## 昆明理工大学 2014 级《高等数学》A(1) 期末试卷参考解答及评分细则 (A卷) (考试时间 2015 年 01 月 08 日)

$$\begin{cases} 4x+5y=32, \\ z=0 \end{cases}; 8. \lambda = 4; 9. f^{(n)}(x) = e^x(x+n); 10. d(\sec x+c); 11. 发散;$$

12. 
$$f'(x) = e^{x^6} 3x^2 - e^{x^4} 2x$$
;

$$\Xi \cdot 13. \vec{S} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} \cdot \vec{k} \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = (0, -1, -1)$$
 2

故过点(1,-1,1)与L垂直的平面方程为y+z=0,

联立方程组 
$$\begin{cases} y+z=0 \\ y-z=-1$$
 得此平面与  $L$  的交点为  $(0,-\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2})$  , 4 分  $x=0$ 

从而垂线的方向向量为 $(1,-\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2})$ /(2,-1,1),

故垂线方程为
$$\frac{x-1}{2} = \frac{y+1}{-1} = \frac{z-1}{1}$$
; 6分

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \left[ \frac{1}{\ln(1+x^2)} - \frac{\sin x}{\tan x \ln(1+x^2)} \right] = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\tan x (1-\cos x)}{\tan x \ln(1+x^2)}$$
 4 \(\frac{\frac{1}{2}}{2}\)

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\tan x (1 - \cos x)}{\tan x \ln(1 + x^2)} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{x^2}{2}}{x^2} = \frac{1}{2};$$
6 \(\frac{\(\frac{1}{2}\)}{2}\)

四、
$$y = e^{\cot x \ln x}$$
 2分

$$y' = e^{\cot x \ln x} \left(-\csc^2 x \ln x + \frac{1}{x} \cot x\right)$$

$$y' = x^{\cot x} \left(-\csc^2 x \ln x + \frac{1}{x} \cot x\right)$$
 6 \(\frac{\phi}{x}\)

15. 等式两端对 x 求导得:

$$y' = e^y + xe^y y', \quad y' = \frac{e^y}{1 - xe^y},$$
 3 分

将  $y'=e^{y}+xe^{y}y'$  两端再对 x 求导并将  $y'=\frac{e^{y}}{1-xe^{y}}$  代入得:

$$y'' = 2e^{y}y' + (y')^{2}xe^{y} + xe^{y}y''$$
,  $y''(x) = \frac{e^{2y}(2 - xe^{y})}{(1 - xe^{y})^{3}}$ ; 6  $\implies$ 

17. 
$$\int e^x \sin x dx = \int \sin x de^x = e^x \sin x - \int \cos x de^x$$
$$= e^x (\sin x - \cos x) - \int e^x \sin x dx$$

$$\int e^x \sin x dx = \frac{1}{2} e^x (\sin x - \cos x) + C; \qquad 6 \,$$

18. 
$$\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{\cos x - \cos^3 x} \ dx = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{\frac{1}{2}} x \sin x dx = -2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{\frac{1}{2}} x d \cos x \qquad 4$$

$$= -\frac{4}{3}\cos^{\frac{3}{2}}x\Big|_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{4}{3};$$
 6 \(\frac{\partial}{2}\)

$$a^{x} = e^{x \ln a} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(x \ln a)^{n}}{n!} \quad x \in (-\infty, +\infty);$$

20. We 
$$\int_{-a}^{a} f(x)dx = \int_{-a}^{0} f(x)dx + \int_{0}^{a} f(x)dx$$

对于 
$$\int_{-a}^{0} f(x)dx \diamondsuit x = -t$$
 ,则  $\int_{-a}^{0} f(x)dx = -\int_{a}^{0} f(-t)dt = \int_{0}^{a} f(-x)dx$ 

故 
$$\int_{a}^{a} f(x)dx = \int_{a}^{a} (f(-x) + f(x))dx;$$
 3分

$$\int_{1}^{1} \frac{x^{3} \sin^{2} x + 1}{1 + x^{2}} dx = \int_{0}^{1} \frac{2}{1 + x^{2}} dx = 2 \arctan x \Big|_{0}^{1} = \frac{\pi}{2} ;$$
 5 \(\frac{\pi}{2}\)

$$x = \frac{1}{k}$$
, 易知当 $x \in (0, \frac{1}{k})$ 时,  $f(x)$  单调增加;

当
$$x \in (\frac{1}{k}, +\infty)$$
时, $f(x)$ 单调减少, 2分

因此, 当 
$$f(\frac{1}{k}) = -\ln k - 1 > 0$$
 时, 即  $0 < k < \frac{1}{e}$  时, 有两个实根;

当 
$$f(\frac{1}{k}) = -\ln k - 1 = 0$$
 时, 即  $k = \frac{1}{e}$  时, 有一个实根;

当 
$$f(\frac{1}{k}) = -\ln k - 1 < 0$$
 时,即  $k > \frac{1}{e}$  时,无实根. 5分