一、填空题: (本大题共10小题,每小题3分,共30分)

3. 曲线
$$y = \frac{1}{x+1}e^{-x^2}$$
 的铅直渐近线为 ____x = -1 ____.

6. 曲线
$$\begin{cases} x = \cos^3 t \\ y = \sin^3 t \end{cases}$$
 过对应于 $t = \frac{\pi}{6}$ 的点 P 的法线方程为______ $y = \sqrt{3}x - 1$ ______.

7. 设
$$y = f(x)$$
 由方程 $x^3 + y^3 - \sin x + 6y = 0$ 确定,则 $\frac{dy}{dx}\Big|_{x=0} = \underline{\qquad \qquad } \frac{1}{6} \underline{\qquad \qquad }$

9.
$$\int_{-1}^{1} \frac{1+x^3}{1+x^2} dx = \underline{\qquad} \frac{\pi}{2} \underline{\qquad}$$

10.
$$\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x^2} dx = \underline{\qquad} 1 \underline{\qquad} .$$

二、计算题:(本大题共6小题,每小题10分,共60分)

11. 设 $f(x) = \frac{3x+1}{e^x}$, 求 (1) f'(x), f''(x); (2) f(x) 带皮亚诺余项的 3 阶麦克劳林公式; (3) $f^{(2021)}(0)$.

解: (1)
$$f'(x) = 3e^{-x} - (3x+1)e^{-x}$$
,

$$f''(x) = -6e^{-x} + (3x+1)e^{-x}.$$

(2)
$$f'''(x) = 9e^{-x} - (3x+1)e^{-x}$$
, $f(0) = 1$, $f'(0) = 2$, $f''(0) = -5$, $f'''(0) = 8$,

$$f(x) = f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}x^2 + \frac{f'''(0)}{3!}x^3 + o(x^3)$$
$$= 1 + 2x - \frac{5}{2}x^2 + \frac{4}{3}x^3 + o(x^3),$$

(3)
$$f^{(4)}(x) = -12e^{-x} + (3x+1)e^{-x}$$
, \cdots , $f^{(n)}(x) = (-1)^{n+1}3ne^{-x} + (-1)^n(3x+1)e^{-x}$, $\text{th} f^{(2021)}(0) = 6062$.

12. 计算不定积分 $\int x \arctan \sqrt{x} dx$.

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

則
$$\int x \arctan \sqrt{x} dx = 2 \int t^3 \arctan t dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \arctan t dt^4$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} t^4 \arctan t - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{t^4}{1+t^2} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} t^4 \arctan t - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{t^4 - 1 + 1}{1+t^2} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} t^4 \arctan t - \frac{1}{2} \int (t^2 - 1) dt - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} t^4 \arctan t - \frac{1}{6} t^3 + \frac{1}{2} t - \frac{1}{2} \arctan t + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} x^2 \arctan \sqrt{x} - \frac{1}{6} x^{\frac{3}{2}} + \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{x} - \frac{1}{2} \arctan \sqrt{x} + C$$

13. 计算
$$\int_0^2 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt{(x+1)^3}} dx$$
.

解: 令
$$\sqrt{x+1} = t$$
, 则 $x = t^2 - 1$, dx = 2tdt, $x = 0$, $t = 1$; $x = 2$, $t = \sqrt{3}$,

$$\text{III} \quad \int_0^2 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt{(x+1)^3}} dx = \int_1^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{2t}{t+t^3} dt = 2 \int_1^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt$$

$$=\frac{\pi}{6}$$

14. 求函数 $f(x) = x^2 \ln x$ 的极值.

解: 定义域 $x \in (0, +\infty)$,

$$f'(x) = 2x \ln x + x = x(2 \ln x + 1)$$
,

令
$$f'(x) = 0$$
, 得 $x = 0$ (舍)或 $x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{e}}$,

$$\stackrel{\mbox{\tiny ω}}{=} x \in (0, \frac{1}{\sqrt{e}})$$
 时, $f'(x) < 0$; $\stackrel{\mbox{\tiny ω}}{=} x \in (\frac{1}{\sqrt{e}}, +\infty)$ 时, $f'(x) > 0$;

所以在
$$x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{e}}$$
取得极小值,极小值 $f\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{e}}\right) = -\frac{1}{2e}$.

15.记曲线段 $x^2 + y^2 = 4(y \ge 0, 0 \le x \le 1)$ 与直线x = 0, x = 1及x轴所围的图形为D,

- (1) 求平面图形 D的面积;
 - (2) 求图形 D 绕 y 轴旋转一周所得旋转体的体积.

