中山大學本科生考试草稿纸。



《中山大学授予学士学位工作细则》第七条:"考试作弊者不授予学士学位。"

东校区 2010 学年度第一学期《高等数学一》期中考试题 (1

	学号	姓名 312 192 评	30 /11
	中山大学授予学士学位二	工作细则》第六条:"考试作弊不授	
一. 完成下列各题 (每小题 7 分, 共 70 分)			
1.) 用 $\varepsilon - \delta$ 法证明 $\lim_{x \to a} \sqrt{x} = \sqrt{a}$, 其中 $a > 0$. (汉子.) $ \sqrt{x} - \sqrt{a} = \frac{ x - a }{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{a}} \le \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} x - a $ (水>0)			
(v2.) Lix-	$ \overline{a} = \frac{ x-a }{\sqrt{x+\sqrt{a}}} \le$	= 1 N-a (X>0)	Office of the state of the stat
VE>0, \$3	(Ur-Ja168, 3	客In-al State. 图G	×20)
क्ये ० ज्ये में] Kalsa Giz	ル引, なりえる=min {a,」 。 21 リx-5a/cを, 3場の	aey C
$ \stackrel{\text{\tiny 6}}{\cancel{2}} \cdot \cancel{\mathbb{R}} \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\ln}{s} $	$\frac{(1+x)}{\sin 2x}$.	$3.) 求 \lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\frac{1+x}{2+x}\right)^{x}.$	12-a (<0,
$=\lim_{\gamma\to0}\frac{\ln(1+\chi)^{\frac{1}{\chi}}}{2\frac{\sin2\chi}{2\chi}}$		$= \lim_{\chi \to \chi \to 0} \left(\frac{\chi_{+2-1}}{\chi_{+2}} \right)^{\chi}$	SCACCE TO A CONTRACT OF THE SCACE OF THE SCALE OF THE SCACE OF THE SCA
$=\frac{2x}{2x}$		$=\lim_{\chi\to\infty}\left(1-\frac{1}{\chi+z}\right)^{-(\chi)}$	+2)+2]
		$=\lim_{x\to \omega}\left(1-\frac{1}{x+z}\right)^{-(x+2)}$	$-\frac{1}{x+2}$) = $e^{-\frac{1}{x+2}}$
4.) 求 $\lim_{n\to\infty} \sqrt[n]{a_1^n + a_2^n + \dots + a_m^n}$, 其中 $a_i > 0$, $i = 1, 2, \dots, m$			
福. 沒 儿=	= max { a1, a2,	·, amy	
Z, l'	$< \alpha_1^n + \alpha_2^n + \cdots + \alpha_n$	$n < m \cdot L^n$	
2	$< n \int a_1^n + a_2^n + \cdots + c$	$\overline{Q_{u_1}^n} < l \cdot \sqrt[n]{m}$	
$\lim_{n\to\infty} \int_{m}^{n} = \lim_{n\to\infty} m^{\frac{1}{n}} = m^{\circ} = 1$			
$k = \lim_{n \to \infty} k = \lim_{n \to \infty} k$	16. Jm=1, (1)	$\lim_{n\to\infty} q^n + q^n + \dots + q^n =$	L.

中山大學本科生考试草稿纸如为-2



《中山大学授予学士学位工作细则》第七条:"考试作弊者不授予学士学位。"

(5) 已知
$$y = x^{\cos x}$$
, $\overline{x}y'$.

 \overline{x} $y' = x^{\cos x}$, \overline{x} y' .

 \overline{x} $y' = x^{\cos x}$, \overline{x} $y' = x^{\cos x}$, \overline{x} y' .

 \overline{x} $y' = x^{\cos x}$, \overline{x} y' .

 \overline{x} $y' = x^{\cos x}$, \overline{x} y' .

 \overline{x} $y' = x^{\cos x}$, \overline{x} y' .

 \overline{x} $y' = x^{\cos x}$, \overline{x} y' .

 \overline{x} $y' = x^{\cos x}$, \overline{x} y' .

 \overline{x} $y' = x^{\cos x}$, \overline{x} y' .

 \overline{x} $y' = x^{\cos x}$, \overline{x} y' .

