

高等数学模拟试卷 (六) 参考答案

1. 解: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{\varphi(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \sin ax}{x^2 \ln(1 - bx)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \sin ax}{-bx^3}$
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - a \cos ax}{-3bx^2} = 1$
因 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (-3bx^2) = 0$, \therefore 必有 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 - a \cos ax) = 0$, $a = 1$

于是有 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{-3bx^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2}x^2}{-3bx^2} = -\frac{1}{6b} = 1$, $b = -\frac{1}{6}$

应选 A

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

因 $f(0-0), f(0+0)$ 都存在, 但不相等

$\therefore x=0$ 是 $f(x)$ 的跳跃间断点, 应选 B

3. 解: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(-x) - f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0-x) - f(0+x)}{x}$
 $= (-1-1)f'(0) = -2f'(0) = -2$

应选 B

4. 解: A: $f(x) = |x|$ 在 $x=0$ 处不可导

B: $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2}$ 在 $x=0$ 处不连续

C: $f(x) = \sqrt{x+1}$, $f(-1) \neq f(1)$

$\therefore A, B, C$ 均不满足罗尔定理条件, 应选 D

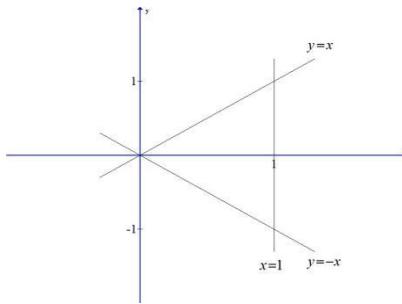
5. 解: 积分区域对称于 x 轴

$x^2 \sin y$ 关于 y 是奇函数, $\therefore \iint_D x^2 \sin y dxdy = 0$

$y^2 \sin x$ 关于 y 是偶函数, $\therefore \iint_D y^2 \sin x dxdy = 2 \iint_{D_1} y^2 \sin x dxdy$

故有 $\therefore \iint_D (x^2 \sin y + y^2 \sin x) dxdy = 2 \iint_{D_1} y^2 \sin x dxdy$

应选 B



6. 解: 当 $n \rightarrow \infty$ 时 $\tan \frac{1}{n+k} \sim \frac{1}{n}$

因 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{1}{n}$ 条件收敛, 故 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \tan \frac{1}{n+k}$ 条件收敛

应选 B

$$7. \text{解: } \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & 2a_{12} - 3a_{11} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & 2a_{22} - 3a_{21} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & 2a_{23} - 3a_{31} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & 2a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & 2a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & 2a_{23} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & -3a_{11} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & -3a_{21} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & -3a_{31} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 2 \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & 2a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & 2a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & 2a_{23} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} + 0 = -2$$

$$\therefore \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & 2a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & 2a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & 2a_{23} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} = -1$$

应选 C

8. 解: 因向量组的秩为 r , 所以向量组一个极大线性无关组中含有 r 个向量, 故向量组中任

意 $r+1$ 个向量必定线性相关, D 正确, 应选 D

9. 解: $f(0) = a$

$$f(0-0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} (x^2 + b) = b$$

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

$\therefore f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处连续, \therefore 必有 $f(0-0) = f(0+0) = f(0)$

解得 $a=4, b=4$

$$\begin{aligned} 10. \text{ 解: } \int \frac{f'(e^{-x})}{e^x} dx &= \int f'(e^{-x}) e^{-x} dx = - \int f'(e^{-x}) de^{-x} \\ &= -f(e^{-x}) + c = -\ln e^{-x} + c = x + c \end{aligned}$$

$$11. \text{ 解: } y' = \frac{1}{x+1}, \quad y'' = \frac{-1}{(x+1)^2}$$

$$y''' = \frac{1 \cdot 2}{(x+1)^3}, \quad y^{(4)} = \frac{-1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3}{(x+1)^4}$$

$$\therefore y^{(n)} = \frac{(-1)^{n+1} \cdot (n-1)!}{(x+1)^n}$$

$$\text{由 } y^{(n)} \Big|_{x=0} = (-1)^{n+1} (n-1)! = 2022!, \text{ 可知 } n = 2023$$

