

一、每小题3分，共36分

$$1. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(1 + \frac{3x}{1-x}\right)^{\frac{1}{x}} = \underline{e^3}$$

$$\text{解: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(1 + \frac{3x}{1-x}\right)^{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(1 + \frac{3x}{1-x}\right)^{\frac{1-x}{3x} \cdot \frac{3x}{1-x} \cdot \frac{1}{x}} = e^3$$

$$2. \text{ 设 } f(x) = (e^x - 1)(e^{2x} - 2), \text{ 则 } f'(0) = \underline{-1}$$

$$\text{解: } f'(x) = e^x(e^{2x} - 2) + (e^x - 1)2e^{2x}, \quad f'(0) = -1.$$

$$3. \text{ 设 } \begin{cases} x = 2t + t^2 \\ y = te^t \end{cases} \text{ 确定了 } y = f(x), \text{ 则 } \frac{dy}{dx} = \underline{\frac{1}{2}e^t}$$

$$\text{解: } \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{e^t + te^t}{2 + 2t} = \frac{e^t}{2}$$

$$4. \text{ 当 } x \rightarrow 0 \text{ 时, } \tan x - \sin x \text{ 与 } x^n \text{ 为同阶无穷小} \\ \text{则 } n = \underline{3}$$

$$\text{解: } \tan x - \sin x \sim \frac{1}{2}x^3,$$

$$\text{当 } \frac{1}{2}x^3 \text{ 与 } x^n \text{ 同阶时, 必有 } n = 3$$

$$5. \text{ 设 } y = f(x) \text{ 由 } e^{x+y} - xy = e \text{ 确定, 则曲线}$$

$$y = f(x) \text{ 在 } (0,1) \text{ 处的切线斜率为 } = \underline{e^{-1} - 1}$$

$$\text{解: } (1 + y')e^{x+y} - (y + xy') = 0, \quad \text{代 } (0,1),$$

$$\text{得 } (1 + y')e - (1 + 0) = 0, \quad \text{即 } y' = k = y' = e^{-1} - 1$$

6. 设  $y = 2^{\sin x}$ , 则  $dy = \underline{\ln 2 \cdot \cos x \cdot 2^{\sin x} dx}$

解:  $dy = y' dx = \ln 2 \cdot \cos x \cdot 2^{\sin x} dx$

7. 曲线  $y = e^{\frac{1}{|x|}} + \frac{\sin x}{x}$  的水平渐近线是  $\underline{y = 1}$

解:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (e^{\frac{1}{|x|}} + \frac{\sin x}{x}) = 1 + 0 = 1$

8. 设  $F(x) = \int_0^{x^2} \sqrt{1+t} dt$ , 则  $F'(x) = \underline{2x\sqrt{1+x^2}}$

9. 函数  $f(x) = x - \cos x$  的单调增区间是  $\underline{(-\infty, +\infty)}$

解:  $\forall x \in (-\infty, +\infty), f'(x) = 1 + \sin x \geq 0$

$$\text{即 } -a(b-\xi)^{a-1}f(x) + (b-\xi)^af'(\xi) = 0$$

$$-af(x) + (b-\xi)f'(\xi) = 0,$$

$$f(\xi) = \frac{b-\xi}{a} f'(\xi)$$

$$\text{所以 } f(\xi) = \frac{b-\xi}{a} g(\xi).$$

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$$10. \int \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx = \underline{\frac{1}{2} \ln(1+x^2) + C}$$

$$11. \int_{-2}^2 (2+x^{2013}) \sqrt{4-x^2} dx = \underline{4\pi}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: 原式} &= \int_{-2}^2 2\sqrt{4-x^2} dx + \int_{-2}^2 x^{2013} \sqrt{4-x^2} dx \\ &= 4 \int_0^2 \sqrt{4-x^2} dx + 0 = 4 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \pi \cdot 2^2 = 4\pi \end{aligned}$$

$$12. \text{广义积分 } \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x^2} dx = \underline{1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: 原式} &= - \int_1^{+\infty} \ln x d\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = - \left[ \frac{\ln x}{x} \right]_1^{+\infty} - \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^2} dx \\ &= - \left[ 0 - 0 + \frac{1}{x} \right]_1^{+\infty} = 1 \end{aligned}$$

