高等数学(上)期中试题解答(20-21 学年第一学期) 20-11-7

一、(48分)
$$1.x^2 + 2.2x$$
; $2.\frac{1}{12}$; $3.a = 1, b = -2$; $4.-2e^2$;

5.
$$\sin 2(x-1) \cdot e^{\sin^2(1-x)} dx$$
; 6. -3; 7. [0,+\infty); 8. 2

9.0;
$$10.(-1)^n n! (1-\frac{1}{2^{n+1}});$$
 11. 2; 12. $\frac{1}{4}$.

$$\Xi$$
、1. 解 当 $x \neq 0$ 时, $x_n = \cos \frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2^2} \cdots \cos \frac{x}{2^n} = \cos \frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2^2} \cdots \cos \frac{x}{2^n} \frac{2^n \sin \frac{x}{2^n}}{2^n \sin \frac{x}{2^n}}$ (3分)

$$=\frac{\sin x}{2^n \sin \frac{x}{2^n}} = \frac{\sin x}{x} \frac{\frac{x}{2^n}}{\sin \frac{x}{2^n}}$$

$$I = \lim_{n \to \infty} x_n = \frac{\sin x}{x} \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\frac{x}{2^n}}{\sin \frac{x}{2^n}} = \frac{\sin x}{x} \quad (x \neq 0), \tag{5 \(\frac{\psi}{2}\)}$$

当
$$x = 0$$
时, $I = \lim_{n \to \infty} x_n = 1$

当
$$x = 0$$
时, $I = \lim_{n \to \infty} x_n = 1$,
$$to I = \lim_{n \to \infty} x_n = \begin{cases} 1, & x = 0, \\ \frac{\sin x}{x}, & x \neq 0. \end{cases}$$
(6分)

$$I = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} y = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} e^{\ln y} = e^{\lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \ln y} = e^{-\frac{\pi}{2}}$$
(6 \(\frac{\frac{\frac{\pi}{2}}}{2}}\)

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}^2 y}{\mathrm{d}x^2} = \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x} \left(\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} \right) = \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x} \left(\frac{\cos t - \sin t}{\sin t + \cos t} \right) = \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} \left(\frac{\cos t - \sin t}{\sin t + \cos t} \right) \cdot / \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}t}$$
(4 $\%$)

$$=\frac{-(\sin t + \cos t)^2 - (\cos t - \sin t)^2}{(\sin t + \cos t)^2} \cdot \frac{1}{e^x (\sin t + \cos t)} = \frac{-2}{e^x (\sin t + \cos t)^3}$$
 (6 \(\frac{\frac{1}{2}}{2}\))

四、解 定义域为:
$$(-\infty, +\infty)$$
. $y' = \frac{1-3x}{3\cdot\sqrt[3]{x^2(1-x)}}$. (2分)

令
$$y' = 0$$
, 得驻点 $x = \frac{1}{3}$; 导数不存在的点为: $x = 0$ 及 $x = 1$. (3分)

x	(-∞,0)	0	$(0,\frac{1}{3})$	1/3	$(\frac{1}{3},1)$	1	(1,+∞)
y'	+	不存在	+	0	ı	不存在	+
у	×		→	极大	*	极小	×

(6分)

单调增加开区间: $(-\infty, \frac{1}{3}), (1, +\infty)$,单调减少开区间: $(\frac{1}{3}, 1)$

极大值
$$f(\frac{1}{3}) = \frac{\sqrt[3]{4}}{3}$$
, 极小值 $f(1) = 0$. (9分)

五、证
$$\Leftrightarrow F(x) = f(x) - x$$
,要证 $F'(\xi) = 0$. (2分)

F(x)在[0,1]上连续,在(0,1)内可导,且F(0)=0.

下证: 存在
$$\eta \in (\frac{1}{2}, \mathbb{D})$$
, 使 $F(\eta) = 0$. (3分)

$$F(x)$$
在 $\left[\frac{1}{2},1\right]$ 上连续, $F(0)=-1<0$, $F(\frac{1}{2})=f(\frac{1}{2})-\frac{1}{2}=\frac{1}{2}>0$,

由零点定理,存在 $\eta \in (\frac{1}{2}, \mathbf{D})$,使 $F(\eta) = 0$.即F(x)在 $[0, \eta]$ 上满足罗尔定理条件,

故存在
$$\xi \in (0, \eta) \subset (0,1)$$
,使 $F'(\xi) = 0$,即 $f'(\xi) = 1$. (5分)