

函数、极限与连续

习题 1-1

1. 求下列函数的定义域:

$$(1) y = \frac{1}{4-x^2};$$

$$(2) y = \sqrt{9-x^2};$$

$$(3) y = \ln(5x+1);$$

$$(4) y = \arcsin(2x-3);$$

$$(5) y = \sqrt{5-x} + \ln(x-1).$$

分析 求函数定义域的一般方法是先求出构成所求函数的各个简单函数的定义域,再求其交集即可.

解 (1) 由 $4-x^2 \neq 0$ 可得 $x \neq \pm 2$, 即所求函数的定义域为

$$(-\infty, -2) \cup (-2, 2) \cup (2, +\infty).$$

(2) 由 $9-x^2 \geq 0$ 可得 $|x| \leq 3$, 即所求函数的定义域为 $[-3, 3]$.

(3) 由 $5x+1 > 0$ 可得 $x > -\frac{1}{5}$, 即所求函数的定义域为 $(-\frac{1}{5}, +\infty)$.

(4) 由 $-1 \leq 2x-3 \leq 1$ 可得 $1 \leq x \leq 2$, 即所求函数的定义域为 $[1, 2]$.

(5) 由 $5-x \geq 0$ 且 $x-1 > 0$ 可得 $1 < x \leq 5$, 即所求函数的定义域为 $(1, 5]$.

2. 下列各对函数中, $f(x)$ 和 $g(x)$ 是否相同?为什么?

$$(1) f(x) = \ln x^4, g(x) = 4 \ln x;$$

$$(2) f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{x-1}}{\sqrt{x-2}}, g(x) = \sqrt{\frac{x-1}{x-2}};$$

$$(3) f(x) = \sqrt{x^2}, g(x) = (\sqrt{x})^2;$$

$$(4) f(x) = \sqrt[3]{x^4 - x^3}, g(x) = x \sqrt[3]{x-1}.$$

解 (1) 不同, 因为定义域不同.

(2) 不同, 因为定义域不同.

(3) 不同, 因为定义域不同.

(4) 相同, 因为定义域、对应法则均相同.

3. 求下列函数值:

$$(1) \text{ 已知 } f(x) = \begin{cases} x+1, & x < 0, \\ 1, & x = 0, \\ x^2-1, & x > 0, \end{cases} \text{ 求 } f(-1), f(0), f(2);$$

$$(2) \text{ 已知 } f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = 4x - \sqrt{1+x^2}, \text{ 求 } f(1).$$

解 (1) $f(-1) = -1 + 1 = 0$, $f(0) = 1$, $f(2) = 2^2 - 1 = 3$.

(2) 由 $\frac{1}{x} = 1$ 可得 $x = 1$, 故 $f(1) = 4 \times 1 - \sqrt{1+1^2} = 4 - \sqrt{2}$.

4. 设 $f(x)$ 为定义在 $(-l, l)$ 内的奇函数, 若 $f(x)$ 在 $(0, l)$ 内单调递增, 证明 $f(x)$ 在 $(-l, 0)$ 内也单调递增.

证明 设 $-l < x_1 < x_2 < 0$, 则 $0 < -x_2 < -x_1 < l$.

由于 $f(x)$ 是奇函数, 故 $f(x_2) - f(x_1) = -f(-x_2) + f(-x_1)$.

又因为 $f(x)$ 在 $(0, l)$ 内单调递增, 所以 $f(-x_1) - f(-x_2) > 0$, 从而

$$f(x_2) - f(x_1) > 0,$$

即 $f(x)$ 在 $(-l, 0)$ 内也单调递增.

5. 判断下列函数的奇偶性:

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

$$(2) f(x) = x(x-1)(x+1);$$

$$(3) f(x) = \frac{a^x + a^{-x}}{2};$$

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

$$(5) f(x) = \sin x \cos x + 1;$$

$$(6) F(x) = f(x) - f(-x), \text{ 其中 } f(x) \text{ 是 } (-\infty, +\infty) \text{ 上的任意函数};$$

$$(7) f(x) = \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1});$$

$$(8) f(x) = \frac{e^{-x} - 1}{e^{-x} + 1}.$$

解 (1) 因为 $f(-x) = \frac{1-(-x)^2}{1+(-x)^2} = \frac{1-x^2}{1+x^2} = f(x)$, 所以 $f(x)$ 为偶函数.

(2) 因为 $f(-x) = -x(-x-1)(-x+1) = x(x+1)(-x+1)$
 $= -x(x+1)(x-1) = -f(x)$,

所以 $f(x)$ 为奇函数.

(3) 因为 $f(-x) = \frac{a^{-x} + a^{-(-x)}}{2} = \frac{a^x + a^{-x}}{2} = f(x)$, 所以 $f(x)$ 为偶函数.

$$(4) \text{ 因为 } f(-x) = (-x)^2 \ln \frac{1 - (-x)}{1 + (-x)} = x^2 \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} = -x^2 \ln \frac{1-x}{1+x} = -f(x),$$

所以 $f(x)$ 为奇函数.

(5) 因为 $f(-x) = \sin(-x)\cos(-x) + 1 = -\sin x \cos x + 1, f(-x) \neq f(x)$, 且 $f(-x) \neq -f(x)$, 所以 $f(x)$ 既非偶函数, 也非奇函数.

(6) 因为 $F(-x) = f(-x) - f(-(-x)) = f(-x) - f(x) = -F(x)$, 所以 $F(x)$ 是奇函数.

$$\begin{aligned} (7) \text{ 因为 } f(-x) &= \ln(-x + \sqrt{(-x)^2 + 1}) = \ln(-x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}) \\ &= \ln \frac{(-x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1})(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1})}{(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1})} \\ &= \ln \frac{1}{x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}} = -\ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}) \\ &= -f(x), \end{aligned}$$

所以 $f(x)$ 为奇函数.

$$\begin{aligned} (8) \text{ 因为 } f(-x) &= \frac{e^{-(-x)} - 1}{e^{-(-x)} + 1} = \frac{e^x - 1}{e^x + 1} = \frac{1 - e^{-x}}{1 + e^{-x}} = -\frac{e^{-x} - 1}{e^{-x} + 1} \\ &= -f(x), \end{aligned}$$

所以 $f(x)$ 为奇函数.

6. 指出下列周期函数的周期:

$$\begin{array}{ll} (1) f(x) = \sin^2 x; & (2) f(x) = \sin 4x; \\ (3) f(x) = 5 + \cos 2\pi x; & (4) f(x) = |\cos x|. \end{array}$$

解 (1) 周期是 π . (2) 周期是 $\frac{\pi}{2}$. (3) 周期是 1. (4) 周期是 π .

7. 求下列函数的反函数:

$$\begin{array}{ll} (1) y = 1 + \ln(3x + 2); & (2) y = 2^{x-1}; \\ (3) y = \sqrt[3]{5x + 1}; & (4) y = x^2. \end{array}$$

解 (1) 由 $y = 1 + \ln(3x + 2)$ 可得 $x = \frac{1}{3}(e^{y-1} - 2)$, 即所求反函数为 $y = \frac{1}{3}(e^{x-1} - 2)$.

(2) 由 $y = 2^{x-1}$ 可得 $x = \log_2 y + 1$, 即所求反函数为 $y = \log_2 x + 1$.

(3) 由 $y = \sqrt[3]{5x + 1}$ 可得 $x = \frac{1}{5}(y^3 - 1)$, 即所求反函数为 $y = \frac{1}{5}(x^3 - 1)$.

(4) 由 $y = x^2$ 可得 $x = \pm\sqrt{y}$, 即所求反函数为 $y = \pm\sqrt{x}$.

8. 设 $f(x)$ 的定义域 $D = (0, 1)$, 求下列各函数的定义域:

$$(1) f(x^3); \quad (2) f(\tan x);$$

(3) $f(x-a)(a > 0)$.

解 (1) 由 $0 < x^3 < 1$ 可得 $x \in (0, 1)$.

(2) 由 $0 < \tan x < 1$ 可得 $x \in (k\pi, k\pi + \frac{\pi}{4})$, $k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$.

(3) 由 $0 < x - a < 1$ 可得 $x \in (a, a + 1)$.

习题 1-2

1. 观察下列数列的变化趋势, 判别哪些数列有极限, 如有极限, 写出其极限:

(1) $x_n = \frac{1}{3^n}$;

(2) $x_n = (-1)^{n-1} \frac{1}{n}$;

(3) $x_n = (-1)^n n$;

(4) $x_n = \sin \frac{n\pi}{2}$;

(5) $x_n = \cos \frac{1}{n}$;

(6) $x_n = \ln \frac{1}{n}$.

解 (1) 有极限, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{3^n} = 0$.

(2) 有极限, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{1}{n} = 0$.

(3) 没有极限.

(4) 没有极限.

(5) 有极限, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \cos \frac{1}{n} = 1$.

(6) 没有极限.

2. 根据数列极限的定义证明:

(1) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^2 + 1} = 0$;

(2) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{3n}\right) = 1$;

(3) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} = 0$;

(4) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin n}{n} = 0$.

证明 (1) 因为 $\left| \frac{1}{n^2 + 1} - 0 \right| = \frac{1}{n^2 + 1} < \frac{1}{n^2}$, 故要使 $\left| \frac{1}{n^2 + 1} - 0 \right| < \epsilon$, 只要 $\frac{1}{n^2} < \epsilon$, 即 $n > \frac{1}{\sqrt{\epsilon}}$, 所以 $\forall \epsilon > 0$, 取 $N = \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{\epsilon}} \right] + 1$, 则当 $n > N$ 时, 就有 $\left| \frac{1}{n^2 + 1} - 0 \right| < \epsilon$,

即 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^2 + 1} = 0$.

(2) 要使 $\left| 1 - \frac{1}{3n} - 1 \right| = \frac{1}{3n} < \epsilon$, 只要 $n > \frac{1}{3\epsilon}$, 所以 $\forall \epsilon > 0$, 取 $N = \left[\frac{1}{3\epsilon} \right] + 1$,

则当 $n > N$ 时,就有 $\left|1 - \frac{1}{3n} - 1\right| < \epsilon$,即 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{3n}\right) = 1$.

(3) 因为要使 $\left|\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} - 0\right| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} < \epsilon$,只要 $n > \frac{1}{\epsilon^2}$,所以 $\forall \epsilon > 0$,取 $N = \left[\frac{1}{\epsilon^2}\right] + 1$,

则当 $n > N$ 时,就有 $\left|\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} - 0\right| < \epsilon$,即 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} = 0$.

(4) 因为 $\left|\frac{\sin n}{n} - 0\right| = \left|\frac{\sin n}{n}\right| \leq \frac{1}{n}$,故要使 $\left|\frac{\sin n}{n} - 0\right| < \epsilon$,只要 $\frac{1}{n} < \epsilon$,即 $n > \frac{1}{\epsilon}$,所以 $\forall \epsilon > 0$,取 $N = \left[\frac{1}{\epsilon}\right] + 1$,则当 $n > N$ 时,就有 $\left|\frac{\sin n}{n} - 0\right| < \epsilon$,

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

3. 证明:设 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = A, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n = B$,且 $A > B$,则存在自然数 N ,当 $n > N$ 时,恒有 $a_n > b_n$.

证明 因为 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = A, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n = B$,所以存在 N_1 ,使得 $n > N_1$ 时,对 $\forall \epsilon > 0$,
 $|a_n - A| \leq \epsilon$,即 $A - \epsilon < a_n < A + \epsilon$.

同理存在 N_2 ,使得 $n > N_2$ 时,对 $\forall \epsilon > 0, |b_n - B| < \epsilon$,即 $B - \epsilon < b_n < B + \epsilon$.

令 $N = \max\{N_1, N_2\}$,则当 $n > N$ 时,对 $\forall \epsilon > 0$ 有:

$$A - \epsilon < a_n < A + \epsilon, B - \epsilon < b_n < B + \epsilon.$$

因为 ϵ 任意小且 $A > B$,所以 $a_n > b_n$.

4. 设数列 $\{x_n\}$ 有界,且 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} y_n = 0$,证明: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n y_n = 0$.

证明 因数列 $\{x_n\}$ 有界,故 $\exists M > 0$,使得对一切 n 有 $|x_n| \leq M$.

$\forall \epsilon > 0$,由于 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} y_n = 0$,故对 $\epsilon_1 = \frac{\epsilon}{M} > 0, \exists N$,当 $n > N$ 时,有 $|y_n| < \epsilon_1 =$

$\frac{\epsilon}{M}$,从而有 $|x_n y_n - 0| = |x_n| \cdot |y_n| < M \cdot \frac{\epsilon}{M} = \epsilon$,所以 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n y_n = 0$.

5. 对于数列 $\{x_n\}$,若 $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} x_{2k} = a, \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} x_{2k+1} = a$,证明: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = a$.

证明 因为 $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} x_{2k} = a$,所以 $\forall \epsilon > 0, \exists k_1$,当 $k > k_1$ 时,有 $|x_{2k} - a| < \epsilon$.

又因为 $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} x_{2k+1} = a$,所以 $\forall \epsilon > 0, \exists k_2$,当 $k > k_2$ 时,有 $|x_{2k+1} - a| < \epsilon$.

记 $K = \max\{k_1, k_2\}$,取 $N = 2K + 1$,则当 $n > N$ 时:

若 $n = 2k + 1$,则 $k > K \geq k_2 \Rightarrow |x_n - a| = |x_{2k+1} - a| < \epsilon$;

若 $n = 2k$,则 $k > K + \frac{1}{2} > k_1 \Rightarrow |x_n - a| = |x_{2k} - a| < \epsilon$.

从而可推得只要有 $n > N$,就有 $|x_n - a| < \epsilon$,即 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = a$.

习题 1-3

1. 根据函数极限的定义证明:

$$(1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (2x + 6) = 8; \quad (2) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 - 1}{x - 1} = 2;$$

$$(3) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{x}} = 0; \quad (4) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2 + x^2}{3x^2} = \frac{1}{3}.$$

证明 (1) 因为 $|(2x + 6) - 8| = |2x - 2| = 2|x - 1|$, 故要使 $|(2x + 6) - 8| < \epsilon$, 须使 $|x - 1| < \frac{\epsilon}{2}$, 所以 $\forall \epsilon > 0$, 取 $\delta = \frac{\epsilon}{2}$, 则当 $0 < |x - 1| < \delta$ 时, 就有 $|(2x + 6) - 8| < \epsilon$, 即 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (2x + 6) = 8$.

(2) 因为 $x \rightarrow 1$, $x \neq -1$, 所以 $\left| \frac{x^2 - 1}{x - 1} - 2 \right| = |x + 1 - 2| = |x - 1|$, 故要使 $\left| \frac{x^2 - 1}{x - 1} - 2 \right| < \epsilon$, 须使 $|x - 1| < \epsilon$, 所以 $\forall \epsilon > 0$, 取 $\delta = \epsilon$, 则当 $0 < |x - 1| < \delta$ 时, 就有 $\left| \frac{x^2 - 1}{x - 1} - 2 \right| < \epsilon$, 即 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 - 1}{x - 1} = 2$.

(3) 因为 $\left| \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{x}} - 0 \right| \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$, 故要使 $\left| \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{x}} - 0 \right| < \epsilon$, 须使 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} < \epsilon$, 即 $x > \frac{1}{\epsilon^2}$, 所以 $\forall \epsilon > 0$, 取 $X = \frac{1}{\epsilon^2}$, 则当 $x > X$ 时, 就有 $\left| \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{x}} - 0 \right| < \epsilon$, 即 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{x}} = 0$.

(4) 因为 $\left| \frac{2 + x^2}{3x^2} - \frac{1}{3} \right| = \frac{2}{3x^2}$, 故要使 $\left| \frac{2 + x^2}{3x^2} - \frac{1}{3} \right| < \epsilon$, 须使 $\frac{2}{3x^2} < \epsilon$, 即 $|x| > \sqrt{\frac{2}{3\epsilon}}$, 所以 $\forall \epsilon > 0$, 取 $X = \sqrt{\frac{2}{3\epsilon}}$, 则当 $|x| > X$ 时, 就有 $\left| \frac{2 + x^2}{3x^2} - \frac{1}{3} \right| < \epsilon$, 即 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2 + x^2}{3x^2} = \frac{1}{3}$.

2. 当 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时, 讨论下列函数极限的存在性:

$$(1) f(x) = \frac{|x|}{x}; \quad (2) f(x) = \begin{cases} \cos x, & x < 0, \\ x, & x \geq 0; \end{cases}$$

$$(3) f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2-x}, & x < 0, \\ 0, & x = 0, \\ x + \frac{1}{2}, & x > 0; \end{cases} \quad (4) f(x) = [x].$$

解 (1) 因为 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x}{x} = 1$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{-x}{x} = -1$, 所以 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x)$ 不存在.

(2) 因为 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x = 0$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \cos x = 1$, 所以 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x)$ 不存在.

(3) 因为 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2}$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{1}{2-x} = \frac{1}{2}$, 所以 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x)$ 存在且等于 $\frac{1}{2}$.

(4) 因为 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} [x] = 0$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} [x] = -1$, 所以 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x)$ 不存在.

3. 证明: 若 $x \rightarrow +\infty$ 及 $x \rightarrow -\infty$ 时, 函数 $f(x)$ 的极限都存在且都等于 A , 则 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = A$.

证明 因为 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = A$, 所以 $\forall \epsilon > 0, \exists x_1 > 0$, 当 $x > x_1$ 时, 就有 $|f(x) - A| < \epsilon$.

又因为 $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = A$, 所以对上面的 $\epsilon > 0, \exists x_2 > 0$, 当 $x < -x_2$ 时, 就有 $|f(x) - A| < \epsilon$.

取 $X = \max\{x_1, x_2\}$, 则当 $|x| > X$, 即 $x > X$ 或 $x < -X$ 时, 就有 $|f(x) - A| < \epsilon$, 即 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = A$.

4. 根据函数极限的定义证明: 函数 $f(x)$ 当 $x \rightarrow x_0$ 时极限存在的充要条件是左极限、右极限各自存在并且相等.

证明 必要性:

若 $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = A$, 则 $\forall \epsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0$, 当 $0 < |x - x_0| < \delta$ 时, 就有 $|f(x) - A| < \epsilon$.

当 $0 < x - x_0 < \delta$ 时, 有 $|f(x) - A| < \epsilon$, 即 $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^+} f(x) = A$;

当 $0 < x_0 - x < \delta$ 时, 有 $|f(x) - A| < \epsilon$, 即 $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^-} f(x) = A$.

充分性:

若 $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^+} f(x) = A = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^-} f(x)$, 则 $\forall \epsilon > 0, \exists \delta_1 > 0$, 当 $0 < x - x_0 < \delta_1$ 时, 就有 $|f(x) - A| < \epsilon$.

又 $\exists \delta_2 > 0$, 当 $0 < x_0 - x < \delta_2$ 时, 就有 $|f(x) - A| < \epsilon$.

取 $\delta = \min\{\delta_1, \delta_2\}$, 则当 $0 < |x - x_0| < \delta$ 时, 就有 $|f(x) - A| < \epsilon$, 即 $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = A$.

习题 1-4

1. 根据无穷小的定义证明:

$$(1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \cos \frac{1}{x} = 0; \quad (2) \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{x^2 - 16}{x + 4} = 0.$$

证明 (1) 因为 $|x \cos \frac{1}{x}| \leq |x|$, 所以 $\forall \epsilon > 0$, 取 $\delta = \epsilon$, 则当 $0 < |x| < \delta$ 时,

就有 $|x \cos \frac{1}{x}| < \epsilon$, 故 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \cos \frac{1}{x} = 0$.

(2) 因为 $\left| \frac{x^2 - 16}{x + 4} \right| = |x - 4|$, 所以 $\forall \epsilon > 0$, 取 $\delta = \epsilon$, 则当 $0 < |x - 4| < \delta$ 时,

就有 $\left| \frac{x^2 - 16}{x + 4} \right| < \epsilon$, 所以 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{x^2 - 16}{x + 4} = 0$.

2. 根据无穷大的定义证明:

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

$$(3) \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{1}{x - 3} = \infty.$$

证明 (1) 因为 $\left| \frac{1 + 3x}{x} \right| = \left| \frac{1}{x} + 3 \right| \geq \left| \frac{1}{x} \right| - 3$, 故要使 $\left| \frac{1 + 3x}{x} \right| > M$, 须使

$\left| \frac{1}{x} \right| - 3 > M$, 即 $|x| < \frac{1}{M + 3}$. 所以 $\forall M > 0$, 取 $\delta = \frac{1}{M + 3}$, 当 $0 < |x - 0| < \delta$

时, 就有 $\left| \frac{1 + 3x}{x} \right| > M$, 即 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 + 3x}{x} = \infty$.

(2) 要使 $|2^x| > M$, 须使 $x > \log_2 M$, 所以 $\forall M > 0$, 取 $X = \log_2 M$, 则当 $x > X$ 时, 就有 $|2^x| > M$, 即 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} 2^x = \infty$.

(3) 要使 $\left| \frac{1}{x - 3} \right| > M$, 须使 $|x - 3| < \frac{1}{M}$, 所以 $\forall M > 0$, 取 $\delta = \frac{1}{M}$, 则当 $0 < |x - 3| < \delta$ 时, 就有 $\left| \frac{1}{x - 3} \right| > M$, 即 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{1}{x - 3} = \infty$.

3. 求下列极限并说明理由:

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

解 (1) 由定理 4 可知, $\frac{1}{2x}$ 为 $x \rightarrow \infty$ 时的无穷小, 再由定理 1 得

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{3}{2} + \frac{1}{2x} \right) = \frac{3}{2}, \text{ 故 } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3x + 1}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{3}{2} + \frac{1}{2x} \right) = \frac{3}{2}.$$

(2) 由定理 1 知 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (x-2) = -2$, 故 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2-4}{x+2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (x-2) = -2$.

4. 函数 $y = x \cos x$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 内是否有界? 这个函数是否为 $x \rightarrow \infty$ 时的无穷大? 为什么?

解 因为 $\forall M > 0$, 总有 $x_0 \in (M, +\infty)$, 使 $\cos x_0 = 1$, 从而 $y = x_0 \cos x_0 = x_0 (> M)$, 所以 $y = x \cos x$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 内无界.

又因为 $\forall M > 0$, 总有 $x_0 \in (M, +\infty)$, 使 $\cos x_0 = 0$, 从而 $y = x_0 \cos x_0 = 0 (< M)$, 所以 $y = x \cos x$ 不是当 $x \rightarrow +\infty$ 时的无穷大.

5. 证明: 函数 $y = f(x) = \frac{1}{x} \sin \frac{1}{x}$ 在区间 $(0, 1]$ 上无界, 但这个函数不是 $x \rightarrow 0^+$ 时的无穷大.

证明 先证函数 $y = f(x) = \frac{1}{x} \sin \frac{1}{x}$ 在区间 $(0, 1]$ 上无界.

因为 $\forall M > 0$, 在 $(0, 1]$ 中总可以找到 x_0 , 使 $f(x_0) > M$. 例如, 取 $x_0 = \frac{1}{2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}}$

($k \in \mathbf{N}$), 则 $f(x_0) = 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}$, 当 k 充分大时, 可使 $f(x_0) > M$, 所以 $y = \frac{1}{x} \sin \frac{1}{x}$ 在区间 $(0, 1]$ 上无界.

再证函数 $y = f(x) = \frac{1}{x} \sin \frac{1}{x}$ 不是 $x \rightarrow 0^+$ 时的无穷大.

因为 $\forall M > 0, \delta > 0$, 总可以找到点 x_0 , 使 $0 < x_0 < \delta$, 使 $f(x_0) < M$. 例如, 取 $x_0 = \frac{1}{2k\pi}$ ($k \in \mathbf{N}^+$), 当 k 充分大时, $0 < x_0 < \delta$, 但 $f(x_0) = 2k\pi \sin 2k\pi = 0 < M$, 所以 $y = \frac{1}{x} \sin \frac{1}{x}$ 不是 $x \rightarrow 0^+$ 时的无穷大.

习题 1-5

1. 计算下列极限:

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

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

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

(4) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{x^2 - 6x + 8}{x^2 - 5x + 4}$;

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

(6) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(2 + \frac{1}{3x} \right) \left(3 - \frac{1}{x^3} \right)$;

(7) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x^2 - 1}{3x^2 + 5x + 4}$;

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

$$(9) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left(\frac{x}{x-1} - \frac{2}{x^2-1} \right);$$

$$(10) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{x^2+1} - \sqrt{x^2-1});$$

$$(11) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{4x^3 - 2x^2 + x}{3x^2 + 2x};$$

$$(12) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1+2+\cdots+n}{n^2}.$$

解 (1) 原式 = $\frac{\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (2x^2 + 4)}{\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (x-1)} = \frac{12}{1} = 12.$

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

$$(3) \text{原式} = \frac{\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (x^2 - 2x + 4)}{\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (x^2 - 1)} = \frac{3}{\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (x^2 - 1)} = \infty.$$

$$(4) \text{原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{(x-4)(x-2)}{(x-4)(x-1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{x-2}{x-1} \\ = \frac{\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} (x-2)}{\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} (x-1)} = \frac{2}{3}.$$

$$(5) \text{原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} 3 - \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3}{x} + \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{5}{x^2} = 3 - 0 + 0 = 3.$$

$$(6) \text{原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(2 + \frac{1}{3x} \right) \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(3 - \frac{1}{x^3} \right) = 2 \times 3 = 6.$$

$$(7) \text{原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2 - \frac{1}{x^2}}{3 + \frac{5}{x} + \frac{4}{x^2}} = \frac{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (2 - \frac{1}{x^2})}{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (3 + \frac{5}{x} + \frac{4}{x^2})} = \frac{2}{3}.$$

$$(8) \text{原式} = \frac{\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} (x^3 + 1)}{\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} (x^4 - x + 1)} = \frac{65}{253}.$$

$$(9) \text{原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x(x+1) - 2}{x^2 - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 + x - 2}{x^2 - 1} \\ = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x+2)(x-1)}{(x+1)(x-1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x+2}{x+1} \\ = \frac{\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (x+2)}{\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (x+1)} = \frac{3}{2}.$$

$$(10) \text{原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{x^2+1} + \sqrt{x^2-1}} \right) \\ = \frac{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} 2}{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{x^2+1} + \sqrt{x^2-1})} \\ = \frac{2}{\infty} = 0.$$

$$(11) \text{ 原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{4x^2 - 2x + 1}{3x + 2} = \frac{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (4x^2 - 2x + 1)}{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (3x + 2)} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$(12) \text{ 原式} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n(n+1)}{2n^2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right) = \frac{1}{2}.$$

2. 计算下列极限:

$$(1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^3 \cos \frac{1}{x}; \quad (2) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\arctan x}{x}.$$

解 (1) 因为 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^3 = 0$, 而 $\left| \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \cos \frac{1}{x} \right| \leq 1$, 所以 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^3 \cos \frac{1}{x} = 0$.

(2) 因为 $|\arctan x| < \frac{\pi}{2}$, 而 $\frac{1}{x} \rightarrow 0$ ($x \rightarrow \infty$), 所以 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\arctan x}{x} = 0$.

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x^2 + 1}{x + 1} - ax - b \right) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 + 1 - ax^2 - ax - bx - b}{x + 1} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(1-a)x - (a+b) + \frac{1-b}{x}}{1 + \frac{1}{x}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} [(1-a)x - (a+b)] = 0, \end{aligned}$$

故 $1-a=0$ 且 $a+b=0$, 则 $a=1, b=-1$.

4. 已知 $f(x) = \frac{px^2 - 2}{x^2 + 1} + 3qx + 5$, 当 $x \rightarrow \infty$ 时, p, q 取何值, $f(x)$ 为无穷小?

p, q 取何值, $f(x)$ 为无穷大?

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解} \quad f(x) &= \frac{px^2 - 2}{x^2 + 1} + 3qx + 5 = \frac{px^2 - 2 + 3qx^3 + 3qx + 5x^2 + 5}{x^2 + 1} \\ &= \frac{3qx^3 + (p+5)x^2 + 3qx + 3}{x^2 + 1}, \end{aligned}$$

当 $3q=0$ 且 $p+5=0$, 即 $p=-5, q=0$ 时, $f(x) = \frac{3}{x^2 + 1}$, 则当 $x \rightarrow \infty$, $f(x)$ 为无穷小.

$$f(x) = \frac{3qx^3 + (p+5)x^2 + 3qx + 3}{x^2 + 1} = \frac{3q + \frac{p+5}{x} + \frac{3q}{x^2} + \frac{3}{x^3}}{\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^3}},$$

当 $x \rightarrow \infty$ 时, 只有当 $3q \neq 0$, 即 $q \neq 0$ 时, $f(x)$ 为无穷大, 此时 p 可取任意值.

习题 1-6

1. 计算下列极限:

$$(1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 3x}{\sin 5x}; \quad (2) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \sin \frac{2}{x};$$

$$(3) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{\arcsin 2x}; \quad (4) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \cot x;$$

$$(5) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(3^n \tan \frac{x}{3^n} \right); \quad (6) \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos x}{\frac{\pi}{2} - x}$$

$$(7) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (1-x) \tan \frac{\pi}{2} x; \quad (8) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \sin x}{x};$$

$$(9) \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{\sin x}{1 - \left(\frac{x}{\pi}\right)^2}.$$

解 (1) 原式 = $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\sin 3x}{3x} \cdot \frac{5x}{\sin 5x} \cdot \frac{3}{5} \right)$
 $= \frac{3}{5} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 3x}{3x} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{5x}{\sin 5x} = \frac{3}{5}.$

$$(2) \text{原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{\sin \frac{2}{x}}{\frac{2}{x}} \cdot 2 \right) = 2 \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin \frac{2}{x}}{\frac{2}{x}} = 2.$$

$$(3) \text{令 } y = \arcsin 2x, \text{ 则 } x = \frac{\sin y}{2}.$$

$$\text{当 } x \rightarrow 0 \text{ 时, } y \rightarrow 0, \text{ 原式} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin y}{2y} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$(4) \text{原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{x}{\sin x} \cdot \cos x \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{\sin x} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \cos x = 1.$$

$$(5) \text{原式} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{\sin \frac{x}{3^n}}{\frac{x}{3^n}} \cdot \frac{x}{\cos \frac{x}{3^n}} \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin \frac{x}{3^n}}{\frac{x}{3^n}} \cdot \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x}{\cos \frac{x}{3^n}} = x.$$

$$(6) \text{原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{-\sin(x - \frac{\pi}{2})}{\frac{\pi}{2} - x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin(x - \frac{\pi}{2})}{x - \frac{\pi}{2}} = 1.$$

$$(7) \text{原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (1-x) \cdot \frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{2} x}{\cos \frac{\pi}{2} x}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (1-x) \cdot \frac{\cos \frac{\pi}{2}(x-1)}{-\sin \frac{\pi}{2}(x-1)} \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \cos \frac{\pi}{2}(x-1) \cdot \frac{\frac{\pi}{2}(x-1)}{\sin \frac{\pi}{2}(x-1)} \cdot \frac{2}{\pi} \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \cos \frac{\pi}{2}(x-1) \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\frac{\pi}{2}(x-1)}{\sin \frac{\pi}{2}(x-1)} \cdot \frac{2}{\pi} = \frac{2}{\pi}.
\end{aligned}$$

$$(8) \text{ 原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \sin x}{\sin x} \cdot \frac{\sin x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \sin x}{\sin x} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(9) \text{ 原式} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{-\sin(x-\pi)}{(1-\frac{x}{\pi})(1+\frac{x}{\pi})} \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{\sin(x-\pi) \cdot \pi}{(x-\pi) \cdot (1+\frac{x}{\pi})} \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{\sin(x-\pi)}{x-\pi} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{\pi}{1+\frac{x}{\pi}} = \frac{\pi}{2}.
\end{aligned}$$

2. 计算下列极限:

$$(1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 - \sin x)^{\frac{1}{x}}; \quad (2) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1+x}{x} \right)^{2x};$$

$$(3) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1}{1+x} \right)^{\frac{1}{2x+1}}; \quad (4) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1-2x)^{\frac{3}{\sin x}};$$

$$(5) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x}{x+2} \right)^{3x}.$$

解 (1) 原式 = $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} [1 + (-\sin x)]^{-\frac{1}{\sin x} \cdot \frac{-\sin x}{x}}$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \{ [1 + (-\sin x)]^{-\frac{1}{\sin x}} \}^{-\frac{\sin x}{x}} = e^{-1} = \frac{1}{e}.$$

$$(2) \text{ 原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[\left(1 + \frac{1}{x} \right)^x \right]^2 = e^2.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(3) \text{ 原式} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\left(1 + \frac{-x}{1+x} \right)^{\frac{-1+x}{x}} \right]^{(\frac{1}{2x+1})(-\frac{x}{1+x})} \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\left(1 + \frac{-x}{x+1} \right)^{\frac{-x+1}{x}} \right]^{\frac{-2x+1}{2(1+x)}} = e^{-\frac{1}{2}}.
\end{aligned}$$

$$(4) \text{原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} [1 + (-2x)]^{-\frac{1}{2x} \cdot \frac{-6x}{\sin x}} \\ = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \{ [1 + (-2x)]^{\frac{1}{2x}} \}^{-\frac{6x}{\sin x}} = e^{-6}.$$

$$(5) \text{原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (1 + \frac{-2}{x+2})^{\frac{x+2}{-2} \cdot \frac{-6x}{x+2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[(1 + \frac{-2}{x+2})^{\frac{x+2}{-2}} \right]^{\frac{-6}{1+\frac{2}{x}}} = e^{-6}.$$

3. 利用极限存在准则证明:

$$(1) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^2 \left(\frac{1}{n^2 + 1^2} + \frac{1}{n^2 + 2^2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n^2 + n^2} \right)^n = 0;$$

$$(2) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{n^2 + n + 1} + \frac{1}{n^2 + n + 2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n^2 + n + n} \right) = 0;$$

$$(3) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x \left[\frac{1}{x} \right] = 1.$$

证明 (1) 因 $n^2 \cdot \left(\frac{n}{2n^2} \right)^n < n^2 \left(\frac{1}{n^2 + 1^2} + \frac{1}{n^2 + 2^2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n^2 + n^2} \right)^n < n^2 \cdot \left(\frac{n}{n^2} \right)^n$,

即 $\frac{1}{4(2n)^{n-2}} < n^2 \left(\frac{1}{n^2 + 1^2} + \frac{1}{n^2 + 2^2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n^2 + n^2} \right)^n < \frac{1}{n^{n-2}}$, 而 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{4(2n)^{n-2}} = 0$,

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^{n-2}} = 0$, 故由夹逼准则即得证.

(2) 因 $\frac{1}{n+2} < \frac{1}{n^2 + n + 1} + \frac{1}{n^2 + n + 2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n^2 + n + n} < \frac{1}{n+1}$, 而

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n+2} = 0, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n+1} = 0$, 故由夹逼准则即得证.

(3) 当 $x > 0$ 时, $1 - x < x \left[\frac{1}{x} \right] \leq 1$, 而 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (1 - x) = 1, \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} 1 = 1$, 故由夹逼

准则即得证.

习题 1-7

1. 当 $x \rightarrow 0$ (或 $x \rightarrow 0^+$) 时, 下列无穷小与 x 相比较, 哪些是高阶无穷小? 哪些是低阶无穷小? 哪些是等价无穷小? 哪些是同阶无穷小?

$$(1) \sin x^2;$$

$$(2) x^3 + x;$$

$$(3) \sqrt[3]{x};$$

$$(4) 1 - \cos x;$$

$$(5) \arctan x;$$

$$(6) x + \sin x.$$

解 (1) 因为 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sin x^2 = 0, \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x^2}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x^2}{x^2} \cdot x = 0$, 所以 $\sin x^2$ 是 x 的

高价无穷小.

(2) 因为 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (x^3 + x) = 0, \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^3 + x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (x^2 + 1) = 1$, 所以 $x^3 + x$ 是 x 的

等价无穷小.

(3) 因为 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sqrt[3]{x} = 0$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt[3]{x}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^{-\frac{2}{3}} = \infty$, 所以 $\sqrt[3]{x}$ 是 x 的低阶无穷小.

(4) 因为 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 - \cos x) = 0$, 且

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

所以 $1 - \cos x$ 是 x 的高阶无穷小.

(5) 因为 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \arctan x = 0$, 则令 $y = \arctan x$, 即 $x = \tan y$, 于是当 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时, $y \rightarrow 0$. 因为 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\arctan x}{x} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{y}{\tan y} = 1$, 所以 $\arctan x$ 是 x 的等价无穷小.

(6) 因为 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (x + \sin x) = 0$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x + \sin x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(1 + \frac{\sin x}{x} \right) = 2$, 所以 $x + \sin x$ 是 x 的同阶无穷小.

2. 利用等价无穷小代换, 求下列极限:

(1) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan 5x}{x}$;

(2) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\arcsin 2x}{\arctan x}$;

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

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

(5) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(e^x - 1) \sin x}{1 - \cos x}$;

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

解 (1) 原式 = $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{5x}{x} = 5$.

(2) 原式 = $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x}{x} = 2$.

(3) 原式 = $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2\sin^2 x}{x \sin 2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x^2}{2x^2} = 1$.

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

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

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

习题 1-8

1. 证明函数 $y = \cos x$ 在其定义域内是连续的.

证明 任取 $x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$, 当 x 有增量 Δx 时, y 的增量 Δy 为

$$\Delta y = \cos(x + \Delta x) - \cos x = -2\sin\left(x + \frac{\Delta x}{2}\right)\sin\frac{\Delta x}{2},$$

则有

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \Delta y &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \left[-2\sin\left(x + \frac{\Delta x}{2}\right)\sin\frac{\Delta x}{2} \right] \\ &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \left[-2\left(x + \frac{\Delta x}{2}\right) \cdot \frac{\Delta x}{2} \right] = 0.\end{aligned}$$

因此 $y = \cos x$ 在其定义域内是连续的.

2. 讨论下列函数在 $x = 0$ 处的连续性:

$$(1) f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{x} \sin x, & x < 0, \\ 0, & x = 0, \\ x \sin \frac{1}{x}, & x > 0; \end{cases} \quad (2) f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sin 2x}{x}, & x < 0, \\ 1, & x = 0, \\ \frac{\ln(1+2x)}{x}, & x > 0; \end{cases}$$

$$(3) f(x) = \begin{cases} x \sin \frac{1}{x}, & x \neq 0, \\ 1, & x = 0. \end{cases}$$

解 (1) 因为 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{1}{x} \sin x = 1 \neq f(0)$, 故 $f(x)$ 在 $x = 0$ 处不连续.

(2) 因为 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\sin 2x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\sin 2x}{2x} \cdot 2 = 2 \neq f(0)$, 故 $f(x)$ 在 $x = 0$ 处不连续.

(3) 因为 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \sin \frac{1}{x} = 0 \neq f(0)$, 故 $f(x)$ 在 $x = 0$ 处不连续.

3. 指出下列函数的间断点及其类型:

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

$$(3) y = \frac{|x|}{x}; \quad (4) y = \frac{x^2 - 4}{x - 2};$$

$$(5) y = \frac{x}{\tan x}.$$

解 (1) 函数的间断点有 $x = 1$ 和 $x = 2$.

对 $x = 1$:

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

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

所以 $x = 1$ 为第一类的可去间断点.

对 $x = 2$:

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

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

所以 $x = 2$ 为第二类的无穷间断点.

(2) 函数的间断点有 $x = \pm\sqrt{2}$.

对 $x = \sqrt{2}$:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \sqrt{2}^-} f(x) = \infty, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \sqrt{2}^+} f(x) = \infty,$$

所以 $x = \sqrt{2}$ 为第二类的无穷间断点.

对 $x = -\sqrt{2}$:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\sqrt{2}^-} f(x) = \infty, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -\sqrt{2}^+} f(x) = \infty,$$

所以 $x = -\sqrt{2}$ 为第二类的无穷间断点.

(3) 函数的间断点为 $x = 0$, 而

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x}{x} = 1,$$

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

所以 $x = 0$ 为第一类的跳跃间断点.

(4) 函数的间断点为 $x = 2$, 则

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{(x-2)(x+2)}{x-2} = 4, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \frac{(x-2)(x+2)}{x-2} = 4,$$

所以 $x = 2$ 为第一类的可去间断点.

(5) 函数的间断点有 $x = k\pi$ 和 $x = k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}$, 其中 $k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$.

对 $x = 0$:

因为 $f(x)$ 无定义, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x}{\tan x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{x}{\tan x} = 1$, 所以 $x = 0$ 为第一类的可去间断点.

对 $x = k\pi$ ($k = \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$):

因为 $\lim_{x \rightarrow k\pi} \frac{x}{\tan x} = \infty$, 所以 $x = k\pi$ ($k = \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$) 为第二类的无穷间断点.

对 $x = k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}$ ($k \in \mathbf{Z}$):

因为 $\lim_{x \rightarrow k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{x}{\tan x} = 0$, 而在 $k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}$ 处无定义, 所以 $x = k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}$ ($k \in \mathbf{Z}$) 为第一类的可去间断点.

4. 证明: 若函数 $f(x)$ 在点 x_0 连续且 $f(x_0) \neq 0$, 则存在 x_0 的某邻域 $U(x_0)$, 当 $x \in U(x_0)$ 时, $f(x) \neq 0$.

证明 若 $f(x_0) > 0$, 因为 $f(x_0)$ 在 x_0 连续, 所以取 $\varepsilon = \frac{1}{2}f(x_0) > 0$, $\exists \delta > 0$, 当 $x \in U(x_0, \delta)$ 时, 有 $|f(x) - f(x_0)| < \frac{1}{2}f(x_0)$, 即

$$0 < \frac{1}{2}f(x_0) < f(x) < \frac{3}{2}f(x_0).$$

若 $f(x_0) < 0$, 因为 $f(x)$ 在 x_0 连续, 所以取 $\varepsilon = -\frac{1}{2}f(x_0) > 0$, $\exists \delta > 0$, 当 $x \in U(x_0, \delta)$ 时, 有 $|f(x) - f(x_0)| < -\frac{1}{2}f(x_0)$, 即

$$\frac{3}{2}f(x_0) < f(x) < \frac{1}{2}f(x_0) < 0.$$

因此, 不论 $f(x_0) > 0$ 或 $f(x_0) < 0$, 总存在 x_0 的某一邻域 $U(x_0)$, 当 $x \in U(x_0)$ 时, $f(x) \neq 0$.

习题 1-9

1. 求下列极限:

(1) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sqrt{x^2 - 2x + 5}$;

(2) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{6}} \ln(2\cos 2x)$;

(3) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \sqrt{x+1} \sin \frac{\pi x}{2}$;

(4) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \arctan \sqrt{2x-3}$;

(5) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} e^{\frac{1}{x}}$;

(6) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \ln \frac{\sin x}{x}$;

(7) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{x+1} - 1}{x}$;

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

解 (1) 原式 = $\sqrt{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (x^2 - 2x + 5)} = \sqrt{5}$.

(2) 原式 = $\ln(\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{6}} 2\cos 2x) = \ln(2\cos \frac{\pi}{3}) = \ln 1 = 0$.

(3) 原式 = $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \sqrt{x+1} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \sin \frac{\pi x}{2} = \sqrt{2} \cdot 1 = \sqrt{2}$.

$$(4) \text{ 原式} = \arctan 1 = \frac{\pi}{4}.$$

$$(5) \text{ 原式} = e^0 = 1.$$

$$(6) \text{ 原式} = \ln \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = \ln 1 = 0.$$

$$(7) \text{ 原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+1}+1} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$(8) \text{ 原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2x}{\sqrt{x^2+x} + \sqrt{x^2-x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2}{\sqrt{1+\frac{1}{x}} + \sqrt{1-\frac{1}{x}}} = 1.$$

2. 设函数 $f(x) = \begin{cases} e^x, & x < 0, \\ a+x, & x \geq 0, \end{cases}$ 当 a 为何值时, $f(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 内连续?

解 由初等函数的连续性可知 $f(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, 0)$ 及 $(0, +\infty)$ 内连续, 所以要使 $f(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 内连续, 只要 $\forall a$ 使得 $f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处连续即可.

在 $x=0$ 处, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} e^x = 1$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (a+x) = a$, $f(0) = a$. 取 $a=1$, 则有 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = f(0)$, 即 $f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处连续, 因此 $a=1$.

3. 设 $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sin 2x}{x}, & x < 0, \\ 3x^2 - 2x + k, & x \geq 0, \end{cases}$ 其中 k 为常数, 问当 k 为何值时, 函数

$f(x)$ 在其定义域内连续?

解 由初等函数的连续性可知 $f(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, 0)$ 及 $(0, +\infty)$ 内连续, 所以要使 $f(x)$ 在其定义域内连续, 只要取 k 值使 $f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 连续即可.

在 $x=0$ 处, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\sin 2x}{x} = 2$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (3x^2 - 2x + k) = k$, $f(0) = k$. 取 $k=2$, 则有 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = f(0)$, 即 $f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处连续, 因此 $k=2$.

4. 证明:

(1) $x^5 - 3x = 1$ 在 $(1, 2)$ 内至少有一个根;

(2) $2^x = \frac{1}{x}$ 至少有一个小于 1 的正根;

(3) $x^5 - 2x^2 + x + 1 = 0$ 在 $(-1, 1)$ 内至少有一个根;

(4) $x^2 \cos x - \sin x = 0$ 在 $(\pi, \frac{3}{2}\pi)$ 内至少有一个根.

证明 (1) 令 $f(x) = x^5 - 3x - 1$, 则 $f(1) = -3 < 0$, $f(2) = 25 > 0$. 因 $f(x)$ 为连续函数, 所以在 $(1, 2)$ 内至少有一个 x 值使 $f(x) = 0$, 即 $x^5 - 3x = 1$ 在 $(1, 2)$ 内

至少有一个根.

(2) 令 $f(x) = 2^x - \frac{1}{x}$, 又知 $f(x)$ 在定义域内连续, 则

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (2^x - \frac{1}{x}) < 0, \quad f(1) = 1 > 0,$$

所以 $(0, 1)$ 内至少有一个 x 值使 $f(x) = 0$, 即 $2^x = \frac{1}{x}$ 至少有一个小于 1 的正根.

(3) 令 $f(x) = x^5 - 2x^2 + x + 1$, 又知 $f(x)$ 在定义域内连续, 则

$$f(-1) = -3 < 0, \quad f(1) = 1 > 0,$$

所以 $(-1, 1)$ 内至少有一个 x 值使 $f(x) = 0$, 即 $x^5 - 2x^2 + x + 1 = 0$ 在 $(-1, 1)$ 内至少有一个根.

(4) 令 $f(x) = x^2 \cos x - \sin x$, 又知 $f(x)$ 在定义域上连续, 则

$$f(\pi) = \pi^2 \cdot (-1) - 0 = -\pi^2 < 0,$$

$$f\left(\frac{3}{2}\pi\right) = \left(\frac{3}{2}\pi\right)^2 \cdot 0 - (-1) = 1 > 0,$$

所以 $(\pi, \frac{3}{2}\pi)$ 内至少有一个 x 值使 $f(x) = 0$, 即 $x^2 \cos x - \sin x = 0$ 在 $(\pi, \frac{3}{2}\pi)$ 内至少有一个根.

总复习题一

1. 设 $f(x) = \begin{cases} 3x+1, & x \leq 1, \\ x, & x > 1, \end{cases}$ 求 $f[f(x)]$.

解 因为 $f[f(x)] = \begin{cases} 3f(x)+1, & f(x) \leq 1, \\ f(x), & f(x) > 1, \end{cases}$ 则当 $x > 1$ 时, $f(x) = x > 1$;

当 $x \leq 1$ 时, $f(x) = 3x+1$. 令 $f(x) > 1$, 解得 $0 < x \leq 1$; 令 $f(x) \leq 1$, 解得 $x \leq 0$. 因此

$$f[f(x)] = \begin{cases} 9x+4, & x \leq 0, \\ 3x+1, & 0 < x \leq 1, \\ x, & x > 1. \end{cases}$$

2. 设 $f(0) = 0$, 当 $x \neq 0$ 时, $af(x) + bf\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = \frac{c}{x}$, 其中 a, b, c 为常数, 且 $|a| \neq |b|$. 证明: $f(x)$ 为奇函数.

证明 因为 $af(x) + bf\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = \frac{c}{x}$, 所以

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{a} \left[\frac{c}{x} - bf\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \right],$$

$$f(-x) = \frac{1}{a} \left[\frac{c}{-x} - bf\left(-\frac{1}{x}\right) \right].$$

两式相加得

$$f(x) + f(-x) = -\frac{b}{a} \left[f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) + f\left(-\frac{1}{x}\right) \right].$$

用 $\frac{1}{x}$ 代替 x 得

$$f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) + f\left(-\frac{1}{x}\right) = -\frac{b}{a} [f(x) + f(-x)],$$

$$\text{所以 } f(x) + f(-x) = \frac{b^2}{a^2} [f(x) + f(-x)].$$

又因为 $|a| \neq |b|$, 即 $\frac{b^2}{a^2} \neq 1$, 所以 $f(x) + f(-x) = 0$, 故 $f(x)$ 为奇函数.

$$3. \text{ 设 } f(x) = \begin{cases} x-3, & x \leq 1, \\ f[f(x-5)], & x > 1, \end{cases} \text{ 求 } f(5).$$

$$\text{解 } f(5) = f[f(5-5)] = f[f(0)] = f[0-3] = f(-3) \\ = -3-3 = -6.$$

4. 设 $\{a_n\}$, $\{b_n\}$, $\{c_n\}$ 均为非负数列, 且 $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} a_n = 0$, $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} b_n = 1$, $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} c_n = \infty$, 则().

A. 对任意 n 有 $a_n < b_n$

B. 对任意 n 有 $b_n < c_n$

C. 数列 $\{a_n c_n\}$ 发散

D. 数列 $\{b_n c_n\}$ 发散

解 因为 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n c_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n \cdot \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} c_n = \infty$, 所以数列 $\{b_n c_n\}$ 发散, 故选项 D 正确.

5. 设 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a \tan x + b(1 - \cos x)}{c \ln(1 - 2x) + d(1 - e^{-x^2})} = 2$, 其中 a, c 不全为零, 则必有().

A. $b = 4d$

B. $b = -4d$

C. $a = -4c$

D. $a = 4c$

解 因为 $\tan x \sim x$,

$$\ln(1 - 2x) \sim -2x,$$

$$1 - \cos x \sim \frac{1}{2}x^2,$$

$$1 - e^{-x^2} \sim x^2,$$

$(1 - \cos x)$ 是 $\tan x$ 的高阶无穷小, $(1 - e^{-x^2})$ 是 $\ln(1 - 2x)$ 的高阶无穷小, 所以

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a \tan x + b(1 - \cos x)}{c \ln(1 - 2x) + d(1 - e^{-x^2})} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a \tan x}{c \ln(1 - 2x)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{ax}{-2cx} = \frac{a}{-2c} = 2, \end{aligned}$$

则 $a = -4c$, 故选项 C 正确.

6. 求极限 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{2 + e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{1 + e^{\frac{4}{x}}} + \frac{\sin x}{|x|} \right)$.

解 因为 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \left(\frac{2 + e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{1 + e^{\frac{4}{x}}} + \frac{\sin x}{|x|} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{2 + e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{1 + e^{\frac{4}{x}}} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\sin x}{-x}$

$$= \frac{2}{1} + (-1) = 1,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left(\frac{2 + e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{1 + e^{\frac{4}{x}}} + \frac{\sin x}{|x|} \right) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{2 + e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{1 + e^{\frac{4}{x}}} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sin x}{|x|} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} e^{-\frac{3}{x}} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sin x}{x} \\ &= 0 + 1 = 1, \end{aligned}$$

所以 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{2 + e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{1 + e^{\frac{4}{x}}} + \frac{\sin x}{|x|} \right) = 1$.

7. 讨论函数 $f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 - x^{2n}}{1 + x^{2n}} x$ 的连续性, 若有间断点, 判别其类型.

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

在分段点 $x = -1$ 处, 因为

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} (-x) = 1, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} x = -1, \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} f(x) &\neq \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} f(x), \end{aligned}$$

所以 $x = -1$ 为跳跃间断点.

在分段点 $x = 1$ 处, 因为

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} x = 1, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} (-x) = -1, \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) &\neq \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x), \end{aligned}$$

所以 $x = 1$ 为跳跃间断点.

8. 求极限 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{n^2 + n + 1} + \frac{2}{n^2 + n + 2} + \cdots + \frac{n}{n^2 + n + n} \right)$.

解 因为

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1 + 2 + \cdots + n}{n^2 + n + n} &< \frac{1}{n^2 + n + 1} + \frac{2}{n^2 + n + 2} + \cdots + \frac{n}{n^2 + n + n} \\ &< \frac{1 + 2 + \cdots + n}{n^2 + n + 1}, \end{aligned}$$

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

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

则由夹逼准则知

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

9. 求极限 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2}\right) \left(1 + \frac{1}{2^2}\right) \left(1 + \frac{1}{2^4}\right) \cdots \left(1 + \frac{1}{2^{2^{n-1}}}\right)$.

解 原式 $= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}\right) \left(1 + \frac{1}{2}\right) \left(1 + \frac{1}{2^2}\right) \left(1 + \frac{1}{2^4}\right) \cdots \left(1 + \frac{1}{2^{2^{n-1}}}\right)$
 $= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2^2}\right) \left(1 + \frac{1}{2^2}\right) \left(1 + \frac{1}{2^4}\right) \cdots \left(1 + \frac{1}{2^{2^{n-1}}}\right)$
 $\cdots \cdots$
 $= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2^{2^n}}\right) = 2.$

10. 确定 a, b 的值, 使当 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时, $a - \cos bx + \sin^3 x$ 与 x^3 等价.

解 $\sin^3 x \sim x^3$, 若要使 $(a - \cos bx + \sin^3 x) \sim x^3$, 则 $(a - \cos bx)$ 必须是 x^3 的高阶无穷小, 而 $(1 - \cos bx) \sim \frac{1}{2}(bx)^2$, 只能是 $a - \cos bx = 0$, 即 $b = 0, a = 1$.

11. 设 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1 + \frac{f(x)}{x^2}} - 1}{x^2} = A (A \neq 0)$, 试确定常数 a, b , 使 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时, $f(x)$ 与 ax^b 等价.

解 因为 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1 + \frac{f(x)}{x^2}} - 1}{x^2} = A$, 则当 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时, $f(x) = A^2 x^5 + 2Ax^3 \sim ax^b$, 故 $a = 2A, b = 3$.

12. 设 $f(x) = \frac{(1+x)\sin x}{|x|(x^2-1)}$, 求 $f(x)$ 的间断点并分类.

解 函数的间断点有 $x = 0, x = 1, x = -1$.

$$\text{因 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{(1+x)\sin x}{-x(x^2-1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{x(x+1)}{-x(x^2-1)} = 1,$$

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

故 $x = 0$ 是函数 $f(x)$ 的跳跃间断点.

$$\text{因 } \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} \frac{(1+x)\sin x}{-x(x+1)(x-1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} \frac{\sin x}{-x(x-1)} = -\frac{\sin(-1)}{2},$$

故 $x = -1$ 是函数 $f(x)$ 的可去间断点.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{因 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(1+x)\sin x}{x(x+1)(x-1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sin x}{x(x-1)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sin 1}{x-1} = \infty, \end{aligned}$$

故 $x = 1$ 是函数 $f(x)$ 的无穷间断点.

13. 设 $f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1+x}{1+x^{2n}}$, 求 $f(x)$ 的间断点并分类.

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

在分段点 $x = -1$ 处, 因为

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} f(x) &= 0, \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} (1+x) = 0, \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} f(x) = f(-1), \end{aligned}$$

故函数 $f(x)$ 在 $x = -1$ 处连续.

在分段点 $x = 1$ 处, 因为

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} (1+x) = 2, \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) &= 0, \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) &\neq \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x), \end{aligned}$$

故 $x = 1$ 为跳跃间断点.

