

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 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 - a \cos ax) = 0$, $a = 1$

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

应选 A

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

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

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

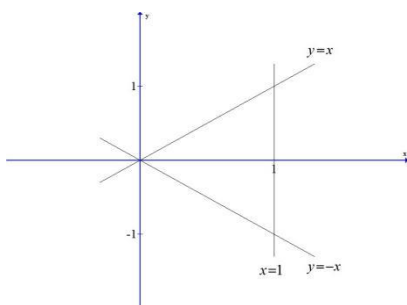
5. 解: 积分区域对称于 x 轴

$$x^2 \sin y \text{ 关于 } y \text{ 是奇函数, } \therefore \iint_D x^2 \sin y dx dy = 0$$

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

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

应选 B



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

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

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: $f(0) = a$

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

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

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

$$\text{解得 } a=4, b=4$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\text{得 } |x-1| < 3$$

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

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

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

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 15. \text{ 解: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+\tan x} - \sqrt{1+\sin x}}{x \ln(1+x) - x^2} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x - \sin x}{x \ln(1+x) - x^2 \left(\sqrt{1+\tan x} + \sqrt{1+\sin x} \right)} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x - \sin x}{x \ln(1+x) - x^2} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{\cos^2 x} - \cos x}{\ln(1+x) + \frac{x}{1+x} - 2x} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1 - \cos^3 x)(1+x)}{(1+x) \ln(1+x) - x - 2x^2} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3 \cos^2 x \sin x}{\ln(1+x) - 4x} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3 \cos x}{\frac{1}{1+x} - 4} = -\frac{1}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 16. \text{ 解: } \int \frac{\ln \sin x}{\sin^2 x} dx &= -\int \ln \sin x d \cot x = -\cot x \cdot \ln \sin x + \int \cot x d \ln \sin x \\
 &= -\cot x \cdot \ln \sin x + \int \cot x \cdot \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} dx \\
 &= -\cot x \cdot \ln \sin x + \int \cot^2 x dx \\
 &= -\cot x \cdot \ln \sin x + \int (\csc^2 x - 1) dx \\
 &= -\cot x \cdot \ln \sin x - \cot x - x + c
 \end{aligned}$$

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

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

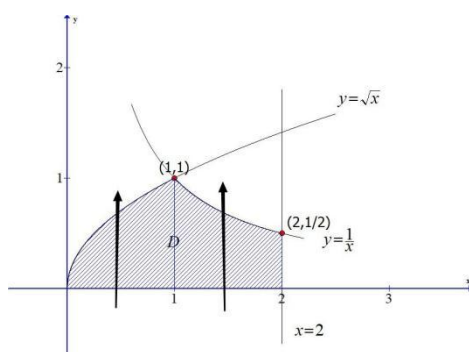
$$18. \text{ 解: 方程两边对 } x \text{ 求偏导数, 得:}$$

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

方程两边对 y 求偏导数, 得:

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

$$\begin{aligned} 19. \text{ 解: } \iint_D x^2 y dx dy &= \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{\sqrt{x}} x^2 y dy + \int_1^2 dx \int_0^{\frac{1}{x}} x^2 y dy \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 x^3 dx + \frac{1}{2} \int_1^2 dx = \frac{5}{8} \end{aligned}$$



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

x_1, x_3 为约束变量, x_2, x_4 为自由变量

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

24. 解: (1) 设切点为 $(a, \ln a)$

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

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

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

$$\text{切点为 } P(e^2, 2)$$

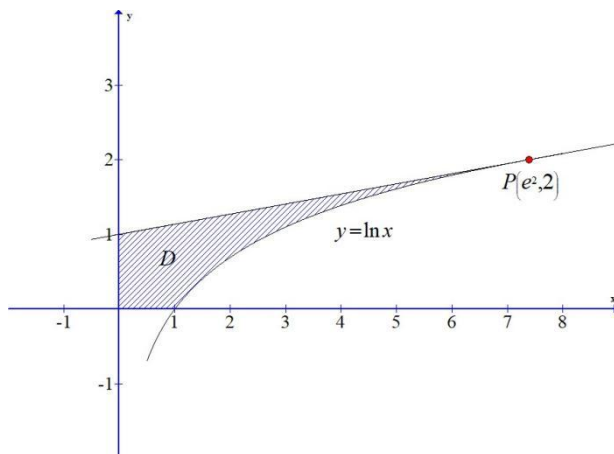
$$\text{切线方程 } y - \ln e^2 = \frac{1}{e^2}(x - e^2), \text{ 即 } y = \frac{1}{e^2}x + 1$$

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

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

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

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



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 $c = 1$

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

(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 $(1, -11)$