

《高等数学 (上)》期末试卷

考试对象: 2014 级

一、选择题 (每小题 3 分, 共 15 分)

1. 设 $f(0) = 0, \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{f(-x)} = -2$, 则曲线 $y = f(x)$ 在点 $(0, 0)$ 处的切线方程为 (B).

A. $y = -\frac{1}{2}x$; B. $y = \frac{1}{2}x$; C. $y = -2x$; D. $y = 2x$.

2. 已知 $\frac{1}{1-x} = ax^2 + bx + c + o(x^2), (x \rightarrow 0)$, 其中 a, b, c 为常数, 则 (A).

A. $abc = 1$; B. $abc = 2$; C. $abc = 3$; D. $abc = 4$.

3. 设圆 $(x-2)^2 + y^2 = 1$ 所围成图形绕 y 轴旋转一周所成的旋转体, 则体积为 (C).

A. $4\pi \int_{-1}^1 \sqrt{1-y^2} dy$; B. $6\pi \int_{-1}^1 \sqrt{1-y^2} dy$;

C. $8\pi \int_{-1}^1 \sqrt{1-y^2} dy$; D. $10\pi \int_{-1}^1 \sqrt{1-y^2} dy$.

4. 设 $F(0) = 0, F(x) = \frac{1}{x^2} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1+t^4}}, (x \neq 0)$, 则点 $x = 0$ 是函数 $F(x)$ 的 (D).

A. 连续点; B. 可去间断点; C. 跳跃间断点; D. 无穷间断点.

5. 方程 $f(x) = 0$ 在 (a, b) 内有唯一实根的充分条件是 (D).

A. $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上有界, 且 $f(a)f(b) < 0$;

B. $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上单调, 且 $f(a)f(b) < 0$;

C. $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续, 且 $f(a)f(b) < 0$;

D. $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续, 单调, 且 $f(a)f(b) < 0$.

二、填空题 (每小题 3 分, 共 15 分)

1. 设 $g(x) = f_1(x)f_2(x)\cdots f_n(x) \neq 0, f_i(x)$ 可导, $f_i(0) = f'_i(0), (i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$,

则 $\frac{g'(x)}{g(x)} \Big|_{x=0} = n$.

2. 已知 $f'(\sin^2 x) = \tan^2 x$, 则 $f(x) = -\ln|1-x| - x + C$.

3. 曲线 $x = t^2, y = 3t + t^3 (t > 0)$ 的拐点坐标是 $(1, 4)$.

4. 设 $f(x) = x^2 e^x$, 则 $f^{(50)}(0) = 2450$.

5. $\int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin^5 x + \cos^5 x) dx = \frac{16}{15}$.

三、试解下列各题 (每小题 7 分, 共 35 分)

1. 求 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \arctan x}{x^3 \tan x}$.

2. 设 $y = \int_0^{\beta(x)} \sqrt{1+t^4} dt$, 其中 $\beta(x) = x^x, (x > 0)$, 求

dy .

$$dy = \sqrt{1+x^{4x}} \cdot x^x (\ln x + 1) dx$$

$$1. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \arctan x}{x^3}$$

41

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

$$x \rightarrow 0 \lim \rightarrow \frac{1}{3}$$

$$5. \int \left(\frac{1}{2} x^2 \right)' \cdot (-x) dx = -\frac{1}{2} x^2 \cdot e^{-x} - \int e^{-x} (-x) dx = -\frac{1}{2} x^2 \cdot e^{-x} - \frac{1}{2} \int (2x) e^{-x} dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} x^2 \cdot e^{-x} - \frac{1}{2} e^{-x} x^2 \Big|_0^{+\infty}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} e^{-x} (x^2 + 1) = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{x^2 + 1}{e^x} \Big|_0^{+\infty}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(-\frac{1}{2} \right) \cdot \frac{x^2 + 1}{e^x} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2x}{e^x} = \frac{1}{2}$$

3. 求函数 $f(x) = x^3 - x^2 + 2x + 2$ 在 $x=1$ 点处的具有拉格朗日型余项的 $n(n \geq 1)$ 阶泰勒公式

$$f(x) = 3x^2 - 2x + 2, \quad f'(x) = 6$$

$$f''(x) = 6x - 2, \quad f^{(n)}(x) = f^{(n)}(1) = f^{(n)}(x) = 0, \quad n \geq 2$$

$$4. \text{求 } \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x}(1+\sqrt{x})}, \quad x=t^2$$

$$5. \text{求 } \int_0^{+\infty} x^3 e^{-x^2} dx$$

$$\int \frac{1}{t^3(1+t^2)} dt = \int \frac{1}{t^3} dt - \int \frac{1}{t(1+t^2)} dt = \int \frac{1}{t^3} dt - \int \left(\frac{1}{t} - \frac{t}{1+t^2} \right) dt = b \left(t - \arctan t \right) + c$$

