

高等数学 I-1 综合练习 8

一、填空题

1. 已知当 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时, $(1+ax^2)^{\frac{1}{3}} - 1$ 与 $\cos x - 1$ 是等价无穷小, 则常数 $a = -\frac{3}{2}$.

2. 设 $f(x)$ 在 $x = x_0$ 处连续, 且 $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x)}{x - x_0} = A$ (A 为常数), 则 $f'(x_0) = A$.

3. 已知 $\int_a^b \frac{f(x)}{f(x)+g(x)} dx = c$, 则 $\int_a^b \frac{g(x)}{f(x)+g(x)} dx = b-a-c$.

4. $\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (x^2 \sin^3 x + \sqrt{\pi^2 - x^2}) dx = \frac{1}{2}\pi^3$.

5. 设 $f(x) = k(x^2 - 3)^2$, 若该曲线的拐点处的法线通过原点, 则 $k = \pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{8}$.

二、选择题

1. 当 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时, 与 x 为等价无穷小的函数为 (C).

(A) $\frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{x}}$; (B) $\ln(1-x)$; (C) $\sqrt{1+\tan x} - \sqrt{1-\tan x}$; (D) $x \sin \frac{1}{x}$.

2. 若 $f(x)$ 的一个原函数为 xe^x , 则 $\int f'(x) dx = (D)$.

(A) $(x+1)e^x$; (B) xe^x ; (C) $xe^x + C$; (D) $(x+1)e^x + C$.

3. 设曲线 $y = \frac{1+e^{-x^2}}{1-e^{-x^2}}$, 则该曲线 (D).

(A) 没有渐近线; (B) 仅有水平渐近线; (C) 仅有铅直渐近线; (D) 既有水平又有铅直渐近线.

4. 下列反常积分中收敛的是 (C).

(A) $\int_e^{+\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x} dx$; (B) $\int_e^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x \ln x} dx$; (C) $\int_e^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x \ln^2 x} dx$; (D) $\int_e^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x \sqrt{\ln x}} dx$.

5. 曲线 $y = \ln(1-x^2)$ 在 $0 \leq x \leq \frac{1}{2}$ 上的一段弧长为 (B).

(A) $\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{(1-x^2)^2}} dx$; (B) $\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1+x^2}{1-x^2} dx$; (C) $\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \sqrt{1 + \frac{-2x}{1-x^2}} dx$; (D) $\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \sqrt{1 + [\ln(1-x^2)]^2} dx$.

$$ds = \sqrt{1+y'^2} dx = \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{-2x}{1-x^2}\right)^2} dx = \frac{1+x^2}{1-x^2} dx$$



三、解答题

$$1. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3^{x^2} - 3^{2-2\cos x}}{\arctan x^4} \quad \frac{0}{0} \text{型}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3^{x^2-2+2\cos x} (3^{x^2-2+2\cos x} - 1)}{x^4}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2-2+2\cos x}{x^4} \cdot \ln 3$$

$$= \ln 3 \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x-2\sin x}{4x^3}$$

$$= \ln 3 \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1-\cos x}{6x^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{12} \ln 3$$

$$3. \text{ 设 } \begin{cases} x = e^{-t}, \\ y = \int_0^t \ln(1+u^2) du \end{cases}$$

确定函数 $y = y(x)$, 求 $\left. \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} \right|_{t=0}$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{\ln(1+t^2)}{-e^{-t}} = -e^t \ln(1+t^2)$$

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \frac{-e^t \ln(1+t^2) - e^t \cdot \frac{2t}{1+t^2}}{-e^{-t}} = e^{2t} \left(\ln(1+t^2) + \frac{2t}{1+t^2} \right)$$

$$\left. \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} \right|_{t=0} = 0$$

$$4. \int \frac{x e^{\arctan x}}{(1+x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} dx \quad \text{令 } x = \tan t$$

$$= \int \frac{\tan t \cdot e^t}{\sec^3 t} \cdot \sec^2 t dt \quad \begin{matrix} \sqrt{1+x^2} \\ \frac{dx}{dt} = x \end{matrix}$$

