

高等数学模拟试卷（三）参考答案

1. 解: \because 当 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时, $1 - \cos x \sim \frac{1}{2}x^2$, $\sqrt{1-x^2} - 1 \sim -\frac{1}{2}x^2$

都是与 x^2 同阶的无穷小, 故应选 D

2. 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. 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

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

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

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

5. 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

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

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

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

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

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

应选 D

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

9. 解: 令 $f(x) = x\varphi(x)$, 其中 $\varphi(x) = (x+1)(x+2)\cdots(x+100)$

$$\text{则 } f'(x) = \varphi(x) + x\varphi'(x)$$

$$\therefore f'(0) = \varphi(0) = 1 \cdot 2 \cdots 100 = 100 !$$

10. 解: 方程两边对 x 求导, 得: $e^{x+y} \cdot (1+y') - \sin(xy) \cdot (y+xy') = 0$

$$\text{解得: } y' = \frac{y \sin(xy) - e^{x+y}}{e^{x+y} - x \sin(xy)}$$

11. 解: $y = \frac{1}{x^2 - 5x + 6} = \frac{1}{(x-2)(x-3)} = \frac{1}{x-3} - \frac{1}{x-2}$

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

$$= (-1)^n \cdot n! \left[\frac{1}{(x-3)^{n+1}} - \frac{1}{(x-2)^{n+1}} \right]$$

12. 解: 方程两边对 y 求偏导数, 得:

$$3z^2 \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} - 3z - 3y \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0, \quad \therefore \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{z}{z^2 - y}$$

当 $x=0, y=0$ 时, 由原方程可得 $z=2$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \bigg|_{\substack{x=0 \\ y=0}} = \frac{z}{z^2 - y} \bigg|_{\substack{x=0 \\ y=0}} = \frac{1}{z} \bigg|_{z=2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} 15. \text{ 解: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x + \ln(1-x) - 1}{x - \arctan x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x + \frac{1}{x-1}}{1 - \frac{1}{1+x^2}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{[(x-1)e^x + 1](1+x^2)}{x^2(x-1)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{xe^x}{-2x} = -\frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

16. 解: $f(0) = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{当 } x \neq 0 \text{ 时, } f'(x) &= \frac{x^2(1 - \cos x) - 2x(x - \sin x)}{x^4} \\ &= \frac{2 \sin x - x - x \cos x}{x^3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{当 } x=0 \text{ 时, } f'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \sin x}{x^3}$$

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

$$\therefore f'(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{2 \sin x - x - x \cos x}{x^3} & x \neq 0 \\ \frac{1}{6} & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 17. \text{ 解: } \int \frac{dx}{\cos^4 x} &= \int \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} d \tan x = \int \sec^2 x d \tan x \\ &= \int (1 + \tan^2 x) d \tan x = \int d \tan x + \int \tan^2 x d \tan x \\ &= \tan x + \frac{1}{3} \tan^3 x + c \end{aligned}$$

$$18. \text{ 解: 令 } x = \sin t, \text{ 当 } x=0 \text{ 时 } t=0, \text{ 当 } x = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \text{ 时 } t = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} \frac{dx}{(2-x^2)\sqrt{1-x^2}} &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{d \sin t}{(2-\sin^2 t) \cos t} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{2-\sin^2 t} dt \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{dt}{2(\sin^2 t + \cos^2 t) - \sin^2 t} \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{dt}{\sin^2 t + 2 \cos^2 t} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{dt}{(\tan^2 t + 2) \cos^2 t} \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{d \tan t}{(\sqrt{2})^2 + \tan^2 t} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \arctan \frac{\tan t}{\sqrt{2}} \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \arctan \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{aligned}$$

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

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

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

$$\text{其通解 } \bar{y} = (c_1 + c_2 x) e^{-2x}$$

$$\text{设原方程的一个特解 } y^* = A x^2 e^{-2x}$$

将 y^* 代入原方程, 解得 $A = \frac{1}{2}$, $\therefore y^* = \frac{1}{2}x^2e^{-2x}$

所以原方程通解为 $y = \bar{y} + y^* = (c_1 + c_2x)e^{-2x} + \frac{1}{2}x^2e^{-2x}$

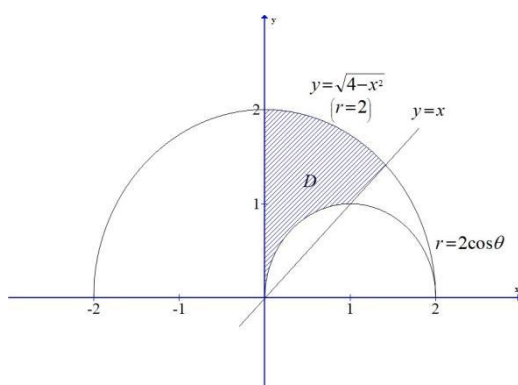
$$21. \text{ 解: } \iint_D y dx dy = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_{2\cos\theta}^2 r^2 \sin\theta dr = \frac{1}{3} \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \cdot \sin\theta r^3 \Big|_{2\cos\theta}^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (8 - 8\cos^3\theta) \sin\theta d\theta$$

