

2007-2008 学年第一学期
《高等数学》期终试题

一、计算下列各题(每题 5 分, 共 35 分)

1. $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{n+3\sqrt{n}} - \sqrt{n-\sqrt{n}})$; 2. $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x+\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{1+x}}$; 3. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\frac{1}{x} - \frac{\cos x}{e^x-1})$;
4. $\int e^{\sqrt{x}} dx$; 5. $\int_0^3 \frac{x}{\sqrt{x+1}} dx$; 6. $\int_1^e x \ln x dx$; 7. $\int \frac{dx}{e^x+e^{-x}}$.

解 1. $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{n+3\sqrt{n}} - \sqrt{n-\sqrt{n}}) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n+3\sqrt{n}-(n-\sqrt{n})}{\sqrt{n+3\sqrt{n}}+\sqrt{n-\sqrt{n}}}$
 $= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4\sqrt{n}}{\sqrt{n+3\sqrt{n}}+\sqrt{n-\sqrt{n}}} = 2.$
 2. $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x+\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{1+x}} = 1.$
 3. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\frac{1}{x} - \frac{\cos x}{e^x-1}) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x-1-x \cos x}{x(e^x-1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x-1-x \cos x}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x-\cos x+x \sin x}{2x}$
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{2}(e^x + 2 \sin x + x \cos x) = \frac{1}{2}.$
 4. $\int e^{\sqrt{x}} dx = \int e^t \cdot 2t dt = 2 \int t de^t = 2 (te^t - \int e^t dt) = 2e^t(t-1) + C =$
 $2e^{\sqrt{x}}(\sqrt{x}-1) + C.$
 5. $\int_0^3 \frac{x}{\sqrt{x+1}} dx = \int_0^3 \frac{(x+1)-1}{\sqrt{x+1}} d(x+1) = \int_0^3 [\sqrt{x+1} - (x+1)^{-\frac{1}{2}}] d(x+1) =$
 $\left[\frac{2}{3}(x+1)^{\frac{3}{2}} - 2(x+1)^{\frac{1}{2}} \right] \Big|_0^3 = \frac{8}{3}.$
 6. $\int_1^e x \ln x dx = \int_1^e \ln x d\left(\frac{x^2}{2}\right) = \frac{x^2}{2} \ln x \Big|_1^e - \int_1^e \frac{x^2}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx = \frac{e^2}{2} - \int_1^e \frac{x}{2} dx =$
 $\frac{e^2}{2} - \left(\frac{e^2}{4} - \frac{1}{4} \right) = \frac{e^2+1}{4}.$
 7. $\int \frac{dx}{e^x+e^{-x}} = \int \frac{de^x}{(e^x)^2+1} = \arctan e^x + C$ (或 $-\arctan e^{-x} + C$)

二、解答下列各题(每题 7 分, 共 35 分)

1. 求 $I = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\sin \frac{1}{x} + \cos \frac{1}{x})^x$.

解法一

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\sin \frac{1}{x} + \cos \frac{1}{x} \right)^x = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\sin x + \cos x)^{\frac{1}{x}} \\ &= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(\sin x + \cos x)}{x}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x - \sin x}{\sin x + \cos x}} = e. \end{aligned}$$

解法二

$$\begin{aligned}
 I &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\sin \frac{1}{x} + \cos \frac{1}{x} \right)^x \\
 &= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln \left(\sin \frac{1}{x} + \cos \frac{1}{x} \right)}{\frac{1}{x}}} \\
 &= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\left(\cos \frac{1}{x} - \sin \frac{1}{x} \right) \left(-\frac{1}{x^2} \right)}{-\frac{1}{x^2}}} = e
 \end{aligned}$$

解法三

$$\begin{aligned}
 I &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[\left(\sin \frac{1}{x} + \cos \frac{1}{x} \right) \right]^{\frac{x}{2}} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \sin \frac{2}{x} \right)^{\frac{x}{2}} \\
 &= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x}{2} \cdot \sin \frac{2}{x}} = e
 \end{aligned}$$

2. 求 a, b 的值, 使得 $f(x) = \begin{cases} ax + b \cos x, & x \leq 0 \\ \frac{\sin x}{x} - x, & x > 0 \end{cases}$ 在 $x = 0$ 可导.

