

高等数学模拟试卷（八） 参考答案

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

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

$$= -\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{xe^x}{k(k-1)x^{k-2}} = -\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x}{k(k-1)x^{k-3}} = c \neq 0$$

\therefore 必有 $k-3=0$, $k=3$, 应选 C

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

$\therefore f(x)$ 在 $x=-1$ 处连续

$$\because \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} (x+1) \arctan \frac{1}{x^2-1} = -\pi$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} (x+1) \arctan \frac{1}{x^2-1} = \pi$$

$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x)$ 不存在, 故 $f(x)$ 在 $x=1$ 处间断, 应选 B

3. 解: $f(0)=b$

$$f'_-(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{ax + b - b}{x} = a$$

$$f'_+(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\arctan \frac{1}{x} - b}{x}$$

$\because f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处可导, \therefore 有 $f'_-(0) = f'_+(0)$

$$\text{即 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\arctan \frac{1}{x} - b}{x} = a$$

$$\text{因 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x = 0, \therefore \text{有 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left(\arctan \frac{1}{x} - b \right) = 0, \text{ 即 } \frac{\pi}{2} - b = 0, \therefore b = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{当 } b = \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ 时, } a &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\arctan \frac{1}{x} - \frac{\pi}{2}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{x^2}} \cdot \frac{-1}{x^2}}{1} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{-1}{1 + x^2} = -1\end{aligned}$$

应选 D

4. 解: $f(x)$ 的定义域为 $(-\infty, +\infty)$

$$f'(x) = \frac{10}{3}x^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{10}{3}x^{-\frac{1}{3}} = \frac{10(x-1)}{3 \cdot \sqrt[3]{x}}$$

令 $f'(x) = 0$, 得 $x = 1$, 当 $x = 0$ 时 $f'(x)$ 不存在

\therefore 当 $0 < x < 1$ 时, $f'(x) < 0$, 当 $x > 1$ 时, $f'(x) > 0$

$\therefore f(x)$ 在 $x = 1$ 处取得极小值

\therefore 当 $x < 0$ 时, $f'(x) > 0$, 当 $0 < x < 1$ 时, $f'(x) < 0$

$\therefore f(x)$ 在 $x = 0$ 处取得极大值

故 $f(x)$ 既有极大值也有极小值, 应选 C

5. 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

6. 解: $\therefore f(x)$ 的一个原函数是 $\frac{\sin x}{x}$

$$\therefore \int f(x) dx = \frac{\sin x}{x} + c$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{于是 } \int \frac{f(ax)}{a} dx &= \frac{1}{a^2} \int f(ax) d(ax) + c \\ &= \frac{\sin ax}{a^3 x} + c\end{aligned}$$

应选 A

7. 解: 对于 C: 取 $v_n = \frac{n}{\sqrt{n^3}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$

$$\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \text{ 条件收敛}, \therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{n+1}{\sqrt{n^3+n+2}} \text{ 条件收敛}$$

应选 C

8. 解: $\left| -\frac{1}{3}A \right| = \left(-\frac{1}{3} \right)^3 |A| = \frac{-1}{27} |A| = \frac{1}{3}, \therefore |A| = -9, \text{ 应选 A}$

9. 解: $f(0) = a$

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

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

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

$$\text{解得 } a = 4, b = 4$$

10. 解: $\therefore f(x)$ 在 $x=1$ 处可导

$$\therefore f'(1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{f(x) - f(1)}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x-1)^k \cos \frac{1}{x-1}}{x-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (x-1)^{k-1} \cos \frac{1}{x-1} \text{ 存在}$$

$$\text{因 } \cos \frac{1}{x-1} \text{ 是有界函数, 要使上述极限存在, 应有 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (x-1)^{k-1} = 0$$

$$\therefore k-1 > 0, \text{ 即 } k > 1$$

11. 解: $y = \ln(1+x)$ 在 $[0,1]$ 上连续, 在 $(0,1)$ 内可导

$$\text{故 } y = \ln(1+x) \text{ 在 } [0,1] \text{ 上满足拉格朗日定理条件}$$

$$y'(\xi) = \frac{1}{1+x} \Big|_{x=\xi} = \frac{1}{1+\xi}$$

$$\text{由拉格朗日定理有 } \ln 2 = \frac{1}{1+\xi}, \therefore \xi = \frac{1-\ln 2}{\ln 2}$$

