本科高等数学(上册) 历年考试真题

一、填空题

2. 若曲线 $v = x^3 + ax^2 + bx + 1$ 有拐点(-1.0),则 b = 3

4. 当 $0 \le \theta \le \pi$ 时,曲线 $r = e^{\theta}$ 的弧长为 $\sqrt{2}(e^{\pi} - 1)$

6. 设 $y = e^x(C_1 \sin x + C_2 \cos x)(C_1, C_2)$ 为任意常数)为某二阶常系数线性齐次微分

方程的通解,则该方程为 $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - 2\frac{dy}{dx} + 2y = 0$

二、选择题

7. 下列命题正确的是(D)

(A) f(x)在点 x_0 连续的充要条件是 f(x)在 x_0 可导

(B) 若 $f'(x) = x^2$ (偶函数),则 f(x)必是奇函数

(C) 若
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = a$$
 (常数),则 $f'(0) = a$

8. 设 $f(x) = \ln^{10} x, g(x) = x, h(x) = e^{\frac{x}{10}}$,则当 x 充分大时有(C)

(A) g(x) < h(x) < f(x) (B) h(x) < g(x) < f(x) (C) f(x) < g(x) < h(x) (D) g(x) < f(x) < h(x)

9. 曲线 $y=x^2$ 与曲线 $y=a\ln x$ ($a \neq 0$),则 a=(C

(A) 4e (B) 3e (C) 2e

10. 积分 $\int_0^{\pi} \sqrt{\sin x - \sin^3 x} dx = ($ B

(A) 0 (B) 4/3(C) 1 (D) -1

11. 函数 $f(x) = \frac{x - x^3}{\sin \pi x}$ 的可去间断点的个数为(C)

(D)无穷多个 (A) 1 (C) 3 (B)2

12.设 y = f(x) 在点 x_0 的某邻域内具有连续的四阶导数, 若 $f'(x_0) = f''(x_0) = f'''(x_0) = 0$,

且 $f^{(4)}(x_0) < 0$,则(B)

(A) f(x) 在点 x_0 取得极小值

(B)f(x) 在点 x_0 取得极大值

(C)点 $(x_0, f(x_0))$ 为曲线 y = f(x) 的拐点 (D)f(x) 在点 x_0 的某邻域内单调减少

三、解答题

13.求微分方程 $y'' + 2y' + 5y = \sin 2x$ 的通解.

解:对应齐次方程的特征方程为 $\lambda^2+2\lambda+5=0$,解得特征根为 $\lambda_1=-1+2i$, $\lambda_2=-1-2i$ 齐次方程通解为: $y=C_1\mathrm{e}^{-x}\sin 2x+C_2\mathrm{e}^{-x}\cos 2x$,设原方程特解: $y=A\sin 2x+B\cos 2x$ 代入原方程,比较同类项前面系数得:A-4B=1,B+4A=0解得 $A=\frac{1}{17}$, $B=-\frac{4}{17}$ 所以方程特解: $y=\frac{1}{17}\sin 2x-\frac{4}{17}\cos 2x$ 原方程通解为: $y=C_1\mathrm{e}^{-x}\sin 2x+C_2\mathrm{e}^{-x}\cos 2x+\frac{1}{17}\sin 2x-\frac{4}{17}\cos 2x$,原方程通解为: $y=C_1\mathrm{e}^{-x}\sin 2x+C_2\mathrm{e}^{-x}\cos 2x+\frac{1}{17}\sin 2x-\frac{4}{17}\cos 2x$,(C_1,C_2 为任意常数)

14. 设函数
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\ln(1+ax^3)}{x - \arcsin x}, x < 0 \\ 6, x = 0, \\ \frac{e^{ax} + x^2 - ax - 1}{x \sin \frac{x}{4}}, x > 0 \end{cases}$$

问 a 为何值时 f(x)在 x=0 连续; a 为何值时 x=0 是 f(x)的可去间断点?

