## 浙江大学 2009-2010 学年秋冬学期《微积分 I》课程期末考试试卷解答

## 一、求导数或微分

(1) 
$$y = \arcsin \sqrt{x-1} + x^{e^{2x}}$$
,

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

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

(2) 
$$x = \int_0^{t^2} \cos s^2 ds$$
,  $\frac{dx}{dt} = 2t \cos t^4$ ,  $y = \sin t^4$ ,  $\frac{dy}{dt} = 4t^3 \cos t^4$ ,  $\frac{dy}{dx} = 2t^2$   
$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \frac{4t}{2t \cos t^4} = 2 \sec t^4$$
.

(3) 由 
$$\ln(x^2 + y) = x^3 y + \sin x$$
, 两边求导, 得

$$\frac{2x+y'}{x^2+y} = x^3y' + 3x^2y + \cos x , \qquad y' = \frac{(3x^2y + \cos x)(x^2+y) - 2x}{1 - x^5 - x^3y}$$

当 
$$x = 0$$
 时,  $y = 1$ ,  $y'|_{x=0,y=1} = \frac{(3x^2y + \cos x)(x^2 + y) - 2x}{1 - x^5 - x^3y} \Big|_{x=0,y=1} = 1$ .

## 二、求极限

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

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{1}{1+x} - \cos x}{-\frac{2}{3}x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{-1}{(1+x)^2} + \sin x}{-\frac{2}{3}} = \frac{3}{2}.$$

(5) 
$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sqrt{4x^2 + x + 1} + x + 1}{\sqrt{x^2 + \sin x}} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\left| x \right| \sqrt{4 + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}} + x(1 + \frac{1}{x})}{\left| x \right| \sqrt{1 + \frac{\sin x}{x^2}}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{-\sqrt{4 + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}} + (1 + \frac{1}{x})}{-\sqrt{1 + \frac{\sin x}{x^2}}} = 1.$$

(6) 
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \left(\frac{2 + \cos x}{3}\right)^{\frac{1}{x^2}} = \lim_{x \to 0} e^{\ln\left(\frac{2 + \cos x}{3}\right)} = \lim_{x \to 0} e^{\frac{1}{x^2} \ln\left(\frac{2 + \cos x}{3}\right)} = \lim_{x \to 0} e^{\frac{1}{x^2} \ln\left(\frac{2 + \cos x}{3}\right)} = \lim_{x \to 0} e^{\frac{1}{x^2} \ln\left(\frac{2 + \cos x}{3}\right)} = \lim_{x \to 0} e^{\frac{1}{x^2} \ln\left(\frac{2 + \cos x}{3}\right)} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\cos x - 1}{3x^2} = -\frac{1}{6},$$

$$\sharp \psi, \quad \ln\left(1 + \frac{\cos x - 1}{3}\right) \square \left(\frac{\cos x - 1}{3}\right), (x \to 0),$$

$$\sharp \psi, \quad \lim_{x \to 0} \left(\frac{2 + \cos x}{3}\right)^{\frac{1}{x^2}} = \lim_{x \to 0} e^{\frac{1}{x^2} \ln\left(\frac{2 + \cos x}{3}\right)} = e^{\frac{1}{6}}.$$

## 三、求积分

(7) 
$$\int \frac{\ln(1+x^2)}{x^3} dx = -\frac{1}{2} \int \ln(1+x^2) dx \frac{1}{x^2}$$

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

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

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

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

(8) 
$$\diamondsuit \sqrt{x} = t, x = t^2, dx = 2tdt$$

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x(x+1)}} = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{2}{t^2 + 1} dt = 2 \arctan t \Big|_0^{+\infty} = \pi.$$

(9) 
$$\int_{-2}^{2} (x^3 + 2|x|) \sqrt{4 - x^2} \, dx = \int_{0}^{2} 4x \sqrt{4 - x^2} \, dx \qquad \Rightarrow \quad x = 2\sin t$$

$$=32\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\sin t \cos^2 t dt = 32\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\sin t (1-\sin^2 t) dt = 32(1-\frac{2}{3}) = \frac{32}{3}.$$

(10) 
$$\int x^{3} f'(x) dx = \int x^{3} df(x) = x^{3} f(x) - 3 \int x^{2} f(x) dx$$

$$= x^{3} \left(\frac{\sin x}{x}\right)' - 3 \int x^{2} \left(\frac{\sin x}{x}\right)' dx$$

$$= x^{3} \left(\frac{x \cos x - \sin x}{x^{2}}\right) - 3 \int x^{2} d\left(\frac{\sin x}{x}\right)$$

$$= x^{2} \cos x - x \sin x - 3[x \sin x - \int 2 \sin x dx]$$

$$= x^{2} \cos x - 4x \sin x - 6 \cos x + C.$$

四、解:记
$$a_n = \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{2n-1}x^{2n}$$
,由 $\lim_{n\to\infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\left| \frac{(-1)^n}{2n+1}x^{2n+2} \right|}{\left| \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{2n-1}x^{2n} \right|} = |x|^2$ ,

所以,当|x|<1时绝对收敛;当|x|>1时通项不趋于0,发散;

当
$$|x|=1$$
时为 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{2n-1}$ ,条件收敛,

故收敛半径R=1,收敛开区间为(-1,1),收敛域为[-1,1].

