

高数上期末考试题 1.

①

- 填空题.

1. 设 a 为非零常数 则 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x+a}{x-a} \right)^x = \frac{e^{2a}}{1}$

证: $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x+a}{x-a} \right)^x = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{2a}{x-a} \right)^{\frac{x-a}{2a} \cdot \frac{2ax}{x-a}} = e^{2a}$

2. 设当 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时 $(1+ax^2)^{\frac{1}{3}} - 1$ 与 $\cos x - 1$ 是等价无穷小.

则 $a = -\frac{3}{2}$

证: $(1+ax^2)^{\frac{1}{3}} - 1 \sim \frac{1}{3}ax^2$ $\cos x - 1 \sim -\frac{x^2}{2}$

$\therefore \frac{1}{3}ax^2 \sim -\frac{x^2}{2} \quad \therefore a = -\frac{3}{2}$

3. 设 $f(x) = \frac{1}{2x} + \frac{1}{\sin 2x} - \frac{1}{2(1-x)}$ $x \in (\frac{1}{2}, 1)$. 为使

$f(x)$ 在 $[\frac{1}{2}, 1]$ 连续 应补充 $f(1) =$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{2(1-x) - \sin 2x}{2x \sin 2x \cdot 2(1-x)} + \boxed{\frac{1}{2x}}$ 关键 非零因子

$\stackrel{t=1-x}{=} \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{2t - \sin 2(1-t)}{\sin 2(1-t) \cdot 2t} + \frac{1}{2}$

$= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{2t - \sin 2t}{2t \sin 2t} + \frac{1}{2}$

$= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{+\frac{1}{3!}(2t)^3}{(2t)^2} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$

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4. 设 $f(x) = e^{\sin 2x}$ 求 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{f(2-x) - f(1)}{x-1}$

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

$$f'(x) = e^{\sin 2x} \cdot \cos 2x \cdot 2 \quad f'(1) = -2$$

5. 函数 $y = x + 2\cos x$ 在 $[0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$ 上的最大值是 $y(\frac{\pi}{6})$

$$y' = 1 - 2\sin x = 0 \quad \sin x = \frac{1}{2} \quad x = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$\cancel{x = \frac{\pi}{6}} \quad y(0) = 2 \quad y(\frac{\pi}{2}) = \frac{\pi}{2} \quad y(\frac{\pi}{6}) = \frac{\pi}{6} + \sqrt{3}$$

6. 设 $\int x f(x) dx = \arcsin x + C$ 求

$$\int \frac{1}{f(x)} dx = \int x \sqrt{1-x^2} dx = -\frac{1}{3} (1-x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} + C$$

$$\therefore x f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \quad f(x) = \frac{1}{x \sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

7. $\int_1^{e^3} \frac{1}{x \sqrt{1+\ln x}} dx \stackrel{\frac{2}{3}}{=} \int_1^{e^3} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\ln x}} d(\ln x + 1)$

$$= \frac{1}{-\frac{1}{2} + 1} (1+\ln x)^{\frac{1}{2}} \Big|_1^{e^3} = 2(2-1) = 2$$

8. 曲线 $y = \int_0^x (t-1)(t-2) dt$ 在点 $(0,0)$ 处的切线为

$$\text{解为 } y-0 = 2(x-0) \quad \text{即 } y = 2x$$

$$y' = (x-1)(x-2) \quad y'(0) = 2$$

$$y(0) = 0$$

9. 定积分 $\int_e^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x(\ln x)^2} dx$

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$$= \int_e^{+\infty} \frac{1}{(\ln x)^2} d \ln x = -\frac{1}{\ln x} \Big|_e^{+\infty} = 1$$

10. 方程 $4x dx - 3y dy = 3x^2 y dy$ 的通解为

解: $\frac{4x}{x^2+1} dx = 3y dy$

$$2 \ln(x^2+1) = \frac{3}{2} y^2 + C_1 \quad \therefore x^2+1 = e^{\frac{3}{4} y^2}$$

高数上期末试题 2.

一. 填空题.

1. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1+3x)^{\frac{2}{\sin x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1+3x)^{\frac{1}{3x} \cdot \frac{2 \cdot 3x}{\sin x}} = e^6$

2. 已知 $f(x) = \begin{cases} (\cos x)^{\frac{1}{x^2}} & x \neq 0 \\ a & x = 0 \end{cases}$ 在点 $x=0$ 处连续, 则

$$a = e^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

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

3. 当 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时 $\sqrt{x + \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}}}$ 是 x 的 $\frac{1}{8}$ 阶无穷小

找主部的思想, 无穷小的时候取准最大, 谁就是主部.

