

厦门大学《微积分 I-1》课程期末试卷

试卷类型: (理工类 A 卷) 考试日期 2022.01.02

一、填空题: (每小题 4 分, 共 24 分)

得 分 评阅人

- 1. 曲线 $y = \ln(1 + e^x)$ 的斜渐近线方程为 y = x 。
- 2. 反正弦曲线 $y = \arcsin x$ 的拐点是 (0,0) 。
- 3. 设常数 a, b 满足 $\int \sqrt{x^2 + 4} \, dx = ax \sqrt{x^2 + 4} + b \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 4}) + C$, 则 $a = \frac{1}{2}$, b = 2.

4.
$$\int_{-3}^{3} \frac{x^{3} \cos^{2} x}{\sqrt{1 + x^{2} + x^{4}}} dx = 0$$

5. 悬链线 $y = \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2}$ 上相应于 $-\ln 2 \le x \le \ln 2$ 的这一段<mark>曲线弧的长度</mark>为 $\frac{3}{2}$ 。

二、求下列的不定积分(每小题6分,共12分):

1.
$$\int \frac{x \ln(1+x^2)}{1+x^2} dx$$
;

解:
$$\int \frac{x \ln(1+x^2)}{1+x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{\ln(1+x^2)}{1+x^2} d(x^2+1) = \frac{1}{2} \int \ln(1+x^2) d[\ln(x^2+1)] = \frac{1}{4} \ln^2(1+x^2) + C$$

2.
$$\int \frac{1}{x^2 \sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$$

解: 令
$$x = \sin t$$
, $t \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}, 0) \cup (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$, 则 $\sqrt{1 - x^2} = \cos t$, 代入

$$\int \frac{1}{x^2 \sqrt{1 - x^2}} \, dx = \int \frac{1}{\sin^2 t \cos t} \, d\sin t = \int \frac{1}{\sin^2 t} \, dt$$

$$= \int \csc^2 t \, dt = -\cot t + C = -\frac{\sqrt{1 - x^2}}{x} + C$$

三、求下列的定积分(每小题8分,共16分):

1.
$$\int_{-1}^{6} \frac{1}{1 + \sqrt[3]{x+2}} \, \mathrm{d}x;$$

解: 令
$$t = \sqrt[3]{x+2}$$
,则

$$\int_{-1}^{6} \frac{1}{1 + \sqrt[3]{x + 2}} \, \mathrm{d}x = \int_{1}^{2} \frac{1}{1 + t} \, \mathrm{d}(t^{3} - 2) = \int_{1}^{2} \frac{3t^{2}}{1 + t} \, \mathrm{d}t = \int_{1}^{2} 3t - 3 + \frac{3}{1 + t} \, \mathrm{d}t$$

$$= \frac{3}{2}t^{2}|_{1}^{2} - 3 + 3\ln(1+t)|_{1}^{2} = \frac{9}{2} - 3 + \ln 3 - \ln 2 = \frac{3}{2} + 3\ln 3 - 3\ln 2$$

$$2. \int_0^\pi x \sin^2 x \, \mathrm{d} x \circ$$

解法一:
$$\int_0^{\pi} x \sin^2 x \, dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \sin^2 x \, dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \sin^2 x \, dx = \pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 x \, dx$$

$$= \pi \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi^2}{4}$$

解法二:
$$\int_0^{\pi} x \sin^2 x \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi} x (1 - \cos 2x) \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi} x \, dx - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi} x \cos 2x \, dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi} x \, dx - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi} x \cos 2x \, dx = \frac{1}{4} x^2 \Big|_0^{\pi} - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} x \sin 2x + \frac{1}{4} \cos 2x \right) \Big|_0^{\pi}$$

$$=\frac{\pi^2}{4}-0-0+0-0=\frac{\pi^2}{4}$$

四、 (8分) 求反常积分
$$\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\arctan x}{x^2} dx$$
。

解法一:
$$\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{\arctan x}{x^2} dx = -\int_{1}^{+\infty} \arctan x d\frac{1}{x} = -\frac{\arctan x}{x} \Big|_{1}^{+\infty} + \int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x} \operatorname{darctan} x$$

$$= -\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\arctan x}{x} + \frac{\pi}{4} + \int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x(1+x^{2})} dx = 0 + \frac{\pi}{4} + \int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x(1+x^{2})} dx$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^{2} (1+x^{2})} dx^{2} = \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^{2}} - \frac{1}{1+x^{2}} dx^{2} = \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{x^{2}}{1+x^{2}} \Big|_{1}^{+\infty}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{4} + 0 - \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \ln 2 \quad (2): \int \frac{\arctan x}{x^2} dx = -\frac{\arctan x}{x} + \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{x^2}{1 + x^2} + C)$$

