

教务处制

## 三、计算题（每小题 7 分，共 28 分）

1. 求极限  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\cos x)^{\frac{1}{e^x - 1}}$ .

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 + \cos x - 1)^{\frac{1}{e^x - 1} \cdot \frac{(\cos x - 1)}{e^x - 1}} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^{\frac{\cos x - 1}{e^x - 1} \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{\cos x - 1}{e^x - 1}}} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^{\frac{-\frac{1}{2}x^2}{x}} \\
 &= e^{-\frac{1}{2}}
 \end{aligned}$$

 2. 设  $y = y(x)$  由方程  $\sin x - \int_x^y \varphi(u) du = 0$  确定， $\varphi(0) = \varphi'(0) = 1$  且可导函数

$$\varphi(u) > 0, \text{ 求 } \left. \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} \right|_{x=0}.$$

 解：当  $x=0$  时， $y=\varphi(0)=0$ .  $x=0$  时  $y=0$ .  $\therefore 1 - y' + 1 \geq y' - 1$ 

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\text{等式 } \sin x - \int_x^y \varphi(u) du = 0 \text{ 两端对 } x \text{ 求导得} \\
 &-\sin x - (\varphi(y) \cdot y' - \varphi(x)) = 0
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\cos x = \varphi(y) \cdot y' - \varphi(x) \Rightarrow \varphi(x) = \varphi(y) \cdot y' - \varphi(x) \Rightarrow \varphi(x) = 2 \cdot \varphi(x)$$

$$\text{等式 } \cos x = \varphi(y) \cdot y' - \varphi(x) = 1 - 0 \Rightarrow y' = 1 \Rightarrow y'' = x - 1$$

$$-\sin x - \varphi'(y)(y')^2 - \varphi(y)y'' + \varphi'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow y''(0) = -3 \quad (3 \text{ 分})$$

3. 已知  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\tan x - x} \int_0^x \frac{t^2}{\sqrt{a+t}} dt = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \left[ \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - x\right) \tan 2x \right]$ , 求正常数  $a$  的值.

$$\text{解: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\tan x - x} \int_0^x \frac{t^2}{\sqrt{a+t}} dt = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2}{(\sec^2 x - 1)\sqrt{a+x}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} \quad (3 \text{ 分})$$

$$(\tan x)' = \sec^2 x$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \left[ \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - x\right) \tan 2x \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - x\right)}{\cos 2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{-\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - x\right)}{-2 \sin 2x} = \frac{1}{2} \quad (3 \text{ 分})$$

$$\text{所以, 由 } \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} = \frac{1}{2} \text{ 知 } a = 4 \quad (1 \text{ 分})$$

4. 计算定积分  $\int_0^1 \frac{2x \arctan x}{(2-x^2)^2} dx$ .

$$\text{解: } \int_0^1 \frac{2x \arctan x}{(2-x^2)^2} dx = \int_0^1 \arctan x \cdot d \frac{1}{2-x^2}$$

$$= \left[ \frac{1}{2-x^2} \arctan x \right]_0^1 - \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{(2-x^2)(1+x^2)} \quad (2 \text{ 分})$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{3} \int_0^1 \left( \frac{1}{2-x^2} + \frac{1}{1+x^2} \right) dx \quad (2 \text{ 分})$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{3} \left[ \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \ln \frac{\sqrt{2}+x}{\sqrt{2}-x} + \arctan x \right]_0^1 \quad (2 \text{ 分})$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \ln \frac{\sqrt{2}+1}{\sqrt{2}-1} + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) = \frac{\pi}{6} - \frac{1}{3\sqrt{2}} \ln(\sqrt{2}+1) \quad (1 \text{ 分})$$

## 四、综合题（每小题 8 分，共 16 分）

 1. 设  $f(x)$  是以 4 为周期的可导函数， $f(1) = \frac{1}{4}$ ，且  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1-4x) - f(1+2x)}{x} = 12$ ，

 求  $y = f(x)$  在  $(5, f(5))$  处的法线方程.

$$\text{解: 由 } 12 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1-4x) - f(1+2x)}{x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1-4x) - f(1) - [f(1+2x) - f(1)]}{x}$$

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

$$= -4f'(1) - 2f'(1) = -6f'(1)$$

$$\text{得 } f'(1) = -2. \quad (4 \text{ 分})$$

因为  $f(x)$  是以 4 为周期的函数, 所以  $f(4+x) = f(x) \Rightarrow f'(4+x) = f'(x)$ ,

$$\text{从而 } f(5) = f(1) = \frac{1}{4}, f'(5) = f'(1) = -2, \quad (3 \text{ 分})$$

$$\text{故 } y = f(x) \text{ 在 } (5, f(5)) \text{ 处的法线方程为: } y - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{2}(x-5), \text{ 或 } y = \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{9}{4}. \quad (2 \text{ 分})$$

$$2. \text{ 设曲线 } L \text{ 的方程为 } y = \frac{1}{4}x^2 - \frac{1}{2}\ln x (1 \leq x \leq e).$$

(I) 求  $L$  的弧长;

(II) 设  $D$  是由曲线  $L$ , 直线  $x=1, x=e$  及  $x$  轴所围平面图形, 求  $D$  的面积.

