



群名称:彭小帮3.1 (23级全校群)
群 号:170613419



群名称:彭小帮3.0 (23级全校群)
群 号:256511963

彭· 高数真题解析-2023版

作者

彭康学导团

日期: 2023.12

2022年期末真题解析

一、选择题

1. A

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - \cos x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^x + \sin x = 1$$

故本题答案选 A

2. B

令 $1 - e^h = t$, 则 $h = \ln(1 - t)$, 当 $h \rightarrow 0$ 时, $t \rightarrow 0$, 故

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} f(1 - e^h) &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(t)}{\ln(1 - t)} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(t) - f(0)}{t} \cdot \frac{t}{\ln(1 - t)} \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(t) - f(0)}{t} \cdot (-1), \end{aligned}$$

由导数的定义知, 应选 (B). 关于其他三个选项的排除, 可用反例说明.

3. A

因为 $f(x)$ 的导函数为 $\sin 2x$

$$\begin{aligned} &\int \sin 2x dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int \sin 2x d2x \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \cos 2x + C \end{aligned}$$

\therefore 原函数为 $-\frac{1}{2} \cos 2x$, 故答案选 A

4. C 解题思路设 $y_1(x), y_2(x), \dots, y_n(x)$ 为定义在区间 I 上的 n 个函数, 如果存在 n 个不全为零的常数 k_1, k_2, \dots, k_n , 使得当 $x \in I$ 时有恒等式

$$k_1 y_1 + k_2 y_2 + \dots + k_n y_n = 0 \text{ 成立,}$$

那么称这 n 个函数在区间 I 上线性相关; 否则称线性无关. 对于两个函数的情形, 如果它们的比为常数, 那么它们就线性相关; 否则它们是线性无关的. 如果 $y_1(x)$ 与 $y_2(x)$ 是方程的两个线性无关的特解, 那么 $y = C_1 y_1(x) + C_2 y_2(x)$ 就是方程的通解. 由此不难得到答案, 故本题选 C

5. B

若函数 $f(x)$ 在区间 $[a, b]$ 上连续, 则

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\int_a^x f(t) dt \right)' &= f(x); \left(\int_{g(x)}^b f(t) dt \right)' = -g'(x) f(g(x)); \\ f(x) &= \int_0^x t^2 f(x^3 - t^3) dt = -\frac{1}{3} \int_0^x f(x^3 - t^3) d(x^3 - t^3) \\ \text{令 } x^3 - t^3 &= u \in [x^3, 0] \\ f(x) &= \int_0^x t^2 f(x^3 - t^3) dt = -\frac{1}{3} \int_0^x f(x^3 - t^3) d(x^3 - t^3) = -\frac{1}{3} \int_{x^3}^0 f(u) du \\ f'(x) &= x^2 f(x^3) \end{aligned}$$

二、填空题

1. $y = x + 1$

【解析】方程两端同时对 x 求导, 得 $(2x + y') / (x^2 + y) = 3yx^2 + (x^3) y' + \cos x \cdot y'$ 表示 y 的导数. 把 $x = 0, y = 1$ 代入解得 $y' = 1$, 所以在 $(0, 1)$ 处切线的斜率为 1, 即切线方程为 $y = x + 1$

2. $\frac{2}{\pi}$

解: 原式 $= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \sin \frac{i\pi}{n} = \int_0^1 \sin \pi x \, dx = \frac{2}{\pi}$.

或 原式 $= \frac{1}{\pi} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\pi}{n} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \sin \frac{i\pi}{n} = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\pi \sin x \, dx = \frac{2}{\pi}$.

3. $f(x) = \sin x^2$

由题意, 已知函数 $f(x) = \sin x^2 + \int_{-\pi}^x x f(x) dx$

设 $A = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x f(x) dx$

$\therefore f(x) = \sin x^2 + A$

将等式两边同时乘 x , 得

$xf(x) = x \sin x^2 + Ax$

将等式两边同时对 x 从 $-\pi$ 到 π 上积分, 得

$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x f(x) dx = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x \sin x^2 dx + \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} Ax dx$

$A = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x \sin x^2 dx + A \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x dx$

\therefore 积分区间关于原点对称, 且有 $x \sin x^2$ 和 x 均为关于 x 的奇函数根据定积分的对称性和奇偶性, 得

$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x \sin x^2 dx = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x dx = 0$

$\therefore A = 0 + A \times 0 = 0$

$\therefore f(x) = \sin x^2$

4. 0

$f'''(x) = \frac{2}{(1+x)^3} - \frac{2}{(1-x)^3}$.

将 $x = 0$ 代入上式

$\Rightarrow f^{(3)}(0) = 0$.

5. $y = (\sin x + C)x$

首先, 我们考虑一阶线性微分方程

$y' + \frac{1}{x}y = \frac{\cos x}{x}$ 。

为了求解该微分方程的通解, 我们可以使用常数变易法。设通解为 $y = C(x)y_1$, 其中 $C(x)$ 为待定的函数, y_1 为对应的齐次线性微分方程 $y' + \frac{1}{x}y = 0$ 的通解。对于齐次线性微分方程 $y' + \frac{1}{x}y = 0$, 我们可以求解得到 $y_1 = C_1x$, 其中 C_1 为常数。将 y_1 代入原方程, 得到

$C'(x)x + C(x) \cdot \frac{1}{x} \cdot x = C(x) \cdot \frac{\cos x}{x}$

化简后得到 $C'(x) = \cos x$, 然后对 $C'(x)$ 进行积分, 得到 $C(x) = \sin x + C$, 其中 C 为常数。将 $C(x)$ 代入通解 $y = C(x)y_1$, 得到 $y = (\sin x + C)x$, 其中 C 为任意常数。

因此, 正确的是答案 $y = (\sin x + C)x$ 。

三、计算题

1. $\frac{1}{2}$

解: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \ln \frac{\sin x}{x} = \ln \left(\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} \right) = \ln 1 = 0$.

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt{x^2 + x} - x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + x} + x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x}} + 1} \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (1 + \frac{1}{x})} + 1} = \frac{1}{2}.\end{aligned}$$

2.

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{x} &= \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{2+t}{1+t} & \ddot{x} &= -\frac{1}{(1+t)^2} \\ \dot{y} &= \frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{2(t+2)}{1+t} & \ddot{y} &= 2 \\ \frac{dy}{dx} &= \frac{2(1+t)^2}{(2+t)} \\ \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} &= \frac{(1+t)^3}{(2+t)^3} \left(\frac{6+2t}{1+t} \right) \\ \left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_{t=0} &= 1, & \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} &= \frac{3}{4}\end{aligned}$$

$$3. \frac{x^3}{3} \arctan x - \frac{1}{6} (1+x^2 - \ln|1+x^2|) + C$$

解答: 我们要求不定积分 $\int x^2 \arctan x \, dx$ 。我们可以使用分部积分法来简分部积分法公式为 $\int u \, dv = uv - \int v \, du$, 其中 u 和 v 是可微函数。选择 $u = \arctan x$ 和 $dv = x^2 \, dx$, 我们可以得到:

$$du = \frac{1}{1+x^2} \, dx, v = \frac{x^3}{3}.$$

将上述结果代入分部积分公式, 我们得到:

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

现在, 我们要求解 $\int \frac{x^3}{3} \frac{1}{1+x^2} \, dx$ 这个积分。我们可以使用代换法, 令因此, $dt = 2x \, dx$, 并且 $x^2 = t - 1$ 。将上述结果代入原积分, 我们

得到:

$$\int \frac{x^3}{3} \frac{1}{1+x^2} \, dx = \int \frac{(t-1)x}{3} \frac{1}{t} \frac{dt}{2x} = \frac{1}{6} \int \left(\frac{t-1}{t} \right) dt.$$

化简上述积分, 我们得到:

$$\frac{1}{6} \int \left(\frac{t}{t} - \frac{1}{t} \right) dt = \frac{1}{6} \int \left(1 - \frac{1}{t} \right) dt = \frac{1}{6} (t - \ln|t|) + C,$$

其中 C 是积分常数。将代换结果和之前的分部积分结果结合, 我们得到最终的结果:

$$\int x^2 \arctan x \, dx = \frac{x^3}{3} \arctan x - \frac{1}{6} (1+x^2 - \ln|1+x^2|) + C$$

其中 C 是积分常数。4. $y = C_1 + C_2 x + e^x (C_3 \cos 2x + C_4 \sin 2x)$.

解: 所给方程的特征方程为

$$r^4 - 2r^3 + 5r^2 = 0,$$

它的根是

$$r_1 = r_2 = 0, r_{3,4} = 1 \pm 2i.$$

因此所求通解为

$$y = C_1 + C_2 x + e^x (C_3 \cos 2x + C_4 \sin 2x).$$

四、解答题

1. $a = -\frac{1}{6}$

由已知有: 函数

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \left(\frac{\sin x}{x}\right)^{\frac{1}{x^2}}, & x > 0 \\ e^a, & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

当函数 $f(x)$ 在点 $x = 0$ 处连续时, 有:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = f(0)$$

$$\text{又 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = f(0) = e^a,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left(\frac{\sin x}{x}\right)^{\frac{1}{x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} e^{\frac{\ln(\frac{\sin x}{x})}{x^2}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} e^{\frac{\ln(\frac{\sin x}{x} - 1 + 1)}{x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} e^{\frac{\frac{\sin x}{x} - 1}{x^2}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} e^{\frac{\sin x - x}{x^3}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sin x - x}{x^3}} \\ &= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sin x - x}{x^3}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{-\frac{1}{6}x^3}{x^3}} \\ &= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} -\frac{1}{6}} = e^{-\frac{1}{6}} \end{aligned}$$

故

$$e^a = e^{-\frac{1}{6}}$$

$$\text{故 } a = -\frac{1}{6}$$

2.

$$f'(x) = 1 - \frac{2}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}}, f''(x) = \frac{4x}{x^2 + 1}$$

单调性: 在 $(-\infty, -\sqrt{3})$ 和 $(\sqrt{3}, +\infty)$ 上单调递增在 $(-\sqrt{3}, \sqrt{3})$ 上单调递减

极大值点: $x = -\sqrt{3}$, 极小值点 $x = \sqrt{3}$ 拐点: $(0, 0)$ $f(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, 0)$ 上为凸函数 $f(x)$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 上为凹函数

3. $\frac{\pi}{2}$

解: $x = 1$ 为瑕点,

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{(1-x)^{\frac{2}{3}}}{(2-x)\sqrt{1-x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{(1-x)^{\frac{1}{6}}}{2-x} = 0$$

$$\therefore \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{(2-x)\sqrt{1-x}} = 6 \left[\int_0^1 \frac{dx}{(2-x)\sqrt{1-x}} \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{(2-x)\sqrt{1-x}} &\stackrel{t=\sqrt{1-x}}{=} \int_1^0 \frac{-2t dt}{[2-(1-t^2)]t} \\ &= \int_0^1 \frac{2 dt}{1+t^2} = 2 \arctan t \Big|_0^1 = \frac{\pi}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

4. 首先, 考虑对应齐次方程组 $\frac{d\vec{x}}{dt} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 \\ -3 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \vec{x}$ 的通解. 个方程组的特征值可以通过求解特征方程来找到.

$$\text{特征方程为: } |A - \lambda I| = \begin{vmatrix} -1-\lambda & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2-\lambda & 3 \\ -3 & 0 & 2-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

特征值为 $\lambda = -1$ 时, 特征向量为 $\vec{v}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$

特征值为 $\lambda = 2$ 时, 特征向量为 $\vec{v}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ 和 $\vec{v}_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$

为了找到非齐次方程的特解, 我们假设特解形式为一个常数乘以一个与右侧项形式相似的向量, 即 $\vec{x}_p(t) = \vec{u}t$, 其中 \vec{u} 是待定常数向量。

将 $\vec{x}_p(t) = \vec{u}t$ 代入非齐次方程组, 得到 $\frac{d\vec{x}_p}{dt} = \vec{u}$, 代入方程后得到:

$$\vec{u} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 \\ -3 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \vec{u}t + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ t \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

解方程得到 $\vec{u} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ 。因此, 非齐次方程的一个特解为 $\vec{x}_p(t) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ t \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ 。

综合齐次和非齐次方程的通解为:

$$\vec{x}(t) = \vec{x}_h(t) + \vec{x}_p(t) = c_1 e^{-t} \vec{v}_1 + c_2 e^{2t} \vec{v}_2 + c_3 e^{2t} \vec{v}_3 + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ t \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

其中 c_1, c_2, c_3 是任意常数。

$$5. (1) S = \frac{4}{3} \quad (2) V = \frac{16}{15}\pi$$

解: 令 $f(x) = x^2 - 2x = 0$ 则 $x = 0$ 或 $x = 2$ (确定积分上下限) \therefore 与 x 轴的两交点为 $(0, 0)$ $(2, 0)$

$$\therefore S = \left| \int_0^2 (x^2 - 2x) dx \right| = \left| \left(\frac{1}{3}x^3 - x^2 \right) \Big|_0^2 \right| = \frac{4}{3}$$

(2)

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \pi \int_0^2 (x^2 - 2x)^2 dx \\ &= \pi \int_0^2 (x^4 - 4x^3 + 4x^2) dx \\ &= \pi \cdot \left(\frac{1}{5}x^5 - x^4 + \frac{4}{3}x^3 \right) \Big|_0^2 \\ &= \frac{16}{15}\pi \end{aligned}$$

6. (1) $\because f(x)$ 在 $[0, 2]$ 上可导, 且 $\int_0^2 f(x) dx = 2 \therefore$ 由积分中值定理得, 存在 $\xi \in [0, 2]$, 使得

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^2 f(x) dx &= f(\xi)(2 - 0) = 2 \\ \Rightarrow X(f(\xi)) &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

即证存在 $\xi \in [0, 2]$, 使得 $f(x_0) = 1$; (2)

$$\text{设 } F(x) = xe^x(f(x) - 1)$$

$$F'(x) = e^x [xf'(x) + (x+1)(f(x) - 1)]$$

$$\text{当 } x = 0 \text{ 时 } F(0) = 1$$

由(1)知在 $(0, 2)$ 上存在 x_0 使 $f(x_0) = 1$

$$\text{即 } F(x_0) = 0$$

由罗尔中值定理得：至少存在一点 $\xi \in (0, 2)$ 使得 $\xi f'(\xi) + (1 + \xi)f(\xi) = 1 + \xi$.

2021年期末真题解析

一、选择题

1. D.

令 $\varphi(x) = \sqrt{x^2 + 1}$, $f(x) = \sqrt{x^2 + 2}$, $g(x) = \sqrt{x^2 + 3}$, 则 $\varphi(x) < f(x) < g(x)$, 且

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (g(x) - \varphi(x)) = 0, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \infty$$

2. C.

令 $f(x) = \int_1^x \frac{\sin t}{t} dt - \ln x$, 则 $f'(x) = \frac{\sin x - 1}{x} \leq 0$. 即 f 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 上单调递减. 又

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left[\int_1^x \frac{\sin t}{t} dt - \ln x \right] = +\infty, \quad f(1) = 0, \text{ 故在 } (0, 1) \text{ 上 } f(x) > 0$$

3. A.

设 $h(x) = \frac{f(x)}{g(x)}$, 则 $h'(x) = \frac{f'(x)g(x) - f(x)g'(x)}{g^2(x)} < 0$, 故 $h(x)$ 在 (a, b) 单调递减有 $h(b) < h(x) < h(a)$, 即 $\frac{f(b)}{g(b)} < \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} < \frac{f(a)}{g(a)}$, 于是

$$f(x)g(a) < f(a)g(x)$$

4. B.

因为 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} g(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x f(t) dt}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = f(0)$, 又 $g(x)$ 在 $x = 0$ 处无定义, 故 $x = 0$ 是 $g(x)$ 的可去间断点.

5. C.

因为 $\int_0^x x f'(x) dx = \int_0^x x df(x) = x f(x)|_0^x - \int_0^x f(x) dx$, 其中第一个式子代表 OBAC 面积, 第二个式子代表 OBAD 面积.

