一、(共40分)

- 1. 设函数 f(x) 在区间[-1,1]上连续,则 x = 0是函数 $g(x) = \frac{\int_0^x f(t) dt}{x}$ 的

 (B)
- A. 跳跃间断点.

B. 可去间断点.

C. 无穷间断点.

D. 振荡间断点.

\varphi:
$$\lim_{x \to 0} g(x) = \frac{\int_0^x f(t) dt}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x)}{1} = f(0)$$

- 2. 设函数 $f(x) = x \cos x$,则 $f^{(2021)}(0) = (A)$
- A. 2021.

B. -2021.

C. 2021!.

D. -(2021!)

$$f(x) = x \cos x = x \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \dots + \frac{x^{2020}}{2020!} - \dots \right)$$

$$= x - \frac{x^3}{2!} + \frac{x^5}{4!} - \dots + \frac{x^{2021}}{2020!} - \dots$$

$$f(x) = f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}x^2 + \dots + \frac{f^{(2021)}(0)}{2021!}x^{2021} + \dots$$

$$\frac{1}{2020!} = \frac{f^{(2021)}(0)}{2021!}$$

- 3. 微分方程 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y}{x} \cot \frac{y}{x}$ 的通解是(A)
- A. $\cos \frac{y}{x} = Cx$.

B. $\cos \frac{x}{v} = Cx$.

 $C. \quad \cos\frac{y}{x} = \frac{C}{x}.$

 $D. \quad \cos\frac{x}{y} = \frac{C}{x}.$

4. 当
$$x \to 0$$
 时, $\sqrt{1+x^2} - 1 - \frac{x^2}{2}$ 的等价无穷小是(D)

B.
$$-\frac{x^2}{4}$$
.

C.
$$\frac{x^3}{6}$$
.

D.
$$-\frac{x^4}{8}$$
.

解:
$$(1+x)^{\alpha} = 1 + \alpha x + \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)}{2!}x^2 + \cdots$$

$$\sqrt{1+x^2} = (1+x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} = 1 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{\frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2}-1)}{2!}x^4 + o(x^4)$$

$$\sqrt{1+x^2} - 1 - \frac{x^2}{2} = -\frac{1}{8}x^4 + o(x^4)$$

5. 设函数
$$f(x)$$
 连续,且 $f(x) = \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} + x \int_0^1 f(t) dt$,则 $\int_0^1 f(t) dt = (D)$

A.
$$\ln(1+\sqrt{2})$$
.

B.
$$2\ln(1+\sqrt{2})$$
.

C.
$$\sqrt{2} - 1$$
.

D.
$$2\sqrt{2}-2$$
.

$$\mathbf{\widetilde{\mathbf{m}}}$$
: 令 $A = \int_0^1 f(t) dt$

$$f(x) = \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} + xA$$

$$A = \int_0^1 f(x) dx = \int_0^1 \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx + A \int_0^1 x dx$$

$$A = \sqrt{2} - 1 + A\frac{1}{2} \implies A = 2\sqrt{2} - 2$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \tan t \qquad \int_0^1 \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\tan t}{\sec t} \cdot \sec^2 t dt$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan t \sec t dt = \sec t \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \sqrt{2} - 1$$

6. 设函数 $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x}, & x < 0 \\ e^x - 1, & x \ge 0 \end{cases}$ 则 f(x) 在点 x = 0处(B)

A. 不连续.

B. 连续,不可导.

C. 可导,且 $f'(0) = \frac{1}{2}$.

D. 可导,且 f'(0)=1.

 $\lim_{x \to 0^{-}} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x} = 0 , \quad \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} (e^{x} - 1) = 0 = f(0)$ $f'_{-}(0) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0^{-}} \frac{f(0 + \Delta x) - f(0)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0^{-}} \frac{1 - \cos \Delta x}{(\Delta x)^{2}} = \frac{1}{2}$

$$\int_{\Delta x \to 0^{-}} \Delta x \qquad \Delta x \to 0^{-} (\Delta x)^{2} \qquad 2$$

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

7. 设函数 y = y(x) 由方程 $e^y + 6xy + x^2 - 1 = 0$ 所确定,则 y''(0) = (A)

A. -2.

B. 2.

C. -3.

D. 3.

解: $e^y + 6xy + x^2 - 1 = 0$

$$e^{y}y' + 6y + 6xy' + 2x = 0$$
, $y' = -\frac{6y + 2x}{e^{y} + 6x}$

$$y'' = -\frac{(6y'+2)(e^y+6x)-(6y+2x)(e^yy'+6)}{(e^y+6x)^2}$$

$$x=0 \Rightarrow y=0$$
 $y'(0)=0$ $y''(0)=-2$

8. $\lim_{x\to 0} (1+\ln(1+x))^{\frac{2}{x}} = (C)$

A. ∞ .

B. 1.

C. e^2 .

D. e^{-2} .

解: $\lim_{x \to 0} (1 + \ln(1+x))^{\frac{2}{x}} = e^{\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2\ln(1+x)}{x}} = e^2$

9. 设函数 $f(x) = x^{\frac{5}{3}}$,则(C)

- A. 函数 f(x) 有极值点 x=0, 曲线 y=f(x) 有拐点 (0,0).
- 函数 f(x) 有极值点 x=0, 曲线 y=f(x) 没有拐点.
- 函数 f(x) 没有极值点,曲线 y = f(x) 有拐点 (0,0).
- D. 函数 f(x) 没有极值点, 曲线 y = f(x) 没有拐点.