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## 二、计算题，每小题9分，共54分

$$13. \text{设 } y = \frac{1}{2x^2 - 3x + 1}, \text{ 求 } y', y'', \text{ 及 } y^{(2013)}(0)$$

$$\text{解: } y = \frac{1}{x-1} - \frac{2}{2x-1}$$

$$y' = -(x-1)^{-2} + 4(2x-1)^{-2}$$

$$y'' = 2(x-1)^{-3} - 16(2x-1)^{-3}$$

$$\begin{aligned} y^{(n)} &= (-1)^n n! (x-1)^{-n-1} - (-1)^n 2^{n+1} n! (2x-1)^{-n-1} \\ &= (-1)^n n! \cdot [(x-1)^{-n-1} - 2^{n+1} (2x-1)^{-n-1}] \end{aligned}$$

$$y^{(2013)}(0) = -2013! \cdot [1 - 2^{2014}] = (2^{2014} - 1) \cdot 2013!$$

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14. 设  $f(x)$  是首项系数为 1 的三次多项式, 在  $x=1$  处取得极大值,  $(2,0)$  是曲线  $f(x)$  的拐点, 求  $f(x)$ .

解: 设  $f(x) = x^3 + ax^2 + bx + c$

因  $x=1$  是极值点,

$$\text{所以 } f'(x) = 3 \cdot 1^2 + 2a \cdot 1 + b = 0 \cdots \cdots (1)$$

因  $(2,0)$  是拐点,

$$\text{所以 } f''(2) = 6 \cdot 2 + 2a = 0 \cdots \cdots (2)$$

因  $(2,0)$  在曲线上,

$$\text{所以 } f(2) = 2^3 + a \cdot 2^2 + b \cdot 2 + c = 0 \cdots \cdots (3)$$

(1),(2),(3) 联立, 解出  $a = -6, b = 9, c = -2$ .

$$\text{得 } f(x) = x^3 - 6x^2 + 9x - 2$$

$$15. \text{ 设 } f(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < -\frac{\pi}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \cos x & -\frac{\pi}{2} \leq x < 0 \\ \frac{1}{\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{1+x^2} & x > 0 \end{cases}$$

(1) 求函数  $\int_{-\infty}^x f(t)dt$  在  $(-\infty, +\infty)$  内的表达式;

(2) 求  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(t)dt$ .

解: (1) 当  $x < -\frac{\pi}{2}$ ,

$$\int_{-\infty}^x f(t)dt = \int_{-\infty}^x 0dt = 0$$

当  $-\frac{\pi}{2} \leq x < 0$ ,

$$\begin{aligned}\int_{-\infty}^x f(t)dt &= \int_{-\infty}^{-\frac{\pi}{2}} 0dt + \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^x \frac{1}{2} \cos t dt \\ &= 0 + \frac{1}{2} \sin t \Big|_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^x = \frac{1}{2} \sin x + \frac{1}{2}\end{aligned}$$

当  $x > 0$ ,

$$\begin{aligned}\int_{-\infty}^x f(t)dt &= \int_{-\infty}^{-\frac{\pi}{2}} 0dt + \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 \frac{1}{2} \cos t dt + \int_0^x \frac{1}{\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{1+t^2} dx \\ &= 0 + \frac{1}{2} \sin t \Big|_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 + \frac{1}{\pi} \arctan t \Big|_0^x \\ &= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{\pi} \arctan x\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{所以 } \int_{-\infty}^x f(t)dt = \begin{cases} 0 & x < -\frac{\pi}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \sin x + \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{\pi}{2} < x < 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{\pi} \arctan x & x > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned}(2) \quad \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(t)dt &= \int_{-\infty}^{-\frac{\pi}{2}} 0dt + \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 \frac{1}{2} \cos t dt + \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{1+t^2} dx \\ &= 0 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1\end{aligned}$$