二、填空题

1. e^{x+1}

因为

$$\begin{aligned} f(x+1) &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{x+2}{n-2} \right)^n \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{x+2}{n-2} \right)^{\frac{n-2}{x+2}} (x+2) \cdot \frac{n}{n-2} \\ &= e^{x+2} \end{aligned}$$

于是 $f(x) = e^{x+1}$

2. $\frac{5}{2}$
因为

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2, & x > 2 \\ a + \frac{3}{2}, & x = 2 \\ ax - 1, & x < 2 \end{cases}$$

故 $f(x)$ 在 $x = 2$ 处连续 $\Leftrightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} f(x) = f(2) \Rightarrow a = \frac{5}{2}$

3. 3

因为

$$\begin{aligned}\int_0^{\pi} f''(x) \sin x dx &= \int_0^{\pi} \sin x df'(x) \\&= f'(x) \sin x \Big|_0^{\pi} - \int_0^{\pi} f'(x) d \sin x \\&= - \int_0^{\pi} f'(x) \cos x dx = - f(x) \cos x \Big|_0^{\pi} + \int_0^{\pi} f(x) d \cos x \\&= f(\pi) + f(0) - \int_0^{\pi} f(x) \sin x dx\end{aligned}$$

于是

$$\begin{aligned}\int_0^{\pi} [f(x) + f''(x)] \sin x dx &= \int_0^{\pi} f(x) \sin x dx + \int_0^{\pi} f''(x) \sin x dx \\&= \int_0^{\pi} f(x) \sin x dx + f(\pi) + f(0) - \int_0^{\pi} f(x) \sin x dx \\&= f(\pi) + f(0)\end{aligned}$$

故 $f(\pi) + f(0) = 5, f(0) = 3$

4. $4x(e^{-x^4} + 6)$

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+\alpha) - f(x-\alpha)}{\alpha} &= \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 0} f'(x+\alpha) + f'(x-\alpha) = 2f'(x) \\&= 4x(e^{-x^4} + 6)\end{aligned}$$

5. $\frac{1}{p+1}$

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1^p + 2^p + \cdots + n^p}{n^{p+1}} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{i}{n}\right)^p \\&= \int_0^1 x^p dx \\&= \frac{1}{p+1} x^{p+1} \Big|_0^1 \\&= \frac{1}{p+1}\end{aligned}$$

三、计算题

1. 对原式泰勒展开, 得

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x \sin x - x - x^2}{(e^x - 1) \sin^2 x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\left(1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2}\right) \left(x - \frac{x^3}{6}\right) - x - x^2 + o(x^3)}{x^3} \\&= \frac{x + x^2 + \frac{x^3}{2} - \frac{x^3}{6} - x - x^2 + o(x^3)}{x^3} \\&= \frac{\frac{x^3}{3} + o(x^3)}{x^3} \\&= \frac{1}{3}\end{aligned}$$

2. 容易发现 $f(x)$ 的定义域为 \mathbb{R} , 且在 $x \neq 0$ 时 $f(x)$ 可导, 故只需考虑分段点处的情况. 若使 f 在 $x = 0$ 处可导, 则 f 在 $x = 0$ 处连续, 有

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = f(0), \text{ 又 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \sin x + 2ae^x = 2a \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} 9 \arctan x + 2b(x-1)^3 = -2b\end{aligned}$$

因此 $a = -b$. 因为 f 在 $x = 0$ 处可导, 有 $f'_-(0) = f'_+(0)$, 又

$$\begin{aligned} f'(0) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\sin x + 2ae^x - 2a}{x} = 2a + 1 \\ f'_+(0) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{9 \arctan x + 2b(x-1)^3 + 2b}{x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} 9 + 2b \cdot (x^2 - 3x + 3) \\ &= 9 + 6b \end{aligned}$$

即 $2a + 1 = 9 + 6b$ 解得 $a = 1, b = -1$

3. 因为 $f'(x) = 1 - \frac{2}{1+x^2}$ 解得驻点为 $x = \pm 1$, 又 $f''(x) = \frac{4x}{(1+x^2)^2}$ 拐点为 $x = 0$, 故 f 的单调增区间是 $(-\infty, -1) \cup (1, +\infty)$

单调减区间是

$$(-1, 1)$$

$$f_{\max} = f(-1) = \frac{\pi}{2} - 1, f_{\min} = f(1) = 1 - \frac{\pi}{2}$$

f 的图像在 $(-\infty, 0)$ 下凹, 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 上凸, $(0, 0)$ 是拐点

渐进线: $x \rightarrow +\infty$ 为 $y = x - \pi, x \rightarrow -\infty$ 方向为 $y = x + \pi$

4.

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^3 \arcsin \sqrt{\frac{x}{1+x}} dx &= \int_0^3 \arcsin \sqrt{\frac{x}{1+x}} d(1+x) \\ &= (1+x) \arcsin \sqrt{\frac{x}{1+x}} \Big|_0^3 - \int_0^3 (1+x) \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}(1+x)} dx \\ &= \frac{4\pi}{3} - \int_0^3 \frac{dx}{2\sqrt{x}} = \frac{4\pi}{3} - \sqrt{3} \end{aligned}$$

5.

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{x^3 dx}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} &= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} d(1+x^2) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1+x^2-1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} d(1+x^2) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int \left((1+x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} - (1+x^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \right) d(1+x^2) \\ &= \frac{1}{3} (1+x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} - (1+x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} + C \end{aligned}$$

6. 设被积函数为 $g(x)$, 则 $g(x)$ 有奇点 $x = 0, x = 2$, 设

$$I = \int_{-1}^3 g(x) dx = \int_{-1}^0 g(x) dx + \int_0^2 g(x) dx + \int_2^3 g(x) dx = I_1 + I_2 + I_3$$

又 $f(0-0) = -\infty, f(0+0) = +\infty, f(2-0) = -\infty, f(2+0) = +\infty$, 故

$$I_1 = \arctan f(x) \Big|_{-1}^0 = \arctan(f(0-0)) - \arctan(f(-1)) = -\frac{\pi}{2} - 0 = -\frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$I_2 = \arctan f(x) \Big|_0^2 = \arctan(f(2-0)) - \arctan(f(0+0)) = -\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{2} = -\pi$$

$$I_3 = \arctan f(x) \Big|_2^3 = \arctan(f(3)) - \arctan(f(2+0)) = \arctan \frac{32}{27} - \frac{\pi}{2}$$

于是 $I = \arctan \frac{32}{27} - 2\pi$

7.

$$dW = \pi(y - \frac{y}{4})g(H-y)dy = \frac{3}{4}\pi g(Hy - y^2)dy$$

故

$$W = \frac{3}{4}\pi g \int_0^H (Hy - y^2)dy = \frac{1}{8}\pi g H^3$$

四、

令 $t = \ln(2x - 1)$, 则

$$\frac{dt}{dx} = \frac{2}{2x - 1}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dt} \frac{dt}{dx} = \frac{2}{2x - 1} \frac{dy}{dt} \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = -\frac{4}{(2x - 1)^2} \frac{dy}{dt} + \frac{4}{(2x - 1)^2} \frac{d^2y}{dt^2}$$

代入原式, 化简得

$$\frac{d^2y}{dt^2} + \frac{dy}{dt} - 2y = \frac{e^t}{2} - \frac{1}{4}$$

因此

$$\lambda^2 + \lambda - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = -2, \lambda_2 = 1$$

齐次通解

$$\tilde{y} = c_1 e^{-2t} + c_2$$

$$e^t \frac{d^2y}{dt^2} + \frac{dy}{dt} - 2y = \frac{e^t}{2}$$

设特解为 $y_1^* = Ate^t$, 解得

$$y_1' = \frac{t}{6} e^{t^2y} + \frac{dy}{dt^2} + \frac{dy}{dt} - 2y = -\frac{1}{4}$$

易见特解为 $y_2^* = \frac{1}{8}$

通解为

$$y = c_1 e^{-2t} + c_2 e^t + \frac{t}{6} e^t + \frac{1}{8} = \frac{c_1}{(2x - 1)^2} c_2 (2x - 1) + \frac{2x - 1}{6} \ln(2x - 1) + \frac{1}{8}$$

五、

解法略, 答案为

$$\begin{pmatrix} C_1 e^{2t} + \left(C_2 + \frac{1}{2}\right) t e^{2t} - \frac{t}{2} \\ \left(C_2 + \frac{1}{2}\right) e^{2t} - \frac{1}{2} \\ \left(C_2 + C_3 + \frac{1}{3}\right) e^{3t} - \left(C_2 + \frac{1}{2} e^{2t}\right) + \frac{1}{6} \end{pmatrix}$$

六、

构造函数 $F(x) = e^{\sin(x)} g(x)$, 则 $F'(x) = \cos(x) e^{\sin(x)} g(x) + e^{\sin(x)} g'(x) = (\cos(x)) g'(x) + g'(x) e^{\sin(x)}$

由于 $g(x)$ 在 $(0, 2\pi)$ 可导, $e^{\sin x}$ 在 $(0, 2\pi)$ 可导, 故 $F(x)$ 在 $(0, 2\pi)$ 可导, 而 $g(x)$ 在 $[0, 2\pi]$ 连续, $F(x)$ 在 $[0, 2\pi]$ 连续 $(2) F(0) = 1, F(\pi) = 3, F(2\pi) = 2$, 又由于 $F(x)$ 连续, 因此必有 a, b 满足 $0 < a < \pi < b < 2\pi$ 使得 $F(a) = F(b)$ 且 $F(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续, 在 (a, b) 上可导.

故必存在 $\xi \in (0, 2\pi)$ 使得 $F'(\xi) = e^{\sin(\xi)} (g'(\xi) + g(\xi) \cos(\xi)) = 0$, 而 $e^{\sin(\xi)} \neq 0$, 故在 $(0, 2\pi)$ 上至少有一点 ξ , 使得 $g'(\xi) + g(\xi) \cos(\xi) = 0$

七、

(1) 考虑替换 $t = -x$, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-a}^a f(x) g(x) dx^r &= x^{-k} - \int_a^{-a} f(-t) g(-t) dt \\ &= \int_{-a}^a f(-t) g(t) dt \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{则 } \int_{-a}^a f(x)g(x)dx &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-a}^a f(x)g(x)dx + \int_{-a}^a f(-x)g(x)dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-a}^a [f(x) + f(-x)]g(x)dx \\
 &= \frac{A}{2} \int_{-a}^a g(x)dx \\
 &= A \int_0^a g(x)dx
 \end{aligned}$$

(2) 考虑到反正切函数的特殊性, 设 $h(x) = \arctan(e^x)$, 猜想 $h(x) + h(-x) = C$ 下面进行证明

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{d}{dx}[h(x) + h(-x)] &= \frac{e^x}{1+e^{2x}} + \frac{-e^{-x}}{1+e^{-2x}} = 0 \\
 h(x) + h(-x) &= C = 2h(0) = \frac{\pi}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

由 (1) 中的结论可得

$$\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^4 x \cdot \tan(\tan)(e^x) dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^4 x dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \times \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{3\pi^2}{32}$$

2020年期末真题解析

一、填空题

1. 应用麦克劳林展开 $\ln(1+x) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{k-1} x^k}{k}$, $\ln \frac{1-x}{1+x^3} = \ln(1-x) - \ln(1+x^3)$, 由于2021无法被3整除, 所以后一项的展开中不带有 x^{2021} 项。第一项的展开中 x^{2021} 的系数为 $-\frac{1}{2021}$

2. $x > 0$ 时,

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left[\frac{2+e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{1+e^{\frac{4}{x}}} + \frac{\sin x}{|x|} \right] &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{2+e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{1+e^{\frac{4}{x}}} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sin x}{x} \\&= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{2e^{-\frac{1}{x}} + 1}{e^{-\frac{1}{x}} + e^{\frac{3}{x}}} + 1 \\&= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} e^{-\frac{3}{x}} + 1 \\&= 0 + 1 = 1\end{aligned}$$

$x < 0$ 时,

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \left[\frac{2+e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{1+e^{\frac{4}{x}}} + \frac{\sin x}{|x|} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{2+e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{1+e^{\frac{4}{x}}} - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 2 - 1 = 1$$

3.

$$\int_1^3 \ln \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{|2-x|}} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_1^3 (\ln \pi - \ln |2-x|) dx = \ln \pi - \frac{1}{2} \int_1^3 \ln |2-x| dx$$

根据对称性

$$\frac{1}{2} \int_1^3 \ln |2-x| dx = \int_2^3 \ln(x-2) dx = \int_0^1 \ln x dx = (x \ln x - x) \Big|_0^1$$

而 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x \ln x = 0$, 所以结果为 $1 + \ln \pi$

4. $\frac{dy}{dt} = 6t + 2$, y 看作 t 的函数, 隐函数求导有 $\frac{dy}{dt} e^y \sin t + e^y \cos t - \frac{dy}{dt} = 0$, 所以有 $\frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{e^y \cos t}{1 - e^y \sin t} = \frac{e^y \cos t}{2-y}$. 所以, $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dt} \frac{dt}{dx} = \frac{e^y \cos t}{(2-y)(6t+2)}$, 取对数有 $\ln \frac{dy}{dx} = y + \ln \cos t - \ln(6t+2) - \ln(2-y)$, 两边对 t 求

导有 $\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right) = \frac{dy}{dt} - \tan t - \frac{6}{6t+2} + \frac{dy}{dt} \frac{1}{2-y}$, 所以有 $\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \left(\frac{dt}{dx} \right) \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right) \left(\frac{dy}{dt} - \tan t - \frac{6}{6t+2} + \frac{dy}{dt} \frac{1}{2-y} \right)$ 代入

数值, 得 $\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} \Big|_{t=0} = \frac{2e^2 - 3e}{4}$

5. $n \rightarrow \infty$ 时, $\frac{1}{n} \rightarrow 0$, 利用等价无穷小并结合积分, 得 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \left(k + \frac{1}{n} \right)^2 \tan \frac{1}{n^3} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n k^2 \cdot \frac{1}{n^3} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \left(\frac{k}{n} \right)^2 = \int_0^1 x^2 dx = \frac{1}{3}$.

二、单选题

1. 首先 $x \neq 0$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x}{2} = \frac{1}{2} = f(0)$, 故 $f(x)$ 在 0 处连续。再利用导数定义, 可得 $f'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = f'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - x - 1}{2x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2}x^2 + o(x^2)}{2x^2} = \frac{1}{4}$, 故而函数在 0 处可导, 导数值为 $\frac{1}{4}$.

2. 由于

$$1 - \cos x \geq 0$$

故而依据题干的条件, 可知 $f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 的去心邻域内大于 0, 因此 $f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处取得极小值。

3. 特征方程为 $\lambda^2 - 1 = 0$, 可得特征根为 ± 1 , 然后依据特征根与特解形式对应表, 可得 e^x 对应的特解形式为 axe^x , 1 对应的特解形式为 b , 故而特解可设为 $axe^x + b$ 。

4. 由题意得: $y(x)$ 中 $x = \pm 1, x = 0, x = 2$ 处都没有定义, 所以都是 $y(x)$ 的间断点, 因此函数有 4 个间断点。

5. 取 $x = \frac{1}{2n\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}}$, 则 $y = 2n\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}$, 当 $x \rightarrow 0, n \rightarrow \infty$ 时, $y \rightarrow \infty$, 故而 y 是无界, 同时可以发现在三角函数中, 自变量趋近于零的过程中会取正, 负, 零三种值, 这就说明 y 是震荡的, 不是无穷大量。

三、计算题

1.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x (t \sin t + \tan^3 t \cdot \ln t) dt}{\int_0^x \ln^2(1+t) dt} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \sin x + \tan^3 x \cdot \ln x}{\ln^2(1+x)} \\ &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

2. $f(x)$ 是偶函数, 且 $f(0) = -2$, 因此只需要考虑函数在 $(0, +\infty)$ 上的零点。

当 $x > 1$ 时, $f(x) > 2 - 2\cos x \geq 0$, 因此函数在 $(1, +\infty)$ 上没有零点:

当 $x \in (0, 1)$ 时, $f'(x) > 0$, 因此函数在 $(0, 1)$ 上严格单调递增, 从而在该区间上至多有一个零点。由介值定理, $f(1) = 2 - 2\cos 1 > 0$, 因此函数在 $(0, 1)$ 内有且仅有一个零点。

综上, 函数在 $(0, +\infty)$ 上有且仅有一个零点, 从而在 \mathbf{R} 内有且仅有 2 个零点。

3. 记 $p = y'$, 则 $y'' = p \frac{dp}{dy}$. 方程可化为

$$(y+1)p \frac{dp}{dy} + p^2 = (1+2y+\ln y)p,$$

于是

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dp}{dy} + \frac{p}{y+1} &= \frac{1+2y+\ln y}{y+1} \\ p &= \frac{1}{y+1}(y^2 + y \ln y + C_1) \end{aligned}$$

由初值条件知: $C_1 = 0$, 即 $y' = \frac{1}{y+1}(y^2 + y \ln y)$, 进而 $\ln(y + \ln y) = x + C_2$, 代入初值条件得 $\ln(y + \ln y) = x$.

