## 2013-2014 学年第一学期《高等数学 AI》期末试卷(A)

## 一、填空题(每小题3分,共30分)

$$\lim_{x\to 0} (1+3x)^{\frac{2}{\sin x}} = \frac{2^6}{(1+3x)^{\frac{1}{3x}}}$$

$$(1+3x)^{\frac{1}{3x}})^{\frac{1}{3x}}$$

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- 2. 设 $x \to 0$ 时,  $f(x) = \ln(1 + ax^2)$ 与 $g(x) = \sin^2 3x$  是等价无穷小, 则 $a = \frac{9}{1 + ax^2}$ .
- 3. 设  $y = \ln(f(\sin x))$ , 其中 f(u) 为可导函数,且 f(u) > 0,则  $y'(x) = \underbrace{f'(\sin x) \cos x}_{f(\sin x)} f(\sin x)$
- 4. 设  $y = \arctan e + \cos x \sec x$ , 则  $y' = -\sin x \sec x$  tan x
- 5. 设曲线  $y = ax^3 + bx^2$  以点 (1,3) 为拐点,则数组  $(a,b) = \{6a+2b=0\}$   $(-\frac{3}{2}, \frac{9}{2})$  以点 (1,3) 为拐点,则数组  $(a,b) = \{6a+2b=0\}$   $(-\frac{3}{2}, \frac{9}{2})$   $(-\frac{3}$
- 6.  $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{e^{2x} e^{-x} 3x}{1 \cos x}$  的值等于 \_\_\_\_\_\_. L'Hospital

7. 已知 
$$\frac{\cos x}{x}$$
 是  $f(x)$  的一个原函数,则  $\int f(x) \cdot \frac{\cos x}{x} dx = \frac{\cos^2 x}{2x^2} + C$   $f(x) = \frac{\cos^2 x}{x}$ 

- 8.  $\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} |\cos x| \sin^2 x dx = \frac{1}{3}$   $\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} |\cos x| \sin^2 x dx = \frac{1}{3}$   $\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} |\cos x| \sin^2 x dx = \frac{1}{3} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} |\cos x| \sin^2 x dx = \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{\cos x}{x}\right)^2 + C$
- 9. 设 f(x) 连续,且  $\int_0^{x^3} f(t) dt = x$ ,则  $f(8) = \frac{1}{12}$ . = 2 [ ] =

- 1. 设 f(x) 可导,且 f(0) = 0, f'(0) = 2, 求  $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\int_{0}^{x} f(t) dt}{x^{2}}$ . 得分 阅卷人

  Tution  $\frac{f(x)}{2x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{f(x) f(0)}{x 0} = \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{f'(x)}{x 0} = \frac{1}{x} \cdot$

(注:无扩以连续性,错解为以前型)

2. 
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{a(\cos t + t \sin t)}{y = a(\sin t - t \cos t)}, \quad \frac{dy}{dx}, \quad \frac{d^2y}{dx^2}.$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{a(\cos t - \cos t + t \sin t)}{a(-\sin t + \sin t + t \cos t)} = \frac{at \sin t}{at \cot t} = \frac{d^2y}{at \cot t}$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{\frac{d}{dt}(\frac{dy}{dx})}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{\sec^2 t}{at \cot t} = \frac{\sec^2 t}{at}$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dt} = \frac{d^2y}{dt} = \frac{\sec^2 t}{at \cot t} = \frac{\sec^2 t}{at}$$

3. 读 
$$y = \frac{4x^2 - 1}{x^2 - 1}$$
,  $xy(n)$ .

$$y' = \frac{4(x^2 - 1)^3}{x^2 - 1} = y' + \frac{3}{x^2 - 1} = y' + \frac{3}{(x + 1)(y + 1)} = y' + \frac{3}{2} \left(\frac{1}{y - 1} - \frac{1}{y + 1}\right)$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \left(\frac{1}{y - 1}\right)^{(n)} - \frac{3}{2} \left(\frac{1}{y + 1}\right)^{(n)} \quad \text{as Most if } y'$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \cdot (-1)^{n} \cdot n' \cdot \left[\frac{1}{(y - 1)^{n+1}} - \frac{1}{(y + 1)^{n+1}}\right] \quad (y')$$

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$$= \frac{3}{2} \cdot (-1)^{n} \cdot n' \cdot \left[\frac{1}{(y - 1)^{n}} - \frac{$$

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5. 计算 
$$\int_0^1 \ln(1+\sqrt{x}) dx$$
.