12. 解: $\int_{-2}^2 \left(x^3 \cos \frac{x}{2} + \sqrt{4-x^2} \right) dx = \int_{-2}^2 x^3 \cos \frac{x}{2} dx + \int_{-2}^2 \sqrt{4-x^2} dx$

$$= 2\pi$$

13. 解: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n x^n$ 收敛区间的中心点为 $x=0$

因 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n x^n$ 在 $x=-3$ 处条件收敛, $\therefore x=-3$ 是收敛区间的左端点

所以 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n x^n$ 的收敛半径为 3

$$\begin{aligned} 14. \text{ 解: } & \begin{vmatrix} 2a_1 & 2b_1 & 2c_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 \\ -a_3-d_1 & -b_3-d_2 & -c_3-d_3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 2a_1 & 2b_1 & 2c_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 \\ -a_3 & -b_3 & -c_3 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} 2a_1 & 2b_1 & 2c_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 \\ -d_1 & -d_2 & -d_3 \end{vmatrix} \\ & = -2 \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 \\ a_3 & b_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} - 2 \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 \\ d_1 & d_2 & d_3 \end{vmatrix} = -2m - 2n = -2(m+n) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 15. \text{ 解: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+\tan x} - \sqrt{1-\sin x}}{e^x - 1} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+\tan x} - \sqrt{1-\sin x}}{x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x + \sin x}{x(\sqrt{1+\tan x} + \sqrt{1-\sin x})} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\tan x}{x} + \frac{\sin x}{x} \right) = 1 \end{aligned}$$

16. 解: 方程两边对 x 求导, 得:

$$y' - e^y - x e^y \cdot y' = 0 \quad \text{①}$$

当 $x=0$ 时, 由原方程可知 $y=1$

将 $x=0$, $y=1$ 代入①式得: $y'(0)=e$

$$\begin{aligned} 17. \text{ 解: } \int \frac{e^{2x}}{1+e^x} dx &= \int \frac{e^x + 1 - 1}{1+e^x} de^x = \int de^x - \int \frac{1}{1+e^x} d(1+e^x) \\ &= e^x - \ln(1+e^x) + c \end{aligned}$$

$$18. \text{ 解: } \int_0^3 \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x}} dx = \int_0^3 \frac{x+1-1}{\sqrt{1+x}} dx$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \int_0^3 \sqrt{1+x} dx - \int_0^3 \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x}} dx \\
&= \frac{2}{3} (1+x)^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_0^3 - 2\sqrt{1+x} \Big|_0^3 = \frac{8}{3}
\end{aligned}$$

19. 解: $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = y f' \cdot \frac{1}{y} + \varphi\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) + x \varphi'\left(-\frac{y}{x^2}\right) = f' + \varphi\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) - \frac{y}{x} \varphi'$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = f'' \cdot \frac{-x}{y^2} + \varphi' \cdot \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x} \varphi' - \frac{y}{x} \varphi'' \cdot \frac{1}{x} = -\frac{x}{y^2} f'' - \frac{y}{x^2} \varphi''$$

20. 解: 对应齐次方程的特征方程 $r^2 + 3r - 4 = 0$, 特征根 $r_1 = 1$, $r_2 = -4$

其通解 $\bar{y} = c_1 e^x + c_2 e^{-4x}$

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

将 y^* 代入原方程, 解得 $a = \frac{1}{10}$, $b = \frac{4}{25}$, $\therefore y^* = \left(\frac{1}{10}x^2 + \frac{4}{25}x\right)e^x$

所以原方程通解为 $y = \bar{y} + y^* = c_1 e^x + c_2 e^{-4x} + \left(\frac{1}{10}x^2 + \frac{4}{25}x\right)e^x$

21. 解: 由 $\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = 1 \\ x^2 + y^2 - 2x = 0 \end{cases}$, 解得两图交点坐标 $M_1\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)$, $M_2\left(\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)$

因积分区域关于 x 轴对称, xy 关于 y 是奇函数

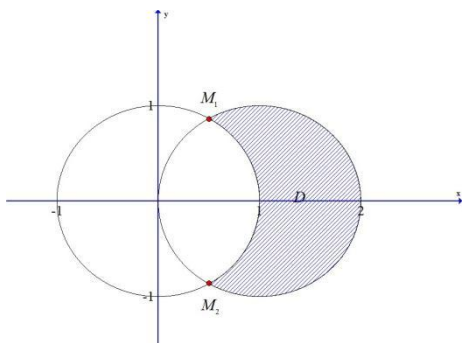
所以 $\iint_D xy dx dy = 0$

于是 $\iint_D (xy + 1) dx dy = \iint_D dx dy = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} d\theta \int_1^{2\cos\theta} r dr$

$$= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} d\theta \cdot \frac{1}{2} r^2 \Big|_1^{2\cos\theta} = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \left(2\cos^2\theta - \frac{1}{2}\right) d\theta$$

$$= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \left(\cos 2\theta + \frac{1}{2}\right) d\theta = \left(\frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta + \frac{1}{2}\theta\right) \Big|_{-\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{\pi}{3}$$



