

《高等数学》参考答案

第一章 练习题和基础训练

练习题 1.1

1. (1) $x^2 - 2 \geq 0$, $\therefore$ 定义域为 $\{x \mid x \geq \sqrt{2} \text{ 或 } x \leq -\sqrt{2}\}$;

(2) 由题意知 $\begin{cases} x+3 \geq 0, \\ x \neq 0, \end{cases}$ 从而解得 $x \neq 0$ 且 $x \geq -3$,

故所求定义域为 $\{x \mid x \geq -3 \text{ 且 } x \neq 0\}$;

(3) 由题意知 $\begin{cases} 1-x^2 \geq 0, \\ x \neq 0, \end{cases}$ 从而解得 $x \neq 0$ 且 $-1 \leq x \leq 1$,

故所求定义域为 $\{x \mid -1 \leq x \leq 1 \text{ 且 } x \neq 0\}$;

(4) $\begin{cases} \lg(2x-1) \neq 0, \\ 2x-1 > 0, \end{cases}$ 解得定义域为 $\left\{x \mid x > \frac{1}{2} \text{ 且 } x \neq 1\right\}$;

(5) $\begin{cases} \ln(3x-2) \geq 0, \\ 3x-2 > 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \ln(3x-2) \geq \ln 1, \\ 3x-2 > 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 3x-2 \geq 1, \\ x > \frac{2}{3}, \end{cases}$ 解得定义域为 $\{x \mid x \geq 1\}$;

(6) 由 $y = \arcsin \mu, \mu \in [-1, 1]$, 可知 $-1 \leq \frac{x-1}{2} \leq 1$,

故所求定义域为 $\{x \mid -1 \leq x \leq 3\}$.

2. 将 $x = 0, x = -x$ 分别代入原式可得:

$$f(0) = 4, f(-x) = -x^3 + 2x + 4.$$

3. 将 $x = 0, x = 1, x = -2$ 分别代入原式,

$$\text{可得 } f(0) = 1, f(1) = \frac{1}{3}, f(-2) = -\frac{1}{3}.$$

当 $a = -\frac{1}{2}$ 时, $f(a)$ 不存在;

$$\text{当 } a \neq -\frac{1}{2} \text{ 时, } f(a) = \frac{1}{2a+1}.$$

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

练习题 1.2

1. (1) 偶函数; (2) 偶函数; (3) 奇函数; (4) 奇函数.

2. 此函数关于 $x = \frac{3}{2}$ 对称, 任取 $x_1 < x_2 < \frac{3}{2}$, 即 $x_1 + x_2 < 3$,

$$\begin{aligned} f(x_1) - f(x_2) &= x_1^2 - 3x_1 + 2 - (x_2^2 - 3x_2 + 2) \\ &= (x_1 - x_2)(x_1 + x_2 - 3) > 0, \end{aligned}$$

所以 $f(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, \frac{3}{2})$ 单调递减, 同理可得 $f(x)$ 在 $(\frac{3}{2}, +\infty)$ 单调递增.

3. 由此函数的性质可得 $f(x)$ 在 $(0, 1]$ 上单调递减, 当 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时, $f(x) \rightarrow +\infty$, 所以此函数无界.

4. (1) $T = 2\pi$;

$$(2) y = \sin^2 x = \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \cos 2x, T = \frac{2\pi}{2} = \pi;$$

$$(3) T = \frac{2\pi}{2} = \pi.$$

练习题 1.3

1. (1) $\mathbf{R}$; (2) $\begin{cases} \lg x > 0, \\ x > 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \lg x > \lg 1, \\ x > 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x > 1, \\ x > 0, \end{cases}$ 故所求定义域为 $\{x \mid x > 1\}$.

2. (1) $y = \tan 2x$; (2) $y = e^{\sin(x^2+1)}$.

3. (1) $y = u^{10}, u = 3x + 2$; (2) $y = \sqrt{u}, u = 1 - x^2$;

(3) $y = 10^u, u = -x$; (4) $y = 2^u, u = x^2$;

(5) $y = \log_2 u, u = x^2 + 1$; (6) $y = \sin u, u = 5x$;

(7) $y = \sin u, u = x^5$; (8) $y = u^5, u = \sin x$;

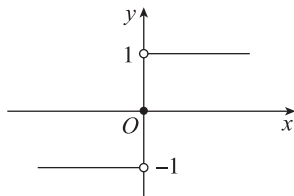
(9) $y = \lg u, u = \lg v, v = \lg x$; (10) $y = \arcsin u, u = \frac{x}{2}$.

4. (1) 由 $y = 2x + 1$ 可得 $x = \frac{y-1}{2}$, 故其反函数为 $y = \frac{x-1}{2} (x \in \mathbf{R})$;

(2) 由 $y = x^3 + 2$ 可得 $x = \sqrt[3]{y-2}$, 故其反函数为 $y = \sqrt[3]{x-2} (x \in \mathbf{R})$.

练习题 1.4

1. 作此函数图像如下:



由此可知此函数定义域为 $\mathbf{R}$, 值域为 $\{-1, 0, 1\}$.

$$2. \because \left| \frac{1}{2} \right| \leq 1, \therefore f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}.$$

$$\text{又 } \because 1 < \left| \frac{3}{2} \right| \leq 2, \therefore f\left(\frac{3}{2}\right) = 1 + \frac{3}{2} = \frac{5}{2}.$$

$$3. \varphi\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \left|\sin \frac{\pi}{4}\right| = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \varphi\left(-\frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \left|\sin\left(-\frac{\pi}{6}\right)\right| = \frac{1}{2}, \varphi(-3) = 0.$$

$$4. \because 0 \leq \frac{1}{2} \leq 1, \therefore f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \sqrt{2}.$$

$$\text{当 } 0 < \frac{1}{t} \leq 1 \text{ 时, } f\left(\frac{1}{t}\right) = 2\sqrt{\frac{1}{t}};$$

$$\text{当 } \frac{1}{t} > 1 \text{ 时, } f\left(\frac{1}{t}\right) = 1 + \frac{1}{t}.$$

此函数定义域为 $[0, +\infty)$, 值域为 $[0, +\infty)$.

5. 由题意可知: $f(x)$ 定义域为 $\mathbf{R}$,

$$\text{令 } x > 0 \text{ 时, } -x < 0, f(-x) = 1 - (-x) = 1 + x = f(x);$$

$$\text{令 } x < 0 \text{ 时, } -x > 0, f(-x) = 1 + (-x) = 1 - x = f(x),$$

所以当 $x \in \mathbf{R}$ 时, $f(-x) = f(x)$,

$f(x)$ 在 $\mathbf{R}$ 上为偶函数.

6. 设 x 表示新开设的营业点的数目, R 表示该公司每日的总收入, 则现有的营业点的数目为 $40 + x$, 每个营业点的平均日收入为 $10\,000 - 200x$, 该公司每日总收入为 $R = (10\,000 - 200x)(40 + x)$.

练习题 1.5

1. t 年后的人口为 $y = 10.3(1 + 2\%)^t$, 2000 年底(18 年)的人口为 $y = 10.3 \times 1.02^{18} = 14.71$ 亿.

设人口基数为 p , 人口增长率为 r , 则 t 年后人口 y 为

$$y = p(1 + r\%)^t.$$

2. 设售价上涨 x 元, 获得的利润 y 元, 由题意知

$$y = (50 + x - 40) \cdot (50 - x)$$

$$= -(x - 20)^2 + 900 (0 < x < 50, x \in \mathbf{N}^*),$$

当 $x = 20$ 时, $y_{\max} = 900$ 元.

基础训练

一、1. B; 2. A; 3. A; 4. C.

二、1. 6; 2. x ; 3. $x^6 + 1$; 4. $16x + 7$; 5. $x^2 + 1$; 6. $\frac{1}{1-x}$.

三、1. $x \in [-1, 2]$; 2. $x \in \left[-\frac{3}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right]$; 3. $\{x \mid x \neq k\pi (k \in \mathbf{Z})\}$; 4. $x \in (2, 4)$.

四、 $f(0) = 0, f(-1) = -\frac{\pi}{2}, f\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) = \frac{\pi}{3}, f\left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) = -\frac{\pi}{4}$.

五、1. $y = u^3, u = 4x + 3$;

$$2. y = 3^u, u = v^2, v = \cos(2x + 1);$$

$$3. y = u^2, u = \arcsin v, v = \omega^{\frac{1}{2}}, \omega = 1 - x^2;$$

$$4. y = \ln u, u = \frac{1 + \sqrt{x}}{1 - \sqrt{x}}.$$

六、奇函数.

七、1. 单调递减; 2. 单调递减.

八、1. 周期函数 $T = \frac{\pi}{2}$; 2. 周期函数 $T = 2\pi$.

第二章 练习题和基础训练

练习题 2.1

1. (1) 存在, $a_n = 10$, 当 $n \rightarrow \infty, a_n \rightarrow 10$;

(2) 存在, $a_n = \frac{n+2}{n+1}$, 当 $n \rightarrow \infty, a_n \rightarrow 1$;

(3) 存在, $a_n = 1 - \left(\frac{1}{10}\right)^n$, 当 $n \rightarrow \infty, a_n \rightarrow 1$;

(4) 不存在, 在奇数项中, 当 $n \rightarrow \infty, a_n \rightarrow 0$,
在偶数项中, 当 $n \rightarrow \infty, a_n \rightarrow 1$;

(5) 存在, 在奇数项中, 当 $n \rightarrow \infty, a_n \rightarrow 0$,
在偶数项中, 当 $n \rightarrow \infty, a_n \rightarrow 0$.

2. (1) 极限为 0;

(2) 极限为 0;

(3) 极限为 1;

(4) 极限为 1;

(5) 当 n 无限增大时, $1 + (-1)^n$ 无休止地反复取 0 和 2 两个数, 而不会无限接近于任何一个确定的常数, 故该数列当 $n \rightarrow \infty$ 时没有极限;

(6) 数列 $\{(-1)^n n\}$ 即为 $-1, 2, -3, 4, -5, \dots$, 故该数列当 $n \rightarrow \infty$ 时没有极限;

(7) 极限为 2.

3. 该数列的奇子数列为 $1, 2, 3, \dots, n, \dots$ 没有极限, 偶子数列为 $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}, \dots, \frac{1}{n}, \dots$ 极限为 0, 所以该数列的极限不存在.

练习题 2.2

$$1. f(x) = \frac{|x|}{x} = \begin{cases} 1, & x > 0, \\ -1, & x < 0, \end{cases} \varphi(x) = \frac{x}{x} = 1,$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = -1, \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = 1, \therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) \text{ 不存在};$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \varphi(x) = 1, \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \varphi(x) = 1, \therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \varphi(x) = 1.$$

2. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^{\frac{1}{x}} = e^0 = 1$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} e^{\frac{1}{x}} = 0$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} e^{\frac{1}{x}} = +\infty$, $\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^{\frac{1}{x}}$ 不存在.

3. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{1+x^2}$ 中, 当 $x \rightarrow \infty$, $\frac{1}{1+x^2} \rightarrow 0$, 所以 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{1+x^2} = 0$.

4. 左极限 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} (x-1) = -1$, 右极限 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (x+1) = 1$, 左极限不等于右极限, 所以此函数在 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时极限不存在.

5. 根据极限四则运算:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 5} (2x+1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 5} 2x + \lim_{x \rightarrow 5} 1 = 2 \times 5 + 1 = 11.$$

$$6. \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2-4}{x-2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(x-2)(x+2)}{x-2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (x+2) = 4.$$

7. 由题意得 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{1}{x} = -\infty$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{x} = +\infty$, 所以 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x}$ 不存在.

8. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} f(x) = 4$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} f(x) = 9$, 所以 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x)$ 不存在.

练习题 2.3

1. (1) $\times$; (2) $\checkmark$; (3) $\times$; (4) $\times$.

2. (1) 无穷小量; (2) 无穷大量; (3) 无穷小量; (4) 无穷小量; (5) 无穷大量; (6) 无穷小量.

3. (1) $x \rightarrow \infty$ 时, 函数是无穷小量; $x \rightarrow -8$ 时, 函数是无穷大量;

(2) $x \rightarrow \infty$ 时, 函数是无穷小量; $x \rightarrow 0$ 时, 函数是无穷大量.

$$4. \text{原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \ln(1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}} = \ln \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}} = \ln e = 1.$$

5. ∞ .

6. ∞ .

7. $\because \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^3-x^2}{x^2-2x} = 0$, $\therefore x^3-x^2$ 比 x^2-2x 高阶无穷小.

练习题 2.4

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

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

$$(3) \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{x^2-6x+8}{x^2-5x+4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{(x-2)(x-4)}{(x-1)(x-4)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{x-2}{x-1} = \frac{4-2}{4-1} = \frac{2}{3};$$

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

$$(5) \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x+h)^2-x^2}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x+h+x)(x+h-x)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(2x+h)h}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (2x+h) = 2x;$$

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

(7) 0, 利用无穷小的运算性质(有界函数与无穷小的乘积为无穷小);

$$(8) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 2x}{\tan x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x}{x} = 2;$$

$$(9) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 5x}{\sin 7x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{5x}{7x} = \frac{5}{7};$$

$$(10) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^{5x} = \left[\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x\right]^5 = e^5;$$

$$(11) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1-x)^{\frac{3}{x}} = [\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1-x)^{\frac{1}{x}}]^{-3} = e^{-3};$$

$$(12) 9; \quad (13) \infty; \quad (14) \frac{6}{7}; \quad (15) 0.$$

基础训练

一、1. B; 2. A; 3. C; 4. A.

二、1. -9 ; 2. 2 ; 3. 0 ; 4. $\frac{1}{2}$; 5. 0 ; 6. ∞ ; 7. -2 ; 8. 2 ; 9. 0 ; 10. 6 ;

11. $\frac{7}{3}$; 12. e^2 ; 13. e ; 14. $e^{-\frac{1}{2}}$.

