2022 级《微积分》(A)(上)课程期末考试试题

(2023年2月15日, 用时150分钟)

专业班级		学号			姓名		
题号	_	=	三	四	五.	总分	
分数							

阅卷人	
得 分	

一、填空题 (每题 4 分, 共 20 分)

- 1. 设 $E = \{\frac{2023n^2}{n^2+6} | n = 1, 2, \dots \}$, 则 $\sup E = 202$, $\inf E = 202$.
- 2. 设 $F(x) = \int_0^{x^2} \sin t dt$, 则 $F'(x) = 2 \times \sqrt{x^2}$
- 4. 曲线 $y = xe^{1/x^2}$ 渐近线为 $\chi = 0$ 和 $y = \chi$.
- 5. 微分方程 $y' + 2xy = e^{-x^2}$ 的通解为 $y = (X+C)e^{-X^2}$. C为化意常数 .

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二、判断题 (每题 2 分,共 10 分) (正确者后面括号打 $\sqrt{}$, 否则打 \times)

- 6. 若已知数列 x_n 与 y_n 满足 $\lim_{n\to\infty}(x_ny_n)=0$ 且 $\{x_n\}$ 有界, 则 $\lim_{n\to\infty}y_n=0$. (X)
- 7. 若 f(x) 在 (a,b) 上连续,则 f(x) 在 (a,b) 上一致连续. (χ)

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8. 设
$$f(x)$$
 在 (a,b) 内可导,若 $\lim_{x\to a^+}f'(x)=\infty$,则 $\lim_{x\to a^+}f(x)=\infty$. (X)

9. 设
$$f(x)$$
 在 $[a,b]$ 上连续,则 $f(x)$ 在 $[a,b]$ 上存在原函数. ($\sqrt{}$)

10. 广义积分
$$\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx$$
 绝对收敛. (X)

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三、计算题 (每题 8 分, 共 40 分)

11. 计算
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{2x-\ln(1+x)-\sin x}{1-\cos x}$$
.

