安徽大学 2019—2020 学年第一学期

《高等数学 A (一)》期末考试试卷答案详解

- 一、选择题(每小题2分,共10分)
- 1. A 2. C 3. B 4. D 5. C
- 二、填空题(每小题 2 分, 共 10 分)

6.
$$y = -x$$
 7. 6 **8.** $x \sin x + \cos x + C$ **9.** $\frac{\pi}{6}$ **10.** $\left(0, \frac{2}{\pi}\right)$

三、计算题(每小题9分,共54分)

11. 【解】
$$\int_0^x tf(x^2 - t^2) dt = -\frac{1}{2} \int_{x^2}^0 f(u) du = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{x^2} f(u) du$$

故
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\int_0^x t f(x^2 - t^2) dt}{x^2 (1 - e^{x^2})} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2} \int_0^{x^2} f(u) du}{x^2 (-x^2)} = -\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2} \int_0^{x^2} f(u) du}{x^4}$$

$$= -\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2} f(x^2) \cdot 2x}{4x^3} = -\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x^2)}{4x^2}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{4} \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x^2) - f(0)}{x^2 - 0}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{4} f'(0) = -\frac{1}{4} f'(0) = -\frac{1}{4}$$
9 分

12. 【解】由己知,有

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} -xe^{-x}, & x < 0, \\ xe^{-x}, & x \ge 0, \end{cases}$$

f(x)在x=0点处连续

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} e^{-x}(x-1), & x < 0, \\ e^{-x}(1-x), & x > 0, \end{cases}$$

又
$$f'_{-}(0) = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{-xe^{-x}}{x} = -1$$
, $f'_{+}(0) = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{xe^{-x}}{x} = 1$, 故 $f(x)$ 在 $x = 0$ 点处不可导.

令 f'(x) = 0, 得 f(x) 的唯一驻点 x = 1;

х	$(-\infty,0)$	0	(0,1)	1	(1,+∞)
f'(x)		不存在	+	0	

f(x)	极小值	直	极大值	`\
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则 f(x) 的极大值 $f(1) = e^{-1}$, 极小值 f(0) = 0;

又
$$f''(x) = \begin{cases} e^{-x}(2-x), & x < 0, \\ e^{-x}(x-2), & x > 0, \end{cases}$$
 令 $f''(x) = 0$, 得 $x = 2$; $x = 0$ 为 $f(x)$ 不可导点,

х	$(-\infty,0)$	0	(0,2)	2	$(2,+\infty)$
f''(x)	+	不存在	_	0	+
f(x)	Щ	拐点	Д	拐点	Ш

则 f(x) 的拐点为(0,0)和 $(2,2e^{-2})$

9分

13.【解】

$$\int \ln\left(1+\sqrt{\frac{1+x}{x}}\right) dx = \int_{x=\frac{1}{t^2-1}} \ln(1+t) d\left(\frac{1}{t^2-1}\right) = \frac{\ln(1+t)}{t^2-1} - \int_{x=\frac{1}{t^2-1}} \frac{dt}{(t-1)(t+1)^2}$$

$$= \frac{\ln(1+t)}{t^2-1} - \int_{x=\frac{1}{t^2-1}} \frac{1}{t+1} + \frac{1}{t+1} + \frac{1}{t+1} + \frac{1}{t+1} dt$$

$$= \frac{\ln(1+t)}{t^2-1} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{t+1} + \frac{1}{4} \ln\left|\frac{t-1}{t+1}\right| + C$$

$$= x \ln\left(1+\sqrt{\frac{1+x}{x}}\right) - \frac{1}{2} \ln(\sqrt{x+1} - \sqrt{x}) - \frac{1}{2}x \left(\sqrt{\frac{1+x}{x}} - 1\right) + C \quad 9 \implies$$

14.【解】方法一(倒代换)

$$\int_{2}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{x^{2} + 4x}} = \int_{0}^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1 + 4t}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (1 + 4t)^{\frac{1}{2}} \Big|_{0}^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{2} (\sqrt{3} - 1).$$
9 \(\frac{\psi}{2}\)

方法二 (三角换元)

$$\int_{2}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{x^{2} + 4x}} = \int_{2}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{(x+2)^{2} - 4}} = \int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{2\sec t \cdot \tan t}{2(\sec t - 1) \cdot 2\tan t} dt$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sec t}{\sec t - 1} dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{1 - \cos t} dt = \frac{1}{4} \int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \csc^{2} \frac{t}{2} dt$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2}\cot\frac{t}{2}\Big|_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{1}{2}\left(\sqrt{3} - 1\right)$$
 9 $\%$

15. 【解】
$$a_n = \int_0^{2\pi} e^{-x} \sin nx dx = -\int_0^{2\pi} \sin nx d(e^{-x})$$

$$= -\left(e^{-x} \sin nx\right)_0^{2\pi} - n\int_0^{2\pi} e^{-x} \cos nx dx = n\int_0^{2\pi} e^{-x} \cos nx dx$$

$$= -n\int_0^{2\pi} \cos nx d(e^{-x}) = -n\left(e^{-x} \cos nx\right)_0^{2\pi} + n\int_0^{2\pi} e^{-x} \sin nx dx$$

$$= -n(e^{-2\pi} - 1) - n^2 \int_0^{2\pi} e^{-x} \sin nx dx = -n(e^{-2\pi} - 1) - n^2 a_n$$

移项,得 $a_n = \frac{n(1-e^{-2\pi})}{1+n^2}$;

故
$$\lim_{n \to \infty} na_n = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n^2 (1 - e^{-2\pi})}{1 + n^2} = 1 - e^{-2\pi}$$
.

