

2021-2022 高等数学I(上)期末试卷参考答案

一. 填空题 (3'×5=15)

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

$$4. \left(\frac{1}{2}, e^{\arctan \frac{1}{2}} \right) \quad 5. \frac{\pi}{2}$$

二. 选择题 (3'×5=15)

$$1. B \quad 2. A \quad 3. D \quad 4. B \quad 5. C$$

三. 计算题 (6'×4=24')

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

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2e^{2x} - 2e^{-2x}}{2x}$$

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

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

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

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

由夹逼准则得原式 = 2022

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

$$= x \ln(1+x^2) - 2 \int \frac{x^2+1-1}{1+x^2} dx$$

$$= x \ln(1+x^2) - 2x + 2 \arctan x + C$$



四. 计算题 (6' × 4 = 24')

1. 解: $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{(1+x^2)(1+x^{2022})} dx \stackrel{x=\frac{1}{t}}{=} \int_{+\infty}^0 \frac{-\frac{1}{t^2} dt}{(1+\frac{1}{t^2})(1+\frac{1}{t^{2022}})} \dots$

$$= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{t^{2022}}{(1+t^2)(1+t^{2022})} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1+x^{2022}}{(1+x^2)(1+x^{2022})} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

由于 $f(0)=1 \Rightarrow C=3$

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

4. 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 $Y = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{-x} \dots$

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

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

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' x 2 = 16')

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

在 $-1 \leq x \leq 3$ 中驻点有 $x = 0, x = 2, \dots$

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

所以 $\min f = -14, \max f = 11$ --

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

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

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

$$= 2\pi^2 \dots$$

六. 证明题 (6' x 1 = 6')

证: 令 $F(x) = e^{-x} f(x)$ --

则其在 $[a, b]$ 上连续, 在 (a, b) 内可导

$$\text{且 } F'(x) = e^{-x} [f'(x) - f(x)]$$

$$\text{又 } F(a) = F(b) = 0 \text{ (因 } f(a) = f(b) = 0 \text{)}$$

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

$$\text{即得 } f'(\xi) = f(\xi)$$

