

一、(共 40 分)

1. 设函数 $f(x)$ 在区间 $[-1, 1]$ 上连续, 则 $x=0$ 是函数 $g(x) = \frac{\int_0^x f(t)dt}{x}$ 的

(B)

A. 跳跃间断点.

B. 可去间断点.

C. 无穷间断点.

D. 振荡间断点.

解: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} g(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x f(t)dt}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{1} = f(0)$

2. 设函数 $f(x) = x \cos x$, 则 $f^{(2021)}(0) =$ (A)

A. 2021.

B. -2021.

C. 2021!.

D. -(2021!).

解: $f(x) = x \cos x = x \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \cdots + \frac{x^{2020}}{2020!} - \cdots \right)$

$$= x - \frac{x^3}{2!} + \frac{x^5}{4!} - \cdots + \frac{x^{2021}}{2020!} - \cdots$$

$$f(x) = f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}x^2 + \cdots + \frac{f^{(2021)}(0)}{2021!}x^{2021} + \cdots$$

$$\frac{1}{2020!} = \frac{f^{(2021)}(0)}{2021!}$$

3. 微分方程 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y}{x} - \cot \frac{y}{x}$ 的通解是 (A)

A. $\cos \frac{y}{x} = Cx$.

B. $\cos \frac{x}{y} = Cx$.

C. $\cos \frac{y}{x} = \frac{C}{x}$.

D. $\cos \frac{x}{y} = \frac{C}{x}$.

A. 0. B. $-\frac{x^2}{4}$.

C. $\frac{x^3}{6}$. D. $-\frac{x^4}{8}$.

解: $(1+x)^\alpha = 1 + \alpha x + \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)}{2!} x^2 + \dots$

$$\sqrt{1+x^2} = (1+x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} = 1 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{1}{2}-1\right)}{2!}x^4 + o(x^4)$$

$$\sqrt{1+x^2}-1-\frac{x^2}{2}=-\frac{1}{8}x^4+o(x^4)$$

5. 设函数 $f(x)$ 连续, 且 $f(x) = \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} + x \int_0^1 f(t) dt$, 则 $\int_0^1 f(t) dt =$ (D)

A. $\ln(1+\sqrt{2})$. B. $2\ln(1+\sqrt{2})$.

C. $\sqrt{2}-1$. D. $2\sqrt{2}-2$.

解：令 $A = \int_0^1 f(t) dt$

$$f(x) = \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} + xA$$

$$A = \int_0^1 f(x) dx = \int_0^1 \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx + A \int_0^1 x dx$$

$$A = \sqrt{2} - 1 + A \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow A = 2\sqrt{2} - 2$$

$$\text{Let } x = \tan t \quad \int_0^1 \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\tan t}{\sec t} \cdot \sec^2 t dt$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan t \sec t dt = \sec t \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \sqrt{2} - 1$$

6. 设函数 $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1-\cos x}{x}, & x < 0 \\ e^x - 1, & x \geq 0 \end{cases}$, 则 $f(x)$ 在点 $x=0$ 处 (B)

A. 不连续.

B. 连续, 不可导.

C. 可导, 且 $f'(0) = \frac{1}{2}$.

D. 可导, 且 $f'(0) = 1$.

解: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{1-\cos x}{x} = 0$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (e^x - 1) = 0 = f(0)$

$$f'_-(0) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(0+\Delta x) - f(0)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{1-\cos \Delta x}{(\Delta x)^2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$f'_+(0) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(0+\Delta x) - f(0)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{e^{\Delta x} - 1}{\Delta x} = 1$$

7. 设函数 $y = y(x)$ 由方程 $e^y + 6xy + x^2 - 1 = 0$ 所确定, 则 $y''(0) =$ (A)

A. -2.

B. 2.

C. -3.

D. 3.

解: $e^y + 6xy + x^2 - 1 = 0$

$$e^y y' + 6y + 6xy' + 2x = 0, \quad y' = -\frac{6y+2x}{e^y+6x}$$

$$y'' = -\frac{(6y'+2)(e^y+6x) - (6y+2x)(e^y y' + 6)}{(e^y+6x)^2}$$

$$x=0 \Rightarrow y=0 \quad y'(0)=0 \quad y''(0)=-2$$

8. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 + \ln(1+x))^{\frac{2}{x}} =$ (C)

A. ∞ .

B. 1.

C. e^2 .

D. e^{-2} .

解: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 + \ln(1+x))^{\frac{2}{x}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2\ln(1+x)}{x}} = e^2$

9. 设函数 $f(x) = x^{\frac{5}{3}}$, 则 (C)

- A. 函数 $f(x)$ 有极值点 $x=0$, 曲线 $y=f(x)$ 有拐点 $(0,0)$.
 B. 函数 $f(x)$ 有极值点 $x=0$, 曲线 $y=f(x)$ 没有拐点.
 C. 函数 $f(x)$ 没有极值点, 曲线 $y=f(x)$ 有拐点 $(0,0)$.
 D. 函数 $f(x)$ 没有极值点, 曲线 $y=f(x)$ 没有拐点.

解: $f'(x) = \frac{5}{3}x^{\frac{2}{3}}, \quad f'(x) = \frac{5}{3}x^{\frac{2}{3}} = 0 \Rightarrow x=0$ 是驻点

$$f''(x) = \frac{10}{9} \cdot \frac{1}{x^{\frac{1}{3}}} \Rightarrow x=0 \text{ 是二阶导数不存在的点}$$

10. 下列各定积分不等于零的是 (C)

- A. $\int_{-1}^1 \cos x \ln \frac{2-x}{2+x} dx.$ B. $\int_{-1}^1 \frac{x \cos^3 x}{x^4 + 3x^2 + 2} dx.$
 C. $\int_0^{\frac{9\pi}{2}} \sin^9 x dx.$ D. $\int_{-1}^1 \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{e^x + e^{-x}} dx.$

解: $\int_0^{\frac{9\pi}{2}} \sin^9 x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^9 x dx + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}+4\pi} \sin^9 x dx$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^9 x dx + 2 \int_0^{2\pi} \sin^9 x dx$$

令 $x = \pi + t$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \sin^9 x dx = - \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin^9 t dt = 0$$