

一、填空题 (本题共 5 小题, 每小题 3 分, 满分 15 分)

$$1. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin 2x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \sin \frac{2}{x} = 0 \quad (\because \text{无穷小乘以有界变量仍为无穷小})$$

$$2. \text{若函数 } f(x) \text{ 在 } x=0 \text{ 点可导, 且 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = 1, \text{ 则 } f'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)-f(0)}{x-0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = 1$$

$$3. \text{若 } \int \frac{f(u)}{u} du = F(u) + C, \text{ 则 } \int f(x^\alpha) \frac{dx}{x} (\alpha > 1) = \int \frac{f(x^\alpha)}{x^\alpha} \frac{1}{\alpha} d(x^\alpha) = \frac{1}{\alpha} \cdot F(x^\alpha) + C.$$

$$3'. \text{函数 } f(x) = x \ln x \text{ 在 } x=1 \text{ 处的 } n \text{ 阶导数 } f^{(n)}(1) \ (n \geq 2) \text{ 是 } \left. \left(\frac{1}{x} \right)^{(n-2)} \right|_{x=1} = (-1)^{n-2} (n-2)! = (-1)^n (n-2)!$$

$$4. \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \left(\frac{x \cos x}{1+x^4} + |\sin^3 x| \right) dx = 2 \int_0^{\pi} \sin^3 x dx = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^3 x dx = \frac{8}{3}.$$

$$5. \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n+n} \right) = \frac{\int_0^1 \frac{dx}{1+x}}{\int_0^1 \frac{dx}{1+x}} = \ln 2. \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{先用夹逼准则! 失效后用积分和式的极限.} \\ \dots \end{array}$$

$$5'. \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^{\frac{1}{n}} + e^{\frac{2}{n}} + \dots + e^{\frac{n}{n}}}{n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^{\frac{1}{n}} - e^{\frac{1}{n}}}{n(1-e^{\frac{1}{n}})} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^{\frac{1}{n}}(1-e^{-\frac{1}{n}})}{n(-\frac{1}{n})} = e-1 \quad \text{或} \quad \int_0^1 e^x dx = e-1.$$

二、选择题 (本题共 5 小题, 每小题 3 分, 满分 15 分)

$$1. \text{当 } x \rightarrow 0 \text{ 时, } e^x - 1 - x \text{ 是较 } \frac{1}{3}x^3 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 \text{ 的 (D).} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{1. 由于 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1 - x}{\frac{1}{2}x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{x} = 1 \\ \dots \end{array}$$

(A) 高阶无穷小 (B) 低阶无穷小 (C) 同阶无穷小 (D) 等价无穷小

$$2. \text{曲线 } y = \frac{x^2 + x}{x^2 - 1} \text{ 有 (C) 条渐近线.} \quad 2. \text{由于 } y = \frac{x(x+1)}{(x-1)(x+1)}, \text{ 显然, } x=-1 \text{ 是可去间断点, } x=1 \text{ 是无穷间断点.} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{1. 由于 } y = \frac{x(x+1)}{(x-1)(x+1)}, \text{ 显然, } x=-1 \text{ 是可去间断点, } \\ x=1 \text{ 是无穷间断点.} \\ \therefore x=1 \text{ 为一条垂直渐近线;} \\ \text{又 } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} y = 1, \therefore y=1 \text{ 为水平渐近线, 故有 2 条.} \end{array}$$

$$3. \text{方程 } \ln x = \frac{x}{2e} \text{ 在 } (0, +\infty) \text{ 内有 (B) 个不同的实根}$$

$$3'. \text{方程 } 5x - 2 - \int_0^x \frac{dt}{1+t^2} = 0 \text{ 在区间 } (0, 1) \text{ 内实根的个数是 (C).}$$

