

东校区 2009 学年度第一学期 09 级《高等数学一》期中考试题

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《中山大学授予学士学位工作细则》第六条：“考试作弊不授予学士学位。”

一、求下列极限（每小题 7 分，共 28 分）

1. $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{n+\sqrt{1}} + \frac{1}{n+\sqrt{2}} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n+\sqrt{n}} \right)$

解：∵ $\frac{1}{n+\sqrt{1}} + \frac{1}{n+\sqrt{2}} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n+\sqrt{n}} \leq \frac{n}{n+1}$

$\frac{1}{n+\sqrt{1}} + \frac{1}{n+\sqrt{2}} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n+\sqrt{n}} \geq \frac{n}{n+\sqrt{n}}$

又： $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{n+1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{n+\sqrt{n}} = 1$

∴ $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{n+\sqrt{1}} + \frac{1}{n+\sqrt{2}} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n+\sqrt{n}} \right) = 1$

2. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{3-x} - \sqrt{1+x}}{x^2 - 1}$

解： $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{3-x} - \sqrt{1+x}}{x^2 - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{-2(x-1)}{(x-1)(x+1)(\sqrt{3-x} + \sqrt{1+x})}$
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{-2}{(x+1)(\sqrt{3-x} + \sqrt{1+x})}$
 $= -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$

3. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x-2}{x} \right)^{x+2}$

解： $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x-2}{x} \right)^{x+2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{2}{x} \right)^x \left(1 - \frac{2}{x} \right)^2$
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[\left(1 - \frac{1}{\frac{x}{2}} \right)^{-\frac{x}{2}} \right]^{-2} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{2}{x} \right)^2$
 $= \frac{1}{e^2}$

4, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0+0} \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-\cos x}}$.

解: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0+0} \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-(1-2\sin^2 \frac{x}{2})}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0+0} \frac{x}{\sqrt{2} \sin \frac{x}{2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0+0} \sqrt{2} \frac{1}{\frac{\sin \frac{x}{2}}{\frac{x}{2}}} = \sqrt{2}$

二, 完成下列各题 (每小题 7 分, 共 28 分)

1, 设 $y = x\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}$, 求 y' .

解: $y' = \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} + x \frac{2x}{2\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}}$
 $= \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} + \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}}$

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

解: $dy = d \frac{\sin e^x}{1+x^2} = \frac{e^x \cos e^x (1+x^2) - 2x \sin e^x}{(1+x^2)^2} dx = \frac{(1+x^2)e^x \cos e^x - 2x \sin e^x}{(1+x^2)^2} dx$

3, 已知 $ye^x + \ln y = 1$, 求 $y'(0)$.

解: 对等式两侧分别微分得: $e^x dy + e^x y \cdot dx + \frac{1}{y} dy = 0$
 则 $\frac{dy}{dx} = y' = -\frac{e^x y}{e^x + \frac{1}{y}}$ 由 $ye^x + \ln y = 1$ 得 $x=0$ 时, $y=1$
 代入 y' 得: $y'(0) = -\frac{1}{2}$

4, 设 $\begin{cases} x = a(t - \sin t) \\ y = a(1 - \cos t) \end{cases}$, 求 $\frac{dy}{dx}$, $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$.

解: $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{da(1 - \cos t)}{da(t - \sin t)} = \frac{a \sin t dt}{a(1 - \cos t) dt} = \frac{\sin t}{1 - \cos t}$
 $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{d(\frac{dy}{dx})}{dx} = \frac{\cos t - 1}{a(1 - \cos t)^3} = -\frac{1}{a(1 - \cos t)^2}$

三, 求下列积分 (每小题 7 分, 共 28 分):

1, $\int \frac{1}{x^2+2x-3} dx$

解: $\frac{1}{x^2+2x-3} = \frac{1}{(x-1)(x+3)} = \frac{A}{x-1} + \frac{B}{x+3} = \frac{(A+B)x+3A-B}{(x-1)(x+3)}$
 $\therefore \begin{cases} A+B=0 \\ 3A-B=1 \end{cases} \therefore \begin{cases} A=-\frac{1}{4} \\ B=\frac{1}{4} \end{cases} \therefore \int \frac{1}{x^2+2x-3} dx = \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{dx}{x-1} - \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{dx}{x+3}$
 $= \frac{1}{4} \ln|x-1| - \frac{1}{4} \ln|x+3| + C$