16. 【解】(1)
$$\int_{-a}^{a} f(x)g(x)dx = -\int_{a}^{-a} f(-t)g(-t)dt = \int_{-a}^{a} f(-x)g(-x)dx$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-a}^{a} [f(x) + f(-x)]g(x)dx = A \int_{0}^{a} g(x)dx.$$

(2)
$$\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left| \sin x \right| \arctan e^x dx + f(x) = \arctan e^x, \quad g(x) = \left| \sin x \right|,$$

g(x) 为偶函数,下证 f(x)+f(-x)=A ,考虑其导数,有

$$[f(x) + f(-x)]' = (\arctan e^x + \arctan e^{-x})' = 0,$$

所以 $f(x) + f(-x) \equiv A$, 取 x = 0, 可得 $A = \frac{\pi}{2}$, 则

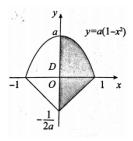
$$f(x) + f(-x) = \arctan e^x + \arctan e^{-x} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\iiint \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} |\sin x| \arctan e^x dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} |\sin x| dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin x dx = \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

分

四、应用题(每小题 12 分,共 12 分)

17.【解】(1) 由 $y = a(1-x^2)$,有 y' = -2ax,则过点 A(1,0) 的 法线 斜 率 为 $\frac{1}{2a}$,从 而 得 到 过 点 A(1,0) 的 法线 方 程 为 $\frac{1}{2a}$,



如图所示,由于图形关于y轴对称,故D的面积为

$$S(a) = 2\int_0^1 \left[a(1-x^2) - \frac{1}{2a}(x-1) \right] dx = \frac{4a}{3} + \frac{1}{2a},$$

令
$$S'(a) = \frac{4}{3} - \frac{1}{2a^2} = 0$$
,解得 $a = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{4}$ 或 $a = -\frac{\sqrt{6}}{4}$ (舍去),又 $S''\left(\frac{\sqrt{6}}{4}\right) > 0$,故当

$$a = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{4}$$
时, $S(a)$ 最小,最小面积为 $S\left(\frac{\sqrt{6}}{4}\right) = \frac{2\sqrt{6}}{3}$.

(2) 由于 D 的下半部分三角形区域绕 y 轴旋转为圆锥体, 其体积为

$$V_1 = \frac{1}{3}\pi \times 1^2 \times \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{9}\pi$$
,

且D的上半部分绕y轴旋转体的体积为

$$V_2 = \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{6}}{4}} \pi \cdot x^2(y) \, dy = \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{6}}{4}} \pi \cdot \left(1 - \frac{4}{\sqrt{6}}y\right) dy = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{4}\pi - \frac{3\pi}{4\sqrt{6}} = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{8}\pi,$$

故所求旋转体的体积为

$$V = V_1 + V_2 = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{9}\pi + \frac{\sqrt{6}}{8}\pi = \frac{17\sqrt{6}}{72}\pi.$$
 12 \(\frac{\frac{1}}{72}\pi \).

五、证明题(每小题7分,共14分)

18. 【证明】

(1) 先证 f(x) < f'(0)x

$$\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} x \in (0,1), \quad \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} g(x) = f(x) - f'(0)x, \quad g'(x) = f'(x) - f'(0) < 0,$$

则 g(x) 单调递减,又 g(0) = 0,可知 g(x) < g(0) = 0,有 f(x) < f'(0)x;

(2) 再证 f(1)x < f(x)

令 $h(x) = \frac{f(x)}{x}$, 只要证 h(x) > h(1), 即只要证 h(x) 在 (0,1) 上单调递减.

$$h'(x) = \frac{f'(x) \cdot x - f(x)}{x^2} = \frac{f'(x) \cdot x - [f(x) - f(0)]}{x^2} = \frac{f'(x) \cdot x - f'(\xi)x}{x^2}, \quad \sharp + 0 < \xi < x$$

因为 f'(x) 单调递减,所以 h'(x) < 0 ,即 h(x) 单调递减,则 $h(x) = \frac{f(x)}{x} > \frac{f(1)}{1}$,即 f(1)x < f(x) ;

19.【证明】

 $\lim_{x \to \frac{1}{2}} \frac{f(x)}{x - \frac{1}{2}} = 0 \ \mathcal{D}(f(x)) + \mathcal{D}(x) = \frac{1}{2} \text{ with } f(x) = f(\frac{1}{2}), \text{ if } \pi = 0$

$$f'(\frac{1}{2}) = \lim_{x \to \frac{1}{2}} \frac{f(x) - f(\frac{1}{2})}{x - \frac{1}{2}} = 0;$$

又由积分中值定理可知,存在 $\eta \in \left(1, \frac{3}{2}\right)$,使得

$$f(2) = 2\int_{1}^{\frac{3}{2}} f(x)dx = 2f(\eta) \cdot \frac{1}{2} = f(\eta);$$

由 f(x) 在 $[\eta, 2]$ 上连续,在 $(\eta, 2)$ 内可导, $f(2) = f(\eta)$,由罗尔定理,存在 $\tau \in (\eta, 2)$,使得 $f'(\tau) = 0$;

又 f'(x) 在 $[\frac{1}{2},\tau]$ 上连续,在 $(\frac{1}{2},\tau)$ 内可导, $f'(\frac{1}{2})=f'(\tau)$,由罗尔定理,存在 $\xi\in(\frac{1}{2},\tau)\subset(0,2)$,使得 $f''(\xi)=0$.