

2019-2020<sup>12</sup>学, 高教A(上).

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

解:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \sqrt{1-2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1-2x)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[ (1+(-2x))^{\frac{1}{2}} \right]^{\frac{-2x}{-2x}} = \frac{1}{e^2}$

2.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x^3-1}{\ln(1+x) \arctan x^2} = \ln 2$ .

解: 原式 =  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln 2 \cdot x^3}{x \cdot x^2} = \ln 2$

3.  $f(x)$  在  $x=0$  可导, 且  $f(\frac{1}{n}) = \frac{2020}{n}$ , 则  $f'(0) = \underline{2020}$ .

解:  $f(x) = 2020 \cdot x$ .  $f'(0) = 2020$ .

4.  $y = \frac{x^3}{1+x}$ , 当  $n \geq 3$  时,  $y^{(n)} = \frac{(-1)^{n+1} \cdot n!}{(1+x)^{n+1}}$ .

解:  $y = \frac{x^3+1-1}{1+x} = 1-x+x^2 - \frac{1}{1+x}$ . 故当  $n \geq 3$  时.

$$y^{(n)} = (1 - \frac{1}{1+x})^{(n)} = (-1) \cdot \frac{(-1)^n \cdot n!}{(1+x)^{n+1}} = \frac{(-1)^{n+1} \cdot n!}{(1+x)^{n+1}}$$

5.  $y = \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x}$  的麦克劳林公式中,  $x^5$  的系数为  $\frac{2}{5}$ .

解:  $y = \ln(1+x) - \ln(1-x) = \left[ x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^4}{4} + \frac{x^5}{5} + o(x^5) \right] - \left[ -x - \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^4}{4} - \frac{x^5}{5} + o(x^5) \right]$

6.  $F(x) = \int_0^{x^2} \ln(1+t) dt$  是  $x^n$  的同阶无穷小量, 则  $n = \underline{4}$ .

解:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{F(x)}{x^n} \stackrel{\text{洛}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+x^2) \cdot 2x}{n \cdot x^{n-1}} \xrightarrow[\text{代换}]{\text{等价无穷小}} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 \cdot 2x}{n \cdot x^{n-1}}$

因为是同阶无穷小量, 所以  $n-1=3$  得  $n=4$

P<sub>1</sub>



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$$7. \int \frac{dx}{x(x^n+10)} = \frac{1}{10} (\ln|x| - \frac{1}{n} \ln|x^n+10|) + C.$$

解: 原式 =  $\int \frac{x^{n-1}}{x^n(x^n+10)} dx = \frac{1}{n} \int \frac{1}{x^n(x^n+10)} dx^n$

$$= \frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{1}{10} \int (\frac{1}{x^n} - \frac{1}{x^n+10}) dx^n = \frac{1}{10n} (\ln|x^n| - \ln|x^n+10|) + C.$$

$$= \frac{1}{10} (\ln|x| - \frac{1}{n} \ln|x^n+10|) + C.$$

$$8. \int_{-1}^1 [x^2 \sin x^5 + \ln(2+x)] dx = 3 \ln 3 - 2.$$

解: 原式  $\frac{x^5 \sin x^5 \text{ 是奇函数}}{\text{奇函数}} \int_{-1}^1 \ln(2+x) dx = [\ln(2+x) \cdot (2+x) - x] \Big|_{-1}^1 = 3 \ln 3 - 2$

$$9. \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^2+2x+5} = \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{2} \arctan \frac{1}{2}.$$

解: 原式 =  $\lim_{u \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^u \frac{1}{(x+1)^2+4} dx = \frac{1}{4} \lim_{u \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^u \frac{1}{1+(\frac{x+1}{2})^2} dx.$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \lim_{u \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^u \frac{1}{1+(\frac{x+1}{2})^2} d\frac{x+1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{u \rightarrow +\infty} \arctan \frac{x+1}{2} \Big|_0^u$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \lim_{u \rightarrow +\infty} (\arctan \frac{u+1}{2} - \arctan \frac{1}{2})$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{2} \arctan \frac{1}{2}$$

$$10. xy'' + 3y' = 0 \text{ 的通解为 } y = C_1 + \frac{C_2}{x^2}.$$

解: 令  $p(x) = y'$ . 则  $y'' = p'(x)$ . 则有  $x \frac{dp}{dx} + 3p = 0$ . 得  $p = \frac{C}{x^3}$ .

