

18-19 A卷

一. 填空

$$1. \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{n+1}{n-2018} \right)^n = \underline{e^{2019}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{n+1}{n-2018} \right)^n &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{n-2018+2019}{n-2018} \right)^n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{2019}{n-2018} \right)^n \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\left(1 + \frac{2019}{n-2018} \right)^{\frac{n-2018}{2019}} \right]^{\frac{2019n}{n-2018}} = e^{2019} \end{aligned}$$

$$2. f(x) = \frac{1}{1-x}, \text{ 则 } f^{(n)}(x) = \underline{\frac{n!}{(1-x)^{n+1}}}$$

$$\text{解: } f(x) = (1-x)^{-1}, f'(x) = (-1)(1-x)^{-2} \cdot (-1) = (1-x)^{-2}$$

$$f''(x) = (-2) \cdot (1-x)^{-3} \cdot (-1) = 2(1-x)^{-3}, f'''(x) = 2 \cdot (-3) \cdot (1-x)^{-4} \cdot (-1) = 3! \cdot (1-x)^{-4}$$

$$\text{由数学归纳法, } f^{(n)}(x) = n! (1-x)^{-(n+1)} = \frac{n!}{(1-x)^{n+1}}$$

$$3. y=y(x) \text{ 由 } y=\cos(x+y) \text{ 确定, 则 } dy = \underline{\frac{-\sin(x+y)}{1+\sin(x+y)}} dx$$

$$\text{解: } y = \cos(x+y)$$

$$\text{则 } y' = \frac{-\sin(x+y)}{1+\sin(x+y)}$$

$$\text{则: } y' = -\sin(x+y) \cdot (1+y')$$

$$\Rightarrow [1+\sin(x+y)] y' = -\sin(x+y) \quad \text{故 } dy = \frac{-\sin(x+y)}{1+\sin(x+y)} dx$$

4. C: $y=3x^5+5x^4-2x+4$ 的拐点是 $(-1, 8)$

解: $y' = 15x^4 + 20x^3 - 2$, $y'' = 60x^3 + 60x^2 = 60x^2(x+1) = 0$

$x_1 = 0, x_2 = -1$.

x	$(-\infty, -1)$	-1	$(-1, 0)$	0	$(0, +\infty)$
y''	-	0	+	0	+
$y=f(x)$	\cap	$(-1, 8)$ 拐点	\cup	$(0, 4)$ 非拐点	\cup

5. 广义积分 $\int_1^2 \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x^2-1}} dx = \underline{\frac{\pi}{3}}$

解: 原式 = $\lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \int_{1+\epsilon}^2 \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x^2-1}} dx$ (1为奇点)

$$\text{而 } \int_{1+\epsilon}^2 \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x^2-1}} dx \xrightarrow{x=\sec t} \int_{\arccos \frac{1}{1+\epsilon}}^{\arccos \frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{\sec t \cdot \tan t} \cdot \sec t \cdot \tan t dt = \arccos \frac{1}{2} - \arccos \frac{1}{1+\epsilon}$$

$$\therefore \text{原式} = \arccos \frac{1}{2} - \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \arccos \frac{1}{1+\epsilon} = \frac{\pi}{3} - 0 = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

二. 选择

6. 广义积分 $\int_1^{+\infty} x^p dx$ 收敛的充要条件是 (D)

A. $-1 < p \leq 0$ B. $p > 1$ C. $0 < p < 1$ D. $p < -1$

解: $\int_1^{+\infty} x^p dx = \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^{-p}} dx$ 收敛 $\Leftrightarrow -p > 1 \Leftrightarrow p < -1$

7. 已知 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x - x + \frac{1}{6}x^3}{x^k} = C$, 其中 k, C 均为实常数, 且 $C \neq 0$, 则 (D)

A. $k=4, C=-\frac{1}{24}$ B. $k=4, C=\frac{1}{24}$ C. $k=5, C=-\frac{1}{120}$ D. $k=5, C=\frac{1}{120}$

解: $\sin x = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} + o(x^5) = x - \frac{x^3}{6} + \frac{x^5}{120} + o(x^5)$

$\therefore \sin x - x + \frac{x^3}{6} = \frac{x^5}{120} + o(x^5)$

故 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x - x + \frac{x^3}{6}}{x^4} = 0$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x - x + \frac{x^3}{6}}{x^5} = \frac{1}{120}$
(不满 $C \neq 0$)

(或 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x - x + \frac{x^3}{6}}{x^k} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x - 1 + \frac{x^2}{2}}{kx^{k-1}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\sin x + x}{k(k-1)x^{k-2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{k(k-1)(k-2)x^{k-3}}$
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2}x^2}{k(k-1)(k-2)x^{k-3}} = C \neq 0 \Rightarrow k-3=2$ 即 $k=5$. 且 $C = \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{5 \cdot 4 \cdot 3} = \frac{1}{120}$.)

