

大学数学(II)微积分-1期末试题参考答案 (2007-2008学年)

1. 1. 0 2. $(2, 2e^{-2})$ 3. $-2008 \times 2007 \times 2^{2008}$ 4. $y = 2x + 1$ 5. 0

2. A A D B C

3. 1. 原式 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^{\frac{\ln(a_1^x + a_2^x + \dots + a_n^x) - \ln n}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^{\frac{a_1^x \ln a_1 + a_2^x \ln a_2 + \dots + a_n^x \ln a_n}{a_1^x + a_2^x + \dots + a_n^x}} = \sqrt[n]{a_1 a_2 \dots a_n}$

2. $y' = 3f^2(g^2(\sin x)) \cdot f'(g^2(\sin x)) \cdot 2g(\sin x) \cdot g'(\sin x) \cos x$

$dy = 6f^2(g^2(\sin x)) g(\sin x) \cos x f'(g^2(\sin x)) g'(\sin x) dx$

3. $\frac{dx}{dt} = 2t + 1, e^y \frac{dx}{dt} + x e^y \frac{dy}{dt} + \frac{dy}{dt} = 2 \cos t \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{2 \cos t - e^y \frac{dx}{dt}}{x e^y + 1}$

又 $t=0$ 时 $x=0, y=0, \frac{dx}{dt}=1, \therefore \frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{2-1}{1} = 1$

四 1. (1) $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy/dt}{dx/dt} = \frac{r \cos t}{-r \sin t} = -\cot t, \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{d}{dt}(-\cot t) \cdot \frac{dt}{dx} = -\frac{1}{r} \csc^3 t$

(2) $K = \frac{|y''|}{(1+(y')^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{\frac{1}{r} |\csc^3 t|}{(1+\cot^2 t)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{1}{r} \therefore K \text{ 恒为常数}$

四 2. (1) 要使 $g(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上连续, 必须 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} g(x) = g(0) = a, \therefore f(0) = 0$

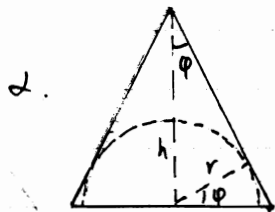
又 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} g(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = f'(0) \therefore a = f'(0)$

(2) $\because f(x)$ 有二阶连续导数, 且 $f'(0) = g(0)$,

$\therefore g'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{f(x)}{x} - f'(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - x f'(0)}{x^2} \stackrel{L'}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(x) - f'(0)}{2(x-0)} = \frac{f''(0)}{2}$

五. 1. 可设切点为 (t, t^3) , 则切线方程为 $y - t^3 = 3t^2(x - t)$, 又过 $(0, 1)$

$$\therefore 1 - t^3 = -3t^3 \Rightarrow t = -\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{2}} \text{ 代入切线方程为 } y = \frac{3}{\sqrt[3]{4}}x + 1$$



设圆锥半顶角为 φ , 则高 $h = \frac{r}{\sin \varphi}$ 底半径 $R = \frac{r}{\cos \varphi}$

$$\text{体积 } V = \frac{1}{3} \pi R^2 h = \frac{1}{3} \pi r^3 \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 \varphi \sin \varphi}$$

等价于求 $u = \cos^2 \varphi \sin \varphi$ 的最大值.

$$u' = -2 \cos \varphi \sin^2 \varphi + \cos^3 \varphi = 0 \Rightarrow \varphi_0 = \arctan \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\sin \varphi_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \quad \cos \varphi_0 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}} \quad V_{\min} = \frac{\pi r^3}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \pi r^3$$

六. 1. $\frac{\sin x}{x} > \frac{1}{\tan x} \Leftrightarrow \sin x \tan x > x^2 \Leftrightarrow \sin^{\frac{1}{2}} x \tan^{\frac{1}{2}} x > x$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{令 } f(x) &= \sin^{\frac{1}{2}} x \tan^{\frac{1}{2}} x - x, \quad f'(x) = \frac{1}{2} \sin^{-\frac{1}{2}} x \cos x \tan^{\frac{1}{2}} x + \frac{1}{2} \sin^{\frac{1}{2}} x \tan^{-\frac{1}{2}} x \cdot \sec^2 x - 1 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (\cos^{\frac{1}{2}} x + \cos^{-\frac{3}{2}} x) - 1 \quad x \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2}) \\ &> \frac{1}{\sqrt{\cos x}} - 1 > 0 \quad (a^2 + b^2 > 2ab) \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore f(x)$ 在 $(0, \frac{\pi}{2})$ 上单增, 又 $f(0) = 0 \therefore f(x) > 0$ 原式得证.

七. 2. 依题意 $f(x)$ 和 $\ln x$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上满足柯西中值定理条件

$$\therefore \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{\ln(b) - \ln(a)} = \frac{f'(\xi)}{\frac{1}{\xi}}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow f(b) - f(a) = f'(\xi) (\ln b - \ln a) = f'(\xi) \ln \frac{b}{a} \quad \#$$

六、证明题

1、证明:

即证 $\sin x \tan x > x^2$ 1 分

令 $f(x) = \sqrt{\sin x} \sqrt{\tan x} - x$ 1 分

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\sin x}} \cos x \sqrt{\tan x} + \sqrt{\sin x} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\tan x}} \sec^2 x - 1 \quad \text{.....2 分}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\cos x}} + \frac{1}{2\cos x \sqrt{\cos x}} - 1 \quad \text{.....1 分}$$

$$\geq \frac{1}{\sqrt{\cos x}} - 1 > 0 \quad \text{.....1 分}$$

所以 $f(x)$ 单调增加, 当 $x \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$ 时, $f(x) > f(0) = 0$,

那么 $\sqrt{\sin x} \sqrt{\tan x} - x > 0$, 故 $\sin x \tan x > x^2$,1 分

故原不等式成立。

2、证明:

令 $g(x) = \ln x$,1 分

易见 $f(x)$, $g(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上都连续, 在 (a, b) 上都可导,1 分

且 $g(x) = 1/x$ 在 (a, b) 上恒不为零 (因为 $a > 0$),1 分

由柯西中值定理,1 分

$$\exists \xi \in (a, b), \text{ 使得 } \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{g(b) - g(a)} = \frac{f'(\xi)}{g'(\xi)} = \frac{f'(\xi)}{1/\xi} \quad \text{.....2 分}$$

$$\text{即 } f(b) - f(a) = \frac{f'(\xi)}{1/\xi} (\ln b - \ln a) = \xi f'(\xi) \ln \frac{b}{a} \quad \text{.....1 分}$$