三、1. (1) $\times$, 如果函数 $f(x)$ 在 $x \rightarrow x_0$ (或 $x \rightarrow \infty$) 时的极限为零, 则称函数 $f(x)$ 为 $x \rightarrow x_0$ (或 $x \rightarrow \infty$) 时的无穷小量;

(2) $\times$, 如果函数 $f(x)$ 在 $x \rightarrow x_0$ (或 $x \rightarrow \infty$) 时, 对应的函数值 $|f(x)|$ 无限增大, 则称函数 $f(x)$ 为 $x \rightarrow x_0$ (或 $x \rightarrow \infty$) 时的无穷大量;

(3) $\times$, 自变量在同一变化过程中, 如果 $f(x)$ 为无穷小量, 则 $\frac{1}{f(x)}$ 为无穷大量;

(4) $\times$, 自变量在同一变化过程中, 如果 $f(x)$ 为无穷大量, 则 $\frac{1}{f(x)}$ 为无穷小量.

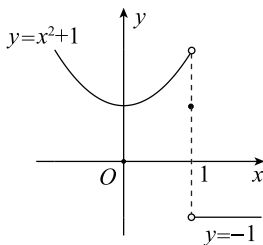
$$2. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = 1, \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = -1,$$

$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) \neq \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x), \therefore$ 当 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时, $f(x)$ 的极限不存在.

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

$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) \neq \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x), \therefore$ 当 $x \rightarrow 1$ 时, $f(x)$ 的极限不存在.

图像如下:



第三章 练习题和基础训练

练习题 3.1

1. 因为 $f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处有定义, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x} = 0 = f(0)$, $\therefore f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处连续.

2. (1) 无穷间断点; (2) 可去间断点.

3. (1) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{1}{(x+2)^2} = \frac{1}{36}$, 所以当 $a = \frac{1}{36}$ 时函数连续;

(2) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} e^x = 1, \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (a+x) = a, f(0) = a$,
所以当 $a = 1$ 时函数连续.

4. (1) $x = -2$ 为间断点, 且为第二类无穷间断点;

(2) $x = 0$ 为间断点, 且为第一类可去间断点. 补充定义 $y = \begin{cases} x \cos \frac{1}{x}, & x \neq 0, \\ 0, & x = 0. \end{cases}$

练习题 3.2

1. (1) 连续区间为 $(-\infty, 2)$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow -8} f(x) = f(-8) = \lg 10 = 1$;

(2) 连续区间为 $[4, 6]$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 5} f(x) = f(5) = 2$.

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

当 $x \rightarrow 1$ 时, $f(x)$ 的极限不存在;

(2) $f(x)$ 在 $x=1$ 处不连续;

(3) 函数的连续区间 $(0, 1] \cup (1, 3]$;

(4) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) = f(2) = 0, \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}} f(x) = f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = -\frac{1}{2}$.

3. (1) $\lim_{a \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} (\sin 2a)^3 = \left(\sin 2 \times \frac{\pi}{4}\right)^3 = 1^3 = 1$;

(2) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (e^x + \arctan x) = 0 + \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = -\frac{\pi}{2}$;

(3) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{5x-4} - \sqrt{x}}{x-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{5x-4-x}{(x-1)(\sqrt{5x-4} + \sqrt{x})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{4}{\sqrt{5x-4} + \sqrt{x}} = \frac{4}{2}$
 $= 2$;

(4) $\sqrt{5}$.

4. $f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处有定义.

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

所以 $f(x)$ 在 $x = 0$ 处连续.

5. 令 $f(x) = x^5 - 3x - 1$, $f(x)$ 在闭区间 $[1, 2]$ 上连续, 并且 $f(1) = -3 < 0$, $f(2) = 25 > 0$,

根据零点定理, 在 $(1, 2)$ 内至少存在一点 c , 使

$$f(c) = c^5 - 3c - 1 = 0, \text{ 即 } c^5 - 3c = 1.$$

所以方程 $x^5 - 3x = 1$ 至少有一个根介于 1 和 2 之间.

基础训练

一、1. B; 2. D; 3. D; 4. D; 5. A.

$$\text{二、1. } \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\sin x - \cos x}{\cos 2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\sin x - \cos x}{\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{-1}{\cos x + \sin x} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2};$$

$$2. \text{ 当 } x \rightarrow \infty \text{ 时, } \frac{1}{x} \rightarrow 0. \text{ 令 } u = \frac{1}{x}, \text{ 则 } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} e^{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^u = 1;$$

$$3. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \ln \frac{\sin x}{x} = \ln \left(\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} \right) = \ln 1 = 0;$$

$$4. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \ln \left(1 + \frac{\sin x}{1 + x^2} \right) = \ln \left[\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(1 + \frac{\sin x}{1 + x^2} \right) \right] = \ln 1 = 0;$$

$$5. \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x [\ln(x+1) - \ln x] = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} [\ln(x+1)^x - \ln x^x] = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[\ln \left(\frac{x+1}{x} \right)^x \right] =$$

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

$$\text{三、1. } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} e^x = 1, \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (2+x) = 2.$$

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

2. $f(x) = x^4 - 3x^2 + 7x - 10$, 因为它在闭区间 $[1, 2]$ 上连续, 并且 $f(1) = -5 < 0$, $f(2) = 8 > 0$, 所以根据零点定理得:

函数 $f(x) = x^4 - 3x^2 + 7x - 10$ 在 $(1, 2)$ 内至少有一点 $\xi (1 < \xi < 2)$ 使得 $f(\xi) = 0$, 即

$$\xi^4 - 3\xi^2 + 7\xi - 10 = 0 (1 < \xi < 2).$$

此等式说明曲线 $y = x^4 - 3x^2 + 7x - 10$ 在 $x = 1$ 与 $x = 2$ 之间至少与 x 轴有一个交点.

3. 设 $f(x) = x^3 - 3x - 1$, 因为它在闭区间 $[1, 2]$ 上连续, 并且 $f(1) = -3 < 0$, $f(2) = 1 > 0$, 所以根据零点定理得: 函数 $f(x) = x^3 - 3x - 1$ 在 $(1, 2)$ 内至少有一点 $\xi (1 < \xi < 2)$ 使得 $f(\xi) = 0$, 即

$$\xi^3 - 3\xi = 1 (1 < \xi < 2).$$

此等式说明方程 $x^3 - 3x = 1$ 至少有一个根介于 1 和 2 之间.

4. 设 $f(x) = x \cdot 2^x - 1$, 因为它在闭区间 $[0, 1]$ 上连续, 并且 $f(0) = -1 < 0$, $f(1) = 1 > 0$, 所以根据零点定理得: 函数 $f(x) = x \cdot 2^x - 1$ 在 $(0, 1)$ 内至少有一点 $\xi (0 < \xi < 1)$ 使得 $f(\xi) = 0$, 即

$$\xi \cdot 2^\xi = 1 (0 < \xi < 1).$$

此等式说明方程 $x \cdot 2^x = 1$ 至少有一个小于 1 的正根.

5. 设 $f(x) = x - a \sin x - b (a > 0, b > 0)$, 因为它在闭区间 $[0, a+b]$ 上连续, 并且 $f(0) = -b < 0, f(a+b) = a[1 - \sin(a+b)] > 0$, 所以根据零点定理得: 函数 $f(x) = x - a \sin x - b$ 在 $(0, a+b)$ 内至少有一点 $\xi (0 < \xi < a+b)$ 使得 $f(\xi) = 0$, 即

$$\xi = a \sin \xi + b (0 < \xi < a+b).$$

此等式说明方程 $x = a \sin x + b (a > 0, b > 0)$ 至少有一个不超过 $a+b$ 的正根.

第四章 练习题和基础训练

练习题 4.1

1. C.

2. B.

3. (1) $1.6x^{0.6}$; (2) $\frac{2}{3}x^{-\frac{1}{3}}$; (3) $\frac{17}{5}x^{\frac{12}{5}}$; (4) $-2x^{-3}$.

4. (1) 0; (2) $\frac{1}{3 \ln a}$.

5. (1) $-f'(x_0)$; (2) $2f'(x_0)$.

6. $y' = 2x - 1, \therefore k_{\text{切}} = y'|_{x=1} = 2 \times 1 - 1 = 1, k_{\text{法}} = -1$.

所以切线方程为 $y - 2 = 1(x - 1)$, 即 $y = x + 1$;

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

7. (1) $f(x)$ 在 $x = 1$ 处不可导但连续, 理由如下:

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

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

$f'_-(1) \neq f'_+(1), \therefore f(x)$ 在 $x = 1$ 处不可导.

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

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

$\therefore f(x)$ 在 $x = 1$ 处连续.

(2) $f(x)$ 在 $x = 0$ 处不可导但连续, 理由如下:

$$f'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \sin \frac{1}{x}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sin \frac{1}{x} \text{ 不存在,}$$

$\therefore f(x)$ 在 0 处不可导.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \sin \frac{1}{x} = 0, \therefore f(x) \text{ 在 } x = 0 \text{ 处连续.}$$

(3) $f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处可导且连续,理由如下:

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

$\therefore f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处可导,可导必定连续.

练习题 4.2

1. (1) $y' = 10x^9 - 10^x \ln 10$; (2) $y' = e^x + xe^x$;
(3) $y' = \tan x \ln x + x \sec^2 x \ln x + \tan x$; (4) $y' = \sec^2 x - \csc^2 x$.
2. (1) $y' = -42x - 2$; (2) $y' = \frac{1 - \ln x}{x^2}$;
(3) $y' = ex^{e-1} - e^x$; (4) $y' = 3x^2 \ln x + x^2$.
3. (1) $y' = \cos x + \sin x, \therefore y'|_{x=\frac{\pi}{6}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}+1}{2}, y'|_{x=\frac{\pi}{4}} = \sqrt{2}$.
(2) $f'(x) = \frac{3}{(5-x)^2} + \frac{2x}{5}, \therefore f'(0) = \frac{3}{25}, f'(2) = \frac{17}{15}$.

练习题 4.3

- (1) $y' = -20(1-2x)^9$; (2) $y' = 12 \sin 6x \cos 6x$;
- (3) $y' = \frac{3 \cos 3x}{\sin 3x}$; (4) $y' = 3 \sin(4-3x)$;
- (5) $y' = \arctan x + x \cdot \frac{1}{1+x^2} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2x}{1+x^2} = \arctan x$;
- (6) $y' = -6xe^{-3x^2}$;
- (7) $y' = \frac{-6x \sin(10+3x^2)}{\cos(10+3x^2)}$; (8) $y' = \frac{\sqrt{\tan x}}{2 \sin x \cos x}$;
- (9) $y' = \frac{3}{(5-x)^2} + \frac{2x}{5}$; (10) $y' = 1 - \frac{e^x}{1+e^x} = \frac{1}{1+e^x}$.

练习题 4.4

1. $y'' = -2 - 12x^2, y''' = -24x$.
2. $y''' = 120(x+10)^3, y'''|_{x=2} = 120 \times 12^3 = 207\,360$.
3. (1) $y' = e^{x^2} + 2x^2 e^{x^2}, y'' = 2xe^{x^2} + 4xe^{x^2} + 4x^3 e^{x^2} = 6xe^{x^2} + 4x^3 e^{x^2}$.
(2) $y' = 3e^{3x-2}, y'' = 9e^{3x-2}$.
(3) $y' = 5x^4 + 12x^2 + 2, y'' = 20x^3 + 24x$.
(4) $y' = \ln x + x \cdot \frac{1}{x} = 1 + \ln x, y'' = \frac{1}{x}$.
4. $y = e^x \sin x, y' = e^x \sin x + e^x \cos x, y'' = 2e^x \cos x, \therefore y'' - 2y' + 2y = 0$.

练习题 4.5

1. (1) 对函数两边直接取对数,有

$$\ln y = \ln x^{2x} = 2x \ln x,$$

等式两边分别对 x 求导(注意 y 是 x 的函数),有

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

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

(2) 对函数两边直接取对数,有

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

等式两边分别对 x 求导(注意 y 是 x 的函数),有 $(\ln y)' = \{x[\ln x - \ln(1+x)]\}'$, $\frac{y'}{y} = [\ln x - \ln(1+x)] + x \cdot \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{1+x}\right) = \ln \frac{x}{1+x} + \frac{1}{1+x}$,

于是 $y' = y\left(\frac{1}{1+x} + \ln \frac{x}{1+x}\right) = \left(\frac{x}{1+x}\right)^x \left(\frac{1}{1+x} + \ln \frac{x}{1+x}\right)$.

$$2. (1) \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{(b \sin^3 \varphi)'}{(a \cos^3 \varphi)'} = \frac{3b \sin^2 \varphi \cos \varphi}{-3a \cos^2 \varphi \sin \varphi} = -\frac{b}{a} \tan \varphi;$$

$$(2) \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{(t-t^3)'}{(1-t^2)'} = \frac{1-3t^2}{-2t}.$$

3. (1) 这里 y 和 y^3 可看成是 x 的复合函数,将方程两边对 x 求导得

$$3x^2 + 3y^2 y' - 3a(y + xy') = 0,$$

$$\text{所以 } y' = \frac{ay - x^2}{y^2 - ax};$$

(2) 这里 y^2 可看成是 x 的复合函数,将方程两边对 x 求导得

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

$$\text{所以 } y' = -\frac{x}{y}.$$

练习题 4.6

$$1. (1) y' = -\frac{1}{x^2}, y'|_{x=1} = \left(-\frac{1}{x^2}\right)|_{x=1} = -1, dy|_{x=1} = y'|_{x=1} dx = -dx;$$

$$(2) y' = \frac{1}{x}, y'|_{x=1} = \frac{1}{x}|_{x=1} = 1, dy|_{x=1} = y'|_{x=1} dx = dx;$$

$$(3) y' = -\sin x, y'|_{x=0} = (-\sin x)|_{x=0} = 0, dy|_{x=0} = y'|_{x=0} dx = 0;$$

$$(4) y' = 2\cos 2x, y'|_{x=\frac{\pi}{4}} = 2\cos 2x|_{x=\frac{\pi}{4}} = 0, dy|_{x=\frac{\pi}{4}} = y'|_{x=\frac{\pi}{4}} dx = 0.$$

$$2. (1) dy = -2nx(1-x^2)^{n-1} dx; \quad (2) dy = 6x dx; \quad (3) dy = (1-2x) dx.$$

$$3. (1) 2x; \quad (2) \frac{3}{2}x^2; \quad (3) \sin t; \quad (4) -\frac{\cos \omega x}{\omega}; \quad (5) \ln(1+x); \quad (6) -\frac{e^{-2x}}{2};$$

$$(7) 2\sqrt{x}; \quad (8) \frac{\tan 3x}{3}.$$

基础训练

一、1. A; 2. A; 3. B; 4. D; 5. D; 6. B, A; 7. B.