$$= \int e^t \cdot \sin t dt$$

$$= \int \sin t de^t$$

$$= e^t \sin t - \int e^t \cdot \cos t dt$$

$$= e^t \sin t - \int \cos t de^t$$

$$= e^t \sin t - e^t \cos t - \int e^t \sin t dt$$

$$\therefore \text{原式} = \frac{1}{2} e^t (\sin t - \cos t) + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} e^{\arctan x} \frac{x-1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} + C$$

$$2. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\tan x}{x} \right)^{\frac{1}{\ln(1+x)}} \quad 1^\infty \text{型}$$

$$\text{法1} \quad = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\left(1 + \frac{\tan x - x}{x} \right)^{\frac{x}{\tan x - x}} \right]^{\frac{\tan x - x}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{\ln(1+x)}}$$

$$= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x - x}{x^2}}$$

$$= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sec^2 x - 1}{2x}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos^2 x}{2x \cdot \cos^2 x}} = e^0 = 1$$

$$\text{法2} \quad = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^{\frac{1}{\ln(1+x)} \ln \frac{\tan x}{x}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln \tan x - \ln x}{\ln(1+x)}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln \tan x - \ln x}{x}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \sin x \cos x}{x \sin x \cos x}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \frac{1}{2} \cos 2x}{2x}} = e^0 = 1$$

$$5. \int_0^1 \sqrt{2x-x^2} dx$$

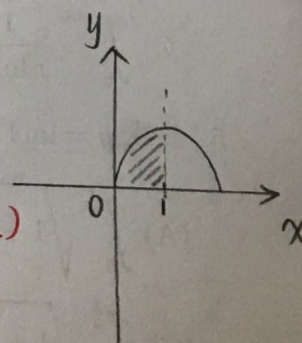
$$\text{法1} \quad = \int_0^1 \sqrt{1-(x-1)^2} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \pi \quad (\text{定积分的几何意义})$$

$$\text{法2} \quad \text{令 } x-1 = \sin t$$

$$\text{原式} = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 \cos t \cdot \cos t dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 (1 + \cos 2t) dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(t + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2t \right) \Big|_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 = \frac{\pi}{4}$$



四、当 $0 < x_1 < x_2 < \frac{\pi}{2}$, 证明: $\frac{\tan x_2}{\tan x_1} > \frac{x_2}{x_1} \Leftrightarrow \frac{\tan x_2}{x_2} > \frac{\tan x_1}{x_1}$ (利用单调性证明)

证: 令 $F(x) = \frac{\tan x}{x}$

$$F'(x) = \frac{\sec^2 x \cdot x - \tan x}{x^2} = \frac{x - \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x}{x^2 \cos^2 x}$$

令 $\varphi(x) = x - \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x$

$$\varphi'(x) = 1 - \cos 2x > 0 \quad x \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$\therefore \varphi(x)$ 在 $(0, \frac{\pi}{2})$ 上 \uparrow

从而 $\varphi(x) > \varphi(0) = 0$

$\therefore F'(x) > 0$

$\therefore F(x) \uparrow$

对 $0 < x_1 < x_2 < \frac{\pi}{2}$, 有

$$F(x_2) > F(x_1)$$

即 $\frac{\tan x_2}{x_2} > \frac{\tan x_1}{x_1}$

五、设 $f(x)$ 有连续导数, $f(0) = 0, f'(0) \neq 0, F(x) = \int_0^x (x^2 - t^2) f(t) dt$, 且当 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时, $F'(x)$ 与 x^k 是同阶无穷小, 求 k 值.

$$F(x) = x^2 \int_0^x f(t) dt - \int_0^x t^2 f(t) dt$$

$$F'(x) = 2x \int_0^x f(t) dt + x^2 f(x) - x^2 f(x)$$

$$= 2x \int_0^x f(t) dt$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{F'(x)}{x^k} = C \quad (C \neq 0)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x \int_0^x f(t) dt}{x^k}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \int_0^x f(t) dt}{x^{k-1}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2f(x)}{(k-1)x^{k-2}} = \frac{2}{k-1} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)-f(0)}{x^{k-2}}$$

则 $k=3$ 时 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)-f(0)}{x} = f'(0) \neq 0$

六、设函数 $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\ln(1+x^3)}{x^2}, & x > 0, \\ \sin x \cos x, & x \leq 0, \end{cases}$

求 $f(x)$ 的导函数 $f'(x)$, 并讨论导函数的连续性.

