安徽大学 2016-2017 学年第二学期

《高等数学 A(一)B(一)》考试试卷参考答案(A卷)

一、填空题:

1. 0 2.
$$k=1$$
 3. $y=1$ 4. $dy = \frac{e^y}{1-xe^y}dx$ 5. $\frac{1}{2}\pi$

- 二、选择题:
- 6. B 7. C 8. D 9. A 10. A
- 三、计算题:

11、解: 原式 =
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\sqrt{n+\frac{1}{2}}}{\sqrt{n+1}+\sqrt{n}}$$
......4'

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{2n}}}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{n} + 1}} \dots 6'$$

$$= \frac{1}{1 + 1} = \frac{1}{2} \dots 7'$$

13, **A**:
$$\ln y = 2 \ln x + \ln(x-3) - \ln(x-1) - 2 \ln(x+3) \cdots 3$$

$$\mathbb{I} \frac{1}{y} \cdot y' = \frac{2}{x} + \frac{1}{x-3} - \frac{1}{x-1} - \frac{2}{x+3} \cdot \dots \cdot 5'$$

$$\text{III } y' = \frac{x^2(x-3)}{(x-1)(x+3)^2} \left(\frac{2}{x} + \frac{1}{x-3} - \frac{1}{x-1} - \frac{2}{x+3}\right) \dots 7'$$

14、解:
$$y' = \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1+2t}{2t} = 1 + \frac{1}{2}t^{-1}$$
......3'

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{\frac{dy'}{dt}}{\frac{dt}{dt}}.....5' = \frac{-\frac{1}{2}t^{-2}}{2t} = -\frac{1}{4t^3}.....7'$$

15、解: 原式 =
$$\int \frac{(x^3+1)-1}{x+1} dx = \int (x^2-x+1)dx - \int \frac{dx}{x+1}$$
......4'
$$= \frac{1}{3}x^3 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + x - \ln|x+1| + C............7'$$

17、 解: 原式 =
$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{d(x+1)}{(x+1)^2+1}$$
.......4' = $\arctan(x+1)\Big|_0^{+\infty} = \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{4}$7'

18、解: 原式 =
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \left(\frac{k}{n}\right)^{p} \frac{1}{n} = \int_{0}^{1} x^{p} dx \dots 4' = \frac{1}{p+1} x^{p+1} \Big|_{0}^{1} = \frac{1}{p+1} \dots 7'$$

四、应用题(8'):

19、解: 建立如图所示的直角坐标系,则
$$x^2 + (y-b)^2 = a^2$$
, $y = b \pm \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}$

$$y = y_1(x) = b - \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}, y = y_2(x) = b + \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}$$

$$V = \pi \int_{-a}^{a} [y_2(x)^2 - y_1(x)^2] dx = \pi \int_{-a}^{a} 4b \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx = 4\pi b \int_{-a}^{a} \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx = 2\pi^2 a^2 b$$

五、证明题(6'):

20 、 证 明 : 不 妨 设
$$f(a)>0, f(b)>0$$
, 则 $f(\frac{a+b}{2})<0$, 则 存 在

$$a_1 \in \left(a, \frac{a+b}{2}\right), b_1 \in \left(\frac{a+b}{2}, b\right),$$
 使得 $f(a_1) = f(b_1) = 0$ 。作 $g(x) = f(x)e^{-x}$,则 $g(x)$ 在

$$[a_1,b_1]$$
上连续,在 (a_1,b_1) 内可导,且 $g(a_1)=g(b_1)=0$,则存在 $\xi \in (a_1,b_1) \subset (a,b)$ 内使得 $g'(\xi)=f'(\xi)e^{-\xi}-f(\xi)e^{\xi}=0$,即 $f'(\xi)=f(\xi)$ 。