

高等数学期末考试模拟试题(三)答案

一. 单项选择题(共5道小题,每小题3分,共15分)



1. 设函数f 在[a,b]上连续,在(a,b)内二阶可导,且存在 $c \in (a,b)$,

使得
$$f(c) > \max\{f(a), f(b)\},$$
则(B).

A.对任意 $x \in (a,b)$, 有f''(x) < 0;

B.必存在
$$\xi \in (a,b)$$
, 使得 $f''(\xi) < 0$;

C.对任意
$$x \in (a,b)$$
, 有 $f''(x) \ge 0$;

D.必存在
$$\xi \in (a,b)$$
, 使得 $f''(\xi) > 0$;

2. 下列曲线中必有斜渐近线的是(C).



$$\mathbf{A.}\ y = x + \cos x;$$

C.
$$y = x + \cos \frac{1}{x}$$
;

$$\mathbf{B.}\ y = x + \cos^2 x;$$

$$\mathbf{D}.\ y = x^2 + \cos\frac{1}{x}.$$

3. 下列各积分中不等于零的是(A).



$$A.\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{x^2}{1+\cos^2 x} dx;$$

$$C.\int_0^{2\pi} \sin^5 x dx;$$

$$\mathbf{B.} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x \cos x \mathrm{d}x;$$

$$\mathbf{D}.\int_{-\pi}^{\pi}\frac{\sin x + \cos x}{2}\mathrm{d}x.$$

4. 下列广义积分中,发散的是(A).



$$A.\int_{-1}^{1}\frac{dx}{x\cos x}; \quad B.\int_{0}^{+\infty}e^{-x}dx; \quad C.\int_{2}^{+\infty}\frac{dx}{x\ln x}; \quad D.\int_{0}^{1}\ln xdx.$$

5. 下列选项中,不是某个二阶常系数线性微分方程的一组解的是(D).



A.
$$e^x + x, x - 2e^{-2x}, e^{-2x} + x;$$
 B. $e^x + xe^{-x}, 2xe^x + xe^{-x}, xe^x + xe^{-x};$

C.
$$e^x - x + 1, 2 - x, e^x - x;$$
 D. $x(e^x + 1), xe^x - 2e^{-x}, xe^x + 2x + 2e^{-x}.$

二. 填空题(共5道小题,每题3分,总计15分)



1.设可微函数y=f(x)由方程 $\cos(xy)+\ln y-x=1$ 确定,则

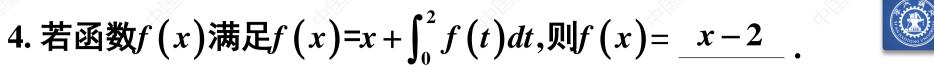
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} n \left[f\left(\frac{2}{n}\right) - 1 \right] = 2$$

2.已知函数y = f(x)由参数方程 $\begin{cases} x = 2\cos t \\ y = 3\sin t \end{cases} (0 < t < \pi)$ 确定,则

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}^2 y}{\mathrm{d}x^2} = -\frac{3}{4\sin^3 t}$$

3.设
$$f(x)=(x-1)\ln(2-x)(\forall x < 2)$$
,则 $f(x)$ 的最大值是0.







5. 微分方程 $yy' + xy^2 = 5x$ 的通解为: $y^2 = 5 + Ce^{-x^2}$



三. 计算题(共6道小题,每题7分,总计42分)



1.设函数
$$f(x) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\left[\ln(x+1)\right]e^{nx} + ax + b}{e^{nx} + 1}$$

$$(1)$$
求 $f(x)$ 的表达式;

$$(2)$$
试确定常数 a,b , 使 $f(x)$ 在 $x = 0$ 处可导.

$$\frac{d}{dx} = \begin{cases}
\ln(1+x), x > 0 & (2) : f(x) = 0 \text{ 处连续,} \\
\frac{b}{2}, & x = 0 & \therefore f(0-0) = f(0) \\
ax + b, & x < 0 & \boxed{m}f(0-0) = b, f(0) = \frac{b}{2}
\end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow b=0;$$



$$(1) f(x) = \begin{cases} \ln(1+x), x > 0 \\ \frac{b}{2}, & x = 0 \\ ax + b, & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

