

## 《微积分I-1》参考答案及评分标准-2022秋

### 一. 填空题(每题3分, 共18分)

1.  $\frac{4}{15}(\sqrt{2}+1)$     2.  $y = \frac{2}{5}x + 4$     3.  $\frac{4}{3}\pi + \frac{\pi^3}{2}$   
4.  $-2023$     5.  $(2x - 4\sqrt{x} + 4)e^{\sqrt{x}} + C$     6.  $2$

### 二.(8分)

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_1^{\cos x} e^{-t^2} dt}{\ln(\cos x)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_1^{\cos x} e^{-t^2} dt}{\cos x - 1} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_1^{\cos x} e^{-t^2} dt}{-\frac{1}{2}x^2} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{-(\cos x)^2}(-\sin x)}{-x} \\ &= e^{-1} \end{aligned}$$

### 三.(10分: (1) 4分, (2) 6分)

$$(1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{e^{x^a} - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^{a-1}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} x^b \arctan x = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} x^{b+1} = 0 \quad (\because b \geq 0)$$

要使 $f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处有意义且连续则 $a > 1$ 且 $b \geq 0$ .

$$(2) \text{ 当 } x > 0 \text{ 时, } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^{a-2}$$

$$\text{当 } x < 0 \text{ 时, } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} x^b$$

当 $a=2, b=0$ 时 $f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处可导, 且 $f'(0)=1$ ;

当 $a>2, b>0$ 时 $f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处可导, 且 $f'(0)=0$ .

### 四.(8分)

$$x=0 \text{ 时, } y=1, y'=1, y''=0.$$

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

### 五.(8分)

垂直(铅直)渐近线两条:  $x = \pm 1$

水平渐近线: 无

$$\text{斜渐近线两条: } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{y}{x} = \frac{\pi}{2}, \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{y}{x} = -\frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (y - \frac{\pi}{2}x) = -1, \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (y + \frac{\pi}{2}x) = -1$$

$$y = \frac{\pi}{2}x - 1, y = -\frac{\pi}{2}x - 1$$

### 六.(8分)

$$f(x) = \int_{\sin x}^x x(e^t - 1)dt = x \int_{\sin x}^x (e^t - 1)dt \stackrel{\exists \xi}{=} x(e^\xi - 1)(x - \sin x)$$

$$\sim xx(x - \sin x) \sim \frac{1}{6}x^5.$$

$$\text{故 } a = \frac{1}{6}, b = 5.$$

七.(10分)

$$I_1 = \int_0^a |x(x - a/2)| = \int_0^{a/2} x(a/2 - x)dx + \int_{a/2}^a x(x - a/2)dx = \frac{a^3}{8}$$

$$I_2 = \int_0^a \frac{1}{x + \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{a \cos t}{a \sin t + a \cos t} dt = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$I_1 + I_2 = \frac{a^3}{8} + \frac{\pi}{4}$$

八.(10分, (1)6分, (2)4分)

(1) 设切点为 $(t, \sqrt{t})$ . 切线为:  $y = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{t}}x + \frac{\sqrt{t}}{2}$ .

$$D(t) = \int_1^2 (\frac{1}{2\sqrt{t}}x + \frac{\sqrt{t}}{2} - \sqrt{x})dx = \frac{3}{4\sqrt{t}} + \frac{\sqrt{t}}{2} - \frac{4\sqrt{2}-2}{3}$$

$$D'(t) = \frac{1}{8t\sqrt{t}}(2t - 3) = 0 \Rightarrow t = \frac{3}{2}$$

$t < 3/2 \Rightarrow D'(t) < 0; t > 3/2 \Rightarrow D'(t) > 0$ . 故 $t = 3/2$ 是 $D(t)$ 的极小值点且为最小值点.

切线为 $y = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{6}x + \frac{\sqrt{6}}{4}$ .

$$(2) \text{ 由"柱壳法" } V_y = \int_1^2 2\pi x(y_1 - y_2)dx = \int_1^2 2\pi x(\frac{\sqrt{6}}{6}x + \frac{\sqrt{6}}{4} - \sqrt{x})dx = \pi(\frac{55}{36}\sqrt{6} - \frac{16}{5}\sqrt{2} + \frac{4}{5}).$$

九.(10分)

特征方程:  $r^2 - 3r + 2 = 0 \Rightarrow r_1 = 1, r_2 = 2$

对应齐次方程的通解:  $C_1e^x + C_2e^{2x}$

设非齐次方程的特解为 $y = x(ax + b)e^{2x}$  ( $\lambda = 2$ 是单特征值), 代入原方程或书上结论得 $a = 1, b = 2$

故非齐次方程的通解为 $C_1e^x + C_2e^{2x} + x(x + 2)e^{2x}$ .

十.(10分: (1)4分, (2)4分, (3)2分)

(1) 存在 $c \in [0, 1]$ 使得 $f(c) \neq 0$ , 则 $f((\sqrt[n]{c})^n) \neq 0$ . 故 $f((\sqrt[n]{c})^n) > 0$ .

$f(x^n)$ 连续 $\Rightarrow$ 存在 $d, e \in [0, 1], d < e, \sqrt[n]{c} \in [d, e]$ , 使得在 $[d, e]$ 上 $f(x^n) > 0$ .

2分

因而 $I_n = \int_0^1 f(x^n)dx = \int_0^d f(x^n)dx + \int_d^e f(x^n)dx + \int_e^1 f(x^n)dx > 0$

(2) 在 $x_0 = \frac{1}{n+1}$ 处应用泰勒公式得 $f(x) = f(\frac{1}{n+1}) + f'(\frac{1}{n+1})(x - \frac{1}{n+1}) + \frac{1}{2}f''(\xi)(x - \frac{1}{n+1})^2$

$$f(x^n) = f(\frac{1}{n+1}) + f'(\frac{1}{n+1})(x^n - \frac{1}{n+1}) + \frac{1}{2}f''(\xi)(x^n - \frac{1}{n+1})^2$$
$$I_n = \int_0^1 f(x^n)dx = \int_0^1 f(\frac{1}{n+1})dx + \int_0^1 f'(\frac{1}{n+1})(x^n - \frac{1}{n+1})dx + \int_0^1 \frac{1}{2}f''(\xi)(x^n - \frac{1}{n+1})^2dx \leq \int_0^1 f(\frac{1}{n+1})dx + \int_0^1 f'(\frac{1}{n+1})(x^n - \frac{1}{n+1})dx = f(\frac{1}{n+1}).$$

(3) 连续性 $\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(\frac{1}{n+1}) = f(0) = 0$

$0 \leq I_n \leq f(\frac{1}{n+1})$  两边取极限  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty}$ , 由夹逼定理得  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} I_n = 0$