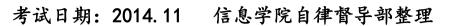
厦门大学《高等数学 I - 1》期中试题·答案





一、计算下列各题: (每小题 5 分, 共 50 分)

1. 求极限
$$\lim_{x\to 0} (1-2x)^{-\frac{1}{3x}+2}$$
;

#:
$$\lim_{x\to 0} (1-2x)^{-\frac{1}{3x}+2} = \lim_{x\to 0} [(1-2x)^{-\frac{1}{2x}}]^{\frac{2}{3}} \cdot \lim_{x\to 0} (1-2x)^2 = e^{\frac{2}{3}}.$$

2.
$$y = \ln(1 + x + \sqrt{x^2 + 2x}) + \arcsin\frac{1}{x+1}$$
 (x > 0), $\Re dy$;

#:
$$dy = \frac{1}{1+x+\sqrt{x^2+2x}} d(1+x+\sqrt{x^2+2x}) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\frac{1}{(x+1)^2}}} d(\frac{1}{x+1})$$

$$= \frac{1}{1+x+\sqrt{x^2+2x}} \left[1 + \frac{2(x+1)}{2\sqrt{x^2+2x}}\right] dx - \frac{1}{(x+1)\sqrt{x^2+2x}} dx$$

$$= \frac{x}{(x+1)\sqrt{x^2+2x}} \, \mathrm{d}x$$

3. 设 $y = (x^2 + ax + b) \sin kx$, 其中 k > 0 为常数, 求 n 阶导数;

解: 设
$$u = \sin kx, v = x^2 + ax + b$$
, 用莱布尼兹高阶导数公式,

$$y^{(n)} = (\sin kx)^{(n)} \cdot v + C_n^1 (\sin kx)^{(n-1)} \cdot v' + C_n^2 (\sin kx)^{(n-2)} \cdot v''$$

而
$$(\sin kx)^{(j)} = k^j \sin(\frac{j}{2}\pi + kx), j = n, n-1, n-2$$
,于是

$$y^{(n)} = k^{n}(x^{2} + ax + b)\sin(\frac{n}{2}\pi + kx) + nk^{n-1}(2x + a)\sin(\frac{n-1}{2}\pi + kx) + n(n-1)k^{n-2}\sin(\frac{n-2}{2}\pi + kx).$$

4. 设函数
$$f(x)$$
 在 $x = 0$ 处连续,且 $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x)}{\ln(1+2x)} = 3$,求 $f(0)$, $f'(0)$;

解: 因为函数
$$f(x)$$
 在 $x=0$ 处连续,故

$$f(0) = \lim_{x \to 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x)}{\ln(1+2x)} \cdot \lim_{x \to 0} \ln(1+2x) = 0.$$

$$f'(0) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x)}{\ln(1 + 2x)} \cdot \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\ln(1 + 2x)}{x} = 3 \times 2 = 6.$$

5. 求曲线
$$y = x \ln(e + \frac{1}{x})$$
 ($x > 0$) 的渐近线;

解:
$$k = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{y}{x} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \ln(e + \frac{1}{x}) = 1$$
,
$$b = \lim_{x \to +\infty} (y - kx) = \lim_{x \to +\infty} [x \ln(e + \frac{1}{x}) - x] = \lim_{x \to +\infty} x \ln(1 + \frac{1}{ex}) = \frac{1}{e}$$
,
故所求渐近线为 $y = x + \frac{1}{e}$.

6. 计算不定积分 $\int x \ln(1+x^2) dx$;

解:
$$\int x \ln(1+x^2) dx = \frac{1}{2} x^2 \ln(1+x^2) - \int \frac{x^3}{1+x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} x^2 \ln(1+x^2) - \int (x - \frac{x}{1+x^2}) dx$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} x^2 \ln(1+x^2) - \frac{1}{2} x^2 + \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+x^2) + C = \frac{1}{2} (x^2 + 1) \ln(1+x^2) - \frac{1}{2} x^2 + C$$

7. $\Re \int \sec^3 x \tan^3 x dx$;

解:
$$\int \sec^3 x \tan^3 x dx = \int \sec^2 x \tan^2 x d \sec x = \int (\sec^4 x - \sec^2 x) d \sec x = \frac{1}{5} \sec^5 x - \frac{1}{3} \sec^3 x + C$$

8. 设函数 y = y(x) 由方程 $2y^3 - 2y^2 + 2xy - x^2 = 1$ 确定,求 y = y(x) 的驻点,并判别它是否为极值点.

解: 对方程
$$2y^3 - 2y^2 + 2xy - x^2 = 1$$
 两边求导,得 $6y^2y' - 4yy' + 2(y + xy') - 2x = 0$,

解得
$$y' = \frac{x-y}{3v^2-2v+x}$$
. 令 $y' = 0$, 则 $x = y$, 代入方程, 可得 $2x^3-x^2-1=0$, 即

$$(x-1)(2x^2+x+1)=0$$
, 解得 $x=1$.

