

# 2017-2018 学年第一学期《高等数学》期中试卷 (2017 级)

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## 一、填空题 (8 × 3 分)

- $\lim_{t \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{3-t} - \sqrt{1+t}}{t^2 + t - 2} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{6}$ .
- $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(1+x)(1+2x+3\sin x)}{x^2} = 2$ .
- 当  $x \rightarrow 0$  时,  $f(x) = x - \sin ax$  与  $g(x) = (e^x - 1)\ln(1 + bx^2)$  等价, 则  $(a, b) = (1, \frac{1}{6})$ .
- 设  $f(x) = \frac{\ln|x|}{|x-1|} \sin x$ , 则  $f(x)$  的可去间断点是  $x=0$ ,  $f(x)$  的跳跃间断点是  $x=1$ .
- 已知  $f(0) = 0$ ,  $f'(0) = 3$ , 则  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 f(x) - 2f(x^3)}{x^3} = -3$ .
- 已知  $f(x) = \ln(\tan x + \sec x) + \arctan \frac{1+x}{1-x}$ , 则  $f'(x) = \sec x + \frac{1}{1+x^2}$ .
- 设  $y = (1 + \sin x)^x$ , 则  $dy = (1 + \sin x)^x \left[ \ln(1 + \sin x) + \frac{x \cos x}{1 + \sin x} \right] dx$ .
- 曲线  $xy + 2 \ln x = y^4$  在点  $(1, 1)$  处的切线方程  $y = x$ .

## 二、计算 (6 × 6 分)

1.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x \cdot \cos 2x \cdot \cos 3x}{x^2}$

2.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (x \tan \frac{1}{x})^{x^2}$

$$1. \sqrt[3]{3x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x \cos 2x \cos 3x + \cos x \cdot 2 \sin 2x \cos 3x + \cos x \cos 2x \cdot 3 \sin 3x}{3x}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} + 2 + \frac{9}{2} = 7$$

2. 令  $x = \frac{1}{t}$

$$\sqrt[3]{3x} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \left( \frac{\tan t}{t} \right)^{\frac{1}{t^2}} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \left[ \left( 1 + \frac{\tan t - t}{t} \right)^{\frac{t}{\tan t - t}} \right]^{\frac{\tan t - t}{t^3}}$$

$$\therefore \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \left( 1 + \frac{\tan t - t}{t} \right)^{\frac{t}{\tan t - t}} = e$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\tan t - t}{t^3} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{t + \frac{t^3}{3} + o(t^3) - t}{t^3} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\therefore \sqrt[3]{3x} = e^{\frac{1}{3}}$$



3.  $y = \ln f(x)$ , 求  $\frac{dy}{dx}$ ,  $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$ .

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{f'(x)}{f(x)}$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{f''(x) \cdot f(x) - [f'(x)]^2}{f^2(x)}$$

4.  $\begin{cases} x = \sin t \\ y = t \sin t + \cos t \end{cases}$ , 求  $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{4}}$ .

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\sin t + t \cos t - \sin t}{\cos t} = t$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} \Big|_{t=\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{1}{\cos t} \Big|_{t=\frac{\pi}{4}} = \sqrt{2}$$

5. 已知  $f(x) = \begin{cases} \ln \sqrt{x}, & x \geq 1, \\ 2x-1, & x < 1, \end{cases}$

$y = f(f(x))$ , 求  $\frac{dy}{dx} \Big|_{x=e}$ .

$$\frac{dy}{dx} \Big|_{x=e} = f'(f(x)) \cdot f'(x) \Big|_{x=e}$$

$$= f'(\frac{1}{2}) \cdot f'(e)$$

$$= 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2x} \Big|_{x=e} = \frac{1}{e}$$

6.  $y = \frac{1}{x^2 - 5x + 4}$ , 求  $y^{(2017)}$ .

$$y = \frac{1}{(x-1)(x-4)} = \frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{1}{x-4} - \frac{1}{x-1} \right)$$

$$y^{(n)} = \frac{1}{3} \left[ \left( \frac{1}{x-4} \right)^{(n)} - \left( \frac{1}{x-1} \right)^{(n)} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \cdot \left[ \frac{(-1)^n \cdot n!}{(x-4)^{n+1}} - \frac{(-1)^n \cdot n!}{(x-1)^{n+1}} \right]$$

$$\therefore y^{(2017)} = \frac{2017!}{3} \left[ \frac{1}{(x-1)^{2018}} - \frac{1}{(x-4)^{2018}} \right]$$



