上海财经大学《高等数学(经管类)I》课程考试卷(A)闭卷

课程代码_______课程序号_____

2021 ——2022 学年第一学期

一、填空题(每题2分,共12分)

$$3. \lim_{n\to\infty} \tan^n\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{2}{n}\right) = \underline{\qquad} e^4 \underline{\qquad}.$$

4.
$$\int xf(x)dx = \arcsin x + C$$
, $\iiint \frac{1}{f(x)} dx = \underline{\qquad} -\frac{1}{3}(1-x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} + C \underline{\qquad}$

5.
$$\int_0^1 \frac{\arcsin \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x(1-x)}} dx = \frac{\pi^2}{4}$$

6. 若
$$m$$
 为正整数,则 $\int_0^{+\infty} x^{4m+1} e^{-x^2} dx = \underline{\qquad} \frac{1}{2} (2m)! \underline{\qquad}$

二、单选题 (每题 2 分, 共 12 分)

1. 若函数
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1 - \cos \sqrt{x}}{ax}, & x > 0 \\ b, & x \le 0 \end{cases}$$
 在 $x = 0$ 处连续,则((A))。

A)
$$ab = \frac{1}{2}$$
. B) $ab = -\frac{1}{2}$. C) $ab = 0$. D) $ab = 2$.

2. 函数
$$f(x) = \lim_{t \to 0} \left(1 + \frac{\sin t}{x}\right)^{\frac{x^2}{t}}$$
 在 $\left(-\infty, +\infty\right)$ 内 (B)

- A) 连续. B) 有可去间断点. C) 有跳跃间断点. D) 有无穷间断点.
- 3. 设 f(x) 在 x = a 的某个邻域内有定义,则 f(x) 在 x = a 处可导的一个充分条件是 (D)

A)
$$\lim_{h \to +\infty} h \left[f(a + \frac{1}{h}) - f(a) \right]$$
 存在. B) $\lim_{h \to 0^-} \frac{f(a+h) - f(a)}{h}$ 存在.

C)
$$\lim_{h\to 0} \frac{f(a+h)-f(a-h)}{2h}$$
存在. D) $\lim_{h\to 0} \frac{f(a)-f(a-h)}{h}$ 存在.

D)
$$\lim_{h\to 0} \frac{f(a)-f(a-h)}{h}$$
存在

4. 曲线
$$y = x \sin x + 2 \cos x$$
, $(-\frac{\pi}{2} < x < 2\pi)$ 的拐点是(C)

B)
$$\left(\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$
.

C)
$$(\pi,-2)$$

A)
$$(0,2)$$
. B) $(\frac{\pi}{2},\frac{\pi}{2})$. C) $(\pi,-2)$. D) $(\frac{3\pi}{2},-\frac{3\pi}{2})$.

5. 设二阶可导函数
$$f(x)$$
 满足 $f(1) = f(-1) = 1$, $f(0) = -1$, 且 $f''(x) > 0$, 则 (B)

A)
$$\int_{-1}^{1} f(x) dx > 0$$
. B) $\int_{-1}^{1} f(x) dx < 0$.

$$B) \int_{-1}^{1} f(x) dx < 0$$

C)
$$\int_{-1}^{0} f(x) dx > \int_{0}^{1} f(x) dx$$

C)
$$\int_{-1}^{0} f(x) dx > \int_{0}^{1} f(x) dx$$
. D) $\int_{-1}^{0} f(x) dx < \int_{0}^{1} f(x) dx$.

6. 设函数
$$f(x)$$
 连续, $\varphi(x) = \int_0^{x^2} x f(t) dt$, 若 $\varphi(1) = 1$, $\varphi'(1) = 5$,则 $f(1) = (A)$

A) 2. B) 1. C)
$$\frac{1}{2}$$
. D) 0.

