

24-25-1 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
C	B	A	D	C	C	A
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
D	B	B	A	C	A	A
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
C	D	B	D	C	A	D

二. 填空题

1	2	3	4
$\frac{e^{x+y}-y}{x-e^{x+y}}dx$	$\frac{\ln x}{x}+c$	$\frac{\pi}{2}$	$\sqrt{\ln(1-x)}, x \leq 0.$
5	6	7	8
$2x^2 + e^{3x} + 1$	12	$2e^{2x}$	$C_1 + C_2x + (C_3 + C_4x)e^x$
9	10	11	12
$[-\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2}]$	$2e - 2$	$2x \sin x^4 dx$	$2x \cos 2x - \sin 2x + C$
13	14	15	16
$y - \ln 2 = 2(x - \frac{\pi}{4})$	$\frac{x - \arctan x + C}{x^2}$	$[-1, 3]$	$1/2$
17	18	19	20
$\frac{\pi}{2}$	$4f'(1)$	$e^{x^2}$	$\frac{1}{2}e^{x^2+1} + C$
21	22	23	24
$e^2$			

### 三. 计算题

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

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

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

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

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

$$4. \int \frac{(1 + \ln x)^{2021}}{x} dx = \int (1 + \ln x)^{2021} d(1 + \ln x) = \frac{(1 + \ln x)^{2022}}{2022} + C$$

5. 解: 1) 令  $x = \tan t$

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

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

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

$$= -\int_1^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}} \frac{t}{\sqrt{1+t^2}} dt = -(1+t^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \Big|_1^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}} = \sqrt{2} - \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

$$6. \text{ 解: } \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-ax} dx = -\frac{1}{a} e^{-ax} \Big|_0^{+\infty} = -\frac{1}{a} \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} e^{-at} \Big|_0^t = -\frac{1}{a} \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} (e^{-at} - 1)$$

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

$$7. \text{ 解: 令 } \frac{y}{x} = u, \text{ 则 } u + x \frac{du}{dx} = u + \frac{1}{u}, \text{ 即 } x \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{1}{u}$$

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

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

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  $y^2 = x^2(\ln x^2 + 4)$

8. 解: 等式两边同时对  $x$  求导数, 得  $3x^2 + 3y^2 y' = e^{x+y}(1+y')$

解得 
$$y' = -\frac{e^{x+y} - 3x^2}{e^{x+y} - 3y^2}$$

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

10. 解: 原式  $= \int (\cos^2 x - 1) d \cos x = \frac{1}{3} \cos^3 x - \cos x + C$

11. 解: 原式  $= \frac{1}{2} \int_1^4 \ln x d(x^2) = \frac{1}{2} x^2 \ln x \Big|_1^4 - \frac{1}{2} \int_1^4 x dx = 8 \ln 4 - \frac{15}{4}$

12. 解:  $f''(x) = (x^2 - 1)e^x$

若  $x \in (-\infty, -1) \cup (1, +\infty)$ ,  $f''(x) > 0$ , 若  $x \in (-1, 1)$ ,  $f''(x) < 0$

所以凹区间  $(-\infty, -1), (1, +\infty)$ , 凸区间  $(-1, 1)$ , 拐点  $(-1, 10e^{-1}), (1, 2e)$

13. 解: 分离变量并取积分,  $\int \frac{1}{y} dy = -\int \frac{1}{x^2 + x} dx$

得到通解 
$$y = C(1 + \frac{1}{x})$$

代入初始条件得 
$$y = 1 + \frac{1}{x}$$

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

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

15. 解: 方程两边对  $x$  求导, 得  $y' = -e^y - xe^y y'$  所以  $y' = \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{e^y}{1 + xe^y}$

因为  $x=0$  时,  $y=1$ ;  $\frac{dy}{dx} \Big|_{x=0} = -\frac{e^y}{1 + xe^y} \Big|_{x=0} = -e$

16. 解:  $f'(x) = e^{-2x} - 2xe^{-2x}$ ,  $f''(x) = -4e^{-2x} + 4xe^{-2x}$

令  $f''(x) = 0$  得  $x = 1$ , 当  $x < 1$  时,  $f''(x) < 0$ , 当  $x > 1$  时,  $f''(x) > 0$ ,