$$\frac{1}{1 - \cos^2 x} = \lim_{X \to 0} \frac{2X - \ln \ln X}{1 - \ln X} = \lim_{X \to 0} \frac{2X - \ln X - \ln X}{1 - \ln X} = \lim_{X \to 0} \frac{2X - \ln X - \ln X}{1 - \ln X} = \lim_{X \to 0} \frac{2X - \ln X}{1 - \ln X} = \lim_{X \to 0} \frac{2X - \ln X}{1 - \ln X} = \lim_{X \to 0} \frac{2X - \ln X}{1 - \ln X} = \lim_{X \to 0} \frac{2X - \ln X}{1 - \ln X} = \lim_{X \to 0} \frac{2X - \ln X}{1 - \ln X} = \lim_{X \to 0} \frac{2X - \ln X}{1 - \ln X} = \lim_{X \to 0} \frac{2X - \ln X}{1 - \ln X} = \lim_{X \to 0} \frac{2X - \ln X}{1 - \ln X} = \lim_{X \to 0} \frac{2X - \ln X}{1 - \ln X} = \lim_{X \to 0} \frac{2X - \ln X}{1 - \ln X} = \lim_{X \to 0} \frac{2X - \ln X}{1 - \ln X} = \lim_{X \to 0} \frac{2X - \ln X}{1 - \ln X} = \lim_{X \to 0} \frac{2X - \ln X}{1 - \ln X} = \lim_{X \to 0} \frac{2X - \ln X}{1 - \ln X} = \lim_{X \to 0} \frac{2X - \ln X}{1 - \ln X} = \lim_{X \to 0} \frac{2X - \ln X}{1 - \ln X} = \lim_{X \to 0} \frac{2X - \ln X}{1 - \ln X} = \lim_{X \to 0} \frac{2X - \ln X}{1 - \ln X} = \lim_{X \to 0} \frac{2X - \ln X}{1 - \ln X} = \lim_{X \to 0} \frac{2X - \ln X}{1 - \ln X} = \lim_{X \to 0} \frac{2X - \ln X}{1 - \ln X} = \lim_{X \to 0} \frac{2X - \ln X}{1 - \ln X} = \lim_{X \to 0} \frac{2X - \ln X}{1 - \ln X} = \lim_{X \to 0} \frac{2X - \ln X}{1 - \ln X} = \lim_{X \to 0} \frac{2X - \ln X}{1 - \ln X} = \lim_{X \to 0} \frac{2X - \ln X}{1 - \ln X} = \lim_{X \to 0} \frac{2X - \ln X}{1 - \ln X} = \lim_{X \to 0} \frac{2X - \ln X}{1 - \ln X} = \lim_{X \to 0} \frac{2X - \ln X}{1 - \ln X} = \lim_{X \to 0} \frac{2X - \ln X}{1 - \ln X} = \lim_{X \to 0} \frac{2X - \ln X}{1 - \ln X} = \lim_{X \to 0} \frac{2X - \ln X}{1 - \ln X} = \lim_{X \to 0} \frac{2X - \ln X}{1 - \ln X} = \lim_{X \to 0} \frac{2X - \ln X}{1 - \ln X} = \lim_{X \to 0} \frac{2X - \ln X}{1 - \ln X} = \lim_{X \to 0} \frac{2X - \ln X}{1 - \ln X} = \lim_{X \to 0} \frac{2X - \ln X}{1 - \ln X} = \lim_{X \to 0} \frac{2X - \ln X}{1 - \ln X} = \lim_{X \to 0} \frac{2X - \ln X}{1 - \ln X} = \lim_{X \to 0} \frac{2X - \ln X}{1 - \ln X} = \lim_{X \to 0} \frac{2X - \ln X}{1 - \ln X} = \lim_{X \to 0} \frac{2X - \ln X}{1 - \ln X} = \lim_{X \to 0} \frac{2X - \ln X}{1 - \ln X} = \lim_{X \to 0} \frac{2X - \ln X}{1 - \ln X} = \lim_{X \to 0} \frac{2X - \ln X}{1 - \ln X} = \lim_{X \to 0} \frac{2X - \ln X}{1 - \ln X} = \lim_{X \to 0} \frac{2X - \ln X}{1 - \ln X} = \lim_{X \to 0} \frac{2X - \ln X}{1 - \ln X} = \lim_{X \to 0} \frac{2X - \ln X}{1 - \ln X} = \lim_{X \to 0} \frac{2X - \ln X}{1 - \ln X} = \lim_{X \to 0} \frac{2X - \ln X}{1 - \ln X} = \lim_{X \to 0} \frac{2X - \ln X}{1 - \ln X} = \lim_{X \to 0} \frac{2X - \ln X}{1 - \ln X} = \lim_{X \to 0} \frac{2X - \ln X}{1 - \ln X} = \lim_{X \to 0} \frac{2X - \ln X}{1 - \ln X} = \lim_{X \to 0} \frac{2X - \ln X}{1 - \ln X} = \lim_{X \to 0} \frac{2X - \ln X}{1 - \ln X} = \lim_{X \to 0} \frac{2X - \ln X}{1 - \ln X}$$

12. 计算 $\int e^{\sqrt{x}} dx$,这里 $x \ge 0$.

解: 设
$$t=x$$
, 则 $x=t^2$, $dx=2tdt$.

$$\int e^{ix} dx = \int e^t 2t dt = 2 \int t de^t = 2 \int t e^t - \int e^t dt$$

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13. 计算 $f(x) = \frac{x-2}{2x^2+x-1}$ 的 5 阶带 Peano 余项的 Maclaurin 展开.

$$\frac{3}{4} \cdot f(x) = \frac{x-2}{2x^2+x+1} = \frac{1}{1-2x} + \frac{1}{1+x}$$

$$\frac{1}{1-2x} = 1 + 2x + (2x)^2 + \dots + (2x)^2 + 0(x^5)$$

$$= 1 + 2x + 4x^2 + 8x^3 + 16x^4 + 32x^5 + 0(x^5)$$

$$\frac{1}{1+x} = 1 - x + x^2 - x^3 + x^4 - x^5 + 0(x^5)$$

$$\therefore f(x) = 2 + x + 5x^2 + 7x^3 + 17x^4 + 31x^5 + 0(x^5)$$

14. 计算
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \sqrt[n]{(1+\frac{1}{n})(1+\frac{2}{n})\dots(1+\frac{n}{n})}$$
.

