河海大学 2006~2007 学年第一学期

《高等数学》(上)期末试卷

考试对象: 2006级

一、选择题,每小题三分,共 15 分

1.设
$$y = \cos \frac{\arcsin x}{2}$$
 , 则 $y'(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}) = ($

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

A.
$$-\frac{1}{2}$$
 B. $-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ C. $\frac{1}{2}$ D. $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

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

D.
$$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

2.函数
$$y = 6x + \frac{3}{x} - x^3$$
 在 $x = 1$ 处有 (

A.极小值 B.极大值

3.下列四项中正确的是(

A.
$$((\int f(x)dx)) = f(x) + c$$

B.
$$\int f'(x)dx = f(x) + dx$$

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

D.
$$\int f'(x)dx = f(x+c)$$

4.下列广义积分收敛的是(

A.
$$\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx$$

B.
$$\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x} dx$$

C.
$$\int_{1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^2} dx$$

D.
$$\int_{1}^{\infty} \sqrt{x} dx$$

5.设函数 f(x) 在点 x_0 处取得极值,则下述结论正确的是(

A. $f'(x_0)$ 必定存在且 $f'(x_0) = 0$ B. $f'(x_0)$ 不存在或 $f'(x_0) = 0$

 $C. f'(x_0)$ 必定不存在

D. $f'(x_0)$ 必定存在,不一定为零

二. 填空题 (每小题三分, 共 15 分)

1.设y = y(x) 由方程 $x \sin y + ye^x = 0$ 所确定,则y'(0) =______

$$2. \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{(3x^2 + 2)^3}{(2x^3 + 3)^2} = \underline{\qquad \qquad } \quad 3. \frac{d}{dx} \int_a^b \frac{\arctan x}{1 + x^2} dx = \underline{\qquad }$$

$$3. \frac{d}{dx} \int_a^b \frac{\arctan x}{1+x^2} dx = \underline{\qquad}$$

$$4. \int \frac{dx}{x^2 + 2x - 3} = \underline{\qquad} \qquad 5. \int_{-1}^{1} (x^2 + x\sqrt{4 - x^2}) dx = \underline{\qquad} \qquad \circ$$

三. 试解下列各题 (每小题 7分, 共 28分)

1.设 $y = f(\frac{1}{x})$, 其中 f 的各阶导数均存在,求 y' 及 y'' 。

 $2.求 y = x^3 - 3x^2 - 9x + 14$ 的单点区间、凹凸区间及拐点。

3. 计算
$$I = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\left(\int_{0}^{x} u \cos u^{2} du\right)^{2}}{\int_{0}^{x} \sin u^{2} du}$$
。

4. 计算 $I = \int_{0}^{\ln 2} xe^{-x} dx$ 。

四. (8分)证明:对于任意实数 x 有 2x arctan $x \ge \ln(1+x^2)$ 。

五. (9分) 设 f(x) 是 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 内的连续函数,证明对于任意的实数 a,有

$$\int_{-a}^{a} f(x)dx = \int_{0}^{a} \left[f(x) + f(-x) \right] dx$$

六. (9分) 求曲线 $\frac{1}{4} \ln \left| \frac{x-1}{x+3} \right| + C$ 和它在 $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$ 处的切线及 $x = \pi$ 所围成图形的面

积,并求此图形绕 x 轴旋转所得旋转体的体积。

七. (8分) A、B两厂在直河岸的同侧,A沿河岸,B离岸4公里,A与B相距5公里。今在河岸边建一水厂C,从水厂到B厂的每公里水管材料费是A厂的 $\sqrt{5}$ 倍。问水厂C设在离A厂多远才使两厂所耗总的水管材料费为最省?