 \overline{x} $y' = x^{\cos x}$, \overline{x} y' .

 \overline{x} $y' = x^{\cos x}$, \overline{x} y' .

 \overline{x} $y' = x^{\cos x}$, \overline{x} y' .

 \overline{x} $y' = x^{\cos x}$, \overline{x} y' .

 \overline{x} $y' = x^{\cos x}$, \overline{x} y' .

 \overline{x} $y' = x^{\cos x}$, \overline{x} y' .

 \overline{x} $y' = x^{\cos x}$, \overline{x} y' .

 \overline{x} $y' = x^{\cos x}$, \overline{x} y' .

 \overline{x} $y' = x^{\cos x}$, \overline{x} y' .

 \overline{x} $y' = x^{\cos x}$, \overline{x} y' .

 \overline{x} $y' = x^{\cos x}$, \overline{x} y' .

 \overline{x} $y' = x^{\cos x}$, \overline{x} y' .

 \overline{x} $y' = x^{\cos x}$, \overline{x} y' .

 \overline{x} $y' = x^{\cos x}$, \overline{x} y' .

 \overline{x} $y' = x^{\cos x}$, \overline{x} y' .

 \overline{x} $y' = x^{\cos x}$, \overline{x} y' .

 \overline{x} $y' = x^{\cos x}$, \overline{x} y' .

 \overline{x} $y' = x^{\cos x}$, \overline{x} y' .

 \overline{x} $y' = x^{\cos x}$, \overline{x} y' .

 \overline{x} $y' = x^{\cos x}$, \overline{x} y' .

 \overline{x} $y' = x^{\cos x}$, \overline{x} y' .

 \overline{x} $y' = x^{\cos x}$, \overline{x} y' .

 \overline{x} $y' = x^{\cos x}$, \overline{x} y' .

 \overline{x} $y' = x^{\cos x}$, \overline{x} y' .

 \overline{x} $y' = x^{\cos x}$, \overline{x} y' .

 \overline{x} $y' = x^{\cos x}$, \overline{x} $y' = x^{\cos x}$.

 \overline{x} $y' = x^{\cos x}$, \overline{x} $y' = x^{\cos x}$.

 \overline{x} $y' = x^{\cos x}$, \overline{x} $y' = x^{\cos x}$.

 \overline{x} $y' = x^{\cos x}$, \overline{x} $y' = x^{\cos x}$.

 \overline{x} $y' = x^{\cos x}$, \overline{x} $y' = x^{\cos x}$.

 \overline{x} $y' = x^{\cos x}$, \overline{x} $y' = x^{\cos x}$.

 \overline{x} $y' = x^{\cos x}$, \overline{x} $y' = x^{\cos x}$.

 \overline{x} $y' = x^{\cos x}$, \overline{x} $y' = x^{\cos x}$.

 \overline{x} $y' = x^{\cos x}$, \overline{x} $y' = x^{\cos x}$.

 \overline{x} $y' = x^{\cos x}$, \overline{x} $y' = x^{\cos x}$.

 \overline{x} $y' = x^{\cos x}$, \overline{x} $y' = x^{\cos x}$.

 \overline{x} $y' = x^{\cos x}$, \overline{x} $y' = x^{\cos x}$.

 \overline{x} $y' = x^{\cos x}$, \overline{x} $y' = x^{\cos x}$.

 \overline{x} $y' = x^{\cos$

 $=\frac{1}{2a} \ln \left| \frac{\alpha + \chi}{\alpha - \alpha} \right| + C$

中山大學本科生考试草稿纸。如为



《中山大学授予学士学位工作细则》第七条:"考试作弊者不授予学士学位。"

