

高等数学模拟试卷（七） 参考答案

$$\begin{aligned}
 1. \text{ 解: } \because \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x)}{\varphi(x)} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\int_1^{\sqrt{x}} \frac{\ln(1+t)}{1+t^4} dt}{\int_0^{\tan x} (1+t)^{\frac{1}{t}} dt} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{\ln(1+\sqrt{x})}{1+x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}}{(1+\tan x)^{\frac{1}{\tan x}} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 x}} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln(1+\sqrt{x})}{2\sqrt{x}(1+\tan x)^{\frac{1}{\tan x}}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sqrt{x}}{2\sqrt{x} \cdot e} = \frac{1}{2e}
 \end{aligned}$$

\therefore 当 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时, $f(x)$ 是与 $\varphi(x)$ 同阶但不等价的无穷小, 应选 B

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

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

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

$$3. \text{ 解: 由 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[1 + \frac{1 - \cos f(x)}{\sin x} \right]^{\frac{1}{x}} = e$$

$$\text{可知 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[1 + \frac{1 - \cos f(x)}{\sin x} - 1 \right] \cdot \frac{1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos f(x)}{x \sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2} f^2(x)}{x^2} = 1$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f^2(x)}{x^2} = 2, \text{ 于是 } f'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \sqrt{2}, \text{ 应选 C}$$

4. 解: A: 若在 $x = x_0$ 的左、右两侧 $f'(x)$ 同号, 则 $f(x)$ 在 $x = x_0$ 处不取得极值

故 A 错误

B: 函数 $f(x)$ 在 $f'(x)$ 不存在的点处也可能取得极值, 故 B 错误

C: 由 A, B 可知 C 错误, 应选 D

5. 解: 因仅知 $f(x)$ 在 (a, b) 内可导, 故 $f(x)$ 在区间端点 $x = a, x = b$ 处是否连续是未知的,

即不能保证 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续。所以式中只要带有 $f(a)$ 或 $f(b)$ 时, 结论都不一定成立,

即 A, B, C 三式都不一定成立, 应选 D

6. 解: 两边对 x 求导, 得: $f'(x^3) = 3x^2$

$$\text{令 } x^3 = t, \text{ 则 } f'(t) = 3t^{\frac{2}{3}}, \therefore f'(x) = 3x^{\frac{2}{3}}$$

$$\text{两边积分 } \int f'(x) dx = 3 \int x^{\frac{2}{3}} dx, \text{ 即 } f(x) = \frac{9}{5} x^{\frac{5}{3}} + c, \text{ 应选 B}$$

$$7. \text{ 解: } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{n+1} \right)$$

$$\text{当 } n \rightarrow \infty \text{ 时 } \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{n+1} \right) \sim \frac{1}{n+1}$$

$$\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{n+1} \text{ 收敛, } \therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{n+1} \right) \text{ 收敛}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n^2 = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \ln^2 \left(1 + \frac{1}{n+1} \right)$$

$$\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n+1)^2} \text{ 收敛, } \therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \ln^2 \left(1 + \frac{1}{n+1} \right) \text{ 收敛}$$

应选 A

8. 解: 由矩阵转置及逆矩阵性质可知 D 正确, 应选 D

$$\begin{aligned} 9. \text{ 解: } \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + 2h) - f(x_0 - h)}{2h} &= \frac{1}{2} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + 2h) - f(x_0 - h)}{h} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} [2 - (-1)] f'(x_0) = \frac{3}{2} f'(x_0) \end{aligned}$$

10. 解: $\because x=1$ 为 $f(x)$ 的极值点, $\therefore f'(1) = 0$

将 $f'(1) = 0$ 代入已知的关系式中, 得:

$$f''(1) = 2 - e < 0, \text{ 故 } x=1 \text{ 为 } f(x) \text{ 的极大值点}$$

11. 解: $y = \ln(3 + 7x - 6x^2) = \ln(3 - 2x)(1 + 3x) = \ln(3 - 2x) + \ln(1 + 3x)$

$$y' = -2 \cdot \frac{1}{3 - 2x} + 3 \cdot \frac{1}{1 + 3x} = \frac{2}{2x - 3} + \frac{3}{1 + 3x}$$

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

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

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

$$y^{(n)} = \frac{(-1)^{n+1} \cdot (n-1)!}{(2x-3)^n} \cdot 2^n + \frac{(-1)^{n+1} \cdot (n-1)!}{(1+3x)^n} \cdot 3^n$$

$$y^{(n)}(1) = -2^n \cdot (n-1)! + (-1)^{n+1} \cdot (n-1)! \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^n$$

12. 解: $\int_a^{+\infty} e^{-x} dx = \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \int_a^b e^{-x} dx = - \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{e^x} \Big|_a^b$

$$= - \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{1}{e^b} - \frac{1}{e^a} \right) = \frac{1}{e^a}$$

