

答案与提示

习题 1-1

- $\{0\}, \{1\}, \{2\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 2\}, \{1, 2\}, \{0, 1, 2\}, \emptyset$.
- $A \cup B = \{1, 2, 3, 5\}; A \cap B = \{1, 3\}; A \cup B \cup C = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}; A \cap B \cap C = \emptyset; A \setminus B = \{2\}$.
- $A \cup B = \{-3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 4, 6, 9\}; A \cap B = \{0, 2, 4\}; A \setminus B = \{6, 9\}$.
- $A \cup B = \mathbf{R}; A \cap B = \{x | -1 \leq x < 3\}; A \setminus B = \{x | x \geq 3\}$.
- 略.
- (1) $x > -1$. (2) $x \neq 0$ 且 $-1 \leq x \leq 1$.
- (1) 不相同. (2) 不相同. (3) 不相同. (4) 相同.
- (1) 偶函数. (2) 非奇函数, 也非偶函数. (3) 偶函数. (4) 奇函数.
(5) 非奇函数, 也非偶函数. (6) 偶函数. (7) 奇函数. (8) 奇函数.
- 略.
- $f(-1) = 2, f(1) = 1$.
- 略.
- (1) $y = x^2 - 1$. (2) $y = \frac{1-x}{1+x}$. (3) $y = \begin{cases} x+1, & x < -1, \\ \sqrt[3]{x}, & x \geq 0. \end{cases}$

习题 1-2

- (1) $[-2, 4]$. (2) $(-\infty, -1) \cup (1, 3)$. (3) $[-4, -\pi] \cup [0, \pi]$.
(4) $D = [1, 4]$. (5) $(2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{3}, 2k\pi + \frac{5\pi}{3}), k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$.
- (1) $[1, 2]$. (2) $[0, +\infty)$. (3) $[2n\pi, (2n+1)\pi] (n = 0, \pm 1, \dots)$.
(4) 若 $0 < a \leq \frac{1}{2}$, 则 $a \leq x \leq 1-a$; 若 $a > \frac{1}{2}$, 则函数无处有定义.
- $\varphi(x) = \frac{x}{x+4}, \varphi(x-1) = \frac{x-1}{x+3}$.
- $f[g(x)] = \begin{cases} e^{2x}, & x \leq 0, \\ 3e^x, & 0 < x \leq \ln 2. \end{cases}$
- $f[f(x)] = 1, x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$.
- $\triangle 6 \sim \triangle 7$. 略.
- (1) $p = \begin{cases} 90, & 0 \leq x \leq 100, \\ 90 - 0.01(x-100), & 75, 100 < x < 1\,600, \\ 75, & x \geq 1\,600. \end{cases}$
(2) $L = (p-60)x = \begin{cases} 30, & 0 \leq x \leq 100, \\ 31x - 0.01x^2, & 100 < x < 1\,600, \\ 15x, & x \geq 1\,600. \end{cases}$



(3) 21 000 元.

习题 1-3

- 略.
- (1) 0. (2) 1. (3) 1. (4) 2. (5) 发散.
(6) $|q| < 1$ 时, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} q^n = 0$; $q = 1$ 时, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} q^n = 1$; $q = -1$ 时, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} q^n$ 不存在.
- 略.

习题 1-4

- (1) $0, y = 0$. (2) $0, y = 0$. (3) $1, y = 1$.
- (1) 2. (2) 1. (3) 5. (4) 1.
- $f(0^+) = 2, f(0^-) = -1$; $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x)$ 不存在.

习题 1-5

- 略.
- (1) 无穷小量. (2) 无穷大量. (3) 无穷大量. (4) 无穷小量.
- (1) $+\infty, x = 0$. (2) $-\infty, x = 0$. (3) $+\infty, x = -\frac{\pi}{2}$.
- (1) 0. (2) $\frac{\pi}{2}$.
- * $x_n = \frac{1}{2n\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}}$ 时, $f(x_n) = 2n\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} \rightarrow \infty (n \rightarrow \infty)$; $y_n = \frac{1}{2n\pi}$ 时, $f(y_n) = 0$ 为无穷小.

由此 $f(x)$ 在区间 $(0, 1)$ 上既不是无穷大也不是无穷小.

- * 提示: 类似于题 5, 取 $x_n = 2n\pi$ 及 $y_n = 2n\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}$.

习题 1-6

- (1) -1. (2) 0. (3) $-\frac{1}{2}$. (4) $\frac{1}{2}$. (5) $3x^2$. (6) 1. (7) -2. (8) 0. (9) $\frac{1}{6}$.
(10) 64. (11) -1. (12) 1. (13) $\frac{1}{2}$. (14) 2.
- (1) ∞ . (2) ∞ .
- (1) 0. (2) 1.
- (1) 不一定. (2) 一定不存在. (3) 不一定.
(4) 不一定. 如取 $f(x) = 1, g(x)$ 在点 x_0 极限不存在, 则 $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x)g(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} g(x)$ 极限不存在.
而取 $f(x) = \sin \frac{1}{x}, g(x) = x$, 则 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x)g(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \sin \frac{1}{x} = 0$ 极限存在. 如 $g(x)$ 为有界函数, 而 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 0$, 则一定有 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x)g(x) = 0$.
- $a = 1, b = -1$.



习题 1-7

1. (1) π . (2) 1. (3) $\frac{3}{2}$. (4) x . (5) π . (6) 2. (7) $\frac{1}{e}$. (8) e^4 . (9) e^{-x} . (10) 1.
 (11) e^{-1} . (12) e .
2. $k=2$.

习题 1-8

1. $x^2 - x^3$ 是高阶无穷小.
 2. 当 $x \rightarrow 1$ 时, 无穷小 $1-x$ 与 $1-x^3$ 同阶, 与 $1-x^3$ 等价.
 3. 略.
 4. (1) $\frac{1}{2}$. (2) 2. (3) $-\frac{1}{4}$.
 5. (1) $\frac{3}{2}$ 阶.
 (2) 4 阶. 提示: $\sin^2 x - \tan^2 x = (\sin x - \tan x)(\sin x + \tan x)$, $\sin x - \tan x$ 是 x 的 3 阶无穷小.

* 习题 1-9

- 1~4. 略.
 5. 对给定 $\epsilon=0.001$, 取 $\delta=\frac{1}{5}\epsilon=0.0002$. 提示: 因为 $x \rightarrow 2$, 所以 $|x-2| < 1$, 即不妨设 $1 < x < 3$. 于是, $|x^2-4| = |x+2||x-2| < 5|x-2|$.

习题 1-10

1. (1) $f(x)$ 在 $[0, 2]$ 上连续.
 (2) $f(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, -1)$ 与 $(-1, +\infty)$ 上连续, $x=-1$ 为跳跃间断点.
 2. (1) $x=1$ 是函数的第二类无穷间断点.
 (2) $x=-1$ 是函数的第一类可去间断点; $x=2$ 为第二类间断点.
 (3) $x=0$ 和 $x=k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}$ 为可去间断点; $x=k\pi$ ($k \neq 0$) 为第二类间断点.
 (4) $x=0$ 是第一类间断点.
 (5) $x=-4$ 是第一类间断点.
 (6) $x=0$ 是第一类间断点.
 3. $a=-1$.
 4. (1) 在点 x_0 处不连续. (2) 在点 x_0 处不连续.
 5. $f(x) = \begin{cases} x, & |x| < 1, \\ 0, & |x| = 1, x = \pm 1 \text{ 为第一类间断点.} \\ -x, & |x| > 1. \end{cases}$

习题 1-11

1. (1) $\frac{\ln 3}{3}$. (2) 0. (3) $\ln 8$. (4) π . (5) a . (6) $\frac{1}{2^{\sqrt{2}}}$.



