

习题参考答案

习题 1.1

A 组

- (1) $(-\infty, 1) \cup (2, +\infty)$; (2) $(-2, 2)$; (3) $(-\infty, -1) \cup (-1, 1) \cup (1, +\infty)$.
- (1) $y = \frac{x+1}{x-1}$; (2) 无反函数.
- (1) 有界;
(2) 有界函数的图像夹在两条平行于 x 轴的平行直线之间;
(3) 奇函数的图像关于原点对称, 偶函数的图像关于 y 轴对称;
(4) 周期函数的图像在横轴上以一个周期长度为单位重复出现;
(5) 单调增函数的图像随自变量取值的增大而上升, 单调减函数的图像随自变量取值的增大而下降.
- (1) 对应函数的零点分别为: $-2, 1, 3$; (2) 函数图像在 y 轴上的截距大约是 6.
- 定义域为 $(-\infty, +\infty)$, 图像略.

B 组

- (1) $(1, 2) \cup (2, +\infty)$; (2) $(-1, 1)$.
- (1) 奇; (2) 偶; (3) 奇.
- (1) 在 $(-1, +\infty)$ 单调减; (2) 在 $(-1, 1)$ 单调减.
- 300 千克.
- $$y = \begin{cases} 10x, & 0 < x \leq 20, \\ 200 + 7(x - 20), & 20 < x \leq 200, \\ 1460 + 5(x - 200), & 200 < x. \end{cases}$$

习题 1.2

A 组

- $y = \sqrt{u}, u = x^2 + 1$;
- $y = u^2, u = 1 + v^2, v = \ln x$;
- $y = \cos u, u = x^2 + \cot x$;
- $y = e^u, u = \cos x$.

B 组

- $y = 2^u, u = \arcsin v, v = 1 + \sqrt{w}, w = x + 1$;
- $y = u^2, u = \cos v, v = \frac{x+1}{x-3}$;
- $y = \ln u, u = 1 + \sqrt{v}, v = \tan w, w = x^2$;
- $y = u^3, u = 1 + 2^v, v = 2x^2 + 1$.

习题 1.3

A 组

- (1) $y = \sqrt[3]{10 - x^3}$; (2) $y = \sqrt{1 - x^2}$.
- (1) 15 678.7 年; (2) 5 728.5 年.
- 440 万元; $\frac{44}{3}$ 万元.
- $V = \pi x^2(p - 2x)$.

$$5. y = \begin{cases} 25, & x \leq 50, \\ 25 + 0.2(x - 50), & x > 50. \end{cases}$$

$$6. F = \frac{5 \times 10^4}{3} \pi r^2 h.$$

$$7. S = \sqrt{16 + x^2} + \sqrt{43.69 - 12.6x + x^2}.$$

B 组

$$1. (1) f(0) = \pi - 1; (2) f(0) = 0.$$

$$2. (1) h(t) = 100 - 10t, 0 \leq t \leq 10;$$

$$(2) \theta = \arctan \frac{7-t}{5}, 0 \leq t \leq 10, \theta \text{ 为负值时表示看到电梯的视线在水平视线下方.}$$

3. 设纵坐标表示他离旅馆的距离, 坐标数值略. 函数解析式为:

$$y = \begin{cases} 2t, & 0 \leq t \leq 1, \\ 2, & 1 < t \leq 2, \\ 2 - 2(t - 2), & 2 < t \leq 3, \\ 0, & 3 < t \leq 4, \\ 2(t - 4), & 4 < t. \end{cases}$$

4. 设停车时间为 t , 停车费用为 y , 则

$$y = \begin{cases} 2, & 0 < t \leq 2, \\ 2.5, & 2 < t \leq 3, \\ 3, & 3 < t \leq 4, \\ 3.5, & 4 < t \leq 5. \end{cases}$$

复习题**A 组**

$$1. (1) D \quad (2) D \quad (3) C \quad (4) C \quad (5) A \quad (6) C \quad (7) D$$

$$2. (1) (-\infty, -2) \cup (3, 4); (2) \frac{x^2}{x^2 + 1} (x \neq 0); (3) \frac{10}{3}; (4) 0.$$

$$3. (1) \text{略}; (2) x = 20.$$

$$4. 54\,000 \text{ 个}.$$

$$5. \text{总成本函数 } C(x) = 15\,000 + (140 + 0.04x)x, \text{总收益函数 } R(x) = (300 - 0.06x)x, \text{利润函数 } L(x) = R(x) - C(x) = (160 - 0.1x)x - 15\,000.$$

B 组

$$1. (1) (-\infty, 0) \cup (0, 3]; (2) y = e^u, u = \sqrt{v}, v = \sin x; (3) \text{偶函数, 偶函数, 偶函数};$$

$$(4) [-3, 2], 1, 2, -3; (5) \frac{1}{2}, 0.$$

$$2. 2, 2, 2, 2, 2.$$

$$3. \text{进货 } 300 \text{ 件, 每件售价为 } 6.6 \text{ 元, 可获最大利润; 最大利润是 } 180 \text{ 元}.$$

$$4. \text{能判断是赝品. 因为 } C_{14} \text{ (半衰期为 } 5\,730 \text{ 年) 的衰减满足关系 } y = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{t}{5\,730}}, \text{ 其中 } y \text{ 是 } t \text{ 年后的剩余百分数, 含量为 } 99.5\% \text{ 时, 可计算的衰减时间约为 } 41.4 \text{ 年, 向前推算 } 42 \text{ 年, 不可能在 } 1632\text{—}1675 \text{ 年间, 因此不会出自维米尔}.$$

$$5. (1) y = 20x; (2) 80\,000 \text{ 元}.$$

习题 2.1**A 组**

$$1. (1) 1; (2) \text{无极限}; (3) \text{无极限}; (4) 1; (5) 0; (6) 0; (7) 1; (8) -1.$$

$$2. (1) 3; (2) -3; (3) \frac{3}{4}.$$

$$3. \text{略}.$$

4. (1) $\frac{9}{2}$; (2) $\frac{2}{3}$; (3) $\frac{1}{1+x}$.

5. $a=0$.

B 组

1. (1) $\frac{4}{9}$; (2) $\frac{68}{165}$.

2. 作图略, 左极限为 -1 , 右极限为 1 , 极限不存在.

3. 当 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时 $f(x)$ 的左右极限均为 0 , 所以 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时函数的极限存在.

4. $a_1 = 8; q = \frac{1}{3}; a_n = \frac{8}{3^{n-1}}$.

习题 2.2

A 组

1. (1) $x \rightarrow 2$ 及 $x \rightarrow \infty$; (2) $x \rightarrow 2$; (3) $x \rightarrow 0^+$; (4) $x \rightarrow 0$.

2. (1) $x \rightarrow \pm 2$; (2) $x \rightarrow 1^-$ 或 $x \rightarrow -\infty$; (3) $x \rightarrow 0^-$; (4) $x \rightarrow +\infty$.

3. (1) 二阶; (2) 二阶; (3) $\frac{1}{4}$ 阶.

4. (1) ∞ ; (2) ∞ ; (3) ∞ ; (4) ∞ ; (5) 0 ; (6) 0 ; (7) 0 .

B 组

1. 同阶.

2. 同阶; 等价.

3. 略.

