

2021-2022秋 高数上 期末 (仅供参考, 有误不许打我)

一、A A C B B

一、(5) $x \in (0, 1)$ 时, $\frac{1}{2} \leq \frac{1}{1+x^8} \leq 1$

$\therefore f(1) = 3 - \int_0^1 \frac{dt}{1+t^8} > 0$, $f(0) = -2 < 0$,

且 $f'(x) = 5 - \frac{1}{1+x^8} > 0$, $\therefore f(x)$ 在 $(0, 1)$ 上

二、(1) 7200

(2) $\frac{3}{8}$

(3) 套公式

(4) $\frac{3}{2} \ln 2$

(5) $\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{\pi}$

二、(1)、 $f^{(6)}(0)$ x^n 中 $n \leq 5$ 时, 为 0

x^n 中 $n > 6$ 时, $x=0 \rightarrow$ 为 0.

x^6 求 6 次导, 常数

$f(x)$ 中 x^6 的系数: $4+3+2+1=10$

$10x^6$	1	2	3	4	5	6
$60x^5$	$300x^4$	$1200x^3$	$3600x^2$	$7200x$	7200	

二、(2) $\int_0^\pi \cos 4x dx$

$= \int_0^\pi \left(\frac{1+\cos 2x}{2} \right)^2 dx$

$= \frac{1}{8} \int_0^\pi (3+4\cos 2x+\cos 4x) dx$

$= \frac{3}{8}\pi + \frac{1}{4} \int_0^\pi \cos 2x d2x + \frac{1}{32} \int_0^\pi \cos 4x d4x$

$= \frac{3}{8}\pi + \frac{1}{4} [\sin 2x]_0^\pi + \frac{1}{32} [\sin 4x]_0^\pi = \frac{3}{8}\pi$

平均值 $= \frac{\frac{3}{8}\pi}{\pi} = \frac{3}{8}$

二、(4) 原式 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} e^{x \ln(\frac{x+a}{x-a})} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \ln(\frac{x+a}{x-a})}$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \ln(\frac{x+a}{x-a}) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln(\frac{x+a}{x-a})}{\frac{1}{x}} \stackrel{L'H}{=} \frac{\frac{x-a}{x+a} \cdot \frac{-2a}{(x-a)^2}}{-\frac{1}{x^2}}$

$= \frac{2ax^2}{x^2 - a^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2a}{1 - \frac{a^2}{x^2}} = 2a$

$\therefore e^{2a} = 8$, $2a = \ln 8 = 3\ln 2 \Rightarrow a = \frac{3}{2} \ln 2$

二、(5) 令 $\frac{1}{n} = dx$ ($n \rightarrow \infty$)

原式 $= \left| \int_0^1 \sqrt{1+\cos \pi x} dx \right| = \left| \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^1 \sqrt{2\cos \frac{\pi x}{2}} d\frac{\pi x}{2} \right| = \left| -\frac{2}{\pi} \sqrt{2} \cos \frac{\pi x}{2} \right|_0^1 = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{\pi} > 0$



三. 解 $ds = \sqrt{1 + (\frac{dx}{dy})^2} dy = \sqrt{1 + (\frac{1}{y})^2} dy = \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{y^2}} = \sqrt{\frac{1+y}{y}}$

$$\int_1^3 2\pi \cdot 2\sqrt{y} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{1+y}}{\sqrt{y}} dy = 4\pi \int_1^3 \sqrt{1+y} dy = 4\pi \cdot \frac{2}{3} (1+y)^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_1^3$$

$$= \frac{8}{3}\pi (8 - 2\sqrt{2}) = \frac{16}{3}\pi (4 - \sqrt{2})$$

∴ 旋转面的面积为 $\frac{16}{3}\pi (4 - \sqrt{2})$

四. $y = x \ln^2 x + Cx$

解: $xy' - y = 2x \ln x$

$$y' - \frac{y}{x} = 2 \ln x$$

$$p(x) = -\frac{1}{x}, \quad v(x) = e^{\int p(x) dx} = e^{\int (-\frac{1}{x}) dx} = e^{-\ln x} = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{x} y' - \frac{1}{x^2} y = \frac{2 \ln x}{x}$$