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

解: 
$$\begin{aligned}\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{2x-x^2}} dx &= \int \frac{1+x-1}{\sqrt{1-(x-1)^2}} d(x-1) \\&= \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-(x-1)^2}} d(x-1) + \int \frac{x-1}{\sqrt{1-(x-1)^2}} d(x-1) \\&= \arcsin(x-1) + \int \frac{1}{2\sqrt{1-(x-1)^2}} d(x-1)^2 \\&= \arcsin(x-1) - \int \frac{1}{2\sqrt{1-(x-1)^2}} d[1-(x-1)^2] \\&= \arcsin(x-1) - \sqrt{2x-x^2} + C\end{aligned}$$

17. 计算  $\int_0^3 e^{\sqrt{x+1}} dx$

解: 令  $\sqrt{x+1} = t$ , 则  $x = t^2 - 1$ ,  $dx = 2tdt$

当  $x = 0$  时, 由  $\sqrt{x+1} = t$ , 得  $t = 1$ ,

当  $x = 3$  时, 由  $\sqrt{x+1} = t$ , 得  $t = 2$ ,

$$\begin{aligned}\int_0^3 e^{\sqrt{x+1}} dx &= \int_1^2 e^t \cdot 2tdt = 2 \int_1^2 t d(e^t) \\&= 2[te^t \Big|_1^2 - \int_1^2 e^t dt] = 2[2e^2 - e - e^t \Big|_1^2] \\&= 2[2e^2 - e - (e^2 - e)] = 2e^2\end{aligned}$$



即  $C = (b-x)^a f(x)$

其中  $C$  的表达式就是本题的辅助函数.

证明: 令  $F(x) = (b-x)^a f(x)$

$$\text{则 } F(a) = (b-a)f(a) = \int_a^a g(t)dt = 0,$$

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

且  $F(x)$  在  $[a, b]$  连续, 在  $(a, b)$  可导,

由罗尔定理, 存在  $\xi \in (a, b)$ , 使  $F'(\xi) = 0$ ,

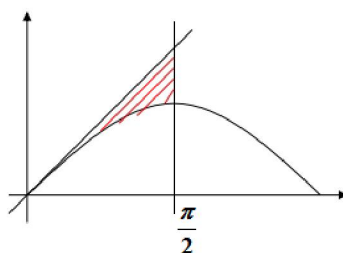
$$F'(x) = -a(b-x)^{a-1}f(x) + (b-x)^a f'(x)$$

$$F'(\xi) = -a(b-\xi)^{a-1}f(\xi) + (b-\xi)^a f'(\xi) = 0$$

18. 求曲线  $y = \sin x$ ,  $y = x$  及  $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$  围成的平面图形的面积, 以及该图形绕  $x$  轴旋转一周所得的体积

解: 面积  $A = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (x - \sin x) dx$

$$= \frac{\pi^2}{8} - 1$$



$$\text{体积 } V = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \pi x^2 dx - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \pi \sin^2 x dx$$

$$= \frac{\pi^4}{24} - \pi \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi^4}{24} - \frac{\pi^2}{4}$$

三、证明题，每小题2分，共10分

19. 证明：对任意实数  $x$ ， $(1-x)e^x \leq 1$

[证明] 设  $f(x) = (1-x)e^x$ ,

$$f'(x) = -e^x + (1-x)e^x = -xe^x,$$

令  $f'(x) = 0$ ，得唯一驻点  $x = 0$ ，

当  $x < 0$  时， $f'(x) > 0$ ，即  $f(x)$  单调增加，

当  $x > 0$  时， $f'(x) < 0$ ，即  $f(x)$  单调减少，

所以  $f(0) = 1$  是函数的最大值，

即  $(1-x)e^x \leq 1$

20. 设  $g(x)$  在  $[a, b]$  ( $a > 0$ ) 上连续， $f(x) = \int_a^x g(t)dt$ ,

证明：至少存在一点  $\xi \in (a, b)$ ，使  $f(\xi) = \frac{b-\xi}{a} g(\xi)$

分析：由  $f'(x) = g(x)$ ，

所以只要证  $\xi \in (a, b)$ ，使  $f(\xi) = \frac{b-\xi}{a} f'(\xi)$

考虑  $\frac{f'(x)}{f(x)} = \frac{a}{b-x}$ ，

两端积分  $\int \frac{f'(x)}{f(x)} dx = \int \frac{a}{b-x} dx$ ，

得  $\ln f = -a \ln(b-x) + \ln C$ ，