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目 录

第一篇 微积分

| | |
|------------------------|------|
| 第一章 函数·极限·连续 | (1) |
| 第二章 导数与微分 | (7) |
| 第三章 不定积分 | (12) |
| 第四章 定积分及反常积分(一) | (19) |
| 第四章 定积分及反常积分(二) | (22) |
| 第五章 中值定理的证明技巧(一) | (23) |
| 第五章 中值定理的证明技巧(二) | (23) |
| 第六章 一元微积分的应用 | (26) |
| 第七章 多元函数微分学 | (31) |
| 第八章 二重积分 | (34) |
| 第九章 无穷级数 | (37) |
| 第十章 常微分方程及差分方程简介 | (42) |
| 第十一章 函数方程与不等式证明 | (47) |
| 第十二章 微积分在经济中的应用 | (51) |

第二篇 线性代数

| | |
|--------------------|------|
| 第一章 行列式 | (55) |
| 第二章 矩阵 | (58) |
| 第三章 向量 | (67) |
| 第四章 线性方程组 | (74) |
| 第五章 特征值和特征向量 | (83) |
| 第六章 二次型 | (92) |

第三篇 概率论与数理统计

| | |
|-----------------------|-------|
| 第一章 随机事件和概率 | (97) |
| 第二章 随机变量及其分布 | (102) |
| 第三章 随机变量的数字特征 | (114) |
| 第四章 大数定律和中心极限定理 | (121) |
| 第五章 数理统计的基本概念 | (122) |
| 第六章 参数估计 | (125) |

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第一篇 微积分

第一章 函数·极限·连续

一、填空题

1. 【解】可得 $e^a = \int_{-\infty}^a te^t dt = (te^t - e^t) \Big|_{-\infty}^a = ae^a - e^a$, 所以 $a = 2$.

2. 【解】 $\frac{1}{n^2+n+n} + \frac{2}{n^2+n+n} + \dots + \frac{n}{n^2+n+n} < \frac{1}{n^2+n+1} + \frac{2}{n^2+n+2} + \dots + \frac{n}{n^2+n+n}$

所以 $\frac{1+2+\dots+n}{n^2+n+n} < \frac{1}{n^2+n+1} + \frac{2}{n^2+n+2} + \dots + \frac{n}{n^2+n+n} < \frac{1+2+\dots+n}{n^2+n+1}$

$\frac{1+2+\dots+n}{n^2+n+n} = \frac{\frac{n(1+n)}{2}}{n^2+n+n} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}, (n \rightarrow \infty)$

$\frac{1+2+\dots+n}{n^2+n+1} = \frac{\frac{n(1+n)}{2}}{n^2+n+1} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}, (n \rightarrow \infty)$

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

3. 【解】因为 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{ax - \sin x}{\int_b^x \frac{\ln(1+t^3)}{t} dt} = c \neq 0$, 所以 $b = 0$. 按洛必达法则

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{ax - \sin x}{\int_b^x \frac{\ln(1+t^3)}{t} dt} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a - \cos x}{\frac{\ln(1+x^3)}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a - \cos x}{x^3/x}$

所以 $a = 1$. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{2x} = \frac{1}{2} = c \neq 0$.

所以 $b = 0$, $a = 1$, $c = \frac{1}{2}$.

4. 【解】 $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(3-h) - f(3)}{2h} = -\frac{1}{2} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(3-h) - f(3)}{-h} = -\frac{1}{2} f'(3) = -1$.

5. 【解】 $f[f(x)] = 1$.

6. 【解】 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{n+3\sqrt{n}} - \sqrt{n-\sqrt{n}}) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(\sqrt{n+3\sqrt{n}} - \sqrt{n-\sqrt{n}})(\sqrt{n+3\sqrt{n}} + \sqrt{n-\sqrt{n}})}{\sqrt{n+3\sqrt{n}} + \sqrt{n-\sqrt{n}}}$

$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n+3\sqrt{n}-n+\sqrt{n}}{\sqrt{n+3\sqrt{n}}+\sqrt{n-\sqrt{n}}} = 2$.

7. 【解】 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) + a \sin x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(x) + a \cos x}{1} = f'(0) + a = b + a = A$.

$$8. \text{【解】} 0 \neq k = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - \frac{1+ax}{1+bx}}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x + bxe^x - 1 - ax}{x^3(1+bx)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x + bxe^x - 1 - ax}{x^3}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x + bxe^x + be^x - a}{3x^2} \xrightarrow{\text{所以 } b+1=a} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x + 2be^x + bxe^x}{6x}.$$

所以 $2b+1=0$, $b=-\frac{1}{2}$, $a=\frac{1}{2}$.

$$9. \text{【解】} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} \cdot \frac{x - \sin x}{x \sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \sin x}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{3x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{6x} = \frac{1}{6}.$$

$$10. \text{【解】} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^{1990}}{n^k - (n-1)^k} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^{1990}}{kn^{k-1} + \dots} = A,$$

所以 $k-1=1990$, $k=1991$; $\frac{1}{k}=A$, $A=\frac{1}{k}=\frac{1}{1991}$.

