大学 高等数学 A-1 试题卷

五校联考试卷(二)评分细则

2019 -- 2020 学年第一学期 使用班级

一、 选择题: DCABD

二、填空题

1.
$$\frac{1}{4}$$
 2. $a = -\frac{4}{3}$ 3. -2^{2020} 4. $\frac{3}{8}(\sqrt[3]{81} - 1)$ 5. $f(x) = x \arcsin x + \sqrt{1 - x^2} + C$

三、1. 解
$$f'(x) = 2(x-a)\varphi(x) + (x-a)^2 \varphi'(x)$$
 【2 分】

$$f''(a) = \lim_{x \to a} \frac{f'(x) - f'(a)}{x - a} = \lim_{x \to a} \frac{2(x - a)\varphi(x) + (x - a)^2 \varphi'(x) - 0}{x - a}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to a} [2\varphi(x) + (x - a)\varphi'(x)] = \lim_{x \to a} 2\varphi(x) = 2\varphi(a) \cdot [2 \%]$$

2.
$$\Re \frac{dy}{dx} = -2t \ [3 \ \%] \ , \quad \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = -\frac{1}{f''(2t)} \ [4 \ \%]$$

3. 解
$$\int \cos(\ln x) dx = x \cos(\ln x) + \int \sin(\ln x) dx$$
 【3 分】
$$= x \cos(\ln x) + x \sin(\ln x) - \int \cos(\ln x) dx$$
 【3 分】

$$\therefore \int \cos(\ln x) dx = \frac{x \cos(\ln x) + x \sin(\ln x)}{2} + C \cdot [1 \ \%]$$

4.
$$\Re = \sqrt{1 - e^{-2x}}$$
, $\lim x = -\frac{1}{2} ln(1 - u^2)$, $dx = \frac{u}{1 - u^2} du$

原式=
$$\int_{0}^{\sqrt{3}/2} u \frac{u}{1-u^2} du$$
 【3 分】 = $\frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\sqrt{3}/2} (\frac{1}{1-u} + \frac{1}{1+u}) du - \int_{0}^{\sqrt{3}/2} du$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1+u}{1-u} \Big|_{0}^{\sqrt{3}/2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \left(3 \, \text{ fb} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{2+\sqrt{3}}{2-\sqrt{3}} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} . \left(1 \, \text{ fb} \right)$$

四、1. 方程两边求导:
$$e^{y^2} \cdot y' = (\sqrt[3]{x} - 1) \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot x^{-\frac{2}{3}}$$
 , $W = \{0,1\}$. 【3 分】

х	$(-\infty,0)$	0	(0, 1)	1	(1,+∞)
<i>y</i> '					+
у		非极值点		极小值点	

由上表,x=1极小值点.【4分】

2. 解 由题设
$$\lim_{x\to 1} f(x) = f(1) \Rightarrow f(1) = 3$$
 【1 分】, $f'(1) = \lim_{x\to 1} \frac{f(x) - f(1)}{x - 1} = 2$ 【2 分】

所以
$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{f(1-\frac{4}{n})}{f(1)} \right)^n = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{f(1-\frac{4}{n}) - f(1)}{f(1)} \right)^{\frac{f(1)}{f(1-\frac{4}{n}) - f(1)}} \frac{\frac{f(1)}{n}}{\frac{f(1)}{n}} = e^{\frac{-4f'(1)}{f(1)}} = e^{\frac{-8}{3}}$$
 【4分】

3. 解(1)切点
$$(x_0, y_0)$$
应满足
$$\begin{cases} a\sqrt{x_0} = \ln \sqrt{x_0} \\ \frac{a}{2\sqrt{x_0}} = \frac{1}{2x_0} \end{cases}$$
,所以
$$\begin{cases} x_0 = e^2, y_0 = 1 \\ a = \frac{1}{e} \end{cases}$$
.【2分】

(2)
$$V = \int_{0}^{e^{2}} \pi (\frac{1}{e} \sqrt{x})^{2} dx - \int_{1}^{e^{2}} \pi (\frac{1}{2} \ln x)^{2} dx \quad (2 \%) = \frac{\pi}{e^{2}} \frac{1}{2} x^{2} \Big|_{0}^{e^{2}} - \frac{\pi}{4} (x \ln^{2} x) \Big|_{1}^{e^{2}} - 2 \int_{1}^{e^{2}} \ln x dx$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2}e^2 - \frac{\pi}{4}[4e^2 - 2(x\ln x)\Big|_1^{e^2} - \int_1^{e^2} dx)] = \frac{\pi}{2}e^2 - \frac{\pi}{4}[4e^2 - 4e^2 + 2e^2 - 2] = \frac{\pi}{2} \quad [3 \%].$$

五、1.
$$y = \int_{-1}^{1} |x - t| f(t) dt = \int_{-1}^{x} (x - t) f(t) dt + \int_{x}^{1} (t - x) f(t) dt$$

$$= x \int_{-1}^{x} f(t) dt - \int_{-1}^{x} t f(t) dt + \int_{x}^{1} t f(t) dt - x \int_{x}^{1} f(t) dt, \quad (2 \%)$$

则
$$y' = \int_{-1}^{x} f(t)dt + xf(x) - xf(x) - xf(x) - \int_{x}^{1} f(t)dt + xf(x) = \int_{-1}^{x} f(t)dt - \int_{x}^{1} f(t)dt$$
, 【3

分】,
$$y'' = f(x) + f(x) = 2f(x) > 0$$
,所以 $f(x)$ 在[-1,1]上凹函数.【2分】

2.
$$\Re \Rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{2} - t$$
, $\Im \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\sin x) dx = \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 f(\sin(\frac{\pi}{2} - t)) d(-t) = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\cos x) dx$. [3 \Im]

因为
$$I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{1 + \tan x} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos x}{\cos x + \sin x} dx$$
,

所以
$$I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx$$
. 因此 $2I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow I = \frac{\pi}{4}$. 【4分】

六、证明: 设
$$|f(x_0)| = \max_{x \in [0,1]} |f(x)|$$

(i) 如果
$$x_0 \in (0,1)$$
,由 $|f(x_0)| = |f(x_0) - f(0)| = |f'(\xi_1)x_0| \le |f(\xi_1)x_0| \le |f(x_0)| x_0$,知 $|f(x_0)| = 0$,因此 $f(x) = 0$, $x \in [0,1)$. 【4分】

(ii) 若
$$x_0 = 1$$
,则由 $|f(1)| = |f(1) - f(0)| = |f'(\xi_2)| \le |f(\xi_2)| \le |f(1)|, 0 < \xi_2 < 1$,可得 $|f(1)| = |f(\xi_2)|$,可见 $|f(\xi_2)|$ 也是最大值,由(1)得证明【3 分】.