哈尔滨工业大学(深圳)2020/2021 学年秋季学期 高等数学 A 试题(期末)参考答案

一、填空题(每题2分,满分8分)

- 1. $\frac{1}{2}$

- 2. $\cos x^2$ 3. $\frac{\pi}{4}$ 4. $y = \sqrt{x+1}$

二、选择题(每题2分,满分8分)

- 1. (C) 2. (B)
- 3. (D)
- 4. (A)

三、(6分)

 $\mathbf{m}_{:}(1)$ 该函数在定义区间上可导。函数定义域为 $(-1, +\infty) \cup (-\infty, -1)$

由 $\lim_{x \to -1^+} f(x) = -\infty$,可知x = -1是f(x)的无穷间断点。

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

则x > -1时, f'(x) > 0, f(x)单调递增; -3 < x < -1时, f'(x) < 0, f(x)单调递减;

x > -3时,f'(x) > 0,f(x)单调递增. 所以f(x)的单调增区间为 $(-1, +\infty)$, $(-\infty, -3)$,

单调减区间为(-3, -1),在x = -3处取得极大值, $f(-3) = -\frac{15}{4}$, 无极小值。

$$f''(x) = \frac{6x}{(x+1)^4}$$
, 可知 $x > 0$ 时 $f''(x) > 0$, $f(x)$ 的图像是向上凹的;

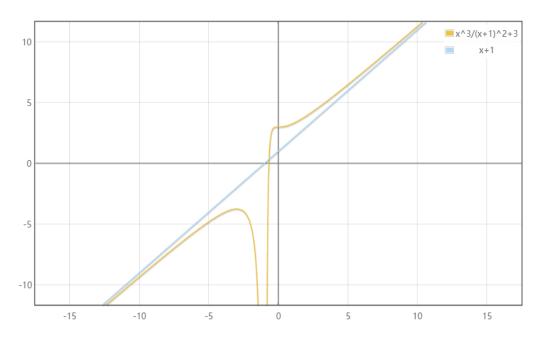
x < 0时f''(x) < 0,f(x)的图像是向上凸的, (0,3)是f(x)的拐点。

(2) x = -1是f(x)的铅直渐近线;

$$x \to \infty \text{ ff}, \lim_{x \to \infty} (f(x) - x) = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\frac{x^3 - (x^2 - 2x + 1)x}{(x+1)^2} + 3 \right) = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\frac{-2x^2 - x}{(x+1)^2} + 3 \right)$$

$$= \lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\frac{-2x^2 - 4x - 2 + 3x + 2}{(x+1)^2} + 3 \right) = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\frac{3x + 2}{(x+1)^2} + 1 \right) = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\frac{3}{(x+1)} - \frac{1}{(x+1)^2} + 1 \right) = 1$$

所以y = x + 1是f(x)的斜渐近线。图像如下所示。(蓝线为渐近线)



四、(10分)

(1) 原式 =
$$\int_{0}^{\pi} \sqrt{\sin x(1 - \sin^2 x)} dx = \int_{0}^{\pi/2} \sqrt{\sin x} \cos x dx - \int_{\pi/2}^{\pi} \sqrt{\sin x} \cos x dx$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\pi/2} \sqrt{\sin x} d \sin x - \int_{\pi/2}^{\pi} \sqrt{\sin x} d \sin x = \int_{0}^{1} \sqrt{u} du - \int_{1}^{0} \sqrt{u} du = 2 \int_{0}^{1} \sqrt{u} du = 2 \times \frac{2}{3} u^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_{0}^{1} = \frac{4}{3}$$

(2) 令
$$t = \sqrt{x+2}$$
, 则 $x = t^2 - 2$ 。 原式 = $\int \frac{d(t^2 - 2)}{t^2 - 2 + t} = \int \frac{2tdt}{t^2 - 2 + t}$

$$= \int \frac{2tdt}{(t-1)(t+2)} = \int \left(\frac{\frac{2}{3}}{t-1} + \frac{\frac{4}{3}}{t+2}\right)dt = \frac{2}{3}\ln(t-1) + \frac{4}{3}\ln(t+2) + C.$$

回代得原式 =
$$\frac{2}{3}ln(\sqrt{x+2}-1) + \frac{4}{3}ln(\sqrt{x+2}+2) + C$$
.

(3) 原积分 =
$$\frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} \arcsin x d(x^2) = \frac{1}{2} \left[x^2 \arcsin x \left| \int_{0}^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} - \int_{0}^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} x^2 \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx \right] \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{\pi}{8} - \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sin^{2} x \, \frac{1}{\cos x} \cos x dx \right] = \frac{\pi}{16} - \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sin^{2} x dx = \frac{\pi}{16} - \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2} \, dx = \frac{1}{4} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \cos 2x dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \sin 2x \Big|_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{1}{8} \circ$$

五、(5分) (1)
$$S = \int_0^1 y dx = \int_0^1 \sqrt{4 - x^2} dx = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \sqrt{4 - 4 \sin^2 x} \cos x dx = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \cos^2 x dx$$

$$= 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} (\cos 2x + 1) dx = \frac{\pi}{3} + \sin 2x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} = \frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}.$$

(2) 绕
$$x$$
 轴: $V = \int_0^1 \pi y^2 dx = \pi \int_0^1 (4 - x^2) dx = 4\pi x \Big|_0^1 - \frac{1}{3} \pi x^3 \Big|_0^1 = \frac{11\pi}{3};$

袋 y 轴:
$$V = \int_0^1 2\pi xy dx = 2\pi \int_0^1 x\sqrt{4 - x^2} dx = \pi \int_0^1 \sqrt{4 - x^2} d(x^2) = \pi \int_0^1 \sqrt{4 - u} du$$

$$= \pi \int_3^4 \sqrt{t} dt = \frac{2}{2} \pi x^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_3^4 = \frac{2}{2} \pi (8 - 3\sqrt{3}).$$