2. 略.

3. (1) $\frac{2}{3}$. (2) 1. (3) $\frac{1}{4}$. 提示: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\arctan^2(\sqrt{1+x^2}-1)}{\sin x \ln(1+x^3)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\sqrt{1+x^2}-1)^2}{x^4} = \frac{1}{4}$.

习题 1-12

1~4. 略.

复习题一

一、选择题

1~5. BCACC.

6~10. ADDBB.

11~15. CABBB.

二、综合练习 A

1. (1) 0. (2) 不存在. (3) 3. (4) $\frac{1}{2}$.

2. 略.

3. $\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$.

4. $k = -3$.

5. $\frac{3}{4}$.

三、综合练习 B

1. $q=0, p=-5$ 时, $f(x)$ 为无穷小量; $q \neq 0$ 时, $f(x)$ 为无穷大量.

2. 连续.

3. $a=0, b=e$.

4. 略.

5. 1.

6. 3.

7. 0.

8. (1) $(-\frac{1}{2})$. (2) 0. (3) 0. 提示: $\sin(2\sqrt{n^2+1}\pi) = \sin(2\sqrt{n^2+1}\pi) - \sin 2n\pi$.

习题 2-1

1. $\rho(x_0) = m'(x_0)$.

2. $f'(T)$.

3. (1) $f'(-1) = 4$. (2) $f'(4) = \frac{1}{4}$.

4. 27, 18.

5. (1) $-f'(x_0)$. (2) $f'(x_0)$. (3) $2f'(x_0)$. (4) $\frac{1}{2x_0}f'(x_0)$.

6. (1) 切线方程: $y-1 = \frac{1}{e}(x-e)$; 法线方程: $y-1 = -e(x-e)$.

(2) 切线方程: $y - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(x - \frac{\pi}{4})$ 或 $y + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(x - \frac{3\pi}{4})$;



法线方程: $y - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \sqrt{2}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$ 或 $y + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \sqrt{2}\left(x - \frac{3\pi}{4}\right)$.

$$7. f'(x) = \begin{cases} 3x^2, & x < 0, \\ 2x, & x \geq 0. \end{cases}$$

8. (1) $f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处连续但不可导;

(2) $g(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处连续、可导;

(3) $h(x)$ 在 $x=1$ 处不连续、不可导.

9. 略.

习题 2-2

$$1. (1) 4 + \frac{4}{x^3}.$$

$$(2) \frac{7}{8}x^{-\frac{1}{8}}.$$

$$(3) 3x^2 \cos x - x^3 \sin x.$$

$$(4) \sec^3 x + \tan^2 x \sec x.$$

$$(5) e^x \left(\ln x + \frac{1}{x} \right).$$

$$(6) (2e)^x \ln(2e) + (1-x)e^{-x}.$$

$$(7) \frac{2}{(x+1)^2}.$$

$$(8) \frac{\sin t - \cos t + 1}{(1 + \sin t)^2}.$$

$$(9) (\theta+1)e^\theta \cot \theta - \theta e^\theta \csc^2 \theta.$$

$$(10) \arcsin x + \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}.$$

$$(11) 2\sqrt{2}(3x^2 - 1).$$

$$(12) 3 \left(-\sin x \ln x + \frac{\cos x}{x} \right).$$

$$(13) \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}(\ln x + 2).$$

$$(14) (2x-3)\ln x + \frac{x^2 - 3x + 1}{x}.$$

$$(15) \cos 2x.$$

$$(16) \sec^2 \theta \cdot \log_2 \theta + \frac{\tan \theta}{\theta \ln 2}.$$

$$(17) \frac{1 - 2\ln x}{x^3}.$$

$$(18) \frac{-\csc^2 x \cdot (1 + \sqrt{x}) - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \cot x}{(1 + \sqrt{x})^2}.$$

$$2. (1) 2x^3.$$

$$(2) -2\arctan x.$$

$$(3) \sec x.$$

$$(4) \log_3 x.$$

$$(5) \frac{2}{3}x^{\frac{3}{2}} - \ln x.$$

$$(6) 3 \cdot 2^x.$$

$$3. (1) -\frac{2}{\pi}.$$

$$(2) y'(1) = 16, [y(1)]' = 0.$$

$$4. (1) \frac{2xf(x) - x^2 f'(x)}{[f(x)]^2}.$$

$$(2) \frac{xf(x) + 2x^2 f'(x) - 1}{2x\sqrt{x}}.$$

$$5. x + y + 3 = 0.$$

$$6. (1) v_0 - gt. (2) \frac{v_0}{g}.$$

$$7. M(1, 2).$$

$$8. f'(x) = \begin{cases} \cos x, & x > 0, \\ -\sin x, & x < 0. \end{cases}$$

$$9. a=3, b=-1, c=1, d=3.$$

习题 2-3

1. (1) $\sin x, \sin 2x$. (2) $2x+3, 2n(2x+3)^{n-1}$.
 (3) $-\cos x, e^{-\cos x} \sin x$. (4) $\tan x, 2\csc 2x$.
2. (1) $\sec^2 \frac{x}{5}$. (2) $-\frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$.
 (3) $e^{-x}(3\sec^2 3x - \tan 3x)$. (4) $\frac{2^x \ln 2}{1+2^x}$.
 (5) $2\sin(4x-2)$. (6) $\frac{1}{|x|\sqrt{x^2-1}}$.
 (7) $A\omega\cos(\omega t+\varphi)$. (8) $\frac{1}{2x} - \frac{x}{1+x^2}$.
 (9) $2x\sec^2 x \tan x$. (10) $\frac{-1}{(x^2-1)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$.
 (11) $-\frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{\sin 2x}{(1+\cos 2x)^{\frac{2}{3}}}$. (12) $\frac{24}{x}(\ln x)^2$.
 (13) $\frac{1}{x\sqrt{x^2-1}}$. (14) $\frac{2x\cos(x^2)\sin x - 2\cos x\sin(x^2)}{\sin^3 x}$.
 (15) $\frac{1}{x\ln x}$. (16) $\csc x$.
 (17) $\frac{4}{(e^x+e^{-x})^2}$. (18) $3^{\sin x} \cdot \ln 3 \cdot \cos x$.
 (19) $-\frac{1}{x^2} e^{\tan \frac{1}{x}} \sec^2 \frac{1}{x}$. (20) $-\frac{1}{x^2+1}$.
 (21) $\frac{\ln x}{x\sqrt{1+\ln^2 x}}$. (22) $3\sin 6x\cos^3 x - 3\sin^2(3x)\cos^2 x \sin x$.
3. (1) $3\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-1\right)$. (2) 0. (3) $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$. (4) 0.
4. (1) $\frac{2f'(2x)}{f(2x)}$. (2) $2e^x f(e^x) f'(e^x)$.
 (3) $2\cos 2x \cdot f'(\sin 2x)$. (4) $e^{f(x)}[e^x f'(e^x) + f(e^x) f'(x)]$.
5. (0, 1).
6. $-\frac{1}{(1+x)^2}$.