二、1. $\sqrt{\quad}$; 2. $\times$; 3. $\sqrt{\quad}$.

三、1. $2f'(x_0)$; 2. $-1, 1$; 3. 0 ; 4. $3 + 3e^3$.

四、1. $y' = \log_2 x + x \cdot \frac{1}{x \ln 2} = \log_2 x + \frac{1}{\ln 2}$;

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

五、1. $y' = e^x \sin x + e^x \cos x, y'' = e^x \sin x + e^x \cos x + e^x \cos x - e^x \sin x = 2e^x \cos x$;

$$2. \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{(t - \arctan t)'}{[\ln(1+t^2)]'} = \frac{1 - \frac{1}{1+t^2}}{\frac{2t}{1+t^2}} = \frac{t^2}{2t} = \frac{t}{2}.$$

第五章 练习题和基础训练

练习题 5.1

1. 函数 $f(x)$ 在区间 $[-2, 2]$ 上连续, 在 $(-2, 2)$ 内可导,

又 $f(-2) = f(2) = \frac{1}{5}$, 故 $f(x)$ 在 $[-2, 2]$ 上满足罗尔定理条件,

由罗尔定理知至少存在一点 $\xi \in [-2, 2]$ 使得 $f'(\xi) = 0$,

又因为 $f'(\xi) = \frac{-2\xi}{(1+\xi^2)^2} = 0, \therefore \xi = 0 \in [-2, 2]$,

因此罗尔定理对函数 $f(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$ 在区间 $[-2, 2]$ 上是正确的.

2. 函数 $f(x) = 4x^3 - 5x^2 + x - 2$ 在区间 $[0, 1]$ 上连续, 在 $(0, 1)$ 内可导,

故 $f(x)$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 上满足拉格朗日中值定理条件, 从而至少存在一点 $\xi \in (0, 1)$, 使

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

又 $f'(\xi) = 12\xi^2 - 10\xi + 1 = 0$ 可知 $\xi = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{13}}{12} \in (0, 1)$,

因此拉格朗日中值定理对函数 $f(x) = 4x^3 - 5x^2 + x - 2$ 在区间 $[0, 1]$ 上是正确的.

3. 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

$$f(1) = f(2) = f(3) = f(4) = 0$$

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

练习题 5.2

$$(1) \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\sin x - \sin a}{x - a} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\cos x}{1} = \cos a;$$

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

$$(3) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left(\frac{x}{x-1} - \frac{1}{\ln x} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x \ln x - x + 1}{(x-1) \ln x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\ln x + 1 - 1}{\ln x + \frac{x-1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x \ln x}{x \ln x + x - 1} \\ = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\ln x + 1}{\ln x + 1 + 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\ln x + 1}{\ln x + 2} = \frac{1}{2};$$

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

$$(5) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^{\sin x} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \sin x \ln x} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sin x}{x} \cdot \frac{\ln x}{\frac{1}{x}}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (-x)} = e^0 = 1;$$

$$(6) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^2}{e^x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2x}{e^x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2}{e^x} = 0.$$

基础训练

一、1. A; 2. C; 3. D; 4. D; 5. C; 6. B; 7. D; 8. A.

二、1. $(0, 2)$; 2. $-\frac{3}{2}, \frac{9}{2}$; 3. $(-1, 0), (0, +\infty)$; 4. -8 ; 5. 驻点.

三、1. $\times$; 2. $\checkmark$; 3. $\times$; 4. $\times$; 5. $\checkmark$.

四、1. (1) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1 - x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (e^x - 1) = 0;$

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

$$(3) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan x \right) = 0;$$

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

2. $f'(x) = \frac{a}{x} + 2bx + 1$, 因为函数在点 x_1 和 x_2 处有极值,

所以 1, 2 为方程 $\frac{a}{x} + 2bx + 1 = 0$ 的根, 代入得 $a = -\frac{2}{3}, b = -\frac{1}{6},$

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

又 $f''(1) = \frac{1}{3} > 0$, 所以在 $x = 1$ 取极小值,

$f''(2) = -\frac{1}{6} < 0$, 所以在 $x = 2$ 取极大值.

3. $y' = e^{-x} - xe^{-x} = (1 - x)e^{-x},$

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

令 $y'' = 0$ 得 $x = 2$.

当 $-\infty < x < 2$ 时, $y'' < 0$, 因此曲线在 $(-\infty, 2]$ 上是凸的,

当 $2 < x < +\infty$ 时, $y'' > 0$, 因此曲线在 $(2, +\infty)$ 上是凹的,

故点 $(2, \frac{2}{e^2})$ 为拐点.

4. 设半圆的半径为 r , 则窗户的截面面积为

$$s = \frac{\pi r^2}{2} + \frac{c - 2r - \pi r}{2} \cdot 2r,$$

$$s' = c - \pi r - 4r, \text{ 令 } s' = 0,$$

则 $r = \frac{c}{\pi + 4}$ 时, 窗户的截面面积最大.

5. 设生产 x 台电视机, 才能使利润最大, 则利润 $L(x)$ 为:

$$L(x) = R(x) - C(x) = 400x - \frac{2}{100}x^2 - 5\,000 - 250x + \frac{1}{100}x^2 = -\frac{1}{100}x^2 + 150x - 5\,000,$$

$$\text{则 } L'(x) = -\frac{2}{100}x + 150,$$

令 $L'(x) = 0$, 即 $-\frac{2}{100}x + 150 = 0$, 解得驻点 $x = 7\,500$. 所以当生产 7 500 台电视机时才能获利最大.

第六章 练习题和基础训练

练习题 6.1

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

2. 设曲线方程为 $y = f(x)$, 则点 (x, y) 处的切线斜率为 $f'(x)$, 由条件得 $f'(x) = \frac{1}{x}$, 因此 $f(x)$ 为 $\frac{1}{x}$ 的一个原函数, 故有 $f(x) = \int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln |x| + C$, 又根据条件曲线过点 $(e^2, 3)$, 有 $f(e^2) = 3$ 解得 $C = 1$, 即得所求曲线方程为 $y = \ln |x| + 1$.

练习题 6.2

$$(1) \int x^7 dx = \frac{x^8}{8} + C;$$

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

$$(3) \int \frac{(x-3)^2}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \int (x^{\frac{3}{2}} - 6x^{\frac{1}{2}} + 9x^{-\frac{1}{2}}) dx = \int x^{\frac{3}{2}} dx - 6 \int x^{\frac{1}{2}} dx + 9 \int x^{-\frac{1}{2}} dx = \frac{2}{5}x^{\frac{5}{2}}$$

$$-4x^{\frac{3}{2}} + 18x^{\frac{1}{2}} + C;$$

$$(4) \int (2^x + e^x) dx = \int 2^x dx + \int e^x dx = \frac{2^x}{\ln 2} + e^x + C;$$

$$(5) \int \frac{e^x}{10^x} dx = \int \left(\frac{e}{10}\right)^x dx = \frac{\left(\frac{e}{10}\right)^x}{\ln\left(\frac{e}{10}\right)} + C = \frac{\frac{e^x}{10^x}}{1 - \ln 10} + C = \frac{e^x}{10^x(1 - \ln 10)} + C;$$

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

练习题 6.3

$$1. (1) -\frac{1}{2}; \quad (2) \frac{1}{2}; \quad (3) 2; \quad (4) -2; \quad (5) -1; \quad (6) -\frac{1}{3}; \quad (7) -\frac{1}{3}; \quad (8) \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$2. (1) \int \cos 4x dx = \frac{1}{4} \int \cos 4x d(4x) \xrightarrow{4x=u} \frac{1}{4} \int \cos u du = \frac{1}{4} \sin u + C \xrightarrow{u=4x} \frac{1}{4} \sin 4x + C;$$

$$(2) \int (x^2 - 3x + 2)^3 (2x - 3) dx = \int (x^2 - 3x + 2)^3 d(x^2 - 3x + 2) \xrightarrow{x^2 - 3x + 2 = u} \int u^3 du = \frac{u^4}{4} + C \xrightarrow{u = x^2 - 3x + 2} \frac{1}{4} (x^2 - 3x + 2)^4 + C;$$

$$(3) \int (2x - 1)^5 dx = \frac{1}{2} \int (2x - 1)^5 d(2x - 1) \xrightarrow{2x - 1 = u} \frac{1}{2} \int u^5 du = \frac{1}{12} u^6 + C \xrightarrow{u = 2x - 1} \frac{1}{12} (2x - 1)^6 + C;$$

$$(4) \int \frac{dx}{1 - 2x} = -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{1 - 2x} d(1 - 2x) \xrightarrow{1 - 2x = u} -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{u} du = -\frac{1}{2} \ln |u| + C \xrightarrow{u = 1 - 2x} -\frac{1}{2} \ln |1 - 2x| + C;$$

$$(5) \int \frac{dx}{x \ln^2 x} = \int \frac{1}{\ln^2 x} d(\ln x) \xrightarrow{\ln x = u} \int \frac{1}{u^2} du = -\frac{1}{u} + C \xrightarrow{u = \ln x} -\frac{1}{\ln x} + C;$$

$$(6) \int x^2 \sin(3x^3) dx = \frac{1}{9} \int \sin(3x^3) d(3x^3) \xrightarrow{3x^3 = u} \frac{1}{9} \int \sin u du = -\frac{1}{9} \cos u + C \xrightarrow{u = 3x^3} -\frac{1}{9} \cos(3x^3) + C;$$

$$(7) \int e^{\sin x} \cos x dx = \int e^{\sin x} d(\sin x) \xrightarrow{\sin x = u} \int e^u du = e^u + C \xrightarrow{u = \sin x} e^{\sin x} + C;$$

$$(8) \int \frac{dx}{\cos^2(a - bx)} = -\frac{1}{b} \int \frac{d(a - bx)}{\cos^2(a - bx)} = -\frac{1}{b} \int \sec^2(a - bx) d(a - bx) \xrightarrow{a - bx = u} -\frac{1}{b} \int \sec^2 u du = -\frac{1}{b} \tan u + C \xrightarrow{u = a - bx} -\frac{1}{b} \tan(a - bx) + C;$$

$$(9) \text{ 令 } x = \sin t \left(-\frac{\pi}{2} < t < \frac{\pi}{2}\right), \text{ 则 } \sqrt{1 - x^2} = \cos t, dx = \cos t dt,$$

$$\int \frac{2x - 1}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} dx = \int \frac{2 \sin t - 1}{\cos t} \cdot \cos t dt = \int (2 \sin t - 1) dt = 2 \int \sin t dt - \int dt =$$

$$-2\cos t - t + C = -2\sqrt{1-x^2} - \arcsin x + C;$$

$$(10) \int \frac{dx}{4+x^2} = \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{1}{1+\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{1+\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2} d\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) \stackrel{\frac{x}{2}=u}{=} \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{1+u^2} du = \\ \frac{1}{2} \arctan u + C \stackrel{u=\frac{x}{2}}{=} \frac{1}{2} \arctan \frac{x}{2} + C;$$

$$(11) \text{ 设 } x = t^6, \text{ 则 } \sqrt{x} = t^3, \sqrt[3]{x} = t^2, dx = 6t^5 dt. \text{ 所以}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt[3]{x}} dx = 6 \int \frac{t^3}{t+1} dt = 6 \int \left(t^2 - t + 1 - \frac{1}{t+1} \right) dt = 2t^3 - 3t^2 + 6t - \\ 6\ln(1+t) + C = 2\sqrt{x} - 3\sqrt[3]{x} + 6\sqrt[6]{x} - 6\ln(1+\sqrt[6]{x}) + C;$$

$$(12) \text{ 令 } t = \sqrt{x}, \text{ 即 } x = t^2, \text{ 从而 } dx = 2t dt,$$

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{x}}{1+\sqrt{x}} dx = \int \frac{t}{1+t} 2t dt = 2 \int \frac{t^2}{1+t} dt = 2 \int \frac{t^2-1+1}{t+1} dt = 2 \int \left(t-1 + \frac{1}{t+1} \right) dt \\ = 2 \left(\frac{t^2}{2} - t + \ln(t+1) \right) + C = t^2 - 2t + 2\ln(t+1) + C.$$

练习题 6.4

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

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

$$(3) \int \ln^2 x dx = x \ln^2 x - \int 2 \ln x dx = x \ln^2 x - 2x \ln x + \int 2 dx \\ = x \ln^2 x - 2x \ln x + 2x + C;$$

$$(4) \int x \cos \frac{x}{2} dx = 2 \int x d \left(\sin \frac{x}{2} \right) = 2x \sin \frac{x}{2} - 2 \int \sin \frac{x}{2} dx = 2x \sin \frac{x}{2} + 4 \cos \frac{x}{2} + C;$$

$$(5) \int x \ln(x-1) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \ln(x-1) d(x^2-1) = \frac{1}{2} (x^2-1) \ln(x-1) - \frac{1}{2} \int (x+1) dx \\ = \frac{1}{2} (x^2-1) \ln(x-1) - \frac{1}{4} x^2 - \frac{1}{2} x + C;$$

$$(6) \int \frac{\ln x}{x^2} dx = - \int \ln x d \left(\frac{1}{x} \right) = - \left[\frac{1}{x} \ln x - \int \frac{1}{x^2} dx \right] = - \frac{1}{x} \ln x - \frac{1}{x} + C.$$

$$2. \text{ 因为 } \frac{\sin x}{x} \text{ 是 } f(x) \text{ 的原函数, 所以 } f(x) = \frac{x \cos x - \sin x}{x^2},$$

$$\int x f'(x) dx = \int x df(x) = \int x d \left(\frac{x \cos x - \sin x}{x^2} \right) = \frac{x \cos x - \sin x}{x} - \int \frac{x \cos x - \sin x}{x^2} dx =$$

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

基础训练

一、1. $f(x)$; 2. $3e^x$; 3. $2\tan x - \cot x + C$; 4. $-\frac{3}{2}x^4 + \frac{11}{3}x^3 - 3x^2 + x + C$;

5. $\frac{2}{3}x^{\frac{3}{2}} + 4x^{\frac{1}{2}} + C$; 6. $\frac{3}{5}x^{\frac{5}{3}} + \frac{3}{4}x^{\frac{4}{3}} + 3x^{\frac{1}{3}} + C$; 7. $x\ln^2 x - 2x\ln x + 2x + C$;

8. $\frac{(5e)^x}{\ln 5 + 1}$; 9. $\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{4}\sin 2x + C$; 10. $-\frac{1}{2}$; 11. $x\arccos x - \sqrt{1-x^2}$;

12. $\frac{1}{2}\sin 2x + C$; 13. $2e^{2x}$; 14. $y = -\frac{x^2}{2} + 2x + 3$.