习题 2.3

A 组

1. (1) 17 ; (2) $-\frac{1}{2}$; (3) ∞ ; (4) 4 ; (5) 1 ; (6) $\frac{2}{3}$; (7) 32 ; (8) 6 ; (9) $-\frac{1}{2}$; (10) -1 .

2. $a = -7; b = 6$.

3. (1) $\frac{1}{3}$; (2) 0 ; (3) ∞ ; (4) 1 ; (5) $-\frac{1}{2}$; (6) 0 .

B 组

1. (1) $a=1, b=-1$; (2) $a=1, b=-\frac{1}{2}$.

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

3. 略.

习题 2.4

A 组

1. (1) $\frac{3}{2}$; (2) $\frac{3}{2}$; (3) $\frac{1}{2}$; (4) 2 ; (5) $-\frac{3}{2}$; (6) $\frac{2}{\pi}$; (7) $\frac{1}{2}$; (8) 1 ; (9) -2 ; (10) 1 .

2. (1) e^x ; (2) e^{-2} ; (3) e^{-1} ; (4) e^{-3} ; (5) e^3 .

B 组

1. (1) 2 ; (2) 0 ; (3) 1 .

2. $a=4, b=-5$.

3. 略.

习题 2.5

A 组

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

2. (1) $x = \pm 1$ 是第二类间断点;
 (2) $x = 1$ 是可去的第一类间断点, 补充定义 $f(1) = -2$, $x = 2$ 是第二类间断点;
 (3) $x = 1$ 是不可去的第一类间断点;
 (4) $x = 0$ 是可去的第一类间断点, 补充定义 $f(0) = 3$;
 (5) $x = 0$ 是可去的第一类间断点, 补充 $f(0) = \frac{1}{2}$;
 (6) $x = 0$ 是不可去的第一类间断点.
 3. (1) 连续; (2) 连续; (3) 不连续.
 4. 略.

B 组

1. $f(0) = 1$.
 2. $k = 2$.
 3. (1) $\sqrt{5}$; (2) 3; (3) $-\frac{e^{-2}+1}{2}$; (4) $-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$; (5) $-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$; (6) $\frac{1}{2}$; (7) 0; (8) 1.

复习题**A 组**

1. (1) 2; (2) 1; (3) 2; (4) 0; (5) $x = k\pi (k \in \mathbf{Z})$.
 2. (1) $\frac{4}{3}$; (2) -3 ; (3) $-\frac{1}{2}$; (4) 0; (5) $\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$; (6) $\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}$; (7) -2 ; (8) -6^5 ; (9) 1; (10) 0; (11) 2; (12) $\frac{1}{2}$;
 (13) $\frac{1}{4}$; (14) e^{-1} ; (15) e^{-k} .

B 组

1. $a = 0$.
 2. $b = 2$.
 3. 作图略 (1) $(-\infty, +\infty)$; (2) $x = 2$.

习题 3.1**A 组**

1. (1) $y - y_0 = f'(x_0)(x - x_0)$; (2) $y = 0$; (3) e^3 ; (4) $\cos x, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$; (5) $-\frac{1}{x^2}, -1$.
 2. CB
 3. (1) 0; (2) 切线: $y = \frac{3}{\pi \ln 3}x + \log_3 \frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{1}{\ln 3}$; 法线: $y = -\frac{\pi \ln 3}{3}x + \log_3 \frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi^2}{9} \ln 3$.
 4. (1) 0; (2) $(\Delta t + 2) m/h$; (3) $2 m/h$.

B 组

1. (1) $f'(x_0)$; (2) $\frac{1}{4}$.
 2. $y' = -\frac{1}{3}x^{-\frac{4}{3}}$.
 3. (1) $\Delta m = m(x + \Delta x) - m(x) = \Delta x^2 + 2x\Delta x + \Delta x$; (2) $\rho = \Delta x + 2x + 1$; (3) $2x + 1$.

习题 3.2**A 组**

1. (1) $3\cos 3x, \frac{-\sin \sqrt{x}}{2\sqrt{x}}, \frac{1}{x^2 \sin^2 \frac{1}{x}}$; (2) $2e^{2x}, 3(2^{3x} \ln 2)$; (3) $\frac{-3}{2-3x}, \frac{2}{x \ln 10}, 1 + \ln x$;
 (4) $2\cos x - 5x^4$; (5) $20x^3, 20$.

2. (1) $7x^6 + 7^x \ln 7$; (2) $35x^6 - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} - \frac{3}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$; (3) $\frac{3}{2x}$; (4) $4x - 1 + \frac{1}{x^2}$; (5) $(2x + x^2)e^x$;
 (6) $\frac{-2}{(x-1)^2}$; (7) $3\sqrt{x} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x^3}}$; (8) $e^x \left(\arcsin x + \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} - 2 \right)$; (9) $-\frac{(\cos x + 1)}{\sin^2 x}$.
 3. (1) $15(3x-2)^4$; (2) $\frac{-x}{\sqrt{4-x^2}}$; (3) $\frac{-3x^2}{1-x^3}$; (4) $3\ln 2(2^{3x-5})$; (5) $-\sin x \cdot e^{\cos x}$; (6) $\frac{2x}{x^2+1}$;
 (7) $\frac{-1}{x^2+1}$.
 4. (1) $5(\sin^4 x \cdot \cos x - x^4 \sin x^5)$; (2) $2x + \frac{4}{x}$; (3) $\sin \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x} \cos \frac{1}{x}$; (4) $e^{-x}(3\cos 3x - \sin 3x)$;
 (5) $\arctan 2x + \frac{2x}{1+4x^2}$.
 5. (1, -2) 或 (-1, -8).

B 组

1. (1) $25e^{5x}, 5^n e^{5x}$; (2) $\frac{3\cos 3x + 2\csc^2(2x)}{2\sqrt{-\cot 2x + \sin 3x}}$; (3) $-\frac{3^{1+x}}{x^4} + \frac{3^x \ln 3}{x^3}$.
 2. (1) $\frac{1}{x \ln x (\ln \ln x)}$; (2) $6\cos 2x \sin^2 2x$; (3) $\frac{x}{9+x^2}$.
 3. (1) $xe^{2x} \sec x \cdot (2+2x+x\tan x)$; (2) $3x^2 - \frac{2}{1+4x^2} - 3x \sec^2(3x) - \tan 3x$; (3) -2 ; (4) $\frac{1}{2}$;
 (5) $\frac{f'(\ln x)}{x}$.
 4. $y = 3x - 1$ 或 $y = 3x + 3$.
 5. (1) $v = 2 - 10t$; (2) 0.2.
 6. $-3ke^{-kt}$.
 7. $wCU_m \cos wt$.
 8. 47.1, 9.8.

