 所围成的图形绕 x 轴旋转, 计算所得旋转体的体积.

解 $V = \int_0^{x_0} \pi(\sqrt{2px})^2 dx = 2\pi p \int_0^{x_0} x dx = \pi p x_0^2.$

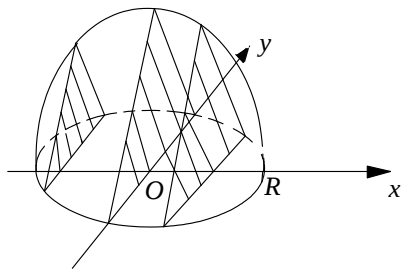
四、求由曲线 $y = x^{\frac{3}{2}}$, $y = 0$, $x = 4$ 所围图形绕 y 轴旋转一周所得旋转体的体积.

解 $V = \int_a^b x f(x) dx = \int_0^4 x \cdot x^{\frac{3}{2}} dx = \frac{256}{7}.$

说明: 由平面图形 $0 \leq a \leq x \leq b, 0 \leq y \leq f(x)$ 绕 y 轴旋转所成的旋转体的体积为 $V = \int_a^b x f(x) dx.$

五、计算底面是半径为 R 的圆, 而垂直于底面上一条固定直径的所有截面都是等边三角形的立体体积.

解 如图所示,



面积元素法求体积

底面圆的方程为 $x^2 + y^2 = R^2$, 过 x 轴上的点作垂直于 x 轴的截面是边长为 $2\sqrt{R^2 - x^2}$ 的正三角形, 其高为 $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \times 2\sqrt{R^2 - x^2}$, 所以截面 $S(x) = \frac{1}{2} \times 2\sqrt{R^2 - x^2} \times \sqrt{3}\sqrt{R^2 - x^2} = \sqrt{3}(R^2 - x^2), dV = S(x)dx.$ 由对称性知, 所求体积为 $V = \int_{-R}^R S(x)dx = 2 \int_0^R \sqrt{3}(R^2 - x^2)dx = \frac{4}{3}\sqrt{3}R^3.$

六、记 $V(\xi)$ 为曲线 $y = \frac{\sqrt{x}}{1+x^2}, y=0, x=0, x=\xi$ 所围图形绕 x 轴旋转一周所得旋转体的体积, 求 $\lim_{\xi \rightarrow +\infty} V(\xi)$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解 } V(\xi) &= \int_0^\xi \pi \left(\frac{\sqrt{x}}{1+x^2} \right)^2 dx = \int_0^\xi \pi \frac{x}{(1+x^2)^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^\xi \frac{d(1+x^2)}{(1+x^2)^2} = \frac{1}{2} \pi \frac{\xi^2}{\xi^2+1}, \lim_{\xi \rightarrow +\infty} V(\xi) = \\ &= \lim_{\xi \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2} \pi \frac{\xi^2}{\xi^2+1} \right) = \frac{\pi}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

25 定积分在几何学上的应用 (3)、第六章习题课

一、求曲线 $y = \ln \cos x$ ($0 \leq x \leq a < \frac{\pi}{2}$) 的弧长.

$$\text{解 } y = \ln \cos x, y' = -\frac{\sin x}{\cos x}, s = \int_0^a \sqrt{1 + (y')^2} dx = \int_0^a \frac{1}{\cos x} dx = \ln \left| \frac{1 + \sin a}{\cos a} \right|.$$

二、在摆线 $\begin{cases} x = a(t - \sin t), \\ y = a(1 - \cos t), \end{cases} t \in [0, 2\pi] \quad (a > 0)$ 上求分摆线第一拱成 3:1 的点的坐标.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解 } t_0 \in [0, 2\pi] \text{ 时, } s(t_0) &= \int_0^{t_0} \sqrt{x'^2(t) + y'^2(t)} dt = \int_0^{t_0} \sqrt{(a - a \cos t)^2 + (a \sin t)^2} dt \\ &= a \int_0^{t_0} \sqrt{2(1 - \cos t)} dt = 2a \int_0^{t_0} \left| \sin \frac{t}{2} \right| dt = 4a(1 - \cos \frac{t_0}{2}). \end{aligned}$$

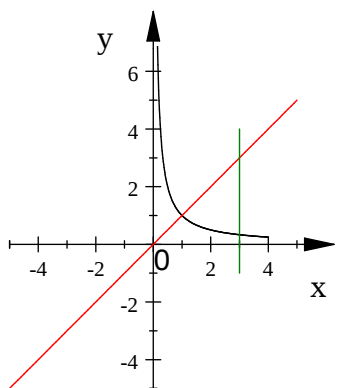
$t_0 = 2\pi$ 时, $s(2\pi) = 4a(1 - \cos \frac{t_0}{2})|_{t_0=2\pi} = 8a$. 设点 $P(x_0, y_0)$ 分摆线第一拱成 3:1, 对应的参数为 t_0 , 则 $4a(1 - \cos \frac{t_0}{2}) = 6a$, 得 $\cos \frac{t_0}{2} = -\frac{1}{2}, t_0 = \frac{4\pi}{3}$, 故 $x_0 = a(\frac{4\pi}{3} - \sin \frac{4\pi}{3}) = a(\frac{4\pi}{3} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}), y_0 = a(1 - \cos \frac{4\pi}{3}) = \frac{3}{2}a, P(a(\frac{4\pi}{3} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}), \frac{3}{2}a)$.

三、设曲线 $y = \int_0^x \sqrt{\sin t} dt, x \in [0, \pi]$, 求曲线之长.

$$\text{解 } y = \int_0^x \sqrt{\sin t} dt, y' = \sqrt{\sin x}, s = \int_0^\pi \sqrt{1 + (y')^2} dx = \int_0^\pi \sqrt{1 + \sin x} dx = \int_0^\pi (\sin \frac{x}{2} + \cos \frac{x}{2}) dx = 4.$$

四、求 $y = \frac{1}{x}$ 与直线 $y = x$ 及 $x = 3$ 所围图形的面积.

$$\text{解 } \frac{1}{x}, x, (3, 4, 3, -1)$$

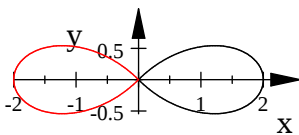


$y = \frac{1}{x}$ 及其它直线围成的区域

$y = \frac{1}{x}$ 与 $y = x$ 的交点为 $P(1,1)$, $x = 3$ 与 $y = x$ 的交点为 $Q(3,3)$, 故所求面积为 $S = \int_1^3 (x - \frac{1}{x}) dx = 4 - \ln 3$.

五、求双纽线 $\rho^2 = a^2 \cos 2\varphi$ ($a > 0$) 所围图形的面积.

解 双纽线 $\rho^2 = 2 \cos 2\varphi$ 在 $[-\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{4}]$ 及 $[\frac{3\pi}{4}, \frac{5\pi}{4}]$ 的图形:

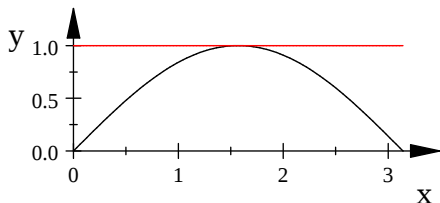


双纽线

$$S = 4 \times \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \rho^2 d\varphi = 2a^2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \cos 2\varphi d\varphi = a^2.$$

六、求 $y = \sin x, y = 0$ ($0 \leq x \leq \pi$) 所围图形分别绕 x 轴、 y 轴旋转所得旋转体的体积.

解 $\sin x, 1$



$y = \sin x$ 绕 x 轴或 y 轴旋转

绕 x 轴旋转所得旋转体的体积 $V_x = \int_0^\pi \pi \sin^2 x dx = \frac{\pi^2}{2}$;

绕 y 轴旋转所得旋转体的体积 $V_y = 2\pi \int_0^\pi x \sin x dx = 2\pi^2$.

或 $V_y = \int_0^1 \pi (\frac{\pi}{2} + \arccos y)^2 dy - \int_0^1 \pi \arcsin^2 y dy$

$$= \frac{1}{4}\pi (8\pi + \pi^2 - 8) - \frac{1}{4}\pi (\pi^2 - 8) = 2\pi^2.$$

说明: 由平面图形 $0 \leq a \leq x \leq b, 0 \leq y \leq f(x)$ 绕 y 轴旋转所成的旋转体的体积为 $V = \int_a^b x f(x) dx$.

26 向量及其基本运算 (1),(2),(3),(4)

一、 设 $\vec{u} = 2\vec{a} - \vec{b} + \vec{c}$, $\vec{v} = \vec{a} + 2\vec{b} + \vec{c}$, 试用 $\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c}$ 表示 $2\vec{u} - 4\vec{v}$.

解 $2\vec{u} - 4\vec{v} = 2(2\vec{a} - \vec{b} + \vec{c}) - 4(\vec{a} + 2\vec{b} + \vec{c}) = -10\vec{b} - 2\vec{c}$.

二、 $\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c}$ 为三个模为 1 的单位向量, 且有 $\vec{a} + \vec{b} + \vec{c} = \vec{0}$ 成立, 证明: $\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c}$ 可构成一个等边三角形.