二、1. C; 2. A; 3. A; 4. D; 5. C; 6. A; 7. C; 8. A; 9. D.

三、1. $\int \frac{dx}{\cos^2(2-3x)} = -\frac{1}{3} \int \sec^2(2-3x) d(2-3x) = -\frac{1}{3} \tan(2-3x) + C$;

2. $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt[3]{2-3x}} = -\frac{1}{3} \int (2-3x)^{-\frac{1}{3}} d(2-3x) = -\frac{1}{2} (2-3x)^{\frac{2}{3}} + C$;

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

4. $\int \frac{1}{1 - \cos 2x} dx = \int \frac{1}{2\sin^2 x} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \csc^2 x dx = -\frac{1}{2} \cot x + C$;

5. $\int \frac{\arcsin x}{x^2} dx = -\int \arcsin x d\frac{1}{x} = -\frac{\arcsin x}{x} + \int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{1-x^2}}$,

令 $x = \sin t$, 则 $dx = \cos t dt$, 从而

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{1-x^2}} &= \int \frac{\cos t dt}{\sin t \cos t} = \int \csc t dt = \ln \left| \tan \frac{t}{2} \right| + C = \ln \left| \frac{1 - \cos t}{\sin t} \right| + C = \\ &= \ln \left| \frac{1 - \sqrt{1-x^2}}{x} \right| + C, \end{aligned}$$

故 $\int \frac{\arcsin x}{x^2} dx = -\frac{\arcsin x}{x} + \ln \left| \frac{1 - \sqrt{1-x^2}}{x} \right| + C$;

6. $\int \frac{x}{1 + \sqrt{1+x^2}} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{1 + \sqrt{1+x^2}} d(1+x^2) \xrightarrow{\text{令 } \sqrt{1+x^2} = t} \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{1+t} dt^2 =$
 $\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2t}{1+t} dt = \int \frac{t+1-1}{1+t} dt = \int \left(1 - \frac{1}{1+t} \right) dt = t - \ln(1+t) + C = \sqrt{1+x^2} -$
 $\ln(1 + \sqrt{1+x^2}) + C$;

7. 令 $u = \sqrt{1+e^x}$, 则 $x = \ln(u^2 - 1)$ 得

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1+e^x}} = \int \frac{2du}{u^2 - 1} = \ln \frac{u-1}{u+1} + C = \ln \frac{\sqrt{1+e^x} - 1}{\sqrt{1+e^x} + 1} + C;$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(x^2 + 2x + 3)}{x^2 + 2x + 3} - 3 \int \frac{dx}{x^2 + 2x + 3} \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2 + 2x + 3) - 3 \int \frac{d(x+1)}{(x+1)^2 + (\sqrt{2})^2} \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2 + 2x + 3) - \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}} \arctan \frac{x+1}{\sqrt{2}} + C;
\end{aligned}$$

$$9. \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 - 2x + 5}} dx = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{(x-1)^2 + 2^2}} dx = \ln |x-1 + \sqrt{x^2 - 2x + 5}| + C \text{ (积分表的使用)};$$

$$\begin{aligned}
10. \int \frac{\cos x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx &= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{\cos x + \sin x - \sin x + \cos x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \int dx + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(\sin x + \cos x)}{\sin x + \cos x} \\
&= \frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \ln |\sin x + \cos x| + C;
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
11. \int \sqrt{x} \ln^2 x dx &= \frac{2}{3} x^{\frac{3}{2}} \ln^2 x - \frac{4}{3} \int \sqrt{x} \ln x dx \\
&= \frac{2}{3} x^{\frac{3}{2}} \ln^2 x - \frac{4}{3} \left(\frac{2}{3} \cdot x^{\frac{3}{2}} \ln x - \frac{2}{3} \int \sqrt{x} dx \right) \\
&= \frac{2}{3} x^{\frac{3}{2}} \ln^2 x - \frac{8}{9} x^{\frac{3}{2}} \ln x + \frac{8}{9} \int \sqrt{x} dx \\
&= \frac{2}{3} x^{\frac{3}{2}} \ln^2 x - \frac{8}{9} x^{\frac{3}{2}} \ln x + \frac{16}{27} x^{\frac{3}{2}} + C;
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
12. \int x \ln(9 + x^2) dx &= \frac{1}{2} x^2 \ln(9 + x^2) - \int \frac{x^3}{9 + x^2} dx \\
&= \frac{1}{2} x^2 \ln(9 + x^2) - \int \left(x - \frac{9x}{9 + x^2} \right) dx \\
&= \frac{1}{2} x^2 \ln(9 + x^2) - \frac{1}{2} x^2 + \frac{9}{2} \int \frac{1}{9 + x^2} d(x^2 + 9) \\
&= \frac{1}{2} x^2 \ln(9 + x^2) - \frac{1}{2} x^2 + \frac{9}{2} \ln(9 + x^2) + C.
\end{aligned}$$

$$四、v(t) = \int (3t^2 - \sin t) dt = t^3 + \cos t + C_1,$$

因为 $v(0) = 2$, 所以 $C_1 = 1$, 即 $v(t) = t^3 + \cos t + 1$,

$$s(t) = \int (t^3 + \cos t + 1) dt = \frac{t^4}{4} + \sin t + t + C_2,$$

又因为 $s(0) = 1$, 所以 $C_2 = 1$, 即 $s(t) = \frac{t^4}{4} + \sin t + t + 1$.

五、设 $F(x) = \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1})$, 则 $f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}}$,

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

第七章 练习题和基础训练

练习题 7.1

1. (1) 根据定积分的几何意义, 定积分 $\int_0^1 2x dx$ 表示由直线 $y = 2x$, $x = 1$ 及 x 轴围成的

图形的面积, 该图形是三角形, 底边长为 1, 高为 2, 因此面积为 1, 即 $\int_0^1 2x dx = 1$.

(2) 由于函数 $y = \sin x$ 在区间 $[0, \pi]$ 上非负, 在区间 $[-\pi, 0]$ 上非正, 根据定积分的几何意义, 定积分 $\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin x dx$ 表示曲线 $y = \sin x (x \in [0, \pi])$ 与 x 轴所围成的

图形 D_1 的面积减去曲线 $y = \sin x (x \in [-\pi, 0])$ 与 x 轴所围成的图形 D_2 的面积. 显然图形 D_1 与 D_2 的面积是相等的, 因此有 $\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin x dx = 0$.

2. (1) 在区间 $[1, 4]$ 上, $2 \leq x^2 + 1 \leq 17$. 因此有

$$6 = \int_1^4 2 dx \leq \int_1^4 (x^2 + 1) dx \leq \int_1^4 17 dx = 51.$$

(2) 因为在 $[0, 1]$ 上, $1 = e^0 \leq e^{x^2} \leq e^1 = e$, 且函数 e^{x^2} 不恒等于 1 和 e , 所以有 $1 = \int_0^1 dx < \int_0^1 e^{x^2} dx < \int_0^1 e dx = e$.

(3) 因为在 $[1, 2]$ 上, $\frac{2}{5} \leq \frac{x}{x^2+1} \leq \frac{1}{2}$, 因此有 $\frac{2}{5} = \int_1^2 \frac{2}{5} dx \leq \int_1^2 \frac{x}{x^2+1} dx \leq \int_1^2 \frac{1}{2} dx = \frac{1}{2}$.

3. (1) 在区间 $[0, 1]$ 上 $x^2 \geq x^3$, 因此 $\int_0^1 x^2 dx$ 比 $\int_0^1 x^3 dx$ 大.

(2) 在区间 $[0, 1]$ 上, $x^2 \leq x$, 所以 $e^{x^2} \leq e^x$ 且除了 $x = 0, x = 1$ 外, 处处有 $e^{x^2} < e^x$, 因此 $\int_0^1 e^x dx$ 比 $\int_0^1 e^{x^2} dx$ 大.

(3) 由于当 $x > 0$ 时 $\ln(x+1) < x$, 故此时有 $x+1 < e^x$, 因此 $\int_0^1 e^x dx$ 比 $\int_0^1 (x+1) dx$ 大.

(4) 在区间 $[0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$ 上, $\sin x \leq x$, 且除 $x = 0$ 外处处有 $\sin x < x$, 因此 $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x dx$ 比 $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin x dx$ 大.

练习题 7.2

1. $y' = \sin x$, 因此 $y'(0) = 0, y'(\frac{\pi}{4}) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$.

$$2. (1) \frac{d}{dx} \int_0^x t f(t) dt = x f(x);$$

$$(2) \frac{d}{dx} \sin \left(\int_0^{x^2} f(t) dt \right) = 2x f(x) \cos \left(\int_0^{x^2} f(t) dt \right);$$

$$(3) \frac{d}{dx} \int_0^{x^2} \sqrt{1+t^3} dt = 2x \sqrt{1+x^6};$$

$$(4) \frac{d}{dx} \int_{x^2}^{x^3} \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1+t^4}} = \frac{d}{dx} \left(\int_0^{x^3} \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1+t^4}} - \int_0^{x^2} \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1+t^4}} \right) \\ = \frac{3x^2}{\sqrt{1+x^{12}}} - \frac{2x}{\sqrt{1+x^8}}.$$

$$3. (1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x \cos t^2 dt}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x^2}{1} = 1;$$

$$(2) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x \arctan t dt}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\arctan x}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{1+x^2} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$4. (1) \int_1^2 \left(x^2 + \frac{1}{x^4} \right) dx = \left[\frac{1}{3} x^3 - \frac{1}{3x^3} \right]_1^2 = \frac{21}{8};$$

$$(2) \int_4^9 \sqrt{x}(1+\sqrt{x}) dx = \int_4^9 (\sqrt{x}+x) dx = \left[\frac{2}{3} x^{\frac{3}{2}} + \frac{x^2}{2} \right]_4^9 = \frac{271}{6};$$

$$(3) \int_0^2 f(x) dx = \int_0^1 (x+1) dx + \int_1^2 2x^2 dx = \left[\frac{x^2}{2} + x \right]_0^1 + \left[\frac{2x^3}{3} \right]_1^2 = \frac{37}{6};$$

$$(4) \int_0^\pi |\cos x| dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x dx - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^\pi \cos x dx = [\sin x]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - [\sin x]_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^\pi = 2;$$

$$(5) \int_{-4}^{-2} 2^x dx = \frac{2^x}{\ln 2} \Big|_{-4}^{-2} = \frac{1}{\ln 2} \left(\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{16} \right) = \frac{3}{16 \ln 2}.$$

