1. **AP**:
$$\lim_{n \to +\infty} \frac{2^n + 3^n}{2^{n+1} + 3^{n+1}} = \lim_{n \to +\infty} \frac{3^n [(\frac{2}{3})^n + 1]}{3^{n+1} [(\frac{2}{3})^{n+1} + 1]} = \frac{1}{3}$$
(3 $\frac{6}{3}$) (5 $\frac{6}{3}$)

2.
$$\mathbf{m}: \lim_{x \to 0} \left(\frac{a^{x} + b^{x} + c^{x}}{3} \right)^{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \to 0} e^{\frac{1}{x} [\ln(a^{x} + b^{x} + c^{x}) - \ln 3]}$$

$$= e^{\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\ln(a^{x} + b^{x} + c^{x}) - \ln 3}{x}} = e^{\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{a^{x} \ln a + b^{x} \ln b + c^{x} \ln c}{a^{x} + b^{x} + c^{x}}} = e^{\frac{\ln a + \ln b + \ln c}{3}} = e^{\frac{\ln(abc)}{3}} = \sqrt{abc}$$

$$(4 \%)$$

3. **\textbf{H}**:
$$y' = f'(\sin x^2) \cdot \cos x^2 \cdot 2x + 2\sin f(x) \cdot \cos f(x) \cdot f'(x)$$

$$(2 \(\frac{1}{2}\)) \qquad (4 \(\frac{1}{2}\))$$

$$= 2x \cos x^2 f'(\sin x^2) + \sin(2f(x)) \cdot f'(x) \qquad (5 \(\frac{1}{2}\))$$

4、解: 应用隐函数求导方法,
$$y'=e^y+xe^yy'$$
, (1分)

于是
$$y' = \frac{e^y}{1 - xe^y} , \qquad (2分)$$

从而

$$y'' = \frac{e^{y} \cdot y'(1 - xe^{y}) - e^{y}(-e^{y} - xe^{y} \cdot y')}{(1 - xe^{y})^{2}} = \frac{e^{y} \cdot y' + e^{2y}}{(1 - xe^{y})^{2}} = \frac{e^{2y}(2 - xe^{y})}{(1 - xe^{y})^{3}}$$

$$(4 \%) \qquad (5 \%)$$

5. **A**:
$$\int \frac{3x+1}{x^2-2x+5} dx = \frac{3}{2} \int \frac{2x-2}{x^2-2x+5} dx + 4 \int \frac{1}{(x-1)^2+4} dx$$
 (1 分)

$$= \frac{3}{2} \int \frac{d(x^2 - 2x + 5)}{x^2 - 2x + 5} + \int \frac{1}{(\frac{x - 1}{2})^2 + 1} dx$$
 (3 \(\frac{\(\frac{1}{2}\)}{2}\)

$$= \frac{3}{2}\ln(x^2 - 2x + 5) + \arctan\frac{x - 1}{2} + C \quad (5\%)$$

6、解: 作换元
$$x = \frac{1}{u}$$
, 有 (1分)
$$\int_{1}^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{dx}{x^{2}\sqrt{1+x^{2}}} = \int_{1}^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}} \frac{-u}{\sqrt{1+u^{2}}} du = -\sqrt{1+u^{2}} \Big|_{1}^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}} = \sqrt{2} - \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

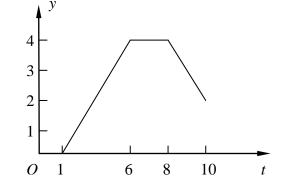
取
$$q=x$$
,则依题意有 (1分)
$$\int_{x}^{x} f(x)dx = \sqrt{x^{2} - p^{2}}$$
 (3分)

前
$$f(x) = (\sqrt{x^2 - p^2})' = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 - p^2}}$$
 (5分)

8、解: 在[1,6]上,
$$f(t) = \frac{4}{5}(t-1)$$
, (1分)
在[6,8]上, $f(t) = 4$,

在[8,10]上,
$$f(t) = -t + 12$$
, (2分)

于是有
$$\int_{1}^{10} f(t)dt = 10 + 8 + 6 = 24$$



9、解: 将 f(x)作奇延拓和周期为 2π 的延拓,再将展开的级数限制在 $[0, \pi]$ 上,而 $a_n = 0, (n = 0, 1, 2, \cdots)$, (1分)

(4分)

(5分)

$$b_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin nx dx = \frac{2(1 - \cos \frac{n\pi}{2})}{n\pi}, (n = 1, 2, \dots) \quad (3 \%)$$

于是
$$f(x) = \frac{2}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1 - \cos\frac{n\pi}{2}}{n} \sin nx$$
, $x \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2}) \cup (\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi]$ (5分)

10、解: 显然
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2n+1}{n^2(n+1)^2} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (\frac{1}{n^2} - \frac{1}{(n+1)^2})$$
 (2分)

由
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$$
 和 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n+1)^2}$ 收敛,故原级数收敛, (4分)

且部分和有
$$\sum_{k=1}^{n} \left(\frac{1}{k^2} - \frac{1}{(k+1)^2}\right) = 1 - \frac{1}{(n+1)^n} \to 1$$
,知 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2n+1}{n^2(n+1)^2} = 1$ (7分)

11、解: 方程变形为 $y' + \frac{y}{x} = \cos 2x$, 于是该方程为一阶线性方程; (2分)

求解得
$$y = e^{-\int_{x}^{1} dx} (\int \cos 2x \cdot e^{\int_{x}^{1} dx} dx + C) = \frac{1}{x} (\int x \cos 2x dx + C) = \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x + \frac{1}{4x} \cos 2x + \frac{C}{x}$$
(5分)

