

19-20 A-期末

一. 选择题

1. $f(x) = \frac{x \ln(x-2)}{x(x-1)(x-2)^2}$ 在下列 (A) 区间内有界.

A. (1, 0) B. (0, 1) C. (1, 2) D. (2, 3)

$$A. \textcircled{1} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{-x \ln(x-2)}{x(x-1)(x-2)^2} = \frac{-\ln 3}{(-2) \cdot 9} = \frac{\ln 3}{18}$$

局部有界性

① $f(x)$ 在 $(1, +\infty)$ 有界

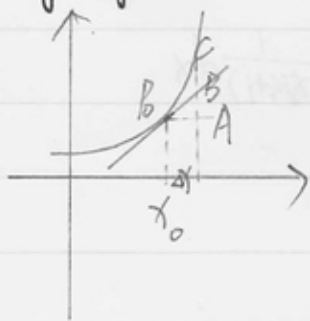
② $f(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, 0)$ 有界

$$\textcircled{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{-x \ln(x-2)}{x(x-1)(x-2)^2} = \frac{-\ln 2}{(-1) \cdot 4} = \frac{\ln 2}{4}$$

③ 又 $f(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, -1]$ 连续 \Rightarrow 有界又 $f(x)$ 在 $(1, 0)$ 连续, 由 ① ② $f(x)$ 在 $(1, 0)$ 有界. $\Rightarrow f(x)$ 在 $(1, 0)$ 有界

$$B, C. \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{x \ln(x-2)}{x(x-1)(x-2)^2} = \infty \Rightarrow f(x) \text{ 在 } (0, 1) \text{ 无界, } (1, 2) \text{ 无界}$$

$$C, D. \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x \ln(x-2)}{x(x-1)(x-2)^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{1}{(x-1)(x-2)} = \infty \Rightarrow f(x) \text{ 在 } (1, 2), (2, 3) \text{ 无界}$$

2. $y=f(x)$ 有二阶导数, 且 $f'(x) > 0$, $f''(x) > 0$, Δx 为自变量 x 在 x_0 处的增量, Δy 与 dy 分别为 $f(x)$ 在 x_0 处对应的增量与微分, 若 $\Delta x > 0$, 则 (C)A. $dy < \Delta y < 0$ B. $\Delta y < dy < 0$ C. $0 < dy < \Delta y$ D. $0 < \Delta y < dy$  $f'(x) > 0, f''(x) > 0$, 则 $y=f(x)$ 单调递增, 下凸, 如左图.

$x > x_0$, $PA = \Delta x$, 则 $AB = dy = f'(x_0) \Delta x \Rightarrow \Delta y > dy > 0$.

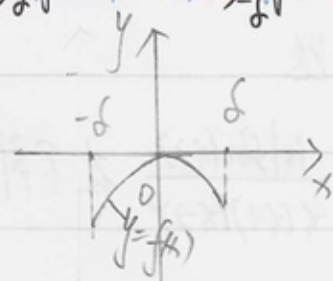
$AC = \Delta y$.

3. $f(x)$ 有二阶连续导数, 且 $f(0) = f'(0) = 0$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f''(x)}{|x|} = 1$, 则 $\exists \delta > 0$, 有 (B)

A. $\int_{\delta}^{\delta} f(x) dx > 0$ B. $\int_{\delta}^{\delta} f(x) dx < 0$ C. $\int_{\delta}^{\delta} f(x) dx = 0$ D. $\int_{\delta}^{\delta} f(x) dx > 0$ 且 $\int_{-\delta}^{\delta} f(x) dx < 0$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(x)}{|x|} = -1 < 0 \Rightarrow \exists \delta > 0$ 且 $x \neq 0$ 当 $x \in (-\delta, \delta)$ 时 $\frac{f'(x)}{|x|} < 0$, 即 $f'(x) < 0$ $x \in (0, \delta)$ 上

又 $f(0) = f'(0) = 0$, 则 $y = f(x)$ 图像如右图



$\therefore \int_{\delta}^{\delta} f(x) dx < 0$

4. $y = \frac{1+x}{1-e^{-x}}$ 有 (D) 条渐近线.

A. 0 B. 1 C. 2 D. 3

$y = \frac{1+x}{1-e^{-x}}$ 定义域 $(-\infty, 0) \cup (0, +\infty)$ ① $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1+x}{1-e^{-x}} = \infty$ $x=0$ 为垂直渐近线

② $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{1+x}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{1-e^{-x}} = 1 \cdot 0 = 0 = a_1$, $b_1 = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{1+x}{1-e^{-x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{1}{e^{-x}} = 0$

$\therefore y=0$ 为水平渐近线 ($x \rightarrow -\infty$ 时)

③ $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1+x}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{1-e^{-x}} = 1 \cdot \frac{1}{1-0} = 1 = a_2$, $b_2 = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{1+x}{1-e^{-x}} - x \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^x + x}{e^x - 1} = 1$

$\therefore y=x+1$ 为斜渐近线 ($x \rightarrow +\infty$ 时)

5. 下列反常积分中收敛的是 (C).