8. 设 $F(x)$ 是 $f(x)$ 的一个原函数, 则下列正确的是 (A)

A. $F(x)$ 是偶函数当且仅当 $f(x)$ 是奇函数 ✓

B. $F(x)$ 是奇函数当且仅当 $f(x)$ 是偶函数. ✗ $F(x) = x^3 + 1$, $f(x) = 3x^2$ 偶

C. $F(x)$ 是周期函数当且仅当 $f(x)$ 是周期函数 ✗ $F(x) = \sin x + 2x$, $f(x) = \cos x + 2$ 周期

D. $F(x)$ 是单调函数当且仅当 $f(x)$ 是单调函数. ✗ $F(x) = x^2$, $f(x) = 2x$ 单调

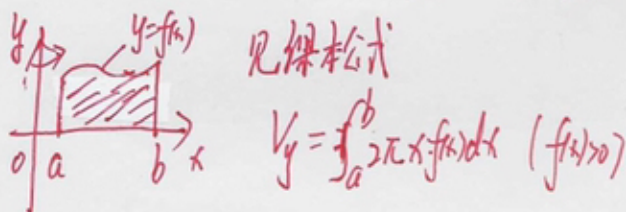
A. $F(x)$ 偶 $\Rightarrow F(x) = f(x)$ 奇. 且反之, $f(x)$ 为奇函数. 则 $F(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt + C$ $F(-x) = \int_0^{-x} f(t) dt + C$
 $\stackrel{\text{换元}}{=} \int_0^x f(-u) d(-u) + C = -\int_0^x f(u) du + C$
 $= -F(x) + C$
 $\Rightarrow F(x)$ 为偶函数.



9. $y=f(x)$ $[a, b]$ ($a < b$) 连续可导, 且 $f(x) > 0$. 则: $y=f(x)$, $x=a$, $x=b$, x 轴围成图形, 绕 y 轴旋转一周所得旋转体的体积为 (A)

A. $2\pi \int_a^b x f(x) dx$ B. $2\pi \int_a^b f(x) \sqrt{1+[f'(x)]^2} dx$ C. $\pi \int_a^b [f(x)]^2 dx$ D. $2\pi \int_a^b x \sqrt{1+[f'(x)]^2} dx$

绕 x 轴旋转侧面积
绕 x 轴旋转体积
绕 y 轴旋转侧面积



10. $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^5 \sin \frac{1}{x} & x \neq 0 \\ 0 & x = 0 \end{cases}$, 下列正确的是: (B)

A. $f(x)$ $x=0$ 处有二阶导数, 且 $f'(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处不连续. ☒

B. $f(x)$ $x=0$ 处有二阶导数, 且 $f'(x)$ $x=0$ 连续. ☒

C. $f(x)$ $x=0$ 处有三阶导数, 且 $f''(x)$ $x=0$ 不连续.

D. $f(x)$ $x=0$ 处有三阶导数, 且 $f''(x)$ $x=0$ 连续.

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 5x^4 \sin \frac{1}{x} - x^2 \cos \frac{1}{x} & x \neq 0 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^5 \sin \frac{1}{x} - 0}{x-0} = 0 & x=0 \end{cases}$$

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} 20x^3 \sin \frac{1}{x} - 5x^2 \cos \frac{1}{x} - 3x^2 \cos \frac{1}{x} - x \sin \frac{1}{x} \\ = 20x^3 \sin \frac{1}{x} - 8x^2 \cos \frac{1}{x} - x \sin \frac{1}{x} \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{5x^4 \sin \frac{1}{x} - x^2 \cos \frac{1}{x}}{x-0} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x \neq 0 & \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f'(x) \\ x = 0 & \quad = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (20x^3 \sin \frac{1}{x} - 8x^2 \cos \frac{1}{x} - x \sin \frac{1}{x}) \\ & = 0 = f'(0) \end{aligned}$$

而 $f''(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{20x^3 \sin \frac{1}{x} - 8x^2 \cos \frac{1}{x} - x \sin \frac{1}{x}}{x-0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (20x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x} - 8x \cos \frac{1}{x} - \sin \frac{1}{x})$ 不存在