一元成下列各題(毎小題 5分,共30分)
① 求
$$\int \frac{\sin \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}} dx$$

$$= 2 \int \sin \sqrt{x} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \arctan x dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \arctan x dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\chi^2 \arctan x - \int \chi^2 d \arctan x \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\chi^2 \arctan x - \int \frac{\chi^2}{H + \chi^2} dx \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\chi^2 \arctan x - \int \frac{H^2}{H + \chi^2} dx \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\chi^2 \arctan x - \int \frac{H^2}{H + \chi^2} dx \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\chi^2 \arctan x - \chi + \arctan \chi \right] + C$$
③ 求 $\int \frac{dx}{4} \frac{dx}{1 + \sin x} = \int \frac{dx}{4} \frac{(1 - 8m^2 \chi)}{(1 + 8m^2 \chi)(1 - 8m^2 \chi)} dx$

$$= \int \frac{dx}{4} \frac{dx}{1 + \sin x} = \int \frac{dx}{4} \frac{(1 - 8m^2 \chi)}{(1 + 8m^2 \chi)(1 - 8m^2 \chi)} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{dx}{4} \frac{dx}{1 + \sin x} = \int \frac{dx}{4} \frac{(1 - 8m^2 \chi)}{(1 + 8m^2 \chi)(1 - 8m^2 \chi)} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{dx}{4} \frac{dx}{1 + \sin x} = \int \frac{dx}{4} \frac{(1 - 8m^2 \chi)}{(1 + 8m^2 \chi)(1 - 8m^2 \chi)} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{dx}{4} \frac{dx}{1 + \sin x} = \int \frac{dx}{4} \frac{(1 - 8m^2 \chi)}{(1 + 8m^2 \chi)(1 - 8m^2 \chi)} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{dx}{4} \frac{dx}{1 + \sin x} = \int \frac{dx}{4} \frac{dx}{1 + \sin x} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{dx}{4} \frac{dx}{1 + \sin x} = \int \frac{dx}{4} \frac{dx}{1 + \sin x} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{dx}{4} \frac{dx}{1 + \sin x} = \int \frac{dx}{4} \frac{dx}{1 + \sin x} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{dx}{4} \frac{dx}{1 + \sin x} = \int \frac{dx}{4} \frac{dx}{1 + \sin x} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{dx}{4} \frac{dx}{1 + \sin x} = \int \frac{dx}{4} \frac{dx}{1 + \sin x} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{dx}{4} \frac{dx}{1 + \sin x} = \int \frac{dx}{4} \frac{dx}{1 + \sin x} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{dx}{4} \frac{dx}{1 + \sin x} = \int \frac{dx}{4} \frac{dx}{1 + \sin x} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{dx}{4} \frac{dx}{1 + \sin x} = \int \frac{dx}{4} \frac{dx}{1 + \sin x} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{dx}{4} \frac{dx}{1 + \sin x} = \int \frac{dx}{4} \frac{dx}{1 + \sin x} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{dx}{4} \frac{dx}{1 + \sin x} = \int \frac{dx}{4} \frac{dx}{1 + \sin x} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{dx}{4} \frac{dx}{1 + \sin x} = \int \frac{dx}{4} \frac{dx}{1 + \sin x} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{dx}{4} \frac{dx}{1 + \sin x} = \int \frac{dx}{4} \frac{dx}{1 + \sin x} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{dx}{4} \frac{dx}{1 + \sin x} = \int \frac{dx}{4} \frac{dx}{1 + \sin x} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{dx}{4} \frac{dx}{1 + \sin x} = \int \frac{dx}{4} \frac{dx}{1 + \sin x} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{dx}{4} \frac{dx}{1 + \sin x} = \int \frac{dx}{4} \frac{dx}{1 + \sin x} dx$$

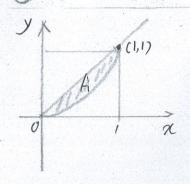
$$= \int \frac{dx}{4} \frac{dx}{$$

中山大學本科生考试草稿纸。



《中山大学授予学士学位工作细则》第七条:"考试作弊者不授予学士学位。"

(5.) 求由曲线 $y = x^2$ 及 y = x 围成的平面图形的面积.



$$A = \int_{0}^{1} (\chi - \chi^{2}) d\chi$$

$$= \left[\frac{\chi^{2}}{2}\right]_{0}^{1} - \left[\frac{\chi^{2}}{3}\right]_{0}^{1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{3 - 2}{6} = \frac{1}{6}$$