二、选择题

$$1. \text{【解】} A \text{ 反例 } \varphi(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & |x| \leq 1 \\ 0 & |x| > 1 \end{cases}, f(x) = 1, \text{ 则 } \varphi[f(x)] = 1;$$

$$B \text{ 反例 } \varphi(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & |x| \leq 1 \\ -1 & |x| > 1 \end{cases}, [\varphi(x)]^2 = 1;$$

$$C \text{ 反例 } \varphi(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & |x| \leq 1 \\ 0 & |x| > 1 \end{cases}, f(x) = 1, \text{ 则 } f[\varphi(x)] = 1;$$

D 反设 $g(x) = \frac{\varphi(x)}{f(x)}$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 内连续, 则 $\varphi(x) = g(x)f(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 内连

续, 矛盾. 所以 D 是答案.

2. 【解】 B 是答案.

$$3. \text{【解】} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1+0} \frac{x^2 - 1}{x-1} e^{\frac{1}{x-1}} = +\infty, \lim_{x \rightarrow 1-0} \frac{x^2 - 1}{x-1} e^{\frac{1}{x-1}} = 0, \text{ 所以 D 为答案.}$$

$$4. \text{【解】} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x (e^{t^2} - 1) dt}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{x^2} - 1}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{x^2} 2x}{2} = 0 = f(0) = a, \text{ 所以 A 为答案.}$$

$$5. \text{【解】} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{3}{1^2 \times 2^2} + \frac{5}{2^2 \times 3^2} + \dots + \frac{2n+1}{n^2 \times (n+1)^2} \right]$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{1}{1^2} - \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{2^2} - \frac{1}{3^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n^2} - \frac{1}{(n+1)^2} \right] = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[1 - \frac{1}{(n+1)^2} \right] = 1, \text{ 所以 B 为答}$$

案.

$$6. \text{【解】} 8 = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(x+1)^{95}(ax+1)^5}{(x^2+1)^{50}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(x+1)^{95}/x^{95}(ax+1)^5/x^5}{(x^2+1)^{50}/x^{100}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(1+1/x)^{95}(a+1/x)^5}{(1+1/x^2)^{50}} = a^5, a = \sqrt[5]{8}, \text{ 所以 C 为答案.}$$

7. 【解】 C 为答案.

$$8. \text{【解】} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2^x + 3^x - 2}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2^x \ln 2 + 3^x \ln 3}{1} = \ln 2 + \ln 3, \text{ 所以 B 为答案.}$$

$$9. \text{【解】} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1+x)(1+2x)(1+3x) + a = 0, 1+a = 0, a = -1, \text{ 所以 A 为答案.}$$

$$10. \text{【解】} 2 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a \tan x + b(1 - \cos x)}{c \ln(1 - 2x) + d(1 - e^{-x^2})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{a}{\cos^2 x} + b \sin x}{\frac{-2c}{1 - 2x} + 2x d e^{-x^2}} = -\frac{a}{2c}, \text{所以 } a = -4c, \text{ 所以 D 为答案.}$$

三、计算题

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

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

$$(3) \text{【解】} \text{令 } y = \frac{1}{x}$$

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

$$(4) \text{【解】} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1 + \tan x}{1 + \sin x} \right)^{\frac{1}{x^3}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(1 + \frac{\tan x - \sin x}{1 + \sin x} \right)^{\frac{1}{x^3}}$$

$$= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x - \sin x}{x^3}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x \cdot \frac{x^2}{2}}{x^3}} = e^{\frac{1}{2}}.$$

$$2. (1) \text{【解】} \text{当 } x \rightarrow 1 \text{ 时, } \ln(1 + \sqrt[3]{x-1}) \sim \sqrt[3]{x-1}, \arcsin 2 \sqrt[3]{x^2-1} \sim 2 \sqrt[3]{x^2-1}. \text{ 按照等价无穷小代换 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\ln(1 + \sqrt[3]{x-1})}{\arcsin 2 \sqrt[3]{x^2-1}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt[3]{x-1}}{2 \sqrt[3]{x^2-1}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{2 \sqrt[3]{x+1}} = \frac{1}{2 \sqrt[3]{2}}.$$

(2) 【解】方法 1:

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1}{x^2} - \cot^2 x \right) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{\cos^2 x}{\sin^2 x} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\sin^2 x - x^2 \cos^2 x}{x^2 \sin^2 x} \right) \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1 - (x^2 + 1) \cos^2 x}{x^4} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{-2x \cos^2 x + 2(x^2 + 1) \cos x \sin x}{4x^3} \right) \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-2x \cos^2 x + \sin 2x}{4x^3} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x^2 \cos x \sin x}{4x^3} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-2 \cos^2 x + 4x \cos x \sin x + 2 \cos 2x}{12x^2} + \frac{1}{2} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-2 \cos^2 x + 2 \cos 2x}{12x^2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{4 \cos x \sin x - 4 \sin 2x}{24x} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-2 \sin 2x}{24x} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2} = -\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{2}{3} \end{aligned}$$

方法 2:

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1}{x^2} - \cot^2 x \right) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{\cos^2 x}{\sin^2 x} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\sin^2 x - x^2 \cos^2 x}{x^2 \sin^2 x} \right) \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1 - (x^2 + 1) \cos^2 x}{x^4} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{1 - \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + 1)(\cos 2x + 1)}{x^4} \right] \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{1 - \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + 1)(1 + 1 - \frac{(2x)^2}{2!} + \frac{(2x)^4}{4!} + o(x^4))}{x^4} \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}(2x^2 - 2x^4 + 2 - 2x^2 + \frac{16}{24}x^4 + o(x^4)) \right)$$
$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{2}{3}x^4}{x^4} = \frac{2}{3}.$$

$$(3) \text{【解】} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(\cos x \cdot \sqrt{1-x^2})}{\tan x \ln(1+x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(\cos x \cdot \sqrt{1-x^2})}{x^2}$$

