

安徽大学 2022—2023 学第一学期

《高等数学 A 一》期末答案

一、选择题（每小题 3 分，共 15 分）

1、B 2、D 3、C 4、A 5、A

一、填空题（每小题 3 分，共 15 分）

6. 2023

7. $x^x(\ln x + 1)dx$

8. $-\frac{x \sin x + 2 \cos x}{x} + C$

9. $\frac{\pi}{2}$

10. $\sqrt{2}(e^{2\pi} - 1)$

三、计算题（共 60 分，每题 10 分）

11. 解：由定积分定义可知

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{n}{n^2 + 1^2} + \frac{n}{n^2 + 2^2} + \cdots + \frac{n}{n^2 + n^2} \\ &= \frac{1}{n} \left[\frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{1}{n}\right)^2} + \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{2}{n}\right)^2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{n}{n}\right)^2} \right] \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{i}{n}\right)^2} \frac{1}{n} \\ &= \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1 + x^2} dx \\ &= \frac{\pi}{4} \end{aligned}$$

12. 解

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\tan x}{x} \right)^{\frac{1}{x^2}} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(1 + \frac{\tan x}{x} - 1 \right)^{\frac{1}{x^2}} \\ &= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x - x}{x^3}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sec^2 x - 1}{3x^2}} = e^{\frac{1}{3}} \end{aligned}$$

13 解：

$$x = \sec t$$

$$\begin{aligned}\int \frac{dx}{x^2 \sqrt{x^2 - 1}} &= \int \frac{\sec t \tan t}{\sec^2 t \tan t} dt = \int \cos t dt \\ &= \sin t + C = \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - 1}}{x} + C\end{aligned}$$

14 解:

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y}{x} + \cos^2 \frac{y}{x}$$

$$\frac{y}{x} = u, x \frac{du}{dx} + u = u + \cos^2 u$$

$$\tan u = \ln|x| + c$$

$$\because y(1) = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\therefore \tan \frac{y}{x} = \ln|x| + 1$$

15 解:

$$f'(x) = 2x(2 - x^2)e^{-x^2} = 0,$$

$$0 < x < \sqrt{2} \text{ 时, } f'(x) > 0; \quad x > \sqrt{2} \text{ 时, } f'(x) < 0$$

所以, $x = \sqrt{2}$ 是 $f(x)$ 在区间 $[0, +\infty)$ 内的极大值点

$$f(\sqrt{2}) = \int_0^2 (2-t)e^{-t} dt = -(2-t)e^{-t} \Big|_0^2 - \int_0^2 e^{-t} dt = 1 + e^{-2},$$

$$f(0) = 0, \quad f(+\infty) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \int_0^{+\infty} (2-t)e^{-t} dt = 1$$

经过比较, 得 $f(x)$ 的最大值是 $f(\sqrt{2}) = 1 + e^{-2}$, 最小值是 $f(0) = 0$

16 解:

$$y = \sqrt{x-1}$$

$$\text{切点 } (x_0, \sqrt{x_0-1})$$

$$y - \sqrt{x_0-1} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x_0-1}}(x - x_0)$$

$$\because x=0, y=0$$

$$\therefore x_0=2, y_0=1$$

$$\therefore \text{切线方程为 } y = \frac{x}{2}$$

$$S = \int_0^1 (1+y^2 - 2y) dy = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$V = \pi \int_0^1 ((1+y^2)^2 - (2y)^2) dy = \frac{8}{15} \pi$$

四、证明题（共 10 分，每小题 5 分）

17 解：令

$$F(x) = xf(x)$$

$$F(1) = f(1) = 2 \frac{1}{2} \eta f(\eta) \quad (\text{积分中值定理, } \eta \in (0, 1))$$

$$= F(\eta)$$

$$\therefore \text{由罗尔中值定理可知, } \exists \xi \in (\eta, 1), F'(\xi) = 0$$

$$\therefore f'(\xi) = -\frac{f(\xi)}{\xi}$$

18 解

$$(1) f(x_0 + h) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0 + h \cdot \theta(h)) \cdot h, \quad 0 < \theta(h) < 1, h \in (-\delta, \delta)$$

$$(2) f(x_0 + h) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0) \cdot h + \frac{1}{2} f''(x_0) h^2 + o(h^2)$$

(1) - (2):

$$f'(x_0 + h \cdot \theta(h)) \cdot h - f'(x_0) \cdot h = \frac{1}{2} f''(x_0) h^2 + o(h^2)$$

$$\frac{f'(x_0 + h \cdot \theta(h)) \cdot h - f'(x_0) \cdot h}{h^2} = \frac{1}{2} f''(x_0) + \frac{o(h^2)}{h^2}$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \theta(h) \frac{f'(x_0 + h \cdot \theta(h)) \cdot h - f'(x_0) \cdot h}{h^2 \theta(h)} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1}{2} f''(x_0) + \frac{o(h^2)}{h^2} \right)$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \theta(h) \bullet f''(x_0) = \frac{1}{2} f''(x_0)$$

$$\because f''(x_0) \neq 0$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \theta(h) = \frac{1}{2}$$