解法二:
$$\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{\arctan x}{x^{2}} dx = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{t}{\tan^{2} t} d(\tan t) = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} t \csc^{2} t dt$$
$$= -\int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} t d(\cot t) = -t \cdot \cot t \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cot t dt = -t \cdot \cot t \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \ln \csc t \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$
$$= 0 - (-\frac{\pi}{4}) - 0 + \ln \sqrt{2} = \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \ln 2$$

五、(14 分)设曲线 $y = xe^x$ 和直线 y = ex 所围成的平面图形为 D。试求: (1) 平面图形 D 的面积 A; (2) 平面图形 D 绕 y 轴旋转一周所形成的旋转体的体积 V。

M: (1)
$$A = \int_0^1 (ex - xe^x) dx = (\frac{e}{2}x^2 - xe^x + e^x) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{e}{2} - 1$$

(2)
$$V = \pi \int_0^e x^2(y) dy - \frac{\pi}{3} \cdot 1^2 \cdot e^{-\frac{y - xe^x}{2}} \pi \int_0^1 x^2 d(xe^x) - \frac{\pi}{3} e^{-\frac{x^2}{3}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{3}}$$

$$= \pi \int_0^1 (x^3 + x^2) e^x \, dx - \frac{\pi}{3} e = \pi \left(x^3 - 2x^2 + 4x - 4 \right) e^x \Big|_0^1 - \frac{\pi}{3} e = 4\pi \left(1 - \frac{e}{3} \right)$$

(2)的另外一种解法: 柱壳法。
$$V = 2\pi \int_0^1 x \cdot (ex) \, dx - 2\pi \int_0^1 x \cdot (xe^x) \, dx$$

$$= \frac{2\pi e}{3} x^3 \Big|_0^1 - 2\pi \int_0^1 x^2 e^x dx = \frac{2\pi e}{3} x^3 \Big|_0^1 - 2\pi (x^2 - 2x + 2) e^x \Big|_0^1$$

$$=\frac{2\pi e}{3}-0-2\pi e+4\pi=4\pi-\frac{4\pi e}{3}$$

六、 (8分) 设函数
$$f(x)$$
 在区间 $[0,+\infty)$ 上连续且 $f(x) > 0$, 令 $F(x) = \frac{\int_0^x t f(t) dt}{\int_0^x f(t) dt}$,证明 $F(x)$

在区间 $(0,+\infty)$ 上单调增加。

证: 由题意, F(x)在 $(0,+\infty)$ 可导, 且当 $x \in (0,+\infty)$ 时,

$$F'(x) = \frac{xf(x)\int_0^x f(t) dt - f(x)\int_0^x t f(t) dt}{\left(\int_0^x f(t) dt\right)^2} = \frac{\int_0^x (x - t) f(t) dt}{\left(\int_0^x f(t) dt\right)^2} \cdot f(x)$$

由积分中值定理,存在 $\xi \in (0,x)$,使得 $\int_0^x (x-t)f(t)dt = (x-\xi)f(\xi)x$ 。因此

$$F'(x) = \frac{(x-\xi)f(\xi)x}{(\int_0^x f(t)dt)^2} \cdot f(x) > 0, \quad 故 F(x) 在区间(0,+\infty) 上单调增加。$$

七、(10 分)试求: (1)函数 $f(x) = (1+x) \ln^2(1+x)$ 的带有<mark>佩亚诺余项的 4 阶麦克劳林公式</mark>;

(2) 函数极限
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{e^{\frac{-x^2}{2}} - \cos x}{x^2 - (1+x)\ln^2(1+x)}$$
。

解法一: (1) 由
$$\ln(1+x) = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} + o(x^3)$$
,故

$$f(x) = (1+x)(x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{3}x^2 + o(x^3))^2 = (1+x)x^2(1 - \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{3}x^2 + o(x^2))^2$$

$$= (1+x)x^{2}(1-x+\frac{1}{4}x^{2}+\frac{2}{3}x^{2}+o(x^{2})) = (1+x)x^{2}(1-x+\frac{11}{12}x^{2}+o(x^{2}))$$

$$= x^{2}(1 - x^{2} + \frac{11}{12}x^{2} + o(x^{2})) = x^{2}(1 - x^{2} + \frac{11}{12}x^{2} + o(x^{2})) = x^{2} - \frac{1}{12}x^{4} + o(x^{4})$$