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

$$\therefore / \sin x \quad 1 \quad \backslash$$

$$(5) \text{【解】} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 - e^{-nx}}{1 + e^{nx}} = \begin{cases} 1 & x > 0 \\ 0 & x = 0 \\ -1 & x < 0. \end{cases}$$

$$(6) \text{【解】} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{\sqrt[n]{a} + \sqrt[n]{b}}{2} \right)^n \xrightarrow{x = 1/n, c = b/a} a \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left(\frac{1 + e^x}{2} \right)^{\frac{1}{x}}$$

$$= ae \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left(\frac{1 + e^x - 1}{2x} \right)^{\frac{1}{x}} = ae \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1 + e^x - 2}{2x} = ae \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{e^x \ln e}{2} = ae^{\frac{\ln e}{2}} = a \sqrt{\frac{b}{a}} = \sqrt{ab}.$$

$$\text{四、【解】} f'(0^+) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{1}{x} \int_0^x \cos t^2 dt - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\int_0^x \cos t^2 dt - x}{x^2}$$

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

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

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

所以 $f'(0) = 0$, 所以 $f(x)$ 在($x = 0$ 处)可导, 所以 $f(x)$ 在($x = 0$ 处)连续.

$$\text{五、1. 【解】} f(0^+) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{2^{\frac{1}{x}} - 1}{2^{\frac{1}{x}} + 1} = 1, f(0^-) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{2^{\frac{1}{x}} - 1}{2^{\frac{1}{x}} + 1} = -1,$$

所以 $x = 0$ 为第一类间断点.

$$2. \text{【解】} f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 - x^{2n}}{1 + x^{2n}} \cdot x = \begin{cases} -x & |x| \geq 1 \\ x & |x| < 1 \end{cases}$$

显然 $f(1+0) = -1, f(1-0) = 1$, 所以 $x = 1$ 为第一类间断点;

$f(-1+0) = -1, f(-1-0) = 1$, 所以 $x = -1$ 为第一类间断点.

3. 【解】 $f(+0) = -\sin 1, f(-0) = 0$. 所以 $x = 0$ 为第一类跳跃间断点;

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \sin \frac{1}{x^2 - 1}$ 不存在. 所以 $x = 1$ 为第二类间断点;

$f(-\frac{\pi}{2})$ 不存在, 而 $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{x(2x + \pi)}{2 \cos x} = -\frac{\pi}{2}$, 所以 $x = -\frac{\pi}{2}$ 为第一类可去间断点;

$\lim_{x \rightarrow -k\pi - \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{x(2x + \pi)}{2 \cos x} = \infty$, ($k = 1, 2, \dots$) 所以 $x = -k\pi - \frac{\pi}{2}$ 为第二类无穷间断点.

$$\text{六、【解】} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{a}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x^4} + \frac{b}{x^5} \int_0^x e^{-t^2} dt \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{ax^3 + x + b \int_0^x e^{-t^2} dt}{x^5}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3ax^2 + 1 + be^{-x^2}}{5x^4} \xrightarrow{\text{分子极限为 } 0, b = -1} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3ax^2 + 1 - e^{-x^2}}{5x^4}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{6ax + 2xe^{-x^2}}{20x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{6a + 2e^{-x^2} - 4x^2 e^{-x^2}}{60x^2}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{分子极限为 } 0, a = -\frac{1}{3}} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-4xe^{-x^2} - 8xe^{-x^2} + 8x^3 e^{-x^2}}{120x} = -\frac{1}{10}.$$

七、【解】 $x = 0$ 是 $f(x)$ 的可去间断点, 要求

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1 + \sin x + \sin^2 x} - (\alpha + \beta \sin x)}{\sin^2 x}$ 存在. 所以

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} [\sqrt{1 + \sin x + \sin^2 x} - (\alpha + \beta \sin x)] = 0$. 所以

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 + \sin x + \sin^2 x - (\alpha + \beta \sin x)^2}{\sqrt{1 + \sin x + \sin^2 x} + (\alpha + \beta \sin x)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1 - \alpha^2) + (1 - 2\alpha\beta)\sin x + (1 - \beta^2)\sin^2 x}{\sqrt{1 + \sin x + \sin^2 x} + (\alpha + \beta \sin x)} = \frac{1 - \alpha^2}{1 + \alpha} = 1 - \alpha \end{aligned}$$

所以 $\alpha = 1$.

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1 + \sin x + \sin^2 x} - (\alpha + \beta \sin x)}{\sin^2 x} \\ = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1 - 2\beta)\sin x + (1 - \beta^2)\sin^2 x}{\sin^2 x \cdot (\sqrt{1 + \sin x + \sin^2 x} + (1 + \beta \sin x))} \end{aligned}$$

上式极限存在, 必须 $\beta = \frac{1}{2}$.

