

17-18 B卷

一. 填空题

1. $f(x) = e^{-\frac{1}{x^2}} \arctan \frac{1}{x}$, 则 $x=0$ 是其 可去 间断点.

解: $f(0^+) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} e^{-\frac{1}{x^2}} \arctan \frac{1}{x} = 0 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = 0.$

故 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 0$

$$f(0^-) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} e^{-\frac{1}{x^2}} \arctan \frac{1}{x} = 0 \cdot (-\frac{\pi}{2}) = 0$$

2. 连续函数 $f(x)$ 满足 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)-2}{\sin x} = 1$, 则 $f'(0) = \underline{1}$

解: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)-2}{\sin x} = 1$, 且 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sin x = 0$, $f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处有 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = f(0)$

故 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} [f(x)-2] = 0$ 即 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 2 = f(0)$

$$\text{故 } f'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)-f(0)}{x-0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)-2}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)-2}{\sin x} = 1$$

3. $f'(\ln x) = 1+x$, 则 $f(x) = \underline{x+e^x+C}$

解: $f'(\ln x) = 1+x$

令 $\ln x = t$, 则 $x = e^t$. 故 $f'(t) = 1+e^t$. 即 $f'(x) = 1+e^x$

$$f(x) = \int (1+e^x) dx = x + e^x + C$$

4. $y = \ln \cos x$ 上从 $x=0$ 到 $x=\frac{\pi}{4}$ 一段的弧长为 $\ln(1+\sqrt{2})$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } l &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sqrt{1+(y')^2} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sqrt{1+\tan^2 x} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sec x dx \\ &= \ln|\sec x + \tan x| \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \ln(\sqrt{2}+1) - \ln(1+0) = \ln(1+\sqrt{2}) \end{aligned}$$

5. $f(x)$ 在 $[0, +\infty)$ 连续, 且 $\int_0^{x^2(x+1)} f(t) dt = x$, 则 $f(2) = \underline{\frac{1}{5}}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } \int_0^{x^2(x+1)} f(t) dt &= x \Rightarrow f[x^2(x+1)] \cdot (3x^2+2x) = 1 \\ \text{代入 } x=1, \text{ 有 } f[1 \cdot (1+1)] \cdot (3+2) &= 1 \Rightarrow f(2) = \frac{1}{5} \end{aligned}$$

二. 选择

6. 下列曲线中, 没有斜渐近线的是 (D)

A. $y = x \cdot \ln(e + \frac{1}{x})$ B. $y = \frac{(x+1)^3}{(x+1)^2}$ C. $y = x + \arctan x$ D. $y = x + \sin x$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: A. } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{y}{x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \ln(e + \frac{1}{x}) = 1, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (y-x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} [x \cdot \ln(e + \frac{1}{x}) - x] = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \cdot [\ln(e + \frac{1}{x}) - 1] \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \cdot \ln(1 + \frac{1}{ex}) = \frac{1}{e} \end{aligned}$$

$y = x + \frac{1}{e}$ 为其斜渐近线

$$\text{B. } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{y}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(x+1)^3}{x(x+1)^2} = 1, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (y-x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{(x+1)^3}{(x+1)^2} - x \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(x+1)^3 - x(x+1)^2}{(x+1)^2} = -5$$

$y = x - 5$ 为其斜渐近线

$$\text{C. } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{y}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (1 + \frac{\arctan x}{x}) = 1, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (y-x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \arctan x = \begin{cases} \frac{\pi}{2} & x \rightarrow +\infty \\ -\frac{\pi}{2} & x \rightarrow -\infty \end{cases}$$

故 $x \rightarrow +\infty$ 时 $y = x + \frac{\pi}{2}$ 为斜渐近线, $x \rightarrow -\infty$ 时 $y = x - \frac{\pi}{2}$ 为斜渐近线

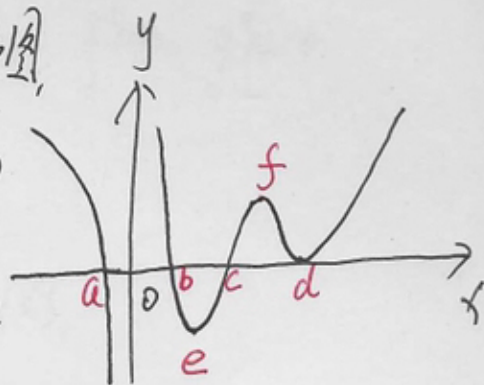
$$\text{D. } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{y}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (1 + \frac{\sin x}{x}) = 1, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (y-x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \sin x \text{ 不存在, 故无斜渐近线}$$



7. $f(x)$ $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 连续, $(-\infty, 0) \cup (0, +\infty)$ 有二阶连续导数, $f'(x)$ 图形如图,

