## 高等数学(上)试题(A)解答

2017年1月

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

二、(4分×5=20分)

6. 
$$(1+2t)e^{2t}$$
; 7.  $-5$ ; 8. 
$$\begin{cases} \frac{x^2}{2} + C, & 0 \le x \le 1 \\ \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{1}{6} + C, & x > 1 \end{cases}$$
;

9. 
$$\frac{2}{3}$$
; 10.  $y'' + y' - 2y = 0$ .

三、11.解 令  $y = (\cot x)^{\frac{1}{\ln x}}$ ,则  $\ln y = \frac{1}{\ln x} \ln(\cot x)$ 

$$\lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \ln y = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{1}{\ln x} \ln(\cot x)$$
 (3 \(\frac{\(\frac{1}{2}\)}{\(\frac{1}{2}\)}\)

$$= \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{\frac{1}{\cot x} (-\csc^{2} x)}{x^{-1}}$$
 (5  $\%$ )

$$= -\lim_{x \to 0^+} \frac{x}{\sin x} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos x} = -1 \tag{7}$$

故 
$$\lim_{x \to 0^+} y = e^{\lim_{x \to 0^+} \ln y} = e^{-1}$$
 (8分)

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{dt}{dx} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{x_t} = \frac{1+t^2}{4t}$$
 (8  $\%$ )

13. 
$$\Re \int_{0}^{n\pi} \sqrt{1 + \cos 2x} \, dx = \sqrt{2} \int_{0}^{n\pi} |\cos x| \, dx$$
 (2 分)

$$= \sqrt{2n} \int_0^{\pi} |\cos x| \, \mathrm{d}x \tag{4 }$$

$$= \sqrt{2}n\left[\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x \, \mathrm{d}x - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \cos x \, \mathrm{d}x\right] \tag{6 \(\frac{\psi}{2}\)}$$

$$= \sqrt{2}n[\sin x \Big|_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \sin x \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi}] = 2\sqrt{2}n$$
 (8 分)

14. 
$$p = e^{-\int x^{-1} dx} \left( \int \frac{\cos x}{x} e^{\int x^{-1} dx} dx + C \right)$$
 (4  $\beta$ )

$$= e^{-\ln x} \left( \int \frac{\cos x}{x} \cdot x \, dx + C \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{x} (\sin x + C)$$
(7 \(\frac{\frac{1}{2}}{2}\))

由 
$$y(\frac{\pi}{2}) = 0$$
,得  $C = -1$ .所求特解:  $y = \frac{1}{x}(\sin x - 1)$ . (8分)

15. 解 所求平面图形的面积:

$$S = \int_{-\infty}^{0} e^{x} dx = e^{x} \Big|_{-\infty}^{0} = 1$$
 (2  $\%$ )

所求旋转体的体积:

$$V = \pi \int_{0}^{1} (\ln y)^{2} dy$$

$$= \pi \lim_{\varepsilon \to 0^{+}} \int_{\varepsilon}^{1} (\ln y)^{2} dy$$

$$= \pi \lim_{\varepsilon \to 0^{+}} [y(\ln y)^{2}]_{\varepsilon}^{1} - \int_{\varepsilon}^{1} 2 \ln y dy$$

$$= \pi \lim_{\varepsilon \to 0^{+}} [y(\ln y)^{2}]_{\varepsilon}^{1} - \int_{\varepsilon}^{1} 2 \ln y dy$$

$$= \lim_{\varepsilon \to 0^{+}} [0 + (\ln \varepsilon)^{2}]_{\varepsilon}^{1} - 2\pi \lim_{\varepsilon \to 0^{+}} y(\ln y) = 1$$

$$= \lim_{\varepsilon \to 0^{+}} [0 + (\ln \varepsilon)^{2}]_{\varepsilon}^{1} - 2\pi \lim_{\varepsilon \to 0^{+}} y(\ln y) = 1$$

