

《微积分 I》(第一层次) 期末考试试卷

2013/2014 学年第一学期 考试时间 2014.1.2 考试成绩 _____

一、计算下列各题 (本题满分 6 分 × 8 = 48 分)

1. 计算 $I = \int x\sqrt{1+x^2}dx.$

法一: $I = \frac{1}{2} \int \int_{1+x^2} d(x^2+1)^{\frac{3}{2}} = \frac{1}{3}(1+x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} + C, \quad \text{法二: } t = \frac{1}{x} \quad I = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{t-1}{1+t^2} dt = -I, \quad \therefore I = 0$

法三: $I = \int \tan^2 t \sec^3 t dt = \int \sec^2 t d(\sec t), \quad \text{法四: } I = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{2}{x^2+1} - \frac{1}{3} \frac{2x^2}{x^2+1} dx = \frac{1}{3} \ln \left| \frac{x^2+2x+1}{x^2-x+1} \right|_0^{+\infty} = 0$

法五: $t = \sqrt{1+x^2}, \quad I = \int \sqrt{t^2-1} \cdot t dt \Big|_1^{\sqrt{2}} = \int t^2 dt \quad \text{法六: } I = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1-x+x^2-x^2}{(1+x)(1-x+x^2)} dx = \int_0^{+\infty} \left(\frac{1}{x+1} - \frac{x^2}{1+x^2} \right) dx$

法七: $I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^3 x dx = \frac{1}{3} t^3 + C = \frac{1}{3} (1+x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} + C$

法八: $I = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\tan x^2} \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^x \frac{e^{xt} - 1}{t} dt = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{3} \ln(1+x^3) \Big|_0^x$

法九: $I = \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (3\sin x - \sin 3x) dx = \left[\frac{1}{2} \cos 3x - \frac{3}{4} \cos x \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{2}{3}$

法十: $I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 x d(-\cos x) = -\sin x \cos x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 2 \sin x (-\sin x) dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 2 \sin x dx - 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 x dx \quad \therefore I = \frac{2}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin x dx = \frac{2}{3}$

法十一: $I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 2 \cos x \sin x dx = -\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 2 \cos^2 x d(\cos x) = -\frac{2}{3} \cos^3 x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = -\frac{2}{3}$

法十二: $t = \sin x, \quad I = -\int_0^1 t^2 dt = -\frac{2}{3} (t^3) \Big|_0^1 = -\frac{2}{3}$

5. 求极限 $I = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sqrt[n]{n(n+1)(n+2)\cdots(2n-1)}.$

$$I = \exp \left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \ln \left(1 + \frac{k}{n} \right) \right) \quad 3'$$

$$= \exp \left(\int_0^1 \ln(1+x) dx \right) \quad 2'$$

$$= e^{1/\ln 2 - 1} \quad 1'$$

其余不正确解法给 1-2 分

6. 求连续函数 $f(x)$, 使得 $f(x) = x \arctan x + \frac{1}{1+x^2} \int_0^1 f(x) dx.$

令 $\int_0^1 f(x) dx = A \quad 1'$

$$\therefore f(x) = x \arctan x + \frac{A}{1+x^2} \quad 1'$$

$$A = \int_0^1 \left(x \arctan x + \frac{A}{1+x^2} \right) dx \quad 1'$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4} A \quad 1'$$

$$A = \frac{\pi - 2}{4 - \pi} \quad 1'$$

$$f(x) = x \arctan x + \frac{(\pi - 2)}{(4 - \pi)(1+x^2)} \quad 1'$$

7. 求曲线 $\rho = \sqrt{\sin \theta}$ ($0 \leq \theta \leq \pi$) 所围图形面积.

$$S = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^\pi \sin \theta d\theta = \frac{1}{2} \cos \theta \Big|_0^\pi = 1$$

8. 已知向量 $\vec{AB} = (3, 4, 0)$, $\vec{AC} = (5, 2, -14)$, 求等分 $\angle BAC$ 的单位向量.

$$|\vec{AB}| = 5 \quad |\vec{AC}| = 15$$

$$\vec{r} = |\vec{AB}| \vec{AB} + |\vec{AC}| \vec{AC} = (170, 70, -70) \quad 3'$$

$$\vec{r}_0 = \frac{\vec{r}}{|\vec{r}|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{300}}(1, 1, -1) \quad 1' \quad \rightarrow \text{加错又减1分.}$$

二. (本题满分 10 分) 1. 证明: $f(x) = \frac{x}{\sin x}$ 为 $(0, \frac{\pi}{2})$ 上单调上升函数:

2. 证明不等式 $\frac{\pi^2}{9} < \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{x}{\sin x} dx < \frac{\pi^2}{6}$.

