

## 2012-2013-第一学期 工科数学分析期中试题解答(信二学习部整理)

- -. 1.  $\cos f(x) \cdot f'(x) f'(\cos x) \sin x$ 
  - 2.  $\frac{1}{3}$ , 5
  - 3.  $(\alpha + \beta)A$
  - 4. 82cm/sec
  - 5.  $\frac{7}{2}$

二. 
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-t^2}}}{\frac{-t}{\sqrt{1-t^2}}} = -\frac{1}{t}$$
 (4 分)

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{\frac{1}{t^2}}{\frac{-t}{\sqrt{1-t^2}}} = -\frac{\sqrt{1-t^2}}{t^3}$$
 (8  $\%$ )

$$= e^{\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\ln(1+x) - x}{x(e^x - 1)}}$$
 (5  $\%$ )

$$=e^{\lim_{x\to 0}\frac{\ln(1+x)-x}{x^2}}$$
 .....(6  $\%$ )

$$= e^{\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{1}{1+x} - 1}_{2x} = e^{\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{-1}{2(1+x)}} = e^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$
 (9 分)

四. 
$$\stackrel{\text{deg}}{=} 0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2}$$
  $f'(x) = 6x + \tan x + \frac{x}{\cos^2 x}$  (3 分)

$$\stackrel{\text{YL}}{=} x < 0 \qquad f'(x) = \arctan \frac{1}{x^2} + x \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{x^4}} \cdot \frac{-2}{x^3} = \arctan \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{2x^2}{x^4 + 1} \qquad \dots (6 \ \%)$$

$$f'_{-}(0) = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{x \arctan \frac{1}{x^2}}{x} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$f'_{+}(0) = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{3x^{2} + x \tan x}{x} = 0$$

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八. 
$$S = 2\pi r h = 4\pi r \sqrt{R^2 - r^2}$$
 ......(3 分)

$$\frac{dS}{dr} = 4\pi\sqrt{R^2 - r^2} + 4\pi r \frac{-r}{\sqrt{R^2 - r^2}} = 4\pi \frac{R^2 - 2r^2}{\sqrt{R^2 - r^2}} \qquad (5 \%)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dS}{dr} = 0$$
 得  $r = \frac{R}{\sqrt{2}}$  (7分)

$$h = 2\sqrt{R^2 - r^2} = \sqrt{2}R$$
 .....(8  $\frac{4}{2}$ )

由问题的实际意义,...., 故当  $h = \sqrt{2}R$ ,  $r = \frac{R}{\sqrt{2}}$  时侧面积最大 .......(9 分)

九. 设 
$$f(x) = (x+1)\ln\frac{x+1}{x} - 1$$
 (1分)

$$f'(x) = \ln \frac{x+1}{x} + (x+1)(\frac{1}{x+1} - \frac{1}{x}) = \ln \frac{x+1}{x} - \frac{1}{x} \qquad (2 \ \%)$$

$$f''(x) = \frac{1}{x+1} - \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2} = \frac{1}{x^2(x+1)} > 0$$
 (3 分)

故 f'(x)单调增加,

$$\mathbb{X}$$
  $\lim_{x \to +\infty} f'(x) = \lim_{x \to +\infty} (\ln(1 + \frac{1}{x}) - \frac{1}{x}) = 0$ 

故当
$$x > 0$$
时, $f'(x) < 0$  ......(6分)

因此 f(x) 单调减少,又

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \to +\infty} (x+1) \ln(1+\frac{1}{x}) - 1 = \lim_{x \to +\infty} (x+1) \frac{1}{x} - 1 = 1 - 1 = 0$$

故当
$$x > 0$$
时, $f(x) > 0$  即 $(x+1)\ln\frac{x+1}{x} > 1$  .....(9分)

十. 
$$\lim_{x\to 1} y = \infty$$
 有垂直渐近线  $x=1$  .....(1分)

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{y}{x} = 1 \quad \lim_{x \to \infty} (y - x) = 5 \quad \text{有斜渐近线} \quad y = x + 5 \quad \dots (3 \, \text{分})$$

$$y' = \frac{(x+1)^2(x-5)}{(x-1)^3}$$
 (4  $\frac{1}{2}$ )

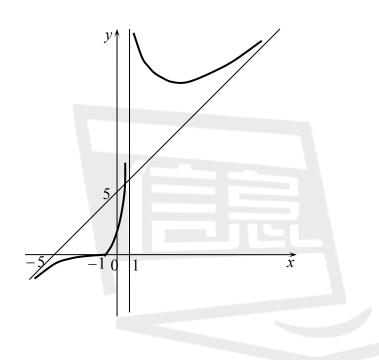
$$\Rightarrow y' = 0$$
 得  $x = -1$   $x = 5$  .....(5分)

$$y'' = \frac{24(x+1)}{(x-1)^4}$$
  $\Rightarrow y'' = 0$   $\forall x = -1$  .....(7  $\therefore$ )



x	(-∞,-1)	-1	(-1,1)	1	(1,5)	5	(5,+∞)
<i>y'</i>	+	0	+		_	0	+
y"	_	0	+		+		+
y		拐点 (-1,0)	<u> </u>	间断		极小值 13.5	1

.....(10 分)



.....(12 分)

则F(x)在[a,b]上连续,在(a,b)内可导,

且由题设及
$$\lim_{x\to a} \frac{f(x)}{x-a} = 1$$
,有

$$f(a) = \lim_{x \to a} f(x) = 0, \qquad \dots$$

故 
$$F(a) = F(b) = 0$$
 (5分)

根据罗尔定理, 在(a,b)内存在 $\xi$ , 使得  $F'(\xi) = 0$ 

由于
$$a \neq 0$$
,可得  $f(\xi) = \frac{b - \xi}{a} f'(\xi)$ . .....(8 分)