四、(5分) 证明: 当 $x > 0$ 时, $2x \arctan x + 2e^x > \ln(1+x^2) + (x+1)^2 + 1$.
 $x=0 \Rightarrow f(x) = () - () \quad f(0) = 0 \quad f'(x) = 2 \arctan x + 2e^x + 2x + 2$

五、(6分) 求曲线 $y = \sin x$ 与 $y = \sin 2x$ 在 $[0, \pi]$ 中所围成图形的面积.

$$\sin x = \sin 2x = 2 \sin x \cos x$$

$$x=0, x=\frac{\pi}{3}, x=\pi$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \sin 2x - \sin x dx + \int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\pi} \sin x - \sin 2x dx$$

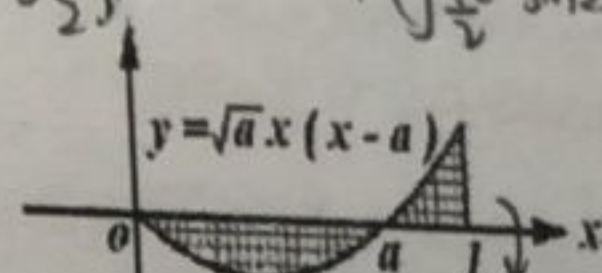
$$x > 0, f'(x) > 0$$

$$f(x) \uparrow f(x) > f(0) = 0$$

$$+ \int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\pi} \sin x dx + \left(\int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\pi} \sin 2x dx \right) = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} + 1 + \dots$$

六、(6分) 求由曲线 $y = \sqrt{ax(x-a)}$, $(0 < a \leq \frac{5+\sqrt{5}}{10})$ 与

直线 $y=0, x=1$ 所围成的图形(如图所示)绕 x 轴旋转一周所得的旋转体体积. 并求当 a 为何值时, 体积最大?



$$\pi \int_0^1 [\sqrt{ax(x-a)}]^2 dx = \pi \int_0^1 ax^2 - 2a^2x + a^3 dx = \pi \left(\frac{1}{3} ax^3 - \frac{1}{2} a^2 x^2 + \frac{1}{3} a^3 x \right) \Big|_0^1$$

$$= \pi \left(\frac{1}{3} a^3 - \frac{1}{2} a^2 + \frac{1}{3} a \right) \quad f(a) = \pi \left(\frac{1}{3} a^3 - \frac{1}{2} a^2 + \frac{1}{3} a \right) \quad f'(a) = \pi \left(a^2 - a + \frac{1}{3} \right) \quad a = \frac{5-\sqrt{5}}{10}$$

七、(6分) 设 $f(x) = x - \int_0^x f(x) \cos x dx$, 求 $f(x)$.

$$f(x) = x + C$$

$$\int (x+C) \cos x dx = (x+C) \sin x - \int \sin x dx = (x+C) \sin x + \cos x$$

$$-C = \int_0^{\pi} (x+C) \cos x dx$$

$$-C = -2 \quad f(x) = x + 2$$

八、(6分) 设 $\varphi(x)$ 在 $[0, a]$ 上连续, 在 $(0, a)$ 内可导, 证明: $\exists \xi \in (0, a)$, 使得:

$$a\varphi(a) = (1+\xi^2)[\varphi(\xi) + \xi\varphi'(\xi)] \arctan \xi \quad f(a) = a\varphi(a) = \frac{f'(\xi)}{g'(\xi)} g(a) \quad \frac{f(a)}{g(a)}$$

$$f(x) = x\varphi(x) \quad f(0) = 0$$

$$g(x) = \arctan x \quad g(0) = 0$$

九、(6分) 设函数 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续, 且 $\int_a^b xf(x) dx = b \int_a^b f(x) dx$, 证明: 存在