$$12. \text{ 解: } \because \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n x^n \text{ 收敛半径为 } 3, \quad \therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} \right| = 3$$

$$\text{对于 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n a_n (x-1)^{n+1}$$

$$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{u_{n+1}(x)}{u_n(x)} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{(n+1)a_{n+1}(x-1)^{n+2}}{na_n(x-1)^{n+1}} \right| = \frac{1}{3}|x-1| < 1$$

$$\text{得 } |x-1| < 3$$

$$\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n a_n (x-1)^{n+1} \text{ 的收敛区间为 } (-2, 4)$$

$$13. \text{ 解: } \because A^* = |A| A^{-1}, \quad \therefore |A^*| = |A| |A^{-1}| = |A|^4 |A^{-1}| = |A|^4 \cdot \frac{1}{|A|} = |A|^3 = 27$$

$$14. \text{ 解: } A_{21} = -M_{21} = -1, \quad A_{22} = M_{22} = 2, \quad A_{23} = -M_{23} = -3, \quad A_{24} = M_{24} = 4$$

$$\therefore M_{21} + M_{22} + M_{23} + M_{24} + A_{21} + A_{22} + A_{23} + A_{24} = 2(M_{22} + M_{24}) = 12$$

15. 解: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+\tan x} - \sqrt{1+\sin x}}{x \ln(1+x) - x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x - \sin x}{x \ln(1+x) - x^2 \left(\sqrt{1+\tan x} + \sqrt{1+\sin x} \right)}$

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

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1-\cos^3 x)(1+x)}{(1+x)\ln(1+x) - x - 2x^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3\cos^2 x \sin x}{\ln(1+x) - 4x} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3\cos x}{\frac{1}{1+x} - 4} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

16. 解: $\int \frac{\ln \sin x}{\sin^2 x} dx = - \int \ln \sin x d(\cot x) = -\cot x \cdot \ln \sin x + \int \cot x d \ln \sin x$

$$= -\cot x \cdot \ln \sin x + \int \cot x \cdot \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} dx$$

$$= -\cot x \cdot \ln \sin x + \int \cot^2 x dx$$

$$= -\cot x \cdot \ln \sin x + \int (\csc^2 x - 1) dx$$

$$= -\cot x \cdot \ln \sin x - \cot x - x + C$$

17. 解: 令 $x = \sin t$, 当 $x = \frac{1}{2}$ 时 $t = \frac{\pi}{6}$, 当 $x = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ 时 $t = \frac{\pi}{4}$

$$\begin{aligned} & \because \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} \frac{dx}{x \sqrt{1-x^2}} = \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{d \sin t}{\sin t \cos t} = \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{\sin t} dt \\ & = \ln |\csc t - \cot t| \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \\ & = \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{2}-1}{2-\sqrt{3}} \right| \end{aligned}$$

18. 解: 方程两边对 x 求偏导数, 得:

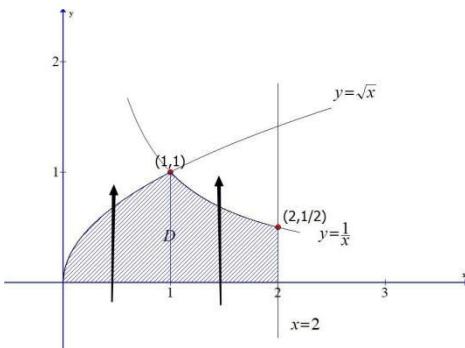
$$y + y \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + z + x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 0, \quad \therefore \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{y+z}{x+y}$$

方程两边对 y 求偏导数，得：

$$x + z + y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} + x \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0, \quad \therefore \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{x+z}{x+y}$$

19. 解： $\iint_D x^2 y dx dy = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{\sqrt{x}} x^2 y dy + \int_1^2 dx \int_0^{\frac{1}{x}} x^2 y dy$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 x^3 dx + \frac{1}{2} \int_1^2 dx = \frac{5}{8}$$