2, $\int \sqrt{a^2-x^2} dx, (a>0)$

解: 令 $x = a \sin t$ $(-\frac{\pi}{2} \leq t \leq \frac{\pi}{2})$ 则 $\int \sqrt{a^2-x^2} dx = a^2 \int \cos^2 t dt = a^2 (\cos t \cdot \sin t + \int \sin^2 t dt)$
 $= a^2 (\cos t \cdot \sin t - \int \cos^2 t dt)$
~~移项得~~ $a^2 \int \cos^2 t dt = a^2 \cos t \cdot \sin t + C$
 $a^2 \int \cos^2 t dt = \frac{a^2}{4} \int (\cos 2t + 1) dt = \frac{a^2}{4} \sin 2t + \frac{a^2}{4} t + C$
 $= \frac{x \sqrt{a^2-x^2}}{2} + \frac{a^2}{2} \arcsin \frac{x}{a} + C$

3, $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin 2x}{1+\sin^2 x} dx$

解: $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin 2x}{1+\frac{1-\cos 2x}{2}} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin 2x}{\frac{3-\cos 2x}{2}} d2x = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin t}{3-\cos t} dt$
 $= \int_1^{-1} \frac{dy}{y-3} = \ln|y-3| \Big|_1^{-1} = \ln 2$

4, $\int \arctan x dx$

解: 令 $x = \tan t$ $(-\frac{\pi}{2} < t < \frac{\pi}{2})$

则 $\int_0^1 \arctan x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} t dt = t \cdot \tan t \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan t dt$
 $= \frac{\pi}{4} + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{d \cos t}{\cos t} = \frac{\pi}{4} + \int_{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}^1 \frac{du}{u}$
 $= \frac{\pi}{4} + \ln|u| \Big|_{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}^1 = \frac{\pi}{4} + \ln \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

四. (6分) 证明: $\int_1^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{\sin x}{e^x(1+x^2)} dx \leq \frac{\pi}{12e}$

证明: $\because x \in [1, \sqrt{3}]$ 时, $\sin x \leq 1, e^x \geq e$

$$\therefore \frac{\sin x}{e^x(1+x^2)} \leq \frac{1}{e(1+x^2)}$$

由定积分性质得: $\int_1^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{\sin x}{e^x(1+x^2)} dx \leq \frac{1}{e} \int_1^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = \frac{1}{e} \arctan x \Big|_1^{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\pi}{12e}$

\therefore 原不等式成立

五. (5分) 求星形线 $x^{\frac{2}{3}} + y^{\frac{2}{3}} = a^{\frac{2}{3}} (a > 0)$ 绕 x 轴旋转构成的旋转体的体积.

解: 令 $x = a \sin^3 t, y = a \cos^3 t$ \because 星形线中心原点对称

则绕 x 轴旋转的旋转体体积:

$$V = 2 \int_0^a \pi y^2 dx = 6\pi a^2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^4 t \sin^2 t dt$$

六. (5分) 证明: 若 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续, 且 $f(a) = f(b) = k, f'_+(a) \cdot f'_-(b) > 0$,

则在 (a, b) 内至少有一点 ξ , 使 $f(\xi) = k$.

证明: $\because f'_+(a) \cdot f'_-(b) > 0 \therefore$ 不妨设 $f'_+(a) > 0, f'_-(b) > 0$

$$\text{则 } f'_+(a) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x - a} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} \frac{f(x) - k}{x - a} > 0 \therefore x > a$$

$$\therefore f(x) \geq k$$

$$\text{同理 } f'_-(b) = \lim_{x \rightarrow b^-} \frac{f(x) - f(b)}{x - b} = \lim_{x \rightarrow b^-} \frac{f(x) - k}{x - b} > 0 \therefore x < b$$

$$\therefore f(x) \leq k$$

$\therefore k \leq f(x) \leq k$ 令 $x = \xi$ 得:
一定存在 $\xi \in (a, b)$ 使 $f(\xi) = k$