

22-23-1 学期高等数学 A1 期末练习卷参考答案

一. 选择题:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A	D	D	C	B	B	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
C	B	B	D	C	A	
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
C	B	A	D	C	C	A

二. 填空题

1	2	3	4
单调增加	1	-2019!	$a = -1, b = 2$
5	6	7	8
$\frac{52}{3}$	$\cos x + c$	收敛	$y^* = x^2(Ax + B)e^{-5x}$
9	10	11	12
$\frac{2}{7}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	3	$0 < q < 1$
13	14	15	16
$\frac{\pi}{2}$	$\frac{e^{x+y} - y}{x - e^{x+y}} dx$	$\frac{\pi}{2}$	$\sqrt{\ln(1-x)}, x \leq 0.$
17	18	19	20
$2x^2 + e^{3x} + 1$	12	$2e^{2x}$	$C_1 + C_2x + (C_3 + C_4x)e^x$
21	22	23	24

三. 计算题

$$1. \text{ 解 原式} = \frac{1}{2} \int \ln(x^2 + 1) d(x^2 + 1) = \frac{1}{2} (x^2 + 1) \ln(x^2 + 1) - \frac{1}{2} \int 2x dx$$

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

$$2. \text{ 解 方程两边关于 } x \text{ 求导, 得 } y' = \frac{1+y'}{x+y} \Rightarrow y' = \frac{1}{x+y-1}$$

$$\text{再对 } x \text{ 求导得 } y'' = -\frac{1+y'}{(x+y-1)^2} = -\frac{x+y}{(x+y-1)^3}$$

$$3. \text{ 解: } \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{t+1} = \frac{1}{2(t+1)^2}$$

$$\text{当 } x=3 \text{ 时, 有 } t^2+2t=3, \text{ 得 } t=1 \text{ (} t=-3 \text{ 舍去)}$$

$$\text{当 } t=1 \text{ 时, 有 } x=3, y=\ln 2, y' = \frac{1}{8}$$

$$\text{所以切线方程为 } y - \ln 2 = \frac{1}{8}(x-3), x-8y+8\ln 2-3=0$$

$$4. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^{x^2} (1 - \cos \sqrt{t}) dt}{x^4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x(1 - \cos x)}{4x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{2x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2}x^2}{2x^2} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$5. \text{ 解: 令 } x = \sin t \text{ 则 } dx = \cos t dt \text{ 且 } x \in (0, \frac{1}{2}) \Leftrightarrow t \in (0, \frac{\pi}{6})$$

$$\text{原式} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \cos^2 t dt = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{1 + \cos 2t}{2} dt = \left[\frac{t}{2} + \frac{\sin 2t}{4} \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} = \frac{\pi}{12} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{8}$$

$$6. \text{ 解一: 先求解齐次方程 } y' - y = 0 \quad (\text{分离变量})$$

$$\frac{dy}{y} = dx \Rightarrow \ln y = x + c \Rightarrow y = ce^x$$

常数变易: 设 $y = c(x)e^x$ 代入原方程得:

$$c'(x)e^x = e^{2x} \Rightarrow c'(x) = e^x \Rightarrow c(x) = e^x + c$$

$$\text{所以 原方程的通解为 } y = (e^x + c)e^x = ce^x + e^{2x}$$

$$\text{解二: 为一阶线性方程, 其中 } P = -1, Q = e^{2x}$$

$$\text{则 } y = e^{\int dx} \left(\int e^{2x} e^{-\int dx} dx + c \right) = e^x (e^x + c) = ce^x + e^{2x}$$

7. 解: 令 $\sqrt{x+1}=t$, 则 $x=t^2-1, dx=2tdt$

$$\text{原式} = \int_2^{+\infty} \frac{2t}{(t^2-1)t} dt = \int_2^{+\infty} \left(\frac{1}{t-1} - \frac{1}{t+1} \right) dt = \left[\ln \frac{t-1}{t+1} \right]_2^{+\infty} = \ln 3$$

8. 解: 原式 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x \ln x - x + 1}{(x-1) \ln x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\ln x}{\ln x + 1 - \frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}} = \frac{1}{2}$

9. 解: 原式 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+2x^2)}{3x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x^2}{3x^2} = \frac{2}{3}$

10. 解: 原式 $= x \arcsin x - \int x d \arcsin x$

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

11. 解: 原式 $= \int \frac{1}{(x+1)^2+1} dx = \int \frac{1}{(x+1)^2+1} d(x+1) = \arctan(x+1) + C$