$$\xi \in (a, b),$$

$$\exists \xi \in (a, b)$$

$$F(x) = \int_a^x (x-t)f(t) dt$$

$$\text{使得 } \int_a^{\xi} f(x) dx = 0.$$

$$F'(\xi) = 0$$

$$F'(x) = \int_a^x f(t) dt$$

$$\int_a^b (x-b)f(x) dx = 0$$

$$(b-b)f(b) = 0$$

$$\xi \neq b \quad f(\xi) = 0$$

$$F(x) = \int (x-b)f(x) dx \quad F(b) - F(a) = 0$$

$$F(b) = F(a) \quad 42$$

$$F'(x) = (x-b)f(x)$$

2014 级《高等数学 (上)》期末试卷参考答案

一、BACDD. 二、1. $\frac{2}{3}$; 2. $-x - \ln|x-1| + C$; 3. $(1, 4)$; 4. $2C_{10}^2$; 5. $\frac{16}{15}$.

三、1. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \arctan x}{x^2 \tan x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \arctan x}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \frac{1}{1+x^2}}{3x^2} = \frac{1}{3}$

2. $y' = \sqrt{1+x^{4x}} (x^x)' = \sqrt{1+x^{4x}} x^x (\ln x + 1)$, $dy = \sqrt{1+x^{4x}} x^x (\ln x + 1) dx$.

3. 一阶泰勒公式: $f(x) = 4 + 3(x-1) + (3\xi - 1)(x-1)^2$
 $n(n \geq 2)$ 阶泰勒公式 $f(x) = 4 + 3(x-1) + 2(x-1)^2 + (x-1)^3$

4. $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x}(1+\sqrt[3]{x})} \stackrel{x=t^6}{=} 6 \int \frac{t^2}{1+t^2} = 6t - 6 \arctan t + c = 6\sqrt[6]{x} - 6 \arctan \sqrt[6]{x} + c.$

5. $\int_0^{+\infty} x^3 e^{-x^2} dx = -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} x^2 de^{-x^2} = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx^2 = \frac{1}{2}.$

四、 $F(x) = 2x \arctan x + 2e^x - \ln(1+x^2) - (x+1)^2 - 1$,

$F'(x) = 2 \arctan x + 2e^x - 2(x+1)$,

$F''(x) = \frac{2}{1+x^2} + 2e^x - 2 > 0$, $F'(x) > F'(0) \neq 0$, $F(x) \uparrow$, $F(x) > F(0) = 0$

五、 $A = \int_0^{\pi} |\sin 2x - \sin x| dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} (\sin 2x - \sin x) dx + \int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\pi} (\sin x - \sin 2x) dx$

$= (-\frac{1}{2} \cos 2x + \cos x) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} + (-\cos x + \frac{1}{2} \cos 2x) \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\pi} = \frac{5}{2}.$

六、 $V(a) = \pi a \int_0^1 x^2 (x-a)^2 dx = (\frac{1}{5}a - \frac{1}{2}a^2 + \frac{1}{3}a^3)\pi$,

$V'(a) = (\frac{1}{5} - a + a^2)\pi$, $V' = 0 \Rightarrow a = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{5}}{10}$

$0 < a \leq \frac{5-\sqrt{5}}{10}$, $V \uparrow$, $\frac{5-\sqrt{5}}{10} \leq a \leq \frac{5+\sqrt{5}}{10}$, $V \downarrow$, 当 $a = \frac{5-\sqrt{5}}{10}$, 体积最大.

七、 $A = \int_0^{\pi} f(x) dx$, $xf(x) = x - A$, $\int_0^{\pi} f(x) \cos x dx = \int_0^{\pi} x \cos x dx - A \int_0^{\pi} \cos x dx$

$A = \int_0^{\pi} x \cos x dx = x \sin x \Big|_0^{\pi} - \int_0^{\pi} \sin x dx = -2$, $f(x) = x + 2$.

八、 $x\varphi(x)$, $\arctan x$ 符合柯西中值定理条件, 所以有

$$\frac{a\phi(a)}{\arctan a} = \frac{\phi(\xi) + \xi\phi'(\xi)}{\frac{1}{1+\xi^2}}, \text{ 即 } a\phi(a) = (1+\xi^2)[\phi(\xi) + \xi\phi'(\xi)]\arctan a$$

九、 $\forall x \in [a, b]$ ，令 $F(x) = \int_a^x (x-t)f(t)dt$ ，则有 $F'(x) = \int_a^x f(t)dt$ ，且 $F(a) = 0 = F(b)$ 。由 Rolle 定理，存在 $\xi \in (a, b)$ ，使得 $F'(\xi) = 0$ 。
 $F'(\xi) = \int_a^\xi f(t)dt = 0$ 。