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \quad ds &= \sqrt{1+(y')^2} dx \\ \text{解: (I) } y' &= \frac{1}{2}(x - \frac{1}{x}), \text{ 则 } L \text{ 的弧长} \\ s &= \int_1^e \sqrt{1 + (\frac{1}{2}(x - \frac{1}{x}))^2} dx = \int_1^e \sqrt{1 + \frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{1}{4x^2} - \frac{1}{2}} dx \\ s &= \int_1^e \sqrt{1 + (y')^2} dx = \int_1^e \frac{1}{2}(x + \frac{1}{x}) dx = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \ln x \right]_1^e = \frac{1}{4}(e^2 + 1) \quad (4 \text{ 分}) \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \quad \text{面积 } A = \int_1^e (\frac{1}{4}x^2 - \frac{1}{2}\ln x) dx = \left[ \frac{1}{12}x^3 - \frac{1}{2}x \ln x + \frac{1}{2}x \right]_1^e = \frac{1}{12}e^3 - \frac{1}{12} \quad (4 \text{ 分})$$

五、证明题 (每小题 7 分, 共 14 分)

1. 设  $f(x)$  在  $[0, 3]$  上连续, 在  $(0, 3)$  内可导, 且  $f(0) + f(1) + f(2) = 3, f(3) = 1$ , 证

明存在  $\xi \in (0, 3)$ , 使得  $f'(\xi) = 0$ .

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{在 } [0, 2] \text{ 上 } 3m, M \text{ 有 } f(x) \in [m, M] \\ &\text{则 } f(0) + f(1) + f(2) = 3 \in [3m, 3M] \\ &\therefore m \leq 1 \leq M. \text{ 由介值定理...} \end{aligned}$$

2. 设  $f(x)$  在  $[a, b]$  上二阶可微,  $\forall x \in [a, b], f'(x) > 0, f''(x) > 0$ . 证明:

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx < \frac{b-a}{2} (f(b) + f(a)).$$

$$\varphi(x) = \int_a^x f(t) dt - \frac{x-a}{2} (f(x) + f(a)) \quad (x > a)$$

$$\varphi'(x) = f(x) - \frac{1}{2} (f(x) + f(a)) + (x-a) f'(x)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} f(x) - \frac{x-a}{2} f'(x) - \frac{1}{2} f(a)$$

$$\varphi''(x) = \frac{1}{2} f'(x) - \frac{1}{2} (f'(x) + (x-a) f''(x)) = -\frac{x-a}{2} f''(x) \leq 0$$

$$\therefore \varphi'(x) \downarrow \quad \varphi'(x) \leq \varphi'(a) = 0 \quad \varphi(x) \downarrow \quad \varphi(x) < \varphi(a) = 0$$

六、应用题 (共 6 分)

设曲线  $y = ax^2 (a > 0, x \geq 0)$  与  $y = 1 - x^2$  交于点 A, 过坐标原点和点 A 的直线与曲线

$y = ax^2$  围成一平面图形, 问  $a$  为何值时, 该图形绕  $x$  轴旋转一周的体积为最大?

$$\begin{cases} ax^2 = y \\ 1 - x^2 = y \end{cases} \Rightarrow ax^2 + x^2 = 1 \quad x^2 = \frac{1}{a+1} \quad \bar{x} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{a+1}} \quad y = \frac{a}{a+1}$$

$$\text{由 } y = \frac{\frac{a}{a+1}}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{a+1}}} \quad x = \sqrt{\frac{1}{a+1}} \quad x$$

$$V_1 = \int_0^{\sqrt{\frac{1}{a+1}}} \pi y_1^2 dx = \pi \int_0^{\sqrt{\frac{1}{a+1}}} \frac{a^2}{(a+1)^2} x^2 dx = \frac{a^2 \pi}{a+1} \cdot \frac{1}{3} x^3 \Big|_0^{\sqrt{\frac{1}{a+1}}} = \frac{a^2 \pi}{3(a+1)} \left( \sqrt{\frac{1}{a+1}} \right)^3 = \frac{a^2 \pi}{3} \cdot (a+1)^{-\frac{5}{2}}$$

$$V_2 = \int_0^{\sqrt{\frac{1}{a+1}}} \pi y_2^2 dx = \pi \int_0^{\sqrt{\frac{1}{a+1}}} a^2 x^4 dx = a^2 \pi \cdot \frac{1}{5} x^5 \Big|_0^{\sqrt{\frac{1}{a+1}}} = \frac{a^2 \pi}{5} \left( \sqrt{\frac{1}{a+1}} \right)^5 = \frac{a^2 \pi}{5} \cdot (a+1)^{-\frac{5}{2}}$$

$$\therefore V_0 = V_1 - V_2 = \frac{2a^2 \pi}{15} (a+1)^{-\frac{5}{2}}$$

$$\text{令 } \varphi(a) = V_0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi'(a) &= \frac{2\pi}{15} \left[ 2a \cdot (a+1)^{-\frac{5}{2}} + \left(-\frac{5}{2}\right) \cdot (a+1)^{-\frac{7}{2}} a^2 \right] \\ &= \frac{2\pi}{15} \cdot (a+1)^{-\frac{7}{2}} a \left[ 2(a+1) - \frac{5}{2} a \right] \\ &= \frac{2\pi}{15} (a+1)^{-\frac{7}{2}} a \left( -\frac{a}{2} + 2 \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$a \quad (0, 4) \quad (4, +\infty)$$

$$\varphi'(a) \quad + \quad -$$

$$\varphi(a) \quad \nearrow \quad \searrow$$

$$\therefore a = 4 \text{ 时 } V_0 \text{ 最大}$$