代入
$$y(\frac{\pi}{2}) = 0$$
 得 $C = \frac{1}{2}$, 从而 $y = \frac{1}{2}\sin 2x + \frac{1}{4x}\cos 2x + \frac{1}{2x}$ (7分)

12、解: 由 $r^2+1=0$ 得特征根 $r_{1,2}=\pm i$,故对应的齐次方程通解 $Y=C_1\cos x+C_2\sin x$,(2分)

对应
$$f_1(x)=e^x$$
, 可设特解为: $y_1^* = Ae^x$, 解得 $A = \frac{1}{2}$; (4分)

对应 $f_2(x)=\cos x$,可设特解为: $y_2^*=x(B\cos x+C\sin x)$,解得 $B=0,C=\frac{1}{2}$; (6分)于是由叠加原理,原方程的通解为

$$y = Y + y_1^* + y_2^* = C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x + \frac{1}{2} e^x + \frac{1}{2} x \sin x.$$
 (7 \(\frac{1}{2}\))

13、解:设该球员离底线x米,由内错角相等可得射

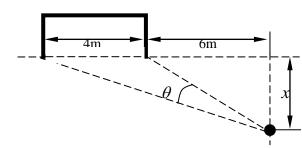
门张角为

$$\theta = \arctan \frac{x}{6} - \arctan \frac{x}{10}, \quad x > 0;$$
 (3 $\%$)

求导得

$$\theta' = \frac{6}{36+x^2} - \frac{10}{100+x^2} = \frac{240-4x^2}{(36+x^2)(100+x^2)}, (6\%)$$

$$\Theta' = 0$$
可得唯一驻点 $x = 2\sqrt{15}$, (7分)



且 $x < 2\sqrt{15}$ 有 $\theta' > 0$; $x > 2\sqrt{15}$ 有 $\theta' < 0$,故 $x = 2\sqrt{15}$ 为极大值点,亦是最大值点. 故当该球员距离底线 $x = 2\sqrt{15}$ m时,射门的张角最大. (8分)

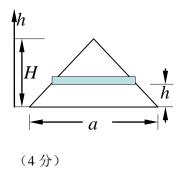
14、解:

(1) 记塔基边长 a, 塔高 H, 建立高度坐标 h 轴, 则高度 h 到 h+dh 处一层的体积为(如图) $\left[\frac{a}{H}(H-h)\right]^2dh$ (2分)

于是金字塔体积

$$V = \int_0^H \left[\frac{a}{H} (H - h) \right]^2 dh = \frac{a^2}{H^2} \left[-\frac{(H - h)^3}{3} \right]_0^H = \frac{1}{3} a^2 H \quad (3 \%)$$

代入数据算得 $V=(230)^2 \times 146/3 = 2574467 \text{m}^3 \approx 2.57 \times 10^6 \text{ m}^3$



(2) 记石料密度 γ , 则高度h到h+dh处一层的重量为 $\gamma g[\frac{a}{H}(H-h)]^2dh$,

将这一层向上抬高
$$h$$
,所作的功为 $\gamma g[\frac{a}{H}(H-h)]^2 hdh$ (6分)

于是所做的总功
$$W = \int_0^H \chi g \left[\frac{a}{H} (H - h) \right]^2 h dh = \frac{1}{12} \chi g a^2 H^2$$
 (7分)

代入数据得 W=3210×9.81×(230)²×(146)²/12=2959062766470J≈2.96×10¹² J

15、解:

$$(1) F(-x) = \int_0^{-x} (2t + x) f(t) dt = \int_0^x (-2u + x) f(-u) (-du) = \int_0^x (2u - x) f(-u) du$$
$$= \int_0^x (2u - x) f(u) du = \int_0^x (2t - x) f(t) dt = F(x); \tag{4 }$$

故 F(x)也是偶函数

(2)
$$F'(x) = \frac{d}{dx} \int_0^x (2t - x) f(t) dt = \frac{d}{dx} \int_0^x 2t f(t) dt - \frac{d}{dx} [x \int_0^x f(t) dt]$$
$$= 2x f(x) - \int_0^x f(t) dt - x f(x) = x f(x) - \int_0^x f(t) dt$$
(6 \(\frac{1}{2}\))

$$=xf(x)-xf(\xi)$$
 (积分中值定理, ξ 在 0 与 x 之间) (7分)

这时若f(x)是减函数,则不论 x>0 或 x<0,都有 $x(f(x)-f(\xi))<0$,即 F'(x)<0,从而 F(x)也是减函数. (9分)

16、证: 设f(x) 在 $x_0 \in (0,1)$ 取得最大值 $f(x_0)$,这时因为 $f(x_0)$ 在(0,1) 内取得,由f(x) 在(0,1)内可导,所以有 $f'(x_0) = 0$ (2分)

于是f'(x)在 $[0,x_0]$ 上满足拉格朗日中值定理的条件,故有

$$f'(x_0) - f'(0) = f''(\xi)x_0, (0 < \xi < x_0),$$

从而
$$|f'(x_0) - f'(0)| = |f''(\xi)x_0|$$
, 即 $|f'(0)| \le Mx_0$ (*); (5分)

又 f'(x) 在[x_0 , 1]上满足拉格朗日中值定理的条件, 故也有

$$f'(1) - f'(x_0) = f''(\eta)(1 - x_0), (x_0 < \eta < 1),$$

从而
$$|f'(1)-f'(x_0)| = |f''(\eta)(1-x_0)|$$
, 即 $|f'(1)| \le M(1-x_0)$ (**); (7分)

(*)+(**) 便得
$$|f'(0)|+|f'(1)| \le Mx_0 + M(1-x_0) = M$$
 (9分)