凸区间:  $(-\infty, 1)$ , 凹区间:  $(1, +\infty)$ ; 拐点为  $(1, e^{-2})$

17. 解: 原式  $= \int x d \sin x = x \sin x - \int \sin x dx = x \sin x + \cos x + C$

18. 解:  $\int_{-1}^2 f(x) dx = \int_{-1}^1 \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx + \int_1^2 (e^x + 1) dx = 0 + [e^x + x]_1^2 = e^2 - e + 1$

19. 解:  $P(x) = \frac{2}{x}, Q(x) = \ln x$

$$\begin{aligned} y &= e^{-\int P(x) dx} \left( \int Q(x) e^{\int P(x) dx} dx + C \right) \\ &= e^{-\int \frac{2}{x} dx} \left( \int e^{\frac{2}{x}} \ln x dx + C \right) = \frac{1}{3} x \ln x - \frac{1}{9} x + Cx^{-2} \end{aligned}$$

由  $y(1) = -\frac{1}{9}$ , 得  $C = 0$ , 所以满足初始条件的解为  $y = \frac{1}{3} x \ln x - \frac{1}{9} x$

#### 四. 应用题

1. 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

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

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

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

所以  $f(x)$  的单调减区间为  $(0, +\infty)$ ,

当  $0 < x < 1$  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  $[\ln(1+\sqrt{2}) - 1, 0]$ 。

3. 解: 取积分变量  $y \in [-3, 1]$

面积微元  $dA = (-2y - y^2 + 3)dy$

面积  $A = \int_{-3}^1 (-2y - y^2 + 3)dy = \frac{32}{3}$

4. 解: 取积分变量  $x \in [0, 1]$ ,

截面面积  $A(x) = \pi(x - x^4)$

所以旋转体体积  $V = \pi \int_0^1 (x - x^4) dx = \frac{3}{10} \pi$

5. 解: (1) 易得两条曲线的交点为(0,0), (1,1),

$$S = \int_0^1 (x - x^2) dx = \left( \frac{1}{2} x^2 - \frac{1}{3} x^3 \right) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$\text{所求体积 } V_x = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \pi \cdot 1^2 \cdot 1 - \pi \int_0^1 (x^2)^2 dx = \frac{\pi}{3} - \pi \left( \frac{1}{5} x^5 \right) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{2}{15} \pi$$

6. 解:  $t = 0$  时  $x = 2, y = 1$   $y' = \frac{1 - \sin t}{1 + \cos t}, y'|_{t=0} = \frac{1}{2}$

$$\text{切线方程: } y - 1 = \frac{1}{2}(x - 2) \text{ 即 } x - 2y = 0$$

$$\text{法线方程: } y - 1 = -2(x - 2) \text{ 即 } 2x + y - 5 = 0$$

## 五. 证明题

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

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

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

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

2. 证明: 令  $f(x) = \arcsin x + \arctan \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x}, 0 < x \leq 1$

因为  $f'(x) \equiv 0$ , 故  $f(x) = C$

$$\text{代入 } x = 1, \text{ 得 } f(1) = \frac{\pi}{2} = C, \text{ 因此定理得证.}$$

3. 证明: 构造辅助函数  $\varphi(x) = a_0 x + \frac{a_1}{2} x^2 + \dots + \frac{a_n}{n+1} x^{n+1}$

显然  $\varphi(x)$  在  $[0, 1]$  上连续, 在  $(0, 1)$  内可导,  $\varphi(0) = \varphi(1) = 0$ .

即  $\varphi(x)$  满足罗尔定理的条件.

$$\therefore \text{在 } (0, 1) \text{ 内至少存在一点 } \xi, \text{ 使 } \varphi'(\xi) = a_0 + a_1 \xi + \dots + a_n \xi^n = 0.$$

即 多项式  $f(x) = a_0 + a_1 x + \dots + a_n x^n$  在  $(0, 1)$  内至少有一个零点.