安徽大学 2008—2009 学年第一学期《高等数学 A(一)、B(一)》 考试试卷(A 卷)参考答案及评分标准

- 一、填空题(本题共5小题,每小题2分,共10分)

 - 1. 1, -1 2. $\frac{y \cos xy}{1 x \cos xy}$ 3. 偶

- 4. $2 \vec{\boxtimes} -4$ 5. $\frac{3}{2} \ln 2$
- 二、选择题(本题共5小题,每小题2分,共10分)

- 1. A 2. C 3. D 4. B 5. C
- 三、计算题(本题共8小题,每小题6分,共48分)
 - 1. $\lim_{n\to\infty}(\sqrt{n+\sqrt{n}}-\sqrt{n})$
 - 解: $\lim_{n\to\infty} (\sqrt{n+\sqrt{n}} \sqrt{n}) = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\sqrt{n}}{\sqrt{n+\sqrt{n}} + \sqrt{n}} = \frac{1}{2}$.
 - 2. $\lim_{x\to 0} (1 + \arcsin x)^{\frac{1}{x}}$
 - 解: $\lim_{x\to 0} (1 + \arcsin x)^{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x\to 0} (1 + \arcsin x)^{\frac{1}{\arcsin x}} \cdot \frac{\arcsin x}{x} = e^{\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\arcsin x}{x}} = e.$

 - 解: $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{e^{\sin x^2} 1}{\cos(2x) 1} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\sin x^2}{-\frac{1}{2}(2x)^2} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{x^2}{-\frac{1}{2}(2x)^2} = -\frac{1}{2}.$
 - 4. $\lim_{n \to \infty} (\sin \frac{1}{2} + \sin \frac{1}{2} + \sin \frac{1}{4} + \dots + \sin \frac{1}{n})^{\frac{1}{n}}$
 - 解: $(\sin\frac{1}{2})^{\frac{1}{n}} \le (\sin\frac{1}{2} + \sin\frac{1}{2} + \sin\frac{1}{4} + \dots + \sin\frac{1}{n})^{\frac{1}{n}} \le n^{\frac{1}{n}}$
- 因为 $\lim_{n\to\infty} (\sin\frac{1}{2})^{\frac{1}{n}} = \lim_{n\to\infty} n^{\frac{1}{n}} = 1$,由夹逼定理知:

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} (\sin \frac{1}{2} + \sin \frac{1}{3} + \sin \frac{1}{4} + \dots + \sin \frac{1}{n})^{\frac{1}{n}} = 1.$$

$$5. \int \frac{x^2}{1-x^4} \mathrm{d}x$$

解:
$$\int \frac{x^2}{1-x^4} dx = \int \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{1-x^2} - \frac{1}{1+x^2} \right) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{1-x^2} dx - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx$$
$$= \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| \frac{x+1}{x-1} \right| - \frac{1}{2} \arctan x + C.$$

$$6. \quad \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{e^x + 4e^{-x}}$$

$$\mathbb{H} \colon \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{e^x + 4e^{-x}} = \int \frac{\mathrm{d}e^x}{e^{2x} + 4} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{\mathrm{d}(\frac{e^x}{2})}{(\frac{e^x}{2})^2 + 1} = \frac{1}{2} \arctan \frac{e^x}{2} + C.$$

7.
$$\int_0^a \frac{1}{(a^2 + x^2)^{3/2}} dx \qquad (a > 0)$$

曲換元公式,
$$\int_0^a \frac{1}{(a^2 + x^2)^{3/2}} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{a^3 \sec^3 t} a \sec^2 t dt$$
$$= \frac{1}{a^2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \cos t dt = \frac{1}{a^2} \sin t \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2a^2}.$$

$$8. \quad \int_{1}^{e} \sin(\ln x) \mathrm{d}x$$

解:
$$\int_{1}^{e} \sin(\ln x) dx = x \cdot \sin(\ln x) \Big|_{1}^{e} - \int_{1}^{e} x \cdot (\cos(\ln x)) \frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$= e \sin 1 - \int_{1}^{e} \cos(\ln x) dx$$

$$= e \sin 1 - x \cos(\ln x) \Big|_{1}^{e} + \int_{1}^{e} x \cdot (-\sin(\ln x)) \frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$= e \sin 1 - e \cos 1 + 1 - \int_{1}^{e} \sin(\ln x) dx$$

故
$$\int_{1}^{e} \sin(\ln x) dx = \frac{1}{2} (e \sin 1 - e \cos 1 + 1).$$

四、综合分析题(本题共3小题,每小题7分,共21分)

1. 设函数 y = y(x) 可由参数方程 $\begin{cases} x = t - \ln(1+t) \\ y = t^3 + t^2 \end{cases}$ 所确定,求 y = y(x) 的一阶

和二阶导数.