三、确定常数  $a, b$  使函数  $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{e^{4x} - e^x}{x}, & x < 0, \\ a \cos x + bx, & x \geq 0, \end{cases}$  处处可导, 并求  $f'(x)$ . (8分)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{e^{4x} - e^x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{4e^{4x} - e^x}{1} = 3 = f(0) = a$$

$$f'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\frac{e^{4x} - e^x}{x} - 3}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{e^{4x} - e^x - 3x}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{4e^{4x} - e^x - 3}{2x} \\ = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{16e^{4x} - e^x}{2} = \frac{15}{2}$$

$$f'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{3 \cos x + b - 3}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{-3 \sin x + b}{1} = b = f'(0) = f'(0)$$

$$\therefore a = 3, b = \frac{15}{2}$$

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{(4e^{4x} - e^x) \cdot x - (e^{4x} - e^x)}{x^2}, & x < 0 \\ -3 \sin x + \frac{15}{2}, & x \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

四、求  $y = (x+6)e^{\frac{1}{x}}$  的单调区间、凹凸区间、极值、渐近线及曲线的拐点 (要求列表表示). (12分)

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

$$x: (-\infty, -2) \quad -2 \quad (-2, 0) \quad (0, 3) \quad 3 \quad (3, +\infty)$$

$$y': \quad + \quad 0 \quad - \quad - \quad 0 \quad +$$

$$y: \quad \nearrow \text{极大值} \searrow \searrow \text{极小值} \nearrow$$

$$② y'' = \frac{13x+6}{x^3} e^{\frac{1}{x}}$$

$$x: (-\infty, -\frac{6}{13}) \quad -\frac{6}{13} \quad (-\frac{6}{13}, 0) \quad (0, +\infty)$$

$$y'': \quad - \quad 0 \quad + \quad +$$

$$y: \quad \cap \quad \text{拐点} \quad \vee \quad \vee$$

$\therefore$  单调增区间,

$$(-\infty, -2], [3, +\infty)$$

单调减区间,

$$[-2, 0), (0, 3]$$

$$\text{极大值 } y(-2) = 4e^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\text{极小值 } y(3) = 9e^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$\text{凹区间: } (-\infty, -\frac{6}{13}]$$

$$\text{凸区间: } [-\frac{6}{13}, 0), (0, +\infty)$$

$$\text{拐点: } (-\frac{6}{13}, \frac{72}{13} e^{-\frac{13}{6}})$$

$$③ \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (x+6)e^{\frac{1}{x}} = \infty \quad \therefore \text{无水平渐近线}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (x+6)e^{\frac{1}{x}} = +\infty \quad \therefore \text{有垂直渐近线 } x=0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(x+6)e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{x} = 1, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} [(x+6)e^{\frac{1}{x}} - x] = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} [x(e^{\frac{1}{x}} - 1) + 6e^{\frac{1}{x}}]$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \cdot \frac{1}{x} + \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} 6e^{\frac{1}{x}} = 1 + 6 = 7 \quad \therefore \text{有斜渐近线 } y = x + 7$$



五、曲线  $xy=1$  在第一象限有一定点  $P(a, \frac{1}{a})$ ，曲线在第三象限有一动点  $Q$ ，求  $Q$  点坐标使

线段  $PQ$  的长度最短。(8分)

设  $Q(x, \frac{1}{x}) \quad (x < 0)$

$$|PQ|^2 = (x-a)^2 + (\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{a})^2 =: f(x)$$

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

∴  $f(x)$  有唯一驻点  $x = -\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{a}}$

从而  $Q(-\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{a}}, -\sqrt[3]{a})$

六、证明题 (12分):

(1) 设  $f(x)$  在  $[0,1]$  上可导,  $f(0)=f(1)=0$ ,

$f(\frac{1}{2})=1$ , 则存在  $\xi \in (0,1)$  使  $f'(\xi)=1$ .

令  $F(x) = f(x) - x$

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

从而  $\exists \eta \in (\frac{1}{2}, 1)$  s.t.  $F(\eta)=0$

由 Rolle th,

$\exists \xi \in (0, \eta)$  s.t.  $F'(\xi) = f'(\xi) - 1 = 0$

从而  $f'(\xi)=1$ , 结论成立.

(2)  $0 < x < 1$  时,  $(1+x)\ln x < 2(x-1)$ .

令  $f(x) = (1+x)\ln x - 2(x-1), \quad 0 < x \leq 1$

$f'(x) = \ln x + \frac{1+x}{x} - 2$   
 $= \ln x + \frac{1}{x} - 1$

$f''(x) = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x^2} = \frac{x-1}{x^2} < 0,$

从而  $f'(x) \nearrow, 0 < x \leq 1$

又  $f'(1)=0$  ∴  $f'(x) > 0, 0 < x < 1$

从而  $f(x) \nearrow, 0 < x \leq 1$

又  $f(1)=0$

∴  $f(x) < 0, 0 < x < 1$

从而  $(1+x)\ln x < 2(x-1), 0 < x < 1$

结论成立.