故所求驻点为x=1.

对
$$6y^2y'-4yy'+2(y+xy')-2x=0$$
 两边求导,得

$$12y(y')^2 + 6y^2y'' - 4(y')^2 - 4yy'' + 2(y' + y' + xy'') - 2 = 0,$$

将
$$x=1, y=1, y'=0$$
代入,得 $6y''-4y''+2y''-2=0$,则 $y''=\frac{1}{2}>0$,故 $x=1$ 为极小值点.

9. 设
$$a > 0$$
,求曲线
$$\begin{cases} x = a(\cos t + t \sin t), \\ y = a(\sin t - t \cos t), \end{cases}$$
在 $t = \frac{\pi}{4}$ 处的曲率;

$$\mathbf{R} = \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = \frac{a(\cos t - \cos t + t \sin t)}{a(-\sin t + \sin t + t \cos t)} = \tan t \; , \quad \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x}\Big|_{t=\frac{\pi}{4}} = 1 \; ;$$

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \frac{\sec^2 t}{a(-\sin t + \sin t + t \cos t)} = \frac{\sec^3 t}{at} , \quad \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} \bigg|_{t = \frac{\pi}{-}} = \frac{8\sqrt{2}}{a\pi} .$$

故所求曲率为
$$k = \frac{|y''|}{(1+y'^2)^{3/2}} = \frac{8\sqrt{2}}{\pi a} = \frac{4}{\pi a}.$$

解二:
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}t} = a(-\sin t + \sin t + t\cos t) = at\cos t$$
; $\frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}t}\Big|_{t=\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}\pi}{8}a$;

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}t} = a(\cos t - \cos t + t\sin t) = at\sin t; \quad \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}t}\Big|_{t=\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}\pi}{8}a;$$

$$\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = a(\cos t - t\sin t); \quad \frac{d^2x}{dt^2}\Big|_{t=\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}a(1 - \frac{\pi}{4});$$

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} = a(\sin t + t \cos t); \quad \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} \bigg|_{t = \frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} a(1 + \frac{\pi}{4});$$

所求曲率为
$$k = \frac{\left| \frac{\sqrt{2}\pi}{8} a \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} a (1 + \frac{\pi}{4}) - \frac{\sqrt{2}\pi}{8} a \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} a (1 - \frac{\pi}{4}) \right|}{\left[(\frac{\sqrt{2}\pi}{8} a)^2 + (\frac{\sqrt{2}\pi}{8} a)^2 \right]^{3/2}} = \frac{1}{a} \cdot \frac{\frac{\sqrt{2}\pi}{8} \frac{\sqrt{2}\pi}{2} \frac{\pi}{2}}{2\sqrt{2} \cdot (\frac{\sqrt{2}\pi}{8})^3} = \frac{4}{\pi a}.$$

10.
$$\Re \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+\tan x} - \sqrt{1+\sin x}}{x^2(\sqrt[3]{1+\sin x}-1)}$$

解: 原式 =
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\tan x - \sin x}{x^2 \left(\sqrt[3]{1 + \sin x} - 1\right) \left(\sqrt{1 + \tan x} + \sqrt{1 + \sin x}\right)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\tan x (1 - \cos x)}{x^2 \left(\sqrt[3]{1 + \sin x} - 1 \right)} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x \left(\frac{1}{2} x^2 \right)}{x^2 \left(\frac{1}{3} \sin x \right)}$$

$$=\frac{1}{12}$$
.

二、计算下列各题: (每小题 6 分)

1. 若
$$f(1) = 0$$
 且 $f'(1) = 2$, 计算 $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(\sin^2 x + \cos x)}{(e^x - 1)\tan x}$;

#:
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(\sin^2 x + \cos x)}{(e^x - 1)\tan x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(1 + \sin^2 x + \cos x - 1) - f(1)}{(e^x - 1)\tan x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(1+\sin^2 x + \cos x - 1) - f(1)}{\sin^2 x + \cos x - 1} \cdot \frac{\sin^2 x + \cos x - 1}{(e^x - 1)\tan x} = f'(1) \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin^2 x + \cos x - 1}{(e^x - 1)\tan x}$$

由于
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\sin^2 x + \cos x - 1}{(e^x - 1)\tan x} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{x^2 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + o(x^2)}{x^2} = \frac{1}{2}$$
, 于是 $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{f(\sin^2 x + \cos x)}{(e^x - 1)\tan x} = \frac{1}{2}f'(1)$

2. 已知数列 $\{x_n\}$ 满足: $0 < x_n < 1$, $x_{n+1}(1-x_n) \ge \frac{1}{4}$, 求 $\lim_{n \to \infty} x_n$;

解: $x_{n+1} - x_n \ge \frac{1}{4(1-x_n)} - x_n = \frac{\left(2x_n - 1\right)^2}{4(1-x_n)} > 0$, $\left\{x_n\right\}$ 单调增。 由单调有界收敛准则,得 $\lim_{n \to \infty} x_n$ 存在。

设 $\lim_{n\to\infty} x_n = a$,则由收敛数列的性质得 $a(1-a) \ge \frac{1}{4}$,即 $\left(a - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 \le 0$, $\Rightarrow a = \frac{1}{2}$.

