

珠海校区 2010 学年度 1 期 10 级高等数学 2 期末试题

一.(10 分,每小题 5 分)

1.用积分中值定理证明 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \int_{-x^3}^0 e^{t^2} dt = 0$;

证:由积分中值定理,存在 $\xi \in (-x^3, 0)$, 使得

$$\left| \int_{-x^3}^0 e^{t^2} dt \right| = \left| e^{\xi^2} [0 - (-x^3)] \right| = e^{\xi^2} |x^3| \leq e^{x^6} |x^3|,$$

于是 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left| \int_{-x^3}^0 e^{t^2} dt \right| \leq \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^{x^6} |x^3| = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^{x^6} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} |x^3| = 0$, 此即

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \int_{-x^3}^0 e^{t^2} dt = 0.$$

2.求 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_{-x^3}^0 e^{t^2} dt}{x \tan x^2}$.

解:此为 $\frac{0}{0}$ 型不定式,由洛必达法则及 $\tan x^2 \sim x^2$ ($x \rightarrow 0$),

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_{-x^3}^0 e^{t^2} dt}{x \tan x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\left(\int_{-x^3}^0 e^{t^2} dt \right)'}{(x \cdot x^2)'} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-e^{(-x^3)^2} (-3x^2)}{3x^2} = 1.$$

二.(10 分) 求函数 $f(x) = (x-1)\cos x - \sin x$ 在区间 $\left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$ 上的最大值和最小值

解: $f'(x) = \cos x - (x-1)\sin x - \cos x = -(x-1)\sin x$

令 $f'(x) = 0$, 得驻点 $x_1 = 0, x_2 = 1$; 而 $f(0) = -1, f(1) = -\sin 1, f(\frac{\pi}{2}) = -1$, 因此

$$\max_{x \in \left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]} f(x) = f(1) = -\sin 1, \min_{x \in \left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]} f(x) = f(0) = f\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = -1.$$

三.(10 分) 设 $\begin{cases} x = \arccos \sqrt{1-t^2}, \\ y = \frac{(\ln t)^2}{2}, \end{cases} \quad (0 < t < 1), \text{ 求 } \frac{dy}{dx}.$

解: $\frac{dy}{dt} = \ln t \cdot \frac{1}{t} = \frac{\ln t}{t},$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-(\sqrt{1-t^2})^2}} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{1-t^2}} \cdot (-2t) = \frac{|t|}{t\sqrt{1-t^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-t^2}}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dt} \bigg/ \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{\sqrt{1-t^2} \ln t}{t}.$$

四.(20 分,每小题 5 分)求下列不定积分:

1. $\int \frac{6}{x^2-9} dx;$

2. $\int \tan^3 x dx;$

3. $\int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{4-x^2}} dx;$

4. $\int \frac{2x dx}{x^2+2x+2}.$

解: 1. $\int \frac{6}{x^2-9} dx = \int \frac{1}{x-3} dx - \int \frac{1}{x+3} dx = \ln \left| \frac{x-3}{x+3} \right| + C;$

2. $\int \tan^3 x dx = \int \tan x (\sec^2 x - 1) dx = \int \tan x d \tan x - \int \tan x dx$
 $= \frac{1}{2} \tan^2 x - \int \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} dx = \frac{1}{2} \tan^2 x + \ln |\cos x| + C;$

3. 令 $x = 2 \sin t, dx = 2 \cos t dt, \sqrt{4-x^2} = 2 \cos t$, 故

$$\int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{4-x^2}} dx = \int 4 \sin^2 t dt = \int (1 - \cos 2t) d(2t)$$

$$= 2t - \sin 2t + C = 2t - 2 \sin t \cos t + C$$

$$= 2 \arcsin \frac{x}{2} - \frac{x \sqrt{4-x^2}}{2} + C$$

4. $\int \frac{2x dx}{x^2+2x+2} = \int \frac{2(x+1) dx}{(x+1)^2+1} - \int \frac{2 dx}{(x+1)^2+1}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \int \frac{d[(x+1)^2 + 1]}{(x+1)^2 + 1} - \int \frac{2d(x+1)}{(x+1)^2 + 1} \\
 &= \ln(x^2 + 2x + 2) - 2 \arctan(x+1) + C.
 \end{aligned}$$

