

2014-2015 年第一学期微积分 I 期末试题 A 参考答案

一、求极限 (本题共 12 分, 每小题 6 分)

1. 解 $n \cdot \frac{2n}{5n^2 + n \ln 2} < \frac{2n}{5n^2 + \ln 2} + \frac{2n}{5n^2 + 2 \ln 2} + \cdots + \frac{2n}{5n^2 + n \ln 2} < n \cdot \frac{2n}{5n^2 + \ln 2}$. (2 分)

由于 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \cdot \frac{2n}{5n^2 + n \ln 2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2n^2}{5n^2 + n \ln 2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \cdot \frac{2}{5 + \frac{\ln 2}{n}} = \frac{2}{5}$,

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \cdot \frac{2n}{5n^2 + \ln 2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2n^2}{5n^2 + \ln 2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \cdot \frac{2}{5 + \frac{\ln 2}{n^2}} = \frac{2}{5},$$

由夹逼准则, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{2n}{5n^2 + \ln 2} + \frac{2n}{5n^2 + 2 \ln 2} + \cdots + \frac{2n}{5n^2 + n \ln 2} \right) = \frac{2}{5}$. (6 分)

2. 解 由洛必达法则及等价无穷小替换可得

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (\csc x)^{\frac{1}{\ln x}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln(\csc x)}{\ln x}} \quad (2 \text{ 分}) = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{-\sin x \csc x \cot x}{\frac{1}{x}}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} -\frac{x \cos x}{\sin x}} = e^{-1}. \quad (6 \text{ 分})$$

二、求导数与微分 (本题共 12 分, 每小题 6 分)

1. 解 $\ln y = \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2 + 1) + 4 \ln|2 - x| - 5 \ln|x + 7|$, (2 分)

两边对 x 求导得 $\frac{y'}{y} = \frac{x}{x^2 + 1} + \frac{4}{x - 2} - \frac{5}{x + 7}$,

故有 $y' = \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}(2 - x)^4}{(x + 7)^5} \left(\frac{x}{x^2 + 1} + \frac{4}{x - 2} - \frac{5}{x + 7} \right)$

所以 $dy = \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}(2 - x)^4}{(x + 7)^5} \left(\frac{x}{x^2 + 1} + \frac{4}{x - 2} - \frac{5}{x + 7} \right) dx$. (6 分)

2. 解 $y' = f'[\ln(x^2 + 2)] \cdot \frac{2x}{x^2 + 2} = \frac{2xf'[\ln(x^2 + 2)]}{x^2 + 2}$ (2 分)

$$y'' = \frac{\{2f'[\ln(x^2 + 2)] + f''[\ln(x^2 + 2)] \cdot \frac{4x^2}{x^2 + 2}\}(x^2 + 2) - 4x^2 f'[\ln(x^2 + 2)]}{(x^2 + 2)^2}$$

$$= \frac{(4 - 2x^2)f'[\ln(x^2 + 2)] + 4x^2 f''[\ln(x^2 + 2)]}{(x^2 + 2)^2}. \quad (6 \text{ 分})$$

三、求积分（本题共 12 分，每小题 6 分）

1. 解 由奇偶函数积分的性质有

$$\int_4^1 [\cos(\sqrt{|x|}-1) + x^4 \sin x] dx = \int_4^1 \cos(\sqrt{|x|}-1) dx + \int_4^1 x^4 \sin x dx = 2 \int_0^2 \cos(\sqrt{x}-1) dx. \quad (2 \text{ 分})$$

令 $\sqrt{x}=t$, 则 $x=t^2$, 当 $x=0$ 时, $t=0$, 当 $x=4$ 时, $t=2$, 故有

$$\begin{aligned} \int_4^1 [\cos(\sqrt{|x|}-1) + x^4 \sin x] dx &= 2 \int_0^2 \cos(\sqrt{x}-1) dx = 4 \int_0^2 t \cos(t-1) dt = 4 \int_0^2 t d \sin(t-1) \\ &= [4t \sin(t-1)]_0^2 - 4 \int_0^2 \sin(t-1) dt = 8 \sin 1 + [4 \cos(t-1)]_0^2 = 8 \sin 1. \quad (6 \text{ 分}) \end{aligned}$$