习题 2-4

1. (1) $-\frac{\sqrt{y}}{\sqrt{x}}$. (2) $\frac{y(1-y)}{xy-1}$.
 (3) $\frac{-y\sin(xy)}{1+x\sin(xy)}$. (4) $-\frac{1}{2}$.
 (5) $\frac{ye^{xy}}{1-xe^{xy}}$. (6) $1-\frac{\pi}{2}$.



(7) $\frac{x+y}{x-y} (x-y \neq 0)$.

(8) $\frac{2^x \ln 2(1-2^y)}{2^{x+y} \ln 2 - 2}$ 或 $\frac{2y \ln 2}{2 - (2^x + 2y) \ln 2}$.

2. $x+3y+4=0$.

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

(2) $(x-1) \cdot \sqrt[3]{\frac{(x-2)^2}{x-3}} \left(\frac{1}{x-1} + \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{x-2} - \frac{1}{3(x-3)} \right)$.

(3) $(\sin x)^{\cos x} \left[\frac{\cos^2 x}{\sin x} - \sin x \ln(\sin x) \right]$.

(4) $\frac{e^{2x}(x+3)}{\sqrt{(x-4)(x+5)}} \left[2 + \frac{1}{x+3} - \frac{1}{2(x-4)} - \frac{1}{2(x+5)} \right]$.

4. (1) $\frac{\sin t + t \cos t}{\cos t - t \sin t}$. (2) $e^{-a} - e^{-2a}$. (3) $\frac{3}{2}(1+t)$. (4) 2.

5. (1) 切线方程: $y = \frac{-1}{2}(x-3)$; 法线方程: $y = 2(x-3)$.

(2) 切线方程: $y - \frac{3}{2} = \frac{-1}{2}(x-1)$; 法线方程: $y - \frac{3}{2} = 2(x-1)$.

6. $a = \frac{e}{2} - 2, b = 1 - \frac{e}{2}, c = 1$.

7. $\frac{1}{10\pi}$ cm/s.

8. $H_t' = 0.64$ cm/min.

习题 2-5

1. (1) $2 + 2^x \ln^2 2$.

(2) $\frac{-a^2}{(a^2 - x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$.

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

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

(5) $e^{-t}(4 \sin 2t - 3 \cos 2t)$.

(6) $2x(2x^2+3)e^{x^2}$.

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

(8) $\frac{2(\sqrt{1-x^2} - x \arccos x)}{(1-x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$.

2. (1) $y''(e) = \frac{-3}{4e^4}$.

(2) $y''\left(\frac{2\pi}{3}\right) = 2\sqrt{3}$.

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

(2) $y' = 1 + \ln x, y^{(n)} = (-1)^n (n-2)! \frac{1}{x^{n-1}} (n \geq 2)$.

(3) $(-1)^n n! \left[\frac{1}{(x-4)^{n+1}} - \frac{1}{(x+1)^{n+1}} \right]$.

(4) $2^n x \sin\left(2x + \frac{n\pi}{2}\right) + n^{2n-1} \sin\left(2x + \frac{n-1}{2}\pi\right)$.

4. $f^{(10)}(x) = e^{-x}(x^2 - 20x^2 + 90)$.

5. (1) $\frac{12(3y^2+x^2)}{(3y^2-x^2)^3}$.

(2) $\frac{-2(1+y^2)}{y^5}$.

(3) $-\frac{b^4}{a^2 y^3}$.

(4) $\frac{1}{3a \sin t \cos^4 t}$.

$$(5) \frac{1+t^2}{4t}.$$

$$(6) \frac{2+t^2}{a(\cos t - t \sin t)^3}.$$

习题 2-6

1. $\Delta y = -1.141, dy = -1.2; \Delta y = 0.1206, dy = 0.12.$

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

(2) $\frac{1}{2} \cot \frac{x}{2} dx.$

(3) $\left(\frac{4}{x} \ln x + 1\right) dx.$

(4) $4 \tan(1+2x) \sec^2(1+2x) dx.$

(5) $(3x^2 - 4x - 8) dx.$

(6) $\frac{x \cos x - \sin x}{x^2} dx.$

(7) $\frac{-x}{|x| \sqrt{1-x^2}} dx.$

(8) $e^{-x} [\sin(3-x) - \cos(3-x)] dx.$

(9) $\frac{4x^3 y}{2y^2 + 1} dx.$

(10) $\frac{3}{3x+1} \sin [2 \ln(3x+1)] dx.$

(11) $x^{\sin x} \left(\cos x \ln x + \frac{\sin x}{x} \right) dx.$

(12) $\frac{3a^2 \cos 3x + y^2 \sin x}{2y \cos x} dx.$

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

(2) $\ln(1+x).$

(3) $-\frac{\cos 2x}{2}.$

(4) $-\frac{e^{-3x}}{3}.$

(5) $\frac{1}{1+e^{4x}}, \frac{2e^{2x}}{1+e^{4x}}.$

(6) $\cos(\cos x), -\sin x \cos(\cos x).$

4. $-\frac{(x-y)^2}{(x-y)^2+2} dx, -\frac{(x-y)^2}{(x-y)^2+2}.$

5. $\frac{2}{t}.$

6. (1) 1.0349. (2) 2.7455. (3) 9.9867. (4) 0.001.

7. 略.

8. 2.228 cm.

9. 6.31 cm², 6.28 cm².

10. -43.63 cm², 104.72 cm².

复习题二

一、选择题

1~5. BDBAB.

6~10. CBBBA.

11~13. DCC.

二、综合练习 A

1. $f'(x) = \begin{cases} 3x^2, & x \geq 0, \\ -3x^2, & x < 0. \end{cases}$

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

3. $y' = \frac{1}{x^2} \ln 2 \cdot \sin \frac{2}{x} \cdot 2^{\cos^2 \frac{1}{2}}.$



4. $dy = \cot(u^2 + v)(2udu + dv)$.
5. $f'(0) = 1$.
6. $y' = \frac{1}{1 + \ln(1+x)} \cdot \frac{1}{1+x}$.
7. $y' = (1+x^2)^{\sin x} \left[\frac{2x \sin x}{1+x^2} + \cos x \cdot \ln(1+x^2) \right]$.
8. $y^{(n)} = (-1)^{n+1} \cdot 2^n \cdot n! (1+2x)^{-(n+1)}$.
9. $y'(0) = 2$.
10. (1) $2[f'^2(x) + f(x)f''(x)]$. (2) $4x^2 f''(x^2 + b^2) + 2f'(x^2 + b^2)$.
- (3) $\frac{f''(x)f(x) - [f'(x)]^2}{f^2(x)}$.
11. $\frac{1 - (n+1)x^n + nx^{n+1}}{(1-x)^2}, x \neq 1$.

12. 略.

三、综合练习 B

1. $g(a)$.
2. -1 .
3. 6 .
4. $g'(x) = \begin{cases} 3x^2 - 2x, & x \geq 1, \\ 1, & x < 1. \end{cases}$
5. $a=1, b=0, f'(1) = f'_-(1) = f'_+(1) = 1$.
6. $a=2, b=-1$.
7. (1) $\varphi'(0) = a^2$. (2) $e^{\frac{f'(a)}{f(a)}}$.
8. (1) $c > 0$. (2) $c > 1$. (3) $c > 2$.
9. 略.

