

安徽大学 2019—2020 学年第一学期

《高等数学 A(一)》期末考试试卷(B 卷)参考答案及评分标准

一、选择题 (每小题 2 分, 共 10 分)

1. D 2. A 3. B 4. A 5. C

二、填空题 (每小题 2 分, 共 10 分)

6. $y = 2x + \frac{\pi}{2}$ 7. $y = x + e^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$ 8. $x + e^x + C$ 9. $\frac{\pi}{4}$ 10. $2\sqrt{3}$

三、计算题 (每题 9 分, 共 54 分)

11. 解:
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^{-2x} \int_0^x e^{2t} f(t) dt}{f(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\int_0^x e^{2t} f(t) dt}{e^{2x} x^2}$$
$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^{2x} f(x)}{e^{2x} (2x^2 + 2x)} \quad 6 \text{ 分}$$
$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^2}{2x^2 + 2x} = \frac{1}{2} \quad 9 \text{ 分}$$

12. 解:
$$y' = \frac{-2x^2 - 2x(1 - 2x)}{x^4} = \frac{2x(x - 1)}{x^4} = \frac{2(x - 1)}{x^3} \quad 3 \text{ 分}$$

令 $y' = 0$, 得唯一驻点 $x = 1$.

$$y'' = \frac{2x^3 - 6x^2(x - 1)}{x^6} = \frac{-2x^2(2x - 3)}{x^6} = \frac{-2(2x - 3)}{x^4} \quad 6 \text{ 分}$$

令 $y'' = 0$, 得 $x = \frac{3}{2}$. 则由 $y''(1) = 2 > 0$, 知 y 在 $x = 1$ 处取得极小值,
 $y(1) = 0$.

当 $0 < x < \frac{3}{2}$ 时, $y'' > 0$, 当 $x > \frac{3}{2}$ 时, $y'' < 0$,
 $\therefore y$ 的拐点为 $(\frac{3}{2}, \frac{1}{9})$. 9 分

13. 解: 由于 $f(x)$ 到处都有连续的曲率, 则 $f'(x), f''(x)$ 处处连续. 只要考察 $x = 1$ 处情况即可.

这时

$$y'_-(1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{x^3 - 1}{x - 1} = 3, \quad y''_-(1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{3x^2 - 3}{x - 1} = 6, \quad 3 \text{ 分}$$

则

$$y'_+(1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{ax^2 + bx + c - 1}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} (2ax + b) = 2a + b = 3,$$
$$y''_+(1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{2ax + b - 3}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} 2a = 6, \quad \therefore a = 3, \quad 6 \text{ 分}$$
$$b = 3 - 2a = -3,$$

又 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (ax^2 + bx + c - 1) = a + b + c - 1 = 0, \quad \therefore c = 1.$ 9 分

14. (1)解: $\int \frac{1}{1 + \sin x} dx = \int \frac{1 - \sin x}{1 - \sin^2 x} dx = \int \frac{1 - \sin x}{\cos^2 x} dx$
 $= \int \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} dx + \int \frac{d \cos x}{\cos^2 x} = \tan x - \frac{1}{\cos x} + C.$ 4 分

(2)解: $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x-1}} dx = \int_1^2 \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x-1}} dx + \int_2^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x-1}} dx,$
 $\int_1^2 \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x-1}} dx \stackrel{x-1=t^2}{=} \int_0^1 \frac{2t}{(t^2+1)t} dt = 2 \arctan t \Big|_0^1 = \frac{\pi}{2},$
 $\int_2^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x-1}} dx \stackrel{x-1=t^2}{=} \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{2}{t^2+1} dt = 2 \arctan t \Big|_1^{+\infty} = \frac{\pi}{2},$
 $\therefore \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x-1}} dx = \pi.$ 5 分

15. 解: 利用被积函数的奇偶性, 有

$$\begin{aligned} I &= 0 + \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \max \left\{ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \cos x \right\} dx = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \max \left\{ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \cos x \right\} dx \quad 5 \text{ 分} \\ &= 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \cos x dx + 2 \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} dx = 2 \sin x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} + \sqrt{2} x \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \sqrt{2} + \frac{\pi}{4} \sqrt{2} \\ &= \left(1 + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \sqrt{2} \quad 9 \text{ 分} \end{aligned}$$

16. 证明: 令 $x = \pi - t, 0 \leq t \leq \pi$, 故

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^\pi x f(\sin x) dx &= - \int_\pi^0 (\pi - t) f(\sin t) dt \\ &= \pi \int_0^\pi f(\sin t) dt - \int_0^\pi t f(\sin t) dt \\ &= \pi \int_0^\pi f(\sin x) dx - \int_0^\pi x f(\sin x) dx, \\ \text{移项后得} \quad \int_0^\pi x f(\sin x) dx &= \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^\pi f(\sin x) dx. \quad 5 \text{ 分} \end{aligned}$$

由此结论, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^\pi \frac{x \sin x}{1 + \cos^2 x} dx &= \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^\pi \frac{\sin x}{1 + \cos^2 x} dx \\ &= -\frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^\pi \frac{d(\cos x)}{1 + \cos^2 x} = -\frac{\pi}{2} \arctan(\cos x) \Big|_0^\pi = \frac{\pi^2}{4}. \quad 9 \text{ 分} \end{aligned}$$

四、应用题 (12 分)

17. 解:

$$(1) \quad V_1 = \pi \int_a^2 (2x^2)^2 dx = \frac{4}{5} \pi (32 - a^5),$$

$$V_2 = \pi a^2 \cdot 2a^2 - \pi \int_0^{2a^2} \frac{y}{2} dy = \pi a^4. \quad 6 \text{ 分}$$

$$(2) \quad V(a) = V_1 + V_2 = \frac{4}{5} \pi (32 - a^5) + \pi a^4,$$

$$V'(a) = 4\pi a^3(1 - a) = 0 \Rightarrow a = 1,$$

这是唯一驻点, 则该驻点即为最值点, 所以 $a=1$ 为最大值点, 且最大值为 $\frac{129}{5}\pi$.

12 分

五、证明题 (每题 7 分, 共 14 分)

18. 证明: 令 $f(x) = e^x - x^2 + 2ax - 1$, 有 $f'(x) = e^x - 2x + 2a$, $f''(x) = e^x - 2$.

当 $0 < x < \ln 2$ 时, $f''(x) < 0$, 故 $f'(x) \searrow$,

$x \geq \ln 2$ 时, $f''(x) \geq 0$, 故 $f'(x) \nearrow$,

$$\therefore f'(x) > f'(\ln 2) = 2 - 2\ln 2 + 2a > 0.$$

综上, 当 $x > 0$ 时, $f'(x) > 0$, $\therefore f(x) \nearrow$, 从而

$$f(x) > f(0) = 0,$$

$$\text{即} \quad e^x > x^2 - 2ax + 1. \quad 7 \text{ 分}$$

19. 证明: 令 $G(x) = (x - a) \int_x^b f(t) dt$, 4 分

则 $G(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 连续, 且 $G(a) = G(b) = 0$.

由 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 连续, 知 $G(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 可导.

\therefore 由罗尔定理, 存在 $\xi \in (a, b)$ 使得 $G'(\xi) = 0$,

$$\text{即} \quad G'(\xi) = \int_{\xi}^b f(x) dx - (\xi - a)f(\xi) = 0.$$

$$\text{也即} \quad (\xi - a)f(\xi) = \int_{\xi}^b f(x) dx. \quad 7 \text{ 分}$$