

2013-2014-第一学期 工科数学分析期中试题解答(信二学习部整理)

$$-1. \quad [2f(a^x) \cdot f'(a^x)a^x \ln a + \frac{g'(x)}{\sqrt{1 - g^2(x)}}]dx$$

- 2. 12 4
- 3. $-2^{n-1}\cos(2x+\frac{n\pi}{2})$
- 4. $\frac{5}{4\pi}$ m/min
- 5. -1 $\frac{2}{3}$

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

$$=e^{\lim_{x\to\infty}(\frac{1}{x}+2^{\frac{1}{x}}-1)x}$$
(4 分)

$$= e^{1 + \lim_{x \to \infty} (2^{\frac{1}{x}} - 1)x}$$
 (6 分)

$$= e^{1 + \lim_{x \to \infty} (\frac{1}{x} \ln 2) \cdot x} = e^{1 + \ln 2} = 2e \qquad (8 \%)$$



$$f(0+0) = \lim_{x \to 0^+} \frac{\ln(1+x^2)}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0^+} \frac{x^2}{x} = 0$$

$$f(0-0) = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} x^{2} \sin \frac{1}{x} = 0$$

由
$$f(0+0) = f(0-0) = f(0)$$
 得 $a=0$ (3分)

$$\stackrel{\underline{u}}{=} x > 0 \quad f'(x) = \frac{\frac{2x}{1+x^2} \cdot x - \ln(1+x^2)}{x^2} = \frac{2x^2 - (1+x^2)\ln(1+x^2)}{x^2(1+x^2)} \quad \dots (2 \ \%)$$

$$\stackrel{\cong}{\exists} x < 0 \qquad f'(x) = 2x \sin \frac{1}{x} + x^2 \cos \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{-1}{x^2} = 2x \sin \frac{1}{x} - \cos \frac{1}{x} \qquad \dots (7 \ \text{$\frac{1}{2}$})$$

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

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

五. 原式 =
$$\lim_{x \to 0} e^{\sin x} \frac{e^{x - \sin x} - 1}{\ln(1 + \tan^3 x)}$$
 (1分)

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} e^{\sin x} \frac{e^{x - \sin x} - 1}{x^3}$$
 (3 $\%$)

$$=\lim_{x\to 0}e^{\sin x}\cdot\lim_{x\to 0}\frac{x-\sin x}{x^3}$$
 (5 \(\frac{\frac{1}{2}}{2}\))

$$=\lim_{x\to 0}\frac{1-\cos x}{3x^2}\qquad \qquad (7\ \%)$$

$$=\frac{1}{6} \qquad(8 \%)$$

六. 将
$$(1,-1)$$
代入 $y = ax^2 + bx$ 得 $a+b=-1$ (1分)

$$xy^3 = 2y + 1$$
 两端对 x 求导得 $y^3 + x3y^2 \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} = 2\frac{dy}{dx}$ (3 分)

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{y^3}{3xy^2 - 2}$$
 $\frac{dy}{dx}\Big|_{(1,-1)} = 1$ (5 %)

由
$$y = ax^2 + bx$$
 得 $\frac{dy}{dx} = 2ax + b$ $\frac{dy}{dx}\Big|_{(1,-1)} = 2a + b$ (6 分)

故
$$2a+b=1$$
(7分)



解得
$$a=2$$
 $b=-3$ (9分)

七.

$$y_{2} = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{27} > y_{1} \qquad \forall x \qquad y_{n} > y_{n-1}$$
$$y_{n+1} - y_{n} = \frac{1}{3} (y_{n}^{2} - y_{n-1}^{2}) = \frac{1}{3} (y_{n} + y_{n-1})(y_{n} - y_{n-1})$$

 $y_{n+1} - y_n = \frac{1}{3}(y_n - y_{n-1}) = \frac{1}{3}(y_n + y_{n-1})(y_n - y_{n-1})$

由定义可知 $y_n > 0$,故 $y_{n+1} - y_n > 0$ 所以 $\{y_n\}$ 单调增加(3分)

已知
$$0 < y_1 < 1$$
 设 $0 < y_n < 1$

则有

设
$$\lim_{x\to\infty} y_n = A$$
 则 $\lim_{x\to\infty} y_{n-1} = A$ 由 $y_n = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{y_{n-1}^2}{3}$ 得 $A = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{A^2}{3}$