14. 设 $f(x) = \frac{1}{a + |a|e^{bx}}$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 内连续, 且 $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = 0$. 试确定 a, b 的正负号, 并求 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x)$ 的值.

解 由 $f(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 内连续知, 对任意 x , 有 $a + |a|e^{bx} > 0$, 则 $a > 0$.

于是

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{a + ae^{bx}} = \frac{1}{a(1 + e^{bx})},$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{1}{a(1 + e^{bx})} = 0,$$

故 $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} e^{bx} = +\infty$, 则 $b < 0$.

因此 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{a(1 + e^{bx})} = \frac{1}{a}$.

15. 设 $f(x)$ 是一个连续函数, 其定义域和值域都是 $[a, b]$. 求证: 存在 $\xi \in [a, b]$, 使 $f(\xi) = \xi$.

证明 设 $g(x) = f(x) - x$, 由题意知

$$a \leq f(a) \leq b, a \leq f(b) \leq b,$$

故 $f(a) - a \geq 0, f(b) - b \leq 0$.

若等号至少有一个成立, 则有 $\xi \in [a, b]$ 使 $f(\xi) = \xi$;

若等号都不成立, 即 $g(a) > 0, g(b) < 0$.

由函数的连续性知, 至少存在一点 $\xi \in [a, b]$, 使 $g(\xi) = 0$, 即 $f(\xi) = \xi$.

16. 设 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续, $c, d \in (a, b), t_1 > 0, t_2 > 0$. 证明: 在 $[a, b]$ 内必存在点 ξ 使 $t_1 f(c) + t_2 f(d) = (t_1 + t_2) f(\xi)$.

证明 假设 $f(c) < f(d)$, 则 $\frac{t_1 f(c) + t_2 f(d)}{t_1 + t_2} \in (f(c), f(d))$.

由函数的连续性知, 在 c, d 之间至少存在一点 ξ , 使 $f(\xi) = \frac{t_1 f(c) + t_2 f(d)}{t_1 + t_2}$.

因为 $c, d \in (a, b)$, 故 $\xi \in [a, b]$, 所以在 $[a, b]$ 内必存在点 ξ 使

$$t_1 f(c) + t_2 f(d) = (t_1 + t_2) f(\xi).$$

17. 设 $f(x)$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 上连续, $f(0) = f(1)$. 证明: 对自然数 $n \geq 2$, 必有 $\xi \in (0, 1)$ 使 $f(\xi) = f\left(\xi + \frac{1}{n}\right)$.

证明 令 $g(x) = f\left(x + \frac{1}{n}\right) - f(x)$.

由于 $f(0) = f(1) = A$, 对于 $n \geq 2$, 设 $f\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) = B (B \geq A)$, 则由介值定理知

$$A \leq f\left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right) \leq B,$$

故 $g(0) = f\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) - A \geq 0, g\left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right) = A - f\left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right) \leq 0$.

由介值定理知存在 $\xi \in (0, 1)$, 使得 $g(\xi) = 0$, 即

$$f(\xi) = f\left(\xi + \frac{1}{n}\right).$$

对于 $f\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) = B (B \leq A)$, 同理可证.

故原式得证.

习题 2-1

1. 求证: 可导的奇函数的导函数是偶函数, 可导的偶函数的导函数是奇函数.

证明 设 $f(x)$ 为奇函数, 则 $f(x) = -f(-x)$, 于是

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x_0) &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0)}{\Delta x}, \\ f'(-x_0) &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(-x_0 - \Delta x) - f(-x_0)}{-\Delta x} \\ &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-f(x_0 + \Delta x) + f(x_0)}{-\Delta x} \\ &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0)}{\Delta x} \\ &= f'(x_0), \end{aligned}$$

所以奇函数的导函数为偶函数.

设 $f(x)$ 为偶函数, 则 $f(x) = f(-x)$, 于是

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x_0) &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0)}{\Delta x}, \\ f'(-x_0) &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(-x_0 - \Delta x) - f(-x_0)}{-\Delta x} \\ &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0)}{-\Delta x} \\ &= -f'(x_0), \end{aligned}$$

所以偶函数的导数为奇函数.

2. 设 $f(x)$ 在 x_0 处可导, 且 $f'(x_0) \neq 0$, 求:

$$(1) \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + h) - f(x_0 - h)}{h}; \quad (2) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{f(x_0) - f(x_0 + x)}.$$

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

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

3. 求下列函数的导数:

(1) $y = x^7;$ (2) $y = \sqrt[5]{x^3};$

(3) $y = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x}};$ (4) $y = \frac{x^5 \sqrt[7]{x^4}}{\sqrt{x^3}}.$

解 (1) $y' = 7x^6.$

(2) $y = x^{\frac{3}{5}}, y' = \frac{3}{5}x^{-\frac{2}{5}}.$

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

(4) $y = x^{5 + \frac{4}{7} - \frac{3}{2}} = x^{\frac{57}{14}}, y' = \frac{57}{14}x^{\frac{43}{14}}.$

4. 设 $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1 - \cos x}{\sqrt{x}}, & x > 0, \\ x^2 g(x), & x \leq 0, \end{cases}$ 其中 $g(x)$ 是有界函数, 试讨论函数 $f(x)$ 在

$x = 0$ 处的可导性.

解 由题意可得

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1 - \cos x}{\sqrt{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{1}{2}x^2}{x^{\frac{1}{2}}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{2}x^{\frac{3}{2}} = 0,$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} x^2 g(x).$$

因为 $g(x)$ 是有界函数, 所以 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = 0, f(0) = 0$, 故 $f(x)$ 在 $x = 0$ 处连续.

又因 $f'_-(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{x^2 g(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} xg(x) = 0,$

$$f'_+(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x \sqrt{x}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{1}{2}x^2}{x^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{2}x^{\frac{1}{2}} = 0,$$

故 $f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处可导, 且 $f'(0) = 0$.

5. 讨论下列函数在点 $x=0$ 处的连续性和可导性:

$$(1) f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x}, & x \neq 0, \\ 0, & x = 0; \end{cases} \quad (2) f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sqrt{1+x}-1}{\sqrt{x}}, & x \neq 0, \\ 0, & x = 0. \end{cases}$$

解 (1) 因 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x} = 0 = f(0)$, 所以函数在 $x=0$ 处连续.

又因 $f'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \sin \frac{1}{x} = 0$, 所以函数在 $x=0$ 处可导.

$$(2) \text{ 因 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+x}-1}{\sqrt{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\sqrt{1+x}-1)(\sqrt{1+x}+1)}{\sqrt{x}(\sqrt{1+x}+1)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{1+x}+1} = 0 = f(0),$$

所以 $f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处连续.

因为 $f(x)$ 的定义域为 $x \geq 0$, $f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处的左导数不存在, 所以 $f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处不可导.

$$6. \text{ 设 } f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 + ax + b, & x \leq 0, \\ x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x} + x, & x > 0, \end{cases} \text{ 确定 } a, b \text{ 的值, 使 } f(x) \text{ 在 } x=0 \text{ 处连续且}$$

可导.

解 因 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} (x^2 + ax + b) = b$,

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x} + x) = 0, \quad f(0) = b,$$

故若要使 $f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处连续, 则 $f(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x)$, 所以 $b=0$.

$$\text{又因 } f'_+(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x} + x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (x \sin \frac{1}{x} + 1) = 1,$$

$$f'_-(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{x^2 + ax}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} (x + a) = a,$$

故要使 $f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处可导, 则 $f'_-(0) = f'_+(0)$, 即 $a=1$.

7. 求曲线 $f(x) = x^2 - x$ 在点 $(1, 0)$ 处的切线方程和法线方程.

解 因 $f'(x) = 2x - 1$, 所以

$$f'(1) = 2 \times 1 - 1 = 1,$$

故所求切线方程为 $f(x) - 0 = 1 \cdot (x - 1)$, 即 $f(x) = x - 1$; 所求法线方程为 $f(x) - 0 = -1 \cdot (x - 1)$, 即 $f(x) = -x + 1$.

8. 已知 $f(x) = \begin{cases} \sin x, & x < 0, \\ x, & x \geq 0, \end{cases}$ 求 $f'(x)$.

解 因 $f'_-(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1,$

$$f'_+(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x}{x} = 1,$$

$$f'_-(0) = f'_+(0) = 1,$$

所以 $f'(0) = 1$.

故 $f'(x) = \begin{cases} \cos x, & x < 0, \\ 1, & x \geq 0. \end{cases}$

习题 2-2

1. 求下列函数的导数:

(1) $y = x + \arctan x$; (2) $y = \sec x - e^x$;

(3) $y = a^x \sin x$; (4) $y = \frac{\ln x}{x^3}$;

(5) $y = \frac{e^x}{x^2} + \ln 3$; (6) $y = x^2 \ln x \cos x$;

(7) $y = (2x + 5)^4$; (8) $y = \sin(3x + 4)$;

(9) $y = \sin x^2$; (10) $y = \sin^2 x$;

(11) $y = 5^{\sin x}$; (12) $y = e^{-\frac{x}{2}} \cos 3x$;

(13) $y = 2^{\frac{x}{\ln x}} + \left(\frac{x}{\ln x}\right)^2$; (14) $y = \ln \sqrt{\frac{e^{4x}}{e^{4x} + 1}}$.

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

(2) $y' = (\sec x)' - (e^x)' = \sec x \tan x - e^x$.

(3) $y' = a^x \cdot (\sin x)' + (a^x)' \cdot \sin x = a^x \cdot \cos x + a^x (\ln a) \sin x$.

(4) $y' = \frac{\frac{1}{x} \cdot x^3 - \ln x \cdot (3x^2)}{x^6} = \frac{x^2 - 3x^2 \ln x}{x^6}$.

(5) $y' = \left(\frac{e^x}{x^2}\right)' + (\ln 3)' = \frac{e^x \cdot x^2 - 2x \cdot e^x}{x^4} + 0 = \frac{e^x(x-2)}{x^3}$.

$$\begin{aligned}
 (6) y' &= (x^2)' \cdot \ln x \cos x + x^2 \cdot (\ln x)' \cos x + x^2 \ln x (\cos x)' \\
 &= 2x \cdot \ln x \cdot \cos x + x^2 \cdot \frac{1}{x} \cos x + x^2 \ln x (-\sin x) \\
 &= 2x \ln x \cos x + x \cos x - x^2 \ln x \sin x.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(7) y' = 4(2x+5)^3 \cdot (2x+5)' = 8(2x+5)^3.$$

$$(8) y' = \cos(3x+4) \cdot (3x+4)' = 3\cos(3x+4).$$

$$(9) y' = \cos x^2 \cdot (x^2)' = 2x \cos x^2.$$

$$(10) y' = 2 \sin x \cdot (\sin x)' = 2 \sin x \cos x = \sin 2x.$$

$$(11) y' = 5^{\sin x} \cdot \ln 5 \cdot (\sin x)' = \ln 5 \cdot \cos x \cdot 5^{\sin x}.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (12) y' &= (e^{-\frac{x}{2}})' \cdot \cos 3x + (e^{-\frac{x}{2}}) \cdot (\cos 3x)' \\
 &= e^{-\frac{x}{2}} \cdot \left(-\frac{x}{2}\right)' \cdot \cos 3x + e^{-\frac{x}{2}} \cdot (-\sin 3x) \cdot (3x)' \\
 &= -\frac{1}{2} e^{-\frac{x}{2}} \cdot \cos 3x - 3e^{-\frac{x}{2}} \cdot \sin 3x \\
 &= -\frac{1}{2} e^{-\frac{x}{2}} (\cos 3x + 6 \sin 3x).
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (13) y' &= (2^{\frac{x}{\ln x}})' + \left[\left(\frac{x}{\ln x}\right)^2\right]' \\
 &= 2^{\frac{x}{\ln x}} \cdot \ln 2 \cdot \left(\frac{x}{\ln x}\right)' + 2 \frac{x}{\ln x} \cdot \left(\frac{x}{\ln x}\right)' \\
 &= 2^{\frac{x}{\ln x}} \cdot \ln 2 \cdot \frac{\ln x - \frac{1}{x} \cdot x}{\ln^2 x} + 2 \cdot \frac{x}{\ln x} \cdot \frac{\ln x - \frac{1}{x} \cdot x}{\ln^2 x} \\
 &= 2^{\frac{x}{\ln x}} (\ln 2) \cdot \frac{\ln x - 1}{\ln^2 x} + 2 \frac{x}{\ln x} \cdot \frac{\ln x - 1}{\ln^2 x}.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (14) y' &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{e^{4x} + 1}} \cdot \left(\sqrt{\frac{e^{4x}}{e^{4x} + 1}}\right)' = \sqrt{\frac{e^{4x} + 1}{e^{4x}}} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{e^{4x}}{e^{4x} + 1}\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \left(\frac{e^{4x}}{e^{4x} + 1}\right)' \\
 &= \frac{e^{4x} + 1}{2e^{4x}} \cdot \frac{4e^{4x} \cdot (e^{4x} + 1) - e^{4x} \cdot 4e^{4x}}{(e^{4x} + 1)^2} \\
 &= \frac{2}{e^{4x} + 1}.
 \end{aligned}$$

2. 求下列函数在给定点处的导数:

$$(1) y = \sin x - \cos x, \text{ 求 } y'|_{x=\frac{\pi}{4}}; \quad (2) f(x) = \frac{3}{5-x} + \frac{x^2}{5} + 1, \text{ 求 } f'(0);$$

$$(3) \text{ 设 } y = f\left(\frac{2x-3}{2x+3}\right), f'(x) = \arctan x^2, \text{ 求 } y'|_{x=0}.$$

解 (1) $y' = \cos x + \sin x,$

$$y' \Big|_{x=\frac{\pi}{4}} = \cos \frac{\pi}{4} + \sin \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \sqrt{2}.$$

$$(2) f'(x) = \frac{-(-1) \cdot 3}{(5-x)^2} + \frac{2}{5}x = \frac{3}{(5-x)^2} + \frac{2}{5}x,$$

$$f'(0) = \frac{3}{(5-0)^2} + \frac{2}{5} \cdot 0 = \frac{3}{25}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} (3) y' &= \arctan\left(\frac{2x-3}{2x+3}\right)^2 \cdot \left(\frac{2x-3}{2x+3}\right)', \\ &= \arctan\left(\frac{2x-3}{2x+3}\right)^2 \cdot \frac{2(2x+3) - 2(2x-3)}{(2x+3)^2} \\ &= \frac{12}{(2x+3)^2} \cdot \arctan\left(\frac{2x-3}{2x+3}\right)^2, \end{aligned}$$

$$y' \Big|_{x=0} = \frac{12}{(2 \cdot 0 + 3)^2} \cdot \arctan\left(\frac{-3}{3}\right)^2 = \frac{12}{9} \cdot \arctan 1 = \frac{\pi}{3}.$$

3. 设 $f(x)$ 可导, 求下列函数的导数:

$$(1) y = e^{f(x)} f(e^x); \quad (2) y = f(\sin x) + \sin f(x) + f[\sin f(x)].$$

解 (1) $y' = (e^{f(x)})' \cdot f(e^x) + e^{f(x)} [f(e^x)]'$

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

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

$$(2) y' = [f(\sin x)]' + [\sin f(x)]' + \{f[\sin f(x)]\}'$$

$$= f'(\sin x) \cdot (\sin x)' + \cos f(x) \cdot f'(x) + f'[\sin f(x)] \cdot [\sin f(x)]' \cdot f'(x)$$

$$= f'(\sin x) \cdot \cos x + \cos f(x) \cdot f'(x) + f'[\sin f(x)] \cdot \cos f(x) \cdot f'(x).$$

习题 2-3

1. 求下列函数的二阶导数:

$$(1) y = \sin x \cos mx;$$

$$(2) y = x^3 \ln x;$$

$$(3) y = x^2 + \arctan x^2;$$

$$(4) y = a^x \cos x;$$

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

$$(6) y = \frac{e^x}{x};$$

$$(7) y = \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2});$$

$$(8) y = xe^{x^2}.$$

解 (1) $y' = \cos x \cos mx + \sin x \cdot (-m \sin mx)$

$$= \cos x \cos mx - m \sin x \cdot \sin mx,$$

$$y'' = (-\sin x) \cdot \cos mx + \cos x \cdot (-m \sin mx) - m \cos x \cdot \sin mx -$$

$$m \sin x \cdot (m \cos mx)$$

$$= -(1+m^2) \sin x \cos mx - 2m \cos x \sin mx.$$

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

$$y'' = 6x \ln x + 3x^2 \cdot \frac{1}{x} + 2x = 6x \ln x + 5x.$$

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

$$y'' = 2 + \frac{2(1+x^4) - 2x \cdot 4x^3}{(1+x^4)^2} = 2 + \frac{2-6x^4}{(1+x^4)^2}.$$

$$(4)y' = a^x \cdot \ln a \cdot \cos x - a^x \sin x,$$

$$y'' = a^x \cdot \ln a \cdot \ln a \cdot \cos x - \ln a \cdot a^x \cdot \sin x - a^x \cdot \ln a \cdot \sin x - a^x \cos x \\ = (\ln a)^2 a^x \cos x - 2 \sin x (\ln a) a^x - a^x \cos x.$$

$$(5)y' = 2x \cdot \arctan x + \frac{1+x^2}{1+x^2} = 2x \arctan x + 1,$$

$$y'' = 2 \arctan x + 2x \cdot \frac{1}{1+x^2} = 2 \arctan x + \frac{2x}{1+x^2},$$

$$(6)y' = \frac{e^x \cdot x - e^x}{x^2} = \frac{e^x(x-1)}{x^2},$$

$$y'' = \frac{x^2[e^x + e^x(x-1)] - 2xe^x(x-1)}{x^4} = \frac{e^x(x^2 - 2x + 2)}{x^3},$$

$$(7)y' = \frac{1}{x + \sqrt{1+x^2}} \cdot \left[1 + \frac{1}{2}(1+x^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot 2x \right] \\ = \frac{1}{x + \sqrt{1+x^2}} \cdot \left(1 + \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} \right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}},$$

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

$$(8)y' = e^{x^2} + x \cdot e^{x^2} \cdot 2x = e^{x^2}(1+2x^2),$$

$$y'' = e^{x^2} \cdot 2x(1+2x^2) + e^{x^2} \cdot 4x = 2xe^{x^2}(3+2x^2).$$

2. 设 $f''(x)$ 存在, 求下列函数的二阶导数:

$$(1) y = f(\sin^2 x); \quad (2) y = \arctan f(x).$$

解 (1) $y' = f'(\sin^2 x) \cdot 2 \sin x \cdot \cos x = f'(\sin^2 x) \cdot \sin 2x,$

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

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

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

$$= \frac{f''(x)[1+f^2(x)] - 2f(x) \cdot [f'(x)]^2}{[1+f^2(x)]^2}.$$

3. 求下列函数的 n 阶导数:

$$(1) y = \frac{x}{1-x}; \quad (2) y = \sin^4 x + \cos^4 x;$$

$$(3) y = \sin^2 x; \quad (4) y = \left(\sin \frac{x}{2} - \cos \frac{x}{2}\right)^2.$$

解 (1) 因 $y' = \frac{1-x - (-1) \cdot x}{(1-x)^2} = \frac{1}{(1-x)^2}$,

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

$$y^{(3)} = \frac{-3(1-x)^2 \cdot (-1) \cdot 2}{(1-x)^6} = \frac{6}{(1-x)^4},$$

故 $y^{(n)} = \frac{n!}{(1-x)^{n+1}}$.

(2) 因 $y' = 4\sin^3 x \cos x - 4\cos^3 x \sin x = 4\sin x \cos x (\sin^2 x - \cos^2 x)$

$$= -2\sin 2x \cdot \cos 2x = -\sin 4x = \cos\left(4x + \frac{1}{2}\pi\right),$$

.....

故 $y^{(n)} = 4^{n-1} \cos\left(4x + \frac{n}{2}\pi\right)$.

(3) 因 $y = \sin^2 x = \frac{1}{2}(1 - \cos 2x)$, 故

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

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

$$= 1 - \sin x,$$

故 $y^{(n)} = -\sin\left(x + \frac{n}{2}\pi\right)$.

4. 求下列函数指定阶数的导数:

(1) $y = e^x \sin x$, 求 y''' ; (2) $y = 2^x x^2$, 求 $y^{(100)}$.

解 (1) 因 $y' = e^x \sin x + e^x \cos x$,

$$y'' = e^x \sin x + e^x \cos x + e^x \cos x - e^x \sin x = 2e^x \cos x,$$

故 $y''' = 2e^x \cos x - 2e^x \sin x = 2e^x (\cos x - \sin x)$.

(2) 因 $y' = 2^x \cdot \ln 2 \cdot x^2 + 2x \cdot 2^x = 2^x (x^2 \cdot \ln 2 + 2x)$,

$$y'' = \ln 2 (2^x \cdot \ln 2 \cdot x^2 + 2x \cdot 2^x) + 2 \cdot 2^x + 2^x \cdot 2x \cdot \ln 2$$

$$= 2^x (x^2 \ln^2 2 + 4x \cdot \ln 2 + 2),$$

$$\begin{aligned} y''' &= 2^x \cdot \ln 2(x^2 \ln^2 2 + 4x \ln 2 + 2) + 2^x(2x \cdot \ln^2 2 + 4 \ln 2) \\ &= 2^x \cdot \ln 2(x^2 \cdot \ln^2 2 + 6x \cdot \ln 2 + 6), \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{故 } y^{(100)} &= 2^x \cdot \ln^{98} 2 \cdot (x^2 \cdot \ln^2 2 + 200x \ln 2 + 2 + 4 + \cdots + 198) \\ &= 2^x \cdot \ln^{98} 2(x^2 \cdot \ln^2 2 + 200x \ln 2 + 9\,900). \end{aligned}$$

习题 2-4

1. 求下列隐函数的导数:

$$(1) e^y + xy^2 = e;$$

$$(2) x = y + \arctan y;$$

$$(3) x^4 + y^4 - 2x^2y = 0;$$

$$(4) \arctan \frac{y}{x} = \ln \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}.$$

解 (1) 方程两端分别对 x 求导得

$$e^y \cdot y' + y^2 + 2xy \cdot y' = 0,$$

$$\text{则 } y' = -\frac{y^2}{e^y + 2xy}.$$

(2) 方程两端分别对 x 求导得

$$1 = y' + \frac{y'}{1+y^2},$$

$$\text{则 } y' = \frac{1+y^2}{2+y^2}.$$

(3) 方程两端分别对 x 求导得

$$4x^3 + 4y^3 \cdot y' - 4xy - 2x^2y' = 0,$$

$$\text{则 } y' = \frac{4xy - 4x^3}{4y^3 - 2x^2} = \frac{2xy - 2x^3}{2y^3 - x^2}.$$

(4) 方程两端分别对 x 求导得

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

$$\text{则 } y' = \frac{x+y}{x-y}.$$

2. 求下列隐函数的二阶导数:

$$(1) 4x^2 - 9y^2 = 36;$$

$$(2) y - 3\sin y + 2x = 0;$$

$$(3) 3y^2 = 2 - xe^y;$$

$$(4) \tan y - 2x + 1 = 0.$$

解 (1) 应用隐函数求导方法得

$$8x - 18y \cdot y' = 0,$$

$$\text{于是 } y' = \frac{4x}{9y}.$$

在上式两端再对 x 求导得

$$y'' = \frac{4}{9} \left(\frac{y - y'x}{y^2} \right)' = \frac{4}{9} \cdot \frac{y - \frac{4x}{9y}x}{y^2} = \frac{4 \cdot \frac{9y^2 - 4x^2}{9y}}{9y^2} = \frac{4 \cdot (-36)}{81y^3} = -\frac{16}{9y^3}.$$

(2) 应用隐函数求导方法得

$$y' - 3y' \cos y + 2 = 0,$$

$$\text{于是 } y' = -\frac{2}{1 - 3\cos y},$$

$$\begin{aligned} y'' &= \frac{(-3\cos y)' \cdot 2}{(3\cos y - 1)^2} = \frac{6y' \sin y}{(3\cos y - 1)^2} = \frac{6\sin y}{(3\cos y - 1)^2} \cdot \frac{2}{3\cos y - 1} \\ &= \frac{12\sin y}{(3\cos y - 1)^3}. \end{aligned}$$

(3) 应用隐函数求导方法得

$$6y \cdot y' = -e^y + e^y \cdot y' \cdot (-x),$$

$$\text{于是 } y' = -\frac{e^y}{6y + xe^y},$$

$$\begin{aligned} y'' &= \frac{-e^y \cdot y' (6y + xe^y) + e^y (6y' + e^y + xe^y \cdot y')}{(6y + xe^y)^2} \\ &= \frac{-e^y (6y + xe^y - 6 - xe^y) \cdot y' + e^{2y}}{(6y + xe^y)^2} \\ &= \frac{e^{2y} (6y - 6) + e^{2y} (6y + xe^y)}{(6y + xe^y)^3} \\ &= \frac{e^{2y} (xe^y - 6 + 12y)}{(6y + xe^y)^3} \\ &= \frac{6e^{2y} (2y - 1) + xe^{3y}}{(6y + xe^y)^3}. \end{aligned}$$

(4) 应用隐函数求导方法得

$$\sec^2 y \cdot y' - 2 = 0,$$

$$\text{于是 } y' = \frac{2}{\sec^2 y} = 2\cos^2 y,$$

$$y'' = -4\cos y \cdot \sin y \cdot y' = -8\cos^3 y \sin y.$$

3. 求由下列参数方程所确定的函数的导数:

$$(1) \begin{cases} x = at + b, \\ y = 2at^2; \end{cases}$$

$$(2) \begin{cases} x = \ln(1 + t), \\ y = 1 + t^2; \end{cases}$$

$$(3) \begin{cases} x = \theta(1 - \cos \theta), \\ y = 2\theta \sin 3\theta; \end{cases}$$

$$(4) \begin{cases} x = \arctan t, \\ y = \ln(1 + t^2). \end{cases}$$

解 (1) $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{4at}{a} = 4t.$

(2) $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{2t}{1+t} = 2t^2 + 2t.$

(3) $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy}{d\theta}}{\frac{dx}{d\theta}} = \frac{2\sin 3\theta + 6\theta\cos 3\theta}{(1 - \cos \theta) + \theta \cdot \sin \theta} = \frac{2\sin 3\theta + 6\theta\cos 3\theta}{1 + \theta\sin \theta - \cos \theta}.$

(4) $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{2t}{1+t^2} = 2t.$

4. 求由下列参数方程所确定的函数的二阶导数:

(1) $\begin{cases} x = 2t, \\ y = 3t^2 - 1; \end{cases}$ (2) $\begin{cases} x = 3\cos t, \\ y = 2\sin t; \end{cases}$

(3) $\begin{cases} x = \frac{1}{1+t}, \\ y = \frac{t}{1+t}. \end{cases}$

解 (1) 因 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{6t}{2} = 3t$, 所以 $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{d}{dt}\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right) = \frac{3}{2}.$

(2) 因 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{2\cos t}{-3\sin t}$, 所以

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{d}{dx}\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right) = \frac{-2\sin t \cdot (-3\sin t) + 3\cos t \cdot 2\cos t}{(-3\sin t)^2} = -\frac{2}{9\sin^3 t}.$$

(3) 因 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{\frac{1+t-t}{(1+t)^2}}{\frac{-1}{(1+t)^2}} = -1$, 所以 $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = 0.$

5. 用对数求导法求下列函数的导数:

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

解 (1) 方程两端取对数得

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

上式两端分别对 x 求导得

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{于是 } y' &= y \left[\frac{5}{x} + \frac{3}{4(x-1)} + \frac{1}{4(x+2)} - \frac{3(2x+1)}{4(x^2+x+1)} \right] \\ &= x^5 \sqrt[4]{\frac{(x-1)^3(x+2)}{(x^2+x+1)^3}} \left[\frac{5}{x} + \frac{3}{4(x-1)} + \frac{1}{4(x+2)} - \frac{3(2x+1)}{4(x^2+x+1)} \right]. \end{aligned}$$

(2) 方程两端取对数得

$$\ln y = \sin \frac{1}{x} \ln x,$$

上式两端分别对 x 求导得

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

$$\text{于是 } y' = y \left(\frac{1}{x} \sin \frac{1}{x} - \frac{\ln x}{x^2} \cos \frac{1}{x} \right) = x^{\sin \frac{1}{x}} \left(\frac{1}{x} \sin \frac{1}{x} - \frac{\ln x}{x^2} \cos \frac{1}{x} \right).$$

6. 设曲线 $y = f(x)$ 由方程 $e^{2x+y} - \cos(xy) = e - 1$ 所确定, 求曲线 $y = f(x)$ 在点 $(0, 1)$ 处的法线方程.

解 方程两端对 x 求导得 $e^{2x+y}(2+y') + \sin(xy) \cdot (y+xy') = 0$, 于是

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= -\frac{y \sin xy + 2e^{2x+y}}{e^{2x+y} + x \sin xy}, \\ y' \Big|_{(0,1)} &= -\frac{0+2e^1}{e^1+0} = -2, \end{aligned}$$

则所求法线方程为

$$y - 1 = \frac{1}{2}(x - 0),$$

$$\text{即 } y = \frac{1}{2}x + 1.$$

7. 设 $\begin{cases} x = f(t), \\ y = tf'(t) - f(t), \end{cases}$ 其中 $f(t)$ 的三阶导数存在, 且 $f''(t) \neq 0$, 求 $\frac{dy}{dx}, \frac{d^2y}{dx^2}, \frac{d^3y}{dx^3}$.

$$\text{解 } \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{f'(t) + tf''(t) - f'(t)}{f''(t)} = t,$$

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

$$\frac{d^3 y}{dx^3} = \frac{\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} \right)}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{-f'''(t)}{[f''(t)]^2} = -\frac{f'''(t)}{[f''(t)]^3}.$$

8. 落在平静水面上的石头会产生同心波纹. 若最外一圈波半径的增大速率总是 6 m/s , 问在 2 s 末扰动水面面积的增大速率为多少?

解 设最外一圈波的半径为 $r = r(t)$, 圆的面积 $S = S(t)$.

在 $S = \pi r^2$ 两端分别对 t 求导得

$$\frac{dS}{dt} = 2\pi r \frac{dr}{dt}.$$

当 $t = 2$ 时, $r = 6 \times 2 = 12$, $\frac{dr}{dt} = 6$, 代入上式得

$$\left. \frac{dS}{dt} \right|_{t=2} = 2\pi \cdot 12 \cdot 6 = 144\pi (\text{m}^2/\text{s}).$$

9. 注水入深 8 m 上顶直径 8 m 的正圆锥形容器中, 其速率为 $4 \text{ m}^3/\text{min}$. 当水深为 5 m 时, 其表面上升的速率为多少?

解 如图 2-1 所示, 设在 t 时刻容器中水深为 h , 水的容积为 V , 水面半径为 Y , 则

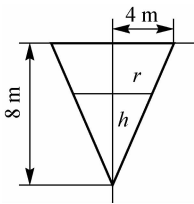


图 2-1

$$\frac{r}{4} = \frac{h}{8},$$

即 $r = \frac{h}{2}$, 于是

$$V = \frac{1}{3} \pi r^2 h = \frac{1}{3} \pi \left(\frac{h}{2} \right)^2 h = \frac{\pi}{12} h^3,$$

则 $\frac{dV}{dt} = \frac{\pi}{4} h^2 \frac{dh}{dt}$, 即 $\frac{dh}{dt} = \frac{4}{\pi h^2} \frac{dV}{dt}$.

$$\left. \frac{dh}{dt} \right|_{h=5} = \frac{4}{25\pi} \cdot 4 = \frac{16}{25\pi} \approx 0.204 (\text{m}/\text{min}).$$

习题 2-5

1. 已知 $y = 3x^2$, 计算在 $x = 1$ 处, 当 Δx 分别等于 $1, 0.1, 0.01$ 时的 Δy 及 dy .

解 因 $\Delta y = 3(x + \Delta x)^2 - 3x^2 = 3\Delta x(\Delta x + 2x)$, $dy = 6x\Delta x$, 所以

$$\Delta y \Big|_{\substack{x=1 \\ \Delta x=1}} = 3 \times 1 \times (1 + 2 \times 1) = 9,$$

$$dy \Big|_{\substack{x=1 \\ \Delta x=1}} = 6 \times 1 \times 1 = 6;$$

$$\Delta y \Big|_{\substack{x=1 \\ \Delta x=0.1}} = 3 \times 0.1 \times (0.1 + 2 \times 1) = 0.63,$$

$$dy \Big|_{\substack{x=1 \\ \Delta x=0.1}} = 6 \times 1 \times 0.1 = 0.6;$$

$$\Delta y \Big|_{\substack{x=1 \\ \Delta x=0.01}} = 3 \times 0.01 \times (0.01 + 2 \times 1) = 0.0603,$$

$$dy \Big|_{\substack{x=1 \\ \Delta x=0.01}} = 6 \times 1 \times 0.01 = 0.06.$$

2. 求下列函数的微分:

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

$$(2) y = x^2 \cos 3x;$$

$$(3) y = \sqrt{1+x^2};$$

$$(4) y = \ln^3(3+2x^2);$$

$$(5) y = \frac{x^2}{e^{2x}};$$

$$(6) y = 3^{-x} \sin(1+x^2);$$

$$(7) y = x \arcsin^2 x^2;$$

$$(8) y = \ln \sec(1+2x^2).$$

解 (1) $dy = y' \cdot dx = \left(\frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{-1}{x^2} - 4 \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \right) dx = \left(-\frac{3}{2x^2} - \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}} \right) dx.$

$$(2) dy = y' \cdot dx = (2x \cos 3x - 3x^2 \sin 3x) dx.$$

$$(3) dy = y' \cdot dx = \left(\frac{2x}{2\sqrt{1+x^2}} \right) \cdot dx = \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx.$$

$$(4) dy = y' dx = \left[3 \ln^2(3+2x^2) \cdot \frac{4x}{3+2x^2} \right] dx = \frac{12x \ln^2(3+2x^2)}{3+2x^2} dx.$$

$$(5) dy = y' dx = \frac{2x \cdot e^{2x} - 2e^{2x} \cdot x^2}{e^{4x}} dx = \frac{2x(1-x)}{e^{2x}} dx.$$

$$(6) dy = y' dx = (-3^{-x} \ln 3 \sin(1+x^2) + 2x \cos(1+x^2) \cdot 3^{-x}) dx \\ = 3^{-x} [2x \cos(1+x^2) - \ln 3 \sin(1+x^2)] dx.$$

$$(7) dy = y' \cdot dx = [\arcsin^2 x^2 + x \cdot 2 \arcsin x^2 \cdot \frac{2x}{\sqrt{1-x^4}}] dx \\ = \arcsin^2 x^2 (\arcsin x^2 + \frac{4x^2}{\sqrt{1-x^4}}) dx.$$

$$(8) dy = y' dx = \frac{1}{\sec(1+2x^2)} \sec(1+2x^2) \tan(1+2x^2) \cdot 4x dx$$

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

3. 设 $y = y(x)$ 由方程 $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ 所确定, 求 dy .

解 方程两端对 x 求导得

$$2x + 2y \cdot y' = 0,$$

于是 $y' = -\frac{x}{y}$, 所以 $dy = y' \cdot dx = -\frac{x}{y} dx$.

4. 设由方程 $x^y = y^x$ 确定的 y 是 x 的函数, 求 dy .

解 方程两端取对数得

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

两端对 x 求导得

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

于是 $y' = \frac{xy \ln y - y^2}{xy \ln x - x^2}$, 故 $dy = y' dx = \frac{xy \ln y - y^2}{xy \ln x - x^2} dx$.

5. 求下列函数值的近似值:

$$(1) \sin 30^\circ 30'; \quad (2) \sqrt[3]{8.02}; \quad (3) \ln 1.01.$$

解 (1) 由 $\sin x \approx \sin x_0 + (\sin x)' \Big|_{x=x_0} \cdot (x - x_0)$ 及取 $x_0 = 30^\circ = \frac{\pi}{6}$ 得

$$\sin 30^\circ 30' \approx \sin \frac{\pi}{6} + \cos x \Big|_{x=\frac{\pi}{6}} \times \frac{\pi}{360} \approx 0.5 + 0.0076 = 0.5076.$$

(2) 由 $\sqrt[3]{x} = \sqrt[3]{x_0} + (\sqrt[3]{x})' \Big|_{x=x_0} (x - x_0)$ 及取 $x_0 = 8$ 得

$$\sqrt[3]{8.02} \approx \sqrt[3]{8} + \left(\frac{1}{3} x^{-\frac{2}{3}} \right) \Big|_{x=8} \cdot 0.02 \approx 2.0017.$$

(3) 由 $\ln x \approx \ln x_0 + (\ln x)' \Big|_{x=x_0} (x - x_0)$ 及取 $x_0 = 1$ 得

$$\ln 1.01 \approx \ln 1 + \frac{1}{x} \Big|_{x=1} \cdot 0.01 = 0.01.$$

6. 当 $|x|$ 较小时, 证明下列近似公式:

$$(1) \sin x \approx x (x \text{ 是角的弧度值}); \quad (2) e^x \approx 1 + x.$$

证明 (1) $\sin x \approx \sin 0 + (\sin x)' \Big|_{x=0} \cdot x = 0 + \cos 0 \cdot x = x$.

$$(2) e^x \approx e^0 + (e^x)' \Big|_{x=0} \cdot x = 1 + 1 \cdot x = 1 + x.$$

7. 半径为 10 cm 的金属圆片加热后, 半径增加了 0.05 cm, 问面积大约增加了多少?

解 设面积 $S(r) = \pi r^2$, 则

$$S(10) = 100\pi (\text{cm}^2).$$

由 $S(r) \approx \pi r_0^2 + (\pi r^2)' \Big|_{r=r_0} \cdot (r - r_0)$ 及 $r_0 = 10$ 得

$$S(10.05) \approx \pi \times 10^2 + 2\pi \times 10 \times 0.05 = 101\pi.$$

故 $\Delta S = \pi(\text{cm}^2)$.

8. 已知当 $\Delta x = 0.5$ 时, 函数 $y = f(e^{-2x})$ 在 $x = 2$ 处的微分为 -0.1 , 求 $f'(e^{-4})$ 的值.

解 因 $\frac{dy}{dx} = f'(e^{-2x}) \cdot (-2e^{-2x}) = -2e^{-2x} f'(e^{-2x})$, 所以

$$dy = -2e^{-2x} f'(e^{-2x}) dx,$$

$$dy \Big|_{x=2} = -2e^{-4} f'(e^{-4}) \cdot 0.5 = -0.1,$$

$$\text{故 } f'(e^{-4}) = \frac{0.1}{e^{-4}} = 0.1e^4.$$

总复习题二

1. 设函数 $y = f(x)$ 在 $x = 1$ 处连续, 且 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{f(x)}{x-1} = 2$, 求 $f'(1)$.

解 由 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{f(x)}{x-1} = 2$ 知 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) \rightarrow 0$, 故

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

则 $f'(1) = 2$.

2. 设有一个非均匀杆 AB , AM 部分的质量与动点 M 到端点 A 的距离 x 的平方成正比, 杆的质量表达式为 $m(x) = \frac{5}{2}x^2$, 求杆在任一点 M 处的线密度 $\rho(x)$.

解 杆在区间 $[x_0, x_0 + \Delta x]$ 上的平均线密度为

$$\rho = \frac{\Delta m}{\Delta x} = \frac{m(x_0 + \Delta x) - m(x_0)}{\Delta x},$$

在点 x_0 处的线密度为

$$\begin{aligned} \rho(x_0) &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{m(x_0 + \Delta x) - m(x_0)}{\Delta x}, \\ &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{5}{2}(x_0 + \Delta x)^2 - \frac{5}{2}x_0^2}{\Delta x} \\ &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{5}{2}\Delta x + 5x_0 \right) = 5x_0, \end{aligned}$$

故杆在任一点 M 处的线密度 $\rho(x) = 5x$.

3. 求下列函数的导数:

$$(1) y = 3x^2 - \frac{2}{x^2} + 5; \quad (2) y = (\sqrt{x} + 1) \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} - 1 \right);$$

$$(3) y = \frac{1-x}{1+x}; \quad (4) y = x^2 \cos x;$$

$$(5) y = 2 \tan x + \sec x - 1; \quad (6) y = a^x + e^x.$$

解 (1) $y' = 6x - 2 \cdot (-2) \cdot \frac{1}{x^3} = 6x + \frac{4}{x^3}.$

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

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

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

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

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

$$(4) y' = (x^2)' \cdot \cos x + x^2 \cdot (\cos x)' = 2x \cos x - x^2 \sin x.$$

$$(5) y' = 2 \sec^2 x + \sec x \tan x = \sec x (2 \sec x + \tan x).$$

$$(6) y' = (a^x)' + (e^x)' = a^x \ln a + e^x.$$

4. 已知函数 $y = x \arcsin\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) + \sqrt{4-x^2}$, 求 $y'|_{x=1}$.

解 $y' = \arcsin\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) + x \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\frac{x^2}{4}}} \cdot \frac{1}{2} + \frac{-2x}{2\sqrt{4-x^2}} = \arcsin\left(\frac{x}{2}\right),$

$$y'|_{x=1} = \arcsin \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\pi}{6}.$$

5. $f\left(\frac{1}{2}x\right) = \sin x$, 求 $f'[f(x)]$.

解 由 $f\left(\frac{1}{2}x\right) = \sin x$ 得

$$f(x) = \sin 2x,$$

故 $f[f(x)] = \sin[2f(x)]$, 则

$$f'[f(x)] = 2 \cos[2f(x)] = 2 \cos(2 \sin 2x).$$

6. 设 $f(x)$ 任意阶可导, 且 $f'(x) = e^{-f(x)}$, $f(0) = 1$, 求 $f^{(n)}(0)$ (n 为正整数).

解 由 $f'(x) = e^{-f(x)}$ 知

$$f''(x) = -e^{-f(x)} \cdot f'(x) = -e^{-2f(x)},$$

$$f'''(x) = 2e^{-2f(x)} \cdot f'(x) = 2e^{-3f(x)},$$

$$f^{(n)}(x) = (-1)^{n-1} \cdot (n-1)! e^{-nf(x)}.$$

又因为 $f(0) = 1$, 所以

$$f^{(n)}(0) = (-1)^{n-1} \cdot (n-1)! e^{-nf(0)} = (-1)^{n-1} \cdot (n-1)! e^{-n}.$$

7. 已知函数 $y = \frac{1-x}{1+x}$, 求 $y^{(n)}(0)$ (n 为正整数).

解 由题得

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

$$y''' = \frac{-12}{(1+x)^4}, \quad \dots, \quad y^{(n)} = \frac{(-1)^n \cdot 2 \cdot n!}{(1+x)^{n+1}},$$

故 $y^{(n)}(0) = (-1)^n \cdot 2 \cdot n!$.

8. 设 $x = y^2 + y$, $u = (x^2 + x)^{\frac{3}{2}}$, 求 $\frac{dy}{du}$.

解 由题得 $\frac{du}{dy} = \frac{du}{dx} \cdot \frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{3}{2}(x^2 + x)^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot (2x + 1) \cdot (2y + 1)$, 故

$$\frac{dy}{du} = \frac{2}{3(1+2x)(1+2y)(x^2+x)^{\frac{1}{2}}}.$$

9. 质点做曲线运动, 其位置坐标与时间 t 的关系为 $x = t^2 + t - 2$, $y = 3t^2 - 2t - 1$, 则求 $t = 1$ 时刻质点速度的大小.

解 由题得 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{6t-2}{2t+1}$, 则当 $t = 1$ 时, $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{4}{3}$.

10. 设 $y = \ln\left(\arctan \frac{1}{x}\right)$, 求 dy .

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

11. 将适当的函数填入下列括号内, 使等式成立:

$$(1) d(\quad) = x^2 dx; \quad (2) d(\quad) = \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx;$$

$$(3) d(\quad) = 2 \sin x dx; \quad (4) d(\quad) = e^{3x} dx.$$

解 (1) $\frac{1}{3} x^3$. (2) $\arctan x$. (3) $-2 \cos x$. (4) $\frac{1}{3} e^{3x}$.

12. 设曲线 $y = f(x)$ 与 $y = \sin x$ 在原点相切, 求 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n f\left(\frac{2}{n}\right)$.

解 由 $y = \sin x$ 得

$$y' = \cos x, y' \Big|_{x=0} = 1.$$

又因为 $y = f(x)$ 与 $y = \sin x$ 在原点相切, 则可得

$$f(0) = 0, f'(0) = 1,$$

$$\text{因此 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n f\left(\frac{2}{n}\right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f\left(\frac{2}{n}\right)}{\frac{1}{n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f'\left(\frac{2}{n}\right) \cdot \frac{-2}{n^2}}{-\frac{1}{n^2}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 2f'\left(\frac{2}{n}\right) = 2.$$

13. 已知函数 $f(x) = \begin{cases} \sin x, & x < 0, \\ \ln(1+x), & x \geq 0, \end{cases}$ 求 $f'_-(0)$ 、 $f'_+(0)$ 及 $f'(0)$ 是否存在.

解 因为 $f'(x) = \begin{cases} \cos x, & x < 0, \\ \frac{1}{1+x}, & x > 0, \end{cases}$ 所以

$$f'_-(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f'(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \cos x = 1,$$

$$f'_+(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f'(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{1+x} = 1, f'(0) = \frac{1}{1+0} = 1,$$

故 $f'(0) = f'_-(0) = f'_+(0) = 1$.

14. 设函数 $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2, & x \leq 1, \\ ax + b, & x > 1, \end{cases}$ 试确定 a, b 的值, 使该函数在点 $x = 1$ 处可导.

解 由 $f'(x) = \begin{cases} 2x, & x < 1, \\ a, & x > 1, \end{cases}$ 可知若函数 $f(x)$ 在点 $x = 1$ 处可导, 则在 $x =$

1 处必连续, 即

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

则 $a + b = 1$.

又因 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} 2x = 2$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f'(x) = a = 2$, 故

$$\begin{cases} a = 2, \\ b = -1. \end{cases}$$

15. 已知函数 $y = y(x)$ 由方程 $e^y + 6xy + x^2 - 1 = 0$ 确定, 求 $y''(0)$.

解 把 $x = 0$ 代入方程得

$$e^y - 1 = 0,$$

故 $y(0) = e^0 - 1 = 0$.

方程两端对 x 求导得

$$e^y \cdot y' + 6y + 6x \cdot y' + 2x = 0,$$

将 $x = 0, y = 0$ 代入上式得

$$y'(0) = 0;$$

再对 x 求导得

$$e^y \cdot y'' + e^y \cdot y'^2 + 12y' + 6xy'' + 2 = 0,$$

将 $x = 0, y = 0, y' = 0$ 代入上式得

$$y''(0) = -2.$$

16. 设 $\begin{cases} x = 2te^t + 1, \\ y = t^3 - 3t, \end{cases}$ 求 $\frac{dy}{dx}, \frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$.

解 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{3t^2 - 3}{2te^t + 2e^t} = \frac{3(t+1)(t-1)}{2e^t(t+1)} = \frac{3}{2} \frac{t-1}{e^t},$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{\frac{d^2y}{dt^2}}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{\frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{e^t - (t-1) \cdot e^t}{e^{2t}}}{2e^t(t+1)} = -\frac{3}{4} \frac{t-2}{(t+1)e^{2t}}.$$

17. 求曲线 $\begin{cases} x = 2e^t, \\ y = e^{-t} \end{cases}$ 在 $t = 0$ 相应的点处的切线方程和法线方程.

解 因 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{-e^{-t}}{2e^t} = -\frac{1}{2}e^{-2t}$, 故

$$\left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_{t=0} = -\frac{1}{2},$$

则 $y|_{t=0} = 1, x|_{t=0} = 2$.

因此所求切线方程为 $y - 1 = -\frac{1}{2}(x - 2)$, 即 $x + 2y - 4 = 0$;

法线方程为 $y - 1 = 2(x - 2)$, 即 $2x - y - 3 = 0$.

18. 已知单摆的振动周期 $T = 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{l}{g}}$, 其中 $g = 980 \text{ cm/s}^2$, l 为摆长(单位:cm). 设原摆长为 20 cm , 为使周期 T 增大 0.05 s , 摆长约需加长多少?

解 由 $\Delta T \approx dT = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{gl}} \Delta l$ 得

$$\Delta l = \frac{\sqrt{gl}}{\pi} dT \approx \frac{\sqrt{gl}}{\pi} \cdot \Delta T,$$

故 $\Delta l \Big|_{l=20} \approx \frac{\sqrt{980 \times 20}}{3.14} \times 0.05 \approx 2.23 \text{ cm}$, 即摆长约需加长 2.23 cm .

微分中值定理及导数的应用

习题 3-1

1. 已知函数 $f(x) = \ln \sin x$ 在区间 $\left[\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{5\pi}{6}\right]$ 上满足罗尔定理条件, 试找出点 $\xi \in \left(\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{5\pi}{6}\right)$, 使得 $f'(\xi) = 0$.

解 由题意得 $f'(x) = \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} = \cot x$, 则令 $f'(x) = 0$, 可得

$$x = n\pi + \frac{\pi}{2},$$

所以 $\xi = \frac{\pi}{2}$.

2. 设函数 $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$, 在区间 $[1, 4]$ 上写出拉格朗日中值公式, 并求出 ξ 的值.

解 已知 $\frac{f(4) - f(1)}{4 - 1} = f'(\xi) = \frac{\sqrt{4} - \sqrt{1}}{4 - 1} = \frac{1}{3}$, $f'(x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$, 则令 $f'(\xi) =$

$\frac{1}{2\sqrt{\xi}} = \frac{1}{3}$ 可得

$$\xi = \frac{9}{4}.$$

3. 对函数 $f(x) = \sin x$ 及 $g(x) = x + \cos x$ 在 $\left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$ 上验证柯西中值定理的正确性.

证明 因函数 $f(x) = \sin x, g(x) = x + \cos x$ 在区间 $\left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$ 上连续, 在 $(0, \frac{\pi}{2})$

内可导,且在 $(0, \frac{\pi}{2})$ 内 $g'(x) = 1 - \sin x \neq 0$,故 $f(x), g(x)$ 满足柯西中值定理条件,从而至少存在一点 $\xi \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$ 使

$$\frac{f(\frac{\pi}{2}) - f(0)}{g(\frac{\pi}{2}) - g(0)} = \frac{f'(\xi)}{g'(\xi)}.$$

$$\text{由 } \frac{1-0}{\frac{\pi}{2}-1} = \frac{\cos\xi}{1-\sin\xi} \text{ 可得}$$

$$\tan \frac{\xi}{2} = \frac{4-\pi}{\pi}.$$

$$\text{因 } 0 < \frac{4-\pi}{\pi} < 1, \text{ 故 } \xi = 2\arctan\left(\frac{4-\pi}{\pi}\right) \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right).$$

因此,柯西中值定理对 $f(x) = \sin x, g(x) = x + \cos x$ 在 $\left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$ 上是正确的.

4. 证明恒等式: $\arcsin x + \arccos x = \frac{\pi}{2} (-1 \leq x \leq 1)$.

证明 取函数 $f(x) = \arcsin x + \arccos x, x \in [-1, 1]$.

因 $f'(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = 0$, 故 $f(x) = C$, 则取 $x = 0$ 可得

$$f(0) = C = \frac{\pi}{2},$$

因此 $\arcsin x + \arccos x = \frac{\pi}{2}, x \in [-1, 1]$.

5. 不用求出函数 $f(x) = (x-1)(x-2)(x-3)(x-4)$ 的导数, 说明方程 $f'(x) = 0$ 有几个实根, 并指出它们所在的区间.

解 由题意可知函数 $f(x)$ 分别在 $[1, 2], [2, 3], [3, 4]$ 上连续, 分别在 $(1, 2), (2, 3), (3, 4)$ 内可导, 且 $f(1) = f(2) = f(3) = f(4) = 0$, 则由罗尔定理知至少存在 $\xi_1 \in (1, 2), \xi_2 \in (2, 3), \xi_3 \in (3, 4)$, 使 $f'(\xi_1) = f'(\xi_2) = f'(\xi_3) = 0$, 即方程 $f'(x) = 0$ 至少有三个实根.

又因 $f'(x) = 0$ 为三次方程, 故最多有三个实根, 因此 $f'(x) = 0$ 有且仅有三个实根, 它们分别位于区间 $(1, 2), (2, 3), (3, 4)$ 内.

6. 证明:

$$(1) \frac{x}{1+x} < \ln(1+x) < x (x > 0);$$

$$(2) |\arctan b - \arctan a| \leq |b - a|.$$

证明 (1) 令 $f(x) = \ln(1+x)$.

因 $f(x)$ 在 $[0, +\infty]$ 上连续, 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 内可导, 则由拉格朗日中值定理知至少存在一点 $\theta x \in (0, x)$, 使 $\theta \in (0, 1)$, 且使 $\frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = f'(\theta x)$, 即

$$\frac{\ln(1+x) - 0}{x} = \frac{1}{1+\theta x}, \quad \ln(1+x) = \frac{x}{1+\theta x}.$$

因为 $\theta x > 0$, 则 $1 + \theta x > 1$, 所以 $\ln(1+x) < x$.

又因为 $\theta < 1$, 所以 $\theta x < x$, 故

$$\frac{x}{1+x} < \frac{x}{1+\theta x},$$

即 $\frac{x}{1+x} < \ln(1+x)$.

综上所述, $\frac{x}{1+x} < \ln(1+x) < x$.

(2) 当 $a = b$ 时, 原式显然成立.

当 $a \neq b$ 时, 取函数 $f(x) = \arctan x$, $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 或 $[b, a]$ 上连续, 在 (a, b) 或 (b, a) 内可导, 由拉格朗日中值定理知, 存在 $\xi \in (a, b)$ 或 (b, a) 使 $\frac{f(a) - f(b)}{a - b} = f'(\xi)$, 即

$$\frac{\arctan a - \arctan b}{a - b} = \frac{1}{1 + \xi^2},$$

故 $|\arctan a - \arctan b| = \frac{1}{1 + \xi^2} |a - b| \leq |a - b|$.

7. 设 $f(x)$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 上连续, 在 $(0, 1)$ 内可导, 证明: 存在一点 $\xi \in (0, 1)$, 使 $f'(\xi) = 2\xi[f(1) - f(0)]$.

证明 取函数 $F(x) = x^2$, 因 $F(x), f(x)$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 上连续, 在 $(0, 1)$ 内可导, 且 $F'(x) = 2x \neq 0, x \in (0, 1)$, 则由柯西中值定理知至少存在一点 $\xi \in (0, 1)$, 使 $\frac{f(1) - f(0)}{F(1) - F(0)} = \frac{f'(\xi)}{F'(\xi)}$, 即

$$\frac{f(1) - f(0)}{1 - 0} = \frac{f'(\xi)}{2\xi},$$

故 $f'(\xi) = 2\xi[f(1) - f(0)]$.

8. 设 $f(x)$ 与 $g(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续, 在 (a, b) 内可导, 且 $f(a) = f(b) = 0$, 证明: 存在一点 $\xi \in (a, b)$, 使 $f'(\xi) + f(\xi)g'(\xi) = 0$.

证明 构造函数 $h(x) = f(x) \cdot e^{g(x)}$, 则

$$h(a) = h(b) = 0,$$

$$h'(x) = f'(x) \cdot e^{g(x)} + f(x) \cdot e^{g(x)} \cdot g'(x) = e^{g(x)} [f'(x) + f(x) \cdot g'(x)].$$

由罗尔定理可知,存在 $\xi \in (a, b)$, 使得 $h'(\xi) = 0$, 即 $f'(\xi) + f(\xi)g'(\xi) = 0$.

9. 证明方程 $x^3 + x + c = 0$ 至多有一个实根 (c 为任意常数).

证明 令 $f(x) = x^3 + x + c$, 则

$$f'(x) = 3x^2 + 1 > 0,$$

故 $f(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上单调递增, 因此至多存在一个 ξ 使 $f(\xi) = 0$, 即 $x^3 + x + c = 0$ 至多有一个实根.