八、(8分)设函数f(x)在[0,1]上连续,在(0,1)内可导,

$$f\left(0\right)=f\left(1\right)=0,f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)=1.$$
 试证(1)存在 $\eta\in\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$,使 $f\left(\eta\right)=\eta$;(2)必存在

$$\xi \in (0,\eta)$$
, 使得 $f'(\xi) - f(\xi) + \xi = 1$ 。

2006 级高等数学(上)期末试卷参考答案

-, A C B C B =, 1.0 2.
$$\frac{27}{4}$$
 3. 0 4. $\frac{1}{4} \ln \left| \frac{x-1}{x+3} \right| + C$ 5. $\frac{2}{3}$

$$\exists x \quad 1 \quad y' = -\frac{1}{x^2} f'(\frac{1}{x}) \qquad 2. \quad y'' = \frac{2}{x^3} f'(\frac{1}{x}) + \frac{1}{x^4} f''(\frac{1}{x}).$$

2、定义域为:
$$(-\infty, +\infty)$$
, $y'=3x^2-6x-9$, 由 $y'=0 \Rightarrow x_1=-1, x_2=3$, 故当 $x<-1$

时,
$$y'>0$$
, 当 $-1 < x < 3$ 时, $y'<0$, 当 $x>3$ 时, $y'>0$, 则单增区间为:

$$(-\infty,-1)$$
, $(3,+\infty)$, 单减区间为: $(-1,3)$, 又 $y"=6x-6$, 由 $y"=0 \Rightarrow x=1$, 当 $x<1$

时,y"<0,当x>1时y">0,则凹区间为: $(1,+\infty)$,,凸区间为: $(-\infty,1)$, 拐点坐标为: (1,3)。

$$3. I = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2\int_0^x u \cos u^2 du \, \Box x \cos x^2}{\sin x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2\int_0^x u \cos u^2 \, \Box x^2}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2\int_0^x u \cos u^2 \, \Box x^2}{\sin x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2\int_0^x u \cos u^2 \, \Box x^2}{\sin x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2\int_0^x u \cos u^2 \, \Box x^2}{\sin x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2\int_0^x u \cos u^2 \, \Box x^2}{\sin x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2\int_0^x u \cos u^2 \, \Box x^2}{\sin x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2\int_0^x u \cos u^2 \, \Box x^2}{\sin x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2\int_0^x u \cos u^2 \, \Box x^2}{\sin x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2\int_0^x u \cos u^2 \, \Box x^2}{\sin x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2\int_0^x u \cos u^2 \, \Box x^2}{\sin x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2\int_0^x u \cos u^2 \, \Box x^2}{\sin x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2\int_0^x u \cos u^2 \, \Box x^2}{\sin x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2\int_0^x u \cos u^2 \, \Box x^2}{\sin x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2\int_0^x u \cos u^2 \, \Box x^2}{\sin x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2\int_0^x u \cos u^2 \, \Box x^2}{\sin x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2\int_0^x u \cos u^2 \, \Box x^2}{\sin x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2\int_0^x u \cos u^2 \, \Box x^2}{\sin x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2\int_0^x u \cos u^2 \, \Box x^2}{\sin x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2\int_0^x u \cos u^2 \, \Box x^2}{\sin x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2\int_0^x u \cos u^2 \, \Box x^2}{\sin x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2\int_0^x u \cos u^2 \, \Box x^2}{\sin x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2\int_0^x u \cos u^2 \, \Box x^2}{\sin x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2\int_0^x u \cos u^2 \, \Box x^2}{\sin x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2\int_0^x u \cos u^2 \, \Box x^2}{\sin x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2\int_0^x u \cos u^2 \, \Box x^2}{\sin x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2\int_0^x u \cos u^2 \, \Box x^2}{\sin x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2\int_0^x u \cos u^2 \, \Box x^2}{\sin x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2\int_0^x u \cos u^2 \, \Box x^2}{\sin x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2\int_0^x u \cos u^2 \, \Box x^2}{\sin x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2\int_0^x u \cos u^2 \, \Box x^2}{\sin x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2\int_0^x u \cos u^2 \, \Box x^2}{\sin x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2\int_0^x u \cos u^2 \, \Box x^2}{\sin x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2\int_0^x u \cos u^2 \, \Box x^2}{\sin x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2\int_0^x u \cos u^2 \, \Box x^2}{\sin x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2\int_0^x u \cos u^2 \, \Box x^2}{\sin x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2\int_0^x u \cos u^2 \, \Box x^2}{\sin x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2\int_0^x u \cos u^2 \, \Box x^2}{\sin x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2\int_0^x u \cos u^2 \, \Box x^2}{\sin x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2\int_0^x u \cos u^2 \, \Box x^2}{\sin x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2\int_0^x u \cos u^2 \, \Box x^2}{\sin x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2\int_0^x u \cos u^2 \, \Box x^2}{\sin x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2\int_0^x u \cos u^2 \, \Box x^2}{\sin x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2\int_0^x u \cos u^2 \, \Box x^2}{\sin x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2\int_0^x u \cos u^2 \, \Box x^2}{\sin x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2x \cos x^{2}}{1} \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^{2}}{\sin x^{2}} \lim_{x \to 0} \cos x^{2} = 0 \times 1 \times 1 = 0$$