又:
$$f(x)$$
在 $x = 0$ 处可导,即 $f_{+}(0) = f_{-}(0)$,

$$f'_{+}(0) = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{\ln(x+1)}{x} = 1, \qquad f'_{-}(0) = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{ax}{x} = a,$$

$$\therefore a = 1.$$

2.计算极限
$$\lim_{x\to 1} \frac{\sqrt{x} - e^{\frac{x-1}{2}}}{\ln^2(2x-1)}$$
.

解 $\lim_{x\to 1} \frac{\sqrt{x} - e^{\frac{x-1}{2}}}{\ln^2(2x-1)} = \lim_{t\to 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+t} - e^{\frac{t}{2}}}{\ln^2(1+2t)}$

$$= \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\left[1 + \frac{1}{2}t - \frac{1}{8}t^2 + o(t^2)\right] - \left[1 + \frac{1}{2}t + \frac{1}{8}t^2 + o(t^2)\right]}{4t^2}$$

$$=\frac{-\frac{1}{4}t^2+o(t^2)}{4t^2}=-\frac{1}{16}.$$



3.设函数
$$\Phi(u) = \int_0^u (x^2 - 1)e^x dx$$
的极值.



$$\mathbf{A}'(u) = e^u \left(u^2 - 1 \right)$$

$$\therefore u = 1$$
为极小值点, $u = -1$ 为极大值点

$$\Phi(u) = \int_0^u (x^2 - 1) de^x = e^x (x^2 - 1) \Big|_0^u - \int_0^u 2x e^x dx = e^u (u^2 - 2u + 1) - 1$$

故极小值 $\Phi(1) = -1$, 极大值 $\Phi(-1) = 4e^{-1} - 1$.

4.计算定积分
$$\int_0^{\ln 2} \frac{e^{2x}}{\sqrt{1+2e^x-e^{2x}}} dx$$
.

$$\int_0^{\ln 2} \frac{e^{2x}}{\sqrt{1+2e^x-e^{2x}}} dx = \int_1^2 \frac{t}{\sqrt{1+2t-t^2}} dt = \int_1^2 \frac{-\frac{1}{2}(1+2t-t^2)'+1}{\sqrt{1+2t-t^2}} dt$$

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+2e^{x}-e^{2x}}} dx = \int_{1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+2t-t^{2}}} dt = \int_{1}^{\infty} \frac{2\sqrt{1+2t-t^{2}}}{\sqrt{1+2t-t^{2}}} dt$$

$$= -\sqrt{1+2t-t^{2}} \Big|_{1}^{2} + \int_{1}^{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2-(t-1)^{2}}} dt$$

$$= \sqrt{2} - 1 + \arcsin \frac{t - 1}{\sqrt{2}} \Big|_{1}^{2} = \sqrt{2} - 1 + \frac{\pi}{4}$$

5.计算不定积分 $\int \ln(1+\sqrt{x}) dx$.



解
$$\diamondsuit x = t^2 (t \ge 0)$$
,则

$$\int \ln(1+\sqrt{x}) dx = \int \ln(1+t) dt^{2} = t^{2} \ln(1+t) - \int \frac{t^{2}}{1+t} dt$$

$$= (t^2 - 1)\ln(1+t) - \frac{1}{2}t^2 + t + C$$

$$= (x-1)\ln(1+\sqrt{x}) - \frac{1}{2}x + \sqrt{x} + C$$

TO NO.