解 因 $f(0) = b$, $f(0^+) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left(\frac{\sin x}{x} - x \right) = 1$, 再由 $f(x)$ 在 $x = 0$ 处可导必连续知 $f(0) = f(0^+)$. 即 $b = 1$. 从而函数形式为

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} ax + \cos x, & x \leq 0 \\ \frac{\sin x}{x} - x, & x > 0 \end{cases}$$

因 $f'_-(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{(ax + \cos x) - 1}{x} = a + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\cos x - 1}{x} = a$, $f'_+(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{\sin x}{x} - x - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left(\frac{\sin x - x}{x^2} - 1 \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sin x - x}{x^2} - 1 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\cos x - 1}{2x} - 1 = -1$, 再由 $f(x)$ 在 $x = 0$ 处可导知 $f'_-(0) = f'_+(0)$. 即 $a = -1$. 所以, $a = -1, b = 1$.

3. 求由方程 $e^{xy} = x + y$ 确定的函数 $y = y(x)$ 在点 $(0, 1)$ 的一、二阶导数.

解 由题意知, 当 $x = 0$ 时, $y = 1$. 对方程 $e^{xy} = x + y$ 两边同时求导得

$$e^{xy}(y + xy') = 1 + y'.$$

令 $x = 0$ 有 $1 = 1 + y'(0)$. 即 $y'(0) = 0$. 继续对 x 求导得

$$e^{xy}(y + xy')^2 + e^{xy}(2y' + xy'') = y''.$$

令 $x = 0$ 则有 $1 + 2y'(0) = y''(0)$. 即 $y''(0) = 1$.

4. 求 $y = f(\ln x)e^{f(x)}$ 的微分, 其中 $f(x)$ 可微.

解

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= f'(\ln x) \cdot \frac{1}{x} \cdot e^{f(x)} + f(\ln x) \cdot e^{f(x)} \cdot f'(x) \\ &= e^{f(x)} \left[\frac{f'(\ln x)}{x} + f(\ln x) \cdot f'(x) \right]. \end{aligned}$$

因此, $dy = e^{f(x)} \left[\frac{f'(\ln x)}{x} + f(\ln x) \cdot f'(x) \right] dx$.

5. 设 $f(x)$ 连续, 且 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = A$, $\varphi(x) = \int_0^1 f(xt)dt$, 求 $\varphi'(x)$ 并讨论 $\varphi'(x)$ 在 $x = 0$ 的连续性.

解 因为 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = A$, 所以 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 0$. 再由 $f(x)$ 连续知 $f(0) = 0$. 令 $u = xt, t = \frac{u}{x}, dt = \frac{1}{x}du$. $t: 0 \rightarrow 1, u: 0 \rightarrow x$.

$$\varphi(x) = \int_0^1 f(xt)dt = \frac{1}{x} \int_0^x f(u)du.$$

$\varphi(0) = \int_0^1 f(0 \cdot t)dt = 0$. 而

$$\varphi'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{x} \int_0^x f(u)du - 0}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x f(u)du}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{2x} = \frac{A}{2}.$$

当 $x \neq 0$ 时

$$\begin{aligned}\varphi'(x) &= \left[\frac{1}{x} \int_0^x f(u) du \right]' = -\frac{1}{x^2} \int_0^x f(u) du + \frac{f(x)}{x}. \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \varphi'(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[-\frac{1}{x^2} \int_0^x f(u) du + \frac{f(x)}{x} \right] = -\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x f(u) du}{x^2} + A \\ &= -\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{2x} + A = \frac{A}{2}.\end{aligned}$$

所以, $\varphi'(x)$ 在 $x = 0$ 处连续, $\varphi'(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{f(x)}{x} - \frac{1}{x} \int_0^x f(u) du, & x \neq 0 \\ \frac{A}{2}, & x = 0 \end{cases}$.

三、证明 (6分): 设 $f(x)$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 上连续, 在 $(0, 1)$ 内可导, 而且满足

$$f(1) = k \int_0^{\frac{1}{k}} x e^{1-x} f(x) dx \quad (k > 1)$$

证明至少存在一点 $\xi \in (0, 1)$, 使得 $f'(\xi) = (1 - \xi^{-1})f(\xi)$.