解:
$$\lim_{x \to 0-0} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 0-0} \frac{\ln(1+ax^3)}{x - \arcsin x} = \lim_{x \to 0-0} \frac{ax^3}{x - \arcsin x} = -6a$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0+0} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 0+0} \frac{e^{ax} + x^2 - ax - 1}{x \sin \frac{x}{4}} = \lim_{x \to 0+0} \frac{e^{ax} + x^2 - ax - 1}{x^2/4}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0+0} \frac{ae^{ax} + 2x - a}{x/2} = \lim_{x \to 0+0} \frac{a^2 e^{ax} + 2}{1/2} = 2(a^2 + 2)$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0-0} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 0+0} f(x) \quad \text{?f } a = -1 \quad \text{!!} \quad a = -2$$

$$\stackrel{\text{H}}{=} a = -1 \text{!!} \quad \lim_{x \to 0} f(x) = 6 = f(0), \quad f(x) \stackrel{\text{T}}{=} x = 0 \stackrel{\text{T}}{=} x = 0 \text{!!} \quad \text{!!} \quad$$

15. 设函数
$$y=y(x)$$
由参数方程
$$\begin{cases} x = 1 + 2t^2 \\ y = \int_1^{1+2\ln t} \frac{e^u du}{u} (t > 1) \end{cases}$$
 确定,求 $\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} \bigg|_{x=9}$

解:由
$$\frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{e^{1+2\ln t}}{1+2\ln t} \cdot \frac{2}{t} = \frac{2et}{1+2\ln t}, \frac{dx}{dt} = 4t$$
 得 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{e}{2(1+2\ln t)}$ 所以 $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{d}{dt}(\frac{dy}{dx})\frac{1}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{e}{2} \cdot \frac{-1}{(1+2\ln t)^2} \cdot \frac{2}{t} \cdot \frac{1}{4t} = -\frac{e}{4t^2(1+2\ln t)^2}$

$$x = 9$$
 时由 $x = 1 + 2t^2$ 及 $t > 1$ 得 $t = 2$,故 $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}\Big|_{x=9} = -\frac{e}{4t^2(1 + 2\ln t)^2}\Big|_{t=2} = -\frac{e}{16(1 + 2\ln 2)^2}$

16. 设函数f(x)有二阶连续导数,且f(0) = f'(0) = 0, f''(x) > 0, 又设u = u(x)是曲线

$$y=y(x)$$
在点 $(x,f(x))$ 处的切线在 x 轴上的截距, 求 $\lim_{x\to 0}\frac{x}{u(x)}$

解:在
$$(x_0, y_0)$$
处的切线方程 $y - f(x_0) = f'(x_0)(x - x_0), x$ 轴上截距 $u(x_0) = \frac{x_0 f'(x_0) - f(x_0)}{f'(x_0)}$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x}{u(x)} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{xf'(x)}{xf'(x) - f(x)} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f'(x) + xf''(x)}{f'(x) + xf''(x) - f'(x)} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f'(x) + xf''(x)}{xf''(x)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \left[1 + \frac{f'(x)}{x} \frac{1}{f''(x)} \right] = 1 + \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f'(x) + xf''(x)}{x} \frac{1}{f''(x)} = 1 + \frac{f''(0)}{f''(0)} = 2$$

17. 已知
$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}, g'(x) = \frac{1}{1+x}, f(0) = g(0) = 0$$
,试求 $\lim_{x \to \infty} \left[\frac{1}{f(x)} - \frac{1}{g(x)} \right]$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \left[\frac{1}{f(x)} - \frac{1}{g(x)} \right] = \lim_{x \to 0} \left[\frac{1}{\ln(x + \sqrt{1 + x^2})} - \frac{1}{\ln(1 + x)} \right] = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\ln(1 + x) - \ln(x + \sqrt{1 + x^2})}{\ln(1 + x) \cdot \ln(x + \sqrt{1 + x^2})}$$