(1) $f'(x) = \frac{\sin x - x \cos x}{\sin^2 x} \quad 2'$

(2) $\frac{2}{3} = f\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) \leq f(x) \leq f\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \frac{\pi}{2}$

$$g(x) = \sin x - x \cos x$$

$$\therefore \frac{\pi^2}{9} \leq \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{x}{\sin x} dx \leq \frac{\pi^2}{6}$$

(x). $g'(x) = x \sin x > 0 \quad 2'$

$x > 0$ 时 $g(x) > g(0) = 0$

$$\therefore f'(x) > 0, \text{ 即 } f(x) \uparrow 2'$$

三. (本题满分 10 分) 求旋轮线 $\begin{cases} x = a(t - \sin t), \\ y = a(1 - \cos t), \end{cases}$ ($0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$) 与 x 轴所围曲边梯形
绕 x 轴旋转一周所得的旋转体体积.

$$V_x = \int_0^{2\pi a} \pi y^2 dx \quad 2'$$

$$= \pi a^3 \int_0^{2\pi} (1 - \cos t)^3 dt \quad 4'$$

$$= 5\pi^2 a^3 \quad 4'$$

注: 6分之5若结果不对时.(有过程) 得 2
 $\pi \cdot a$ 的系数不对时 得 3'.

8. 已知向量 $\vec{AB} = (3, 4, 0)$, $\vec{AC} = (5, 2, -14)$, 求等分 $\angle BAC$ 的单位向量.

解: $|\vec{AB}| = 5$, $|\vec{AC}| = 15$, 从而等分 $\angle BAC$ 的向量 $= \pm(3\vec{AB} + \vec{AC}) = \pm(14, 14, -14)$
从而所求单位向量为 $\frac{\pm}{\sqrt{3}}(1, 1, -1)$. \square

二. (本题满分 10 分) 1. 证明: $f(x) = \frac{x}{\sin x}$ 为 $(0, \frac{\pi}{2})$ 上单调上升函数;

$$2. \text{ 证明不等式 } \frac{\pi^2}{9} < \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{x}{\sin x} dx < \frac{\pi^2}{6}.$$

证明 1: $f'(x) = \frac{\sin x - x \cos x}{\sin^2 x}$, 令 $g(x) = \sin x - x \cos x$, 则:

$$g(0) = 0, g'(x) = x \sin x > 0 (x \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})), \text{ 故 } g(x) > 0 (x \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2}))$$

由此, $f'(x) > 0 (x \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2}))$, 从而 $f(x)$ 在区间 $(0, \frac{\pi}{2})$ 上单调上升.

证明 2: 由上述证明知, $\frac{\pi}{3} < \frac{x}{\sin x} < \frac{\pi}{2} (x \in (\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{2}))$, 故 $\frac{\pi^2}{9} < \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{x}{\sin x} dx < \frac{\pi^2}{6}$. \square

三. (本题满分 10 分) 求旋轮线 $\begin{cases} x = a(t - \sin t), \\ y = a(1 - \cos t), \end{cases} (0 \leq t \leq 2\pi)$ 与 x 轴所围曲边梯形绕 x 轴旋转一周所得的旋转体体积.

$$\text{解: 所求体积} = \int_0^{2\pi} \pi y^2(t) dx(t) = \pi \int_0^{2\pi} a^3 (1 - \cos t)^3 dt = a^3 \pi \left(2\pi + 3 \int_0^{2\pi} \cos^2 t dt \right) = 5a^3 \pi^2. \square$$

四. (本题满分 10 分) 设 $f(x)$ 为 $[a, b]$ 上连续单调增函数, 求证: $\int_a^b xf(x) dx \geq \frac{a+b}{2} \int_a^b f(x) dx$.

证明: 令 $g(x) = \int_0^x tf(t) dt - \frac{a+x}{2} \int_a^x f(t) dt$, 则 $g(a) = 0$, $g'(x) = \frac{x-a}{2} f(x) - \frac{1}{2} \int_a^x f(t) dt$.

由于 $f(x)$ 为 $[a, b]$ 上连续单调增函数, 则 $g'(x) \geq \frac{x-a}{2} f(x) - \frac{1}{2} f(x) \int_a^x dx = 0$,

从而 $g(x) \geq 0 (x \in [a, b])$, 特别地, $g(b) \geq 0$, 即: $\int_a^b xf(x) dx \geq \frac{a+b}{2} \int_a^b f(x) dx$. \square

五. (本题满分 14 分) 讨论函数 $y = x^{-2} e^{-\frac{1}{x}}$ 的定义域, 单调区间, 极值, 凸向与拐点, 渐近线, 并作出草图.