(A) 3 (B) 2 (C) 1 (D) 0

$$4. \text{设函数 } f(x) = 1 - \ln(1+x^3), \text{ 则下列选项正确的是 (C).} \quad 4. \text{① } y' = \frac{-3x^2}{1+x^3}, x=0 \text{ 引点, 且 } y' \text{ 在 } 0 \text{ 左右不相等, } \therefore x=0 \text{ 为极值点;}$$

$$(A) x=0 \text{ 是 } f(x) \text{ 的极小值点} \quad (B) x=0 \text{ 是 } f(x) \text{ 的极大值点} \quad ② y'' = -\frac{3x(2-x^3)}{(1+x^3)^2}, x=0, y''=0, \text{ 且 } y'' \text{ 在 } 0 \text{ 左右侧不等,} \\ (C) (0, 1) \text{ 是曲线 } y=f(x) \text{ 的拐点} \quad (D) f(0)=1 \text{ 非极值, } (0, 1) \text{ 非曲线的拐点} \quad \therefore (0, 1) \text{ 是拐点.}$$



4'. 设 $f(x)$ 具有二阶连续导数, 且 $f'(0) = 0$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f''(x)}{x^2} = 1$, 则下列选项正确的是 (A).

(A) $f(0)$ 是 $f(x)$ 的极小值

(B) $f(0)$ 是 $f(x)$ 的极大值

(C) $(0, f(0))$ 是曲线 $y = f(x)$ 的拐点

(D) $f(0)$ 非 $f(x)$ 的极值, $(0, f(0))$ 非曲线 $y = f(x)$ 的拐点

4' ① 显然, $x=0$ 是 $f'(x) = f''(x)=0$ 的点, 可导前题下的极值点, 拐点的必要条件,

② 由极限知 $\exists \delta > 0$ 有 $f''(x) > 0$, $\therefore f''(x)$ 不变号非拐点, ! ③ 又 $f(x) = f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2}x^2$

5. 反常积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{e^x + e^{-x}} = (C)$.

$$5. \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{e^x + e^{-x}} = \arctan(e^x) \Big|_0^{+\infty} = \arctan(+\infty) = \frac{\pi}{2}, \text{ 选 C.}$$

三、计算下列各题 (本题共 6 小题, 每小题 5 分, 满分 30 分)

见 $f(0)$ 为极小值。选 A.

$$1. \text{求} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x^2 (1 - x \sin \frac{1}{x}).$$

$$\stackrel{x=\frac{1}{t}}{=} \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1 - \frac{1}{t} \sin t)}{t^2}$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{t - \sin t}{t^3} \stackrel{0}{\underset{0}{\sim}} \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos t}{3t^2} \stackrel{\sim}{=} \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2}t^2}{3t^2} = \frac{1}{6}.$$

$$1'. \text{求} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x - x}{\ln(1+x^2)(e^x - 1)}.$$

$$2. \text{设} y = x^{\sin x} + e^y + \arcsin \frac{1}{3}, \text{求} dy.$$

$$\therefore dy = y'dx.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{由 } dy &= d(e^{\sin x \ln x}) + d(e^y) = x^{\sin x} d(\sin x \ln x) + e^y dy \\ \therefore dy &= \frac{1}{1-e^y} (\cos x \ln x + \frac{\sin x}{x}) dx. \end{aligned}$$

$$3. \text{设} \begin{cases} x = \ln(1+t^2) \\ y = t - \arctan t \end{cases} \text{确定} y \text{是} x \text{的函数, 求} \frac{d^2y}{dx^2}.$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1 - \frac{1}{1+t^2}}{\frac{2t}{1+t^2}} = \frac{t^2}{2t} = \frac{t}{2};$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{d(\frac{dy}{dx})}{dx} = \frac{d(\frac{dy}{dt})}{dt} \frac{1}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\frac{2t}{1+t^2}} = \frac{1+t^2}{4t}.$$

$$4. \text{求不定积分} \int \frac{x dx}{1 + \cos 2x}.$$

$$= \int x \frac{dx}{2 \cos^2 x} = \frac{1}{2} \int x d \frac{\tan x}{\tan x} = \frac{1}{2} (x \tan x - \int \tan x dx)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (x \tan x + \ln |\cos x|) + C.$$



5. 求定积分 $\int_0^1 \sqrt{2x-x^2} dx$.