若 m 表示 $y=f(x)$ 极值点个数, n 表示 $y=f(x)$ 拐点个数, 则 (A)

A $m=4, n=3$ B $m=4, n=4$ C $m=5, n=3$ D $m=5, n=4$



解: $f'(a)=f'(b)=f'(c)=f'(d)=0$ $f'(x)$ 不可导.

| x | $(-\infty, a)$ | a | $(a, 0)$ | 0 | $(0, b)$ | b | (b, c) | c | (c, d) | d | $(d, +\infty)$ |
|------|----------------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|-----|----------------|
| y' | + | 0 | - | / | + | 0 | - | 0 | + | 0 | + |
| y | \nearrow | <u>极大</u> | \searrow | <u>极小</u> | \nearrow | <u>极大</u> | \searrow | <u>极小</u> | \nearrow | 非极值 | \nearrow |

| x | $(-\infty, 0)$ | 0 | $(0, e)$ | e | (e, f) | f | (f, d) | d | $(d, +\infty)$ |
|----------|----------------|------------|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|----------------|
| $f(x)$ | \searrow | / | \searrow | | \nearrow | | \searrow | | \nearrow |
| $f'(x)$ | - | / | - | | + | | - | | + |
| $y=f(x)$ | \cap | <u>非拐点</u> | \cap | <u>拐点</u> | \cup | <u>拐点</u> | \cap | <u>拐点</u> | \cup |

8. $f'(x) = \sin x$, 且 $f(0) = -1$, 则 $f(x)$ 的一个原函数可能是 (B)

A $1 + \sin x$ B $1 - \sin x$ C $1 + \cos x$ D $1 - \cos x$

解: $f'(x) = \sin x \Rightarrow f(x) = -\cos x + C$, 且 $f(0) = -1$, 即 $-1 = -\cos 0 + C \Rightarrow C = 0$, 故 $f(x) = -\cos x$

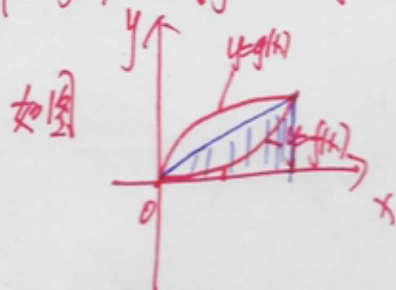
$$\therefore \int f(x) dx = \int -\cos x dx = -\sin x + C'$$

9. $f(x), g(x) \in [0, 2]$ 二阶可导, $f(0)=g(0)=0, f(2)=g(2)=1, \forall x \in [0, 2], f''(x) > 0, g''(x) < 0$.

记 $S_1 = \int_0^2 f(x) dx, S_2 = \int_0^2 g(x) dx$, 则 (C)

A $S_1 < S_2 < 1$ B $0 < S_2 < S_1$ C $S_1 < 1 < S_2$ D $S_2 < 1 < S_1$

解: $f''(x) > 0 \Rightarrow y=f(x) [0, 2]$ 下凸, $g''(x) < 0 \Rightarrow y=g(x) [0, 2]$ 上凸.



由几何意义 $S_1 < S_2 < 1$, 即 $S_1 < 1 < S_2$

10. 下列反常积分中, 收敛的是 (A)

A $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\sqrt{x}} dx$ B $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^2} dx$ C $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx$ D $\int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^2} dx$

解: $\int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^p} dx \begin{cases} x < 1 \text{ 收敛} \\ x > 1 \text{ 发散} \end{cases}$ $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^p} dx \begin{cases} x > 1 \text{ 收敛} \\ x < 1 \text{ 发散} \end{cases}$

故 B, C, D 发散

$$\begin{aligned} \text{而 } \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\sqrt{x}} dx &\stackrel{t=\sqrt{x}}{=} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-t} dt^2 = -\int_0^{+\infty} 2t de^{-t} = -2te^{-t} \Big|_0^{+\infty} + \int_0^{+\infty} 2e^{-t} dt \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{-2t}{e^t} - \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} 2e^{-t} = 0 \text{ 收敛} \end{aligned}$$

或 $\int_1^{+\infty} e^{-\sqrt{x}} dx$ 与 $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^2} dx$ 比较 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^{-\sqrt{x}}}{\frac{1}{x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^2}{e^{\sqrt{x}}} = 0$, 故 $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^2} dx$ 收敛 $\Rightarrow \int_1^{+\infty} e^{-\sqrt{x}} dx$ 收敛.

故 $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\sqrt{x}} dx = \underbrace{\int_0^1 e^{-\sqrt{x}} dx}_{\text{定积分}} + \int_1^{+\infty} e^{-\sqrt{x}} dx$ 收敛