解: $f'(x) = \frac{5}{3}x^{\frac{2}{3}}$, $f'(x) = \frac{5}{3}x^{\frac{2}{3}} = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0$ 是驻点 $f''(x) = \frac{10}{9} \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{1}{x^{\frac{3}{3}}}} \Rightarrow x = 0$ 是二阶导数不存在的点

- 10. 下列各定积分不等于零的是(C)
- A. $\int_{-1}^{1} \cos x \ln \frac{2-x}{2+x} dx$. B. $\int_{-1}^{1} \frac{x \cos^3 x}{x^4 + 3x^2 + 2} dx$.

- $C. \int_0^{\frac{9\pi}{2}} \sin^9 x \, \mathrm{d}x.$
- D. $\int_{-1}^{1} \frac{e^{x} e^{-x}}{e^{x} + e^{-x}} dx$.

Proof: $\int_0^{\frac{9\pi}{2}} \sin^9 x \, dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^9 x \, dx + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2} + 4\pi} \sin^9 x \, dx$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^9 x \, dx + 2 \int_0^{2\pi} \sin^9 x \, dx$$

 $\diamondsuit x = \pi + t$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \sin^9 x \, dx = -\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin^9 t \, dt = 0$$

一、选择题(共45分,每小题3分)

1、设
$$f(x) = \frac{\tan x}{|x|} \arctan \frac{1}{x}$$
,则(C)

- (A) x=0是振荡间断点. (B) x=0是无穷间断点.
- (C) x=0是可去间断点. (D) x=0是跳跃间断点.

$$\lim_{x \to 0^{-}} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{\tan x}{|x|} \arctan \frac{1}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{\tan x}{-x} \arctan \frac{1}{x} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0^{-}} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{\tan x}{|x|} \arctan \frac{1}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{\tan x}{x} \arctan \frac{1}{x} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\frac{2}{\sin x} \cdot \lim_{x \to 0} \left(\frac{1}{\sin x} - \frac{1}{e^x - 1} \right) = (A)$$

(A) $\frac{1}{2}$. (B) $-\frac{1}{2}$. (C) 0.

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \left(\frac{1}{\sin x} - \frac{1}{e^x - 1} \right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{e^x - 1 - \sin x}{\sin x (e^x - 1)} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{e^x - 1 - \sin x}{x^2}$$
$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{e^x - \cos x}{2x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{e^x + \sin x}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

3、设
$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} (\sqrt{x^2 + 2x + 2} - ax - b) = 0$$
,则常数(A)

- (A) a=1, b=1.
- (B) a=1, b=-1.
- (C) a = -1, b = 1. (D) a = -1, b = -1.

AP:
$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} x \left(\sqrt{1 + \frac{2}{x} + \frac{2}{x^2}} - a - \frac{b}{x} \right) = 0 \implies a = 1$$

$$b = \lim_{x \to +\infty} (\sqrt{x^2 + 2x + 2} - x) = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{x^2 + 2x + 2 - x^2}{\sqrt{x^2 + 2x + 2} + x} = 1$$

$$= \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{2 + \frac{2}{x}}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{2}{x} + \frac{2}{x^2} + 1}} = 1$$

4、设函数 y = y(x) 由参数方程 $\begin{cases} x = t - \ln(1+t) \\ y = t^3 + t^2 \end{cases}$ 所确定,则 $\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = (B)$

(A)
$$6t + 5$$
.

(B)
$$\frac{(6t+5)(1+t)}{t}$$
.

(C)
$$(6t+2)(1+t)^2$$
.

(D)
$$-(6t+2)(1+t)^2$$
.

 $\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = \frac{3t^2 + 2t}{1 - \frac{1}{1 + t}} = (3t + 2)(1 + t) = 3t^2 + 5t + 2$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}^2 y}{\mathrm{d}x^2} = \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} \left(\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} \right) \cdot \frac{\mathrm{d}t}{\mathrm{d}x} = (6t + 5) \left(\frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{1 + t}} \right) = \frac{(6t + 5)(1 + t)}{t}$$

5、设函数 y = y(x) 由方程 $x^3 - ax^2y^2 + by^3 = 0$ 所确定, y(1) = 1 , x = 1 是 y = y(x) 的驻点,则常数(C)

(A)
$$a=3$$
, $b=2$.

