北京师范大学 2013~2014 学年第一学期期末考试试卷

课程名称: _ 微积	任课教师姓名:张博宇				
卷面总分: <u>100</u> 分	考试时长: 120 分钟	考试类别:	刃卷 ■ 刃	F卷 □ 其何	也 🗆
院 (系):	专业:			年级:	
姓 名:	学 号:		<u> </u>		
题号 第一题	第二题 第三题	第四题	第五题	第六题	总分
得分					
阅卷教师(签字):					

(3) 下列函数中哪个既不是奇函数又不是偶函数 (B)。

(A)
$$y = \lg(x^2 + 1)$$
 (B) $y = \sqrt{x^3 + x} (x < 0 \text{ } \exists \text{ } \exists \text{ } \textbf{x})$ (C) $y = x \cos x + \sin x$ (D) $y = \frac{1 - e^x}{1 + e^x}$

(4)下列哪个函数是在区间[-1,1]内黎曼可积的($\underline{\mathbf{B}}$)。

(A)
$$y=1/x$$
 (B) $y=\tan x$ (连续有界) (C) $y=\ln |x|$ (D) 狄利克雷函数

(5)下列哪个命题是正确的($\underline{\mathbf{C}}$)。

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(A) 连续函数存在反函数(需单调)(B) 连续函数存在导函数(连续比可导弱)

(C) 连续函数存在原函数 (D) 连续函数存在极大极小值(需闭区间)

2 求下列极限。(计算题, 每题 5 分, 共 15 分)

(1)
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \sqrt[x]{1-2x}$$
 (P75, 1.55(7))

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \sqrt[x]{1 - 2x} = \lim_{x \to 0} (1 - 2x)^{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \to 0} (1 - 2x)^{\left(-\frac{1}{2x}\right)(-2)} = e^{-2}$$

(2)
$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \left(x - x^2 \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{x} \right) \right)$$

思路: ∞ - ∞ 型极限,转化成 0/0 型利用洛必达法则计算。

注意: 不能对 $\ln\left(1+\frac{1}{x}\right)$ 单独进行等价无穷小替换。

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

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

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{-\frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x^2 + x}}{\frac{1}{x^3}} = -\frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \to \infty} \left(-\frac{x^4}{x^2 (x^2 + x)} \right) = \frac{1}{2}$$

(3)
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \left(\frac{1 + \tan x}{1 + \sin x} \right)^{\frac{1}{x^3}}$$

思路: 写成 $e^{\frac{1}{x^3}\ln\left(\frac{1+\tan x}{1+\sin x}\right)}$,利用洛必达法则求 $\frac{1}{x^3}\ln\left(\frac{1+\tan x}{1+\sin x}\right)$ 的极限。

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \left(\frac{1 + \tan x}{1 + \sin x} \right)^{\frac{1}{x^3}} = \lim_{x \to 0} e^{\frac{1}{x^3} \ln \left(\frac{1 + \tan x}{1 + \sin x} \right)} = e^{\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{x^3} \ln \left(\frac{1 + \tan x}{1 + \sin x} \right)},$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{x^3} \ln \left(\frac{1 + \tan x}{1 + \sin x} \right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{x^3} \ln \left(1 + \frac{\tan x - \sin x}{1 + \sin x} \right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{x^3} \frac{\tan x - \sin x}{1 + \sin x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\tan x - \sin x}{x^3}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{1}{\cos^2 x} - \cos x}{3x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - \cos^3 x}{3x^2 \cos^3 x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - \cos^3 x}{3x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{3\cos^2 x \sin x}{6x} = \frac{1}{2},$$

因此
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \left(\frac{1+\tan x}{1+\sin x}\right)^{\frac{1}{x^3}} = e^{\frac{1}{2}}$$
。

3 求下列导数。(计算题, 每题 5 分, 共 15 分)

(1)
$$y = \log_3 \cos(10 + 3x^2)$$

$$y' = \frac{1}{\cos(10+3x^2)\ln 3} \left(\cos(10+3x^2)\right)' = \frac{-6x\sin(10+3x^2)}{\cos(10+3x^2)\ln 3} = -\frac{6x}{\ln 3}\tan(10+3x^2)$$

(2)
$$y = \arctan \sqrt{x^2 - 1} - \frac{\ln x}{\sqrt{x^2 - 1}}$$
 (P130,2.24(20))

$$y' = \arctan \sqrt{x^2 - 1} - \frac{\ln x}{\sqrt{x^2 - 1}} = \frac{\left(\sqrt{x^2 - 1}\right)'}{1 + \left(\sqrt{x^2 - 1}\right)^2} - \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x^2 - 1}} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{2x \ln x}{(x^2 - 1)^{3/2}}$$

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

(3)
$$y = \sqrt[x]{x}$$
 (P130,2.25(1))

$$y' = \left(e^{\frac{1}{x}\ln x}\right)' = e^{\frac{1}{x}\ln x} \left(\frac{1}{x}\ln x\right)' = \sqrt[x]{x} \left(-\frac{\ln x}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x^2}\right)$$