习题 3.3

A 组

1. (1) $-\sin x, -\frac{1}{x^2} + C$; (2) $3x, x^2$; (3) $\ln |x|, 3e^{3x}$; (4) $\frac{1}{2x+1}, \frac{2}{2x+1}$; (5) $-\sin 5x, -5\sin 5x$.
 2. (1)B (2)B (3)C
 3. (1) $(35x^6 + 16x^3)dx$; (2) $\frac{3}{2\sqrt{3x-4}}dx$; (3) $2^{\tan x} \sec^2 x \ln 2 dx$; (4) $\frac{2x}{\sqrt{1-x^4}}dx$;
 (5) $-e^{-x}(\sin x - \cos x)dx$; (6) $\frac{-1}{(x-1)^2}dx$.
 4. (1) $-1 - \frac{y}{x}$; (2) $\frac{y}{3y^3+1}$; (3) $\frac{1}{\cos y-1}$; (4) $\frac{2-ye^{xy}}{xe^{xy}+1}$; (5) $\frac{1-e}{1+e}$.
 5. (1) $2\sec t$; (2) $\frac{-3e^{-t}}{4t}$; (3) -5 .
 6. (1) $y = x + 2 - \frac{\pi}{2}, y = -x + \frac{\pi}{2}$; (2) $y = -2x - 6, y = \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{23}{2}$;
 (3) $y = -\frac{3}{4}x + 3\sqrt{2}, y = \frac{4}{3}x - \frac{7}{6}\sqrt{2}$; (4) $y = -\frac{5}{3}x + \frac{17}{3}, y = \frac{3}{5}x + \frac{17}{5}$.
 7. 0.02.

B 组

1. 连续, 不可导.
 2. $a = 2; b = -1$.
 3. (0, 0).

4. $78\pi \text{ cm}^3$.

5. $3a^2 h$.

6. (1) $-3[\ln(1-x)]^2 \frac{1}{1-x} dx$; (2) $\pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$; (3) $(-4\sin 4x \cdot e^{-x} - \cos 4x \cdot e^{-x}) dx$.

7. $(-\sin x \ln x + \frac{\cos x}{x}) x^{\cos x}$.

8. $x = -\frac{1}{2}, x = -1$, 不在定义域内, 故不存在切点和切线.

9. $\sqrt{v_0^2 + 2gh}$.

习题 3.4

A 组

1. (1) $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$. (2) $e-1$. (3) 1. (4) 驻点, $f'(x)$ 不存在; $f''(x)=0$, $f''(x)$ 不存在.

(5) $(0, 2)$. (6) 单减, 上凹. (7) $x=1, x=-1; y=0$.

2. (1) B (2) A (3) C (4) B

3. (1) $-\frac{1}{3}$; (2) 1; (3) 2; (4) 0; (5) $\frac{1}{6}$; (6) -1 ; (7) -2 ; (8) 2; (9) ∞ ; (10) 0; (11) 0; (12) 0.

4. (1) 在 $(-\infty, 0), (\frac{1}{3}, +\infty)$ 内单增, 在 $(0, \frac{1}{3})$ 内单减; (2) 在 $(-\infty, 1)$ 内单增;

(3) 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 内单增, 在 $(-\infty, 0)$ 内单减; (4) 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 内单增, 在 $(-\infty, 0)$ 内单减;

(5) 在 $(-\infty, 1), (1, +\infty)$ 单增.

5. (1) 在 $x=1$ 处有极大值 4; (2) 在 $x=-2$ 处有极大值 -4 , 在 $x=2$ 处有极小值 4;

(3) 在 $x=0$ 处有极大值 -5 , 在 $x=2$ 处有极小值 -9 ; (4) 在 $x=0$ 处有极小值 0;

(5) 在 $x=1$ 处有极大值 $\frac{1}{2}$, 在 $x=-1$ 处有极小值 $-\frac{1}{2}$; (6) 在 $x=1$ 处有极大值 2;

(7) 在 $x=1$ 处有极小值 $-\frac{1}{12}$; (8) 在 $x=1$ 处有极大值 $\frac{1}{e}$.

6. (1) 函数最大值为 $f(4) = \frac{3}{5}$, 函数最小值为 $f(0) = -1$;

(2) 函数最大值为 $f(8) = 2$, 函数最小值为 $f(1) = -\frac{1}{2}$.

7. (1) 在 $(-\infty, \frac{1}{3})$ 内上凹, 在 $(\frac{1}{3}, +\infty)$ 内下凹, 拐点为 $(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{27})$;

(2) 在 $(-\infty, 1)$ 内下凹, 在 $(1, +\infty)$ 内上凹, 拐点为 $(1, 0)$;

(3) 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 内下凹, 无拐点;

(4) 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 内上凹, 无拐点;

(5) 在 $(-\infty, -2)$ 内下凹, 在 $(-2, +\infty)$ 内上凹, 拐点为 $(-2, -\frac{2}{e^2})$;

(6) 在 $(-\infty, 0), (0, +\infty)$ 内下凹, 无拐点.

8. (1) 铅垂渐近线为 $x=-1, x=2$, 水平渐近线为 $y=0$;

(2) 铅垂渐近线为 $x=-1$, 水平渐近线为 $y=2$;

(3) 铅垂渐近线为 $x=1$.

9. (1) 略; (2) 略.

10. $\sqrt[3]{\frac{V}{2\pi}}$.

11. 宽为 5 m, 长为 10 m.

12. 宽为 2 m, 长为 3 m, 面积为 6 m^2 .

13. 底边为 6 m, 高为 3 m.

B 组

1. (1) 3. (2) -2 . (3) $y=f(2)$. (4) $y=-1; x=1, x=-1$. (5) $(1, -6)$.

2. (1)C (2)D (3)C
3. $a = 1, b = 0, c = -3$.
4. (1)2; (2) $-\frac{1}{8}$; (3) $\begin{cases} +\infty, m > 0, \\ 0, m \leq 0; \end{cases}$ (4) $e^{-\frac{1}{6}}$; (5) $-\frac{1}{2}$.
5. 证明略.
6. 3 百件; 16 万元.
7. $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}r$.
8. 5 h.

复习题

A 组

1. (1) $3\sec^2(3x-2), \frac{1}{x-3}, \frac{e^{\sqrt{x}}}{2\sqrt{x}}$; (2) $5dx, d(\frac{1}{x}), d(\arctan x)$; (3) $\frac{1}{e}$; (4) $y-6=0$; (5)递减;
(6) $(-\infty, +\infty), (0, +\infty)$; (7) $y=0, x=-1$; (8) $-2\sin(2x-1), -4\cos(2x-1)$;
(9) $(-\infty, 0), (0, +\infty), (0, 1)$; (10) $-\frac{9}{2}, 6$, 大, 小.
2. (1)B (2)B (3)D (4)D (5)C (6)D
3. (1) $y' = 8x^3 - 18x - 3, y'' = 24x^2 - 18$; (2) $y' = \arcsin x + \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}, dy = (\arcsin x + \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}})dx$;
(3) $y' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+a^2}}$; (4) $dy = 4\sin(2x+5)\cos(2x+5)dx$.
4. (1) $y' = \frac{-y}{e^y+x}$; (2) $y' = \frac{y-2x}{2y-x}$.
5. (1) $-1 + \cos 1$; (2) 2; (3) $\frac{1}{2}$.
6. (1) $2x-y-1=0$; (2) $x-y+1=0$.
7. (1) 单减区间: $(-\infty, -1), (-1, 0)$, 单增区间: $(0, +\infty)$, 极小值: $f(0)=1$.
(2) 单减区间: $(-1, 0)$, 单增区间: $(0, +\infty)$, 极小值: $f(0)=0$.
8. (1) 上凹区间: $(0, +\infty)$, 下凹区间: $(-\infty, 0)$, 拐点: $(0, 2)$.
(2) 上凹区间: $(-\infty, 0), (1, +\infty)$, 下凹区间: $(0, 1)$, 拐点: $(1, 0)$.
9. 略.
10. 250.
11. $\frac{100-c}{2}$ 元.
12. 略.
13. 1:1.