证 令 $F(x) = x e^{1-x} f(x)$, 则 $F(1) = f(1)$. 由积分中值定理得

$$\begin{aligned}F(1) = f(1) &= k \int_0^{\frac{1}{k}} x e^{1-x} f(x) dx = k \cdot \frac{1}{k} \cdot F(c) = F(c) \\ c &\in (0, \frac{1}{k}) \subset (0, 1), k > 1.\end{aligned}$$

再由 Rolle 定理, $\exists \xi \in (c, 1) \subset (0, 1)$, 使得 $F'(\xi) = 0$. 即

$$f'(\xi) = (1 - \xi^{-1})f(\xi).$$

四、(12分) 某产品的成本函数为 $C = aq^2 + bq + c_0$, 需求量 $q = \frac{1}{e}(d - p)$, p 为单价, a, b, c_0, d, e 都是正的常数, 而且 $d > b$. 求

- (1) 利润最大时的产量 (即需求量) 及最大利润;
- (2) 需求对价格的弹性及此弹性的绝对值为 1 时的产量.

解 (1) 由 $q = \frac{1}{e}(d - p)$ 得 $p = d - eq$. 从而

$$L = R - C = dq - eq^2 - aq^2 - bq - c_0 = -(e + a)q^2 + (d - b)q - c_0.$$

令 $L' = -2(e+a)q + (d-b) = 0$ 得 $q = \frac{d-b}{2(e+a)}$. 此时有

$$L = -(e+a) \cdot \frac{(d-b)^2}{4(e+a)^2} + (d-b) \frac{d-b}{2(e+a)} - c_0 = \frac{(d-b)^2}{4(e+a)} - c_0.$$

又由 $L'' = -2(e+a) < 0$ 知此即为最大利润.

(2)

$$\eta = -\frac{dq}{dp} \cdot \frac{p}{q} = \frac{d-eq}{eq} \left(\text{或} \frac{p}{d-p} \right)$$

令 $\eta = 1$, 则 $d - eq = eq$. 即 $q = \frac{d}{2e}$.

五、(12分) 若曲线 $y = a\sqrt{x}$ ($a > 0$) 与 $y = \ln \sqrt{x}$ 在点 (x_0, y_0) 处有公共切线. 求

(1) 常数 a 及点 (x_0, y_0) .

(2) 两曲线与 x 轴在第一象限所围成的图形绕 x 轴旋转一周而成的立体的体积 V_x .

解 (1) 对曲线 $y = a\sqrt{x}$ 有 $y' = \frac{a}{2\sqrt{x}}$. 对曲线 $y = \ln \sqrt{x}$ 有 $y' = \frac{1}{2x}$. 由两曲线有公共切线得 $\frac{a}{2\sqrt{x}} = \frac{1}{2x}$. 即 $x = \frac{1}{a^2}$. 将此代入方程 $y = a\sqrt{x}$ 得 $y = 1$. 再由方程 $y = \ln \sqrt{x}$ 解得 $x = e^2$. 从而, 切点为 $(e^2, 1)$, 且 $a = \frac{1}{e}$.

(2) 由 $y = \frac{1}{e}\sqrt{x}$ 得 $x = e^2 = y^2$, 从而为一抛物线. 由 $y = \ln \sqrt{x}$ 得 $x = e^{2y}$, 从而为一指数函数. 由作图观察可得

$$\begin{aligned} V_x &= \pi \left[\int_0^{e^2} \left(\frac{\sqrt{x}}{e} \right)^2 dx - \int_1^{e^2} (\ln \sqrt{x})^2 dx \right] \\ &= \pi \left[\frac{e^2}{2} - \int_1^{e^2} (\ln \sqrt{x})^2 dx \right] \end{aligned}$$

令 $t = \sqrt{x}$, $x = t^2$, $dx = 2t dt$. $x : 1 \rightarrow e^2$, $t : 1 \rightarrow e$.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_1^{e^2} (\ln \sqrt{x})^2 dx &= \int_1^e (\ln t)^2 \cdot 2t dt = \int_1^e (\ln t)^2 d(t^2) \\
 &= (t \ln t)^2 \Big|_1^e - \int_1^e t^2 \cdot 2 \ln t \cdot \frac{1}{t} dt \\
 &= e^2 - \int_1^e 2t \ln t dt \\
 &= e^2 - \int_1^e \ln t d(t^2) \\
 &= e^2 - t^2 \ln t \Big|_1^e + \int_1^e t^2 d \ln t \\
 &= \int_1^e t^2 \cdot \frac{1}{t} dt = \frac{t^2}{2} \Big|_1^e = \frac{e^2 - 1}{2}.
 \end{aligned}$$

所以, $V_x = \pi \left(\frac{e^2}{2} - \frac{e^2 - 1}{2} \right) = \frac{\pi}{2}$.