

### 一、填空题

1、 $e^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$     2、 $\frac{2}{\ln 3}$     3、 $-\frac{f''(x)}{[f'(x)]^3}$     4、 $\frac{x}{x-e^x}+C$     5、36.    6、 $\frac{\pi^2}{64}+\frac{\pi}{16}-\frac{1}{8}$ .

### 二、选择题

1-6:    C   C   B   C   B   A

### 三、解答题

1、解：原式  $\stackrel{t=\sin x}{=} \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \left[ \frac{1}{f(t)} - \frac{1}{f'(0) \cdot t} \right] = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{t \cdot f'(0) - f(t)}{t \cdot f'(0) \cdot f(t)}$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{f'(0)} \cdot \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{tf'(0) - f(t)}{tf(t)} = \frac{1}{f'(0)} \cdot \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(0) - f'(t)}{f(t) + tf'(t)} = \frac{1}{f'(0)} \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{-f''(t)}{2f'(t) + tf''(t)}$$
$$= \frac{1}{f'(0)} \cdot \frac{-f''(0)}{2f'(0)} = -\frac{1}{[f'(0)]^2}$$

2、解：(1) 当  $x \neq 0$  时, 由方程得

$$\frac{xf'(x) - f(x)}{x^2} = \frac{3}{2}a, \text{ 则 } \left[ \frac{f(x)}{x} \right]' = \frac{3}{2}a,$$

积分得:  $f(x) = \frac{3}{2}ax^2 + Cx,$

又由  $2 = \int_0^1 f(x) dx = \int_0^1 \left( \frac{3}{2}ax^2 + Cx \right) dx = \frac{a}{2} + \frac{C}{2},$  解得  $C = 4 - a,$  故

$$f(x) = \frac{3}{2}ax^2 + (4-a)x.$$

(2) 旋转体体积  $V = \int_0^1 \pi f^2(x) dx = \frac{\pi}{3} \left( \frac{1}{10}a^2 + a + 16 \right),$

令  $V' = \frac{\pi}{3} \left( \frac{1}{5}a + 1 \right) = 0,$  得  $a = -5,$  又  $V'' \Big|_{a=-5} = \frac{\pi}{15} > 0,$

$\therefore a = -5$  为唯一极小值点, 因此  $a = -5$  时  $V$  取最小值.

3、证明: (1)  $a_{n+1} - a_n = \int_0^1 x^n(x-1)\sqrt{1-x^2} dx < 0,$  所以数列  $\{a_n\}$  单调递减.

$$n \geq 2 \text{ 时, } a_n = -\frac{1}{3} \int_0^1 x^{n-1} d(1-x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} = -\frac{1}{3} x^{n-1} (1-x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_0^1 + \frac{n-1}{3} \int_0^1 x^{n-2} (1-x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} dx$$

$$= \frac{n-1}{3} \int_0^1 x^{n-2} (1-x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} (1-x^2) dx = \frac{n-1}{3} a_{n-2} - \frac{n-1}{3} a_n.$$

所以  $a_n = \frac{n-1}{n+2} a_{n-2} \quad (n=2,3,\dots)$ .

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

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n-1}{n+2} = 1$ , 由夹逼准则可得  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{a_{n-1}} = 1$ .

4、解: 由方程得  $3f(-\frac{1}{x}) + \frac{4}{x^2} f(x) - 7x = 0$ ,

由题目条件及上式可消去  $f(-\frac{1}{x})$ , 得  $f(x) = 4x^3 + \frac{3}{x}$ ,

由  $f'(x) = 12x^2 - \frac{3}{x^2} = \frac{12(x^4 - \frac{1}{4})}{x^2}$  得可能得极值点  $x = 0, \pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ ,

$(-\infty, -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})$  上单增,  $(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, 0)$  上单减,  $(0, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})$  上单减,  $(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \infty)$  单增

极大值为  $f(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}) = -4\sqrt{2}$ , 极小值为  $f(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}) = 4\sqrt{2}$ .

5、证: (1) 设  $\forall k \in (0,1)$ , 应用介值定理,  $\exists c \in (0,1)$  使得  $f(c) = k$ , 在  $[0,c]$  与  $[c,1]$  上分

别应用拉格朗日中值定理,  $\exists \xi \in (0,c) \subset (0,1), \eta \in (c,1) \subset (0,1)$ , 且  $\xi \neq \eta$ , 使得

$$f(c) - f(0) = f'(\xi)(c-0), \quad f(1) - f(c) = f'(\eta)(1-c)$$

即  $\frac{k}{f'(\xi)} = c, \frac{1-k}{f'(\eta)} = 1-c$ , 取  $k = \frac{a}{a+b}$ , 代入上式, 可得  $\frac{a}{f'(\xi)} + \frac{b}{f'(\eta)} = a+b$ .

(2)  $\frac{a}{a+b} \in (0,1)$ , 对  $f(x)$  在  $[0, \frac{a}{a+b}]$  与  $[\frac{a}{a+b}, 1]$  上分别应用拉格朗日中值定理,

$\exists \xi \in (0, \frac{a}{a+b}), \eta \in (\frac{a}{a+b}, 1)$ , 使得

$$f(\frac{a}{a+b}) - f(0) = f'(\xi) \frac{a}{a+b}, \quad f(1) - f(\frac{a}{a+b}) = f'(\eta)(1 - \frac{a}{a+b})$$

上述两式相加, 得  $f(1) - f(0) = \frac{a}{a+b} f'(\xi) + \frac{b}{a+b} f'(\eta)$ .

即  $af'(\xi) + bf'(\eta) = a+b$ .