4 求下列不定积分。(计算题,每题 5 分,共 20 分)

(1)
$$\int \frac{dx}{2 + \cos^2 x}$$

思路: 可使用 *t*=tanx, *t*=tan(x/2)换元。

$$\int \frac{dx}{2 + \cos^2 x} = \int \frac{dx}{2\sin^2 x + 3\cos^2 x} = \int \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} \frac{dx}{2\tan^2 x + 3} \stackrel{t=\tan x}{=} \int \frac{dx}{2t^2 + 3}$$
$$= \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{dx}{\left(\sqrt{2}t/\sqrt{3}\right)^2 + 1} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}t}{\sqrt{3}}\right) + C$$

(2)
$$\int \frac{2x^3 + x}{x^4 + 2x^2 + 2} dx$$
 (ppt 例题)

$$\int \frac{2x^3 + x}{x^4 + 2x^2 + 2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{4x^3 + 4x}{x^4 + 2x^2 + 2} dx - \int \frac{x}{x^4 + 2x^2 + 2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \ln |x^4 + 2x^2 + 2| - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dt}{t^2 + 2t + 2}$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln |x^4 + 2x^2 + 2| - \frac{1}{2} \arctan(x^2 + 1) + C$$

(3)
$$\int \frac{dx}{1+2\sqrt{x-x^2}}$$
 (P164,2.117)

思路: 此题解法较多, 三角代换, 倒代换, 整体替换均可。

$$\int \frac{dx}{1+2\sqrt{x-x^2}} = \int \frac{dx}{1+\sqrt{1-(2x-1)^2}} = \int \frac{1}{2} \frac{\cos t dt}{1+\cos t} = \int \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{1+\cos t} dt = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} t - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{1+\frac{1-u^2}{1+u^2}} \frac{2du}{1+u^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \arcsin(2x-1) - \int \frac{du}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \arcsin(2x-1) - \frac{u}{2} + C = \frac{1}{2} \arcsin(2x-1) - \frac{1}{2} \tan \frac{t}{2} + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \arcsin(2x-1) - \frac{1}{2} \tan \frac{\arcsin(2x-1)}{2} + C$$

(4)
$$\int x \arctan x \ln(1+x^2) dx$$

思路: 先计算除 $\arctan x$ 以外部分的不定积分,然后使用分部积分。

$$\int x \ln(1+x^2) dx \stackrel{t=x^2+1}{=} \frac{1}{2} \int \ln t dt = \frac{1}{2} t \ln t - \frac{1}{2} \int t d(\ln t) = \frac{1}{2} t \ln(t) - \frac{1}{2} \int dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} t \ln(t) - \frac{1}{2} t + C = \frac{x^2+1}{2} (\ln(x^2+1)-1) + C$$

$$\int x \arctan x \ln(1+x^2) dx = \int \arctan x d\left(\frac{x^2+1}{2} (\ln(x^2+1)-1)\right)$$

$$= \arctan x \left(\frac{x^2+1}{2} (\ln(x^2+1)-1)\right) - \int \left(\frac{x^2+1}{2} (\ln(x^2+1)-1)\right) \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx$$

$$= \arctan x \left(\frac{x^2+1}{2} (\ln(x^2+1)-1)\right) - \frac{1}{2} \int (\ln(x^2+1)-1) dx$$

$$= \arctan x \left(\frac{x^2+1}{2} (\ln(x^2+1)-1)\right) + \frac{x}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \int \ln(x^2+1) dx$$

$$= \arctan x \left(\frac{x^2+1}{2} (\ln(x^2+1)-1)\right) + \frac{x}{2} - \frac{1}{2} x \ln(x^2+1) + \frac{1}{2} \int x d\left(\ln(x^2+1)\right)$$

$$= \arctan x \left(\frac{x^2+1}{2} (\ln(x^2+1)-1)\right) + \frac{x}{2} - \frac{1}{2} x \ln(x^2+1) + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2x^2}{x^2+1} dx$$

$$= \arctan x \left(\frac{x^2+1}{2} (\ln(x^2+1)-1)\right) + \frac{x}{2} - \frac{1}{2} x \ln(x^2+1) + \int \left(1 - \frac{1}{x^2+1}\right) dx$$

$$= \arctan x \left(\frac{x^2+1}{2} (\ln(x^2+1)-1)\right) + \frac{x}{2} - \frac{1}{2} x \ln(x^2+1) + \int \left(1 - \frac{1}{x^2+1}\right) dx$$

$$= \arctan x \left(\frac{x^2+1}{2} (\ln(x^2+1)-1)\right) + \frac{x}{2} - \frac{1}{2} x \ln(x^2+1) + x - \arctan x + C$$

5 求下列定积分。(计算题, 每题 5 分, 共 15 分)

