

## 高等数学模拟试卷 (三) 参考答案

1. 解: ∵ 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

∴  $x=0$  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:  $f(x) = \sqrt{x+1}$ ,  $f(-1) \neq f(1)$

∴ A, B, C 均不满足罗尔定理条件, 应选 D

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

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

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

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  $v_n = \frac{n}{n\sqrt{n}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$

$\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$  条件收敛,  $\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{n}{(n+1)\sqrt{n+2}}$  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  $\varphi(x) = (x+1)(x+2)\cdots(x+100)$

则  $f'(x) = \varphi(x) + x\varphi'(x)$

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

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  $z=2$

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

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

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

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

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： $f(0)=0$

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

$$= \frac{2\sin x - x - x\cos x}{x^3}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

设原方程的一个特解  $y^* = Ax^2 e^{-2x}$

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

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

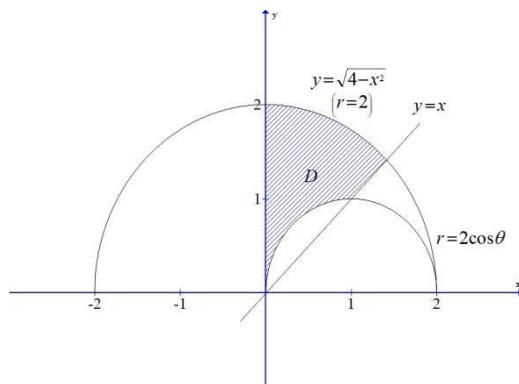
$$21. \text{ 解: } \iint_D y dx dy = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_{2\cos\theta}^2 r^2 \sin\theta dr = \frac{1}{3} \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \cdot \sin\theta r^3 \Big|_{2\cos\theta}^2$$

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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  $(a, \ln a)$

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

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

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

$$\text{切点为 } P(e^2, 2)$$

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

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

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

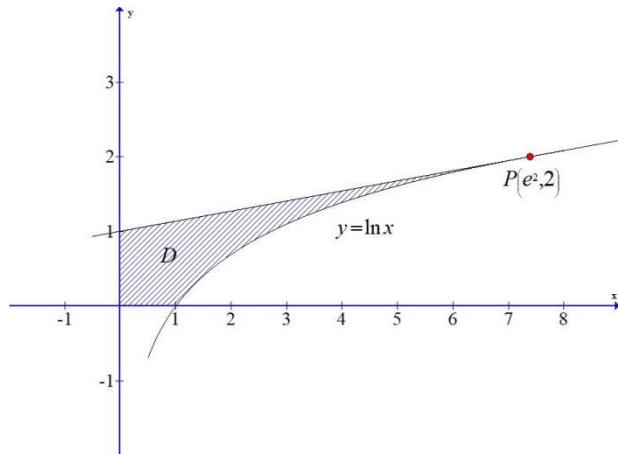
$$= \frac{3}{2}e^2 - 2e^2 + e^2 - 1 = \frac{1}{2}e^2 - 1$$

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\text{当 } k = 4 \text{ 时, } \bar{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 4 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_1 - r_2]{r_3 - r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$x_1, x_2$  为约束变量,  $x_3$  为自由变量

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

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

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