解 因为 $|\vec{a}| = |\vec{b}| = |\vec{c}| = 1$, 故 $\vec{a}^2 = \vec{b}^2 = \vec{c}^2 = 1$. 又 $\vec{a} + \vec{b} + \vec{c} = \vec{0}$, 故 $\vec{c} = -(\vec{a} + \vec{b})$. 于是 $\vec{c}^2 = (\vec{a} + \vec{b})^2 = \vec{a}^2 + 2\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} + \vec{b}^2 = 2 + 2\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}$, 即 $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = -\frac{1}{2}$, 同理可得 $\vec{b} \cdot \vec{c} = \vec{c} \cdot \vec{a} = -\frac{1}{2}$, 于是用有向线段分别表示向量 $\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c}$, 这些有向线段首末尾相连时形成三角形, 且是一个等边三角形.

三、将 $\triangle ABC$ 的 BC 边四等分, 设分点依次为 D_1, D_2, D_3 , 再将各分点与点 A 连接, 试以 $\overrightarrow{AB} = \vec{c}, \overrightarrow{BC} = \vec{a}$ 表示向量 $\overrightarrow{D_1A}, \overrightarrow{D_2A}$ 和 $\overrightarrow{D_3A}$.

$$\text{解 } \overrightarrow{D_1A} = -(\overrightarrow{AB} + \frac{1}{4}\overrightarrow{BC}) = -(\vec{c} + \frac{1}{4}\vec{a}), \overrightarrow{D_2A} = -(\overrightarrow{AB} + \frac{1}{2}\overrightarrow{BC}) = -(\vec{c} + \frac{1}{2}\vec{a}),$$

$$\overrightarrow{D_3A} = -(\overrightarrow{AB} + \frac{3}{4}\overrightarrow{BC}) = -(\vec{c} + \frac{3}{4}\vec{a}).$$

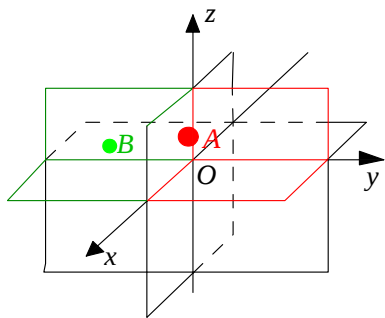
四、已知两点 $M_1(1, 2, 3), M_2(1, -2, -1)$, 试用坐标表达式表示向量 $\overrightarrow{M_1M_2}$ 及 $-3\overrightarrow{M_1M_2}$.

$$\text{解 } \overrightarrow{M_1M_2} = (1, -2, -1) - (1, 2, 3) = (0, -4, -4), -3\overrightarrow{M_1M_2} = -3(0, -4, -4) = (0, 12, 12).$$

五、在空间直角坐标系中, 指出下列各点在哪个卦限? 并画出前两个: $A(1, 1, 1), B(2, -1, 1)$,

$$C(-2, -3, -4), D(-3, 4, -5).$$

解 $A(1, 1, 1), B(2, -1, 1), C(-2, -3, -4), D(-3, 4, -5)$ 的卦限分别为 I, IV, VII, VI. A 点、 B 点所在有卦限分别在红色、绿色区域.



点所在的卦限

六、指出下列各点的位置, 观察其所具有的特征, 并总结出一般规律: $A(3, 4, 0), B(4, 0, 3)$,

$$C(-1, 0, 0), D(0, 8, 0).$$

解 在坐标平面上, 点的坐标分量有一个为零; 在坐标轴上, 点的坐标分量有两个为零.

七、求点 (x, y, z) 关于: (1) 各坐标面; (2) 各坐标轴; (3) 坐标原点的对称点的坐标.

解 (1) 各坐标面: 关于 xOy 平面, $(x, y, -z)$. 关于 yOz 平面, $(-x, y, z)$. 关于 zOx 平面, $(x, -y, z)$.

(2) 各坐标轴: 关于 x 轴, $(x, -y, -z)$. 关于 y 轴, $(-x, y, -z)$. 关于 z 轴, $(-x, -y, z)$.

(3) 坐标原点 O 的对称点的坐标: $(-x, -y, -z)$.

27 向量及其线性运算 (5)、数量积与向量积

一、试证明以三点 $A(10, -1, 6), B(4, 1, 9), C(2, 4, 3)$ 为顶点的三角形是等腰直角三角形.

解 $\overrightarrow{AB} = (4, 1, 9) - (10, -1, 6) = (-6, 2, 3), \overrightarrow{AC} = (2, 4, 3) - (10, -1, 6) = (-8, 5, -3), \overrightarrow{BC} = (2, 4, 3) - (4, 1, 9) = (-2, 3, -6). \overrightarrow{AB}^2 = 49,$

$\overrightarrow{AC}^2 = 98, \overrightarrow{BC}^2 = 49$, 故 $\overrightarrow{AB}^2 + \overrightarrow{BC}^2 = \overrightarrow{AC}^2$ 且 $\|\overrightarrow{AB}\| = \|\overrightarrow{BC}\|$, 即 $\triangle ABC$ 是等腰直角三角形.

二、设已知两点 $M_1(5, \sqrt{2}, 2)$ 和 $M_2(4, 0, 3)$, 计算向量 $\overrightarrow{M_1M_2}$ 的模、方向余弦和方向角, 并求与 $\overrightarrow{M_1M_2}$ 方向一致的单位向量.

解 $\overrightarrow{M_1M_2} = (4, 0, 3) - (5, \sqrt{2}, 2) = (-1, -\sqrt{2}, 1), \|\overrightarrow{M_1M_2}\| = \|(-1, -\sqrt{2}, 1)\|$

$= 2$, 方向余弦: $\cos \alpha = \frac{-1}{2} = -\frac{1}{2}, \cos \beta = \frac{-\sqrt{2}}{2} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \cos \gamma = \frac{1}{2}$, 方向角: $\alpha = \frac{2\pi}{3}, \beta = \frac{3\pi}{4}, \gamma = \frac{\pi}{3}$. 与 $\overrightarrow{M_1M_2}$ 方向一致的单位向量 $\vec{e} = \frac{\overrightarrow{M_1M_2}}{\|\overrightarrow{M_1M_2}\|} = (-\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$.

三、 设 $\vec{m} = 2\vec{i} + 3\vec{j} + 4\vec{k}$, $\vec{n} = 4\vec{i} - \vec{j} + 2\vec{k}$ 及 $\vec{p} = -\vec{i} + 2\vec{j} + 3\vec{k}$, 求 $\vec{a} = 2\vec{m} + 3\vec{n} - 2\vec{p}$ 在 x 轴上的投影及在 z 轴上的分向量.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解 } \vec{a} &= 2\vec{m} + 3\vec{n} - 2\vec{p} = 2(2\vec{i} + 3\vec{j} + 4\vec{k}) + 3(4\vec{i} - \vec{j} + 2\vec{k}) - 2(-\vec{i} + 2\vec{j} + 3\vec{k}) \\ &= (4 + 12 + 2)\vec{i} + (6 - 3 - 4)\vec{j} + (8 + 6 - 6)\vec{k} \\ &= 18\vec{i} - 1\vec{j} + 8\vec{k}. \vec{a} \text{ 在 } x \text{ 轴上的投影为 } 18, \text{ 在 } z \text{ 轴上的分向量为 } 8\vec{k}.\end{aligned}$$

四、 已知 $\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c}$ 为三个模为 1 的单位向量, 且 $\vec{a} + \vec{b} + \vec{c} = \vec{0}$, 求 $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} + \vec{b} \cdot \vec{c} + \vec{c} \cdot \vec{a}$ 的值.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解 } &\text{因为 } \vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c} \text{ 为三个模为 } 1 \text{ 的单位向量, 故 } \vec{a}^2 = \vec{b}^2 = \vec{c}^2 = 1. \\ &\text{又 } \vec{a} + \vec{b} + \vec{c} = \vec{0}, \text{ 故 } \vec{b} = -(\vec{a} + \vec{c}), \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} + \vec{b} \cdot \vec{c} + \vec{c} \cdot \vec{a} = \\ &(\vec{a} + \vec{c}) \cdot \vec{b} + \vec{c} \cdot \vec{a} = -(\vec{a} + \vec{c})^2 + \vec{c} \cdot \vec{a} \\ &= -\vec{a} - 2\vec{a} \cdot \vec{c} - \vec{c} + \vec{c} \cdot \vec{a} = -2 - \vec{c} \cdot \vec{a}, \text{ 同理可得, } \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} + \vec{b} \cdot \vec{c} + \\ &\vec{c} \cdot \vec{a} = -2 - \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}, \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} + \vec{b} \cdot \vec{c} + \vec{c} \cdot \vec{a} = -2 - \vec{b} \cdot \vec{c}, \text{ 于是, } 3(\vec{a} \cdot \\ &\vec{b} + \vec{b} \cdot \vec{c} + \vec{c} \cdot \vec{a}) = (-2 - \vec{c} \cdot \vec{a}) + (-2 - \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}) + (-2 - \vec{b} \cdot \vec{c}), \text{ 从} \\ &\text{而 } \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} + \vec{b} \cdot \vec{c} + \vec{c} \cdot \vec{a} = -\frac{3}{2}.\end{aligned}$$