由 $\frac{1}{e^a} = \frac{1}{2}$ 得, $e^a = 2$, $\therefore a = \ln 2$

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

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

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

得 $|x-1| < 3$

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

14. 解: 由 $3\alpha - 2(\beta + \gamma) = 0$ 可知

$$\gamma = \frac{1}{2}(3\alpha - 2\beta) = \frac{1}{2}[(3, 12, 0, 6) - (6, 2, 4, 10)] = \left(-\frac{3}{2}, 5, -2, -2\right)$$

$$15. \text{ 解: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \sqrt{\cos x}}{x(1 - \cos \sqrt{x})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \sqrt{\cos x}}{\frac{1}{2}x^2} = 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2(1 + \sqrt{\cos x})}$$

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

$$16. \text{ 解: } \frac{dx}{dt} = e^t \sin t + e^t \cos t = e^t (\sin t + \cos t)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = -e^{-t} \cos t - e^{-t} \sin t = -e^{-t} (\cos t + \sin t)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dt} \bigg/ \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{-e^{-t} (\cos t + \sin t)}{e^t (\cos t + \sin t)} = -e^{-2t}$$

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = (-e^{-2t})'_t \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = 2e^{-2t} \cdot \frac{1}{e^t (\sin t + \cos t)} = \frac{2e^{-3t}}{\sin t + \cos t}$$

$$17. \text{ 解: } \int x^2 \arcsin x dx = \frac{1}{3} \int \arcsin x dx^3$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} x^3 \arcsin x - \frac{1}{3} \int x^3 d \arcsin x$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} x^3 \arcsin x - \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{x^3}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} x^3 \arcsin x - \frac{1}{6} \int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} x^3 \arcsin x - \frac{1}{6} \int \frac{1-x^2-1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} d(1-x^2)$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} x^3 \arcsin x - \frac{1}{6} \int \sqrt{1-x^2} d(1-x^2) + \frac{1}{6} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} d(1-x^2)$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} x^3 \arcsin x - \frac{1}{9} (1-x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} + \frac{1}{3} \sqrt{1-x^2} + c$$

$$18. \text{ 解: 令 } x = \sin t, \text{ 当 } x=0 \text{ 时 } t=0, \text{ 当 } x=1 \text{ 时 } t = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\therefore \int_0^1 \frac{x}{1+\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin t}{1+\cos t} d \sin t = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin t \cos t}{1+\cos t} dt$$

$$= -\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos t}{1+\cos t} d \cos t = -\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos t + 1 - 1}{1+\cos t} d \cos t$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= -\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d \cos t + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{1 + \cos t} d(1 + \cos t) \\
&= -\cos t \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + \ln|1 + \cos t| \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = 1 - \ln 2
\end{aligned}$$

19. 解: 方程两边对 x 求偏导数, 得:

$$2x + 2z \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 3 \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \quad ①$$

方程两边对 y 求偏导数, 得:

$$2y + 2z \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 3 \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \quad ②$$

①式两边再对 y 求偏导数, 得:

$$2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + 2z \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = 3 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{2 \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}}{3 - 2z} \quad ③$$

$$\text{由①式可知 } \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{2x}{3 - 2z}, \text{ 由②式可知 } \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{2y}{3 - 2z}$$

将此结果代入③式, 得:

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{2 \cdot \frac{2y}{3 - 2z} \cdot \frac{2x}{3 - 2z}}{3 - 2z} = \frac{8xy}{(3 - 2z)^3}$$

$$20. \text{ 解: } f'(x) - 3f(x) = e^{3x} \text{ 的通解 } f(x) = e^{\int 3dx} \left(\int e^{3x} \cdot e^{-\int 3dx} dx + c \right) = e^{3x}(x + c)$$

$$\text{将 } f(0) = 2 \text{ 代入通解中, 得 } c = 2, \therefore f(x) = (x + 2)e^{3x}$$

$$\text{以下求 } y'' - 2y' - 3y = (x + 2)e^{3x} \text{ 的通解}$$

$$\text{对应齐次方程的特征方程 } r^2 - 2r - 3 = 0, \text{ 特征根 } r_1 = 3, r_2 = -1$$

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

$$\text{设原方程的一个特解 } y^* = x(ax + b)e^{3x} = (ax^2 + bx)e^{3x}$$

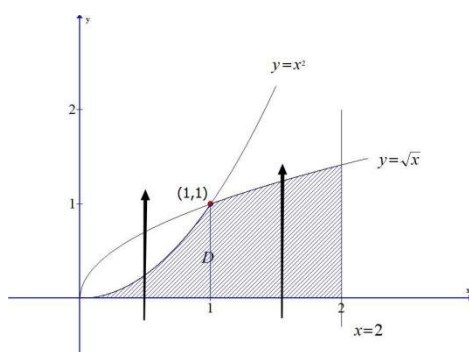
将 y^* 代入原方程, 解得 $a = \frac{1}{8}$, $b = \frac{7}{16}$, $\therefore y^* = \left(\frac{1}{8}x^2 + \frac{7}{16}x\right)e^{3x}$