4. 注意到 $\sin x$ 为奇函数, 因此

$$I = \int_{-1}^1 \frac{2x^2 + x^2 \sin x}{1 + \sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \int_{-1}^1 \frac{2x^2}{1 + \sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = 4 \int_0^1 \frac{x^2}{1 + \sqrt{1-x^2}} dx,$$

然后进行分母有理化结合积分的几何含义

$$I = 4 \int_0^1 1 - \sqrt{1-x^2} dx \text{ (根号中的式子可利用圆的面积快速得出)}$$

所以, $I = 4 - \pi$.

5. 圆周的方程为 $(x-2)^2 + y^2 = 1$.

$$V = \int_{-1}^1 \pi(2 + \sqrt{1-y^2})^2 dy - \int_{-1}^1 \pi(2 - \sqrt{1-y^2})^2 dy = 8\pi \int_{-1}^1 \sqrt{1-y^2} dy = 4\pi^2.$$

6. 易见 f 在 $(-\infty, 0), (0, +\infty)$ 内均连续可微, 只要讨论 f 在 $x = 0$ 处的性质。

由题意, $f(x)$ 连续可微, 所以 f 本身连续。

而当 $k \leq 0$ 时, $f(0^+)$ 不存在, 所以 $k > 0$.

而当 $k > 0$ 时, 我们有 $f(0^-) = c, f(0) = 0, f(0^+) = 0$, 因此 $c = 0$.

$$\text{又 } f'_+(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^{k-1} \sin \frac{1}{x},$$

因此, 当 $k \leq 1$ 时, $f'_+(0)$ 不存在, 从而有 $k > 1$ 。当 $k > 1$ 时, $f'_+(0) = 0$ 。另一方面, $f'_-(0) = b$, 从而 $b = 0$ 。进一步, 当 $k > 1, b = 0, c = 0$ 时, 可得

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 2a \sin x \cos x & , x < 0 \\ 0 & , x = 0 \\ kx^{k-1} \sin \frac{1}{x} - x^{k-1} \cos \frac{1}{x} & , x > 0 \end{cases}$$

当 $k \leq 2$ 时, $f'(0^+)$ 不存在, 所以 $k > 2$ 。

即 $k > 2, b = 0, c = 0$ 是 f 在 R 上连续可微的必要条件。

7. $f(x)$ 的定义域为 $(-\infty, +\infty)$, $f(x) = x^2 \int_1^{x^2} e^{-t^2} dt - \int_1^{x^2} te^{-t^2} dt$, $f'(x) = 2x \int_1^{x^2} e^{-t^2} dt + 2x^3 e^{-x^4} - 2x^3 e^{-x^4} = 2x \int_1^{x^2} e^{-t^2} dt$, 故 $f(x)$ 的驻点为 $x = 0, \pm 1$ 。

x	$(-\infty, -1)$	-1	$(-1, 0)$	0	$(0, 1)$	1	$(1, +\infty)$
$f'(x)$	$-$	0	$+$	0	$-$	0	$+$
$f(x)$	\searrow	极小	\nearrow	极大	\searrow	极小	\nearrow

单调增区间: $(-1, 0), (1, +\infty)$; 单调减区间: $(-\infty, -1), (0, 1)$; 极小值为 $f(\pm 1) = 0$, 极大值为 $f(0) = \frac{1}{2}(1 - \frac{1}{e})$ 。

8. $\det(A - \lambda E) = (\lambda + 2)^2(4 - \lambda) = 0 \implies \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = -2, \lambda_3 = 4$,

$\lambda = -2$:

$$A + 2E = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -3 & 3 \\ 3 & -3 & 3 \\ 6 & -6 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow r_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, r_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix};$$

$\lambda = 4$:

$$A - 4E = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -3 & 3 \\ 3 & -9 & 3 \\ 6 & -6 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow r_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix};$$

$$X(t) = \begin{bmatrix} e^{-2t} & -e^{-2t} & e^{4t} \\ e^{-2t} & 0 & e^{4t} \\ 0 & e^{-2t} & 2e^{4t} \end{bmatrix}.$$

对应的齐次微分方程组通解为: $x = X(t)C$ 。

$$X(0) \neq E, \text{ 计算得 } X^{-1}(0) = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{3}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

通解为 $x(t) = X(t)X^{-1}(0)C + \int_0^t X(t-\tau)X^{-1}(0)f(\tau)d\tau$ 。代入公式, 得

$$\begin{aligned} x(t) &= \begin{bmatrix} e^{-2t} & -e^{-2t} & e^{4t} \\ e^{-2t} & 0 & e^{4t} \\ 0 & e^{-2t} & 2e^{4t} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{3}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} C_1 \\ C_2 \\ C_3 \end{bmatrix} \\ &+ \int_0^1 \begin{bmatrix} e^{-2(t-\tau)} & -e^{-2(t-\tau)} & e^{4(t-\tau)} \\ e^{-2(t-\tau)} & 0 & e^{4(t-\tau)} \\ 0 & e^{-2(t-\tau)} & 2e^{4(t-\tau)} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{3}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} d\tau \\ x(t) &= \begin{bmatrix} e^{-2t} & -e^{-2t} & e^{4t} \\ e^{-2t} & 0 & e^{4t} \\ 0 & e^{-2t} & 2e^{4t} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{3}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} C_1 \\ C_2 \\ C_3 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{8} - \frac{1}{4}e^{-2t} + \frac{1}{8}e^{4t} \\ \frac{1}{8} - \frac{1}{4}e^{-2t} + \frac{1}{8}e^{4t} \\ -\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4}e^{4t} \end{bmatrix}. \end{aligned}$$

四、证明题

1. 令 $x = \frac{1}{2a}(t + \sqrt{t^2 + 4ab})$, 则 $dx = \frac{t + \sqrt{t^2 + 4ab}}{2a\sqrt{t^2 + 4ab}} dt$.

$$I = \int_0^{+\infty} f(ax + \frac{b}{x}) dx = \frac{1}{2a} (\int_{-\infty}^0 + \int_0^{+\infty}) f(\sqrt{t^2 + 4ab}) \frac{t + \sqrt{t^2 + 4ab}}{\sqrt{t^2 + 4ab}} dt,$$
 令 $t = -u$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \frac{1}{2a} \int_0^{+\infty} f(\sqrt{u^2 + 4ab}) \frac{-u + \sqrt{u^2 + 4ab}}{\sqrt{u^2 + 4ab}} du + \frac{1}{2a} \int_0^{+\infty} f(\sqrt{t^2 + 4ab}) \frac{t + \sqrt{t^2 + 4ab}}{\sqrt{t^2 + 4ab}} dt \\ &= \frac{1}{a} \int_0^{+\infty} f(\sqrt{t^2 + 4ab}) dt \end{aligned}$$
2. 由均值不等式结合题干条件很容易得出 $0 < x_n < \frac{3}{2}$, $\frac{x_{n+1}}{x_n} = \sqrt{\frac{3}{x_n} - 1} > 1$ (结合上界易得), 所以数列单调递增且有上界, 故收敛. 对递推关系两边取极限得极限值为 $\frac{3}{2}$.
3. (1) 由 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = 1$, 知 $f(0) = 0$;
 且 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = f'(0) = 1$.
 故而 $\exists a > 0, f(a) > f(0) = 0$.
 同理, $f(1) = 0, f'(1) = 2, \exists b < 1, f(b) < f(1) = 0$, 且 $b \neq a$.
 于是 $f(a)f(b) < 0$, 由零点定理知,
 $\exists \xi \in (a, b) \subset (0, 1)$, 使得 $f(\xi) = 0$.
 (2) 构造 $F(x) = e^{-x} f(x)$, 可知 $F(0) = F(\xi) = 0$.
 由罗尔定理得, $\exists \xi_1 \in (0, \xi) \cap F'(\xi_1) = 0; \exists \xi_2 \in (\xi, 1), F'(\xi_2) = 0$.
 而 $F'(x) = e^{-1}(f'(x) - f(x))$, 故 ξ_1, ξ_2 分别是 $f'(x) - f(x) = 0$ 的两个根.
 构造函数 $G(x) = e^x(f'(x) - f(x))$, 则 $G(\xi_1) = G(\xi_2) = 0$ 满足罗尔定理.
 故而 $\exists \eta \in (\xi_1, \xi_2) \subset (0, 1), F'(\eta) = 0$.
 整理得 $f'(\eta) - f(\eta) = 0$.

2019年期末真题解析

一、填空题

1.

$$I = 0 + \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2 + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}}{1 - \frac{1}{x^2}} = 0 + 2 = 2$$

2.

$$I = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{n} \frac{1}{\sqrt{4 - \frac{k^2}{n^2}}} = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{4 - x^2}} dx = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$3. \text{ 记 } u = x^2 + x + 2, v = \sin x, \text{ 则 } u^{(n)} = \begin{cases} 2x+1, & n=1 \\ 2, & n=2 \\ 0, & n \geq 3 \end{cases}, v^{(n)} = \sin(x + \frac{n\pi}{2}). f^{(10)}(x) = (uv)^{(10)} =$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{10} C_n^k u^{(k)} v^{(n-k)} = uv^{(10)} + 10u^{(1)}v^{(9)} + 45u^{(2)}v^{(8)}. \text{ 将 } x=0 \text{ 代入可得 } f^{(10)}(x) = 10$$

4. 由题意得:

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^{\sin x} \sin(t^2) dt}{x^k (e^x - 1)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^{\sin x} \sin(t^2) dt}{x^{k+1}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x \sin(\sin^2 x)}{x^k (k+1)} \\ &= a (a \neq 0) \end{aligned}$$

比较阶数可知: $k=2$

5. $y' = 1 - \frac{1}{e^x + e^{-x} - 2}$ $x \rightarrow 0, y' \rightarrow +\infty$ 故存在铅直渐近线 $x=0$.
 $x \rightarrow +\infty, y' \rightarrow 1$, 所以存在斜渐近线 $y=x$,
 $x \rightarrow -\infty, y' \rightarrow 1$, 此时得出另一条斜渐近线 $y=x-1$, 综上, 有三条渐近线。

二、计算题

1.

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - \sin x - \cos x}{x^2} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - \cos x + \sin x}{2x} \\ &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$2. \text{ 原式} = \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^1 f(x) dx = \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^0 e^{-2x} dx + \int_0^1 (1+x^2) dx = \frac{e}{2} + \frac{5}{6}.$$

3. 由题意得:

$$\dot{x} = 2t - 1 \quad \dot{y}|_{t=0} = \frac{1}{e}$$

$k = \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\dot{y}}{\dot{x}} = -e^{-1}$, 又因为切线过 $(0, -1)$, 故切线方程为 $y = -\frac{1}{e}x - 1$.

$$4. (1) \text{ 由 } \int_0^x (x-t)f(t)dt = x(x-2)e^x + 2x \text{ 得 } x \int_0^x f(t)dt - \int_0^x tf(t)dt = x(x-2)e^x + 2x$$

求得 $\int_0^x f(t)dt = (x^2 - 2)e^x + 2$ 再次求导: $f(x) = (x^2 + 2x - 2)e^x$

(2) $f'(x) = (x^2 + 4x)e^x$ 易得: 单调增区间为 $(-\infty, -4), (0, +\infty)$, 单调减区间为 $(-4, 0)$ 故极大值为 $f(-4) = 6e^{-4}$, 极小值为 $f(0) = -2$

5.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{原式} &= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x e^x}{(1+e^x)^2} dx \\ &= \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\ln t}{(1+t)^2} dt \\ &= \ln \frac{t}{1+t} - \frac{\ln t}{1+t} \Big|_1^{+\infty} \\ &= \ln 2\end{aligned}$$

6. $y'' + 2y' + y = 0$ 可得通解为 $y = (C_1 + C_2x)e^{-x}$, 对于 x 项, 不难解出特解中需含有 $x - 2$
对于 e^{-x} 项, 可设 $y^* = Cx^2e^{-x}$, 带入原方程可解得 $C = \frac{1}{2}$,

故而 $y^* = \frac{1}{2}x^2e^{-x} + x - 2$ 综上, 通解为 $y = (C_1 + C_2x + \frac{1}{2}x^2)e^{-x} + x - 2$

7. $(1+x^2)y'' = 2xy' \Rightarrow \ln y' = \ln(x^2+1) + C_1 \Rightarrow y' = C_1(x^2+1) \quad y'(0) = 3 \Rightarrow C_1 = 3$
 $y' = 3x^2 + 3 \quad y = x^3 + 3x + C_2 \quad y(0) = 1 \Rightarrow C_2 = 1 \quad y = x^3 + 3x + 1$

8. 设 $A = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 4 \\ 1 & 0 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \quad \det(A - \lambda E) = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = -3, \lambda_3 = 0 \quad r(A + 3E) = 2$

故需求 $(A + 3E)^2 r = 0$ 的基础解系 $(A + 3E)^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 4 & 4 \\ 4 & 4 & 4 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

从而 $(A + 3E)^2 r = 0$ 两个线性无关的解向量 $r_0^{(1)} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, r_0^{(2)} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$

$r_1^{(1)} = (A + 3E)r_0^{(1)} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}, r_2^{(2)} = (A + 3E)r_0^{(2)} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 4 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$

故对应 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_3 = -3$ 的两个线性无关特解 $x_1(t) = e^{-3t} \begin{bmatrix} -1-t \\ 1+2t \\ -t \end{bmatrix}, x_2(t) = e^{-3t} \begin{bmatrix} -1-2t \\ 4t \\ -2t \end{bmatrix}$

对于 $\lambda_3 = 0$, 其特征向量 $r = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$, 对应特解 $x_3(t) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$

\therefore 原方程组解系: $x = C_1 e^{-3t} \begin{bmatrix} -1-t \\ 1+2t \\ -t \end{bmatrix} + C_2 e^{-3t} \begin{bmatrix} -1-2t \\ 4t \\ -2t \end{bmatrix} + C_3 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$

三、解答题

1. (1) 解齐次微分方程 $f'(x) - \frac{1}{x}f(x) = 0$, 得 $f(x) = C_1x$ 再由常数变易法, 得通解为 $f(x) = -3x^2 + Cx$
由题意, 得 $\int_0^1 f(x)dx = 2 \Rightarrow C = 6$ 从而 $f(x) = -3x^2 + 6x$

(2) 由 $f(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x_1 = 0, x_2 = 0$, 在区间 $[0, 2]$ 上取微元 dx 则 $dV = \pi f^2(x)dx \Rightarrow V = \int_0^2 \pi f^2(x)dx = \frac{48\pi}{5}$

2. (1) $f(x + \pi) = \int_{x+\pi}^{x+\frac{3\pi}{2}} |\sin t| dt \xrightarrow{s=t+\pi} \int_x^{x+\frac{\pi}{2}} |\sin(s-\pi)| ds = \int_x^{x+\frac{\pi}{2}} |\sin s| ds \xrightarrow{x=s} f(x)$ 即函数以 π 为周期。

(2) 由 (1) 可知函数以 π 为周期, 故只需要讨论函数在 $[0, \pi]$ 区间内的值域即可: $x \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}), t \in$

$$[0, \pi), \quad \sin t > 0 \quad \therefore f(x) = \int_x^{x+\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin t dt = \sqrt{2} \sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \in [1, \sqrt{2}] \quad x \in \left[\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi\right), \quad t \in \left[\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{2}\right)$$

$$f(x) = \int_x^{\pi} |\sin t| dt + \int_{\pi}^{x+\frac{\pi}{2}} |\sin t| dt = \int_x^{\pi} \sin t dt - \int_{\pi}^{x+\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin t dt = \sqrt{2} \cos\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) + 2 \in [2 - \sqrt{2}, 1]$$

$$(3) \text{ 由 (2) 可知: } S = \int_0^{\pi} f(x) dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{2} \sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) dx + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \left[\sqrt{2} \cos\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) + 2\right] dx = \pi$$

