河海大学 2021-2022 学年第一学期《高等数学 AI》期末试卷(A 卷)参考答案 -. BCBDC

$$\equiv$$
. 1. 2; 2. 4; 3. $\frac{\pi}{3}$; 4. $\frac{1}{1+p}$; 5. $x+(C_1+C_2x)e^{3x}$

三. 1. 解: 原式 =
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x - \sin x}{\frac{1}{2}x^3} \cdot \lim_{x \to 0} e^{-2x} = 2 \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{3x^2} = 2 \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin x}{6x} = \frac{1}{3}$$

2.
$$\Re : \ \diamondsuit t = \sqrt{x}, \ \ \text{\mathbb{R}}; \ \ \diamondsuit t = \sqrt{t^2 \sin t} dt^2 = 2 \int t^2 \sin t dt = -2 \int t^2 d \cos t = -2t^2 \cos t + 2 \int \cos t dt^2$$

$$= -2t^2 \cos t + 4 \int t d \sin t = -2t^2 \cos t + 4t \sin t - 4 \int \sin t dt = -2t^2 \cos t + 4t \sin t + 4 \cos t + C$$

$$= (4 - 2x)\cos\sqrt{x} + 4\sqrt{x}\sin\sqrt{x} + C$$

3.
$$\widehat{\mathbb{R}}$$
: $x'(t) = \frac{1}{t + \sqrt{1 + t^2}} \left(1 + \frac{2t}{2\sqrt{1 + t^2}} \right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + t^2}}, (1 + e^y)y'(t) = \frac{2t}{\sqrt{1 + t^2}},$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y'(t)}{x'(t)} = \frac{2t}{1 + e^y}$$

f''(x) > 0, $\forall x > 0$, 故 f'(x) 严格单调递增,又 f'(0) = 0, 故 f'(x) > 0, $\forall x > 0$, 故 f(x) 在 $x \ge 0$ 时单调递增,又 f(0) = 0,故 f(x) > 0, $\forall x > 0$,得证.

四. 解: (1)
$$f(x) = \frac{1}{1+x} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{1-\frac{x}{2}} + xe^{-x} = \sum_{k=0}^{n} \left[(-x)^k + \frac{1}{2} \frac{x^k}{2^k} \right] + x \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{(-x)^k}{k!} + o(x^n)$$

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

(2)
$$f^{(4)}(0) = 4! \left[(-1)^4 + \frac{1}{2^5} + \frac{(-1)^3}{3!} \right] = \frac{83}{4}$$

五. 解: 特征方程 $r^2-3r+2=0$, 特征根 $r_1=1,r_2=2$, 齐次方程通解为 $Y=C_1e^x+C_2e^{2x}$.因

自由项 $f(x) = 2e^x$, 故特解形式 $y_0 = Axe^x$, 代入原方程解得 A = -2, 故特解 $y_0 = -2xe^x$, 原方

程通解为
$$y = -2xe^x + C_1e^x + C_2e^{2x}$$
.又 $y(0) = 1$, $y'(0) = \left(\frac{e^{\arctan x}}{1+x^2} - 2\cos 2x\right)\Big|_{x=0} = -1$, 故

$$C_1 = 1$$
, $C_2 = 0$, \$\text{\$\subset} \text{\$\perp\$}, $y = -2xe^x + e^x$.

六. 解: (1) 等式两边求导可得 $y' + y = 2e^{-x}\cos x$,故 $(e^x y)' = 2\cos x$, $e^x y = 2\sin x + C$,又 y(0) = 0,故 C = 0 , $y = 2e^{-x}\sin x$.

七. 证: 由 $f(1) = 3 \int_0^{\frac{1}{3}} x^3 f(x) dx$ 和积分中值定理知,存在 $a \in [0, \frac{1}{3}]$,使得 $f(1) = a^3 f(a)$,令

 $F(x) = x^3 f(x)$,则 F(1) = F(a),又 F(x) 在[0,1]上连续且可导,故存在 $\theta \in (a,1) \subset (0,1)$,使得 $F'(\theta) = 3\theta^2 f(\theta) + \theta^3 f'(\theta) = 0$,即 $f'(\theta) = -\frac{3}{\alpha} f(\theta)$.

八. 证: (1) $F(-x) = \int_0^{-x} f(t)dt = \int_0^x f(-s)d(-s) = -\int_0^x f(-s)ds$, 因为f是偶函数, 故 $F(-x) = -\int_0^x f(s)ds = -F(x)$, 所以F(x)是奇函数;

(2)
$$\frac{d}{dx} \int_{x}^{x+T} f(t)dt = f(x+T) - f(x) = 0$$
, $\text{id} \int_{x}^{x+T} f(t)dt = C = \int_{0}^{T} f(t)dt = F(T) = x \pm \pm \frac{1}{2}$

(3)
$$\pm$$
 (2) \pm 1, $F(nT) = \int_0^{nT} f(t)dt = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \int_{kT}^{kT+T} f(t)dt = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} F(T) = nF(T);$

(4) 当 x > 0 时,必存在 n,使得 $nT \le x < (n+1)T$.因 f 是非负函数,故 F(x)在 x > 0 时单调增,从而 $F(nT) \le F(x) < F[(n+1)T]$,再利用(3)的结论,即有 $nF(T) \le F(x) < (n+1)F(T)$,从而

$$\frac{nF(T)}{(n+1)T} < \frac{nF(T)}{x} \le \frac{F(x)}{x} < \frac{(n+1)F(T)}{x} \le \frac{(n+1)F(T)}{nT}, 由夹逼准则 \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{F(x)}{x} = \frac{F(T)}{T}.$$

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一. ADCDB

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