习题 3-2

1. 用洛必达法则求下列极限:

- (1) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x^3 - 27}{\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{3}}$; (2) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+x^2} - 1}{x^2 + x}$;
- (3) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^m - 1}{x^n - 1}$ (m, n 是整数, 且 $m \neq n$); (4) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x - \sin x}{\tan x - x}$;
- (5) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln \sin 3x}{\ln \sin 5x}$; (6) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left(\frac{x}{x-1} - \frac{1}{\ln x} \right)$;
- (7) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^2 e^{\frac{1}{x^2}}$; (8) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (2-x)^{\frac{1}{\ln x}}$;
- (9) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x^2 + 1}{x^2 - 1} \right)^{x^2}$; (10) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} (\tan x)^{\tan 2x}$.

解 (1) 原式 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{3x^2}{(2\sqrt{x})^{-1}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} 6x^2 \sqrt{x} = 54\sqrt{3}$.

(2) 原式 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}}{2x+1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{(2x+1)\sqrt{1+x^2}} = 0$.

(3) 原式 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{m \cdot x^{m-1}}{n \cdot x^{n-1}} = \frac{m}{n}$.

(4) 原式 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 - \frac{\sin x}{x}}{\frac{\tan x}{x} - 1} = -1$.

(5) 原式 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{3\cos 3x}{\sin 3x}}{\frac{5\cos 5x}{\sin 5x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{3\cos 3x \sin 5x}{5\sin 3x \cos 5x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{3 \cdot 5x \cos 3x}{5 \cdot 3x \cos 5x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\cos 3x}{\cos 5x} = 1$.

(6) 原式 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x \ln x - x + 1}{(x-1) \ln x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\ln x}{\ln x + 1 - \frac{1}{x}}$

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

$$(7) \text{ 原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{e^{\frac{1}{x^2}}}{\frac{1}{x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{e^{\frac{1}{x^2}} \cdot (-2) \cdot \frac{1}{x^3}}{(-2) \cdot \frac{1}{x^3}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} e^{\frac{1}{x^2}} = \infty.$$

$$(8) \text{ 原式} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{\ln x} \ln(2-x)} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{-1}{\frac{1}{x}}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x}{x-2}} = e^{-1}.$$

$$(9) \text{ 原式} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x^2 \ln \frac{x^2+1}{x^2-1}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln \frac{x^2+1}{x^2-1}}{\frac{1}{x^2}}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{x^2-1}{x^2+1} \cdot \frac{-4x}{(x^2-1)^2}}{-2x^{-3}}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x^4}{(x^2+1)(x^2-1)}}$$

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

$$(10) \text{ 原式} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \tan 2x \cdot \ln \tan x} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\ln \tan x}{\tan 2x}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\frac{1}{\tan x} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 x}}{\frac{1}{\tan x} - 2x \cdot \frac{2}{\cos^2 2x}}}$$

$$= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{-\tan^2 2x \cdot \cos^2 2x}{2 \tan x \cdot \cos^2 x}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{-\sin^2 2x}{2 \tan x \cdot \cos^2 x}}$$

$$= e^{-1}.$$

2. 求下列极限:

$$(1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x - x}{x \sin^2 x}; \quad (2) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x + \sin x - 2x - 1}{x \ln(1+x)};$$

$$(3) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\sin^3 x} - 1}{x(1 - \cos x)}; \quad (4) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 \cos \frac{1}{x}}{\sin x}.$$

解 (1) 原式 = $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{\cos^2 x} - 1}{\sin^2 x + 2x \sin x \cos x}$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{\sin x \cos^2 x + 2x \cos^3 x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x}{\cos^3 x - 2 \sin^2 x \cos x + 2 \cos^3 x - 6x \cos^2 x \sin x}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3}.$$

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

$$(3) \text{ 原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\sin^3 x} \cdot 3 \sin^2 x \cdot \cos x}{1 - \cos x + x \sin x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{9 \sin^4 x \cos^2 x e^{\sin^3 x} + 6 \sin x \cos^2 x e^{\sin^3 x} - 3 \sin^3 x e^{\sin^3 x}}{2 \sin x + x \cos x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\sin^3 x} \cdot (27 \sin^6 x \cos^3 x + 54 \sin^3 x \cos^3 x - 21 \sin^4 x \cos x - 27 \sin^5 x \cos x + 6 \cos^3 x)}{3 \cos x - x \sin x}$$

$$= \frac{6}{3} = 2.$$

$$(4) \text{ 原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 \cos \frac{1}{x}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \cdot \cos \frac{1}{x} = 0.$$

3. 设 $f(x)$ 在 $x = 0$ 的一个邻域内具有二阶导数, 且

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[1 + x + \frac{f(x)}{x} \right]^{\frac{1}{x}} = e^3,$$

求 $f(0)$, $f'(0)$, $f''(0)$, 并计算 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[1 + \frac{f(x)}{x} \right]^{\frac{1}{x}}$.

解 因 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[1 + x + \frac{f(x)}{x} \right]^{\frac{1}{x}} = e^3$, 故有

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

因此 $f(0) = 0$.

又因 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(x)}{1} = 0$, 故 $f'(0) = 0$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{因 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[1 + x + \frac{f(x)}{x} \right]^{\frac{1}{x}} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[1 + x + \frac{f(x)}{x} \right]^{\frac{x}{x^2 + f(x)} \cdot \frac{x^2 + f(x)}{x^2}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^{\frac{x^2 + f(x)}{x^2}} = e^3, \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{故 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 + f(x)}{x^2} = 3;$$

$$\text{因 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 + f(x)}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 + f''(x)}{2} = 3,$$

故 $f''(0) = 4$.

$$\text{因此 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[1 + \frac{f(x)}{x} \right]^{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[1 + \frac{f(x)}{x} \right]^{\frac{x}{f(x)} \cdot \frac{f(x)}{x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(x)}{2} = e^2.$$

习题 3-3

1. 按 $(x-1)$ 的幂展开多项式 $f(x) = x^3 + x - 1$.

解 因为 $f'(x) = 3x^2 + 1$, 所以

$$f''(x) = 6x, f'''(x) = 6, f^{(n)}(x) = 0, (n \geq 4),$$

$$f(1) = 1, f'(1) = 4, f''(1) = 6, f'''(1) = 6,$$

故 $f(x) = x^3 + x - 1$

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

$$= 1 + 4(x-1) + 3(x-1)^2 + (x-1)^3.$$

2. 求函数 $f(x) = \frac{1+x+x^2}{1-x+x^2}$ 的带有佩亚诺型余项的四阶麦克劳林公式, 并求 $f'''(0)$.

解 因 $f(x) = \frac{1+x+x^2}{1-x+x^2}$, 所以

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

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

$$f'''(x) = \frac{12(-x^4+6x^2-4x)}{(1-x+x^2)^4},$$

$$f^{(4)}(x) = \frac{48(x^5-10x^3+10x^2-1)}{(1-x+x^2)^5},$$

$$f^{(5)}(x) = \frac{240(-x^6+15x^4-20x^3+24x)}{(1-x+x^2)^6},$$

$$f(0) = 1, f'(0) = 2, f''(0) = 4, f'''(0) = 0, f^{(4)}(0) = 48.$$

因 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f^{(5)}(x) = 0$, 从而存在 0 的一个邻域, 使 $f^{(5)}(x)$ 在该邻域有界, 即

$$f(x) = 1 + 2x + 2x^2 + 2x^4 + o(x^4), f'''(0) = 0.$$

3. 写出函数 $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$ 在 $x = -1$ 的带有拉格朗日型余项的 n 阶泰勒公式.

解 因为 $f^{(n)}(x) = \frac{(-1)^n n!}{x^{n+1}}$, $f^n(-1) = -n!$, 故

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{x} &= f(-1) + f'(-1)(x+1) + \frac{f''(-1)}{2!}(x+1)^2 + \cdots + \frac{f^{(n)}(-1)}{n!}(x+1)^n + \\ &\quad \frac{f^{(n+1)}[-1+\theta(x+1)]}{(n+1)!}(x+1)^{n+1} \\ &= - [1 + (x+1) + (x+1)^2 + \cdots + (x+1)^n] \\ &\quad + (-1)^{n+1} \frac{(x+1)^{n+1}}{[-1+\theta(x+1)]^{n+2}}, \end{aligned}$$

其中, $0 < \theta < 1$.

4. 求函数 $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$ 按 $(x-4)$ 的幂展开的带有拉格朗日型余项的三阶泰勒公式.

解 因为 $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$, 所以

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^{-\frac{1}{2}}, f''(x) = -\frac{1}{4}x^{-\frac{3}{2}},$$

$$f'''(x) = \frac{3}{8}x^{-\frac{5}{2}}, f^{(4)}(x) = -\frac{15}{16}x^{-\frac{7}{2}},$$

$$f(4) = 2, f'(4) = \frac{1}{4}, f''(4) = -\frac{1}{32}, f'''(4) = \frac{3}{256},$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{故 } \sqrt{x} &= f(4) + f'(4)(x-4) + \frac{f''(4)}{2!}(x-4)^2 + \frac{f'''(4)}{3!}(x-4)^3 + \\ &\quad \frac{f^{(4)}[4+\theta(x-4)]}{4!}(x-4)^4 \\ &= 2 + \frac{1}{4}(x-4) - \frac{1}{64}(x-4)^2 + \frac{1}{512}(x-4)^3 - \frac{15}{384[4+\theta(x-4)]^{\frac{7}{2}}}(x-4)^4, \end{aligned}$$

其中, $0 < \theta < 1$.

5. 求函数 $f(x) = \tan x$ 的带有拉格朗日型余项的三阶麦克劳林公式.

解 因为 $f(x) = \tan x$, $f'(x) = \sec^2 x$,

$$f''(x) = 2\sec^2 x \tan x, f'''(x) = 4\sec^2 x \tan^2 x + 2\sec^4 x,$$

$$f^{(4)}(x) = 8\sec^2 x \cdot \tan^3 x + 8\sec^4 x \tan x + 8\sec^4 x \tan x$$

$$= 8\sec^2 x \tan^3 x + 16\sec^4 x \tan x$$

$$= \frac{8(\sin^2 x + 2)\sin x}{\cos^5 x},$$

$$f(0) = 0, f'(0) = 1, f''(0) = 0, f'''(0) = 2,$$

$$\text{故 } f(x) = x + \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{\sin(\theta x)[\sin^2(\theta x) + 2]}{3\cos^5(\theta x)}, \text{ 其中, } 0 < \theta < 1.$$

6. 写出函数 $f(x) = xe^x$ 的带有佩亚诺型余项的 n 阶麦克劳林公式.

解 因为 $f(x) = xe^x$, 所以

$$f^{(n)}(x) = (n+x)e^x,$$

$$f^{(n)}(0) = n,$$

$$\text{故 } f(x) = f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!} \cdot x^2 + \cdots + \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!}x^n + o(x^n)$$

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

7. 求下列函数极限:

$$(1) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt[3]{x^3 + 3x} - \sqrt{x^2 - x}); \quad (2) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 - \sqrt{1+x^2}}{(\cos x - e^{x^2})\sin x^2}.$$

$$\text{解} \quad (1) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt[3]{x^3 + 3x} - \sqrt{x^2 - x}) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[\left(1 + \frac{3}{x^2}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} - \left(1 - \frac{1}{x}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \right],$$

用 $\frac{1}{x}$ 代入其中可得

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} \left[\left(1 + 3x^2\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} - \left(1 - x\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} \left[1 + o(x) - 1 + \frac{1}{2}x + o(x) \right]$$

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

$$\text{故 } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt[3]{x^2 + 3x} - \sqrt{x^2 - x}) = \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \text{ 原式} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 - (1 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{8}x^4 + o(x^4))}{[1 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + o(x^2) - 1 - x^2 + o(x^2)](x^2 + o(x^2))} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{8}x^4 + o(x^4)}{-\frac{3}{2}x^4 + o(x^4)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{8} + \frac{o(x^4)}{x^4}}{-\frac{3}{2} + \frac{o(x^4)}{x^4}} \\ &= \frac{\frac{1}{8}}{-\frac{3}{2}} = -\frac{1}{12}. \end{aligned}$$

习题 3-4

1. 判定函数 $f(x) = \arctan x - x$ 的单调性.

解 因 $f'(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2} - 1 = -\frac{x^2}{1+x^2} \leq 0$, 且 $f'(x) = 0$ 仅在 $x = 0$ 时成立,

因此函数 $f(x) = \arctan x - x$ 在 $(-\infty, \infty)$ 内单调递减.

2. 确定下列函数的单调区间:

$$(1) y = (x+2)^2(x-1)^3;$$

$$(2) y = x^2 - 4x + 7;$$

$$(3) y = \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2});$$

$$(4) y = x^n e^{-x} (n > 0, x \geq 0);$$

$$(5) y = \frac{3}{8}x^{\frac{8}{3}} - \frac{3}{2}x^{\frac{2}{3}};$$

$$(6) y = x^3 - \frac{1}{x}.$$

解 (1) 因函数的定义域为 $(-\infty, +\infty)$, 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 内可导, 且 $y' = (x+2)(x-1)^2(5x+4)$, 则令 $y' = 0$ 得驻点 $x_1 = -2$, $x_2 = 1$ (重根), $x_3 = -\frac{4}{5}$. 这三个驻点把 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 分成三个区间: $(-\infty, -2)$, $(-2, -\frac{4}{5})$, $(-\frac{4}{5}, +\infty)$.

当 $-\infty < x < -2$ 及 $-\frac{4}{5} < x < +\infty$ 时, $y' > 0$, 因此函数在 $(-\infty, -2]$, $[-\frac{4}{5}, +\infty)$.

$+\infty$) 上单调递增.

当 $-2 < x < -\frac{4}{5}$ 时, $y' < 0$, 因此函数在 $[-2, -\frac{4}{5}]$ 上单调递减.

(2) 因函数的定义域为 $(-\infty, +\infty)$, 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 内可导且 $y' = 2x - 4 = 2(x - 2)$, 则令 $y' = 0$ 可得驻点为 $x = 2$. 这个驻点把 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 分成两个区间: $(-\infty, 2), (2, +\infty)$.

当 $-\infty < x < 2$ 时, $y' < 0$, 因此函数在 $(-\infty, 2]$ 上单调递减;

当 $2 < x < +\infty$ 时, $y' > 0$, 因此函数在 $[2, +\infty)$ 上单调递增.

(3) 因函数在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 内可导, 且

$$y' = \frac{1}{x + \sqrt{1+x^2}} \left(1 + \frac{2x}{2\sqrt{1+x^2}} \right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} > 0,$$

因此函数在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 内单调递增.

(4) 因函数在 $[0, +\infty)$ 内可导, 且

$$y' = nx^{n-1}e^{-x} - x^n e^{-x} = x^{n-1}e^{-x}(n-x),$$

则令 $y' = 0$ 可得驻点为 $x_1 = n$. 这个驻点把区间 $[0, +\infty)$ 分成两部分区间: $(0, n), (n, +\infty)$.

当 $0 < x < n$ 时, $y' > 0$, 因此函数在 $[0, n]$ 上单调递增;

当 $n < x < +\infty$ 时, $y' < 0$, 因此函数在 $[n, +\infty)$ 上单调递减.

(5) 因函数在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 内除 $x = 0$ 外可导, 且

$$y' = x^{\frac{5}{3}} - x^{-\frac{1}{3}} = x^{-\frac{1}{3}}(x+1)(x-1),$$

则令 $y' = 0$ 可得驻点 $x_1 = 1, x_2 = -1$. 这两个驻点连同原点把区间分成四个区间: $(-\infty, -1), (-1, 0), (0, 1), (1, +\infty)$.

当 $-\infty < x < -1$ 及 $0 < x < 1$ 时, $y' < 0$, 因此函数在 $(-\infty, -1], (0, 1]$ 上单调递减; 当 $-1 < x < 0$ 及 $1 < x < +\infty$ 时, $y' > 0$, 因此函数在 $[-1, 0), [1, +\infty)$ 上单调递增.

(6) 因函数的定义域为 $(-\infty, 0) \cup (0, +\infty)$, 在定义域内可导, 且

$$y' = 3x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} > 0,$$

故函数在 $(-\infty, 0), (0, +\infty)$ 上单调递增.

3. 利用单调性证明下列不等式:

(1) 当 $x > 0$ 时, $x > \ln(1+x)$;

(2) 当 $x > 0$ 时, $\ln(1+x) > x - \frac{x^2}{2}$;

(3) 当 $x > 0$ 时, $x > \sin x$;

(4) 当 $0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2}$ 时, $\sin x > \frac{2}{\pi}x$.

证明 (1) 取 $f(t) = \ln(1+t) - t$, 则 $f'(t) = \frac{1}{1+t} - 1 < 0, t \in (0, +\infty)$,

因此函数 $f(t)$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 上单调递减.

故当 $x > 0$ 时, $f(x) < f(0)$, 即 $\ln(1+x) - x < 0$, 亦即

$$x > \ln(1+x), (x > 0).$$

(2) 取 $f(t) = \ln(1+t) - t + \frac{t^2}{2}$, 则

$$f'(t) = \frac{1}{1+t} - 1 + t = \frac{t^2}{1+t} > 0, t \in (0, +\infty),$$

因此函数 $f(t)$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 上单调递增.

当 $x > 0$ 时, $f(x) > f(0)$, 即 $\ln(1+x) - x + \frac{x^2}{2} > 0$, 亦即

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

(3) 取 $f(t) = t - \sin t$, 则 $f'(t) = 1 - \cos t \geq 0, t \in (0, +\infty)$, 因此函数 $f(t)$ 在区间 $(0, +\infty)$ 上单调递增.

当 $x > 0$ 时, $f(x) > f(0)$, 即 $x - \sin x > 0$, 亦即

$$x > \sin x, (x > 0).$$

(4) 取 $f(x) = \sin x - \frac{2}{\pi}x$, 则

$$f'(x) = \cos x - \frac{2}{\pi}, f''(x) = -\sin x < 0, x \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right),$$

因此函数 $f'(x)$ 在 $\left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$ 上单调递减.

$$\text{故 } f'(0) = 1 - \frac{2}{\pi} > 0, f'\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = -\frac{2}{\pi} < 0.$$

设存在 x_0 使得 $f''(x_0) = 0, x_0 \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$, 则

$$f'(x) > 0, x \in (0, x_0),$$

$$f'(x) < 0, x \in \left(x_0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right).$$

因此 $f(x)$ 在 $[0, x_0]$ 上单调递增, 即 $f(x) > f(0) = 0, x \in [0, x_0]$;

$f(x)$ 在 $\left[x_0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$ 上单调递减, 即 $f(x) > f\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 0, x \in \left[x_0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$.

故 $\sin x - \frac{2}{\pi}x > 0, x \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$, 即 $\sin x > \frac{2}{\pi}x, \left(0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$.

4. 证明方程 $4x = 2^x$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 上只有唯一的实根.

证明 令 $f(x) = 4x - 2^x$, 则

$$f'(x) = 4 - 2^x \ln 2,$$

$$f''(x) = -2^x \ln^2 2 < 0, x \in (0, 1).$$

因 $f'(x)$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 上单调递减, 故

$$f'(x) > f'(1) = 4 - 2 \ln 2 > 0.$$

因 $f(x)$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 上单调递增, $f(0) = -1 < 0$, $f(1) = 2 > 0$, 所以 $f(x)$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 上有且仅有一个实根, 即方程 $4x = 2^x$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 上只有唯一的实根.

习题 3-5

1. 求下列函数的极值:

$$(1) f(x) = x - \ln(1+x);$$

$$(2) f(x) = x + \sqrt{x+1};$$

$$(3) f(x) = e^x \cos x;$$

$$(4) f(x) = x^{\frac{1}{x}};$$

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

$$(6) f(x) = x + e^{-x}.$$

解 (1) 因函数的定义域为 $(-1, +\infty)$, 在 $(-1, +\infty)$ 内可导, 且 $f'(x) = 1 - \frac{1}{1+x}$, 故

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

令 $f'(x) = 0$ 可得驻点 $x = 0$, 由 $f''(0) = 1 > 0$ 知 $f(0) = 0$ 为极小值.

(2) 因函数的定义域为 $[-1, +\infty)$, 在 $[-1, +\infty)$ 内可导, 且 $f'(x) = 1 + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x+1}} = \frac{2\sqrt{x+1}+1}{2\sqrt{1+x}}$, 故

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

因 $f'(x) > 0$, 故 $f(x)$ 没有极值.

(3) 因 $f'(x) = e^x \cos x - e^x \sin x = e^x (\cos x - \sin x)$, 故

$$f''(x) = -2e^x \sin x.$$

令 $f'(x) = 0$ 可得驻点 $x_k = 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{4}$, 则

$$x'_k = 2k\pi + \frac{5}{4}\pi, \quad (k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots).$$

由 $f''(2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{4}) = -\sqrt{2}e^{2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{4}} < 0$ 知 $f(2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{4}) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}e^{2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{4}} \quad (k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots)$

为极大值.

由 $f''(2k\pi + \frac{5}{4}\pi) = \sqrt{2}e^{2k\pi + \frac{5}{4}\pi} > 0$ 知 $f(2k\pi + \frac{5}{4}\pi) = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}e^{2k\pi + \frac{5}{4}\pi} (k = 0, \pm 1,$

$\pm 2, \dots)$ 为极小值.

(4) 因函数的定义域为 $(0, +\infty)$, 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 内可导, 则

$$f'(x) = (e^{\frac{1}{x}\ln x})' = e^{\frac{1}{x}\ln x} \cdot \frac{1 - \ln x}{x^2} = x^{\frac{1}{x}-2}(1 - \ln x).$$

令 $f'(x) = 0$ 得驻点 $x = e$.

当 $0 < x < e$ 时, $f'(x) > 0$, 因此函数在 $(0, e]$ 上单调递增;

当 $e < x < +\infty$ 时, $f'(x) < 0$, 因此函数在 $[e, +\infty]$ 上单调递减, 从而 $f(e) = e^{\frac{1}{e}}$ 为极大值.

(5) 因函数的定义域为 $(-\infty, 0), (0, +\infty)$, 在 $(-\infty, 0), (0, +\infty)$ 内可导, 且

$$f'(x) = 3x^2 - \frac{3}{x^2}, \text{ 故 } f''(x) = 6x + \frac{6}{x^3}.$$

令 $f'(x) = 0$ 可得驻点 $x_1 = -1, x_2 = 1$.

由 $f''(1) = 12 > 0, f''(-1) = -12 < 0$ 知 $f(-1) = -4$ 为极大值, $f(1) = 4$ 为极小值.

(6) 由题意得 $f'(x) = 1 - e^{-x}, f''(x) = e^{-x}$.

令 $f'(x) = 0$ 可得驻点 $x = 0, f''(0) = 1 > 0$, 故知 $f(0) = 1$ 为极小值.

2. 求下列函数的最值:

(1) $f(x) = x + \sqrt{1-x}, x \in [-5, 1];$

(2) $f(x) = x^3 - 3x + 3, x \in [-3, 2];$

(3) $f(x) = 2x^3 - 6x^2 - 18x - 7, x \in [1, 4];$

(4) $f(x) = x^2 - \frac{54}{x}, x \in [-6, -1].$

解 (1) 函数在 $[-5, 1]$ 上可导, 且 $f'(x) = 1 - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{1-x}} = \frac{2\sqrt{1-x} - 1}{2\sqrt{1-x}}$.

令 $f'(x) = 0$, 得驻点 $x = \frac{3}{4}$.

比较 $f(-5) = -5 + \sqrt{6}, f(1) = 1, f(\frac{3}{4}) = \frac{5}{4}$ 可得函数的最大值为 $f(\frac{3}{4}) =$

$\frac{5}{4}$, 最小值为 $f(-5) = -5 + \sqrt{6}$.

(2) 函数在 $[-3, 2]$ 上可导, 且 $f'(x) = 3x^2 - 3$.

令 $f'(x) = 0$, 得驻点 $x_1 = -1, x_2 = 1$.

比较 $f(-3) = -15$, $f(-1) = 5$, $f(1) = 1$, $f(2) = 5$ 可得函数的最大值为 $f(-1) = f(2) = 5$, 最小值为 $f(-3) = -15$.

(3) 函数在 $[1, 4]$ 上可导, 且 $f'(x) = 6x^2 - 12x - 18$.

令 $f'(x) = 0$ 得驻点 $x = 3$.

比较 $f(1) = -29$, $f(3) = -61$, $f(4) = -47$ 可得函数最大值为 $f(1) = -29$, 最小值为 $f(3) = -61$.

(4) 函数在 $[-6, -1]$ 上可导, 且 $f'(x) = 2x + \frac{54}{x^2}$.

令 $f'(x) = 0$, 得驻点 $x = -3$.

比较 $f(-6) = 45$, $f(-3) = 27$, $f(-1) = 55$, 得函数最大值为 $f(-1) = 55$, 最小值为 $f(-3) = 27$.

3. 证明: 当 $|x| < 2$ 时, $|3x - x^3| \leq 2$.

证明 令 $f(x) = 3x - x^3$, 则 $f(x)$ 在 $(-2, 2)$ 内可导, 且 $f'(x) = 3 - 3x^2$.

令 $f'(x) = 0$ 得驻点 $x_1 = -1$, $x_2 = 1$.

比较 $f(-2) = 2$, $f(-1) = -2$, $f(1) = 2$, $f(2) = -2$ 可得函数 $f(x)$ 在 $[-2, 2]$ 上的最大值为 2, 最小值为 -2.

故当 $|x| < 2$ 时, $|3x - x^3| \leq 2$.

4. 函数 $y = \frac{x}{x^2 + 1}$ ($x \geq 0$) 在何处取得最值?

解 函数在 $(0, +\infty)$ 上可导, 且 $y' = \frac{(1+x)(1-x)}{x^2 + 1}$.

令 $y' = 0$, 得驻点 $x_1 = 1$.

比较 $y \Big|_{x=0} = 0$, $y \Big|_{x=1} = \frac{1}{2}$ 可得函数在 $x = 0$ 处取得最小值 0, 在 $x = 1$ 处取得最大值 $\frac{1}{2}$.

5. 若造一圆柱形油罐, 体积为 V , 问底半径 r 和高 h 等于多少时, 才能使表面积最小?

解 已知 $\pi r^2 h = V$, 即 $h = \frac{V}{\pi r^2}$, 则圆柱形油罐的表面积为

$$A = 2\pi r^2 + 2\pi r h = 2\pi r^2 + 2\pi r \cdot \frac{V}{\pi r^2} = 2\pi r^2 + \frac{2V}{r}, \quad r \in (0, +\infty),$$

故 $A' = 4\pi r - \frac{2V}{r^2}$, $A'' = 4\pi + \frac{4V}{r^3}$.

令 $A' = 0$, 得 $r = \sqrt[3]{\frac{V}{2\pi}}$.

由 $A'' \Big|_r = \sqrt[3]{\frac{V}{2\pi}} = 4\pi + 8\pi = 12\pi > 0$ 知 $r = \sqrt[3]{\frac{V}{2\pi}}$ 为极小值点.

又因驻点唯一,故极小值点就是最小值点,此时 $h = \frac{V}{\pi r^2} = 2\sqrt[3]{\frac{V}{2\pi}} = 2r$.

6. 有一长为 a 的铁丝,将其剪成两段,围成两个正方形,怎样剪能使两个正方形面积之和最小?

解 设将铁丝分为 $x, a-x$ 两段,则两个正方形的面积之和为

$$f(x) = \left(\frac{x}{4}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{a-x}{4}\right)^2,$$

故 $f'(x) = 2 \cdot \frac{x}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{4} + 2 \cdot \frac{a-x}{4} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{4}\right) = \frac{2x}{8} - \frac{a}{8}, f''(x) = \frac{2}{8} = \frac{1}{4}$.

令 $f'(x) = 0$, 得 $x = \frac{a}{2}$.

又因 $f''(x) = \frac{1}{4} (> 0)$, 知 $x = a$ 为极小值点.

又因驻点唯一,故极小值点就是最小值点.

7. 某房地产公司有 50 套公寓要出租,当月租金定为 1 000 元时,公寓会全部租出去,若月租金每增加 50 元时,就会多一套公寓租不出去,且租出去的公寓每月需花费 100 元的维修费,试问将房租定为多少可获得最大收入?

解 设每套月房租为 x 元,则租不出去的房子数为 $\frac{x-1\,000}{50} = \frac{x}{50} - 20$, 租出去的套数为 $50 - \left(\frac{x}{50} - 20\right) = 70 - \frac{x}{50}$.

每套获利 $(x-100)$ 元,总利润为

$$f(x) = \left(70 - \frac{x}{50}\right) \cdot (x-100) = -\frac{x^2}{50} + 72x - 7\,000,$$

则 $f'(x) = \frac{-x}{25} + 72, f''(x) = -\frac{1}{25}$.

令 $f'(x) = 0$, 得 $x = 1\,800$.

由 $f''(x) < 0$ 知 $x = 1\,800$ 为极大值点.

又因驻点唯一,故极大值点就是最大值点.

习题 3-6

1. 求下列函数图形的凹凸区间和拐点:

(1) $y = xe^{-x}$;

(2) $y = \ln(x^3 + 1)$;

(3) $y = x^4(12\ln x - 7)$;

(4) $y = 2x^3 + 3x^2 - 12x + 14$.

解 (1) 由题意知函数的定义域为 $(-\infty, +\infty)$, 且




$$y' = e^{-x} - xe^{-x},$$

$$y'' = -e^{-x} - e^{-x} + xe^{-x} = -2e^{-x} + xe^{-x}.$$

令 $y' = 0$ 得 $x = 1$; 令 $y'' = 0$, 得 $x = 2$.

上述两点将区间 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 分为三个区间: $(-\infty, 1]$, $[1, 2]$, $[2, +\infty)$, 在各部分区间内 y' 和 y'' 的符号、相应曲线弧的升降及凹、凸, 以及极值点和拐点等如表 3-1 所示.

表 3-1

x	$(-\infty, 1]$	1	$[1, 2]$	2	$[2, +\infty)$
y'	+	0	-	-	-
y''	-	-	-	0	+
$y = f(x)$ 的图形		极大		拐点	

故函数在 $(-\infty, 2]$ 内是凸的, 在 $[2, +\infty)$ 内是凹的, $(2, \frac{2}{e^2})$ 是拐点.




(2) 由题意知函数的定义域为 $(-1, +\infty)$, 且

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

令 $y' = 0$, 得 $x = 0$; 令 $y'' = 0$, 得 $x_1 = 0$, $x_2 = \sqrt[3]{2}$.

上述点将区间 $(-1, +\infty)$ 分为三个区间, 即 $(-1, 0]$, $[0, \sqrt[3]{2}]$, $[\sqrt[3]{2}, +\infty)$, 在各部分区间内 y' 和 y'' 的符号、相应曲线弧度的升降及凹、凸, 以及极值点和拐点等如表 3-2 所示.

表 3-2

x	$(-1, 0]$	0	$[0, \sqrt[3]{2}]$	$\sqrt[3]{2}$	$[\sqrt[3]{2}, +\infty)$
y'	+	0	+	+	+
y''	-	0	+	0	-
$y = f(x)$ 的图形		拐点		拐点	

故函数在 $[-1, 0)$ 及 $[\sqrt[3]{2}, +\infty)$ 内是凸的,在 $[0, \sqrt[3]{2}]$ 内是凹的, $(0, 0), (\sqrt[3]{2}, \ln 3)$ 是拐点.

(3) 函数的定义域为 $(0, +\infty)$,且




$$y' = 4x^3(12\ln x - 7) + x^4 \cdot \frac{12}{x} = 16x^3(3\ln x - 1),$$

$$y'' = 144x^2 \ln x.$$

令 $y' = 0$, 得 $x = e^{\frac{1}{3}}$; 令 $y'' = 0$, 得 $x = 1$.

上述点将区间 $(0, +\infty)$ 分为三个区间: $(0, 1], [1, e^{\frac{1}{3}}], [e^{\frac{1}{3}}, +\infty)$,在各部分区间内 y', y'' 的符号、相应曲线弧的升降及凹、凸,以及极值点和拐点如表 3-3 所示.

表 3-3

x	$(0, 1]$	1	$[1, e^{\frac{1}{3}}]$	$e^{\frac{1}{3}}$	$[e^{\frac{1}{3}}, +\infty)$
y'	-	-	-	0	+
y''	-	0	+	+	+
y 的图形		拐点		极小	

故函数在 $[0, 1]$ 内是凸函数,在 $[1, +\infty)$ 内是凹函数, $(1, -7)$ 是拐点.

(4) 函数的定义域为 $(-\infty, +\infty)$,且

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





$$y'' = 12x + 6 = 6(2x + 1).$$

令 $y' = 0$, 得 $x_1 = 1, x_2 = -2$; 令 $y'' = 0$, 得 $x = -\frac{1}{2}$.

上述点将区间 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 分为四个区间,即 $(-\infty, -2], [-2, -\frac{1}{2}], [-\frac{1}{2}, 1], [1, +\infty)$.

在各部分区间内 y', y'' 的符号、相应曲线弧的升降与凹、凸,以及极值点和拐点等如表 3-4 所示.

表 3-4

x	$(-\infty, -2]$	-2	$[-2, -\frac{1}{2}]$	$-\frac{1}{2}$	$[-\frac{1}{2}, 1]$	1	$[1, +\infty)$
y'	+	0	-	-	-	0	+
y''	-	-	-	0	+	+	+
y 的图形		极大		拐点		极小	

故函数在 $(-\infty, -\frac{1}{2}]$ 内是凸的,在 $[-\frac{1}{2}, +\infty)$ 内是凹的, $(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{41}{2})$ 是拐点.

2. 利用函数图形的凹凸性,证明下列不等式:

$$(1) \frac{1}{2}(x^n + y^n) > \left(\frac{x+y}{2}\right)^n \quad (x > 0, y > 0, x \neq y, n > 1);$$

$$(2) \frac{e^x + e^y}{2} > e^{\frac{x+y}{2}} \quad (x \neq y);$$

$$(3) x \ln x + y \ln y > (x+y) \ln \frac{x+y}{2} \quad (x > 0, y > 0).$$

证明 (1) 设 $f(x) = x^n$, 且定义域为 $(0, +\infty)$, 则

$$f'(x) = n \cdot x^{n-1}, \quad f''(x) = n \cdot (n-1) \cdot x^{n-2}.$$

因为 $x > 0$, 所以

$$f'(x) > 0, \quad f''(x) > 0,$$

故函数 $f(x)$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 内是凹的.

由凹函数的定义知, 对于任意两点 $x_1, x_2 \in (0, +\infty)$, 恒有

$$f\left(\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}\right) < \frac{f(x_1) + f(x_2)}{2},$$

$$\text{故 } \frac{1}{2}(x^n + y^n) > \left(\frac{x+y}{2}\right)^n, \quad (x > 0, y > 0, x \neq y, n > 1).$$

(2) 设 $f(x) = e^x$, 则

$$f'(x) = e^x > 0, \quad f''(x) = e^x > 0,$$

故函数 $f(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上是凹的.

由凹函数的定义知, 对于任意两点 $x_1, x_2 \in (-\infty, +\infty)$, 恒有

$$f\left(\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}\right) < \frac{f(x_1) + f(x_2)}{2},$$

$$\text{故 } \frac{e^x + e^y}{2} > e^{\frac{x+y}{2}}, \quad (x \neq y).$$

(3) 设 $f(x) = x \ln x$, 定义域为 $(0, +\infty)$, 则

$$f'(x) = \ln x + 1, \quad f''(x) = \frac{1}{x} > 0,$$

故函数在 $(0, +\infty)$ 上是凹的.

由凹函数的定义知, 对于任意两点 $x_1, x_2 \in (0, +\infty)$, 恒有

$$f\left(\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}\right) < \frac{f(x_1) + f(x_2)}{2},$$

$$\text{故 } \frac{1}{2}(x \ln x + y \ln y) > \frac{x+y}{2} \ln \frac{x+y}{2}, \text{ 即}$$

$$x \ln x + y \ln y > (x+y) \ln \frac{x+y}{2}, \quad (x > 0, y > 0).$$

3. a, b 为何值时, 点 $(1, 3)$ 为曲线 $y = ax^3 + bx^2$ 的拐点?

解 由题意可得 $y' = 3ax^2 + 2bx$, $y'' = 6ax + 2b$.

因为(1,3)为拐点,所以

$$\begin{aligned}y'' \Big|_{x=1} &= 6a + 2b = 0, \\y \Big|_{x=1} &= a + b = 3,\end{aligned}$$

故 $a = -\frac{3}{2}$, $b = \frac{9}{2}$.

4. 设函数 $f(x)$ 满足关系式 $f''(x) + [f'(x)]^2 = x$, 且 $f'(0) = 0$, 证明点 $(0, f(0))$ 是曲线的拐点.

证明 因为 $f''(x) + [f'(x)]^2 = x$, 所以 $f''(0) + [f'(0)]^2 = 0$.

又因为 $f'(0) = 0$, 所以 $f''(0) = 0$.

$f''(x) + [f'(x)]^2 = x$ 两边对 x 求导可得

$$f'''(x) + 2f'(x) \cdot f''(x) = 1.$$

当 $x = 0$ 时, $f'''(0) = 1$, 故 $x = 0$ 不是 $f''(x)$ 的极点, 即 $f''(x)$ 在 $x = 0$ 两侧异号, 所以 $(0, f(0))$ 是曲线的拐点.

5. 试确定曲线 $y = ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d$ 中 a, b, c, d 的值, 使得 $x = -2$ 处曲线有水平切线, $(1, -10)$ 为拐点, 且点 $(-2, 44)$ 在曲线上.

解 由题意知

$$\begin{aligned}y' \Big|_{x=-2} &= 0, \quad y'' \Big|_{x=1} = 0, \quad y \Big|_{x=1} = -10, \quad y \Big|_{x=-2} = 44, \\y' &= 3ax^2 + 2bx + c, \quad y'' = 6ax + 2b,\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{故} \begin{cases} 3a \cdot (-2)^2 + 2b \cdot (-2) + c = 0, \\ 6a \cdot 1 + 2b = 0, \\ a \cdot 1^3 + b \cdot 1^2 + c \cdot 1 + d = -10, \\ a \cdot (-2)^3 + b \cdot (-2)^2 + c \cdot (-2) + d = 44, \end{cases}$$

$$\text{化简得} \begin{cases} 12a - 4b + c = 0, \\ 3a + b = 0, \\ a + b + c + d = -10, \\ -8a + 4b - 2c + d = 44, \end{cases}$$

可解得 $a = 1$, $b = -3$, $c = -24$, $d = 16$.

习题 3-7

1. 求下列曲线的渐近线:

$$(1) y = \frac{1}{x^2 - 4x - 5};$$

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

$$(3) y = x \ln\left(e + \frac{1}{x}\right);$$

$$(4) y = 2x + \arctan \frac{x}{2};$$

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

解 (1) 原式可化为 $y = \frac{1}{x^2 - 4x - 5} = \frac{1}{(x - 5)(x + 1)}$, 于是

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} y = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{(x - 5)(x + 1)} = 0,$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 5} y = \lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{1}{(x - 5)(x + 1)} = \infty,$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} y = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{1}{(x - 5)(x + 1)} = \infty,$$

因此渐近线为 $y = 0$, $x = 5$, $x = -1$.

(2) 由题意可得

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} y = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} e^{\frac{1}{x}} - 1 = 0,$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} y = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} e^{\frac{1}{x}} - 1 = \infty,$$

因此渐近线为 $y = 0$, $x = 0$.

(3) 由题意可得

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

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

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \ln \left[\frac{e + \frac{1}{x}}{e} \right]^x = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{e} \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{e x}\right)^{e x}$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{e},$$

因此渐近线为 $x = -\frac{1}{e}$, $y = x + \frac{1}{e}$.

(4) 由题意可得

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{y}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} 2 + \frac{\arctan \frac{x}{2}}{x} = 2,$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (y - 2x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \arctan \frac{x}{2} = \pm \frac{\pi}{2},$$

因此渐近线为 $y = 2x + \frac{\pi}{2}$, $y = 2x - \frac{\pi}{2}$.

(5) 由题意可得

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} y = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{3x^2 - 2x + 3}{x - 1} = \infty,$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{y}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3x^2 - 2x + 3}{x^2 - x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3 - \frac{2}{x} + \frac{3}{x^2}}{1 - \frac{1}{x}} = 3,$$

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

因此渐近线为 $x = 1$, $y = 3x + 1$.

2. 描绘下列函数的图形:

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

(3) $y = \frac{c}{1 + be^{-ax}}$ ($a > 0, b > 0, c > 0$).

解 (1) 由题可知函数的定义域为 $(-\infty, 0) \cup (0, +\infty)$, 且

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

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





令 $y' = 0$, 得 $x = \frac{\sqrt[3]{4}}{2}$; 令 $y'' = 0$, 得 $x = -1$.

上述两点将定义域划分成如下 4 个部分区间: $(-\infty, -1]$, $[-1, 0)$, $(0, \frac{\sqrt[3]{4}}{2})$,

$[\frac{\sqrt[3]{4}}{2}, +\infty)$, 在各个区间内 y' , y'' 的符号、相应曲线弧的升降及凹、凸, 以及极值点和

拐点如表 3-5 所示.

表 3-5

x	$(-\infty, -1]$	-1	$[-1, 0)$	$(0, \frac{\sqrt[3]{4}}{2}]$	$\frac{\sqrt[3]{4}}{2}$	$[\frac{\sqrt[3]{4}}{2}, +\infty)$
y'	-	-	-	-	0	+
y''	+	0	-	+	+	+
y 的图形		拐点			极小	

于是 $y|_{x=\frac{\sqrt[3]{4}}{2}} = \frac{3}{2}\sqrt[3]{2}$, $y|_{x=-1} = 0$,

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} y = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} x^2 + \frac{1}{x} = -\infty, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} y = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^2 + \frac{1}{x} = +\infty,$$

作图如图 3-1 所示.

(2) 由题意知函数的定义域为 $(-\infty, +\infty)$, 且

$$y' = -2(x-1) \cdot e^{-(x-1)^2},$$

$$y'' = e^{-(x-1)^2} \cdot [4(x-1)^2 - 2].$$

令 $y' = 0$, 得 $x = 1$; 令 $y'' = 0$, 得 $x = 1 \pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$.

上述点将 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 分成下列 4 个部分区间:

$$(-\infty, 1 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}], [1 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, 1], [1, 1 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}], [1 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, +\infty),$$

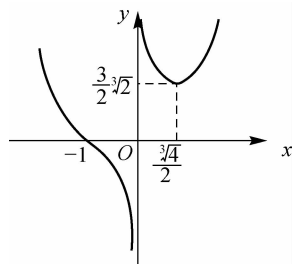






图 3-1

在各部分区间内 y' 、 y'' 的符号、相应曲线弧的升降及凹、凸, 以及极值点和拐点等如表 3-6 所示.

表 3-6

x	$(-\infty, 1 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}]$	$1 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$[1 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, 1]$	1	$[1, 1 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}]$	$1 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$[1 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, +\infty)$
y'	+	+	+	0	-	-	-
y''	+	0	-	-	-	0	+
y 的图形		拐点		极大		拐点	

于是 $y|_{x=1-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{e}}$, $y|_{x=1+\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{e}}$,

$$y|_{x=1} = 1, \quad y|_{x=0} = \frac{1}{e},$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} y = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} e^{-(x-1)^2} = 0,$$

作图如图 3-2 所示.

(3) 由题可知函数的定义域为 $(-\infty, +\infty)$, 且

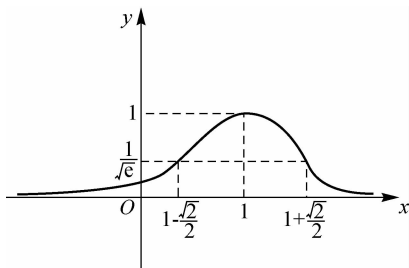


图 3-2



$$y' = \frac{-c(-be^{-ax} \cdot a)}{(1 + be^{-ax})^2} = \frac{abc e^{-ax}}{(1 + ba^{-ax})^2} > 0,$$

$$y'' = \frac{-a^2 b c e^{-ax} (1 + be^{-ax})^2 - abc e^{-ax} \cdot 2(1 + be^{-ax}) \cdot be^{-ax} \cdot (-a)}{(1 + be^{-ax})^3} \\ = \frac{a^2 b c e^{-ax} (-1 + be^{-ax})}{(1 + be^{-ax})^3}.$$

$$\text{令 } y'' = 0, \text{ 得 } x = \frac{\ln b}{a}.$$

上述点将区间 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 分为以下两个部分区间： $(-\infty, \frac{\ln b}{a}]$, $[\frac{\ln b}{a}, +\infty)$ ，在各部分区间内 y' , y'' 的符号、相应曲线弧的升降及凹、凸，以及极值点和拐点等如表 3-7 所示。

表 3-7

x	$(-\infty, \frac{\ln b}{a}]$	$\frac{\ln b}{a}$	$[\frac{\ln b}{a}, +\infty)$
y'	+	+	+
y''	+	0	-
y 的图形		拐点	

于是

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} y = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{c}{1 + be^{-ax}} = 0,$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} y = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{c}{1 + be^{-ax}} = c,$$

$$y \Big|_{x=0} = \frac{c}{1+b}, y \Big|_{x=\frac{\ln b}{a}} = \frac{c}{2},$$

作图如图 3-3 所示。

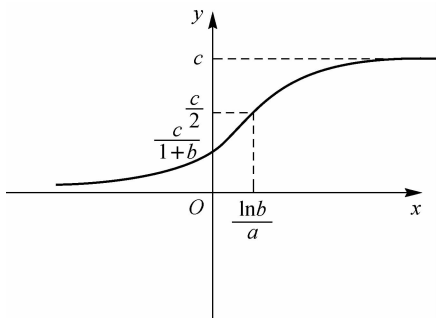


图 3-3

习题 3-8

1. 求下列曲线的弧微分:

$$(1) y = \cos x; \quad (2) y^2 = 2px; \quad (3) \begin{cases} x = \frac{1+t}{t}, \\ y = \frac{1-t}{t}. \end{cases}$$

解 (1) $y' = -\sin x$, 则 $ds = \sqrt{1+y'^2} dx = \sqrt{1+\sin^2 x} dx$.

(2) 由 $2y \cdot y' = 2p$ 可得 $y' = \frac{p}{y}$, $y'^2 = \frac{p^2}{y^2} = \frac{p}{2x}$, 则

$$ds = \sqrt{1+y'^2} dx = \sqrt{1+\frac{p}{2x}} dx.$$

(3) $x'(t) = -\frac{1}{t^2}$, $y'(t) = -\frac{1}{t^2}$, 则

$$ds = \sqrt{[x'(t)]^2 + [y'(t)]^2} dt = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{t^2} dt.$$

2. 求曲线 $x = t^2, y = t^3$ 在点 $(1, 1)$ 处的曲率.

解 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy/dt}{dx/dt} = \frac{3t^2}{2t} = \frac{3t}{2}$, 则

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{\frac{dy}{dx}/dt}{dx/dt} = \frac{\frac{3}{2}}{2t} = \frac{3}{4t}.$$

当 $x = 1, y = 1$ 时, $t = 1$, 则

$$\left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_{t=1} = \frac{3}{2}, \quad \left. \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} \right|_{t=1} = \frac{3}{4},$$

$$K = \frac{\left(\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}\right)}{\left(1 + \frac{dy}{dx}\right)^{3/2}} = \frac{\frac{3}{4}}{\left(1 + \frac{3}{2}\right)^{3/2}} = \frac{3}{5\sqrt{10}}.$$

即曲线在点(1,1)处的曲率为 $\frac{3}{5\sqrt{10}}$.

3. 求曲线 $r = a(1 + \cos \theta)$ 在任意点处的曲率半径.

解 令 $x = r \cos \theta, y = r \sin \theta$, 则

$$\frac{dx}{d\theta} = \frac{dr}{d\theta} \cos \theta - r \sin \theta,$$

$$\frac{dy}{d\theta} = \frac{dr}{d\theta} \sin \theta + r \cos \theta,$$

$$\frac{dr}{d\theta} = -a \sin \theta,$$

$$\text{所以 } \frac{dx}{d\theta} = -a \sin \theta \cos \theta - a \sin \theta (1 + \cos \theta) = -a \sin 2\theta - a \sin \theta,$$

$$\frac{dy}{d\theta} = -a \sin^2 \theta + a \cos \theta (1 + \cos \theta) = a \cos 2\theta + a \cos \theta,$$

$$\text{故 } \frac{d^2x}{d\theta^2} = -2a \cos 2\theta - a \cos \theta, \frac{d^2y}{d\theta^2} = -2a \sin 2\theta - a \sin \theta.$$

$$\text{因此 } x'^2 + y'^2 = a^2(2 + 2\cos \theta),$$

$$x' y'' = a^2(2\sin^2 2\theta + \sin^2 \theta + 3\sin^2 \theta \sin \theta),$$

$$x'' y' = -a^2(2\cos^2 2\theta + \cos^2 \theta + 3\cos 2\theta \cos \theta),$$

$$\text{则曲率半径 } R = \frac{(x'^2 + y'^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{(x' y'' - x'' y')} = \left| \frac{2\sqrt{2} \sqrt{1 + \cos \theta}}{3} \cdot a \right| = \left| \frac{4}{3} a \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \right|.$$

4. 求抛物线 $y^2 = 2px$ 的曲率半径的最小值.

解 由题得 $x = \frac{y^2}{2p}$, 则 $x' = \frac{y}{p}$, $x'' = \frac{1}{p}$, 故

$$R = \frac{(1 + x'^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{|x''|} = |p| \cdot \left(1 + \frac{y^2}{p^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}},$$

$$R' = \frac{3}{2} |p| \cdot \left(1 + \frac{y^2}{p^2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \frac{2y}{p^2}.$$

令 $R' = 0$, 得 $y = 0$.

因只有一个极值, 故抛物线在 $y = 0$ 处取得最小值 $R = |p|$.

5. P 为抛物线 $y = ax^2 + bx$ 上对应于 $x = 1$ 的点, 如果点 P 处的切线倾斜角为

$\frac{\pi}{6}$, 又点 P 处的曲率半径为 2, 求 a, b 的值, 并求点 P 处曲率中心的坐标.

解 由 $y = ax^2 + bx$ 得

$$y' = 2ax + b,$$

$$y' \Big|_{x=1} = 2a + b = \tan \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3},$$

$$y'' = 2a,$$

$$\text{故 } R \Big|_{x=1} = \frac{[1 + (2a + b)^2]^{\frac{3}{2}}}{|2a|} = 2.$$

$$\text{将 } 2a + b = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \text{ 代入上式可得 } |a| = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{9}.$$

又由曲线在 $x = 1$ 处的斜率大于 0 知其开口向上, 故

$$a = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{9}, b = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{9}.$$

设曲率中心坐标为 (x_0, y_0) , 则

$$x_0 = x - \frac{y'(1 + y'^2)}{y''} = 1 - \frac{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}(1 + \frac{1}{3})}{\frac{4\sqrt{3}}{9}} = 0,$$

$$y_0 = y + \frac{1 + y'^2}{y''} = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{9} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{9} + \frac{1 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\right)^2}{\frac{4\sqrt{3}}{9}} = \frac{10}{3\sqrt{3}},$$

$$\text{故 } a = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{9}, b = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{9}.$$

即点 P 处曲率中心的坐标是 $\left(0, \frac{10}{3\sqrt{3}}\right)$.

6. 求抛物线 $y = x^2 - 4x + 3$ 在其顶点处的曲率及曲率半径.

解 由题可得抛物线的顶点为 $(2, -1)$, $y' = 2x - 4$, $y'' = 2$, 故在其顶点处的曲率为

$$K = \frac{|y''|}{(1 + y'^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \Big|_{(2, -1)} = 2,$$

$$\text{曲率半径为 } R = \frac{1}{k} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

7. 求曲线 $y = \tan x$ 在点 $\left(\frac{\pi}{4}, 1\right)$ 处的曲率圆方程.

解 由题可得 $y' = \sec^2 x$, $y'' = 2\sec^2 x \tan x$, 故

$$y' \Big|_{x=\frac{\pi}{4}} = 2, y'' \Big|_{x=\frac{\pi}{4}} = 4.$$

设曲线在上点 $\left(\frac{\pi}{4}, 1\right)$ 处的曲率中心的坐标为 (α, β) , 则

$$\alpha = \left[x - \frac{y'(1+y'^2)}{y''} \right] \Big|_{(\frac{\pi}{4}, 1)} = \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{2(1+4)}{4} = \frac{\pi-10}{4},$$

$$\beta = \left[y + \frac{1+y'^2}{y''} \right] \Big|_{(\frac{\pi}{4}, 1)} = 1 + \frac{1+4}{4} = \frac{9}{4},$$

$$\text{曲率半径为 } R = \frac{1}{k} \Big|_{x=\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{(1+y'^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{y''} \Big|_{x=\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{5^{\frac{3}{2}}}{4}.$$

故所求的曲率圆方程为

$$\left(\xi - \frac{\pi-10}{4}\right)^2 + \left(\eta - \frac{9}{4}\right)^2 = \frac{125}{16}.$$

8. 求曲线 $y = \ln x$ 在与 x 轴交点处的曲率圆方程.

解 解方程组 $\begin{cases} y = \ln x \\ y = 0 \end{cases}$ 得曲线与 x 轴的交点为 $(1, 0)$.

又因 $y' = \frac{1}{x}, y'' = -\frac{1}{x^2}$, 故

$$y' \Big|_{x=1} = 1, y'' \Big|_{x=1} = -1.$$

设曲线在 $(1, 0)$ 处的曲率中心为 (α, β) , 则

$$\alpha = \left[x - \frac{y'(1+y'^2)}{y''} \right] \Big|_{(1, 0)} = 1 - \frac{1 \cdot (1+1^2)}{-1} = 3,$$

$$\beta = \left[y + \frac{1+y'^2}{y''} \right] \Big|_{(1, 0)} = 0 + \frac{1+1^2}{-1} = -2,$$

$$\text{曲率半径为 } R = \frac{1}{k} \Big|_{x=1} = \frac{(1+y'^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{|y''|} = \frac{(1+1^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{1} = \sqrt{8},$$

因此所求曲率圆方程为

$$(\xi - 3)^2 + (\eta + 2)^2 = 8.$$

* 习题 3-9

1. 一个公司已估算出产品的成本函数为 $C(Q) = 0.1Q^2 - 0.4Q + 360$ 万元.

(1) 求 $Q = 10$ 时的总成本;

(2) 求 $Q = 10$ 时的平均成本、边际成本, 并解释当求 $Q = 10$ 时边际成本的经济意义;

(3) 求产量为多大时, 平均成本最低? 求出最低平均成本, 并求出相应产量的边际成本.

解 (1) $C(10) = 0.1 \cdot 10^2 - 0.4 \cdot 10 + 360 = 366$ 万元.

(2) 平均成本为 $\bar{C}(Q) = \frac{C(Q)}{Q} = 36.6$, 边际成本函数为

$$C'(Q) = 0.2Q - 0.4,$$

故 $C'(10) = 0.2 \cdot 10 - 0.4 = 1.6$.

经济意义是:当产品数量为 10 时,再多生产一件产品,所耗费的成本增加 1.6 万元.

$$(3) \bar{C}(Q) = \frac{C(Q)}{Q} = 0.1Q - 0.4 + \frac{360}{Q}, \quad \bar{C}'(Q) = 0.1 - \frac{360}{Q^2}.$$

令 $\bar{C}'(Q) = 0$, 得 $Q = 60$.

因为只有一个极值,故在 $Q = 60$ 处应取得最小值,即

$$\bar{C}(60) = 0.1 \times 60 - 0.4 + \frac{360}{60} = 11.6,$$

$$C'(60) = 0.2 \times 60 - 0.4 = 11.6.$$

2. 某产品的需求函数为 $Q = 94 - P^2$, 求销售 $Q = 30$ 件时的总收益与边际收益, 并说明边际收益值的经济意义.