B 组

1. (1) $-\sin(3x-2), -3\sin(3x-2)$; (2) $3x^2 f'(x^3)$; (3) $\frac{2x}{\sqrt{1-x^4}}$; (4) 3; (5) $2\sqrt{3}$; (6) 540;
(7) $y=1$; (8) 略.
2. $a = -\frac{1}{27}, b = 0, c = 1, d = 4$.
3. $p = -2, q = 1$.
4. $a = 1; b = -6; c = 9; d = 2$ (图像略).
5. 从 A 处在水平面 AB 上沿直线掘进至距 B 处约 37.74 m 处后, 改为在地面以下沿直线掘进至 C 处;
2 044.73 万元.
6. $40\pi \text{ cm}^2$.

7. 设在距 A 点 3.6 km 处.

习题 4.1

A 组

- (1) $\frac{1}{2}(b^2 - a^2)$; (2) $\frac{1}{2}(a^2 - b^2)$.
- (1) $\ln x$; (2) $-\cos x^2$;
- (1) $\int_0^1 x dx > \int_0^1 x^2 dx$; (2) $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin x dx > \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 x dx$.

B 组

- (1)D (2)A (3)D (4)B
- 2.
- $\frac{1}{2}$.
- $\int_a^b (1+x^2) dx$.
- (1) $\int_a^b \rho(x) dx$; (2) $\int_a^b k \cdot \frac{m \cdot \rho(x)}{x^2} dx$ (k 为引力常数).

习题 4.2

A 组

- (1) $3e^{3x}$; (2) $\ln x + 1$; (3) $\arcsin x$; (4) $\cos \sqrt{x} + C$.
- (1) $\frac{1}{4}x^4 - x^3 + C$; (2) $-\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^3} + C$; (3) $\frac{1}{e+1}x^{e+1} - e^x + e^e x + C$; (4) $\frac{\pi}{2}$.

B 组

- (1)D (2)B (3)C (4)C
- (1) $3\sqrt[3]{x} + C$; (2) $9x - 3x^2 + \frac{1}{3}x^3 + C$; (3) $\ln|x| + e^x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + C$; (4) $x + \frac{1}{3}x^3 + C$;
(5) $\frac{3^x 2^x}{\ln 2 + \ln 3} + C$; (6) $-2\cos x + C$; (7) $(x-1)e^x$; (8) $\tan x - x + C$; (9) $e^x - x + C$;
(10) $\sin x - \cos x + C$.
- (1) -1; (2) 2.

习题 4.3

A 组

- (1) $\frac{1}{3}\ln 7$; (2) $\frac{\pi}{8}$; (3) $\frac{7}{3}$; (4) $\frac{1}{3}(e-1)$; (5) $-\sqrt{e} + e$; (6) $\frac{1}{3}$.
- (1) 1; (2) $\frac{\sqrt{3}\pi}{3} - \ln 2$; (3) $e^2 + 1$; (4) $\frac{\pi}{12} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - 1$.
- (1) $2\left(1 + 2\ln \frac{2}{3}\right)$; (2) $2\left(1 - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$; (3) $\frac{\pi}{6}$; (4) $\frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$; (5) $1 + \ln 2 - \ln(1+e)$; (6) $\frac{\pi}{16}$.

B 组

- (1) $\arctan e - \frac{\pi}{4}$; (2) $\frac{1}{2}$; (3) $e-1$; (4) 2; (5) $\frac{5}{24}$; (6) $\frac{1}{2}\cos \frac{\pi}{5} - \frac{3}{10}$.
- (1) $-2e^{-1}$; (2) $\frac{2\pi}{3} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$; (3) $\frac{2}{9}e^3 + \frac{1}{9}$; (4) $\pi - 2$.
- (1) $1 - \ln 2$; (2) $2\ln 2$; (3) $\frac{\pi}{6}$; (4) $4 - 2\arctan 2$; (5) $3\ln \frac{5}{2}$; (6) $4\left(1 - \frac{\sqrt{e}}{2}\right)$.
- (1) 0; (2) $\frac{\pi}{2}$.

习题 4.4

A 组

1. (1) 1; (2) $\frac{3\pi}{4}$.

2. (1) $\frac{1}{6}$; (2) $e - \frac{3}{2}$.

B 组

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

2. (1) $\frac{1}{3}$; (2) $e + \frac{1}{e} - 2$; (3) $\frac{1}{3}$; (4) $\frac{9}{2}$.

3. $\frac{8\pi}{3}$.

4. $k \cdot M \cdot m \left(\frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{a+s} \right)$.

复习题

A 组

1. (1)D (2)C (3)C (4)B (5)C (6)B (7)C (8)D (9)B (10)B

2. (1) $\frac{1}{a}F(ax+b)+C$; (2) $e^x + xe^x$; (3) 0; (4) $F(\ln x)+C$; (5) $x\sin x - \cos x + C$;

(6) 1; (7) $\frac{9}{14}$; (8) $-\frac{1}{6}$; (9) 2; (10) $\frac{1}{3}$.

3. (1) $\frac{1}{18}(3x-2)^6 + C$; (2) $-\sqrt{1-x^2} + C$; (3) $2\sin\sqrt{x} + C$; (4) $\frac{1}{4}\left(1 - \frac{3}{e^2}\right)$;

(5) $4 - 2\ln 2$; (6) $\frac{1}{9}(2e^3 + 1)$; (7) -4π ; (8) $\frac{1}{2}$; (9) $\frac{125}{6}$; (10) 1; (11) $\frac{31}{5}\pi$; (12) 30 J.

B 组

1. (1)C (2)B (3)D (4)C (5)A (6)B (7)C (8)A (9)C (10)B

2. (1) $\frac{1}{2}F(x^2)+C$; (2) $\frac{1}{1+\sin^3 x} + C$ 或写成 $\frac{1}{1+(\sin x)^3} + C$;

(3) $\sqrt{e^2-1}$; (4) $-\frac{11}{3}$; (5) 1; (6) $(1, +\infty)$; (7) 0; (8) 7; (9) $\frac{1}{\pi}$; (10) $\frac{1}{2}$.

3. (1) $\frac{1}{9}(2x+3)^{\frac{9}{4}} - \frac{3}{5}(2x+3)^{\frac{5}{4}} + C$; (2) $x^2 e^x - 2xe^x + 2e^x + C$;

(3) $2\sqrt{x}\sin\sqrt{x} + 2\cos\sqrt{x} + C$; (4) $(x-1)\ln(1-\sqrt{x}) - (\frac{1}{2}x + \sqrt{x}) + C$.

4. (1) $\frac{16}{3} - \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{3}$; (2) $2 - 2\ln 2$; (3) 1; (4) $\frac{1}{2}$.

5. $\frac{5}{12}$.

6. $2(\sqrt{2}-1)$.

7. 9.

8. $\frac{13\pi}{6}$.

9. $\frac{\pi^2}{2}$.

10. 1.27×10^6 (N).

习题 5.1

A 组

1. (1)二; (2)五; (3)七; (4)六.

2. 二、四、五、八.