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{\frac{dt}{dt}} = \frac{3t^2 + 2t}{\frac{t}{1+t}} = 3t^2 + 5t + 2, \ \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{\frac{d}{dt}(\frac{dy}{dx})}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{6t + 5}{\frac{t}{1+t}} = \frac{6t^2 + 11t + 5}{t}.$$

2. 设曲线 $y = x^3 + 3ax^2 + 3bx + c$ 在 x = -1 处取得极大值,点 (0,3) 是拐点,求 a,b,c.

解:函数 $y=x^3+3ax^2+3bx+c$ 在定义域内可二阶可导. 由于曲线在 x=-1 处取到极值,由 Fermat 定理, y'(-1)=0.即 3-6a+3b=0由于 (0,3) 是曲线的拐点,则

$$y''(0) = 0$$
, $y(0) = 3$,

即 a = 0, c = 3, 带入得到 b = -1.

3. 由曲线 y = (x-1)(x-2) 和 x 轴围成的一个平面图形, 求此平面图形绕 y 轴一周所围成的旋转体的体积.

解: 由题意知抛物线 y = (x-1)(x-2) 的顶点坐标为 $(\frac{3}{2}, -\frac{1}{4})$, 且

$$y = (x - \frac{3}{2})^2 - \frac{1}{4}$$

$$V = \pi \int_{-\frac{1}{4}}^{0} \left[\left(\frac{3}{2} + \sqrt{y + \frac{1}{4}} \right)^2 - \left(\frac{3}{2} - \sqrt{y + \frac{1}{4}} \right)^2 \right] dy = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

故

五、证明题(本题共2小题,第1小题5分,第2小题6分,共11分)

1. 设 f(x) 在[0,1] 上连续且单调减少,证明: $\forall a \in [0,1]$,成立

$$\int_0^a f(x) \mathrm{d}x \ge a \int_0^1 f(x) \mathrm{d}x.$$

证: (证法一) 问题等价于证明 $\forall a \in [0,1]$,成立 $(1-a) \int_0^a f(x) dx \ge a \int_a^1 f(x) dx$. 对不等式的两边应用积分第一中值定理,则存在 $\forall x_1 \in [0,a]$, $x_2 \in [a,1]$,

使得
$$(1-a) \int_0^a f(x) dx = a(1-a) f(x_1),$$

$$a \int_{a}^{1} f(x) dx = a(1-a) f(x_2).$$

曲于 $f(x_1) \ge f(x_2)$, 故 $(1-a) \int_0^a f(x) dx \ge a \int_a^1 f(x) dx$.

(证法二) 当 a = 0 时不等式显然成立.

当 $a \in (0,1]$ 时,令x = at,由于f(x)单调减少,则

$$\int_{0}^{a} f(x)dx = a \int_{0}^{1} f(at)dt = a \int_{0}^{1} f(ax)dx \ge a \int_{0}^{1} f(x)dx$$

2. 设
$$f(x)$$
在[0,1]上二阶可导,且 $f(0) = \frac{1}{2}$, $f(\frac{1}{2}) = 1$, $f(1) = 0$,

证明: (1) $\exists \zeta \in (0,1)$, 使得 $f'(\zeta) = 0$.

(2) $\exists \eta \in (0,1), \ \text{\'eta} f''(\eta)(1-\eta)-2f'(\eta)=0.$

证:由题意 f(x) 在[0,1]上连续.由介值定理, $\exists \xi \in (0,1), s.t.$ $f(\xi) = \frac{1}{2}$.由于 f(x) 在[0,1]上可导, $f(0) = \frac{1}{2}$, $f(\xi) = \frac{1}{2}$.由 Rolle 定理, $\exists \zeta \in (0,\xi) \subset (0,1)$,使得 $f'(\zeta) = 0$.

令 $F(x) = f'(x)(1-x)^2$,显然 F(x) 在 [0,1] 上可导,且 F(1) = 0, $F(\zeta) = 0$. 由 Rolle 定理, $\exists \eta \in (\zeta,1) \subset (0,1)$,使得 $F'(\eta) = 0$,即 $f''(\eta)(1-\eta) - 2f'(\eta) = 0$