所以原方程通解为 $y = \bar{y} + y^* = c_1 e^{3x} + c_2 e^{-x} + \left(\frac{1}{8}x^2 + \frac{7}{16}x\right)e^{3x}$

21. 解: $\iint_D xy dx dy = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{x^2} xy dy + \int_1^2 dx \int_0^{\sqrt{x}} xy dy$

$$= \int_0^1 dx \cdot \frac{1}{2} xy^2 \Big|_0^{x^2} + \int_1^2 dx \cdot \frac{1}{2} xy^2 \Big|_0^{\sqrt{x}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 x^5 dx + \frac{1}{2} \int_1^2 x^2 dx = \frac{5}{4}$$



22. 解: $(A:E) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\begin{matrix} \frac{1}{2}r_1 \\ \frac{1}{2}r_2 \\ \frac{1}{2}r_3 \\ \frac{1}{2}r_4 \end{matrix}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$

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

$$\xrightarrow{r_2 - \frac{1}{2}r_3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{8} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{4} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{r_1 - \frac{1}{2}r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{8} & -\frac{1}{16} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{8} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{4} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{8} & -\frac{1}{16} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{8} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{4} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

23. 证明: 令 $F(x) = \frac{2}{e}\sqrt{x} - \ln x$

则 $F'(x) = \frac{1}{e\sqrt{x}} - \frac{1}{x} = \frac{\sqrt{x} - e}{ex}$, 令 $F'(x) = 0$, 得唯一驻点 $x = e^2$

当 $0 < x < e^2$ 时, $F'(x) < 0$, $F(x)$ 单调递减

当 $x > e^2$ 时, $F'(x) > 0$, $F(x)$ 单调递增

\therefore 当 $x = e^2$ 时, $F(x)$ 取得最小值, 最小值为 $F(e^2) = 0$

故当 $x > 0$ 时, $F(x) \geq 0$

即 $\frac{2}{e}\sqrt{x} - \ln x \geq 0$, 所以 $\ln x \leq \frac{2}{e}\sqrt{x}$

24. 解: 设切点为 $(a, \ln a)$

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

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

$$S = \int_2^6 \left[\left(\frac{1}{a}x + \ln a - 1 \right) - \ln x \right] dx$$

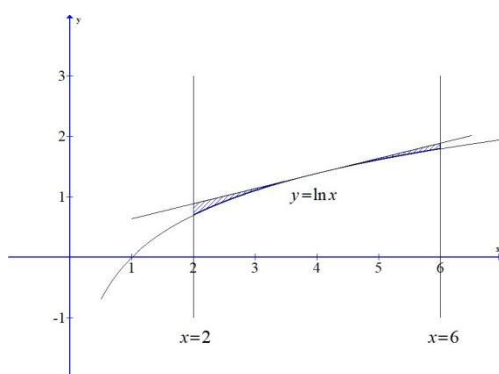
$$= \left(\frac{1}{2a}x^2 + x \ln a - x \ln x \right) \Big|_2^6$$

$$= \frac{16}{a} + 4 \ln a + 2 \ln 2 - 6 \ln 6$$

$$\text{令 } \frac{ds}{da} = 0, \text{ 得 } a = 4$$

$$\text{当 } a < 4 \text{ 时 } \frac{ds}{da} < 0, \text{ 当 } a > 4 \text{ 时 } \frac{ds}{da} > 0$$

$$\therefore a = 4 \text{ 是最小值点, 从而所求切线方程为 } y = \frac{1}{4}x + 2 \ln 2 - 1$$



$$25. \text{ 解: } \bar{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & -5 & -2 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 & -3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_3 - 2r_1]{r_2 - r_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & -7 & -5 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & -7 & -5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{r_3 - r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & -7 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{-r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 7 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{r_1 - r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & -5 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 7 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

x_1, x_2 为约束变量, x_3, x_4 为自由变量

$$\text{一般解} \begin{cases} x_1 = -2 - x_3 + 5x_4 \\ x_2 = 5 + 2x_3 - 7x_4 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{令} \begin{cases} x_3 = 0 \\ x_4 = 0 \end{cases}, \text{得原方程组的一个特解 } \eta^* = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 5 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{导出组一般解} \begin{cases} x_1 = -x_3 + 5x_4 \\ x_2 = 2x_3 - 7x_4 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{依次令} \begin{cases} x_3 = 1 \\ x_4 = 0 \end{cases}, \begin{cases} x_3 = 0 \\ x_4 = 1 \end{cases}, \text{得基础解系 } \xi_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \xi_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ -7 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \text{原方程组通解为} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 5 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + k_1 \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + k_2 \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ -7 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (\text{其中 } k_1, k_2 \text{ 为任意常数})$$