3. 证明: 由于 $|AB| = \sqrt{1+0+16} = \sqrt{17}$, $|AC| = \sqrt{17}$, $|BC| = \sqrt{2}$,
 所以 $A(3, 2, -7)$, $B(2, 2, -3)$, $C(3, 3, -3)$ 是一个等腰三角的三个顶点.
 4. (1) 平行于 xOz 平面 (2) 过原点 (3) 平行于 z 轴 (4) 过原点且平行于 x 轴.
 5. 配方有 $(x-1)^2 + (y+3)^2 + (z-2)^2 = 25$, 是球面方程, 球心坐标 $(1, -3, 2)$, 半径 5.
 6. (1) 椭圆柱面; (2) 双曲线柱面; (3) 抛物柱面; (4) 椭圆柱面.
 7. 椭球面.

B 组

1. (1) C (2) D (3) A
 2. (1) $(-x, y, z), (x, -y, z)$; (2) $(x-1)^2 + (y-3)^2 + (z+2)^2 = 14$; (3) $c(y-b) - b(z-c) = 0$.
 3. (1) $(x+3) - 3(y-1) = 0$; (2) $7(y-1) + (z+2) = 0$; (3) $z+5 = 0$; (4) $3(x-1) + 2(z-2) = 0$.
 4. 解: $(x-2)^2 + (y-1)^2 + (z+1)^2 = 25$ 是球面方程, 球心坐标 $(2, 1, -1)$, 半径是 5.
 5. 解: $(x-1)^2 + (y+3)^2 + (z-2)^2 = 25$ 是球面方程, 球心坐标 $(1, -3, 2)$, 半径是 5.
 6. $x^2 - \frac{y^2}{4} = 1$.

习题 5.2**A 组**

1. (1) $f(0, 1) = 2, f(1, 3) = 5, f(a, \frac{1}{a}) = \frac{a^2 - 2}{2a^2 - 1}$; (2) $f(x+y, x-y) = \frac{2x}{x^2 - y^2}$.
 2. (1) $\{(x, y) \mid x - y \neq 0\}$; (2) $\{(x, y) \mid x > 0, y > 0\}$; (3) $\{(x, y) \mid \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} \leq 1\}$;
 (4) $\{(x, y) \mid 1 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 4\}$.
 3. $f(tx, ty) = (tx)^{ty} - t^2 xy \tan \frac{x}{y}$.
 4. (1) $\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} (x+y) \sin \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2} = 0$; (2) $\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 - \sqrt{xy+4}}{xy} = -\frac{1}{4}$; (3) $\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \left\{ \frac{\sin xy}{x} + (x+y)^2 \right\} = 6$;
 (4) $\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(x + e^y)}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = \ln 2$.

B 组

1. $\{(x, y) \mid x > 0, y > 0\}$.
 2. $f(1, \frac{x}{y}) = \frac{2xy}{x^2 + y^2}$.
 3. $f(x, x^2) = x^{x^2}, f(\frac{1}{y}, x-y) = y^{y-x}$.
 4. $S = x(2 - 2x + x \cos \theta) \sin \theta$.
 5. 函数在 $(0, 0)$ 以外的点都连续, $(0, 0)$ 是间断点.

习题 5.3**A 组**

1. (1) $z'_x = 3x^2 - 2xy, z'_y = -x^2 - 8y$; (2) $z'_x = ye^{xy}, z'_y = xe^{xy}$; (3) $z'_x = -y \sin x, z'_y = \cos x$;
 (4) $z'_x = y + \frac{1}{y}, z'_y = x - \frac{x}{y^2}$;
 (5) $z'_x = \frac{1}{y} \cos \frac{x}{y} \cos \frac{y}{x} - \frac{y}{x^2} \sin \frac{x}{y} \sin \frac{y}{x}, z'_y = -\frac{x}{y^2} \cos \frac{x}{y} \cos \frac{y}{x} - \frac{1}{x} \sin \frac{x}{y} \sin \frac{y}{x}$;
 (6) $z'_x = \frac{ye^{xy}(x^2 + y^2) - 2xe^{xy}}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}, z'_y = \frac{xe^{xy}(x^2 + y^2) - 2ye^{xy}}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}$;
 (7) $u'_x = 2x \cos(x^2 + y^2 + z^2), u'_y = 2y \cos(x^2 + y^2 + z^2), u'_z = 2z \cos(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)$;
 (8) $u'_x = -\frac{y}{x^2} - \frac{1}{z}, u'_y = -\frac{z}{y^2} + \frac{1}{x}, u'_z = \frac{x}{z^2} + \frac{1}{y}$.
 2. $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \Big|_{(1, \frac{\pi}{8})} = \sqrt{2}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \Big|_{(1, \frac{\pi}{8})} = \sqrt{2}$.
 3. $f'_x(4, 3) = -\frac{1}{5}, f'_y(4, 3) = -\frac{2}{5}$.

4. $f''_{xx}(1,0,0)=0, f''_{xy}(1,0,1)=2, f''_{xz}(0,0,1)=0$.
 5. (1) $dz=y^x \ln y dx + xy^{x-1} dy$; (2) $dz=e^{\sqrt{y}} dx + \frac{x e^{\sqrt{y}}}{2\sqrt{y}} dy$; (3) $dz=\frac{3}{3x-2y} dx + \frac{-2}{3x-2y} dy$;
 (4) $dz=\frac{y}{2\sqrt{xy}} dx + \frac{x}{2\sqrt{xy}} dy$.
 6. $dz=-4dx+12dy$.
 7. $(0,0)$ 是函数的极小值点, 极小值为 $z(0,0)=0$.

B 组

1. (1) $z'_x = \frac{\frac{x}{1+\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}}{x+\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}, z'_y = \frac{\frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}}{x+\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}$;
 (2) $z'_x = y^2(1+xy)^{y-1}, z'_y = xy(1+xy)^{y-1} + (1+xy)^y \ln(1+xy)$.
 2. (1) $z'_x = -\frac{2x}{1-2z}, z'_y = \frac{2y}{1-2z}$; (2) $z'_x = -\frac{3x^2}{\cos z - y^2}, z'_y = \frac{2yz}{\cos z - y^2}$.
 3. (1) $z''_{xx} = 12x^2 - 8y^2, z''_{xy} = z''_{yx} = -16xy, z''_{yy} = 12y^2 - 8x^2$;
 (2) $z''_{xx} = e^x(\cos y + x \sin y + 2 \sin y), z''_{xy} = z''_{yx} = e^x(-\sin y + x \cos y + \cos y), z''_{yy} = -x \sin y - e^x \cos y$;
 (3) $z''_{xx} = \frac{e^x(e^x + e^y) - e^{2x}}{(e^x + e^y)^2}, z''_{xy} = -\frac{e^y}{(e^x + e^y)^2}, z''_{yx} = -\frac{e^x}{(e^x + e^y)^2}, z''_{yy} = \frac{e^y(e^x + e^y) - e^{2y}}{(e^x + e^y)^2}$;
 (4) $z''_{xx} = (4x^2 + 2)e^{x^2+y^2}, z''_{xy} = z''_{yx} = 4xye^{x^2+y^2}, z''_{yy} = (4y^2 + 2)e^{x^2+y^2}$.
 4. (1) $dz = [\sin(x^2 + y^2) + 2x^x \cos(x^2 + y^2)]dx + 2xy \cos(x^2 + y^2)dy$;
 (2) $dz = (3x^2 + y^2)e^{x(x^2+y^2)}dx + 2xye^{x(x^2+y^2)}dy$;
 (3) $dz = (3x^2 + y^2)e^{x(x^2+y^2)}dx + 2xye^{x(x^2+y^2)}dy$;
 (4) $du = (y+z)dx + (x+z)dy + (y+x)dz$.
 5. 0, 1.
 6. (1) 极小值 $f(2,1)=-3$; (2) 极大值 $f(-3,-2)=25$, 驻点 $(-3,2)$ 不是极值点.
 7. 当长方体的长、宽、高都为 $\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}a$ 时, 其体积最大.
 8. $(1,2)$.