分段求导

$$x > 0 \quad f'(x) = \frac{\frac{3x^2}{1+x^3} \cdot x^2 - 2x \cdot \ln(1+x^3)}{x^4} = \frac{3}{1+x^3} - \frac{2\ln(1+x^3)}{x^3}$$

$$x < 0 \quad f'(x) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \cos 2x \cdot 2 = \cos 2x$$

$x=0$ 时 $f'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{3}{1+x^3} - \frac{2\ln(1+x^3)}{x^3}}{1} = 1$

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

$$\therefore f'(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{3}{1+x^3} - \frac{2\ln(1+x^3)}{x^3} & x > 0 \\ 1 & x = 0 \\ \cos 2x & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f'(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{3}{1+x^3} - \frac{2\ln(1+x^3)}{x^3} = 3 - 2 = 1$$

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

$\therefore f'(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处连续.

$\therefore f'(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 内连续.



七、求 c 的值, 使得 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{x+c}{x-c} \right)^x = \int_{-\infty}^c te^{2t} dt$.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{x+c}{x-c} \right)^x = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[\left(1 + \frac{2c}{x-c} \right)^{\frac{x-c}{2c}} \right]^{\frac{2c}{x-c} \cdot x} = e^{2c} \quad (1^\infty)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-\infty}^c te^{2t} dt &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^c t de^{2t} = \frac{1}{2} te^{2t} \Big|_{-\infty}^c - \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^c e^{2t} dt \quad (\text{反常积分}) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} ce^{2c} - \frac{1}{2} \lim_{t \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{t}{e^{-2t}} - \frac{1}{4} e^{2t} \Big|_{-\infty}^c = \frac{1}{2} (c - \frac{1}{2}) e^{2c} - \frac{1}{2} \lim_{t \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{1}{2e^{2t}} + \frac{1}{4} \lim_{t \rightarrow -\infty} e^{2t} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (c - \frac{1}{2}) e^{2c} \quad \therefore e^{2c} = \frac{1}{2} (c - \frac{1}{2}) e^{2c} \Rightarrow c = \frac{5}{2} \end{aligned}$$

八、设函数 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续, 在 (a, b) 内可导, 且 $f'(x) \neq 0$, 则 $\exists \xi, \eta \in (a, b)$, 使得

$$\frac{f'(\xi)}{f'(\eta)} = \frac{e^b - e^a}{b - a} e^{-\eta}.$$

$f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上满足拉格朗日中值定理 则 $\exists \xi \in (a, b)$

$$\text{使 } f'(\xi) = \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a} \quad ①$$

又 $e^x, f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上满足柯西中值定理, $\exists \eta \in (a, b)$

$$\text{使 } \frac{e^\eta}{f'(\eta)} = \frac{e^b - e^a}{f(b) - f(a)} \quad ② \quad \text{由 } ①② \text{ 得 } \frac{f'(\xi)}{f'(\eta)} = \frac{e^b - e^a}{b - a} e^{-\eta}$$

参考答案 8

一、填空题 1. $-\frac{3}{2}$. 2. A. 3. $b - a - c$. 4. $\frac{\pi^3}{2}$. 5. $\pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{8}$.

二、选择题 C. D. D. C. B.

三、1. $\frac{\ln 3}{12}$. 2. 1. 3. 0. 4. $\frac{(x-1)e^{\arctan x}}{2\sqrt{1+x^2}} + C$. 5. $\frac{\pi}{4}$.

四、略. 五、 $k = 3$.

$$\text{六、 } f'(x) = \begin{cases} -\frac{2\ln(1+x^3)}{x^3} + \frac{3}{1+x^3}, & x > 0, \\ 1, & x = 0, \\ \cos 2x, & x < 0, \end{cases} \quad f'(x) \text{ 在 } (-\infty, +\infty) \text{ 内连续.}$$

七、 $c = \frac{5}{2}$. 八、略.