解: 函数 $y = x^{-2} e^{-\frac{1}{x}}$ 的定义域为 $x \in (-\infty, 0) \cup (0, +\infty)$, 且 $f(x) > 0$.

$$y'(x) = x^{-4} e^{-\frac{1}{x}} (1 - 2x), y''(x) = x^{-6} e^{-\frac{1}{x}} (6x^2 - 6x + 1).$$

$$y'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{2}.$$

$x \in (-\infty, 0) \cup (0, \frac{1}{2})$, $y'(x) > 0$, 从而 $f(x)$ 单调上升, 且 $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = 0$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = +\infty$,

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

$x \in (\frac{1}{2}, +\infty)$, $y'(x) < 0$, 从而 $f(x)$ 单调下降, 且 $f(\frac{1}{2}) = 4e^{-2}$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = 0$.

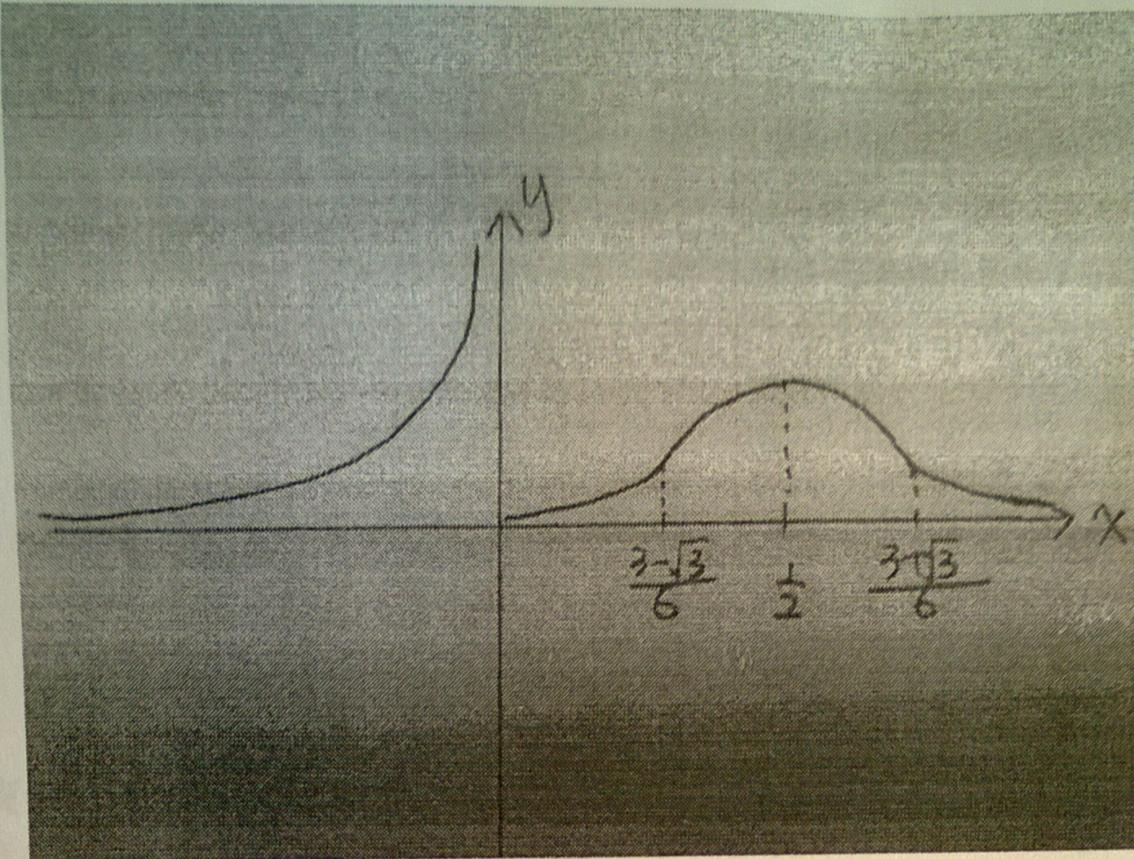
所以, $f(x)$ 单调上升区间为 $(-\infty, 0) \cup (0, \frac{1}{2})$; 单调下降区间为 $(\frac{1}{2}, +\infty)$;

$f(x)$ 具有如下渐进线: $y = 0 (x \rightarrow \infty)$, $x = 0 (x \rightarrow 0^-)$.

$$f''(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{3}}{6}.$$

$x \in (-\infty, 0) \cup (0, \frac{3-\sqrt{3}}{6}) \cup (\frac{3+\sqrt{3}}{6}, +\infty)$, $f''(x) > 0$, 从而函数为下凸函数. $x \in (\frac{3-\sqrt{3}}{6}, \frac{3+\sqrt{3}}{6})$, $f''(x) < 0$, 从而函数为上凸函数. $\left(\frac{3 \pm \sqrt{3}}{6}, (3 \mp \sqrt{3})^2 e^{-(3 \mp \sqrt{3})}\right)$ 为 $f(x)$ 的拐点.