八、【解】上式极限存在, 必须 $a = \frac{1}{5}$ (否则极限一定为无穷). 所以

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} [(x^5 + 7x^4 + 2)^a - x] &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(1 + \frac{7}{x} + \frac{2}{x^5})^{\frac{1}{5}} - 1}{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1 + 7y + 2y^5)^{\frac{1}{5}} - 1}{y} \\ &= \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{5}(1 + 7y + 2y^5)^{-\frac{4}{5}}(7 + 10y^4) = \frac{7}{5}. \text{ 所以 } b = \frac{7}{5}. \end{aligned}$$

九、【解】当 $\alpha \leq 0$ 时

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (x^\alpha \sin \frac{1}{x})$ 不存在, 所以 $x = 0$ 为第二类间断点;

当 $\alpha > 0$ 时

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (x^\alpha \sin \frac{1}{x}) = 0$, 所以 $\beta = -1$ 时, 在 $x = 0$ 连续, $\beta \neq -1$ 时, $x = 0$ 为第一类跳跃间断点.

十、【解】 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\sin 3x}{x^3} + \frac{f(x)}{x^2} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 3x + xf(x)}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\sin 3x}{x} + f(x)}{x^2} = 0$. 所以

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\sin 3x}{x} + f(x) \right) = 0$. $f(x)$ 在 $x = 0$ 的某邻域内二阶可导, 所以 $f(x), f'(x)$ 在 $x = 0$ 处连续. 所以 $f(0) = -3$. 因为

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\sin 3x}{x} + f(x)}{x^2} = 0$, 所以 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\sin 3x}{x} - 3 + f(x) + 3}{x^2} = 0$, 所以

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

$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3\sin 3x}{2x} = \frac{9}{2}$.

$f'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) + 3}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \cdot \frac{f(x) + 3}{x^2} = 0 \times \frac{9}{2} = 0$.

由 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) + 3}{x^2} = \frac{9}{2}$, 将 $f(x)$ 泰勒展开, 得

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{1}{2!}f''(0)x^2 + o(x^2) + 3}{x^2} = \frac{9}{2}, \text{ 所以 } \frac{1}{2}f''(0) = \frac{9}{2}, \text{ 于是 } f''(0) = 9.$$

第二章 导数与微分

一、填空题

1. 【解】 $\frac{d}{dx} \int_{x^2}^0 x \cos t^2 dt = \int_{x^2}^0 \cos t^2 dt - 2x^2 \cos x^4.$

2. 【解】 $f'(x) = \frac{-1-x-1+x}{(1+x)^2} = \frac{(-1)^1 2 \cdot 1!}{(1+x)^{1+1}}$, 假设 $f^{(k)} = \frac{(-1)^k 2 \cdot k!}{(1+x)^{k+1}}$, 则
 $f^{(k+1)} = \frac{(-1)^{k+1} 2 \cdot (k+1)!}{(1+x)^{k+1+1}}$, 所以 $f^{(n)} = \frac{(-1)^n 2 \cdot n!}{(1+x)^{n+1}}.$

3. 【解】 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-\sin t}{2t}$, $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \left(-\frac{\sin t}{2t} \right)_t \frac{dt}{dx} = -\frac{2t \cos t - 2 \sin t}{4t^2} \frac{1}{2t} = \frac{\sin t - t \cos t}{4t^3}.$

4. 【解】 $e^{x+y}(1+y') - (y+xy') \sin xy = 0$, 所以

$$y' = \frac{ys \in xy - e^{x+y}}{e^{x+y} - xs \in xy}.$$

5. 【解】由 $f(-x) = -f(x)$ 得 $-f'(-x) = -f'(x)$, 所以 $f'(-x) = f'(x)$,
所以 $f'(x_0) = f'(-x_0) = k$.

6. 【解】 $\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + m\Delta x) - f(x_0) + f(x_0) - f(x_0 - n\Delta x)}{\Delta x}$
 $= m \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + m\Delta x) - f(x_0)}{m\Delta x} + n \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 - n\Delta x) - f(x_0)}{-n\Delta x} = (m+n)f'(x_0).$

7. 【解】 $k \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + k\Delta x) - f(x_0)}{k\Delta x} = \frac{1}{3}f'(x_0)$, 所以 $kf'(x_0) = \frac{1}{3}f'(x_0)$,

所以 $k = \frac{1}{3}$.

8. 【解】 $-f'\left(\frac{1}{x^2}\right) \cdot \frac{2}{x^3} = \frac{1}{x}$, 所以 $f'\left(\frac{1}{x^2}\right) = -\frac{x^2}{2}$. 令 $x^2 = 2$, 所以 $f'\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = -1$.

9. 【解】 $\frac{dy}{dx} = f'(x) \cos f(x) f'[\sin f(x)] \cos\{f[\sin f(x)]\}.$

10. 【解】上式两边求导 $e^{2x+y}(2+y') - (y+xy') \sin(xy) = 0$. 所以切线斜率

$k = y'(0) = -2$. 法线斜率为 $\frac{1}{2}$, 法线方程为

$y - 1 = \frac{1}{2}x$, 即 $x - 2y + 2 = 0$.

二、选择题

1. 【解】必要性:

$F'(0)$ 存在, 所以 $F'(0^+) = F'(0^-)$, 于是

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

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

所以 $f'(0) + f(0) = f'(0) - f(0)$, $2f(0) = 0$, $f(0) = 0$.

充分性:

已知 $f(0) = 0$, 所以

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

所以 $F'(0) = f'(0)$ 存在. A 是答案.

