

东校区 2009 学年度第一学期 09 级《高等数学一》期中考试题

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《中山大学授予学士学位工作细则》第六条：“考试作弊不授予学士学位。”

一、求下列极限（每小题 7 分，共 28 分）

1. $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{n+\sqrt{1}} + \frac{1}{n+\sqrt{2}} + \dots + \frac{1}{n+\sqrt{n}} \right)$

解: $\frac{n}{n+\sqrt{1}} \leq \frac{n}{n+\sqrt{2}} + \frac{n}{n+\sqrt{3}} + \dots + \frac{n}{n+\sqrt{n}} \leq \frac{n}{n+\sqrt{1}}$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{n+\sqrt{1}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}} = 1$

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由夹逼定理得 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{n+\sqrt{1}} + \frac{1}{n+\sqrt{2}} + \dots + \frac{1}{n+\sqrt{n}} \right) = 1$

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

解: $\frac{\sqrt{3-x} - \sqrt{1+x}}{x^2-1} = \frac{(\sqrt{3-x} - \sqrt{1+x})(\sqrt{3-x} + \sqrt{1+x})}{(x^2-1)(\sqrt{3-x} + \sqrt{1+x})}$

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

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

$= -2 \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{(x+1)(\sqrt{3-x} + \sqrt{1+x})}$

$= -2 \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2(\sqrt{3-x} + \sqrt{1+x})}$

$= -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

3. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{x-2}{x} \right)^{x+2}$

解: 原式 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(1 - \frac{2}{x} \right)^{x+2}$

$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(1 - \frac{2}{x} \right)^{\frac{x+2}{x+2}}$

$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(1 - \frac{2}{x} \right)^{x+2}$

$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(1 - \frac{2}{x} \right)^{\frac{x+2}{x+2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(1 - \frac{2}{x} \right)^{x+2}$

$= e^{-2}$

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4. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-\cos x}}$

解: 原式 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \sqrt{1+\cos x}}{\sqrt{1-\cos x} \sqrt{1+\cos x}}$

$x \rightarrow 0 \quad \sqrt{1+\cos x} = \sqrt{2} \cos \frac{x}{2}$

$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \sqrt{1+\cos x}}{\sin x}$

$= \sqrt{2}$

二、完成下列各题（每小题 7 分，共 28 分）

1. 设 $y = x\sqrt{x^2-a^2}$, 求 y' .

解: $y = \sqrt{x^2-a^2} + x \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2-a^2}} \cdot 2x$

$= \sqrt{x^2-a^2} + \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{x^2-a^2}}$

$= \frac{x^2-a^2+x^2}{\sqrt{x^2-a^2}} = \frac{2x^2-a^2}{\sqrt{x^2-a^2}}$

2. 设 $y = \frac{\sin e^x}{1+x^2}$, 求 dy .

解: $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\cos e^x \cdot e^x (1+x^2) - \sin e^x (2x)}{(1+x^2)^2} = \frac{e^x \cos e^x}{1+x^2} - \frac{2x \sin e^x}{(1+x^2)^2}$

$= \left(\frac{\cos e^x \cdot e^x}{1+x^2} - \frac{2x \sin e^x}{(1+x^2)^2} \right) dx$

3. 已知 $ye^x + \ln y = 1$, 求 $y'(0)$.

解: 对方程两边求导得

$y'e^x + ye^x + \frac{1}{y} \cdot y' = 0$

$(e^x + \frac{1}{y})y' = -ye^x$

$y' = \frac{-ye^x}{e^x + \frac{1}{y}}$

当 $x=0$ 时 $y=1$

$y'(0) = \frac{-1 \cdot e^0}{e^0 + 1} = -\frac{1}{2}$

$y'(0) = \frac{-1 \cdot e^0}{e^0 + 1} = -\frac{1}{2}$

4. 设 $\begin{cases} x = a(1-\sin t) \\ y = a(1-\cos t) \end{cases}$, 求 $\frac{dy}{dx}$, $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$.

解: $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{a \sin t}{a - a \cos t} = \frac{\sin t}{1 - \cos t}$

$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{d(\frac{dy}{dx})}{dx} = \frac{\cos t (1 - \cos t) - \sin t (+\sin t)}{(1 - \cos t)^2}$

$= \frac{\cos t - 1}{a(1 - \cos t)^2} = -\frac{1}{a(1 - \cos t)^2}$

三、求下列积分 (每小题 7 分, 共 28 分):

1. $\int \frac{1}{x^2+2x-3} dx$

解: 原式 = $\int \frac{1}{(x+3)(x-1)} dx$

= $\frac{1}{4} \left[\int \frac{1}{x-1} dx - \int \frac{1}{x+3} dx \right]$

= $\frac{1}{4} \ln|x-1| - \frac{1}{4} \ln|x+3| = \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| \frac{x-1}{x+3} \right| + C$

2. $\int \sqrt{a^2-x^2} dx, (a>0)$

解: 原式 = $x \cdot \sqrt{a^2-x^2} - \int x \cdot \frac{-2x}{2\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} dx$

= $x \sqrt{a^2-x^2} - \int \frac{-x^2}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} dx$

= $x \sqrt{a^2-x^2} + \int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} dx$

= $x \sqrt{a^2-x^2} + \int \frac{a^2-x^2+x^2}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} dx$

= $x \sqrt{a^2-x^2} + \int \frac{a^2-x^2}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} dx + a^2 \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} dx$