解得
$$A = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2}$$
 由于 $y_n < 1$,应有 $A \le 1$ 故 $\lim_{x \to \infty} y_n = \frac{3 - \sqrt{5}}{2}$ (9 分)

八. 设运费为 $y = (b - a \cdot c \tan \varphi)q + \sqrt{a^2 + a^2 \cdot c \tan^2 \varphi}p$

$$=bq-aq\cdot c\tan\varphi+\frac{ap}{\sin\varphi}\qquad \qquad (3\ \%)$$

$$\frac{dy}{d\varphi} = aq \frac{1}{\sin^2 \varphi} - ap \frac{\cos \varphi}{\sin^2 \varphi} \qquad (6 \%)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{d\varphi} = 0$$
 得 $\varphi = \arccos \frac{q}{p}$ (8分)

由问题的实际意义,, 故当 $\varphi = \arccos \frac{q}{p}$ 时最经济(9分)

九 证明 1 设
$$f(x) = x + \ln(1-x) - x \ln(1-x)$$
(1分)

$$f'(x) = 1 + \frac{-1}{1-x} - \ln(1-x) + \frac{x}{1-x} = -\ln(1-x) \qquad (3 \%)$$

令
$$f'(x) = 0$$
 得 $x = 0$ (4分)

$$f''(x) = \frac{1}{1-x}$$
 $f''(0) = 1 > 0$ 故 $f(0)$ 是极小值也是最小值.....(7分) 又 $f(0) = 0$ 故 当 $x < 1$ $f(x) \ge 0$

$$\mathbb{E} \qquad x + \ln(1-x) - x \ln(1-x) \ge 0$$

证明 2 设
$$f(x) = x + \ln(1-x) - x \ln(1-x)$$
(1分)

$$f'(x) = 1 + \frac{-1}{1-x} - \ln(1-x) + \frac{x}{1-x} = -\ln(1-x)$$
(3 分)

当
$$0 < x < 1$$
 $f'(x) > 0$ 故 $f'(x)$ 单调增加,

又
$$f(0) = 0$$
 故 $f(x) > 0$ (6分)

当
$$x < 0$$
 $f'(x) < 0$ 因此 $f(x)$ 单调减少,

又
$$f(0) = 0$$
 $f(x) > 0$ (8 分)

因此当x < 1 有 $f(x) \ge 0$

$$\exists P \qquad x + \ln(1-x) - x \ln(1-x) \ge 0$$

$$x + \ln(1 - x) \ge x \ln(1 - x) \tag{9 \%}$$

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

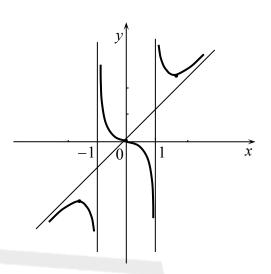
$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{y}{x} = 1 \quad \lim_{x \to \infty} (y - x) = 0 \quad 有斜渐近线 \quad y = x \qquad(3 分)$$

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

$$\Rightarrow y'' = 0$$
 得 $x = 0$ (8分)

x	$(-\infty, -\sqrt{3})$	-√ 3	(-√3,-1)	-1	(-1,0)	0	(0,1)	1	$(1,\sqrt{3})$	√ 3 ($(\sqrt{3},+\infty)$
y'	+	0	ı		1	0	ı		1	0	+
y"	_		1		+	0	1		+		+
у		极大值 3√3 2		间断		拐点 (0,0)		间断		极小值 <u>3√3</u> 2	





.....(13 分)

+-.

$$\Leftrightarrow F(x) = x^2 f(x)$$

.....(2 分)

则 F(x) 在 [a,b] 上连续, 在 (a,b) 内可导,

由于
$$F(1) = f(1) = 1 > 0$$
 $F(2) = 4f(2) = -4 < 0$

$$F(2) = 4f(2) = -4 < 0$$

根据零值定理,存在 $c \in (1,2)$,使F(c) = 0(5分)

又 F(0) = 0 根据罗尔定理, $\exists \xi \in (0,c) \subset (0,2)$ 使 $F'(\xi) = 0$

$$2\xi f(\xi) + \xi^2 f'(\xi) = 0$$

$$f'(\xi) = -\frac{2f(\xi)}{\xi}.$$

 $2\xi f(\xi) + \xi^{2} f'(\xi) = 0$ $f'(\xi) = -\frac{2f(\xi)}{\xi}.$ (8 \(\frac{\psi}{2}\))