2. 解 $\int \frac{x^4}{\sqrt{(1-x^2)^3}} dx \xrightarrow{\text{令 } x=\sin t} \int \frac{\sin^4 t}{\cos^3 t} \cdot \cos t dt \quad (2 \text{ 分})$

$$= \int \frac{(1-\cos^2 t)^2}{\cos^2 t} dt = \int \sec^2 t dt - 2 \int dt + \int \frac{1+\cos 2t}{2} dt = \tan t - \frac{3}{2}t + \frac{1}{2} \sin t \cos t + C$$

$$= \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} + \frac{1}{2} x \sqrt{1-x^2} - \frac{3}{2} \arcsin t + C. \quad (6 \text{ 分})$$

四、(10 分) 解 $f'(x) = e^x(\sin x + \cos x)$, 令 $f'(x) = 0$, 有 $\tan x = -1$, 得 $x = n\pi - \frac{\pi}{4}$.
(4 分)

$$f''(x) = 2e^x \cos x, \text{ 由于 } \cos\left(n\pi - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = (-1)^n \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \text{ 所以有 } f''\left(n\pi - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = (-1)^n \sqrt{2} e^{n\pi - \frac{\pi}{4}},$$

$n=0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$. (6 分)

当 $n=2k+1$ 时, $f''\left(n\pi - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) < 0$, 所以函数在 $x=2k\pi + \frac{3}{4}\pi$ 处取得极大值

$$f_{\text{极大}}\left(2k\pi + \frac{3}{4}\pi\right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} e^{2k\pi + \frac{3}{4}\pi}; \text{ 当 } n=2k \text{ 时, } f''\left(n\pi - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) > 0, \text{ 所以函数在 } x=2k\pi - \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\text{处取得极小值 } f_{\text{极小}}\left(2k\pi - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} e^{2k\pi - \frac{\pi}{4}}, \quad k=0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots. \quad (10 \text{ 分})$$

五、(10 分) 解 将曲线方程 $x^2 + 2xy + y^2 - 4x - 5y + 3 = 0$ 对 x 求导得

$$2x + 2y + 2xy' + 2yy' - 4 - 5y' = 0, \text{ 解得 } y' = \frac{2x + 2y - 4}{5 - 2x - 2y}. \quad (4 \text{ 分})$$

由于切线平行于直线 $2x + 3y = 0$, 故其斜率 $y' = \frac{2x + 2y - 4}{5 - 2x - 2y} = -\frac{2}{3}$, 即有 $x + y = 1$.

(6 分)

求解方程组 $\begin{cases} x^2 + 2xy + y^2 - 4x - 5y + 3 = 0, \\ x + y = 1, \end{cases}$ 得 $\begin{cases} x = 1, \\ y = 0, \end{cases}$ 故得切点坐标为 $(1, 0)$, 切线方程

为 $y - 0 = -\frac{2}{3}(x - 1)$, 整理得 $2x + 3y - 2 = 0$. (10 分)

六、解 令 $x - t = u$, 则 $t = 0$ 时, $u = x$, $t = x$ 时, $u = 0$, 故有

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= -\frac{1}{8} \int_x^0 h(u)(x-u)^2 du = \frac{1}{8} \int_0^x h(u)(x-u)^2 du \\ &= \frac{x^2}{8} \int_0^x h(u) du - \frac{x}{4} \int_0^x h(u) u du + \frac{1}{8} \int_0^x h(u) u^2 du. \quad (3 \text{ 分}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{因而 } f'(x) &= \frac{x}{4} \int_0^x h(u) du + \frac{x^2}{8} h(x) - \frac{1}{4} \int_0^x h(u) u du - \frac{x^2}{4} h(x) + \frac{x^2}{8} h(x) \\ &= \frac{x}{4} \int_0^x h(u) du - \frac{1}{4} \int_0^x h(u) u du, \quad (6 \text{ 分}) \end{aligned}$$

$$f''(x) = \frac{1}{4} \int_0^x h(u) du + \frac{x}{4} h(x) - \frac{x}{4} h(x) = \frac{1}{4} \int_0^x h(u) du, \quad f'''(x) = \frac{1}{4} h(x). \quad (8 \text{ 分})$$

$$\text{所以 } f''(1) = \frac{1}{4} \int_0^1 h(u) du = \frac{3}{4}, \quad f'''(1) = \frac{1}{4} h(1) = \frac{3}{2}. \quad (10 \text{ 分})$$

七、解 (1) 设切点为 (x_0, y_0) ($y_0 = \ln x_0$), 则切线方程为 $y - y_0 = \frac{1}{x_0}(x - x_0)$.