2. 【解】 $F'(x) = f(e^{-x})(e^{-x})' - f(x) = -e^{-x}f(e^{-x}) - f(x)$. A 是答案.

3. 【解】 $f''(x) = 2f(x)f'(x) = 2![f(x)]^3$, 假设 $f^{(k)}(x) = k![f(x)]^{k+1}$, 所以

$f^{(k+1)}(x) = (k+1)k![f(x)]^k f'(x) = (k+1)![f(x)]^{k+2}$, 按数学归纳法

$f^{(n)}(x) = n![f(x)]^{n+1}$ 对一切正整数成立. A 是答案.

4. 【解】 $b = f'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{a}f(1+x) - \frac{1}{a}f(1)}{x} = \frac{1}{a}f'(1)$, 所以

$f'(1) = ab$. D 是答案

注: 因为没有假设 $f(x)$ 可导, 不能对于 $f(1+x) = af(x)$ 二边求导.

$$5. \text{【解】} f(x) = \begin{cases} 4x^3 & x \geq 0 \\ 2x^3 & x < 0 \end{cases}, \quad f''(x) = \begin{cases} 24x & x \geq 0 \\ 12x & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$f'''(0^+) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f''(x) - f''(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{24x - 0}{x} = 24,$$

$$f'''(0^-) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f''(x) - f''(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{12x - 0}{x} = 12,$$

所以 $n = 2$, C 是答案.

6. 【解】由微分定义 $\Delta y = dy + o(\Delta x)$, 所以 $\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta y - dy}{\Delta x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{o(\Delta x)}{\Delta x} = 0$. B 是答案.

7. 【解】在 $x = 0$ 处可导一定在 $x = 0$ 处连续, 所以

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} (ax + b), \text{ 所以 } b = 0.$$

$$f'(0^+) = f'(0^-), \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{ax}{x}, \text{ 所以 } 0 = a. \quad \text{C 是答案.}$$

8. 【解】由 $f'(0)$ 存在可推出 A 中的极限值为 $\frac{1}{2}f'(0)$, B 中的极限值为 $-f'(0)$, D 中的

极限值为 $f'(0)$, 而 C 中的极限值为 0. 反之 A、C 中的极限值存在, 不一定 $f'(0)$ 存在, 举反例如下: $y = |x|$, 排除 A、C. D 中的极限值存在, 不一定 $f'(0)$ 存在, 举反例如下: $f(x) = \begin{cases} 2x+1 & x \neq 0 \\ 0 & x = 0 \end{cases}$, 排除 D. 所以 B 是答案. 由 B 推出 $f'(0)$ 存在证明如下:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} \stackrel{\text{令 } x = 1 - e^h}{=} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{1 - e^h} f(1 - e^h) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} f(1 - e^h) \cdot \frac{h}{1 - e^h}$$

$$= -\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} f(1 - e^h).$$

所以 $f'(0)$ 存在.

9. 【解】A 不正确. 反例如下: $y = x$; B 不正确. 反例如下: $y = x^2$; C 不正确. 反例如下: $y = x$; D 是答案. 证明如下: 反设 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = k \neq +\infty$. 因为 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f'(x) = +\infty$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = k$ 存在 (k 为有限数). 任取 x , 在区间 $[x, x+1]$ 上用拉格朗日定理

$$f(x+1) - f(x) = f'(\xi) (x < \xi < x+1)$$

令 $x \rightarrow +\infty$, 于是 $0 = +\infty$, 矛盾. 所以 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = +\infty$.

10. 【解】A 反例: $f(x) = 0$, 取 $a = 0$. 排除 A; C 反例: $f(x) = x^2 + x + 1$, 取 $a = 0$. $f(0) = 1 > 0$, $f'(0) = 1 > 0$, $|f(x)| = f(x)$, 在 $x = 0$ 可导. 排除 C; D 反例: $f(x) = -x^2 - x - 1$, 取 $a = 0$. 排除 D; 所以 B 是答案. 对于 B 证明如下: 在 B 的条件下证明 $|f'(a)|$ 不存在.

不妨假设 $f'(a) > 0$. $f'(a) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x - a} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x)}{x - a}$. 所以存在 δ , 当 $x \in (a - \delta, a + \delta)$ 时 $\frac{f(x)}{x - a} > 0$. 所以当 $x > a$ 时, $f(x) > 0$. 于是 $\lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} \frac{|f(x)| - |f(a)|}{x - a} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x - a} = f'(a)$. 当 $x < a$ 时 $f(x) < 0$. 于是 $\lim_{x \rightarrow a^-} \frac{|f(x)| - |f(a)|}{x - a} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a^-} \frac{-f(x) - f(a)}{x - a} = -f'(a)$. 所以 $|f'(a)|$ 不存在.

三、计算题

1. 【解】 $y' = \frac{-\sin(10 + 3x^2) \cdot 6x}{\cos(10 + 3x^2)} = -6x \tan(10 + 3x^2)$.