练习题 7.3

$$1. (1) \int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^\pi \sin \left(x + \frac{\pi}{3} \right) dx = \int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^\pi \sin \left(x + \frac{\pi}{3} \right) d \left(x + \frac{\pi}{3} \right) = \left[-\cos \left(x + \frac{\pi}{3} \right) \right]_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^\pi = 0;$$

$$(2) \int_{-2}^1 \frac{dx}{(11+5x)^3} = \int_{-2}^1 \frac{d(11+5x)}{5(11+5x)^3} = \left[-\frac{1}{10(11+5x)^2} \right]_{-2}^1 = \frac{51}{512};$$

$$(3) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin \varphi \cos^3 \varphi d\varphi = - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^3 \varphi d(\cos \varphi) = \left[-\frac{1}{4} \cos^4 \varphi \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{1}{4};$$

$$(4) \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 u du = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 + \cos 2u) du = \frac{1}{2} \left[u + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2u \right]_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\pi}{6} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{8};$$

$$(5) \int_0^1 t e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} dt = - \int_0^1 e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} d \left(-\frac{t^2}{2} \right) = [-e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}}]_0^1 = 1 - e^{-\frac{1}{2}};$$

$$(6) \int_0^{\sqrt{2}a} \frac{x dx}{\sqrt{3a^2 - x^2}} = - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\sqrt{2}a} \frac{d(3a^2 - x^2)}{\sqrt{3a^2 - x^2}} = - [\sqrt{3a^2 - x^2}]_0^{\sqrt{2}a} = (\sqrt{3} - 1)a;$$

$$(7) \int_1^{e^2} \frac{dx}{x \sqrt{1 + \ln x}} \stackrel{x=e^u}{=} \int_0^2 \frac{du}{\sqrt{1+u}} = [2 \sqrt{1+u}]_0^2 = 2\sqrt{3} - 2.$$

$$2. (1) \int_0^1 x e^{-x} dx = - \int_0^1 x d(e^{-x}) = - [x e^{-x}]_0^1 + \int_0^1 e^{-x} dx = -e^{-1} + [-e^{-x}]_0^1 = 1 - \frac{2}{e};$$

$$(2) \int_1^e x \ln x dx = \int_1^e \frac{\ln x}{2} d(x^2) = \left[\frac{1}{2} x^2 \ln x \right]_1^e - \int_1^e \frac{x}{2} dx = \frac{e^2 + 1}{4};$$

$$\begin{aligned} (3) \int_0^1 x \arctan x dx &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \arctan x d(x^2) \\ &= \left[\frac{1}{2} x^2 \arctan x \right]_0^1 - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \frac{x^2}{1+x^2} dx \\ &= \frac{\pi}{8} - \frac{1}{2} [x - \arctan x]_0^1 \\ &= \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{2}; \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (4) \int_1^4 \frac{\ln x}{\sqrt{x}} dx &= \int_1^4 2 \ln x d\sqrt{x} = [2\sqrt{x} \ln x]_1^4 - \int_1^4 \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}} dx = 8 \ln 2 - [4\sqrt{x}]_1^4 \\ &= 4(2 \ln 2 - 1); \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (5) \int_0^{2\pi} x \cos^2 x dx &= \int_0^{2\pi} x \frac{1 + \cos 2x}{2} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} (x + x \cos 2x) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{4} x^2 \Big|_0^{2\pi} + \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{2\pi} x d(\sin 2x) \\ &= \pi^2 + \left(\frac{1}{4} x \sin 2x + \frac{1}{8} \cos 2x \right) \Big|_0^{2\pi} \\ &= \pi^2; \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (6) \int_0^{2\pi} x \sin 2x dx &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x d(-\cos 2x) = -\frac{x}{2} \cos 2x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos 2x dx \\ &= \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\pi}{4}; \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (7) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{2x} \cos x dx &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x d(e^{2x}) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} [e^{2x} \cos x]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{2x} \sin x dx \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin x d(e^{2x}) \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} [e^{2x} \sin x]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{2x} \cos x dx, \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{因此有 } \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{2x} \cos x dx = \frac{1}{5} (e^{\pi} - 2).$$

$$3. (1) \text{ 由于被积函数为奇函数, 因此 } \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x^4 \sin x dx = 0;$$

$$(2) \text{ 由于被积函数为偶函数, 因此}$$

$$\int_{-\sqrt{3}}^{\sqrt{3}} |\arctan x| dx = 2 \int_0^{\sqrt{3}} \arctan x dx = 2 \left[x \arctan x - \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+x^2) \right] \Big|_0^{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \pi - \frac{1}{2} \ln 4.$$

练习题 7.4

$$1. (1) S = \int_1^2 \left(y - \frac{1}{y}\right) dy = \left(\frac{y^2}{2} - \ln y\right) \Big|_1^2 = \frac{3}{2} - \ln 2;$$

$$(2) S = -\int_{0.1}^1 \lg x dx + \int_1^{10} \lg x dx = (-x \lg x + x \lg e) \Big|_{0.1}^1 + (x \lg x - x \lg e) \Big|_1^{10} = 9.9 - 8.1 \lg e;$$

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

$$2. (1) V_x = \int_1^4 \pi y^2 dx = \pi \int_1^4 x dx = \pi \cdot \frac{x^2}{2} \Big|_1^4 = \frac{15}{2} \pi,$$

$$V_y = \int_1^4 2\pi x f(x) dx = \int_1^4 2\pi x \sqrt{x} dx = 2\pi \cdot \frac{2}{5} x^{\frac{5}{2}} \Big|_1^4 = \frac{124}{5} \pi;$$

$$(2) V = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \pi [(\cos x)^2 - (\sin x)^2] dx + \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} [(\sin x)^2 - (\cos x)^2] dx = 1.$$

3. 取 r 为积分变量 $r \in [a, b]$, 取任一小区间 $[r, r+dr]$, 功元素 $dw = \frac{kq}{r^2} dr$, 所求功为

$$w = \int_a^b \frac{kq}{r^2} dr = kq \left(-\frac{1}{r}\right) \Big|_a^b = kq \left(\frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{b}\right).$$

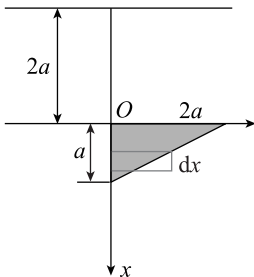
4. 假如钉子钉入木板的深度为 x cm, 则木板对铁钉的阻力 $F(x) = kx$, 第一次锤击时所做的功 $W_1 = \int_0^1 kx dx = \frac{k}{2}$.

设 n 次击入的总深度为 h cm, n 次锤击所做的总功:

$$W_n = \int_0^h kx dx = \frac{kh^2}{2},$$

而每次锤击所做的功相等 $W_n = nW_1 \Rightarrow \frac{kh^2}{2} = n \cdot \frac{k}{2}$, 所以 n 次击入的总深度 $h = \sqrt{n}$, 第 n 次击入的深度 $\sqrt{n} - \sqrt{n-1}$.

5. 建立坐标系如下图:

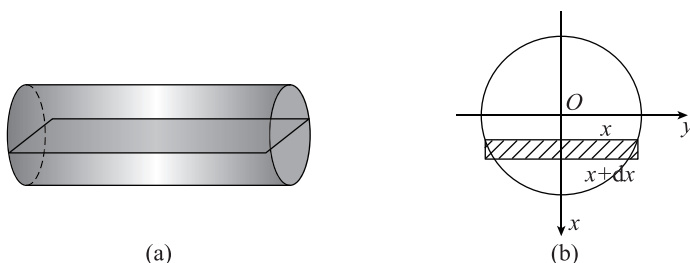


面积微元 $2(a-x)dx$,

$$dp = \rho g \cdot (x+2a) \cdot 2(a-x)dx,$$

$$P = \int_0^a 2\rho g(x+2a)(a-x)dx = \frac{7}{3}\rho ga^3.$$

6. 建立坐标系如下图:

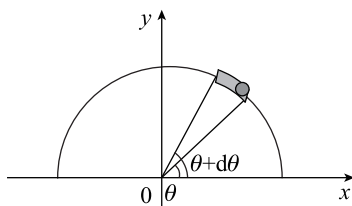


半圆的方程为 $y = \sqrt{R^2 - x^2} (0 \leq x \leq R)$,

利用对称性,侧压力元素 $dF = 2rx \sqrt{R^2 - x^2} dx$,

端面所受侧压力为 $F = \int_0^R 2rx \sqrt{R^2 - x^2} dx = \frac{2r}{3}R^3$.

7. (1) 建立如下图的坐标系,确定积分变量和积分区间.



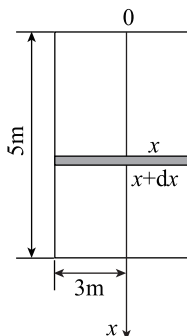
设线密度为 ρ ,取 θ 为积分变量,则 $\theta \in [0, \pi]$.

(2) 求微元:对 $\theta \in [0, \pi], [\theta, \theta + d\theta] \in [0, \pi]$,

将 $[\theta, \theta + d\theta]$ 对应的弧长质量看成一个质点,则 $[\theta, \theta + d\theta]$ 对应的弧长质量为

$$dm = \rho r d\theta = \frac{m}{\pi r} r d\theta = \frac{m}{\pi} d\theta.$$

8. 建立坐标系如下图:



任取一小区间 $[x, x + dx]$,这薄层水的体积元素 $dv = \pi y^2 dx = \pi 3^2 dx$,

这薄层水吸出桶外所做的功(功元素)为 $dw = \rho g x dv = 9\pi g \rho x dx$,

故所求功为 $w = \int_0^5 9\pi g \rho x dx = 112.5\pi g \rho$ (kJ).

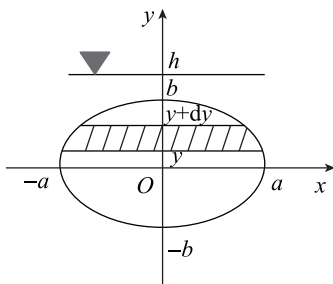
9. 将 15 年租金总值的现值与购进费用相比较,即可做出选择.

由于每月租金为 1 500 元,所以每年租金为 18 000 元,故 $f(t) = 18\,000$,于是租金流总量的现值为

$$y = \int_0^{15} f(t)e^{-rt} dt = \int_0^{15} 18\,000e^{-0.06t} dt = -\frac{18\,000}{0.06}e^{-0.06t} \Big|_0^{15} = 300\,000(1 - e^{-0.9}) = 178\,029.1(\text{元})$$

因此与购进费用 120 000 元相比,购进机器比较合算.

10. 建立坐标系如下图:



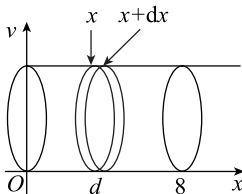
椭圆的方程 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$,由题设, $h > b$,在 y 轴任取区间 $[y, y + dy]$,则椭圆板上对

应窄条的面积近似值为 $2xdy$. 于是窄条所受的水压力约为 $dF = 2\rho g(h - y) \cdot \frac{a}{b}$

$\sqrt{b^2 - y^2} dy$,则所求水压力为

$$F = \int_{-b}^b 2\rho g(h - y) \cdot \frac{a}{b} \sqrt{b^2 - y^2} dy = \rho g abh \pi.$$

11. 建立坐标系如下图:



因为温度不变, $PV = 10 \cdot \pi 10^2 \times 80 = 80\,000\pi$ 是定值. 当圆柱体的高减少 x cm 时的压强为

$$P(x) = \frac{k}{V(x)} = \frac{80\,000\pi}{\pi \cdot 10^2 \cdot (80 - x)} = \frac{800}{(80 - x)},$$

$$\therefore dW = P(x)Sdx = \frac{800}{(80 - x)} \cdot \pi \cdot 10^2 dx,$$

$$\text{则 } W = \int_0^{40} \frac{800}{(80 - x)} \cdot \pi \cdot 10^2 dx = 80\,000\pi \ln 2 (\text{N} \cdot \text{cm}) = 800\pi \ln 2 (\text{J}).$$

$$12. (1) R_T(Q) = \int_0^{50} \left(200 - \frac{Q}{100}\right) dQ = \left(200Q - \frac{Q^2}{200}\right) \Big|_0^{50} = 10\,000 - 12.5 = 9\,987.5;$$

$$(2) \text{总收益的增量为 } \int_{100}^{200} \left(200 - \frac{Q}{100}\right) dQ = \left(200Q - \frac{Q^2}{200}\right) \Big|_{100}^{200} = 19\,850.$$

13. 因为 $C_M(Q) = 2$, 故 $C_T(Q) = \int 2dQ = 2Q + C$,

又 $\because C_T(Q)|_{Q=0} = 0$, 得总成本函数为 $C_T(Q) = 2Q$, 边际收入 $R_M(Q) = 7 - 2Q$, 故总收入

$$R_T(Q) = \int R_M(Q)dQ = \int (7 - 2Q)dQ = 7Q - Q^2 + C.$$

又 $\because R_T(Q)|_{Q=0} = 0$, 得 $C = 0$, 故总收入函数为 $R_T(Q) = 7Q - Q^2$, 设总利润为 $L(Q)$ 则

$$L(Q) = R_T(Q) - C_T(Q) = 7Q - Q^2 - 2Q = 5Q - Q^2.$$

(1) 求利润函数的导数得 $L'(Q) = 5 - 2Q$,

令 $L'(Q) = 0$ 得 $5 - 2Q = 0$ 即 $Q = 2.5$ (百台),

因本例是一个实际问题, 最大利润是存在的, 而极大值点又唯一, 则在 $Q = 2.5$ (百台) 时, 利润最大, 其值为

$$L(2.5) = 5 \times 2.5 - 2.5^2 = 12.5 - 6.25 = 6.25 \text{ (万元)}.$$

(2) 从 2.5 百台增加到 3 百台, 总利润减少了

$$\int_{2.5}^3 L'(Q)dQ = \int_{2.5}^3 (5 - 2Q)dQ = (5Q - Q^2) \Big|_{2.5}^3 = 6 - 6.25 = -0.25 \text{ (万元)}$$

即从利润最大时的产量又生产了 50 台, 总利润减少了 0.25 万元.

基础训练

一、1. A; 2. A; 3. C; 4. A.

二、1. $\sqrt{}$; 2. $\times$; 3. $\sqrt{}$; 4. $\times$; 5. $\sqrt{}$.

