



17-18 A卷

一. 填空题

1. 曲线 $y = x^2(x+1)^2$ 有 2 个拐点.

解: $y = x^4 + 2x^3 + x^2$, $y' = 4x^3 + 6x^2 + 2x$, $y'' = 12x^2 + 12x + 2 = 2(6x^2 + 6x + 1)$

$$\text{令 } y'' = 0 \Rightarrow x_1 = \frac{3-\sqrt{3}}{6}, x_2 = \frac{3+\sqrt{3}}{6}$$

x	$(-\infty, x_1)$	x_1	(x_1, x_2)	x_2	$(x_2, +\infty)$
y''	+	0	-	0	+
$y=f(x)$	\vee	(x_1, y_1) 拐点	\cap	(x_2, y_2) 拐点	\vee

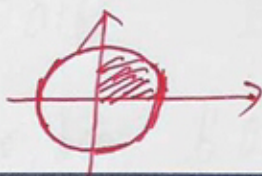
2. $f(x) = \int_1^x t \cdot e^{1/t} dt$, $t \in [1, 1]$, 则 $f(x)$ 在 $[1, 1]$ 上的最小值点在 $x = \underline{0}$ 处取到

解: $f'(x) = x \cdot e^{1/x}$ $f'(0) = 0 \Rightarrow x=0$, 且

x	$(1, 0)$	0	$(0, 1)$
$f'(x)$	-	0	+
$f(x)$	\searrow	最小	\nearrow

3. 设 $a > 0$, 则 $\int_0^a \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx = \underline{\frac{\pi a^2}{4}}$

解: $\int_0^a \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} = \frac{\pi a^2}{4}$ (几何意义: 面积)





安徽大学数学科学学院

School of Mathematical Sciences, Anhui University

4. 积分 $\int_0^1 \ln x dx = \underline{-1}$

解: $\int_0^1 \ln x dx = \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \int_{\epsilon}^1 \ln x dx$ (0为奇点)

$$= \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \left[x \ln x - \int_{\epsilon}^1 1 dx \right] = \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0^+} [1 \cdot \ln 1 - \epsilon \cdot \ln \epsilon - (1 - \epsilon)]$$

$$= \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0^+} (\epsilon - \epsilon \ln \epsilon - 1) = -1 - \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \epsilon \ln \epsilon \stackrel{\frac{0}{\infty}}{=} -1 - \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln t}{t}$$

$$= -1 + \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln t}{t} = -1$$

5. 若 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x + x f(x)}{x^3} = 0$, 则 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 + f(x)}{x^2} = \underline{\frac{1}{6}}$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x + x f(x)}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \frac{x^3}{6} + x f(x) + o(x^3)}{x^3} = 0$$

即: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \frac{x^2}{6} + f(x)}{x^2} = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 + f(x)}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{x^2}{6}}{x^2} = \frac{1}{6}$

解2: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x + x f(x) + \sin x - x}{x^3} = 0$

$$\frac{1}{x} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x + x f(x)}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \sin x}{x^3}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{3x^2} = \frac{1}{6}$$

二. 选择

6. $f(x) = \frac{x}{a + e^{bx}}$ 在 \mathbb{R} 上连续, 且 $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = 0$, 则 a, b 满足 (D)

A. $a < 0, b < 0$ B. $a > 0, b > 0$ C. $a < 0, b > 0$ D. $a > 0, b < 0$



解: $f(x) = \frac{x}{a+e^{bx}}$ 连续. 故 $a+e^{bx} > 0, \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow a > 0$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x}{a+e^{bx}} = 0 \quad (\text{若 } b > 0, \text{ 则 } \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (a+e^{bx}) = a \neq 0, \text{ 即 } \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x}{a+e^{bx}} = -\infty)$$

$$\text{故 } \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (a+e^{bx}) = \infty \Rightarrow bx \rightarrow +\infty (x \rightarrow -\infty) \Rightarrow b < 0$$

7. 设 $y = \int f(x) dx$ 中有倾角为 $\frac{\pi}{3}$ 的直线, 则 $y = f(x)$ 的图形是 (A)

A. 平行于 x 轴的直线 B. 平行于 y 轴的直线

C. $y = \sqrt{3}x$ D. $y = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}x$

解: $y = \int f(x) dx$ 中有 $y = \tan \frac{\pi}{3} \cdot x = \sqrt{3}x$, 故 $f(x) = \sqrt{3}$ 即 $y = f(x)$ 为 $y = \sqrt{3}$.

8. $f(x)$ 满足 $f''(x) - f'(x) + 5f(x) = 0$, 且 $f(x_0) > 0$, $f'(x_0) = 0$. 在 $f(x)$ 在 x_0 处 (B)

A. 取极小值 B. 取极大值 C. 附近单调减少 D. 附近单调增加

解: $f''(x_0) - f'(x_0) + 5f(x_0) = 0 \Rightarrow f''(x_0) = f'(x_0) - 5f(x_0) < 0$.

故 $f(x)$ 在 x_0 处, $f'(x_0) = 0$ 且 $f''(x_0) < 0$. 取极大值



9. 曲线 $y = \int_0^x \sqrt{\sin t} dt$ ($0 \leq x \leq \pi$) 的弧长为 (B)

A. $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{1+\cos x} dx$ B. $\int_0^{\pi} \sqrt{1+\sin x} dx$ C. $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{1+\sin x} dx$ D. $\int_0^{\pi} \sqrt{1+\sqrt{\sin x}} dx$

解: $l = \int_0^{\pi} \sqrt{1+(y')^2} dx = \int_0^{\pi} \sqrt{1+\sin x} dx$

10. $y=y(x)$ 且 $\begin{cases} y'(x) + \alpha(x)y'(x) + \beta(x)y(x) = 1 \\ y(0) = 0 \\ y'(0) = 0 \end{cases}$ 解, 其中 $\alpha(x), \beta(x)$ 连续. 下列正确的 ()

A. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{y(x)}{x^2}$ 不存在. B. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{y(x)}{x^2} = 1$ C. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{y(x)}{x^2} = \frac{1}{2}$ D. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{y(x)}{x^2} = \frac{1}{4}$

解: $y(0)=0, y'(0)=0$. 故 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} y(x)=0, \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} y'(x)=0$, 且 $y''(0)=1$, 又 $\alpha(x), \beta(x)$ 连续, 故 $y(x)$ 连续. 故 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} y''(x)=1$.

故 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{y(x)}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{y'(x)}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{y''(x)}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$