五、 已知 $\vec{a} = 2\vec{i} + 3\vec{j} + \vec{k}$, $\vec{b} = \vec{i} - \vec{j} - \vec{k}$ 和 $\vec{c} = \vec{i} + \vec{j}$, 计算:

$$1. (\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b})\vec{c} - (\vec{a} \cdot \vec{c})\vec{b};$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解 } &(\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b})\vec{c} - (\vec{a} \cdot \vec{c})\vec{b} = (2 \times 1 + 3 \times (-1) + 1 \times (-1))(\vec{i} + \vec{j}) - \\ &(2 \times 1 + 3 \times 1 + 1 \times 0)(\vec{i} - \vec{j} - \vec{k}) \\ &= 2(\vec{i} + \vec{j}) - 5(\vec{i} - \vec{j} - \vec{k}) = -3\vec{i} + 7\vec{j} + 7\vec{k}.\end{aligned}$$

$$2. (\vec{a} + \vec{b}) \times (\vec{b} + \vec{c});$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解 } &(\vec{a} + \vec{b}) \times (\vec{b} + \vec{c}) = (2\vec{i} + 3\vec{j} + \vec{k} + \vec{i} - \vec{j} - \vec{k}) \times (\vec{i} - \\ &\vec{j} - \vec{k} + \vec{i} + \vec{j}) \\ &= (3\vec{i} + 2\vec{j}) \times (2\vec{i} - \vec{k}) = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{vmatrix} \vec{i} + \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 3 \\ -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} \vec{j} + \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 2 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \vec{k} = \\ &-2\vec{i} + 3\vec{j} - 4\vec{k}.\end{aligned}$$

$$3. (\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) \cdot \vec{c}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解 } (\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) \cdot \vec{c} &= \left(\begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} \vec{i} + \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \vec{j} + \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} \vec{k} \right) \cdot \\ \vec{c} &= (-2\vec{i} + 3\vec{j} - 5\vec{k}) \cdot (\vec{i} + \vec{j}) \\ &= (-2) \times 1 + 3 \times 1 + (-5) \times 0 = 1. \end{aligned}$$

六、 设 $\vec{a} = (2-1, 3)$, $\vec{b} = (-1, 2, -1)$, 问 λ 和 μ 满足何关系时, 可使 $\lambda\vec{a} + \mu\vec{b}$ 与 z 轴垂直?

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解 } \lambda\vec{a} + \mu\vec{b} &= \lambda(2-1, 3) + \mu(-1, 2, -1) = (2\lambda - \mu, -\lambda + 2\mu, 3\lambda - \mu), \vec{k} = \\ &= (0, 0, 1), \end{aligned}$$

$$(\lambda\vec{a} + \mu\vec{b}) \cdot \vec{k} = 3\lambda - \mu = 0 \text{ 时, 即 } \mu = 3\lambda \text{ 时, } \lambda\vec{a} + \mu\vec{b} \text{ 与 } z \text{ 轴垂直.}$$

七、 已知 $\vec{OA} = (1, 2, 3)$, $\vec{OB} = (2, -1, 1)$, 求 $\triangle AOB$ 的面积.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解 } \text{因为 } \vec{OA} &= (1, 2, 3), \vec{OB} = (2, -1, 1), \text{ 故 } \|\vec{OA}\| = \|(1, 2, 3)\| = \sqrt{14}, \|\vec{OB}\| = \\ &= \|(2, -1, 1)\| = \sqrt{6}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{OA} \cdot \vec{OB} &= (1, 2, 3) \cdot (2, -1, 1) = 3, S_{\triangle AOB} = \frac{1}{2} \|\vec{OA} \times \vec{OB}\| = \frac{1}{2} \|(1, 2, 3) \times (2, -1, 1)\| = \\ &= \frac{5\sqrt{3}}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\text{或 } \cos \angle AOB &= \cos \langle \vec{OA}, \vec{OB} \rangle = \frac{\vec{OA} \cdot \vec{OB}}{\|\vec{OA}\| \|\vec{OB}\|} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{14}\sqrt{6}} = \frac{\sqrt{21}}{14}, \sin \angle AOB = \sqrt{1 - (\frac{\sqrt{21}}{14})^2} = \\ &= \frac{5\sqrt{7}}{14}, \text{ 于是, } S_{\triangle AOB} = \frac{1}{2} \|\vec{OA}\| \|\vec{OB}\| \sin \angle AOB = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{14} \times \sqrt{6} \times \frac{5\sqrt{7}}{14} = \frac{5\sqrt{3}}{2}.) \end{aligned}$$

28 曲面及其方程

一、 设动点 P 与两定点 $A(1, 2, 3)$, $B(3, 0, 7)$ 等距离, 求动点 P 的轨迹方程.

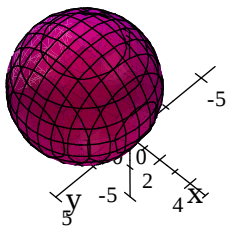
$$\begin{aligned} \text{解 } \text{设 } P(x, y, z), \text{ 则 } |PA| &= |PB|, \text{ 从而 } |PA|^2 - |PB|^2 = 0 \text{ 即动点 } P \text{ 的轨迹方} \\ \text{程为 } (x-1)^2 &+ (y-2)^2 + (z-3)^2 - ((x-3)^2 + y^2 + (z-7)^2) = 0, \text{ 即} \end{aligned}$$

$$4x - 4y + 8z - 44 = 0, \text{ 即 } x - y + 2z - 11 = 0.$$

二、 方程 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 2x + 4y - 6z = 0$ 表示什么曲面?

解 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 2x + 4y - 6z = 0$, 即 $(x-1)^2 + (y+2)^2 + (z-3)^2 = (\sqrt{14})^2$ 是球面.

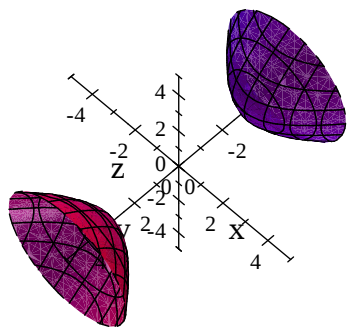
$$(x-1)^2 + (y+2)^2 + (z-3)^2 = (\sqrt{14})^2$$



球

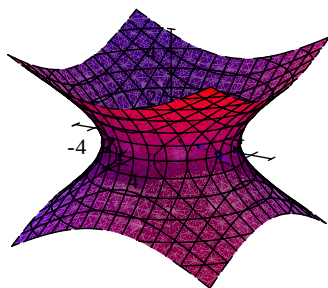
三、 将 xOz 平面上的双曲线 $4x^2 - 9z^2 = 36$ 分别绕 x 轴及 z 轴旋转一周, 求所生成的旋转曲面方程.

解 $4x^2 - 9z^2 = 36$ 绕 x 轴旋转所生成的曲面方程为 $4x^2 - 9(y^2 + z^2) = 36$, 即 $\frac{x^2}{9} - \frac{y^2}{4} - \frac{z^2}{4} = 1$



$4x^2 - 9z^2 = 36$ 绕 x 轴旋转形成的曲面

$4x^2 - 9z^2 = 36$ 绕 z 轴旋转所生成的曲面方程为 $4(x^2 + y^2) - 9z^2 = 36$, 即
 $\frac{x^2}{9} + \frac{y^2}{9} - \frac{z^2}{4} = 1$

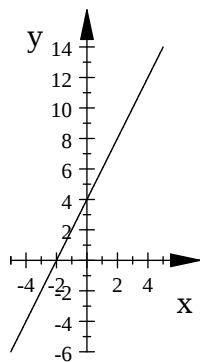


$4x^2 - 9z^2 = 36$ 绕 z 轴旋转形成的曲面

四、 指出下列方程在平面解析几何和空间解析几何中分别表示什么图形？

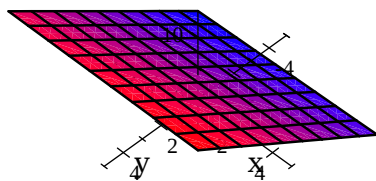
1. $y = 2x + 4$;

解 平面解析几何中为直线: $y = 2x + 4$



直线

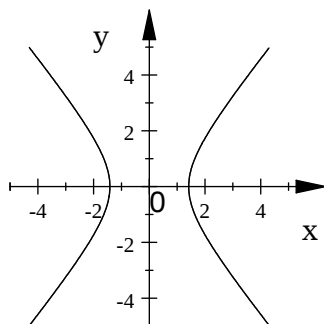
立体解析几何中为平面: $y = 2x + 4$



平面

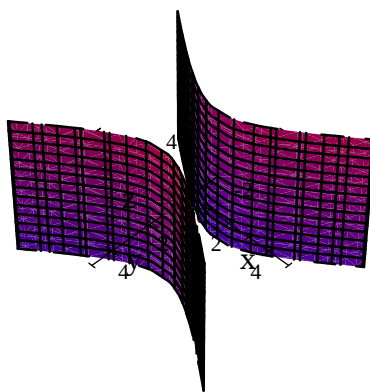
2. $3x^2 - 2y^2 = 6$.