解 由需求函数可得 $P = \sqrt{94 - Q}$, 故产品的收益函数为

$$R(Q) = Q \sqrt{94 - Q}.$$

当 $Q = 30$ 时的总收益为

$$R(30) = 30 \times \sqrt{94 - 30} = 240,$$

边际收益函数为

$$R'(Q) = \sqrt{94 - Q} - \frac{Q}{2\sqrt{94 - Q}},$$

$$R'(30) = \sqrt{94 - 30} - \frac{30}{2\sqrt{94 - 30}} = 8 - \frac{30}{2 \times 8} = 6.125.$$

经济意义是:当销售 30 件时,多销售一件产品所获得的收入增加 6.125.

3. 设生产某产品的成本函数为 $C(Q) = 0.1Q^2 + 60Q + 1000$ 元, 收益函数为 $R(Q) = 300Q - 0.3Q^2$ 元.

(1) 求当 $Q = 10$ 时的总利润, 边际利润, 并解释当 $Q = 10$ 时边际利润的经济意义;

(2) 为使利润最大化, 公司必须生产并销售多少件产品? 并求出最大利润.

解 (1) 由题可得利润函数为

$$L(Q) = R(Q) - C(Q) = -0.4Q^2 + 240Q - 1000.$$

当 $Q = 10$ 时, 总利润为

$$L(10) = -0.4 \times 10^2 + 240 \times 10 - 1000 = 1360 \text{ 元},$$

边际利润函数为

$$L'(Q) = -0.8Q + 240,$$

$$L'(10) = 232.$$

经济意义是:当销售 10 件产品时,再多销售一件产品所获得的利润增加 232 元.

(2) 令 $L'(Q) = 0$, 可得 $Q = 300$, 故销售 300 件产品时可获得最大利润

$$L(300) = -0.4 \times 300^2 + 240 \times 300 - 1\,000 = 35\,000 \text{ 元.}$$

4. 求下列函数的弹性:

$$(1) y = 2e^x;$$

$$(2) y = x^\alpha;$$

$$(3) y = 1\,600 \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^x, \text{ 求 } \left. \frac{E_y}{E_x} \right|_{x=3}.$$

解 (1) 由题得 $y' = 2e^x$, 则

$$\frac{E_y}{E_x} = \frac{x}{y} \cdot y' = \frac{x}{2e^x} \cdot 2e^x = x.$$

(2) 由题得 $y' = \alpha x^{\alpha-1}$, 则

$$\frac{E_y}{E_x} = \frac{x}{y} \cdot y' = \frac{x}{x^\alpha} \cdot \alpha x^{\alpha-1} = \alpha.$$

(3) 由题得 $y' = 1\,600 \cdot \ln\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^x$, 则

$$\frac{E_y}{E_x} = \frac{x}{y} \cdot y' = \frac{x}{1\,600 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^x} \cdot 1\,600 \cdot \ln\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^x = \ln\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) \cdot x,$$

$$\left. \frac{E_y}{E_x} \right|_{x=3} = 3 \ln \frac{1}{4} = -3 \ln 4 = -6 \ln 2.$$

5. 设某商品的需求函数为 $Q = 75 - P^2$.

(1) 求需求弹性函数 $\eta(P)$;

(2) 求 $\eta(4)$, 并说明其经济意义;

(3) 当 $P = 4$ 时, 价格上涨 1%, 总收益变化百分之几? 是增加还是减少?

解 (1) $Q'(p) = -2P$, 需求弹性函数为

$$\eta(P) = Q'(P) \cdot \frac{P}{Q} = -2P \cdot \frac{P}{75 - P^2} = \frac{2P^2}{P^2 - 75}.$$

$$(2) \eta(4) = \frac{2 \times 4^2}{4^2 - 75} \approx -0.54.$$

其经济意义是: 当 $p = 4$ 时, 价格上涨 1%, 需求量下降 0.54%.

(3) 因为 $|\eta(4)| < 1$, 所以价格上涨, 总收益增加, 总收益对价格的弹性函数为

$$\frac{ER}{EP} = R'(P) \frac{P}{R} = [PQ(P)]' \cdot \frac{P}{PQ(P)} = 1 + \eta(p),$$

$$\text{从而 } \left. \frac{ER}{EP} \right|_{P=4} = 1 + \eta(4) = 0.46.$$

当 $P = 4$ 时, 价格上涨 1%, 总收益增加 0.46%, 价格下降 1%, 总收益减少 0.46%.

6. 设某商品的需求函数为 $Q = 20 - \frac{P}{4}$.

(1) 求需求弹性函数 $\eta(P)$;

(2) 求 $P = 5$ 时的需求弹性, 并说明其经济意义;

(3) 当 $P = 5$ 时, 若价格上涨 1%, 其总收益变化百分之几? 是增加还是减少?

解 (1) 由题得 $Q'(P) = -\frac{1}{4}$, 则

$$\eta(P) = Q'(P) \cdot \frac{P}{Q(P)} = -\frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{P}{20 - \frac{P}{4}} = \frac{P}{P - 80}.$$

$$(2) \eta(5) = \frac{5}{5 - 80} \approx -0.07.$$

其经济意义是: 当 $P = 5$ 时, 价格上涨 1%, 需求量下降 0.07%.

(3) 因为 $|\eta(5)| < 1$, 所以价格上涨, 总收益增加, 总收益对价格的弹性函数为

$$\frac{ER}{EP} = R'(P) \frac{P}{R} = [PQ(P)]' \cdot \frac{P}{PQ(P)} = 1 + \eta(P),$$

$$\text{从而 } \left. \frac{ER}{EP} \right|_{P=5} = 1 + \eta(5) \approx 0.93.$$

当 $P = 5$ 时, 价格上涨 1%, 总收益增加 0.93%, 价格下降 1%, 总收益减少 0.93%.

7. 某公司每年销售某种商品 10 000 件, 每次订货的手续费为 40 元, 商品的进价为 2 元 / 件, 存储费是平均库存商品价格的 10%, 平均库存量是批量的一半, 求最优订货批量.

解 设订货批量为 Q 件, 则年订货成本为

$$40 \cdot \frac{10\,000}{Q} \text{ 元,}$$

年存储费为

$$\frac{Q}{2} \cdot 2 \times 0.1 = 0.1Q \text{ 元,}$$

商品成本为

$$10\,000 \times 2 = 20\,000 \text{ 元,}$$

于是全年总费用为

$$C(Q) = \frac{400\,000}{Q} + 0.1Q + 20\,000,$$

$$C'(Q) = -\frac{400\,000}{Q^2} + 0.1.$$

令 $C'(Q) = 0$, 可得唯一驻点 $Q = 2\,000$.

而该实际问题必存在最小值, 所以最优订货批量为 2 000 件.

总复习题三

1. 填空题:

(1) 当 $x =$ _____ 时, 函数 $y = x \cdot 2^x$ 取得极小值.

(2) 曲线 $y = x \ln\left(e + \frac{1}{x}\right)$ ($x > 0$) 的渐近方程为 _____.

(3) 函数 $y = x - \arctan x$ 在区间 _____ 上是凸的, 在区间 _____ 上是凹的.

(4) 函数 $y = \frac{1}{x} + x$ 的单调减区间 _____.

(5) 函数 $y = x^3 - 3x^2$ 的拐点为 _____.

解 (1) 因 $y = x \cdot 2^x$, 所以 $y' = 2^x + x \cdot 2^x \cdot \ln 2$.

令 $y' = 0$, 可得 $x = -\frac{1}{\ln 2}$.

当 $x < -\frac{1}{\ln 2}$ 时, $y' < 0$, y 单调递减; 当 $x > -\frac{1}{\ln 2}$ 时, $y' > 0$, y 单调递增.

故当 $x = -\frac{1}{\ln 2}$ 时, 函数 $y = x \cdot 2^x$ 取得极小值.

(2) 因为 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{y}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \ln\left(e + \frac{1}{x}\right) = 1$,

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (y - x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[x \ln\left(e + \frac{1}{x}\right) - x \right] \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{ex}\right)}{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{ex}{ex+1} \cdot \frac{e^2 x - e(ex+1)}{(ex)^2}}{-x^{-2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{e + \frac{1}{x}} = \frac{1}{e}, \end{aligned}$$

故渐近线为 $y = x + \frac{1}{e}$.

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

令 $y'' = 0$ 可得 $x = 0$.

当 $x < 0$ 时, $y'' < 0$, 函数在 $(-\infty, 0)$ 上是凸的;

当 $x > 0$ 时, $y'' > 0$, 函数在 $(0, +\infty)$ 上是凹的.

(4) 由题得 $y' = -\frac{1}{x^2} + 1$.

令 $y' < 0$, 则 $-1 < x < 1$, 且 $x \neq 0$.

故函数 $y = \frac{1}{x} + x$ 的单调减区间为 $(-1, 0) \cup (0, 1)$.

(5) 由题得 $y' = 3x^2 - 6x$, $y'' = 6x - 6$.

令 $y'' = 0$, 则 $x = 1$, $y|_{x=1} = -2$.

故拐点为 $(1, -2)$.

2. 选择题:

(1) 设 $f(x) = ax^3 - 6ax^2 + b$ 在区间 $[-1, 2]$ 上的最大值为 3, 最小值为 -29 , 又知 $a > 0$, 则().

A. $a = 2, b = -29$

B. $a = 3, b = 2$

C. $a = 2, b = 3$

D. 以上都不对

(2) 设在 $[0, 1]$ 上, $f''(x) > 0$, 则 $f'(0), f'(1), f(1) - f(0)$ 或 $f(0) - f(1)$ 的大小顺序是().

A. $f'(1) > f'(0) > f(1) - f(0)$

B. $f'(1) > f(1) - f(0) > f'(0)$

C. $f(1) - f(0) > f'(1) > f'(0)$

D. $f'(1) > f(0) - f(1) > f'(0)$

(3) $y = \ln x$ 在 $(1, 0)$ 处的曲率为().

A. $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$

B. 0

C. 2

D. 3

(4) 若 $3a^2 - 5b < 0$, 则方程 $x^5 + 2ax^3 + 3bx + 4c = 0$ ().

A. 无实根

B. 有唯一实根

C. 有三个不同实根

D. 有五个不同实根

(5) 设三次曲线 $y = x^3 + 3ax^2 + 3bx + c$ 在 $x = -1$ 处取极大值, 点 $(0, 3)$ 是拐点, 则().

A. $a = -1, b = 0, c = 3$

B. $a = 3, b = -1, c = 0$

C. $a = 0, b = -1, c = 3$

D. 以上均不正确

解 (1) 由题可得 $f'(x) = 3ax^2 - 12ax = 3ax(x - 4)$.

当 $-1 < x < 0$ 时, $f'(x) > 0$, $f(x)$ 单调递增;

当 $0 < x < 2$ 时, $f'(x) < 0$, $f(x)$ 单调递减.

故 $f(x)$ 在 $x = 0$ 处取得最大值, 在 $x = -1$ 或 2 处取得最小值:

$$f(0) = b = 3,$$

$$f(-1) = -a - 6a + 3 = 3 - 7a,$$

$$f(2) = 8a - 24a + 3 = 3 - 16a,$$

因为 $a > 0$, 所以 $f(2) < f(-1)$.

故 $f(2) = 3 - 16a = -29$, $a = 2$, 故选 C.

(2) 因为在 $[0, 1]$ 上, $f''(x) > 0$, 故 $f'(x)$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 上单调递增, 所以 $f'(1) > f'(0)$.

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$$f(1) - f(0) = f'(\xi) \cdot (1 - 0) = f'(\xi), \xi \in (0, 1).$$

故 $f'(0) < f'(\xi) < f'(1)$, $f'(1) > f(1) - f(0) > f'(0)$, 选 B.

(3) 由题可得 $y' = \frac{1}{x}$, $y'' = -\frac{1}{x^2}$, 则

$$K \Big|_{(1,0)} = \frac{|y''|}{(1+y'^2)^{3/2}} \Big|_{(1,0)} = \frac{|-1|}{(1+1)^{3/2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4},$$

故选 A.

(4) 设 $f(x) = x^5 + 2ax^3 + 3bx + 4c$, 则

$$f'(x) = 5x^4 + 6ax^2 + 3b.$$

令 $t = x^2$, $g(t) = 5t^2 + 6at + 3b$, 则

$$\Delta = 36a^2 - 60b = 12(3a^2 - 5b) < 0,$$

故 $g(t) > 0$, 即 $f'(x) > 0$, $f(x)$ 单调递增.

又 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = +\infty$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = -\infty$, 故 $f(x) = 0$ 有唯一实根.

故选 B.

(5) 由题可得 $y' = 3x^2 + 6ax + 3b$, $y'' = 6x + 6a$.

由题意知 $y' \Big|_{x=-1} = 0$, $y'' \Big|_{x=0} = 0$, $y \Big|_{x=0} = 3$, 则可得

$$\begin{cases} 3 - 6a + 3b = 0, \\ 6a = 0, \\ c = 3, \end{cases}$$

$$\text{解得} \begin{cases} a = 0, \\ b = -1, \\ c = 3. \end{cases}$$

故选 C.

3. 求函数 $f(x) = \frac{1-x}{1+x}$ 在点 $x = 0$ 处的拉格朗日型余项的 n 阶泰勒公式.

解 由题可得

$$f'(x) = \frac{-2}{(1+x)^2}, f''(x) = \frac{4}{(1+x)^3}, f'''(x) = \frac{-12}{(1+x)^4},$$

则可推知

$$f^{(n)}(x) = \frac{(-1)^n \cdot 2 \cdot n!}{(1+x)^{n+1}}, f^{(n)}(0) = (-1)^n \cdot 2 \cdot n!,$$

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

故 $f(x) = \frac{1-x}{1+x}$ 的 n 阶泰勒公式为

$$f(x) = 1 - 2x + 2x^2 - 2x^3 + \cdots + (-1)^n \cdot 2 \cdot x^n + (-1)^{n+1} \cdot \frac{2x^{n+1}}{(1+2x)^{n+2}}, (0 < \theta < 1).$$

4. 设 $y = y(x)$ 由方程 $e^y + y + \frac{x^2}{2} = 1$ 所确定, 试求 $y = y(x)$ 的极值点.

解 方程两边对 x 求导得

$$y' \cdot e^y + y' + x = 0,$$

$$\text{故 } y' = -\frac{x}{1+e^y}.$$

令 $y' = 0$, 得 $x = 0$.

当 $x = 0$ 时, $e^y + y = 1$, 故 $y = 0$.

因此所求函数的极值点为 $(0, 0)$.

5. 求下列极限:

$$(1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\ln \cos(x-1)}{1 - \sin \frac{\pi}{2} x}; \quad (2) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (2 \sin x + \cos x)^{\frac{1}{x}};$$

$$(3) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{1}{\ln(1+x)} - \frac{1}{x} \right]; \quad (4) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln(a+be^x)}{\sqrt{m+nx^2}} (b > 0, n > 0).$$

解 (1) 原式 = $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{-\sin(x-1)}{\cos(x-1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{-\tan(x-1)}{-\frac{\pi}{2} \cos \frac{\pi}{2} x}$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} -\frac{1}{\cos^2(x-1)} \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{\pi^2}{4} \cdot \sin \frac{\pi}{2} x}$$

$$= -\frac{4}{\pi^2}.$$

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

$$(3) \text{原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \ln(1+x)}{x \ln(1+x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \ln(1+x)}{x^2}$$

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

$$(4) \text{原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{be^x}{a+be^x}}{\frac{nx}{\sqrt{m+nx^2}}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{be^x \sqrt{m+nx^2}}{nx(a+be^x)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{b \sqrt{\frac{m}{x^2} + n}}{n \left(\frac{a}{e^x} + b \right)} = \frac{b \sqrt{n}}{nb} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}.$$

6. 求曲线 $y = x^3 - 5x^2 + 3x + 5$ 的凹凸区间和拐点.

解 由题可得 $y' = 3x^2 - 10x + 3, y'' = 6x - 10$.

令 $y'' = 0$, 得 $x = \frac{5}{3}$, 则

$$y \Big|_{x=\frac{5}{3}} = \left(\frac{5}{3}\right)^3 - 5 \cdot \left(\frac{5}{3}\right)^2 + 3 \cdot \frac{5}{3} + 5 = \frac{20}{27}.$$

当 $x < \frac{5}{3}$ 时, $y'' < 0$, 函数是凸的; 当 $x > \frac{5}{3}$ 时, $y'' > 0$, 函数是凹的.

故函数的凹区间为 $(\frac{5}{3}, +\infty)$, 凸区间为 $(-\infty, \frac{5}{3})$, 拐点是 $(\frac{5}{3}, \frac{20}{27})$.

7. 设 $f(x) = \frac{x^2}{1+x^2}$, 试求:

(1) 此函数在极值点处的曲率;

(2) 此函数在拐点处的切线方程.

解 (1) $f'(x) = \frac{2x}{(1+x^2)^2}, f''(x) = \frac{2-6x^2}{(1+x^2)^3}$.

令 $f'(x) = 0$, 得 $x = 0$, 则

$$f(0) = 0, f'(0) = 0, f''(0) = 2,$$

$$K \Big|_{(0,0)} = \frac{1+f''(0)}{(1+f'^2(0))^{\frac{3}{2}}} = 2.$$

(2) 令 $f''(x) = 0$, 得 $x = \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$, 则

$$f\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\right) = f\left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\right) = \frac{1}{4}.$$

故函数的拐点为 $(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, \frac{1}{4}), (-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, \frac{1}{4})$.

又因 $f'(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}) = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{8}, f'(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}) = -\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{8}$, 故两拐点处的切线方程为

$$y - \frac{1}{4} = \pm \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{8}(x \mp \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}).$$

8. 验证函数 $f(x) = \sin x$ 在 $[0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$ 上满足拉格朗日中值定理.

证明 由题知函数 $f(x) = \sin x$ 在区间 $[0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$ 上连续, 在 $[0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$ 内可导, 故

$f(x)$ 在 $[0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$ 上满足拉格朗日中值定理条件, 从而至少存在一点 $\xi \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$, 使

$$f'(\xi) = \frac{f(\frac{\pi}{2}) - f(0)}{\frac{\pi}{2} - 0} = \frac{1 - 0}{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{2}{\pi}.$$

又由 $f'(\xi) = \cos \xi = \frac{2}{\pi}$ 可知

$$\xi = \arccos \frac{2}{\pi} \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right).$$

因此在区间 $\left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$ 上, 拉格朗日中值定理对函数 $f(x) = \sin x$ 是正确的.

9. 已知 $f(x) = x^3 + ax^2 + bx$ 在 $x = 1$ 处有极值 -2 , 试确定系数 a, b , 并求出 $y = f(x)$ 所有的极大值, 极小值, 拐点, 且描绘图形.

解 由题可得 $f'(x) = 3x^2 + 2ax + b$, 则

$$\begin{cases} f(1) = 1 + a + b = -2, \\ f'(1) = 3 + 2a + b = 0, \end{cases}$$

$$\text{故} \begin{cases} a = 0, \\ b = -3. \end{cases}$$

因此 $f(x) = x^3 - 3x$, $f'(x) = 3x^2 - 3$, $f''(x) = 6x$.

令 $f'(x) = 0$, 得 $x_1 = 1$, $x_2 = -1$;

令 $f''(x) = 0$, 得 $x = 0$, $f(1) = -2$, $f(-1) = 2$, $f(0) = 0$.

故拐点为 $(0, 0)$.

当 $x < -1$ 时, $f'(x) > 0$, $f(x)$ 单调递增;

当 $-1 < x < 1$ 时, $f'(x) < 0$, $f(x)$ 单调递减.

当 $x > 1$ 时, $f'(x) > 0$, $f(x)$ 单调递增.

故在 $x = -1$ 处取得极大值 2 , 在 $x = 1$ 处取得极小值 -2 .

函数无渐近线, 图形如图 3-4 所示.

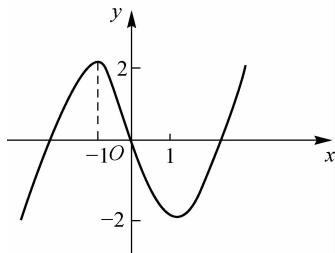


图 3-4

10. $x > 0$ 时, 证明 $e^x - 1 - x > 1 - \cos x$.

证明 令 $f(x) = e^x - 1 - x - 1 + \cos x = e^x + \cos x - x - 2$, 则

$$f'(x) = e^x - \sin x - 1, \quad f''(x) = e^x - \cos x.$$

当 $x > 0$ 时, $f''(x) > 0$, 故 $f'(x)$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 上单调递增.

又因 $f'(0) = e^0 - \sin 0 - 1 = 0$, 故 $f'(x) > 0$, 因此 $f(x)$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 上单调递增, 则

$$f(x) > f(0) = 0,$$

即 $e^x - 1 - x > 1 - \cos x$.

* 11. 某厂生产某种产品 Q 件, 总成本函数为 $C(Q) = 5Q + 200$ (元), 收益函数为 $R(Q) = 10Q - 0.01Q^2$ (元). 问生产多少件该产品时能使利润最大?

解 由题得利润的表达式为

$$\begin{aligned} L(Q) &= R(Q) - C(Q) = 10Q - 0.01Q^2 - 5Q - 200 \\ &= 5Q - 0.01Q^2 - 200, \end{aligned}$$

则 $L'(Q) = 5 - 0.02Q$.

令 $L'(Q) = 0$, 得 $Q = 250$.

故生产 250 件产品时能使利润最大.

* 12. 设某商品的需求函数为 $Q = 10e^{-0.1P}$ (Q 为需求量, 单位: 件; P 为价格, 单位: 元).

(1) 若销售此商品, 问 P 为多少时收益最大? 最大收益是多少?

(2) 求需求弹性函数及当 $P = 5$ 时的需求弹性, 并说明其经济意义.

解 (1) 由题可得 $R(P) = P \cdot Q = 10P \cdot e^{-0.1P}$, 则

$$R'(P) = 10e^{-0.1P} - Pe^{-0.1P}.$$

令 $R'(P) = 0$, 得 $P = 10$, $R(10) = \frac{100}{e}$.

故 P 为 10 时, 收益最大, 最大收益为 $\frac{100}{e}$.

(2) 由题可得 $Q'(P) = -e^{-0.1P}$, 则

$$\eta(P) = Q'(P) \cdot \frac{P}{Q} = -e^{-0.1P} \cdot \frac{P}{10e^{-0.1P}} = -0.1P,$$

$$\eta(5) = -0.5.$$

经济意义是: 当价格为 5 时, 若价格上涨 1%, 需求量减少 0.5%.

13. 试确定常数 a 和 b , 使 $f(x) = x - (a + b\cos x)\sin x$ 为当 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时关于 x 的五阶无穷小.

解 $f'(x) = 1 - a\cos x - b\cos 2x$,

$$f''(x) = a\sin x + 2b\sin 2x,$$

$$f'''(x) = a\cos x + 4b\cos 2x,$$

$$f^{(4)}(x) = -a\sin x - 8b\sin 2x.$$

在 $x = 0$ 处, $f(0) = f''(0) = f^{(4)}(0) = 0$, 且

$$f'(0) = 1 - a - b, f'''(0) = a + 4b,$$

故函数 $f(x)$ 在 $x = 0$ 处的泰勒公式为

$$f(x) = (1 - a - b)x + \frac{a + 4b}{3!}x^3 + o(x^5).$$

因为当 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时, $f(x)$ 是关于 x 的五阶无穷小, 故

$$\begin{cases} 1 - a - b = 0, \\ \frac{a + 4b}{3!} = 0, \end{cases}$$

可解得 $\begin{cases} a = \frac{4}{3} \\ b = -\frac{1}{3} \end{cases}$.

14. 设 $f(x)$ 在 (a, b) 内二阶可导, 且 $f''(x) \geq 0$. 证明对于 (a, b) 内任意两点 x_1, x_2 及 $0 \leq t \leq 1$, 有

$$f[(1-t)x_1 + tx_2] \leq (1-t)f(x_1) + tf(x_2).$$

证明 由 $x_1, x_2 \in (a, b)$ 知

$$x_0 = (1-t)x_1 + tx_2 \in (a, b).$$

利用泰勒公式有

$$f(x_1) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x_1 - x_0) + \frac{1}{2!}f''(\xi_1)(x_1 - x_0)^2,$$

其中, ξ_1 介于 x_1, x_0 之间;

$$f(x_2) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x_2 - x_0) + \frac{1}{2!}f''(\xi_2)(x_2 - x_0)^2,$$

其中, ξ_2 介于 x_0, x_2 之间.

由 $f''(x) \geq 0$ 知, $f''(\xi_1) \geq 0, f''(\xi_2) \geq 0$, 故

$$f(x_1) \geq f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x_1 - x_0),$$

$$f(x_2) \geq f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x_2 - x_0).$$

因此

$$\begin{aligned} (1-t)f(x_1) + tf(x_2) &\geq (1-t)f(x_0) + tf(x_0) + f'(x_0)[(1-t)(x_1 - x_0) \\ &\quad + t(x_2 - x_0)] \\ &= f(x_0) + f'(x_0)[(1-t)x_1 + tx_2 - x_0] \\ &= f(x_0), \end{aligned}$$

即 $f[(1-t)x_1 + tx_2] \leq (1-t)f(x_1) + tf(x_2)$.

不定积分

习题 4-1

1. 求下列不定积分:

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

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

$$(3) \int \frac{(1-x)^3}{\sqrt{x}} dx;$$

$$(4) \int \sqrt{x} \sqrt{x} \sqrt{x} dx;$$

$$(5) \int \frac{3x^4 + 3x^2 + 1}{x^2 + 1} dx;$$

$$(6) \int \sqrt{x^2 + 2 + x^{-2}} dx;$$

$$(7) \int |x| dx;$$

$$(8) \int \frac{2^{x-1} - 5^{x-1}}{10^x} dx;$$

$$(9) \int \frac{1}{x^2(x^2 + 1)} dx;$$

$$(10) \int \frac{2 \cdot 3^x - 5 \cdot 2^x}{3^x} dx;$$

$$(11) \int \frac{1 + \cos^2 x}{1 + \cos 2x} dx;$$

$$(12) \int \frac{(x+3)^3}{x^2} dx;$$

$$(13) \int \left(1 - \frac{1}{x^2}\right) \sqrt{x} \sqrt{x} dx;$$

$$(14) \int \frac{\cos 2\theta}{\sin^2 2\theta} d\theta;$$

$$(15) \int \frac{1 + 2x^2}{x^2(x^2 + 1)} dx;$$

$$(16) \int \frac{\sqrt{1+x^2}}{\sqrt{1-x^4}} dx.$$

解 (1) 原式 = $\int x^{\frac{7}{3}} dx = \frac{1}{\frac{7}{3} + 1} x^{\frac{7}{3} + 1} + C = \frac{3}{10} x^{\frac{10}{3}} + C.$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 (3) \text{ 原式} &= \int (-x^{\frac{5}{2}} + 3x^{\frac{3}{2}} - 3x^{\frac{1}{2}} + x^{-\frac{1}{2}}) dx \\
 &= \int -x^{\frac{5}{2}} dx + 3 \int x^{\frac{3}{2}} dx - 3 \int x^{\frac{1}{2}} dx + \int x^{-\frac{1}{2}} dx \\
 &= -\frac{2}{7}x^{\frac{7}{2}} + \frac{6}{5}x^{\frac{5}{2}} - 2x^{\frac{3}{2}} + 2x^{\frac{1}{2}} + C \\
 &= 2\sqrt{x} - 2x^{\frac{3}{2}} + \frac{6}{5}x^{\frac{5}{2}} - \frac{2}{7}x^{\frac{7}{2}} + C.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(4) \text{ 原式} = \int x^{\frac{7}{8}} dx = \frac{1}{\frac{7}{8} + 1} \cdot x^{\frac{7}{8}+1} + C = \frac{8}{15}x^{\frac{15}{8}} + C.$$

$$(5) \text{ 原式} = \int 3x^2 dx + \int \frac{1}{x^2+1} dx = x^3 + \arctan x + C.$$

$$(6) \text{ 原式} = \int \left| x + \frac{1}{x} \right| dx = \frac{1}{2}x |x| + \frac{|x|}{x} \ln |x| + C.$$

$$(7) \text{ 原式} = \frac{1}{2}x |x| + C.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (8) \text{ 原式} &= \frac{1}{2} \int \left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^x dx - \frac{1}{5} \int \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^x dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\ln \frac{1}{5}} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^x - \frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{\ln \frac{1}{2}} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^x + C \\
 &= \frac{1}{10} \left[\frac{\left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^{x-1}}{\ln \frac{1}{5}} - \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{x-1}}{\ln \frac{1}{2}} \right] + C.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(9) \text{ 原式} = \int \frac{1}{x^2} dx - \int \frac{1}{x^2+1} dx = -\frac{1}{x} - \arctan x + C.$$

$$(10) \text{ 原式} = 2 \int dx - 5 \int \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^x dx = 2x - \frac{5}{\ln \frac{2}{3}} \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^x + C = 2x - \frac{5 \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^x}{\ln \frac{2}{3}} + C.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (11) \text{ 原式} &= \int \frac{2\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x}{2\cos^2 x} dx = \int dx + \frac{1}{2} \int \tan^2 x dx \\
 &= x + \frac{1}{2}(\tan x - x) + C = \frac{x + \tan x}{2} + C.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (12) \text{ 原式} &= \int x dx + 9 \int dx + 27 \int x^{-1} dx + 27 \int x^{-2} dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{2}x^2 + 9x + 27 \ln |x| - 27 \frac{1}{x} + C.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(13) \text{ 原式} = \int x^{\frac{3}{4}} dx - \int x^{-\frac{5}{4}} dx = \frac{4}{7}x^{\frac{7}{4}} + 4x^{-\frac{1}{4}} + C.$$

$$(14) \text{ 原式} = -\frac{1}{2\sin 2\theta} + C.$$

$$(15) \text{ 原式} = \int \frac{1}{x^2} dx + \int \frac{1}{x^2+1} dx = \arctan x - \frac{1}{x} + C.$$

$$(16) \text{ 原式} = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \arcsin x + C.$$

2. 一曲线通过点(1,6)和(2,-9),且在任意一点处的切线斜率与 x^3 成正比,求该曲线的方程.

解 设曲线方程为 $y = f(x)$,由条件得 $f'(x) = ax^3$,则

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{4}ax^4 + c, f(1) = \frac{1}{4}a + c = 6, f(2) = 4a + c = -9,$$

故 $a = -4, c = 7$,所以曲线方程为 $y = -x^4 + 7$.

3. 一物体由静止开始运动,经过 t (s)后速度为 $2t$ (m/s).问:

(1) 在2 s后,物体离开出发点的距离是多少?

(2) 物体走过36 m需多少时间?

解 (1) 设此物体自原点沿横轴正向由静止运行,位移函数为 $S = S(t)$,则

$$S(t) = \int v(t) dt = \int 2t dt = t^2 + C.$$

由假设可知, $S(0) = 0$,故 $S(t) = t^2$.

即所求距离为 $S(2) = 4$ (m).

(2) 由 $t^2 = 36$,得 $t = 6$ (s).

习题 4-2

1. 在下列等式右端括号内填入适当系数,使等式成立:

$$(1) dx = (\quad)d(9x+1); \quad (2) dx = (\quad)d(ax+b);$$

$$(3) x^5 dx = (\quad)d(3x^6+5); \quad (4) \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx = (\quad)d(\sqrt{x}+6);$$

$$(5) \frac{1}{x^3} dx = (\quad)d\frac{1}{x^2}; \quad (6) e^{3x} dx = (\quad)d(e^{3x}+2);$$

$$(7) e^{-\frac{x}{3}} dx = (\quad)d(e^{-\frac{x}{3}}+8); \quad (8) \frac{1}{x} dx = (\quad)d(3\ln|x|);$$

$$(9) \cos x dx = (\quad)d(5\sin x); \quad (10) \sec^2 x dx = (\quad)d(3\tan x);$$

$$(11) \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = (\quad)d(3\arcsin x); (12) \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = (\quad)d(2\arctan x).$$

解 (1) $\frac{1}{9}$. (2) $\frac{1}{a}$. (3) $\frac{1}{18}$. (4) 2. (5) $-\frac{1}{2}$. (6) $\frac{1}{3}$.

(7) -3 . (8) $\frac{1}{3}$. (9) $\frac{1}{5}$. (10) $\frac{1}{3}$. (11) $\frac{1}{3}$. (12) $\frac{1}{2}$.

2. 求下列不定积分:

(1) $\int (2x+5)^{10} dx$; (2) $\int \frac{1}{(2x+11)^{\frac{5}{2}}} dx$;

(3) $\int x \sin x^2 dx$; (4) $\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{2-5x^2}} dx$;

(5) $\int \frac{5x^3}{1-x^4} dx$; (6) $\int \frac{x^3}{x^2+3} dx$;

(7) $\int \frac{\tan \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}} dx$; (8) $\int \frac{\sin x + \cos x}{\sqrt[3]{\sin x - \cos x}} dx$;

(9) $\int \tan^{10} x \sec^2 x dx$; (10) $\int \frac{\ln(x+1) - \ln x}{x(x+1)} dx$;

(11) $\int \frac{1}{1-\sin x} dx$; (12) $\int \frac{1}{x^4 \sqrt{1+x^2}} dx$;

(13) $\int \frac{1}{x(x^n+a)} dx$; (14) $\int \frac{1}{2+e^{2x}} dx$;

(15) $\int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{1+x^6}} dx$; (16) $\int \tan^3 x \sec x dx$;

(17) $\int \frac{\sin x \cos x}{1+\sin^4 x} dx$; (18) $\int \sin x \cos 3x dx$;

(19) $\int \frac{1}{1+\sin x} dx$; (20) $\int \frac{\cot x}{\sqrt{\sin x}} dx$;

(21) $\int \tan^4 x dx$; (22) $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+e^{2x}}} dx$;

(23) $\int \frac{1}{1+\sqrt{x+1}} dx$; (24) $\int \frac{1}{x^2 \sqrt{x^2-9}} dx$;

(25) $\int \frac{x+1}{\sqrt{x^2+x+1}} dx$; (26) $\int \frac{1}{x \sqrt{x^2+a^2}} dx$.

解 (1) 令 $u = 2x+5$, 则

$$\text{原式} = \frac{1}{2} \int u^{10} du = \frac{1}{22} u^{11} + C = \frac{1}{22} (2x+5)^{11} + C.$$

(2) 令 $u = 2x+11$, 则

$$\text{原式} = \frac{1}{2} \int u^{-\frac{5}{2}} du = -\frac{1}{3} u^{-\frac{3}{2}} + C = -\frac{1}{3} (2x+11)^{-\frac{3}{2}} + C.$$

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

$$(4) \text{ 原式} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{2-5x^2}} dx^2 = -\frac{1}{5} (2-5x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} + C.$$

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

$$(6) \text{ 原式} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{x^2}{x^2+3} dx^2 = \frac{1}{2} \int dx^2 - \frac{3}{2} \int \frac{1}{x^2+3} dx^2 \\ = \frac{1}{2} x^2 - \frac{3}{2} \ln(x^2+3) + C.$$

(7) 令 $\sqrt{x} = t$, 则 $x = t^2$, $dx = 2t dt$, 故

$$\text{原式} = \int \frac{\tan t}{t} \cdot 2t dt = 2 \int \tan t dt = 2 \int \frac{\sin t}{\cos t} dt = -2 \int \frac{1}{\cos t} d\cos t \\ = -2 \ln |\cos t| + C = -2 \ln |\cos \sqrt{x}| + C.$$

$$(8) \text{ 原式} = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{\sin x - \cos x}} d(\sin x - \cos x) \\ = \frac{3}{2} (\sin x - \cos x)^{\frac{2}{3}} + C.$$

$$(9) \text{ 原式} = \int \tan^{10} x d\tan x = \frac{1}{11} \tan^{11} x + C.$$

$$(10) \text{ 原式} = - \int [\ln(x+1) - \ln x] d(\ln(x+1) - \ln x) \\ = -\frac{1}{2} [\ln(x+1) - \ln x]^2 + C.$$

$$(11) \text{ 原式} = \int \frac{1 + \sin x}{\cos^2 x} dx = \int \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} dx + \int \frac{\sin x}{\cos^2 x} dx \\ = \tan x - \int \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} d\cos x = \tan x + \frac{1}{\cos x} + C \\ = \tan x + \sec x + C.$$

(12) 当 $x > 0$ 时:

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

当 $x < 0$ 时, 也有相同结果.

$$(13) \text{ 原式} = \int \frac{1}{x^{n+1}(1+ax^{-n})} dx = -\frac{1}{n} \int \frac{1}{1+ax^{-n}} dx^{-n}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{an} \ln |1 + ax^{-n}| + C = \frac{1}{an} \ln \left| \frac{x^n}{x^n + a} \right| + C.$$

$$(14) \text{ 原式} = \int \frac{e^{-2x}}{2e^{-2x} + 1} dx = -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{2e^{-2x} + 1} de^{-2x} \\ = -\frac{1}{4} \ln(2e^{-2x} + 1) + C = \frac{1}{4} \ln \frac{e^{2x}}{e^{2x} + 2} + C.$$

$$(15) \text{ 原式} = \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^6}} dx^3 = \frac{1}{3} \ln |x^3 + \sqrt{1+x^6}| + C.$$

$$(16) \text{ 原式} = \int (\sec^2 x - 1) d \sec x = \frac{1}{3} \sec^3 x - \sec x + C.$$

$$(17) \text{ 原式} = \int \frac{\sin x}{1 + \sin^4 x} d \sin x = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{1 + \sin^4 x} d \sin^2 x \\ = \frac{1}{2} \arctan(\sin^2 x) + C.$$

$$(18) \text{ 原式} = \frac{1}{2} \int (\sin 4x - \sin 2x) dx = -\frac{1}{8} \cos 4x + \frac{1}{4} \cos 2x + C.$$

$$(19) \text{ 原式} = \int \frac{1 - \sin x}{\cos^2 x} dx = \int \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} dx - \int \frac{\sin x}{\cos^2 x} dx \\ = \tan x + \int \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} d \cos x = \tan x - \frac{1}{\cos x} + C \\ = \tan x - \sec x + C.$$

$$(20) \text{ 原式} = \int \frac{1}{\sin^{\frac{3}{2}} x} d \sin x = -2 \cdot (\sin x)^{-\frac{1}{2}} + C = -\frac{2}{\sqrt{\sin x}} + C.$$

$$(21) \text{ 原式} = \int \tan^2 x \cdot \frac{\sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x} dx = \int \tan^2 x (1 - \cos^2 x) d \tan x \\ = \int \tan^2 x d \tan x - \int (1 - \cos^2 x) d \tan x \\ = \frac{1}{3} \tan^3 x - \tan x + \int \cos^2 x \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} dx \\ = \frac{1}{3} \tan^3 x - \tan x + x + C.$$

$$(22) \text{ 原式} = \int \frac{e^{-x}}{\sqrt{1 + e^{-2x}}} dx = -\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + e^{-2x}}} de^{-x} \\ = -\ln(e^{-x} + \sqrt{1 + e^{-2x}}) + C \\ = x - \ln(1 + \sqrt{1 + e^{2x}}) + C.$$

(23) 设 $\sqrt{x+1} = t$, 则 $x = t^2 - 1$, $dx = 2t dt$, 故

$$\text{原式} = \int \frac{1}{1+t} \cdot 2t dt = \int 2 - \frac{2}{1+t} dt = 2t - 2 \ln(1+t) + C.$$

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

$$(24) \text{ 原式} = \int \frac{1}{x^3 \sqrt{1-9x^{-2}}} dx = -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-9x^{-2}}} dx^{-2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{9} \frac{\sqrt{x^2-9}}{x} + C.$$

$$(25) \text{ 原式} = \int \frac{x + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}}{\sqrt{\left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{3}{4}}} d\left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$= \sqrt{\left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{3}{4}} + \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| x + \frac{1}{2} + \sqrt{\left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{3}{4}} \right| + C$$

$$= \sqrt{x^2 + x + 1} + \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| x + \frac{1}{2} + \sqrt{x^2 + x + 1} \right| + C.$$

$$(26) \text{ 原式} = \int \frac{1}{x^2 \sqrt{1+a^2x^{-2}}} dx = -\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+a^2x^{-2}}} dx^{-1}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{a} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+a^2x^{-2}}} d\frac{a}{x} = -\frac{1}{a} \ln \left| \frac{a}{x} + \sqrt{1+a^2x^{-2}} \right| + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{a} \ln \left| \frac{x}{a + \sqrt{x^2 + a^2}} \right| + C.$$

习题 4-3

1. 求下列不定积分:

$$(1) \int (\arcsin x)^2 dx; \quad (2) \int (x^2 - 1) \sin 2x dx;$$

$$(3) \int x^2 e^{-2x} dx; \quad (4) \int \sqrt{x} \arctan \sqrt{x} dx;$$

$$(5) \int x \tan^2 x dx; \quad (6) \int x \sin x \cos x dx;$$

$$(7) \int \arcsin \sqrt{1-x^2} dx; \quad (8) \int \sin x \ln(\tan x) dx;$$

$$(9) \int x^3 (\ln x)^2 dx; \quad (10) \int e^{-2x} \sin \frac{x}{2} dx;$$

$$(11) \int \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) dx; \quad (12) \int \frac{x e^x}{(e^x + 1)^2} dx;$$

$$(13) \int e^{\sqrt{x}} dx; \quad (14) \int x \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} dx.$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) \text{ 原式} &= -\frac{1}{2} \int (x^2 - 1) d(\cos 2x) \\
 &= -\frac{1}{2} (x^2 - 1) \cos 2x + \int x \cos 2x dx \\
 &= -\frac{1}{2} (x^2 - 1) \cos x + \frac{1}{2} \int x d(\sin 2x) \\
 &= -\frac{1}{2} (x^2 - 1) \cos 2x + \frac{1}{2} x \sin 2x - \frac{1}{2} \int \sin 2x dx \\
 &= -\frac{1}{2} (x^2 - \frac{3}{2}) \cos 2x + \frac{1}{2} x \sin 2x + C.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (3) \text{ 原式} &= -\frac{1}{2} \int x^2 de^{-2x} = -\frac{1}{2} x^2 e^{-2x} + \int x e^{-2x} dx \\
 &= -\frac{1}{2} x^2 e^{-2x} - \frac{1}{2} \int x de^{-2x} \\
 &= -\frac{1}{2} x^2 e^{-2x} - \frac{1}{2} x e^{-2x} + \frac{1}{2} \int e^{-2x} dx \\
 &= -\frac{1}{2} x^2 e^{-2x} - \frac{1}{2} x e^{-2x} - \frac{1}{4} e^{-2x} + C \\
 &= -\frac{1}{4} e^{-2x} (2x^2 + 2x + 1) + C.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (4) \text{ 原式} &= \frac{2}{3} \int \arctan \sqrt{x} dx^{\frac{3}{2}} \\
 &= \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{x^3} \cdot \arctan \sqrt{x} - \frac{2}{3} \int x^{\frac{3}{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{1+x} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} dx \\
 &= \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{x^3} \cdot \arctan \sqrt{x} - \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{x}{1+x} dx \\
 &= \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{x^3} \cdot \arctan \sqrt{x} - \frac{1}{3} \int dx + \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{1}{1+x} dx \\
 &= \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{x^3} \arctan \sqrt{x} - \frac{1}{3} x + \frac{1}{3} \ln(1+x) + C.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(5) \text{ 原式} = \int x(\sec^2 x - 1) dx = \int x d(\tan x) - \frac{x^2}{2} = x \tan x + \ln |\cos x| - \frac{x^2}{2} + C.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (6) \text{ 原式} &= \int -\frac{x}{4}d(\cos 2x) = -\frac{x\cos 2x}{4} + \frac{1}{4}\int \cos 2x dx \\
 &= -\frac{x\cos 2x}{4} + \frac{\sin 2x}{8} + C.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (7) \text{ 原式} &= x\arcsin \sqrt{1-x^2} - \int x \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-(1-x^2)}} \cdot \frac{-x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx \\
 &= x\arcsin \sqrt{1-x^2} + \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx \\
 &= x\arcsin \sqrt{1-x^2} + \frac{1}{2}\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx^2 \\
 &= x\arcsin \sqrt{1-x^2} - \frac{1}{\operatorname{sgn} x} \sqrt{1-x^2} + C.
 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 (9) \text{ 原式} &= \frac{1}{4}\int (\ln x)^2 dx^4 = \frac{x^4}{4}(\ln x)^2 - \frac{1}{2}\int x^3 \ln x dx \\
 &= \frac{x^4}{4}(\ln x)^2 - \frac{1}{8}\int \ln x dx^4 \\
 &= \frac{x^4}{4}(\ln x)^2 - \frac{x^4}{8}\ln x + \frac{1}{8}\int x^3 dx \\
 &= \frac{x^4}{4}\left[(\ln x)^2 - \frac{1}{2}\ln x + \frac{1}{8}\right] + C.
 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
&= -\frac{1}{2}e^{-2x} \sin \frac{x}{2} - \frac{1}{8} \int \cos \frac{x}{2} d(e^{-2x}) \\
&= -\frac{1}{2}e^{-2x} \sin \frac{x}{2} - \frac{1}{8}e^{-2x} \cos \frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{8} \int e^{-2x} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2} \sin \frac{x}{2}\right) dx \\
&= -\frac{1}{8} \left(4 \sin \frac{x}{2} + \cos \frac{x}{2}\right) \cdot e^{-2x} - \frac{1}{16} \int e^{-2x} \sin \frac{x}{2} dx,
\end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
(11) \text{ 原式} &= x \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) - \int x \cdot \frac{1 + \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}}{x + \sqrt{1+x^2}} dx \\
&= x \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) - \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx \\
&= x \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx^2 \\
&= x \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) - \sqrt{1+x^2} + C.
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(12) \text{ 原式} &= -\int x d\left(\frac{1}{e^x+1}\right) = -\frac{x}{e^x+1} + \int \frac{1}{e^x+1} dx \\
&= -\frac{x}{e^x+1} + \int \frac{e^{-x}}{1+e^{-x}} dx \\
&= -\frac{x}{e^x+1} - \ln(1+e^{-x}) + C.
\end{aligned}$$

(13) 令 $\sqrt{x} = u$, 则 $x = u^2, dx = 2udu$, 于是

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{原式} &= \int e^u \cdot 2udu = \int 2ue^u du = \int 2ude^u = 2ue^u - 2 \int e^u du \\
&= 2ue^u - 2e^u + C = 2\sqrt{x}e^{\sqrt{x}} - 2e^{\sqrt{x}} + C.
\end{aligned}$$

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

2. 建立 $I_n = \int \frac{\sqrt{1+x^2}}{x^n} dx$ ($n \geq 2$) 的递推公式, 求 $\int \frac{\sqrt{1+x^2}}{x^4} dx$.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{解} \quad I_n &= \int \frac{\sqrt{1+x^2}}{x^n} dx = \frac{\sqrt{1+x^2}}{x^{n-1}} - \int x d \frac{\sqrt{1+x^2}}{x^n} \\
 &= \frac{\sqrt{1+x^2}}{x^{n-1}} - \int x \cdot \frac{\frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} \cdot x^n - n \cdot x^{n-1} \cdot \sqrt{1+x^2}}{x^{2n}} dx \\
 &= \frac{\sqrt{1+x^2}}{x^{n-1}} - \int \frac{x^2 - n - nx^2}{x^n \sqrt{1+x^2}} dx \\
 &= \frac{\sqrt{1+x^2}}{x^{n-1}} - \int \frac{1-n}{x^{n-2} \sqrt{1+x^2}} dx + \int \frac{n}{x^n \sqrt{1+x^2}} dx \\
 &= \frac{\sqrt{1+x^2}}{x^{n-1}} + (n-1) \int \frac{1}{x^{n-1}} d \sqrt{1+x^2} + n \cdot \int \frac{1}{x^{n+1}} d \sqrt{1+x^2} \\
 &= \frac{\sqrt{1+x^2}}{x^{n-1}} + (n-1) \frac{1+x^2}{x^{n-1}} - (n-1) \int \sqrt{1+x^2} dx^{1-n} + \frac{n \sqrt{1+x^2}}{x^{n+1}} - \\
 &\quad n \cdot \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} \cdot dx^{-1-n} \\
 &= \frac{\sqrt{1+x^2}}{x^{n-1}} \cdot \left(n + \frac{n}{x^2} \right) + (n-1)^2 I_n + n \cdot (n+1) I_{n+2},
 \end{aligned}$$

故有

$$I_{n-2} = \frac{\sqrt{1+x^2}}{x^{n-3}} \cdot \frac{(n-2) \cdot (1+x^2)}{x^2} + (n-3)^2 I_{n-2} + (n-2) \cdot (n-1) \cdot I_n,$$

整理得 $I_n = \frac{(1+x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{(1-n)x^{n-1}} + \frac{4-n}{n-1} I_{n-2}$.

因此当 $n=4$ 时, $I_4 = \frac{(1+x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{(1-4)x^3} + \frac{4-4}{4-1} I_2 = -\frac{(1+x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{3x^3} + C$.

3. 已知 $f(x)$ 的一个原函数为 $\ln^2 x$, 求 $\int x f'(x) dx$.

解 因为 $f(x)$ 的一个原函数为 $\ln^2 x$, 则 $f(x) = (\ln^2 x)' = \frac{2}{x} \ln x$, 故

$$\int x f'(x) dx = \int x df(x) = x f(x) - \int f(x) dx = 2 \ln x - \ln^2 x + C.$$

习题 4.4

1. 求下列不定积分:

$$(1) \int \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{(x+1)^2(x-1)^4}} dx;$$

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

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

$$(4) \int \frac{1}{x} \sqrt{\frac{1-x}{1+x}} dx;$$

$$(5) \int \frac{\cos^4 x}{\sin^3 x} dx;$$

$$(6) \int \frac{1}{\sin x + \cos x} dx;$$

$$(7) \int \frac{x^5 + x^4 - 8}{x^3 - 4x} dx;$$

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

$$(9) \int \frac{x^2+1}{(x+1)^2(x-1)} dx;$$

$$(10) \int \frac{x}{x^3-1} dx;$$

$$(11) \int \frac{dx}{3+\sin^2 x};$$

$$(12) \int \frac{dx}{2\sin x - \cos x + 5};$$

$$(13) \int \frac{1}{x(x^2+1)} dx;$$

$$(14) \int \frac{1+x^4}{(x^2+1)^2} dx.$$

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

令 $u = \sqrt[3]{\frac{x+1}{x-1}}$, 即 $x = \frac{u^3+1}{u^3-1}$, 可得

$$\text{原式} = \int \frac{u}{\left(\frac{u^3+1}{u^3-1}\right)^2 - 1} \cdot \frac{-6u^2}{(u^3-1)^2} du = -\frac{3}{2} \int du$$

$$= -\frac{3}{2}u + C = -\frac{3}{2}\sqrt[3]{\frac{x+1}{x-1}} + C.$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\text{原式} = \frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{x}{2}\sqrt{x^2-1} + \frac{1}{2}\ln|x + \sqrt{x^2-1}| + C.$$

(3) 令 $\sqrt{x^2+1} = tx + 1$, 即 $t = \frac{\sqrt{x^2+1}-1}{x}$, 可得

$$x = \frac{2t}{1-t^2}, dx = \frac{2t^2+2}{(1-t^2)^2} dt,$$

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

利用有理式积分并整理得

$$\text{原式} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{2}\sqrt{1+x^2} + x - 1}{1+x} \right| + C.$$

(4) 令 $u = \sqrt{\frac{1-x}{1+x}}$, 即 $x = \frac{1-u^2}{1+u^2}$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= \int u \cdot \frac{1+u^2}{1-u^2} \cdot \frac{-4u}{(1+u^2)^2} du = \int \frac{-4u^2}{(1-u^2)(1+u^2)} du \\ &= \int \left(\frac{2}{1+u^2} - \frac{1}{1-u} - \frac{1}{1+u} \right) du \\ &= 2\arctan u + \ln|1-u| - \ln|1+u| + C \\ &= 2\arctan \sqrt{\frac{1-x}{1+x}} + \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{1+x} - \sqrt{1-x}}{\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{1-x}} \right| + C. \end{aligned}$$

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

令 $u = \tan \frac{x}{2} (-\pi < x < \pi)$, 则

$$\sin x = \frac{2u}{1+u^2}, dx = \frac{2du}{1+u^2},$$

$$\text{故原式} = \int \frac{(1+u^2)^3}{8u^3} \cdot \frac{2}{1+u^2} du - 2 \int \frac{1+u^2}{2u} \cdot \frac{2}{1+u^2} du - \cos x + C.$$

利用有理分式积分并整理得

$$\text{原式} = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{\cos^3 x}{\sin^2 x} - \frac{3}{2} \ln \left| \tan \frac{x}{2} \right| - \frac{3}{2} \cos x + C.$$

(6) 令 $u = \tan \frac{x}{2} (-\pi < x < \pi)$, 则

$$\sin x = \frac{2u}{1+u^2}, \cos x = \frac{1-u^2}{1+u^2}, dx = \frac{2du}{1+u^2}.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{故原式} &= \int \frac{1}{\frac{2u}{1+u^2} + \frac{1-u^2}{1+u^2}} \cdot \frac{2}{1+u^2} du = \int \frac{1}{2u+1-u^2} du \\
 &= -\int \frac{2}{(u-1)^2-2} d(u-1) \\
 &= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{2}+u-1}{\sqrt{2}-u+1} \right| + C \\
 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \ln \left| \tan \left(\frac{x}{2} + \frac{\pi}{8} \right) \right| + C.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (7) \text{ 原式} &= \int \left(x^2 + x + 4 + \frac{2}{x} + \frac{5}{x-2} - \frac{3}{x+2} \right) dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{3}x^3 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + 4x + 2\ln|x| + 5\ln|x-2| - 3\ln|x+2| + C.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (8) \text{ 原式} &= \int \left[\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{2(x+1)} - \frac{1+x}{2(x^2+1)} \right] dx \\
 &= \ln|x| - \frac{1}{2}\ln|x+1| - \frac{1}{2}\arctan x - \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{d(x^2+1)}{x^2+1} \\
 &= \ln|x| - \frac{1}{2}\ln|x+1| - \frac{1}{2}\arctan x - \frac{1}{4}\ln(x^2+1) + C.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (9) \text{ 原式} &= \int \left[\frac{1}{2(x-1)} + \frac{1}{2(x+1)} - \frac{1}{(x+1)^2} \right] dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{2}\ln|x-1| + \frac{1}{2}\ln|x+1| + \frac{1}{x+1} + C \\
 &= \frac{1}{2}\ln|x^2-1| + \frac{1}{x+1} + C.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (10) \text{ 原式} &= \int \left(\frac{\frac{1}{3}}{x-1} + \frac{-\frac{1}{3}x + \frac{1}{3}}{x^2+x+1} \right) dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{1}{x-1} dx - \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{x-1}{x^2+x+1} dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{3} \ln|x-1| - \frac{1}{3} \left[\frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2+x+1) + \frac{-\frac{3}{2}}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} \arctan \frac{x+\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} \right] + C \\
 &= \frac{1}{3} \ln \frac{|x-1|}{\sqrt{x^2+x+1}} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \arctan \frac{2x+1}{\sqrt{3}} + C.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(11) \int \frac{dx}{3+\sin^2 x} = -\int \frac{d(\cot x)}{3\csc^2 x + 1}.$$

令 $u = \cot x$, 则

$$\text{原式} = -\int \frac{du}{3u^2+4} = -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{\sqrt{3}u}{2} + C = -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{\sqrt{3}\cot x}{2} + C.$$

(12) 令 $u = \tan \frac{x}{2}$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= \int \frac{1}{\frac{4u}{1+u^2} - \frac{1-u^2}{1+u^2} + 5} \cdot \frac{2}{1+u^2} du \\ &= \int \frac{1}{3u^2+2u+2} du = \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{1}{\left(u+\frac{1}{3}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{5}}{3}\right)^2} d\left(u+\frac{1}{3}\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \arctan \frac{3u+1}{\sqrt{5}} + C = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \arctan \frac{3\tan \frac{x}{2} + 1}{\sqrt{5}} + C. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (13) \text{ 原式} &= \int \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{x}{x^2+1} \right) dx = \ln|x| - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(x^2+1)}{x^2+1} \\ &= \ln|x| - \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2+1) + C. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (14) \text{ 原式} &= \int dx - 2 \int \frac{1}{x^2+1} dx + 2 \int \frac{1}{(x^2+1)^2} dx \\ &= x - 2\arctan x + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{x}{x^2+1} + \arctan x \right) + C \\ &= x + \frac{x}{x^2+1} - \arctan x + C. \end{aligned}$$

2. 用积分表求下列不定积分:

$$(1) \int \frac{1}{x^2+2x+5} dx; \quad (2) \int e^{2x} \cos x dx;$$

$$(3) \int \frac{dx}{\sin^3 x}; \quad (4) \int \frac{\sqrt{1-x}}{x} dx;$$

$$(5) \int x^2 \sqrt{x^2-2} dx; \quad (6) \int \frac{x+5}{x^2-2x-1} dx.$$

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

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

(3) 原式 = $-\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\cos x}{\sin^2 x} + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dx}{\sin x} = -\frac{\cos x}{2\sin^2 x} + \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \tan \frac{x}{2} \right| + C.$

(4) 原式 = $2\sqrt{x-1} - \int \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x-1}} dx$

$$= 2\sqrt{x-1} - 2\arctan\sqrt{x-1} + C.$$

$$\begin{aligned} (5) \text{ 原式} &= \frac{x}{8}(2x^2 - 2)\sqrt{x^2 - 2} - \frac{4}{8}\ln|x + \sqrt{x^2 - 2}| + C \\ &= \frac{x}{4}(x^2 - 1)\sqrt{x^2 - 2} - \frac{1}{2}\ln|x + \sqrt{x^2 - 2}| + C. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (6) \text{ 原式} &= \int \frac{x}{x^2 - 2x - 1} dx + 5 \int \frac{1}{x^2 - 2x - 1} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \ln|x^2 - 2x - 1| - \frac{-2}{2} \int \frac{1}{x^2 - 2x - 1} dx + 5 \int \frac{1}{x^2 - 2x - 1} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \ln|x^2 - 2x - 1| + 6 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{(-2)^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot (-1)}} \cdot \\ &\quad \ln \left| \frac{2x - 2 - \sqrt{(-2)^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot (-1)}}{2x - 2 + \sqrt{(-2)^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot (-1)}} \right| + C \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \ln|x^2 - 2x - 1| + \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}} \ln \left| \frac{x - (\sqrt{2} + 1)}{x + (\sqrt{2} - 1)} \right| + C. \end{aligned}$$

总复习题四

1. 填空题:

(1) 若 $\int f(x) dx = F(x) + C$, 则 $\int x e^{-x^2} f(e^{-x^2}) dx = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

(2) 已知一个函数 $f(x)$ 满足 $f'(\sqrt{x}) = 1 - x$, 则 $f(x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

(3) $\int x f''(x) dx = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

(4) 已知一个函数的导数 $f'(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 - 1}}$, 且当 $x = 1$ 时, 该函数值为 $\ln 2$, 则

$f(x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

(5) 已知 $y = f(x)$ 连续且可导, 且 $\int f(x) dx = F(x) + C$, $y = g(x)$ 为 $f(x)$ 的连续的反函数, 则 $\int g(x) dx = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

解 (1) 因为 $\int f(x) dx = F(x) + C$, 故

$$\int x e^{-x^2} f(e^{-x^2}) dx = -\frac{1}{2} F(e^{-x^2}) + C.$$

(2) $f'(\sqrt{x}) = 1 - x$, 则 $f'(x) = 1 - x^2$, 故

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

$$(3) \int x f''(x) dx = \int x d f'(x) = x \cdot f'(x) - \int f'(x) dx = x \cdot f'(x) - f(x) + C.$$

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

又因 $f(1) = \ln |1 + \sqrt{1-1}| + C = C = \ln 2$, 故

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

$$(5) \int g(x) dx = xg(x) - \int x dg(x).$$

因为 $y = g(x)$ 是 $F(x)$ 的反函数, 故

$$\int x dg(x) = 1 = F[g(x)] + C_1,$$

$$\text{则 } \int g(x) dx = xg(x) - F[g(x)] + C.$$

2. 选择题:

(1) 若 $u = u(x), v = v(x)$ 都是 x 的可微函数, 则 $\int u dv = (\quad)$.