3. 设 $f(x)$ 的原函数为 $F(x)$, 将原函数在 $x=1$ 处泰勒展开: $F(x) = F(1) + (x-1)f(1) + \frac{1}{2}(x-1)^2 f'(1) + \frac{1}{6}(x-1)^3 f''(\xi) (\xi \in [1, x])$ 从而 $F(0) = F(1) + \frac{1}{2}f'(1) - \frac{1}{6}f''(\xi_1)$

$$F(2) = F(1) + \frac{1}{2}f'(1) + \frac{1}{6}f''(\xi_2) \quad \therefore F(2) - F(0) = \frac{1}{6}[f''(\xi_1) + f''(\xi_2)]$$

由连续性可知: $\exists \xi \in [\xi_1, \xi_2] \quad f''(\xi) = \frac{1}{2}[f''(\xi_1) + f''(\xi_2)]$ 整理得 $\exists \xi \in [\xi_1, \xi_2] \in [0, 2]$ 使 $f''(\xi) = 3 \int_0^2 f(x) dx$

$$4. (1) \int_0^{n\pi} x |\sin x| dx = \int_0^{\pi} x \sin x dx - \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} x \sin x dx + \cdots + (-1)^{n-1} \int_{(n-1)\pi}^{n\pi} x \sin x dx$$

$$\because (-1)^{n-1} \int_{(n-1)\pi}^{n\pi} x \sin x dx = (-1)^{n-1} (-n\pi \cos(n\pi) + (n-1)\pi \cos(n-1)\pi) = (2n-1)\pi$$

$$\therefore \text{原式} = \pi + 3\pi + \cdots + (2n-1)\pi = n^2\pi$$

$$(2) \text{ 设 } f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2} \int_0^x t |\sin t|^P dt. \text{ 当 } P > 0 \text{ 时,}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{x^4} \left(x^3 |\sin x|^P - 2x \int_0^x t |\sin t|^P dt \right) = \frac{1}{x^4} \left[x^3 |\sin x|^P - x \left(|\sin t|^P t^2 \Big|_0^x - \int_0^x t^2 d|\sin t|^P \right) \right] = \frac{1}{x^3} \int_0^x t^2 d|\sin t|^P > 0$$

$$\text{而 } f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2} \int_0^x t |\sin t|^P dt < \frac{1}{x^2} \int_0^x t dt = \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{由单调有界准则知: 函数极限存在。}$$

2018年期末真题解析

一、选择题

1. 观察分子分母的阶数, 为保证极限的结果为常数, 分子的阶数应该不高于分母, 所以 $a = 0$, 同时根据极限的结果可以得出 $b = 1$ 。

2. $A. f(-x) > g(-x)$ 错误, 举反例: $x = -2$

B. $f'(x) < g'(x)$ 错误, 举反例: 常函数

D. $\int_0^x f(t)dt < \int_0^x g(t)dt$ 错误, 举反例: $x = -1, f(x), g(x)$ 常函数

C. 可导函数一定连续, 故而: $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) < f(x_0)$, 所以C正确。

$$3. f(x) = (x-1)e^x \quad f(x+1) = xe^{x+1} \quad f'(x+1) = (x+1)e^{x+1}$$

$$4. A. \int_0^1 \ln x dx = (x \ln x - x)|_0^1 = -1$$

$$B. \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x \ln^2 x} = -\frac{1}{\ln x}|_2^{+\infty} = \frac{1}{\ln 2}$$

$$C. \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x} dx = -e^{-x}|_0^{+\infty} = 1$$

D. $\int_{-1}^1 \frac{dx}{x \cos x} = \int_{0^+}^1 \frac{dx}{x \cos x} + \int_{-1}^{0^-} \frac{dx}{x \cos x}$ 由三角函数的性质: $x > 0, \frac{1}{x} < \frac{1}{x \cos x}$, 所以 $\int_{0^+}^1 \frac{1}{x} dx$ 发散, 则原函数发散。

$$5. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} F(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \int_0^x f(t)dt = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(\epsilon)x \quad \epsilon \in (0, x)$$

$$\because f(\epsilon) = \sin \frac{1}{\epsilon} \text{ 有界 } \therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(\epsilon)x = 0 \text{ 即 } F(x) = F(0) \quad F(x) \text{ 在 } x=0 \text{ 处连续}$$

$$F'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{F(x) - F(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\epsilon)x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sin \frac{1}{\epsilon} \quad \text{由于 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sin \frac{1}{\epsilon} \text{ 不存在因此, } F(x) \text{ 在 } x=0 \text{ 处不可导}$$

$$6. \lambda^2 + 3\lambda + 2 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = -1, \lambda_2 = -2 \therefore \mu \text{ 特征方程的单根}$$

$$\therefore y = x(Ax + B)e^{-x}$$

二、填空题

$$1. t = 2 \Rightarrow y = f(x) \text{ 经过 } (\frac{2}{5}, \frac{4}{5}) \quad y' = \frac{\dot{y}}{\dot{x}} = \frac{2t}{1-t^2}, \text{ 带入参数值及切点坐标得切线方程为 } y = -\frac{4}{3}x + \frac{4}{3}$$

$$2. \text{ 对于取整函数, 有这样的性质: } x \in [n, n+1) \text{ 时 } \text{fi}[x] = n \text{ 故而, 有: } I = \int_0^{2018} x dx - (0+1+2+3+\dots+2017) = 1009$$

$$3. y_1 - y_3 = e^{3x}, y_2 - y_3 = e^x, \text{ 易得 } e^{3x}, e^x \text{ 为所求的两个线性无关的特解 (比值即可判定) 故而通解为 } y = C_1 e^{3x} + C_2 e^x - x e^{2x}$$

$$4. \text{ 原式} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{k}{n} \sin \frac{k}{n} = \int_0^1 x \sin x dx = \sin 1 - \cos 1$$

$$5. f'(x) = \ln(2-x) - \frac{x-1}{2-x}, \text{ 令 } f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x = 1 \text{ 当 } x < 1 \text{ 时 } f'(x) > 0, \text{ 当 } 1 < x < 2 \text{ 时 } f'(x) < 0, \text{ 故而 } x = 1 \text{ 为极大值点。}$$

三、计算积分

1.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= \int \frac{1}{\tan^2 x + 9} \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{1}{1 + \frac{\tan^2 x}{9}} d \frac{\tan x}{3} \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \arctan \left(\frac{\tan x}{3} \right) + C \end{aligned}$$

2.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{原式} &= 2(f(x)\sqrt{x})\big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 f'(x)\sqrt{x}dx \\ &= 0 - 0 - 4 \int_0^1 \ln(x+1)d(\sqrt{x}) \\ &\stackrel{t=\sqrt{x}}{=} -4 \int_0^1 \ln(t^2+1)dt \\ &= 8 - 2\pi - 4\ln 2 \text{ (再用一次分部积分法)}\end{aligned}$$

3.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{原式} &= - \int_0^{+\infty} x d \frac{e^{-x}}{1+e^{-x}} \\ &= -x \frac{e^{-x}}{1+e^{-x}} \bigg|_0^{+\infty} + \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-x}}{1+e^{-x}} dx \\ &\stackrel{t=e^{-x}}{=} \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+t} dt \\ &= \ln 2\end{aligned}$$

四、解答题

1. $\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{1}{3}y + \frac{1}{3}(x-3)y^4 = 0 \Rightarrow y^{-4}y' + \frac{1}{3}y^{-3} + \frac{1}{3}(x-3) = 0$ 令 $u = y^{-3}$, 则 $u' = -3y^{-4}y'$ 故而原微分方程可化为: $u' - u = x - 3$

求得其对应的齐次微分方程的通解为 $u = C_0 e^x$. 由常数变易法, 得 $u = 2 - x + C e^x$

所以原方程的通解为 $\frac{1}{y^3} = 2 - x + C e^x$

2. 通解为: $y = C_1 e^x + C_2 + x$

$$3. V = \int_{-1}^1 [9\pi - \pi(3-y)^2] dx = \int_{-1}^1 9\pi - [3-3(1-x^2)]^2 \pi dx = 18\pi - 18\pi \int_0^1 x^4 dx = \frac{72\pi}{5}$$

4. $f'(x) = \frac{4-2x-2x^2}{(2+x^2)^2}$, 令 $f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x_1 = 1, x_2 = -2$ 所以增区间为 $(-2, 1)$, 减区间为 $(-\infty, -2), (1, +\infty)$ $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = 0, \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = 0$

故而, 讨论如下: (1) $t \leq -2$ 时, 最大值在 $x = 1$ 处取得, $f(1) = 1$, 最小值在 $x = -2$ 处取得, $f(-2) = -\frac{1}{2}$;

(2) $-2 < t \leq -\frac{1}{2}$ 时, 最大值在 $x = 1$ 处取得, 最大值为 $f(1) = 1$, 最小值在 $x = t$ 处取得, 最小值为 $f(t) = \frac{1+2t}{2+t^2}$;

(3) $-\frac{1}{2} < t \leq 1$ 时, 最大值在 $x = 1$ 处取得, 最大值为 $f(1) = 1$, 无最小值;

(4) $t > 1$ 时, 最大值在 $x = t$ 处取得, 最大值为 $f(t) = \frac{1+2t}{2+t^2}$, 无最小值。

5. $\lambda^2 + 2\lambda + 2 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = -1 \pm i$ 故而方程的通解为 $x = e^{-t}(C_1 \cos t + C_2 \sin t)$. 设特解为 $x^* = [(A_0 + A_1 t) \cos t + (B_0 + B_1) \sin t] e^{-t}$ 代入求得 $x^* = (\frac{1}{4} \cos t + \frac{t}{4} \sin t) e^{-t}$ 故原方程通解为 $x = e^{-t}(C_1 \cos t + C_2 \sin t) + (\frac{1}{4} \cos t + \frac{t}{4} \sin t) e^{-t}$.

6.

$$\begin{aligned}F(2a) - F(a) &= \int_a^{2a} f(t)f'(2a-t)dt \\ &\stackrel{u=2a-t}{=} \int_0^a f(2a-u)f'(u)du \text{ (区间再现)} \\ &= f(2a-u)f(u)\big|_0^a - \int_0^a f(u)df(2a-u) \\ &= f^2(a) - f(2a)f(0) + \int_0^a f(u)f'(2a-u)du\end{aligned}$$

移项整理, 得 $F(2a) - 2F(a) = f^2(a) - f(0)f(2a)$

7. (1)

$$\begin{aligned}\int_0^1 xf(x)dx &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 f(x)dx^2 \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 x^2 f'(x)dx\end{aligned}\quad \because \int_0^1 t f'(x)dx = t \int_0^1 df(x) = t[f(1)-f(0)] = 0 \therefore -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 x^2 f'(x)dx = -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 (x^2-t)f'(x)dx$$

(2) 由第一问知: $[\int_0^1 xf(x)dx]^2 = \frac{1}{4} [\int_0^1 (x^2-t)^2 f'(x)dx]^2$ 由柯西不等式, 得 $\frac{1}{4} [\int_0^1 (x^2-t)^2 f'(x)dx]^2 \leq \frac{1}{4} \int_0^1 (x^2-t)^2 dx \int_0^1 (f'(x))^2 dx$

对照题干条件, 得 $(3t-1)^2 = 0 \Rightarrow t = \frac{1}{3}$

故而 $(\int_0^1 xf(x)dx)^2 \leq \frac{1}{45} \int_0^1 (f'(x))^2 dx$

当且仅当 $x^2 - \frac{1}{3} = f'(x)$ 时取等号, 代入条件得 $A = \frac{1}{3}$ 。

2017年期末真题解析

一、计算题

$$1. \text{原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \ln(1 + \tan x)}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \frac{\cos^2 x}{1 + \tan x}}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \frac{1}{\cos^2 x + \sin x \cos x}}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x (\cos x - \sin x)}{2x (\cos x + \sin x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x - \sin x}{2(\cos x + \sin x)} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$2. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{x(x+1)}{-x(x^2-1)} = 1, \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x(x+1)}{x(x^2-1)} = -1 \therefore x=0 \text{ 为跳跃间断点}$$

$$3. \text{当 } x < 0 \text{ 时 } f'(x) = 1, \text{ 当 } x > 0 \text{ 时 } f'(x) = 2^x \ln 2, \text{ 当 } x = 0 \text{ 时}, \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{x - 1}{x} = \infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{2^x - 1}{x} = \infty \therefore \text{在 } x = 0 \text{ 处不可导 } f'(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & x < 0 \\ 2^x \ln 2 & x > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$4. \text{两边同时求导: } \frac{\frac{y - xy'}{y^2}}{1 + (\frac{x}{y})^2} = \frac{2x + 2yy'}{2(x^2 + y^2)} \Rightarrow y' = \frac{y - x}{x + y} \therefore dy = \frac{y - x}{x + y} dx$$

$$5. \text{令 } t = \sqrt{e^x + 1}, \text{ 则 } x = \ln(t^2 - 1) \text{ 原式} = \int t \cdot \frac{2t}{t^2 - 1} dt = \int 2 + \frac{1}{t - 1} - \frac{1}{t + 1} dt = 2t + \ln(t - 1) - \ln(t + 1) + C = 2\sqrt{e^x + 1} + \ln \frac{\sqrt{e^x + 1} - 1}{\sqrt{e^x + 1} + 1} + C.$$

$$6. f(x) = \int_0^x e^{-t} \cos t dt = -\int_0^x \cos t de^{-t} = -e^{-t} \cos t|_0^x + \int_0^x e^{-t} d \cos t = -e^{-t} \cos t|_0^x + \int_0^x \sin t de^{-t} = -e^{-t} \cos t|_0^x + e^{-t} \sin t|_0^x - \int_0^x e^{-t} d \sin t = e^{-t} (\sin t - \cos t)|_0^x - \int_0^x e^{-t} \cos t dt = e^{-t} (\sin t - \cos t)|_0^x - f(x)$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2} e^{-x} (\sin x - \cos x) + \frac{1}{2} \quad f(0) = 0 \quad f(\pi) = \frac{1}{2} e^{-\pi} + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$f'(x) = e^{-x} \cos x = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{2} \quad f\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2} e^{-\frac{\pi}{2}} + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore \text{最大值为 } \frac{1}{2} e^{-\frac{\pi}{2}} + \frac{1}{2}, \text{ 最小值为 } 0$$

$$7. \int_{-4}^4 \pi [(\sqrt{16 - x^2} + 5)^2 - (-\sqrt{16 - x^2} + 5)^2] dx = 2\pi \int_0^4 10 \cdot 2\sqrt{16 - x^2} dx = 40 \int_0^4 \sqrt{16 - x^2} dx$$

$$\text{令 } x = 4 \sin \theta, \text{ 则原式} = 40\pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 4 \cos \theta \cdot 4 \cos \theta d\theta = 640\pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 \theta = 160\pi^2$$

$$8. \text{特征方程为 } \lambda^3 - \lambda^2 + 2\lambda - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow (\lambda^2 + 2)(\lambda - 1) = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = \sqrt{2}i, \lambda_2 = -\sqrt{2}i, \lambda_3 = 1 \therefore y = C_1 \cos \sqrt{2}x + C_2 \sin \sqrt{2}x + C_3 e^x$$

$$9. y'' = 1 + y'^2 \text{ 令 } t = y', \text{ 则 } t' = 1 + t^2 \Rightarrow \frac{dt}{1 + t^2} = dx \Rightarrow \arctan t = x + C_1$$

$$\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = \tan(x + C_1)$$

$$dy = \tan(x + C_1) dx \Rightarrow y = -\ln[\cos(x + C_1)] + C_2$$

二、解答题

$$1. \text{解析: } f(x) = x^2 \int_0^x f'(t) dt - \int_0^x t^2 f'(t) dt + x^2$$

$$f'(x) = 2x \int_0^x f'(t) dt + x^2 f'(x) - x^2 f'(x) + 2x = 2x[f(x) - f(0)] + 2x$$

$$\text{将 } x = 0 \text{ 代入得 } f(0) = 0 \therefore f'(x) = 2xf(x) + 2x$$

$$\text{即 } \frac{dy}{dx} = 2x(y + 1) \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{y + 1} = 2xdx \Rightarrow \ln(y + 1) = x^2 + C \Rightarrow y = e^{x^2 + C} - 1$$

$$\text{又 } f(0) = 0 \therefore C = 0 \quad f(x) = e^{x^2} - 1$$

$$2. \text{解析: 当 } k = 1 \text{ 时 } \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x - a} = f'(a) = l \text{ 无极值}$$

$$\text{当 } k > 1 \text{ 时 } \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{(x - a)^k} = l \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{1}{(x - a)^{k-1}} \cdot \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x - a} = l \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x - a} = f'(a) = 0$$

若 k 为偶数, $\therefore l > 0 \lim_{x \rightarrow a^-} \frac{1}{(x-a)^{k-1}} < 0 \therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow a^-} \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x-a} = f'_-(a) < 0$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} \frac{1}{(x-a)^{k-1}} > 0 \therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x-a} = f'_+(a) > 0 \therefore x = a$ 处取得极小值

若 k 为奇数, $\therefore l > 0 \lim_{x \rightarrow a^-} \frac{1}{(x-a)^{k-1}} < 0 \therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow a^-} \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x-a} > 0 \Rightarrow f'_-(a) > 0, f'_+(a) > 0$

$\therefore x = a$ 处无极值

综上, k 为偶数则取极小值, k 为奇数则无极值.