法1. 配方后利用导出公式. 原式 = $\int_0^1 \sqrt{1-(x-1)^2} d(x-1)$
 $= \left(\frac{x-1}{2} \sqrt{1-(x-1)^2} + \frac{1}{2} \arcsin(x-1) \right) \Big|_0^1 = -\frac{1}{2}(-\frac{\pi}{2}) = \frac{\pi}{4}$.

法2. 令 $1-x=\sin t$, 原式 = $\int_0^1 \sqrt{1-(1-x^2)} dx = \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 \sqrt{1-\sin^2 t} (-\cos t) dt$
 $= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 t dt = I_2 = \frac{\pi}{4}$.

6. 求 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^{x^2} (1+2t)^{\frac{1}{t}} dt}{1-\cos x}$.

本题利用 偏微无穷小代换, 狗分上极限数的导数, 洛必达法则,
 重要极限公式Ⅱ.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^{x^2} (1+2t)^{\frac{1}{t}} dt}{\frac{1}{2}x^2} \stackrel{0}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1+2x^2)^{\frac{1}{x^2}} \cdot 2x}{x} \\ &\stackrel{1}{=} 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[(1+2x^2)^{\frac{1}{2x^2}} \right]^2 = 2e^2. \end{aligned}$$

6'. 设 $f(x) = \int_0^x \frac{\sin t}{\pi-t} dt$, 求 $\int_0^\pi f(x) dx$.

由于 $f(\pi) = \int_0^\pi \frac{\sin t}{\pi-t} dt$, $f'(x) = \frac{\sin x}{\pi-x}$.

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^\pi f(x) dx &= f(x) \cdot x \Big|_0^\pi - \int_0^\pi x f'(x) dx = \pi f(\pi) - \int_0^\pi x \frac{f'(x)}{\pi-x} dx \\ &= \int_0^\pi \pi \frac{\sin x}{\pi-x} dx - \int_0^\pi x \frac{\sin x}{\pi-x} dx = \int_0^\pi (\pi-x) \frac{\sin x}{\pi-x} dx = \int_0^\pi \sin x dx = 2. \end{aligned}$$

四、(本题满分8分) 试证明: 当 $0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2}$ 时, 有 $\sin x > \frac{2x}{\pi}$. (提示从 $\frac{\sin x}{x} - \frac{2}{\pi} > 0$ 入手)

证. 令 $F(x) = \frac{\sin x}{x} - \frac{2}{\pi}$, $x \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$

由于 $F'(x) = \frac{\cos x x - \sin x}{x^2} = \frac{x \cos x - \tan x \cos x}{x^2} = \frac{\cos x}{x^2} (x - \tan x)$, $x \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$

又令 $G(x) = x - \tan x$, $x \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$

当 $x \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$, $G'(x) = 1 - \sec^2 x = -\tan^2 x < 0$, $\therefore G(x) \downarrow \Rightarrow G(x) = x - \tan x < G(0) = 0$,
 从而 $F'(x) < 0 \Rightarrow F(x) \downarrow$, 即:

$\forall x \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$, 都有 $F(x) > F(\frac{\pi}{2}) = 0$, 可见: $\frac{\sin x}{x} - \frac{2}{\pi} > 0$, 移项整理即得.



五、(本题满分8分)

设 $f(x), g(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续, 且 $g(x) \neq 0$, 证明 $\exists \xi \in (a, b)$ 使得 $\frac{\int_a^b f(x) dx}{\int_a^b g(x) dx} = \frac{f(\xi)}{g(\xi)}$.