(B)
$$a = \frac{5}{2}$$
, $b = \frac{3}{2}$.

(C)
$$a = \frac{3}{2}$$
, $b = \frac{1}{2}$.

(D)
$$a = -2$$
, $b = -3$.

解: 由 $y(1) = 1 \Rightarrow 1 - a + b = 0$

$$3x^2 - 2axy^2 - 2ax^2yy' + 3by^2y' = 0$$

由 x = 1是 y = y(x) 的驻点 $\Rightarrow 3 - 2a = 0 \Rightarrow a = \frac{3}{2}$, $b = \frac{1}{2}$

$$\frac{6}{6}$$
、设 $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2, & x \to \text{ appeal} \\ 0, & x \to \text{ appeal} \end{cases}$,则(C)

- (A) f(x)在点x=0处不连续.
- (B) f(x)在点x=0处连续,但不可导.
- (C) f(x)仅在点x=0处可导.

$$f'(0) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = 0$$

$$f'(1) = \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{f(x) - f(1)}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{f(x) - 1}{x - 1}$$
不存在

 $\frac{7}{3}$ 、设 f(x) 在点 x_0 的某邻域内有三阶连续导数,且 $f'(x_0) = 0$,

$$f''(x_0) = 0$$
, $f'''(x_0) > 0$, \emptyset (D)

- (A) $f(x_0)$ 是 f(x)的一个极大值.
- (B) $f(x_0)$ 是 f(x) 的一个极小值.
- (C) $f'(x_0)$ 是 f'(x) 的一个极大值.
- (D) $(x_0, f(x_0))$ 是曲线 y = f(x) 的一个拐点.

$$f'''(x_0) = \lim_{x \to x_0} \frac{f''(x) - f''(x_0)}{x - x_0} = \lim_{x \to x_0} \frac{f''(x)}{x - x_0} > 0$$

$$f'(x) = f'(x_0) + f''(x_0)x + \frac{1}{2}f'''(x_0)x^2 + o(x^2) = \frac{1}{2}f'''(x_0)x^2 + o(x^2)$$

<mark>定理 1.</mark>设函数 f(x) 在 $x = x_0$ 处 $n(n \ge 2)$ 阶可导, 并且

$$f'(x_0) = f''(x_0) = \dots = f^{(n-1)}(x_0) = 0$$
, $\overrightarrow{\text{Im}} f^{(n)}(x_0) \neq 0$, $\cancel{\text{Q}}$

(1). 当n为偶数时, x_0 必为极值点. 若 $f^{(n)}(x_0) < 0$,则 x_0 为极大值点; 若 $f^{(n)}(x_0) > 0$,则 x_0 为极小值点.

(2). 当n为奇数时, x₀不是极值点.

<mark>定理 2</mark>. 设函数 f(x) 在 $x = x_0$ 处 n 阶可导,且

$$f''(x_0) = f'''(x_0) = \dots = f^{(n-1)}(x_0) = 0$$
,而 $f^{(n)}(x_0) \neq 0$,则

- (1). 当n为奇数时, $(x_0, f(x_0))$ 是曲线y = f(x)的拐点;
- (2). 当n 为偶数时, $(x_0, f(x_0))$ 不是曲线 $(x_0, f(x_0))$ 的拐点.
- 8、设 $f(x) = \cos^4 x + \sin^4 x$,则 $f^{(2020)}(0) = (B)$

- (A) 4^{2018} . (B) 4^{2019} . (C) 4^{2020} . (D) 4^{2021} .

#: $f(x) = \cos^4 x + \sin^4 x = \frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{4}\cos 4x$

$$f^{(2020)}(x) = \frac{1}{4} \cdot 4^{2020} \cos\left(4x + 2020 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \quad \left(\cos x\right)^{(n)} = \cos\left(x + n \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

$$f^{(2020)}(0) = 4^{2019}$$

9、定积分 $\int_0^1 \frac{1-x}{(1+x)(1+x^2)} dx = (D)$

(A)
$$\ln 2 + \frac{\pi}{4}$$

(A)
$$\ln 2 + \frac{\pi}{4}$$
. (B) $\ln 2 - \frac{\pi}{4}$. (C) 0.

(D)

 $\frac{1}{2}\ln 2$.