6.求微分方程组 $\frac{d\vec{x}}{dt} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1 & 3 \\ 6 & -6 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$ 求的通解. $|A - \lambda I| = \begin{bmatrix} 1 - \lambda & -3 & 3 \\ 3 & -5 - \lambda & 3 \\ 6 & -6 & 4 - \lambda \end{bmatrix}$

 $\begin{vmatrix} \lambda + 2 & 3 & 3 \\ \lambda + 2 & \lambda + 5 & 3 \\ 0 & 6 & 4 - \lambda \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda + 2)^{2} (\lambda - 4)$

特征根为 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = -2, \lambda_3 = 4$

6.求微分方程组 $\frac{d\vec{x}}{dt} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -3 & 3 \\ 3 & -5 & 3 \\ 6 & -6 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \vec{x}$ 的通解.

解 对于
$$\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = -2$$

$$A + 2I = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -3 & 3 \\ 3 & -3 & 3 \\ 6 & -6 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \implies x_1 - x_2 + x_3 = 0$$

$$ec{r_1} = egin{bmatrix} 1 \ 1 \ 0 \ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
, 同理, 对于 $\lambda = 4$, 有 $ec{r_3} = egin{bmatrix} 1 \ 1 \ 2 \end{bmatrix}$

ADOUGH TO

$$ec{r}_1 = egin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, ec{r}_2 = egin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \qquad ec{r}_3 = egin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

6.求微分方程组 $\frac{d\vec{x}}{dt} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -3 & 3 \\ 3 & -5 & 3 \end{vmatrix} \vec{x}$ 的通解.

故通解为 $\vec{x}(t) = C_1 e^{-2t} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + C_2 e^{-2t} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} + C_3 e^{4t} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$

四. 应用题(本题7分) 求曲线 $y = 3(1-x^2)$ 与x轴围成的封闭



图像绕y=3旋转一周所得的旋转体的体积.

$$= 18\pi - 9\pi \int_{-1}^{1} x^4 \mathrm{d}x$$

$$=18\pi - \frac{18}{5}\pi = \frac{72\pi}{5}$$

五. (本题7分) 若f(x)在(0,1)内可导,且有最大值1,



最小值0. 证明: 存在 $\xi \in (0,1)$, 使 $f''(\xi) > 2$.

证明 设最大值为 $f(x_1)=1$,最小值为 $f(x_2)=0$,其中 $x_1,x_2\in(0,1)$. 则 $f'(x_2)=0$,

根据Taylor公式,存在 ξ 介于 x_1 与 x_2 之间,使得 $f(x_2) = f(x_1) + f'(x_1)(x_2 - x_1) + \frac{1}{2}f''(\xi)(x_2 - x_1)^2$ 即1= $f(x_2) = \frac{1}{2}f''(\xi)(x_2 - x_1)^2 \Rightarrow f''(\xi) = \frac{2}{(x_2 - x_1)^2} > 2$ 且 $\xi \in (0,1)$ 六. (本题7分)设f(x)具有二阶导数,且 $f(x)+f'(\pi-x)=\sin x$,

$$f\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 0.$$

证明: $(1) f''(x) - f'(\pi - x) = \cos x;$ (2) 求f(x)的表达式.

证明
$$(1)$$
对 $f(x)+f'(\pi-x)=\sin x$ 两端求导,得
$$f'(x)-f''(\pi-x)=\cos x$$

 $\diamondsuit x = \pi - u$, 则 $f'(\pi - u) - f''(u) = -\cos u$ 再将u换回x即得证.

六. (本题7分)设f(x)具有二阶导数,且 $f(x)+f'(\pi-x)=\sin x$,

$$f\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)=0.$$

证明:
$$(1) f''(x) - f'(\pi - x) = \cos x;$$

(2) 求 $f(x)$ 的表达式.