$$\text{故 } y = \int \frac{C}{x^3} dx = C \cdot (-\frac{1}{3+1} \cdot \frac{1}{x^2} + C') = C \cdot C' - \frac{C}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{x^2}.$$

$$= C_1 + \frac{C_2}{x^2}$$



二.  $f(x)$  在  $x=1$  的某邻域内连续, 且有

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln[f(x+1)+1+3\sin^2 x]}{\sqrt{1-x^2}-1} = -4$$

(1) 求  $f(1)$  及  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+1)}{x^2}$

(2) 求  $f'(1)$ . 若又设  $f''(1)$  存在, 求  $f''(1)$

解: (1)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\sqrt{1-x^2}-1) = 0$ . 而由已知极限存在, 可知

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \ln[f(x+1)+1+3\sin^2 x] \Rightarrow \text{易得 } f(1) = 0.$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} [f(x+1)+3\sin^2 x] = 0. \text{ 由等价无穷小替换.}$$

$$\ln[f(x+1)+1+3\sin^2 x] \sim f(x+1)+3\sin^2 x. (x \rightarrow 0).$$

$$\sqrt{1-x^2}-1 \sim -\frac{1}{2}x^2. (x \rightarrow 0).$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln[f(x+1)+1+3\sin^2 x]}{\sqrt{1-x^2}-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+1)+3\sin^2 x}{-\frac{1}{2}x^2} = -4.$$

$$\text{可得 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+1)+3\sin^2 x}{x^2} = 2. \text{ 易得 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3\sin^2 x}{x^2} = 3.$$

$$\text{故 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+1)}{x^2} = -1.$$

$$(2) \text{ 由导数定义. } f'(1) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1+\Delta x)-f(1)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1+\Delta x)}{\Delta x} \cdot \Delta x = (-1) \cdot 0 = 0$$

当  $f''(1)$  存在时, 可知  $f(x)$  在  $x=1$  的某邻域内可导. 因此, 由洛必达法则

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+1)}{x^2} \stackrel{\text{洛}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(x+1)}{2x} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(1+x)-f'(1)}{x} = \frac{1}{2} f''(1) = -1$$

$$\text{故 } f''(1) = -2.$$





三.  $f(x)$  在  $x=0$  的某邻域内具有一阶连续导数. 且  $f'(0) \neq 0$ .

$f'(0) \neq 0$ , 若  $a f(x) + b f(2x) - f(0)$  在  $x \rightarrow 0$  时是比  $x$  高阶的无穷小量. 求  $a, b$ .

解: 由已知可得  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a f(x) + b f(2x) - f(0)}{x} = 0$ . 由于  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x = 0$ .

故  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} [a f(x) + b f(2x) - f(0)] = 0$  即  $a + b - 1 = 0$ .

由于  $f(x)$  在  $x=0$  某邻域内具有一阶连续导数. 故可由洛必达法则.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a f(x) + b f(2x) - f(0)}{x} \stackrel{\text{洛}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} [a f'(x) + 2b f'(x)] = (a + 2b) f'(0) = 0$$

已知  $f'(0) \neq 0$ . 故  $a + 2b = 0$ . 联立  $\begin{cases} a + b = 1 \\ a + 2b = 0 \end{cases}$  得  $a = 2, b = -1$ .

四. 证明  $\frac{2x}{x+2} < \ln(1+x) < \frac{x}{\sqrt{x+1}}$ , 当  $x \in (0, +\infty)$  时成立.

证明: 令  $f(x) = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x+1}} - \ln(1+x)$ .  $x \geq 0$ , 则  $f(0) = 0$ . 可得.

$$f'(x) = \frac{\sqrt{x+1} - x \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x+1}}}{x+1} - \frac{1}{x+1} = \frac{x+2 - 2\sqrt{x+1}}{2(x+1)\sqrt{x+1}} = \frac{(\sqrt{x+1}-1)^2}{2(x+1)\sqrt{x+1}} > 0, \forall x > 0.$$

可得  $f(x)$  在  $[0, +\infty)$  严格单调增. 故  $f(x) > f(0) = 0$ . 即  $\ln(1+x) < \frac{x}{\sqrt{x+1}}$ .