A. $\int_2^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x \ln x} dx$ B. $\int_1^2 \frac{1}{(x+1)^3} dx$ C. $\int_2^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x (\ln x)^2} dx$ D. $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x(x+1)} dx$

A. $\int_2^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x \ln x} dx = \int_2^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\ln x} d \ln x = \ln(\ln x) \Big|_2^{+\infty} = +\infty$ 发散

B. $\int_1^2 \frac{1}{(x+1)^3} dx = -\frac{1}{2} (x+1)^{-2} \Big|_1^2 = -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{1}{(x+1)^2} = +\infty$ 发散

$$C. \int_2^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x(\ln x)^2} dx \xrightarrow{\ln x = t} \int_{\sqrt{2}}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{t^2 \cdot (\ln t)^2} dt^2 = \int_{\sqrt{2}}^{+\infty} \frac{2}{t \cdot (\ln t)^2} dt$$

$$= \int_{\sqrt{2}}^{+\infty} \frac{2}{(\ln t)^2} d(\ln t) = -\frac{2}{\ln t} \Big|_{\sqrt{2}}^{+\infty} = \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{-2}{\ln t} + \frac{2}{\ln \sqrt{2}} = \frac{2}{\ln 2} \text{ 收敛}$$

$$D. \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x(x+1)} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{x(x+1)} dx + \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x(x+1)} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{x} dx - \int_0^1 \frac{1}{x+1} dx + \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x} dx - \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x+1} dx$$

$$\text{有 } \int_0^1 \frac{1}{x} dx \text{ 发散} \therefore \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x(x+1)} dx \text{ 发散}$$

二. 填空题

6. $y=y(x)$ 由方程 $e^y + x(y-x) = 1+x$ 确定, 则 $y=y(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处切线方程为 $y=-x$

代入 $x=0$ 有 $e^y + 0 = 1 \Rightarrow y=0$.

$e^y + x(y-x) = 1+x$, 两边对 x 求导, 得: $-e^y \cdot y' + (y-x) + x(y'-1) = 1$

$x=0, y=0$ 代入, 有 $-e^0 \cdot y'(0) + 0 + 0 = 1 \Rightarrow y'(0) = -1$.

$\therefore y=y(x)$ 在 $(0,0)$ 处切线为: $y-0 = (-1)(x-0)$, 即 $y=-x$.

7. 曲线 $\begin{cases} x=3t^2 \\ y=3t^3 \end{cases}$ 在 $t=1$ 处的曲率半径为 6

① 先求曲率 $k = \frac{|x(t)y''(t) - x''(t)y'(t)|}{[(x'(t))^2 + (y'(t))^2]^{\frac{3}{2}}} \Big|_{t=1} = \frac{|6t \cdot (6t) - 6 \cdot (3-3t^2)|}{[(6t)^2 + (3-3t^2)^2]^{\frac{3}{2}}} \Big|_{t=1} = \frac{36}{(36)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{1}{6}$

② 曲率半径 $\rho = \frac{1}{k} = 6$

求曲率 $k = \frac{|y''|}{[1+(y')^2]^{\frac{3}{2}}} \Big|_{x=1}$ $t=1 \Rightarrow x=1, y=3. \quad y'(t) = \frac{3-3t^2}{6t} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{t} - \frac{1}{2}t \Rightarrow y'(1) = 0$
 $y''(t) = \frac{-\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{t^2} - \frac{1}{2}}{6t} \Rightarrow y''(1) = -\frac{1}{6}$ 代入有 $k = \frac{1}{6}$

8. $f(x)$ 有连续导函数, 且 $f(x) > 0$, $\ln f(x) = \sin x$, 则 $\int \frac{x f'(x)}{f(x)} dx = \underline{x \sin x + \cos x + C}$

$$\int \frac{x f'(x)}{f(x)} dx = \int x \cdot \frac{1}{f(x)} df(x) = \int x \cdot d(\ln f(x)) = x \cdot \ln f(x) - \int \ln f(x) dx, \quad \ln f(x) = \sin x$$

$$= x \cdot \sin x - \int \sin x dx = x \cdot \sin x + \cos x + C.$$

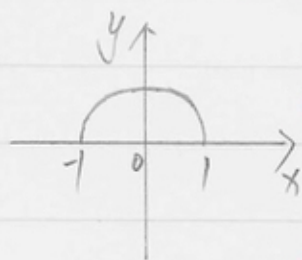
9. $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{4n^2+2^2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{4n^2-2^2}} + \dots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{4n^2-n^2}} \right) = \underline{\frac{\pi}{6}}$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4n^2+2^2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{4n^2-2^2}} + \dots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{4n^2-n^2}} = \frac{1}{n} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{4+(\frac{2}{n})^2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{4-(\frac{2}{n})^2}} + \dots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{4-(\frac{n}{n})^2}} \right)$$

取 $f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4-x^2}}$, $[0, 1]$. 则 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \int_0^1 f(x) dx = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{4-x^2}} dx = \arcsin \frac{x}{2} \Big|_0^1 = \arcsin \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\pi}{6}$

10. 半径为 1 的半圆周 $x^2+y^2=1 (y \geq 0)$ 的质心坐标为 $\underline{(0, \frac{2}{\pi})}$

设质心 (\bar{x}, \bar{y}) , 则 $\bar{x} = \frac{1}{l} \int_0^l x ds$, $\bar{y} = \frac{1}{l} \int_0^l y ds$, $l = \pi$.



上半圆参数方程为 $\begin{cases} x = \cos t \\ y = \sin t \end{cases} \quad t \in [0, \pi]$ $ds = \sqrt{\sin^2 t + \cos^2 t} dt = dt$

$$\therefore \bar{x} = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\pi \cos t \cdot dt = 0 \quad (\text{或由对称性})$$

$$\bar{y} = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\pi \sin t \cdot dt = \frac{2}{\pi}$$