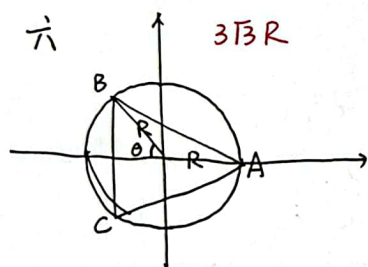
$$(\frac{y}{x})' = \frac{2 \ln x}{x}, \quad \frac{y}{x} = \int \frac{2 \ln x}{x} dx = \int \frac{2 \ln x}{1} d(\ln x) = \ln^2 x + C$$

$$\Rightarrow y = x \ln^2 x + Cx$$

五. $a = e^{\frac{1}{e}}$

解: $\begin{cases} y \text{ 值相同: } x = \log_a x \\ \text{"斜率"相同: } 1 = \frac{1}{x \ln a} \end{cases} \Rightarrow x = \frac{\ln x}{\ln a} = \frac{1}{\ln a} \quad \therefore \ln x = 1, x = e$

$$x = \frac{1}{\ln a} = e, \quad a = e^{\frac{1}{e}}$$



解: $R \sin \theta + \sqrt{2} R \sqrt{1 + \cos \theta} = R (\sin \theta + \sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2})$

$$= 2R \cos \frac{\theta}{2} (1 + \sin \frac{\theta}{2})$$

令 $t = \frac{\theta}{2} \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$, 则 $(\cos t (1 + \sin t))' = -\sin t + \cos 2t$

$$= -2\sin^2 t - \sin t + 1$$

$$= (-2\sin t + 1)(\sin t + 1)$$

max 时, $\sin t = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow t = \frac{\pi}{6}, \theta = \frac{\pi}{3}$

即 \triangle 为等边 $\triangle ABC$ 时, $\odot_{\triangle ABC} \max = 3\sqrt{3}R$



七. $p < 1$

解: ① $p \leq 0$ 时, 其. 为反常积分且收敛

② $p > 0$ 时.

$$a: \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{e^{-x}}{x^p}}{\frac{1}{x^p}} = 1, \text{ 且 } \int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^p} dx \text{ 在 } p < 1 \text{ 时收敛}$$

当 $x \rightarrow 0^+$ 时, $\frac{e^{-x}}{x^p} \sim \frac{1}{x^p}$, 积分 $\int_0^1 \frac{e^{-x}}{x^p}$ 和积分 $\int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^p}$ 同时敛散 (极限比较判别法)

$\therefore \int_0^1 \frac{e^{-x}}{x^p} dx$ 在 $p < 1$ 时收敛

$$b: \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{e^{-x}}{x^p}}{\frac{1}{x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^{2-p}}{e^x} = 0 \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} 2-p < 0 \text{ 时, 显然} \\ 2-p > 0 \text{ 时, 洛比达求多次即可得} \end{array} \right)$$

$$\therefore 0 < \frac{e^{-x}}{x^p} < \frac{1}{x^2}, \text{ 且 } \frac{1}{x^2} \text{ 收敛}$$

综上: $p \in (0, 1) \cup (-\infty, 0]$

八. (1) $-\frac{1}{2}e$ (2) $\frac{3}{2}$

(1) 解: $x \rightarrow 0$ 时, $\frac{0}{0}$, 洛比达

$$\begin{aligned} & ((1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}})' \\ &= (e^{\frac{1}{x} \ln(1+x)})' \\ &= \left(\frac{\ln(1+x)}{x} \right)' \cdot e^{\frac{1}{x} \ln(1+x)} \\ &= \frac{\frac{x}{1+x} - \ln(1+x)}{x^2} \cdot e^{\frac{1}{x} \ln(1+x)} \\ &\therefore \text{洛: 原式} = \frac{\frac{x}{1+x} - \ln(1+x)}{x^2} \cdot \underbrace{e^{\frac{1}{x} \ln(1+x)}}_{\rightarrow e} \cdot \underbrace{1}_{-0} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= e \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{x}{1+x} - \ln(1+x)}{x^2} \quad (0/0) \\ &= e \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{(1+x)^2} - \frac{1}{1+x}}{2x} \\ &= e \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{-x}{(1+x)^2}}{2x} = -\frac{1}{2}e \end{aligned}$$

(2) 解: $x \rightarrow 0$ 时

$$(\cos x + 1) \rightarrow 2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{\ln(1+x)} \cdot \frac{3 \sin x + x^2 \cos x}{x} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times 3 = \frac{3}{2} \end{aligned}$$



