一. 简答题 (共5题, 100.0分)

1. (简答题, 30.0分)

本题分数	30
得 分	

一、填空题(每空3分,共30分).

1.
$$(x^{2021})^{(2022)} =$$
_____.

2. 当
$$x \to 0$$
 时, $\sqrt{1+x}-1 \sim$ ______.

3. 方程
$$x^5 + x - 10 = 0$$
 共有_______个实根.

4. 已知
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \cos x, & x \leq 0 \\ x - a, & x > 0 \end{cases}$$
是连续函数,则 $a = _____.$

5. 若
$$f(x)$$
可导,则 $\lim_{h\to 0} \frac{f(x_0+h)-f(x_0-h)}{2h}$

6. 曲线
$$y = e^x - e^x = 0$$
处的切线方程为_____

8. 函数
$$y = x^2 e^x$$
的单调减少的区间为 ______.

9. 曲线
$$y = \frac{x^2}{x+1}$$
的斜渐近线为_______

10. 函数
$$y = x + \sqrt{1 - x}$$
在区间[-5,1]上的最大值为_____

本題分數	20
得 分	

二、求下列极限(每题5分,共20分)

$$1. \lim_{x\to 0^+} x^{\frac{1}{\ln(e^x-1)}}$$

$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{x-\sin x}{x^2\sin x}$$

3.
$$\lim_{n \to +\infty} \frac{1}{n} (1 + e^{\frac{2\pi}{n}} + e^{\frac{4\pi}{n}} + \dots + e^{\frac{2(n-1)\pi}{n}})$$

$$4. \lim_{x\to+\infty} (\sqrt{x^2+1}-\sqrt{x^2-1})$$

本題分数 30 得 分

三、求下列积分(每题6分,共30分)

$$1. \int \frac{1}{1+\sqrt[3]{x+2}} dx$$

 $2. \int x^4 \ln x \, dx$

$$3. \int \frac{x}{x^2 + 3x + 4} dx$$

$4. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^3 x \sin x \, dx$

03-12 10:15-12:15高等数学IV补考试卷

姓名:

学思

四型5

爾分: 100.0

考试时间: 2022-03-12 10:10 至 2022-03-12 12:25

- 一. 简答题 (共5题, 100.0分)
- 4. (简答题, 8.0分)

本题分数	8
得 分	

四、

设函数f(x)具有二阶连续导数, f(0) = 0, 试证明函数

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} f'(0), & x = 0, \\ \frac{f(x)}{x}, & x \neq 0. \end{cases}$$
 连续, 且具有一阶连续导数。

本题分数	12
得 分	

五、求解或证明(每题6分,共12分).

1. 已知函数f(x)在x = 1 处连续,且 $\lim_{x \to 1} \frac{f(x)}{x-1} = 2$,求f'(1).

2. 设函数f(x)在[0,1]上连续,在(0,1)内可导。证明至少存在一点 $\mu \in (0,1)$ 使得 $f'(\mu) = 2\mu[f(1) - f(0)]$.

= lim
$$\frac{1}{x_{30}}$$
 | $\frac{1}{x_{30}}$ |

$$=\lim_{x\to+\infty}\int_{0}^{1}(1+e^{\frac{2x}{n}}+e^{\frac{1x}{n}}+e^{\frac{2x}{n}})$$

$$=\lim_{x\to+\infty}\int_{0}^{1}e^{\frac{2x}{n}}dx$$

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$$=\lim_{x\to+\infty}\int_{0}^{1}e^{\frac{2x}{n}}dx$$

$$\frac{1}{1+3j \times n} dx$$

$$\frac{1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{5} \int |h^{x} dx^{5}$$

$$= \frac{1}{5} \int |h^{x} dx^{5}$$

$$= \frac{1}{5} |h^{x} - \frac{1}{5} \int |h^{y} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{5} |h^{x} - \frac{1}{5} \int |h^{y} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{5} |h^{x} - \frac{1}{5} \int |h^{x} dx^{5} + C$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{x}{x^{2}+5x+4} \, dx \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2(x+\frac{1}{2}) - 3}{x^{2}+5x+4} \, dx \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2(x+\frac{1}{2}) - 3}{x^{2}+5x+4} \, dx \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{x^{2}+5x+4} \, dx - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{x^{2}+5x+4} \, dx \\
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&= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{x^{2}+5x+4} \, dx - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{x^{2}+5x+4} \, dx
\end{aligned}$$

$$4 \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{3}x \sin x dx$$

$$= -\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{3}x d\cos x$$

$$= -\int_{1}^{2} \frac{2x+3}{JH2XXY} dx$$

$$= -\int_{1}^{2} \frac{1-2X-5}{JH2XXY} dx$$

$$= -\int_{1}^{2} \frac{1-2X-5}{JH2XXY} dx$$

$$= -2 \int_{1}^{2} \frac{1-2X-5}{JH2XXY} dx$$

$$= -2 \int_{1}^{2} \frac{1-2X-5}{JH2XXY} dx$$

$$= -2 x (1-T_{2}) + 5 \int_{1}^{2} \frac{1-2X-5}{JH2XXY} dx$$

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$$= -2 x (1-T_{2}) + 5 \int_{1}^{2} \frac{1-2X-5}{JH2XY} dx$$

四

解 (1)
$$\lim_{x\to 0} g(x) = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{f(x)-f(0)}{x-0} = f'(0) = g(0)$$
. 故 $g(x)$ 在 $x = 0$ 点连

(2) g(x)在x=0点的可导性

$$g'(0) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{g(x) - g(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{f(x)}{x} - f'(0)}{x}$$
$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x) - xf'(0)}{x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f'(x) - f'(0)}{2x} = \frac{1}{2}f''(0).$$

(3) g'(x) 的连续性

由(2)可得

$$g'(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{xf'(x) - f(x)}{x^2}, & x \neq 0 \\ \frac{1}{2}f''(0), & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

 $\lim_{x\to 0} g'(x) = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{xf'(x) - f(x)}{x^2} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{xf''(x)}{2x} = \frac{1}{2} f''(0), \qquad \text{从而 } \lim_{x\to 0} g'(x) = g'(0), \text{ 故而}$ g'(x) 在点 x = 0 连续,从而处处连续。

2/1 lim (x-1)=0 lim f(x)=0 *11 f(1)=0 五/2

$$\frac{f(1) - f(0)}{1 - 0} = \frac{f'(\xi)}{2\xi} = \frac{f'(x)}{(x^2)'}\Big|_{x = \xi}$$

 $\frac{f(1) - f(0)}{1 - 0} = \frac{f'(\xi)}{2\xi} = \frac{f'(x)}{(x^2)'}\Big|_{x = 0}$ $g(x) = x^2,$ 則 f(x) = x'设 $g(x) = x^2$, 則 f(x), g(x) 在 [0,1] 上满足柯 西中值定理的条件,

所以至少存在一点 € € (0,1),使

$$\frac{f(1) - f(0)}{1 - 0} = \frac{f'(\xi)}{2\xi}$$

即 $f'(\xi) = 2\xi [f(1) - f(0)].$