A. $uv - \int vu' dx$

B. $uv - \int vu' du$

C. $uv - \int v' du$

D. $uv - \int uv' du$

(2) 若一个函数的导数 $f'(x) = \cos x$, 则 $f(x)$ 的一个原函数为 (\quad) .

A. $\cos x$

B. $\sin x$

C. $x - \sin x$

D. $x - \cos x$

(3) $\int e^{|x|} dx = (\quad)$.

A. $\begin{cases} e^x + C_1, & x \geq 0 \\ -e^{-x} + C_2, & x < 0 \end{cases}$

B. $\begin{cases} e^x + C, & x \geq 0 \\ -e^{-x} + 2 + C, & x < 0 \end{cases}$

C. $\begin{cases} e^x + C, & x \geq 0 \\ -e^{-x} + C, & x < 0 \end{cases}$

D. $\begin{cases} e^x + C, & x \geq 0 \\ -e^{-x} - C, & x < 0 \end{cases}$

(4) 已知曲线上任一点的二阶导数 $y'' = 6x$, 且在曲线上 $(0, -2)$ 处的切线为 $2x - 3y - 6 = 0$, 则这条曲线的方程为 (\quad) .

A. $y = x^3$

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

C. $3x^3 + 2x - 3y - 6 = 0$

D. $3x^3 + 2x - y - 6 = 0$

(5) 设 $f(x)$ 在 (a, b) 内连续, 则对其原函数 $F(x)$ 而言, 下列性质错误的是 (\quad) .

A. $F(x)$ 在 (a, b) 内可导

B. $f(x)$ 的任一原函数与 $F(x)$ 在 (a, b) 内仅相差一个常数

C. $F(x)$ 在 (a, b) 内存在原函数

D. $F(x)$ 是 (a, b) 内的初等函数

解 (1) $\int u dv = uv - \int v du = uv - \int v u' dx$, 选 A.

(2) $f(x) = \int f'(x) dx = \int \cos x dx = \sin x + C$, 选 B.

(3) 当 $x \geq 0$ 时, $\int e^{|x|} dx = \int e^x dx = e^x + C_1$;

当 $x < 0$ 时, $\int e^{|x|} dx = \int e^{-x} dx = -e^{-x} + C_2$.

选 B.

(4) 由题可得

$$y' = \int 6x dx = 3x^2 + C_1, y = \int (3x^2 + C_1) dx = x^3 + C_1 x + C_2,$$

故由题意知曲线上 $(0, -2)$ 处的斜率为 $\frac{2}{3}$, 即

$$\begin{cases} y|_{x=0} = C_2 = -2, \\ y'|_{x=0} = C_1 = \frac{2}{3}, \end{cases}$$

所以 $y = x^3 + \frac{2}{3}x - 2$, 即 $3x^3 + 2x - 3y - 6 = 0$.

选 C.

(5) 因为 $F(x)$ 不一定是初等函数. 例如, $f(x) = |x|$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上连续但是其原函数是一个分段函数而非初等函数. 选 D.

3. 求下列不定积分:

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

(2) $\int \frac{1}{3 + \cos x} dx$;

(3) $\int \frac{1}{x^4 + x^2 + 1} dx$;

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

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

(6) $\int \frac{1}{x \sqrt{1+x^4}} dx$;

(7) $\int \frac{\ln \ln x}{x} dx$;

(8) $\int \frac{\sin x \cos x}{1 + \sin^4 x} dx$;

(9) $\int \sqrt{\frac{a+x}{a-x}} dx (a > 0)$;

(10) $\int \sqrt{x} \sin \sqrt{x} dx$;

(11) $\int \ln(1+x^2) dx$;

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

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

(14) $\int \frac{dx}{(a^2 - x^2)^{\frac{5}{2}}}$;

$$(15) \int \frac{dx}{16-x^4}; \quad (16) \int \frac{dx}{\sin^3 x \cos x};$$

$$(17) \int \sqrt{1-x^2} \arcsin x \, dx; \quad (18) \int \frac{x e^x dx}{(e^x+1)^2}.$$

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

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

$$(2) \text{原式} = \frac{2}{3+1} \sqrt{\frac{3+1}{3-1}} \arctan\left(\sqrt{\frac{3-1}{3+1}} \tan \frac{x}{2}\right) + C = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \arctan\left[\frac{\tan \frac{x}{2}}{\sqrt{2}}\right] + C.$$

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

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

$$= \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{d(x^2+x+1)}{\left(x+\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{3}{4}} + \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{1}{\left(x+\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{3}{4}} d\left(x+\frac{1}{2}\right) - \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{d(x^2-x+1)}{x^2-x+1} + \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{1}{\left(x-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{3}{4}} d\left(x-\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \ln \frac{x^2+x+1}{x^2-x+1} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{2x+1}{\sqrt{3}} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{2x-1}{\sqrt{3}} + C.$$

$$(4) \text{原式} = \int \frac{2x+3}{(x^2+1)(x^2-1)} dx$$

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

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

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{x^2-1}{x^2+1} \right| + \frac{3}{4} \ln \left| \frac{x-1}{x+1} \right| - \frac{3}{2} \arctan x + C.$$

$$(5) \text{原式} = \int (x \cos x e^{\sin x} - \frac{\sin x}{\cos^2 x} e^{\sin x}) dx$$

$$= \int x \cos x e^{\sin x} dx - \int \tan x \sec x e^{\sin x} dx$$

$$= \int x d(e^{\sin x}) - \int e^{\sin x} d(\sec x)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= x \cdot e^{\sin x} - \int e^{\sin x} dx - (\sec x e^{\sin x} - \int e^{\sin x} dx) \\
&= e^{\sin x} (x - \sec x) + C.
\end{aligned}$$

(6) 令 $\sqrt[4]{1+x^4} = t$, 则

$$t^4 = 1 + x^4, 4t^3 dt = 4x^3 dx,$$

故 $dx = \frac{4t^3}{4x^3} dt$, 原式 $= \int \frac{1}{xt} \cdot \frac{4t^3}{4x^3} dt$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \int \frac{t^2}{t^4-1} dt = \int \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{t^2-1} dt + \int \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{t^2+1} dt \\
&= \frac{1}{4} \ln \frac{t-1}{t+1} + \frac{1}{2} \arctan t + C \\
&= \frac{1}{4} \ln \frac{\sqrt[4]{1+x^4}-1}{\sqrt[4]{1+x^4}+1} + \frac{1}{2} \arctan \sqrt[4]{1+x^4} + C.
\end{aligned}$$

(7) 原式 $= \int \ln \ln x d(\ln x) = \ln x \ln \ln x - \int \ln x \cdot \frac{1}{x \ln x} dx = \ln x (\ln \ln x - 1) + C.$

(8) 原式 $= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(\sin^2 x)}{1 + \sin^4 x} = \frac{1}{2} \arctan(\sin^2 x) + C.$

(9) 原式 $= \int \frac{a+x}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} dx$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= a \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^2}} d\left(\frac{x}{a}\right) - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(a^2-x^2)}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} \\
&= a \arcsin \frac{x}{a} - \sqrt{a^2-x^2} + C.
\end{aligned}$$

(10) 原式 $= -2 \int x d(\cos \sqrt{x}) = -2x \cos \sqrt{x} + 2 \int \cos \sqrt{x} dx$

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

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

$$= x \ln(1+x^2) - 2x + 2 \arctan x + C.$$

(12) 原式 $= \int \tan^2 x \sec x dx = \int \sec^3 x dx - \int \sec x dx$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{1}{2} \sec x \tan x - \frac{1}{2} \int \sec x dx \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \sec x \tan x - \frac{1}{2} \ln |\sec x + \tan x| + C.
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(13) \text{ 原式} &= \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{\left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2}} \\
&\stackrel{x = -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \sec u}{=} \int \sec u du = \ln |\sec u + \tan u| + C \\
&= \ln |2x + 1 + 2\sqrt{x(1+x)}| + C.
\end{aligned}$$

$$(14) \text{ 设 } x = a \sin u \left(-\frac{\pi}{2} < u < \frac{\pi}{2}\right), \text{ 则}$$

$$\sqrt{a^2 - x^2} = a \cos u, dx = a \cos u du,$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{于是原式} &= \frac{1}{a^4} \int \sec^4 u du = \frac{1}{a^4} \int (\tan^2 u + 1) d(\tan u) \\
&= \frac{\tan^3 u}{3a^4} + \frac{\tan u}{a^4} + C \\
&= \frac{1}{3a^4} \left[\frac{x^3}{\sqrt{(a^2 - x^2)^3}} + \frac{3x}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} \right] + C.
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(15) \text{ 原式} &= \int \frac{1}{(4+x^2)(2+x)(2-x)} dx \\
&= \frac{1}{32} \int \left(\frac{1}{2-x} + \frac{1}{2+x} \right) dx + \frac{1}{8} \int \frac{1}{4+x^2} dx \\
&= \frac{1}{32} \ln \left| \frac{2+x}{2-x} \right| + \frac{1}{16} \arctan \frac{x}{2} + C.
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(16) \text{ 原式} &= - \int \cot x \sec^2 x dx (\cot x) \\
&\stackrel{u = \cot x}{=} - \int u \left(1 + \frac{1}{u^2}\right) du = -\frac{u^2}{2} - \ln |u| + C \\
&= -\frac{\cot^2 x}{2} - \ln |\cot x| + C.
\end{aligned}$$

$$(17) \text{ 设 } x = \sin u \left(-\frac{\pi}{2} < u < \frac{\pi}{2}\right), \text{ 则}$$

$$\sqrt{1-x^2} = \cos u, dx = \cos u du,$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{于是原式} &= \int u \cos^2 u du = \frac{1}{2} \int u(1 + \cos 2u) du \\
&= \frac{1}{4} \int u(2u + \sin 2u)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{u(2u + \sin 2u)}{4} - \frac{1}{4} \int (2u + \sin 2u) du \\
&= \frac{u^2}{4} + \frac{u}{4} \sin 2u - \frac{\sin^2 u}{4} + C \\
&= \frac{(\arcsin x)^2}{4} + \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{1-x^2} \arcsin x - \frac{x^2}{4} + C.
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(18) \text{ 原式} &= - \int x d\left(\frac{1}{e^x + 1}\right) = - \frac{x}{e^x + 1} + \int \frac{dx}{e^x + 1} \\
&= - \frac{x}{e^x + 1} + \int \frac{e^{-x} dx}{1 + e^{-x}} \\
&= - \frac{x}{e^x + 1} - \ln(1 + e^{-x}) + C.
\end{aligned}$$

4. 设 $\int f(\sin^2 x) dx = \frac{x}{\sin x}$, 求 $\int \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{1-x}} f(x) dx$.

解 由题意知 $0 < x < 1$, 则

$$f(\sin^2 x) = \left(\frac{x}{\sin x}\right)' = \frac{\sin x - x \cos x}{\sin^2 x},$$

故 $f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{x} - \arcsin \sqrt{x} \cdot \sqrt{1-x}}{x}$.

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{因此} \int \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{1-x}} f(x) dx &= \int \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x}} - \frac{\arcsin \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}}\right) dx \\
&= -2\sqrt{1-x} - 2 \int \arcsin \sqrt{x} d\sqrt{x} \\
&= -2\sqrt{1-x} - 2\sqrt{x} \arcsin \sqrt{x} + 2 \int \sqrt{x} d(\arcsin \sqrt{x}) \\
&= -2\sqrt{1-x} - 2\sqrt{x} \arcsin \sqrt{x} + 2 \int \sqrt{x} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x}} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} dx \\
&= -4\sqrt{1-x} - 2\sqrt{x} \arcsin \sqrt{x} + C.
\end{aligned}$$

5. 设 $f(x) = \begin{cases} \sin 2x, & x < 0, \\ \ln(1+2x), & x \geq 0, \end{cases}$ 求 $f(x)$ 的原函数.

解 当 $x < 0$ 时, $F(x) = \int \sin 2x dx = -\frac{1}{2} \cos 2x + C$;

当 $x > 0$ 时, $F(x) = \int \ln(1+2x) dx = x \ln(1+2x) - \int \frac{2x}{1+2x} dx$

$$= x \ln(1+2x) - x + \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+2x) + C,$$

$$\text{故 } F(x) = \begin{cases} -\frac{1}{2}\cos 2x + C, & x < 0, \\ x\ln(1+2x) - x + \frac{1}{2}\ln(1+2x) + C, & x \geq 0. \end{cases}$$

6. 设 $y = y(x)$ 是由 $xy^2 = x^2 + y^3$ 所确定的隐函数, 求 $\int y^{-2} dx$.

解 令 $F(x, y) = xy^2 - x^2 - y^3$, 则

$$F'_x = y^2 - 2x \quad F'_y = 2xy - 3y^2,$$

所以 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y^2 - 2x}{2xy - 3y^2}$, 故

$$\begin{aligned} \int y^{-2} dx &= - \int y^{-2} \cdot \frac{2xy - 3y^2}{2x - y^2} dy \\ &= - \int \frac{2x - 3y}{2xy - y^3} dy = - \int \left(\frac{1}{y} + \frac{y-3}{2x-y^2} \right) dy \\ &= - \ln |y| + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(y^2 - 2x)}{y^2 - 2x} - \int \frac{3}{y^2 - 2x} dy \\ &= - \ln |y| + \frac{1}{2} \ln |y^2 - 2x| - 3 \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2x}} \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{2x} + y}{\sqrt{2x} - y} \right| + C \\ &= \ln \left| \frac{y^2 - 2x}{y} \right| - \frac{3}{2\sqrt{2x}} \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{2x} + y}{\sqrt{2x} - y} \right| + C. \end{aligned}$$

7. 已知曲线 $y = f(x)$ 过点 $(0, -\frac{1}{2})$, 且其上任一点的切线斜率为 $x\ln(1+x^2)$, 求此曲线方程.

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

又因 $f(0) = C = -\frac{1}{2}$, 故曲线方程为

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2}(1+x^2)[\ln(1+x^2) - 1].$$

8. 求下列不定积分的递推表达式 (n 为非负整数):

$$(1) I_n = \int e^x \sin^n x dx; \quad (2) I_n = \int \frac{x^n}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx.$$

解 (1) $I_n = \int \sin^n x de^x$

$$= e^x \sin^n x - \int n \sin^{n-1} x \cdot \cos x e^x dx$$

$$= e^x \sin^n x - \int n \sin^{n-1} x \cos x de^x$$

$$= e^x \sin^n x - e^x \cdot n \sin^{n-1} x \cos x + \int e^x \cdot [n \cdot (n-1) \sin^{n-2} x \cdot \cos^2 x + n \cdot \sin^n x] dx$$

$$= e^x (\sin^n x - n \sin^{n-1} x \cos x) + n \cdot (n-1) \int e^x \cdot \sin^{n-2} x (1 - \sin^2 x) dx +$$

$$n \int e^x \cdot \sin^n x dx$$

$$= e^x (\sin^n x - n \sin^{n-1} x \cos x) + n \cdot (n-1) I_{n-2} - n \cdot (n-1) I_n + n I_n,$$

整理得 $I_n = \frac{1}{1+n^2} e^x (\sin^n x - n \sin^{n-1} x \cos x) + \frac{n \cdot (n-1)}{1+n^2} I_{n-2}.$

$$(2) I_n = - \int x^{n-1} d \sqrt{1-x^2}$$

$$= - \sqrt{1-x^2} x^{n-1} + \int \sqrt{1-x^2} \cdot (n-1) x^{n-2} dx$$

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

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

$$= - \sqrt{1-x^2} x^{n-1} + (n-1) I_{n-2} - (n-1) I_n,$$

整理得 $I_n = - \frac{1}{n} x^{n-1} \sqrt{1-x^2} + \frac{n-1}{n} I_{n-2}.$

定 积 分

习题 5-1

1. 用定积分表示由曲线 $y = 2x^2 + 1$ 与直线 $x = 2, x = 3$ 及 x 轴所围成图形的面积.

解 由定积分的几何意义知所围图形的面积为

$$A = \int_2^3 (2x^2 + 1) dx.$$

2. 利用定积分的定义计算下列定积分:

$$(1) \int_0^1 x^3 dx;$$

$$(2) \int_a^b (x^2 + 1) dx.$$

解 由于函数在积分区间上连续, 因此可把积分区间分成 n 等份, 并且 ξ_i 为小区间右端点, 则可得各定积分.

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \text{ 原式} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \left[\frac{i}{n} \right]^3 \cdot \frac{1}{n} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^4} (1 + 2^3 + 3^3 + \cdots + n^3) \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^4} \cdot \frac{n^2(n+1)^2}{4} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^2}{4} = \frac{1}{4}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \text{ 原式} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \left[\left(a + \frac{i(b-a)}{n} \right)^2 + 1 \right] \cdot \frac{b-a}{n} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \left[a^2 + 1 + \frac{(b-a)^2 \cdot i^2}{n^2} + \frac{2a(b-a)i}{n} \right] \cdot \frac{b-a}{n} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left\{ \frac{(a^2 + 1)(b-a)}{n} n + \sum_{i=1}^n \left[\frac{(b-a)^3 \cdot i^2}{n^3} + \frac{2a(b-a)^2 i}{n} \right] \right\} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left\{ (a^2 + 1)(b - a) + \frac{(b - a)^3}{n^3} \cdot \frac{n(n + 1)(2n + 1)}{6} + \frac{2a(b - a)^2}{n^2} \cdot \frac{n(n + 1)}{2} \right\} \\
 &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left\{ (a^2 + 1)(b - a) + \frac{(b - a)^3 \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) \left(2 + \frac{1}{n}\right)}{6} + a(b - a)^2 \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) \right\} \\
 &= (a^2 + 1)(b - a) + \frac{1}{3}(b - a)^3 + a(b - a)^2 \\
 &= \frac{1}{3}(b^3 - a^3) + b - a.
 \end{aligned}$$

3. 利用定积分的几何意义, 求下列定积分:

(1) $\int_0^1 (x + 1) dx$;

(2) $\int_{-1}^2 |x| dx$;

(3) $\int_a^b \left| x - \frac{a+b}{2} \right| dx$ ($0 \leq a < b$);

(4) $\int_0^a \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx$.

解 (1) 由定积分的几何意义知 $\int_0^1 (x + 1) dx$ 等于图 5-1 中阴影部分所示的直角梯形的面积.

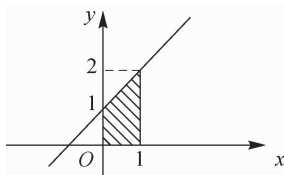


图 5-1

梯形的上、下底边长分别为 1、2, 高为 1, 故

$$\int_0^1 (x + 1) dx = \frac{(1 + 2) \times 1}{2} = \frac{3}{2}.$$

(2) 由定积分的几何意义知 $\int_{-1}^2 |x| dx$ 等于图 5-2 中阴影部分所示的两个等腰直角三角形的面积.

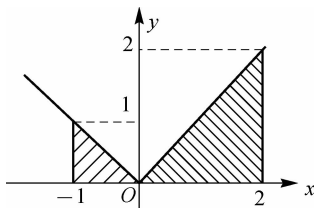


图 5-2

两三角形的边长分别为 1, 2, 故

$$\int_{-1}^2 |x| dx = \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times 1 + \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times 2 = \frac{5}{2}.$$

(3) 由定积分的几何意义知 $\int_a^b \left| x - \frac{a+b}{2} \right| dx$ 等于图 5-3 中阴影部分所示的两个等腰直角三角形的面积.

两三角形的直边长分别为 $\frac{b-a}{2}$ 、 $\frac{b-a}{2}$, 故

$$\int_a^b \left| x - \frac{a+b}{2} \right| dx = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{b-a}{2} \right)^2 \cdot 2 = \frac{1}{4} (b-a)^2.$$

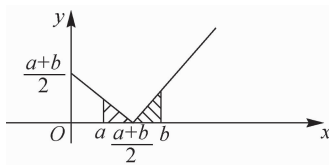


图 5-3

(4) 由定积分的几何意义知 $\int_0^a \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx$ 等于图 5-4 中阴影部分所示的面积, 即半径为 a 的圆面积的 $\frac{1}{4}$, 故

$$\int_0^a \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx = \frac{1}{4} \pi \cdot a^2 = \frac{1}{4} \pi a^2.$$

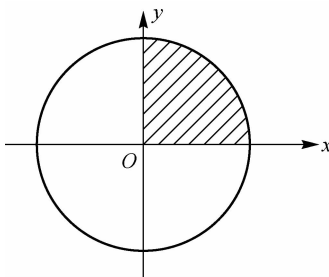


图 5-4

4. 将下列和式的极限表示成定积分:

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

(2) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{4n^2 - 1}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{4n^2 - 2^2}} + \cdots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{4n^2 - n^2}} \right).$

解 (1) 原式 = $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{\frac{1}{n}}{1 + \frac{1}{n}} + \frac{\frac{1}{n}}{1 + \frac{2}{n}} + \cdots + \frac{\frac{1}{n}}{1 + \frac{n}{n}} \right]$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{1 + \frac{i(1-0)}{n}} \cdot \frac{1-0}{n} = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+x} dx.$$

(2) 原式 = $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{\frac{1}{n}}{\sqrt{4 - \left(\frac{1}{n}\right)^2}} + \frac{\frac{1}{n}}{\sqrt{4 - \left(\frac{2}{n}\right)^2}} + \cdots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{4 - \left(\frac{n}{n}\right)^2}} \right]$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{4 - \left(\frac{i(1-0)}{n}\right)^2}} \cdot \frac{1-0}{n}$$

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

习题 5-2

1. 利用定积分的性质, 比较下列各组定积分的大小:

(1) $\int_0^1 e^x dx$ 与 $\int_0^1 e^{x^8} dx$; (2) $\int_1^e \ln x dx$ 与 $\int_1^e (\ln x)^2 dx$;

(3) $\int_0^1 x dx$ 与 $\int_0^1 \ln(1+x) dx$; (4) $\int_{-2}^{-1} 3^{-x} dx$ 与 $\int_{-2}^{-1} 3^x dx$.

解 (1) 在区间 $[0, 1]$ 上, $e^{x^8} \leq e^x$, 因此 $\int_0^1 e^x dx \geq \int_0^1 e^{x^8} dx$.

(2) 在区间 $[1, e]$ 上, $0 \leq \ln x \leq 1$, 故 $\ln x \geq (\ln x)^2$. 因此 $\int_1^e \ln x dx \geq \int_1^e (\ln x)^2 dx$.

(3) 因 $\ln(1+x) \leq x$, 故当 $x > 0$ 时, 在区间 $[0, 1]$ 上, $\ln(1+x) \leq x$, 因此 $\int_0^1 x dx \geq$

$$\int_0^1 \ln(1+x) dx.$$

(4) 在区间 $[-2, -1]$ 上, $3^{-x} > 3^x$, 因此 $\int_{-2}^{-1} 3^{-x} dx > \int_{-2}^{-1} 3^x dx$.

2. 估计下列各定积分的值:

(1) $\int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx$; (2) $\int_1^2 \frac{x}{x^2+1} dx$;

(3) $\int_{-1}^2 e^{-x^2} dx$; (4) $\int_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}}^{\sqrt{3}} x \arctan x dx$.

解 (1) 令 $f(x) = \frac{\sin x}{x}$, 则 $f'(x) = \frac{x \cos x - \sin x}{x^2}$.

令 $g(x) = x \cos x - \sin x$, 则 $g'(x) = \cos x - x \sin x - \cos x = -x \sin x$.

在 $[\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{2}]$ 上, $-x \sin x$ 单调递减, 故有

$$g'(x) \leq g'(\frac{\pi}{4}) = -\frac{\pi}{4} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} < 0,$$

因此 $g(x)$ 单调递减, 则 $g(x) \leq g(\frac{\pi}{4}) = \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} < 0$.

从而 $f(x)$ 单调递减, 故有

$$\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \cdot f\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) \leq \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx \leq \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \cdot f\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right),$$

即

$$\frac{1}{2} \leq \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx \leq \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}.$$

(2) 在区间 $[1, 2]$ 上, 由于 $f' = \frac{1-x^2}{(x^2+1)^2} < 0$, 所以 $f(x) = \frac{x}{x^2+1}$ 单调递减,

故

$$f(1) \geq f(x) \geq f(2),$$

即 $\frac{1}{2} \geq \frac{x}{x^2+1} \geq \frac{2}{5}$, 因此

$$\frac{2}{5} = \int_1^2 \frac{2}{5} dx \leq \int_1^2 \frac{x}{x^2+1} dx \leq \int_1^2 \frac{1}{2} dx = \frac{1}{2}.$$

(3) 设 $f(x) = e^{-x^2}$, 则 $f'(x) = -2xe^{-x^2}$.

令 $f'(x) = 0$, 则可得 $x = 0$.

因 $f(x)$ 的最大值为 $f(0)$, 故最小值必在 $f(-1), f(2)$ 中.

又因 $f(-1) = \frac{1}{e}, f(0) = 1, f(2) = \frac{1}{e^4}$, 故 $\frac{1}{e^4} \leq e^{-x^2} \leq 1$, 于是

$$3e^{-4} = \int_{-1}^2 \frac{1}{e^4} dx \leq \int_{-1}^2 e^{-x^2} \leq \int_{-1}^2 1 dx = 3.$$

(4) 在区间 $[\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \sqrt{3}]$ 上, 函数 $f(x) = x \arctan x$ 是单调递增的, 因此

$$f\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right) \leq f(x) \leq f(\sqrt{3}),$$

即 $\frac{\pi}{6\sqrt{3}} \leq x \arctan x \leq \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{3}}$, 故

$$\frac{\pi}{9} = \int_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}}^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{\pi}{6\sqrt{3}} dx \leq \int_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}}^{\sqrt{3}} x \arctan x dx \leq \int_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}}^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{3}} dx = \frac{2\pi}{3}.$$

习题 5-3

1. 求下列函数的导数:

$$(1) \int_0^x t e^{-t^2} dt;$$

$$(2) \int_2^{x^2} \cos t dt;$$

$$(3) \int_{x^3}^3 \ln t dt;$$

$$(4) \int_{x^2}^{x^3} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+t^4}} dt;$$

$$(5) \int_0^x \frac{\tan t}{1+t^2} dt;$$

$$(6) \int_x^1 t^2 \ln t^3 dt;$$

$$(7) \int_0^{x^3} \frac{1}{1+t^3} dt;$$

$$(8) \int_0^x (x-t) \cos t dt.$$

解 (1) $\frac{d}{dx} \int_0^x t e^{-t^2} dt = x e^{-x^2}.$

$$(2) \frac{d}{dx} \int_2^{x^2} \cos t dt = 2x \cos x^2.$$

$$(3) \frac{d}{dx} \int_{x^3}^3 \ln t dt = -\frac{d}{dx} \int_3^{x^3} \ln t dt = -3x^2 \ln x^3.$$

$$\begin{aligned} (4) \frac{d}{dx} \int_{x^2}^{x^3} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+t^4}} dt &= \frac{d}{dx} \left(\int_0^{x^3} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+t^4}} dt - \int_0^{x^2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+t^4}} dt \right) \\ &= \frac{3x^2}{\sqrt{1+x^{12}}} - \frac{2x}{\sqrt{1+x^8}}. \end{aligned}$$

$$(5) \frac{d}{dx} \int_0^x \frac{\tan t}{1+t^2} dt = \frac{\tan x}{1+x^2}.$$

$$(6) \frac{d}{dx} \int_x^1 t^2 \ln t^3 dt = -\frac{d}{dx} \int_1^x t^2 \ln t^3 dt = -x^2 \ln x^3.$$

$$(7) \frac{d}{dx} \int_0^{x^3} \frac{1}{1+t^3} dt = \frac{3x^2}{1+x^9}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} (8) \frac{d}{dx} \int_0^x (x-t) \cos t dt &= \frac{d}{dx} \left(x \int_0^x \cos t dt - \int_0^x t \cos t dt \right) \\ &= \int_0^x \cos t dt + x \cdot \frac{d}{dx} \int_0^x \cos t dt - \frac{d}{dx} \int_0^x t \cos t dt \\ &= \int_0^x \cos t dt + x \cos x - x \cos x \\ &= \int_0^x \cos t dt. \end{aligned}$$

2. 求下列极限:

$$(1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x \sin t^2 dt}{x^3}; \quad (2) \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\int_2^x \cos(4-t^2) dt}{x-2};$$

$$(3) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x \cos t dt}{x}; \quad (4) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_{\cos x}^1 e^{-t^2} dt}{x^2};$$

$$(5) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x \ln(1+t) dt}{x^2}; \quad (6) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x^2}{\int_x^0 \sin 2t dt};$$

$$(7) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x t^2 dt}{\int_0^x (1-\cos t) dt}; \quad (8) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x (\sqrt{1+t} - \sqrt{1-t}) dt}{x^2}.$$

解 (1) 原式 = $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x^2}{3x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2}{3x^2} = \frac{1}{3}.$

(2) 原式 = $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\cos(4-x^2)}{1} = 1.$

(3) 原式 = $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x}{1} = 1.$

(4) 原式 = $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-e^{-\cos^2 x} \cdot (-\sin x)}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{-\cos^2 x}}{2} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = \frac{1}{2e}.$

(5) 原式 = $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+x)}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{2(1+x)} = \frac{1}{2}.$

(6) 原式 = $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x}{-\sin 2x} = -1.$

(7) 原式 = $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2}{1-\cos x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x}{\sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x}{x} = 2.$

(8) 原式 = $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+x} - \sqrt{1-x}}{2x}$
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2\sqrt{1+x}} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{1-x}}}{2}$
 $= \frac{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}}{2} = \frac{1}{2}.$

3. 计算下列定积分:

$$(1) \int_1^2 x^3 dx; \quad (2) \int_{-1}^{-2} \frac{1}{x} dx;$$

$$(3) \int_{-a}^a (a^2 - x^2) dx; \quad (4) \int_0^2 |1 - x| dx;$$

$$(5) \int_0^2 x|x-a| dx (0 < a < 2); \quad (6) \int_0^2 f(x) dx, f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2, & 0 \leq x \leq 1, \\ 2-x, & 1 < x \leq 2; \end{cases}$$

$$(7) \int_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}}^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{dx}{1+x^2}; \quad (8) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan^2 \theta d\theta.$$

解 (1) 原式 = $\frac{1}{4}x^4 \Big|_1^2 = \frac{1}{4}(2^4 - 1^4) = \frac{15}{4}.$

(2) 原式 = $\ln|x| \Big|_{-1}^{-2} = \ln 2.$

(3) 原式 = $(a^2x - \frac{1}{3}x^3) \Big|_{-a}^a = a^3 - \frac{1}{3}a^3 - (-a^3 + \frac{1}{3}a^3) = \frac{4}{3}a^3.$

(4) 原式 = $\int_0^1 (1-x) dx + \int_1^2 (x-1) dx$
 $= (x - \frac{1}{2}x^2) \Big|_0^1 + (\frac{1}{2}x^2 - x) \Big|_1^2$
 $= \frac{1}{2} - 0 + 0 + \frac{1}{2} = 1.$

(5) 原式 = $\int_0^a -x(x-a) dx + \int_a^2 x(x-a) dx$
 $= (-\frac{1}{3}x^3 + \frac{1}{2}ax^2) \Big|_0^a + (\frac{1}{3}x^3 - \frac{1}{2}ax^2) \Big|_a^2$
 $= -\frac{1}{3}a^3 + \frac{1}{2}a^3 + \frac{8}{3} - 2a - \frac{1}{3}a^3 + \frac{1}{2}a^3$
 $= \frac{1}{3}a^3 - 2a + \frac{8}{3}.$

(6) 原式 = $\int_0^1 x^2 dx + \int_1^2 (2-x) dx = \frac{1}{3}x^3 \Big|_0^1 + (2x - \frac{1}{2}x^2) \Big|_1^2$
 $= \frac{1}{3} + 2 - \frac{3}{2} = \frac{5}{6}.$

(7) 原式 = $\arctan x \Big|_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}}^{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{\pi}{6}.$

(8) 原式 = $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (\sec^2 \theta - 1) d\theta = (\tan \theta - \theta) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = 1 - \frac{\pi}{4}.$

习题 5-4

1. 计算下列定积分:

$$(1) \int_0^1 x(2-x^2)^{12} dx;$$

$$(2) \int_{-1}^1 \frac{x}{x^2+x+1} dx;$$

$$(3) \int_1^e (x \ln x)^2 dx;$$

$$(4) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin x \sin 2x \sin 3x dx;$$

$$(5) \int_{-1}^1 \frac{x}{\sqrt{5-4x}} dx;$$

$$(6) \int_{\frac{1}{e}}^e |\ln x| dx;$$

$$(7) \int_0^1 \arccos x dx;$$

$$(8) \int_0^{\pi} x^2 \sin x dx;$$

$$(9) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{2x} \cos x dx;$$

$$(10) \int_0^3 \arcsin \sqrt{\frac{x}{x+1}} dx;$$

$$(11) \int_0^1 x(\arctan x)^2 dx;$$

$$(12) \int_0^1 (1-x^2)^4 \sqrt{1-x^2} dx;$$

$$(13) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan^4 x dx;$$

$$(14) \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} (\arcsin x)^2 dx;$$

$$(15) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^4 x dx;$$

$$(16) \int_0^1 \frac{x}{(x^2+1)^2} dx;$$

$$(17) \int_{-2}^0 \frac{dx}{x^2+2x+2};$$

$$(18) \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{\cos x - \cos^3 x} dx.$$

解 (1) 原式 = $\frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 (2-x^2)^{12} dx^2$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{-1}{13} (2-x^2)^{13} \Big|_0^1$$

$$= \frac{-1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{13} - \frac{2^{13}}{13} \right) = \frac{1}{26} (2^{13} - 1).$$

(2) 原式 = $\frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{d(x^2+x+1)}{x^2+x+1} - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(x+\frac{1}{2})}{(x+\frac{1}{2})^2 + \frac{3}{4}}$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2+x+1) \Big|_{-1}^1 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{x+\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} \Big|_{-1}^1$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln 3 - \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{3}}.$$

$$(3) \text{ 原式} = x^3(\ln x)^2 \Big|_1^e - \int_1^e x \cdot 2x \ln x \cdot (\ln x + 1) dx$$

$$= e^3 - \int_1^e 2x^2(\ln x)^2 dx - \int_1^e 2x^2 \ln x dx.$$

$$\text{因 } \int_1^e 2x^2 \ln x dx = \frac{2}{3} \int_1^e \ln x dx^3 = \frac{2}{3} x^3 \ln x \Big|_1^e - \frac{2}{3} \int_1^e x^2 dx = \frac{2}{3} e^3 - \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3} (e^3 - 1) =$$

$$\frac{2}{3} e^3 - \frac{2}{9} e^3 + \frac{2}{9}, \text{ 所以}$$

$$\text{原式} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot (e^3 - \int_1^e 2x^2 \ln x dx) = \frac{5}{27} e^3 - \frac{2}{27}.$$

$$(4) \text{ 原式} = -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} [\cos(1+3)x - \cos(3-1)x] \sin 2x dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos 4x \sin 2x dx - \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos 2x \sin 2x dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (2\cos^2 2x - 1) \sin 2x dx - \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{2} \sin 4x dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \left\{ -\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 2x d(\cos 2x) - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin 2x dx - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{2} \sin 4x dx \right\}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \left\{ -\frac{1}{3} \cos^3 2x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + \frac{1}{2} \cos 2x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + \frac{1}{8} \cos 4x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{6}.$$

$$(5) \text{ 令 } \sqrt{5-4x} = t, \text{ 则 } x = \frac{5-t^2}{4}, dx = -\frac{t}{2} dt.$$

当 $x = -1$ 时, $t = 3$; 当 $x = 1$ 时, $t = 1$.

$$\text{因此原式} = \int_3^1 -\frac{t^2-5}{4t} \cdot \left(-\frac{t}{2}\right) dt = \int_3^1 \frac{t^2-5}{8} dt = \frac{1}{24} t^3 \Big|_3^1 - \frac{5}{8} t \Big|_3^1 = \frac{1}{6}.$$

$$(6) \text{ 原式} = \int_{\frac{1}{e}}^1 -\ln x dx + \int_1^e \ln x dx$$

$$= -x \ln x \Big|_{\frac{1}{e}}^1 + \int_{\frac{1}{e}}^1 x \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx + x \ln x \Big|_1^e - \int_1^e x \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx = 2 - \frac{2}{e}.$$

$$(7) \text{ 原式} = x \arccos x \Big|_0^1 + \int_0^1 \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$$

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

$$(8) \text{ 原式} = \int_0^\pi -x^2 d(\cos x) = -x^2 \cos x \Big|_0^\pi + \int_0^\pi 2x \cos x dx$$

$$= \pi^2 + \int_0^\pi 2x d(\sin x) = \pi^2 + 2x \sin x \Big|_0^\pi - \int_0^\pi 2 \sin x dx$$

$$= \pi^2 + 2\cos x \Big|_0^\pi = \pi^2 - 4.$$

$$\begin{aligned} (9) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{2x} \cos x dx &= \sin x \cdot e^{2x} \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin x \cdot e^{2x} \cdot 2 dx \\ &= e^\pi + 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{2x} d(\cos x) = e^\pi + 2\cos x e^{2x} \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 2e^{2x} \cdot \cos x dx \\ &= e^\pi - 2 - 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{2x} \cos x dx, \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{故 } \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{2x} \cos x dx = \frac{1}{5}(e^\pi - 2).$$

$$(10) \text{ 令 } \sqrt{\frac{x}{x+1}} = t, \text{ 则 } x = \frac{t^2}{1-t^2}, \text{ 于是 } dx = \frac{2t}{(1-t^2)^2} dt.$$

$$\text{当 } x=0 \text{ 时, } t=0; \text{ 当 } x=3 \text{ 时, } t = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{因此原式} &= \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} \frac{2t}{(1-t^2)^2} \arcsin t dt \\ &= \frac{t^2}{1-t^2} \arcsin t \Big|_0^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} - \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} \frac{t^2}{1-t^2} d(\arcsin t) \\ &= \pi - \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} \frac{t^2}{(1-t^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} dt = \frac{4}{3}\pi - \sqrt{3}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (11) \text{ 原式} &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 (\arctan x)^2 dx^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} x^2 (\arctan x)^2 \Big|_0^1 - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 2 \cdot \frac{x^2}{1+x^2} \arctan x dx \\ &= \frac{\pi^2}{32} - \int_0^1 \arctan x dx + \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+x^2} \arctan x dx \\ &= \frac{\pi^2}{32} - x \arctan x \Big|_0^1 + \int_0^1 \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx + \int_0^1 \arctan x d(\arctan x) \\ &= \frac{\pi^2}{32} - \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+x^2) \Big|_0^1 + \frac{(\arctan x)^2}{2} \Big|_0^1 \\ &= \frac{\pi^2}{16} - \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \ln 2. \end{aligned}$$

$$(12) \text{ 令 } \sqrt{1-x^2} = t, \text{ 则 } x = \sqrt{1-t^2}, dx = \frac{-t}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} dt.$$

$$\text{当 } x=0 \text{ 时, } t=1; \text{ 当 } x=1 \text{ 时, } t=0.$$

$$\text{令 } t = \sin u, (0 \leq u \leq \frac{\pi}{2}), \text{ 则}$$

$$\text{原式} = \int_1^0 t^9 \cdot \frac{-t}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} dt = \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 -\frac{\sin^{10} u}{\cos u} \cdot \cos u du = \frac{63}{512} \pi.$$

$$\begin{aligned} (13) \text{ 原式} &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\sin^2 x (1 - \cos^2 x)}{\cos^4 x} dx \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan^2 x \frac{\sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan^2 x (1 - \cos^2 x) d(\tan x) \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan^2 x d(\tan x) - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (1 - \cos^2 x) d(\tan x) \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \tan^3 x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} - \tan x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} + x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{2}{3}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (14) \text{ 原式} &= x(\arcsin x)^2 \Big|_0^{\frac{1}{2}} - \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} 2\arcsin x \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx \\ &= \frac{\pi^2}{72} + 2 \sqrt{1-x^2} \arcsin x \Big|_0^{\frac{1}{2}} - 2 \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \sqrt{1-x^2} \cdot d(\arcsin x) \\ &= \frac{\pi^2}{72} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6} \pi - 1. \end{aligned}$$

$$(15) \text{ 原式} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 x (1 - \cos^2 x) dx = -\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos 2x - 1}{2} dx - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^2 2x}{4} dx = \frac{3}{16} \pi.$$

$$(16) \text{ 原式} = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{(x^2+1)^2} d(x^2+1) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{x^2+1}\right) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{4}.$$

$$(17) \text{ 原式} = \int_{-2}^0 \frac{1}{(x+1)^2+1} d(x+1) = \arctan \frac{x+1}{1} \Big|_{-2}^0 = \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} (18) \text{ 原式} &= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 -\sqrt{\cos x} \cdot \sin x dx + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{\cos x} \cdot \sin x dx \\ &= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 \sqrt{\cos x} d(\cos x) - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{\cos x} d(\cos x) \\ &= \frac{2}{3} (\cos x)^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 - \frac{2}{3} (\cos x)^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{4}{3}. \end{aligned}$$

2. 利用函数的奇偶性求下列定积分:

$$(1) \int_{-1}^1 x^2 \sin x dx; \quad (2) \int_{-1}^1 \sqrt{1-x^2} dx;$$

$$(3) \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} (x^7 + \sin x + x^2) dx; \quad (4) \int_{-a}^a \frac{x^3 \sin^2 x}{x^4 + 2x^2 + 1} dx.$$

解 (1) 因为 $x^2 \sin x$ 在 $[-1, 1]$ 上是奇函数, 所以 $\int_{-1}^1 x^2 \sin x dx = 0$.

(2) 因为 $\sqrt{1-x^2}$ 在 $[-1, 1]$ 上是偶函数, 所以

$$\int_{-1}^1 \sqrt{1-x^2} dx = 2 \int_0^1 \sqrt{1-x^2} dx.$$

令 $x = \sin t$, ($0 \leq t \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$), 则 $\int_{-1}^1 \sqrt{1-x^2} dx = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 t dt = \frac{\pi}{2}$.

(3) 因为 $x^7 + \sin x$ 在 $[-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}]$ 上是奇函数, 所以

$$\int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} (x^7 + x \sin x + x^2) dx = \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} x^2 dx = \frac{1}{3} x^3 \Big|_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{12}.$$

(4) 因为 $\frac{\sin^2 x}{x^4 + 2x^2 + 1}$ 在 $[-a, a]$ 上是偶函数, 而 x^3 在 $[-a, a]$ 上是奇函数, 故

$$\int_{-a}^a \frac{x^3 \sin^2 x}{x^4 + 2x^2 + 1} dx = 0.$$

3. 证明: $\int_x^1 \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = \int_1^{\frac{1}{x}} \frac{dx}{1+x^2}$.

证明 令 $x = \frac{1}{t}$, 则当 $x = 1$ 时, $t = 1$, 故

$$\int_x^1 \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = \int_{\frac{1}{x}}^1 \frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{t^2}} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{t^2}\right) dt = \int_1^{\frac{1}{x}} \frac{1}{t^2+1} dt,$$

$$\text{即 } \int_x^1 \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = \int_1^{\frac{1}{x}} \frac{1}{x^2+1} dx.$$

4. 设 $f(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上连续, 证明: $\int_0^x f(u)(x-u) du = \int_0^x \left[\int_0^u f(x) dx \right] du$.

证明 设 $f(x)$ 的原函数为 $F(x)$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^x f(u)(x-u) du &= x \int_0^x f(u) du - \int_0^x u f(u) du \\ &= x \cdot F(u) \Big|_0^x - u F(u) \Big|_0^x + \int_0^x F(u) du \\ &= \int_0^x F(u) du = \int_0^x \left[\int_0^u f(x) dx \right] du. \end{aligned}$$

5. 设 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续, 证明: $\int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^b f(a+b-x) dx$.

证明 令 $x = a + b - u$, 则

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = - \int_b^a f(a+b-u) du = \int_a^b f(a+b-u) du = \int_a^b f(a+b-x) dx.$$

6. 设 $I_n = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan^n x dx$, 证明 $I_n = \frac{1}{n-1} - I_{n-2}$ ($n > 1$), 并计算 $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan^5 x dx$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{证明 } I_n &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan^n x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan^{n-2} x \cdot \frac{1 - \cos^2 x}{\cos^2 x} dx \\ &= - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan^{n-2} dx + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan^{n-2} x d(\tan x) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= -I_{n-2} + \tan^{n-1} x \cdot \frac{1}{n-1} \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \\
&= \frac{1}{n-1} - I_{n-2}, \\
I_1 &= - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{\cos x} d(\cos x) = - \ln(\cos x) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \ln \sqrt{2},
\end{aligned}$$

因此 $I_3 = \frac{1}{2} - \ln \sqrt{2}$, $I_5 = \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{2} + \ln \sqrt{2} = \frac{1}{2} \ln 2 - \frac{1}{4}$.

7. 设 $f(x)$ 是以 l 为周期的连续函数, 证明 $\int_a^{a+l} f(x) dx$ 的值与 a 无关.

证明 因 $f(x)$ 是周期函数且连续, 所以 $f(x)$ 的原函数 $F(x)$ 也为周期函数, 即

$$F(x) = F(x + l).$$

又因 $\int_a^{a+l} f(x) dx = F(a+l) - F(a)$, 故 $\int_a^{a+l} f(x) dx$ 的值与 a 无关.

习题 5-5

1. 计算下列广义积分:

- | | |
|--|---|
| (1) $\int_{16}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^3}} dx;$ | (2) $\int_0^{+\infty} x e^{-ax} dx;$ |
| (3) $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-ax} \cos bx dx;$ | (4) $\int_2^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^2 - x} dx;$ |
| (5) $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{- x } dx;$ | (6) $\int_0^1 x \ln^n x dx;$ |
| (7) $\int_1^2 \frac{1}{x \sqrt{x^2 - 1}} dx;$ | (8) $\int_1^2 \frac{x}{\sqrt{x-1}} dx;$ |
| (9) $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\arctan x}{x^2} dx;$ | (10) $\int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{(x-1)^2}} dx.$ |

解 (1) 原式 $= \int_{16}^{+\infty} x^{-\frac{3}{2}} dx = -2x^{-\frac{1}{2}} \Big|_{16}^{+\infty} = \frac{1}{2}$.

(2) 原式 $= \int_0^{+\infty} -\frac{1}{a} x d(e^{-ax}) = -\frac{1}{a} x e^{-ax} \Big|_0^{+\infty} + \frac{1}{a} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-ax} dx$
 $= 0 - \frac{1}{a^2} e^{-ax} \Big|_0^{+\infty} = \frac{1}{a^2}$.

(3) $\int e^{-ax} \cos bx dx = -\frac{1}{a} \int \cos bx d(e^{-ax}) = -\frac{1}{a} e^{-ax} \cos bx - \frac{b}{a} \int e^{-ax} \sin bx dx$
 $= -\frac{1}{a} e^{-ax} \cos bx + \frac{b}{a^2} \int \sin bx d(e^{-ax})$

$$= -\frac{1}{a}e^{-ax} \cos bx + \frac{b}{a^2}e^{-ax} \sin bx - \frac{b^2}{a^2} \int e^{-ax} \cos bx dx,$$

因此 $\int e^{-ax} \cos bx = \frac{a^2}{a^2 + b^2} \left(-\frac{1}{a}e^{-ax} \cos bx + \frac{b}{a^2}e^{-ax} \sin bx \right)$, 则

$$\text{原式} = \frac{e^{-ax}(-a \cos bx + \sin bx)}{a^2 + b^2} \Big|_0^{+\infty} = \frac{a}{a^2 + b^2}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} (4) \text{ 原式} &= \int_2^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x(x-1)} dx = \int_2^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x-1} dx - \int_2^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x} dx \\ &= \ln(x-1) \Big|_2^{+\infty} - \ln x \Big|_2^{+\infty} \\ &= \ln 2. \end{aligned}$$

$$(5) \text{ 原式} = \int_{-\infty}^0 e^x dx + \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x} dx = e^x \Big|_{-\infty}^0 + (-e^{-x}) \Big|_0^{+\infty} = 1 - 0 + (0 + 1) = 2.$$

$$\begin{aligned} (6) I_n &= \int_0^1 x \ln^n x dx = \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \int_{\epsilon}^1 x \ln^n x dx \\ &= \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \left[-\frac{\epsilon^2}{2} \ln^n \epsilon - \frac{n}{2} \int_{\epsilon}^1 x \ln^{n-1} x dx \right] \\ &= -\frac{n}{2} I_{n-1}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{故 } I_n = \frac{n(n-1)}{2^2} I_{n-2} = (-1)^{n-1} \frac{n!}{2^{n-1}} I_1.$$

$$\text{因 } I_1 = \int_0^1 x \ln x dx = -\frac{1}{2^2}, \text{ 故}$$

$$\text{原式} = \frac{1}{2^{n+1}} (-1)^n n!.$$

$$\begin{aligned} (7) \int_1^2 \frac{1}{x \sqrt{x^2-1}} dx &= \int_1^2 \frac{x^{-2}}{\sqrt{1-x^{-2}}} dx = -\int_1^2 \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-(x^{-1})^2}} d(x^{-1}) \\ &= -\arcsin \frac{1}{x} \Big|_1^2 = \frac{\pi}{3}. \end{aligned}$$

(8) 令 $x = t^2 + 1 (t > 0)$, 则 $dx = 2t dt$. 当 $x = 1$ 时, $t = 0$; 当 $x = 2$ 时, $t = 1$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{因此 } \int_1^2 \frac{x}{\sqrt{x-1}} dx &= \int_0^1 \frac{t^2+1}{\sqrt{t^2+1-1}} \cdot 2t dt = 2 \int_0^1 (t^2+1) dt = 2 \times \left(\frac{1}{3} t^3 + t \right) \Big|_0^1 \\ &= 2 \times \left(\frac{1}{3} \times 1 + 1 \right) = 2 \frac{2}{3}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (9) \text{ 原式} &= -\int_1^{+\infty} \arctan x d \frac{1}{x} \\ &= -\frac{\arctan x}{x} \Big|_1^{+\infty} + \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x(1+x^2)} dx \\ &= -\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\arctan x}{x} + \frac{\pi}{4} + \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x} dx + \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{-x}{1+x^2} dx \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= -\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\arctan x}{x} + \frac{\pi}{4} + \ln x \Big|_1^{+\infty} - \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+x^2) \Big|_1^{+\infty} \\
 &= \frac{\pi}{4} + \ln \sqrt{2}.
 \end{aligned}$$

(10) 令 $(x-1)^{\frac{2}{3}} = t$, 则 $x = 1 + t^{\frac{3}{2}}$, 于是 $dx = \frac{3}{2} t^{\frac{1}{2}} dt$, 故

$$\int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{(x-1)^2}} dx = \int_1^0 -\frac{3}{2} \cdot t^{-\frac{1}{2}} dt = -\frac{3}{2} \cdot 2t^{\frac{1}{2}} \Big|_1^0 = 3.$$

2. 当 k 为何值时, 广义积分 $\int_2^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x(\ln x)^k}$ 收敛? 当 k 为何值时, 该广义积分发散?