解(2) 由(1)知,
$$f''(x)+f(x)=\sin x + \cos x$$

 $y'' + y = 0$ 的通解为 $y = C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x$

由实数域内的待定系数法,

设 $y^* = Ax \cos x + Bx \sin x$ 是 $y'' + y = \cos x + \sin x$ 的解,代入方程,得

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$$f''(x)+f(x)=\sin x+\cos x$$

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由实数域内的待定系数法,

设
$$y^* = Ax \cos x + Bx \sin x$$
是 $y'' + y = \cos x + \sin x$ 的解,代入方程,得

$$A = -\frac{1}{2}, B = \frac{1}{2}$$
 故 $f(x) = C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x + \frac{1}{2}x(\sin x - \cos x)$

所以,
$$C_1 = \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{2}, C_2 = -\frac{\pi}{4}$$

从而
$$f(x) = \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{x}{2}\right)\cos x + \left(\frac{x}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)\sin x$$

七. (本题7分) 设f(x)的导函数f'(x)在[a,b]上连续,



$$f(a) = f(b) = 0, \int_a^b f^2(x) dx = 1.$$

求证:
$$(1)(x-a)\int_a^x [f'(t)]^2 dt \ge f^2(x);$$

$$(2)\int_a^b \left[f'(x)\right]^2 \mathrm{d}x \ge \frac{8}{(b-a)^2}.$$

证明
$$(1) f^2(x) = \left[\int_a^x f'(t) dt \right]^2 \le \int_a^x 1^2 dt \cdot \int_a^x \left[f'(t) \right]^2 dt$$

$$= (x-a) \int_a^x \left[f'(t) \right]^2 dt$$

$$(1) f^{2}(x) \leq (x-a) \int_{a}^{x} \left[f'(t) \right]^{2} dt;$$

$$(2) f^{2}(x) = \left[\int_{b}^{x} f'(t) dt \right]^{2} \leq (b-x) \int_{x}^{b} \left[f'(t) \right]^{2} dt$$

$$\int_{a}^{b} f^{2}(x) dx = 1 \Rightarrow 1 = \int_{a}^{\frac{a+b}{2}} f^{2}(x) dx + \int_{\frac{a+b}{2}}^{b} f^{2}(x) dx$$

$$1 \le \int_a^{\frac{a+b}{2}} \left\{ \left(x-a\right) \int_a^x \left[f'(t)\right]^2 dt \right\} dx + \int_{\frac{a+b}{2}}^b \left\{ \left(b-x\right) \int_x^b \left[f'(t)\right]^2 dt \right\} dx$$

$$\int_{a}^{a+b} \left\{ (x-a) \int_{a}^{\frac{a+b}{2}} \left[f'(t) \right]^{2} dt \right\} dx + \int_{\frac{a+b}{2}}^{b} \left\{ (b-x) \int_{\frac{a+b}{2}}^{b} \left[f'(t) \right]^{2} dt \right\} dx$$

$$\leq \int_{a}^{\frac{a+b}{2}} \left\{ \left(x-a\right) \int_{a}^{\frac{a+b}{2}} \left[f'(t)\right]^{2} dt \right\} dx + \int_{\frac{a+b}{2}}^{b} \left\{ \left(b-x\right) \int_{\frac{a+b}{2}}^{b} \left[f'(t)\right]^{2} dt \right\} dx$$

$$\leq \int_{a}^{2} \left\{ (x-a) \int_{a}^{2} \left[f'(t) \right] dt \right\} dx + \int_{\frac{a+b}{2}}^{a+b} \left\{ (b-x) \int_{\frac{a+b}{2}}^{a+b} \left[f'(t) \right] dt \right\} dx$$

$$\leq \int_{a}^{\frac{a+b}{2}} (x-a) \left\{ \int_{a}^{\frac{a+b}{2}} \left[f'(t) \right]^{2} dt \right\} dx + \int_{\frac{a+b}{2}}^{b} (b-x) \left\{ \int_{\frac{a+b}{2}}^{b} \left[f'(t) \right]^{2} dt \right\} dx$$

$$= \frac{(b-a)^{2}}{8} \int_{a}^{\frac{a+b}{2}} [f'(t)]^{2} dt + \frac{(b-a)^{2}}{8} \int_{\frac{a+b}{2}}^{b} [f'(t)]^{2} dt$$

$$= \frac{(b-a)^{2}}{8} \int_{a}^{b} [f'(x)]^{2} dx \implies \int_{a}^{b} [f'(x)]^{2} dx \ge \frac{8}{(b-a)^{2}}$$