习题 3-1

- 1~3. 略.
4. 方程 $f'(x) = 0$ 有且仅有两个实根, 分别在区间 $(2, 3), (3, 4)$ 内, 方程 $f''(x) = 0$ 有且仅有一个实根. 提示: 方程 $f'(x) = 0$ 仅有两个实根利用 $f'(x)$ 是二次多项式, 最多只能有两个实根.
5. 提示: 证明函数 $f(x) = \arcsin x + \arccos x$ 的导数为零, 再确定任意常数.
- 6~7 略.

习题 3-2

1. (1) $-\frac{3}{5}$. (2) $\frac{\cos a}{2a}$. (3) $1 - \ln 2$. (4) $\frac{1}{2}(\beta^2 - \alpha^2)$.
- (5) $\frac{m}{n}a^{m-n}$. (6) $\frac{2}{\pi}$. (7) 1 . (8) $\frac{1}{3}$.
- (9) $-\frac{1}{8}$. (10) $\frac{1}{2}$. (11) $\frac{1}{6}$. (12) $\frac{1}{2}$.
- (13) $e^{\frac{3}{4}}$. (14) e^{-1} . (15) 1 . (16) $\frac{1}{2}$.

2~3. 略.

习题 3-3

- $(1) -3 + 19(x-1) + 8(x-1)^2 + 10(x-1)^3 + 5(x-1)^4 + (x-1)^5.$
 - $(2) 1 + \frac{1}{2}(x-1) - \frac{1}{8}(x-1)^2 + \frac{1}{16}(x-1)^3 - \dots + (-1)^{n+1} \frac{(2n-3)!!}{2^n n!} (x-1)^n + R_n(x).$
 - $(3) e^{-5} \left[1 - (x-5) + \frac{1}{2!}(x-5)^2 - \frac{1}{3!}(x-5)^3 + \dots + (-1)^{n+1} \frac{1}{n!}(x-5)^n \right] + R_n(x).$
 - $(4) \ln \frac{1}{2} - 2 \left(x - \frac{1}{2} \right) - \frac{2^2}{2} \left(x - \frac{1}{2} \right)^2 - \frac{2^3}{3} \left(x - \frac{1}{2} \right)^3 - \dots - \frac{2^n}{n} \left(x - \frac{1}{2} \right)^n + R_n(x).$
- $(1) -x^2 + o(x^2).$
 - $(2) x - x^2 + \frac{1}{2!}x^3 - \dots + \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{(n-1)!}x^n + o(x^n).$
- $4 \ln 2 + 2(2 \ln 2 + 1)(x-2) + \frac{2 \ln 2 + 3}{2!}(x-2)^2 + \frac{1}{3!}(x-2)^3 - \frac{2}{4! \xi^2}(x-2)^4$
 $(\xi \text{ 介于 } 2 \text{ 与 } x \text{ 之间}).$
- 4 阶.
- $0.3090, |R_4| < 10^{-4}.$
- $3.1072, |R_3| < 10^{-4}.$
- $(1) \frac{1}{6}.$
 - $(2) \frac{1}{6}.$

习题 3-4

- 单调减少.
- (1) 单调增区间 $(-\infty, -1], [3, +\infty)$; 单调减区间 $[-1, 3].$
 - (2) 单调增区间 $(-\infty, -2], [2, +\infty)$; 单调减区间 $[-2, 0), (0, 2].$
 - (3) 单调增区间 $(-\infty, +\infty).$
 - (4) 单调增区间 $\left[\frac{1}{2}, +\infty \right)$, 单调减区间 $\left(-\infty, \frac{1}{2} \right].$
 - (5) 单调增区间 $[-1, 1],$ 单调减区间 $(-\infty, -1], [1, +\infty).$
 - (6) 单调增区间 $[0, 2],$ 单调减区间 $(-\infty, 0], [2, +\infty).$
 - (7) 单调增区间 $\left[\frac{1}{2}, +\infty \right)$, 单调减区间 $\left(0, \frac{1}{2} \right].$
 - (8) 单调增区间 $(-\infty, 0], [1, +\infty)$; 单调减区间 $[0, 1].$

3~4. 略.

习题 3-5

- (1) 极大值 $y(-1) = 6,$ 极小值 $y(3) = -26.$
 - (2) 极小值 $y(0) = 0.$
 - (3) 极小值 $y(1) = 2 - 4 \ln 2.$
 - (4) 极小值 $y\left(-\frac{1}{2} \ln 2\right) = 2\sqrt{2}.$



- (5) 极小值 $y(1)=0$, 极大值 $y(e^2)=\frac{4}{e^2}$.
2. $a=2, f\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right)=\sqrt{3}$ 为极大值.
3. (1) 最大值 $y(4)=142$, 最小值 $y(1)=7$.
- (2) 最大值 $y(1)=0$, 最小值 $y\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)=-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\ln 2$.
- (3) 无最大值, 最小值 $y(-3)=27$.
4. 当 n 为奇数时, $x=0$ 是极大值点(唯一的), 也是最大值点, 最大值为 1; 当 n 为偶数时, 无最值点.
5. $\frac{a}{3}$.
6. 当剪去扇形的圆心角为 $2\pi\left(1-\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}\right)$ 时, 所围成的圆锥形漏斗的容积最大.
- 提示: 设剪后剩余部分的圆心角为 $x, x \in (0, 2\pi)$, 圆锥形漏斗的斜高为 R , 圆锥的底半径为 r , 则有 $2\pi r=Rx$, 圆锥高 $h=\sqrt{R^2-r^2}=\frac{R}{2\pi}\sqrt{4\pi^2-x^2}$, 所以圆锥的体积 $V(x)=\frac{R^3}{24\pi^2}x^2\sqrt{4\pi^2-x^2}$. 作 $V^*(x)=x^4(4\pi^2-x^2)$, 求 $V^*(x)$ 的极值点得到.

习题 3-6

- 凸.
 - (1) $[1, +\infty)$ 凸, $(-\infty, 1]$ 凹, 拐点 $(1, 2)$.
 - (2) $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 凹, 无拐点.
 - (3) $[0, +\infty)$ 凸, $(-\infty, 0]$ 凹, 拐点 $(0, 0)$.
 - (4) $(-\infty, -\frac{1}{2}]$ 凸, $[-\frac{1}{2}, 0]$ 及 $(0, +\infty)$ 凹; 拐点 $(-\frac{1}{2}, f(-\frac{1}{2}))$.
 - (5) $(-\infty, -1]$ 及 $[1, +\infty)$ 凸, $[-1, 1]$ 凹; 拐点为 $(-1, \ln 2)$ 与 $(1, \ln 2)$.
 - (6) $[-6, 0]$ 及 $[6, +\infty)$ 凸, $(-\infty, -6]$, $[0, 6]$ 凹; 拐点为 $(-6, -\frac{9}{2})$, $(0, 0)$ 与 $(6, \frac{9}{2})$.
 - (7) $[-3, -1]$ 凸, $(-\infty, -3]$ 及 $[-1, +\infty)$ 凹; 拐点为 $(-3, 10e^{-3})$ 与 $(-1, 2e^{-1})$.
 - (8) $(-\infty, 2]$ 凸, $[2, +\infty)$ 凹; 拐点为 $(2, \frac{2}{e^2})$.
- $a=-\frac{3}{2}, b=\frac{9}{2}$; $(-\infty, 1]$ 凹, $[1, +\infty)$ 凸.
 - $k=\pm\frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}}$.
 - $a=-3, b=6$.

