

答案: 高数(一)A 卷

一、填空题 (共 5 小题, 每题 4 分, 共 20 分)

1. 1                      2. 2                      3.  $\begin{cases} 0, & \text{若 } f(x_0) = 0 \\ \infty, & \text{若 } f(x_0) \neq 0 \end{cases}$

4.  $\sin x^2$                       5.  $y = C_1 \cos 2x + C_2 \sin 2x + \frac{1}{3}x \cos x + \frac{2}{9} \sin x$

二、选择题 (共 5 小题, 每题 4 分, 共 20 分)

6. D                      7. A                      8. D                      9. B                      10. C

三、计算题 (共 7 小题, 共 60 分)

11. (8 分)

解 当  $|x| < 1$  时,  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1+x}{1+x^{2n}} = 1+x$ ; 当  $|x| > 1$  时,  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1+x}{1+x^{2n}} = 0$ .

故  $f(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x \leq -1 \\ 1+x, & -1 < x < 1 \\ 1, & x = 1 \\ 0, & x > 1 \end{cases}$

由于  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} f(x) = f(-1) = 0$ , 所以  $x = -1$  为连续点. 而  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = 2, \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = 0$ , 所以  $x = 1$  为间断点.

$x = 1$  为第一类间断点

12. (8 分)

解  $\frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{e^{1+2\ln t}}{1+2\ln t} \cdot \frac{2}{t} = \frac{2et}{1+2\ln t},$

$\frac{dx}{dt} = 4t, \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{\frac{2et}{1+2\ln t}}{4t} = \frac{e}{2(1+2\ln t)}$

$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{dy}{dx} \right) \frac{1}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{e}{2} \cdot \frac{-1}{(1+2\ln t)^2} \cdot \frac{2}{t} \cdot \frac{1}{4t} = -\frac{e}{4t^2(1+2\ln t)^2}$

当  $x = 9$  时, 由  $x = 1 + 2t^2$ , 则  $9 = 1 + 2t^2$ , 由因为  $t > 1$ , 故  $t = 2$ , 则  $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} \Big|_{x=9} = -\frac{e}{16(1+2\ln 2)^2}$

13. (8 分)

解：对原方程两边关于 $x$ 求导可得  $3y^2y' - 2yy' + xy' + y - x = 0$  (\*)

令 $y' = 0$ , 得 $y = x$ , 将此代入原方程, 有 $2x^3 - x^2 - 1 = 0$ , 从而得驻点 $x = 1$

(\*) 式两边求导得

$$(3y^2 - 2y + x)y'' + 2(3y - 1)(y')^2 + 2y' - 1 = 0$$

因此,  $y''|_{(1,1)} = \frac{1}{2} > 0$ . 故驻点  $(1, 1)$  是 $y = y(x)$ 的极小值点

#### 14. (8 分)

解 令  $x - t = u$ , 则

$$\int_0^x tf(x-t)dt = -\int_x^0 (x-u)f(u)du = x\int_0^x f(u)du - \int_0^x uf(u)du,$$

$$\text{故原方程化为 } \int_0^x f(t)dt = \frac{x^2}{2} + x\int_0^x f(t)dt - \int_0^x tf(t)dt.$$

两端对  $x$  求导  $f(x) = x + \int_0^x f(t)dt$ , 再次求导  $f'(x) = 1 + f(x)$ .

解此方程得  $f(x) = Ce^x - 1$ . 因为  $f(0) = 0$ , 所以  $C = 1$ , 故  $f(x) = e^x - 1$ .

#### 15. (8 分)

解: 当 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时, 应用麦克劳林公式有

$$f(x) = f(0) + f'(0)x + o(x), \sin x = x + o(x^2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{代入得 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{\sin x}{x^2} + \frac{f(x)}{x} \right) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x + o(x^2) + f(0)x + f'(0)x^2 + o(x^2)}{x^2} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1 + f(0))x + f'(0)x^2 + o(x^2)}{x^2} = 2 \end{aligned}$$

所以  $f(0) = -1, f'(0) = 2$

#### 16. (10 分)

$$(1) A = 4 \int_0^a y dx = 4 \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 a \sin^3 t \cdot 3a \cos^2 t \cdot (-\sin t) dt$$

$$= 4a^2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^4 t \cdot \cos^2 t \cdot dt = \frac{3}{8} \pi a^2$$

$$(2) V_x = 2\pi \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 (a \sin^3 t)^2 da \cos^3 t = 2\pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} a^2 \sin^6 t \cdot 3a \cos^2 t \sin t dt$$

$$= 6\pi a^3 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin^7 t - \sin^9 t) dt = \frac{32}{105} \pi a^3$$

$$(3) L = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{(x')^2 + (y')^2} dt = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 3a \cos t \sin t dt$$

$$= 6a (\sin t)^2 \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = 6a$$

#### 17. (10 分)

证 (I) 令  $F(x) = f(x) - x$ , 则  $F(x)$  在  $[0,1]$  上连续, 且有

$$F\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2} > 0, F(1) = -1 < 0$$

所以, 存在一个  $\xi \in \left(\frac{1}{2}, 1\right)$ , 使得  $F(\xi) = 0$ , 即  $f(\xi) = \xi$ .

(II) 令  $G(x) = e^{-x}[f(x) - x]$ , 那么  $G(0) = G(\xi) = 0$ .

这样, 存在一个  $\eta \in (0, \xi)$ , 使得  $G'(\eta) = 0$ , 即

$$G'(\eta) = e^{-\eta}[f'(\eta) - 1] - e^{-\eta}[f(\eta) - \eta] = 0,$$

也即  $f'(\eta) = f(\eta) - \eta + 1$ .