

一、计算题 (6×5 分)

1. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_{x^2}^x \frac{\sin xt}{t} dt}{x^2};$

$$\text{令 } xt = u, \int_{x^2}^x \frac{\sin xt}{t} dt = \int_{x^3}^{x^2} \frac{\sin u}{\frac{u}{x}} \cdot \frac{1}{x} du = \int_{x^3}^{x^2} \frac{\sin u}{u} du$$

$$\therefore J_{2x}' = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\sin x^2}{x^2} \cdot 2x - \frac{\sin x^3}{x^3} \cdot 3x^2}{2x} = 1$$

2. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (2-x)^{\tan \frac{\pi x}{2}};$

$$\text{令 } y = (2-x)^{\tan \frac{\pi x}{2}}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \ln y = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \tan \frac{\pi x}{2} \ln(2-x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\ln(2-x)}{\cot \frac{\pi x}{2}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\frac{-1}{2-x}}{-\csc^2 \frac{\pi x}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sin^2 \frac{\pi x}{2}}{(2-x) \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{2}{\pi}$$

$$\therefore J_{2x}' = e^{\frac{2}{\pi}}$$

3. $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{n}{n^2+1^2} + \frac{n}{n^2+2^2} + \cdots + \frac{n}{n^2+n^2} \right);$

$$J_{2x}' = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left(\frac{n^2}{n^2+1^2} + \frac{n^2}{n^2+2^2} + \cdots + \frac{n^2}{n^2+n^2} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{i}{n}\right)^2}$$

$$= \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{1+x^2}$$

$$= [\arctan x]_0^1$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{4}$$



4. $\int \frac{dx}{(1+\sin x)\cos x};$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解} &= \int \frac{\cos x dx}{(1+\sin x)\cos^2 x} \xrightarrow{\sin x=t} \int \frac{dt}{(1+t)(1-t^2)} \\ &= \int \left[\frac{\frac{1}{4}}{1-t} + \frac{\frac{1}{4}}{1+t} + \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{(1+t)^2} \right] dt \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| \frac{1+t}{1-t} \right| - \frac{1}{2(1+t)} + C \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \ln \frac{1+\sin x}{1-\sin x} - \frac{1}{2(1+\sin x)} + C \end{aligned}$$

5. $\int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\cos^2 x}{1+e^{-x}} dx;$

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\cos^2 x}{1+e^{-x}} dx \xrightarrow{-x=t} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\cos^2 t}{1+e^t} dt \\ &= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\cos^2 x}{1+e^x} dx \\ \therefore 2I &= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \left(\frac{\cos^2 x}{1+e^{-x}} + \frac{\cos^2 x}{1+e^x} \right) dx = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \cos^2 x dx = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \cos^2 x dx \\ \text{从而 } I &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \cos^2 x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1+\cos 2x}{2} dx = \frac{\pi}{8} + \frac{1}{4} \end{aligned}$$

6. $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1+x, & x \geq 0 \\ 2^x, & x < 0 \end{cases}$, 求 $\int_0^2 f(x-1) dx$.

$\text{令 } x-1=t$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解} &= \int_{-1}^1 f(t) dt = \int_{-1}^1 f(x) dx \\ &= \int_{-1}^0 2^x dx + \int_0^1 (1+x) dx \\ &= \frac{2^x}{\ln 2} \Big|_{-1}^0 + \frac{1}{2} (1+x)^2 \Big|_0^1 \\ &= \frac{1}{2\ln 2} + \frac{3}{2} \end{aligned}$$



二、证明下列各题 (5×6 分)

1. $\frac{2}{2x+1} < \ln\left(1+\frac{1}{x}\right) (x>0).$

证 $f(x) = \frac{2}{2x+1} - \ln\left(1+\frac{1}{x}\right), x>0$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{(2x+1)^2(x^2+x)} > 0 \Rightarrow f(x) \uparrow, x>0$$

又 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = 0 \quad \therefore f(x) < 0, x>0$, 从而结论成立.

2. $\sin 1 = \cos \xi$.

$$\sin 1 = \sin 1 - \sin 0 = \cos \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot (1-0) = \cos \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2} \in (0, 1)$$

3. 设 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续, $a \leq x_1 < x_2 < \dots < x_n \leq b$, 则存在 $\xi \in [x_1, x_n]$, 使

$$f(\xi) = \frac{f(x_1) + f(x_2) + \dots + f(x_n)}{n}.$$

证 $m = \min \{f(x_1), f(x_2), \dots, f(x_n)\}$

$$M = \max \{f(x_1), f(x_2), \dots, f(x_n)\}$$

易知 $m \leq \frac{f(x_1) + f(x_2) + \dots + f(x_n)}{n} \leq M$.

由介值定理, $\exists \xi \in [x_1, x_n]$ s.t. $f(\xi) = \frac{f(x_1) + f(x_2) + \dots + f(x_n)}{n}$.

4. 设 $f(x), g(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续, 且 $f(a) > g(a), f(b) < g(b)$, 则存在 $\xi \in (a, b)$, 使 $f(\xi) = g(\xi)$.