④

4. 若函数 $y=f(\frac{x+1}{x-1})$ 满足 $f'(x)=\arctan \sqrt{x}$, 则

$$\frac{dy}{dx}\bigg|_{x=2} = \frac{2}{3} \cdot f(2) = -\frac{22}{3}$$

注: $\frac{dy}{dx} = f'(\frac{x+1}{x-1}) \cdot \frac{x-1-x-1}{(x-1)^2} = \arctan \sqrt{\frac{x+1}{x-1}} \cdot \frac{-2}{(x-1)^2}$

5. 曲线 $y=\frac{(x-1)^3}{x^2}$ 的拐点为 $(1, 0)$

$$y' = \left[\frac{x^3 - 3x^2 + 3x - 1}{x^2} \right]' = \left[x - 3 + \frac{3}{x} - \frac{1}{x^2} \right]' = 1 - \frac{3}{x^2} + \frac{2}{x^3}$$

$$y'' = -\frac{6}{x^3} - \frac{6}{x^4} = \frac{6x-6}{x^4} = 0 \quad x=1$$

6. 若 e^x 是 $f(x)$ 的原函数, 则 $\int x^2 f(\ln x) dx = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

注: $(e^{-x})' = -e^{-x} = f(x) \quad \therefore f(\ln x) = -e^{-\ln x} = -\frac{1}{x}$

$$\therefore \int x^2 f(\ln x) dx = \int -x dx = -\frac{x^2}{2} + C$$

注意: $f(\ln x)$ 不能直接积, 与上题似题的区别

7. $\int_1^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{1}{x^2(1+x^2)} dx = \int_1^{\sqrt{3}} \left(\frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{1+x^2} \right) dx$
 $= -\frac{1}{x} \bigg|_1^{\sqrt{3}} - \arctan x \bigg|_1^{\sqrt{3}} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} + 1 - \frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{\pi}{4}$

8. 设 $g(x)$ 为连续函数, $G(x) = \int_{\sin x}^{x^2} g(t) dt$, 则 $G'(0) = \underline{-g(0)}$

$$G'(x) = g(x^2) \cdot 2x - g(\sin x) \cdot \cos x$$

$$G'(0) = g(0) \cdot 0 - g(0) \cdot 1$$

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9. 求积分 $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x(1+x^2)} =$

设: $\frac{1}{x(1+x^2)} = \frac{a}{x} + \frac{bx+c}{1+x^2} = \frac{a+ax^2+bx^2+cx}{x(1+x^2)}$

$$\begin{cases} a+b=0 \\ c=0 \\ a=1 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \text{原式} = \int_1^{+\infty} \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{x}{1+x^2} \right) dx$$

$$= \ln x \Big|_1^{+\infty} - \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+x^2) \Big|_1^{+\infty} = \ln \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} \Big|_1^{+\infty}$$

$$= -\ln \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{2} \ln 2 \quad (\text{注意是考虑原函数积分的敛散性, 而不是拆开后的两个分式的敛散性})$$

10. 设二阶线性方程 $y'' + a_1(x)y' + a_2(x)y = f(x)$ 有三个特

解 $y_1 = e^x, y_2 = \sin x, y_3 = \cos x$. 则其通解为

$$y = C_1(y_2 - y_1) + C_2(y_3 - y_1) + y_1 \quad \text{随便组合即可.}$$

高数期末上试题4.

1. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (1-x) \sec \frac{\pi}{2}x = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1-x}{\cos \frac{\pi}{2}x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{-1}{-\sin \frac{\pi}{2}x \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{2}{\pi} \quad (\text{最简})$

2. $x=1$ 是函数 $y = \frac{\sin \pi x}{|x(1-x)|}$ 的 第一类间断点.

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sin \pi x}{|x(1-x)|} & \xrightarrow{t=x-1} \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \pi(1-t)}{|t|} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \pi t}{|t|} \\ & \xrightarrow{t} \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\pi t}{|t|} \quad \therefore \text{跳跃间断点.} \end{aligned}$$

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3. 曲线 $\begin{cases} x = t - \sin t \\ y = 1 - \cos t \end{cases}$ 在 $t = \frac{\pi}{2}$ 处的切线方程

$$\begin{cases} x(\frac{\pi}{2}) = \frac{\pi}{2} - 1 \\ y(\frac{\pi}{2}) = 1 \end{cases} \quad \frac{dy}{dx} \Big|_{t=\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\sin t}{1 - \cos t} = 1$$

$$\therefore y - 1 = x - (\frac{\pi}{2} - 1) \quad \text{即 } y = x - \frac{\pi}{2} + 2$$