同理. 令  $g(x) = \ln(1+x) - \frac{2x}{x+2}$ .  $x \geq 0$ , 则  $g(0) = 0$ .

$$g'(x) = \frac{x^2}{(x+1)(x+2)^2} > 0, \forall x > 0. \text{ 可得 } g(x) \text{ 在 } [0, +\infty) \text{ 严格单调增.}$$

故  $g(x) > g(0) = 0$  即  $\ln(1+x) > \frac{2x}{x+2}$ .

综上.  $\frac{2x}{x+2} < \ln(1+x) < \frac{x}{\sqrt{x+1}}$ .  $\forall x \in (0, +\infty)$ .



# 五. 计算不定积分.

$$(1) \int \frac{\arctan x}{x^2(1+x^2)} dx. \quad (2) \int \frac{x+1}{x(1+xe^x)} dx.$$

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

$$= \int \frac{1}{x^2} \arctan x dx - \int \frac{1}{1+x^2} \arctan x dx.$$

$$= - \int \arctan x \cdot d\frac{1}{x} - \int \arctan x d \arctan x.$$

$$= - \left( \frac{\arctan x}{x} - \int \frac{1}{x} d \arctan x \right) - \frac{1}{2} (\arctan x)^2$$

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

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

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

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

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

$$(2) \text{ 原式} = \int \frac{(x+1)e^x}{xe^x(1+xe^x)} dx = \int \frac{1}{xe^x(1+xe^x)} d(xe^x)$$

$$= \int (\frac{1}{xe^x} - \frac{1}{1+xe^x}) d(xe^x)$$

$$= \ln \left| \frac{xe^x}{1+xe^x} \right| + C$$

补例:  $\int \frac{xe^x}{(1+x)^2} dx = - \int xe^x d \frac{1}{1+x} = - \frac{x}{1+x} e^x + \int \frac{1}{1+x} d(xe^x)$

$$= - \frac{x}{1+x} e^x + \int e^x dx = - \frac{x}{1+x} e^x + e^x + C = \frac{e^x}{1+x} + C.$$



六  $y = a\sqrt{x}$  ( $a > 0$ ) 与  $y = \ln \sqrt{x}$  在  $(x_0, y_0)$  处有公共切线. 求

(1) 常数  $a$  与切点  $(x_0, y_0)$

(2) 两曲线与  $x$  轴围成的平面图形  $D$  的面积

(3) 平面图形  $D$  绕  $x$  轴旋转一周而成的旋转体体积.

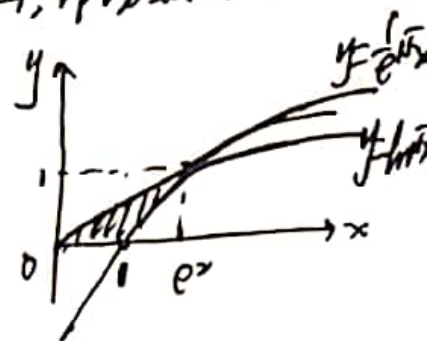
解 (1)  $y' = \frac{a}{2\sqrt{x}}$ ,  $y' = \frac{1}{2x}$ . 由于有公共切线, 故  $\frac{a}{2\sqrt{x_0}} = \frac{1}{2x_0}$

且有  $a\sqrt{x_0} = \ln \sqrt{x_0}$ . 联立可得  $a = \frac{1}{e}$ ,  $x_0 = e^2$ ,  $y_0 = 1$ , 即切点  $(e^2, 1)$ .

$$(2). A = \int_0^{e^2} \frac{1}{e} \sqrt{x} dx - \int_1^{e^2} \ln \sqrt{x} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{e} \cdot \frac{2}{3} x^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_0^{e^2} - \frac{1}{2} \int_1^{e^2} \ln x dx$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} e^2 - \frac{1}{2} (x \ln x - x) \Big|_1^{e^2} = \frac{1}{6} e^2 - \frac{1}{2}$$



$$(3) V = \pi \int_0^{e^2} \left(\frac{1}{e} \sqrt{x}\right)^2 dx - \pi \int_1^{e^2} (\ln \sqrt{x})^2 dx$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{e^2} \int_0^{e^2} x dx - \frac{\pi}{4} \int_1^{e^2} (\ln x)^2 dx$$