3. 已知函数 f(x) 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 内可导,f'(0) = e,且对任意的 x, y 满足 $f(x + y) = e^x f(y) + e^y f(x)$ 求 f(0) 和 f'(x) ,并检验 f'(x) 的连续性。

解:注意到 $f(0) = f(0+0) = e^{0}f(0) + e^{0}f(0) = 2f(0)$,所以f(0) = 0。根据导数的定义,得

$$f'(x) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{e^x f(h) + e^h f(x) - f(x)}{h} = e^{x+1} + f(x)$$

函数 f(x) 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 内可导,所以在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 内连续,因此根据上式, f'(x) 也在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 内连续。

4. 设函数 y = y(x) 由 $\begin{cases} x = t - t^2 + 1 \\ t e^y + y + x = 0 \end{cases}$ 所确定,求在 t = 0 处曲线的切线方程和法线方程。

解: 对方程组两边分别对 t 求导,得
$$\begin{cases} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}t} = 1 - 2t \\ \mathrm{e}^y + t\mathrm{e}^y \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}t} + \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}t} + \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}t} = 0 \end{cases}$$
 即:
$$\begin{cases} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}t} = 1 - 2t \\ \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}t} = \frac{2t - 1 - \mathrm{e}^y}{1 + t\mathrm{e}^y} \end{cases}$$

所以
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2t - 1 - e^y}{(1 - 2t)(1 + t e^y)}$$
。将 $t = 0$ 代入,得 $x = 1, y = -1, \frac{dy}{dx} = -e^{-1} - 1.$

即曲线在(1,-1) 点的切线斜率为 $k = -e^{-1} - 1$,法线斜率为 $-\frac{1}{k} = \frac{1}{e^{-1} + 1}$.

所以切线方程是 $y+1=(-e^{-1}-1)(x-1)$,法线方程是 $y+1=\frac{1}{e^{-1}+1}(x-1)$ 。

三、计算下列各题: (每小题 8 分, 共 16 分)

1. 判断函数 $y = \frac{\sin(1-x)}{(1+e^{\frac{1}{x}})(x^2-1)}$ 间断点类型,如果是可去间断点,请补充或改变函数的定义使

它连续。

解: 在x=-1, x=0, x=1函数无定义,故均为间断点。

因为
$$\lim_{x \to -1} \frac{\sin(1-x)}{\frac{1}{(1+e^x)(x^2-1)}} = \infty$$
,所以 $x = -1$ 为无穷间断点;

因为
$$\lim_{x\to 0^+} \frac{\sin(1-x)}{(1+e^{\frac{1}{x}})(x^2-1)} = 0$$
, $\lim_{x\to 0^-} \frac{\sin(1-x)}{(1+e^{\frac{1}{x}})(x^2-1)} = -\sin 1$,所以 $x=0$ 为跳跃间断点;

因为
$$\lim_{x\to 1} \frac{\sin(1-x)}{(1+e^{\frac{1}{x}})(x-1)(x+1)} = -\frac{1}{2(1+e)}$$
, 所以 $x=1$ 为可去间断点;

令
$$y(1) = -\frac{1}{2(1+e)}$$
 , 则函数在 $x = 1$ 连续。

2. 求定义在区间 $[0,2\pi]$ 上的函数 $f(x) = \sin x |\cos x|$ 的单调区间、极值点、拐点以及最大值和最小值.

$$\mathbf{\tilde{R}:} \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} \sin x \cos x, & 0 \le x \le \frac{\pi}{2} \\ -\sin x \cos x, & \frac{\pi}{2} \le x \le \frac{3\pi}{2} \end{cases}, \quad f'(x) = \begin{cases} \cos 2x, & 0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2} \\ -\cos 2x, & \frac{\pi}{2} < x < \frac{3\pi}{2} \end{cases}.$$

$$\sin x \cos x, \quad \frac{3\pi}{2} \le x \le 2\pi$$

$$\Leftrightarrow f'(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x_1 = \frac{\pi}{4}, \quad x_2 = \frac{3\pi}{4}, \quad x_3 = \frac{5\pi}{4}, \quad x_4 = \frac{7\pi}{4}.$$