20. 解：对应齐次方程的特征方程 $r^2 - 5r + 6 = 0$ ，特征根 $r_1 = 2, r_2 = 3$

其通解 $\bar{y} = c_1 e^{2x} + c_2 e^{3x}$

设原方程的一个特解 $y^* = x(ax+b)e^{2x} = (ax^2+bx)e^{2x}$

将 y^* 代入原方程，解得 $a = -1, b = -2$ ， $\therefore y^* = -(x^2+2x)e^{2x}$

所以原方程通解为 $y = \bar{y} + y^* = c_1 e^{2x} + c_2 e^{3x} - (x^2+2x)e^{2x}$

21. 解：由 $X = AX + B$ ，得 $X - AX = B$ ， $\therefore (E - A)X = B$

两边左乘 $(E - A)^{-1}$ ，得 $X = (E - A)^{-1}B$

进而求得 $(E - A)^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ -1 & \frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix}$

$$\text{所以 } X = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ -1 & \frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 5 & -3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

22. 解: $\bar{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -3 & -5 & 7 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & -3 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & -2 & -4 & 6 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_1 \leftrightarrow r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & -3 & 1 \\ 3 & -3 & -5 & 7 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & -2 & -4 & 6 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\xrightarrow{\begin{array}{l} r_2 - 3r_1 \\ r_3 - r_1 \\ r_4 - 2r_1 \end{array}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & -3 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -8 & 16 & -4 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & 4 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -6 & 12 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\begin{array}{l} -\frac{1}{4}r_2 \\ -\frac{1}{3}r_4 \end{array}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & -3 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & 4 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & 4 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & 4 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\begin{array}{l} r_3 - r_2 \\ r_4 - r_2 \\ -r_2 \end{array}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & -3 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & -4 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\frac{1}{2}r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & -3 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{r_1 - r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & -1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

x_1, x_3 为约束变量, x_2, x_4 为自由变量

$$\text{一般解} \begin{cases} x_1 = \frac{1}{2} + x_2 + x_4 \\ x_3 = \frac{1}{2} + 2x_4 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{令} \begin{cases} x_2 = 0 \\ x_4 = 0 \end{cases}, \text{ 得原方程组的一个特解 } \eta^* = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{导出组一般解} \begin{cases} x_1 = x_2 + x_4 \\ x_3 = 2x_4 \end{cases}$$

依次取 $\begin{cases} x_2 = 1 \\ x_4 = 0 \end{cases}$, $\begin{cases} x_2 = 0 \\ x_4 = 1 \end{cases}$, 得基础解系 $\xi_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $\xi_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

\therefore 原方程组通解为 $\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} + k_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + k_2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ (其中 k_1, k_2 为任意常数)

23. 证明: 令 $F(x) = 2x \arctan x - \ln(1+x^2)$

$$\text{则 } F'(x) = 2 \arctan x + \frac{2x}{1+x^2} - \frac{2x}{1+x^2} = 2 \arctan x$$

$$\text{令 } F'(x) = 0, \text{ 得唯一驻点 } x = 0, \text{ 又 } F''(x) = \frac{2}{1+x^2}, \quad F''(0) = 2 > 0$$

$\therefore F(x)$ 在 $x = 0$ 处取得最小值, 最小值为 $F(0) = 0$

故当 $x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$ 时, $F(x) \geq 0$

即 $2x \arctan x - \ln(1+x^2) \geq 0$, 所以 $2x \arctan x \geq \ln(1+x^2)$

24. 解: (1) 设切点为 $(a, \ln a)$

$$y' = \frac{1}{x}, \quad k_{\text{切}} = y'|_{x=a} = \frac{1}{a}$$

$$\text{切线方程 } y - \ln a = \frac{1}{a}(x - a)$$

$$\therefore \text{切线过点 } M(0, 1), \quad \therefore 1 - \ln a = -1, \quad a = e^2$$

