期末考试模拟题(五)答案 2024.1

单项选择题(每小题3分,共18分)

- 设数列 $\{a_n\}$, $\{b_n\}$ 对任意的正整数n满足 $a_n \le b_n \le a_{n+1}$,则【 C
 - A. 数列 $\{a_n\}$, $\{b_n\}$ 均收敛,且 $\lim_{n\to\infty}a_n=\lim_{n\to\infty}b_n$;
 - B. 数列 $\{a_n\}$, $\{b_n\}$ 均发散,且 $\lim_{n\to\infty}a_n=\lim_{n\to\infty}b_n=+\infty$;
 - C. 数列 $\{a_n\}$, $\{b_n\}$ 具有相同的敛散性;
 - D. 数列 $\{a_n\}$, $\{b_n\}$ 具有不同的敛散性.
- 已知函数 $f(x) = \int_0^x e^{\cos t} dt$, $g(x) = \int_0^{\sin x} e^{t^2} dt$, 则【 B】.
 - A. f(x)是奇函数, g(x)是偶函数; B. f(x)与g(x)均为奇函数;
 - C. f(x)是偶函数, g(x)是奇函数; D. f(x)与g(x)均为周期函数.
- 函数 $f(x) = \frac{x \ln |x|}{|x-1|}$ 跳跃间断点的个数为【 A 】.

- 设函数 f(x) 在 x = 0 可导,且 f(0) = 0 ,则 $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{xf(x) 2f(x^2)}{x^2} = \mathbf{I}$ C 】

- B. f'(0) C. -f'(0) D. -2f'(0)
- 已知 f(x)在 x = 0 处连续,且 $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x)}{x^2} = 2$,则 f(x)在 x = 0 处【 D】.
 - A. 不可导;
- B. 可导且 $f'(0) \neq 0$; C. 取得极大值
- 微分方程 $y'' + y = x^2 + 1 + \sin x$ 的特解形式为【 A 】.
 - $y* = ax^2 + bx + c + x(A\sin x + B\cos x);$
 - B. $y* = ax(ax^2 + bx + c) + A\sin x + B\cos x$;
 - $y* = ax^2 + bx + c + A\sin x;$
 - $y^* = ax^2 + bx + c + A\cos x.$

二、填空题(每小题3分,共18分)

1. 当 $x \to 0^+$ 时, $\left(1-\cos\sqrt{x}\right)\ln\left(1+x^3\right)$ 是比 $x\sin x^n$ 高阶的无穷小,而 $x\sin x^n$ 是比 $e^{x^2}-1$ 高阶的无穷小,则正整数 $n=\underline{2}$.

- 4. 极限 $\lim_{n\to\infty} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{e^{\frac{k}{n}}}{n+1} = \underline{\qquad} e-1 \underline{\qquad} .$
- 5. $\int_{-1}^{1} (x^2 \sin x + \sqrt{1 x^2}) dx = \underline{\frac{\pi}{2}}$
- 6. 微分方程 $y' = 1 + 2x + y^2 + 2xy^2$ 满足 $y|_{x=0} = 0$ 的特解为_____arctan $y = x^2 + x$ _____

三、计算下列各题(1-5 题每题6分,6-9 题每题7分,共计58分)

$$\Re \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\ln(1-x) + \sin x}{x(e^x - 1)} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\ln(1-x) + \sin x}{x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{-1}{1-x} + \cos x}{2x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{-1 + (1-x)\cos x}{2x(1-x)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{-1 + (1 - x)\cos x}{x} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{-\cos x - (1 - x)\sin x}{1} = -\frac{1}{2}.$$

$$2. \ \text{计算} \int \frac{\ln(1+e^x)}{e^x} dx.$$

$$\Re \int \frac{\ln(1+e^x)}{e^x} dx = -\int \ln(1+e^x) de^{-x} = -e^{-x} \ln(1+e^x) + \int \frac{1}{1+e^x} dx$$

$$= -e^{-x} \ln(1+e^x) + \int \frac{e^{-x}}{1+e^{-x}} dx = -e^{-x} \ln(1+e^x) - \ln(1+e^{-x}) + C$$

3. 设 y = y(x) 由方程 $\arcsin \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+2}} + xe^y = \arctan y$ 所确定,求曲线在 x = 0 处的切线方程.