$$\sqrt[3]{x} = t , \sqrt[3]{x} = \int_{0}^{1} \ln (1+t) d(t^{2}) \int_{0}^{1} \frac{dt}{1+t} dt$$

$$= \left[t^{2} \ln (1+t)\right]_{0}^{1} - \int_{0}^{1} \frac{dt}{1+t} dt$$

$$= \ln 2 - \int_{0}^{1} (t-1+\frac{1}{1+t}) dt$$

$$= \left[\ln 2 - \left[\frac{1}{2}t^{2} - t + \ln (1+t)\right]_{0}^{1}\right]$$

$$= \left[\ln 2 - \left(-\frac{1}{2} + \ln 2\right)\right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}$$
13')

6. 求由不等式 $r \le 4 + \sin \theta$  和 $r \ge 3 + \sin \theta$  所确定的平面图形的面积.

$$A = \begin{cases} 2\pi & (4+\sin\theta)^2 d\theta - \int_0^{2\pi} & (3+\sin\theta)^2 d\theta \\ = \int_0^{2\pi} & (\frac{7}{2} + \sin\theta) d\theta = \left[\frac{7}{2}\theta - \cos\theta\right]_0^{2\pi} \\ = \int_0^{2\pi} & (\frac{7}{2} + \sin\theta) d\theta = 0 \end{cases}$$

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三、综合题(满分28分)

设 
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x \le 0 \\ x^2 \ln x, & x > 0 \end{cases}$$
, 试讨论  $f(x)$  在  $x = 0$ 处是否可导,

其导函数在 x=0 处是否连续?

得分 阅卷人

1) 
$$f'_{+(0)} = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{x'_{-x} - 0}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} x'_{-x} = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{f(x)}{x'}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{1}{x'_{-x}} = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} (-x) = 0$$

$$f'_{-(0)} = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{0 - 0}{x} = 0$$

$$f'_{-(0)} = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{f'_{-x} - 0}{x} = 0$$

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$$f'_{-(0)}$$

第4. 福的面积  $f(c) = \frac{1}{2} (e^{-2c} + 2e^{-2c}) \cdot ((-6) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 3e^{-2c} (3c - l_{-2})$   $g'(c) = 0 = ) \frac{3}{2} e^{-2c} (3 - 6c + 2l_{12}) = 0 = ) c = \frac{2l_{12} + 3}{l_{12}}$ 如右图,A和D分别是曲线 $y=e^x$ 和 $y=e^{-2x}$ 

上的点,AB和DC均垂直x轴,且

2. 
$$(10 分)$$
 |  $AB$ |:| $DC$ |=2:1,  $|AB|<1$ ,

求点 B 和 C 的横坐标, 使梯形 ABCD 的面 积最大.

效 B和C横线的别为b和C

$$|b|_{2^{\frac{1}{2}}}^{\frac{1}{2}} = e^{b} = 2e^{-2c} = |b|_{b=0}^{b=h^{2}-2c}$$

$$|e^{b} < 1| = |b|_{b=0}^{b=h^{2}-2c}$$

$$|e^{b} < 1| = |b|_{b=0}^{b=h^{2}-2c}$$

以る 本部 面形,为 f(b)===(e+=e)·(c-b)===·==e·([-2-b-b]

$$= \frac{3}{8}e^{b}((h_{2}-3b))$$

$$= \frac{$$

设函数 f(x) 有一阶连续导数, 又 a(a>0) 为函数

3. (9 分) 
$$F(x) = \int_0^x (x^2 - t^2) f'(t) dt$$

的驻点. 试证:在(0,a)内至少有一点c,使f'(c)=0.

$$F(x) = \chi^{2} \int_{0}^{x} f'(t) dt - \int_{0}^{x} t' f'(t) dt$$

$$F'(x) = 2x \int_{0}^{x} f'(t) dt + \chi^{2} f'(x) - \chi^{2} f'(x)$$

$$= 2x \int_{0}^{x} f'(t) dt = 2x \left[ f(t) \right]_{0}^{x} = 2x \left[ f(x) - f(0) \right]$$

$$\Re F'(x) = 0 \quad (0170) \quad \therefore \quad f(0) - f(0) = 0 \quad (17)$$

$$F(x) = f(x) \in G(0,0) \quad \text{for } f(x) \in D(0,0) \quad \text{for } f(0) = f(0)$$

$$\therefore \text{ the Rolle Th}, \quad \exists \ C \in (0,0) \text{ s.t.} \quad f'(c) = 0 \quad (17)$$