习题 3-7

- (1) $y=1, x=0$. (2) $y=0, x=-1$. (3) $y=0$.
- (4) 垂直渐近线 $x=-3, x=1$, 斜渐近线 $y=x-2$.
- 略.

△习题 3-8

- (1) $k = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, R = \sqrt{2}$. (2) $k = \frac{1}{4}, R = 4$.
- 在抛物线顶点 $x = -\frac{b}{2a}$ 处的曲率最大.
- 略.
- $\left(\xi - \frac{\pi - 10}{4}\right)^2 + \left(\eta - \frac{9}{4}\right)^2 = \frac{125}{16}$.
- 约为 4 540 N.

△习题 3-9

- 300 台.
- 产量为 18 时利润最大, 最大利润为 112.
- (1) 3. (2) 6.
- $-P \ln 4$.
- 需求弹性 $-\frac{1}{4}P$; $P=3, P=4, P=5$ 时的需求弹性分别为 $-\frac{3}{4}, -1, -\frac{5}{4}$.
- (1) $P=4$ 时的边际需求 $Q' = -8$. 这表明当 $P=4$ 时, 价格增加一个单位, 需求将减少 8 个单位.
(2) $P=4$ 时的需求弹性约为 -0.54 . 这表明当 $P=4$ 时, 价格增加 1%, 需求将减少 0.54%.
(3) $P=4$ 时, 若价格 P 上涨 1%, 总收益将增加 0.46%.
(4) 当 $P=6$ 时, 若价格 P 上涨 1%, 总收益将减少 0.85%.
(5) 当 $P=5$ 时, 总收益最大.

复习题三

一、选择题

1~5. CCBBA. 6~10. CABBC. 11~14. DBCD.

二、综合练习 A

- 提示: $e^x > ex$ 相当于 $e^x - e^1 > e(x-1)$.
- 提示: 作 $f(x) = x^\alpha - 1 - \alpha - \alpha x, x \in (0, +\infty), 0 < \alpha < 1$, 求得 $f(1)$ 为极大值, 也是最大值, 从而原不等式可证.
- (1) $\frac{2}{3}$. (2) 0. (3) 0.
- 单调增区间 $(-\infty, +\infty)$.
- 略.
- 不一定. 如 $f(x) = x^2$ 在 $(-1, 1)$ 上非单调, 但其导函数 $f'(x) = 2x$ 为单调的; $f(x) = x + \sin x$ 是单调的, 但其导函数 $f'(x) = 1 + \cos x$ 不是单调的.

三、综合练习 B

- (1) $\frac{1}{2}$. (2) 2. (3) $\frac{2}{3}$. (4) 0. (5) $\frac{1}{6}$. (6) $(a_1 a_2 \cdots a_n)^{\frac{1}{n}}$.
- (1)~(5) 略. (6) 提示: 为证左边不等式, 令 $f(x) = \sin x - \frac{2}{\pi}x$, 则 $f(0) = f\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 0$, 它是非



单调函数, 令 $f'(x)=0$ 求得唯一驻点 $x_0 = \arccos \frac{2}{\pi}$, 且由 $\cos x$ 单调减, 对 $f'(x)$ 讨论可证.

3. 提示: 设 $f(x) = a_0 x^n + a_1 x^{n-1} + \cdots + a_{n-1} x$, 验证 $f(x)$ 在 $[0, x_0]$ 上满足罗尔定理的条件, 用罗尔定理证明.

4~6. 略.

7. 提示: 将 b 改为 x .

8. $f(x) = \sin x$ 为有界可导函数, $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f'(x)$ 不存在.

习题 4-1

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

(2) $\frac{2}{9}x^{\frac{9}{2}} + C.$

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

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

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

(6) $x - \ln|x| + \frac{2}{x} + C.$

(7) $x - \arctan x + C.$

(8) $\frac{1}{3}x^3 - x + \arctan x + C.$

(9) $3\arctan x - 2\arcsin x + C.$

(10) $\frac{3^x e^x}{\ln 3 + 1} + C.$

(11) $-\cot x - x + C.$

(12) $\tan x - \sec x + C.$

(13) $\frac{1}{2}(x - \sin x) + C.$

(14) $\frac{1}{2}\tan x + C.$

(15) $-(\cot x + \tan x) + C.$

2. $y = 1 + \ln x.$

3. (1) 27 m. (2) 7.11 s.

习题 4-2

1. (1) $-\frac{1}{16}(5-4x)^4 + C.$

(2) $-\frac{1}{5}\ln|1-5x| + C.$

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

(4) $-\left(\frac{1}{a}\right)\cos ax - be^{\frac{x}{b}} + C.$

(5) $a\arcsin \frac{x}{a} - \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} + C.$

(6) $-2\cos\sqrt{x} + C.$

(7) $\left(\frac{1}{11}\right)\tan^{11}x + C.$

(8) $\ln|\ln \ln x| + C.$

(9) $\arctan e^x + C.$

(10) $-\frac{1}{2}e^{-x^2} + C.$

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

(12) $-\frac{3}{4}\ln|1-x^4| + C.$

(13) $\frac{1}{5}\cos^5 x - \frac{1}{3}\cos^3 x + C.$

(14) $\frac{1}{8}(3x + 2\sin 2x + \frac{1}{4}\sin 4x) + C.$

(15) $\frac{1}{2}\arcsin \frac{2}{3}x + \frac{1}{4}\sqrt{9-4x^2} + C.$

(16) $\sin x - \frac{1}{3}\sin^3 x + C.$

(17) $\frac{3}{2}(\sin x - \cos x)^{\frac{2}{3}} + C.$

(18) $\frac{1}{3}\sec^3 x - \sec x + C.$

$$(19) -\frac{1}{2\ln 10} 10^{2\arccos x} + C.$$

$$(21) 2\sqrt{x} - 2\ln(1+\sqrt{x}) + C.$$

$$(23) \frac{x}{a^2 \sqrt{x^2+a^2}} + C.$$

$$(20) (\arctan \sqrt{x})^2 + C.$$

$$(22) \frac{1}{2} \left(a^2 \arcsin \frac{x}{a} - x \sqrt{a^2-x^2} \right) + C.$$

$$(24) -\frac{x}{a^2 \sqrt{x^2-a^2}} + C.$$

习题 4-3

$$1. (1) \frac{x^2}{2} \left(\ln x - \frac{1}{2} \right) + C.$$

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

$$(5) \frac{1}{3} x^3 \ln x - \frac{1}{9} x^3 + C.$$

$$(7) x \left(\ln \frac{x}{2} - 1 \right) + C.$$

$$(9) x(\ln x)^2 - 2x \ln x + 2x + C.$$

$$(11) -\frac{1}{4} x \cos 2x + \frac{1}{8} \sin 2x + C.$$

$$(13) x \arcsin x + \sqrt{1-x^2} + C.$$

$$(15) 3e^{\sqrt[3]{x}} (\sqrt[3]{x^2} - 2\sqrt[3]{x} + 2) + C.$$

$$(2) -e^x(x+1) + C.$$

$$(4) \frac{1}{(1-n)x^{n-1}} \left(\ln x - \frac{1}{1-n} \right) + C.$$

$$(6) \frac{1}{2} (x^2-1) \ln(x-1) - \frac{x^2}{4} - \frac{x}{2} + C.$$

$$(8) 2x \sin \frac{x}{2} + 4 \cos \frac{x}{2} + C.$$

$$(10) -\frac{1}{2} \left(x^2 - \frac{3}{2} \right) \cos 2x + \frac{x}{2} \sin 2x + C.$$

