

高等数学 A(1) 试卷

参考答案

一、计算题 I

1. 解: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x(1 - \cos 2x)}{\sin x - \tan x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \cdot \frac{(2x)^2}{2}}{\tan x(\cos x - 1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \cdot \frac{(2x)^2}{2}}{x(-\frac{x^2}{2})} = -4$

2. 解: $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\sin \sqrt{x+1} - \sin \sqrt{x}) = 2 \cos \frac{\sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt{x}}{2} \sin \frac{\sqrt{x+1} - \sqrt{x}}{2}$

其中 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \sin \frac{\sqrt{x+1} - \sqrt{x}}{2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \sin \left(\frac{\sqrt{x+1} - \sqrt{x}}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt{x}} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \sin \frac{1}{2(\sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt{x})} = 0$

而 $\left| \cos \frac{\sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt{x}}{2} \right| \leq 1$, 故 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\sin \sqrt{x+1} - \sin \sqrt{x}) = 0$

3. 解: $y' = b \left(\frac{x}{a} \right)^{b-1} \cdot \frac{1}{a} \cdot \left(\frac{b}{x} \right)^a \left(\frac{a}{b} \right)^x + \left(\frac{x}{a} \right)^b \cdot a \left(\frac{b}{x} \right)^{a-1} \left(-\frac{b}{x^2} \right) \cdot \left(\frac{a}{b} \right)^x + \left(\frac{x}{a} \right)^b \left(\frac{b}{x} \right)^a \cdot \left(\frac{a}{b} \right)^x \ln \frac{a}{b}$

$$= \left(\frac{x}{a} \right)^b \left(\frac{b}{x} \right)^a \left(\frac{a}{b} \right)^x \left(\frac{b}{x} - \frac{a}{x} + \ln \frac{a}{b} \right)$$

4. 解: $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1 - \frac{1}{1+t^2}}{\frac{2t}{1+t^2}} = \frac{t}{2}$, $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right) \cdot \frac{dt}{dx} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{2t}{1+t^2}} = \frac{1+t^2}{4t} = \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{1}{t} + t \right)$

5. 解: 由 $\Delta y \approx dy = f'(x_0) \cdot \Delta x$, 有 $f(x_0 + \Delta x) \approx f(x_0) + f'(x_0) \cdot \Delta x$.

取 $f(x) = \cos x$, $x_0 = \frac{\pi}{6}$, $\Delta x = -\frac{\pi}{180}$, 则 有 $f'(x) = -\sin x$,

于是 $\cos 29^\circ = \cos \left(\frac{\pi}{6} - \frac{\pi}{180} \right) \approx \cos \frac{\pi}{6} - \sin \frac{\pi}{6} \cdot \left(-\frac{\pi}{180} \right)$
 $= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{\pi}{180} \right) \approx 0.866 + 0.009 = 0.875$

二、计算题 II

6. 解: 令 $x = \sin t (-\frac{\pi}{2} < t < \frac{\pi}{2})$, 则

$$\begin{aligned}\int \frac{dx}{1+\sqrt{1-x^2}} &= \int \frac{\cos t dt}{1+\cos t} = \int \frac{2\cos^2 \frac{t}{2} - 1}{2\cos^2 \frac{t}{2}} dt = t - \tan \frac{t}{2} + C = t - \frac{\sin t}{1+\cos t} + C \\ &= \arcsin x - \frac{x}{1+\sqrt{1-x^2}} + C\end{aligned}$$

7. 解:
$$\begin{aligned}\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\arctan x dx}{x^2} &= \int_1^{+\infty} \arctan x d\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = -\frac{1}{x} \arctan x \Big|_1^{+\infty} + \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x(1+x^2)} dx \\ &= \frac{\pi}{4} + \int_1^{+\infty} \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{x}{1+x^2}\right) dx = \frac{\pi}{4} + \ln \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} \Big|_1^{+\infty} = \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \ln 2\end{aligned}$$

8. 解: 由已知条件可得 $f(0)=0$, 而 $f'(0) = \frac{e^{-(\arctan x)^2}}{1+x^2} \Big|_{x=0} = 1$, 故所求切线方程为 $y=x$.

9. 解: 分离变量, 原方程可化为 $\frac{1}{1+e^{-x}} dx = -\tan y dy$,

或
$$\frac{e^x}{1+e^x} dx = -\frac{\sin y}{\cos y} dy$$

两边积分, 得 $\ln(1+e^x) = \ln |\cos y| + \ln C$,

于是原方程的通解为 $1+e^x = C \cos y$.

10. 解: 方程变形为 $y' + \frac{y}{x} = \sin x$, 于是该方程为一阶线性方程;

求解得

$$y = e^{-\int \frac{1}{x} dx} \left(\int \sin x \cdot e^{\int \frac{1}{x} dx} dx + C \right) = \frac{1}{x} \left(\int x \sin x dx + C \right) = -\cos x + \frac{\sin x}{x} + \frac{C}{x}$$

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

三、应用题.