五.(20 分,每小题 5 分)求下列定积分和反常积分:

1. $\int_0^4 \frac{3x}{\sqrt{2x+1}} dx;$

2. $\int_{-1}^1 x(\cos^6 x + \arctan x) dx;$

3. $\int_{\frac{1}{e}}^e |\ln x| dx;$

4. $\int_e^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x(\ln x)^3}.$

解: 1. 令 $t = \sqrt{2x+1}, x = \frac{t^2-1}{2}, dx = t dt$, 则

$$\int_0^4 \frac{3x}{\sqrt{2x+1}} dx = \int_1^3 \frac{3(t^2-1)t dt}{2t} = \frac{3}{2} \int_1^3 (t^2-1) dt = \frac{1}{2} (t^3-3t) \Big|_1^3 = 10.$$

2. 由对称性, $\int_{-1}^1 x \cos^6 x dx = 0$, 而

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_{-1}^1 x \arctan x dx &= \frac{x^2}{2} \arctan x \Big|_{-1}^1 - \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{x^2}{1+x^2} dx \\
 &= \frac{\pi}{8} - \left(-\frac{\pi}{8} \right) - \left(\frac{x}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \arctan x \right) \Big|_{-1}^1 = \frac{\pi}{2} - 1.
 \end{aligned}$$

即 $\int_{-1}^1 x(\cos^6 x + \arctan x) dx = \int_{-1}^1 x \arctan x dx = \frac{\pi}{2} - 1.$

3. $\int_{\frac{1}{e}}^e |\ln x| dx = \int_{\frac{1}{e}}^1 |\ln x| dx + \int_1^e |\ln x| dx$

$$\int_1^e |\ln x| dx = \int_1^e \ln x dx = (x \ln x - x) \Big|_1^e = 1$$

$$\int_{\frac{1}{e}}^1 |\ln x| dx = -\int_{\frac{1}{e}}^1 \ln x dx = -(x \ln x - x) \Big|_{1/e}^1 = 1 - 2e^{-1}$$

$$\int_{\frac{1}{e}}^e |\ln x| dx = 2(1 - e^{-1}).$$

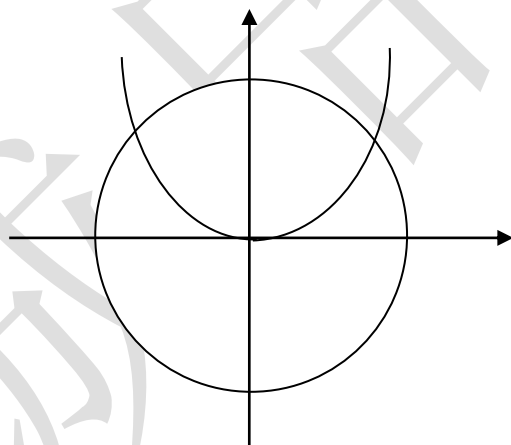
$$4. \int_e^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x(\ln x)^3} = \int_e^{+\infty} \frac{d(\ln x)}{(\ln x)^3} = -\frac{1}{2(\ln x)^2} \Big|_e^{+\infty} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

六.(10分)求由曲线 $y = \frac{1}{2}x^2$ 与 $x^2 + y^2 = 8$ 的上半圆周所围成图形的面积,以及

该图形绕 x 轴和 y 轴旋转所得旋转体的体积.

