



南方科技大学
SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

考试科目: 高等数学(上) 开课单位: 数学系
考试时长: 120 分钟 命题教师: 高等数学命题组

| 题号 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 分值 | 20 分 | 20 分 | 10 分 | 10 分 | 10 分 | 10 分 | 10 分 | 10 分 |

本试卷共 9 道大题, 满分 100 分. (考试结束后请将试卷、答题本、草稿纸一起交给监考老师)

注意: 本试卷里的中文为直译(即完全按英文字面意思直接翻译), 所有数学词汇的定义请参照教材(Thomas' Calculus, 13th Edition)中的定义. 如果其中有些数学词汇的定义不同于中文书籍(比方说同济大学的高等数学教材)里的定义, 以教材(Thomas' Calculus, 13th Edition)中的定义为准.

1. (20pts) **Multiple Choice Questions:** (only one correct answer for each of the following questions.)

(1) Suppose that

$$\int_1^5 f(x) dx = 3, \quad \int_5^6 f(x) dx = 2, \quad \int_1^6 g(x) dx = 2.$$

Then $\int_1^6 (f(x) - 2g(x)) dx =$

(A) -1.

(B) 1.

(C) 3.

(D) None of (A), (B) and (C) is correct.

(2) How many real roots does the equation $x^3 = 2x^2 + 3x - 3$ have ?

(A) 0.

(B) 1.

(C) 2.

(D) 3.

(3) If $f(x)$ is twice differentiable on $[0, 1]$ and $f''(x) > 0$, then which of the following statements is **correct** ?

(A) $f'(1) > f'(0) > f(1) - f(0)$.

(B) $f'(1) > f(1) - f(0) > f'(0)$.

(C) $f(1) - f(0) > f'(1) > f'(0)$.

(D) $f'(0) > f(1) - f(0) > f'(1)$.

(4) Let $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x}, & x \neq 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases}$. Which of the following statements is **correct**?

(A) $f''(0) = 0$ and $(0, 0)$ is a point of inflection.

(B) $f''(0) = 0$ and $(0, 0)$ is not a point of inflection.

(C) $f''(0)$ does not exist and $(0, 0)$ is a point of inflection.

(D) $f''(0)$ does not exist and $(0, 0)$ is not a point of inflection.

(5) Which of the following statements **must** be **correct**?

- (A) If $f(x)$ is differentiable at $x = a$, then $|f(x)|$ is differentiable at $x = a$.
- (B) If $|f(x)|$ is differentiable at $x = a$, then $f(x)$ is differentiable at $x = a$.
- (C) If $f(x)$ is differentiable at $x = a$ and $f(a) = 0, f'(a) = 0$, then $|f(x)|$ is differentiable at $x = a$.
- (D) If $f(x)$ is differentiable at $x = a$ and $f(a) = 0, f'(a) \neq 0$, then $|f(x)|$ is differentiable at $x = a$.

2. (20 pts) Fill in the blanks.

(1) Let

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \sqrt{1 - (x-1)^2}, & \text{if } 0 \leq x \leq 2, \\ -\sqrt{4 - (x-4)^2}, & \text{if } 2 \leq x \leq 6. \end{cases}$$

According to the relationship between definite integral and area, $\int_0^6 f(x) dx = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

(2) The linearization of $f(x) = \sqrt[3]{1 + 5x^4}$ at $x = 0$ is $L(x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

(3) Let $f(x) = x^3 + 3x + 1$. Use Newton's method to find the root of $f(x) = 0$. Start with $x_0 = 1$, then $x_2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

(4) If $f(x) + x \sin(f(x)) = x^2 + 1$, then $f'(0) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

(5) If $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f'(x) = 10$, then $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (f(x+10) - f(x)) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

3. (10 pts) A rectangle is to be inscribed in the ellipse

$$\frac{x^2}{4} + y^2 = 1.$$

What should the dimensions of the rectangle be to maximize its area? What is the maximum area?

4. (10 pts) Let

$$\left. \frac{d}{dx} f(\sin x) \right|_{x=0} = \left. \frac{d}{dx} f^2(\sin x) \right|_{x=0},$$

and $f'(0) \neq 0$. Find $f(0)$.

5. (10 pts) Determine if the following limits exist or not. If so, find the limit. If not, explain why. (**L'Hopital's Rule is not allowed to be used.**)

(1) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^4 - 1}{\sqrt{3 + x} - 2}.$

(2) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^2 \sin \frac{1}{2x}}{\sqrt{x^2 + 2024x + 1}}.$

6. (10 pts) Let $f(x) = x^{\frac{2}{3}}(6 - x)^{\frac{1}{3}}$.

- (1) Identify where the local extrema of f occur. Find the function's local extreme values.
- (2) Find the open intervals where the graph of f is concave up and where it is concave down.