11. 解: (1) 设 t 时刻超速车位置 $x(t)$, 警车位置 $y(t)$, 两车距离为 $s(t)$, 则有

$$s^2 = x^2 + y^2,$$

$$\text{于是有 } 2s \frac{ds}{dt} = 2x \frac{dx}{dt} + 2y \frac{dy}{dt}, \text{ 即 } \frac{ds}{dt} = \frac{1}{s} \left(x \frac{dx}{dt} + y \frac{dy}{dt} \right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \left(x \frac{dx}{dt} + y \frac{dy}{dt} \right)$$

由 $x=0.6$, $y=0.8$, $ds/dt=-20$, $dy/dt=-70$, 代入解得: $dx/dt=60 \text{ km/h}$.

(2) 由题意, 经时间 t 后, 警车到达 $y=0.8-70t$, 违章车到达 $x=0.6+60t$, 则两车距离为

$$s = \sqrt{(0.8-70t)^2 + (0.6+60t)^2} = \sqrt{1-40t+8500t^2}$$

$$\text{有 } \frac{ds}{dt} = \frac{-40+17000t}{2\sqrt{1-40t+8500t^2}}, \text{ 解得唯一驻点 } t = \frac{1}{425} (\text{h}) \approx 0.00235$$

即警车距路口 $y=0.8-70/425 \approx 0.6353 \text{ km}$ 时, 两车距离最近.

$$12. \text{解: 由牛顿第二定律有 } m \frac{d^2 s}{dt^2} = mg - k \frac{ds}{dt}$$

$$\text{得二阶线性微分方程初值问题 } \frac{d^2 s}{dt^2} + \frac{k}{m} \frac{ds}{dt} = g, \quad s(0)=0, s'(0)=0$$

$$\text{解得其对应的线性齐次方程通解为 } s_1(t) = C_1 + C_2 e^{-\frac{k}{m}t}$$

$$\text{而原方程的一个特解为 } s_2(t) = \frac{mg}{k}t, \text{ 于是 } s(t) = C_1 + C_2 e^{-\frac{k}{m}t} + \frac{mg}{k}t$$

$$\text{且有 } s'(t) = -\frac{k}{m}C_2 e^{-\frac{k}{m}t} + \frac{mg}{k}$$

$$\text{由初始条件得 } C_1 + C_2 = 0, \quad -C_2 \frac{k}{m} + \frac{mg}{k} = 0, \quad \text{故 } C_1 = -\frac{m^2 g}{k^2}, \quad C_2 = \frac{m^2 g}{k^2},$$

$$\text{于是 } s(t) = \frac{mg}{k}t - \frac{m^2 g}{k^2}(1 - e^{-\frac{k}{m}t})$$

四、讨论和证明题.

13. 解: (1) $S = S_1 + S_2 = \int_0^a (ax - x^2)dx + \int_a^1 (x^2 - ax)dx = \frac{a^3}{3} - \frac{a}{2} + \frac{1}{3}$

令 $S' = a^2 - \frac{1}{2} = 0$, 解得唯一驻点 $a = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$,

又 $S''(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}) > 0$, 故 $a = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ 时使面积 $S_1 + S_2$ 达到最小;

(2) $V = \pi \int_0^a (a^2 x^2 - x^4)dx + \pi \int_a^1 (x^4 - a^2 x^2)dx = \frac{4\pi}{15}a^5 - \frac{\pi}{3}a^2 + \frac{\pi}{5}$

令 $V' = \frac{20\pi}{15}a^4 - \frac{2\pi}{3}a = \pi a(\frac{20}{15}a^3 - \frac{2}{3}) = 0$, 解得唯一驻点 $a = \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{2}}$,

又 $V''(\frac{\sqrt[3]{4}}{2}) > 0$, 故 $a = \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{2}}$ 时可使对应的图形绕 x 轴旋转一周得到的立

体体积达到最小.

14. 证: 右边第二项中的积分有

$$\begin{aligned}\int_a^b (x-a)(x-b)f''(x)dx &= \int_a^b (x-a)(x-b)df'(x) \\ &= [(x-a)(x-b)f'(x)]_a^b - \int_a^b f'(x)[2x-(a+b)]dx \\ &= -\int_a^b [2x-(a+b)]df(x) = -\{[2x-(a+b)]f(x)\}_a^b + 2\int_a^b f(x)dx \\ &= -(b-a)[f(a)+f(b)] + 2\int_a^b f(x)dx\end{aligned}$$

故 $\int_a^b f(x)dx = \frac{b-a}{2}[f(a)+f(b)] + \frac{1}{2}\int_a^b (x-a)(x-b)f''(x)dx$