4. 设 $y = \ln \sqrt{\frac{1-x}{1+x^2}}$ 求 $dy|_{x=0} =$

$$\begin{aligned} dy &= d\left(\frac{1}{2} \ln(1-x) - \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+x^2)\right) \Big|_{x=0} \\ &= \left[\frac{1}{2} \frac{-1}{1-x} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{2x}{1+x^2}\right] \Big|_{x=0} dx = -\frac{1}{2} dx \end{aligned}$$

5. 曲线 $y = \frac{x^3+4}{x}$ 在点 $(-\sqrt[3]{4}, 0)$

$$y = x^2 + \frac{4}{x} \quad y' = 2x - \frac{4}{x^2} \quad y'' = 2 + \frac{8}{x^3} = \frac{2x^3+8}{x^3}$$

$$2x^3+8=0 \quad x^3=-4 \quad x=-\sqrt[3]{4}$$

6. 已知 $f(x)$ 的一个原函数是 e^{x^2} 求 $\int x f(x) dx =$

$$\begin{aligned} \int x f(x) dx &= \int x d f(x) = x f(x) - \int f(x) dx \\ &= x \cdot (e^{x^2})' - e^{x^2} + C = x \cdot e^{x^2} \cdot 2x - e^{x^2} + C \end{aligned}$$

7. $\int_1^e \frac{\sqrt{1+2\ln x}}{x} dx \stackrel{\text{令}}{=} \int_1^e \sqrt{1+2\ln x} d\ln x$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_1^e \sqrt{1+2\ln x} d(1+2\ln x)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}+1} \cdot (1+2\ln x)^{\frac{1}{2}+1} \Big|_1^e = \frac{1}{3} (3^{\frac{3}{2}} - 1) = \sqrt{3} - \frac{1}{3}$$

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$$\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{x}{(1+x)^3} dx = \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{x+1-1}{(1+x)^3} dx$$

$$= \int_1^{+\infty} \left[\frac{1}{(1+x)^2} - \frac{1}{(1+x)^3} \right] dx$$

$$= \left[-\frac{1}{1+x} + \frac{1}{2(1+x)^2} \right] \Big|_1^{+\infty} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{8} = \frac{3}{8}$$

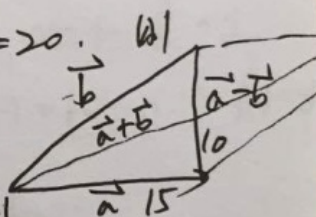
9. 设方程 $y'' + a_1(x)y' + a_2(x)y = f(x)$ 有两个特解 $y_1 = 3+x^2+e^{-x}$, $y_2 = 3+x^2$, 且对应齐次方程的一个解为 $y_3 = x$. 则该方程的通解为 _____

$y_1 - y_2 = e^{-x}$. 方程通解为 $C_1 x + C_2 e^{-x} + 3 + x^2$ 任意一个.

10. 已知 $|\vec{a}| = 15$, $|\vec{b}| = 10$, $|\vec{a} + \vec{b}| = 20$. 求

$$|\vec{a} + \vec{b}| = 2\sqrt{15^2 + 10^2} = 10\sqrt{13}$$

考查的是加法的平行四边形法则



高数上期末考试题5

1. $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{n-2}{n+1} \right)^n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{-3}{n+1} \right)^{\frac{n+1}{-3} \cdot \frac{-3n}{n+1}} = e^{-3}$

2. 设 $f(x) = \begin{cases} a+bx^2, & x \leq 0 \\ \frac{\sin bx}{x}, & x > 0 \end{cases}$ 在 $x=0$ 点连续. 则 a, b

⑧

应选良 $a=b$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = a = f(0), \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sin bx}{x} = b = f(0)$$

3. 曲线 $y = x^2 e^{-\frac{1}{x^2}} + \arctan x$ 在 $x=0$ 处有渐近线.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^2 e^{-\frac{1}{x^2}} + \arctan x = \pm \frac{\pi}{2}$$

4. 设曲线 $y = \frac{3}{7-x^n}$ 在点 $(1, \frac{1}{2})$ 处的切线与 x 轴交点

为 $(\xi_n, 0)$, $(n=1, 2, 3, \dots)$ 则极限 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \ln \xi_n =$

$$y' = \frac{-3 \cdot (-nx^{n-1})}{(7-x^n)^2} = \frac{3nx^{n-1}}{(7-x^n)^2} \Big|_{(1, \frac{1}{2})} = \frac{3n}{36}$$

切线 $y - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{n}{72}(x-1)$, 令 $y=0$ 得 $\xi_n =$

$$x-1 = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{72}{n} = -\frac{36}{n} \quad x = 1 - \frac{36}{n} = \xi_n$$

$$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \ln \xi_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \ln(1 - \frac{36}{n}) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \cdot (-\frac{36}{n}) = -36$$