函数草图如下:



□

六. (本题为非商学院同学做, 满分 8 分) 已知函数 $f(x)$ 为 \mathbb{R} 上一阶连续可微的周期函数, 最小正周期为 2π , 且 $|f'(x)| \leq 1$, 证明:

1. 对任意的连续函数 $g(x)$, 有 $\left| \int_0^1 g(x)f'(2\pi x)dx \right| \leq \max_{x \in [0,1]} g(x) - \min_{x \in [0,1]} g(x);$
2. 若 $g(x)$ 满足对任意的 $x_1, x_2 \in [0, 1]$, 有 $|g(x_1) - g(x_2)| \leq |x_1 - x_2|^{\frac{1}{2}}$, 则有

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^1 g(x)f'(nx)dx = 0.$$

证明 1:

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \int_0^1 g(x)f'(2\pi x)dx \right| &= \left| \int_0^1 (g(x) - \min_{x \in [0,1]} g(x))f'(2\pi x)dx + \min_{x \in [0,1]} g(x) \int_0^1 f'(2\pi x)dx \right| \\ &\leq \int_0^1 \left| (g(x) - \min_{x \in [0,1]} g(x)) \right| dx \leq \max_{x \in [0,1]} g(x) - \min_{x \in [0,1]} g(x). \end{aligned}$$

证明 2:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_0^1 g(x)f'(nx)dx &\stackrel{t=nx}{=} \frac{1}{n} \int_0^n g\left(\frac{t}{n}\right)f'(t)dt \\
 &= \frac{1}{n} \int_0^{2\pi[\frac{n}{2\pi}]} g\left(\frac{t}{n}\right)f'(t)dt + \frac{1}{n} \int_{2\pi[\frac{n}{2\pi}]}^n g\left(\frac{t}{n}\right)f'(t)dt \\
 &= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{\lfloor \frac{n}{2\pi} \rfloor} \int_0^{2\pi} g\left(\frac{2\pi(i-1)+t}{n}\right)f'(t)dt + \frac{1}{n} \int_{2\pi[\frac{n}{2\pi}]}^n g\left(\frac{t}{n}\right)f'(t)dt \\
 &= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{\lfloor \frac{n}{2\pi} \rfloor} \int_0^{2\pi} \left[g\left(\frac{2\pi(i-1)+t}{n}\right) - g\left(\frac{2\pi(i-1)}{n}\right) \right] f'(t)dt + \frac{1}{n} \int_{2\pi[\frac{n}{2\pi}]}^n g\left(\frac{t}{n}\right)f'(t)dt
 \end{aligned}$$

从而

$$\begin{aligned}
 \left| \int_0^1 g(x)f'(nx)dx \right| &\leq \frac{1}{n} \cdot \left[\frac{n}{2\pi} \right] \cdot \sqrt{\frac{2\pi}{n}} \cdot 2\pi + \frac{1}{n} \cdot 2\pi \cdot \max_{x \in [0,1]} |g(x)| \\
 &\leq \sqrt{\frac{2\pi}{n}} + \frac{2\pi \max_{x \in [0,1]} |g(x)|}{n} \\
 &\rightarrow 0(n \rightarrow \infty). \square
 \end{aligned}$$

七. (本题为商学院同学做, 满分 8 分) 设 $f(x)$ 为 \mathbb{R} 上二阶可微函数, 且 $f''(x) \geq 0$, 证明:

1. 对任意的 $x, p \in \mathbb{R}$, 有 $f(x) \geq f(p) + f'(p)(x - p)$;
2. $\exp\left(\int_0^1 (1 + f^2(x))dx\right) \leq \int_0^1 \exp(1 + f^2(x))dx$.

证明 1: $f(x) = f(p) + f'(p)(x - p) + f''(\xi)(x - p)^2$ (其中 ξ 为介于 x 与 p 之间的某值).

由于 $f''(x) \geq 0$, 从而 $f'(x) \geq f(p) + f'(p)(x - p)$, $\forall x, p \in \mathbb{R}$.

证明 2: 取 1 中 $f(x) = e^x$, 1 中 x 为 $1 + f^2(t)$, 1 中 p 为 $\int_0^1 (1 + f^2(x))dx$, 从而有

$$\exp(1 + f^2(t)) \geq \exp\left(\int_0^1 (1 + f^2(x))dx\right) + \exp\left(\int_0^1 (1 + f^2(x))dx\right)(1 + f^2(t) - \int_0^1 (1 + f^2(x))dx)$$

上述表达式关于 t 从 $[0, 1]$ 积分得: $\exp\left(\int_0^1 (1 + f^2(x))dx\right) \leq \int_0^1 \exp(1 + f^2(x))dx \square$