三、1. $\int_0^1 (1 - x^2)dx$; 2. $\sin x^2$; 3. $\frac{4}{3}$; 4. 0; 5. $[\pi, 2\pi]$; 6. 2.

$$\text{四、1. } \int_0^{\sqrt{3}a} \frac{dx}{a^2 + x^2} = \frac{1}{a} \int_0^{\sqrt{3}a} \frac{d\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)}{1 + \frac{x^2}{a^2}} = \frac{1}{a} \arctan \frac{x}{a} \Big|_0^{\sqrt{3}a} = \frac{\pi}{3a};$$

$$2. \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{2 - x^2} dx \stackrel{x = \sqrt{2} \sin u}{=} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 2 \cos^2 u du = 2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{2};$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3. \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin kx \sin lx dx &= -\frac{1}{2} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} [\cos(k+l)x - \cos(k-l)x] dx \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos(k+l)x dx + \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos(k-l)x dx \\ &= 0; \end{aligned}$$

$$4. \int_1^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{dx}{x^2 \sqrt{1+x^2}} \stackrel{x = \frac{1}{u}}{=} \int_1^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}} \frac{-u}{\sqrt{1+u^2}} du = [-\sqrt{1+u^2}]_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}}^1 = \sqrt{2} - \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3};$$

$$\begin{aligned} 5. \int_1^e \sin(\ln x) dx &\stackrel{x = e^u}{=} \int_0^1 e^u \sin u du = [e^u \sin u]_0^1 - \int_0^1 e^u \cos u du = e \sin 1 - [e^u \cos u]_0^1 \\ &\quad - \int_0^1 e^u \sin u du = e(\sin 1 - \cos 1) + 1 - \int_0^1 e^u \sin u du, \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{所以} \int_1^e \sin(\ln x) dx = \frac{e}{2}(\sin 1 - \cos 1) + \frac{1}{2};$$

$$6. \int_1^e \frac{dx}{x \sqrt{1 - (\ln x)^2}} = \int_1^e \frac{d(\ln x)}{\sqrt{1 - (\ln x)^2}} = [\arcsin \ln x]_1^e = \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

五、1. 由 $y = x^2$ 与 $y = 2 - x$ 得两曲线的交点为 $(-2, 4)$ 和 $(1, 1)$, 所以面积 $S =$

$$\int_{-2}^1 [(2 - x) - x^2] dx = \left(2x - \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^3}{3} \right) \Big|_{-2}^1 = \frac{9}{2};$$

2. 容易求得 $y = \frac{1}{2}x^2$ 与 $x^2 + y^2 = 8$ 的交点为 $(-2, 2)$ 和 $(2, 2)$, 因此有

$$\begin{aligned} A_1 &= \int_{-2}^2 \left(\sqrt{8 - x^2} - \frac{1}{2}x^2 \right) dx \\ &= 2 \int_0^2 \left(\sqrt{8 - x^2} - \frac{1}{2}x^2 \right) dx \\ &= 2 \left[\frac{x}{2} \sqrt{8 - x^2} + 4 \arcsin \frac{x}{2\sqrt{2}} - \frac{1}{6}x^3 \right]_0^2 \\ &= 2\pi + \frac{4}{3}. \end{aligned}$$

$$A_2 = \pi(2\sqrt{2})^2 - \left(2\pi + \frac{4}{3} \right) = 6\pi - \frac{4}{3}.$$

六、1. $y^2 = x$ 与 $y = x - 2$ 的交点为 $(1, -1), (4, 2)$,

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \pi \int_{-1}^2 (y + 2)^2 dy - \pi \int_{-1}^2 (y^2)^2 dy \\ &= \pi \left(\frac{y^3}{3} + 2y^2 + 4y \right) \Big|_{-1}^2 - \pi \left(\frac{y^5}{5} \right) \Big|_{-1}^2 \\ &= \frac{72}{5}\pi; \end{aligned}$$

2. $(x - 5)^2 + y^2 = 16$ 是以 $(5, 0)$ 为圆心, 4 为半径的圆,

由圆的方程得 $x = \pm \sqrt{16 - y^2} + 5$, 故绕 y 轴旋转体的体积为

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \pi \int_{-4}^4 [(\sqrt{16 - y^2} + 5)^2 - (-\sqrt{16 - y^2} + 5)^2] dy \\ &= \pi \int_{-4}^4 (20 \sqrt{16 - y^2}) dy \\ &= 20\pi \int_{-4}^4 \sqrt{16 - y^2} dy \\ &= 40\pi \int_0^4 \sqrt{4^2 - y^2} dy \\ &= 40\pi \times 4\pi \\ &= 160\pi^2. \end{aligned}$$

第八章 练习题和基础训练

练习题 8.1

1. (1) 要使函数有意义, 必须 $y^2 - 2x + 1 > 0$, 即 $y^2 > 2x - 1$;

(2) 要使函数有意义, 必须 $\begin{cases} x + y > 0, \\ x - y > 0, \end{cases}$ 即 $\begin{cases} x > -y, \\ x > y; \end{cases}$

(3) 要使函数有意义, 必须 $\begin{cases} 4x - y^2 \geq 0, \\ 1 - x^2 - y^2 > 0, \\ 1 - x^2 - y^2 \neq 1, \end{cases}$ 即 $\begin{cases} 4x \geq y^2, \\ x^2 + y^2 < 1, \\ x^2 + y^2 \neq 0; \end{cases}$

(4) 要使函数有意义, 必须 $\begin{cases} y \geq 0, \\ x - \sqrt{y} \geq 0, \end{cases}$ 即 $\begin{cases} y \geq 0, \\ x \geq \sqrt{y}. \end{cases}$

草图略.

$$2. (1) \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{2 - \sqrt{xy + 4}}{xy} = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{-1}{2 + \sqrt{xy + 4}} = -\frac{1}{4};$$

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

$$(3) \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{1 - \cos(x + y)}{(x + y)^2} = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{2 \sin^2 \frac{x + y}{2}}{(x + y)^2} = \frac{1}{2};$$

(4) 不存在.

练习题 8.2

$$1. (1) \frac{2}{5};$$

$$(2) 0;$$

$$(3) \left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right|_{\substack{x=0 \\ y=\frac{\pi}{4}}} = -e^{-x} \sin(x + 2y) + e^{-x} \cos(x + 2y) \Big|_{\substack{x=0 \\ y=\frac{\pi}{4}}} = -\sin \frac{\pi}{2} + \cos \frac{\pi}{2} = -1;$$

$$(4) z'_x \Big|_{y=1} + z'_y \Big|_{y=1} = \frac{2x}{1 + x^2 + y^2} + \frac{2y}{1 + x^2 + y^2} \Big|_{y=1} = \frac{2x + 2y}{1 + x^2 + y^2} \Big|_{y=1} = \frac{4}{3}.$$

$$2. (1) dz = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{xy}} dx - \frac{\sqrt{x}}{2y^{\frac{3}{2}}} dy; \quad (2) dz = \frac{abx dy - aby dx}{(ax - by) \sqrt{a^2 x^2 - b^2 y^2}}.$$

$$3. z = f(u, v), u = xy, v = x^2 + y^2,$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = y^2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial u^2} + 4xy \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial u \partial v} + 4x^2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial v^2},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} + xy \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial u^2} + (2x^2 + 2y^2) \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial u \partial v} + 4xy \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial v^2}.$$

练习题 8.3

$$(1) \text{ 原式} = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^1 e^{x+y} dy = \int_0^1 (e^{x+1} - e^x) dx = (e-1)^2;$$

$$(2) \text{ 原式} = \int_1^2 dx \int_{\frac{1}{x}}^x \frac{x^2}{y^2} dy = \int_1^2 (x^3 - x) dx = \frac{9}{4};$$

$$(3) \text{ 原式} = \int_0^1 dx \int_{x^2}^{\sqrt{x}} (x^2 + y) dy = \int_0^1 \left(\frac{1}{2}x - \frac{3}{2}x^4 + x^{\frac{5}{2}} \right) dx = \frac{33}{140};$$

$$(4) \text{ 原式} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} dx \int_0^x \frac{\sin x}{x} dy = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin x dx = 1.$$

基础训练

$$1. (1) \text{ 要使函数有意义, 必须使 } \begin{cases} x-1 \geq 0, \\ y \in \mathbf{R}, \end{cases} \text{ 即 } \begin{cases} x \geq 1, \\ y \in \mathbf{R}; \end{cases}$$

$$(2) \text{ 要使函数有意义, 必须使 } \begin{cases} 1-x^2 \geq 0, \\ y^2-1 \geq 0, \end{cases} \text{ 即 } \begin{cases} x^2 \leq 1, \\ y^2 \geq 1; \end{cases}$$

$$(3) \text{ 要使函数有意义, 必须使 } x^2 + y^2 - 1 > 0, \text{ 即 } x^2 + y^2 > 1;$$

$$(4) \text{ 要使函数有意义, 必须使 } -x-y > 0, \text{ 即 } x+y < 0.$$

$$2. (1) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2xy^2, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 2yx^2;$$

$$(2) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{1}{x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{y};$$

$$(3) \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = xe^{xy} + x^2, \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = ye^{xy} + 2xy;$$

$$(4) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{R^2 y - 2x^2 y + y^3}{\sqrt{R^2 - x^2 + y^2}}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{R^2 x + 2xy^2 - x^3}{\sqrt{R^2 - x^2 + y^2}};$$

$$(5) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{y^2}{\sqrt{(x^2 + y^2)^3}}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{-xy}{\sqrt{(x^2 + y^2)^3}};$$

$$(6) \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -e^{\sin x} \cdot \sin y, \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = e^{\sin x} \cdot \cos y \cdot \cos x;$$

$$(7) \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{-\frac{y}{x}} \ln \frac{1}{3} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{x}\right) = \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{-\frac{y}{x}} \ln 3^{\frac{1}{x}}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{-\frac{y}{x}} \ln \frac{1}{3} \cdot \left(\frac{y}{x^2}\right);$$

$$(8) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\sqrt{y^x} \cdot \ln y}{2(1+y^x)}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{xy^{x-1}}{2\sqrt{y^x}(1+y^x)};$$

$$(9) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = \frac{z}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}};$$

$$(10) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = y^3 z^5 e^{xy^3 z^5}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 3y^2 x z^5 e^{xy^3 z^5}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = 5xy^3 z^4 e^{xy^3 z^5}.$$

$$3. (1) \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = -y^4 \sin(xy^2), \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 2x \cos(xy^2) - 2x^2 y^2 \sin(xy^2), \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x} = 2y \cos(xy^2) - 2xy^3 \sin(xy^2);$$

$$(2) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{y}{x^2 + y^2}, \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = -\frac{2xy}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2}, \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = -\frac{2xy}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}, \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{y^2 - x^2}{(y^2 + x^2)^2};$$

$$(3) \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{x + 2y}{(x + y)^2}, \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = -\frac{x}{(x + y)^2}, \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x} = \frac{y}{(x + y)^2};$$

$$(4) \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = -\frac{2xy^3}{[1 + (xy)^2]^2}, \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = -\frac{2x^3y}{[1 + (xy)^2]^2}, \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x} = \frac{1 - (xy)^2}{[1 + (xy)^2]^2}.$$

$$4. (1) dz = e^{x^2+y^2} (2xdx + 2ydy);$$

$$(2) dz = \frac{xdy + ydx}{1 + (xy)^2};$$

$$(3) du = \frac{2xdx + 2ydy + 2zdz}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}.$$

$$5. (1) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{2x}{y^2} \ln(3x - 2y) + \frac{3x^2}{(3x - 2y)y^2},$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = -\frac{2x^2}{y^3} \ln(3x - 2y) - \frac{2x^2}{(3x - 2y)y^2};$$

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

$$(3) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = e^{(2x-y^2)\sin(x^2y)} [2\sin(x^2y) + 2xy(2x - y^2)\cos(x^2y)],$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = e^{(2x-y^2)\sin(x^2y)} [-2y\sin(x^2y) + x^2(2x - y^2)\cos(x^2y)];$$

$$(4) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -12x + 5y, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 3x - y - (y - 2x) = 5x - 2y;$$

$$(5) z = \frac{1 - e^{2t}}{e^t} = \frac{1}{e^t} - e^t, \frac{dz}{dt} = -\frac{1}{e^t} - e^t;$$

$$(6) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{x^2 - 2x - 1}{3(x - 1)^2}.$$

$$6. (1) F(x, y) = xy + \lambda(x + y - 2), \begin{cases} F'_x = y + \lambda = 0, \\ F'_y = x + \lambda = 0, \\ F'_\lambda = x + y - 2 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 1, \\ y = 1; \end{cases}$$

$$(2) F(x, y) = x + y + \lambda\left(\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y}\right), \begin{cases} F'_x = 1 - \lambda x^{-2} = 0, \\ F'_y = 1 - \lambda y^{-2} = 0, \\ F'_\lambda = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y} = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \text{不存在条件极值.}$$

$$7. \text{令 } u = x + y + z, v = x^2 + y^2 + z^2; \text{即: } F(u, v) = 0, \text{得出}$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial F}{\partial u} + 2y \cdot \frac{\partial F}{\partial v}, \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial F}{\partial u} + 2x \cdot \frac{\partial F}{\partial v}, \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial F}{\partial u} + 2z \cdot \frac{\partial F}{\partial v},$$

$$\text{所以 } \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}}{\frac{\partial F}{\partial z}} = -\frac{\frac{\partial F}{\partial u} + 2x \cdot \frac{\partial F}{\partial v}}{\frac{\partial F}{\partial u} + 2z \cdot \frac{\partial F}{\partial v}}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{\frac{\partial F}{\partial y}}{\frac{\partial F}{\partial z}} = -\frac{\frac{\partial F}{\partial u} + 2y \cdot \frac{\partial F}{\partial v}}{\frac{\partial F}{\partial u} + 2z \cdot \frac{\partial F}{\partial v}}.$$

$$8. \begin{cases} Q'_x = 4.5 - x - 0.25y = 0, \\ Q'_y = 5 - 2y - 0.25x = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 4, \\ y = 2. \end{cases}$$

$$9. F(x, y) = R(x, y) - C(x, y), \begin{cases} F'_x = -6x + 2y + 1800 = 0, \\ F'_y = -4y + 2x = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 360, \\ y = 180. \end{cases}$$

$$10. F(P_1, P_2) = P_1 Q_1 + P_2 Q_2 - C = -\frac{P_1^2}{5} + 32P_1 - \frac{P_2^2}{2} + 30P_2 - 1395,$$

$$\begin{cases} F'_{P_1} = -\frac{2}{5}P_1 + 32 = 0, \\ F'_{P_2} = -P_2 + 30 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} P_1 = 80, \\ P_2 = 30, \end{cases}$$

$$F_{\max} = 335.$$

$$11. F(x, y) = 10x + 9y - C(x, y), \begin{cases} F'_x = 8 - 0.06x - 0.01y = 0, \\ F'_y = 6 - 0.01x - 0.06y = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 120, \\ y = 80, \end{cases}$$

$$F(x, y) = 10x + 9y - C(x, y) = 310.$$

$$12. F(x, y) = 0.005x^2y + \lambda(x + 2y - 150),$$

$$\begin{cases} F'_x = 0.01xy + \lambda = 0, \\ F'_y = 0.005x^2 + 2\lambda = 0, \\ F'_\lambda = x + 2y - 150 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 100, \\ y = 25. \end{cases}$$

$$13. \textcircled{1} \begin{cases} R'_x = 14 - 8y - 4x = 0, \\ R'_y = 32 - 8x - 20y = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \frac{3}{2}, \\ y = 1; \end{cases}$$

$$\textcircled{2} F(x, y) = R + \lambda(x + y - 1.5), x + y = 1.5, \begin{cases} F'_x = 14 - 8y - 4x + \lambda = 0, \\ F'_y = 32 - 8x - 20y + \lambda = 0, \\ F'_\lambda = x + y - 1.5 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 0, \\ y = 1.5. \end{cases}$$