$$\int_{0}^{1} |n(HX)| dx = \chi |n(HX)|_{0}^{1} - \int_{0}^{1} \chi d |n(HX)|_{0}^{1} - \int_{0}^{1} \frac{\chi}{HX} dx$$

$$= \chi |n(HX)|_{0}^{1} - \int_{0}^{1} (1 - \frac{1}{HX}) dx$$

$$= \chi |n(HX)|_{0}^{1} - (\chi - |n(HX)|)_{0}^{1}$$

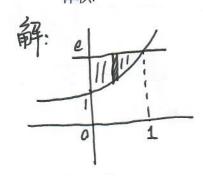
$$= |n2 - (1 - |n2)$$

$$= 2|n2 - 1$$

$$= 2|n2 - 1$$

:
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} x_n = e^{2|n^2-1} = \frac{4}{e}$$

15. 求曲线 $y=e^x$ 与 y 轴及直线 y=e 所围成图形绕直线 y=e 旋转一周所得旋转体 体和



$$V = \int_{0}^{1} \pi (e^{-e^{x}})^{2} dx$$

$$= \iint_{0}^{1} (e^{2x} - 2 \cdot e \cdot e^{x} + e^{2}) dx$$

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四、证明题 (每题 10 分, 共 30 分)

16. 设 $x_n = \pi - \frac{\pi^3}{3!} + \frac{\pi^5}{5!} - \frac{\pi^7}{7!} + \dots + (-1)^{n-1} \frac{\pi^{2n-1}}{(2n-1)!}$, 其中 n 为正整数. 证明: $\lim_{n \to \infty} x_n = 0$.

证明: 由 Sin X在 X=0 处带 Lagrange 余顶的 Taylor 公式 知 Sin IT = Xn + Sin (2n) (3) 这里 3 G (0, IT)

17. 设 f(x) 在 [a,b] 上有连续的导函数, 且 f(a) = 0, 证明:

$$\int_a^b f^2(x)dx \leqslant \frac{(b-a)^2}{2} \int_a^b (f'(x))^2 dx.$$

inf: :
$$f(x) = 0$$
 : $f(x) = \int_a^x f(t) dt$

$$f^{2}(x) = \left(\int_{a}^{x} f'(t) dt\right)^{2} \leq \int_{a}^{x} [f'(t)]^{2} dt \cdot \int_{a}^{x} \cdot 1^{2} dt$$

$$\leq \int_{a}^{b} [f'(t)]^{2} dt \cdot (x-a)$$

$$\int_{a}^{b} f^{2}(x) dx \leq \int_{a}^{b} \left[f'(t)\right]^{2} dt \cdot (x-a)^{2} dx$$

$$= \int_{a}^{b} \left[f'(t)\right]^{2} dt \cdot \int_{a}^{b} (x-a) dx$$

$$= \int_{a}^{b} \left[f'(t)\right]^{2} dt \cdot \left[\frac{b-a}{2}\right]^{2}$$

18. 设 f(x) 在 $[0, +\infty)$ 上连续且 $\lim_{x\to +\infty} f(x)$ 存在且有限. 设 a, b 为正实数, 证明广义积分

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{f(ax) - f(bx)}{x} dx$$

收敛,并求其值.

证明: 设了0,则
$$\int_{r}^{1} \frac{f(ax) - f(bx)}{x} dx = \int_{r}^{1} \frac{f(ax)}{x} dx - \int_{r}^{1} \frac{f(bx)}{x} dx$$

$$= \int_{ar}^{a} \frac{f(t)}{t} dt - \int_{br}^{b} \frac{f(t)}{t} dt = \int_{ar}^{br} \frac{f(bx)}{t} dt + \int_{br}^{a} \frac{f(t)}{t} dt - \int_{br}^{b} \frac{f(t)}{t} dt$$

$$= \int_{ar}^{br} \frac{f(t)}{t} dt + \int_{b}^{a} \frac{f(t)}{t} dt$$

由和第一中值定理可知 $\int_{ar}^{br} f\psi dt = f(s) \int_{ar}^{br} + dt = f(s) \ln \frac{1}{a}$, 这里 $s \in [ar, br]$ 截 $s \in [ar, br]$ 也 $s \mapsto (ar, br)$ $s \mapsto (ar, br)$ 也 $s \mapsto (ar, br)$ $s \mapsto$

$$\lim_{r\to 0^+} \int_r^1 \frac{f(ax) - f(bx)}{x} dx = f(a) \ln \frac{b}{a} + \int_b^a \frac{f(b)}{t} dt = 0$$