又当 k 为何值时, 该广义积分取得最小值?

$$\text{解 } \int \frac{dx}{x(\ln x)^k} = \int \frac{d(\ln x)}{(\ln x)^k} = \begin{cases} \ln \ln x + C, & k = 1, \\ -\frac{1}{(k-1)\ln^{k-1} x} + C, & k \neq 1, \end{cases}$$

因此, 当 $k \leq 1$ 时, 反常积分发散; 当 $k > 1$ 时, 反常积分收敛, 此时

$$\int_2^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x(\ln x)^k} = \left[\frac{-1}{(k-1)\ln^{k-1} x} \right] \Big|_2^{+\infty} = \frac{1}{(k-1)(\ln 2)^{k-1}}.$$

记 $f(k) = \frac{1}{(k-1)(\ln 2)^{k-1}}$, 则

$$\begin{aligned}
 f'(k) &= -\frac{1}{(k-1)^2 (\ln 2)^{2k-2}} \cdot [(\ln 2)^{k-1} + (k-1)(\ln 2)^{k-1} \ln \ln 2] \\
 &= -\frac{1 + (k-1)\ln \ln 2}{(k-1)^2 (\ln 2)^{k-1}};
 \end{aligned}$$

当 $f'(k) = 0$ 时, 得 $k = 1 - \frac{1}{\ln \ln 2}$.

当 $1 < k < 1 - \frac{1}{\ln \ln 2}$ 时, $f'(k) < 0$; 当 $k > 1 - \frac{1}{\ln \ln 2}$ 时, $f'(k) > 0$.

故 $k = 1 - \frac{1}{\ln \ln 2}$ 为函数 $f(k)$ 的最小值点, 即当 $k = 1 - \frac{1}{\ln \ln 2}$ 时, 反常积分取最小值.

总复习题五

1. 填空题:

(1) $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x \sqrt{x^2-1}} dx = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$

(2) $\int_{-1}^1 (|x|+x)e^{-|x|} dx = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$

$$(3) \text{ 若 } f(x) = \begin{cases} \int_0^x (e^{t^2} - 1) dt & x \neq 0, \text{ 且已知 } f(x) \text{ 在点 } x = 0 \text{ 连续, 则有} \\ a, & x = 0, \end{cases}$$

$a =$ _____.

$$(4) \text{ 若 } f(x) \text{ 为可导函数, 且 } f(0) = 0, f'(0) = 2, \text{ 则 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x f(x) dx}{x^2} = \text{_____}.$$

$$(5) \text{ 若 } x = x(t) \text{ 是由方程 } t - \int_1^{x+t} e^{-u^2} du = 0 \text{ 所确定的, 则 } \left. \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} \right|_{t=0} = \text{_____}.$$

解 (1) $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x \sqrt{x^2 - 1}} dx = \arccos \frac{1}{|x|} \Big|_1^{+\infty} = \frac{\pi}{2} - 0 = \frac{\pi}{2}.$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \int_{-1}^1 (|x| + x) e^{-|x|} dx &= \int_{-1}^0 (-x + x) e^x dx + \int_0^1 (x + x) e^{-x} dx \\ &= 2 \int_0^1 x e^{-x} dx = -2 \int_0^1 x d e^{-x} = -2 \left(x \cdot e^{-x} \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 e^{-x} dx \right) \\ &= -2 \left(\frac{1}{e} - (-e^{-x}) \Big|_0^1 \right) = -2 \left(\frac{2}{e} - 1 \right) \\ &= 2(1 - 2e^{-1}). \end{aligned}$$

$$(3) \text{ 因 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x (e^{t^2} - 1) dx}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{x^2} - 1}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x e^{x^2}}{2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x e^{x^2} = 0,$$

所以 $f(x)$ 在 $x = 0$ 连续, 故

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

即 $a = 0$.

$$(4) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x f(x) dx}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(x)}{2} = 1.$$

$$(5) \text{ 令 } F(x, t) = t - \int_1^{x+t} e^{-u^2} du, \text{ 则}$$

$$F'_x = -e^{-(x+t)^2}, F'_t = 1 - e^{-(x+t)^2}.$$

当 $t = 0$ 时, $x = 1$, 故

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{1 - e^{-(x+t)^2}}{-e^{-(x+t)^2}}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{令 } y &= \frac{d[-e^{-(x+t)^2}]}{dt} = -e^{-(x+t)^2} \left[2(t+x) + 2(t-x) \frac{dx}{dt} \right] \\ &= -2(t+x)e^{-(x+t)^2} + 2(t-x)[1 - e^{-(x+t)^2}] \\ &= -4te^{-(x+t)^2} + 2(t-x), \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{则 } \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = \frac{y \cdot [-e^{-(x+t)^2}] - [1 - e^{-(x+t)^2}]}{e^{-2(x+t)^2}} = \frac{-y}{e^{-2(x+t)^2}} = \frac{-4te^{-(x+t)^2} + 2(t-x)}{e^{-2(x+t)^2}},$$

$$\text{因此 } \left. \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} \right|_{t=0} = \frac{-2}{e^{-2}} = 2e^2.$$

2. 选择题:

(1) 设 $I(x) = \int_x^2 \sqrt{2+t^2} dt$, 则 $I'(1) = (\quad)$.

A. $-\sqrt{3}$ B. $\sqrt{3}$ C. $\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{3}$ D. $\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{6}$.

(2) 设 $I_1 = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\tan x}{x} dx, I_2 = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{x}{\tan x} dx$, 则 (\quad) .

A. $I_1 > I_2 > 1$ B. $1 > I_1 > I_2$ C. $I_2 > I_1 > 1$ D. $1 > I_2 > I_1$

(3) 设 $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & x > 0, \\ 0, & x = 0, \\ -1, & x < 0, \end{cases} F(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt$, 则 (\quad) .

A. $F(x)$ 在点 $x = 0$ 处不连续

B. $F(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 内连续, 但在点 $x = 0$ 处不可导

C. $F(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 内可导, 且满足 $F'(x) = f(x)$

D. $F(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 内可导, 但不一定满足 $F'(x) = f(x)$

(4) 函数 $f(x) = \int_0^x (2\cos t + \cos 3t) dt$ 在 $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$ 处有 (\quad) .

A. 极小值

B. 极大值

C. 不为极值

D. 无法判断

(5) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{i}{n^2} e^{(\frac{i}{n})^2} = (\quad)$.

A. $e - 1$

B. $\frac{1}{2}(e - 1)$

C. e^2

D. e^{-2}

解 (1) 因 $I(x) = \int_x^2 \sqrt{2+t^2} dt = \left\{ \frac{t}{2} \sqrt{t^2+2} + \ln(t + \sqrt{t^2+2}) \right\} \Big|_x^2$
 $= \sqrt{6} + \ln(2 + \sqrt{6}) - \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{x^2+2} - \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2+2}),$

故 $I'(x) = -\sqrt{2+x^2}, I'(1) = -\sqrt{3}$. 选 A.

(2) 令 $f(x) = \frac{\tan x}{x}$, 则

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

显然 $x - \sin x \cos x$ 在 $\left[0, \frac{\pi}{4}\right]$ 上单调递增, 则 $f'(x) \geq f'(0) = 0$, 因此 $f(x)$ 单调递增.

又因 $f\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{4}{\pi}$, 所以 $I_1 < f\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} = 1$.

又令 $g(x) = \frac{x}{\tan x}$, 则 $g(x)$ 在 $\left[0, \frac{\pi}{4}\right]$ 上单调递减.

因 $g\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{\pi}{4} < f\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)$, 故 $I_1 > I_2$. 选 B.

(3) $F(x) = \begin{cases} x, & x > 0, \\ 0, & x = 0, \\ -x, & x < 0, \end{cases}$ 故 $F(x)$ 连续, 但在 $x = 0$ 处不可导. 选 B.

(4) 因 $f(x) = 2\sin t \Big|_0^x + \frac{1}{3}\sin 3t \Big|_0^x = 2\sin x + \frac{1}{3}\sin 3x$, 则

$$f'(x) = 2\cos x + \cos 3x, f'\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) = 0.$$

而 $f'(x)$ 在 $\left[0, \frac{\pi}{3}\right]$ 上单调递减, 在 $\left[\frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$ 上单调递增, 故 $f(x)$ 在 $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$ 处取极大值. 选 B.

$$\begin{aligned} (5) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{i}{n^2} e^{\left(\frac{i}{n}\right)^2} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{n^2} e^{\frac{1}{n^2}} + \frac{2}{n^2} e^{\frac{2^2}{n^2}} + \cdots + \frac{n}{n^2} e^{\frac{n^2}{n^2}} \right) = \int_0^1 x \cdot e^{x^2} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} e^{x^2} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{2} (e - 1). \end{aligned}$$

选 B.

3. 求下列定积分:

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

$$(2) \int_0^1 \frac{\sqrt[4]{x}}{\sqrt{x} + 1} dx;$$

$$(3) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{a^2 b^2}{a^2 \cos^2 x + b^2 \sin^2 x} dx;$$

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

$$(5) \int_1^e (x \ln x)^2 dx;$$

$$(6) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sin^4 x dx;$$

$$(7) \int_0^1 x^n e^x dx (n \text{ 为自然数});$$

$$(8) \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^2(1+x^2)} dx;$$

$$(9) \int_0^1 x \ln(1-x) dx;$$

$$(10) \int_{-2}^2 \min\left\{\frac{1}{|x|}, x^2\right\} dx;$$

$$(11) \text{ 设 } f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{1+e^x}, & x < 0, \\ \frac{1}{1+x}, & x \geq 0, \end{cases} \text{ 求 } \int_0^2 f(x-1) dx;$$

$$(12) \text{ 设 } f(x) = \int_0^x \frac{\sin t}{\pi - t} dt, \text{ 求 } \int_0^\pi f(x) dx.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解 (1) 原式} &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{x}{1 + \cos x} dx + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{1 + \cos x} dx \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{x}{2} \sec^2 \frac{x}{2} dx - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{1 + \cos x} d(1 + \cos x) \\ &= \left(x \tan \frac{x}{2} \right) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \tan \frac{x}{2} dx - \ln(1 + \cos x) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \\ &= \frac{\pi}{2} + \left(2 \ln \cos \frac{x}{2} \right) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + \ln 2 = \frac{\pi}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

(2) 令 $\sqrt[4]{x} = t$, 则 $x = t^4$, $dx = 4t^3 dt$, 故

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= \int_0^1 \frac{t}{t^2 + 1} \cdot 4t^3 dt \\ &= 4 \int_0^1 \frac{t^4 + t^2 - t^2}{t^2 + 1} dt = 4 \int_0^1 t^2 dt - 4 \int_0^1 dt + 4 \int_0^1 \frac{1}{t^2 + 1} dt \\ &= \frac{4t^3}{3} \Big|_0^1 - 4t \Big|_0^1 + 4 \arctan t \Big|_0^1 \\ &= \pi - \frac{8}{3}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (3) \text{ 原式} &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{a^2 b^2 \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 x}}{a^2 + b^2 \tan^2 x} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{a^2 b^2}{b^2 \tan^2 x + a^2} d(\tan x) \\ &= a^2 \cdot \frac{b}{a} \cdot \arctan \frac{\tan x \cdot b}{a} \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \\ &= ab \arctan \frac{b}{a}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (4) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{2x} \sin 2x dx &= -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{2x} d(\cos 2x) = -\frac{1}{2} e^{2x} \cos 2x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{2x} \cos 2x dx \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} e^\pi \cdot (-1) + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{2x} \cos 2x dx, \end{aligned}$$

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

联立两式得

$$\text{原式} = \frac{1}{4} (e^\pi + 1).$$

$$(5) \text{ 原式} = \frac{1}{3} \int_1^e \ln^2 x dx^3$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{1}{3}x^3 \ln^2 x \Big|_1^e - \frac{2}{3} \int_1^e x^2 \ln x dx \\
&= \frac{1}{3}e^3 - \frac{2}{9}x^3 \cdot \ln x \Big|_1^e + \frac{2}{9} \cdot \int_1^e x^2 dx \\
&= \frac{1}{3}e^3 - \frac{2}{9}e^3 + \frac{2}{27}(e^3 - 1) = \frac{5}{27}e^3 - \frac{2}{27}.
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(6) \text{ 原式} &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (\sin^2 x - \sin^2 x \cos^2 x) dx \\
&= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2} dx - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\sin^2 2x}{4} dx \\
&= \frac{x - \frac{\sin 2x}{2}}{2} \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} - \frac{1}{8} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (1 - \cos 4x) dx \\
&= \frac{\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{2}}{2} - \frac{1}{8} \left(x - \frac{\sin 4x}{4} \right) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{3\pi}{32} - \frac{1}{4}.
\end{aligned}$$

(7) 因 $\int_0^1 x^n e^x dx = e^x x^n \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 e^x \cdot nx^{n-1} dx$, 故设

$$I_n = \int_0^1 x^n e^x dx, \quad I_n = e - nI_{n-1},$$

从而

$$\begin{aligned}
I_n &= e - nI_{n-1} = e - n \cdot [e - (n-1)I_{n-2}] \\
&= e - ne + n \cdot (n-1) \cdot [e - (n-2)I_{n-3}] \\
&= \cdots = en! \left[\frac{1}{n!} - \frac{1}{(n-1)!} + \cdots + (-1)^n \right] + (-1)^{n+1} \cdot n! I_1.
\end{aligned}$$

而 $I_1 = \int_0^1 x e^x dx = x e^x \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 e^x dx = e - e^x \Big|_0^1 = 1$, 故

$$\text{原式} = en! \left[\frac{1}{n!} - \frac{1}{(n-1)!} + \cdots + (-1)^n \right] + (-1)^{n+1} \cdot n!.$$

$$(8) \text{ 原式} = \int_1^{+\infty} \left(\frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{1+x^2} \right) dx = -\frac{1}{x} \Big|_1^{+\infty} - \arctan x \Big|_1^{+\infty} = 1 - \frac{\pi}{4}.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(9) \text{ 原式} &= \frac{1}{2} x^2 \ln(1-x) \Big|_0^1 - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 x^2 \cdot \frac{-1}{1-x} dx \\
&= \frac{1}{2} x^2 \ln(1-x) \Big|_0^1 + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \frac{x^2 - 1 + 1}{1-x} dx \\
&= \frac{1}{2} x^2 \ln(1-x) \Big|_0^1 + \frac{1}{2} \left(-x - \frac{x^2}{2} \right) \Big|_0^1 - \frac{1}{2} \ln(1-x) \Big|_0^1 \\
&= 0 + \frac{1}{2} \left(-x - \frac{x^2}{2} \right) \Big|_0^1 = -\frac{3}{4}.
\end{aligned}$$

$$(10) \text{ 原式} = 2 \int_0^2 \min \left\{ \frac{1}{|x|}, x^2 \right\} dx = 2 \int_0^1 x^2 dx + 2 \int_1^2 \frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} x^3 \Big|_0^1 + 2 \ln x \Big|_1^2 = \frac{2}{3} + 2 \ln 2.$$

$$(11) \text{ 原式} = \int_{-1}^1 f(x) dx = \int_{-1}^0 \frac{1}{1+e^x} dx + \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+x} dx, \text{ 令 } x = \ln t, \text{ 则}$$

$$\text{原式} = \int_{\frac{1}{e}}^1 \frac{1}{1+t} \cdot \frac{1}{t} dt + \ln(1+x) \Big|_0^1$$

$$= \int_{\frac{1}{e}}^1 \left(\frac{1}{t} - \frac{1}{1+t} \right) dt + \ln 2 = \ln t \Big|_{\frac{1}{e}}^1 - \ln(1+t) \Big|_{\frac{1}{e}}^1 + \ln 2$$

$$= 1 + \ln(1+e^{-1}).$$

$$(12) \text{ 因 } \int_0^\pi f(x)(\pi-x) dx = \int_0^\pi \left[\int_0^x f(t) dt \right] dx, \text{ 故}$$

$$\text{原式} = \int_0^\pi \left(\int_0^x \frac{\sin t}{\pi-t} dt \right) dx = \int_0^\pi \frac{\sin t}{\pi-t} \cdot (\pi-t) dt = \int_0^\pi \sin t dt = -\cos t \Big|_0^\pi = 2.$$

$$4. \text{ 证明: } \frac{2}{\sqrt[4]{e}} \leq \int_0^2 e^{x^2-x} dx \leq 2e^2.$$

证明 令 $f(x) = e^{x^2-x}$, 则

$$f'(x) = e^{x^2-x} (2x-1).$$

令 $f'(x) = 0$, 则 $x = \frac{1}{2}$, 故 $f(x)$ 在 $[0, \frac{1}{2}]$ 上单调递减, 在 $[\frac{1}{2}, 2]$ 上单调递增.

又因 $f(0) = 1$, $f(2) = e^2$, $f(\frac{1}{2}) = e^{-\frac{1}{4}}$, 故在 $[0, 2]$ 上, $e^{-\frac{1}{4}} \leq f(x) \leq e^2$, 因此

$$\frac{2}{\sqrt[4]{e}} \leq \int_0^2 e^{x^2-x} dx \leq 2e^2.$$

5. 若 $f(x)$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 上连续, 试证: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^1 x^n f(x) dx = 0$.

$$\text{证明} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^1 x^n f(x) dx = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{n} \cdot \left(\frac{i}{n} \right)^n f\left(\frac{i}{n} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^{n+1}} \left[f\left(\frac{1}{n} \right) + 2^n f\left(\frac{2}{n} \right) + \cdots + n^n f(1) \right] = 0.$$

6. 设 $f(x)$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 上可导, 且满足 $f(1) = 2 \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} x f(x) dx$. 证明存在点 $\xi \in (0, 1)$ 使 $\xi f'(\xi) + f(\xi) = 0$.

证明 令 $g(x) = x f(x)$, 则

$$g'(x) = x f'(x) + f(x).$$

因 $g(0) = 0$, $g(1) = f(1) = 2 \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} x f(x) dx$, 故在 $(0, 1)$ 上存在 ξ 使得

$$\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} g(x) dx = g(\epsilon) \left(\frac{1}{2} - 0 \right),$$

即 $g(\epsilon) = g(1)$.

由罗尔定理知, 在 $(0, 1)$ 上必存在 ξ , 使得

$$g'(\xi) = 0,$$

即 $\xi f'(\xi) + f(\xi) = 0$.

7. 设 $f(x)$ 在区间 $[a, b]$ 上连续, $g(x)$ 在区间 $[a, b]$ 上连续且不变号. 证明至少存在一点 $\xi \in [a, b]$, 使下式成立

$$\int_a^b f(x)g(x) dx = f(\xi) \int_a^b g(x) dx.$$

证明 不妨设 $g(x) \geq 0$, 则 $\int_a^b g(x) dx \geq 0$.

记 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上的最大值为 M , 最小值为 m , 则 $mg(x) \leq f(x)g(x) \leq Mg(x)$, 因此

$$m \int_a^b g(x) dx = \int_a^b mg(x) dx \leq \int_a^b f(x)g(x) dx \leq \int_a^b Mg(x) dx = [M \int_a^b g(x) dx].$$

当 $\int_a^b g(x) dx = 0$ 时, 由上述不等式知 $\int_a^b f(x)g(x) dx = 0$, 故结论成立.

当 $\int_a^b g(x) dx > 0$ 时, 有

$$m \leq \frac{\int_a^b f(x)g(x) dx}{\int_a^b g(x) dx} \leq M.$$

由闭区间上连续函数的性质知, 存在 $\xi \in [a, b]$, 使得

$$f(\xi) = \frac{\int_a^b f(x)g(x) dx}{\int_a^b g(x) dx},$$

从而结论成立.

定积分的应用

习题 6-2

1. 求下列曲线所围成图形的面积:

(1) $x^2 + 3y^2 = 6y$ 与直线 $y = x$ (两部分都要计算);

(2) $y = x^2, y = (x-2)^2, y = 0$;

(3) $y = 2x, y = \frac{1}{2}x, y = \frac{1}{4}x + 1$;

(4) $\sqrt{y} + \sqrt{x} = 1$ 与两坐标轴.

解 (1) $x^2 + 3y^2 = 6y$ 可写成 $\frac{x^2}{3} + \frac{(y-1)^2}{1} = 1$ 的形

式, 即表示长轴为 $\sqrt{3}$, 短轴为 1 的椭圆, 如图 6-1 所示.

该椭圆的面积为

$$S = \pi \times \sqrt{3} \times 1 = \sqrt{3}\pi.$$

解 $\begin{cases} x^2 + 3y^2 = 6y \\ x = y \end{cases}$ 得交点 $(0, 0)$ 和 $(\frac{3}{2}, \frac{3}{2})$, 所以

$$\begin{aligned} D_1 &= \int_0^{\frac{3}{2}} (1 + \sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{3}} - x) dx \\ &= \left[x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \left(\frac{x}{2} \sqrt{3 - x^2} + \frac{3}{2} \arcsin \frac{x}{\sqrt{3}} \right) \right] \Big|_0^{\frac{3}{2}} \\ &= \frac{3}{4} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6}\pi. \end{aligned}$$

椭圆与直线左上部分所围面积为: $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\pi + \frac{3}{4} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6}\pi = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}\pi + \frac{3}{4}$;

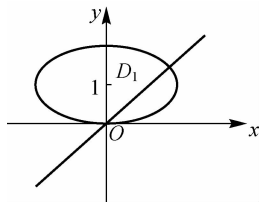


图 6-1

椭圆与直线右下部分所围面积为： $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\pi - \frac{3}{4} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6}\pi = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\pi - \frac{3}{4}$.

(2) 根据题意, 曲线所围图形如图 6-2 所示.

解 $\begin{cases} y = x^2 \\ y = (x-2)^2 \end{cases}$ 可得 $\begin{cases} y = 1 \\ x = 1 \end{cases}$, 因此曲线所围的阴影部分面积为

$$D = 2 \int_0^1 \sqrt{x} dx = 2 \cdot \frac{2}{3} x^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{4}{3}.$$

(3) 根据题意画出曲线图形如图 6-3 所示.

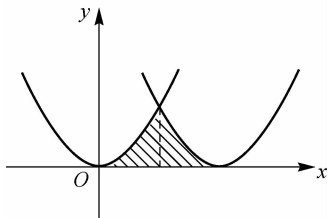


图 6-2

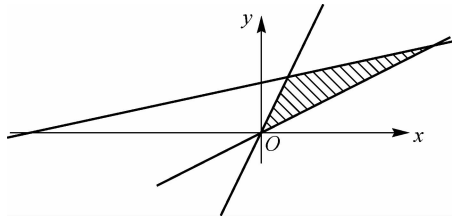


图 6-3

解 $\begin{cases} y = 2x \\ y = \frac{1}{4}x + 1 \end{cases}$ 可得 $\begin{cases} x = \frac{4}{7} \\ y = \frac{8}{7} \end{cases}$;

解 $\begin{cases} y = \frac{1}{4}x + 1 \\ y = \frac{1}{2}x \end{cases}$ 可得 $\begin{cases} x = 4 \\ y = 2 \end{cases}$.

因此直线所围的阴影部分的面积为

$$\begin{aligned} D &= \int_0^{\frac{4}{7}} (2x - \frac{1}{2}x) dx + \int_{\frac{4}{7}}^4 (\frac{1}{4}x + 1 - \frac{1}{2}x) dx \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{4}{7}} \frac{3}{2}x dx + \int_{\frac{4}{7}}^4 (1 - \frac{1}{4}x) dx \\ &= \frac{3}{4}x^2 \Big|_0^{\frac{4}{7}} + (x - \frac{1}{8}x^2) \Big|_{\frac{4}{7}}^4 = \frac{12}{7}. \end{aligned}$$

(4) 当 $y = 0$ 时, $x = 1$, $y = (1 - \sqrt{x})^2$, 则所求图形面积为

$$D = \int_0^1 (1 - \sqrt{x})^2 dx = \int_0^1 (1 + x - 2\sqrt{x}) dx = (x + \frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{4}{3}x^{\frac{3}{2}}) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{6}.$$

2. 求下列图形的面积:

(1) $y = x^2 - x + 2$ 与通过坐标原点的两条切线所围成的图形;

(2) $y^2 = 2x$ 与点 $(\frac{1}{2}, 1)$ 处的法线所围成的图形.

解 (1) 由题意得 $y' = 2x - 1$.

$$\text{解} \begin{cases} \frac{y}{x} = 2x - 1, \\ y = x^2 - x + 2, \end{cases} \text{得两切点为 } (\sqrt{2}, 4 - \sqrt{2}), (-\sqrt{2}, 4 + \sqrt{2});$$

两条切线分别是

$$y = (2\sqrt{2} - 1)x, y = -(2\sqrt{2} + 1)x.$$

由上可得所求图形面积如图 6-4 中阴影部分所示,即为

$$\begin{aligned} D &= \int_{-\sqrt{2}}^0 [(x^2 - x + 2 + (2\sqrt{2} + 1)x)]dx + \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} [(x^2 - x + 2 - (2\sqrt{2} - 1)x)]dx \\ &= \left[\frac{1}{3}x^3 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + 2x + \frac{2\sqrt{2} + 1}{2}x^2 \right]_{-\sqrt{2}}^0 + \\ &\quad \left[\frac{1}{3}x^3 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + 2x - \frac{2\sqrt{2} - 1}{2}x^2 \right]_0^{\sqrt{2}} \\ &= \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{3}. \end{aligned}$$

(2) $y^2 = 2x$ 两边对 x 求导可得 $2y \cdot y' = 2$, 则

$$y' \Big|_{x=\frac{1}{2}, y=1} = \frac{2}{2 \times 1} = 1.$$

故 $y^2 = 2x$ 与点 $(\frac{1}{2}, 1)$ 处的法线斜率为 -1 , 所得法线方程为

$$y = -x + \frac{3}{2}.$$

$$\text{解} \begin{cases} y^2 = 2x \\ y = -x + \frac{3}{2} \end{cases} \text{得交点 } (\frac{1}{2}, 1) \text{ 及 } (\frac{9}{2}, -3), \text{ 示意如图 6-5 所示.}$$

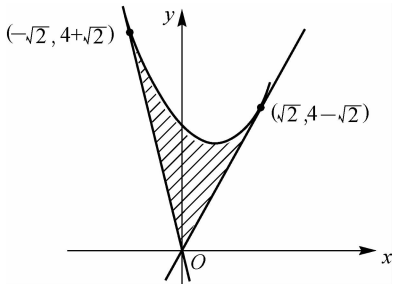


图 6-4

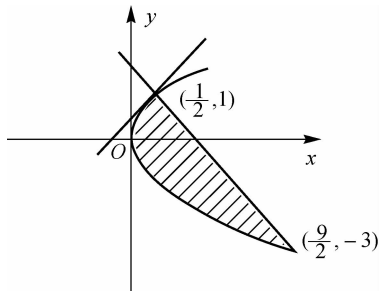


图 6-5

所求阴影部分的面积为

$$D = \int_{-3}^1 \left(-y + \frac{3}{2} - \frac{y^2}{2} \right) dy = \left(-\frac{1}{2}y^2 + \frac{3}{2}y - \frac{1}{6}y^3 \right) \Big|_{-3}^1 = \frac{16}{3}.$$

3. 求下列曲线所围成图形的面积:

$$(1) r = 2a \cos \theta; \quad (2) r^2 = a^2 \cos \theta.$$

解 (1) $A = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{2} (2a \cos \theta)^2 d\theta = 4a^2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 \theta d\theta = \pi a^2.$

$$(2) A = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{2} a^2 \cos \theta d\theta = \frac{1}{2} a^2 \cdot 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos \theta d\theta = a^2 \cdot \sin \theta \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = a^2.$$

4. 求下列曲线所围成图形的面积:

$$(1) \begin{cases} x = a \cos^3 \theta, \\ y = a \sin^3 \theta; \end{cases}$$

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

解 (1) 曲线为星形线, 化简可得

$$x^{\frac{2}{3}} + y^{\frac{2}{3}} = a^{\frac{2}{3}},$$

显然其对 x 轴、 y 轴均对称, 故其面积 $S = 4 \int_0^a y dx$. 而 $y = a \sin^3 \theta$, 因此

$$\begin{aligned} S &= 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} a \sin^3 \theta \cdot a \cdot 3 \cos^2 \theta \cdot (-\sin \theta) d\theta \\ &= -12a^2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 \theta \sin^2 \theta (1 - \cos^2 \theta) d\theta = \frac{3}{8} \pi a^2. \end{aligned}$$

(2) 曲线可化简为 $x^2 + y^2 = a^2 t^2$, 其与 $y = 0$ 所围图形相对于 x 轴对称, 故其面积为

$$\begin{aligned} S &= 2 \int_0^a y dx = 2 \int_0^{\pi} (1 - \cos t) \cdot a(1 - \cos t) dt \\ &= 2a^2 \int_0^{\pi} (1 - 2\cos t + \cos^2 t) dt = 2a^2 \cdot \left[(t - 2\sin t) \Big|_0^{\pi} + \int_0^{\pi} \frac{1 + \cos 2t}{2} dt \right] \\ &= 3\pi a^2. \end{aligned}$$

5. 计算下列各立体的体积:

(1) $y^2 = 4x$ 与 $x = 1$ 围成的图形绕 x 轴旋转所得的旋转体;

(2) $x^2 + (y - 5)^2 \leq 16$ 绕 x 轴旋转所得的旋转体;

(3) $y = \cos x \left(-\frac{\pi}{2} \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \right)$ 与 x 轴围成的图形分别绕 x 轴、 y 轴旋转所得的旋转体;

(4) 摆线 $\begin{cases} x = a(t - \sin t), \\ y = a(1 - \cos t) \end{cases}$ 的一拱 $(0 \leq t \leq 2\pi)$ 与 x 轴围成的图形绕直线 $y = 2a$ 旋转所得的旋转体.

解 (1) 所求旋转体的体积为 $V = \int_0^1 \pi (\sqrt{4x})^2 dx = 2\pi.$

(2) 该旋转体为由曲线 $y = 5 + \sqrt{16 - x^2}$, $x = -4$, $x = 4$, $y = 0$ 所围成的图形绕 x 轴旋转所得立体减去由曲线 $y = 5 - \sqrt{16 - x^2}$, $x = -4$, $x = 4$, $y = 0$ 所围成的图形绕 x 轴旋转所得的立体.

因此其体积为

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \int_{-4}^4 \pi(5 + \sqrt{16 - x^2})^2 dx - \int_{-4}^4 \pi(5 - \sqrt{16 - x^2})^2 dx \\ &= \int_{-4}^4 20\pi \sqrt{16 - x^2} dx = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 320\pi \cos^2 t dt = 640\pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 t dt = 160\pi^2. \end{aligned}$$

(3) 绕 x 轴旋转时:

$$V = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \pi \cos^2 x dx = \frac{1}{2} \pi^2.$$

绕 y 轴旋转时:

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \int_0^1 \pi(\arccos y)^2 dy \\ &= \pi \cdot y(\arccos y)^2 \Big|_0^1 - 2\pi \int_0^1 y \cdot \arccos y \left(\frac{-1}{\sqrt{1 - y^2}} \right) dy \\ &= -2\pi \int_0^1 \arccos y \sqrt{1 - y^2} dy \\ &= -2\pi \sqrt{1 - y^2} \arccos y \Big|_0^1 + 2\pi \int_0^1 \sqrt{1 - y^2} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - y^2}} \right) dy \\ &= (-2\pi) \cdot \left(-\frac{\pi}{2} \right) - 2\pi = \pi \cdot (\pi - 2). \end{aligned}$$

(4) 该立体可看作由曲线 $y = 2a$, $y = 0$, $x = 0$, $x = 2\pi a$ 所围成的图形绕 $y = 2a$ 旋转所得的圆柱体减去由摆线 $y = 2a$, $x = 0$, $x = 2a$ 所围成的立体.

记摆线上的点为 (x, y) , 则所求体积为

$$V = \pi(2a)^2(2\pi a) - \int_0^{2\pi a} \pi(2a - y)^2 dx = 8\pi^2 a^3 - \int_0^{2\pi a} \pi(2a - y)^2 dx.$$

作换元 $x = a(t - \sin t)$, 此时, $y = a(1 - \cos t)$, 故

$$\begin{aligned} V &= 8\pi^2 a^3 - \int_0^{2\pi} \pi[2a - a(1 - \cos t)]^2 a(12 - \cos t) dt \\ &= 8\pi^2 a^3 - \pi a^3 \int_0^{2\pi} (1 + \cos t - \cos^2 t - \cos^3 t) dt \\ &= 8\pi^2 a^3 - 4\pi a^3 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^3 t dt = 7\pi^2 a^3. \end{aligned}$$

6. 计算下列各弧长:

(1) $y = \ln x$ 相应于 $\sqrt{3} \leq x \leq \sqrt{8}$ 的一段弧;

(2) 半立方抛物线 $y^2 = \frac{2}{3}(x - 1)^3$ 被抛物线 $y^2 = \frac{x}{3}$ 截得的一段弧;

(3) 求抛物线 $y^2 = 2px$ 从顶点到这曲线上的一点 $M(x, y)$ 的弧长;

(4) 对数螺线 $r = e^{2\theta}$ 上 $\theta = 0$ 到 $\theta = 2\pi$ 的一段弧.

解 (1) 所求弧长为

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \int_{\sqrt{3}}^{\sqrt{8}} \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x^2}} dx = \int_{\sqrt{3}}^{\sqrt{8}} \frac{\sqrt{1+x^2}}{x} dx \\ &= \left(\sqrt{x^2+1} + \ln \frac{\sqrt{x^2+1}-1}{x} \right) \Big|_{\sqrt{3}}^{\sqrt{8}} \\ &= 1 + \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{3}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \text{ 解 } \begin{cases} y^2 = \frac{2}{3}(x-1)^3 \\ y^2 = \frac{x}{3} \end{cases} \quad \text{得两交点为 } \left(2, \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}\right), \left(2, -\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}\right).$$

由于曲线关于 x 轴对称, 因此所求弧长为第一象限部分的 2 倍. 第一象限部分弧长为 $y = \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}(x-1)^3}$ ($1 \leq x \leq 2$), $y' = \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}(x-1)}$, 故所求弧的长度为

$$S = 2 \int_1^2 \sqrt{1 + \frac{3}{2}(x-1)} dx = 6 \left[\frac{2}{3} \left(x - \frac{1}{2} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right] \Big|_1^2 = \frac{8}{9} \left[\left(\frac{5}{2} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}} - 1 \right].$$

(3) 不妨设 $P > 0$, 由于从顶点到 (x, y) 的弧长与顶点到 $(x, -y)$ 的弧长相等, 因此不妨设 $y > 0$, 故所求弧长为

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \int_0^y \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{dx}{dy} \right)^2} dy = \int_0^y \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{y}{p} \right)^2} dy \\ &= \frac{1}{p} \left[\frac{1}{2} y \sqrt{p^2 + y^2} + \frac{1}{2} p^2 \ln(y + \sqrt{p^2 + y^2}) \right] \Big|_0^y \\ &= \frac{1}{2p} y \sqrt{p^2 + y^2} + \frac{1}{2} p \ln \frac{y + \sqrt{p^2 + y^2}}{p}. \end{aligned}$$

$$(4) \text{ 所求弧长为 } S = \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{r^2 + r'^2} d\theta = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} \cdot e^{2\theta} \Big|_0^{2\pi} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} (e^{4\pi} - 1).$$

习题 6-3

1. 今有一细棒, 长度为 10 m, 已知距左端点处 x (m) 的线密度是 $\rho(x) = 6 + 0.3x$ (kg/m), 求这个细棒的质量.

$$\text{解 } m = \int_0^{10} (6 + 0.3x) dx = (6x + 0.15x^2) \Big|_0^{10} = 75(\text{kg}).$$

2. 某质点做直线运动, 速度为 $V = t^2 + \sin 3t$, 求质点在时间间隔内 T 所经过的路程.

解 $S = \int_0^T (t^2 + \sin 3t) dt = \left(\frac{1}{3}t^3 - \frac{1}{3}\cos 3t \right) \Big|_0^T = \frac{1}{3}(T^3 - \cos 3T + 1)$.

3. 一物体按规律 $x = ct^3$ 做直线运动, 媒质的阻力与速度的平方成正比, 计算物体由 $x = 0$ 移至 $x = a$ 时, 克服媒体阻力所做的功.

解 速度为 $v = \frac{dx}{dt} = 3ct^2$, 阻力为 $R = kv^2 = 9kc^2t^4$, $dW = Rdx = 27kc^3t^6 dt$.

设当 $t = T$ 时, $x = a$, 得 $T = \left(\frac{a}{c}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}}$, 故

$$W = \int_0^T 27kc^3t^6 dt = \frac{27}{7}kc^3T^7 = \frac{27}{7}kc^{\frac{2}{3}}a^{\frac{7}{3}}.$$

4. 一半径为 3 m 的球形水箱内有一半容量的水, 现将水抽到水箱顶端上方 7 m 高处, 问需要做多少功?

解 设球心为原点, 垂直向下的方向为 x 轴, 则在距球心为 x 的平面上球截面半径为 $\sqrt{9-x^2}$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} dW &= dm \cdot g \cdot (x + 3 + 7) = (x + 10) \cdot g \cdot \rho \pi r^2 \cdot dx \\ &= (x + 10)g \cdot \rho \cdot \pi(9 - x^2)dx, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{故 } W &= \int_0^3 (x + 10) \cdot g \cdot \rho \pi(9 - x^2)dx = g \cdot \rho \pi \cdot \int_0^3 (9x + 90 - x^3 - 10x^2)dx \\ &= g\rho\pi \left(\frac{9}{2}x^2 + 90x - \frac{1}{4}x^3 - \frac{10}{3}x^3 \right) \Big|_0^3 \\ &= g\pi \cdot \frac{801}{4} \times 10^3 (\text{J}) = \frac{801}{4} \pi g (\text{kJ}). \end{aligned}$$

5. 有一均匀细杆 AB , 长为 l , 质量为 M , 另有一质量为 m 的质点 C , 位于过点 A 且垂直于细杆的直线上, $AC = h$, 试计算细杆对质点的引力.

解 如图 6-6 所示设立坐标系, 取 x 轴为积分变量, 则 x 的变化范围为 $[0, l]$, 对应小区间 $[y, y + dy]$ 与质点 C 大小的近似值为

$$dF = k \frac{m \cdot \frac{M}{l} dx}{r^2},$$

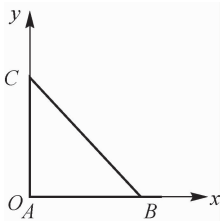


图 6-6

其中 $r = \sqrt{h^2 + x^2}$.

把该力分解到 x 轴, y 轴方向, 则有

$$dF_x = \frac{x}{r} dF = \frac{km \cdot \frac{M}{l} \cdot x dx}{(h^2 + x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}},$$

$$dF_y = -\frac{h}{r}dF = -\frac{km \cdot \frac{M}{l} \cdot h dx}{(h^2 + x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}},$$

$$F_x = \int_0^l \frac{km \cdot \frac{M}{l} \cdot x dx}{(h^2 + x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \left[-k \frac{m \frac{M}{l}}{(h^2 + x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \right] \Big|_0^l = \frac{kMm}{l} \left(\frac{1}{h} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{h^2 + l^2}} \right),$$

$$F_y = \int_0^l -\frac{km \cdot \frac{M}{l} \cdot h dx}{(h^2 + x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \stackrel{x = htan t}{=} \int_0^{\arctan \frac{l}{h}} -k \frac{Mm}{hl} \cos t dt = -\frac{kMm}{h \sqrt{l^2 + h^2}}.$$

6. 有一半径为 R 的均匀半圆弧, 质量为 M , 求它对位于圆心处单位质量的质点的引力.

解 由题画示意图如图 6-7 所示.

根据对称性可知, 竖直方向引力分量为 0, 水平方向引力分量为

$$F_x = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos \theta \cdot \frac{k \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{M}{\pi R} \cdot R d\theta}{R^2} = \frac{kM}{\pi R^2} \cdot \sin \theta \Big|_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{2kM}{\pi R^2}.$$

7. 有一等腰梯形闸门, 它的两条底边各长 10 m 和 6 m, 高为 20 m. 较长的底边与水面相齐. 计算闸门的一侧所受的水压力.

解 如图 6-8 所示建立坐标系, 则过 A 、 B 两点的直线方程为 $y = 10x - 50$, 取 y 为积分变量, 变化范围为 $[-20, 0]$, 对应小区间 $[y, y + dy]$ 的面积近似值为 $2x dy = \left(\frac{y}{5} + 10\right) dy$. ρ 表示水的密度, 则水的压力为

$$P = \int_{-20}^0 \left(\frac{y}{5} + 10\right) (-y) \rho g dy = 1.4373 \times 10^7 \text{ (N)}.$$

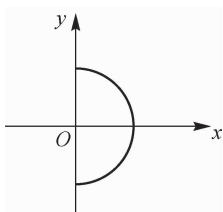


图 6-7

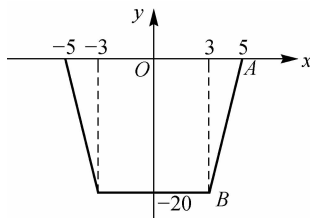


图 6-8

8. 一底为 8 cm, 高为 6 cm 的等腰三角形片, 垂直地沉没在水中, 顶在上, 底在下且与水面平行, 而顶离水面 3 cm, 试求它每面所受的压力.

解 如图 6-9 所示建立坐标系, 取三角形顶点为原点, 取积分变量为 π , 变化范围为 $[0, 0.06]$, 易知 B 坐标为 $(0.06, 0.04)$, 则 OB 方程为 $y = \frac{2}{3}x$, 对应小区间 $[x, x + dx]$ 的面积近似为

$$dS = 2 \cdot \frac{2}{3}x \cdot dx = \frac{4}{3}x dx.$$

记 ρ 为水的密度, 则在 x 处水的压强为

$$P = \rho g(x + 0.03) = 1000g(x + 0.03),$$

故压力为

$$F = \int_0^{0.06} 1000g(x + 0.03) \cdot \frac{4}{3}x dx = 0.168g \approx 1.65(\text{N}).$$

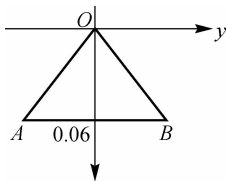


图 6-9

* 习题 6-4

1. 某产品边际成本函数 $C'(x) = x^{-\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{1}{2000}$, 已知 10 000 件产品的总成本是 1 200 百元, 求总成本函数 $C(x)$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解 } C(x) &= \int_0^x C'(t) dt = \int_0^x \left(t^{-\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{1}{2000} \right) dt = \left(2t^{\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{1}{2000}t \right) \Big|_0^x + C \\ &= 2x^{\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{1}{2000}x + C, \end{aligned}$$

由 $C(10\ 000) = 2 \times 10\ 000^{\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{1}{2000} \times 10\ 000 + C = 205 + C = 1\ 200$ 得

$$C = 995.$$

故总成本函数为 $C(x) = 2x^{\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{x}{2000} + 995$.

2. 已知生产某产品 q 个单位时的边际收益为 $R'(q) = 100 - 2q$ (元/单位), 求生产 40 个单位时的总收益, 并求再增加 10 个单位时所增加的总收益.

$$\text{解 } R(40) = \int_0^{40} R'(q) dq = \int_0^{40} (100 - 2q) dq = (100q - q^2) \Big|_0^{40} = 2\ 400(\text{元}),$$

$$\begin{aligned} R(50) - R(40) &= \int_0^{50} R'(q) dq - 2\ 400 = (100q - q^2) \Big|_0^{50} - 2\ 400 \\ &= 100(\text{元}). \end{aligned}$$

即再增加 10 个单位时所增加的总收益为 100 元.

3. 某企业生产某种产品 q 个单位时, 边际收益和边际成本分别为 $R'(q) = 20 - 3q$, $C'(q) = 10 + 2q$, $C(0) = 2$. 求产量为多少时, 利润最大? 最大利润是多少?

$$\text{解 } R(x) = \int_0^x R'(q) dq = \int_0^x (20 - 3q) dq = \left(20q - \frac{3}{2}q^2 \right) \Big|_0^x = 20x - \frac{3}{2}x^2,$$

$$\begin{aligned} C(x) &= C(0) + \int_0^x C'(q) dq = 2 + \int_0^x (10 + 2q) dq \\ &= 2 + (10q + q^2) \Big|_0^x = x^2 + 10x + 2, \end{aligned}$$

$$L(x) = R(x) - C(x) = -\frac{5}{2}x^2 + 10x - 2,$$

$$L'(x) = -5x + 10.$$

令 $L'(x) = 0$ 得唯一驻点 $x = 2$. 而利润必然存在最大值, 所以, 产量为 2 个单位时, 利润最大, 即为

$$L(2) = -\frac{5}{2} \times 2^2 + 10 \times 2 - 2 = 8.$$

4. 已知生产某产品的边际成本函数为 $C'(x) = 1$ (万元 / 百台), 边际收益函数为 $R'(x) = 5 - x$ (万元 / 百台).

(1) 求产量等于多少时, 总利润最大?

(2) 达到利润最大的产量后又生产了 1 (百台), 总利润减少了多少?

解 (1) $R(x) = \int_0^x R'(q) dq = \int_0^x (5 - q) dq = \left(5q - \frac{1}{2}q^2\right) \Big|_0^x = 5x - \frac{1}{2}x^2,$

$$C(x) = C(0) + \int_0^x C'(q) dq = C(0) + \int_0^x dq = x + C(0),$$

$$L(x) = R(x) - C(x) = 4x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 - C(0),$$

$$L'(x) = 4 - x.$$

令 $L'(x) = 0$, 可得唯一驻点 $x = 4$. 故产量为 4 百台时, 总利润最大.

$$(2) L(4) = 4 \times 4 - \frac{1}{2} \times 4^2 - C(0) = 8 - C(0),$$

$$L(5) = 4 \times 5 - \frac{1}{2} \times 5^2 - C(0) = 7.5 - C(0),$$

$$L(4) - L(5) = 0.5 \text{ 万元}.$$

即总利润减少了 0.5 万元.

5. 若需求曲线 $P = 50 - 0.02Q^2$, 其中 P 是商品的价格, Q 是市场上的需求量, 并已知需求量为 20 个单位, 试求消费者剩余.

解 根据题意, 当 $Q = 20$ 时得 $P = 42$, 则消费者剩余为

$$\int_0^{20} (50 - 0.02Q^2) dQ - 42 \times 20 = \left(50Q - \frac{1}{3} \times 0.02Q^3\right) \Big|_0^{20} - 840 \approx 106.7.$$

总复习题六

1. 填空题:

(1) 曲线 $y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}e^{-\sqrt{x}}$ 与坐标轴所围图形的面积为_____.

(2) 闭曲线 $x^2 + y^2 - 2x = a^2 - x^2 (a > 0)$ 所围图形的面积为_____.

(3) 闭曲线 $r^2 = \sin 2\theta$ 所围图形的面积为_____.

(4) 由 $\frac{x^2}{3} - \frac{y^2}{4} = 1, y = \pm 2$ 所围成的区域绕 y 轴旋转一周所形成立体的体积为_____.

(5) 连续曲线 $y = \int_0^x \sqrt{\sin t} dt$ 的弧长为_____.

解 (1) $S = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} e^{-\sqrt{x}} dx = 2 \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\sqrt{x}} d\sqrt{x} = 2(-e^{-\sqrt{x}}) \Big|_0^{+\infty} = 2.$

(2) 曲线可化简为 $y^2 - 2x + 2x^2 = a^2$, 即

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

曲线表示的是椭圆.

令 $x = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} r \cos\theta, y = r \sin\theta, r = \sqrt{a^2 + \frac{1}{2}}$, 则所求面积为

$$\begin{aligned} & 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \sqrt{a^2 + \frac{1}{2}} \cos\theta \right) \cdot \sqrt{a^2 + \frac{1}{2}} \cdot \cos\theta d\theta \\ &= 4 \cdot \left[\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{a^2 + \frac{1}{2}} \cdot \sin\theta \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \left(a^2 + \frac{1}{2} \right) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 \theta d\theta \right] \\ &= \pi a^2. \end{aligned}$$

(3) $r^2 = \sin 2\theta = 2\sin\theta\cos\theta$. 令 $x = r\cos\theta, y = r\sin\theta$, 则曲线为

$$x^2 + y^2 = \frac{2xy}{x^2 + y^2},$$

显然其关于 x 轴、 y 轴均对称, 故所求面积为

$$4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} r \cos\theta \cdot r \cos\theta d\theta = 8 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^3 \theta \sin\theta d\theta = 2.$$

(4) 根据题意, 曲线所围成的图形如图 6-10 所示, 故其绕 y 轴旋转一周得体积为

$$V = \pi \int_{-2}^2 3 \left(1 + \frac{y^2}{4} \right) dy = 16\pi.$$

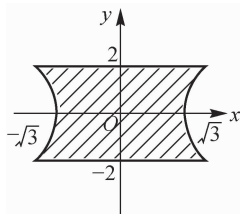


图 6-10

(5) 根据题意, $y' = \sqrt{\sin x}$, 则 $0 \leq x \leq \pi$, 故所求弧长为

$$S = \int_0^{\pi} \sqrt{1 + \sin x} dx = 4.$$

2. 选择题:

(1) 曲线 $y = x(x-1)(2-x)$ 与 x 轴所围图形的面积可表示为().

A. $-\int_0^2 x(x-1)(2-x) dx$

B. $\int_0^1 x(x-1)(2-x)dx - \int_1^2 x(x-1)(2-x)dx$

C. $-\int_0^1 x(x-1)(2-x)dx + \int_1^2 x(x-1)(2-x)dx$

D. $\int_0^2 x(x-1)(2-x)dx$

(2) 曲线 $y = e^x$ 与该曲线过原点的切线及 y 轴所围图形的面积为()。

A. $\int_0^1 (e^x - ex)dx$ B. $\int_1^e (\ln y - y \ln y)dy$

C. $\int_1^e (e^x - ex)dx$ D. $\int_0^1 (\ln y - y \ln y)dy$

(3) 由曲线 $y = \sqrt{x}$, $x + y = 2$, $x + 3y = 0$ 所围图形的面积为()。

A. $\int_0^3 (\sqrt{x} + \frac{1}{3}x)dx$

B. $\int_{-1}^1 [(2-y) - y^2]dy$

C. $\int_0^3 (\sqrt{x} + \frac{1}{3}x)dx + \int_{-1}^1 [(2-y) - y^2]dy$

D. $\int_0^1 (\sqrt{x} + \frac{1}{3}x)dx + \int_1^3 [(2-x) + \frac{1}{3}x]dx$

(4) 曲线 $y = \cos x \left(-\frac{\pi}{2} \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ 与 x 轴所围图形绕 x 轴旋转一周所形成立体的体积为()。

A. $\frac{\pi}{2}$ B. π C. $\frac{\pi^2}{2}$ D. π^2

(5) 设 $f(x), g(x)$ 在区间 $[a, b]$ 上连续, 且 $g(x) < f(x) < m$, 其中 m 为常数, 则曲线 $y = f(x), y = g(x), x = a, x = b$ 所围的图形绕直线 $y = m$ 旋转一周所形成立体的体积为()。

A. $\int_a^b \pi [2m - f(x) + g(x)][f(x) - g(x)]dx$

B. $\int_a^b \pi [2m - f(x) - g(x)][f(x) - g(x)]dx$

C. $\int_a^b \pi [m - f(x) + g(x)][f(x) - g(x)]dx$

D. $\int_a^b \pi [m - f(x) - g(x)][f(x) - g(x)]dx$

解 (1) 当 $0 < x < 1$ 时, $y < 0$; 当 $x < 0$ 时 $y > 0$; 当 $1 < x < 2$ 时, $y > 0$; 当 $x > 2$ 时 $y < 0$ 。

故所求面积为 $-\int_0^1 x(x-1)(2-x)dx + \int_1^2 x(x-1)(2-x)dx$ 。

选 C.

(2) 因 $y = e^x$, 故过 (x_0, y_0) 的切线为

$$y - y_0 = e^{x_0}(x - x_0).$$

因为切线过原点, 故 $y_0 = x_0 e^{x_0}$.

又因 $y_0 = e^{x_0}$, 所以 $x_0 = 1$, 即切点为 $(1, e)$, 则切线为 $y - e = e(x - 1)$.

因此所围图形的面积为

$$\int_0^1 [e^x - e(x - 1) - e] dx = \int_0^1 (e^x - ex) dx.$$

选 A.

(3) 根据题意, 图形如图 6-11 所示, 故所围面积为

$$\int_0^1 \left(\sqrt{x} + \frac{1}{3}x\right) dx + \int_1^3 \left[(2-x) + \frac{1}{3}x\right] dx.$$

选 D.

(4) 根据题意, 所求体积为

$$V = \pi \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 x dx = \pi \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1 + \cos 2x}{2} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \pi + 0 = \frac{\pi^2}{2}.$$

选 C.

(5) 由于 $g(x) < f(x) < m$, 故图形绕 $y = m$ 旋转时, 旋转线的长度应为

$$m - f(x) + m - g(x) = 2m - f(x) - g(x),$$

则所求旋转体的体积为

$$\int_a^b \pi [2m - f(x) - g(x)][f(x) - g(x)] dx.$$

选 B.

3. 求曲线 $y = \cos x, y = \sin x$ 在 $x = 0$ 与 $x = \pi$ 之间所围成的图形的面积.

解 根据题意, 画图形如图 6-12 所示, 两曲线交点为 $\left(\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)$.

故所围图形面积为

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\pi} (\sin x - \cos x) dx + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (\cos x - \sin x) dx \\ &= -\cos x \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\pi} - \sin x \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\pi} + \sin x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} + \cos x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \\ &= 1 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - 1 = 2\sqrt{2}. \end{aligned}$$

4. 求曲线 $y = x^3, y = 2x$ 所围成的图形的面积.

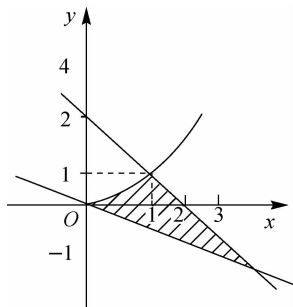


图 6-11

解 根据题意,画图形如图 6-13 所示,所围面积为

$$S = 2 \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} (2x - x^3) dx = 2x^2 \Big|_0^{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{x^4}{2} \Big|_0^{\sqrt{2}} = 2.$$

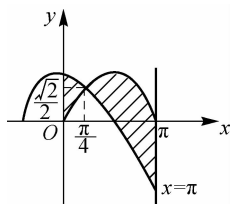


图 6-12

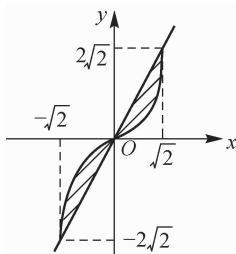


图 6-13

5. 求曲线 $y = x^2$, $y = 2x$, $y = x$ 所围成的图形的面积.

解 根据题意,画图形如图 6-14 所示,所围面积为

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \int_0^1 (2x - x) dx + \int_1^2 (2x - x^2) dx \\ &= \frac{x^2}{2} \Big|_0^1 + x^2 \Big|_1^2 - \frac{x^3}{3} \Big|_1^2 = \frac{7}{6}. \end{aligned}$$

6. 抛物线 $y = \frac{1}{2}x^2$ 将圆 $x^2 + y^2 \leq 8$ 分割成两部分,求这两部分的面积.

解 $y = \frac{1}{2}x^2$ 与圆交点为 $(\pm 2, 2)$,可画图形如图 6-15 所示.

故图中上半部分面积为

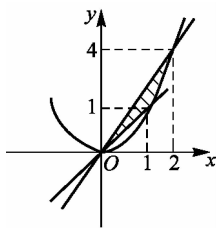


图 6-14

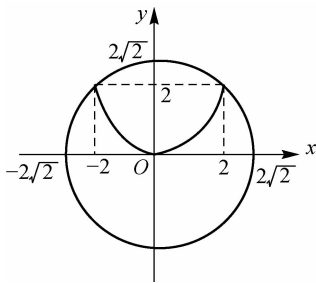


图 6-15

$$S_1 = 2 \int_0^2 \left(\sqrt{8 - x^2} - \frac{1}{2}x^2 \right) dx = 2\pi + \frac{4}{3},$$

下半部分面积为

$$S_2 = \pi \cdot (2\sqrt{2})^2 - S_1 = 6\pi - \frac{4}{3}.$$

7. 求由双曲线 $r^2 \cos 2\theta = 1$ 与 $\theta = 0$ 及 $\theta = \frac{\pi}{6}$ 所围成的图形的面积.