证 $\varphi(x) = f(x) - g(x)$

则 $\varphi(a) \cdot \varphi(b) < 0$

由零点定理, $\exists \xi$ s.t. $\varphi(\xi) = 0$, 即 $f(\xi) = g(\xi)$.



5. 设 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续, 且在 (a, b) 内 $f'(x) < 0$, 则 $F(x) = \frac{\int_a^x f(t) dt}{x-a}$ 在 (a, b) 内是单调递减函数。

$$F'(x) = \frac{f(x) \cdot (x-a) - \int_a^x f(t) dt}{(x-a)^2} = \frac{\int_a^x [f(x) - f(t)] dt}{(x-a)^2}$$

$$\because f'(x) < 0 \therefore f(x) \downarrow \therefore f(x) - f(t) \leq 0 \text{ 且 } f(x) - f(t) \neq 0$$

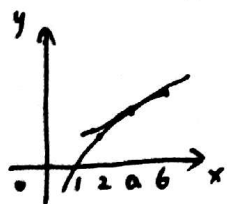
$$\therefore \int_a^x [f(x) - f(t)] dt < 0$$

$$\therefore F'(x) < 0, F(x) \downarrow$$

三、设可导函数 $f(x)$ 对任何 x_1, x_2 恒有 $f(x_1 + x_2) = e^{x_1} f(x_2) + e^{x_2} f(x_1)$, 且 $f'(0) = 2$, 求 $f'(x)$ 与 $f(x)$ 的关系式。(10分)

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^h f(x) + e^x f(h) - f(x)}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{e^h - 1}{h} f(x) + \frac{f(h) - f(0)}{h} \cdot e^x \right] \quad (\text{由已知易得 } f(0) = 0) \\ &= f(x) + f'(0) e^x \\ &= f(x) + 2e^x \end{aligned}$$

四、求曲线 $y = \ln x$ 在区间 $(2, 6)$ 内的一条切线, 使得该切线与 $x = 2$, $x = 6$ 和曲线 $y = \ln x$ 所围图形的面积最小。(10分)



$$\text{设切点为 } (a, \ln a), \text{ 则切线方程为: } y - \ln a = \frac{1}{a}(x - a), \text{ 即 } y = \frac{x}{a} - 1 + \ln a$$

$$S = \int_2^6 \left(\frac{x}{a} - 1 + \ln a - \ln x \right) dx$$

$$\text{只需考虑 } f(a) = \int_2^6 \left(\frac{x}{a} + \ln a \right) dx \text{ 的最小值.}$$

$$f(a) = \frac{16}{a} + 4 \ln a, \quad f'(a) = -\frac{16}{a^2} + \frac{4}{a} = 0 \Rightarrow a = 4$$

$$f''(a) = \frac{32}{a^3} - \frac{4}{a^2} \Rightarrow f''(4) = \frac{1}{4} > 0$$

$$\therefore a = 4 \text{ 时 } f(a) \text{ 取最小值.}$$

$$\text{所求切线为: } y = \frac{x}{4} - 1 + \ln 4 \text{ 即 } y = \frac{x}{4} - 1 + 2 \ln 2$$



五、已知函数 $y = \frac{x^3}{(x-1)^2}$ ，求：函数的增减区间及极值；函数图形的凹凸区间及拐点；函数图形的渐近线。(10分)

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

x	$(-\infty, 0)$	0	$(0, 1)$	$(1, 3)$	3	$(3, +\infty)$
y'	+	0	+	-	0	+
y	\nearrow	非极值	\nearrow	\searrow	极小值	\nearrow

\therefore 单调增区间: $(-\infty, 1), [3, +\infty)$

\therefore 减区间: $(1, 3)$

极小值 $y(3) = \frac{27}{4}$

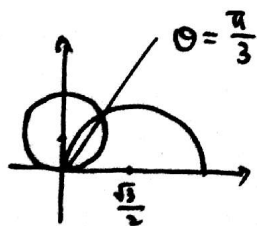
$$\textcircled{2} y'' = \frac{6x}{(x-1)^4}$$

\therefore 凹区间: $[0, 1), (1, +\infty)$

凸区间: $(-\infty, 0]$

拐点: $(0, 0)$

六、求 $r = \sqrt{3} \cos \theta$, $r = \sin \theta$ 所围公共部分的面积。(10分)



$$\begin{aligned}
 A &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 \theta d\theta + \int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{2} (\sqrt{3} \cos \theta)^2 d\theta \\
 &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{1 - \cos 2\theta}{4} d\theta + \int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{3(1 + \cos 2\theta)}{4} d\theta \\
 &= \frac{\pi}{12} - \frac{1}{8} \sin 2\theta \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} + \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{1}{8} \sin 2\theta \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \\
 &= \frac{5\pi}{24} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} y = \infty \therefore \text{无水平渐近线}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} y = \infty \therefore \text{铅直渐近线 } x = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{y}{x} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{x^3}{(x-1)^2} - x \right] = 2$$

$$\therefore \text{斜渐近线 } y = x + 2$$