2. 【解】 $y' = f'[\ln(x + \sqrt{a + x^2})] \cdot \frac{1}{x + \sqrt{a + x^2}} \left(1 + \frac{2x}{2\sqrt{a + x^2}}\right)$

$$= \frac{f'[\ln(x + \sqrt{a + x^2})]}{\sqrt{a + x^2}}.$$

3. 【解】 $e^{y^2} y' = 2x \cos x^2 + 2y y' \cos y^2$

$$y' = \frac{2x \cos x^2}{e^{y^2} - 2y \cos y^2}.$$

4. 【解】 $\frac{2x + 2yy'}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}^2} = \frac{\frac{y'x - y}{x^2}}{1 + \frac{y^2}{x^2}}$

$$x + yy' = y'x - y, \text{ 所以 } y' = \frac{x + y}{x - y}.$$

5. 【解】 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{e^t \cos t - e^t \sin t}{e^t \cos t + e^t \sin t} = \frac{\cos t - \sin t}{\cos t + \sin t}$,

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

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = -\frac{2}{e^t(\cos t + \sin t)^3}.$$

6. 【解】 $dx = (2y+1)dy$, $du = \frac{3}{2}(x^2+x)^{\frac{1}{2}}(2x+1)dx$

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

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

7. 【解】 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{f'(e^{3t}-1)3e^{3t}}{f'(t)}$, 所以 $\frac{dy}{dx} \Big|_{t=0} = 3$.

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = 3 \frac{[f''(e^{3t}-1)3(e^{3t})^2 + 3e^{3t}f'(e^{3t}-1)]f'(t) - e^{3t}f'(e^{3t}-1)f''(t)}{[f'(t)]^3}$$

所以 $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} \Big|_{t=0} = 3 \frac{[3f''(0) + 3f'(0)]f'(0) - f'(0)f''(0)}{[f'(0)]^3} = \frac{9f'(0) + 6f''(0)}{[f'(0)]^2}$.

8. 【解】 $y_t' = -\frac{e^t}{e^t} = \frac{e^t}{e^t - 2e}$. 所以 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y_t'}{x_t} = \frac{\frac{e^t}{e^t - 2e}}{\frac{e^t + te^t}{e^t}} = \frac{e^t}{(1+t)(e^t - 2e)}$

所以 $\frac{dy}{dx} \Big|_{t=1} = -\frac{1}{2e}$.

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{1}{(1+t)(e^t - 2e)} \right) \frac{dt}{dx} = -\frac{2e^t - 2e + te^t}{(1+t)^3(e^t - 2e)^2 e^t},$$

所以 $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} \Big|_{t=1} = -\frac{1}{8e^2}$. 在 $t = 1$ 的曲率为

$$k = \frac{|y''|}{(1+y'^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \Big|_{t=1} = \frac{\frac{1}{8e^2}}{\left(1+\frac{1}{4e^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = e(1+4e^{-2})^{-\frac{3}{2}}.$$

四、【解】 (1) $f(x)$ 在 $x = 0$ 点连续, 所以

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{g(x) - \cos x}{x} = a,$$

所以 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (g(x) - \cos x) = 0$, 所以 $g(0) = \cos 0 = 1$

(这说明条件 $g(0) = 1$ 是多余的). 所以

$$\begin{aligned} a &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{g(x) - \cos x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{g(x) - g(0) + 1 - \cos x}{x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{g(x) - g(0)}{x} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x} = g'(0) + 0 = g'(0). \end{aligned}$$

(2) 方法 1:

$$f'(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{g(x) - \cos x}{x} - a}{x}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{g(x) - \cos x - ax}{x} \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{g(x) - \cos x - ax}{x^2} \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{g(0) + g'(0)x + \frac{1}{2}g''(\xi)x^2 - \cos x - ax}{x^2} \quad (0 < \xi < x) \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 + \frac{1}{2}g''(\xi)x^2 - \cos x}{x^2} = \frac{1}{2}(g''(0) + 1)
\end{aligned}$$

所以 $f'(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x[g'(x) + \sin x] - [g(x) - \cos x]}{x^2} & x \neq 0 \\ \frac{1}{2}(g''(0) + 1) & x = 0 \end{cases}$

方法 2：

$$\begin{aligned}
f'(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{g(x) - \cos x}{x} - a}{x} \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{g(x) - \cos x - ax}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{g(x) - \cos x - ax}{x^2} \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{g'(x) + \sin x - a}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{g''(x) + \cos x}{2} = \frac{1}{2}(g''(0) + 1).
\end{aligned}$$

五、【解】 $F(x)$ 连续，所以 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} F(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} F(x)$ ，所以 $c = f(-0) = f(0)$ ；

因为 $F(x)$ 二阶可导，所以 $F'(x)$ 连续，所以 $b = f_-'(0) = f'(0)$ ，且

$$F'(x) = \begin{cases} f'(x) & x \leq 0 \\ 2ax + f_-'(0) & x > 0 \end{cases}$$

$F''(0)$ 存在，所以 $F_-''(0) = F_+''(0)$ ，所以

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

$$a = \frac{1}{2}f''(0).$$

六、【解】 $f(x) = -1 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{1-x} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{1+x}$,

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

$$f^{(2k+1)}(0) = 0, k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

$$f^{2k}(0) = n!, k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

七、【解】使用莱布尼兹高阶导数公式

$$\begin{aligned}
f^{(n)}(x) &= x \cdot (\ln x)^{(n)} + n(\ln x)^{(n-1)} = x(-1)^{n-1} \frac{(n-1)!}{x^n} + n(-1)^{n-2} \frac{(n-2)!}{x^{n-1}} \\
&= (-1)^{n-2} (n-2)! \left[\frac{-(n-1)}{x^{n-1}} + \frac{n}{x^{n-1}} \right] = (-1)^{n-2} (n-2)! \frac{1}{x^{n-1}},
\end{aligned}$$

所以 $f^{(n)}(1) = (-1)^{n-2} (n-2)!$.