$$= \pi \lim_{\varepsilon \to 0^{+}} \left[0 - \frac{(\ln \varepsilon)^{2}}{\varepsilon^{-1}}\right] - 2\pi \lim_{\varepsilon \to 0^{+}} y(\ln y - 1)\Big|_{\varepsilon}^{1}$$

$$(6 \%)$$

$$= \pi \lim_{\varepsilon \to 0^{+}} \left[0 - \frac{2 \ln \varepsilon \cdot \varepsilon^{-1}}{-\varepsilon^{-2}}\right] - 2\pi \lim_{\varepsilon \to 0^{+}} \left[-1 - \frac{\ln \varepsilon - 1}{\varepsilon^{-1}}\right]$$

$$= \pi \lim_{\varepsilon \to 0^{+}} \frac{2 \ln \varepsilon}{\varepsilon^{-1}} - 2\pi \lim_{\varepsilon \to 0^{+}} \left[-1 - \frac{\ln \varepsilon - 1}{\varepsilon^{-1}}\right] = 2\pi$$
(8 \(\frac{\psi}{2}\))

四、证 设 $f(x) = 1 + x \ln(x + \sqrt{1 + x^2}) - \sqrt{1 + x^2}$ ,

则 
$$f(x)$$
 在 $[0,+\infty)$  上连续, (2分)

$$f'(x) = \ln(x + \sqrt{1 + x^2}) + x \cdot \frac{1 + \frac{x}{\sqrt{1 + x^2}}}{x + \sqrt{1 + x^2}} - \frac{x}{\sqrt{1 + x^2}}$$

$$= \ln(x + \sqrt{1 + x^2}) > \ln 1 = 0 \quad (x > 0)$$
 (5 \(\frac{\pi}{2}\))

故 
$$f(x)$$
 在 $[0,+\infty)$  上单调增加, (6分)

有 
$$f(x) > f(0) = 0$$
  $(x > 0)$ 

即 
$$1+x\ln(x+\sqrt{1+x^2})>\sqrt{1+x^2}$$
  $(x>0)$ . (8分)

五、解 点
$$(x, f(x))$$
处切线方程为:  $Y - f(x) = f'(x)(X - x)$  (2分)

令X=0,得截距 Y=f(x)-xf'(x).

由题意, 
$$\frac{1}{r} \int_0^x f(t) dt = f(x) - xf'(x)$$
 (4分)

上式两边乘以x, 并求导得 xf''(x)+f'(x)=0(6分) (\*)

 $\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d} x}[xf'(x)] = 0,$ 即

$$xf'(x) = C_1$$
,  $f(x) = C_1 \ln |x| + C_2$  ( $C_1, C_2$  为任意常数) (8分)

[解方程(\*)方法2]: 令u = f'(x),则(\*)化为: xu' + u = 0,

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}u}{u} = -\frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x}, \quad \ln|u| = -\ln|x| + \ln|C_1|$$
$$f'(x) = u = \frac{C_1}{x}$$
$$f(x) = C_1 \ln|x| + C_2$$

$$f(x) = C_1 \ln|x| + C_2$$

六、解 (1) 要证: 
$$[xf(x)]'\Big|_{x=\xi} = 0$$
,令 $\phi(x) = xf(x)$ , (1分)

则 $\phi(x)$ 在[a,b]上连续,在(a,b)内可导,且 $\phi(a) = \phi(b) = 0$ ,

由罗尔定理,存在
$$\xi \in (a,b)$$
,使得 $\phi'(\xi) = 0$ ,即  $f(\xi) + \xi f'(\xi) = 0$ ; (2分)

(2) 令 
$$\psi(x) = e^{-2x} f(x)$$
, (3分)

则 $\psi(x)$ 在[a,b]上连续,在(a,b)内可导,且 $\psi(a) = \psi(b) = 0$ ,

由罗尔定理,存在 $\eta \in (a,b)$ ,使得 $\psi'(\eta) = 0$ ,

$$\mathbb{E}[-2f(\eta) + f'(\eta)] = 0,$$

即 
$$-2f(\eta) + f'(\eta) = 0. \tag{4分}$$