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

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

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

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

23. 证明: 令 $F(x) = \ln(1+x) - xe^{-x}$

$$F'(x) = \frac{1}{1+x} - e^{-x} + xe^{-x} = \frac{1}{1+x} + (x-1)e^{-x}$$

$$\text{令 } F'(x) = 0, \text{ 得 } x = 0, \quad F''(x) = \frac{-1}{(1+x)^2} + e^{-x} - (x-1)e^{-x}$$

$$F''(0) = 1 > 0, \quad \therefore F(x) \text{ 在 } x = 0 \text{ 处取得最小值, 最小值为 } F(0) = 0$$

$$\text{故当 } x > -1 \text{ 时, } F(x) \geq 0, \text{ 即 } \ln(1+x) - xe^{-x} \geq 0$$

$$\text{所以 } xe^{-x} \leq \ln(1+x)$$

24. 解: $f(x)$ 的定义域为 $(-\infty, 0), (0, +\infty)$

$$(1) f'(x) = \frac{-1}{x^2} - \frac{2}{x^3} = -\frac{x+2}{x^3}$$

$$\text{令 } f'(x) = 0, \text{ 得 } x = -2$$

x	$(-\infty, -2)$	-2	$(-2, 0)$	0	$(0, +\infty)$
$f'(x)$	$-$	0	$+$	无定义	$-$
$f(x)$	\downarrow	极小值	\uparrow		\downarrow

由表可知, $f(x)$ 的单调递减区间为 $(-\infty, -2)$, $(0, +\infty)$

单调递增区间为 $(-2, 0)$, 极小值为 $f(-2) = -\frac{1}{4}$

$$(2) f''(x) = \frac{2x+6}{x^4}, \text{ 令 } f''(x) = 0, \text{ 得 } x = -3$$

x	$(-\infty, -3)$	-3	$(-3, 0)$	0	$(0, +\infty)$
$f''(x)$	$-$	0	$+$	无定义	$+$
$f(x)$	\cap	拐点	\cup		\cup

由表可知, 曲线的凸区间为 $(-\infty, -3)$, 凹区间为 $(-3, 0)$, $(0, +\infty)$

$$f(-3) = -\frac{2}{9}, \text{ 曲线的拐点为 } \left(-3, -\frac{2}{9}\right)$$

$$\text{因 } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x+1}{x^2} = 0$$

$\therefore y = 0$ 是曲线的水平渐近线

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x+1}{x^2} = \infty$$

$\therefore x = 0$ 是曲线的垂直渐近线

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{25.解: } \bar{A} &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 5 \\ 2 & 4 & 0 & -1 & -3 \\ -1 & -2 & 3 & 2 & 8 \\ 1 & 2 & -9 & -5 & -21 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{r_2-2r_1 \\ r_3+r_1 \\ r_4-r_1}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & -6 & -3 & -13 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 & 3 & 13 \\ 0 & 0 & -12 & -6 & -26 \end{pmatrix} \\
 &\xrightarrow{\substack{r_3+r_2 \\ r_4-2r_2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & -6 & -3 & -13 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{-\frac{1}{6}r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{13}{6} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\xrightarrow{r_1-3r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{3}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{13}{6} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

x_1, x_3 为约束变量, x_2, x_4 为自由变量

$$\text{一般解} \begin{cases} x_1 = -\frac{3}{2} - 2x_2 + \frac{1}{2}x_4 \\ x_3 = \frac{13}{6} - \frac{1}{2}x_4 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{取} \begin{cases} x_2 = 0 \\ x_4 = 0 \end{cases}, \text{得方程组的一个特解 } \eta^* = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{3}{2} \\ 0 \\ \frac{13}{6} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{导出组一般解} \begin{cases} x_1 = -2x_2 + \frac{1}{2}x_4 \\ x_3 = -\frac{1}{2}x_4 \end{cases}$$

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

$$\therefore \text{原方程组通解为} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{3}{2} \\ 0 \\ \frac{13}{6} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + k_1 \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + k_2 \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (\text{其中 } k_1, k_2 \text{ 为任意常数})$$