八、【解】 $y' = 2 \arcsin x \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$,

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

所以 $(1-x^2)y'' = 2 + xy'$.

将上式两边求 $n-1$ 阶导数. 按莱布尼兹公式

$$\begin{aligned}
 &(1-x^2)(y'')^{(n-1)} + (1-x^2)' C_{n-1}^1 (y'')^{(n-2)} + (1-x^2)'' C_{n-1}^2 (y'')^{(n-3)} \\
 &= x(y')^{(n-1)} + x' C_{n-1}^1 (y')^{(n-2)} \\
 &(1-x^2)y^{(n+1)} - 2x(n-1)y^{(n)} - 2 \frac{(n-1)(n-2)}{2!} y^{(n-1)} = xy^{(n)} + (n-1)y^{(n-1)}
 \end{aligned}$$

所以 $(1-x^2)y^{(n+1)} - (2n-1)xy^{(n)} - (n-1)^2 y^{(n-1)} = 0$.

第三章 不定积分

$$= \int \frac{\cos t dt}{\sin^2 t} = -\frac{1}{\sin t} + c = -\frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 2x + 2}}{x+1} + c.$$

2. 【解】令 $x = \tan t$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{dx}{x^4 \sqrt{1+x^2}} &= \int \frac{dt}{\frac{\cos^2 t}{\tan^4 t \sec t}} = \int \frac{\cos^3 t}{\sin^4 t} dt = \int \frac{ds \sin t}{\sin^4 t} - \int \frac{ds \sin t}{\sin^2 t} = -\frac{1}{3 \sin^3 t} + \frac{1}{\sin t} + c \\ &= -\frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{\sqrt{1+x^2}}{x} \right)^3 + \frac{\sqrt{1+x^2}}{x} + c. \end{aligned}$$

3. 【解】令 $x = \tan t$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{dx}{(2x^2+1) \sqrt{1+x^2}} &= \int \frac{\sec^2 t}{(2\tan^2 t + 1) \sec t} dt = \int \frac{\cos t}{2\sin^2 t + \cos^2 t} dt = \int \frac{ds \sin t}{1 + \sin^2 t} \\ &= \arctan s \sin t + c = \arctan \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} + c. \end{aligned}$$

4. 【解】令 $x = a \sin t$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{x^2 dx}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} &= \int \frac{a^2 \sin^2 t \cdot a \cos t dt}{a \cos t} = a^2 \int \frac{1 - \cos 2t}{2} dt = \frac{1}{2} a^2 t - \frac{1}{4} a^2 \sin 2t + c \\ &= \frac{a^2}{2} \left(\arcsin \frac{x}{a} - \frac{x}{a^2} \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} \right) + c. \end{aligned}$$

5. 【解】令 $x = \sin t$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \sqrt{(1-x^2)^3} dx &= \int \cos^4 t dt = \int \frac{(1+\cos 2t)^2}{4} dt = \int \frac{1+2\cos 2t + \cos^2 2t}{4} dt \\ &= \frac{1}{4} t + \frac{1}{4} \sin 2t + \frac{1}{8} \int (1+\cos 4t) dt = \frac{3}{8} t + \frac{1}{4} \sin 2t + \frac{1}{32} \sin 4t + c \\ &= \frac{3}{8} \arcsin x + \frac{1}{4} \sin 2t (1 + \frac{1}{4} \cos 2t) + c \\ &= \frac{3}{8} \arcsin x + \frac{1}{4} 2 \sin t \cos t (\frac{4+1-2\sin^2 t}{4}) + c \\ &= \frac{3}{8} \arcsin x + \frac{1}{8} x \sqrt{1-x^2} (5-2x^2) + c. \end{aligned}$$

6. 【解】令 $x = \frac{1}{t}$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{\sqrt{x^2-1}}{x^4} dx &= \int \frac{\sqrt{\frac{1-t^2}{t^2}}}{\frac{1}{t^4}} \left(-\frac{1}{t^2} \right) dt = -\int t \sqrt{1-t^2} dt \xrightarrow{\text{令 } t = \sin u} \int \sin u \cos^2 u du \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \cos^3 u + c = \frac{\sqrt{(x^2-1)^3}}{3x^3} + c. \end{aligned}$$

7. 【解】令 $x = \frac{1}{t}$

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

$$\frac{\sin u}{\cos u} - \int \frac{\sin u + 1}{\cos u} \cos u du = \cos u - u + c = \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - 1}}{x} - \arcsin \frac{1}{x} + c.$$

