

2018

601 ;

A

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4

32

1  $J = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \int_{\frac{1}{n}}^1 \frac{\cos t}{t^2} dt =$

- A 0.                      B 1.                      C  $\infty$ .                      D  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

2  $f(x)$   $[a, b]$  ,  $f(a) = f(b)$ ,  $f(x)$  ,  $(a, b)$  ( )

- A .                      B  $\xi, f'(\xi) = 0$ .  
C .                      D .

3  $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 + ax + 1, & x \leq 0 \\ e^x + b \sin x^2, & x > 0 \end{cases}$   $x = 0$   $a, b$

- A  $a = 1, b = 1$     B  $a = 1, b = \frac{1}{2}$     C  $a = 1, b = 2$     D  $a = 2, b = 1$

4  $f(x, y)$   $f(x, y)(ydx + xdy)$   $u(x, y)$

- A  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$     B  $x \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = y \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$     C  $-x \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = y \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$     D  $x \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = y \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$

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$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^2 + 4x + 3}$  .     $\int_0^{+\infty} (e^{-x} + \frac{x}{1+x^2}) dx$  .     $\int_0^{+\infty} x^3 e^{-x^2} dx$  .     $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dx}{\sin x}$  .

- A                      B                      C                      D  
D                       $x = 0, y = 0, x + y = 1$

$J = \iint_D e^{(x+y)^2} d\sigma =$

- A  $e + 1$                       B  $e - 1$                       C  $\frac{e + 1}{2}$                       D  $\frac{e - 1}{2}$

7  $f(x) = \int_0^{x^2} \frac{\ln(1 + \sin^2 t)}{t} dt$   $g(x) = \int_0^{1 - \cos x} \tan t^2 dt$   $x \rightarrow 0$   $f(x)$   $g(x)$

- A .                      B .                      C .                      D .

8  $y'' - 3y' + 2y = 2xe^x$

- A  $(Ax + B)e^x$       B  $Axe^x$       C  $Ax^2e^x$       D  $x(Ax + B)e^x$

**6                      4                      24**

9  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 + 3x)^{\frac{2}{\sin x}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$  .

10  $(3y - 2x)dy = ydx$   $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$  .

11  $f(x, y) = \int_{\frac{y}{x}}^{x^2+y^2} e^{t^2} dt$   $df(x, y) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$  .

12  $\frac{\ln x}{x} f(x) \quad x > 0$   
 $\int x^2 f'(x) dx = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$  .

13  $D \quad A(1,1), B(-1,1), C(-1,-1)$   
 $I = \iint_D [\sqrt{1+2x^2+3y^2} \sin(xy) + 4] dx dy = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$  .

14  $\begin{cases} x = 1 + t^2 \\ y = t^3 \end{cases} \quad t = 2$   $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$   
**8                      94**

15  $12$   
 $f(x) = \begin{cases} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{2nx + x^2}{2n^2} \right)^{-n}, & x \neq 0, \\ \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \frac{n}{(n+1)^2} + \frac{n}{(n+2)^2} + \dots + \frac{n}{(n+n)^2} \right], & x = 0, \end{cases} \quad f(x).$

16  $12$   
 $I = \int_{\frac{1}{4}}^{\frac{1}{2}} dy \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\sqrt{y}} e^{\frac{y}{x}} dx + \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 dy \int_y^{\sqrt{y}} e^{\frac{y}{x}} dx.$

17  $12$   
 $f(x) \quad x = 1$   $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln[f(x+1) + 1 + 3\sin^2 x]}{\sqrt{1-x^2} - 1} = -4.$

1  $f(1), \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+1)}{x^2} \quad f'(1)$       2  $f''(1) \quad f''(1).$

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$$z = f\left(xy, \frac{x}{y}\right) \quad f$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}$$

12

$$f(x) \quad [0, 1]$$

$$f(1) = 2 \int_0^1 xf(x) dx$$