

2017-2018学年第一学期高数(经管)期末答案

一. 1. x^2-3 , 2. 偶函数 3. $e^{-\frac{3}{2}}$, 4. $x=1$ 为可去间断点, $x=2$ 为无穷间断点.

5. $\frac{2 \arcsin x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$, 6. 30, π .

1. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{-x^2}-1+x^2}{\sin^4(\sqrt{2}x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{-x^2}+x^2}{4x^4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-2xe^{-x^2}+2x}{16x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1-e^{-x^2}}{8x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2}{8x^2} = \frac{1}{8}$.

2. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\int_0^{x^{\frac{1}{2}}} (1-\cos t^2) dt}{x^{\frac{5}{2}}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1-\cos x) \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}}{\frac{5}{2} x^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{x^2}{2}}{5x^2} = \frac{1}{10}$.

3. 方程两边求导得 $2 - \sec^2(x-y)(1-y') = \sec^2(x-y)(1-y')$.

$1-y' = \frac{1}{\sec^2(x-y)} \Rightarrow y' = 1 - \cos^2(x-y) = \sin^2(x-y)$. 两边对 x 求导, 得

$y'' = 2 \sin(x-y) \cdot \cos(x-y) \cdot (1-y') \stackrel{1-y'=1}{=} 2 \sin(x-y) \cdot \cos^3(x-y)$.

4. $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y_t}{x_t} = \frac{\cos t - \cos t + t \sin t}{\frac{1}{t}} = t^2 \sin t$, $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{(\frac{dy}{dx})'_t}{x_t} = \frac{2t \sin t + t^2 \cos t}{\frac{1}{t}} = 2t^2 \sin t + t^3 \cos t = t^2(2 \sin t + t \cos t)$.

5. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^3}{2(x+1)^2} = \infty$ ① \therefore 曲线无水平渐近线.

$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x^3}{2(x+1)^2} = \infty$ ① $\therefore x=-1$ 为曲线的铅直渐近线.

$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^3}{2x(x+1)^2} = \frac{1}{2}$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (f(x) - \frac{1}{2}x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^3 - x(x+1)^2}{2(x+1)^2}$ ①

$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-2x^2 - x}{2(x+1)^2} = -1$ $\therefore y = \frac{1}{2}x - 1$ 为曲线的斜渐近线.

6. $y' = \frac{2x}{x^2+1}$ ① $y'' = \frac{2(1-x^2)}{(x^2+1)^2}$ ② 令 $y''=0$, 得 $x = \pm 1$.

思路对半分

| x | $(-\infty, -1)$ | -1 | $(-1, 1)$ | 1 | $(1, +\infty)$ |
|-------|-----------------|------|-----------|-----|----------------|
| y'' | - | 0 | + | 0 | - |
| y | 凸 | | 凹 | | 凸 |

\therefore 凸区间: $(-\infty, -1), (1, +\infty)$

凹区间: $(-1, 1)$

拐点: $(-1, \ln 2), (1, \ln 2)$ ①

7. 令 $f(x) = \tan x - x$, $f'(x) = \sec^2 x - 1 > 0$ ② $x \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$

又 $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\frac{\pi}{2}^+} f(x) = -\infty$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^-} f(x) = +\infty$, $f(x)$ 在 $(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$ 内单调上升 ①

$\therefore f(x)$ 单调地由 $-\infty$ 增加到 $+\infty$, 表明方程 $\tan x - x = 0$ 在 $(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$ 内存在唯一实根. ①