解:解方程组
$$\begin{cases} 2y = x^2, \\ x^2 + y^2 = 8, \end{cases}$$

得曲线交点 $(-2, 2)$ 和 $(2, 2)$, 从而所求图形的面积为



$$S = 2 \int_0^2 (\sqrt{8-x^2} - \frac{1}{2}x^2) dx$$

$$\int_0^2 \sqrt{8-x^2} dx = \left(\frac{x}{2} \sqrt{8-x^2} + 4 \arcsin \frac{x}{2\sqrt{2}} \right) \Big|_0^2 = 2 + \pi$$

$$\int_0^2 \frac{1}{2}x^2 dx = \frac{x^3}{6} \Big|_0^2 = \frac{4}{3}, \quad \text{因此 } S = 2\pi + \frac{4}{3}.$$

显然所求绕 x 轴旋转体的体积为

$$\begin{aligned} V &= 2\pi \left[\int_0^2 (\sqrt{8-x^2})^2 dx - \int_0^2 \left(\frac{1}{2}x^2 \right)^2 dx \right] \\ &= 2\pi \int_0^2 \left(8 - x^2 - \frac{1}{4}x^4 \right) dx = 2\pi \left(8x - \frac{1}{3}x^3 - \frac{1}{20}x^5 \right) \Big|_0^2 = 23\frac{7}{15}\pi. \end{aligned}$$

绕 y 轴旋转体的体积为

$$\begin{aligned} V_y &= V_{\text{球冠}} + V_{\text{抛物线绕 } y \text{ 轴旋转}} = \pi \left[\int_2^{2\sqrt{2}} (\sqrt{8-y^2})^2 dy \right] + \pi \int_0^2 (\sqrt{2y})^2 dy \\ &= \pi \int_2^{2\sqrt{2}} (8-y^2) dy + \pi \int_0^2 2y dy \\ &= \pi \left(8y - \frac{1}{3}y^3 \right) \Big|_2^{2\sqrt{2}} + \pi (y^2) \Big|_0^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{32\sqrt{2} - 28}{3}\pi.$$

七.(15 分,其中第 1 小题 5 分,第 2 小题 10 分)

1.求微分方程 $x \frac{dy}{dx} - y \ln y = 0$ 的通解.

解:分离变量,得 $\frac{dy}{y \ln y} = \frac{dx}{x}$ ($y \neq 0$), 于是 $\int \frac{dy}{y \ln y} = \int \frac{dx}{x}$

于是所求方程通解为 $\ln|\ln y| = \ln|x| + \ln C$, 即 $y = e^{Cx}$.

而奇解 $y \equiv 1$ 对应通解中 $C=0$ 的情形,因此 $y = e^{Cx}$ 包含了方程的一切解.

2.求一曲线方程,该曲线通过原点,且它在点 (x,y) 处的斜率为 $x+y$.

解:由题设,得微分方程 $y' = x + y$, 初始条件为 $y(0) = 0$.用常数变易法来解.

其对应的齐次方程为 $y' = y$, 通解为 $y = Ce^x$.因此,设原方程的解为 $y = C(x)e^x$

则 $y' = C'(x)e^x + C'(x)e^x = x + y$, 得 $C'(x)e^x = x$, 于是 $C'(x) = xe^{-x}$,

$$C(x) = \int xe^{-x} dx = -\int x d(e^{-x}) = -xe^{-x} + \int e^{-x} dx = -xe^{-x} - e^{-x} + C,$$

从而原方程的通解为 $y = C(x)e^x = Ce^x - x - 1$.

由 $y(0)=0$,得 $C=1$,于是所求曲线方程为 $y = e^x - x - 1$.

八.(5 分)求 $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^1 \frac{x^n}{1+x^2} dx$.

解: $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, 取 $0 < \delta < 1$, 使得

$$\int_{\delta}^1 \frac{x^n}{1+x^2} dx < \int_{\delta}^1 \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx < (1-\delta) < \frac{\varepsilon}{2},$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^{\delta} \frac{x^n}{1+x^2} dx \leq \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^{\delta} \frac{\delta^n}{1+x^2} dx = \int_0^{\delta} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx \cdot \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \delta^n = 0.$$

因此, $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^1 \frac{x^n}{1+x^2} dx = 0$.