三、计算题 (每题 8 分, 共 64 分)

1. 设 y = y(x) 是由方程 $x^3 + y^3 + xy - 1 = 0$ 确定的隐函数, 求 y''(0).

解 对方程两边关于x求导得 $y' = -\frac{3x^2+y}{x+3y^2}$. 因此 $y'' = \frac{(3x^2+y)(1+6yy')-(6x+yy)(x+3y^2)}{(x+3y^2)^2}$. 由于 y(0) = 1, 故 $y'(0) = -\frac{1}{3}$, 从而y''(0) = 0.

解
$$\frac{dy}{dt} = -2t^2 \sin t^2$$
, $\frac{dx}{dt} = -2t \sin t^2$. $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy/dt}{dx/dt} = t$. $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{\frac{d(dy/dx)}{dt}}{\frac{dt}{dx/dt}} = -\frac{1}{2t \sin t^2}$, 因此 $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}\Big|_{t=\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}}} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}$.

3. 若函数
$$f(x) = 4x^3 + \frac{3}{x}$$
, 求 $f(x)$ 的极值.

解 由
$$f'(x) = 12x^2 - \frac{3}{x^2} = \frac{12(x^2 - \frac{1}{4})}{x^2}$$
, $f''(x) = \frac{24x^4 + 6}{x^3}$ 可知, $f(x)$ 的可能极值点为 $x = \frac{12}{x^2}$

 $-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}},\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$.列表

x	$\left(-\infty, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)$	$-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$	$\left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}},0\right)$	0	$\left(0, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$	$\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, +\infty\right)$
f'(x)	+	0	_	不存在	_	0	+

可知f(x)的极大值为 $f\left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) = -4\sqrt{2}$,极小值为 $f\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) = 4\sqrt{2}$.

4. 求曲线
$$y = \frac{x^{x+1}}{(1+x)^x}$$
 $(x > 0)$ 的斜渐近线方程

M
$$k = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{y}{x} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{x^x}{(1+x)^x} = \frac{1}{e}$$

$$b = \lim_{x \to +\infty} (y - \frac{1}{e}x) = \lim_{x \to +\infty} (\frac{x^{1+x}}{(1+x)^x} - \frac{1}{e}x) = \lim_{x \to +\infty} x(\frac{x^x}{(1+x)^x} - e^{-1}) = \lim_{x \to +\infty} x(e^{x \ln \frac{x}{1+x}} - e^{-1})$$

$$= \lim_{x \to +\infty} x e^{-1} \left(e^{x \ln \frac{x}{1+x} + 1} - 1 \right) = \lim_{x \to +\infty} x e^{-1} \left[1 - x \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{x} \right) \right] = e^{-1} \lim_{t \to 0^+} \frac{t - \ln \left(1 + t \right)}{t^2}$$

$$=e^{-1}\lim_{t\to 0^+}\frac{1-\frac{1}{1+t}}{2t}=e^{-1}\lim_{t\to 0^+}\frac{1}{2(1+t)}=\frac{1}{2}e^{-1}.$$

因此曲线斜渐近线为 $y = e^{-1}x + \frac{1}{2}e^{-1}$.

5. 求不定积分
$$\int \frac{x + \cos x}{1 + \sin x} dx$$
.

解 法
$$1\int \frac{x + \cos x}{1 + \sin x} dx = \int \frac{x}{1 + \sin x} dx + \int \frac{\cos x}{1 + \sin x} dx = \int \frac{x}{1 + \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right)} dx + \ln(1 + \sin x)$$

$$= -\int xd \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{x}{2}\right) + \ln(1+\sin x) = -x \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{x}{2}\right) + \int \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{x}{2}\right) dx + \ln(1+\sin x)$$

$$= -x \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{x}{2}\right) - 2\int \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{x}{2}\right) d\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{x}{2}\right) + \ln(1 + \sin x)$$

$$= -x \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{x}{2}\right) + 2\ln\left|\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{x}{2}\right)\right| + \ln(1 + \sin x) + C.$$