解 平面解析几何中为双曲线: $3x^2 - 2y^2 = 6$



双曲线

立体解析几何中为双曲柱面： $3x^2 - 2y^2 = 6$

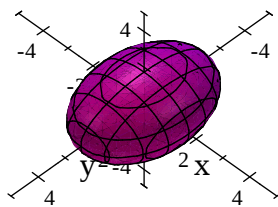


双曲柱面

五、说明下列旋转曲面是怎样形成的？

1. $x^2 + 2y^2 + 2z^2 = 6$;

解 平面 xOy 上椭圆 $x^2 + 2y^2 = 6$ 绕 x 轴旋转而成： $x^2 + 2y^2 + 2z^2 = 6$

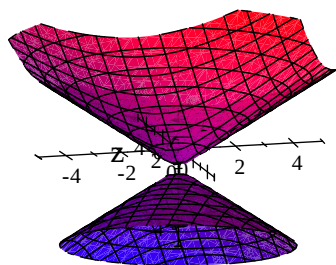


椭球面

2. $(z+a)^2 = x^2 + y^2$.

解 平面 xOz 上曲线 $(z+a)^2 = x^2$ 绕 z 轴旋转而成: $(z+a)^2 = x^2 + y^2$

$$(z+1)^2 = x^2 + y^2$$

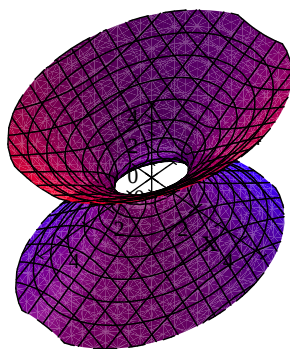


$(z+a)^2 = x^2 + y^2$ 绕 z 轴旋转所成的曲面

六、 指出下列方程所表示的曲面：

1. $x^2 + 2y^2 - z^2 = 2$;

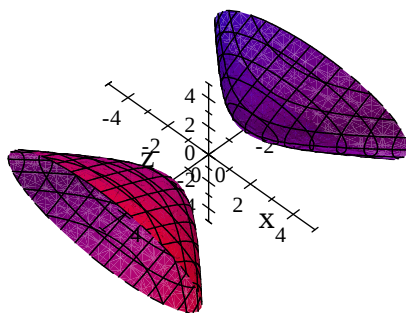
解 单页双曲面: $x^2 + 2y^2 - z^2 = 2$



单页双曲面

2. $x^2 - y^2 - 3z^2 = 3$;

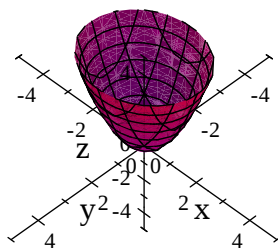
解 双页双曲面: $x^2 - y^2 - 3z^2 = 3$



双页双曲面

$$3. \frac{x^2}{3} + \frac{y^2}{4} = \frac{z}{5}.$$

解 椭圆抛物面: $\frac{x^2}{3} + \frac{y^2}{4} = \frac{z}{5}$



椭圆抛物面

29 空间曲线及其方程、平面及其方程 (1)

一、填空题

1. 曲面 $x^2 + y^2 - \frac{z^2}{9} = 0$ 与平面 $z = 3$ 的交线圆的方程是_____, 其圆心坐标是_____, 圆的半径为_____.

解 (1) 交线圆的方程: $\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = 1, \\ z = 3. \end{cases}$ (2) 圆心坐标是 $(0, 0, 3)$. (3)

半径为 1.

2. 曲线 $\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = 1, \\ x^2 + (y-1)^2 + (z-1)^2 = 1 \end{cases}$ 在 yOz 面上的投影曲线为_____.

解 由 $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ 得 $x^2 = 1 - y^2$, 代入 $x^2 + (y-1)^2 + (z-1)^2 = 1$, 有 $2 - 2y + (z-1)^2 = 1$. 在 yOz 面上的投影, 有 $x = 0$, 从而投影

$$\text{曲线为 } \begin{cases} 2y - (z-1)^2 = 1, \\ x = 0. \end{cases}$$

3. 螺旋线 $x = a \cos \theta, y = a \sin \theta, z = b\theta$ ($a > 0, b > 0$) 在 yOz 面上的投影曲线为_____.

解 在 yOz 面上的投影, 有 $x = 0$, 从而投影曲线为 $\begin{cases} y = a \sin \frac{z}{b}, \\ x = 0. \end{cases}$

4. 上半锥面 $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ ($0 \leq z \leq 1$) 在 xOy 面上的投影为_____, 在 xOz 面上的投影为_____, 在 yOz 面上的投影为_____.

解 (1) $\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 \leq 1, \\ z = 0. \end{cases}$ (2) 由 $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}, y^2 = z^2 - x^2 \geq 0$, 故

$$\begin{cases} |x| \leq |z| \leq 1, \\ y = 0. \end{cases}$$

$$(3) \begin{cases} |y| \leq |z| \leq 1, \\ x = 0. \end{cases}$$

二、 选择题

1. 方程 $\begin{cases} \frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{9} = 1, \\ y = z \end{cases}$ 在空间解析几何中表示 $\circ$.

(A) 椭圆柱面

(B) 椭圆曲线

(C) 两个平行平面

(D) 两条平行直线解 椭圆柱面

$\frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{9} = 1$ 平面 $y = z$ 相截得椭圆曲线, 选 (B).

2. 参数方程 $\begin{cases} x = a \cos \theta, \\ y = a \sin \theta, \\ z = b\theta \end{cases}$ ($a > 0, b > 0$) 的一般方程是 $\circ$

(A) $x^2 + y^2 = a^2$

(B) $x = a \cos \frac{z}{b}$

(C) $y = a \sin \frac{z}{b}$

(D) $\begin{cases} x = a \cos \frac{z}{b}, \\ y = b \sin \frac{z}{b}. \end{cases}$

$$\text{解 } \begin{cases} x = a \cos \theta, \\ y = a \sin \theta, \\ z = b \theta, \end{cases} \text{ 消去 } \theta, \text{ 得 (D).}$$

3. 平面 $x - 2z = 0$ 的位置是 ○

- (A) 平行 xOz 坐标面 (B) 平行 Oy 轴
(C) 垂直于 Oy 轴 (D) 通过 Oy 轴
解 y 可取任何值, 故通过 Oy 轴, 选 (D).

4. 下列平面中通过坐标原点的平面是 ○

- (A) $x = 1$ (B) $x + 2y + 3z + 4 = 0$
(C) $3(x - 1) - y + (z + 3) = 0$ (D) $x + y + z = 1$

解 $(0, 0, 0)$ 满足 $3(x - 1) - y + (z + 3) = 0$, 选 (C).

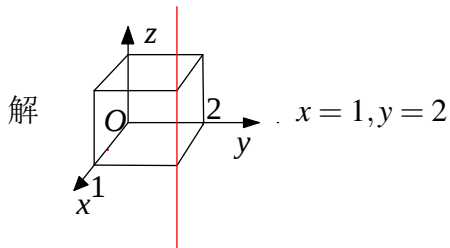
三、化曲线 $\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 9, \\ y = x \end{cases}$ 为参数方程.

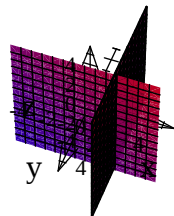
解 由 $y = x$ 及 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 9$ 得 $2x^2 + z^2 = 9$. 令 $x = \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}} \cos \theta, z = 3 \sin \theta$,

从而 $y = \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}} \cos \theta$, 即参数方程为 $\begin{cases} x = \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2} \cos \theta, \\ y = \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2} \cos \theta, \\ z = 3 \sin \theta, \end{cases} \theta \text{ 为参数.}$

四、画出下列曲线在第一卦限内的图形:

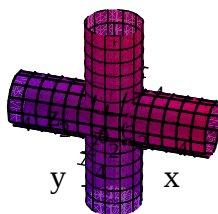
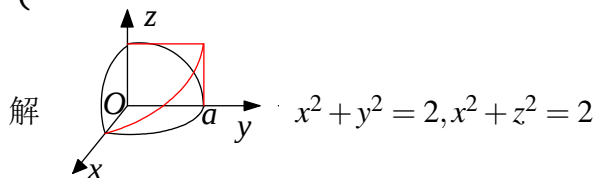
$$1. \begin{cases} x = 1, \\ y = 2; \end{cases}$$





两平面相交于一直线

$$2. \begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = a^2, \\ x^2 + z^2 = a^2 \end{cases} \quad (a > 0).$$



两圆柱相交形成的立体

五、 求通过三点 $A(1, 1, 1), B(-2, -2, 2)$ 和 $C(1, -1, 2)$ 的平面方程.

