

北京科技大学 2015-2016 学年第一学期

高等数学 AI 期末模拟试卷答案

一、填空题 (1~2 每小题 3 分, 3~4 每空 3 分, 5 每空 2 分, 共 18 分)

1. (1)D (2)B (3)B 2. $y=1, x=-3$ 3. $\frac{3}{4}-\ln 2$ 4. $\frac{1}{4}x^2 + \frac{1}{2}x$

5. (1) $\frac{4}{e}$ (2) $\frac{1}{2}$ (3) 1

二、选择题 (每空 3 分, 共 18 分)

6.C 7.D 8.A 9.B 10.C 11.C

三、解答题 (共 45 分)

12. (7')

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{x \sin x}{(|\cos x|+2)^2} dx &= 2 \int_0^{\pi} \frac{x \sin x}{(|\cos x|+2)^2} dx = \pi \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin x}{(|\cos x|+2)^2} dx \\ &= \pi \left(\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{(\cos x+2)^2} dx + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \frac{\sin x}{(-\cos x+2)^2} dx \right) = \frac{\pi}{3} \end{aligned}$$

13. (10')

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} = 5 \\ 2t + \frac{dy}{dt} + k \sin y \frac{dy}{dt} = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{dy}{dt} = -\frac{2t}{1+k \sin y} \\ \frac{dx}{dt} = 5 \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dt} / \frac{dx}{dt} = -\frac{2}{5} \cdot \frac{t}{1+k \sin y}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d(\frac{dy}{dx})}{dt} &= -\frac{2}{5} \frac{1+k \sin y - tk \cos y \frac{dy}{dt}}{(1+k \sin y)^2} = \frac{(1+k \sin y)^2 + 2kt^2 \cos y}{(1+k \sin y)^3} \left(-\frac{2}{5}\right) \\ &= -\frac{2((1+k \sin y)^2 + 2kt^2 \cos y)}{25(1+k \sin y)^3} \end{aligned}$$

14.(8')

$$R = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} \right| = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n+1}{(2n+1)!} \cdot \frac{(2n+3)!}{n+2} = \infty$$

\therefore 该幂级数的收敛域为 $(-\infty, \infty)$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{n+1}{(2n+1)!} x^{2n+1} = \frac{1}{2} \left(x \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!} \right)' = \frac{1}{2} (x \sin x)' = \frac{1}{2} (\sin x + x \cos x)$$

15.(10')

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \int \frac{1}{x^6(x+1)} dx &= \int \frac{1+x-x}{x^6(x+1)} dx = \int \frac{dx}{x^6} - \int \frac{1}{x^5(x+1)} dx = \int \frac{dx}{x^6} - \int \frac{dx}{x^5} + \int \frac{1}{x^4(x+1)} dx \\ &= \int \frac{dx}{x^6} - \int \frac{dx}{x^5} + \int \frac{dx}{x^4} - \int \frac{dx}{x^3} + \int \frac{dx}{x^2} - \int \frac{1}{x(x+1)} dx \\ &= -\frac{1}{5x^5} + \frac{1}{4x^4} - \frac{1}{3x^3} + \frac{1}{2x^2} - \frac{1}{x} - \ln\left(\frac{x}{x+1}\right) + C \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \int \frac{x^2+1}{x^4+1} dx = \int \frac{1+\frac{1}{x^2}}{x^2+\frac{1}{x^2}} dx = \int \frac{d(x-\frac{1}{x})}{(x-\frac{1}{x})^2+2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \arctan \frac{x-\frac{1}{x}}{\sqrt{2}} + C$$

16.(10')

$$\begin{aligned} (1) a_{n+2} &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan^{n+2} x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan^n x (\sec^2 x - 1) dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan^n x d(\tan x) - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan^n x dx \\ &= \frac{1}{n+1} - a_n \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore a_n + a_{n+2} = \frac{1}{n+1}$$

$$\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} (a_n + a_{n+2}) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n(n+1)} = 1$$

$$(2) \text{对 } \forall n \in N^*, a_n > 0, a_{n+2} = \frac{1}{n+1} - a_n < \frac{1}{n+1}$$

$$\therefore a_n < \frac{1}{n-1} (n \geq 2) \quad \therefore \frac{a_n}{n^\lambda} < \frac{1}{(n-1)n^\lambda}$$

$$\therefore \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n-1)n^\lambda} \text{收敛} \quad \therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{n^\lambda} \text{收敛}$$

17.(10')