解 根据题意, 所围图形面积为

$$S = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{1}{2} r^2 d\theta = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{1}{2 \cos 2\theta} d\theta = \frac{1}{4} \ln(2 + \sqrt{3}).$$

8. 求由双扭线 $(x^2 + y^2)^2 = x^2 - y^2$ 与圆周 $x^2 + y^2 = \frac{1}{2}$ 公共部分的面积.

解 根据题意, 两曲线的交点满足

$$x^2 - y^2 = \frac{1}{4}, x^2 + y^2 = \frac{1}{2},$$

故 $x^2 = \frac{3}{8}, y^2 = \frac{1}{8}$.

令 $x = r \cos \theta, y = r \sin \theta$, 则可得 $r = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$.

故在两曲线的交点处有 $\theta = \pm \frac{\pi}{6}$, 因此所求公共部分面积为

$$\begin{aligned} 4 \left[\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{1}{2} r^2 d\theta + \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{2} r^2 d\theta \right] &= 4 \left[\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} d\theta + \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{2} (\cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta) d\theta \right] \\ &= 1 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{\pi}{6}. \end{aligned}$$

9. 求由抛物线 $y = x^2, y = 2 - x^2$ 及 $x = 0$ 所围成的图形绕 x 轴旋转一周所形成的立体的体积.

解 $y = x^2, y = 2 - x^2$ 与 $x = 0$ 所围图形如图 6-16 所示.

所求体积为

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \pi \cdot 2 \int_0^1 x^4 dx + \pi \cdot 2 \int_1^{\sqrt{2}} (2 - x^2)^2 dx \\ &= 2\pi - \frac{1}{5} + 2\pi \cdot \left[4\sqrt{2} - 4 - \frac{4}{3}(2\sqrt{2} - 1) + \frac{\sqrt{2} - 1}{5} \right] \\ &= \frac{16}{3}\pi. \end{aligned}$$

10. 求由曲线 $xy = 1$, 直线 $x = 1, x = 2$ 及 x 轴所围成的图形绕 y 轴旋转而成的旋转体的体积.

解 根据题意, 画出图形如图 6-17 所示, 则所求旋转体的体积为

$$V = \pi \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \left[\left(\frac{1}{y} \right)^2 - 1 \right] dy + \pi \cdot \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} (2^2 - 1) dy = 2\pi.$$

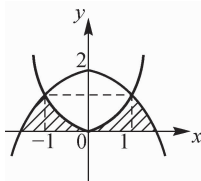


图 6-16

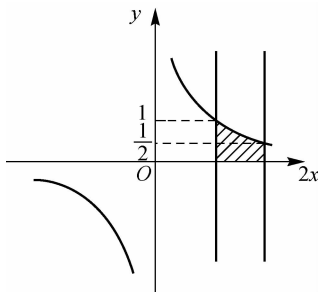


图 6-17

11. 求由直线 $x = \frac{1}{2}$ 与抛物线 $y^2 = 2x$ 所围成的图形绕直线 $y = 1$ 旋转而成的旋转体的体积.

解 根据题意, 旋转体的体积相当于由 $x = \frac{1}{2}$ 和 $(y+1)^2 = 2x$ 围成的图形绕 x 轴旋转所得的体积, 即

$$V = \pi \cdot \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} (\sqrt{2x} - 1)^2 dx = \pi \left(x - \sqrt{2} \times \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{3}{2} \right) \Big|_0^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{2} \pi.$$

12. 求曲线 $x = \arctan t, y = \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+t^2)$ 自 $t = 0$ 到 $t = 1$ 的一段弧长.

解 所求弧长为

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \int_0^1 \sqrt{[x'(t)]^2 + [y'(t)]^2} dt \\ &= \int_0^1 \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{1+t^2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2t}{1+t^2}\right)^2} dt \\ &= \int_0^1 \sqrt{\frac{1}{1+t^2}} dt \\ &= \ln(1+\sqrt{2}). \end{aligned}$$

13. 求极坐标下曲线 $\theta = \frac{1}{2} \left(r + \frac{1}{r} \right)$ ($1 \leq r \leq 3$) 的弧长.

解 令 $x = r \cos \theta, y = r \sin \theta$, 则 $x'_r = \cos \theta - r \theta'_r \sin \theta, y'_r = \sin \theta + r \theta'_r \cos \theta$. 由弧长公式得

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \int_1^3 \sqrt{(x'_r)^2 + (y'_r)^2} dr = \int_1^3 \sqrt{1 + r^2 (\theta'_r)^2} dr \\ &= \int_1^3 \sqrt{1 + r^2 \times \frac{1}{4} \left(1 - \frac{1}{r^2}\right)^2} dr \\ &= \int_1^3 \frac{\sqrt{(r^2 + 1)^2}}{2r} dr \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_1^3 \left(r + \frac{1}{r}\right) dr = 2 + \frac{1}{2} \ln 3.$$

14. 半径为 R 的半球形水池, 里面充满了水, 问将池中的水全部吸出, 需要做多少功?

解 取 x 轴的正向为铅直向下, 球心为原点, 取 x 为积分变量, 则 x 变化范围为 $[0, R]$, 区间 $[x, x + dx]$ 的薄片体积为

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

要将水吸出, 水的移动距离为 x , 故所做的功为

$$W = \int_0^R g\pi(R^2 - x^2) \cdot x dx = g\pi R^2 \cdot \frac{x^2}{2} \Big|_0^R - g\pi \cdot \frac{x^4}{4} \Big|_0^R = \frac{1}{4} g\pi R^4.$$

15. 质量为 1 kg 的壳形容器, 装水后的初始质量为 20 kg, 设水以 $\frac{1}{2}$ kg/s 的速率从容器中流出, 问以 2 m/s 的速率从地面铅直上举此容器到距地面 10 m 高要做多少功?

解 根据题意, 取时间 t 轴为 x 轴, 且 $0 \leq t \leq 5$.

t 时刻容器的质量为 $m = 20 - \frac{1}{2}t$, t 时刻容器距地面的高度为 $2t$, 故满足题意需做的功为

$$W = \int_0^5 \left(20 - \frac{1}{2}t\right) \cdot 2 \cdot g dt = 40gt \Big|_0^5 - \frac{t^2}{2}g \Big|_0^5 = 187.5g.$$

16. 薄板形状为椭圆形, 其轴为 $2a$ 和 $2b$ ($a > b$), 此薄板的一半竖直沉入水中, 而其短轴与水的表面相齐, 计算水对此薄板一侧的压力.

解 根据题意, 取椭圆薄板的长轴为 x 轴, 则 $x \in [0, 2a]$, 然后对 x 进行积分, 在区间 $[x, dx + x]$ 内的薄板面积为

$$dS = 2b \sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{4a^2}} \cdot 2 \cdot dx.$$

因此, 薄板一侧水的压力为

$$\begin{aligned} F &= \int_0^{2a} 4b \sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{4a^2}} \cdot x dx = -\frac{b}{a} \cdot \int_0^{2a} \sqrt{4a^2 - x^2} \cdot d(4a^2 - x^2) \\ &= -\frac{b}{a} \cdot (4a^2 - x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \cdot \frac{2}{3} \Big|_0^{2a} = \frac{b}{a} \cdot \frac{2}{3} \cdot 8a^3 = \frac{16}{3} a^2 b. \end{aligned}$$

* 17. 已知某产品的边际成本为 $C'(x) = 4 + \frac{x}{4}$ (万元 / 百台), 边际收益为 $R'(x) = 8 - x$. 求:

- (1) 产量由 1 百台增加到 5 百台时, 总成本与总收益的增量;
- (2) 产量为多少时, 利润最大;

(3) 若固定成本为 1 万元, 总成本函数与利润函数;

(4) 总利润最大时的总成本、收益与利润.

解 (1) 总成本的增量为

$$C(5) - C(1) = \int_1^5 C'(x) dx = \int_1^5 \left(4 + \frac{x}{4}\right) dx = 4x \Big|_1^5 + \frac{x^2}{8} \Big|_1^5 = 19 \text{ 万元.}$$

总收益的增量为

$$R(5) - R(1) = \int_1^5 R'(x) dx = \int_1^5 (8 - x) dx = 8x \Big|_1^5 - \frac{x^2}{2} \Big|_1^5 = 20 \text{ 万元.}$$

(2) 设总利润函数为 $L(x)$, 则

$$L'(x) = R'(x) - C'(x) = 8 - x - 4 - \frac{x}{4}.$$

令 $L'(x) = 0$, 可得 $x = \frac{16}{5} = 3.2$ 是唯一驻点.

故产量为 3.2 万台时利润最大.

(3) 由题可得总成本函数为 $C(x) = \int_0^x \left(4 + \frac{t}{4}\right) dt + C(0) = 4x + \frac{1}{8}x^2 + 1$,

边际收益函数为 $R(x) = 8x - \frac{x^2}{2}$, 故利润函数为

$$L(x) = R(x) - C(x) = 4x - \frac{5}{8}x^2 - 1.$$

(4) 产量为 3.2 万台时总利润最大, 故总成本为

$$C(3.2) = 12.8 + \frac{1}{8} \times 3.2^2 + 1 = 15.08 \text{ 万元.}$$

收益为

$$R(3.2) = 8 \times 3.2 - \frac{3.2^2}{2} = 20.48 \text{ 万元.}$$

利润为

$$L(3.2) = 4 \times 3.2 - \frac{5}{8} \times 3.2^2 - 1 = 5.4 \text{ 万元.}$$

微分方程

习题 7-1

1. 指出下列各微分方程的阶数:

$$(1) \frac{dx}{dt} = 2xt + t^2 - 1;$$

$$(2) x^2 y'' - xy' + y = 0;$$

$$(3) y'^2 - y = 0;$$

$$(4) x \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} + \left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right)^2 = 1;$$

$$(5) 3y^{(4)} + 7y''' + 6y' - xy = 0; \quad (6) xy''' + 2y'' + x^2 y = 0.$$

解 (1) 一阶. (2) 二阶. (3) 一阶. (4) 二阶. (5) 四阶. (6) 三阶.

2. 验证下列所给函数是已知微分方程的解, 并说明是通解还是特解:

$$(1) y = C - \ln^2 x, 2\ln x dx + x dy = 0;$$

$$(2) y = x + \frac{1}{2}x^2, y'' - \frac{2}{x}y' + \frac{2y}{x^2} = 0;$$

$$(3) y = (C_1 + C_2 x)e^x + \frac{1}{2}x^2 e^x, y'' - 2y' + y = e^x.$$

解 (1) 由 $y = C - \ln^2 x$ 得

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -2\ln x \cdot \frac{1}{x},$$

即 $2\ln x dx + x dy = 0$, 故 $y = C - \ln^2 x$ 是 $2\ln x dx + x dy = 0$ 的解, 并且是通解.

(2) 由 $y = x + \frac{1}{2}x^2$ 得

$$y' = 1 + x, y'' = 1.$$

于是

$$\begin{aligned}
 y'' - \frac{2}{x}y' + \frac{2y}{x^2} &= 1 - \frac{2(1+x)}{x} + \frac{2\left(x + \frac{1}{2}x^2\right)}{x^2} \\
 &= 1 - \frac{2}{x} - 2 + \frac{2}{x} + 1 = 0,
 \end{aligned}$$

故 $y = x + \frac{1}{2}x^2$ 是 $y'' - \frac{2}{x}y' + \frac{2y}{x^2} = 0$ 的解, 并且是特解.

(3) 由 $y = (C_1 + C_2x)e^x + \frac{1}{2}x^2e^x$ 得

$$y' = (C_1 + C_2x)e^x + C_2e^x + \frac{1}{2}x^2e^x + xe^x,$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 y'' &= (C_1 + C_2x)e^x + C_2e^x + C_2e^x + \frac{1}{2}x^2e^x + xe^x + xe^x + e^x \\
 &= e^x\left(C_1 + 2C_2 + 1 + C_2x + 2x + \frac{1}{2}x^2\right).
 \end{aligned}$$

于是

$$\begin{aligned}
 y'' - 2y' + y &= e^x(C_1 + 2C_2 + 1 + C_2x + 2x + \frac{1}{2}x^2 - 2C_1 - 2C_2 - 2C_2x - 2x - \\
 &\quad x^2) + e^x\left(C_1 + C_2x + \frac{1}{2}x^2\right) \\
 &= e^x,
 \end{aligned}$$

故 $y = (C_1 + C_2x)e^x + \frac{1}{2}x^2e^x$ 是 $y'' - 2y' + y = e^x$ 的解, 并且是通解.

3. 验证: $y = x \int_0^x \frac{\sin t}{t} dt$ 是方程 $xy' = y + x \sin x$ 的解.

证明 由 $y = x \int_0^x \frac{\sin t}{t} dt$ 得

$$y' = \int_0^x \frac{\sin t}{t} dt + x \cdot \frac{\sin x}{x} = \int_0^x \frac{\sin t}{t} dt + \sin x.$$

于是

$$xy' = x \int_0^x \frac{\sin t}{t} dt + x \sin x = y + x \sin x,$$

故 $y = x \int_0^x \frac{\sin t}{t} dt$ 是 $xy' = y + x \sin x$ 的解.

4. 验证: $y = e^{-\frac{x}{2}}(C_1 + C_2x)$ 是方程 $4y'' + 4y' + y = 0$ 的通解, 并求满足初始条件 $y|_{x=0} = 2, y'|_{x=0} = 0$ 的特解.

证明 由 $y = e^{-\frac{x}{2}}(C_1 + C_2x)$ 得

$$y' = -\frac{1}{2}e^{-\frac{x}{2}}(C_1 + C_2x) + C_2e^{-\frac{x}{2}},$$

$$y'' = \frac{1}{4}e^{-\frac{x}{2}}(C_1 + C_2x) - \frac{C_2}{2}e^{-\frac{x}{2}} - \frac{C_2}{2}e^{-\frac{x}{2}} = \frac{1}{4}e^{-\frac{x}{2}}(C_1 + C_2x) - C_2e^{-\frac{x}{2}}.$$

于是

$$4y'' + 4y' + y = e^{-\frac{x}{2}}(C_1 + C_2x - 4C_2) + e^{-\frac{x}{2}}(-2C_1 - 2C_2x + 4C_2) + e^{-\frac{x}{2}}(C_1 + C_2x) = 0,$$

故 $y = e^{-\frac{x}{2}}(C_1 + C_2x)$ 是 $4y'' + 4y' + y = 0$ 的通解.

当 $x = 0$ 时, 则 $y = C_1 = 2$; 当 $x = 0$ 时, 则 $y' = -\frac{1}{2}C_1 + C_2 = 0$.

故 $C_1 = 2, C_2 = 1$, 则满足条件的特解为 $y = e^{-\frac{x}{2}}(2 + x)$.

5. 验证: $y = 2(\cos 2x - \sin 3x)$ 是方程 $y'' + 4y = 10\sin 3x$ 满足初始条件 $y|_{x=0} = 2, y'|_{x=0} = -6$ 的特解.

解 由 $y = 2(\cos 2x - \sin 3x)$ 得

$$y' = -4\sin 2x - 6\cos 3x, y'' = -8\cos 2x + 18\sin 3x,$$

故 $y'' + 4y = -8\cos 2x + 18\sin 3x + 8\cos 2x - 8\sin 3x = 10\sin 3x$.

当 $x = 0$ 时, $y = 2 \cdot (1 - 0) = 2$; 当 $x = 0$ 时, $y' = -4 \cdot 0 - 6 \cdot 1 = -6$.

故原题得证.

6. 写出由下列条件确定的曲线所满足的微分方程:

(1) 一曲线过点 $(1, 3)$, 它在点 (x, y) 处的切线的斜率等于该点的横坐标的 2 倍;

(2) 一曲线过点 $(1, 3)$, 它在两坐标轴间的任一切线段均被切点所平分.

解 (1) 设曲线方程为 $y = y(x)$, 则由题意知

$$y(1) = 3, y' = 2x.$$

故曲线满足的微分方程为
$$\begin{cases} y' = 2x, \\ y(1) = 3. \end{cases}$$

(2) 设曲线方程为 $y = y(x)$, 由题意知

$$y(1) = 3, y' = -\frac{2y}{2x} = -\frac{y}{x},$$

故曲线满足的微分方程为
$$\begin{cases} y(1) = 3, \\ y' = -\frac{y}{x}. \end{cases}$$

习题 7-2

1. 求下列微分方程的通解:

(1) $xy' - y \ln y = 0$;

(2) $y \ln x dx + x \ln y dy = 0$;

$$(3) 3xy' = 2y - xy \cos x; \quad (4) y' = \sqrt{\frac{1-y^2}{1-x^2}};$$

$$(5) x(y^2 - 1)dx + y(x^2 - 1)dy = 0; \quad (6) 3e^x \tan y dx + (2 - e^x) \sec^2 y dy = 0;$$

$$(7) \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y}{y-x}; \quad (8) x \frac{dy}{dx} = y(\ln y - \ln x);$$

$$(9) x \frac{dy}{dx} = y \ln \frac{y}{x}; \quad (10) y^2 + x^2 \frac{dy}{dx} = xy \frac{dy}{dx}.$$

解 (1) 原方程可化为 $x \frac{dy}{dx} - y \ln y = 0$, 分离变量得

$$\frac{dy}{y \ln y} = \frac{dx}{x},$$

两端积分得 $\int \frac{dy}{y \ln y} = \int \frac{dx}{x}$, 则

$$\ln |\ln y| = \ln |x| + \ln C_1 = \ln |C_1 x| \quad (C_1 > 0),$$

即 $\ln y = \pm C_1 x$.

故微分方程的通解为 $\ln y = Cx$, 即 $y = e^{Cx}$.

(2) 原微分方程分离变量为

$$\frac{\ln y}{y} dy = -\frac{\ln x}{x} dx,$$

两端积分得 $\int \frac{\ln y}{y} dy = -\int \frac{\ln x}{x} dx$, 则

$$\frac{1}{2} \ln^2 y = -\frac{1}{2} \ln^2 x + C_1,$$

故所求通解为 $\ln^2 y + \ln^2 x = C$.

(3) 原方程为 $3x \frac{dy}{dx} = 2y - xy \cos x$, 分离变量得

$$\frac{dy}{y} = \frac{2 - x \cos x}{3x} dx,$$

两端积分得

$$\int \frac{1}{y} dy = \int \frac{2 - x \cos x}{3x} dx,$$

即通解为 $\ln |y| = \frac{2}{3} \ln |x| - \frac{1}{3} \sin x + C_1$.

(4) 原方程可化为 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \sqrt{\frac{1-y^2}{1-x^2}}$, 分离变量得

$$\frac{dy}{\sqrt{1-y^2}} = \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}},$$

两端积分得

$$\arcsin y = \arcsin x + C,$$

即为原方程的通解.

(5) 将原微分方程分离变量得

$$\frac{y}{y^2 - 1} dy = -\frac{x}{x^2 - 1} dx,$$

两端积分得

$$\frac{1}{2} \ln |y^2 - 1| = -\frac{1}{2} \ln |x^2 - 1| + C_1,$$

$$\text{即 } y^2 - 1 = \frac{C}{x^2 - 1}.$$

故原微分方程的通解为 $(x^2 - 1)(y^2 - 1) = C$.

(6) 将原微分方程分离变量得

$$\frac{\sec^2 y}{\tan y} dy = \frac{3e^x}{e^x - 2} dx,$$

两端积分得

$$\ln |\tan y| = 3 \ln |e^x - 2| + C_1,$$

即 $\tan y = C(e^x - 2)^3$, 为原微分方程的通解.

(7) 令 $u = \frac{x}{y}$, 即 $x = uy$, 则

$$\frac{dx}{dy} = u + y \frac{du}{dy}.$$

原方程可化为

$$u + y \frac{du}{dy} = 1 - u,$$

分离变量得

$$\frac{du}{1 - 2u} = \frac{dy}{y},$$

两端积分得

$$-\frac{1}{2} \ln |1 - 2u| = \ln |y| + C_1.$$

将 $u = \frac{x}{y}$ 代入并整理得 $2xy - y^2 = C$, 即为原微分方程的通解.

(8) 令 $u = \frac{y}{x}$, 即 $y = ux$, $\frac{dy}{dx} = u + x \frac{du}{dx}$, 代入原方程得

$$u + x \frac{du}{dx} = u \ln u,$$

分离变量得

$$\frac{1}{x}dx = \frac{1}{(u \ln u - u)}du,$$

两端积分得

$$\ln x = \ln(\ln u - 1) + C_1.$$

将 $u = \frac{y}{x}$ 代入并整理得 $Cx + 1 = \ln y - \ln x$, 即为原微分方程的通解.

(9) 令 $u = \frac{y}{x}$, 即 $y = ux$, $\frac{dy}{dx} = u + x \frac{du}{dx}$, 代入原方程得

$$u + x \frac{du}{dx} = u \ln u,$$

分离变量得

$$\frac{1}{x}dx = \frac{1}{u(\ln u - 1)}du,$$

两端积分得

$$\ln |x| = \ln |\ln u - 1| + C_1,$$

将 $u = \frac{y}{x}$ 代入并整理得 $Cx + 1 = \ln \frac{y}{x}$, 即为原微分方程的通解.

(10) 令 $u = \frac{y}{x}$, 则 $y = ux$, $\frac{dy}{dx} = u + x \frac{du}{dx}$, 代入原方程得

$$u^2 + u + x \frac{du}{dx} = u \left(u + x \frac{du}{dx} \right),$$

分离变量得

$$\left(1 - \frac{1}{u}\right)du = \frac{1}{x}dx,$$

两端积分得

$$u - \ln |u| = \ln |x| + C_1.$$

将 $u = \frac{y}{x}$ 代入得 $y = Ce^{\frac{y}{x}}$, 即为原微分方程的通解.

2. 求下列微分方程满足初始条件的通解:

(1) $(1 + e^x)yy' = e^x, y|_{x=1} = 1;$

(2) $\frac{x}{1+y}dx - \frac{y}{1+x}dy = 0, y|_{x=0} = 1;$

(3) $\sqrt{1+x^2}y' = xy^3, y|_{x=0} = 1;$

(4) $(1 + e^{-x})\sin ydy + \cos ydx = 0, y|_{x=0} = \frac{\pi}{4};$

(5) $y' = \frac{x}{y} + \frac{y}{x}, y|_{x=1} = 2.$

解 (1) 原方程可化为 $(1 + e^x)y \frac{dy}{dx} = e^x$, 分离变量得

$$y dy = \frac{e^x}{1 + e^x} dx.$$

两端积分得

$$\frac{1}{2} y^2 = \ln(1 + e^x) + C,$$

代入初始条件得 $\frac{1}{2} = \ln(1 + e) + C$, 故

$$C = \frac{1}{2} - \ln(1 + e).$$

所求微分方程的通解为 $y^2 - 1 = 2\ln(1 + e^x) - 2\ln(1 + e)$.

(2) 将原式分离变量得

$$x(1 + x) dx = y(1 + y) dy,$$

两端积分得

$$\frac{1}{2} x^2 + \frac{1}{3} x^3 = \frac{1}{2} y^2 + \frac{1}{3} y^3 + C,$$

将初始条件代入得 $0 = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + C$, 故 $C = -\frac{5}{6}$.

故所求通解为 $3(x^2 - y^2) + 2(x^3 - y^3) + 5 = 0$.

(3) 原方程可化为 $\sqrt{1 + x^2} \frac{dy}{dx} = xy^3$, 分离变量得

$$\frac{1}{y^3} dy = \frac{x}{\sqrt{1 + x^2}} dx,$$

两端积分得

$$-\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{y^2} = \sqrt{1 + x^2} + C,$$

代入初始条件得 $-\frac{1}{2} = 1 + C$, 故 $C = -\frac{3}{2}$.

故所求通解为 $\frac{1}{y^2} + 2\sqrt{1 + x^2} = 3$.

(4) 将原式分离变量得

$$\frac{\sin y}{\cos y} dy = -\frac{1}{1 + e^{-x}} dx,$$

两端积分得

$$\ln \cos y = \ln(1 + e^x) + C,$$

代入初始条件可得 $\ln \cos \frac{\pi}{4} = \ln(1 + e^0) + C$, 故 $C = \ln \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$.

因此所求通解为 $\cos y = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}(1 + e^x)$, 即 $(1 + e^x)\sec y = 2\sqrt{2}$.

(5) 原方程可变为 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x}{y} + \frac{y}{x}$.

令 $u = \frac{y}{x}$, 则 $y = ux$, $\frac{dy}{dx} = u + x \frac{du}{dx}$, 故原方程可化为

$$u + x \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{1}{u} + u,$$

分离变量得 $udu = \frac{1}{x}dx$, 两端积分得

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

将 $u = \frac{y}{x}$ 代入可得 $\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{y^2}{x^2} = \ln|x| + C$, 代入初始条件得

$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot 4 = C,$$

故 $C = 2$.

因此所求通解为 $y^2 = 2x^2(\ln|x| + 2)$.

3. 设有连结点 $O(0,0)$ 和 $A(1,1)$ 的一段向上凸的曲线弧 \widehat{OA} , 对于 \widehat{OA} 上任一点 $P(x,y)$, 曲线弧 \widehat{OP} 与直线 \overline{OP} 所围图形的面积为 x^2 , 求曲线弧 \widehat{OA} 的方程.

解 设曲线弧的方程为 $y = y(x)$, 依题意则有

$$\int_0^x y(x) dx - \frac{1}{2}xy(x) = x^2,$$

上式两端求导可得

$$y(x) - \frac{1}{2}y(x) - \frac{1}{2}xy'(x) = 2x,$$

即可得微分方程 $y' = \frac{y}{x} - 4$.

令 $u = \frac{y}{x}$, 有 $\frac{dy}{dx} = u + x \frac{du}{dx}$, 则微分方程可化为

$$\frac{du}{dx} = -\frac{4}{x},$$

积分得

$$u = -4\ln x + C.$$

因 $u = \frac{y}{x}$, 故 $y = x(-4\ln x + C)$.

又因曲线过点 $A(1,1)$, 故 $C = 1$. 于是得曲线弧 \widehat{OA} 的方程为

$$y = x(1 - 4\ln x).$$

4. 一曲线过点(2,3),它在两坐标轴间的任一切线线段均被切点所平分,求这曲线方程.

解 设曲线方程为 $y = y(x)$,切点为 (x, y) . 依条件,切线在 x 轴与 y 轴上的截距分别为 $2x, 2y$. 于是切线的斜率为

$$y' = \frac{2y-0}{0-2x} = -\frac{y}{x},$$

分离变量得 $\frac{dy}{y} = -\frac{dx}{x}$, 积分得

$$\ln |y| = -\ln |x| + \ln C,$$

即 $xy = C$.

因曲线过点(2,3),故 $C = 6$. 因此所求曲线方程为 $xy = 6$.

习题 7-3

1. 求下列微分方程的通解:

(1) $\frac{dy}{dx} + y = e^{-x}$;

(2) $y' + y \tan x = \sin 2x$;

(3) $y' + 2xy = 2xe^{-x^2}$;

(4) $xy' + y = \sin x$;

(5) $(x-2)y' = y + 2(x-2)^3$;

(6) $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y}{y-x}$;

(7) $y \ln y dx + (x - \ln y) dy = 0$;

(8) $y' + f'(x)y = f(x)f'(x)$.

解 (1) $y = e^{-\int dx} \left[\int e^{-x} \cdot e^{\int dx} dx + C \right] = e^{-x} \left(\int e^{-x} \cdot e^x dx + C \right)$
 $= e^{-x}(x + C)$.

(2) $y = e^{-\int \tan x dx} \left(\int e^{\sin 2x} \cdot e^{\int \tan x dx} dx + C \right) = \cos x \left(\int \frac{\sin 2x}{\cos x} dx + C \right)$
 $= \cos x \left(\int 2 \sin x dx + C \right)$
 $= C \cos x - 2 \cos^2 x$.

(3) $y = e^{-\int 2x dx} \left[\int 2xe^{-x^2} \cdot e^{\int 2x dx} dx + C \right] = e^{-x^2} \left[\int 2xe^{-x^2} \cdot e^{x^2} dx + C \right]$
 $= e^{-x^2} \left(\int 2x dx + C \right) = e^{-x^2}(x^2 + C)$.

(4) 将方程改写成 $y' + \frac{1}{x}y = \frac{\sin x}{x}$, 则通解为

$$y = e^{-\int \frac{1}{x} dx} \left(\int \frac{\sin x}{x} \cdot e^{\int \frac{1}{x} dx} dx + C \right) = e^{-\ln x} \left(\int \frac{\sin x}{x} e^{\ln x} dx + C \right)$$

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

(5) 将方程改写成 $y' - \frac{1}{x-2}y = 2(x-2)^2$, 则通解为

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

(6) 将方程改写成 $\frac{dx}{dy} + \frac{1}{y}x = 1$, 则通解为

$$x = e^{-\int \frac{1}{y} dy} \left(\int 1 \cdot e^{\int \frac{1}{y} dy} dy + C_1 \right) = e^{-\ln y} \left(\int e^{\ln y} dy + C_1 \right) = \frac{1}{y} \left(\frac{1}{2} y^2 + C_1 \right),$$

即 $y^2 - 2xy = C$.

(7) 将原方程改写成 $\frac{dx}{dy} + \frac{1}{y \ln y} x = \frac{1}{y}$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} x &= e^{-\int \frac{1}{y \ln y} dy} \left(\int \frac{1}{y} \cdot e^{\int \frac{1}{y \ln y} dy} + C_1 \right) \\ &= e^{-\ln |\ln y|} \left[\int \frac{1}{y} e^{\ln |\ln y|} dy + C_1 \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{\ln y} \left(\int \frac{\ln y}{y} dy + C_1 \right) = \frac{1}{\ln y} \left(\frac{1}{2} \ln^2 y + C_1 \right), \end{aligned}$$

即 $2x \ln y = \ln^2 y + C$.

$$\begin{aligned} (8) y &= e^{-\int f'(x) dx} \left(\int f(x) f'(x) \cdot e^{\int f'(x) dx} dx + C \right) \\ &= e^{-f(x)} \left(\int f(x) \cdot f'(x) \cdot e^{f(x)} dx + C \right) \\ &= e^{-f(x)} \cdot \left(\int f(x) \cdot e^{f(x)} df(x) + C \right) \\ &= e^{-f(x)} \cdot \left(\int f(x) de^{f(x)} + C \right) \\ &= e^{-f(x)} \left(f(x) \cdot e^{f(x)} - \int e^{f(x)} df(x) + C \right) \\ &= e^{-f(x)} \cdot (f(x) \cdot e^{f(x)} - e^{f(x)} + C) \\ &= f(x) - 1 + Ce^{-f(x)}. \end{aligned}$$

2. 求下列微分方程满足初始条件的特解:

$$(1) \frac{dy}{dx} + 3y = 8, y|_{x=0} = 2; \quad (2) \frac{dy}{dx} - y \tan x = \sec x, y|_{x=0} = 0;$$

$$(3) x \frac{dy}{dx} + y = \sin x, y|_{x=\pi} = 1; \quad (4) xy' + y - e^{2x} = 0, y|_{x=\frac{1}{2}} = 2e;$$

$$(5) \frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{2-3x^2}{x^3}y = 1, y|_{x=1} = 0.$$

解 (1) 因 $y = e^{-\int 3dx} \left(\int 8 \cdot e^{\int 3dx} dx + C \right) = e^{-3x} \left[\int 8 \cdot e^{3x} dx + C \right] = e^{-3x} \left(\frac{8}{3} e^{3x} + C \right)$,

则 $y|_{x=0} = \frac{8}{3} + C = 2$, 故 $C = -\frac{2}{3}$.

因此所求特解为 $y = \frac{2}{3}(4 - e^{-3x})$.

(2) 因 $y = e^{\int \tan dx} \left(\int \sec x \cdot e^{-\int \tan dx} dx + C \right) = \frac{1}{\cos x} \left(\int \sec x \cos x dx + C \right) = \frac{1}{\cos x} (x + C)$,

则 $y|_{x=0} = C = 0$, 故所求特解为 $y = \frac{x}{\cos x}$.

(3) 由第 1 题第(4) 题知, 原微分方程的通解为

$$y = \frac{1}{x} (-\cos x + C).$$

因 $y|_{x=\pi} = \frac{1}{\pi} (1 + C) = 1$, 故 $C = \pi - 1$.

因此所求特解为 $y = \frac{\pi - 1 - \cos x}{x}$.

(4) 原方程可化为 $y' + \frac{1}{x}y = \frac{e^{2x}}{x}$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} y &= e^{-\int \frac{1}{x} dx} \left(\int \frac{e^{2x}}{x} \cdot e^{\int \frac{1}{x} dx} dx + C \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{x} \left(\int \frac{e^{2x}}{x} \cdot x dx + C \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{x} \left(\int e^{2x} dx + C \right) = \frac{1}{x} \left(\frac{1}{2} e^{2x} + C \right), \end{aligned}$$

于是 $y|_{x=\frac{1}{2}} = 2 \left(\frac{1}{2} e + C \right) = 2e$, 故 $C = \frac{1}{2}e$.

因此所求特解为 $2xy = e^{2x} + e$.

(5) 因 $y = e^{-\int \frac{2-3x^2}{x^3} dx} \left(\int 1 \cdot e^{\int \frac{2-3x^2}{x^3} dx} dx + C \right) = e^{(x^{-2} + 3 \ln x)} \left(\int e^{-x^{-2} - 3 \ln x} dx + C \right)$

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

故 $y|_{x=1} = e \left(\frac{1}{2} e^{-1} + C \right) = 0$, 则 $C = -\frac{1}{2} e^{-1}$.

因此所求特解为 $2y = x^3 - x^3 e^{x^{-2}} - 1$.

3. 求一曲线方程, 这曲线通过原点, 并且它在点 (x, y) 处的切线斜率等于 $2x + y$.

解 设曲线方程为 $y = y(x)$, 依题意有 $y' = 2x + y$, 即 $y' - y = 2x$.

因曲线过原点, 则 $y|_{x=0} = 0$, 故

$$\begin{aligned}y &= e^{\int dx} \left(\int 2xe^{-\int dx} dx + C \right) = e^x \left(\int 2xe^{-x} dx + C \right) \\ &= e^x (-2xe^{-x} - 2e^{-x} + C) = -2x - 2 + Ce^x,\end{aligned}$$

由 $y|_{x=0} = -2 + C$ 可解得 $C = 2$.

故所求曲线的方程为

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

4. 求下列伯努利方程的通解:

$$(1) y' + y = y^2(\cos x - \sin x); \quad (2) 3y' + y = \frac{1}{y^2};$$

$$(3) y' + 2xy + xy^4 = 0; \quad (4) y' = \frac{1}{xy + x^2 y^3};$$

$$(5) xdy - [y + xy^3(1 + \ln x)]dx = 0.$$

解 (1) 原方程可改写成 $\frac{1}{y^2}y' + \frac{1}{y} = \cos x - \sin x$.

令 $z = \frac{1}{y}$, 则 $z' = -\frac{1}{y^2}y'$, 于是原方程化为

$$z' - z = \sin x - \cos x.$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{故 } z &= e^{\int dx} \left[\int (\sin x - \cos x) \cdot e^{-\int dx} dx + C \right] \\ &= e^x \left[\int (\sin x - \cos x)e^{-x} dx + C \right] \\ &= e^x \left(\int \sin x e^{-x} dx - \int \cos x e^{-x} dx + C \right).\end{aligned}$$

其中 $\int \sin x e^{-x} dx = -\int \sin x d(e^{-x}) = -\sin x e^{-x} + \int e^{-x} \cos x dx$, 则

$$z = e^x (-\sin x e^{-x} + C) = Ce^x - \sin x,$$

$$\text{即 } \frac{1}{y} = Ce^x - \sin x.$$

因此所求通解为 $y(Ce^x - \sin x) = 1$.

(2) 原方程可改写成

$$3y^2 y' + y^3 = 1.$$

令 $z = y^3$, 则 $z' = 3y^2 \cdot y'$, 于是原方程化为

$$z' + z = 1.$$

$$\text{故 } z = e^{-\int dx} \left(\int 1 \cdot e^{\int dx} dx + C \right) = e^{-x} \left(\int e^x dx + C \right) = e^{-x} (e^x + C),$$

即 $y^3 = 1 + Ce^{-x}$, 即为所求通解.

$$(3) \text{ 原方程可改写成 } y^{-4} y' + 2xy^{-3} + x = 0.$$

令 $z = y^{-3}$, 则 $z' = -3y^{-4} \cdot y'$, 于是原方程化为

$$-\frac{1}{3}z' + 2xz = -x,$$

$$\text{即 } z' - 6xz = 3x.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{故 } z &= e^{-\int 6x dx} \left(\int 3x \cdot e^{\int 6x dx} dx + C \right) = e^{3x^2} \left(\int 3x \cdot e^{-3x^2} dx + C \right) \\ &= e^{3x^2} \left(-\frac{1}{2} e^{-3x^2} + C \right) = -\frac{1}{2} + Ce^{3x^2}, \end{aligned}$$

即 $y^3 \left(Ce^{3x^2} - \frac{1}{2} \right) = 1$, 即为所求通解.

$$(4) \text{ 原方程可改写成 } \frac{dx}{dy} - xy = x^2 y^3, \text{ 即 } x^{-2} x' - \frac{y}{x} = y^3.$$

令 $z = x^{-1}$, 则 $z' = -x^{-2} \cdot x'$, 于是原方程化为

$$z' + zy = -y^3,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{故 } z &= e^{-\int y dy} \left(\int -y^3 \cdot e^{\int y dy} dy + C \right) = e^{-\frac{1}{2}y^2} \left(\int -y^3 \cdot e^{\frac{1}{2}y^2} dy + C \right) \\ &= e^{-\frac{1}{2}y^2} \left(2e^{\frac{1}{2}y^2} - y^2 e^{\frac{1}{2}y^2} + C \right) \\ &= 2 - y^2 + Ce^{-\frac{1}{2}y^2}, \end{aligned}$$

即 $x(2 - y^2 + Ce^{-\frac{1}{2}y^2}) = 1$, 即为所求通解.

$$(5) \text{ 原方程可写成 } y' - \frac{1}{x}y = (1 + \ln x)y^3, \text{ 即}$$

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

令 $z = y^{-2}$, 则 $z' = -2y^{-3} y'$, 于是原方程化为

$$z' + \frac{2}{x}z = -2(1 + \ln x).$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{故 } z &= e^{-\int \frac{2}{x} dx} \left[\int -2(1 + \ln x) \cdot e^{\int \frac{2}{x} dx} dx + C \right] \\ &= x^{-2} \left[\int -2(1 + \ln x)x^2 dx + C \right] \\ &= x^{-2} \left[-\frac{2}{3}x^3(1 + \ln x) + \frac{2}{3} \int x^3 \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx + C \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$= x^{-2} \left[-\frac{2}{3}x^3(1 + \ln x) + \frac{2}{9}x^3 + C \right]$$

$$= -\frac{2}{3}x(1 + \ln x) + \frac{2}{9}x + Cx^{-2},$$

即 $\frac{x^2}{y^2} = -\frac{4}{9}x^3 - \frac{2}{3}x^3 \ln x + C$, 即为所求通解.

习题 7-4

1. 求下列各微分方程的通解:

$$(1) y'' = \frac{1}{1+x^2}; \quad (2) y'' = x + \sin x;$$

$$(3) xy'' + y' = e^x; \quad (4) yy'' + 1 = y'^2;$$

$$(5) y'' = \frac{y'^2}{y-1}; \quad (6) y'' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{y}};$$

$$(7) y'' = y' + x; \quad (8) y^3 y'' - 1 = 0;$$

$$(9) y'' = y'^3 + y'; \quad (10) xy'' + y' = 0.$$

解 (1) 根据原式可得 $y' = \int \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \arctan x + C_1$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} y &= \int (\arctan x + C_1) dx = x \arctan x - \int \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx + C_1 x \\ &= x \arctan x - \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+x^2) + C_1 x + C_2. \end{aligned}$$

(2) 根据原式可得 $y' = \int (x + \sin x) dx = \frac{x^2}{2} - \cos x + C_1$, 故

$$y = \int \left(\frac{x^2}{2} - \cos x + C_1 \right) dx = \frac{x^3}{6} - \sin x + C_1 x + C_2.$$

(3) 令 $y' = p(x)$, 则 $y'' = p'(x)$, 代入原方程有 $p' + \frac{1}{x}p = \frac{e^x}{x}$, 故

$$\begin{aligned} p &= e^{-\int \frac{1}{x} dx} \left(\int \frac{e^x}{x} \cdot e^{\int \frac{1}{x} dx} dx + C_1 \right) = \frac{1}{x} \left(\int \frac{e^x}{x} \cdot x dx + C_1 \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{x} \left(\int e^x dx + C_1 \right) = \frac{1}{x} (e^x + C_1). \end{aligned}$$

再次积分可得方程通解为

$$y = C_1 \ln |x| + \int \frac{e^x}{x} dx + C_2.$$

(4) 令 $y' = p(y)$, 则

$$y'' = \frac{dp}{dx} = \frac{dp}{dy} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} = p \frac{dp}{dy},$$

代入原方程有

$$py \frac{dp}{dy} + 1 = p^2,$$

分离变量得 $\frac{pdp}{1-p^2} = \frac{dy}{y}$, 积分得

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

故 $-p^2 + 1 = (C_1 y)^2$, 则

$$p = \pm \sqrt{-(C_1 y)^2 + 1},$$

即 $y' = \sqrt{1 - (C_1 y)^2}$, 分离变量并积分得

$$x = \int dx = \int \frac{dy}{\sqrt{1 - (C_1 y)^2}} = \frac{1}{C_1} \arcsin C_1 y + C_2,$$

故所求通解为 $y = C_1 \sin\left(\frac{x}{C_1} + C_2\right)$.

(5) 令 $y' = p(y)$, 则 $y'' = p \frac{dp}{dy}$, 代入原方程有

$$p \frac{dp}{dy} = \frac{p^2}{y-1},$$

分离变量得 $\frac{dp}{p} = \frac{dy}{y-1}$, 两边积分得

$$\ln p = \ln(y-1) + \ln C_1,$$

则 $p = C_1(y-1)$, 即 $y' - C_1 y = -C_1$. 因此

$$\begin{aligned} y &= e^{\int C_1 dx} \left(\int -C_1 \cdot e^{-\int C_1 dx} dx + C_2 \right) = e^{C_1 x} \left(\int -C_1 e^{-C_1 x} dx + C_2 \right) \\ &= e^{C_1 x} (e^{-C_1 x} + C_2) = C_2 e^{C_1 x} + 1. \end{aligned}$$

(6) 原式两端乘以 $2y'$ 得 $2y'y'' = \frac{2y'}{\sqrt{y}}$, 即

$$(y'^2)' = (4\sqrt{y})',$$

故 $y'^2 = 4\sqrt{y} + C_1$.

于是有 $y' = \pm 2\sqrt{\sqrt{y} + C_1}$ ($C_1 = \frac{C_1'}{4}$), 分离变量得

$$dx = \pm \frac{dy}{2\sqrt{\sqrt{y} + C_1}},$$

积分得

$$x = \pm \int \frac{d(\sqrt{y})^2}{2\sqrt{\sqrt{y} + C_1}} = \pm \int \frac{\sqrt{y} d\sqrt{y}}{\sqrt{\sqrt{y} + C_1}} = \pm \int \frac{(\sqrt{y} + C_1)}{\sqrt{\sqrt{y} + C_1}} d(\sqrt{y})$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \pm \left[\int \sqrt{\sqrt{y} + C_1} d(\sqrt{y} + C_1) - C_1 \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{\sqrt{y} + C_1}} d(\sqrt{y} + C_1) \right] \\
&= \pm \left[\frac{2}{3} (\sqrt{y} + C_1)^{\frac{3}{2}} - 2C_1 (\sqrt{y} + C_1)^{\frac{1}{2}} \right] + C_2.
\end{aligned}$$

(7) 令 $y' = p$, 则 $y'' = p'$, 于是原方程可化为 $p' - p = x$. 故

$$\begin{aligned}
p &= e^{\int dx} \left(\int x \cdot e^{-\int dx} dx + C_1 \right) = e^x \left(\int x e^{-x} dx + C_1 \right) \\
&= e^x (-x e^{-x} - e^{-x} + C_1) = -x - 1 + C_1 e^x,
\end{aligned}$$

积分得 $y = C_1 e^x - \frac{x^2}{2} - x + C_2$.

(8) 令 $y' = p$, 则 $y'' = p \frac{dp}{dy}$, 于是原方程化为

$$y^3 p \frac{dp}{dy} - 1 = 0,$$

分离变量得 $p dp = \frac{1}{y^3} dy$, 积分得

$$p^2 = -\frac{1}{y^2} + C_1,$$

故 $y' = p = \pm \sqrt{C_1 - y^{-2}} = \pm \frac{1}{|y|} \sqrt{C_1 y^2 - 1}$. 分离变量得

$$\frac{|y| dy}{\sqrt{C_1 y^2 - 1}} = \pm dx,$$

上式两端积分可得

$$\operatorname{sgn}(y) \int \frac{y dy}{\sqrt{C_1 y^2 - 1}} = \pm \int dx,$$

$$\operatorname{sgn}(y) \sqrt{C_1 y^2 - 1} = \pm C_1 x + C_2,$$

两边平方得 $C_1 y^2 - 1 = (C_1 x + C_2)^2$.

(9) 令 $y' = p$, 则 $y'' = p \frac{dp}{dy}$, 原方程化为

$$p \frac{dp}{dy} = p^3 + p,$$

即 $p \left[\frac{dp}{dy} - p^2 - 1 \right] = 0$.

若 $p \equiv 0$, 则 $y \equiv C$, $y \equiv C$ 是原方程的解, 但不是通解;

若 $p \neq 0$, 由于 p 的连续性, 必在 x 的某区间有 $p \neq 0$.

于是有 $\frac{dp}{dy} - (1 + p^2) = 0$. 分离变量得

$$\frac{dp}{1+p^2} = dy,$$

积分得 $\arctan p = y - C_1$, 即

$$p = \tan(y - C_1),$$

亦即 $\cot(y - C_1) dy = dx$.

再积分得 $\ln \sin(y - C_1) = x + \ln C_2$, 即

$$\sin(y - C_1) = C_2 e^x,$$

也可写成 $y = \arcsin(C_2 e^x) + C_1$.

(10) 令 $y' = p$, 则 $y'' = p'$, 于是原方程化为

$$xp' + p = 0,$$

分离变量得 $\frac{dp}{p} = -\frac{dx}{x}$, 积分得

$$\ln |p| = \ln \left| \frac{1}{x} \right| + \ln C_1,$$

即 $p = \frac{C_1}{x}$.

再积分得 $y = C_1 \ln |x| + C_2$.

2. 求下列方程满足初始条件的特解:

(1) $y^3 y'' + 1 = 0, y|_{x=1} = 1, y'|_{x=1} = 0$;

(2) $y'' = e^{2y}, y|_{x=0} = y'|_{x=0} = 0$;

(3) $(1+x^2)y'' = 2xy', y|_{x=0} = 1, y'|_{x=1} = 3$;

(4) $2yy'' - y'^2 = y^2, y|_{x=0} = 1, y'|_{x=0} = 2$.

解 原方程可写成 $y'' + \frac{1}{y^3} = 0$, 两端乘以 $2y'$ 得

$$2y'y'' + \frac{2y'}{y^3} = 0,$$

即 $(y'^2 - \frac{1}{y^2})' = 0$, 因此得

$$y'^2 - \frac{1}{y^2} = C_1,$$

代入初始条件得 $C_1 = -1$, 故有

$$y'^2 = \frac{1}{y^2} - 1 = \frac{1-y^2}{y^2}, y' = \pm \frac{\sqrt{1-y^2}}{y},$$

分离变量得 $\frac{y dy}{\sqrt{1-y^2}} = \pm dx$, 积分得

$$-\sqrt{1-y^2} = \pm x + C_2.$$

代入初始条件得 $C_2 = \mp 1$, 于是

$$-\sqrt{1-y^2} = \pm(x-1),$$

两边平方得 $x^2 + y^2 = 2x$.

由于在点 $x = 1$ 处, $y = 1$, 故在 $x = 1$ 邻域内 $y > 0$, 因而特解可表示为

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

(2) 原方程两端同乘以 $2y'$ 得 $2y'y'' = 2y'e^{2y}$, 即

$$(y'^2)' = (e^{2y})',$$

积分得 $y'^2 = e^{2y} + C_1$, 代入初始条件 $x = 0, y' = 0$ 得 $C_1 = -1$, 从而有

$$y' = \pm \sqrt{e^{2y} - 1},$$

分离变量后积分可得 $\int \frac{dy}{\sqrt{e^{2y} - 1}} = \pm \int dx$, 即

$$\int \frac{d(e^{-y})}{\sqrt{1 - e^{-2y}}} = \mp \int dx,$$

于是可得 $\arcsin(e^{-y}) = \mp x + C_2$.

代入初始条件 $x = 0, y = 0$ 得 $C_2 = \frac{\pi}{2}$. 因此特解为

$$e^{-y} = \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} \pm x\right) = \cos x,$$

即 $y = -\operatorname{In} \cos x = \operatorname{In} \sec x$.

(3) 令 $y' = p(x)$, 则 $y'' = p'(x)$.

原方程可化为 $(1+x^2)p' = 2xp$, 即

$$(1+x^2) \frac{dp}{dx} = 2xp.$$

分离变量得 $\frac{1}{p} dp = \frac{2x}{1+x^2} dx$, 两边积分得

$$\ln p = \ln(1+x^2) + \ln C_1,$$

故 $p = C_1(1+x^2)$, 即 $y' = C_1(1+x^2)$.

代入初始条件 $x = 1, y' = 3$ 得 $C_1 = \frac{3}{2}$, 故

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

积分得 $y = \frac{3}{2}x + \frac{1}{2}x^3 + C_2$, 代入初始条件 $x = 0, y = 1$ 得 $C_2 = 1$, 故特解为

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

(4) 令 $y' = p(y)$, 则 $y'' = p \frac{dp}{dy}$, 代入方程有

$$2yp \frac{dp}{dy} - p^2 = y^2,$$

整理得 $\frac{dp}{dy} - \frac{p}{2y} = \frac{y}{2p}$.

令 $u = \frac{p}{y}$, 则 $p = uy$, $\frac{dp}{dy} = u + y \frac{du}{dy}$, 于是有

$$u + y \frac{du}{dy} - \frac{u}{2} = \frac{1}{2u},$$

分离变量得 $\frac{2u}{1-u^2} du = \frac{1}{y} dy$.

故 $\ln y = -\ln(1-u^2) + C_1$, 则

$$y = C_1 \cdot \frac{1}{1-u^2} = C_2 \cdot \frac{1}{1-\frac{p^2}{y^2}}.$$

又因 $y \Big|_{x=0} = 1, y' \Big|_{x=0} = 2$, 所以 $C_2 = -3$. 故有

$$y - \frac{1}{y} \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right)^2 = -3.$$

再次分离变量可得

$$y + \frac{3}{2} + \sqrt{y(3+y)} = \frac{9}{2} e^x.$$

3. 对任意 $x > 0$, 曲线 $y = f(x)$ 上点 $(x, f(x))$ 处的切线在 Oy 轴上的截距等于

$\frac{1}{x} \int_0^x f(t) dt$, 求 $f(x)$ 的一般表达式.

解 由题意知 $\frac{\frac{1}{x} \int_0^x f(t) dt - f(x)}{0-x} = f'(x)$, 即

$$\frac{1}{x} \int_0^x f(t) dt + xf'(x) - f(x) = 0,$$

亦即 $\int_0^x f(t) dt + x^2 f'(x) - xf(x) = 0$, 求导得

$$xf''(x) + f'(x) = 0.$$

令 $y = f(x)$, 则 $xy'' + y' = 0$; 令 $y' = p(x)$, 则 $y'' = p'(x)$, 于是

$$x \frac{dp}{dx} + p = 0,$$

分离变量得 $-\frac{dp}{p} = \frac{dx}{x}$, 积分得

$$-\ln |p| = \ln x + \ln C'_1,$$

故 $p = \frac{C_1}{x}$, 即 $y' = \frac{C_1}{x}$, 则 $y = C_1 \ln x + C_2$.

习题 7-5

1. 下列函数组中,在定义域的区间内,哪些是线性无关的:

- (1) e^x, e^{-x} ; (2) $3\sin^2 x, 1 - \cos^2 x$;
(3) $\cos 2x, \sin 2x$; (4) $x \ln x, \ln x$;
(5) $2x, x^3$; (6) $\ln(1+x), \ln(1+x)^3$.

分析 对于两个函数构成的函数组,如果两函数的比值为常数,则它们是线性相关的,否则就线性无关.

解 (1) $\frac{e^x}{e^{-x}} = e^{2x}$,故 e^x, e^{-x} 线性无关.

(2) $\frac{3\sin^2 x}{1 - \cos^2 x} = 3$,故 $3\sin^2 x, 1 - \cos^2 x$ 线性相关.

(3) $\frac{\cos 2x}{\sin 2x} = \cot 2x$,故 $\cos 2x, \sin 2x$ 线性无关.

(4) $\frac{x \ln x}{\ln x} = x$,故 $x \ln x, \ln x$ 线性无关.

(5) $\frac{2x}{x^3} = \frac{2}{x^2}$,故 $2x, x^3$ 线性无关.

(6) $\frac{\ln(1+x)}{\ln(1+x)^3} = \frac{1}{3}$,故 $\ln(1+x), \ln(1+x)^3$ 线性相关.

2. 验证: $y_1 = e^{x^2}$ 及 $y_2 = xe^{x^2}$ 都是方程 $y'' - 4xy' + (4x^2 - 2)y = 0$ 的解,并写出该方程的通解.

解 由 $y_1 = e^{x^2}$ 得 $y'_1 = 2xe^{x^2}, y''_1 = (2 + 4x^2)e^{x^2}$;

由 $y_2 = xe^{x^2}$ 得 $y'_2 = (1 + 2x^2)e^{x^2}, y''_2 = (6x + 4x^3)e^{x^2}$.

由于 $y''_1 - 4xy'_1 + (4x^2 - 2)y_1 = (2 + 4x^2)e^{x^2} - 4x \cdot 2xe^{x^2} + (4x^2 - 2)e^{x^2} = 0$,

$y''_2 - 4xy'_2 + (4x^2 - 2)y_2 = (6x + 4x^3)e^{x^2} - 4x(1 + 2x^2)e^{x^2} + (4x^2 - 2)xe^{x^2} = 0$,

故 y_1, y_2 都是方程的解.

又因 $\frac{y_2}{y_1} = x \neq$ 常数,故 y_1 与 y_2 线性无关,于是方程的通解为

$$y = C_1 y_1 + C_2 y_2 = (C_1 + C_2 x) e^{x^2}.$$

3. 验证: $y = C_1 x^2 + C_2 x^2 \ln x$ (C_1, C_2 为任意常数) 是方程 $x^2 y'' - 3xy' + 4y = 0$ 的通解.

解 记 $y_1 = x^2, y_2 = x^2 \ln x$, 则

$$y'_1 = 2x, y''_1 = 2, y'_2 = 2x \ln x + x, y''_2 = 2 \ln x + 3,$$

且 $x^2 y''_1 - 3xy'_1 + 4y_1 = x^2 \cdot 2 - 3x \cdot 2x + 4x^2 = 0$,

$$x^2 y''_2 - 3xy'_2 + 4y_2 = x^2(2\ln x + 3) - 3x(2x\ln x + x) + 4x^2\ln x = 0,$$

故 y_1 与 y_2 是方程的解, 且 y_1 与 y_2 线性无关, 所以

$$y = C_1 y_1 + C_2 y_2 = C_1 x^2 + C_2 x^2 \ln x$$

是方程的通解.