14. 需要在产出量 $2x^\alpha y^\beta = 12$ 的条件下, 求总费用 $P_1x_1 + P_2y$ 的最小值, 为此作拉格朗日函数

$$F(x, y) = P_1x + P_2y + \lambda(12 - 2x^\alpha y^\beta),$$

$$\begin{cases} F'_x = P_1 - 2\lambda\alpha x^{\alpha-1}y^\beta = 0, & (1) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} F'_y = P_2 - 2\lambda\beta x^\alpha y^{\beta-1} = 0, & (2) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 2x^\alpha y^\beta = 12. & (3) \end{cases}$$

由(1), (2) 得 $\frac{P_1}{P_2} = \frac{\beta x}{\alpha y},$

故 $x = \frac{P_2\alpha}{P_1\beta}y$, 代入(3), $y = 6\left(\frac{P_1\beta}{P_2\alpha}\right)^\alpha.$

因此 $x = 6\left(\frac{P_2\alpha}{P_1\beta}\right)^\beta.$

由于此实际问题存在最小值, 且驻点唯一, 故当 $x = 6\left(\frac{P_2\alpha}{P_1\beta}\right)^\beta, y = 6\left(\frac{P_1\beta}{P_2\alpha}\right)^\alpha$ 时, 投入总费用最少.

$$15. \textcircled{1} F(Q_1, Q_2) = P_1Q_1 + P_2Q_2 - C = 16Q_1 - 2Q_1^2 + 10Q_2 - Q_2^2 - 5,$$

$$\begin{cases} F'_{Q_1} = 16 - 4Q_1 = 0, \\ F'_{Q_2} = 10 - 2Q_2 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} Q_1 = 4, \\ Q_2 = 5, \end{cases} P_1 = 10, P_2 = 7;$$

$$F(4, 5) = 52 \text{ 万元}$$

② 由于价格统一, 设 $P_1 = P_2 = P$,

$$\begin{aligned} F &= PQ_1 + PQ_2 - C \\ &= (P - 2)(Q_1 + Q_2) - 5 \\ &= (P - 2)\left(\frac{18 - P}{2} + 12 - P\right) - 5 \\ &= -\frac{3}{2}P^2 + 24P - 47, \end{aligned}$$

$$F' = -3P + 24 = 0, P = 8, Q_1 = 5, Q_2 = 4, \text{ 此时 } F = 49 \text{ 万元.}$$

所以实行价格差别策略总利润大.

$$16. y = 2.2337x + 95.3524.$$

$$17. (1) \int_0^1 dx \int_{x-1}^{1-x} f(x, y) dy = \int_{-1}^0 dy \int_0^{y+1} f(x, y) dx + \int_0^1 dy \int_0^{1-y} f(x, y) dx;$$

$$(2) \int_{-\sqrt{2}}^{\sqrt{2}} dx \int_{x^2}^{4-x^2} f(x, y) dy = \int_0^2 dy \int_{-\sqrt{y}}^{\sqrt{y}} f(x, y) dx + \int_2^4 dy \int_{-\sqrt{4-y}}^{\sqrt{4-y}} f(x, y) dx;$$

$$(3) \int_{-2}^2 dx \int_{-\frac{3}{2}\sqrt{4-x^2}}^{\frac{3}{2}\sqrt{4-x^2}} f(x, y) dy = \int_{-3}^3 dy \int_{-\frac{2}{3}\sqrt{9-y^2}}^{\frac{2}{3}\sqrt{9-y^2}} f(x, y) dx;$$

$$(4) \int_0^4 dx \int_{3-\sqrt{4x-x^2}}^{3+\sqrt{4x-x^2}} f(x, y) dy = \int_1^5 dy \int_{2-\sqrt{-y^2+6y-5}}^{2+\sqrt{-y^2+6y-5}} f(x, y) dx.$$

$$18. (1) \int_0^1 dy \int_y^{\sqrt{y}} f(x, y) dx = \int_0^1 dx \int_{x^2}^x f(x, y) dy;$$

$$(2) \int_1^e dx \int_0^{\ln x} f(x, y) dy = \int_0^1 dy \int_0^{e^x} f(x, y) dx + \int_1^e dy \int_0^{e^x} f(x, y) dx;$$

$$(3) \int_{-1}^1 dx \int_0^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} f(x, y) dy = \int_{-1}^0 dy \int_0^{\sqrt{1-y^2}} f(x, y) dx + \int_0^1 dy \int_0^{\sqrt{1-y^2}} f(x, y) dx;$$

$$(4) \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{x^2} f(x, y) dy + \int_1^3 dx \int_0^{\frac{3-x}{2}} f(x, y) dy = \int_0^1 dy \int_0^{\sqrt{y}} f(x, y) dx + \int_1^3 dy \int_0^{3-2y} f(x, y) dx.$$

19. 图略.

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{2R \sin \theta} f(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta) r dr.$$

第九章 应用训练

$$1. \text{ 利润} = \text{总收入} - \text{总成本} = 40x - (x^2 + 12x + 100),$$

整理后利润函数是: $L(x) = -x^2 + 28x - 100$.

$$2. \text{ 设每天生产 } x \text{ 只手表, 则: 总成本} = 2000 + 20x.$$

要不亏本,需要满足: $40x \geq 2\,000 + 20x$,

$$20x \geq 2\,000, x \geq 100,$$

所以每天至少生产 100 块,才不会亏本.

3. 要不亏本,需要满足:

$$25x \geq 3\,000 + 20x - 0.1x^2,$$

即 $x \geq 150$.

生产者不亏本时(销售收入不小于总成本)的最低产量为 150 台.

4. $Q = S$, 即 $14.5 - 1.5p = -7.5 + 4p$, 则 $p = 4$.

5. $E = df(x)/dx + x/f(x) = Aax^{a-1} \cdot x/Ax^a = a$.

6. 设每日生产产品 x 个单位, 则

每日的总成本函数: $C(x) = 130 + 6x (x \leq 100)$,

平均单位成本函数: $AC(x) = 130/x + 6 (x \leq 100)$.

7. 当 $p = 0$ 时, 即 $Q = b$;

当 $Q = 0$ 时, 即 $-ap + b = 0$, 则 $p = b/a$.

8. 总成本函数: $C(x) = 0.01x^2 + 10x + 1\,000$,

边际成本函数: $MC(x) = 0.02x + 10$,

总利润函数: $L(x) = 30x - (0.01x^2 + 10x + 1\,000)$

$$= -0.01x^2 + 20x - 1\,000,$$

边际利润函数: $ML(x) = -0.02x + 20$,

当 $ML(x) = 0$, 即 $-0.02x + 20 = 0$ 时, $x = 1\,000$.

9. 平均成本函数: $AC = x^2 - 4x + 20$,

边际成本函数: $MC = 3x^2 - 8x + 20$.

10. 需求价格弹性: $E_d = dQ/dp \times p/Q = -5 \times p/(100 - 5p) = 5p/(5p - 100)$,

$p = 5$ 时, $E_d = -\frac{1}{3}$, 这时提高价格, 需求量下降的幅度较小, 小于价格上升的幅度, 总收益会增加; 反之, 总收益会减少.

$p = 10$ 时, $E_d = -1$, 这时提高价格, 需求量会以相同的幅度下降, 总收益不变; 反之, 总收益也不变.

$p = 15$ 时, $E_d = -3$, 这时降低价格, 需求量上升的幅度较大, 大于价格下降的幅度, 总收益会增加; 反之, 总收益会减少.

第十章 应用训练

1. 分 4 个步骤:

(1) 各种一种小麦;

(2) 第 1 块地有 4 种小麦可以种;

(3) 第 2 块地有 3 种小麦可以种;

(4) 第 3 块地有 2 种小麦可以种;

(5) 第 4 块地有 1 种小麦可以种.

依据分步计数原理,可知有 $4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1 = 24$ 种不同的试验方案.

2. 从总体上看由 A 到 B 的通电路路可分三类,

第一类, $m_1 = 3$ 条;

第二类, $m_2 = 1$ 条;

第三类, $m_3 = 2 \times 2 = 4$ 条.

所以,根据分类原理,从 A 到 B 共有 $N = 3 + 1 + 4 = 8$ 条不同的线路可通电.

3. (1) $AB\bar{C}$ 是指当选的学生是三年级男生,但不是运动员;

(2) 只有在 $C \subset AB$, 即 $C \subset A, C \subset B$ 同时成立的条件下才有 $ABC = C$ 成立, 即只有在全部运动员都是男生, 且全部运动员都是三年级学生的条件下才有 $ABC = C$;

(3) $C \subset B$ 表示全部运动员都是三年级学生, 也就是说, 若当选的学生是运动员, 那么一定是三年级学生, 即在除三年级学生之外其他年级没有运动员当选的条件下才有 $C \subset B$.

4. 检查结果及次品出现的频率为

抽取产品总件数 n	10	20	50	100	150	200	300
次品数 m	0	1	3	5	7	11	16
次品频率 m/n	0	0.050	0.060	0.050	0.047	0.055	0.053

从上表可以看出,次品出现的频率在 0.05 附近摆动,随着 n 的增大,次品出现的频率与 0.05 的差距越来越小,故该产品的次品频率的稳定值为 0.05.

5. 一级品的概率为 0.76.

6. (1) 由于 $AB \cup \bar{A}B = B$, 且 $(AB)(\bar{A}B) = \emptyset$, 则 $P(AB) + P(\bar{A}B) = P(B)$, 于是 $P(AB) = P(B) - P(\bar{A}B) = 0.4 - 0.2 = 0.2$;

(2) $P(\bar{A}) = 0.5$, 故 $P(A) = 1 - P(\bar{A}) = 0.5$, 由于 $A - (\bar{A}B) \cup (A - B)$, 且 $\bar{A}B$ 与 $A - B$ 互不相容, 故 $P(A) = P(\bar{A}B) + P(A - B)$, 则 $P(A - B) = P(A) - P(\bar{A}B) = 0.5 - 0.2 = 0.3$;

(3) $P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(AB) = 0.5 + 0.4 - 0.2 = 0.7$;

(4) $P(\bar{A}\bar{B}) = P(\overline{A \cup B}) = 1 - P(A \cup B) = 1 - 0.7 = 0.3$.

7. 设 $A = \{\text{零件是乙厂生产}\}$, $B = \{\text{零件是标准件}\}$, 所求为 $P(AB)$.

$$P(AB) = P(A)P(B | A) = \frac{300}{1\,000} \times \frac{189}{300} = 0.189.$$

8. 将三人编号为 1, 2, 3. 记 $A_i = \{\text{第 } i \text{ 个人破译出密码}\}$, $i = 1, 2, 3$. 已知, $P(A_1) = 1/5$, $P(A_2) = 1/3$, $P(A_3) = 1/4$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} P(A_1 + A_2 + A_3) &= 1 - P(\overline{A_1 + A_2 + A_3}) \\ &= 1 - P(\bar{A}_1 \bar{A}_2 \bar{A}_3) \\ &= 1 - P(\bar{A}_1)P(\bar{A}_2)P(\bar{A}_3) \end{aligned}$$

= 1 - \frac{4}{5} \cdot \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{3}{4} = \frac{3}{5} = 0.6.

9. 提示 抽签法 —— 编号、标签、搅拌、抽取,关键是“搅拌”后的随机性.

10. 其步骤如下:

- 第一步,将 30 个灯泡编号:00,01,02,03,⋯,29;
第二步,在随机数表中任取一数作为开始.如从第 1 行第 6 组的数 16 开始;
第三步,从 16 开始向右读,依次选出 16,29,27,26,20,21,12,28,22,13 这 10 个编号的灯泡.

11. 抽样过程是:

- (1) 按照 1:5 的比例,应该抽取的样本容量为 $295 \div 5 = 59$,我们把 295 名同学分成 59 组,每组 5 人,第一组是编号为 1~5 的 5 名同学,第 2 组是编号为 6~10 的 5 名同学,依次下去,59 组是编号为 291~295 的 5 名同学;
(2) 采用简单随机抽样的方法,从第一组 5 名学生中抽出一名学生,设编号为 1 ($1 \leqslant 5$);
(3) 按照一定的规则抽取样本,抽取的学生编号为 $1 + 5k$ ($k = 0,1,2,\cdots,58$),得到 59 个个体作为样本,如当 $k = 3$ 时的样本编号为 3,8,13,⋯,288,293.