(1) $\int_a^b e^x f(x) dx$ 可知, $\exists c \in (a, b)$ s.t. $\int_a^b e^x f(x) dx = e^c (b-a) f(c) = 0$

$\therefore e^c f(c) = 0, f(c) = 0$

假设 $f(x)$ 在 (a, b) 内只有一个零点 $x = c$, 则

$a \leq x < c$ 时, $f(x) > 0, c < x \leq b$ $f(x) < 0$ (1)

or $a \leq x < c$ 时, $f(x) < 0, c < x \leq b$ $f(x) > 0$ (2)

对于(1)

$$\int_a^b (e^x - e^c) f(x) dx = \int_a^c (e^x - e^c) f(x) dx + \int_c^b (e^x - e^c) f(x) dx$$

且 $a \leq x < c$ 时, $f(x) > 0, e^x - e^c < 0$, i.e. $\int_a^c (e^x - e^c) f(x) dx < 0$

$c < x \leq b$ $f(x) < 0, e^x - e^c > 0$, i.e. $\int_c^b (e^x - e^c) f(x) dx < 0$

$\therefore \int_a^b (e^x - e^c) f(x) dx < 0$

又 $\because \int_a^b (e^x - e^c) f(x) dx = \int_a^b e^x f(x) dx - e^c \int_a^b f(x) dx = 0$, 矛盾

\therefore 假设不成立, 同理可证(2)也有矛盾

\therefore 原假设不成立

$\therefore f(x)$ 在 (a, b) 上至少有两个零点

$$(2) \text{ 令 } F(x) = \frac{\int_a^x f(x) dx}{x}$$

可知 $F(a) = F(b) = 0$, 故 $\exists \varepsilon \in (a, b)$ s.t. $F'(\varepsilon) = \frac{f(\varepsilon)\varepsilon - \int_a^\varepsilon f(x) dx}{\varepsilon^2} = 0$

i.e. $\exists \varepsilon \in (a, b)$, s.t. $\int_a^\varepsilon f(x) dx = f(\varepsilon) \cdot \varepsilon$

18.(9')

$$\text{令 } F(x) = \int_a^x f(x) dx$$

将 $F(x)$ 在 $x = a$ 处进行泰勒展开

$$\therefore F(x) = F(a) + F'(a)(x-a) + \frac{1}{2} F''(a)(x-a)^2 + \frac{1}{6} F'''(\varepsilon_1)(x-a)^3 \quad \varepsilon_1 \in (a, x)$$

$$= f(a)(x-a) + \frac{1}{6} f'''(\varepsilon_1)(x-a)^3$$

同理, 将 $F(x)$ 在 $x = b$ 处进行泰勒展开

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore F(x) &= F(b) + F'(b)(x-b) + \frac{1}{2}F''(b)(x-b)^2 + \frac{1}{6}F'''(\varepsilon_2)(x-b)^3 \quad \varepsilon_2 \in (x, b) \\ &= \int_a^b f(x)dx + f(b)(x-b) + \frac{1}{6}f''(\varepsilon_2)(x-b)^3\end{aligned}$$

将 $x = \frac{a+b}{2}$ 分别代入得

$$\begin{aligned}F\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) &= \frac{1}{2}f(a)(b-a) + \frac{1}{8}f'(a)(b-a)^2 + \frac{1}{48}f''(\varepsilon_1)(b-a)^3 \quad a < \varepsilon_1 < \frac{a+b}{2} \\ F\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) &= \int_a^b f(x)dx - \frac{1}{2}f(b)(b-a) + \frac{1}{8}f'(b)(b-a)^2 - \frac{1}{48}f''(\varepsilon_2)(b-a)^3 \quad \frac{a+b}{2} < \varepsilon_2 < b\end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \int_a^b f(x)dx = \frac{1}{2}(f(a) + f(b))(b-a) + \frac{1}{48}(f''(\varepsilon_1) + f''(\varepsilon_2))(b-a)^3$$

对于函数 $f''(x)$, 由介值定理可知,

$$\exists \varepsilon \in (\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2), \text{ s.t. } f''(\varepsilon) = \frac{f''(\varepsilon_1) + f''(\varepsilon_2)}{2}$$

$$\therefore \exists \varepsilon \in (a, b) \text{ s.t. } \int_a^b f(x)dx = \frac{1}{2}(f(a) + f(b))(b-a) + \frac{1}{24}f''(\varepsilon)(b-a)^3$$

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