$$\frac{\ln(1+x) \sim x}{\ln(x+\sqrt{1+x^2}) \sim x}; \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\ln(1+x) - \ln(x+\sqrt{1+x^2})}{x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{1}{1+x} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}}{2x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{2(1+x)\sqrt{1+x^2}} \cdot \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+x^2} - (1+x)}{x} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \to 0} \left(\frac{\sqrt{1+x^2} - 1}{x} - 1 \right) = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \to 0} \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2} + 1} - 1 \right) = -\frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \to 0} \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2} + 1} - 1 \right) = -\frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \to 0} \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2} + 1} - 1 \right) = -\frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \to 0} \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2} + 1} - 1 \right) = -\frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \to 0} \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2} + 1} - 1 \right) = -\frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \to 0} \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2} + 1} - 1 \right) = -\frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \to 0} \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2} + 1} - 1 \right) = -\frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \to 0} \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2} + 1} - 1 \right) = -\frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \to 0} \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2} + 1} - 1 \right) = -\frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \to 0} \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2} + 1} - 1 \right) = -\frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \to 0} \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2} + 1} - 1 \right) = -\frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \to 0} \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2} + 1} - 1 \right) = -\frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \to 0} \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2} + 1} - 1 \right) = -\frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \to 0} \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2} + 1} - 1 \right) = -\frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \to 0} \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2} + 1} - 1 \right) = -\frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \to 0} \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2} + 1} - 1 \right) = -\frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \to 0} \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2} + 1} - 1 \right) = -\frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \to 0} \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2} + 1} - 1 \right) = -\frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \to 0} \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2} + 1} - 1 \right) = -\frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \to 0} \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2} + 1} - 1 \right) = -\frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \to 0} \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2} + 1} - 1 \right) = -\frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \to 0} \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2} + 1} - 1 \right) = -\frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \to 0} \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2} + 1} - 1 \right) = -\frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \to 0} \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2} + 1} - 1 \right) = -\frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \to 0} \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2} + 1} - 1 \right) = -\frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \to 0} \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2} + 1} - 1 \right) = -\frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \to 0} \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2} + 1} - 1 \right) = -\frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \to 0} \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2} + 1} - 1 \right) = -\frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \to 0} \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2} + 1} - 1 \right) = -\frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \to 0} \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2} + 1} - 1 \right) = -\frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \to 0} \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2} + 1} - 1 \right) = -\frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \to 0} \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2} + 1} - 1 \right) = -\frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \to 0} \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2} + 1} - 1 \right) = -\frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \to 0} \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2} + 1} - 1 \right) = -\frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \to 0} \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2} + 1} - 1 \right) = -\frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \to 0} \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2} + 1} - 1 \right) = -\frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \to 0} \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2} + 1} - 1 \right) = -\frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \to 0} \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2} + 1} - 1 \right) = -\frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \to 0} \left(\frac{x}$$

18. 设f(x)在[0,1]上连续,在(0,1)上可导f(0)=0f(1)=1, 试证: 对任意给定的正数a,b,

在(0,1)内存在不同的
$$\xi$$
, η ,使得 $\frac{a}{f'(\xi)} + \frac{b}{f'(\eta)} = a + b$

证明:由条件知 $0 < \frac{a}{a+b} < 1, f(0) = 0, f(1) = 1,$ 由连续函数的介值定理可知存在 $c \in (0,1)$

使得 $f(c) = \frac{a}{a+b}$ $\Rightarrow 1-f(c) = \frac{b}{a+b}$.对f(x)在[0,c]及[c,1]上分别用拉格朗日定理得

$$f(1) - f(c) = f'(\eta) \cdot (1 - c), (c < \eta < 1) \implies 1 - c = \frac{f(1) - f(c)}{f'(\eta)} = \frac{1 - f(c)}{f'(\eta)} \quad \cdots \quad (2)$$

$$(1) + (2) \not\exists 1 = \frac{f(c)}{f'(\xi)} + \frac{1 - f(c)}{f'(\eta)} = \frac{a}{(a+b)f'(\xi)} + \frac{b}{(a+b)f'(\eta)} \Rightarrow \frac{a}{f'(\xi)} + \frac{b}{f'(\eta)} = a + b$$