(1)
$$\int_{1}^{e} \ln^{3} x dx$$
 (P217, 2.292)

$$\int_{1}^{e} \ln^{3} x dx = x \ln^{3} x \Big|_{1}^{e} - \int_{1}^{e} x d \ln^{3} x = e - 3 \int_{1}^{e} \ln^{2} x dx = e - 3x \ln^{2} x \Big|_{1}^{e} + 3 \int_{1}^{e} x d \ln^{2} x dx = e - 3e + 3 \int_{1}^{e} x d \ln^{2} x dx = -2e + 6 \int_{1}^{e} \ln x dx = -2e + 6x \ln x \Big|_{1}^{e} - 6 \int_{1}^{e} x d \ln x dx = -2e + 6e - 6 \int_{1}^{e} dx = 4e - 6x \Big|_{1}^{e} = -2e + 6$$

(2)
$$\int_0^{\ln 2} \sqrt{1 - e^{-2x}} dx$$

$$\int_{0}^{\ln 2} \sqrt{1 - e^{-2x}} dx = \int_{1}^{\frac{1}{4}} \sqrt{1 - t} d(-\frac{1}{2} \ln t) = \int_{\frac{1}{4}}^{1} \frac{\sqrt{1 - t}}{2t} dt$$

$$= \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos u}{2\sin^{2} u} d(\sin^{2} u) = \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^{2} u}{2\sin u} du = \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\frac{1}{\sin u} - \sin u\right) du$$

$$= \ln \left| \frac{1 - \cos x}{\sin x} \right|_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + \cos u \right|_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \ln \left(2 + \sqrt{3}\right) - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

(3)
$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{d\theta}{\sqrt{\tan \theta}}$$
 (P236, Ø 10)

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{d\theta}{\sqrt{\tan \theta}} = \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{d(\arctan t^{2})}{t} = 2 \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{dt}{1+t^{4}} = \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{dt}{1+t^{4}} + \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{dt}{1+t^{4}}$$

$$= \int_{0}^{t=\frac{1}{x}} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{dt}{1+t^{4}} + \int_{+\infty}^{0} \frac{d\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)}{1+\frac{1}{x^{4}}} = \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{dt}{1+t^{4}} + \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{x^{2}dx}{1+x^{4}} = \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{1+x^{2}}{1+x^{4}} dx$$

$$= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1 + \frac{1}{x^2}}{x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2}} dx = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{d\left(x - \frac{1}{x}\right)}{\left(x - \frac{1}{x}\right)^2 + 2} = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{dy}{y^2 + 2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \arctan \frac{y}{\sqrt{2}} \Big|_{-\infty}^{+\infty} = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{2}}$$

6 证明下列命题。(证明题,每题 10 分,共 20 分)

(1)
$$\forall n \ge 2$$
, $\forall x : \frac{1}{2} \le \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^n}} \le \frac{\pi}{6}$

思路:
$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^n}}$$
 在区间[0,1/2]关于 n 单调减,分别比较 $\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$ (积分的最大值)

和 $\frac{\pi}{6}$ 及 $\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} dx$ (积分的最小值) 和 1/2。

证明:

因为
$$0 \le x \le \frac{1}{2}$$
,所以对 $n \ge 2$,有 $0 \le x^n \le x^2 < 1$,因此 $1 \le \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^n}} \le \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$ 。由

定积分不等式,有
$$\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} dx \le \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^n}} \le \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$
。

注意到
$$\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} dx = \frac{1}{2}$$
, $\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \arcsin x \Big|_0^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{\pi}{6}$, 因此 $\frac{1}{2} \le \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^n}} \le \frac{\pi}{6}$ 。

(2) 设f在[a, b]连续可微,求证: $\lim_{t \to +\infty} \int_a^b f(x) \cos(tx) dx = 0$ (P218 2.303)

思路:分部积分。

注意: f(x)和 cos(tx)可能变号,不能使用积分中值定理。

证明:

因为f在[a,b]可微,由分部积分,

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x)\cos(tx)dx = \frac{1}{t} \int_{a}^{b} f(x)d\sin(tx) = \frac{1}{t} f(x)\sin(tx) \Big|_{a}^{b} - \frac{1}{t} \int_{a}^{b} \sin(tx) f'(x)dx$$

因为f在[a,b]连续,因此f在[a,b]有界,即存在M>0,使得f(a)和f(b)均小于M。类似的,因为f在[a,b]可微,因此f '在[a,b]有界,即存在N>0,使得对[a,b]内的x 有|f'(x)| < N。

综上所述,对t>0有

$$\left| \int_{a}^{b} f(x) \cos(tx) dx \right| = \left| \frac{1}{t} f(x) \sin(tx) \right|_{a}^{b} - \frac{1}{t} \int_{a}^{b} \sin(tx) f'(x) dx \right| \le \frac{1}{t} 2M + \frac{1}{t} \int_{a}^{b} \left| \sin(tx) f'(x) \right| dx$$

$$\le \frac{1}{t} (2M + (b - a)N)$$

因此
$$\lim_{t \to +\infty} \left| \int_a^b f(x) \cos(tx) dx \right| \le \left(2M + (b-a)N \right) \lim_{t \to +\infty} \frac{1}{t} = 0$$
,即 $\lim_{t \to +\infty} \int_a^b f(x) \cos(tx) dx = 0$ 。