

2021-2022 高等数学I(上)期末试卷参考答案

一. 填空题 ($3' \times 5 = 15$)

1. $1 \leq x \leq e$
2. $\frac{1}{9}(\ln 5 - \ln 2) - \frac{1}{15}$
3. $(n+x)e^x dx$
4. $(\frac{1}{2}, e^{\arctan \frac{1}{2}})$
5. $\frac{\pi}{2}$

二. 选择题 ($3' \times 5 = 15$)

1. B
2. A
3. D
4. B
5. C

三. 计算题 ($6' \times 4 = 24'$)

1. 原式 = $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[\left(1 - \frac{3}{6+x}\right)^{-\frac{6+x}{3}} \right]^{-\frac{3(x-1)}{6+x}}$
 $= e^{-3}$

2. 原式 = $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{2x} + e^{-2x} - 2}{x^2}$
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2e^{2x} - 2e^{-2x}}{2x}$
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2e^{2x} + 2e^{-2x}}{1} = 4$

3. 由于 $[2021(2022)^n]^{\frac{1}{n}} < [2021(2022)^n + 2022 \cdot (2021)^n]^{\frac{1}{n}} < [2 \cdot 2022(2022)^n]^{\frac{1}{n}}$

而 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} [2021(2022)^n]^{\frac{1}{n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 2021^{\frac{1}{n}} \cdot 2022 = 2022$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} [2 \cdot 2022(2022)^n]^{\frac{1}{n}} = 2022$

由夹逼准则得原式 = 2022

4. 原式 = $x \ln(1+x^2) - \int x \cdot \frac{2x}{1+x^2} dx$
 $= x \ln(1+x^2) - 2 \int \frac{x^2+1-1}{1+x^2} dx$
 $= x \ln(1+x^2) - 2x + 2 \arctan x + C$



四. 计算题 ($6' \times 4 = 24'$)

$$\begin{aligned}
 1. \text{解: } & \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{(1+x^2)(1+x^{2022})} dx \stackrel{x=\frac{1}{t}}{=} \int_{+\infty}^0 \frac{-\frac{1}{t^2} dt}{(1+\frac{1}{t^2})(1+\frac{1}{t^{2022}})} \\
 & = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{t^{2022}}{(1+t^2)(1+t^{2022})} dt \\
 & = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1+x^{2022}}{(1+x^2)(1+x^{2022})} dx \\
 & = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{4}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$2. \text{解: } \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dt} / \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{1-3t^2}{-2t}$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{d(\frac{dy}{dx})}{dt} / \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}t^2 + \frac{3}{2}}{-2t} = -\frac{1}{4t^3} - \frac{3}{4t}$$

$$\text{则 } \left. \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} \right|_{t=1} = -1$$

$$3. \text{解, 求导可得 } f'(x) + f(x) = 2x \dots \dots$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = e^{-\int dx} \left(\int 2x e^{\int dx} dx + C \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = e^{-x} [e^x (2x-2) + C] = 2x-2 + Ce^{-x}.$$

$$\text{由于 } f(0)=1 \Rightarrow C=3$$

$$\text{所以 } f(x) = 3e^{-x} + 2x - 2 \dots \dots$$

$$4. \text{解: 对应齐次的特征方程 } r^2 - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow r = \pm 1$$

则齐次的通解为 $y = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{-x} \dots \dots$

因为 $\lambda=2$ 不是特征根, 所以设原方程特解 $y^* = (ax+b)e^{2x}$

$$\text{代入方程} \Rightarrow a = \frac{1}{3}, b = -\frac{4}{9} \dots \dots$$

$$\text{则所求通解为 } y = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{-x} + (\frac{1}{3}x - \frac{4}{9}) e^{2x} \dots \dots$$



五. 应用题 ($8' \times 2 = 16'$)

1. 解, $y' = 4x^3 - 16x = 4x(x^2 - 4) = 0$

在 $x \leq 3$ 中驻点有 $x=0, x=2$...

因为 $f(-1) = -5, f(0) = 2, f(2) = -14, f(3) = 11$

所以 $\min f = -14, \max f = 11$ --

2. 解, $V_y = 2\pi \int_0^\pi x \sin x dx$ --

$$= -2\pi \int_0^\pi x d \cos x$$

$$= (-2\pi x \cos x \Big|_0^\pi) + 2\pi \int_0^\pi \cos x dx$$

$$= 2\pi^2$$

六. 证明题 ($6' \times 1 = 6'$)

证: 令 $F(x) = e^{-x} f(x)$

则其在 $[a, b]$ 上连续, 在 (a, b) 内可导

且 $F'(x) = e^{-x} [f'(x) - f(x)]$

又 $F(a) = F(b) = 0$ (因 $f(a) = f(b) = 0$)

所以由罗尔定理 $\exists \{ \xi \in (a, b) \} \ni F'(\xi) = 0$

即得 $f'(\xi) = f(\xi)$

