

2005-2006 第一学期大学数学(II)微积分-1 试题答案

一、填空题(3*5) 1、 $\frac{x}{\sqrt{1+2x^2}}$ 2、 $\frac{1}{4}x^4 - \frac{1}{2}\cos 2x + C$ 3、 $\frac{4}{\pi} - 1$ 4、3 5、1

二、选择题(3*5) 1、C 2、B 3、C 4、D 5、A

三、计算题(8*4)

$$1、\text{原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{0}{0} 4\sin 4x}{2x} \quad (3') = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{0}{0} 16\cos 4x}{2} \quad (6') = 8 \quad (8')$$

$$(\text{或}) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 8 \left(\frac{\sin 4x}{4x} \right) \quad (6') = 8 \quad (8')$$

2、令 $u = \sqrt{1 + \ln x}$, (1')

$$\text{则 } \ln x = u^2 - 1, x = e^{u^2 - 1}, dx = e^{u^2 - 1} 2u du. \quad (2')$$

$$\text{原式} = \int \frac{1}{e^{u^2 - 1}(u - 1)} e^{u^2 - 1} 2u du = 2 \int \frac{u}{u - 1} du \quad (4')$$

$$= 2 \int \left(1 + \frac{1}{u - 1} \right) du \quad (5')$$

$$= 2(u + \ln |u - 1|) + C \quad (7') \text{ 每个积分 1 分}$$

$$= 2(\sqrt{1 + \ln x} + \ln |\sqrt{1 + \ln x} - 1|) + C. \quad (8') \text{ 没有 } C \text{ 扣一分}$$

$$3、\int_{-2}^2 x f(x) dx = \int_{-2}^0 x(1 + x^2) dx + \int_0^2 x e^x dx, \quad (2')$$

$$\int_{-2}^0 x(1 + x^2) dx = \left(\frac{1}{2} x^2 + \frac{1}{4} x^4 \right) \Big|_{-2}^0 \quad (3') = 6, \quad (4')$$

$$\int_0^2 x e^x dx = \int_0^2 x d e^x \quad (5') = x e^x \Big|_0^2 - \int_0^2 e^x dx \quad (6') = e^x (x - 1) \Big|_0^2 = e^2 + 1, \quad (7')$$

$$\text{所以 } \int_{-2}^2 x f(x) dx = e^2 - 5. \quad (8')$$

4、将 $x = 0$ 代入隐函数方程得 $y + 1 = 0$, 即 $y|_{x=0} = -1$ (1'),

$$\text{式子两边对 } x \text{ 求导, 得 } e^y + x e^y y' + y' = 0 \quad (3'),$$

$$\text{解得 } \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-e^y}{x e^y + 1}, \text{ 即可得 } \frac{dy}{dx} \Big|_{x=0} = \frac{dy}{dx} \Big|_{\substack{x=0 \\ y=-1}} = -e^{-1} = -\frac{1}{e}. \quad (5')$$

$$\text{再继续对 } x \text{ 求导, 有 } e^y y' + e^y y' + x e^y y' y' + x e^y y'' + y'' = 0 \quad (7'),$$

$$\text{解得 } \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = -\frac{2e^y y' + x e^y y' y'}{x e^y + 1}, \text{ 即可得 } \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} \Big|_{x=0} = \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} \Big|_{\substack{x=0 \\ y=-1 \\ y'=-e^{-1}}} = 2e^{-2} = \frac{2}{e^2} \quad (8')$$

四、解答题(8*3)

1、(1) 当 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时, x 是无穷小, $\arctan \frac{1}{x}$ 是有界量, (2')

$$\text{因而 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \arctan \frac{1}{x} = 0 = f(0). \quad f(x) \text{ 在 } x = 0 \text{ 连续} \quad (4')$$

$$(2) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \arctan \frac{1}{x} = \frac{\pi}{2}, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \arctan \frac{1}{x} = -\frac{\pi}{2}. \quad (7')$$

左导数与右导数不相等, 在 $x = 0$ 处 $f(x)$ 的导数不存在. 在 $x = 0$ 处 $f(x)$ 不可导. (8')

2、由题设知 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x-3}{x^2-4x+5}$ (1'), $y = \int \frac{x-3}{x^2-4x+5} dx = \int \frac{\frac{1}{2}(2x-4)-1}{x^2-4x+5} dx$. (2')

$$y = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(x^2-4x+5)}{x^2-4x+5} - \int \frac{dx}{(x-2)^2+1} \quad (4')$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2-4x+5) - \arctan(x-2) + C. \quad (6')$$

将已知点 (3, 0) 代入得 $\frac{1}{2} \ln(9-12+5) - \frac{\pi}{4} + C = 0$. 解得 $C = \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{2} \ln 2$ (7')

所求曲线为 $\frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2-4x+5) - \arctan(x-2) + \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{2} \ln 2$ (8').

3、设锅炉的底半径为 r , 高为 h . 则 $\pi r^2 h = 50$, 即 $h = \frac{50}{\pi r^2}$. (1')

将锅炉的表面积写为半径 r 的函数, $S = 2\pi r^2 + 2\pi r h = 2\pi r^2 + \frac{100}{r}$. (3')

对该式求关于 r 的导数 $S' = 4\pi r - \frac{100}{r^2} = \frac{4}{r^2}(\pi r^3 - 25)$. (5')

求解 $S' = 0$ 得 $r = \sqrt[3]{25/\pi}$, 则 $h = 2\sqrt[3]{25/\pi}$. (6')

$$S''|_{r=\sqrt[3]{25/\pi}} = (4\pi + \frac{200}{r^3})|_{r=\sqrt[3]{25/\pi}} = 12\pi > 0. \quad (7')$$

当 $r = \sqrt[3]{25/\pi}$ 时 S 有最小值, 高 h 与半径 r 比值为 $h:r = 2:1$ 时, 用料最省. (8')

五、证明题 (7*2)

1、构造函数 $g(x) = f(x) \sin 2x$, (2')

则 $g(0) = f(0) \sin 0 = 0$, $g(\frac{\pi}{2}) = f(\frac{\pi}{2}) \sin \pi = 0$, (3')

$$g'(x) = f'(x) \sin 2x + 2f(x) \cos 2x. \quad (4')$$

由题设知 $g(x)$ 在 $[0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$ 连续, 在 $(0, \frac{\pi}{2})$ 可导. 由罗尔定理知 $\exists \xi \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$ 使得 $g'(\xi) = 0$. (6')

即 $g'(\xi) = f'(\xi) \sin 2\xi + 2f(\xi) \cos 2\xi = 0$. (7')

2、令 $\varphi(x) = \int_a^x f(t) dt - \frac{1}{2}(x-a)[f(a) + f(x)]$. (2')

因 $\varphi'(x) = f(x) - \frac{1}{2}(f(a) + f(x)) - \frac{1}{2}(x-a)f'(x)$ (3'), 则 $\varphi'(a) = 0$. (4')

又 $\varphi''(x) = f'(x) - \frac{1}{2}f'(x) - \frac{1}{2}f'(x) - \frac{1}{2}(x-a)f''(x) = -\frac{1}{2}(x-a)f''(x) > 0, (x > a)$. (5')

故 $\varphi'(x)$ 递增, 有 $\varphi'(x) > \varphi'(a) = 0$, 故 $\varphi(x)$ 递增. (6')

对 $x > a$ 有 $\varphi(x) > \varphi(a) = 0$, 即 $\int_a^x f(t) dt \geq \frac{1}{2}(x-a)[f(a) + f(x)]$. (7')