【注: 此题只告诉 $f(x)$ 在某邻域内有定义, 是否可导以及导函数是否连续都未知, 故不能认为 $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x-a} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f'(x)$, 更不能使用洛必达法则直接求导】

3. $\lambda^2 - 2\lambda + 2 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = 1 + i \therefore$ 通解为 $y = e^x(C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x)$

设特解 $y^* = (A \cos x + B \sin x)e^x$ 代入求得 $y^* = \frac{x}{2}e^x \sin x$ 故 $y = e^x(C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x) + \frac{x}{2}e^x \sin x$

又 $y(0) = 1 \quad y'(0) = 1$ 故 $y = e^x \cos x + \frac{x}{2}e^x \sin x$

4. (1) 见《工科数学分析》第三版上册P307例3.5

(2) $f''(x) + 9f(x) + 2x^2 - 5x + 1 = 2f''(x) \Rightarrow f''(x) - 9f(x) = 2x^2 - 5x + 1$

$\lambda^2 - 9 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = \pm 3 \therefore$ 通解为 $f(x) = C_1 e^{3x} + C_2 e^{-3x}$

设特解 $f^*(x) = Ax^2 + Bx + C$ 代入求得 $f^*(x) = -\frac{2}{9}x^2 + \frac{5}{9}x - \frac{13}{81}$

故 $f(x) = C_1 e^{3x} + C_2 e^{-3x} - \frac{2}{9}x^2 + \frac{5}{9}x - \frac{13}{81}$

5. (1) 定义域: $\{x | x \geq 1\}$ $y'' = \frac{\dot{x}\ddot{y} - \ddot{x}\dot{y}}{\dot{x}^3} = \frac{2t \cdot (-2) - 2 \cdot (4-2t)}{(2t)^3} = -\frac{1}{t^3}$

$\therefore t \geq 0$

$\therefore y'' < 0$ 故 L 在 $[1, +\infty)$ 上是凸的

(2) $y' = \frac{\dot{y}}{\dot{x}} = \frac{4-2t}{2t} = \frac{2}{t} - 1 \therefore$ 切线: $y - y_0 = (\frac{2}{t} - 1)(x - x_0)$

即 $y - 4t + t^2 = (\frac{2}{t} - 1)(x - t^2 - 1)$

将 $(-1, 0)$ 代入得 $t^2 + t - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow t = -2$ 或 1 又 $t \geq 0$

$\therefore t = 1 \therefore$ 切点 $(2, 3)$ 切线方程为 $y = x + 1$

(3) $L: y = 4\sqrt{x-1} - x + 1 \quad (x \geq 1)$

5.

$S = \int_{-1}^1 (x+1)dx + \int_1^2 [(x+1) - (4\sqrt{x-1} - x + 1)]dx = 2 + \frac{5}{2} - \int_1^2 (4\sqrt{x-1} - x + 1)dx = \frac{9}{2} - \int_0^1 (4t - t^2)d(t^2 + 1)$
 $= \frac{9}{2} - \int_0^1 2t^2(4-t)dt = \frac{7}{3}$

6. 设 $f(x)$ 在 $x = x_0$ 处取最大值, $x_0 \in (0, 1)$, 则 $x = x_0$ 必为极值点, 即 $f'(x_0) = 0$

$|f'(0)| + |f'(1)| = |f'(x_0) - f'(0)| + |f'(1) - f'(x_0)| = |\int_0^{x_0} f''(x)dx| + |\int_{x_0}^1 f''(x)dx|$
 $\leq |\int_0^{x_0} f''(x)dx| + |\int_{x_0}^1 f''(x)dx| = |\int_0^1 f''(x)dx| \leq \int_0^1 |f''(x)|dx \leq \int_0^1 Mdx \leq M$

2016年期末真题解析

一、填空题

- 解析: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x^3} \int_0^x \sin t^3 dt = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x^3}{3x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^3}{3x^2} = 0 = f(0) \therefore a = 0$
- 解析: $f(x) = \ln x + 1 \quad f'(x) = \frac{1}{x}$ 3. 解析: 特值法, 取 $f(x) = 2(x - x_0)^4 + f(x_0)$ 满足题意, 则易知 $f(x)$ 在 x_0 处取极小值
- 解析: $\because \frac{\sin x}{1+x^4}$ 为奇函数 $\therefore \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{1+x^4} dx = 0$ 原式 $= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^3 x dx = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 - \sin^2 x) d \sin x = \frac{4}{3}$
- $y^2 = C(x^2 + 1) - 1$ 解析: $x(1+y^2)dx = y(1+x^2)dy \Rightarrow \frac{xdx}{1+x^2} = \frac{ydy}{1+y^2} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2+1) = \frac{1}{2} \ln(y^2+1) + C_1$
- $xdy + ydx = \sin x dx \Rightarrow \int dxy = \sin x dx \Rightarrow xy = -\cos x + C$ 又 $y(\pi) = 1 \therefore C = \pi - 1$

二、选择题

- A
- 解析: A: $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos x}{x - \frac{\pi}{2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{-\sin x}{1} = -1$
- B: $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \sin \frac{1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin \frac{1}{x}}{\frac{1}{x}} = 1$
- C: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{\sin x} = 1$
- D: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x = 0$ 且 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sin \frac{1}{x}$ 有界, $\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \sin \frac{1}{x} = 0$

2. A

解析: $dy = f'(x)dx \quad \because \Delta x > 0 \therefore dx > 0$ 且 $dy > 0$

由泰勒展开: $\Delta y = f'(x)\Delta x + \frac{f''(x)}{2}(\Delta x)^2 + o[(\Delta x)^2] > f'(x)\Delta x > f'(x)dx = dy$

3. B

解析: $\int_0^{-x} t[f(t) + f(-t)] dt$ 令 $a = -t$, 则原式为 $\int_0^x -a[f(-a) + f(a)] \cdot (-1) da = \int_0^x a[f(a) + f(-a)] da$
也可由偶函数的导数是奇函数, 将各式求导后判断其是否为奇函数

三、计算题

$$1. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (x + e^x)^{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} e^{\frac{1}{x} \ln(x + e^x)} \therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln(x + e^x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 + e^x}{x + e^x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^x}{1 + e^x} = 1$$

$\therefore \text{原式} = e$

$$\begin{aligned} 2. \dot{x} &= -2t & \ddot{x} &= -2 & \dot{y} &= 1 - 3t^2 & \ddot{y} &= -6t \\ \frac{dy}{dx} &= \frac{\dot{y}}{\dot{x}} = \frac{1 - 3t^2}{-2t} & \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} &= \frac{\dot{x}\ddot{y} - \ddot{x}\dot{y}}{\dot{x}^3} = \frac{-2t \cdot (-6t) - (-2) \cdot (1 - 3t^2)}{(-2t)^3} = -\frac{3t^2 + 1}{4t^3} \end{aligned}$$

$$3. y' = -e^y - xe^y \Rightarrow y' = \frac{-e^y}{1 + xe^y} = -e \therefore \text{切线为 } y - 1 = -e(x - 0) \text{ 即 } y = -ex + 1$$

$$4. \text{令 } t = \sqrt{x-1} \text{ 则 } x = t^2 + 1 \\ I = \int_1^\infty \frac{1}{(t^2+1)t} \cdot 2t dt = \int_1^\infty \frac{2}{t^2+1} dt = 2 \arctan t \Big|_1^\infty = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$5. \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{x \ln x}{1-x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{\ln x + 1}{-1} = -1 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{x \ln x}{x-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{\ln x + 1}{1} = 1$$

$\therefore x = 1$ 为跳跃间断点

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \ln |x|}{1-x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln |x|}{\frac{1-x}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{\frac{-x - (1-x)}{x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} -x = 0$$

四、解答题

1. 令 $a = t - x$ 则 $\int_{-x}^0 f(a) da = -\frac{x^2}{2} + e^{-x} - 1$
 两边同时求导: $-f(-x) \cdot (-1) = -x - e^{-x} \Rightarrow f(-x) = -e^{-x} - x \Rightarrow f(x) = x - e^x$
 设渐近线为 $y = kx + b$ 则 $k = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x - e^x}{x} = 1 \quad \therefore k = 1$
 $b = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} [f(x) - kx] = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} [x - e^x - x] = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} -e^x = 0$

2. (学习高数I者做 (1), 学习高数II者做 (2))

(1) $\det(A - \lambda E) = \begin{vmatrix} -\lambda & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -\lambda & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda - 2)(\lambda + 1)^2 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = 2, \lambda_2 = -1$

$A - 2E = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad r_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$

$A + E = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad r_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad r_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$

$\therefore x(t) = C_1 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} e^{2t} + C_2 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} e^{-t} + C_3 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} e^{-t}$

(2) $\lambda^2 + 2\lambda + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = -1 \quad \therefore$ 通解为 $y = e^{-x}(C_1 + C_2 x)$

设特解 $y^* = x^2(Ax + B)e^{-x}$ 代入求得 $y^* = \frac{1}{3}x^3 e^{-x}$ 故 $y = e^{-x}(C_1 + C_2 x) + \frac{1}{3}x^3 e^{-x} \quad \therefore y = x$

3. $xy' = y + 3x^2 \Rightarrow y' - \frac{1}{x}y = 3x$

先求 $y' - \frac{1}{x}y = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{y} = \frac{dx}{x} \Rightarrow \ln y = \ln x + C_1 \Rightarrow y = C_2 x$

令 $y = h(x)x$ 代入得: $h'(x)x + h(x) - h(x) = 3x \Rightarrow h'(x) = 3 \Rightarrow h(x) = 3x + C_3 \therefore y = (3x + C)x$

$V = \int_0^1 \pi [(3x + C)x]^2 dx = \pi \int_0^1 (3x^2 + Cx)^2 dx = \pi (\frac{9}{5}x^5 + \frac{6C}{4}x^4 + \frac{C^2}{3}x^3) \Big|_0^1 = \pi (\frac{9}{5} + \frac{6}{4}C + \frac{C^2}{3})$ 当 $C = -\frac{9}{4}$ 时 V 最

小 $\therefore f(x) = 3x^2 - \frac{9}{4}x$

4. 由中值定理: $\frac{f(a) - f(0)}{a - 0} = f'(\xi_1) \quad \xi_1 \in (0, a)$

$\frac{f(a+b) - f(b)}{a+b-b} = f'(\xi_2) \quad \xi_2 \in (b, a+b) \quad \therefore -f(a) + f(0) + f(a+b) - f(b) = -af'(\xi_1) + af'(\xi_2)$

即 $f(a+b) - f(a) - f(b) = a[f'(\xi_2) - f'(\xi_1)] \quad \because \xi_2 > \xi_1 \quad \therefore f'(\xi_2) \leq f'(\xi_1)$

【注: 单调减不等同于严格单调减, 可能出现 $f'(x_1) = f'(x_2)$ 】

$f(a+b) - f(a) - f(b) \leq 0 \quad f(a) + f(b) \geq f(a+b)$

2015年期末真题解析

一、填空题

$$1. \because \ln \frac{2-x}{2+x} \text{ 为奇函数 } \therefore \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \frac{2-x}{2+x} dx = 0 \text{ 原式} = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 x dx = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$2. y' = 2^x + x2^x \ln 2 = 2^x(1+x \ln 2) = 0 \Rightarrow x = -\frac{1}{\ln 2}$$

$$\text{当 } x > -\frac{1}{\ln 2} \text{ 时 } y' > 0; \text{ 当 } x < -\frac{1}{\ln 2} \text{ 时 } y' < 0 \quad x_0 = -\frac{1}{\ln 2} \text{ 为极小值点 } 3. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n\sqrt{n+1}} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{n\sqrt{n+1}} + \cdots +$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{n}}{n\sqrt{n+1}} < \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n\sqrt{n+1}} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{n\sqrt{n+1}} + \cdots + \frac{\sqrt{n}}{n\sqrt{n+1}} < \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n\sqrt{n}} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{n\sqrt{n}} + \cdots + \frac{\sqrt{n}}{n\sqrt{n}}$$

$$\text{右边} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left(\sqrt{\frac{1}{n}} + \sqrt{\frac{2}{n}} + \cdots + \sqrt{\frac{n}{n}} \right) = \int_0^1 \sqrt{x} dx = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\text{左边} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{n}}{n\sqrt{n+1}} \left(\sqrt{\frac{1}{n}} + \sqrt{\frac{2}{n}} + \cdots + \sqrt{\frac{n}{n}} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left(\sqrt{\frac{1}{n}} + \sqrt{\frac{2}{n}} + \cdots + \sqrt{\frac{n}{n}} \right) = \int_0^1 \sqrt{x} dx = \frac{2}{3} \therefore \text{原式} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$4. \text{原式可等价于 } \int_0^x ty(t)dt = x^2 + y \Rightarrow xy = 2x + y' \Rightarrow y' - xy = -2x$$

$$y' - xy = 0 \Rightarrow y = Ce^{\frac{1}{2}x^2} \text{ 令 } y = g(x)e^{\frac{1}{2}x^2} \text{ 代入得 } g(x) = 2e^{-\frac{1}{2}x^2} + C_1 \therefore y = C_1 e^{\frac{1}{2}x^2} + 2$$

$$\text{又 } x=0 \text{ 时 } y=0 \therefore y = 2 - 2e^{\frac{1}{2}x^2}$$

$$5. \int_0^a x\varphi''(x)dx = \int_0^a x d\varphi'(x) = x\varphi'(x)|_0^a - \int_0^a \varphi'(x)dx = a\varphi'(a) - 0 - [\varphi(a) - \varphi(0)]$$

$$\text{又 } \varphi'(a) = 0 \quad \varphi(a) = 0 \therefore \text{原式} = b$$

二、选择题

$$1. F(x) = \int f(x)dx + C$$

对A: $f(x) = -f(-x) \quad F(-x) = \int f(-x)d(-x) + C = \int f(x)dx + C = F(x)$ 为偶函数

对B: $f(x) = f(-x) \quad F(-x) = \int f(-x)d(-x) + C = -\int f(x)d(x) + C \neq -F(x)$

对C: 取 $f(x) = \sin x + 1$ 则 $F(x) = -\cos x + x + C$ 不为周期函数

对D: 取 $f(x) = -e^{-x}$ 则 $F(x) = e^{-x} + C$ 为单调递减函数

$$2. y'' = 0 \Rightarrow x_1 = 1, x_2 = 2 \text{ 草图: } ![[Pasted image 20230805165240.png]]$$