$$(12) x \tan x + \ln |\cos x| + C.$$

$$(14) (x+1) \arctan \sqrt{x} - \sqrt{x} + C.$$

$$(16) -\frac{2}{17} e^{-2x} \left(\cos \frac{x}{2} + 4 \sin \frac{x}{2} \right) + C.$$

$$2. f(x) = x \ln |x| + C.$$

△ 习题 4-4

$$1. (1) -\frac{1}{2} \ln|x+1| + 2\ln|x+2| - \frac{3}{2} \ln|x+3| + C. \text{ 提示: } \frac{x}{(x+1)(x+2)(x+3)} = \frac{A}{x+1} + \frac{B}{x+2} + \frac{C}{x+3}. \text{ 解得 } A = -\frac{1}{2}, B = 2, C = -\frac{3}{2}.$$

$$(2) \ln|x| - \ln|x-1| - \frac{1}{x-1} + C. \text{ 提示: } \frac{1}{x(x-1)^2} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{B_1}{x-1} + \frac{B_2}{(x-1)^2}, \text{ 解得 } A = 1, B_1 = -1, B_2 = 1.$$

$$(3) \ln|x+1| - \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2-x+1) + \sqrt{3} \arctan \frac{2x-1}{\sqrt{3}} + C.$$

$$(4) \ln|x-1| - \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2+x+3) - \frac{1}{\sqrt{11}} \arctan \frac{2x+1}{\sqrt{11}} + C. \text{ 提示: } \frac{x+4}{(x-1)(x^2+x+3)} = \frac{A}{x-1} + \frac{Bx+C}{x^2+x+3}, \text{ 解得 } A = 1, B = -1, C = -1.$$

$$(5) \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{2 \tan \frac{x}{2} + 1}{\sqrt{3}} + C.$$

$$(6) x - 4 \sqrt{x+1} + 4 \ln|1 + \sqrt{x+1}| + C.$$



复习题四

一、选择题

1~5. BBCAC. 6~10. DDDCC. 11~12. CA.

二、综合练习 A

1. $s = \frac{3}{2}t^2 - 2t + 5.$

2. (1) $-\left|\arcsin \frac{1}{x}\right| + C.$

(2) $-2\sqrt{1-x^2} - \arcsin x + C.$

(3) $2(\sqrt{x}\sin\sqrt{x} + \cos\sqrt{x}) + C$

(4) $\arctan(x\ln x) + C.$

(5) $\frac{1}{4}\left[\frac{1}{52}(2x+1)^{52} - \frac{1}{51}(2x+1)^{51}\right] + C.$

(6) $\sqrt{x^2-9} - 3\arccos \frac{3}{|x|} + C.$

(7) $\frac{x}{a^2\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} + C.$

(8) $\sqrt{1+x^2}\arctan x - \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) + C.$

3. 略.

4. $\int xf'(x)dx = \cos x - \frac{2\sin x}{x} + C.$ 提示: $\int xf'(x)dx = xf(x) - \int f(x)dx$, 而 $f(x) = \left(\frac{\sin x}{x}\right)' = \frac{x\cos x - \sin x}{x}$, 由此即得.

5. $f(x) = x + \frac{x^3}{3} + 1.$

三、综合练习 B

1. (1) $\arcsin x - \left(\frac{1 - \sqrt{1-x^2}}{x}\right) + C.$

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

(3) $\frac{x}{2}[\sin(\ln x) + \cos(\ln x)] + C.$

(4) $x\ln^2(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) - 2\sqrt{1+x^2}\ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) + 2x + C.$

(5) $\frac{1}{a^2+b^2}(a\cos bx + b\sin bx)e^{ax} + C.$

(6) $\frac{x}{x - \sin x} + C.$ 提示: $\int \frac{x\cos x - \sin x}{(x - \sin x)^2} dx = \int \frac{x(\cos x - 1) + x - \sin x}{(x - \sin x)^2} dx = \int x\left(\frac{1}{x - \sin x}\right)' dx + \int \frac{1}{x - \sin x} dx.$

(7) $e^{\sin x}(x - \sec x) + C.$ 提示: $\int e^{\sin x} \frac{x\cos^3 x - \sin x}{\cos^2 x} dx = \int x(e^{\sin x})' dx - \int e^{\sin x} \left(\frac{1}{\cos x}\right)' dx.$

2. $\frac{1}{2}\ln(1+x^2) + x - \arctan x + C.$ 提示: 将 $-x$ 代取代 x 得另一方程 $f'(-x) - xf'(x) = -x$. 由此解得 $f'(x) = \frac{x+x^2}{1+x^2} dx.$

3. $\frac{1}{(e^x + e^{-x})\sqrt{2\arctan e^x}}$. 提示: 由 $\int f(x)F(x)dx = \int F(x)dF(x) = \int \frac{1}{e^x + e^{-x}} dx$ 得到 $\frac{1}{2}F^2(x) = \int \frac{e^x}{1+(e^x)^2} dx = \arctan e^x + C.$

$$4. \int f(x) dx = \begin{cases} -2\cos \frac{x}{2} + C_1, & x \leq 0, \\ x \arctan 2x - \frac{1}{4} \ln(1+4x^2) - 2 + C_1, & x > 0. \end{cases}$$

习题 5-1

1. (1) $k(b-a)$. (2) $\frac{1}{2}$. (3) $e-1$.
 2. (1) 圆面积的 $\frac{1}{4}$. (2) 对称区间上的偶函数.

习题 5-2

1. (1) $\int_0^1 x dx$ 较大. (2) $\int_1^2 x^3 dx$ 较大. (3) $\int_1^{1.5} \ln(1+x) dx$ 较大. (4) $\int_0^1 x dx$ 较大.
 (5) $\int_0^1 x(e^x - 1) dx$ 较大.
 2. (1) $6 \leq \int_1^4 (x^2 + 1) dx \leq 51$. (2) $2e^{-\frac{1}{4}} \leq \int_0^2 e^{x^2-x} dx \leq 2e^2$.
 3. $\frac{1}{4} \int_0^4 \sin ax dx$.
 4. 略

习题 5-3

1. (1) $2x \sqrt{1+x^4}$. (2) $\frac{3x^2}{\sqrt{1+x^{12}}} - \frac{2x}{\sqrt{1+x^8}}$.
 (3) $-\cos(\pi \sin^2 x) \cdot \cos x - \cos(\pi \cos^2 x) \cdot \sin x$. (4) $\frac{2 \sin x^2}{x} - \frac{\sin \sqrt{x}}{2x}$.
 2. 最大值为 $F(0)=0$, 最小值为 $F(4)=-\frac{32}{3}$.
 3. (1) 1. (2) $\frac{1}{2}$. (3) $\frac{\cos 1}{2}$. (4) 1.
 4. (1) $2\frac{5}{8}$. (2) $45\frac{1}{6}$. (3) $1+\frac{\pi}{4}$. (4) $1-\frac{\pi}{4}$. (5) $\frac{\pi}{3a}$. (6) $\frac{\pi}{3}$.
 (7) $\frac{\pi}{2}$. (8) 5. (9) $\frac{11}{6}$. (10) $\frac{8}{3}$.
 5. 略.

