

浙江理工大学 2012~2013 学年秋冬学期

《微积分(I)》课程期末考试试卷解答(A卷)

$$1. \frac{dy}{dx} = (\sin 2x)^x (2x \cot 2x + \ln \sin 2x) + 8(\arcsin 2x)^3 \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-4x^2}}.$$

$$2. y' = 3f'(xy)(xy' + y) + \frac{\cos x}{1+\sin x}$$

$$y' = (3f'(xy)y + \frac{\cos x}{1+\sin x}) / (1-3xf'(xy)).$$

$$3. \frac{dx}{dt} = 2(3t+1), \quad \frac{dy}{dt} = (3t+1)\sin t^2.$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{2} \sin t^2, \quad \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{t \cos t^2}{2(3t+1)}, \quad \left. \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} \right|_{t=\sqrt{\pi}} = -\frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2(3\sqrt{\pi}+1)}.$$

$$4. \int_{-1}^1 \frac{1+\sqrt{x}}{1+\sqrt{x^2}} dx = 2 \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{1+\sqrt{x^2}}.$$

$$\text{令 } \sqrt{x} = t, \quad x = t^2, \quad dx = 2t dt.$$

$$\text{原式} = 2 \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{1+\sqrt{x^2}} = 6 \int_0^1 \frac{t^2}{1+t^2} dt = 6 \left[\int_0^1 dt - \int_0^1 \frac{dt}{1+t^2} \right] = 6 \left(1 - \frac{\pi}{4} \right).$$

$$5. \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^2 \sqrt{x^2-1}} = \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^3 \sqrt{1-\frac{1}{x^2}}} = \frac{1}{2} \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{d(1-\frac{1}{x^2})}{\sqrt{1-\frac{1}{x^2}}}$$

$$= \left[\left(1 - \frac{1}{x^2} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \right]_1^{+\infty} = 1 - 0 = 1.$$

$$\text{另法: 令 } x = \sec t.$$

$$\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^2 \sqrt{x^2-1}} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sec t \tan t}{\sec^2 t \tan t} dt = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos t dt = 1.$$

$$6. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1}{\ln(1+\sin x)} + \frac{1}{\ln(1-\sin x)} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1-\sin x) + \ln(1+\sin x)}{\ln(1+\sin x) \ln(1-\sin x)}$$

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

$$7. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x - x}{1 - \sqrt{1-x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x - x}{\frac{1}{2}x^2} = 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sec^2 x - 1}{3x^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \sec^2 x \tan x}{x} = \frac{2}{3}.$$

$$8. \text{ 令 } t = \frac{\pi}{2} - x, \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin x)^{\frac{1}{\cos x}} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} (\cos t)^{\frac{1}{\sin t}}$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} (1 - (1 - \cos t))^{\frac{1}{1 - \cos t}} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} (1 - (1 - \cos t))^{(1 - \cos t)(1 + \cos t)}$$

$$= e^{-\frac{1}{2}}.$$

$$9. R=3, \text{ 收敛区间 } (-1, 5), \text{ 收敛域 } [-1, 5).$$

$$10. f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2 - 2x - 3} = \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{1}{x-3} - \frac{1}{x+1} \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{x-3} = -\frac{1}{3-x} = -\frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{1-\frac{x}{3}} = -\frac{1}{3} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{x}{3}\right)^n, \quad |x| < 3.$$

$$\frac{1}{x+1} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n x^n, \quad |x| < 1.$$