六、<math>(4 分)

证明:

设
$$F(x) = f(1)x - \int_0^x tf(t)dt$$
,则 $F(0) = 0$,由 $f(1) - 2\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} tf(t)dt = 0$,

有 $\frac{1}{2}f(1) - \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} tf(t)dt = 0$, 所以 $F(\frac{1}{2}) = 0$ 。 易知F(x)在[0,1]上连续,(0,1)内可导,所以由罗尔定理

$$\exists \eta \in (0,\frac{1}{2}), \notin F^{'}(\eta) = 0, \overrightarrow{m}F^{'}(x) = f(1) - xf(x), \ \, \text{MU} \\ \exists \eta \in (0,\frac{1}{2}), \notin f(1) = \eta f(\eta)$$

设
$$G(x)=xf(x)$$
,则 $G(1)=f(1)$, $G(\eta)=f(1)$,易知 $G(x)$ 在[0,1]上连续,(0,1)内可导

所以由罗尔定理, $\exists \xi \in (\eta, 1)$, 使得 $G'(\xi) = 0$,而G'(x) = xf'(x) + f(x), 所以

$$\exists \xi \in (\eta, 1) \subset (0, 1), 使得\xi f'(\xi) + f(\xi) = 0$$
,也即 $f'(\xi) = -\frac{f(\xi)}{\xi}$ 成立,证毕。

七、(5分)

解: (1)该方程的通解为

$$y = Ce^{-\int adx} + e^{-\int adx} \int xe^{\int adx} dx = Ce^{-ax} + e^{-ax} \int xe^{ax} dx = Ce^{-ax} + \frac{1}{a} e^{-ax} \int xd(e^{ax})$$

$$= Ce^{-ax} + \frac{1}{a}e^{-ax}(xe^{ax} - \int e^{ax}dx) = Ce^{-ax} + \frac{1}{a}x - \frac{1}{a^2}.$$

(2)(在微分方程中涉及讨论解的性质(有界性、周期性等)及极限等问题时,应采用变限积分来表示具体的一个原函数)

该方程的通解为 $y=Ce^{-\int_0^x adx}+e^{-\int_0^x adx}\int_0^x e^{\int_0^t ads}f(t)dt=e^{-ax}(C+\int_0^x e^{at}f(t)dt)$

$$y(x+T) - y(x) = e^{-ax} \left[\left(\frac{1}{e^{aT}} - 1 \right) C + \frac{1}{e^{aT}} \int_0^{x+T} e^{at} f(t) dt - \int_0^x e^{at} f(t) dt \right].$$

由于 f(x)是周期为 T 的连续函数,所以 $\frac{1}{e^{aT}}\int_0^{x+T}e^{at}f(t)dt = \frac{1}{e^{aT}}(\int_0^Te^{at}f(t)dt + \int_T^{x+T}e^{at}f(t)dt)$

$$= \frac{1}{e^{aT}} \int_0^T e^{at} f(t) dt + \frac{1}{e^{aT}} \int_0^x e^{a(u+T)} f(u+T) du = \frac{1}{e^{aT}} \int_0^T e^{at} f(t) dt + \frac{e^{aT}}{e^{aT}} \int_0^x e^{au} f(u) du$$

$$= \frac{1}{e^{aT}} \int_0^T e^{at} f(t) dt + \int_0^x e^{at} f(t) dt$$

所以,
$$y(x+T)-y(x)=e^{-ax}\left[\left(\frac{1}{e^{aT}}-1\right)C+\frac{1}{e^{aT}}\int_0^Te^{at}f(t)dt\right]$$
,

所以, 当且仅当
$$C = \frac{1}{e^{aT} - 1} \int_0^T e^{at} f(t) dt$$
 时, $y(x + T) - y(x) \equiv 0$,

所以方程存在唯一的以 T 为周期的解。证毕。

八、(4分)

(1)证明:
$$a_{n+1} - a_n = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n x (\sin x - 1) \cos^2 x dx$$
, 由于 $(0, \frac{\pi}{2})$ 上 $\sin^n x (\sin x - 1) \cos^2 x < 0$,

所以 $a_{n+1} - a_n < 0$, 即 $\{a_n\}$ 单调减少。

$$n \ge 2$$
H, $a_n = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n x \cos x d \sin x = \int_0^1 u^n \sqrt{1 - u^2} du = -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 u^{n-1} \sqrt{1 - u^2} d(1 - u^2)$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{2}{3} \int_{0}^{1} u^{n-1} d(1-u^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}} = -\frac{1}{3} \left[(1-u^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}} u^{n-1} \right]_{0}^{1} - (n-1) \int_{0}^{1} (1-u^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}} u^{n-2} du$$

$$=\frac{1}{3}(n-1)\int_0^1 (1-u^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} u^{n-2} du = \frac{n-1}{3}\int_0^1 (1-u^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} (1-u^2) u^{n-2} du$$

$$=\frac{n-1}{3}\left(\int_{0}^{1}\left(1-u^{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}u^{n-2}du-\int_{0}^{1}\left(1-u^{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}u^{n}du\right)=\frac{n-1}{3}a_{n-2}-\frac{n-1}{3}a_{n},$$

移项,整理得:
$$a_n = \frac{n-1}{n+2} a_{n-2} (n=2,3,...)$$
,证毕。

且
$$\lim_{x\to\infty} 1 = 1$$
, $\lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{n-1}{n+2} = 1$, 由夹逼准则, $\lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{a_n}{a_{n-1}} = 1$.