解 因为 $\overrightarrow{AB} = (-2, -2, 2) - (1, 1, 1) = (-3, -3, 1), \overrightarrow{AC} = (1, -1, 2) - (1, 1, 1) =$
 $(0, -2, 1)$, 故平面 ABC 的法向量为 $\vec{n} = \overrightarrow{AB} \times \overrightarrow{AC} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ -3 & -3 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} =$

$-\vec{i} + 3\vec{j} + 6\vec{k} = (-1, 3, 6)$. 平面 ABC 的方程: $(-1)(x-1) + 3(y-1) + 6(z-1) = 0$, 即 $x - 3y - 6z + 8 = 0$.

30 平面及其方程 (2),(3)、空间直线及其方程

一、填空题

1. 过点 $P(4, -1, 3)$ 且平行于直线 $\frac{x-2}{3} = 2y = \frac{z-1}{5}$ 的直线方程为_____.

解 直线 $\frac{x-2}{3} = 2y = \frac{z-1}{5}$ 的方向向量为 $(3, \frac{1}{2}, 5)$, 故所求直线方程为 $\frac{x-4}{3} = \frac{y+1}{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{z-3}{5}$.

2. 过点 $P(2, 0, -3)$ 且与直线 $\begin{cases} x-2y+7z=7, \\ 3x+5y-2z=-1 \end{cases}$ 垂直的平面方程为_____.

解 $\begin{cases} x-2y+7z=7, \\ 3x+5y-2z=-1 \end{cases}$ 的方向向量为 $\begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 1 & -2 & 7 \\ 3 & 5 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = -31\vec{i} + 23\vec{j} + 11\vec{k}$, 故所求直线方程为 $-31(x-2) + 23(y-0) + 11(z+3) = 0$, 即 $31x - 23y - 11z - 95 = 0$.

3. 过点 $P(0, 2, 4)$ 且与两平面 $x+2z=1$ 和 $y-3z=2$ 平行的直线方程是_____.

解 两平面 $x+2z=1$ 和 $y-3z=2$ 的交线的方向向量为 $\begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = -2\vec{i} + 3\vec{j} + \vec{k}$, 故所求直线方程为 $\frac{x}{-2} = \frac{y-2}{3} = \frac{z-4}{1}$.

4. 当 $m = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ 时, 直线 $\frac{x-1}{4} = \frac{y+2}{3} = \frac{z}{1}$ 与平面 $mx+3y-5z+1=0$ 平行.

解 $(4, 3, 1) \cdot (m, 3, -5) = 4m + 4 = 0, m = -1$.

二、选择题

1. 下面直线中平行于 xOy 坐标面的是 $\circ$

(A) $\frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y+2}{3} = \frac{z+3}{2}$ (B) $\frac{x+1}{0} = \frac{y-2}{0} = \frac{z}{1}$

(C) $\begin{cases} 4x-y-4=0, \\ x-z-4=0. \end{cases}$ (D) $\begin{cases} x=1+2t, \\ y=3t, \\ z=4. \end{cases}$

解 直线中平行于 xOy 坐标面即垂直于 z 轴, $\begin{cases} x=1+2t, \\ y=3t, \\ z=4 \end{cases}$ 化

简为 $\begin{cases} x=1+\frac{2}{3}y, \\ z=4. \end{cases}$ 此直线在平面 $z=4$ 上, 与 z 轴垂直, 选 (D).

2. 直线 $L: \frac{x+3}{-2} = \frac{y+4}{-7} = \frac{z}{3}$ 与平面 $\Pi: 4x-2y-2z=3$ 的关系是 $\circ$

(A) 平行 (B) 垂直相交 (C) L 在 Π 上 (D) 相交但不垂直

解 直线 $L: \frac{x+3}{-2} = \frac{y+4}{-7} = \frac{z}{3}$ 的方向向量为 $(-2, -7, 3)$, 平面 $\Pi: 4x-2y-2z=3$ 的法向量为 $(4, -2, -2)$, $(-2, -7, 3) \cdot (4, -2, -2) = 0$, 选 (A).

3. 设直线 $L_1: \frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{5-y}{2} = \frac{z+8}{1}$ 与直线 $L_2: \begin{cases} x-y=6, \\ 2y+z=3, \end{cases}$ 则 L_1 与 L_2 的夹角的正弦值为 $\circ$

(A) $\frac{\pi}{6}$ (B) $\frac{\pi}{4}$ (C) $\frac{\pi}{3}$ (D) $\frac{\pi}{2}$

解 直线 $L_1: \frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{5-y}{2} = \frac{z+8}{1}$ 的方向向量为 $\vec{n}_1 = (1, -2, 1)$, 直

线 $L_2: \begin{cases} x-y=6, \\ 2y+z=3 \end{cases}$ 的方向向量为 $\begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -\vec{i} - \vec{j} + 2\vec{k}$, 即 $\vec{n}_2 = (-1, -1, 2)$. 故 L_1 与 L_2 的夹角为 α , 则 $\cos \alpha =$

$\frac{\vec{n}_1 \cdot \vec{n}_2}{\|\vec{n}_1\| \|\vec{n}_2\|} = \frac{(1, -2, 1) \cdot (-1, -1, 2)}{\|(1, -2, 1)\| \|(-1, -1, 2)\|} = \frac{1}{2}$, $\sin \alpha = \sqrt{1 - (\frac{1}{2})^2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$. 选 (B).

4. 两平行线 $x=t+1, y=2t+1, z=t$ 与 $\frac{x-2}{1} = \frac{y+1}{2} = \frac{z-1}{1}$ 之间的距离是 $\circ$

(A) 1 (B) 2 (C) $\frac{2}{3}$ (D) $\frac{4\sqrt{3}}{3}$

解 两平行线 $x = t + 1, y = 2t + 1, z = t$ 与 $\frac{x-2}{1} = \frac{y+1}{2} = \frac{z-1}{1}$ 的公垂线方向向量 $(t+1-2, 2t+1-1, t+1)$ 与 $(1, 2, 4)$ 垂直, 故 $(t-1, 2t, t+1) \cdot (1, 2, 4) = 9t+3=0$, 即 $t = -\frac{1}{3}$, 于是所求的距离为 $P(-\frac{1}{3}+1, 2 \times (-\frac{1}{3})+1, -\frac{1}{3})$ 与 $Q(2, -1, 1)$ 的距离. $\overrightarrow{PQ} = (2, -1, 1) - (-\frac{1}{3}+1, 2 \times (-\frac{1}{3})+1, -\frac{1}{3}) = (\frac{4}{3}, -\frac{4}{3}, \frac{4}{3})$, $\|\overrightarrow{PQ}\| = \|(\frac{4}{3}, -\frac{4}{3}, \frac{4}{3})\| = \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{3}$. 选 (D).

三、 设直线 L 通过 $P(1, 1, 1)$, 且与 $L_1: 6x = 3y = 2z$ 相交, 又与 $L_2: \frac{x-1}{2} = \frac{y-2}{1} = \frac{z-3}{4}$ 垂直, 求直线 L 的方程.

解 过 $P(1, 1, 1)$ 又与 $L_2: \frac{x-1}{2} = \frac{y-2}{1} = \frac{z-3}{4}$ 垂直的平面 Π 的方程为 $2(x-1) + (y-1) + 4(z-1) = 0$, 即 $2x + y + 4z - 7 = 0$. L_1 的参数方程为 $\begin{cases} x = \frac{1}{6}t, \\ y = \frac{1}{3}t, \\ z = \frac{1}{2}t, \end{cases}$ 代入平面的方程, 得到 $2 \times \frac{1}{6}t + \frac{1}{3}t + 4 \times \frac{1}{2}t - 7 = 0, t = \frac{21}{8}$, 则 L_1 与 Π 的交点为 $(\frac{7}{16}, \frac{7}{8}, \frac{21}{16})$, 故 L 的方向向量为 $(\frac{7}{16}-1, \frac{7}{8}-1, \frac{21}{16}-1) = (-\frac{9}{16}, -\frac{1}{8}, \frac{5}{16})$, 直线 L 的方程为 $\frac{x-1}{-\frac{9}{16}} = \frac{y-1}{-\frac{1}{8}} = \frac{z-1}{\frac{5}{16}}$.

四、 求通过 z 轴, 且与平面 $2x + y - \sqrt{5}z - 7 = 0$ 的夹角为 $\frac{\pi}{3}$ 的平面方程.

解 设过轴的平面方程为 $Ax + By = 0$, 法向量为 $(A, B, 0)$, 平面 $2x + y - \sqrt{5}z - 7 = 0$ 法向量为 $(2, 1, -\sqrt{5})$. 故 $\cos \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{(A, B, 0) \cdot (2, 1, -\sqrt{5})}{\|(A, B, 0)\| \|(2, 1, -\sqrt{5})\|} = \frac{\sqrt{10}(2A+B)}{10\sqrt{A^2+B^2}}$,

解得 $A = \frac{1}{3}B$ 或 $A = -3B$, 故所求的平面方程为 $x + 3y = 0$ 或 $3x - y = 0$.

五、 求通过点 $P(2, 0, -1)$, 且又通过直线 $\frac{x+1}{2} = \frac{y}{-1} = \frac{z-2}{3}$ 的平面方程.