6) 证明另一种形式的积分中值定理: 若 f(x), g(x) 在 [a,b] 上连续, g(x) 在 [a,b] 上不变号,

则在[a,b]上至少存在一点 ξ , 使 $\int_a^b f(x)g(x)dx = f(\xi)\int_a^b g(x)dx$ 。

(i) it goo > 0,
$$x \in [a, b]$$
, if $y \in [a, b]$
 $2y = \int_{a}^{b} g(x) dx > 0$

$$\int_{a}^{b} g(x) dx \leq \int_{a}^{b} m g(x) dx$$

$$m < \frac{\int_{a}^{b} f(x) - g(x) dx}{\int_{a}^{b} g(x) dx} \leq M$$

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x) - g(x) dx$$

$$\int_{a}^{b} g(x) dx$$

$$\int_{a}^{b} g(x) dx$$

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x) - g(x) dx$$

$$\int_{$$

中山大學本科生考试草稿纸如为



警示 《中山大学授予学士学位工作细则》第七条:"考试作弊者不授予学士学位。"

〈〈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、解答下列各題 (每小題 6分, 共 54分) ① 求极限 $\lim_{n\to\infty} (\sqrt{n} + \sqrt{n} - \sqrt{n})$.

$$=\lim_{n\to\infty} (\sqrt{n} + \sqrt{n} - \sqrt{n}).$$

$$=\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\sqrt{n}}{\sqrt{n+n}} + \sqrt{n} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \sqrt{n} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \sqrt{n}$$

3) Exp
$$y = e^{\sin x^2} + x^{\sin x}$$
, $\frac{dy}{dx}$.

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

 $y = e^{\sin x}$, $y = e^{\sin x^2} + x^{\sin x}$, $y = e^{\sin x}$, $y = e^{\sin$

中山大學本科生考试草稿纸ッパー



《中山大学授予学士学位工作细则》第七条:"考试作弊者不授予学士学位。"

中山大學本科生考试草稿纸沙龙了



《中山大学授予学士学位工作细则》第七条:"考试作弊者不授予学士学位。"

中山大學本科生考试草稿纸ッパー》

當示 < 《中山大学授予学士学位工作细则》第七条:"考试作弊者不授予学士学位。"</p>

m(10分) 设 $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2, & x \le 1; \\ ax+b, & x > 1. \end{cases}$ 为了使函数f(x)在x = 1处连续且可导

a.b应取什么值?

$$2\sqrt{2} \int (x)^{\frac{1}{4}} \chi = |\underline{3}|^{\frac{1}{2}}, \ y = \lim_{x \to 1^{-}} \int (x) = \lim_{x \to 1^{-}} \int (x) = f(1), \ Pp \ a+b=1$$

$$2\sqrt{2} \int (x+0) = \lim_{x \to 1^{+}} \frac{f(x) - f(1)}{x-1} = \lim_{x \to 1^{+}} \frac{ax+b-1}{x-1} = \lim_{x \to 1^{+}} \frac{(x+b)(x+1)}{x-1} = \lim_{x \to 1^{+}} \frac{(x+b)(x+1)$$

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

(9分) 求由曲线 $x^2 + (y-2)^2 = 1$ 所围成的图形绕x 轴旋转一周所形成

$$\begin{array}{lll}
\overline{y}_{1}^{2} : & \pm y_{1}^{2} & \frac{1}{2} + (y-2)^{2} & \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \\
y_{2} &= 2 - \sqrt{1-x^{2}} \\
V_{x} &= 2 \int_{0}^{1} \pi (x^{2} - y_{2}^{2}) dx & y_{1}^{2} - y_{2}^{2} + \frac{1}{2} \\
&= 16\pi \int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{1} \sqrt{x^{2}} dx & = 2 \int_{0}^{1} \sqrt{x^{2}} dx \\
&= 16\pi \int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{1} \sqrt{x^{2}} dx & = 8 \int_{0}^{1} \sqrt{x^{2}} dx \\
&= 16\pi \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot 1^{2} \\
&= 4\pi^{2}
\end{array}$$

(9分) 若f(x)在[a,b]上连续, $a < x_1 < x_2 < x_3 < b$,证明: 存在一点 $\xi \in (a,b)$ 使得

 $f(\xi) = \frac{f(x_1) + f(x_2) + f(x_3)}{2}.$

证,由于自动在[a,的过程,从中于的在[a,的上少年发展。