12. 解: 令 $t = \sqrt{x}$, 则 $dx = 2tdt$

$$\text{原式} = \int_0^1 e^{-t} 2tdt = -2 \int_0^1 t de^{-t} = -2te^{-t} \Big|_0^1 + 2 \int_0^1 e^{-t} dt \\ = -(te^{-t} + e^{-t}) \Big|_0^1 = 2(1-2e^{-1})$$

13. 解: $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{\frac{2t}{1+t^2}}{1-\frac{1}{1+t}} = \frac{2(1+t)}{1+t^2}$

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \frac{\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right)}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{2(1-2t-2t^2)}{(1+t^2)^2} \cdot \frac{1+t}{t} = \frac{2(1-t-3t^2-t^3)}{t(1+t^2)^2}$$

14. 解: $y = \left(\int x e^{\int -\frac{3}{x} dx} dx + C \right) e^{-\int -\frac{3}{x} dx} = \left(\int x e^{-3 \ln x} dx + C \right) e^{3 \ln x} = Cx^3 - x^2$

15. 解: 等式两边求微分, 得 $dx - 2ydy + \cos(xy)(ydx + xdy) = 0$

$$\text{解得 } dy = \frac{1+y \cos(xy)}{2y-x \cos(xy)} dx$$

$$16. \text{ 解: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^{x^2} \sqrt{1+t^2} dt}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x\sqrt{1+x^4}}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sqrt{1+x^4} = 1$$

$$17. \text{ 解: } \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{3a \sin^2 t \cos t}{3a(-\sin t) \cos^2 t} = -\tan t$$

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right) = \frac{-\sec^2 t}{3a(-\sin t) \cos^2 t} = \frac{\sec^4 t}{3a \sin t}$$

$$18. \int \frac{(1+\ln x)^{2021}}{x} dx = \int (1+\ln x)^{2021} d(1+\ln x) = \frac{(1+\ln x)^{2022}}{2022} + C$$

$$19. \text{ 解: } 1) \text{ 令 } x = \tan t$$

$$\int_1^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{dx}{x^2 \sqrt{1+x^2}} = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{\sec^2 t}{\tan^2 t \sec t} dt = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{\cos t}{\sin^2 t} dt = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{1}{\sin^2 t} d(\sin t) = -\frac{1}{\sin t} \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}}$$

$$= \sqrt{2} - \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

$$2) \text{ 令 } t = \frac{1}{x}, \int_1^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{dx}{x^2 \sqrt{1+x^2}} = \int_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}}^1 \frac{t^3}{\sqrt{1+t^2}} \left(-\frac{1}{t^2}\right) dt$$

$$= -\int_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}}^1 \frac{t}{\sqrt{1+t^2}} dt = -(1+t^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \Big|_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}}^1 = \sqrt{2} - \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

$$20. \text{ 解: } \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-ax} dx = -\frac{1}{a} e^{-ax} \Big|_0^{+\infty} = -\frac{1}{a} \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} e^{-at} \Big|_0^t = -\frac{1}{a} \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} (e^{-at} - 1)$$

当 $a > 0$ 时反常积分收敛于 $\frac{1}{a}$; $a \leq 0$, 反常积分发散.

$$21. \text{ 解: 令 } \frac{y}{x} = u, \text{ 则 } u + x \frac{du}{dx} = u + \frac{1}{u}, \text{ 即 } x \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{1}{u}$$

$$\text{分离变量 } u du = \frac{dx}{x}, \text{ 两边积分得 } \frac{1}{2} u^2 = \ln |x| + C$$

$$\text{即 } u^2 = \ln x^2 + C, \text{ 代回变量得 } \left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^2 = \ln x^2 + C$$

故原方程的通解为 $y^2 = x^2(\ln x^2 + C)$, 将 $y|_{x=1} = 2$ 代入求得 $C = 4$

所求特解为 $y^2 = x^2(\ln x^2 + 4)$

四. 应用题

1. 解: $f'(x) = 3x^2 - 6x - 9 = 0$ 解得: $x = 3, x = -1$ 为驻点, 另外, $x = 4, x = -2$ 为端点.