习题 5-4

1. (1) $2(2 - \arctan 2)$. (2) $4 - 2 \ln 3$. (3) $\frac{3}{16}$. (4) $\frac{\pi}{6}$.
 (5) $\frac{1}{4} \ln \frac{32}{17}$. 提示: 原式 = $\int_1^2 \frac{x^3}{x^4(1+x^4)} dx$. (6) $\frac{\pi}{16} a^4$. 提示: 利用例 8 的结果.
 (7) $e - \sqrt{e}$. (8) $2(\sqrt{3}-1)$. (9) $\frac{65}{4}$. (10) $\arctan e - \frac{\pi}{4}$. (11) $\frac{1}{5}$. (12) $\frac{1}{6}$.



(13) 12. (14) $\ln(\sqrt{2}+1) - \frac{1}{2}\ln 3$.

2. (1) 0. (2) $8I_4 = \frac{3}{2}\pi$. (3) $\frac{\pi^3}{324}$. (4) 0. (5) $\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}\pi - 2\ln 2$. (6) $\ln 3$.

3. (1) $\frac{3}{e^2} - \frac{4}{e^3}$. (2) $\pi - 2$. (3) $\frac{2}{3}\pi - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$. (4) $\ln 2 - \frac{1}{2}$.

(5) $\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} - \frac{1}{4}\right)\pi - \frac{1}{2}\ln 2$. (6) $4(2\ln 2 - 1)$. (7) 1. (8) $2\ln(2+\sqrt{5}) - \sqrt{5} + 1$.

4. 略.

习题 5-5

1. (1) 1. (2) $\frac{1}{k-1}(\ln 2)^{1-k}$. (3) 2. (4) $\frac{2}{3}\ln 2$. (5) 发散. (6) $\frac{1}{a}$. (7) 1. (8) 发散.

(9) 2. (10) $\frac{\pi^2}{8}$.

复习题五

一、选择题

1~5. AACCB. 6~10. DBDAC. 11~15. ABBBD. 16~18. CDD.

二、综合题 A

1. $50a + 10v_0$.

2. $-\frac{\cos x}{e^y}$ 或 $\frac{\cos x}{\sin x - 1}$.

3. 2.

4. (1) $\frac{\pi}{2}$. (2) $\frac{1}{3}\ln 2$. (3) $\frac{1}{2}(\operatorname{esin} 1 - \operatorname{ecos} 1 + 1)$. (4) $2\left(1 - \frac{1}{e}\right)$.

5. $f(x) = x - \frac{1}{3}$.

6. $y' = \int_0^x f(t) dt, y'' = f(x)$.

7. 略.

8. $-\pi \ln \pi - \sin 1$.

9. 3. 提示: 对积分 $\int_0^\pi f''(x) \sin x dx$ 用两次分部积分.

10. 提示: 利用公式 $\int_a^{a+l} f(x) dx = \int_a^l f(x) dx + \int_0^l f(x) dx + \int_a^{a+l} f(x) dx$, 对第三项作换元 $x = t+l$

即可证明.

11. 略.

三、综合练习 B

1. (1) 0. (2) $\frac{1}{p+1}$. (3) $\frac{16}{e^2}$.

2. $\frac{1}{2}$.

3. $\frac{3}{4}$.

4.
$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}x^2 - x - \frac{3}{2}, & -1 \leq x < 1, \\ \frac{1}{2}x^2 + x - \frac{3}{2}, & 0 \leq x \leq 1. \end{cases}$$

5. $6\sin 1 - 6\cos 1 - 1$.

6. -2 .

7. $\frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}$.

8~10. 略.

习题 6-1

1. (1) $\frac{3}{2} - \ln 2$. (2) 2. (3) $\frac{7}{6}$. (4) 约 6.38. (5) $\frac{4}{3}\sqrt{2}$.

2. $\frac{9}{4}$.

3. (1) π . (2) $\frac{9}{2}\pi$. (3) $\frac{3}{8}\pi a^2$.

习题 6-2

1. (1) $\frac{\pi}{5}, \frac{\pi}{2}$. (2) $\frac{128}{7}\pi, \frac{64}{5}\pi$. (3) $\frac{15\pi}{2}, \frac{124\pi}{5}$. 提示: 绕 y 轴旋转所产生的旋转体的体积可参照综合题第 1 题的公式.

2. $\frac{2R^3 \tan \alpha}{3}$.

△习题 6-3

1. (1) $\frac{1}{2}\pi^2 a$. (2) $1 + \frac{1}{2}\ln \frac{3}{2}$. (3) $\frac{14}{3}$. (4) $\ln \frac{3}{2} + \frac{5}{12}$.

2. $\frac{8}{9} \left[\left(\frac{5}{2} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}} - 1 \right]$.

△习题 6-4

1. 4.9 J.

2. $\frac{kq_0 q}{a}$.

3. 5.77×10^5 kJ.

4. 2.1×98 kN.

5. 0.168×9.8 N.

6. $P = \frac{1}{2} U_m I_m \cos \varphi_0$.

7. (1) 9 987.5. (2) 19 850.

8. (1) 490 百元. (2) 12.31 百元, 11.94 百元.
 9. (1) 2.5 百台, 最大总利润 6.25 万元. (2) 减少 0.25 万元.

复习题六

一、选择题

1~6. DCADBD.

二、综合练习 A

1. 略.

2. $\frac{1}{2}\pi R^2 h.$

三、综合练习 B

1. (1) $A(1,1).$ (2) $\frac{\pi}{6}.$

2. (1) $a=0.$ (2) $\frac{\pi}{30}(\sqrt{2}+1).$

3. 4.

4. $2\pi^2 bR^2.$

5. $\frac{kmM}{a(l+a)}.$

习题 7-1

1. (1) 是, 且为特解. (2) 不是. (3) 是, 且为通解. (4) 不是.

2. $y=(4+2x)e^{-x}.$

3. (1) $s=(t-1)e^t+C.$ (2) $y=-\frac{1}{\omega^2}\sin \omega x+\frac{3}{\omega}x.$

4. (1) $y'=x^2.$ (2) $yy'+2x=0.$

习题 7-2

1. (1) $y=Ce^{x^2};$ (2) $y=\frac{1}{\ln|x+1|+C};$

(3) $y^4(4-x)=Cx;$ (4) $10^x+10^{-y}=C;$

(5) $4(y+1)^3+3x^4=C.$

2. (1) $\ln x+e^{-\frac{y}{x}}=C.$ (2) $x=Ce^{\arcsin \frac{y}{x}}(x>0, C>0)$ 及 $y=\pm x, (x>0).$

(3) $\sin \frac{y}{x}=Cx.$ (4) $y=-\frac{x}{\ln|Cx|}.$

(5) $\ln \frac{x}{y}-1=Cy.$

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

4. $\pi e^{\frac{\pi}{4}}.$

5. 200 个单位.