解: (1)
$$S = \int_0^1 \sqrt{4 - x^2} dx$$
, 令 $x = 2 \sin t$,则 $dx = 2 \cos t dt$,

故平面图形
$$D$$
 的面积 $S = 4\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \cos^2 t dt = 2\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} (1 + \cos 2t) dt = \frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$.

(2) 圆柱体积 $V_1 = \sqrt{3}\pi$,

剩余旋转体体积
$$V_2 = \pi \int_{\sqrt{3}}^2 \left(\sqrt{4-y^2}\right)^2 \mathrm{d}y = 4\pi y \Big|_{\sqrt{3}}^2 - \frac{\pi}{3} y^3 \Big|_{\sqrt{3}}^2 = \frac{16}{3} \pi - 3\sqrt{3}\pi$$
,

图形 D绕 y 轴旋转一周所得旋转体的体积 $V = \frac{16}{3}\pi - 2\sqrt{3}\pi$.

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

(2) 设
$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(t) dt = A$$
,试确定 A 的值.

解: (1)
$$x \le 0$$
 时, $\int_{-\infty}^{x} f(t) dt = \int_{-\infty}^{x} \frac{e^{t}}{2} dt = \frac{e^{t}}{2} \Big|_{-\infty}^{x} = \frac{e^{x}}{2}$,

$$0 < x \le e \text{ ft}, \quad \int_{-\infty}^{x} f(t) dt = \int_{-\infty}^{0} \frac{e^{t}}{2} dt + \int_{0}^{x} 0 dt = \frac{e^{t}}{2} \Big|_{-\infty}^{0} = \frac{1}{2},$$

$$x > e \text{ If, } \int_{-\infty}^{x} f(t) dt = \int_{-\infty}^{0} \frac{e^{t}}{2} dt + \int_{0}^{e} 0 dt + \int_{e}^{x} \frac{A}{t(2 \ln t + \ln^{2} t)} dt = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{A}{2} \ln \left(\frac{\ln t}{2 + \ln t} \right) \Big|_{e}^{x}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{A}{2} \ln \left(\frac{\ln x}{2 + \ln x} \right) - \frac{A}{2} \ln \frac{1}{3}.$$

(2)
$$A = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(t) dt = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{x} f(t) dt$$

$$= \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{A}{2} \ln \left(\frac{\ln x}{2 + \ln x} \right) - \frac{A}{2} \ln \frac{1}{3} \right)$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} - \frac{A}{2} \ln \frac{1}{3},$$

故
$$A = \frac{1}{2 - \ln 3}$$
.

三、证明题:(本大题共2小题,每小题5分,共10分)

17. 当 x > 4 时,证明: $2^x > x^2$.

证明一:设 $f(x)=2^{x+1}x^2$ 公众号[工大喵]收集整理并免费分享

则 $f'(x) = 2^x \ln 2 - 2x$, $f''(x) = 2^x (\ln 2)^2 - 2$, $f'''(x) = 2^x (\ln 2)^3 > 0$, 故当 x > 4时 f''(x) 单调增加,即 $f''(x) > f''(4) = 2^4 (\ln 2)^2 - 2 > 0$, 当 x > 4时 f'(x) 单调增加,即 $f'(x) > f'(4) = 2^4 \ln 2 - 8 > 0$, 当 x > 4时 f(x) 单调增加,即 $f(x) > f(4) = 2^4 - 4^2 = 0$, 即有 $2^x > x^2$.

证明二: 设 $f(x) = x^2 \cdot 2^{-x}$,

则 $f'(x) = 2x \cdot 2^{-x} - \ln 2 \cdot x^2 \cdot 2^{-x} = 2^{-x} \cdot x(2 - x \ln 2)$,

当x > 4时f'(x) < 0,故f(x)单调减少,有f(x) < f(4) = 1,即有 $2^x > x^2$.

18. 设 f(x) 在[0,1]上连续,在(0,1)内可导,且 f(0) = -f(1) = 1,

证明: 至少存在一点 $\xi \in (0,1)$, 使得 $\xi f'(\xi) + 3f(\xi) = 0$.

证明: 令 $F(x) = x^3 f(x)$,则F(x)在[0,1]上连续,在(0,1)内可导,

因为f(x)在[0,1]上连续,在(0,1)内可导,且f(0) = -f(1) = 1,

由零点定理, $\exists \eta \in (0,1)$,使得 $f(\eta) = 0$,

所以 $F(0) = F(\eta) = 0$,

由罗尔定理 $\exists \xi \in (0,1)$,使得 $f'(\xi) = 0$,即 $\xi f'(\xi) + 3f(\xi) = 0$.