		т т						
х	0	$(0,\frac{\pi}{4})$	$\frac{\pi}{4}$	$(\frac{\pi}{4},\frac{\pi}{2})$	$\frac{\pi}{2}$	$(\frac{\pi}{2},\frac{3\pi}{4})$	$\frac{3\pi}{4}$	$(\frac{3\pi}{4},\frac{5\pi}{4})$
f'(x)		+	0	_		+	0	_
f(x)		7		`\		7		`\
х	$\frac{5\pi}{4}$	$(\frac{5\pi}{4}, \frac{3\pi}{2})$	$\frac{3\pi}{2}$	$(\frac{3\pi}{2},\frac{7\pi}{4})$	$\frac{7\pi}{4}$	$(\frac{7\pi}{4},2\pi)$		
x $f'(x)$	$\frac{5\pi}{4}$	$(\frac{5\pi}{4}, \frac{3\pi}{2})$	$\frac{3\pi}{2}$	$(\frac{3\pi}{2},\frac{7\pi}{4})$	$\frac{7\pi}{4}$	$(\frac{7\pi}{4},2\pi)$		

故 f(x) 的单调增加区间为 $[0,\frac{\pi}{4}]$, $[\frac{\pi}{2},\frac{3\pi}{4}]$, $[\frac{5\pi}{4},\frac{3\pi}{2}]$, $[\frac{7\pi}{4},2\pi]$; f(x) 的单调减少区间为 $[\frac{\pi}{4},\frac{\pi}{2}]$, $[\frac{3\pi}{4},\frac{5\pi}{4}]$, $[\frac{3\pi}{2},\frac{7\pi}{4}]$.

极小值点为 $\frac{\pi}{2}$, $\frac{5\pi}{4}$, $\frac{7\pi}{4}$, 极大值点为 $\frac{\pi}{4}$, $\frac{3\pi}{4}$, $\frac{3\pi}{2}$.

$$f''(x) = \begin{cases} -2\sin 2x, & 0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2} \\ 2\sin 2x, & \frac{\pi}{2} < x < \frac{3\pi}{2} \\ -2\sin 2x, & \frac{3\pi}{2} < x < 2\pi \end{cases}$$

当 $0 < x < \pi$ 时,f'(x) < 0,而当 $\pi < x < 2\pi$ 时,f'(x) > 0,所以曲线 y = f(x)的拐点为 $(\pi, 0)$.

曲
$$f(0) = f(\frac{\pi}{2}) = f(\frac{3\pi}{2}) = f(2\pi) = 0$$
, $f(\frac{\pi}{4}) = f(\frac{3\pi}{4}) = \frac{1}{2}$, $f(\frac{5\pi}{4}) = f(\frac{7\pi}{4}) = -\frac{1}{2}$, 故最大值 为 $f(\frac{\pi}{4}) = f(\frac{3\pi}{4}) = \frac{1}{2}$, 最小值为 $f(\frac{5\pi}{4}) = f(\frac{7\pi}{4}) = -\frac{1}{2}$.

四、证明题: (每小题 5 分, 共 10 分)

1. 试证明: 在区间 $(0,\frac{1}{2})$ 内,恒有不等式

$$2x + (x-2)\arctan x > (x+\frac{1}{2})\ln(1+x^2)$$
 成立.

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

又
$$f''(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2} - \frac{2x}{1+x^2} = \frac{1-2x}{1+x^2} > 0$$
,则当 $x \in (0, \frac{1}{2})$ 时, $f'(x) > f'(0) = 0$,所以当 $x \in (0, \frac{1}{2})$ 时, $f(x) > f(0) = 0$,

$$\mathbb{P} \qquad 2x + (x-2)\arctan x > (x + \frac{1}{2})\ln(1+x^2).$$

2. 假设0 < a < b,若函数f(x)在[a,b]上连续,在(a,b)内可导,且f(a) = f(b) = 0,证明:对

于任意正数 k > 0 ,存在 $\xi \in (a,b)$,使得 $f'(\xi) = -\frac{k}{\xi} f(\xi)$.

证明: 作辅助函数 $F(x) = x^k f(x)$,

由于函数 f(x) 在 [a,b] 上连续,在 (a,b) 内可导,则函数 F(x) 在 [a,b] 上连续,在 (a,b) 内可导,且 $F(a) = a^k f(a) = 0$, $F(b) = b^k f(b) = 0$,即 F(a) = F(b).

由罗尔定理,存在 $\xi \in (a,b)$,使得 $F'(\xi) = \xi^k f'(\xi) + k \xi^{k-1} f(\xi) = 0$,即 $f'(\xi) = -\frac{k}{\xi} f(\xi)$.