九 (1) $\frac{2}{3}$

(2) $\frac{1}{4} + \frac{\pi}{8}$

(3) $\frac{1}{20} + \frac{-\ln 5}{80}$

(4) $\frac{4\sqrt{3}}{9} \arctan(\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}x + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}) + \frac{8}{9} \cdot \frac{x + \frac{1}{2}}{\frac{4}{3}(x + \frac{1}{2})^2 + 1} + C$

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \int_{\frac{1}{e}}^e \frac{\ln^2 x}{x} dx \\ &= \int_{\frac{1}{e}}^e \ln^2 x d(\ln x) \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \ln^3 x \Big|_{\frac{1}{e}}^e \\ &= \frac{1}{3} - (-\frac{1}{3}) = \frac{2}{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \int_1^{\sqrt{2}} \frac{1}{x^3 \sqrt{x^2-1}} dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{令 } x = \sec \theta, \\ dx = \sec \theta \tan \theta d\theta \\ x = \sqrt{2} \quad \theta = \frac{\pi}{4} \\ x = 1 \quad \theta = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原} &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\sec \theta \tan \theta}{\sec^3 \theta \tan \theta} d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \cos^2 \theta d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\cos 2\theta + 1}{2 \cdot 2} d2\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \sin 2\theta \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} \\ &= \frac{1}{4} + \frac{\pi}{8} \end{aligned}$$

$$(3) \int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^6(x^5+4)} dx = \int_1^{\infty} \frac{-\frac{1}{5}}{x^5+4} dx^{-5}$$

$$\text{令 } x^{-5} = t$$

$$\text{则 } \int \frac{1}{x^6(x^5+4)} dx = -\frac{1}{5} \int \frac{1}{\frac{t}{4}+4} dt = -\frac{1}{5} \int \frac{t}{4t+1} dt$$

$$= -\frac{1}{5} \int (\frac{1}{4} - \frac{\frac{1}{4}}{4t+1}) dt$$

$$= -\frac{t}{20} + \frac{1}{80} \int \frac{1}{t+\frac{1}{4}} dt$$

$$= -\frac{t}{20} + \frac{1}{80} \ln |t + \frac{1}{4}| + C$$

$$= -\frac{x^{-5}}{20} + \frac{1}{80} \ln |x^{-5} + \frac{1}{4}| + C$$

$$\therefore \text{原式} = -\frac{x^{-5}}{20} \Big|_1^{\infty} + \frac{\ln |x^{-5} + \frac{1}{4}|}{80} \Big|_1^{\infty}$$

$$= (0 - \frac{1}{20}) + \frac{-\ln 4 - \ln \frac{5}{4}}{80} = \frac{1}{20} + \frac{-\ln 5}{80}$$

$$\text{法二: 原} = \int_1^{\infty} \frac{x^4}{x^{10}(x^5+4)} dx$$

$$= \int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{5} \frac{1}{x^{10}(x^5+4)} dx^5$$

$$= \frac{1}{5} \int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{t^2(t+4)} dt$$

$$= -\frac{1}{5} \int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{t+4} d\frac{t}{4}$$

...

$$(4) \int \frac{1}{(1+x+x^2)^2} dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \int \frac{1}{((x+\frac{1}{2})^2 + \frac{3}{4})^2} d(x+\frac{1}{2}) \quad \text{令 } \frac{3}{4} \tan^2 \theta = (x+\frac{1}{2})^2 \\ &\quad \text{则 } \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \tan \theta = (x+\frac{1}{2}) \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \int \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} d\sqrt{3} \tan \theta}{(\tan^2 \theta + 1)^2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \frac{\sec^2 \theta}{\sec^4 \theta} d\theta = \frac{16}{9} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \int \cos^2 \theta d\theta$$

$$= \frac{8\sqrt{3}}{9} \int \frac{\cos 2\theta + 1}{2} d\theta = \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{9} \theta + \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{9} \sin 2\theta + C$$

$$\therefore \theta = \arctan(\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}(x+\frac{1}{2})) = \arctan(\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}x + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}})$$

$$\therefore \text{原式} = \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{9} \arctan(\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}x + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}) + \frac{8}{9} \cdot \frac{(x+\frac{1}{2})}{\frac{4}{3}(x+\frac{1}{2})^2 + 1} + C$$

社恐、害怕…… 仅供参考



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