# 安徽大学 2012—2013 学年第一学期

# 《高等数学 A (一)、B (一)》考试试卷 (A 卷)

## 考试试题参考答案及评分标准

一、填空题(每小题2分,共10分)

$$1, \lambda = 1$$

$$3, y = 2x$$

2、 偶函数 3、 
$$y = 2x$$
 4、  $\frac{\pi}{2}$  5、  $\sqrt{2}(e^{\pi} - 1)$ 

二、选择题(每小题2分,共10分)

6、

7, D

8, C 9, B 10, C

(5分)

三、计算题(每小题8分,共56分)

11、(1)【证明】因为 $a_0 > 0$ ,由递推公式可知:  $a_n > 0$ 

而 
$$a_{n+1} = \frac{1}{3} \left( 2a_n + \frac{1}{a_n^2} \right) = \frac{1}{3} \left( a_n + a_n + \frac{1}{a_n^2} \right) \ge \sqrt[3]{a_n \cdot a_n \cdot \frac{1}{a_n^2}} = 1$$
,所以  $\{a_n\}$ 有下界为 1;

又
$$\frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \frac{1}{3} \left( 2 + \frac{1}{a_n^3} \right) \le \frac{1}{3} (2+1) = 1 \Rightarrow a_{n+1} \le a_n$$
,所以 $\{a_n\}$ 单调递减;

由单调有界必有极限可知
$$\lim_{n\to\infty}a_n$$
存在.

(2)【解】令 $\lim_{n\to\infty}a_n=A$ ,对 $a_{n+1}=\frac{1}{3}\left(2a_n+\frac{1}{a^2}\right)$ 两边取 $n\to\infty$ 的极限,即得:

$$A = \frac{1}{3} \left( 2A + \frac{1}{A^2} \right) = 0 \Longrightarrow A = 1$$

所以 
$$\lim_{n \to \infty} a_n = 1$$
 (8分)

12. 【解】 
$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} x \left( 2^{\frac{3}{x}} - 2^{\frac{1}{x+1}} \right)^{0 \to 2} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{2^{\frac{3}{x}} - 2^{\frac{1}{x+1}}}{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{2^{\frac{1}{x+1}} \left( 2^{\frac{3}{x} - \frac{1}{x+1}} - 1 \right)}{\frac{1}{x}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{2^{\frac{1}{x+1}} \cdot \left(\frac{3}{x} - \frac{1}{x+1}\right) \ln 2}{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} 2^{\frac{1}{x+1}} \cdot \frac{2x+3}{x+1} \cdot \ln 2 = 2\ln 2.$$
 (8 \(\frac{\psi}{x}\))

13、【解】 $e^y + xy = e$ 两边对y求导,

$$e^{y} \cdot y' + y + xy' = 0,$$

$$y' = -\frac{y}{e^{y} + x}$$
(3 \(\frac{1}{2}\))

得

再对 $e^y \cdot y' + y + xy' = 0$  两边求 y 导数,

$$e^{y} \cdot (y')^{2} + e^{y} \cdot y'' + 2y' + x \cdot y'' = 0$$

得:

$$y'' = -\frac{e^{y} \cdot (y')^{2} + 2y'}{e^{y} + x}$$

将  $y' = -\frac{y}{e^y + x}$  带入上式,即

$$y'' = -\frac{(y^2 - 2y)e^y - 2xy}{(e^y + x)^3} (8 \%)$$

#### 14、【解】

$$\stackrel{\underline{}}{=}$$
 -1 ≤ x < 0  $\stackrel{\underline{}}{\mapsto}$  ,  $F(x) = \int_{-1}^{x} f(t)dt = \int_{-1}^{x} (-1)dt = -(1+x)$ ;

$$\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} 0 \le x < 1 \text{ By}, \quad F(x) = \int_{-1}^{x} f(t)dt = \int_{-1}^{0} f(t)dt + \int_{0}^{x} f(t)dt = \int_{-1}^{0} (-1)dt + \int_{0}^{x} 1dt = x - 1;$$

所以 
$$F(x) = \begin{cases} -x-1, & -1 \le x < 0 \\ x-1, & 0 \le x < 1 \end{cases}$$
 (4分)

则 
$$F'(x) = \begin{cases} -1, & -1 < x < 0 \\ 1, & 0 < x < 1 \end{cases}$$

因为 
$$f'_{+}(0) = 1$$
,  $f'_{-}(0) = -1$ , 所以  $F(x)$  在  $x = 0$  处不可导。 (8分)

### 15、【解】

方法一: 令
$$u = \arcsin\sqrt{\frac{x}{1+x}}$$
, 则  $\sin^2 u = \frac{x}{1+x}$ , 即  $x = \tan^2 u$  (3分)

则 
$$\int_0^3 \arcsin \sqrt{\frac{x}{1+x}} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} ud(\tan^2 u) = u \cdot \tan^2 u \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \tan^2 u du$$

$$= \pi - \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{1 - \cos^{2} u}{\cos^{2} u} du = \pi - \left( \tan u \Big|_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} - u \Big|_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \right) = \frac{4}{3} \pi - \sqrt{3}$$
 (8 \(\frac{\frac{1}}{3}}\)