- (3) Sketch the graph.
7. (10 pts) Find $a \neq 0$ such that the curves $y = \frac{1}{2}x^2$ and $y^2 + xy = a$ are tangent to each other, and find the equation of the tangent line at the point of tangency.
8. (10 pts) Assume that f is continuous on $[0, \infty)$, differentiable on $(0, \infty)$, $f(0) = 0$ and f' is increasing on $(0, \infty)$. Prove that $\frac{f(x)}{x}$ is also increasing on $(0, \infty)$.

一、 (20分) 单项选择题:

(1) 设

$$\int_1^5 f(x) dx = 3, \quad \int_5^6 f(x) dx = 2, \quad \int_1^6 g(x) dx = 2.$$

那么 $\int_1^6 (f(x) - 2g(x)) dx =$

(A) -1.

(B) 1.

(C) 3.

(D) 前面的 (A)、(B) 和 (C) 都不对.

(2) 方程 $x^3 = 2x^2 + 3x - 3$ 有多少个实根?

(A) 0.

(B) 1.

(C) 2.

(D) 3.

(3) 设函数 $f(x)$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 上存在二阶导数, 且 $f''(x) > 0$, 则下列结论中**正确**的是

(A) $f'(1) > f'(0) > f(1) - f(0)$.

(B) $f'(1) > f(1) - f(0) > f'(0)$.

(C) $f(1) - f(0) > f'(1) > f'(0)$.

(D) $f'(0) > f(1) - f(0) > f'(1)$.

(4) 设 $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x}, & x \neq 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases}$. 则下列说法中哪一个是**正确**的?

(A) $f''(0) = 0$, 并且 $(0, 0)$ 是拐点.

(B) $f''(0) = 0$, 并且 $(0, 0)$ 不是拐点.

(C) $f''(0)$ 不存在, 并且 $(0, 0)$ 是拐点.

(D) $f''(0)$ 不存在, 并且 $(0, 0)$ 不是拐点.

(5) 下列说法中哪一个**一定**是**正确**的?

(A) 若 $f(x)$ 在 $x = a$ 处可导, 则 $|f(x)|$ 在 $x = a$ 处可导.

(B) 若 $|f(x)|$ 在 $x = a$ 处可导, 则 $f(x)$ 在 $x = a$ 处可导.

(C) 若 $f(x)$ 在 $x = a$ 处可导且 $f(a) = 0, f'(a) = 0$, 则 $|f(x)|$ 在 $x = a$ 处可导.

(D) 若 $f(x)$ 在 $x = a$ 处可导且 $f(a) = 0, f'(a) \neq 0$, 则 $|f(x)|$ 在 $x = a$ 处可导.

二、 (20分) 填空题:

(1) 设

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \sqrt{1 - (x-1)^2}, & \text{if } 0 \leq x \leq 2, \\ -\sqrt{4 - (x-4)^2}, & \text{if } 2 \leq x \leq 6. \end{cases}$$

根据定积分和面积之间的关系, 我们可以得到 $\int_0^6 f(x) dx =$ _____.

(2) $f(x) = \sqrt[3]{1+5x^4}$ 在 $x = 0$ 处的线性化是 $L(x) =$ _____.

(3) 设 $f(x) = x^3 + 3x + 1$, 采用 Newton 法求 $f(x) = 0$ 的近似解. 若令 $x_0 = 1$, 则 $x_2 =$ _____.

(4) 若 $f(x) + x \sin(f(x)) = x^2 + 1$, 则 $f'(0) =$ _____.

(5) 若 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f'(x) = 10$, 则 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (f(x+10) - f(x)) =$ _____.

三、(10分) 一个长方形内接于椭圆

$$\frac{x^2}{4} + y^2 = 1.$$

当长方形的长和宽取何值时此长方形的面积最大? 面积的最大值是多少?

四、(10分) 设

$$\left. \frac{d}{dx} f(\sin x) \right|_{x=0} = \left. \frac{d}{dx} f^2(\sin x) \right|_{x=0},$$

且 $f'(0) \neq 0$. 求 $f(0)$.

五、(10分) 判别下列极限存在与否. 若存在, 求出极限值; 若不存在, 说明理由. (不允许使用洛必达法则.)

(1) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^4 - 1}{\sqrt{3+x} - 2}.$

(2) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^2 \sin \frac{1}{2x}}{\sqrt{x^2 + 2024x + 1}}.$

六、(10分) 考虑函数 $f(x) = x^{\frac{2}{3}}(6-x)^{\frac{1}{3}}.$

(a) 求 f 在哪些点取局部极值, 并求函数的局部极值.

(b) 求 f 上凹和下凹的开区间.

(c) 做出 $f(x)$ 的简略图.

七、(10分) 求 $a \neq 0$ 使得曲线 $y = \frac{1}{2}x^2$ 和曲线 $y^2 + xy = a$ 相切, 并且求过切点的切线方程.

八、(10分) 设函数 f 在 $[0, \infty)$ 上连续, 在 $(0, \infty)$ 上可导, $f(0) = 0$, 且 f' 在 $(0, \infty)$ 上单调增, 证明: $\frac{f(x)}{x}$ 在 $(0, \infty)$ 也单调增.