4.
$$I = -\int_0^{\ln 2} x de^{-x} = -xe^{-x} \Big|_0^{\ln 2} + \int_0^{\ln 2} e^{-x} dx = -\frac{\ln 2}{2} - e^{-x} \Big|_0^{\ln 2} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{\ln 2}{2}$$

$$f'(x)$$
单增, $\Rightarrow f(x) > f(0) = 0$; 当 $x < 0$ 时, $f'(x) < 0$, 故 $f(x)$ 单减,

$$\Rightarrow f(x) > f(0) = 0$$
.

故当 $x \neq 0$ 时, f(x) > f(0) = 0, 故对 $\forall x$ 有: $2x \arctan x \ge \ln(1 + x^2)$.

五、

故
$$\int_{-a}^{a} f(x)dx = \int_{0}^{a} f(-x)dx + \int_{0}^{a} f(x)dx = \int_{0}^{a} [f(x) + f(-x)]dx$$
.

$$V = \pi \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} (1 - \sin^2 x) dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} (1 + \cos 2x) dx = \frac{\pi^2}{4}.$$

七、设 C 长 为 x 公 里 $0 \le x \le 3$,水厂到 A 厂每公里水管材料费为 k 元,则总的水管材料费为: $S = kx + \sqrt{5}k\sqrt{16 + \left(3 - x\right)^2}, 0 \le x \le 3$ 。则

$$S' = \frac{k \left[\sqrt{16 + (3 - x)^2} - \sqrt{5}(3 - x) \right]}{\sqrt{16 + (3 - x)^2}}$$
, 由 $S' = 0 \Rightarrow$ 唯一驻点 $x = 1$,又

$$S'' = \frac{16\sqrt{5}k}{\left[16 + (3-x)^2\right]^{\frac{3}{2}}} > 0$$
,故当 $x = 1$ 公里时,总的水管材料费 S 最小。

八、(1) $\diamond \varphi(x) = f(x) - x$,则 $\varphi(x)$ 在[0,1]上连续,又

$$\varphi(1) = -1 < 0, \varphi(\frac{1}{2}) = 1 - \frac{1}{2} > 0$$
,

由介值定理存在 $\eta\in\left(\frac{1}{2},1\right)$,使 $\varphi(\eta)=0$,即 $f(\eta)=\eta$ 。

(2) 令 $g(x) = e^{-x} [f(x) - x]$,则g(x)在 $[0,\eta]$ 上连续,在 $(0,\eta)$ 内可导,

 $g(0) = g(\eta) = 0$,由Rolle定理,在 $(0,\eta)$ 内至少存在一点点,使

$$g'(\zeta) = e^{-\xi} \left[f'(\zeta) - f(\zeta) + \zeta - 1 \right] = 0 \ , \ \ \mathbb{P} f'(\zeta) - f(\zeta) + \zeta = 1 \ .$$