 $\mathbf{\widetilde{H}}: \quad \frac{1-x}{(1+x)(1+x^2)} = \frac{1}{1+x} - \frac{x}{1+x^2}$

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

$$= \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+x} d(1+x) - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+x^2} d(1+x^2)$$

$$= \ln 2 - \frac{1}{2} \ln 2 = \frac{1}{2} \ln 2$$

- 10、定积分 $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{\cos^4 x} dx = (D)$
- (A) $\frac{1}{3}$. (B) $\frac{\pi}{3}$. (C) $\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}$. (D) $\frac{4}{3}$.
- **Prime**: $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{\cos^4 x} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sec^2 x d(\tan x) = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (1 + \tan^2 x) d(\tan x)$

$$=1+\frac{1}{3}=\frac{4}{3}$$

- 11、定积分 $\int_0^1 \arcsin x \, dx = (D)$
- (A) $\frac{\pi}{3}-1$. (B) $1-\frac{\pi}{4}$. (C) $\frac{\pi}{2}-\frac{1}{2}$. (D) $\frac{\pi}{2}-1$.
- **A**: $\int_0^1 \arcsin x \, dx = x \arcsin x \Big|_0^1 \int_0^1 \frac{x}{\sqrt{1 x^2}} \, dx$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} - \int_0^1 \frac{x}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} - 1$$

$$\int_{0}^{1} \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^{2}}} dx = -\frac{1}{2} \lim_{\varepsilon \to 0^{+}} \int_{0}^{1-\varepsilon} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^{2}}} d(1-x^{2}) = -\frac{1}{2} \lim_{\varepsilon \to 0^{+}} 2\left(\sqrt{1-\left(1-\varepsilon\right)^{2}} - 1\right) = 1$$

- 12、定积分 $\int_0^{6\pi} (\sin x + \sin^2 x) \cos^4 x \, dx = (D)$

- (A) $\frac{3}{2}$. (B) $\frac{3\pi}{4}$. (C) $\frac{3}{4}$. (D) $\frac{3\pi}{8}$.
- **Prime**: $\int_0^{6\pi} (\sin x + \sin^2 x) \cos^4 x \, dx = 3 \int_0^{2\pi} (\sin x + \sin^2 x) \cos^4 x \, dx$

$$\Rightarrow x = \pi + t \qquad = 3 \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (-\sin t + \sin^2 t) \cos^4 t \, dx$$

$$= 6 \int_0^{\pi} \sin^2 t \cos^4 t \, dt = 6 \int_0^{\pi} \cos^4 t \, dt - 6 \int_0^{\pi} \cos^6 t \, dt$$

$$= 12 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^4 t \, dt - 12 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^6 t \, dt$$

$$= 12 \left(\frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{5}{6} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \right) = \frac{3}{8} \pi$$

$$\int_0^{a+nT} f(x) dx = n \int_0^T f(x) dx$$

 $\frac{13}{10}$ 、设 D 是由抛物线 y = x(1-x) $(0 \le x \le 1)$ 与 x 轴围成的平面图形,则 D

绕y轴旋转一周所形成的旋转体的体积V=(A)

(A)
$$\frac{\pi}{6}$$
.

(B)
$$\frac{\pi}{4}$$
.

(C)
$$\frac{\pi}{3}$$

(A)
$$\frac{\pi}{6}$$
. (B) $\frac{\pi}{4}$. (C) $\frac{\pi}{3}$. (D) $\frac{\pi}{2}$.

$$V = 2\pi \int_0^1 x f(x) dx = 2\pi \int_0^1 x^2 (1-x) dx = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

14、设曲线 y = y(x) 在其上任一点 (x,y) 处的切线斜率是 $-\frac{2x}{v}$ ($y \neq 0$

时),则此曲线是(C

- (A) 摆线.
- (B) 抛物线.
- (C) 椭圆.
- (D) 双曲线.

#:
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = -\frac{2x}{y} \Rightarrow y\mathrm{d}y = -2x\mathrm{d}x \Rightarrow \int y\mathrm{d}y = -2\int x\mathrm{d}x$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2}y^2 = -2\frac{1}{2}x^2 + c \Rightarrow x^2 + \frac{1}{2}y^2 = c$$

<mark>15</mark>、(<mark>工数</mark>)以下命题中错误的是(

- (A) 若 f(x)在[a,b]上连续,则 f(x)在[a,b]上一致连续.
- (B) 若 f(x) 在 (a,b) 内连续且有界,则 f(x) 在 (a,b) 内一致连续.

如: $\sin \frac{1}{r}$ 在(0,1)上连续且有界,但 $\sin \frac{1}{r}$ 在(0,1)上不一致连续.

(C) 若 f(x) 在 (a,b) 内连续,且 $\lim_{x\to a^+} f(x)$ 和 $\lim_{x\to b^-} f(x)$ 都存在,则

f(x)在(a,b)内一致连续.

(D) 若 f(x)在 (a,b) 内可导,且 f'(x) 有界,则 f(x)在 (a,b) 内一致 连续.

15、(<mark>高数、微积分</mark>)

设f(x)连续、单调增加,f(0)=0, $F(x)=\int_0^x xf(x-t)dt$,则(B)

- (A) F(x) 在 $[0,+\infty)$ 上单调减少. (B) F(x) 在 $[0,+\infty)$ 上单调增加.
- (C) F'(x) = 0.

(D) F'(x) 在 $[0,+\infty)$ 上变号.