证分析. (*) $g(\xi) \int_a^b f(x) dx - f(\xi) \int_a^b g(x) dx = \left(\int_a^x g(t) dt \cdot \int_a^b f(x) dx - \int_a^x f(t) dt \cdot \int_a^b g(x) dx \right)'_{x=\xi} = 0$
可见作辅助函数及 Rolle 定理即可.

令 $F(x) = \int_a^x g(t) dt \cdot \int_a^b f(x) dx - \int_a^x f(t) dt \cdot \int_a^b g(x) dx$, 显然 $F(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上满足
Rolle 定理条件, 且 $F(a) = F(b) = 0$, $\therefore \exists \xi \in (a, b)$ 使 $F'(\xi) = 0$, 则 (*) 成立.
又 $g(x) \neq 0$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续, 从而不为零, $\therefore \int_a^b g(x) dx \neq 0$, 对 (*) 整理即可.

备选题 设 $f(x)$ 在 $[0, 2]$ 上连续, 在 $(0, 2)$ 内具有二阶导数, 且

$$\int_1^2 f(x) dx = f(2), \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1+f(x)}{x-1} = 0, \text{ 试证明存在 } \xi \in (0, 2) \text{ 使得 } f'(\xi) + f''(\xi) = 0.$$

证. 本题主要用到了积分中值定理、罗尔定理及作辅助函数等.

由 $\int_1^2 f(x) dx \stackrel{\exists \xi_1 \in [1, 2]}{=} f(\xi_1)(2-1) = f(\xi_1) = f(2)$, $\therefore \exists \xi_2 \in (\xi_1, 2) \subset (1, 2)$ 有
 $f'(\xi_2) = 0$, 又 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1+f(x)}{x-1} \stackrel{0}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{f(x)}{x-1} = f'(1) = 0$;

$$\text{从而令 } F(x) = f'(x) e^x, x \in [1, \xi_2]$$

显然, $F(x)$ 在 $[1, \xi_2]$ 上满足 Rolle 定理条件, 且 $F'(1) = F'(\xi_2) = 0$,
 $\therefore \exists \xi \in (1, \xi_2) \subset (1, 2) \subset (0, 2)$ 使 $F'(\xi) = f''(\xi) e^\xi + f'(\xi) e^\xi = 0$, $\because e^\xi \neq 0$,

六、(本题共2小题, 每小题6分, 满分12分) 故有 $f''(\xi) + f'(\xi) = 0$.

1. 求微分方程 $(x+1)y' + (x+2)y = 1$ 的通解.

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow y' + \frac{x+2}{x+1} y &= \frac{1}{x+1} \\ \therefore \text{原方程通解为 } y &= e^{-\int \frac{x+2}{x+1} dx} \left(C + \int \frac{1}{x+1} e^{\int \frac{x+2}{x+1} dx} dx \right) \\ &= e^{-x - \ln(x+1)} \left(C + \int \frac{1}{x+1} e^x (x+1) dx \right) \\ &= \frac{e^{-x}}{x+1} (C + \int e^x dx) \\ &= \frac{e^{-x}}{x+1} (C + e^x) = \frac{1}{x+1} (Ce^x + 1). \end{aligned}$$



1'. 设可导函数 $f(x)$ 满足 $f(x) \cos x + 2 \int_0^x \sin t f(t) dt = x + 1$, 试求函数 $f(x)$.

问题为未解 - 初值问题 : $\begin{cases} f'(x) + \tan x \cdot f(x) = \frac{1}{\cos x} \\ f(0) = 1 \end{cases}$ (解答)

2. 已知连续的凸曲线 $y = y(x)$ 在点 $(0, 1)$ 处的切线为 $y = 1$, 且其上任意一点 (x, y) 处的曲率为 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+y'^2}}$, 求该曲线 $y = y(x)$.