考察 $f(-1) = 10, f(-2) = 3, f(3) = -22, f(4) = -15$

显然, 最大值为 10, 最小值为 -22

2. 解: (1) 从方程中解出 $y^2 = 1 - (x-1)^2 = 2x - x^2$, 而 x 的变化范围为 $(0, 2)$

所以 $V_1 = \int_0^2 \pi y^2 dx = \int_0^2 \pi (2x - x^2) dx = \pi \left[x^2 - \frac{1}{3} x^3 \right]_0^2 = \frac{4\pi}{3}$ (或直接根据几何意义)

(2) 绕 y 轴旋转, 从方程中分别解出 $x_2 = 1 + \sqrt{1-y^2}$ 和 $x_1 = 1 - \sqrt{1-y^2}$, 而 y 的变化范围皆为 $(-1, 1)$

所以 $V_2 = \int_{-1}^1 \pi (x_2^2 - x_1^2) dy = \pi \int_{-1}^1 [(1 + \sqrt{1-y^2})^2 - (1 - \sqrt{1-y^2})^2] dy$
 $= 4\pi \int_{-1}^1 \sqrt{1-y^2} dy = 2\pi^2$

3. 解: 由题意 $y = b\sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2}}$, $-a \leq x \leq a$

则 $V = \pi \int_{-a}^a y^2 dy = \pi b^2 \int_{-a}^a \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2}\right) dx = \frac{4}{3} \pi ab^2$

4. 解: $y' = 4x^3 - 6x^2$; $y'' = 12x^2 - 12x = 12x(x-1)$;

令 $y'' = 0$, 得 $x = 0$ 或 $x = 1$;

x	$(-\infty, 0)$	0	$(0, 1)$	1	$(1, +\infty)$
y''	+	0	-	0	+
y	凹	1	凸	0	凹

由表可知, 曲线 $y = x^4 - 2x^3 + 1$ 在 $(-\infty, 0)$ 内凹, 在 $(0, 1)$ 内凸, 在 $(1, +\infty)$ 内凹,

拐点为 $(0, 1)$ 与 $(1, 0)$.

5. 解: 由 $\begin{cases} y = 2x^2 \\ y - x = 1 \end{cases}$ 得交点 $(1, 2), (-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$, (舍去)

选 x 为积分变量, $x \in [0, 1]$, x 处的截面面积

$$A(x) = \pi[(x+1)^2 - 4x^4]$$

$$\text{体积 } V = \pi \int_0^1 [(x+1)^2 - 4x^4] dx = \pi \left[\frac{1}{3}(x+1)^3 \Big|_0^1 - \frac{4}{5}x^5 \Big|_0^1 \right] = \left(\frac{7}{3} - \frac{4}{5} \right) \pi = \frac{23}{15} \pi$$

$$6. \text{ 解: } f'(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} - 1 < 0,$$

所以 $f(x)$ 的单调减区间为 $(0, +\infty)$,

$$\text{当 } 0 < x < 1 \text{ 时, } \ln(1+\sqrt{2}) - 1 < \ln(x+\sqrt{1+x^2}) - x < 0,$$

所以 $\int_0^1 [\ln(x+\sqrt{1+x^2}) - x] dx$ 的取值范围为 $[\ln(1+\sqrt{2}) - 1, 0]$ 。

五. 证明题

$$1. \text{ 证: 令 } f(x) = \ln x, \text{ 则 } f'(x) = \frac{1}{x}$$

根据拉格朗日定理可得, 存在 $\xi \in (a, b)$, 使得

$$\ln \frac{b}{a} = \ln b - \ln a = f'(\xi)(b-a) = \frac{1}{\xi}(b-a), \text{ 而 } \frac{1}{b} < \frac{1}{\xi} < \frac{1}{a}$$

$$\text{所以 } \frac{b-a}{b} < \frac{b-a}{\xi} < \frac{b-a}{a}.$$

$$2. \text{ 证: 令 } g(x) = x^{-\frac{1}{2020}} f(x),$$

则 $g(x)$ 在 $[1, 2]$ 上满足罗尔定理条件, 故存在 $\xi \in (1, 2)$, 使得 $g'(\xi) = 0$,

$$\text{而 } g'(x) = -\frac{1}{2020} x^{-\frac{1}{2020}-1} f(x) + x^{-\frac{1}{2020}} f'(x),$$

$$\text{所以, 存在 } \xi \in (1, 2), \text{ 使得 } \frac{f(\xi)}{\xi} = 2020 f'(\xi).$$

$$3. \text{ 证明 令 } F(x) = (x^2 + 1)f(x), F(x) \text{ 在 } [0, 1] \text{ 上连续, } (0, 1) \text{ 内可导}$$

$$F(0) = f(0), F(1) = 2f(1), \therefore F(0) \neq F(1)$$

由罗尔中值定理可知, $\exists \xi \in (0, 1)$, 使得 $F'(\xi) = 0$,

$$\text{即 } (\xi^2 + 1)f'(\xi) + 2\xi f(\xi) = 0.$$