拐点为凹凸区间分界点, 由草图知 $x=1$ 不是分界点, $x=2$ 可能是分界点, 故选B 3. 设函数 $f(x)$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 有连续导数, 且 $f(0) = 0$, 令 $M = \max_{x \in [0, 1]} |f'(x)|$, 则必有 ()

$$A. M \leq \int_0^1 |f(x)|dx \leq 3M$$

$$B. \frac{M}{2} \leq \int_0^1 |f(x)|dx \leq M$$

$$C. \int_0^1 |f(x)|dx \leq \frac{M}{2}$$

$$D. \int_0^1 |f(x)|dx \geq 3M$$

$$3. \text{由中值定理: } \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = f'(\xi) \leq M \quad \xi \in (0, x) \therefore f(x) \leq Mx$$

$$\int_0^1 |f(x)|dx \leq \int_0^1 Mx dx = M \int_0^1 x dx = \frac{M}{2} \quad 4. \text{设 } f(x) \text{ 是以 } T \text{ 为周期的函数, 下列函数中以 } T \text{ 为周期的函数是 ()}$$

$$A. \int_0^x f(t)dt$$

$$B. \int_0^x f(t)dt - \int_{-x}^0 f(t)dt$$

$$C. \int_{-x}^0 f(t)dt$$

$$D. \int_0^x f(t)dt + \int_{-x}^0 f(t)dt$$

4. 采用特值法, 取 $f(x) = \sin x + 1$

对A: 原式 $= -\cos x + x + 1$ 不是周期函数 对B: 原式 $= 2 - 2\cos x$ 是周期函数

对C: 原式 $= \cos x + x - 1$ 不是周期函数 对D: 原式 $= 2x$ 不是周期函数

证明: 令 $F(x) = \int_0^x f(t)dt$ $f(t+T) = f(t)$

$F(x+T) = \int_0^{x+T} f(t)dt$, 令 $t = u+T$, $\int_0^{x+T} f(t)dt = \int_{-T}^x f(u+T)du = \int_{-T}^x f(u)du = \int_{-T}^x f(t)dt$ 故A和C错误

令 $g(x) = \int_{-x}^0 f(t)dt$, $g(x+T) = \int_{-x-T}^0 f(t)dt$, 令 $t = u-T$, $\int_{-x-T}^0 f(t)dt = \int_{-x}^T f(u-T)du = \int_{-x}^T f(t)dt$

故 $\int_0^{x+T} f(t)dt - \int_{-x-T}^0 f(t)dt = \int_{-T}^x f(t)dt - \int_{-x}^T f(t)dt = \int_{-T}^0 f(t)dt + \int_0^x f(t)dt - \int_{-x}^0 f(t)dt - \int_0^T f(t)dt$
 $= \int_0^x f(t)dt - \int_{-x}^0 f(t)dt = F(x+T) - g(x+T)$ 故B正确

5. $f'(x) = 2x \ln(2+x^2) = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0$

三、解答题

1. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} y = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{1}{x} + \ln(e^{-x} + 1) \right] = 0 \Rightarrow$ 渐近线: $y = 0$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} y = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{1}{x} + \ln(e^{-x} + 1) \right] = \infty \Rightarrow$ 渐近线: $x = 0$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} y = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left[\frac{1}{x} + \ln(e^{-x} + 1) \right] = \infty \Rightarrow$ 设斜渐近线为 $y = kx + b$

则 $k = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{y}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\frac{1}{x} + \ln(e^{-x} + 1)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\ln(e^{-x} + 1)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{-e^{-x}}{e^{-x} + 1} = -1$

$b = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (y - kx) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left[\frac{1}{x} + \ln(e^{-x} + 1) + x \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} [\ln(e^{-x} + 1) + x]$

令 $t = e^{-x} + 1$ 则 $\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} [\ln t - \ln(t-1)] = 0$

$\therefore y = -x$ 故共有3条渐近线: $y = -x; x = 0; y = 0$

2. 1) $F'(x) = 2xe^{-x^4} = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0$

当 $x < 0$ 时 $F'(x) < 0$; $x > 0$ 时 $F'(x) > 0 \therefore F(0) = 0$ 为极小值

(2) $F''(x) = 2e^{-x^4} + (-4x^3) \cdot 2xe^{-x^4} = 0 \Rightarrow 2 - 8x^4 = 0 \Rightarrow x = \pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

$F''(x)$ 在 $x = \pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ 左右异号故拐点横坐标为 $\pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

(3) $\int_{-2}^3 x^2 F'(x) dx = \int_{-2}^3 2x^3 e^{-x^4} dx = -\frac{1}{2} e^{-x^4} \Big|_{-2}^3 = \frac{e^{-16} - e^{-81}}{2}$

3. 令 $y' = u$ 则 $y'' = u'$, $y'' = u \frac{du}{dy}$

$y'' = e^{2y} \Rightarrow u \frac{du}{dy} = e^{2y} \Rightarrow u du = e^{2y} dy \Rightarrow \frac{u^2}{2} = \frac{1}{2} e^{2y} + C_1$

又 $x = 0$ 时 $u = 1$ 且 $y = 0 \therefore C_1 = 0$ $u^2 = e^{2y} \Rightarrow u = e^y$

$\frac{dy}{dx} = e^y \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{e^y} = dx \Rightarrow -e^{-y} = x + C_2$

$x = 0$ 时 $y = 0 \therefore C_2 = -1$ 故 $e^{-y} = 1 - x$ 即 $y = -\ln(1 - x)$

4. 通解 $y = C_1 e^x + C_2 x e^x + C_3 \cos 2x + C_4 \sin 2x \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 1, \lambda_3 = 2i, \lambda_4 = -2i$

$\therefore (\lambda - 1)^2 (\lambda^2 + 4) = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda^4 - 2\lambda^3 + 5\lambda^2 - 8\lambda + 4 = 0$ 故 $y^{(4)} - 2y^{(3)} + 5y'' - 8y' + 4y = 0$

5. $\lambda^2 - 5\lambda + 6 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = 2, \lambda_2 = 3 \therefore$ 通解为 $y = C_1 e^{2x} + C_2 e^{3x}$

设特解 $y^* = x(Ax + B)e^{2x}$ 代入得 $y^* = -x(x+2)e^{2x}$ 故 $y = C_1 e^{2x} + C_2 e^{3x} - x(x+2)e^{2x}$

6. (1) $y' = \frac{1}{3} x^{-\frac{2}{3}}$ 切线: $y - \sqrt[3]{x_0} = \frac{1}{3} x^{-\frac{2}{3}} (x - x_0)$

$S = \int_{-2x_0}^0 \left[\frac{1}{3} x_0^{-\frac{2}{3}} (x - x_0) + x_0^{\frac{1}{3}} \right] dx + \int_0^{x_0} \left[\frac{1}{3} x_0^{-\frac{2}{3}} (x - x_0) + x_0^{\frac{1}{3}} - x^{\frac{1}{3}} \right] dx$

$= \left(\frac{1}{6} x_0^{-\frac{2}{3}} x^2 + \frac{2}{3} x_0^{\frac{1}{3}} x \right) \Big|_{-2x_0}^0 - \frac{3}{4} x^{\frac{4}{3}} \Big|_0^{x_0} = \frac{3}{4} x_0^{\frac{4}{3}} = \frac{3}{4} \Rightarrow x_0 = 1 \therefore A(1, 1)$

(2) 切线: $y - 1 = \frac{1}{3} (x - 1) \Rightarrow y = \frac{1}{3} x + \frac{2}{3} \Rightarrow$ 切线过 $(-2, 0)$

$$V = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \pi \cdot 1^2 \cdot 3 - \int_0^1 \pi (\sqrt[3]{x})^2 dx = \frac{2}{5} \pi$$

$$\begin{aligned} 7. \int_0^1 \ln(1-x^2) dx &= x \ln(1-x^2) \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 \frac{x}{1-x^2} \cdot (-2x) dx = x \ln(1-x^2) \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 \frac{2x^2}{x^2-1} dx \\ &= x \ln(1-x^2) \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 \left(2 + \frac{1}{x-1} - \frac{1}{x+1} \right) dx = \left[x \ln(1-x^2) - 2x - \ln|x-1| \right] + \ln|x+1| \Big|_0^1 \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} [(x-1) \ln|x-1| + (x+1) \ln(x+1) - 2x] = 2 \ln 2 - 2 \\ \int_1^{+\infty} \left[\frac{2x^2+bx+a}{x(2x+a)} - 1 \right] dx &= \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{(b-a)x+a}{x(2x+a)} dx = \int_1^{+\infty} \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{2+a-b}{2x+b} \right) dx \\ &= \left[\ln x - \frac{2+a-b}{2} \ln(2x+a) \right] \Big|_1^{+\infty} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[\ln x - \frac{2+a-b}{2} \ln(2x+a) \right] \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[\ln x - \frac{2+a-b}{2} \ln(2x+a) \right] &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \ln \frac{x}{(2x+a)^{\frac{2+a-b}{2}}} \text{ 存在 } \therefore 1 + \frac{a}{2} - \frac{b}{2} = 1 \Rightarrow a = b \\ \text{上式} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x}{2x+a} = -\ln 2 \therefore -\ln 2 + \ln(2+a) = 2 \ln 2 - 2 \Rightarrow a = \frac{8}{e^2} - 2 \end{aligned}$$

2014年高数期末真题解析

一、计算题

$$1. \text{原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2(\sqrt{1+x \sin x} + \sqrt{\cos x})}{1+x \sin x - \cos x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x^2}{1+x \sin x - \cos x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{4x}{\sin x + x \cos x + \sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{4}{2 \cos x + \cos x - x \sin x} = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$2. \text{两边对} x \text{求导: } -\sin x f(\cos x) = -2 \sin 2x \Rightarrow f(\cos x) = 4 \cos x \Rightarrow f(x) = 4x \therefore f\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) = 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$3. y' = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{x+1} - \frac{-1}{1-x} \right) - \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \cdot \sqrt{1-x^2} - \frac{-2x}{2\sqrt{1-x^2}} \arcsin x}{1-x^2} = -\frac{x \arcsin x}{(x^2-1)\sqrt{1-x^2}} \therefore dy = -\frac{x \arcsin x}{(x^2-1)\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$$

$$4. \text{令 } t = \sqrt{e^x + 1} \text{ 则 } x = \ln(t^2 - 1) \text{ 原式} = \int \frac{1}{t} \cdot \frac{2t}{t^2 - 1} dt = \int \left(\frac{1}{t-1} - \frac{1}{t+1} \right) dt = \ln \frac{t-1}{t+1} + C = \ln \frac{\sqrt{e^x + 1} - 1}{\sqrt{e^x + 1} + 1} + C$$

$$5. \text{令 } x = \cos \theta, \text{ 则原式} = \int_{\arccos \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}}^0 \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos^2 \theta} \cdot (-\sin \theta) d\theta = \int_0^{\arccos \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}} \tan^2 \theta d\theta = (\tan \theta - \theta) \Big|_0^{\arccos \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}} = \sqrt{2} - \arctan \sqrt{2}$$

$$\sqrt{2} - \arctan \sqrt{2}$$

$$6. \text{令 } u = x(1+y) \text{ 则 } du = (1+y)dx + xdy \text{ 原方程变为 } du + (y^2 + y^3)dy = 0 \Rightarrow u = -\frac{y^4}{4} - \frac{y^3}{3} + C$$

$$\text{故 } x(1+y) = -\frac{y^4}{4} - \frac{y^3}{3} + C$$

$$7. \lambda^2 + 3\lambda + 2 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = -1, \lambda_2 = -2 \therefore \text{通解为 } x = C_1 e^{-t} + C_2 e^{-2t}$$

$$\text{设特解 } x^* = A t e^{-2t} \text{ 代入得 } x^* = -t e^{-2t} \text{ 故 } x = C_1 e^{-t} + C_2 e^{-2t} - t e^{-2t}$$

$$8. (1) \text{ 见《工科数学分析》第三版上册P299例3.1}$$

$$(2) \text{ 将 } y_1 = e^x, y_2 = e^x \ln |x| \text{ 代入方程成立}$$

$$e^x \text{ 与 } e^x \ln |x| \text{ 线性无关, 故其线性组合即为齐次方程的通解 } y = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^x \ln |x|$$

$$9. \text{原式} = \int_1^{+\infty} \left(-\frac{1}{2} \ln x\right) d \frac{1}{x^2} = -\frac{\ln x}{2x^2} \Big|_1^{+\infty} - \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^2} d \left(-\frac{1}{2} \ln x\right) = \frac{1}{2} \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^3} dx = \frac{1}{4}$$

二、解答题

$$1. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\tan \pi x}{x(x^2 - 1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\pi x}{x(x^2 - 1)} = -\pi$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\tan \pi x}{-x(x^2 - 1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\pi x}{-x(x^2 - 1)} = \pi \therefore x = 0 \text{ 为跳跃间断点}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\tan \pi x}{x(x^2 - 1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{-\sin \pi x}{(x^2 - 1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{-\pi \cos \pi x}{2x} = \frac{\pi}{2} \therefore x = 1 \text{ 为可去间断点}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{\tan \pi x}{-x(x^2 - 1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{-\sin \pi x}{x^2 - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{-\pi \cos \pi x}{2x} = -\frac{\pi}{2} \therefore x = -1 \text{ 为可去间断点}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm \frac{1}{2}} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm \frac{1}{2}} \frac{\tan \pi x}{\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} - 1\right)} = \infty \therefore x = \pm \frac{1}{2} \text{ 为无穷间断点}$$

$$2. \text{当 } x \neq 0 \text{ 时, } f'(x) = -\frac{1}{x^2} \cos \frac{1}{x} \left(\int_0^x \sin t^2 dt + \sin \frac{1}{x} \right) \sin x^2 \text{ 当 } x = 0, f'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} =$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \frac{1}{x} \int_0^x \sin t^2 dt}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\frac{1}{x^2} \cos \frac{1}{x} \int_0^x \sin t^2 dt + \left(\sin \frac{1}{x}\right) \sin x^2}{1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} -\frac{\cos \frac{1}{x} \int_0^x \sin t^2 dt}{x^2}$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x \sin t^2 dt}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x^2}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2}{2x} = 0, \text{ 且 } \cos \frac{1}{x} \text{ 有界}$$

$$\therefore f'(0) = 0 \text{ 又 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f'(x) = 0 \therefore f'(x) \text{ 在 } x = 0 \text{ 处连续}$$

$$3. (1) \det(A - \lambda E) = \begin{vmatrix} 8 - \lambda & 4 & -1 \\ 4 & -7 - \lambda & 4 \\ -1 & 4 & 8 - \lambda \end{vmatrix} = -(\lambda + 9)(\lambda - 9)^2 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = -9, \lambda_2 = 9$$

$$A + 9E = \begin{bmatrix} 17 & 4 & -1 \\ 4 & 2 & 4 \\ -1 & 4 & 17 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} r_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -4 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A - 9E = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 4 & -1 \\ 4 & 16 & 4 \\ -1 & 4 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -4 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} r_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} r_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore x(t) = C_1 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -4 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} e^{-9t} + C_2 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} e^{9t} + C_3 \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix} e^{9t}$$

(2) 将特解代入: $4e^{2t} + (x+3)e^x + a[2e^{2x} + (x+2)e^x] + b[e^{2x} + (x+1)e^x] = Ce^x$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} 4 + 2a + b = 0 \\ 3 + 2a + b = c \\ 1 + a + b = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = -3 \\ b = 2 \\ c = -1 \end{cases} \quad y'' - 3y' + 2y = -e^x \quad \lambda^2 - 3\lambda + 2 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = 1, \lambda_2 = 2$$

\therefore 通解为 $y = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{2x}$ 由题知特解 $y^* = xe^x$ 故 $y = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{2x} + xe^x$

4. (1) 切线: $y - a \ln x_0 = \frac{9}{x_0}(x - x_0)$ 过原点 $\Rightarrow x_0 = e$ 切点 (e, a)

$$\therefore l_2: y = \frac{9}{e}x \quad S = \int_0^e \frac{a}{e} x dx - \int_1^e a \ln x dx = \frac{ea}{2} - 1$$

$$(2) V = \int_0^a \pi \left[e^{\frac{2y}{a}} - \left(\frac{ey}{a} \right)^2 \right] dy = \left(\frac{ae^2}{2} - \frac{a}{2} \right) \pi$$

5. (1) 令 $F(x) = \int_0^x f(t)dt + \int_0^{-x} f(t)dt$ 由中值定理: $\frac{F(x) - F(0)}{x - 0} = F'(\theta x) (0 < \theta < 1)$ 即 $\int_0^x f(t)dt + \int_0^{-x} f(t)dt = x[f(\theta x) - f(-\theta x)]$