5. 设 $\begin{cases} x = \ln(1+t^2) \\ y = \arctan t \end{cases}$ 则 $\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} \Big|_{t=1} = -\frac{1}{2}$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{1}{1+t^2}}{\frac{2t}{1+t^2}} = \frac{1}{2t}$$

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{1}{2t} \right) \cdot \frac{dt}{dx} = -\frac{1}{2t^2} \cdot \frac{1+t^2}{2t} = -\frac{(1+t^2)}{4t^3}$$

6. 设 $f(x)$ 是一个原函数, $F(x)$. a, b 为常数. 则 ②

$$\int f(ax+b)dx = \frac{1}{a^2} F(ax+b) + C. \quad (\text{验证分分})$$

$$7. \int_1^2 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{2-2x+x^2}} = \int_1^2 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{(x-1)^2+1}} \quad \begin{matrix} x-1=\tan t \\ x=1+\tan t \end{matrix}$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\sec^2 t}{\sec t} dt = \ln|\sec t + \tan t| \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \ln(\sqrt{2}+1)$$

$$8. \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^2+4x+8} = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{(x+2)^2+4}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \arctan\left(\frac{x+2}{2}\right) \Big|_0^{+\infty} = \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{8} = \frac{\pi}{8}$$

9. 设 $y_0(x)$ 是 $y''+7y'+10y=0$ 满足条件 $y(0)=3, y'(0)=-12$

的解, 则 $\int_0^{+\infty} y_0(x)dx =$

$$\text{解: } r^2+7r+10=0 \quad r_1=-2, \quad r_2=-5$$

$$y = C_1 e^{-2x} + C_2 e^{-5x}$$

$$y(0)=3 \quad \text{得 } C_1+C_2=3$$

$$y' = -2C_1 e^{-2x} - 5C_2 e^{-5x}$$

$$y'(0)=-12 \quad -2C_1-5C_2=-12$$

$$\div 3C_2 = -6 \quad C_2=2, \quad C_1=1$$

$$\therefore \int_0^{+\infty} (e^{-2x} + 2e^{-5x}) dx = -\frac{1}{2}e^{-2x} - \frac{2}{5}e^{-5x} \Big|_0^{+\infty} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{5}$$

$$= \frac{9}{10}$$

10 球面过点 $(-1, 2, 3)$ 且与直线

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$$\begin{cases} x+y-2z=1 \\ 2x+y+z=2 \end{cases}$$

相切. 则平面的方程.

$$\pi = (1, 1, -2) \times (2, 1, 1) = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 1 & 1 & -2 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = (3, -5, -1)$$

$$\therefore \text{平面方程为 } 3(x+1) - 5(y-2) - (z-3) = 0$$

期末试题上 6.

$$7. \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \frac{\arcsin \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x-x^2}} dx \xrightarrow{\text{换元}} \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \frac{\arcsin \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x} \sqrt{1-x}} dx$$

$$= 2 \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \frac{\arcsin \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{1-x}} d\sqrt{x} = 2 \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \arcsin \sqrt{x} d\arcsin \sqrt{x}$$

$$= 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} (\arcsin \sqrt{x})^2 \Big|_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 = \left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)^2 = \frac{3}{8}\pi^2$$

$$8. \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{5+4x+x^2} = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{(x+2)^2+1} = \arctan(x+2) \Big|_0^{+\infty}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan 2$$

$$9. yy'' - 2(y')^2 = 0 \text{ 满足条件 } y(0)=1, y'(0)=-1 \text{ 求 } y$$

$$\text{不显 } x, \text{ 令 } y' = p = p \frac{dp}{dy}$$

$$y \cdot p \frac{dp}{dy} - 2p^2 = 0 \quad p \neq 0 \quad y \frac{dp}{dy} = 2p \quad \frac{dp}{p} = \frac{2dy}{y}$$

$$\ln p = \ln y^2 + C, \quad p = Cy^2, \quad C = -1$$

$$P \frac{dy}{dy} = -y^2$$

$$\frac{1}{y} = x+c$$

$$\therefore y = \frac{1}{x+1}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -y^2 \quad , \quad \frac{dy}{-y^2} = dx$$

$$y = \frac{1}{x+c}$$

$$c=1$$

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$$10. \vec{S} = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & -4 \end{vmatrix} = (-7 \hat{i} + 2 \hat{j} - 3 \hat{k})$$

$$\therefore \frac{x+2}{-7} = \frac{y-1}{2} = \frac{z-5}{-3}$$