由切线过原点 $(0, 0)$, 得 $y_0 = 1, x_0 = e$, 所以该切线方程为 $y = \frac{x}{e}$. (2 分)

从而图形 D 的面积为 $A = \int_0^1 (e^y - ey) dy = \frac{e}{2} - 1$. (4 分)

(2) 切线 $y = \frac{x}{e}$ 、 x 轴与直线 $x = e$ 所围三角形绕 $x = e$ 旋转所得圆锥体体积为

$V_1 = \frac{1}{3} \pi e^2$. (5 分) 而曲线 $y = \ln x$ 、 x 轴与直线 $x = e$ 所围曲边三角形绕 $x = e$ 的旋转体

体积为 $V_2 = \int_0^1 \pi (e - e^y)^2 dy = \pi \left(-\frac{1}{2} e^2 + 2e - \frac{1}{2} \right)$, (9 分)

(或者 $V_2 = \int_0^1 2\pi (e - x) \ln x dx = \pi \left(-\frac{1}{2} e^2 + 2e - \frac{1}{2} \right)$. (9 分))

因此, 所求旋转体体积为 $V = V_1 - V_2 = \frac{\pi}{6} (5e^2 - 12e + 3)$. (10 分)

八、解 设 $a_n = 2n - 1$, 则 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2n+1}{2n-1} = 1$, 所以幂级数的收敛半径 $R = 1$. 由于

$x - 1 = \pm 1$ 时级数均发散, 所以幂级数的收敛区间为 $(0, 2)$. (2 分)

设 $S(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (2n-1)(x-1)^{2n}$, 则

$$S(x) = (x-1)^2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (2n-1)(x-1)^{2n-2} = (x-1)^2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (2n+1)(x-1)^{2n}. \quad (4 \text{ 分})$$

令 $h(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (2n+1)(x-1)^{2n}$, 逐项积分可得

$$\begin{aligned} \int h(x) dx &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (2n+1) \int (x-1)^{2n} dx = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (x-1)^{2n+1} \\ &= (x-1) \left[\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (x-1)^{2n} \right] = (x-1) \left[\frac{1}{1-(x-1)^2} \right] = \frac{x-1}{2x-x^2}. \quad (8 \text{ 分}) \end{aligned}$$

从而有 $h(x) = \left(\frac{x-1}{2x-x^2} \right)' = \frac{x^2-2x+2}{(2x-x^2)^2}$, (9 分)

$$S(x) = (x-1)^2 h(x)' = \frac{(x-1)^2 (x^2-2x+2)}{(2x-x^2)^2}. \quad (10 \text{ 分})$$

九、证 $F(-x) = \int_0^x (-x+t)f(t)dt$ 令 $u = -t$ $\int_0^x (-x-u)f(-u)du$

$$= \int_0^x (x+u)f(-u)du = \int_0^x (x+t)f(-t)dt. \quad (4 \text{ 分})$$

(1) 若 $f(x)$ 为偶函数, 则 $F(-x) = \int_0^x (x+t)f(-t)dt = \int_0^x (x+t)f(t)dt = F(x)$, 所以 $F(x)$ 为偶函数. (6 分) (2) 若 $f(x)$ 为奇函数, 则 $F(-x) = \int_0^x (x+t)f(-t)dt = -\int_0^x (x+t)f(t)dt = -F(x)$, 所以 $F(x)$ 为奇函数. (8 分)

十、解 (1) $a_n + a_{n+2} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (\tan^n x + \tan^{n+2} x) dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan^n x (1 + \tan^2 x) dx$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan^n x \sec^2 x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan^n x d \tan x = \frac{1}{n+1}. \quad (2 \text{ 分})$$

所以 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n + a_{n+2}}{n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n(n+1)}$, 设其前 n 项的部分和为 S_n , 则

$$S_n = 1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1} = 1 - \frac{1}{n+1}, \text{ 故得 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n + a_{n+2}}{n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = 1. \quad (3 \text{ 分})$$

(2) 在 $\left[0, \frac{\pi}{4}\right]$ 内 $\tan^n x \geq 0$, 所以 $a_n = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan^n x dx \geq 0$, 而 $a_n + a_{n+2} = \frac{1}{n+1}$, 故有

$$a_n \leq \frac{1}{n+1} < \frac{1}{n}, \quad \frac{a_n}{n^\lambda} < \frac{1}{n^{1+\lambda}}. \quad (5 \text{ 分})$$

由于级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{1+\lambda}}$ 收敛, 所以级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{n^\lambda}$ 收敛. (6 分)