• 曲线上任一点处的曲率 $K \triangleq \left| \frac{d\alpha}{ds} \right| \frac{y' = \tan x}{\frac{d\alpha}{dx} = \frac{y''}{1+\tan^2 x}} \left| \frac{dx}{ds} \frac{dy}{dx} \right| = \frac{|y'|}{1+y'^2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+y'^2}}$

$$= \frac{|y''|}{(1+y'^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

.. 由题意: $K = \frac{-y''}{(1+y'^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \equiv \frac{1}{(1+y'^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}}$, 又曲线在 $(0, 1)$ 处切线 $y = 1$,

∴ 问题归为初值问题: $\begin{cases} \frac{-y''}{1+y'^2} = 1 & ① \\ y(0)=1, y'(0)=0 & ② \end{cases}$

令 $y' = p(x)$, ①化为: $\frac{1}{1+p^2} \frac{dp}{dx} = -1$ —— 可分离变量方程.

分离变量得: $\arctan p \Leftarrow \int_0^p \frac{dp}{1+p^2} = \int_0^x dx \Rightarrow -x$

∴ $p = -\tan x \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = -\tan x$, 直接积分得:

$$y-1 = \int_1^y dy = - \int_0^x \tan x dx = + \ln |\cos x| \Big|_0^x = \ln |\cos x| - 0$$

∴ $y = \ln |\cos x| + 1$.



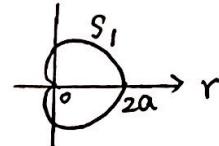
七、(本题共3小题,每小题4分,满分12分)

1. 求心形线 $r = a(1 + \cos\theta)$ ($a > 0$) 的全长.

解 $ds = \sqrt{r^2 + r'^2} d\theta = \sqrt{a^2(1 + \cos\theta)^2 + a^2(-\sin\theta)^2} d\theta = a\sqrt{2(1 + \cos\theta)} d\theta.$

$$\therefore S = 2S_1$$

$$= 2 \int_0^\pi a\sqrt{2(1 + \cos\theta)} d\theta = 2a \int_0^\pi 2\cos\frac{\theta}{2} d\theta \\ = 8a \sin\frac{\theta}{2} \Big|_0^\pi = 8a.$$

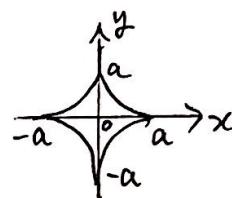


注: 下限 < 上限.

2. 求星形线 $\begin{cases} x = a\cos^3 t \\ y = a\sin^3 t \end{cases}$ ($a > 0$) 所围图形的面积.

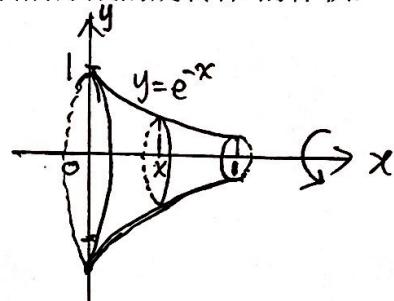
解. $A = 4A_1$

$$= 4 \int_0^a y dx = 4 \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 a\sin^3 t \cdot 3a\cos^2 t (-\sin t) dt \\ = 12a^2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^4 t \cos^2 t dt = 12a^2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin^4 t - \sin^6 t) dt \\ = 12a^2 (I_4 - I_6) = 12a^2 \frac{3}{4} \frac{1}{2} \frac{3}{2} (1 - \frac{5}{6}) = \frac{3}{8}\pi a^2.$$



3. 求曲线 $y = e^{-x}$, $x = 0$, $x = 1$ 及 x 轴所围图形绕 x 轴旋转所形成的旋转体的体积.

解. $V_x = \pi \int_0^1 y^2 dx$
 $= \pi \int_0^1 e^{-2x} dx$
 $= \pi \int_0^1 e^{-2x} \frac{1}{2} d(-2x)$
 $= -\frac{\pi}{2} (e^{-2x}) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{\pi}{2} (1 - e^{-2}).$



注: 面、体及线 抓基本情形是关键.