 $\mathbf{\widetilde{\mathbf{R}}}: \quad \diamondsuit x - t = u$

$$F(x) = \int_0^x x f(x - t) dt = -x \int_x^0 f(u) du = x \int_0^x f(u) du$$
$$\lim_{x \to 0} F(x) = 0 = F(0)$$

$$x > 0$$
, $F'(x) = \int_0^x f(u) du + xf(x) > 0$

- 一、选择题 每小题 3 分, 共 45 分. 下列每题给出的四个选项中, 只有一个选项是符合题目要求的,请将答案涂写在答题卡上.
- $\frac{1}{1}$ 、点x=0是函数 $f(x)=\frac{1}{1}$ 的(
 - (A) 可去间断点.

(**B**) 跳跃间断点.

(C) 无穷间断点.

(D) 振荡间断点.

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

- $\frac{2}{x}$ 、设 f(x) 为不恒等于零的奇函数,且 f'(0) 存在,则函数 $g(x) = \frac{f(x)}{x}$
 - (A) 在点x=0处左极限不存在. (B) 有跳跃间断点x=0.
 - (C) 在点x=0处右极限不存在. (D) 有可去间断点x=0.
- <mark>解</mark>:由f(x)为不恒等于零的奇函数⇒f(0)=0

$$\lim_{x \to 0} g(x) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = f'(0)$$

- 3、设 $f(x) = \lim_{t \to \infty} x \left(1 + \frac{1}{t} \right)^{2tx}$,则f'(x) = (
 - (A) $(1+2x)e^{2x}$. (B) $(1+x)e^{x}$. (C) xe^{2x} .

AP:
$$f(x) = \lim_{t \to \infty} x \left(1 + \frac{1}{t} \right)^{2tx} = xe^{2x}$$
, $f'(x) = (1 + 2x)e^{2x}$

- 4、函数 $f(x) = \cos \frac{1}{x}$ 在以下哪个区间不一致连续? (

- (A) (0,1). (B) (1,2). (C) [2,3]. (D) $[3,+\infty)$).

5、设函数
$$y = y(x)$$
 由方程 $2^{xy} = x + y$ 所确定,则 $\frac{dy}{dx}\Big|_{x=0} = ($

(A)
$$\ln 2 - 1$$
. (B) $\ln 2 + 1$. (C) -1 . (D) 0.

(B)
$$\ln 2 + 1$$
.

(C)
$$-1$$

Example 2
$$2^{xy} \ln 2(y + xy') = 1 + y'$$

$$x = 0 \Rightarrow y = 1$$
 , $\frac{dy}{dx}\Big|_{x=0} = \ln 2 - 1$

6、设
$$\begin{cases} x = f'(t) \\ y = tf'(t) - f(t) \end{cases}$$
,其中 $f(t)$ 有二阶连续导数,且 $f''(t) \neq 0$,则 $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = ($

(A)
$$f''(t) + tf'''(t)$$
. (B) 1. (C) $\frac{t}{f''(t)}$. (D) $\frac{1}{f''(t)}$.

(C)
$$\frac{t}{f''(t)}$$
.

(D)
$$\frac{1}{f''(t)}$$
.

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = \frac{tf''(t)}{f''(t)} = t$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}^2 y}{\mathrm{d}x^2} = \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} \left(\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} \right) \cdot \frac{\mathrm{d}t}{\mathrm{d}x} = \frac{1}{f''(t)}$$

7、设函数
$$f(x) = xe^x$$
,则 $f^{(2020)}(0) = ($

(D)
$$0$$
.

$$f(x) = xe^x = x \left(1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \dots + \frac{x^{2019}}{2019!} + \dots \right)$$

$$= x + x^2 + \frac{x^3}{2!} + \dots + \frac{x^{2020}}{2019!} + \dots$$

$$f(x) = f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}x^2 + \dots + \frac{f^{(2020)}(0)}{2020!}x^{2020} + \dots$$

$$\frac{1}{2019!} = \frac{f^{(2020)}(0)}{2020!}$$

8、设周期为 4 的函数 f(x) 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 内可导,且

 $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{f(1)-f(1-x)}{2x} = -1$, 则曲线 y = f(x) 在点 (5,f(5)) 处的斜率为

- (A) 1. (B) -1. (C) 2. (D) -2.

E: $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{f(1)-f(1-x)}{2x} = \frac{1}{2}\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{f(1-x)-f(1)}{-x} = \frac{1}{2}f'(1) = -1$

$$f'(1) = -2$$

9、函数 $f(x) = \int_0^x \frac{2t-1}{t^2-t+1} dt$ 在[-1,1]上的最大值为(

- (A) $\ln \frac{3}{4}$. (B) $\ln \frac{3}{2}$. (C) 0. (D) $\ln 3$.