故有

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{4} \left(-\frac{1}{3} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{x}{3}\right)^n - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n x^n \right)$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{4} \left((-1)^{n+1} - \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{n+1} \right) x^n, \quad |x| < 1.$$

$$11. \frac{1+x^2+x^4}{x^3(1+x^2)} = \frac{1}{x^3} + \frac{x}{1+x^2},$$

$$\text{原式} = \int \frac{\ln(1+x^2)}{x^3} dx + \int \frac{x \ln(1+x^2)}{1+x^2} dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \int \ln(1+x^2) d\left(\frac{1}{x^2}\right) + \frac{1}{4} \ln^2(1+x^2)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{x^2} \ln(1+x^2) - \int \frac{2 dx}{x(1+x^2)} \right] + \frac{1}{4} \ln^2(1+x^2)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2x^2} \ln(1+x^2) + \int \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{x}{1+x^2} \right) dx + \frac{1}{4} \ln^2(1+x^2)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2x^2} \ln(1+x^2) + \ln|x| - \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+x^2) + \frac{1}{4} \ln^2(1+x^2) + C.$$

12. (I) 要证存在 $\xi \in (0, 1)$ 使 $\int_0^{\xi} f(x) dx = (1-\xi)f(\xi)$. 命

$$F(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt - (1-x)f(x).$$

有 $F(0) = -f(0) < 0$, $F(1) = \int_0^1 f(t) dt > 0$. 由连续函数介值定理知, 存在 $\xi \in (0, 1)$ 使 $F(\xi) = 0$. 即 (I) 成立.

(II) 由 $F'(x) = f(x) + f(x) - (1-x)f'(x) > 0$, 当 $x \in [0, 1]$. 所以 $F(x)$ 至多 1 个零点. 故 (I) 中的 ξ 唯一.

[证] 也可以用反证法证 (I) 中 ξ 唯一. 假设存在 $\xi_1 \in (0, 1)$, $\xi_2 \in (0, 1)$, $\xi_1 < \xi_2$, 使

$$F(\xi_1) = \int_0^{\xi_1} f(t) dt - (1-\xi_1)f(\xi_1) = 0,$$

$$F(\xi_2) = \int_0^{\xi_2} f(t) dt - (1-\xi_2)f(\xi_2) = 0.$$

因为 $\xi_1 < \xi_2$, 所以 $\int_0^{\xi_1} f(t) dt < \int_0^{\xi_2} f(t) dt$, $(1-\xi_1)f(\xi_1) > (1-\xi_2)f(\xi_2)$, 从而 $F(\xi_1) < F(\xi_2)$. 矛盾.

$$13. F(x) = x \int_{\frac{1}{x}}^1 f(u) du + \int_{\frac{1}{x}}^1 \frac{f(u)}{u^2} du,$$

$$F'(x) = \int_{\frac{1}{x}}^1 f(u) du + \frac{1}{x} f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) - f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right),$$

$$F''(x) = f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x^2} f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) - \frac{1}{x^3} f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = \frac{x-1}{x^3} f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right).$$

由于 $f < 0$, 所以当 $0 < x < 1$ 时 $F''(x) > 0$, 曲线 $y = F(x)$ 凹. 当 $1 < x < +\infty$ 时, $F''(x) < 0$. 曲线 $y = F(x)$ 的拐点 $(1, 0)$ 是曲线 $y = F(x)$ 的拐点 ($F(1) = 0$).

$$14. (I) a_{n+2} + a_n = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan^2 x \cdot (\tan^2 x + 1) dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan^4 x dx = \frac{1}{n+1}.$$

由于当 $0 < x < \frac{\pi}{4}$ 时 $0 < \tan x < 1$, 所以 $0 < a_{n+1} < a_n$, $\{a_n\}$ 单调递减, 正项

所以

$$2a_{n+2} < a_{n+2} + a_n < 2a_n,$$

从而

$$2a_{n+2} < \frac{1}{n+1} < 2a_n,$$

于是

$$a_n > \frac{1}{2(n+1)}, \quad a_{n+2} < \frac{1}{2(n+1)}, \quad a_n < \frac{1}{2(n-1)}.$$

即证明:

$$\frac{1}{2(n+1)} < a_n < \frac{1}{2(n-1)}.$$

(II) 由 $a_n > \frac{1}{2(n+1)}$ 知 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 发散, 而 $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (-1)^n a_n$ 满足莱布尼兹定理条件, 收敛, 所以 $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (-1)^n a_n$ 条件收敛.