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{2n-1} x^{2n} = x \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{2n-1} x^{2n-1}$$

$$= x \int_{0}^{x} \left( \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{2n-1} x^{2n-1} \right)' dx$$

$$= x \int_{0}^{x} \left( \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} x^{2n-2} \right) dx$$

$$= x \int_{0}^{x} \left[ \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^{n} (x^{2})^{n} \right] dx$$

$$= x \int_{0}^{x} \frac{1}{1+x^{2}} dx = x \arctan x,$$

在  $x = \pm 1$  处,函数  $f(x) = x \arctan x$  连续,级数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{2n-1} x^{2n}$  收敛,

所以在 $x=\pm 1$ 处和式仍成立,所以上式成立的区间为[-1,1].

五、解: 
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{F(x)}{Ax^n} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{F'(x)}{Anx^{n-1}} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{2xf(x^2)}{Anx^{n-1}}$$
$$= \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{2f(x^2)}{Anx^{n-2}} = \lim_{x\to 0} \left[ \frac{2}{Anx^{n-4}} \cdot \frac{f(x^2) - f(0)}{x^2} \right],$$
当且仅当 $n = 4$ 时,上式 $= \frac{1}{2A} f'(0) = \frac{1}{2A}$ ,

所以,当 $x \to 0$ 时, $F(x) \square Ax^n$ 的充要条件是 $n = 4, A = \frac{1}{2}$ .

六、解: (1) 设切点为 $(x_0, y_0)$ ,则过点 $(x_0, y_0)$ 的切线方程为 $y-y_0=e^{x_0}(x-x_0)$ ,

因为点(0,0) 在切线上,故 $-y_0=e^{x_0}(-x_0)$ ,又因为 $y_0=e^{x_0}$ ,所以 $x_0=1$ ,从而切线方程为y=ex.

(1) 面积  $A = 2\pi \int_0^e \left(\frac{y}{e} - \ln y\right) dy$ 

$$= \left[ \frac{y^2}{2e} - y \ln y + y \right]_0^e = \frac{e}{2} + \lim_{y \to 0^+} y \ln y = \frac{e}{2}.$$

(2) 体积 (用套筒法)

$$V = \int_0^e y(\frac{y}{e} - \ln y) dy = 2\pi \left[ \frac{y^3}{3e} - \frac{y^2}{2} \ln y + \frac{y^2}{4} \right]_0^e = \frac{\pi e^2}{6}.$$

七、 证: 不妨以极小值的情况证明第二充分条件的证明,

因为 
$$f''(x_0) = \lim_{x \to x_0} \frac{f'(x) - f'(x_0)}{x - x_0} = \lim_{x \to x_0} \frac{f'(x)}{x - x_0} > 0$$
 , 由极限的保号性,

有,在 $x=x_0$ 的某去心邻域 $U(x_0)$ 内,f'(x)与 $(x-x_0)$ 同号,即

当
$$x \in \overset{0}{\cup} (x_0)$$
, 且 $x < x_0$ 时,  $f'(x) > 0$ ;

当 $x \in {}^{0}_{(x_{0})}$ , 且 $x > x_{0}$ 时, f'(x) < 0, 所以 $f(x_{0})$ 为极小值.

举例: 例如  $f(x) = x^4$ , f(0) 为 f(x) 的极小值, f'(0) = 0, 但 f''(0) = 0, 并不大于零.

八、 (1) 由 
$$e^{u} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{u^{n}}{n!}$$
,所以  $e^{x^{2}} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n}}{n!}$ ,  $e^{-x^{2}} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n} x^{2n}}{n!}$ ,

$$f(x) = e^{x^2} + e^{-x^2} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n}}{n!} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^{2n}}{n!} = 2\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{4n}}{(2n)!}, \quad (-\infty < x < +\infty);$$

(2) 
$$\int_0^1 (e^{x^2} + e^{-x^2}) dx = 2 \int_0^1 \sum_{n=0}^\infty \frac{x^{4n}}{(2n)!} dx = 2 \sum_{n=0}^\infty \frac{1}{(4n+1)(2n)!}$$

$$\int_0^1 (e^{x^3} + e^{-x^3}) dx = 2 \int_0^1 \sum_{n=0}^\infty \frac{x^{6n}}{(2n)!} dx = 2 \sum_{n=0}^\infty \frac{1}{(6n+1)(2n)!}$$

所以,
$$\int_0^1 (e^{x^2} + e^{-x^2}) dx > \int_0^1 (e^{x^3} + e^{-x^3}) dx$$
.