(2) 对 (1) 中等式两边求导: $f(x) - f(-x) = f(\theta x) - f(-\theta x) + x[\theta f'(\theta x) + \theta f'(-\theta x)] \Rightarrow \frac{f(x) - f(-x) - f(\theta x) + f(-\theta x)}{x} = \theta[f'(\theta x) + f'(-\theta x)]$

即 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \theta[f'(\theta x) + f'(-\theta x)] = 2f'(0) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \theta \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x) - f(-x) - f(\theta x) + f(-\theta x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} [f'(x) + f'(-x) - \theta f'(\theta x) - \theta f'(-\theta x)]$

$$2f'(0) - 2f'(0) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \theta \therefore 2f'(0) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \theta = 2f'(0) - 2f'(0) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \theta \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \theta = \frac{1}{2}$$

2013年期末真题解析

一、计算题

1. 原式 = $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\sin x + \cos x)e^x - 2x - 1}{\sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \cos x e^x - 2}{\cos x} = 0$
2. 两边求导 $(2x+1)f(x^2+x) = 2x \Rightarrow f(x^2+x) = \frac{2x}{2x+1}$ $x=1$, $f(2) = \frac{2}{3}$
3. $y' = 6 \sin 3x \cos 3x - \frac{2}{5}x \sin \frac{x^2}{5} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x} \cos^2 \sqrt{x}} = 3 \sin 6x - \frac{2}{5}x \sin \frac{x^2}{5} + \frac{\sec^2 \sqrt{x}}{2\sqrt{x}}$
4. 原式 = $\frac{1}{4} \int \ln x dx^4 = \frac{1}{4} [x^4 \ln x - \int x^4 \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx] = \frac{1}{4} (x^4 \ln x - \frac{x^4}{4}) + c$
5. 原式 = $\int_{-3}^3 |x|e^{-|x|} dx = 2 \int_0^3 x e^{-x} dx = -2 \int_0^3 x d e^{-x} = -2 [x e^{-x}]_0^3 - \int_0^3 e^{-x} dx = -2(3e^{-3} + e^{-3} - 1) = -8e^{-3} + 2$
6. 先求 $xy' - y = 0 \Rightarrow x \frac{dy}{dx} = y \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{y} = \frac{dx}{x} \Rightarrow y = C_1 x$, 设 $y = h(x)x$ 带入原方程 $x[xh'(x) + h(x)] - xh(x) = x^3 \cos x \Rightarrow x^2 h'(x) = x^3 \cos x \Rightarrow h(x) = x \sin x + \cos x + C_2$
7. $\lambda^2 - 2\lambda + 5 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = 1 \pm 2i \Rightarrow y = e^x (C_1 \cos 2x + C_2 \sin 2x)$
8. 令 $t = \sqrt{x}$ 则 $x = t^2$ 原式 = $\int_0^{+\infty} 2te^{-t} dt = -2 \int_0^{+\infty} t d e^{-t} = -2 [t e^{-t}]_0^{+\infty} - \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-t} dt = -2 [t e^{-t} + e^{-t}]_0^{+\infty} = -2$

二、解答题

1. $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x(x+1)}{\cos \frac{\pi}{2}x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{2x+1}{-\frac{\pi}{2} \sin \frac{\pi}{2}x} = -\frac{2}{\pi} \Rightarrow x = -1$ 为可去间断点
 $t = -3, -5, -7, \dots, -(2k+1)$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow t} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow t} \frac{x(x+1)}{\cos \frac{\pi}{2}x} = \infty \Rightarrow x = -3, -5, -7, \dots, -(2k+1), k \in N^+$ 为无穷间断点

无穷间断点
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \sin \frac{\pi}{x^2 - 4}$ 不存在 $f(x)$ 在 $[1, -1]$ 内振荡 $\Rightarrow x=2$ 为振荡间断点

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\pi}{x^2 - 4} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{x(x+1)}{\cos \frac{\pi}{2}x} = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0$ 为跳跃间断点

$$2. (1) \text{ 当 } x \neq 0 \text{ 时 } f'(x) = \frac{x[g(x) + e^{-x}] - g(x) + e^{-x}}{x^2}$$

当 $x=0$ 时,

$$f'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{g(x) - e^{-x}}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{g'(x) + e^{-x}}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{g''(x) - e^{-x}}{2} = \frac{g''(0) - 1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow f'(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{xg'(x) + (x+1)e^{-x} - g(x)}{x^2} & x \neq 0 \\ \frac{g''(0) - 1}{2} & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$(2) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f'(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{xg'(x) + (x+1)e^{-x} - g(x)}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{g'(x) + xg''(x) + e^{-x} - (x+1)e^{-x} - g'(x)}{2x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{xg''(x) - xe^{-x}}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{g''(x) - e^{-x}}{2} = f''(0)$$

$$\Rightarrow f'(x)(x=0) \in Sx'0 \text{ 时 } f'(x) > 6 \quad Ef'(x)((-\infty, +\infty) \Omega$$

$$3. (1) \det(A - \lambda E) = \begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & 1 & -2 \\ 1 & -2-\lambda & 1 \\ -2 & 1 & 1-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = \lambda(\lambda+3)(3-\lambda) = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = 0, \lambda_2 = 3, \lambda_3 = -3$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -2 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 \\ -2 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad r_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A - 3E = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 1 & -2 \\ 1 & -5 & 1 \\ -2 & 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad r_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A + 3E = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 1 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -2 & 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad r_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow x(t) = C_1 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + C_2 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} e^{3t} + C_3 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} e^{-3t}$$

$$(2) 3f(x) + e^x = 2f''(x) + f'(x) \Rightarrow 2f''(x) + f'(x) - 3f(x) = e^x \quad 2\lambda^2 + \lambda - 3 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = -\frac{3}{2}, \lambda_2 = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{通解为 } f(x) = C_1 e^{-\frac{2}{3}x} + C_2 e^x \text{ 设特解为 } f^*(x) = A x e^x$$

$$\text{带入得: } f^*(x) = \frac{x}{5} e^x \Rightarrow f(x) = C_1 e^{-\frac{2}{3}x} + C_2 e^x + \frac{x}{5} e^x$$

$$\text{又 } f(0) = 1, f'(0) = \frac{1}{5} \Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{2}{5} e^{-\frac{2}{3}x} + \frac{3}{5} e^x + \frac{x}{5} e^x$$

$$4. \text{ 设 } D(a \cos t, a \sin t), t \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2}) \text{ 则 } S = \frac{(2a \cos t + 2a)b \sin t}{2} = ab \sin t \cos t + ab \sin t$$

$$\frac{ds}{dt} = ab(2 \cos^2 t + \cos t - 1), \cos t \in (0, 1), \quad \frac{ds}{dt} = 0 \Rightarrow \cos t = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow t = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$\text{故当 } 0 > t > \frac{\pi}{3} \text{ 时, } \frac{ds}{dt} < 0; \text{ 当 } \frac{\pi}{3} > t > \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ 时, } \frac{ds}{dt} > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow t = \frac{\pi}{3} \text{ 时取最大值, } S_{\max} = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4} ab$$

$$5.(1) \text{ 由中值定理: } \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x - a} = f'(\xi) \leq M$$

$$\text{其中 } \xi \in (a, x), f(a) = 0 \Rightarrow f(x) \leq M(x-a) \quad \int_a^b f(x) dx \leq \int_a^b M(x-a) dx \Rightarrow \int_a^b f(x) dx \leq \frac{M}{2} (b-a)^2$$

$$(2) \text{ 由柯西不等式: } f^2(x) = \left[\int_a^x f'(t) dt \right]^2 \leq \int_a^x [f'(t)]^2 dt \int_a^x dt = (x-a) \int_a^x [f'(t)]^2 dt \leq (x-a) \int_a^b [f'(t)]^2 dt$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_a^b f^2(x) dx \leq \int_a^b \left[(x-a) \int_a^b [f'(t)]^2 dt \right] dx = \int_a^b [f'(t)]^2 dt \cdot \int_a^b (x-a) dx = \frac{(b-a)^2}{2} \int_a^b [f'(x)]^2 dx$$

2012年期末真题

一、填空题

1. $(0, \frac{1}{4})$

解析: $F'(x) = 2 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} < 0 \Rightarrow 0 < x < \frac{1}{4}$

2. $f(0) = 0; f'(0) = 2$

解析: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = f'(0) = 2$

3. $a = 1$

解析: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\cos x}{x+2} = \frac{1}{2}$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{(\sqrt{a+x} - \sqrt{a})(\sqrt{a+x} + \sqrt{a})}{x(\sqrt{a+x} + \sqrt{a})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{1}{(\sqrt{a+x} + \sqrt{a})} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{a}} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow a = 1$

4. $a = 0, b = 1$

解析: $f(x)$ 在 $x = 0$ 处连续: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} e^{ax} = 1$ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} b(1-x^2) = b \therefore b = 1$

$f'(x)$ 在 $x = 0$ 处连续: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{e^{ax} - 1}{x}$ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{b(1-x^2) - 1}{x} = 0$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{e^{ax} - 1}{x} = 0 \Rightarrow a = 0$

5. $a = 9$

解析: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+ax^2)}{\sin^2 3x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{ax^2}{(3x)^2} = \frac{a}{9} = 1 \Rightarrow a = 9$

二、计算题

1. 原式 = $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\cos(x-1) - 1}{1 - \sin \frac{\pi}{2}x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{-\sin(x-1)}{-\frac{\pi}{2} \cos \frac{\pi}{2}x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\cos(x-1)}{-\frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \sin \frac{\pi}{2}x} = -\frac{4}{\pi^2}$

2. \therefore 函数

$$f(x) = \frac{x^2 - 5}{x - 3} + \int_{-1}^1 (\sqrt{1-x^2} + x)^2 dx$$

$$\therefore x - 3 \neq 0 \text{ 且 } 1 - x^2 \geq 0$$

解得函数 $f(x)$ 的定义域为 $[-1, 1]$ 又: 定积分 $\int_{-1}^1 (\sqrt{1-x^2} + x)^2 dx$ 是常数, \therefore 它的导数为 0.

$$f'(x) = \frac{2x(x-3) - (x^2-5)}{(x-3)^2}$$

$$= \frac{x^2 - 6x + 5}{(x-3)^2} = \frac{(x-1)(x-5)}{(x-3)^2}$$

$$\therefore -1 \leq x \leq 1$$

$$\therefore x - 1 \leq 0, x - 5 < 0, (x - 3)^2 > 0$$

$$\therefore f'(x) \geq 0.$$

\therefore 函数 $f(x)$ 在 $[-1, 1]$ 上单调递增, 故函数 $f(x)$ 在 $[-1, 1]$ 上无极值.

$x = 1$ 时取极大值 $f(1) = 2 + \int_{-1}^1 (1 + 2x\sqrt{1-x^2}) dx = 2 + \int_{-1}^1 dx = 4; x = 5$ 时取极小值 $f(5) = 12$

3. 原式 = $\int_1^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{dx}{x^2 + \sqrt{\frac{1}{x^2} + 1}} \stackrel{t=\frac{1}{x}}{=} \int_{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}}^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}} \frac{t^2}{\sqrt{t^2+1}} (-\frac{1}{t^2}) dt = \int_{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}}^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+t^2}} dt$, 令 $t = \tan \theta$, 则原式 = $\int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\tan^2 \theta}} \cdot$

$$\frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} d\theta$$

$$\int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{d\theta}{\cos \theta} = \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\cos \theta d\theta}{\cos^2 \theta} = \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{d \sin \theta}{1 - \sin^2 \theta} \xrightarrow{u=\sin \theta} \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} \frac{du}{1-u^2} = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} \frac{1}{(1-u)(1+u)} du = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{u+1}{u-1} \right| \Big|_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} = \ln \frac{1+\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$4. y' + xy = x^3 y^2 \Rightarrow y^{-3} y' + xy^{-2} = x^3, \text{ 令 } u = y^{-2}, \text{ 则 } u' = -2y^{-3} y'$$

$$\therefore -\frac{1}{2} u' + xu = x^3 \Rightarrow u' - 2xu = -2x^3$$

$$\text{先求 } \frac{du}{dx} - 2xu = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{du}{u} = 2x dx \Rightarrow u = c_1 e^{x^2} \text{ 设 } u = h(x) e^{x^2}, \text{ 则 } [h'(x) + 2xh(x)] e^{x^2} - 2xh(x) e^{x^2} = -2x^3$$

$$h'(x) = -2x^3 e^{-x^2} \Rightarrow h(x) = (x^2 + 1) e^{-x^2} + c_2 \therefore u = x^2 + 1 + c e^{x^2}$$

$$5. \lambda^2 + 4\lambda + 5 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = -2 \pm i \therefore x = e^{-2t} (C_1 \cos t + C_2 \sin t)$$

$$6. (1) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x dx = 1 \quad \begin{cases} y = \cos x \\ y = a \sin x \end{cases} \Rightarrow x = \arctan \frac{1}{a}$$

$$\therefore \int_0^{\arctan \frac{1}{a}} (\cos x - a \sin x) dx = \sqrt{a^2 + 1} - a = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow a = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$(2) V = \int_0^{\arctan \frac{4}{3}} \pi \left(\frac{3}{4} \sin x \right)^2 dx + \int_{\arctan \frac{4}{3}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \pi \cos^2 x dx = \frac{\pi^2}{4} - \frac{7}{32} \pi \arctan \frac{4}{3} - \frac{3}{8} \pi$$

$$7. (1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} F(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x t f(t) dt}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x f(x)}{2x} = \frac{f(0)}{2} = 0$$

$$(2) F'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{F(x) - F(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x t f(t) dt}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \int_0^x f(t) dt}{3x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{3x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(x)}{3} = \frac{f'(0)}{3}$$

$$\text{当 } x \neq 0 \text{ 时, } F'(x) = \frac{x^3 f(x) - 2x \int_0^x t f(t) dt}{x^4} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} F'(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 f(x) - 2 \int_0^x t f(t) dt}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x f(x) + x^2 f'(x) - 2x f(x)}{3x^2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(x)}{3} = \frac{f'(0)}{3} = F'(0) \therefore F'(x) ((-\infty, +\infty) \Omega$$

$$8. (1) \det(A - \lambda E) = \begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 4-\lambda & -2 \\ -3 & -3 & 5-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda-2)^2(6-\lambda) = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = 2, \lambda_2 = 6$$

$$A - 2E = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & -2 \\ -3 & -3 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad r_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad r_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A - 6E = \begin{bmatrix} -5 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & -2 & -2 \\ -3 & -3 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad r_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow x(t) = C_1 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} e^{2t} + C_2 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} e^{2t} + C_3 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} e^{6t}$$

$$(2) \lambda^2 - 3\lambda + 2 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = 1, \lambda_2 = 2 \therefore x = C_1 e^t + C_2 e^{2t}$$

$$\text{设特解为 } x^* = Ate^t \text{ 代入得: } x^* = -4te^t \text{ 故 } x = C_1 e^t + C_2 e^{2t} - 4te^t$$

$$9. \text{由积分中值定理: } 2 \cdot e^{\lambda(\eta-b^2)} f(\eta) \cdot \left(\frac{a+b}{2} - a \right) = (b-a)f(b) \Rightarrow f(\eta) e^{\lambda(\eta-b^2)} = f(b) \quad \eta \in \left(a, \frac{a+b}{2} \right)$$

$$\text{令 } g(x) = f(x) e^{\lambda(\eta^2-b^2)}, \text{ 则 } g(\eta) = g(b) \text{ 又 } g(x) [a, b] \exists \xi \in (\eta, b), g'(\xi) = 0$$

$$\text{即 } [f'(\xi) + 2\lambda \xi f(\xi)] e^{\lambda(\eta^2-b^2)} = 0 \Rightarrow f'(\xi) + 2\lambda \xi f(\xi) = 0$$

$$10. (1) \text{将 } y = e^x \text{ 代入得: } e^x + P(x)e^x + Q(x)e^x = 0 \Rightarrow 1 + P(x) + Q(x) = 0$$

$$\text{将 } y = x \text{ 代入得: } P(x) + Q(x)x = 0$$

$$(2) \therefore (x-1)y'' - xy' + y = 0 \text{ 满足 } 1 + P(x) + Q(x) = 0, P(x) + Q(x)x = 0 \text{ 由(1)知 } y = e^x, y = x \text{ 为方程的特解故通解为 } y = C_1 e^x + C_2 x,$$

$$\text{又 } y(0) = 2, y'(0) = 1 \quad y = 2e^x - x$$

(3)由(2)知通解为 $y = C_1 e^x + C_2 x$ 观察得特解可取 $y^* = 1$

$$\therefore y = C_1 e^x + C_2 x + 1 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln[y(x) - 1]}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{y'(x)}{y(x) - 1} = -1 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y(0) = 2 \\ y'(0) = -1 \end{cases} \therefore y = e^x - 2x + 1$$