$$= \frac{8}{3} \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin\theta d\theta - \frac{8}{3} \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^3\theta \sin\theta d\theta$$

$$= -\frac{8}{3} \cos\theta \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + \frac{8}{3} \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^3\theta d\cos\theta$$

$$= \frac{4}{3}\sqrt{2} + \frac{2}{3}\cos^4\theta \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{4}{3}\sqrt{2} - \frac{1}{6}$$



$$22. \text{ 解: } (A:E) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_1 \leftrightarrow r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\substack{r_2 - 2r_1 \\ r_3 + r_1}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 3 & 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_2 \leftrightarrow r_3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 4 & 3 & 0 & -2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\substack{r_1 + r_2 \\ r_3 - 4r_2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 & -6 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{r_1 + r_3 \\ r_2 + r_3}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -4 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & -5 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 & -6 & -4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{-r_3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -4 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & -5 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 6 & 4 \end{pmatrix}, \therefore A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -4 & -3 \\ 1 & -5 & -3 \\ -1 & 6 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

23. 证明: 令 $F(x) = e^x - x - 1 - \frac{1}{2}x \sin x$, 则 $F(0) = 0$

$$F'(x) = e^x - 1 - \frac{1}{2} \sin x - \frac{1}{2}x \cos x$$

$$F'(0) = 0$$

$$F''(x) = e^x - \cos x + \frac{1}{2}x \sin x$$

当 $0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2}$ 时, $F''(x) > 0$, $\therefore F'(x)$ 单调递增

$$F'(x) > F'(0) = 0$$

由 $F'(x) > 0$ 又可知 $F(x)$ 单调递增, 从而 $F(x) > F(0) = 0$

即 $e^x - x - 1 - \frac{1}{2}x \sin x > 0$, 所以 $e^x - x - 1 > \frac{1}{2}x \sin x$

24. 解: (1) 设切点为 $(a, \ln a)$

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

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

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

$$\text{切点为 } P(e^2, 2)$$

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

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

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

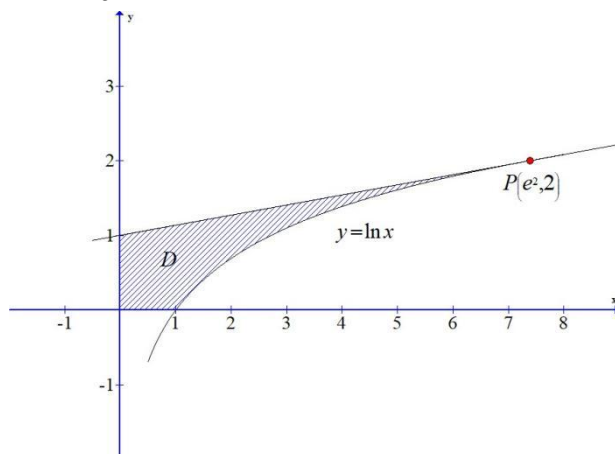
$$= \frac{3}{2}e^2 - 2e^2 + e^2 - 1 = \frac{1}{2}e^2 - 1$$

$$(3) V_y = \int_0^2 \pi (e^y)^2 dy - \int_1^2 \pi [e^2(y-1)]^2 dy$$

$$= \pi \int_0^2 e^{2y} dy - \pi e^4 \int_1^2 (y-1)^2 dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \pi e^{2y} \Big|_0^2 - \frac{\pi e^4}{3} (y-1)^3 \Big|_1^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \pi e^4 - \frac{1}{2} \pi$$



25. 解: $\bar{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & k & 4 \\ -1 & k & 1 & k^2 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_3 - r_1]{r_2 + r_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & k & 4 \\ 0 & k+1 & k+1 & k^2+4 \\ 0 & -2 & 2-k & -8 \end{pmatrix}$

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

$$\xrightarrow{r_3 - (k+1)r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & k & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{k-2}{2} & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{(k+1)(4-k)}{2} & k(k-4) \end{pmatrix}$$

(1) 当 $k \neq -1$ 和 $k \neq 4$ 时, $R(A) = R(\bar{A}) = 3$, 方程组有唯一解

(2) 当 $k = -1$ 时, $R(A) = 2$, $R(\bar{A}) = 3$, $R(A) \neq R(\bar{A})$, 方程组无解

(3) 当 $k = 4$ 时, $R(A) = R(\bar{A}) = 2 < 3$, 方程组有无穷多组解

当 $k = 4$ 时, $\bar{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 4 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_1 - r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

x_1, x_2 为约束变量, x_3 为自由变量

$$\text{一般解} \begin{cases} x_1 = -3x_3 \\ x_2 = 4 - x_3 \end{cases}, \text{ 令 } x_3 = 0 \text{ 得方程组的一个特解 } \eta^* = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 4 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{导出组一般解} \begin{cases} x_1 = -3x_3 \\ x_2 = -x_3 \end{cases}, \text{ 令 } x_3 = 1 \text{ 得基础解系 } \xi = \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{方程组通解为} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 4 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + k \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (\text{其中 } k \text{ 为任意常数})$$