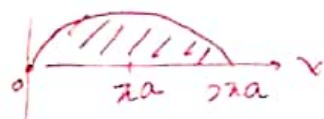
$$= \frac{\pi}{e^2} \cdot \frac{x^2}{2} \Big|_0^{e^2} - \frac{\pi}{4} \left[ x (\ln x)^2 \Big|_1^{e^2} - \int_1^{e^2} x d(\ln x)^2 \right]$$

$$= \frac{\pi e^2}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4} \left[ 4e^2 - \int_1^{e^2} x \cdot 2 \ln x \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx \right]$$

$$= \frac{\pi e^2}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4} [4e^2 - 2 \cdot (x \ln x - x) \Big|_1^{e^2}]$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2}$$

补例  $x = a(t - \sin t)$ ,  $y = a(1 - \cos t)$  绕  $x$  轴 (由  $-1$  到  $1$ )



$$V_1 = \pi \int_0^{2\pi a} f(x) \cdot dx \stackrel{x=a(t-\sin t)}{=} \pi \int_0^{2\pi} [a(1 - \cos t)]^2 d[a(t - \sin t)]$$

$$\text{绕 } y \text{ 轴: } V_2 = \int_0^{2\pi a} 2\pi x \cdot f(x) \cdot dx \stackrel{x=a(t-\sin t)}{=} \int_0^{2\pi} 2\pi a(t - \sin t) \cdot a(1 - \cos t) d[a(t - \sin t)]$$





七. 求  $y'' - 2y' = e^{2x} + 4x$  的通解.

解: i) 求  $y'' - 2y' = 0$  的通解. 特征方程  $\lambda^2 - 2\lambda = 0$ . 得  $\lambda_1 = 0, \lambda_2 = 2$ .

故齐次通解.  $y_{\text{齐通}} = C_1 + C_2 e^{2x}$ .

ii). 分别求  $y'' - 2y' = e^{2x}$  和  $y'' - 2y' = 4x$  的特解.  $y_1^*$  和  $y_2^*$ .

对于  $y'' - 2y' = e^{2x}$ . 可设特解  $y_1^* = e^{2x} \cdot x \cdot a$ . 代入方程得  $a = \frac{1}{2}$ .

故  $y_1^* = \frac{1}{2} x e^{2x}$ .

对于  $y'' - 2y' = 4x$ , 可设特解  $y_2^* = e^{0 \cdot x} \cdot x \cdot (bx + c)$ . 代入方程得  $b = c = -1$ .

故  $y_2^* = -x^2 - x$ .

因此.  $y'' - 2y' = e^{2x} + 4x$  的特解.  $y^* = y_1^* + y_2^* = \frac{1}{2} x e^{2x} - x^2 - x$ .

iii). 原方程通解. 为  $y = C_1 + C_2 e^{2x} + \frac{1}{2} x e^{2x} - x^2 - x$ .

八. 设  $0 \leq a < x < b$ .  $f(x)$  在  $[a, b]$  上连续.  $(a, b)$  内可导. 证明.

$\exists \xi, \eta \in (a, b)$ . 使得  $f'(\xi) = \frac{a+b}{2\eta} f'(\eta)$

证明: 首先对于  $\frac{f'(\eta)}{2\eta} = \frac{f'(\eta)}{(x^2)'} \Big|_{x=\eta}$ . 故令  $g(x) = x^2$ .

由柯西中值定理  $\exists \eta \in (a, b)$ . 有  $\frac{f'(\eta)}{2\eta} = \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b^2 - a^2} = \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b-a} \cdot \frac{1}{b+a}$ .

再由拉格朗日中值定理.  $\exists \xi \in (a, b)$ . 有  $f'(\xi) = \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b-a}$ .

故综合. 有  $\frac{f'(\eta)}{2\eta} = f'(\xi) \cdot \frac{1}{b+a}$ . 即  $f'(\xi) = \frac{a+b}{2\eta} f'(\eta)$ .

