



2020-2021. AC-) 期末考试卷(A卷).

一. 选择题.

1. D. 2. B. 3. C. 4. C. 5. A.

二. 填空题.

6. -1 7. -1 8. $\frac{2}{e}$ 9. $(\frac{1}{4}, +\infty)$ 10. $6a$

三. ⑪ 解法1. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^{(e^x-1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} e^{(e^x-1)\ln x} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x \ln x} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln x}{\frac{1}{x}}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{x^2}}$
 $= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (-\frac{1}{x^3})} = e^0 = 1.$

解法2. 令 $y = x^{(e^x-1)} \Rightarrow \ln y = (e^x-1)\ln x.$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (e^x-1)\ln x = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x \ln x = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln x}{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{-\frac{1}{x^2}} = 0$$

故 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^{(e^x-1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} y = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} e^{\ln y} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \ln y} = e^0 = 1.$

⑫ 解: 由 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x \frac{t^2}{\sqrt{a+t}} dt}{bx - \sin x} = 1$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{b} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x \frac{t^2}{\sqrt{a+t}} dt}{bx - \sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{x^2}{\sqrt{a+x}}}{b - \cos x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{a+x}} \cdot \frac{x^2}{b - \cos x}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2}{b - \cos x} = 1. \quad \text{故: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (b - \cos x) = b - 1 = 0$$





$$\Rightarrow b=1.$$

$$\text{又 } \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2}{1-\cos x} = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2}{\frac{1}{2}x^2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} \cdot 2 = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow a=4$$

$$\Rightarrow a=4, b=1.$$

⑬: 由 $x=y^y \Rightarrow x=e^{y \ln y}$ 兩邊對 x 求導得:

$$1 = e^{y \ln y} (y' \ln y + y \cdot \frac{1}{y} \cdot y')$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 = x^y (\ln y + 1) y'$$

$$\Rightarrow y' = \frac{1}{y^y (1 + \ln y)} = \frac{1}{x(1 + \ln y)}$$

$$\text{故 } dy = \frac{1}{x(1 + \ln y)} dx$$

⑭: $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-2x-x^2}} = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{2-(1+x)^2}} d(x+1)$

$$= \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-(\frac{1+x}{\sqrt{2}})^2}} d(\frac{1+x}{\sqrt{2}})$$

$$= \arcsin(\frac{1+x}{\sqrt{2}}) + C.$$





$$(15) \int_0^1 \frac{\ln(1+x)}{(2-x)^2} dx = \int_0^1 \ln(1+x) d\left(\frac{1}{2-x}\right)$$

$$= \frac{\ln(1+x)}{2-x} \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 \frac{1}{2-x} \cdot \frac{1}{1+x} dx$$

$$= \ln 2 - \frac{1}{3} \int_0^1 \left(\frac{1}{2-x} + \frac{1}{1+x} \right) dx$$

$$= \ln 2 - \frac{1}{3} \left(-\ln(2-x) + \ln(1+x) \right) \Big|_0^1$$

$$= \ln 2 - \frac{2}{3} \ln 2$$

$$= \frac{\ln 2}{3}$$

$$(16) \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x(x^2+1)} dx = \int_1^{+\infty} \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{x}{x^2+1} \right) dx$$

$$= \left(\ln x - \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2+1) \right) \Big|_1^{+\infty}$$

$$= \left[\ln \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} \right] \Big|_1^{+\infty}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \ln \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} - \ln \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$= \ln 1 + \frac{1}{2} \ln 2 = \frac{\ln 2}{2}$$

$$\text{或} \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x(x^2+1)} dx = \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{x}{x^2(1+x^2)} dx = \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{x^2(1+x^2)} d(x^2) \xrightarrow[t \rightarrow +\infty]{x \rightarrow +\infty} \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2} \frac{dt}{t(1+t)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_1^{+\infty} \left(\frac{1}{t} - \frac{1}{1+t} \right) dt$$

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$$= \frac{1}{2} (\ln t - \ln(1+t)) \Big|_1^{+\infty} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\ln \frac{t}{1+t} \right) \Big|_1^{+\infty} = \frac{1}{2} \left(0 - \ln \frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \ln 2$$





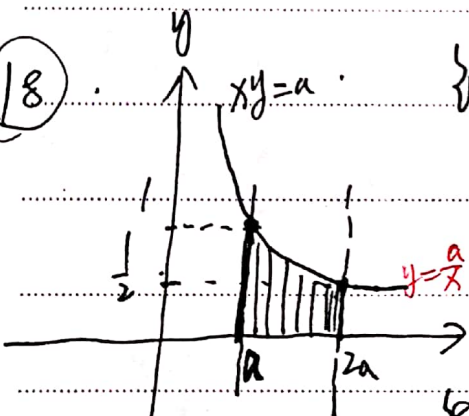
(17) $y=x^2 \Rightarrow y'=2x, \quad y''=2.$

曲率 $k = \frac{|y''|}{[1+(y')^2]^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{2}{(1+4x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$

当 $x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$ 时, $(1+4x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}$ 的最小值为 1.

即 $x=0$ 时, $\min\{(1+4x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}\} = 1.$

此时 k 最大为 2. 故 $x=0$ 时, 曲率最大.

(18)  设 x 轴: $V_x = \int_a^{2a} \pi \left(\frac{a}{x}\right)^2 dx$

$$= \frac{\pi a}{2}$$

 设 y 轴: $V_y = \int_a^{2a} \pi x \cdot \frac{a}{x} dx = 2\pi a^2$ (套筒法)
 或 $V_y = \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \pi \left(\frac{a}{y}\right)^2 dy + \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \pi (2a)^2 dy - \int_0^1 \pi a^2 dy$

$$= 2\pi a^2.$$

由 $V_x = V_y \Rightarrow \frac{\pi a}{2} = 2\pi a^2 \Rightarrow a = \frac{1}{4}$ 即 $a = \frac{1}{4}$ 时, $V_x = V_y.$





(19) 证明: $x \ln x + y \ln y > (x+y) \ln \frac{x+y}{2}$ ($x > 0, y > 0, x \neq y$).

证明: 即证 $\frac{x \ln x + y \ln y}{2} > \frac{x+y}{2} \ln \frac{x+y}{2}$.

令 $f(x) = x \ln x$. $x > 0$.

则 $f'(x) = \ln x + 1$ $f''(x) = \frac{1}{x} > 0$, ($x > 0$)

所以 $f(x)$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 上是下凸的.

从而 $\forall x, y \in (0, +\infty)$, $x \neq y$, 恒有:

$$f\left(\frac{x+y}{2}\right) < \frac{f(x) + f(y)}{2}$$

$$\text{即: } \frac{x+y}{2} \cdot \ln \frac{x+y}{2} < \frac{x \ln x + y \ln y}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow x \ln x + y \ln y > (x+y) \ln \frac{x+y}{2}$$