法 2
$$\int \frac{x + \cos x}{1 + \sin x} dx = \int \frac{x}{1 + \sin x} dx + \int \frac{\cos x}{1 + \sin x} dx = \int \frac{x(1 - \sin x)}{1 - \sin^2 x} dx + \ln(1 + \sin x)$$

$$= \int \frac{x}{\cos^2 x} dx - \int \frac{x \sin x}{\cos^2 x} dx + \ln(1 + \sin x) = \int xd \tan x - \int xd \sec x + \ln(1 + \sin x)$$
$$= x \tan x - \int \tan x dx - x \sec x + \int \sec x dx + \ln(1 + \sin x)$$

 $= x \tan x + \ln |\cos x| - x \sec x + \ln |\sec x + \tan x| + \ln(1 + \sin x) + C$

6. 求极限
$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\sum_{k=1}^n\frac{k}{n^2}\ln(1+\frac{k}{n})$$
.

$$\Re \lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{k}{n^2} \ln(1 + \frac{k}{n}) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{k}{n} \ln(1 + \frac{k}{n}) \cdot \frac{1}{n} = \int_{0}^{1} x \ln(1 + x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{1} \ln(1 + x) dx^{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} x^{2} \ln(1 + x) \Big|_{0}^{1} - \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{1} \frac{x^{2}}{1 + x} dx = \frac{1}{2} \ln 2 - \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{1} \frac{x^{2} - 1 + 1}{1 + x} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln 2 - \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{2} x^{2} - x + \ln(1 + x) \right]_{0}^{1} = \frac{1}{4}.$$

$$\mathbf{fR} \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{2x^{2} + x\sqrt{1 - x^{2}}}{1 + \sqrt{1 - x^{2}}} dx = \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{2x^{2}}{1 + \sqrt{1 - x^{2}}} dx = 4 \int_{0}^{1} \frac{x^{2}}{1 + \sqrt{1 - x^{2}}} dx = 4 \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^{2} t \cos t}{1 + \cos t} dt$$

$$= 4 \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{(1 - \cos^{2} t) \cos t}{1 + \cos t} dt = 4 \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 - \cos t) \cos t dt = 4 (1 - \frac{\pi}{4}) = 4 - \pi .$$

8. 求函数
$$I(x) = \int_0^x \frac{t+2}{(t^2+2t+2)^2} dt$$
 在区间 $[0,1]$ 上的最大值与最小值.

解 当
$$x \in [0,1]$$
 时, $I'(x) = \frac{x+2}{\left(x^2+2x+2\right)^2} > 0$, 即 $I(x)$ 在 $[0,1]$ 上为单调递增函数.

当 x = 0 时, I(x) 有最小值 I(0) = 0 ;

当x=1时,I(x)有最大值I(1),

$$I(1) = \int_0^1 \frac{t+2}{\left(t^2+2t+2\right)^2} dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \frac{d(t^2+2t+2)}{\left(t^2+2t+2\right)^2} + \int_0^1 \frac{d(t+1)}{\left((t+1)^2+1\right)^2}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{t^2+2t+2} \Big|_0^1 + \left[\frac{1}{2} \frac{t+1}{t^2+2t+2} + \frac{1}{2} \arctan(t+1) \right] \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{2} \arctan 2 - \frac{\pi}{8}.$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{1} \frac{t+2}{(t^{2}+2t+2)^{2}} dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{1} \frac{d(t^{2}+2t+2)}{(t^{2}+2t+2)^{2}} + \int_{0}^{1} \frac{d(t+1)}{((t+1)^{2}+1)^{2}}$$

$$t+1 = \tan u = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{t^{2}+2t+2} \Big|_{0}^{1} + \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\sec^{2} u du}{\sec^{4} u} = \frac{3}{20} + \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\arctan 2} \cos^{2} u du = \frac{3}{20} + \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\arctan 2} \frac{1+\cos 2u}{2} du$$