2011年期末真题

一、填空题

1. $k = 2$

解析: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} -\frac{\sin 2x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{2x}{x} = 2$ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (3x^2 - 2x + k) = k \therefore k = 2$

2. 2π

解析: 令 $x = 2 \sin \theta$

原式 = $\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 + 2 \sin \theta) 2 \cos \theta \cos \theta d\theta = 4 \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\cos^2 \theta + 2 \sin \theta \cos^2 \theta) d\theta = 4 \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 \theta d\theta = 2\pi$

3. $y = C_1 e^{-x} + e^{\frac{1}{2}x} (C_2 \cos \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}t + C_3 \sin \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}t)$

解析: $\lambda^3 + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow (\lambda + 1)(\lambda^2 - \lambda + 1) = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = -1, \lambda_2 = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i, \lambda_3 = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i$

4. $\frac{2x \sin x^2}{1 + \cos^2 x^2}$

二、选择题

1. B

解析: $f'(1) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1 + \Delta x) - f(1)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1 - x) - f(1)}{-x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1) - f(1 - x)}{x} = -2 \therefore f'(5) = f'(5 - 4) = -2$

2. D

解析: $\lambda^2 - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = \pm 1$

3. D

解析: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x(\ln x) \sin \frac{1}{x}}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x(x - 1) \sin \frac{1}{x}}{x - 1} = \sin 1$ $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x [\ln(-x)] \sin \frac{1}{x}}{x - 1} = 0$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x(\ln |x|) \sin \frac{1}{x}}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} -x(\ln |x|) \sin \frac{1}{x} \because \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \ln |x| = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln |x|}{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{-\frac{1}{x^2}} = 0$

且 $\sin \frac{1}{x}$ 有界故上式极限为 0 $\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 0$

4. B

解析: 设 $f(x) = \tan x - x, x \in (0, \frac{\pi}{4}), f'(x) = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} - 1 > 0 \therefore f(x)$ 单调增

$f(x) > f(0) = 0 \therefore \tan x - x > 0 \Rightarrow \tan x > x \Rightarrow \tan^2 x > x^2 \Rightarrow \frac{\tan x}{x} > \frac{x}{\tan x}, x \in (0, \frac{\pi}{4})$

设 $g(x) = \frac{\tan x}{x}, x \in (0, \frac{\pi}{4})$, 则 $g'(x) = \frac{\frac{x}{\cos^2 x} - \tan x}{x^2} = \frac{x - \sin x \cos x}{x^2 \cos^2 x}$

令 $h(x) = x - \sin x \cos x, h'(x) = 1 - \cos 2x > 0 \therefore h(x) \uparrow, h(x) > h(0) = 0$

$\therefore g'(x) > 0 \therefore g(x) \uparrow \therefore g(x) < g(\frac{\pi}{4}) = \frac{4}{\pi} \frac{\tan x}{x} < \frac{4}{\pi}$

故 $\frac{4}{\pi} > \frac{\tan x}{x} > \frac{x}{\tan x} \therefore 1 > I_1 > I_2$

三、计算题

1. 原式 = $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\arctan x - x}{2x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{1+x^2} - 1}{6x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-x^2}{6x^2(1+x^2)} = -\frac{1}{6}$

2. 原式 = $-\int \frac{x}{\cos^5 x} d \cos x = \frac{1}{4} \int x d \cos^{-4} x = \frac{x \cos^{-4} x}{4} - \frac{1}{4} \int \cos^{-4} x dx = \frac{x}{4 \cos^4 x} - \frac{1}{4} \left[\int \tan^2 x d \tan x + \int \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} dx \right]$
 $= \frac{x}{4 \cos^4 x} - \frac{1}{12} \tan^3 x - \frac{1}{4} \tan x + C$

$$3. \text{令 } \sqrt{x} = t, \text{ 则原式} = \int_1^2 \frac{\ln t^2}{t} \cdot 2t dt = 4 \int_1^2 \ln t dt = 4 (t \ln t - t) \Big|_1^2 = 4(2 \ln 2 - 1)$$

$$4. \dot{x} = t^2 \cdot 2t = 2t^3, \ddot{x} = 6t^2, \dot{y} = -2t \cdot t^4 \ln t^2 = -4t^5 \ln t, \ddot{y} = -4t^4(5 \ln t + 1), \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \frac{\ddot{y} - \dot{x} \ddot{y}}{\dot{x}^3} = \frac{2t^3 [-4t^4(5 \ln t + 1) - 6t^2(-4t^5 \ln t)]}{(2t^3)^3} = -\frac{2 \ln t + 1}{t^2}$$

$$5. \text{先求 } xy' - 3y = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{y} = \frac{3dx}{x} \Rightarrow y = c_1 x^3 \text{ 令 } y = h(x)x^3 \\ \text{则 } x [h'(x)x^3 + 3x^2 h(x)] - 3h(x)x^3 = x^4 e^x \Rightarrow h'(x) = e^x \text{ 故 } h(x) = e^x + c_2 \therefore y = (e^x + c)x^3$$

$$6. (1) \det(A - \lambda E) = \begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 1-\lambda & 3 \\ 3 & 3 & 6-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = \lambda(9-\lambda)(\lambda+1) = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = 0, \lambda_2 = 9, \lambda_3 = -1$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 3 & 3 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad r_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A + E = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 3 & 7 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad r_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A - 9E = \begin{bmatrix} -8 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & -8 & 3 \\ 3 & 3 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad r_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore x(t) = C_1 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + C_2 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} e^{-t} + C_3 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} e^{9t}$$

$$(2) \lambda^2 - 4\lambda + 4 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 2 \therefore \mathbf{x}: y = C_1 e^{2x} + C_2 x e^{2x}$$

$$\text{设特解为 } y^* = Ax^2 e^{2x} \text{ 代入得: } y^* = \frac{3}{2} x^2 e^{2x} \text{ 故 } y = C_1 e^{2x} + C_2 x e^{2x} + \frac{3}{2} x^2 e^{2x}$$

$$7. y' = 2x \quad Y: y - x_0^2 = 2x_0(x - x_0) \quad \text{切点: } (x_0, x_0^2)$$

$$S = \int_{x_0}^8 (2x_0 x - x_0^2) dx = \frac{x_0^3}{4} - 8x_0^2 + 64x_0 \quad S' = \frac{3x_0^2}{4} - 16x_0 + 64 = 0 \Rightarrow x_0 = \frac{16}{3}$$

$$\text{当 } 0 < x_0 < \frac{16}{3} \text{ 时, } S' > 0; \text{ 当 } \frac{16}{3} < x_0 < 8 \text{ 时, } S' < 0 \therefore x_0 = \frac{16}{3} \text{ 时 } S \text{ 最大, 对应点为 } (\frac{16}{3}, \frac{256}{9})$$

$$8. (1) \text{由柯西不等式: } |f(x) \cdot \frac{1}{x}| \leq \frac{1}{2} \left[f^2(x) + \frac{1}{x^2} \right] \therefore \int_1^{+\infty} f^2(x) dx \text{ 和 } \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^2} dx \text{ 均收敛}$$

$$\therefore \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2} \left[f^2(x) + \frac{1}{x^2} \right] dx \text{ 收敛 } \therefore \int_1^{+\infty} \left| \frac{f(x)}{x} \right| dx < \infty \quad E \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} dx \text{ 绝对收敛}$$

$$(2) \text{原式} = -\frac{1}{2} \int_1^{+\infty} \arctan x dx^{-2} = -\frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{\arctan x}{x^2} \Big|_1^{+\infty} - \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^2} d \arctan x \right] = \frac{\pi}{8} + \frac{1}{2} \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^2(1+x^2)} dx = \frac{\pi}{8} +$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \int_1^{+\infty} \left(\frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x^2+1} \right) dx = \frac{\pi}{8} + \frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{1}{x} - \arctan x \right) \Big|_1^{+\infty} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$9. \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{f(x)}{x-1} = 0 \Rightarrow f(1) = 0 \therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{f(x) - f(1)}{x-1} = f'(1) = 0$$

$$\text{当 } x \neq 1 \text{ 时, } \varphi(x) = \int_0^1 f' [1 + (x-1)t] dt = \frac{f[1 + (x-1)]}{x-1} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{f(x) - f(1)}{x-1} = \frac{f(x)}{x-1}$$

$$\text{当 } x = 1 \text{ 时, } \varphi(1) = \int_0^1 f'(1) dt = 0 \quad (x=1 \text{ 的邻域内: } \varphi'(x) = \frac{(x-1)f'(x) - f(x)}{(x-1)^2})$$

$$\varphi'(1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\varphi(x) - \varphi(1)}{x-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{f(x)}{(x-1)^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{f'(x)}{2(x-1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{f''(1)}{2}$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \varphi'(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1)f'(x) - f(x)}{(x-1)^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{f'(x) + (x-1)f''(x-1) - f'(x)}{2(x-1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{f''(x)}{2} = \frac{f''(1)}{2} =$$

$\varphi'(1)$

$\therefore \varphi'(x)$ 在 $x=1$ 处连续

2010年期末真题

一、填空题

1. $y - 1 = 2(x - 1)$

解析: 设切点 (x_0, y_0) , 则 $2x_0 \cdot (-\frac{1}{2}) = -1 \Rightarrow x_0 = 1 \quad \therefore$ 切线: $y - 1 = 2(x - 1) \Rightarrow y = 2x - 1$

2. $y = C_1 e^x + C_2 x^2 + 3$

3. $\frac{19}{4}$

解析: 令 $t = x^2$, $f'(x^2) = \frac{df(x^2)}{dx} = \frac{df(x^2)}{dx^2} \cdot \frac{dx^2}{dx} \Rightarrow x^3 = f'(t) \cdot 2x \Rightarrow f'(t) = \frac{t}{2} \Rightarrow f(t) = \frac{t^2 + 3}{4}$
 $\therefore f(4) = \frac{19}{4}$

二、选择题

1. B

解析: $f'(a) = 0$ 令 $x = a$, 则 $f''(a) + 2f'(a) = \int_a^{a+1} e^{f(t)} dt > 0 \Rightarrow f''(a) > 0 \therefore x = a$ 处取极小值

2. A

解析: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x \ln(1-x)}{\sin^2 x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x \cdot (-x)}{x^2} = -2$

三、解答题

1. $y' = \frac{2x}{1+x^2-1} - \frac{\sqrt{x^2-1}}{x} - \frac{2x}{2\sqrt{x^2-1}} \ln x = \frac{x \ln x}{(x-1)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{dy}{dx} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{x \ln x}{(x^2-1)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{\ln x + 1}{3x\sqrt{x^2-1}} = +\infty$

2. $\ddot{x} = e^{-t^2} \quad \ddot{x} = -2te^{-t^2} \quad \dot{y} = [2t - 2t(1+t^2)] e^{-t^2} = -2t^3 e^{-t^2} \quad \ddot{y} = (-6t^2 + 4t^4) e^{-t^2}$

$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \frac{\dot{x}\ddot{y} - \ddot{x}\dot{y}}{\dot{x}^3}$ 则 $\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \frac{e^{-t^2} \cdot (-6t^2 + 4t^4) e^{-t^2} - (-2te^{-t^2})(-2t^3 e^{-t^2})}{e^{-3t^2}} = \frac{-6t^2}{e^{-t^2}} \therefore \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} \Big|_{t=1} = -6e$

3. 原式 $= \int \ln(e^x + 1) de^x = (e^x + 1) [\ln(e^x + 1) - 1] + C$

4. 先求 $2xy' = y \Rightarrow \frac{2dy}{y} = \frac{dx}{x} \Rightarrow y = C_1 \sqrt{x}$ 设 $y = h(x)\sqrt{x}$, 则 $2x \left[h'(x) + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} h(x) \right] = h(x)\sqrt{x} + 2x^2 \Rightarrow$
 $h'(x) = \sqrt{x} \Rightarrow h(x) = \frac{2}{3} x^{\frac{3}{2}} + C_2$
 $\therefore y = (\frac{2}{3} x^{\frac{3}{2}} + C) \sqrt{x} = \frac{2}{3} x^{\frac{3}{2}} + C \sqrt{x}$

5. (1) $\det(A - \lambda E) = \begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 3-\lambda & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = -\lambda(\lambda-1)(\lambda-4) = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = 0, \lambda_2 = 1, \lambda_3 = 4$

$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad r_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$

$A - E = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad r_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$

$A - 4E = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad r_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$

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

$$(2) \lambda^2 + \lambda - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = -2, \lambda_2 = 1 \quad \therefore \text{通解为 } y = C_1 e^{-2x} + C_2 e^x$$

$$\text{设特解为 } y^* = A x e^x \quad \text{代入得: } y^* = \frac{1}{3} x e^x \quad \text{故 } y = C_1 e^{-2x} + C_2 e^x + \frac{1}{3} x e^x$$

$$6. I = \int_0^{+\infty} x d \frac{1}{1+e^{-x}} = \left. \frac{x}{1+e^{-x}} \right|_0^{+\infty} - \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{1+e^{-x}} dx = \left. \frac{x}{1+e^{-x}} \right|_0^{+\infty} - \ln(e^x + 1) \Big|_0^{+\infty} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[\frac{x}{1+e^{-x}} - \ln(e^x + 1) \right] +$$

$\ln 2$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x e^x - (e^x + 1) \ln(e^x + 1)}{e^x} + \ln 2 = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(x+1)e^x - [e^x + e^x \ln(e^x + 1)]}{e^x} + \ln 2 = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x - \ln(e^x + 1) +$$

$\ln 2$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \ln \frac{e^x}{e^x + 1} + \ln 2 = \ln 2$$

$$7. \begin{cases} 0 = c \\ 2 = a + b + c \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a + b = 2 \\ c = 0 \end{cases} \quad y = ax^2 + bx = x(ax + b) \Rightarrow x_1 = -\frac{b}{a}, x_2 = 0$$

$$\because a < 0, b = 2 - a > 0 \quad \therefore x_1 > 0$$

$$S = \int_0^{-\frac{b}{a}} (ax^2 + bx) dx = \left. \frac{a}{3} x^3 + \frac{b}{2} x^2 \right|_0^{-\frac{b}{a}} = -\frac{b^3}{3a^2} + \frac{b^3}{2a^2} = \frac{b^3}{6a^2} = \frac{(2-a)^3}{6a^2}$$

$$\frac{ds}{da} = \frac{-3(2-a)^2 a^2 - 2a(2-a)^3}{6a^4} = \frac{-(2-a)^2(a+4)a}{6a^4} = 0 \Rightarrow a = -4$$

$$\therefore a = -4, b = -6, c = 0 \quad y = x(-4x + 6) \quad \dot{V} = \int_0^{\frac{9}{4}} \pi \frac{6\sqrt{36 - 4 \cdot (-4) \cdot (-y)}}{(-4)^2} dy = \frac{3\pi}{4} \int_0^{\frac{9}{4}} \sqrt{9 - 4y} dy = \frac{27\pi}{8}$$

$$8. \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} \frac{f(2x-a)}{x-a} \text{ 存在 } f(a) = 0 \because f'(x) > 0 \therefore f(x) \geq f(a) = 0 \text{ 设 } g(x) = x^2$$

$$h(x) = \int_a^x f(t) dt \text{ 由柯西中值定理: } \frac{g(b) - g(a)}{h(b) - h(a)} = \frac{g'(\xi)}{h'(\xi)} \quad \xi \in (a, b)$$

$$\text{即 } \frac{b^2 - a^2}{\int_a^b f(t) dt - \int_a^a f(t) dt} = \frac{2\xi}{f(\xi)} \Rightarrow \frac{b^2 - a^2}{\int_a^b f(x) dx} = \frac{2\xi}{f(\xi)}$$