(2)
$$: e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} - \cos x = [1 + (-\frac{x^2}{2}) + \frac{(-\frac{x^2}{2})^2}{2!} + o(x^4)] - [1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} + o(x^4)] = \frac{1}{12}x^4 + o(x^4)$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} - \cos x}{x^2 - (1+x)\ln^2(1+x)} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{1}{12}x^4 + o(x^4)}{x^2 - (x^2 - \frac{1}{12}x^2 + o(x^4))} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{1}{12}x^4 + o(x^4)}{\frac{1}{12}x^4 + o(x^4)} = 1$$

解法二: (1) 由 $f'(x) = \ln^2(1+x) + 2\ln(1+x)$,

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

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

$$f^{(4)}(x) = \frac{-2(x+1)^{-1}(x+1)^2 + 4(x+1)\ln(1+x)}{(x+1)^4} = \frac{-2+4\ln(1+x)}{(x+1)^3},$$

得
$$f(0) = 0$$
, $f'(0) = 0$, $f''(0) = 2$, $f'''(0) = 0$, $f^{(4)}(0) = -2$ 。

故函数 $f(x) = (1+x) \ln^2(1+x)$ 的带有佩亚诺余项的 4 阶麦克劳林公式为

$$f(x) = f(0) + f(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}x^2 + \frac{f'''(0)}{3!}x^3 + \frac{f^{(4)}(0)}{4!}x^4 + o(x^4) = x^2 - \frac{1}{12}x^4 + o(x^4)$$

(2) 令 $g(x) = e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}$, $h(x) = \cos x$, 则 $g'(x) = -xe^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}$, $g''(x) = -e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} + x^2e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} = (x^2 - 1)e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}$, $g''(x) = (3x - x^3)e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}$, $g^{(4)}(x) = (3 - 3x^2)e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} + (3x - x^3)xe^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} = (-x^4 + 3)e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}$, 得 g(0) = 1, g'(0) = 0, g''(0) = -1, g'''(0) = 0, $g^{(4)}(0) = 3$ 。 故函数 $g(x) = e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}$ 的带有佩亚诺余项的 4 阶麦克劳林公式为 $e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} = g(0) + g(0)x + \frac{g''(0)}{2!}x^2 + \frac{g'''(0)}{3!}x^3 + \frac{g^{(4)}(0)}{4!}x^4 + o(x^4) = 1 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{8}x^4 + o(x^4)$ 。 又 $h''(x) = -\sin x$, $h''(x) = -\cos x$, $h'''(x) = \sin x$, $h^{(4)}(x) = \cos x$, 得 h(0) = 1, h''(0) = 0, h'''(0) = -1, h'''(x) = 0, $h^{(4)}(0) = 1$, 故 $\cos x = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{1}{24}x^4 + o(x^4)$ 。 从而 $e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} - \cos x = (1 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{8}x^4 + o(x^4)] - [1 - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^4}{24} + o(x^4)] = \frac{1}{12}x^4 + o(x^4)$ 。 因此

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{e^{\frac{-x^2}{2}} - \cos x}{x^2 - (1+x)\ln^2(1+x)} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{1}{12}x^4 + o(x^4)}{x^2 - (x^2 - \frac{1}{12}x^2 + o(x^4))} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{1}{12}x^4 + o(x^4)}{\frac{1}{12}x^4 + o(x^4)} = 1$$

八、(8 分)设函数 f(x) 在区间 $[1,+\infty)$ 上有二阶导数且 $f''(x) \ge 0$ 。现已知 f(1) = -4 , f'(1) = 2 ,证明: 方程 f(x) = 0 在区间 $(1,+\infty)$ 上有且只有一个实根。

证:由泰勒公式,存在 $\xi \in (1,x)$,使得 $f(x) = f(1) + f'(1)(x-1) + \frac{f''(\xi)}{2!}(x-1)^2$,又根据题意, $f''(\xi) \ge 0$,从而有 $f(x) \ge f(1) + f'(1)(x-1) = -4 + 2(x-1) = 2x - 6$,故有 $f(3) \ge 0$,又f(1) = -4,因此由闭区间连续函数的介值定理,知方程f(x) = 0在区间(1,3]上有一个实根。另一方面,由 $f''(x) \ge 0$,故f'(x)在区间 $[1,+\infty)$ 上不减,即有 $f'(x) \ge f'(1) = 2$,从而f(x)在区间 $[1,+\infty)$ 单调递增,因此方程f(x) = 0在区间 $(1,+\infty)$ 的实根是唯一的。