

一、填空题

1、0

2、3

3、 $2C_{2009}^2$ (= 4034072)

4、 $y = x + 1/e$

5、 $\sqrt[3]{3}$

二、选择题

ABCBB

注：3、例如 $f(x) = \frac{1}{2}x + x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x}, (x \neq 0), f(0) = 0, f'(0) = \frac{1}{2}$

三、计算题

1、

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

2、

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{令 } u = x^{\sin x}, \ln u = \sin x \ln x, \frac{u'}{u} = \cos x \ln x + \frac{\sin x}{x}, \\ & u' = x^{\sin x} \left(\cos x \ln x + \frac{\sin x}{x} \right) \\ & y' = 2f(u)f'(u)u' \\ &= 2x^{\sin x} f(x^{\sin x}) f'(x^{\sin x}) \left(\cos x \ln x + \frac{\sin x}{x} \right) \end{aligned}$$

3、

$$\text{显然 } t=0 \text{ 时, } x=-1, y=2; \text{ 由 } x=t^2+2t-1, \frac{dx}{dt}=2t+2,$$

$$\text{由 } te^y + y = 2, e^y + te^y \frac{dy}{dt} + \frac{dy}{dt} = 0, \frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{-e^y}{te^y + 1} = -(t + e^{-y})^{-1}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dt} / \frac{dx}{dt} = -\frac{1}{2}(t + e^{-y})^{-1}(t+1)^{-1}, \left. \frac{dy}{dt} \right|_{t=0} = -e^2,$$

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

$$\left. \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} \right|_{t=0} = \frac{2e^4 + e^2}{4}$$

四、解答题

1、

显然 $a=0$ 是满足题设要求的取值,当 $a \neq 0$ 时,

$\because x > 0$, 原方程等价于 $ax^3 - 3x^2 + 1 = 0$

令 $f(x) = ax^3 - 3x^2 + 1, f'(x) = 3ax^2 - 6x = 3x(ax - 2)$

若 $a < 0$, $f(x)$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 上单调减少, $f(0) = 1 > 0$,

$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) < 0$, 方程 $ax^3 - 3x^2 + 1 = 0$ 一定有唯一的实根;

若 $a > 0$, 则 $f(x)$ 在 $(0, \frac{2}{a})$ 上单调减少, 在 $(\frac{2}{a}, +\infty)$ 上单调增加,

方程 $ax^3 - 3x^2 + 1 = 0$ 有唯一的实根只能使 $f(\frac{2}{a}) = 0$, 即 $a = 2$ 。

综上分析 $a \leq 0$, 或 $a = 2$

2、

$$(1) \because e^{-x^2/2} = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{1}{2}(-\frac{x^2}{2})^2 + o(x^4)$$

$$\cos x = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{1}{4!}x^4 + o(x^4)$$

则 $x \neq 0$ 时, 在零的充分小的去心邻域上

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{12}x^3 + o(x^3), \therefore a = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 0$$

$$(2) f'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = 0,$$

$$x \neq 0 \text{ 时 } f'(x) = \frac{1}{4}x^2 + o(x^2),$$

$$\therefore f''(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(x)}{x} = 0.$$

五、应用题

1、

$$y = ax^2 + bx + c, y' = 2ax + b, y'' = 2a$$

$$y = x + \cos x, y' = 1 - \sin x, y'' = -\cos x$$

$$K = \frac{|y''|}{(1+(y')^2)^{3/2}}, \text{由题意, } c = 1$$

$$b = y'(0) = 1, |2a| = 1, \text{注意凹向}$$

$$a = -1/2, \therefore y = -x^2/2 + x + 1$$

2、

设圆锥的高和底面半径分别是 h 、 r ，则

$$(h-R)^2 + r^2 = R^2, \therefore r^2 = 2Rh - h^2$$

$$V = \frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 h = \frac{1}{3}\pi(2Rh^2 - h^3),$$

$$\text{由 } V' = \frac{1}{3}\pi(4Rh - 3h^2) = 0 \text{ 得 } h = \frac{4}{3}R,$$

$$V''|_{h=\frac{4}{3}R} = \frac{1}{3}\pi(4R - 6h)|_{h=\frac{4}{3}R} = -\frac{4}{3}\pi < 0$$

$$\therefore \text{当 } h = \frac{4}{3}R \text{ 时 } V \text{ 取最大值, 此时 } r = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}R$$

$$h:r = \sqrt{2}$$

六、证明题

1、

先证 $\frac{\sin x}{x} < 1$, 令 $g(x) = \sin x - x$

$$g'(x) = \cos x - 1 < 0, \therefore g(x) < g(0) = 0$$

$$\text{又令 } f(x) = \frac{\sin x}{x}, 0 < x \leq \frac{\pi}{2},$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{x \cos x - \sin x}{x^2} = \frac{\cos x(x - \tan x)}{x^2} < 0,$$

$$\therefore f(x) = \frac{\sin x}{x} \geq f\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \frac{2}{\pi}$$

2、

$$\text{令 } F(x) = f(x) - \frac{s}{s+t}, F(0) < 0, F(1) > 0$$

$$\therefore \exists r \in (0,1), \text{使得 } F(r) = 0, \text{ 即 } f(r) = \frac{s}{s+t}$$

在 $[0, r]$ 上应用拉格朗日中值定理

$$\exists a \in (0, r), f'(a) = \frac{f(r) - f(0)}{r} = \frac{s}{s+t} \cdot \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\exists b \in (0, r), f'(b) = \frac{f(1) - f(r)}{1-r} = \frac{t}{s+t} \cdot \frac{1}{1-r}$$

\therefore 对 $\forall s, t > 0, \exists$ 不同的 $a, b \in (0,1)$, 使得

$$\frac{s}{f'(a)} + \frac{t}{f'(b)} = s + t$$

对 $f(x)$ 应用上述结论, 取 $s = 1, t = 3$

对 $g(x)$ 应用上述结论, 取 $s = 5, t = 2000$

即可有

$$\frac{1}{f'(a)} + \frac{3}{f'(b)} + \frac{5}{g'(c)} + \frac{2000}{g'(d)} = 2009$$