= $x \sqrt{a^2-x^2} + \int \sqrt{a^2-x^2} dx + a^2 \arcsin \frac{x}{a} + C$

$2 \int \sqrt{a^2-x^2} dx = x \sqrt{a^2-x^2} + a^2 \arcsin \frac{x}{a} + C$

= $\int \frac{d(1+t^2)}{1+t^2}$

= $\ln(1+t^2) \Big|_0^1 = \ln 2 - \ln 1$

= $\ln 2$

3. $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin 2x}{1+\sin^2 x} dx$

解: 原式 = $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{2 \sin x \cos x}{1+\sin^2 x} dx$

= $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{2 \sin x}{1+\sin^2 x} d \sin x$

令 $t = \sin x, x=0$ 时 $t=0, x=\frac{\pi}{2}$ 时 $t=1$

原式 = $\int_0^1 \frac{2t}{1+t^2} dt = \int_0^1 \frac{d(1+t^2)}{1+t^2}$

4. $\int \arctan x dx$

解: $\int_0^1 \arctan x dx = x \arctan x \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 x \cdot \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx$

= $x \arctan x \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx$

= $x \arctan x \Big|_0^1 - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \frac{d(1+x^2)}{1+x^2}$

= $x \arctan x \Big|_0^1 - \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+x^2) \Big|_0^1$

= $x \arctan x \Big|_0^1 - \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+x^2) \Big|_0^1$

四、(6 分) 证明: $\int_1^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{\sin x}{e^x(1+x^2)} dx \leq \frac{\pi}{12e}$

证明: $\because 1 \leq x \leq \sqrt{3} \therefore \frac{\sin x}{e^x(1+x^2)} \leq \frac{\sin x}{e(1+x^2)} \leq \frac{1}{e(1+x^2)}$

$\therefore \int_1^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{\sin x}{e^x(1+x^2)} dx \leq \int_1^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{1}{e(1+x^2)} dx = \frac{1}{e} \arctan x \Big|_1^{\sqrt{3}}$

= $\frac{1}{e} \left(\frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) = \frac{\pi}{12e}$

即 $\int_1^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{\sin x}{e^x(1+x^2)} dx \leq \frac{\pi}{12e}$

五、(5 分) 求星形线 $x^{\frac{2}{3}}+y^{\frac{2}{3}}=a^{\frac{2}{3}} (a>0)$ 绕 x 轴旋转构成的旋转体的体积.

解: $V_x = \int_{-a}^a \pi y^2 dx$

= $\int_{-a}^a \pi (a^{\frac{2}{3}}-x^{\frac{2}{3}})^2 dx$ 为偶函数

= $2 \int_0^a \pi (a^{\frac{2}{3}}-x^{\frac{2}{3}})^2 dx$

= $2 \int_0^a \pi (a^{\frac{4}{3}}-2a^{\frac{2}{3}}x^{\frac{2}{3}}+x^{\frac{4}{3}}) dx$

= $2 \pi \left(a^{\frac{4}{3}}x - \frac{2}{5}a^{\frac{2}{3}}x^{\frac{5}{3}} + \frac{3}{7}x^{\frac{7}{3}} \right) \Big|_0^a$

= $\frac{32}{105} \pi a^3$

六、(5 分) 证明: 若 $f(x)$ 在 $[a,b]$ 上连续, 且 $f(a)=f(b)=k, f'(a) \cdot f'(b)>0$.

则在 (a,b) 内至少有一点 ξ , 使 $f(\xi)=k$.

证明: 设 $F(x) = f(x) - k$

$F(a) = f(a) - k = 0$

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

$f'(a) = f'(b) > 0 \therefore f'(a) \cdot f'(b) > 0$

① 若 $f'(a) > 0$ 且 $f'(b) > 0$

$f'(a) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} \frac{f(x)-f(a)}{x-a} > 0 \therefore x > a$

$\therefore f(x) > f(a)$ 即存在 x_1 使 $f(x_1) > f(a)$

$f'(b) = \lim_{x \rightarrow b^-} \frac{f(x)-f(b)}{x-b} > 0 \therefore x < b$

$\therefore f(x) < f(b)$ 即存在 x_2 使 $f(x_2) < f(b)$

$F(x_1) = f(x_1) - k > f(a) - k = 0$

$F(x_2) = f(x_2) - k < f(b) - k = 0$

即 $F(x_1) > 0, F(x_2) < 0$

又 $f(x)$ 在 $[a,b]$ 上连续 $\therefore F(x)$ 在 $[a,b]$ 上连续

$F(x_1) \cdot F(x_2) < 0$ 由零点存在性

定理可知存在 ξ 使 $F(\xi) = 0$

即 $f(\xi) - k = 0, f(\xi) = k$

② 若 $f'(a) < 0$ 且 $f'(b) < 0$

$f'(a) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a^-} \frac{f(x)-f(a)}{x-a} < 0, \therefore x < a$

即存在 x_3 使 $f(x_3) < f(a)$

$f'(b) = \lim_{x \rightarrow b^+} \frac{f(x)-f(b)}{x-b} < 0, \therefore x > b$

$f(x) > f(b)$ 存在 x_4 使 $f(x_4) > f(b)$

$\therefore F(x_3) < 0, F(x_4) > 0, F(a) = F(b) = 0$

由零点存在性定理可知至少存在一点 ξ 使 $F(\xi) = f(\xi) - k = 0, f(\xi) = k$

综上所述在 (a,b) 内至少有一点 ξ 使 $f(\xi) = k$