: 广义积分
$$\int_0^1 \frac{f(ax) - f(bx)}{x} dx$$
 收敛

设 R>O. 则
$$\int_{1}^{R} \frac{f(ax) - f(bx)}{x} dx = \int_{a}^{b} \frac{f(t)}{t} dt + \int_{bR}^{aR} \frac{f(t)}{t} dt$$

$$= \int_{a}^{b} \frac{f(t)}{t} dt + f(h) \cdot \ln \frac{a}{b} \quad 这里 + \underbrace{f(bR, aR)}_{bR} \cdot [b] \cdot [$$

当凡→十四号、リ→十四

二广义积分 Stax)—flbx) dx 收敛

由①·②可知了义积分 Stor flax)—flox) dx 收敛, 其值为[f(o)—f(+o)] ln 点

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五、附加题 (10 分)

19. 设 f(x) 是闭区间 [a,b] 上的可积函数, 证明: 对于任意给定的 $\varepsilon>0$, 存在 [a,b] 上的连续函数 g(x) 使得

$$\int_{a}^{b} |g(x) - f(x)| dx < \varepsilon.$$

:: fax在GAJ上可投,::fax在 Ca,b]上辨. 设

$$Mi = \inf_{X_i \le X \le X_i} f(x)$$

$$M_{\bar{i}} = \sup_{X_{i+1} \leq X \leq X_{\bar{i}}} f(x)$$

i=1,2,---, n

由下确果的这可知 = li f[Xin, Xi] 使得 f(li)- sen < mi < f(li)

$$\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n}f(h_{i})\Delta \chi_{i}\right)-\frac{\varepsilon}{8}<\sum_{i=1}^{n}m_{i}\Delta \chi_{i}\leq\sum_{i=1}^{n}f(h_{i})\Delta \chi_{i}$$

由 0.2 9知

$$I-\frac{\xi}{4} < \sum_{i=1}^{n} m_{i} \Delta \chi_{i} < I+\frac{\xi}{4}$$

$$I-\frac{\xi}{4} < \sum_{i=1}^{n} M_{i} \Delta \chi_{i} < I+\frac{\xi}{4}$$

同理

第7页, 共7页

$$\therefore \quad 0 \leq \sum_{i=1}^{4} (M_i - m_i) \Delta \chi_i < \frac{\xi}{2} \qquad (*)$$