解 令所求平面 Π 的法向量为 $\vec{n} = (A, B, C)$, 又直线 $\frac{x+1}{2} = \frac{y}{-1} = \frac{z-2}{3}$ 的方向向量为 $\vec{s} = (2, -1, 3)$. 则 $\vec{n} \cdot \vec{s} = (A, B, C) \cdot (2, -1, 3) = 2A - B + 3C = 0$. 由于 $P(2, 0, -1)$ 及直线 $\frac{x+1}{2} = \frac{y}{-1} = \frac{z-2}{3}$ 上的点 $Q(-1, 0, 2)$ 在平面 Π 上, 则 $\vec{n} \cdot \overrightarrow{PQ} = (A, B, C) \cdot ((-1, 0, 2) - (2, 0, -1)) = 3C - 3A = 0$. 解出 $A = C, B = 5C$, 于是平面 Π 方程为 $x + 5y + z - 1 = 0$.

另解 由于 $P(2,0,-1)$ 及直线 $\frac{x+1}{2} = \frac{y}{-1} = \frac{z-2}{3}$ 上的点 $Q(-1,0,2)$ 在所求平面 Π 上, 故 $\overrightarrow{PQ} = (-1,0,2) - (2,0,-1) = (-3,0,3)$ 及直线 $\frac{x+1}{2} = \frac{y}{-1} = \frac{z-2}{3}$ 的方向向量为 $\vec{s} = (2,-1,3)$ 均是平面 Π 内的向量, 从而法向量为 $\overrightarrow{PQ} \times \vec{s} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ -3 & 0 & 3 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 3\vec{i} + 15\vec{j} + 3\vec{k} = 3(1,5,1)$, 于是平面 Π 方程为 $x+5y+z-1=0$.

六、 设直线 $L: \frac{x}{-1} = \frac{y-1}{1} = \frac{z-1}{2}$ 与平面 $\Pi: 2x+y-z-3=0$. (1) 求证 L 与 Π 相交; 求的交点坐标; (2) 求 L 与 Π 的交角; (3) 求过 L 与 Π 交点且与 L 垂直的平面方程; (4) 求过 L 且与 Π 垂直的平面方程; (5) 求 L 在 Π 上的投影直线方程.

解 (1) 直线 $L: \frac{x}{-1} = \frac{y-1}{1} = \frac{z-1}{2}$ 的参数方程为 $\begin{cases} x = -t, \\ y = t+1, \\ z = 2t+1, \end{cases}$ 代入平面 $\Pi: 2x+y-z-3=0$, 得 $2(-t) + (t+1) - (2t+1) - 3 = 0, t = -1$, 故交点为 $P(1,0,-1)$.

(2) 直线 L 的方向向量为 $(-1,1,2)$, 故 L 与 Π 的夹角为 $\varphi, \sin \varphi = \frac{|2 \times (-1) + 1 - 2|}{\|(-1,1,2)\| \|(2,1,-1)\|} = \frac{1}{2}, \varphi = \frac{\pi}{6}$.

(3) 过 $P(1,0,-1)$ 且与 Π 垂直的平面方程为 $2(x-1) + y + (-1)(z+1) = 0$, 即 $2x + y - z - 3 = 0$.

(4) 所求平面方程的法向量为 $\vec{n} = (-1,1,2) \times (2,1,-1) = (-3,3,-3)$, 故平面方程为 $-3x + 3(y-1) - 3(z-1) = 0, x - y + z = 0$.

(5) 直线 $L: \frac{x}{-1} = \frac{y-1}{1} = \frac{z-1}{2}$ 是如下两平面的交线: $\frac{x}{-1} = \frac{y-1}{1}, \frac{x}{-1} = \frac{z-1}{2}$, 即 $x + y - 1 = 0, 2x + z - 1 = 0$. 通过该直线的平面束方程为 $(x + y - 1) + \lambda(2x + z - 1) = 0$, 即 $(2\lambda + 1)x + y + \lambda z - \lambda - 1 = 0$. 当平面束方程中的某个平面的法向量与 π 的法向量垂直时, 其交线即为所求.

由 $(2\lambda + 1, 1, \lambda) \cdot (2, 1, -1) = 3\lambda + 3 = 0$, 得 $\lambda = -1$, 此平面方程为 $-x + y - z - 2 = 0$, 于是所求直线方程为
$$\begin{cases} 2x + y - z - 3 = 0, \\ x - y + z + 2 = 0. \end{cases}$$

31 第七章习题课

一、选择题

1. 若直线 $\frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y+1}{2} = \frac{z-1}{\lambda}$ 和直线 $\frac{x+1}{1} = \frac{y-1}{1} = z$ 相交, 则 λ 等于 ()

(A) 1 (B) $\frac{3}{2}$ (C) $-\frac{5}{4}$ (D) $\frac{5}{4}$

解 $\frac{x+1}{1} = \frac{y-1}{1} = z$ 的参数方程为
$$\begin{cases} x = t - 1, \\ y = t + 1, \\ z = t, \end{cases}$$
 代入直线方程

$\frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y-1}{2} = \frac{z-1}{\lambda}$, 得 $\frac{t-2}{1} = \frac{t+2}{2} = \frac{t-1}{\lambda}$, 解得 $t = 6, \lambda = \frac{5}{4}$. 选 (D).

2. 母线平行于 x 轴且通过曲线 $\begin{cases} 2x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 16, \\ x^2 - y^2 + z^2 = 0 \end{cases}$ 的柱面方程是 ()

(A) $x^2 + 2y = 16$ (B) $3y^2 - z^2 = 16$
(C) $3x^2 + 2z^2 = 16$ (D) $-y^2 + 3z^2 = 16$

解 $\begin{cases} 2x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 16, \\ x^2 - y^2 + z^2 = 0 \end{cases}$ 消去 x 得, $3y^2 - z^2 = 16$, 选 (B).

3. 曲线 $\begin{cases} (x-1)^2 + y^2 + (z+1)^2 = 4, \\ z = 0 \end{cases}$ 的参数方程是 ()

(A) $\begin{cases} x = 1 + \sqrt{3} \cos \theta, \\ y = \sqrt{3} \sin \theta, \\ z = 0. \end{cases}$ (B) $\begin{cases} x = 1 + 2 \cos \theta, \\ y = 2 \sin \theta, \\ z = 0. \end{cases}$

$$(C) \begin{cases} x = \sqrt{3} \cos \theta, \\ y = \sqrt{3} \sin \theta, \\ z = 0. \end{cases} \quad (D) \begin{cases} x = 2 \cos \theta, \\ y = 2 \sin \theta, \\ z = 0. \end{cases}$$

解 将 $z=0$ 代入 $(x-1)^2 + y^2 + (z+1)^2 = 4$, 得 $(x-1)^2 + y^2 = 3$, 令 $x-1 = \sqrt{3} \cos \theta$, 则 $y = \sqrt{3} \sin \theta$, 从而选 (A).

二、填空题

1. 已知 $\vec{a}$ 与 $\vec{b}$ 垂直, 且 $\|\vec{a}\| = 5, \|\vec{b}\| = 12$, 则 $\|\vec{a} + \vec{b}\| =$ _____,

$$\|\vec{a} - \vec{b}\| = \text{_____}.$$

解 $\|\vec{a} + \vec{b}\|^2 = (\vec{a} + \vec{b})^2 = \vec{a}^2 + 2\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} + \vec{b}^2 = 25 + 0 + 144 = 169, \|\vec{a} + \vec{b}\| = 13;$

$$\|\vec{a} - \vec{b}\|^2 = (\vec{a} - \vec{b})^2 = \vec{a}^2 - 2\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} + \vec{b}^2 = 25 - 0 + 144 = 169, \|\vec{a} - \vec{b}\| = 13.$$

2. 设某向量与 Ox 轴和 Oy 轴成等角, 而与 Oz 轴组成的角是它们的两倍, 那么这个向量的方向角 α _____, β _____, γ _____.

解 由题意知, 某向量与 Ox 轴和 Oy 轴成等角为 $\alpha = \beta$, 与 Oz 轴组成的角 $\gamma = 2\alpha$ ($0 < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{2}$), 因为 $\cos^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \beta + \cos^2 \gamma = 1$, 于是 $2\cos^2 \alpha + \cos^2 2\alpha = 1, 4\cos^2 \alpha = 1, \cos \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \alpha = \frac{\pi}{4}, \beta = \frac{\pi}{4}, \gamma = \frac{\pi}{2}.$

3. 已知从原点到某平面所作的垂线的垂足为点 $(-2, -2, 1)$, 则该平面方程为 _____.

解 平面的法向量为 $\vec{n} = (-2, -2, 1)$, 平面方程为 $-2(x+2) - 2(y+2) + z - 1 = 0$, 即 $2x + 2y - z + 9 = 0.$

三、证明: $\vec{a}(\vec{b} \cdot \vec{c}) - \vec{b}(\vec{c} \cdot \vec{a})$ 与 $\vec{c}$ 垂直.