4. 验证: $y = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{2x} + \frac{1}{12} e^{5x}$ (C_1, C_2 为任意常数) 是方程 $y'' - 3y' + 2y = e^{5x}$ 的通解.

解 记 $y_1 = e^x, y_2 = e^{2x}, y^* = \frac{1}{12} e^{5x}$, 则

$$y''_1 - 3y'_1 + 2y_1 = e^x - 3e^x + 2e^x = 0,$$

$$y''_2 - 3y'_2 + 2y_2 = 4e^{2x} - 6e^{2x} + 2e^{2x} = 0,$$

故 y_1, y_2 是原方程对应的齐次方程的解, 且 y_1, y_2 是线性无关的.

又因 $y^{*''} - 3y^{*'} + 2y^* = \frac{25}{12} e^{5x} - \frac{15}{12} e^{5x} + \frac{1}{12} e^{5x} = e^{5x}$, 故 y^* 是原方程的一个特解. 因此

$$y = C_1 y_1 + C_2 y_2 + y^* = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{2x} + \frac{1}{12} e^{5x}$$

是原方程的通解.

习题 7-6

1. 求下列各微分方程的通解:

$$(1) y'' + y' - 12y = 0;$$

$$(2) y'' + 14y' = 0;$$

$$(3) y'' + 4y = 0;$$

$$(4) y'' + y' + y = 0;$$

$$(5) 4 \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} - 20 \frac{dx}{dt} + 25x = 0;$$

$$(6) y'' - 5y' + 2y = 0.$$

解 (1) 原方程的特征方程为 $r^2 + r - 12 = 0$, 解得 $r_1 = 3, r_2 = -4$, 故方程的通解为 $y = C_1 e^{3x} + C_2 e^{-4x}$.

(2) 原方程的特征方程为 $r^2 + 14r = 0$, 解得 $r_1 = 0, r_2 = -14$, 故方程的通解为 $y = C_1 + C_2 e^{-14x}$.

(3) 原方程的特征方程为 $r^2 + 4 = 0$, 解得 $r_1 = 2i, r_2 = -2i$, 故方程通解为 $y = C_1 \cos 2x + C_2 \sin 2x$.

(4) 原方程的特征方程为 $r^2 + r + 1 = 0$, 解得 $r_{1,2} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{3}i}{2}$, 故方程通解为 $y = e^{-\frac{x}{2}} \left(C_1 \cos \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} x + C_2 \sin \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} x \right)$.

(5) 原方程的特征方程为 $4r^2 - 20r + 25 = 0$, 解得 $r_1 = r_2 = \frac{5}{2}$, 故方程通解为

$$x = (C_1 + C_2 t)e^{\frac{5}{2}t}.$$

(6) 原方程的特征方程为 $r^2 - 5r + 2 = 0$, 解得 $r_{1,2} = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{17}}{2}$, 故方程通解为

$$y = C_1 e^{\frac{5-\sqrt{17}}{2}x} + C_2 e^{\frac{5+\sqrt{17}}{2}x}.$$

2. 求下列方程满足初始条件的特解:

(1) $y'' - 4y' + 3y = 0, y|_{x=0} = 6, y'|_{x=0} = 10$;

(2) $4y'' + 4y' + y = 0, y|_{x=0} = 2, y'|_{x=0} = 0$;

(3) $y'' + y' - 2y = 0, y|_{x=0} = 2, y'|_{x=0} = 1$;

(4) $y'' + y' + y = 0, y|_{x=0} = 1, y'|_{x=0} = 0$.

解 (1) 原方程的特征方程为 $r^2 - 4r + 3 = 0$, 解得 $r_1 = 1, r_2 = 3$, 故方程通解为 $y = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{3x}$.

于是有 $y' = C_1 e^x + 3C_2 e^{3x}$, 代入初始条件得

$$\begin{cases} C_1 + C_2 = 6, \\ C_1 + 3C_2 = 10, \end{cases}$$

故 $\begin{cases} C_1 = 4, \\ C_2 = 2, \end{cases}$ 因此所求特解为 $y = 4e^x + 2e^{3x}$.

(2) 原方程的特征方程为 $4r^2 + 4r + 1 = 0$, 解得 $r_{1,2} = -\frac{1}{2}$, 故方程的通解为

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

于是有 $y' = \left(-\frac{C_1}{2} + C_2 - \frac{C_2}{2}x\right)e^{-\frac{1}{2}x}$, 代入初始条件得

$$\begin{cases} C_1 = 2, \\ -\frac{C_1}{2} + C_2 = 0, \end{cases}$$

解得 $\begin{cases} C_1 = 2, \\ C_2 = 1, \end{cases}$ 因此所求特解为 $y = (2 + x)e^{-\frac{1}{2}x}$.

(3) 原方程的特征方程为 $r^2 + r - 2 = 0$, 解得 $r_1 = 1, r_2 = -2$, 故方程通解为 $y = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{-2x}$.

于是有 $y' = C_1 e^x - 2C_2 e^{-2x}$, 代入初始条件得

$$\begin{cases} C_1 + C_2 = 2, \\ C_1 - 2C_2 = 1, \end{cases}$$

解得 $\begin{cases} C_1 = \frac{5}{3}, \\ C_2 = \frac{1}{3}, \end{cases}$ 因此所求特解为 $y = \frac{5}{3}e^x + \frac{1}{3}e^{-2x}$.

(4) 原方程的特征方程为 $r^2 + r + 1 = 0$, 解得 $r_{1,2} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{3}i}{2}$, 故方程通解

$$\text{为 } y = e^{-\frac{1}{2}x} \left(C_1 \cos \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}x + C_2 \sin \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}x \right).$$

$$\text{于是有 } y' = e^{-\frac{1}{2}x} \begin{bmatrix} \cos \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}x \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2}C_1 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}C_2 \right) \\ - \left(\frac{1}{2}C_2 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}C_1 \right) \cdot \sin \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}x \end{bmatrix}, \text{代入初始条件得}$$

$$\begin{cases} C_1 = 1, \\ -\frac{1}{2}C_1 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}C_2 = 0, \end{cases}$$

$$\text{解得 } \begin{cases} C_1 = 1, \\ C_2 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \end{cases}, \text{故所求特解为 } y = e^{-\frac{1}{2}x} \left(\cos \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}x + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \sin \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}x \right).$$

3. 设函数 $f(x), g(x)$ 满足 $g'(x) = 2e^x - f(x)$ 且 $f(0) = 0, g(0) = 2$, 求 $f(x)$.

解 由 $g'(x) = 2e^x - f(x)$ 知 $g(x), f(x)$ 中必含有 e^x .

令 $g(x) = e^x + r(x)$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= e^x - r'(x), \\ g'(x) &= f(x) = 2r'(x), \\ g''(x) &= f(x) = 2r''(x). \end{aligned}$$

又因 $g''(x) = 2e^x - f'(x)$, 故

$$g''(x) - g'(x) = -f'(x) + f(x),$$

从而 $r''(x) + r(x) = 0$. 因此有

$$r = e^0 \cdot (C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x) = C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x,$$

故

$$\begin{aligned} g(x) &= e^x + C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x, \\ f(2) &= e^2 + C_1 \sin 2 - C_2 \cos 2, \\ g(0) &= 1 + C_1 = 2, f(0) = 1 - C_2 = 0, \end{aligned}$$

解得 $C_1 = 1, C_2 = 1$, 则

$$f(x) = e^x + \sin x - \cos x.$$

4. 函数 $\varphi(x)$ 连续, 且满足 $\varphi(x) = e^x + \int_0^x t\varphi(t) dt - x \int_0^x \varphi(t) dt$, 求 $\varphi(x)$.

解 根据题意可得

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi'(x) &= e^x + x\varphi(x) - \int_0^x \varphi(t) dt - x\varphi(x) = e^x - \int_0^x \varphi(t) dt, \\ \varphi''(x) &= e^x - \varphi(x), \end{aligned}$$

则 $\varphi''(x) - \frac{1}{2}e^x = \frac{1}{2}e^x - \varphi(x)$.

令 $r(x) = \varphi(x) - \frac{1}{2}e^x$, 则 $r''(x) = -r(x)$, 故

$$r(x) = e^0 \cdot (C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x) = C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x,$$

因此 $\varphi(x) = \frac{1}{2}e^x + C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x$.

又因 $\varphi(0) = e^0 = 1$, 所以 $\varphi'(0) = e^0 = 1$, 故得 $C_1 = C_2 = \frac{1}{2}$, 所以

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

习题 7-7

1. 求下列各微分方程的通解:

(1) $2y'' + y' - y = 2e^x$;

(2) $y'' + y' - 6y = x^2 e^{2x}$;

(3) $2y'' + 5y' = 5x^2 - 2x - 1$;

(4) $y'' + 3y' + 2y = 3xe^{-x}$;

(5) $y'' - 2y' + 5y = e^x \sin 2x$;

(6) $y'' - 6y' + 9y = (x+1)e^{3x}$.

解 (1) 由 $2r^2 + r - 1 = 0$ 解得 $r_1 = \frac{1}{2}, r_2 = -1$, 故对应的齐次方程的通解为

$$Y = C_1 e^{\frac{1}{2}x} + C_2 e^{-x}.$$

因 $f(x) = 2e^x, \lambda = 1$ 不是特征方程的根, 故可设 $y^* = ae^x$ 是原方程的一个特解, 将其代入原方程得

$$2ae^x + ae^x - ae^x = 2e^x,$$

解得 $a = 1$, 即 $y^* = e^x$. 故原方程的通解为

$$y = Y + y^* = C_1 e^{\frac{1}{2}x} + C_2 e^{-x} + e^x.$$

(2) 由 $r^2 + r - 6 = 0$ 解得 $r_1 = 2, r_2 = -3$ 故对应的齐次方程的通解为

$$Y = C_1 e^{2x} + C_2 e^{-3x}.$$

因 $f(x) = x^2 e^{2x}, \lambda = 2$ 是特征方程的单根, 故可设

$$y^* = xe^{2x}(ax^2 + bx + C) = e^{2x}(ax^3 + bx^2 + Cx)$$

是原方程的一个特解, 将其代入方程得

$$15ax^2 + (6a + 10b)x + 5c + 2b = x^2,$$

比较系数得 $a = \frac{1}{15}, b = -\frac{1}{25}, c = \frac{2}{125}$, 故原方程的通解为

$$y = Y + y^* = C_1 e^{2x} + C_2 e^{-3x} + \frac{x}{125} \left(\frac{25}{3} x^2 - 5x + 2 \right) e^{2x}.$$

(3) 由 $2r^2 + 5r = 0$ 解得 $r_1 = 0, r_2 = -\frac{5}{2}$, 故对应的齐次方程的通解

为 $Y = C_1 + C_2 e^{-\frac{5}{2}x}$.

因 $f(x) = 5x^2 - 2x - 1, \lambda = 0$ 是特征方程的单根, 故可设 $y^* = x(b_0x^2 + b_1x + b_2)$ 是原方程的一个特解, 将其代入方程得

$$15b_0x^2 + (12b_0 + 10b_1)x + 4b_1 + 5b_2 = 5x^2 - 2x - 1,$$

比较系数得 $b_0 = \frac{1}{3}, b_1 = -\frac{3}{5}, b_2 = \frac{7}{25}$, 即

$$y^* = \frac{1}{3}x^3 - \frac{3}{5}x^2 + \frac{7}{25}x.$$

故原方程的通解为

$$y = Y + y^* = C_1 + C_2 e^{-\frac{5}{2}x} + \frac{1}{3}x^3 - \frac{3}{5}x^2 + \frac{7}{25}x.$$

(4) 由 $r^2 + 3r + 2 = 0$ 解得 $r_1 = -1, r_2 = -2$, 故对应的齐次方程的通解为 $Y = C_1 e^{-x} + C_2 e^{-2x}$.

因 $f(x) = 3xe^{-x}, \lambda = -1$ 是特征方程的单根, 故可设

$$y^* = xe^{-x}(ax + b) = e^{-x}(ax^2 + bx)$$

是原方程的一个特解, 将其代入原方程得

$$2ax + (2a + b) = 3x,$$

比较系数得 $a = \frac{3}{2}, b = -3$, 即 $y^* = e^{-x}\left(\frac{3}{2}x^2 - 3x\right)$.

故原方程的通解为

$$y = Y + y^* = C_1 e^{-x} + C_2 e^{-2x} + e^{-x}\left(\frac{3}{2}x^2 - 3x\right).$$

(5) 由 $r^2 - 2r + 5 = 0$ 解得 $r_{1,2} = 1 \pm 2i$, 故对应的齐次方程的通解为 $Y = e^x(C_1 \cos 2x + C_2 \sin 2x)$.

因 $f(x) = e^x \sin 2x = e^x(0 \cdot \cos 2x + 1 \cdot \sin 2x)$, 且 $\lambda + i\omega = 1 + 2i$ 是特征方程的单根, 故可设

$$y^* = xe^x(a \cos 2x + b \sin 2x)$$

是原方程的一个特解, 将其代入方程并消去 e 得

$$4b \cos 2x - 4a \sin 2x = \sin 2x,$$

比较系数得 $a = -\frac{1}{4}, b = 0$, 即

$$y^* = xe^x\left(-\frac{1}{4} \cos 2x\right) = -\frac{1}{4}xe^x \cos 2x.$$

故原方程的通解为

$$y = Y + y^* = e^x(C_1 \cos 2x + C_2 \sin 2x) - \frac{1}{4}x e^x \cos 2x.$$

(6) 由 $r^2 - 6r + 9 = 0$ 得 $r_{1,2} = 3$, 故对应的齐次方程的通解为 $Y = e^{3x}(C_1 + C_2 x)$.

因 $f(x) = e^{3x}(x+1)$, $\lambda = 3$ 是特征方程的根, 故可设 $y^* = x^2 e^{3x}(ax+b)$ 是原方程的一个特解.

将其代入方程得

$$6ax + 2b = x + 1,$$

比较系数得 $a = \frac{1}{6}, b = \frac{1}{2}$, 即 $y^* = x^2 e^{3x} \left(\frac{1}{6}x + \frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{x^2}{2} e^{3x} \left(\frac{1}{3}x + 1 \right)$.

故原方程的通解为

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

2. 求下列方程满足初始条件的特解:

(1) $y'' + y = -\sin 2x, y|_{x=\pi} = 1, y'|_{x=\pi} = 1;$

(2) $y'' - 2y' - 3y = 3x + 1, y|_{x=0} = 1, y'|_{x=0} = 0;$

(3) $y'' - 10y' + 9y = e^{2x}, y|_{x=0} = \frac{1}{7}, y'|_{x=0} = \frac{3}{7};$

(4) $y'' - y = 4xe^x, y|_{x=0} = 0, y'|_{x=0} = 0.$

解 (1) 由 $r^2 + 1 = 0$ 解得 $r_{1,2} = \pm i$, 故对应的齐次方程的通解为

$$Y = C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x.$$

因 $f(x) = -\sin 2x = e^{0x}(0 \cdot \cos 2x - \sin 2x)$, 且 $\lambda + i\omega = 2i$ 不是特征方程的根, 故可设

$$y^* = A \cos 2x + B \sin 2x$$

是原方程的一个特解, 将其代入方程得

$$-3A \cos 2x - 3B \sin 2x = -\sin 2x,$$

比较系数得 $A = 0, B = \frac{1}{3}$, 即 $y^* = \frac{1}{3} \sin 2x$.

故原方程的通解为

$$y = C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x + \frac{1}{3} \sin 2x.$$

于是有 $y' = -C_1 \sin x + C_2 \cos x + \frac{2}{3} \cos 2x$, 将其代入初始条件可得

$$\begin{cases} -C_1 = 1, \\ -C_2 + \frac{2}{3} = 1, \end{cases} \text{即} \begin{cases} C_1 = -1, \\ C_2 = -\frac{1}{3}. \end{cases}$$

故所求特解为

$$y = -\cos x - \frac{1}{3}\sin x + \frac{1}{3}\sin 2x.$$

(2) 由 $r^2 - 2r - 3 = 0$ 解得 $r_1 = 3, r_2 = -1$, 故对应的齐次方程的通解为 $Y = C_1 e^{3x} + C_2 e^{-x}$.

因 $f(x) = 3x + 1, \lambda = 0$ 不是特征方程的根, 故可设 $y^* = ax + b$ 是原方程的一个特解, 将其代入方程得

$$-3ax - 2a - 3b = 3x + 1,$$

比较系数得 $a = -1, b = \frac{1}{3}$, 即 $y^* = \frac{1}{3} - x$.

故原方程的通解为 $y = C_1 e^{3x} + C_2 e^{-x} + \frac{1}{3} - x$.

于是有 $y' = 3C_1 e^{3x} - C_2 e^{-x} - 1$, 将其代入初始条件有

$$\begin{cases} C_1 + C_2 + \frac{1}{3} = 1, \\ 3C_1 - C_2 - 1 = 0, \end{cases} \quad \text{即} \quad \begin{cases} C_1 = \frac{5}{12}, \\ C_2 = \frac{1}{4}. \end{cases}$$

故所求特解为

$$y = \frac{5}{12}e^{3x} + \frac{1}{4}e^{-x} + \frac{1}{3} - x.$$

(3) 由 $r^2 - 10r + 9 = 0$ 解得 $r_1 = 1, r_2 = 9$, 故对应的齐次方程的通解为

$$Y = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{9x}.$$

因 $f(x) = e^{2x}, \lambda = 2$ 不是特征方程的根, 故可设 $y^* = Ae^{2x}$ 是原方程的一个特解, 将其代入原方程得 $A = -\frac{1}{7}$, 即 $y^* = -\frac{1}{7}e^{2x}$.

故原方程的通解为

$$y = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{9x} - \frac{1}{7}e^{2x}.$$

于是有 $y' = C_1 e^x + 9C_2 e^{9x} - \frac{2}{7}e^{2x}$, 将其代入初始条件得

$$\begin{cases} C_1 + C_2 - \frac{1}{7} = \frac{1}{7}, \\ C_1 + 9C_2 - \frac{2}{7} = \frac{3}{7}, \end{cases} \quad \text{即} \quad \begin{cases} C_1 = \frac{13}{56}, \\ C_2 = \frac{3}{56}. \end{cases}$$

故所求特解为

$$y = \frac{13}{56}e^x + \frac{3}{56}e^{9x} - \frac{1}{7}e^{2x}.$$

(4) 由 $r^2 - 1 = 0$ 得特征根 $r_{1,2} = \pm 1$, 故对应的齐次方程的通解为

$$Y = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{-x}.$$

因 $f(x) = 4xe^x$, $\lambda = 1$ 是特征方程的单根, 故可设

$$y^* = xe^x(Ax + B) = e^x(Ax^2 + Bx)$$

是原方程的一个特解, 将其代入原方程得

$$4Ax + 2A + 2B = 4x,$$

比较系数得 $A = 1, B = -1$, 即

$$y^* = e^x(x^2 - x).$$

故原方程的通解为

$$y = C_1e^x + C_2e^{-x} + e^x(x^2 - x).$$

于是有 $y' = e^x(x^2 + x - 1 + C_1) - C_2e^{-x}$, 将其代入初始条件得

$$\begin{cases} C_1 + C_2 = 0, \\ C_1 - C_2 - 1 = 0, \end{cases} \quad \text{即} \quad \begin{cases} C_1 = \frac{1}{2}, \\ C_2 = -\frac{1}{2}. \end{cases}$$

故所求特解为

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

* 习题 7-8

求下列欧拉方程的通解:

$$(1) x^2y'' + xy' - y = 0; \quad (2) x^2y'' + 2xy' - n(n+1)y = 0;$$

$$(3) x^2y'' + xy' + y = 2\sin \ln x; \quad (4) x^3y''' + xy' - y = 3x^4.$$

解 (1) 令 $x = e^t$, 记 $D = \frac{d}{dt}$, 则原方程化为

$$[D(D-1) + D - 1]y = 0, \quad \text{①}$$

其特征方程为 $r(r-1) + r - 1 = 0$, 即 $r^2 - 1 = 0$, 可解出其特征根 $r_{1,2} = \pm 1$, 故方程 ① 有通解, 即

$$y = C_1e^t + C_2e^{-t}.$$

因此原方程的通解为

$$y = C_1x + \frac{C_2}{x}$$

(2) 令 $x = e^t$, 记 $D = \frac{d}{dt}$, 则原方程化为

$$[D(D-1) + 2 - n(n+1)]y = 0, \quad \text{②}$$

其特征方程为 $r(r-1) + 2r - n(n+1) = 0$, 即 $r^2 + r - n(n+1) = 0$, 可解出其特征根 $r_1 = n, r_2 = -n - 1$, 故方程 ② 有通解, 即

$$y = C_1 e^{at} + C_2 e^{(-n-1)t}.$$

故原方程的通解为

$$y = C_1 x^n + C_2 x^{-(n+1)}.$$

(3) 令 $x = e^t$, 记 $D = \frac{d}{dt}$, 则原方程化为

$$[D(D-1) + D + 1]y = 2\sin t. \quad (3)$$

方程 (3) 对应的齐次方程的特征方程为

$$r(r-1) + r + 1 = 0,$$

即 $r^2 + 1 = 0$, 可解出其特征根 $r = \pm i$.

故方程对应的齐次方程的通解为

$$y = C_1 \cos t + C_2 \sin t.$$

因 $f(t) = 2\sin t = e^{0t}(0 \cdot \cos t + 2\sin t)$, 且 $\lambda + i\omega = i$ 是特征方程的根, 故可设

$$y^* = t(a\cos t + b\sin t)$$

是原方程的一个特解, 将其代入方程得

$$-2a\sin t + 2b\cos t = 2\sin t,$$

比较系数得 $a = -1, b = 0$, 故方程有通解, 即

$$y = C_1 \cos t + C_2 \sin t - t\cos t.$$

因此原方程的通解为

$$y = C_1 \cos \ln |x| + C_2 \sin \ln |x| - \ln |x| \cos \ln |x|.$$

(4) 令 $x = e^t$, 记 $D = \frac{d}{dt}$, 则原方程化为

$$[D(D-1)(D-2) + D - 1]y = 3e^{4t}. \quad (4)$$

方程 (4) 对应的齐次方程的特征方程为

$$r(r-1)(r-2) + r - 1 = 0,$$

即 $(r-1)^3 = 0$, 可解出其特征根 $r_{1,2,3} = 1$.

故方程 (4) 对应的齐次方程的通解为

$$y = e^t(C_1 + C_2 t + C_3 t^2).$$

因 $f(t) = 3e^{4t}$, $\lambda = 4$ 不是特征方程的根, 故可设 $y^* = Ae^{4t}$ 是方程 (4) 的一个特解, 将其代入方程得 $A = \frac{1}{9}$.

故方程 (4) 的通解为

$$y = e^t(C_1 + C_2 t + C_3 t^2) + \frac{1}{9}e^{4t}.$$

因此原方程的通解为

$$y = C_1 x + C_2 x \ln |x| + C_3 x \ln^2 |x| + \frac{1}{9}x^4.$$

* 习题 7-9

1. 求下列微分方程组的通解:

$$(1) \begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} = x + 2y, \\ \frac{dy}{dt} = 4x + 3y; \end{cases} \quad (2) \begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{dy}{dt} = -x + y + 3, \\ \frac{dx}{dt} - \frac{dy}{dt} = x + y - 3; \end{cases}$$

$$(3) \begin{cases} \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = y, \\ \frac{d^2y}{dt^2} = x; \end{cases} \quad (4) \begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} + 5x + y = e^t, \\ \frac{dy}{dt} - x - 3y = e^{2t}. \end{cases}$$

分析 求解线性微分方程组一般采用“消去法”.

$$\text{解 } (1) \begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} = x + 2y, & \text{①} \\ \frac{dy}{dt} = 4x + 3y, & \text{②} \end{cases}$$

由式 ① 得

$$y = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{dx}{dt} - x \right), \quad \text{③}$$

对式 ③ 求导得

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} - \frac{dx}{dt} \right). \quad \text{④}$$

将式 ③ 和式 ④ 代入式 ② 得

$$\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} - 4 \frac{dx}{dt} - 5x = 0,$$

解得 $x = C_1 e^{5t} + C_2 e^{-t}$. 将此解代入式 ③ 得 $y = 2C_1 e^{5t} - C_2 e^{-t}$.

因此, 方程组通解为

$$\begin{cases} x = C_1 e^{5t} + C_2 e^{-t}, \\ y = 2C_1 e^{5t} - C_2 e^{-t}. \end{cases}$$

$$(2) \begin{cases} x' + y' = -x + y + 3, & \text{①} \\ x' - y' = x + y - 3, & \text{②} \end{cases}$$

① + ② 得

$$x' = y. \quad \text{③}$$

将式 ③ 代入式 ① 得 $x' + x'' = -x + x' + 3$, 即

$$x'' + x = 3. \quad \text{④}$$

可解出式 ④ 对应的齐次方程的特征根为 $r_{1,2} = \pm i$, 且易见 $x^* = 3$ 是式 ④ 的特

解,于是

$$x = C_1 \cos t + C_2 \sin t + 3.$$

由式 ③ 得 $y = -C_1 \sin t + C_2 \cos t$, 因此方程组通解为

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

$$(3) \begin{cases} \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} = y, & \text{①} \\ \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} = x, & \text{②} \end{cases}$$

将式 ① 两端关于 t 求二阶导数, 得 $\frac{d^4 x}{dt^4} = \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2}$, 将其代入式 ② 得 $\frac{d^4 x}{dt^4} = x$, 即

$\frac{d^4 x}{dt^4} - x = 0$. 由它的特征方程 $r^4 - 1 = 0$ 得 $r_{1,2} = \pm 1, r_{3,4} = \pm i$, 于是

$$x = C_1 e^t + C_2 e^{-t} + C_3 \cos t + C_4 \sin t.$$

再由式 ① 得 $y = \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} = C_1 e^t + C_2 e^{-t} - C_3 \cos t - C_4 \sin t$, 因此, 方程组的通解为

$$\begin{cases} x = C_1 e^t + C_2 e^{-t} + C_3 \cos t + C_4 \sin t, \\ y = C_1 e^t + C_2 e^{-t} - C_3 \cos t - C_4 \sin t. \end{cases}$$

(4) 记 $D = \frac{d}{dt}$, 则方程组可表示为

$$\begin{cases} (D+5)x + y = e^t, & \text{①} \\ -x + (D-3)y = e^{2t}, & \text{②} \end{cases}$$

记 $\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} D+5 & 1 \\ -1 & D-3 \end{vmatrix}, \Delta_x = \begin{vmatrix} e^t & 1 \\ e^{2t} & D-3 \end{vmatrix}$, 则有 $\Delta = \Delta_x$, 即

$$(D^2 + 2D - 14)x = -2e^t - e^{2t}. \quad \text{③}$$

由其对应的齐次方程的特征方程 $r^2 + 2r - 14 = 0$ 得

$$r_{1,2} = -1 \pm \sqrt{15}.$$

令 $x^* = Ae^t + Be^{2t}$, 将其代入式 ③ 并比较系数得

$$x^* = \frac{2}{11}e^t + \frac{1}{6}e^{2t},$$

于是 $x = C_1 e^{(-1+\sqrt{15})t} + C_2 e^{(-1-\sqrt{15})t} + \frac{2}{11}e^t + \frac{1}{6}e^{2t}$.

由式 ① 得 $y = e^t - (D+5)x$, 即

$$y = (-4 - \sqrt{15})C_1 e^{(-1+\sqrt{15})t} - (4 - \sqrt{15})C_2 e^{(-1-\sqrt{15})t} - \frac{1}{11}e^t - \frac{7}{6}e^{2t}.$$

2. 求下列初值问题的解:

$$(1) \begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} + 5x + y = 0, \\ \frac{dy}{dt} - 2x + 3y = 0, \\ x|_{t=0} = 0, y|_{t=0} = 1; \end{cases} \quad (2) \begin{cases} \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} + 2\frac{dy}{dt} - x = 0, \\ \frac{dx}{dt} + y = 0, \\ x|_{t=0} = 1, y|_{t=0} = 0; \end{cases}$$

$$(3) \begin{cases} 2\frac{dx}{dt} - 4x + \frac{dy}{dt} - y = e^t, \\ \frac{dx}{dt} + 3x + y = 0, \\ x|_{t=0} = \frac{3}{2}, y|_{t=0} = 0; \end{cases} \quad (4) \begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} + 3x - y = 0, \\ \frac{dy}{dt} - 8x + y = 0, \\ x|_{t=0} = 1, y|_{t=0} = 4. \end{cases}$$

解 (1)
$$\begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} + 5x + y = 0, & \text{①} \\ \frac{dy}{dt} - 2x + 3y = 0, & \text{②} \end{cases}$$

由式 ① 得

$$y = -\frac{dx}{dt} - 5x, \quad \text{③}$$

对式 ③ 求导得

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = -\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} - 5\frac{dx}{dt}, \quad \text{④}$$

将式 ③ 和式 ④ 代入式 ② 得

$$\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} + 8\frac{dx}{dt} + 17x = 0,$$

解得 $x = e^{-4t}(C_1 \cos t + C_2 \sin t)$, 将其代入式 ③ 得

$$y = e^{-4t}[(-C_2 - C_1)\cos t + (C_1 - C_2)\sin t].$$

由初始条件知

$$\begin{cases} C_1 = 0, \\ -C_2 - C_1 = 1, \end{cases} \text{ 故 } \begin{cases} C_1 = 0, \\ C_2 = -1. \end{cases}$$

因此
$$\begin{cases} x = -e^{-4t}\sin t, \\ y = e^{-4t}(\cos t + \sin t). \end{cases}$$

(2) 记 $D = \frac{d}{dt}$, 原方程组即为

$$\begin{cases} (D^2 - 1)x + 2Dy = 0, & \text{①} \\ Dx + y = 0, & \text{②} \end{cases}$$

则有
$$\begin{vmatrix} D^2 - 1 & 2D \\ D & 1 \end{vmatrix} x = 0, \text{ 即}$$

$$(D^2 + 1)x = 0. \quad (3)$$

由式 ③ 的特征方程 $r^2 + 1 = 0$ 得 $r_{1,2} = \pm i$, 于是 $x = C_1 \cos t + C_2 \sin t$, 将其代入初始条件得

$$C_1 = 1, \text{ 即 } x = \cos t + C_2 \sin t.$$

又由式 ② 得 $y = -Dx = \sin t - C_2 \cos t$, 将其代入初始条件得 $C_2 = 0$, 因此

$$\begin{cases} x = \cos t, \\ y = \sin t. \end{cases}$$

(3) 记 $D = \frac{d}{dt}$, 方程组即为

$$\begin{cases} (2D - 4)x + (D - 1)y = e^t, & (1) \\ (D + 3)x + y = 0, & (2) \end{cases}$$

则有 $\begin{vmatrix} 2D - 4 & D - 1 \\ D + 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} x = \begin{vmatrix} e^t & D - 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$, 即

$$(D^2 + 1)x = e^{-t}. \quad (3)$$

由方程 ③ 对应的齐次方程的特征方程 $r^2 + 1 = 0$ 得 $r_{1,2} = \pm i$.

令 $x^* = Ae^t$, 将其代入方程 ③ 并比较系数得 $A = -\frac{1}{2}$, 于是

$$x = C_1 \cos t + C_2 \sin t - \frac{1}{2}e^t.$$

又由式 ② 得 $y = (C_1 - 3C_2)\sin t - (3C_1 + C_2)\cos t + 2e^t$, 将其代入初始条件得

$$\begin{cases} C_1 - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{2}, \\ -3C_1 - C_2 + 2 = 0, \end{cases} \quad \text{故} \begin{cases} C_1 = 2, \\ C_2 = -4. \end{cases}$$

因此 $\begin{cases} x = 2\cos t - 4\sin t - \frac{1}{2}e^t, \\ y = 14\sin t - 2\cos t + 2e^t. \end{cases}$

(4) 记 $D = \frac{d}{dt}$, 方程组即为

$$\begin{cases} (D + 3)x - y = 0, & (1) \\ -8x + (D + 1)y = 0, & (2) \end{cases}$$

则有 $\begin{vmatrix} D + 3 & -1 \\ -8 & D + 1 \end{vmatrix} x = 0$, 即

$$(D^2 + 4D - 5)x = 0. \quad (3)$$

由式 ③ 的特征方程 $r^2 + 4r - 5 = 0$ 得 $r_1 = 1, r_2 = -5$, 于是

$$x = C_1 e^t + C_2 e^{-5t}.$$

又由式 ① 得 $y = (D + 3)x = 4C_1 e^t - 2C_2 e^{-5t}$, 将其代入初始条件得

$$\begin{cases} C_1 + C_2 = 1, \\ 4C_1 - 2C_2 = 4, \end{cases} \text{故} \begin{cases} C_1 = 1, \\ C_2 = 0. \end{cases}$$

$$\text{因此} \begin{cases} x = e^t, \\ y = 4e^t. \end{cases}$$

习题 7-10

1. 某种新产品要推向市场, 设该产品的销量 $x(t)$ 是时间 t 的可导函数, 如果该产品的销售量对时间的增长率 $\frac{dx}{dt}$ 与销售量 $x(t)$ 及尚未购买该产品的潜在顾客的数量 $N - x(t)$ 之积成正比 (N 为该产品的市场容量, 比例常数为 $k > 0$), 且当 $t = 0$ 时, $x = \frac{1}{4}N$. 求:

- (1) 销售量 $x(t)$;
- (2) 销售量 $x(t)$ 的增长最快的时刻 T .

解 (1) 由题意可得

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = kx(N - x(t)),$$

将上式分离变量并积分, 可以解得

$$x(t) = \frac{N}{1 + Ce^{-kNt}}.$$

又知 $x(0) = \frac{1}{4}N$, 可解得 $C = 3$.

故销售量的表达式为 $x(t) = \frac{N}{1 + 3e^{-kNt}}$.

(2) 根据第(1)题可得

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{3kN^2 e^{-kNt}}{(1 + 3e^{-kNt})^2}, \quad \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = \frac{9k^2 N^3 e^{-2kNt} - 3k^2 N^3 e^{-kNt}}{(1 + 3e^{-kNt})^3}.$$

$$\text{令} \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = 0 \text{ 得 } t = \frac{\ln 3}{Nk}.$$

因 $\frac{dx}{dt}$ 只有一个极值点, 故在 $t = \frac{\ln 3}{Nk}$ 处取得最大值, 即 $T = \frac{\ln 3}{Nk}$.

2. 某商品的价格由供求关系决定, 若供给量 S 与需求量 Q 均是价格 P 的线性函数:

$$S = -1 + 3P, Q = 4 - P,$$

若价格 P 是时间 t (年) 的函数, 且已知在时刻 t 时, 价格 P 的变化率与 $Q - S$ 成正比, 比例系数为 2, 试求价格 P 与时刻 t 的函数关系, 且已知初始价格 $P_0 = 2$ 元, 问当 $t =$

0.3 年时的价格应为多少?

解 由题意知

$$\frac{dp}{dt} = 2(Q - S) = 10 - 8P,$$

解上述微分方程得

$$P(t) = Ce^{-8t} + \frac{5}{4}.$$

又知 $P(0) = 2$, 故 $C = \frac{3}{4}$, 所以 $P(t) = \frac{3}{4}e^{-8t} + \frac{5}{4}$, 则

$$P(0.3) = \frac{3}{4}e^{-2.4} + \frac{5}{4} \approx 1.32(\text{元}),$$

即当 $t = 0.3$ 年时的价格约为 1.32 元.

总复习题七

1. 选择题:

(1) 设 $y = f(x)$ 是 $y'' - 2y' + 4y = 0$ 的一个解, 若 $f(x_0) > 0$ 且 $f'(x_0) = 0$, 则 $f(x)$ 在点 x_0 处().

A. 取得极大值

B. 取得极小值

C. 某个邻域内单调递增

D. 某个邻域内单调递减

(2) 设线性无关函数 y_1, y_2, y_3 都是二阶齐次线性方程 $y'' + p(x)y' + q(x)y = f(x)$ 的解, C_1, C_2 是待定常数, 则此方程的通解是().

A. $C_1y_1 + C_2y_2 + y_3$

B. $C_1y_1 + C_2y_2 - (C_1 + C_2)y_3$

C. $C_1y_1 + C_2y_2 - (1 - C_1 - C_2)y_3$

D. $C_1y_1 + C_2y_2 + (1 - C_1 - C_2)y_3$

(3) 若有界可积函数满足关系式 $f(x) = \int_0^{3x} f\left(\frac{t}{3}\right) dt + 3x - 3$, 则 $f(x) =$ ().

A. $-3e^{-3x} + 1$

B. $-2e^{3x} - 1$

C. $-e^{3x} - 2$

D. $-3e^{-3x} - 1$

(4) 设 $y = f(x)$ 是满足方程 $(x^2 - 1)dy + (2xy - \cos x)dx = 0$ 和初始条件 $y(0) = 1$ 的解, 则 $\int_{-\frac{1}{3}}^{\frac{1}{3}} f(x) dx =$ ().

A. $-\ln 2$

B. $\ln 2$

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

D. $-\frac{1}{2} \ln 2$

解 (1) $y'' - 2y' + 4y = 0$ 的特征方程为 $r^2 - 2r + 4 = 0$, 解得特征根 $r = 1 \pm \sqrt{3}i$. 故方程的通解为 $y = e^x(C_1 \cos \sqrt{3}x + C_2 \sin \sqrt{3}x)$.

设 $f(x) = e^x(a \cos \sqrt{3}x + b \sin \sqrt{3}x)$, 则

$$f'(x) = e^x[(a + \sqrt{3}b)\cos x + (b - \sqrt{3}a)\sin \sqrt{3}x],$$

$$\begin{aligned} f''(x) &= e^x[2\sqrt{3}b - 2a]\cos \sqrt{3}x + (-2\sqrt{3}a - 2b)\sin \sqrt{3}x \\ &= 2f'(x) - 4f(x), \end{aligned}$$

故 $f''(x_0) = 2f'(x_0) - 4f(x_0) < 0$, 因此 $f(x)$ 在 x_0 处取得极大值.

选 A.

(2) 因 $y_1 - y_3$ 和 $y_2 - y_3$ 是对应的齐次方程的解, 且由 y_1, y_2, y_3 线性无关可推知 $y_1 - y_3$ 和 $y_2 - y_3$ 线性无关, 而 y_3 是非齐次方程的特解, 故

$$y = C_1(y_1 - y_3) + C_2(y_2 - y_3) + y_3 = C_1y_1 + C_2y_2 + (1 - C_1 - C_2)y_3$$

是非齐次方程的通解.

选 D.

(3) 设 $F'(x) = f(x)$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= \int_0^{3x} f\left(\frac{t}{3}\right) dt + 3x - 3 = \int_0^x 3f(a) da + 3x - 3 \\ &= 3F(x) - F(0) + 3x - 3, \end{aligned}$$

故 $F'(x) - 3F(x) = 3x - 3 - F(0)$, 于是

$$\begin{aligned} F(x) &= e^{\int 3dx} \left[\int (3x - 3 - F(0)) \cdot e^{-3dx} dx + C \right] = \frac{2}{3} - x + Ce^{3x}, \\ f(x) &= F'(x) = 3Ce^{3x} - 1, \end{aligned}$$

只有 B 满足.

选 B.

(4) 原方程可改写成 $y' + \frac{2x}{x^2 - 1}y = \frac{\cos x}{x^2 - 1}$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} y &= e^{-\int \frac{2x}{x^2 - 1} dx} \left[\int \frac{\cos x}{x^2 - 1} \cdot e^{\int \frac{2x}{x^2 - 1} dx} dx + C \right] = \frac{1}{x^2 - 1} \left[\int \cos x dx + C \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{x^2 - 1} (\sin x + C), \end{aligned}$$

于是 $y|_{x=0} = -C = 1$, 故 $C = -1$. 因此

$$y = f(x) = \frac{\sin x - 1}{x^2 - 1},$$

$$\int_{-\frac{1}{3}}^{\frac{1}{3}} f(x) dx = \int_{-\frac{1}{3}}^{\frac{1}{3}} \frac{1 - \sin x}{1 - x^2} dx = \int_{-\frac{1}{3}}^{\frac{1}{3}} \frac{1}{1 - x^2} dx - \int_{-\frac{1}{3}}^{\frac{1}{3}} \frac{\sin x}{1 - x^2} dx.$$

因 $\frac{\sin x}{1 - x^2}$ 为奇函数, 故 $\int_{-\frac{1}{3}}^{\frac{1}{3}} \frac{\sin x}{1 - x^2} dx = 0$, 所以

$$\int_{-\frac{1}{3}}^{\frac{1}{3}} f(x) dx = \int_{-\frac{1}{3}}^{\frac{1}{3}} \frac{1}{1 - x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\frac{1}{3}}^{\frac{1}{3}} \left(\frac{1}{1 - x} + \frac{1}{1 + x} \right) dx$$

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

选 B.

2. 某商品的需求量 x 对价格 p 的弹性为 $-p \ln 3$, 该商品的市场最大需求量为 1 500 件, 求需求函数.

解 由题意知 $\frac{Ex}{Ep} = \frac{p}{x} \cdot x' = -p \ln 3$, 故 $x' + \ln 3 \cdot x = 0$, 可得

$$x = e^{-\int \ln 3 dp} \left[\int 0 \cdot e^{\int \ln 3 dp} dp + C \right] = C \cdot 3^{-p}.$$

因 $x(p)$ 单调递减, 故 $x(0) = C = 1\,500$, 故需求函数为

$$x(p) = 1\,500 \cdot 3^{-p}.$$

3. 求下列微分方程的通解:

$$(1) (1+x^2)ydy - x(1+y^2)dx = 0; \quad (2) y^2 + x^2 \frac{dy}{dx} = xy \frac{dy}{dx};$$

$$(3) (x^2 - y)dx - xdy = 0; \quad (4) y' + y \cos x = e^{-\sin x};$$

$$(5) \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y}{2x - y^2}; \quad (6) x + yy' = x(x^2 + y^2)^2;$$

$$(7) xy'' - y' = x^2; \quad (8) y'' - 6y' + 5y = x - 3e^x.$$

解 (1) 将原方程分离变量可得

$$\frac{y}{1+y^2} dy = \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx,$$

两边积分得 $1 + y^2 = C(1 + x^2)$.

$$(2) \text{原方程可化为 } \frac{y}{x} + \frac{x}{y} \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dx}.$$

令 $\frac{y}{x} = u$, 则 $y = ux$, $\frac{dy}{dx} = u + x \frac{du}{dx}$, 故原方程化为

$$u + \frac{1}{u} \left(u + x \frac{du}{dx} \right) = u + x \frac{du}{dx},$$

分离变量得 $\left(1 - \frac{1}{u}\right) du = \frac{1}{x} dx$, 两边积分得

$$u - \ln u = \ln x + \ln C_1,$$

则 $C_1 x = \frac{e^u}{u}$, 将 $u = \frac{y}{x}$ 代入并整理得 $y = C e^{\frac{x}{y}}$.

(3) 原方程可化为 $y' + \frac{1}{x}y = x$, 则

$$y = e^{-\int \frac{1}{x} dx} \left[\int x \cdot e^{\int \frac{1}{x} dx} dx + C \right] = \frac{1}{x} \left[\int x \cdot x dx + C_1 \right] = \frac{1}{3} x^2 + \frac{C_1}{x},$$

故通解为 $\frac{1}{3} x^3 - xy = C$.

(4) 所求通解为

$$\begin{aligned}y &= e^{-\int \cos x dx} \left[\int e^{-\sin x} \cdot e^{\int \cos x dx} dx + C \right] = e^{-\sin x} \left[\int e^{-\sin x} \cdot e^{\sin x} dx + C \right] \\ &= e^{-\sin x} (x + C).\end{aligned}$$

(5) 由 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y}{2x - y^2}$ 知 $\frac{dx}{dy} - \frac{2}{y}x = -y$, 故

$$x = e^{\int \frac{2}{y} dy} \left[\int -y \cdot e^{-\int \frac{2}{y} dy} dy + C \right] = y^2 \left[\int -y \cdot \frac{1}{y^2} dy + C \right] = y^2 [-\ln y + C].$$

(6) 令 $x^2 + y^2 = p$, 则有 $2x + 2y \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dp}{dx}$, 所以

$$2\left(x + y \frac{dy}{dx}\right) = 2x \cdot p^2 = \frac{dp}{dx},$$

分离变量得 $\frac{1}{p^2} dp = 2x dx$, 故

$$\frac{1}{x^2 + y^2} = x^2 + C,$$

即 $x^2 + y^2 = \frac{1}{x^2 + C}$.

(7) 令 $y' = p(x)$, 则 $y'' = p'(x)$, 于是原方程可化为 $xp' - p = x^2$, 即

$$p' - \frac{1}{x}p = x,$$

$$y' = p = e^{\int \frac{1}{x} dx} \left[\int x e^{-\int \frac{1}{x} dx} dx + C_1 \right] = x[x + C_1] = x^2 + C_1 x,$$

故所求通解为

$$y = \int (x^2 + C_1 x) dx = \frac{1}{3}x^3 + \frac{C_1}{2}x^2 + C_2.$$

(8) 齐次方程对应的特征方程为 $r^2 - 6r + 5 = 0$, 可解得特征根为 $r_1 = 5, r_2 = 1$, 故齐次方程通解为

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

因方程 $y'' - 6y' + 5y = x$ 的特解为 $y_1^* = Ax + B$, 方程 $y'' - 6y' + 5y = -3e^x$ 的特解为 $y_2^* = ax e^x$, 故原方程的一个特解为

$$y^* = Ax + B + ax e^x,$$

解得 $y^{*'} = A + ax e^x + a e^x, y^{*''} = 2a e^x + ax e^x$, 将其代入方程得

$$-4a e^x + 6A + 5Ax + 5B = x - 3e^x,$$

故 $a = \frac{3}{4}, A = \frac{1}{5}, B = \frac{6}{25}$.

因此原方程通解为 $y = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{5x} + \frac{1}{5}x + \frac{6}{25} + \frac{3}{4}x e^x$.

4. 求微分方程 $y'' + y = x \cos 2x$ 的一个特解.

解 假设方程的一个特解为 $y^* = A x \cos 2x + B \sin 2x$, 则

$$y^{*'} = (A + 2B) \cos 2x - 2Ax \sin 2x,$$

$$y^{*''} = (-4A - 4B) \sin 2x - 4Ax \cos 2x,$$

故 $y^{*''} + y^* = (-4A - 3B) \sin 2x - 3Ax \cos 2x = x \cos 2x$, 解得

$$A = -\frac{1}{3}, B = \frac{4}{9}.$$

因此特解为 $y^* = -\frac{1}{3}x \cos 2x + \frac{4}{9} \sin 2x$.

5. 求下列微分方程满足所给初始条件的特解:

(1) $y^3 dx + 2(x^2 - xy^2) dy = 0, y|_{x=1} = 1$;

(2) $2y'' - \sin 2y = 0, y|_{x=0} = \frac{\pi}{2}, y'|_{x=0} = 1$;

(3) $y'' + 2y' + y = \cos x, y|_{x=0} = 0, y'|_{x=0} = \frac{3}{2}$.

解 (1) 原方程可以表示成伯努利方程

$$\frac{dx}{dy} - \frac{2}{y}x = -\frac{2}{y^3}x^2,$$

即 $x^{-2} \frac{dx}{dy} - \frac{2}{y}x^{-1} = -\frac{2}{y^3}$.

令 $z = x^{-1}$, 则 $\frac{dz}{dy} = -x^2 \frac{dx}{dy}$, 且原方程化为一阶线性方程

$$\frac{dz}{dy} + \frac{2}{y}z = \frac{2}{y^3},$$

解得 $z = e^{-\int \frac{2}{y} dy} \left(\int \frac{2}{y^3} e^{\int \frac{2}{y} dy} dy + C \right) = \frac{1}{y^2} \left(\int \frac{2}{y} dy + C \right) = \frac{1}{y^2} (2 \ln |y| + C)$.

将 $z = x^{-1}$ 代入上式得

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

即原方程的通解为 $y^2 = x(2 \ln |y| + C)$.

由初始条件 $x = 1, y = 1$, 得 $C = 1$, 故所求特解为 $y^2 = x(2 \ln |y| + 1)$.

(2) 在方程 $2y'' - \sin 2y = 0$ 两端同乘以 y' , 则有 $2yy'' - y' \cdot \sin 2y = 0$, 即

$$\left(y'^2 + \frac{1}{2} \cos 2y \right)' = 0,$$

于是 $y'^2 + \frac{1}{2} \cos 2y = C_1$, 代入初始条件 $y = \frac{\pi}{2}, y' = 1$ 得 $C_1 = \frac{1}{2}$, 故有

$$y'^2 + \frac{1}{2} \cos 2y = \frac{1}{2},$$

$$\text{即 } y'^2 = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}\cos 2y = \sin^2 y.$$

因 $y = \frac{\pi}{2}$ 时, $y' = 1$, 故上式开方后取 $y' = \sin y$.

分离变量并积分 $\int \frac{dy}{\sin y} = \int dx$ 得

$$\ln \tan \frac{y}{2} = x + C_2,$$

代入初始条件 $x = 0, y = \frac{\pi}{2}$, 得 $C_2 = 0$, 故所求特解为 $\ln \tan \frac{y}{2} = x$, 即

$$y = 2\arctan e^x.$$

(3) 由原方程对应的齐次方程的特征方程 $r^2 + 2r + 1 = 0$ 解得 $r_{1,2} = -1$, 故对应齐次方程的通解为

$$Y = (C_1 + C_2 x)e^{-x}.$$

因 $f(x) = \cos x, \lambda + iw = 0 + i$ 不是特征方程的根, 故令 $y^* = A\cos x + B\sin x$ 是原方程的特解, 并代入原方程可得

$$-2A\sin x + 2B\cos x = \cos x,$$

比较系数得 $A = 0, B = \frac{1}{2}$, 故 $y^* = \frac{1}{2}\sin x$, 且原方程的通解为

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

且有 $y' = (C_2 - C_1 - C_2 x)e^{-x} + \frac{1}{2}\cos x$, 代入初始条件 $x = 0, y = 0, y' = \frac{3}{2}$ 可得

$$\begin{cases} C_1 = 0, \\ C_2 - C_1 + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{2}, \end{cases} \text{ 即 } C_1 = 0, C_2 = 1.$$

故所求特解为 $y = xe^{-x} + \frac{1}{2}\sin x$.

6. 设 $y = f(x)$ 满足 $\int_0^x tf(t)dt = x^2 + f(x)$, 求 $f(x)$.

解 方程两边求导得 $xy = 2x + y'$, 即 $y' - xy = -2x$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} y &= e^{\int x dx} \left(\int -2x \cdot e^{-\int x dx} dx + C \right) = e^{\frac{1}{2}x^2} \left(\int -e^{-\frac{1}{2}x^2} dx^2 + C \right) = e^{\frac{1}{2}x^2} (2e^{-\frac{1}{2}x^2} + C) \\ &= 2 + Ce^{\frac{1}{2}x^2}, \end{aligned}$$

由上述方程得 $f(0) = 0$, 故 $C = -2$.

$$\text{故 } y = 2(1 - e^{\frac{1}{2}x^2}).$$

7. 设函数 $y(x) (x \geq 0)$ 二阶可导且 $y'(x) > 0, y(0) = 1$. 过曲线 $y = y(x)$ 上

任一点 $P(x, y)$ 作曲线的切线及 x 轴的垂线, 上述两直线与 x 轴所围成的三角形的面积记为 S_1 , 区间 $[0, x]$ 上以 $y = y(x)$ 为曲边的曲边梯形面积记为 S_2 , 并设 $2S_1 - S_2$ 恒为 1, 求此曲线 $y = y(x)$ 的方程.

解 曲线过点 $P(x_0, y_0)$ 的切线方程为 $y - y_0 = y'(x_0)(x - x_0)$, 其与 x 轴的交点为 $(x_0 - \frac{y_0}{y'(x_0)}, 0)$, 故面积 S_1 为

$$S_1 = \left[x - x + \frac{y}{y'(x)} \right] \cdot y \cdot \frac{1}{2}.$$

而区间 $[0, x]$ 上的两边梯形面积 $S_2 = \int_0^x y(x) dx$, 所以

$$2S_1 - S_2 = \frac{y^2}{y'} - \int_0^x y dx = 1,$$

可求得 $y = e^x + C$.

又因 $f(0) = 1 + C = 1$, 所以 $C = 0$, 则 $y = e^x$.

* 8. 求欧拉方程 $x^2 y'' - 4xy' + 6y = x$ 的通解.

解 令 $x = e^t$, 即 $t = \ln x$, 并记 $D = \frac{d}{dt}$, 则原方程可化为

$$[D(D-1) - 4D + 6]y = e^t,$$

即 $(D^2 - 5D + 6)y = e^t$.

该方程对应的齐次方程的特征方程为 $r^2 - 5r + 6 = 0$, 解得其特征根为 $r_1 = 2$, $r_2 = 3$.

故齐次方程的通解为 $Y = C_1 e^{2t} + C_2 e^{3t}$.

因 $f(t) = e^t$, $\lambda = 1$ 不是特征方程的根, 故可令 $y^* = Ae^t$, 代入 $(D^2 - 5D + 6)y = e^t$ 中并消去 e^t 得 $A = \frac{1}{2}$, 于是 $y = C_1 e^{2t} + C_2 e^{3t} + \frac{1}{2} e^t$, 即原方程通解为

$$y = C_1 x^2 + C_2 x^3 + \frac{x}{2}.$$

* 9. 求微分方程组 $\begin{cases} \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} + 2 \frac{dx}{dt} + x + \frac{dy}{dt} + y = 0, \\ \frac{dx}{dt} + x + \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} + 2 \frac{dy}{dt} + y = e^t \end{cases}$ 的通解.

解 记 $D = \frac{d}{dt}$, 方程组可表示为

$$\begin{cases} (D^2 + 2D + 1)x + (D + 1)y = 0, \\ (D + 1)x + (D^2 + 2D + 1)y = e^t, \end{cases} \quad \text{即}$$

$$\begin{cases} (D + 1)^2 x + (D + 1)y = 0, & \text{①} \\ (D + 1)x + (D + 1)^2 y = e^t, & \text{②} \end{cases}$$

则有 $\begin{vmatrix} (D+1)^2 & D+1 \\ D+1 & (D+1)^2 \end{vmatrix} x = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & D+1 \\ e^t & (D+1)^2 \end{vmatrix}$, 即

$$(D^3 + 3D^2 + 2D)x = e^t. \quad (3)$$

方程 (3) 对应齐次方程特征方程为 $r(r^2 + 3r + 2) = 0$, 解得其特征根为 $r_1 = 0$, $r_2 = -1$, $r_3 = -2$.

而 $f(t) = e^t$, $\lambda = 1$ 不是特征根, 故可令 $x^* = Ae^t$, 代入式 (3) 得 $A = -\frac{1}{6}$.

故方程 (3) 的通解为 $x = C_1 + C_2e^{-t} + C_3e^{-2t} - \frac{1}{6}e^t$.

又由方程 (1) 得

$$(D+1)y = -(D+1)^2x = -D^2x - 2Dx - x = -C_1 - C_3e^{-2t} + \frac{2}{3}e^t,$$

即 $y' + y = -C_1 - C_3e^{-2t} + \frac{2}{3}e^t$, 可解得

$$\begin{aligned} y &= e^{-\int dt} \left[\int \left(-C_1 - C_3e^{-2t} + \frac{2}{3}e^t \right) e^{\int dt} dt + C_4 \right] \\ &= e^{-t} \left[\int \left(-C_1e^t - C_3e^{-t} + \frac{2}{3}e^{2t} \right) dt + C_4 \right] \\ &= -C_1 + C_3e^{-2t} + \frac{1}{3}e^t + C_4e^{-t}. \end{aligned}$$

故方程通解为 $\begin{cases} x = C_1 + C_2e^{-t} + C_3e^{-2t} - \frac{1}{6}e^t, \\ y = C_4e^{-t} - C_1 + C_3e^{-2t} + \frac{1}{3}e^t. \end{cases}$