三、求下列不定积分：

$$1. \text{【解】} \int \frac{e^{3x} + e^x}{e^{4x} - e^{2x} + 1} dx = \int \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{e^{2x} - 1 + e^{-2x}} dx = \int \frac{d(e^x - e^{-x})}{(e^x - e^{-x})^2 + 1} = \arctan(e^x - e^{-x}) + c.$$

$$2. \text{【解】} \text{令 } t = 2^x, dx = \frac{dt}{t \ln 2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{dx}{2^x(1+4^x)} &= \int \frac{dt}{t^2(1+t^2)\ln 2} = \frac{1}{\ln 2} \int \left(\frac{1}{t^2} - \frac{1}{1+t^2} \right) dt = -\frac{1}{t \ln 2} - \frac{\arctan t}{\ln 2} + c \\ &= -\frac{1}{\ln 2}(2^{-x} + \arctan 2^x) + c. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 4. 1. \text{【解】} \int \frac{x^5}{(x-2)^{100}} dx &= -\frac{1}{99} \int x^5 d(x-2)^{-99} = -\frac{x^5}{99(x-2)^{99}} + \frac{5}{99} \int x^4 (x-2)^{-99} dx \\ &= -\frac{x^5}{99(x-2)^{99}} - \frac{5x^4}{99 \times 98(x-2)^{98}} + \frac{5 \cdot 4}{99 \cdot 98} \int x^3 (x-2)^{-98} dx \\ &= -\frac{x^5}{99(x-2)^{99}} - \frac{5x^4}{99 \cdot 98(x-2)^{98}} - \frac{5 \cdot 4x^3}{99 \cdot 98 \cdot 97(x-2)^{97}} - \frac{5 \cdot 4 \cdot 3x^2}{99 \cdot 98 \cdot 97 \cdot 96(x-2)^{96}} \\ &\quad - \frac{5 \cdot 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2x}{99 \cdot 98 \cdot 97 \cdot 96 \cdot 95(x-2)^{95}} - \frac{5 \cdot 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2}{99 \cdot 98 \cdot 97 \cdot 96 \cdot 95(x-2)^{94}} + c. \end{aligned}$$

$$2. \text{【解】} \int \frac{dx}{x \sqrt{1+x^4}} \stackrel{\text{令 } x = 1/t}{=} \int \frac{-\frac{1}{t^2} dt}{\frac{1}{t} \sqrt{\frac{t^4+1}{t^4}}} = -\int \frac{tdt}{\sqrt{1+t^4}} = -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dt^2}{\sqrt{1+(t^2)^2}}$$

$$\stackrel{\text{令 } t^2 = \tan u}{=} \frac{1}{2} \int \sec^2 u du = \frac{1}{2} \ln |\csc u + \cot u| = \frac{1}{2} \ln |1 + \sqrt{1+x^4}|$$

$$= x[\cos(\ln x) + \sin(\ln x)] - \int \cos(\ln x) dx$$

$$\int \cos(\ln x) dx = \frac{x}{2}[\cos(\ln x) + \sin(\ln x)] + c.$$

$$\begin{aligned} 5. \text{【解】} \int \frac{x \cos^4 \frac{x}{2}}{\sin^3 x} dx &= \int \frac{x \cos^4 \frac{x}{2}}{8 \sin^3 \frac{x}{2} \cos^3 \frac{x}{2}} dx = \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{x \cos \frac{x}{2}}{\sin \frac{x}{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sin^2 \frac{x}{2}} d \frac{x}{2} \\ &= -\frac{1}{4} \int x \csc \frac{x}{2} d \csc \frac{x}{2} = -\frac{1}{8} \int x \operatorname{desc}^2 \frac{x}{2} = -\frac{1}{8} x \csc^2 \frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{8} \int \csc^2 \frac{x}{2} dx \\ &= -\frac{1}{8} x \csc^2 \frac{x}{2} - \frac{1}{4} \cot \frac{x}{2} + c. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{六、1. 【解】} \int \frac{x \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2})}{(1-x^2)^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) d \frac{1}{1-x^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{1}{2} \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) \frac{1}{1-x^2} - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{1-x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx \\ &\quad \xrightarrow{\text{令 } x = \tan t} \frac{\ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2})}{2(1-x^2)} - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{1-\tan^2 t} \cdot \frac{1}{\sec t} \cdot \sec^2 t dt \end{aligned}$$

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

$$= \frac{\ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2})}{2(1-x^2)} - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \int \frac{d\sqrt{2}\sin t}{1-2\sin^2 t}$$

$$= \frac{\ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2})}{2(1-x^2)} - \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} \ln \frac{1+\sqrt{2}\sin t}{1-\sqrt{2}\sin t} + c$$

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

$$2. \text{【解】} \int \frac{x \arctan x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx = \int \arctan x d \sqrt{1+x^2} = \sqrt{1+x^2} \arctan x - \int \frac{\sqrt{1+x^2}}{1+x^2} dx$$

$$= \sqrt{1+x^2} \arctan x - \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx = \sqrt{1+x^2} \arctan x - \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) + c.$$

$$3. \text{【解】} \int \frac{\arctan e^x}{e^{2x}} dx = -\frac{1}{2} \int \arctan e^x d e^{-2x} = -\frac{1}{2} e^{-2x} \arctan e^x + \frac{1}{2} \int e^{-2x} \frac{e^x}{1+e^{2x}} dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} e^{-2x} \arctan e^x + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{e^{-x}}{1+e^{2x}} dx = -\frac{1}{2} e^{-2x} \arctan e^x + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{e^x(1+e^{2x})} dx$$

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

$$\text{七、【解】} \int f(x) dx = \begin{cases} \int (x \ln(1+x^2) - 3) dx \\ \int (x^2 + 2x - 3) e^{-x} dx \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} x^2 \ln(1+x^2) - \frac{1}{2} [x^2 - \ln(1+x^2)] - 3x + c & x \geq 0 \\ -(x^2 + 4x + 1) e^{-x} + c_1 & x < 0 \end{cases}$$