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{f(x_{i}) - f(x_{0})}{x_{1} - x_{0}} (x - x_{0}) + f(x_{0}) & x \in [x_{0}, x_{1}) \\ \frac{f(x_{0}) - f(x_{1})}{x_{2} - x_{1}} (x - x_{2}) + f(x_{1}) & x \in [x_{1}, x_{2}) \\ \frac{f(x_{0}) - f(x_{1})}{x_{1} - x_{1}} (x - x_{1}) + f(x_{1}) & x \in [x_{1}, x_{1}) \\ \frac{f(x_{0}) - f(x_{1})}{x_{0} - x_{0}} (x - x_{0}) + f(x_{0}) & x \in [x_{0}, x_{1}) \\ \frac{f(x_{0}) - f(x_{0})}{x_{0} - x_{0}} (x - x_{0}) + f(x_{0}) & x \in [x_{0}, x_{1}) \\ \frac{f(x_{0}) - f(x_{0})}{x_{0} - x_{0}} (x - x_{0}) + f(x_{0}) & x \in [x_{0}, x_{1}) \\ \frac{f(x_{0}) - f(x_{0})}{x_{0} - x_{0}} (x - x_{0}) + f(x_{0}) & x \in [x_{0}, x_{1}) \\ \frac{f(x_{0}) - f(x_{0})}{x_{0} - x_{0}} (x - x_{0}) + f(x_{0}) & x \in [x_{0}, x_{1}) \\ \frac{f(x_{0}) - f(x_{0})}{x_{0} - x_{0}} (x - x_{0}) + f(x_{0}) & x \in [x_{0}, x_{1}) \\ \frac{f(x_{0}) - f(x_{0})}{x_{0} - x_{0}} (x - x_{0}) + f(x_{0}) & x \in [x_{0}, x_{1}) \\ \frac{f(x_{0}) - f(x_{0})}{x_{0} - x_{0}} (x - x_{0}) + f(x_{0}) & x \in [x_{0}, x_{1}) \\ \frac{f(x_{0}) - f(x_{0})}{x_{0} - x_{0}} (x - x_{0}) + f(x_{0}) & x \in [x_{0}, x_{1}) \\ \frac{f(x_{0}) - f(x_{0})}{x_{0} - x_{0}} (x - x_{0}) + f(x_{0}) & x \in [x_{0}, x_{1}) \\ \frac{f(x_{0}) - f(x_{0})}{x_{0} - x_{0}} (x - x_{0}) + f(x_{0}) & x \in [x_{0}, x_{0}] \\ \frac{f(x_{0}) - f(x_{0})}{x_{0} - x_{0}} (x - x_{0}) + f(x_{0}) & x \in [x_{0}, x_{0}] \\ \frac{f(x_{0}) - f(x_{0})}{x_{0} - x_{0}} (x - x_{0}) + f(x_{0}) & x \in [x_{0}, x_{0}] \\ \frac{f(x_{0}) - f(x_{0})}{x_{0} - x_{0}} (x - x_{0}) + f(x_{0}) & x \in [x_{0}, x_{0}] \\ \frac{f(x_{0}) - f(x_{0})}{x_{0} - x_{0}} (x - x_{0}) + f(x_{0}) & x \in [x_{0}, x_{0}] \\ \frac{f(x_{0}) - f(x_{0})}{x_{0} - x_{0}} (x - x_{0}) + f(x_{0}) & x \in [x_{0}, x_{0}] \\ \frac{f(x_{0}) - f(x_{0})}{x_{0} - x_{0}} (x - x_{0}) + f(x_{0}) & x \in [x_{0}, x_{0}] \\ \frac{f(x_{0}) - f(x_{0})}{x_{0} - x_{0}} (x - x_{0}) + f(x_{0}) & x \in [x_{0}, x_{0}] \\ \frac{f(x_{0}) - f(x_{0})}{x_{0} - x_{0}} (x - x_{0}) + f(x_{0}) & x \in [x_{0}, x_{0}] \\ \frac{f(x_{0}) - f(x_{0})}{x_{0} - x_{0}} (x - x_{0}) + f(x_{0}) & x \in [x_{0}, x_{0}] \\ \frac{f(x_{0}) - f(x_{0})}{x_{0}} (x - x_{0}) + f(x_{0}) & x \in [x_{0}, x_{0}] \\ \frac{f(x_{0}) - f(x_{0})}{x_{0$$

別 母于
$$|\leq i \leq n$$
, $g(x)$ 在 $[\chi_i, \chi_i)$ 上 为 達 接 成 且 $|\lim_{X \to \chi_i^+} g(x) = f(\chi_i) = g(\chi_i) = \lim_{X \to \chi_i^+} g(x)$

: g(x)为[a,b]上连续函数

$$\int_{a}^{b} |g(x) - f(x)| dx = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \int_{x_{i-1}}^{x_{i}} |g(x) - f(x)| dx$$

$$\int_{x_{i-1}}^{x_{i}} |g(x) - f(x)| dx = \int_{x_{i-1}}^{x_{i}} \left| \frac{f(x) - f(x_{i-1})}{x_{i} - x_{i-1}} (x - x_{i-1}) + f(x_{i-1}) - f(x) \right| dx$$

$$\leq \int_{x_{i-1}}^{x_{i}} \left| \frac{f(x_{i}) - f(x_{i-1})}{x_{i} - x_{i-1}} (x - x_{i}) \right| dx + \int_{x_{i-1}}^{x_{i}} \left| f(x_{i-1}) - f(x) \right| dx$$

$$\leq \int_{\chi_{i+1}}^{\chi_i} |f(\chi_i) - f(\chi_{i+1})| d\chi + \int_{\chi_{i+1}}^{\chi_i} |f(\chi_{i+1}) - f(\chi)| d\chi$$

$$\leq \int_{\chi_{i+1}}^{\chi_i} (M_i - M_i) d\chi + \int_{\chi_{i+1}}^{\chi_i} (M_i - M_i) d\chi$$

$$= 2(M_i - M_i) \Delta \chi_i \qquad \text{(A)}$$

由 ③、例如如

$$\int_{a}^{b} |g(x) - f(x)| dx \leq 2 \sum_{i=1}^{n} (M_{i} - M_{i}) \Delta \chi_{i} < 2$$