2013~ 2014 学年第一学期高等数学[(1)机电]

A 卷参考答案及评分标准

一、单项选择题(本大题共10小题,每小题2分,共20分)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
С	A	A	A	С	В	D	D	D	D

二、填空题(本大题共5小题,每小题3分,共15分)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
-3	$-\frac{1}{1+x^2}dx$	0	0	[-3,-1]

三、求解下列各题(本大题共10小题,每小题6分,共60分)

(1)
$$\begin{aligned}
&\text{im} \frac{\int_0^x (e^t - \cos t) dt}{(\arcsin x)^2} \\
&= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\int_0^x (e^t - \cos t) dt}{x^2} \cdot \dots \cdot (2 / 3) \\
&= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{e^x - \cos x}{2x} \cdot \dots \cdot (4 / 3) \\
&= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{e^x + \sin x}{2} \cdot \dots \cdot (5 / 3) \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \dots \cdot (6 / 3)
\end{aligned}$$

(2) 解:
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{\frac{dt}{dt}}$$
$$= \frac{3e^{3t}f'(e^{3t}-1)}{f'(t)} \cdots (4分)$$
$$\therefore \frac{dy}{dx}\Big|_{t=0} = \frac{3f'(0)}{f'(0)} = 3 \cdots (6分)$$

(3) 解:方程两边对x求导得

$$e^{2x+y}(2+y')+(y+xy')\sin(xy)=0$$
 ……(2分)
把(0,1)代入上式得 $y'|_{(0,1)}=-2$ ……(3分)
过点(0,1)的法线的斜率为 $k=\frac{1}{2}$ ……(4分)

故所求法线方程为: $y-1=\frac{1}{2}(x-0)$,

即
$$x-2y+2=0 \qquad \cdots (6分)$$

或解: 方程两边对
$$x$$
求导得
$$e^{2x+y}(2+y')+(y+xy')\sin(xy)=0$$
 得 $y'=-\frac{2e^{2x+y}+y\sin(xy)}{e^{2x+y}+x\sin(xy)}$ (2分) 得 $y'|_{(0,1)}=-2$ (3分) 过点(0.1)的法线的斜率为 $k=\frac{1}{2}$(4分)

过点(0,1)的法线的斜率为 $k = \frac{1}{2}$ ······(4分)

故所求法线方程为:
$$y-1=\frac{1}{2}(x-0)$$
,

即
$$x-2y+2=0 \qquad \cdots (6分)$$

(4) 解: 令
$$\sqrt{x} = t$$
,则 $x = t^2$, $dx = 2tdt$

故
$$\int \frac{\sqrt{x}}{1+x\sqrt{x}} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{t}{1+t^3} \cdot 2t dt = \int \frac{2t^2}{1+t^3} dt \quad \cdots (2\%)$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \int \frac{1}{1+t^3} d(1+t^3) \quad \cdots (3\%)$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \ln|1+t^3| + c \quad \cdots (5\%)$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \ln(1+x\sqrt{x}) + c \quad \cdots (6\%)$$

(7) 解:由于点(1,3)在曲线上,

故
$$3 = a + b$$
 ······(1分)

又点(1,3)为曲线的拐点,

故
$$12a+6b=0 \qquad \cdots (2分)$$

解得
$$a = -3, b = 6$$
 ·····(3分)

此时

$$y'' = -36x^2 + 36x = 36x(1-x)$$

因此(0,0),(1,3)为曲线的拐点,

曲线在区间[0,1]上是凹的,

在区间 $(-\infty,0]$ 及 $[1,+\infty)$ 上是凸的。(6分)

(8)
$$\text{AF:} \int \frac{\arcsin x + 2x}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} dx = \int \left(\frac{\arcsin x}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} + \frac{2x}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} \right) dx$$

$$= \int \frac{\arcsin x}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} dx + \int \frac{2x}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} dx + \dots + 2\pi$$

$$= \int \arcsin x \, d\arcsin x - \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} d(1 - x^2) + \dots + 2\pi$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \arcsin^2 x - 2\sqrt{1 - x^2} + c + \dots + 6\pi$$

(9) 解: 由 $f(x) = x^n$ 得f'(1) = n,

于是过点(1,1)的切线为

$$y = nx - n + 1 \qquad \cdots (2 \mathcal{H})$$

故切线与x轴的交点为:

$$(\xi_n, 0) = (\frac{n-1}{n}, 0)$$
(3 $\%$)

故
$$\lim_{n \to \infty} f(\xi_n) = \lim_{n \to \infty} f(\frac{n-1}{n})$$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{n-1}{n}\right)^n$$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right)^n$$

$$= \frac{1}{n} \qquad \dots (6分)$$

(10) 解: 如图示

两曲线的交点坐标为(1,1)……(1分)

所求面积:

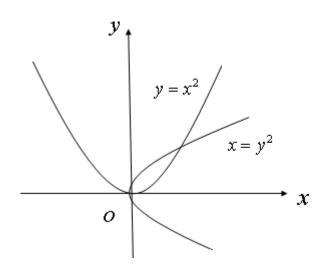
$$A = \int_0^1 (\sqrt{x} - x^2) dx \qquad \cdots (2 \%)$$

$$= \left[\frac{2}{3}x^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{1}{3}x^{3}\right]_{0}^{1} = \frac{1}{3} \qquad \dots (3/7)$$

所求体积为:

$$V = \int_0^1 (\pi(\sqrt{y})^2 - \pi(y^2)^2) dy \cdot \dots \cdot (5/\pi)$$
$$= \left[\frac{1}{2} \pi y^2 - \frac{1}{5} \pi y^5 \right]_0^1$$

$$= \frac{3}{10}\pi \qquad \cdots (6\%)$$



四、证明题(5分)

证明: 设
$$F(x) = \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} \cdots (2 \%)$$

$$\because F'(x) = \frac{f'(x)g(x) - f(x)g'(x)}{g^2(x)} < 0, \therefore F(x)$$
 单调递减………(2分)

則当
$$a < x < b$$
时, $F(x) < F(a)$,即, $\frac{f(x)}{g(x)} < \frac{f(a)}{g(a)}$ 。证毕。……(1分)