切点为 $P(e^2, 2)$

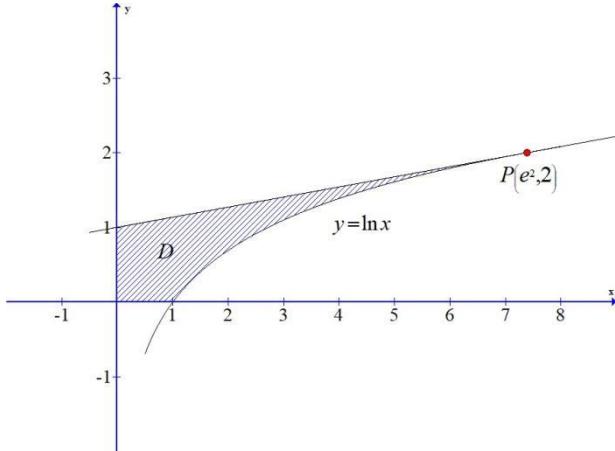
$$\text{切线方程 } y - \ln e^2 = \frac{1}{e^2}(x - e^2), \quad \text{即 } y = \frac{1}{e^2}x + 1$$

$$(2) S = \int_0^{e^2} \left(\frac{1}{e^2}x + 1 \right) dx - \int_1^{e^2} \ln x dx$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{2e^2}x^2 + x \right) \Big|_0^{e^2} - x \ln x \Big|_1^{e^2} + \int_1^{e^2} dx$$

$$= \frac{3}{2}e^2 - 2e^2 + e^2 - 1 = \frac{1}{2}e^2 - 1$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(3) V_y &= \int_0^2 \pi(e^y)^2 dy - \int_1^2 \pi[e^2(y-1)]^2 dy \\
&= \pi \int_0^2 e^{2y} dy - \pi e^4 \int_1^2 (y-1)^2 dy \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \pi e^{2y} \Big|_0^2 - \frac{\pi e^4}{3} (y-1)^3 \Big|_1^2 \\
&= \frac{1}{6} \pi e^4 - \frac{1}{2} \pi
\end{aligned}$$



25. 解: (1) 微分方程可化成 $f'(x) + \frac{-3}{x} f(x) = 3x + 18$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{通解 } f(x) &= e^{-\int \frac{3}{x} dx} \left[\int (3x + 18) e^{\int \frac{3}{x} dx} dx + c \right] \\
&= e^{3 \ln x} \left[\int (3x + 18) e^{-3 \ln x} dx + c \right] \\
&= x^3 \left[\int \left(\frac{3}{x^2} + \frac{18}{x^3} \right) dx + c \right] \\
&= x^3 \left(-\frac{3}{x} - \frac{9}{x^2} + c \right) = -3x^2 - 9x + cx^3
\end{aligned}$$

由 $f(1) = -11$ 可知 $c = 1$

$$\therefore f(x) = x^3 - 3x^2 - 9x$$

(2) $f(x)$ 的定义域 $(-\infty, +\infty)$

$$f'(x) = 3x^2 - 6x - 9 = 3(x^2 - 2x - 3) = 3(x+1)(x-3)$$

令 $f'(x) = 0$, 得 $x = -1, x = 3$

| | | | | | |
|---------|-----------------|-----|------------|-----|----------------|
| x | $(-\infty, -1)$ | -1 | $(-1, 3)$ | 3 | $(3, +\infty)$ |
| $f'(x)$ | + | 0 | - | 0 | + |
| $f(x)$ | \nearrow | 极大值 | \searrow | 极小值 | \nearrow |

由表可知, $f(x)$ 的单调递增区间为 $(-\infty, -1), (3, +\infty)$

单调递减区间为 $(-1, 3)$

极大值 $f(-1) = 5$, 极小值 $f(3) = 27$

(3) $f''(x) = 6x - 6$, 令 $f''(x) = 0$, 得 $x = 1$

| | | | |
|----------|----------------|----|----------------|
| x | $(-\infty, 1)$ | 1 | $(1, +\infty)$ |
| $f''(x)$ | - | 0 | + |
| $f(x)$ | \cap | 拐点 | \cup |

由表可知, 曲线的凸区间为 $(-\infty, 1)$, 凹区间为 $(1, +\infty)$, 拐点 $(1, -11)$