$$m = \frac{-\frac{1}{2}(x+2)^{-\frac{3}{2}}}{\sqrt{1-\frac{1}{x+2}}} + e^y + xe^y y' = \frac{y'}{1+y^2}, \quad x=0, y=1,$$
代入得 $y'(0)=2e-\frac{1}{2}$,故切线方程为

$$y = \left(2e - \frac{1}{2}\right)x + 1.$$

4. 计算
$$I = \int_0^2 f(x-1)dx$$
, 其中 $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{1+x}, & x \ge 0\\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x}}, & x < 0 \end{cases}$.

$$I = \int_{-1}^{1} f(t) dt = \int_{-1}^{0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-t}} dt + \int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{1+t} dt = -2\sqrt{1-t} \Big|_{-1}^{0} + \ln(1+t) \Big|_{0}^{1} = -2 + 2\sqrt{2} + \ln 2.$$

5. 讨论积分
$$\int_1^{+\infty} \left(\frac{1}{x\sqrt{x+1}} + e^{-x} \cos x \right) dx$$
 的敛散性.

解:
$$\int_{1}^{+\infty} \left(\frac{1}{x\sqrt{x+1}} + e^{-x} \cos x \right) dx = \int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x+1}} dx + \int_{1}^{+\infty} e^{-x} \cos x dx$$

对于
$$\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x+1}} dx$$
与 $\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^{3/2}} dx$ 同敛散,故 $\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x+1}} dx$ 收敛;

对于 $\int_{1}^{+\infty} e^{-x} \cos x dx$, $\left| e^{-x} \cos x \right| \le e^{-x}$,且 $\int_{1}^{+\infty} e^{-x} dx$ 收敛,所以 $\int_{1}^{+\infty} e^{-x} \cos x dx$ 绝对收敛 综上,原反常积分收敛.

6. 设
$$f(x)$$
 为可微函数,解方程 $f(x) = e^x + \int_0^x e^x \left[f(t) \right]^2 dt$.

解: 两边求导,
$$f'(x) = e^x + \int_0^x e^x \left[f(x) \right]^2 dt + e^x \left[f(x) \right]^2$$
, $f'(x) = f(x) + e^x \left[f(x) \right]^2$.

$$\frac{f'(x)}{f^{2}(x)} - \frac{1}{f(x)} = e^{x} \qquad \left[\frac{1}{f(x)}\right]' + \frac{1}{f(x)} = -e^{x},$$

$$\frac{1}{f(x)} = e^{\int -dx} \left[\int -e^x e^{\int x dx} dx + C \right] = e^{-x} \left(-\frac{1}{2} e^{2x} + C \right), \quad \text{With } f(x) = \frac{2e^x}{2C - e^{2x}}.$$

又
$$f(0) = 1 \Rightarrow C = \frac{3}{2}$$
,故所求方程的解为 $f(x) = \frac{2e^x}{3 - e^{2x}}$

7. 试问 $f(x) = \int_0^1 e^{x^2 t^2} dt$ 在 x = 0 处是否取得极值,若取得极值,是极大值还是极小值?

解: 令
$$xt = u$$
, $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{x} \int_0^x e^{u^2} du, & x \neq 0 \\ 1, & x = 0 \end{cases}$

$$f'(0) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{1}{x} \int_0^x e^{u^2} du - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\int_0^x e^{u^2} du - x}{x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{e^{x^2} - 1}{2x} = 0,$$

$$x \neq 0, f'(x) = \frac{xe^{x^2} - \int_0^x e^{u^2} du}{x^2} = \frac{x(e^{x^2} - e^{\xi^2})}{x^2} = \frac{e^{x^2} - e^{\xi^2}}{x},$$

x < 0, f' < 0; x > 0, f' > 0,则 f(x) 在 x = 0 处取得极小值.

- 8. 设直线 y = ax(0 < a < 1) 与抛物线 $y = x^2$ 所围图形记为 D_1 ,其面积为 S_1 ,它们与直线 x = 1 所围图形记为 D_2 ,其面积为 S_3 .
 - (1) 确定a的值,使 S_1+S_2 达到最小,并求出最小值;
- (2)当 S_1+S_2 取得最小值时,求平面图形 D_2 分别绕x轴及y轴旋转一周所形成的旋转体的体积.

解: (1)
$$S = S_1 + S_2 = \int_0^a (ax - x^2) dx + \int_a^1 (x^2 - ax) (1 \%) = \frac{1}{3} a^3 - \frac{1}{2} a + \frac{1}{3} (0 < a < 1)$$
,

$$S'(a) = a^2 - \frac{1}{2} = 0$$
,得 $a = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$,因为驻点唯一,故最小值为 $S\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) = \frac{1}{3}\left(1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)$,

(2)
$$V_x = \pi \int_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}^{1} \left[x^4 - \frac{1}{2} x^2 \right] dx (4 \%) = \frac{\pi}{60} \left(2 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right),$$

$$V_y = 2\pi \int_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}^{1} x \left(x^2 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} x \right) dx \quad (6 \text{ fb}) = 2\pi \left(\frac{13}{48} - \frac{1}{3\sqrt{2}} \right).$$

9. 求方程组
$$\begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} = 2x - 3y - e^{t} \\ \frac{dy}{dt} = x - 2y - e^{t} \end{cases}$$
的通解.