A: $f'(x) = \frac{2x-1}{x^2-x+1} = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{2}$

 $f(-1) = \int_0^{-1} \frac{2t-1}{t^2-t+1} dt = \int_0^{-1} \frac{1}{t^2-t+1} d(t^2-t+1) = \ln 3$

$$f(1) = \int_0^1 \frac{2t-1}{t^2-t+1} dt = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{t^2-t+1} d(t^2-t+1) = 0$$

$$f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{2t-1}{t^2-t+1} dt = \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{t^2-t+1} d(t^2-t+1) = \ln\frac{3}{4}$$

 $\frac{10}{10}$ 、定积分 $\int_0^{\pi} 2e^x \sin x dx = ($

- (A) $-e^{\pi} + 1$. (B) $-e^{\pi} 1$. (C) $e^{\pi} + 1$. (D) $e^{\pi} 1$.

P: $\int_0^{\pi} 2e^x \sin x dx = 2(e^x \sin x) \Big|_0^{\pi} - \int_0^{\pi} e^x \cos x dx = -2 \int_0^{\pi} e^x \cos x dx$

$$= -2(e^{x}\cos x|_{0}^{\pi} + \int_{0}^{\pi} e^{x}\sin x dx)$$

 $\int_{0}^{\pi} 2e^{x} \sin x dx = -e^{x} \cos x \Big|_{0}^{\pi} = e^{\pi} + 1$

- $\frac{11}{1}$ 、定积分 $\int_{\pi}^{2\pi} \sin^4 x dx = ($)

 - (A) $\frac{\pi}{2}$. (B) $\frac{3\pi}{8}$. (C) $\frac{\pi}{4}$. (D) $\frac{\pi}{8}$.

- $\mathbf{\widetilde{\mathbf{w}}}$: $\mathbf{\diamondsuit} x = \pi + t$
 - $\int_{\pi}^{2\pi} \sin^4 x dx = \int_{0}^{\pi} \sin^4 t dt = 2 \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^4 t dt = 2 \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{3\pi}{8}$
- $\frac{12}{\sqrt{2x+1}}$ dx = (

 - (A) $\frac{5}{3}$. (B) $\frac{10}{3}$. (C) 5. (D) $\frac{20}{3}$.

- - $\int_{0}^{4} \frac{x}{\sqrt{2x+1}} dx = \int_{1}^{3} \frac{t^{2}-1}{t} t dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_{1}^{3} (t^{2}-1) dt = \frac{10}{3}$
- 13、心形线 $r=1+\cos\theta$ (极坐标系下的方程)所围平面图形的面积为
 - (A) $\frac{3\pi}{8}$. (B) $\frac{3\pi}{4}$. (C) $\frac{3\pi}{2}$.
- (D) 3π .
- **Fig.** $S = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi} (1 + \cos \theta)^2 d\theta = \int_0^{\pi} (1 + 2\cos \theta + \cos^2 \theta) d\theta = \frac{3}{2} \pi$

14、函数 $f(x) = \ln x - \frac{x}{\rho} + 1$ 在(0,+∞)内的零点个数为()

- (A) 0. (B) 1. (C) 2.

 \mathbf{m} : $f'(x) = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{e} = 0 \Rightarrow x = e$

0 < x < e, $f'(x) = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{e} > 0$, x > e, $f'(x) = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{e} < 0$

 $\lim_{x \to 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 0^+} (\ln x - \frac{x}{e} + 1) = -\infty,$

$$f(e) = 1 > 0$$

 $\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\ln x + 1}{\frac{x}{\rho}} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{\frac{1}{\rho}} = 0 < 1$

当x充分大时, $\frac{\ln x + 1}{\underline{x}} < 1 \Rightarrow \ln x + 1 < \frac{x}{e} \Rightarrow f(x) = \ln x - \frac{x}{e} + 1 < 0$

 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \cos x \cdot \csc y$ 的通解为(

- (A) $\sin x + \cos y = c$.
- (B) $\sin x \cos y = c$.
- (C) $\cos x \sin y = c$.
- (D) $\cos x + \sin y = c$.

A 卷

一、选择题:每小题 3 分,共 24 分,下列每题给出的三个选项中,只有一个选项是符合题目要求的,请将答案涂写在答题卡上.

$$\lim_{x \to 0} (1 + \sin 3x)^{\frac{1}{x}} = (A) .$$

A. e^3

B. $e^{\frac{1}{3}}$

C. 1.

Prime:
$$\lim_{x \to 0} (1 + \sin 3x)^{\frac{1}{x}} = e^{\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin 3x}{x}} = e^3$$

$$\frac{2}{n} \cdot \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1^5 + 2^5 + \dots + n^5}{n^6} = \text{ (B)} .$$

A. 0.

B. $\frac{1}{6}$.

C. $\frac{1}{5}$.

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1^5 + 2^5 + \dots + n^5}{n^6} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{i}{n}\right)^5 = \int_0^1 x^5 dx = \frac{1}{6}$$

3、设 $f(x) = xe^{-x}$,则 $f^{(2019)}(0) = (A)$.