$$= \frac{3}{20} + \frac{1}{2} (\arctan 2 - \frac{\pi}{4}) + \frac{1}{4} \sin 2u \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\arctan 2} = \frac{3}{20} + \frac{1}{2} (\arctan 2 - \frac{\pi}{4}) + \frac{1}{4} (\sin(2\arctan 2) - 1)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{2} \arctan 2 - \frac{\pi}{8} + \frac{1}{2} \sin(\arctan 2) \cdot \cos(\arctan 2) = -\frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{2} \arctan 2 - \frac{\pi}{8} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{2} \arctan 2 - \frac{\pi}{8} + \frac{1}{5} = \frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{2} \arctan 2 - \frac{\pi}{8}$$

四、综合应用题(本题7分)

某商品的需求函数为 $Q(p) = e^{-\frac{p}{2}}$, p 为价格.

- (1) 求当 p = 4 时的边际需求,并说明其经济意义;
- (2) 求当 p = 4 时的需求弹性,并说明其经济意义;
- (3) 当 p 为何值时, 总收益的最大值是多少?
- (4) 当 p = 4 时,若价格 p 上涨 1%,总收益将变化百分之几?
- **解** (1) $Q'(p) = -\frac{1}{2}e^{-\frac{p}{2}}$, $Q'(4) = -\frac{1}{2}e^{-2}$. 表示价格p从 4 上升(下降)1 单位,需求相应减少(增加) $\frac{1}{2}e^{-2}$ 单位;
- (2) 需求弹性: $\eta(p) = \frac{EQ}{Ep} = \frac{p}{Q} \frac{dQ}{dp} = -\frac{p}{2}$. $\eta(4) = -2$. 表示价格p从 4 上升(下降)1%,需求相应减少(增加)2%.

(3) 总收益
$$R(p) = pQ(p) = pe^{-\frac{p}{2}}, R'(p) = \left(1 - \frac{p}{2}\right)e^{-\frac{p}{2}}.$$
 $R'(p) = 0 \Rightarrow p = 2; R''(p) = \left(-1 + \frac{p}{2}\right)e^{-\frac{p}{2}}$

$$\left(\frac{p}{4}\right)e^{-\frac{p}{2}},R''(2)=-\frac{1}{2e}<0.$$
 因此当 $p=2$ 时,总收益最大 $R(2)=2Q(2)=\frac{2}{e}$

(4) 收益弹性:
$$r(p) = \frac{ER}{En} = \frac{p}{R} \frac{dR}{dn} = 1 - \frac{p}{2}$$
. $r(1) = \frac{1}{2}$, $r(4) = -1$.

r(1)表示价格从 1 上升(下降) 1%,总收益相应增加(减少) 0.5%;

r(4)表示价格从 4 上升(下降)1%,总收益相应减少(增加)1%.

五、证明题(本题5分)

设函数 f(x) 在[0,1]上有连续导数,在(0,1)内二阶可导,且 f(0) = f(1). 证明:存在

$$\xi \in (0,1)$$
 使得 $f''(\xi) = \frac{2f'(\xi)}{1-\xi}$.

证 令 $F(x) = (1-x)^2 f'(x)$. 则F(x)在[0,1]上连续,在(0,1)内可导,且F(1) = 0. 由f(0) = f(1)可知存在 $\xi_1 \in (0,1)$,使得 $f'(\xi_1) = 0$,从而 $F(\xi_1) = 0$. 因此F(x)在[ξ_1 ,1]上满足 Rolle 定理条件,故存在 $\xi \in (\xi_1,1) \subset (0,1)$,使得 $F'(\xi) = 0$,即

$$-2(1-\xi)f'(\xi) + (1-\xi)^2 f''(\xi) = 0 \Leftrightarrow f''(\xi) = \frac{2f'(\xi)}{1-\xi}.$$