方法二: 
$$\int_0^3 \arcsin\sqrt{\frac{x}{1+x}} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} \arcsin t \cdot \frac{2t}{(1-t^2)^2} dt$$
 (3分)

$$=\int_{0}^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} \arcsin t d\frac{1}{1-t^{2}} = \arcsin t \cdot \frac{1}{1-t^{2}} \Big|_{0}^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} - \int_{0}^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} \frac{1}{(1-t^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}}} dt = \frac{4\pi}{3} - \int_{0}^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} \frac{1}{(1-t^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}}} dt$$

所以 
$$\int_0^3 \arcsin\sqrt{\frac{x}{1+x}} dx = \frac{4\pi}{3} - \sqrt{3}$$
 (8分)

16、【解】注意到 
$$\sqrt{\sin^3 x - \sin^5 x} = \sqrt{\sin^3 x (1 - \sin^2 x)} = \sqrt{\sin^3 x} \cdot |\cos x|$$
, (4分)

故

$$I = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{\frac{3}{2}} x \cos x dx - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \sin^{\frac{3}{2}} x \cos x dx$$

$$= \frac{2}{5}\sin^{\frac{5}{2}}x|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \frac{2}{5}\sin^{\frac{5}{2}}x|_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} = \frac{4}{5}.$$
 (8 \(\frac{\frac{1}}{2}\))

17、【解】原方程对应的齐次方程为y'' + y = 0的特征方程为 $\lambda^2 + 1 = 0$ ,

特征根为
$$\lambda_{1,2} = \pm i$$
,故齐次方程的通解为:  $y = C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x$  (4分)

设非齐次方程  $y'' + y = x + \cos x$  的特解形式为:

$$y^* = Ax + B + x(C\cos x + D\sin x)$$

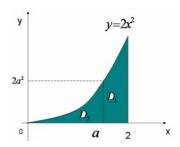
带入非齐次方程解得:  $A=1, B=0, C=0, D=\frac{1}{2}$ ,

则非齐次方程的特解为: 
$$y^* = x + \frac{1}{2}x\sin x$$
 (7分)

所以非齐次方程通解为: 
$$y = C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x + x + \frac{1}{2} x \sin x$$
 (8分)

## 四、综合题(每小题14分,共14分)

#### 18、(1) 作出图形如下图



$$V_{x} = \pi \int_{a}^{2} (2x^{2})^{2} dx = \frac{4\pi}{5} (32 - a^{5});$$

$$V_{y} = \pi a^{2} \cdot 2a^{2} - \pi \int_{a}^{2a^{2}} \frac{y}{2} dy = \pi a^{4}$$

$$(2) \quad V(a) = V_{x} + V_{y} = \frac{4\pi}{5} (32 - a^{5}) + \pi a^{4}$$

$$V'(a) = 4\pi a^3 (1-a) = 0 \Rightarrow a = 1(0 < a < 2)$$

(没求出最大值扣1分)

### 五、证明题(每小题5分,共10分)

19、【证明】构造辅助函数 
$$F(x) = f(x) - x$$
,

则 F(x) 在 [0,1] 上连续,且 F(0) = 0,  $F(\frac{1}{2}) = \frac{1}{2}$ , F(1) = -1.

①:
$$F(x)$$
在[ $\frac{1}{2}$ ,1]上连续, $F(\frac{1}{2}) = \frac{1}{2} > 0$ , $F(1) = -1 < 0$ ,

∴由零点定理可知: 存在点
$$\eta \in (\frac{1}{2},1)$$
, 使得 $F(\eta) = 0$ ; (3分)

(1分)

②:F(x)在 $[0,\eta]$ 上连续,F(x)在 $(0,\eta)$ 内可导,且 $F(0)=F(\eta)$ ,

∴由罗尔定理可知:存在点 $\xi \in (0,\eta) \subset (0,1)$ ,使得 $F'(\xi) = 0$ ,

即 
$$f'(\xi) = 1$$
. (5 分)

20、【证明】 
$$\diamondsuit F(x) = \int_{-1}^{x} f(t)dt \quad x \in [-1,1]$$
 (1分)

F'(x) = f(x), F''(x) = f'(x)在[-1,1]上连续,且F(-1) = 0

$$f(-1) = \int_{-1}^{1} x f'(x) dx = x f(x) \Big|_{-1}^{1} - \int_{-1}^{1} f(x) dx = f(1) + f(-1) - \int_{-1}^{1} f(x) dx,$$

$$\text{If } f(1) = \int_{-1}^{1} f(x) dx \text{ , } \text{ If } F(1) = F'(1) \text{ ,}$$

对F(x)在 $x_0 = 1$ 点处应用泰勒公式,得:

令上式中x=-1,即

$$F(-1) = F(1) - 2F'(1) + 2F''(\xi) \Rightarrow 0 = F(1) - 2F(1) + 2f'(\xi)$$
,即:

$$f'(\xi) = \frac{1}{2}F(1) = \frac{1}{2}\int_{-1}^{1} f(t)dt = \frac{1}{2}f(1).$$
 (5 \(\frac{\frac{1}{2}}{2}\)