A. 2019.

B. $\frac{1}{2019}$.

C. 0.

$$f(x) = xe^{-x} = x \left(1 - x + \frac{x^2}{2!} - \dots + \frac{x^{2018}}{2018!} - \dots \right)$$
$$= x - x^2 + \frac{x^3}{2!} - \dots + \frac{x^{2019}}{2018!} - \dots$$

$$f(x) = f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}x^2 + \dots + \frac{f^{(2019)}(0)}{2019!}x^{2019} + \dots$$

$$\frac{1}{2018!} = \frac{f^{(2019)}(0)}{2019!}$$

4、设
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1-\cos x}{x}, & x < 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases}$$
,则在点 $x = 0$ 处(A)。
$$\frac{\sqrt{1+x^2}-1}{x}, & x > 0$$

A.
$$f'(0) = \frac{1}{2}$$
.

B.
$$f'(0) = -\frac{1}{2}$$
.

A.
$$f'(0) = \frac{1}{2}$$
. B. $f'(0) = -\frac{1}{2}$. C. $f(x)$ 不可导.

$$f'_{-}(0) = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^{2}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$f'_{+}(0) = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{\sqrt{1 + x^{2}} - 1}{x^{2}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$f'(0) = \frac{1}{2}$$

5、设
$$\begin{cases} x = \tan t \\ y = \sec t \end{cases}$$
 (0 < t < $\frac{\pi}{2}$),则 $\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2}$ = (C).

A.
$$\cos t$$

A.
$$\cos t$$
. B. $\cos^2 t$. C. $\cos^3 t$.

$$C$$
, $\cos^3 t$.

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = \frac{\sec t \tan t}{\sec^2 t} = \sin t$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}^2 y}{\mathrm{d}x^2} = \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} \left(\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} \right) \cdot \frac{\mathrm{d}t}{\mathrm{d}x} = \cos t \cdot \frac{1}{\sec^2 t} = \cos^3 t$$

$$\frac{6}{6}$$
、定积分
$$\int_0^{2\pi} \sin^4 x \cdot \cos^2 x dx = (C).$$

A.
$$\frac{\pi}{32}$$
.

B.
$$\frac{\pi}{16}$$
 C. $\frac{\pi}{8}$.

C.
$$\frac{\pi}{8}$$
.

$$\mathbf{\widetilde{\mathbf{m}}}$$
: $\mathbf{\diamondsuit} x = \pi + t$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \sin^4 x \cdot \cos^2 x dx = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin^4 t \cdot \cos^2 t dt = 2 \int_0^{\pi} (\sin^4 t - \sin^6 t) dt$$
$$= 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin^4 t - \sin^6 t) dt = 4 \left(\frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{5}{6} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \right) = \frac{\pi}{8}$$

<mark>7</mark>、以下三个反常积分中,发散的是(B).

$$A. \int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x^2} dx$$

B.
$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x dx$$

A.
$$\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x^2} dx$$
. B. $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x dx$. C. $\int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$.

$$\mathbf{F}: \int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x^{2}} dx = \lim_{b \to +\infty} \int_{1}^{b} \frac{\ln x}{x^{2}} dx = \lim_{b \to +\infty} \left(-\frac{\ln x}{x} \Big|_{1}^{b} + \int_{1}^{b} \frac{1}{x^{2}} dx \right)$$

$$= \lim_{b \to +\infty} \left(-\frac{\ln x}{x} \bigg|_{1}^{b} - \frac{1}{x} \bigg|_{1}^{b} \right) = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} x^{\frac{3}{2}} \cdot \frac{\ln x}{x^2} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x^{\frac{1}{2}}} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{\frac{1}{2}x^{-\frac{1}{2}}} = 2 \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} = 0$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x dx = \int_{0}^{+\infty} x dx + \int_{-\infty}^{0} x dx$$

$$\int_0^{+\infty} x dx = \lim_{b \to +\infty} \int_0^b x dx = \lim_{b \to +\infty} \frac{1}{2} b^2 = +\infty$$

$$\int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \lim_{\varepsilon \to 0^+} \int_0^{1-\varepsilon} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \lim_{\varepsilon \to 0^+} \arcsin(1-\varepsilon) = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 1^{-}} (1 - x)^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^{2}}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

- <mark>8</mark>、方程 x⁵ + x 1 = 0 ,(A) .
 - A. 只有一个实根.
- B. 只有三个实根. C. 有五个实

根.

Example 1
$$\lim_{x \to -\infty} (x^5 + x - 1) = -\infty$$
, $\lim_{x \to +\infty} (x^5 + x - 1) = +\infty$

$$f(x) = x^5 + x - 1 \Rightarrow f'(x) = 5x^4 + 1 > 0$$

二、选择题:每小题 4 分,共 16 分,下列每题给出的四个选 项中,只有一个选项是符合题目要求的,请将答案涂写在答题 卡上.