习题 5.4

A 组

1. (1) $V = \iint_D \frac{y^2}{a} d\sigma$; (2) $V = \iint_D (1+x+y) d\sigma$; (3) $V = \iint_D (x^2 + y^2) d\sigma$; (4) $V = \iint_D x d\sigma$.
 2. $Q = \iint_D \rho(x,y) d\sigma$.
 3. $P = \iint_D p(x,y) d\sigma$.

B 组

1. (1) $\int_0^2 dy \int_{\frac{y}{2}}^y f(x,y) dx + \int_2^4 dy \int_{\frac{y}{2}}^2 f(x,y) dx$;
 (2) $\int_{-1}^0 dy \int_{-\sqrt{1-y^2}}^{\sqrt{1-y^2}} f(x,y) dx + \int_0^1 dy \int_{-\sqrt{1-y}}^{\sqrt{1-y}} f(x,y) dx$;
 (3) $\int_a^{2a} dy \int_{\frac{y}{2a}}^{2a} f(x,y) dx + \int_0^a dy \int_{a+\sqrt{a^2-y^2}}^{2a} f(x,y) dx + \int_0^a dy \int_{\frac{y}{2a}}^{a-\sqrt{a^2-y^2}} f(x,y) dx$;
 (4) $\int_0^1 dy \int_{\sqrt{y}}^{3-2y} f(x,y) dx$.
 2. (1) $\frac{8}{3}$; (2) $\frac{1}{e}$; (3) $(e-1)^2$; (4) $\frac{6}{55}$; (5) 90; (6) $\frac{1066}{315}$.

复习题

A 组

- (1)A (2)A (3)A (4)C (5)D (6)C (7)D (8)C (9)D (10)D
- (1) $2 < x^2 + y^2 \leq 4$; (2) $x3^{xy} \ln 3$; (3) $-\frac{2}{25}$; (4) 1; (5) $(0, 0)$; (6) 3; (7) $-e^{\sin x} \cdot \sin y$;
(8) $\int_0^1 dx \int_x^1 f(x, y) dy$ 或 $\int_0^1 dy \int_0^y f(x, y) dx$; (9) $\int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} f(x, y) dy$; (10) 2π .
- (1) $z'_x = ye^{xy} + 8xy, z'_y = xe^{xy} + 4x^2 + 2y$; (2) $z'_x = 2x \ln y, z'_y = \frac{x^2}{y}$;
(3) $z'_x = -\frac{4y+2}{x^3}, z'_y = \frac{2}{x^2}$; (4) $z'_x = 3\cos 3x \ln y, z'_y = \frac{\sin 3x}{y}$;
(5) $z'_x = 2yx^{2y-1}, z'_y = 2x^{2y} \ln x$; (6) $z'_x = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+y}}, z'_y = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x^2+y}}$.
- (1) $z''_{xx} = -12x^2y, z''_{xy} = z''_{yx} = 3y^2 - 4x^3, z''_{yy} = 6xy$;
(2) $z''_{xx} = -\frac{y^3}{x^2}, z''_{xy} = z''_{yx} = \frac{3y^2}{x}, z''_{yy} = 6y \ln x$;
(3) $z''_{xx} = y^2 e^{xy}, z''_{xy} = z''_{yx} = (1+xy)e^{xy}, z''_{yy} = x^2 e^{xy}$;
(4) $z''_{xx} = -ye^x \sin e^x - ye^{2x} \cos e^x, z''_{xy} = z''_{yx} = -e^x \sin e^x, z''_{yy} = 0$.
- (1) $dz = -\frac{y^2}{x^2} dx + \frac{2y}{x} dy$; (2) $dz = e^{\sqrt{y}} dx + \frac{x e^{\sqrt{y}}}{2\sqrt{y}} dy$; (3) $dz = \frac{y}{(x+y)^2} dx - \frac{x}{(x+y)^2} dy$;
(4) $dz = [\sin(x+y) + x \cos(x+y)] dx + x \cos(x+y) dy$.
- 0.075.
- $(e-1)^2$.
- $10 \ln 2 - 6 \ln 3$.
- $\frac{9}{4}$.
- 10.12.

B 组

- DBCDB BCBBA
- (1) $\{(x, y) | x \geq 0, 0 \leq y \leq x^2\}$; (2) $2xye^{x^2y}$; (3) -1; (4) 2; (5) $(0, 0)$ 和 $(-4, 2)$; (6) -2;
(7) $\frac{4y-z}{6z+y}$; (8) $\frac{1}{2}$; (9) 17; (10) $\int_0^1 dx \int_{1-x}^{2-x} f(x, y) dy$.
- (1) $z'_x = \frac{x}{x^2+4y^2}, z'_y = \frac{4y}{x^2+4y^2}$; (2) $z'_x = (2x+x^2)e^{x+y}, z'_y = x^2 e^{x+y}$;
(3) $z'_x = \frac{y}{x^2} \sin \frac{y}{x}, z'_y = -\frac{1}{x} \sin \frac{y}{x}$; (4) $z'_x = \frac{y}{\sqrt{1-x^2y^2}}, z'_y = \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2y^2}}$;
(5) $u'_x = -2x \sin(x^2+y^2+z^2), u'_y = -2y \sin(x^2+y^2+z^2), u'_z = -2z \sin(x^2+y^2+z^2)$;
(6) $u'_x = \frac{2}{2x+3y+z}, u'_y = \frac{3}{2x+3y+z}, u'_z = \frac{1}{2x+3y+z}$.
- (1) $z''_{xx} = -\frac{y}{(x+y)^2}, z''_{xy} = z''_{yx} = \frac{x}{(x+y)^2}, z''_{yy} = \frac{2x+y}{(x+y)^2}$;
(2) $z''_{xx} = 0, z''_{xy} = z''_{yx} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-y^2}}, z''_{yy} = \frac{xy}{(1-y^2)\sqrt{1-y^2}}$;
(3) $z''_{xx} = (2+4x^2)e^{x^2-y^2}, z''_{xy} = z''_{yx} = -4xye^{x^2-y^2}, z''_{yy} = (4y^2-2)e^{x^2-y^2}$;
(4) $z''_{xx} = -2e^x \sin(2e^x-y) - 4e^{2x} \cos(2e^x-y), z''_{xy} = z''_{yx} = 2e^{2x} \cos(2e^x-y),$
 $z''_{yy} = -\cos(2e^x-y).$
- (1) $z'_x = -\frac{z}{x}, z'_y = -\frac{z}{y}$;
(2) $z'_x = \frac{1+\sin(x+y-z)}{\sin(x+y-z)-1}, z'_y = \frac{\sin(x+y-z)}{\sin(x+y-z)-1}$;