6. $xy=6.$

习题 7-3

- (1) $y = Ce^x - \frac{1}{2}(\sin x + \cos x)$.
 - (2) $y = Ce^{-3x} + \frac{1}{5}e^{2x}$.
 - (3) $y = Cx^2 e^{\frac{1}{x}} + x^2$.
 - (4) $y = \frac{C}{x} + \frac{1}{4}x^3$.
 - (5) $x = Cy + \frac{1}{2}y^3$ 或 $y = 0$.
 - (6) 当 $a = 0$ 时, $y = x + \ln|x| + C$; 当 $a = 1$ 时, $y = Cx + x \ln|x| - 1$; 当 $a \neq 1, a \neq 0$ 时, $y = Cx^a + \frac{x}{1-a} - \frac{1}{a}$.
- (1) $y = x \sec x$.
 - (2) $T = e^{-kt} + 100$.
- (1) $\frac{1}{y} = \frac{1}{4}(Cx^2 + 2 \ln x + 1)$.
 - (2) $y^2 = Cx^2 + x$.
- (1) $y = \pm \sqrt{Cx + \frac{1}{2}x^3}$.
 - (2) $\frac{1}{(y-x)^2} = Ce^{x^2} - x^2 - 1$.
 - (3) $\left(-\frac{3}{7}x^3 + Cx^{\frac{2}{3}}\right)y^{\frac{1}{3}} = 1$.
 - (4) $y^{-\frac{1}{3}} = -\frac{3}{7}x^{\frac{7}{3}} + Cx^{\frac{2}{3}}$.
- (1) $T_0 = -30^\circ\text{F}$.

习题 7-4

- (1) $y = xe^x - 3e^x + C_1x^2 + C_2x + C_3$.
 - (2) $C_1y^2 - 1 = (C_1x + C_2)^2$.
 - (3) $4(C_1y - 1) = C_1^2(x + C_2)^2$.
 - (4) $y = -\ln|\cos(x + C_1)| + C_2$.
 - (5) $y = (1 + C_1^2)\ln\left(1 + \frac{x}{C_1}\right) - C_1x + C_2$.
 - (6) $y = C_1 + \arcsin(C_2e^x)$.
- (1) $y = \sqrt{2x - x^2}$.
 - (2) $y = -\frac{1}{a}\ln(ax + 1)$.
 - (3) $y = \sin x$.

习题 7-5

- (1) 线性无关.
 - (2) 线性无关.
 - (3) 线性相关.
 - (4) 线性相关.
- $y = C_1 \cos \omega x + C_2 \sin \omega x$.
- 3~4. 略.

习题 7-6

- (1) $y = C_1e^{2x} + C_2e^{3x}$.
 - (2) $y = (C_1 + C_2x)e^{4x}$.
 - (3) $y = e^{-x}(C_1 \cos \sqrt{3}x + C_2 \sin \sqrt{3}x)$.
 - (4) $y = e^x \left(C_1 \cos \frac{x}{2} + C_2 \sin \frac{x}{2}\right)$.
 - (5) $y = C_1e^{2x} + C_2e^{-\frac{4}{3}x}$.
 - (6) $y = C_1e^{2x} + C_2e^{-2x} + (C_3 \cos 3x + C_4 \sin 3x)$.
- (1) $y = (1 + 2x)e^{-2x}$.
 - (2) $y = 4e^x + 2e^{3x}$.
 - (3) $y = \frac{2}{3}\sqrt{3}e^{\frac{-x}{2}} \sin \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}x$.
 - (4) $y = 3 + e^{-x}$.



习题 7-7

1. (1) $y = C_1 e^{-x} + C_2 e^{-4x} - \frac{x}{2} + \frac{11}{8}$.

(2) $y = C_1 + C_2 e^{3x} + x^2$.

(3) $y = C_1 \cos 3x + C_2 \sin 3x + \frac{e^x}{10}$.

(4) $y = \left(C_1 + C_2 x + \frac{1}{2} x^2 + \frac{1}{6} x^3 \right) e^{3x}$.

Δ (5) $y = C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x - \frac{1}{3} \cos 2x$.

Δ (6) $y = C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x - \frac{1}{2} x \cos x$.

Δ (7) $y = C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x + \frac{1}{2} e^x + \frac{1}{2} x \sin x$.

Δ (8) $y = e^x (C_1 \sin 2x + C_2 \cos 2x) + \frac{\cos 2x}{17} - \frac{4 \sin 2x}{17}$.

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

(2) $y = \frac{11}{16} + \frac{5}{16} e^{4x} - \frac{5}{4} x$.

Δ 3. (1) $C_1 + C_2 x^2 + \frac{1}{3} x^3$.

(2) $y = C_1 x^{-2} + C_2 x^{\frac{1}{2}}$.

 Δ 习题 7-8

1. (1)
$$\begin{cases} x = C_1 \cos t + C_2 \sin t + \frac{1}{2} e^t + t, \\ y = C_1 \sin t - C_2 \cos t + \frac{1}{2} e^t - 1. \end{cases}$$

(2)
$$\begin{cases} x = 3 + C_1 \cos t + C_2 \sin t, \\ y = -C_1 \sin t + C_2 \cos t. \end{cases}$$

2.
$$\begin{cases} x = \cos t + \frac{1}{2} t \sin t + t^2 - 2, \\ y = \frac{1}{2} t \cos t - \frac{1}{2} \sin t + 2t. \end{cases}$$

 Δ 习题 7-9

1. (1) $-4t - 2, -4$. (2) $\frac{-2t-1}{t^2(t+1)^2}, \frac{6t^2+12t+4}{t^2(t+1)^2(t+2)^2}$. (3) $6t + 2, 6$.

(4) $6t^2 + 4t + 1, 12t + 10$. (5) $e^{2t}(e^2 - 1), e^{2t}(e^2 - 1)^2$.

2. (1) 3 阶. (2) 6 阶.

3. (1) $y_t = C2^t$. (2) $y_t = C(-1)^t$. (3) $y_t = C2^t - 6(3 + 2t + t^2)$.

(4) $y_t = C(-1)^t + \frac{1}{3} \cdot 2^t$. (5) $y_t = C + t^2 - t$.

4. (1) $y_t = \frac{5}{6} \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^t + \frac{1}{6}$. (2) $y_t = 2 + 3t$. (3) $y_t = 3 \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^t$. (4) $y_t = C(-7)^t + 2$.

复习题七

一、选择题

1~5. CBACB.

6~10. CDDBA.

11~15. BCACD.

二、综合练习 A

1. $\ln x + \int \frac{g(v)dv}{v(f(v) - g(v))} = C$, 积分后代入 $v = xy$, 可得通解.



2. $u(x) = x + \frac{x^2}{2} + C.$

3~4. 略.

5. $y = C_1 e^x + C_2 x.$

6. 微分方程 $y'' - y' - 2y = (1 - 2x)e^x$, 通解为 $y = C_1 e^{-x} + C_2 e^{2x} + xe^x.$

三、综合练习 B

1. (1) $x = Ce^y - y - 1.$ (2) $(x - y)^2 = -2x + C.$ (3) $xy = e^{Cx}.$

2~3. 略.

4. $C_1 \left(\cos x + \frac{\cos 1}{1 - \sin 1} \sin x \right).$

5. $f(x) = \frac{1}{2} (\sin x + \cos x + e^x).$

6. 新的方程为 $x'' - x = e^{2y}$, 其中 y 为自变量.

7. $v = \frac{mg}{k} (1 - e^{-\frac{k}{m}t}), 0 \leq t \leq T.$

8. $\sqrt{\frac{10}{g}} \ln(5 + 2\sqrt{6}) \text{ s}.$