解 $(\vec{a}(\vec{b} \cdot \vec{c}) - \vec{b}(\vec{c} \cdot \vec{a})) \cdot \vec{c} = (\vec{a} \cdot \vec{c})(\vec{b} \cdot \vec{c}) - (\vec{b} \cdot \vec{c})(\vec{c} \cdot \vec{a}) = 0.$

四、求原点关于平面 $6x + 2y - 9z + 121 = 0$ 的对称点.

解 求原点与平面 $6x + 2y - 9z + 121 = 0$ 垂直的直线方程为 $\frac{x}{6} = \frac{y}{2} = \frac{z}{-9}$, 参

数方程为 $\begin{cases} x = 6t, \\ y = 2t, \\ z = -9t, \end{cases}$ 与平面 $6x + 2y - 9z + 121 = 0$ 的交点: 由 $6(6t) +$

$2(2t) - 9(-9t) + 121 = 0, 121t + 121 = 0$, 得 $t = -1$, 交点为 $P(-6, -2, 9)$,

从而 P 关于该平面的对称点坐标为 $x = 2 \times (-6) = -12, y = 2 \times (-2) = -4, z = 2 \times 9 = 18$, 即所求对称点为 $O'(-12, -4, 18)$.

五、求过点 $(-1, 2, 3)$ 垂直于直线 $\frac{x}{4} = \frac{y}{5} = \frac{z}{6}$ 且平行于平面 $7x + 8y + 9z + 10 = 0$ 的直线方程.

解 所求直线的方向向量 $\vec{n} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 & 9 \end{vmatrix} = -3\vec{i} + 6\vec{j} - 3\vec{k} = (-3, 6, -3) =$
 $-3(1, -2, 1)$, 方程为 $\frac{x+1}{1} = \frac{y-2}{-2} = \frac{z-3}{1}$.

六、求过原点且与直线 $\begin{cases} x + 2y + 3z + 4 = 0, \\ 2x + 3y + 4z + 5 = 0 \end{cases}$ 垂直相交的直线方程.

解 直线 $L: \begin{cases} x + 2y + 3z + 4 = 0, \\ 2x + 3y + 4z + 5 = 0 \end{cases}$ 的方向向量为 $\vec{n} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 \end{vmatrix} =$
 $-\vec{i} + 2\vec{j} - \vec{k} = (-1, 2, -1)$, 设 L 上的一点 $P(m, n, p)$, 使 OP 垂直直线 L , 故所求直线的方向向量为 $\vec{s} = (m, n, p)$, 直线方程为 $\frac{x}{m} = \frac{y}{n} = \frac{z}{p}$, 则
 $\vec{n} \cdot \vec{s} = (-1, 2, -1) \cdot (m, n, p) = 2n - m - p = 0$. 又 $\begin{cases} m + 2n + 3p + 4 = 0, \\ 2m + 3n + 4p + 5 = 0. \end{cases}$
 于是 $m = \frac{2}{3}, n = -\frac{1}{3}, p = -\frac{4}{3}$, 所求直线方程为 $\frac{x}{\frac{2}{3}} = \frac{y}{-\frac{1}{3}} = \frac{z}{-\frac{4}{3}}$.

七、★ 讨论两直线 $L_1: \begin{cases} 2x - 3y + z = 0, \\ x + 2y + 4z + 7 = 0 \end{cases}$ 与 $L_2: \begin{cases} 3x - 2y + 3z + 5 = 0, \\ x - 3y - 2z - 3 = 0 \end{cases}$ 的位置关系.

解 直线 L_1 的方向向量为 $\vec{n}_1 = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 2 & -3 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = -14\vec{i} + 7\vec{k} - 7\vec{j} = (-14, 7, -7)$, 过点 $P(-3, -2, 0)$, 故参数方程为
$$\begin{cases} x = -14t - 3, \\ y = 7t - 2, \\ z = -7t. \end{cases}$$

过 L_2 的平面束方程为 $(3x - 2y + 3z + 5) + \lambda(x - 3y - 2z - 3) = 0$, 即 $(3 + \lambda)x + (-2 - 3\lambda)y + (3 - 2\lambda)z - 3\lambda + 5 = 0$. 当直线 L_1 与此平面束中的平面相交时, 有 $(3 + \lambda)(-14t - 3) + (-2 - 3\lambda)(7t - 2) + (3 - 2\lambda)(-7t) - 3\lambda + 5 = -7t(3\lambda + 11) = 0, t = 0$, 此时交点为 $P(-3, -2, 0)$, 于是 $P(-3, -2, 0)$ 是 L_1 与 L_2 的交点, 即 L_1 与 L_2 相交.

另解 因为 $\begin{vmatrix} 2 & -3 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 & 7 \\ 3 & -2 & 3 & 5 \\ 1 & -3 & -2 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = 0$, 故
$$\begin{cases} 2x - 3y + z = 0 \\ x + 2y + 4z + 7u = 0 \\ 3x - 2y + 3z + 5u = 0 \\ x - 3y - 2z - 3u = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{有非零}$$

解 $(x, y, z, 1)$,

即 L_1 与 L_2 相交.

32 期末模拟卷

一、填空题

1. (3 分) $\frac{d^2}{dx^2}[\ln(\sin e^x)] = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$

解 因为 $\frac{d}{dx}[\ln(\sin e^x)] = \frac{1}{\sin e^x} \cos e^x \cdot e^x = e^x \cot e^x$, $\frac{d^2}{dx^2}[\ln(\sin e^x)] = e^x \cot e^x + e^x(-\sec^2 e^x \cdot e^x) = e^x \cot e^x - e^{2x} \sec^2 e^x.$

2. (3 分) 过点 $P(1, 0, 0)$ 且又经过直线 $L: \frac{x+1}{1} = \frac{y}{-2} = \frac{z-2}{3}$ 平面方程为 $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$

解 $Q(-1, 0, 2)$ 在直线 L 上, 直线 L 的方向向量为 $\vec{n} = (1, -2, 3)$,
故所求平面的法向量为 $\overrightarrow{PQ} \times \vec{n} = (2, 0, -2) \times (1, -2, 3) = (-4, -8, -4) =$
 $-4(1, 2, 1)$, 于是所求平面方程为 $(x+1) + 2y + (z-2) = 0$, 即
 $x + 2y + z - 1 = 0$.

3. (3 分) $\int (\sin \frac{x}{2} - \cos \frac{x}{2})^2 dx = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$

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

4. (3 分) $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x(x^2+1)} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$

解 因为 $\int \frac{dx}{x(x^2+1)} = \int (\frac{1}{x} - \frac{x}{x^2+1}) dx = \ln x - \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+x^2) = \ln \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}},$
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \ln \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} = 0$, 但 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \ln \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$ 不存在, 故 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x(x^2+1)}$ 不存在.

5. (3 分) 已知 $|\vec{a}| = 3, |\vec{b}| = 5, |\vec{a} - \vec{b}| = 8$, 则 $\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$

解 因为 $|\vec{a}| = 3, |\vec{b}| = 5, |\vec{a} - \vec{b}| = 8$, 故 $\vec{a}^2 - 2\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} + \vec{b}^2 =$
 16 , 从而 $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = \frac{9+25-16}{2} = 9$. 于是 $\cos \theta = \frac{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}}{|\vec{a}| |\vec{b}|} = \frac{9}{3 \times 5} = \frac{3}{5}, \sin \theta =$
 $\frac{4}{5}, \vec{a} \times \vec{b} = |\vec{a}| |\vec{b}| \sin \theta = 3 \times 5 \times \frac{4}{5} = 12.$

二、选择题

1. (3 分) 已知 $f(x)$ 为可导的偶函数, 且 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1+x) - f(1)}{2x} = -2$, 则曲线 $y = f(x)$ 在 $(-1, 2)$ 处的切线方程是 $\bigcirc$

(A) $y = 4x + 6$ (B) $y = -4x - 2$ (C) $y = x + 3$ (D) $y = -x + 1$

解 因为 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1+x) - f(1)}{2x} = -2$, 故 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1+x) - f(1)}{x} = -4$, 从而 $f'(1) =$
 -4 , 于是 $y = f(x)$ 在 $(-1, 2)$ 处的切线方程是 $y - 2 = -4(x + 1)$,
即 $4x + y + 2 = 0$. 选 (B).

2. (3 分) 设 $f(x) = (x^3 + 1)g(x)$, 其中 $g(x)$ 在 $x = -1$ 及其邻域有定义, 则 $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} g(x)$ 存在是 $f(x)$ 在 $x = -1$ 处可导的 $\bigcirc$

(A) 充分条件 (B) 必要条件

(C) 既不充分也不必要 (D) 充要条件解 如果 $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} g(x)$ 存

在, 设 $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} g(x) = A$, 则 $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{(x^3 + 1)g(x) - 0}{x + 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} [(x^2 - x + 1)g(x)] =$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} (x^2 - x + 1) \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} g(x) = 3A$, 即 $f(x)$ 在 $x = -1$ 处可导. 反之,

如果 $f(x)$ 在 $x = -1$ 处可导, 则 $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{(x^3+1)g(x)-0}{x+1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} [(x^2-x+1)g(x)]$ 存在, 设为 B . 从而 $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} g(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} [(x^2-x+1)g(x)] \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{1}{x^2-x+1} = \frac{B}{3}$, 即 $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} g(x)$ 存在. 选 (D).