- (3) $z'_x = \frac{yz - x^2}{z^2 - xy}, z'_y = \frac{xz - y^2}{z^2 - xy}; (4) z'_x = \frac{yz - \sqrt{xyz}}{\sqrt{xyz} - xy}, z'_y = \frac{xz - 2\sqrt{xyz}}{\sqrt{xyz} - xy}.$
6. $\frac{4}{15}.$
7. (1) 极小值 $f(0,1) = -1$; (2) 无极值点, 无极值.
8. $x = \frac{1}{2}, y = \frac{1}{2}$ 时函数有极大值为 $\frac{1}{4}.$
9. $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}.$
10. (1) $\pi - 2$; (2) $\frac{80}{3}$; (3) $\frac{33}{140}$; (4) $\frac{4}{3}.$

习题 6.1

A 组

1. (1) 一阶; (2) 二阶; (3) 二阶; (4) 一阶; (5) 三阶; (6) 一阶.
2. 略.
3. (1) $y = C(x-1) + 1$; (2) $y^4 = x^4 + C$; (3) $y = Ce^{\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{4}\sin 2x}$; (4) $y = Ce^{ax}$;
(5) $y = Cxe^{-y} + 1$; (6) $\sin y \cos x = C.$
4. (1) $\sqrt{y} = \ln x - \ln 4$; (2) $y = 2x.$
5. (1) $\tan^2 x - \cot^2 y = C$; (2) $\tan y = C(1 + e^x)^{-3}$; (3) $y = C \sec x$; (4) $y = -\frac{1}{\sin x + C}.$
6. (1) $y = Ce^{\frac{3}{2}x^2} - \frac{2}{3}$; (2) $y = e^{x^2} + Ce^{\frac{1}{2}x^2}$; (3) $y = -\frac{1}{3}x^2 \cos 3x + Cx^2$; (4) $y = -\frac{1}{2x^2}e^{-x^2} + \frac{C}{x^2}.$
7. (1) $y = \frac{1}{2}(\cos x + \sin x) - \frac{1}{2}e^{-x}$; (2) $y = x^2(1 - e^{\frac{1}{x}-1}).$

B 组

1. (1) $\ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) = \arcsin y + C$; (2) $\arctan y = -\frac{1}{2}\ln(1-x^2) + C$; (3) $y^2 = \frac{Cx^2}{1+x^2} - 1$;
(4) $\ln x + x = y - \ln y + C$ (或 $y - \ln y = \ln x + x + C$).
2. (1) $y = \frac{1}{\ln(1+x) + 1}$; (2) $y = \csc x - \cot x$; (3) $y^2 = \ln(1+e^x)^2 + 1 - \ln 4.$
3. (1) $y = \frac{1}{2}x \ln x - \frac{x}{4} + \frac{C}{x}$; (2) $y = x + \frac{C}{x^2}$; (3) $x = \frac{1}{2}y^2 + Cy^3$; (4) $y = (x+1)^3 e^x + C(x+1)^3$;
(5) $x = -y^2 \ln y + Cy^2.$
4. (1) $y = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{x} - \frac{3}{2x^2}$; (2) $y = \frac{1}{x}e^x - \frac{e}{x}.$ 5. $v = 20 - 0.4t, 0 \leq t \leq 50.$
6. $y = \frac{6}{x}.$

习题 6.2

A 组

1. (1)(4)(5)(6) 组函数线性无关; (2)(3) 组函数线性相关.
2. (1) $y = C_1 e^{3x} + C_2 e^{-3x}$; (2) $y = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{-2x}$; (3) $y = C_1 + C_2 e^{2x}$; (4) $y = C_1 \cos 2x + C_2 \sin 2x$;
(5) $y = e^{-3x}(C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x)$; (6) $y = e^x(C_1 \cos 3x + C_2 \sin 3x).$
3. (1) $y = 9e^x - 3e^{3x}$; (2) $y = e^{-\frac{1}{2}x}(2+x)$; (3) $x = e^{-t}(\sin 2t + 2\cos 2t).$
4. $x = 10\cos 10t + 5\sin 10t = 5\sqrt{5}\sin(10t + \theta)$, 其中 $\theta = \arctan 2$, 振幅为 $5\sqrt{5}$, 周期为 $\frac{\pi}{5}.$
5. (1) $(Ax+B)e^x$; (2) $(Ax+B)e^{-x}$; (3) Axe^{-2x} ; (4) $x^2(Ax^2+Bx+C)e^{-2x}$; (5) $(Ax^2+Bx+C)e^{-x}$;
(6) $xe^{-x}(A\cos x + B\sin x).$
6. $y = C_1 e^{2x} + C_2 - \frac{3}{4}x^2 - \frac{5}{4}x.$

$$7. y = \left(\frac{5}{6}x^3 + C_2x + C_1 \right) e^{-3x}.$$

B 组

- (1)(3)(4)(5) 组函数线性无关; (2) 组函数线性相关.
- (1) $y = C_1 e^{-x} + C_2 e^{-2x}$; (2) $s = (C_1 + C_2 t) e^{-t}$; (3) $y = e^{2x}(C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x)$;
(4) $y = C_1 e^{(1+a)x} + C_2 e^{(1-a)x}$.
- (1) $y = -\frac{1}{3} \sin x - \cos x + \frac{1}{3} \sin 2x$; (2) $y = -\frac{7}{6} e^{-2x} + \frac{5}{3} e^x - x - \frac{1}{2}$; (3) $x = 2 \cos t + t \sin t$;
(4) $y = 2e^{2x} - e^{-\frac{x}{2}} \left(\cos \frac{x}{2} + 9 \sin \frac{x}{2} \right)$.
- $x = -\frac{2}{75} \cos 10t - \frac{1}{100} \sin 10t + \frac{2}{75} \cos 5t$.
- $i(t) = \frac{4}{3} (\cos 5t - \cos 10t)$.

复习题**A 组**

- (1) B (2) C (3) C (4) A
- (1) $\arctan y + \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+x^2) = C$; (2) $y = C e^{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$; (3) $(1+x^2)(1+2y) = C$; (4) $\ln^2 y + \ln^2 x = C$.
- (1) $x^2 + y^2 = 25$; (2) $\cos x = \sqrt{2} \cos y$; (3) $3x^2 + 2x^3 - 3y^2 - 2y^3 = -5$.
- (1) $y = C_1 e^{-x} + C_2 e^{-3x}$; (2) $y = C_1 + C_2 e^{-2x}$; (3) $y = C_1 e^{-3x} + C_2 e^x$.

B 组

- (1) $y = x e^{-x} + C e^{-x}$; (2) $y = \frac{1}{2} (\sin x - \cos x) + C e^x$; (3) $s = C e^t$;
(4) $y = \sqrt{1+x^2} \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) + (1+x^2) + C \sqrt{1+x^2}$.
- (1) $y = (1+x^2) \arctan x + (1+x^2)$; (2) $y = -\frac{1}{3} x^3 + e^{x^3}$.
- (1) $y = C_1 + C_2 e^{-x} + x$; (2) $y = (C_1 + C_2 x) e^{-2x} + \frac{1}{8} e^{2x}$;
(3) $y = C_1 \cos 3x + C_2 \sin 3x + \frac{2}{5} \cos 2x + \frac{3}{5} \sin 2x$.
- (1) $y = -\frac{6}{7} e^{-x} + \frac{6}{7} e^{6x}$; (2) $y = \left(-\frac{41}{288} + \frac{19}{46}x\right) e^{4x} + \frac{1}{9} e^x + \frac{1}{16}(x+2)$.