- 1、函数 f(x) 满足 f(0) = 0, f'(0) > 0 则 $\lim_{x \to 0^+} x^{f(x)} = (B)$.
 - A. 0.
- B. 1.
- C. 2. D. 不存在.

M:
$$\lim_{x \to 0^+} x^{f(x)} = e^{\lim_{x \to 0^+} f(x) \ln x}$$

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

$$\lim_{x \to 0^+} x^{f(x)} = e^{\lim_{x \to 0^+} f(x) \ln x} = e^0 = 1$$

- $\frac{2}{2}$ 、 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, $\exists \delta > 0$, $\mathring{=} 0 < x x_0 < \delta$ 时, 恒有 $|f(x) a| < \varepsilon$, 则(B).

 - A. $\lim_{x \to x_0} f(x) = a$ B. $\lim_{x \to x_0^+} f(x) = a$

 - C. $\lim_{x \to x_0^-} f(x) = a$ D. f(x) 在 x_0 点处连续.
- 3. 设存在常数 L > 0, 使得 $|f(x_2) f(x_1)| \le L |x_2 x_1|^2$ ($\forall x_1, x_2 \in (a,b)$),则(D).
 - f(x)在(a,b)内有间断点
 - B. f(x)在(a,b)内连续,但有不可导点.
 - f(x)在(a,b)内可导, $f'(x) \neq 0$
 - D. f(x)在(a,b)内可导, $f'(x) \equiv 0$

$$\frac{\mathbf{pr}}{\mathbf{pr}}: \qquad \forall x_0 \in (a,b), \quad |f(x) - f(x_0)| \le L |x - x_0|^2 \\
0 \le \lim_{x \to x_0} \left| \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} \right| \le \lim_{x \to x_0} \frac{L |x - x_0|^2}{|x - x_0|} = 0$$

$$f'(x_0) = \lim_{x \to x_0} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} = 0$$

4、方程 $y'' - 3y' + 2y = 1 + e^x \cos 2x$, 则其特解形式为 (D) (高数、微积分)

- A. $y = b + e^x A \cos 2x$.
- B. $y = b + e^x ((a_0x + a_1)\cos 2x + (c_0x + c_1)\sin 2x)$.
- C. $y = b + xe^x (A\cos 2x + B\sin 2x)$.
- D. $y = b + e^{x} (A \cos 2x + B \sin 2x)$.
- 4、以下四个函数中,在指定的区间上不一致连续的是(B).

(工数)

- A. $f(x) = \sin x$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上.
- B. $f(x) = \sin \frac{1}{x}$ 在(0,1)上.
- C. $f(x) = \arctan x \, \Phi(-\infty, +\infty) \, \bot$.
- D. $f(x) = \ln x$ 在(1,2)上.
- 三、判断题(每小题 2 分,共 10 分)(正确的涂 T,错误的涂 F)
- 1、设 f(x) 可积,则 $\Phi(x) = \int_a^x f(x) dx$ 必为 f(x) 的一个原函数.

 (F)
- $\frac{2}{a}$ 、设非负函数 f(x) 有连续的导数,由曲线 y = f(x) $(a \le x \le b)$ 绕 x 轴 旋转一周所形成的旋转曲面的面积微元为: $dS = 2\pi f(x) dx$.

(F)
$$dS = 2\pi f(x)ds$$

 $\frac{3}{3}$ 、设 f(x) 是以 T 为周期的可导函数,则 f'(x) 仍以 T 为周期.

(T)

解:
$$f(x+T) = f(x) \Rightarrow f'(x+T) = f'(x)$$

 $\frac{4}{3}$ 、设 $x \to a$ 时,f(x)与g(x)分别是x-a的n阶与m阶无穷小,n < m,那么f(x)+g(x)是x-a的n阶无穷小.

(T)

$$\lim_{x \to a} \frac{f(x)}{(x-a)^n} = k_1, \quad k_1 \neq 0 \quad ; \quad \lim_{x \to a} \frac{g(x)}{(x-a)^m} = k_2, \quad k_2 \neq 0$$

$$\lim_{x \to a} \frac{f(x) + g(x)}{(x-a)^n} = \lim_{x \to a} \frac{f(x)}{(x-a)^n} + \lim_{x \to a} \frac{g(x)}{(x-a)^m} (x-a)^{m-n} = k_1$$

5、设
$$x_n \le z_n \le y_n$$
,且 $\lim_{n \to \infty} (y_n - x_n) = 0$,则 $\lim_{n \to \infty} z_n = 0$.

(F)

Prior:
$$x_n = \sqrt{n^2 - 1}$$
, $z_n = n$, $y_n = \sqrt{n^2 + 1}$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} (y_n - x_n) = \lim_{n \to \infty} (\sqrt{n^2 + 1} - \sqrt{n^2 - 1}) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{2}{\sqrt{n^2 + 1} + \sqrt{n^2 - 1}} = 0$$