3. (3 分) 设 $f(x) = \sin \frac{x}{2} + \cos 2x$, 则 $f^{(27)}(\pi)$ 的值等于 $\bigcirc$

- (A) 0 (B) $\frac{1}{2^{27}}$ (C) $2^{27} - \frac{1}{2^{27}}$ (D) 2^{27}

解 因为 $\sin^{(n)} x = \sin(x + \frac{n\pi}{2})$, $\cos^{(n)} x = \cos(x + \frac{n\pi}{2})$, 故 $\sin^{(27)}(\frac{\pi}{2}) = \frac{1}{2^{27}} \sin(\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{27\pi}{2}) = 0$, $\cos^{(27)}(2\pi) = 2^{27} \cos(27\pi + \frac{27\pi}{2}) = 2^{27}$, 选 (D).

4. (3 分) 当 $x > 0$ 时, 曲线 $y = x \sin \frac{1}{x}$ $\bigcirc$

- (A) 有水平渐近线 $y = 1$ (B) 有垂直渐近线 $x = 0$
(C) 既有水平渐近线又有垂直渐近线 (D) 既无水平渐近线

又无垂直渐近线 解 因为 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \sin \frac{1}{x} = 0$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x \sin \frac{1}{x} = 1$, 故曲线 $y = x \sin \frac{1}{x}$ 有水平渐近线 $y = 1$, 但无垂直渐近线, 选 (A).

5. (3 分) 若 $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2, & 0 \leq x < 1, \\ x, & 1 \leq x \leq 2, \end{cases}$ 则 $\phi(x) = \int_0^x f(t)dt$ 在开区间 $(0, 2)$ 上 $\bigcirc$

- (A) 有第一类间断点 (B) 有第二类间断点
(C) 两类间断点都有可能 (D) 是连续的解

因为 $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2, & 0 \leq x < 1, \\ x, & 1 \leq x \leq 2, \end{cases}$, 故 $\phi(x) = \int_0^x f(t)dt = \begin{cases} \frac{x^3}{3}, & 0 \leq x < 1, \\ \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{1}{6}, & 1 \leq x \leq 2, \end{cases}$
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \phi(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{x^3}{3} = \frac{1}{3}$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \phi(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} (\frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{1}{6}) = \frac{1}{3}$, 故 $\phi(x)$ 在开区间 $(0, 2)$ 上连续, 选 (D).

三、试解下列各题:

1. (8 分) 设 $f(x) = 2^{|1-x|}$, 求 $f'(x)$.

解 因为 $f(x) = 2^{|1-x|} = \begin{cases} 2^{1-x}, & x < 1, \\ 2^{x-1}, & x \geq 1, \end{cases}$ 故 $f'(x) = \begin{cases} -2^{1-x} \ln 2, & x < 1, \\ 2^{x-1} \ln 2, & x \geq 1, \end{cases}$.

2. (8 分) 求极限 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}} - e}{x}$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}} - e}{x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[(1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}} \left(-\frac{\ln(1+x)}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x(1+x)} \right) \right] \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{x - (1+x)\ln(1+x)}{x^2(1+x)} \right) = e \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \ln(1+x) - 1}{2x + 3x^2} = -e \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{1+x}}{2+6x} = -\frac{e}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

3. (8 分) 计算 $\int_0^1 \frac{\ln(1+x)}{(2-x)^2} dx$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解} \quad \int_0^1 \frac{\ln(1+x)}{(2-x)^2} dx &= \int_0^1 \ln(1+x) d\left(\frac{1}{2-x}\right) = \frac{\ln(1+x)}{2-x} \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 \frac{1}{(2-x)(1+x)} dx \\ &= \ln 2 - \frac{1}{3} \ln \frac{1+x}{2-x} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{\ln 2}{3}. \end{aligned}$$

4. (8 分) 计算 $\int_0^1 \sqrt{x} \ln(1+\sqrt{x}) dx$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解} \quad \int_0^1 \sqrt{x} \ln(1+\sqrt{x}) dx &\stackrel{u=\sqrt{x}}{=} 2 \int_0^1 u^2 \ln(1+u) du = \frac{2}{3} \int_0^1 \ln(1+u) du^3 = \\ &= \frac{2}{3} u^3 \ln(1+u) \Big|_0^1 - \frac{2}{3} \int_0^1 \frac{u^3}{1+u} du = \frac{2}{3} \ln 2 - \frac{2}{3} \int_0^1 (u^2 - u + 1 - \frac{1}{1+u}) du = \frac{4}{3} \ln 2 - \frac{5}{9}. \end{aligned}$$

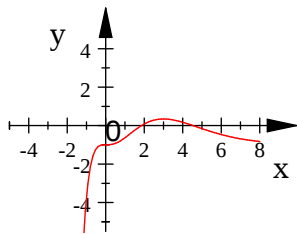
5. (8 分) 计算 $\int \frac{\arctan \frac{1}{x}}{1+x^2} dx$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解} \quad \int \frac{\arctan \frac{1}{x}}{1+x^2} dx &= \int \arctan \frac{1}{x} d(\arctan x) = \arctan \frac{1}{x} \cdot \arctan x - \int \arctan x \cdot \\ &\frac{1}{1+(\frac{1}{x})^2} \left(-\frac{1}{x^2}\right) dx \arctan \frac{1}{x} \cdot \arctan x + \int \arctan x \cdot d(\arctan x) \\ &= \arctan \frac{1}{x} \cdot \arctan x + \frac{1}{2} \arctan^2 x + C. \end{aligned}$$

6. (10 分) 求方程 $e^x = x^3$ 的实根的个数.

解 令 $f(x) = x^3 e^{-x} - 1$, $f(0) = -1 < 0$, $f(2) = \frac{8}{e^2} - 1 > 0$, 故 $f(x)$ 在 $(0, 2)$ 内至少有一个零点. 又因为 $f'(x) = 3x^2 e^{-x} - x^3 e^{-x} = x^2 e^{-x}(3-x)$, 故当 $x < 3$ 时, $f'(x) > 0$, 即 $f(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, 3)$ 内单调增加; 当 $x > 3$ 时, $f'(x) < 0$, 即 $f(x)$ 在 $(3, +\infty)$ 内单调减少, $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{x^3}{e^x} - 1\right) = -1$, 从而必有 $x_0 \in (3, +\infty)$, 使 $f(x_0) < 0$, 故 $f(x)$ 在 $(3, +\infty)$ 必有一零点. 于是方程 $e^x = x^3$ 的实根的个数为 2.

说明: $y = x^3 e^{-x} - 1$ 的图形



四、(10 分) 求曲线 $x = t^2, y = 3t + t^3$ 的拐点.

解 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{3+3t^2}{2t}, \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{\frac{d}{dt}(\frac{3+3t^2}{2t})}{2t} = \frac{1}{4t^3}(t^2-3) = 0, t = \pm\sqrt{3}, x = 3, y = \pm 6\sqrt{3}.$ $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{1}{4t^3}(x-3),$ 故当 $t > 0$ 时, $x > 3, \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} > 0, x < 3, \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} < 0,$ 故 $(3, 6\sqrt{3})$ 是拐点, 同理 $(3, -6\sqrt{3})$ 也是拐点.

五、(10 分) 设函数 $f(x), g(x)$ 在 $[-a, a]$ ($a > 0$) 上连续, 且 $g(x)$ 为偶函数, 又 $f(x)$ 满足条件: 对任意的 $x \in [-a, a], f(x) + f(-x) = A,$ 其中 A 为常数.

(1) 用换元法证明: $\int_{-a}^a f(x)g(x)dx = A \int_0^a g(x)dx.$

证明 因为 $g(x)$ 为偶函数, 故 $g(-x) = g(x), \int_a^0 g(-x)dx = -\int_0^a g(x)dx.$ 从而 $\int_{-a}^a f(x)g(x)dx \stackrel{u=-x}{=} -\int_a^{-a} f(-u)g(-u)du = \int_{-a}^a f(-x)g(x)dx = \frac{1}{2}(\int_{-a}^a f(x)g(x)dx + \int_{-a}^a f(-x)g(x)dx) = \frac{1}{2}\int_{-a}^a (f(x) + f(-x))g(x)dx = \frac{A}{2}\int_{-a}^a g(x)dx = \frac{A}{2}(\int_{-a}^0 g(x)dx + \int_0^a g(x)dx) = \frac{A}{2}(\int_{-a}^0 g(x)dx - \int_a^0 g(x)dx) = \frac{A}{2}(\int_{-a}^0 g(x)dx + \int_0^a g(x)dx) = \frac{A}{2}(\int_{-a}^0 g(x)dx - \int_a^0 g(x)dx) = A \int_0^a g(x)dx.$

(2) 利用上述结论计算 $\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x \cdot \arctan e^x dx.$

解 因为 $\arctan e^x + \arctan e^{-x} = \arctan e^x + \arctan \frac{1}{e^x} = \frac{\pi}{2},$ 故利用上述结论, 得 $\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x \cdot \arctan e^x dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x dx = \frac{\pi}{2}.$

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