习题 7.1**A 组**

- (1) 收敛, $\frac{1}{3}$; (2) 发散.
- (1) 发散; (2) 收敛; (3) 发散; (4) $a \leq 1$ 时, 发散, 当 $a > 1$ 时, 收敛.
- (1) 收敛; (2) 发散; (3) 收敛; (4) 发散.
- (1) 条件收敛; (2) 绝对收敛; (3) 发散; (4) 绝对收敛.

B 组

- (1) 当 $n \geq 2$ 时, $u_n = S_n - S_{n-1} = -\frac{2}{n(n+1)(n-1)}$; (2) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = 0$.
- 收敛.
- 当 $|a| < 1$ 时, 绝对收敛, 当 $|a| > 1$ 时, 原级数发散, 当 $|a| = 1$, 绝对收敛.
- 略.

习题 7.2

A 组

- (1) $1, (-1, 1)$; (2) $\frac{1}{2}$, 收敛域是 $[-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}]$; (3) 1 , 收敛域为 $[-1, 1]$;
(4) 收敛半径为 1 , 收敛域为 $(4, 6]$.
- (1) 收敛区间为 $(-1, 1)$, $s(x) = \left(\frac{x}{1-x}\right)' = \frac{1}{(1-x^2)}$;
(2) 收敛域为 $(-1, 1)$, $s(x) = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x}, \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n-1)2^{2n-1}} = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left(\frac{1+\frac{1}{2}}{1-\frac{1}{2}}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \ln 3$.
- (1) $a^x = e^{x \ln a} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(x \ln a)^n}{n!} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(\ln a)^n}{n!} x^n, x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$;
(2) $\sin \frac{x}{2} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{2^{2n+1}(2n+1)!} x^{2n+1}, x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$;
(3) $x \ln(1+x) = x \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{n+2}}{n+1}, x \in (-1, 1)$.
- $\frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{1+\frac{x-3}{3}} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{3^{n+1}} (x-3)^n, \left|\frac{x-3}{3}\right| < 1$.
- $f(x) = \ln x = \ln 2 + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{(x-2)^{n+1}}{2^{n+1}(n+1)}, -1 < \frac{x-2}{2} \leq 1$; 证明略.

B 组

- 收敛域为 $[-2, 2)$, 当 $x \neq 0$ 时, $s(x) = -\frac{1}{x} \ln\left(1 - \frac{x}{2}\right)$; 当 $x = 0$ 时, $s(x) = \frac{1}{2}$.
- (1) $f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{4n+1} x^{4n+1}, -1 < x < 1$;
(2) $f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \int_0^x \frac{(-1)^n}{2n+1} x^{2n+1} dx = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1)(2n+2)} x^{2n+2}, -1 \leq x \leq 1$.
- $f(x) = \frac{x+4}{2x^2-5x-3} = \frac{1}{7} [(x-1)+5] \cdot \left(\frac{1}{x-3} - \frac{2}{2x+1}\right) = \frac{1}{7} [(x-1)+5] \cdot \left[\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{-1}{2^{n+1}} (x-1)^{n-2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{n+1} (x-1)^n\right], |x-1| < \frac{3}{2}$.
- $s(x) = \frac{1}{4} \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} + \frac{1}{2} \arctan x - x, x \in (-1, 1)$.
- $f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{3^{n+1}} (x+2)^{2n}, |x+2| < \sqrt{3}$.

习题 7.3

A 组

- $f(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi} (e^{\pi} - 1) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\pi} \frac{e^{\pi(-1)^{n-1}}}{1+n^2} \cos nx + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\pi} \frac{n[(-1)^{n+1}e^{\pi} + 1]}{1+n^2} \sin nx, -\infty < x < +\infty,$
 $x \neq 2k\pi, k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$.
- $f(x) = \frac{\pi}{4} (a-b) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\pi} \frac{[1 - (-1)^n]}{n^2} (b-a) \cos nx + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n} (b+a) \sin nx,$
 $-\infty < x < +\infty, x \neq k, k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$.

$$3. f(x) = \frac{2}{n\pi} (\cos nh - 1) \sin nx, \quad 0 < x \leq \pi; f(x) = \frac{h}{\pi} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2}{n\pi} \sin nh \cos nx, \quad 0 < x \leq \pi.$$

$$4. f(x) = \frac{k}{4} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{k}{n\pi} [1 - (-1)^n] \sin \frac{n\pi x}{2}.$$

B 组

$$1. f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \sin nx, \quad 0 < x \leq \pi.$$

$$2. (1) f(x) = \frac{A}{4} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{A}{n\pi} [1 - (-1)^n] \sin \frac{n\pi x}{2}; (2) f(x) = \frac{11}{12} + \frac{1}{\pi^2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n^2} \cos 2n\pi x.$$

3. 略.

复习题

A 组

1. (1)C (2)D (3)C (4)A (5)C (6)A

$$2. (1)0; (2) \alpha > \frac{1}{2}; (3) \text{发散}; (4) +\infty; (5) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} (x \in (-1, 1]); (6) (-1)^{n+1} \frac{2}{n}.$$

3. 收敛.

4. 条件收敛.

5. 收敛域为 $(-1, 5)$.

$$6. f(x) = \frac{1}{2} - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2(2n)!} x^{2n}, \quad -\infty < x < +\infty.$$

$$7. \text{当 } x \neq 0 \text{ 时, } S(x) = \frac{e^x}{x} \left(1 - \frac{1}{x}\right) + \frac{1}{x^2}; \text{当 } x = 0 \text{ 时, } S(x) = 0.$$

B 组

1. 收敛, 由比较审敛法的极限形式可得.

$$2. \text{和函数 } S(x) = \frac{2x^2}{(1-x^2)^2}.$$

$$3. f(x) = \frac{1}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2}{n^2 \pi^2} [(-1)^n - 1] \cos \frac{n\pi x}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2}{n\pi} (-1)^{n+1} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{2}, \quad 1 \leq x \leq 2.$$

$$4. f(x) = \frac{x+4}{2x^2-5x-3} = \frac{1}{7} [(x-1) + 5] \cdot \left(\frac{1}{x-3} - \frac{2}{2x+1} \right) = \frac{1}{7} [(x-1) + 5] \cdot$$

$$\left[\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^{n+1}} (x-1)^n - 2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \left(\frac{2}{3} \right)^{n+1} (x-1)^n \right] |x-1| < \frac{3}{2}.$$

$$5. f(x) = \pi \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1 - (-1)^k}{k} \sin kx = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2\pi}{2n-1} \cdot \sin (2n-1)x \quad (0 \leq x \leq \pi).$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{1}{2n-1} = 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{1}{2n-1} = 1 + \frac{1}{2\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \cdot \frac{2\pi}{2n-1} = 1 + \frac{1}{2\pi} \times \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{9}{8}.$$

6. (1) 总存款额 = 11.5 百万元; (2) 信贷乘数 = 11.5.