解: 方法 1
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -3 \\ 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$
, 由 $|A - \lambda E| = \begin{vmatrix} 2 - \lambda & -3 \\ 1 & -2 - \lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0$, 得特征根为 $\lambda_1 = 1$, $\lambda_2 = -1$

$$\lambda_1 = 1$$
, $A - E = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -3 \\ 1 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$ $\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$,得特征向量 $\vec{r}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\lambda_2 = -1$$
, $A + E = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -3 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$ $\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$,得特征向量 $\vec{r}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$.

从而得齐次的通解为 $C_1 \binom{3}{1} e^t + C_2 \binom{1}{1} e^{-t} (C_1, C_2$ 为任意常数).

取 $x = e^t$, y = 0, 满足方程组,从而得到原方程组的特解为 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} e^t$, .

故原方程组通解为 C_1 $\binom{3}{1}e^t + C_2$ $\binom{1}{1}e^{-t} + \binom{1}{0}e^t (C_1, C_2$ 为任意常数).

备注: (1) 可用公式求特解,
$$X(t) = \begin{pmatrix} 3e^t & e^{-t} \\ e^t & e^{-t} \end{pmatrix}$$
, $X^{-1}(t) = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} e^{-t} & -e^{-t} \\ -e^t & 3e^t \end{pmatrix}$

$$x' = X(t) \int_0^t X^{-1}(\tau) f(\tau) d\tau = -\frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 3e^t & e^{-t} \\ e^t & e^{-t} \end{pmatrix} \int_0^t \begin{pmatrix} e^{-\tau} & -e^{-\tau} \\ -e^{\tau} & 3e^{\tau} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} e^{\tau} d\tau = -\frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} e^t \\ e^t \end{pmatrix}$$

故原方程组通解为 C_1 $\binom{3}{1}e^t + C_2$ $\binom{1}{1}e^{-t} - \frac{1}{2}\binom{e^t}{e^t}$ $(C_1, C_2$ 为任意常数).

(2) 也可用消元法求通解

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} = 2x - 3y - e^{t}(1) \\ \frac{dy}{dt} = x - 2y - e^{t}(2) \end{cases}$$
, 由 (2) 得, $x = y' + 2y + e^{t}(3)$, 两边求导 $x' = y'' + 2y' + e^{t}(4)$

将 (3) (4) 代入 (1), 得
$$y'' - y = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda^2 - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = \pm 1 \Rightarrow y = C_1 e^t + C_2 e^{-t}$$
 (5)

将 (5) 代入 (4) 得,
$$x' = 3C_1e^t - C_2e^{-t} + e^t \Rightarrow x = 3C_1e^t + C_2e^{-t} + e^t$$

从而所求方程组的通解为
$$\begin{cases} x = 3C_1e^t + C_2e^{-t} + e^t \\ y = C_1e^t + C_2e^{-t} \end{cases}$$

或
$$C_1$$
 $\binom{3}{1}e^t + C_2$ $\binom{1}{1}e^{-t} + \binom{1}{0}e^t (C_1, C_2$ 为任意常数)

四、证明题(本题6分)

设f(x)在[0,1]上可导,且f(0)=0,0 < f'(x) < 1,求证:

$$\left[\int_0^1 f(x) dx\right]^2 > \int_0^1 f^3(x) dx.$$

证明: 令 $F(x) = [\int_0^x f(t)dt]^2 - \int_0^x f^3(t)dt$,只要证F(1) > 0,又F(0) = 0由f(0) = 0, 0 < f'(x) < 1,知f(x) > 0, $x \in (0,1]$ $F'(x) = 2f(x)\int_0^x f(t)dt - f^3(x) = f(x)[2\int_0^x f(t)dt - f^2(x)]$ 令 $\varphi(x) = 2\int_0^x f(t)dt - f^2(x)$ $\varphi'(x) = 2f(x)[1 - f'(x)] > 0$ 则 $\varphi(x)$ 单调增,又 $\varphi(0) = 0$,则 $\varphi(x) > 0$ 从而F'(x) > 0,则F(x)单调增,从而F(1) > 0,原题得证.