12. 采用分层抽样抽取. 每个个体被抽到的概率等于 $\frac{45}{900} = \frac{1}{20}$,则大一、大二、大三各年级抽取的学生人数分别为

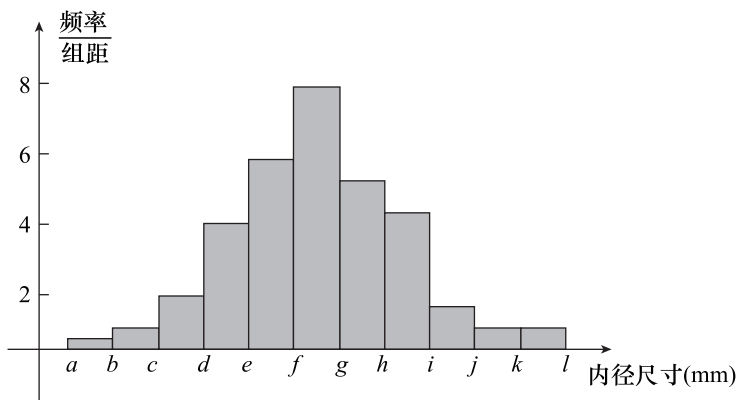
$400 \times \frac{1}{20} = 20, 300 \times \frac{1}{20} = 15, 200 \times \frac{1}{20} = 10,$

则大一、大二、大三各年级抽取的学生人数分别为 20,15,10.

13. 这组样本数据的频率分布表如下:

分组	频数	频率	累积频率	频率 / 组距
25.235 ~ 25.265	1	0.01	0.01	0.000 9
25.265 ~ 25.295	2	0.02	0.03	0.001 8
25.295 ~ 25.325	5	0.05	0.08	0.004 5
25.325 ~ 25.355	12	0.12	0.20	0.010 9
25.355 ~ 25.385	18	0.18	0.38	0.016 4
25.385 ~ 25.415	25	0.25	0.63	0.022 7
25.415 ~ 25.445	16	0.16	0.79	0.014 5
25.445 ~ 25.475	13	0.13	0.92	0.011 8
25.475 ~ 25.505	4	0.04	0.96	0.003 6
25.505 ~ 25.535	2	0.02	0.98	0.001 8
25.535 ~ 25.565	2	0.02	1.00	0.001 8
合计	100	1.00		

100 件产品尺寸的频率分布直方图为



$a = 25.235$ $b = 25.265$ $c = 25.295$ $d = 25.325$ $e = 25.355$ $f = 25.385$
 $g = 25.415$ $h = 25.445$ $i = 25.475$ $j = 25.505$ $k = 25.535$ $l = 25.565$

14. 由于列表中 1.75 m 对应的人数最多,因此这组数据的众数应该是 1.75 m;

本题中人数的总个数是 17 人,奇数,从小到大排列后第 9 名运动员的成绩是 1.70 m;
平均数是:

$$(1.50 \times 2 + 1.60 \times 3 + 1.65 \times 2 + 1.70 \times 3 + 1.75 \times 4 + 1.80 + 1.85 + 1.90) \div 17 = (3 + 4.8 + 3.3 + 5.1 + 7 + 1.8 + 1.85 + 1.9) \div 17 = 28.75 \div 17 \approx 1.69(\text{m});$$

这些运动员成绩的众数是 1.75 m、中位数是 1.70 m,平均数大约是 1.69 m.

15. $\bar{x} = 1\,476.2, s = 78.730\,934\,2$.

第十一章 应用训练

1. $(1)_2 = 1 \times 2^0 = 1;$

$(10)_2 = 1 \times 2^1 + 0 \times 2^0 = 2;$

$$(1\,011.01)_2 = 1 \times 2^3 + 0 \times 2^2 + 1 \times 2^1 + 1 \times 2^0 + 0 \times 2^{-1} + 1 \times 2^{-2} \\ = 8 + 2 + 1 + \frac{1}{4} = 11.25.$$

$2.8 = (1\,000)_2; 0.125 = (0.001)_2; 37.25 = (100\,101.01)_2$

3. (1) 假; (2) 真.

4. (1) $p \vee q: 2 + 3 = 8$ 或 $12 - 9 = 1$ (假); $p \wedge q: 2 + 3 = 8$ 且 $12 - 9 = 1$ (假);

(2) $p \wedge q: 24$ 是 3 的倍数且 24 是 7 的倍数(假); $p \vee q: 24$ 是 3 的倍数或 24 是 7 的倍数(真).

5. (1) $\neg p$; ; 三角函数 $y = \sin x$ 不是周期函数(假);

(2) $\neg p: \exists a \in \{0, 1, 4, 8, 16, 32\}, a \leq 0$ (真).

6. (1) 能,可以表示为与运算: $F = AB$, 其中 A, B, F 为逻辑变量, $A = 1$ 表示甲打开锁, $A = 0$ 表示甲不打开锁; $B = 1$ 表示乙打开锁, $B = 0$ 表示乙不打开锁; $F = 1$ 表示保险箱打开, $F = 0$ 表示保险箱不打开;

(2) 能,可以表示为或运算: $F = A + B$, 其中 A, B 为逻辑变量, $A = 1$ 表示王书记

参加会议, $A = 0$ 表示王书记不参加会议; $B = 1$ 表示张校长参加会议, $B = 0$ 表示张校长不参加会议;

(3) 能, 可以表示为非运算: $F = \overline{A}$, 其中 A, F 为逻辑变量, $A = 1$ 表示我参加会议, $A = 0$ 表示我不参加会议; $F = 1$ 表示小李参加会议, $F = 0$ 表示小李不参加会议.

7. (1) $0 \cdot 1 + \overline{1} + 0 + 1 = 1 \times 1 + 0 + 0 + 1 = 1$;

(2) $\overline{1} \cdot 0 + \overline{0} + 0 = 0 \times 0 + 1 + 0 = 1$.

8. 逻辑函数 $F = AB + \overline{A}C$ 的真值表如下:

A	B	C	AB	$\overline{A}C$	$AB + \overline{A}C$
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	0	1	1
0	1	0	0	0	0
0	1	1	0	1	1
1	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	1	0	0	0
1	1	0	1	0	1
1	1	1	1	0	1

9. (1) $BC + \overline{B}C = (B + \overline{B})C = C$;

(2) $\overline{A}\overline{B}\overline{C} + \overline{A}\overline{B}C = \overline{A}\overline{B}(\overline{C} + C) = \overline{A}\overline{B} = \overline{A + B}$.

10. $AB + \overline{A}C + BC = AB + \overline{A}C + BC(A + \overline{A})$
 $= AB + \overline{A}C + ABC + \overline{A}BC$
 $= AB(1 + C) + \overline{A}C(1 + B)$
 $= AB \cdot 1 + \overline{A}C \cdot 1$
 $= AB + \overline{A}C$.

11. (1) $F(A, B) = \overline{A} + B = \overline{A}(B + \overline{B}) + B(A + \overline{A}) = \overline{A}B + \overline{A}\overline{B} + AB + \overline{A}B$
 $= \overline{A}B + \overline{A}\overline{B} + AB$;

(2) $F(A, B, C) = AB + \overline{A}C + \overline{B}C$
 $= AB(C + \overline{C}) + \overline{A}C(B + \overline{B}) + \overline{B}C(A + \overline{A})$
 $= ABC + AB\overline{C} + \overline{A}BC + \overline{A}\overline{B}C + A\overline{B}C + \overline{A}\overline{B}C$
 $= ABC + AB\overline{C} + \overline{A}BC + \overline{A}\overline{B}C + A\overline{B}C$.

12. 逻辑函数的最小项表达式: $F(A, B) = \overline{A}B + AB = m_1 + m_2$.

13. (1) $F(A, B) = \overline{A}\overline{B} + \overline{A}B$ 的卡诺图如下:

		B	
		0	1
A	0	1	1
	1	0	0

(2) $F(A, B, C) = \overline{A}\overline{B}\overline{C} + \overline{A}BC + \overline{A}B\overline{C}$ 的卡诺图如下:

A \ BC	BC			
	00	01	11	01
0	1	0	1	1
1	0	0	0	0

14. $F(A, B, C) = A\overline{B}C + B + AB$ 的最小项表达式是:

$$\begin{aligned}
 F(A, B, C) &= A\overline{B}C + B + AB = A\overline{B}C + B(A + \overline{A})(C + \overline{C}) + AB(C + \overline{C}) \\
 &= A\overline{B}C + ABC + AB\overline{C} + \overline{A}BC + \overline{A}B\overline{C} + ABC + AB\overline{C} \\
 &= ABC + A\overline{B}C + AB\overline{C} + \overline{A}BC + \overline{A}B\overline{C};
 \end{aligned}$$

其对应的卡诺图为:

A \ BC	BC			
	00	01	11	10
0	0	0	1	1
1	0	1	1	1

15. 逻辑函数 $F(A, B, C)$ 的最小项表达式是 $F(A, B, C) = \overline{A}\overline{B}\overline{C} + \overline{A}\overline{B} + C + A\overline{B}C + ABC$.

$$\begin{aligned}
 16. \text{方法 1: } F(A, B, C) &= \overline{A}\overline{B}\overline{C} + \overline{A}\overline{B}C + A\overline{B}C + ABC \\
 &= \overline{A}\overline{B}(\overline{C} + C) + AC(\overline{B} + B) \\
 &= \overline{A}\overline{B} + AC;
 \end{aligned}$$

方法 2:

A \ BC	BC			
	00	01	11	10
0	1	1	0	0
1	0	1	1	0

第十二章 应用训练

1. (1) 已知级数的前 n 项和是

$$s_n = (1 - 1) + \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}\right) + \left(1 - \frac{1}{3}\right) + \cdots + \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right),$$

因为 n 和 $1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n} + \cdots = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$ 发散, 所以这个级数发散;

(2) 已知级数的前 n 项和是

$$s_n = \ln(1 + 1) + \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{2}\right) + \cdots + \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) = \ln(1 + n),$$

因为 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} s_n = +\infty$, 所以这个级数发散.

2. 由 $\frac{1}{n(n+1)} = \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1} (n = 1, 2, \dots)$, 得

$$\begin{aligned} s_n &= \frac{1}{1 \times 2} + \frac{1}{2 \times 3} + \frac{1}{3 \times 4} + \dots + \frac{1}{n(n+1)} \\ &= \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4}\right) + \dots + \left(\frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1}\right) \\ &= 1 - \frac{1}{n+1}, \end{aligned}$$

因此 $S = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} s_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{n+1}\right) = 1$, 所以级数收敛, 其和为 1.

3. $u_n = \frac{1}{n^n} \leq \frac{1}{2^{n-1}} = v_n$, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^{n-1}}$ 收敛 $\Rightarrow$ 正项级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^n}$ 收敛.

4. 调和级数的部分和有:

$$S_1 = 1,$$

$$S_2 = S_2^1 = 1 + \frac{1}{2},$$

$$S_4 = S_2^2 = \left[1 + \frac{1}{2}\right] + \left[\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4}\right] > \left[1 + \frac{1}{2}\right] + \frac{1}{2} = 1 + \frac{2}{2},$$

$$\begin{aligned} S_8 = S_2^3 &= \left[1 + \frac{1}{2} + \left(\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4}\right)\right] + \left[\frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{7} + \frac{1}{8}\right] > \left[1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right] + \frac{1}{2} = \\ &1 + \frac{3}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

由数学归纳法, 得

$$S_{2^k} \geq 1 + \frac{k}{2}, k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

$$\text{而 } \lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} S_{2^k} = \lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} \left[1 + \frac{k}{2}\right] = +\infty,$$

故 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n$ 不存在, 即调和级数发散.

5. 因为 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{s_{n+1}}{s_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+1) \sin \frac{1}{3^{n+1}}}{n \sin \frac{1}{3^n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n+1}{n} \cdot \frac{\frac{1}{3^{n+1}}}{\frac{1}{3^n}} = \frac{1}{3} < 1$, 所以这个正项级数收敛.

6. $\because \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{2n+1}{2^n}}{\frac{2n-1}{2^{n-1}}} = \frac{1}{2}, \therefore$ 原级数绝对收敛.

7. (1) 因为 $s(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{x^n}{n}$, 显然

$$s(0) = 0, s'(x) = 1 - x + x^2 - \dots = \frac{1}{1+x}, (-1 < x < 1)$$

两边积分得 $\int_0^x s'(t) dt = \ln(1+x)$, 即: $s(x) - s(0) = \ln(1+x)$, 所以 $s(x) = \ln(1+x)$.

又因为 $x = 1$ 时 $s(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{1}{n}$ 收敛, 所以 $s(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{x^n}{n} =$

$\ln(1+x)$ 的收敛区域是 $(-1, 1]$;

(2) 令 $t = x - 1$, 上述级数变为 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(t)^n}{n \cdot 2^n}$, 因为

$$\rho = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2^n \cdot n}{2^{n+1} (n+1)} = \frac{1}{2},$$

所以, 收敛半径 $R = 2$. 收敛区间为 $|t| < 2$, 即 $-1 < x < 3$.

当 $x = 3$ 时, 级数为 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$ 发散; 当 $x = -1$ 时, 级数为 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n}$ 收敛, 因此原级数的收敛域为 $[-1, 3)$.

$$8. \int_0^x [\ln(3+x)]' dx = \int_0^x \frac{1}{3+x} dx = \frac{1}{3} \int_0^x \frac{1}{1 + \frac{x}{3}} dx = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{\left(\frac{x}{3}\right)^{n+1}}{n+1}, \quad |x| < 3.$$

9. a^x 的各阶导数 $(a^x)^{(n)} = a^x \ln^n a$, 而 $(a^x)^{(n)}|_{x=0} = \ln^n a$,

故 a^x 在 $x = 0$ 邻域上的泰勒级数写为 $a^x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!} \ln^n a$.

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

$$\frac{1}{x-1} = -\frac{1}{6-(x+5)} \\ = -\frac{1}{6} \times \frac{1}{1 - \frac{x+5}{6}}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{6} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{x+5}{6} \right)^n$$

$$= -\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(x+5)^n}{6^{n+1}},$$

$$\frac{1}{x+4} = \frac{1}{-1+(x+5)}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{1-(x+5)}$$

$$= -\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (x+5)^n,$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{5} \left(\frac{1}{x-1} - \frac{1}{x+4} \right)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{5} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(x+5)^n}{6^{n+1}} + \frac{1}{5} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (x+5)^n.$$