

# 2018-19学年高等数学竞赛试卷分析

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谢谢阅读!

若发现文中错误, 请一定不要吝啬您的批评意见,  
期待得到您的更好的解题方法。

## 一、填空题(本题共8小题, 每小题4分, 满分32分)

1. 设  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{ax + 2|\sin x|}{bx - |\sin x|} \arctan \frac{1}{x} = \frac{\pi}{2}$ , 则  $a =$  \_\_\_\_\_,  $b =$  \_\_\_\_\_.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解 } I_+ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{ax + 2 \sin x}{bx - \sin x} \arctan \frac{1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{a + 2 \sin x/x}{b - \sin x/x} \arctan \frac{1}{x} = \frac{a+2}{b-1} \cdot \left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) \\ I_- &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{ax - 2 \sin x}{bx + \sin x} \arctan \frac{1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{a - 2 \sin x/x}{b + \sin x/x} \arctan \frac{1}{x} = \frac{a-2}{b+1} \cdot \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}\right) \end{aligned}$$

因为  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{ax + 2|\sin x|}{bx - |\sin x|} \arctan \frac{1}{x} = \frac{\pi}{2}$ , 所以  $I_+ = \frac{\pi}{2} = I_-$ , 由此解得  $a = -1, b = 2$

2. 极限  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - e^{\sin x}}{e^{\tan x} - e^x} =$  \_\_\_\_\_.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - e^{\sin x}}{e^{\tan x} - e^x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - e^{\sin x - x}}{e^{\tan x - x} - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-(\sin x - x)}{\tan x - x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{1/\cos^2 x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \cos^2 x \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{1 - \cos^2 x} = \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

3. 设  $f(x) = (x-1)(x-2)^3(x-3)^5(x-4)^7$ , 则  $f'''(2) =$  \_\_\_\_\_.

解 设  $u(x) = (x-2)^3, v(x) = (x-1)(x-3)^5(x-4)^7$ , 则  $f(x) = u(x)v(x)$ .

因为  $v(2) = v'(2) = v''(2) = 0, v'''(2) = 3!$ , 由Leibniz公式,

$$f'''(2) = u'''(2)v(2) = 3! \cdot 2^7 = 768.$$

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4. 曲线  $y = x + \sqrt{x^2 - x + 1}$  的渐近线方程为\_\_\_\_\_。

解  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (x + \sqrt{x^2 - x + 1}) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x-1}{x - \sqrt{x^2 - x + 1}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{1 - 1/x}{1 + \sqrt{1 - 1/x + 1/x^2}} = \frac{1}{2}.$

曲线有水平渐近线  $y = \frac{1}{2}.$

$$a = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x + \sqrt{x^2 - x + 1}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} 1 + \sqrt{1 - 1/x + 1/x^2} = 2$$

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

曲线有斜渐近线  $y = 2x - \frac{1}{2}.$

5. 计算积分  $\int_3^9 \frac{\sqrt{x-3}}{\sqrt{x-3} + \sqrt{9-x}} dx$  \_\_\_\_\_.

解  $I = \int_3^9 \frac{\sqrt{x-3}}{\sqrt{x-3} + \sqrt{9-x}} dx = \int_{-3}^3 \frac{\sqrt{t+3}}{\sqrt{t+3} + \sqrt{3-t}} dt \quad (\text{令 } t = x - 6)$

$$= \int_{-3}^3 \frac{\sqrt{3-u}}{\sqrt{3-u} + \sqrt{3+u}} dt \quad (\text{令 } u = -t)$$
$$= \int_{-3}^3 \frac{\sqrt{3-t}}{\sqrt{3-t} + \sqrt{3+t}} dt \quad (\text{定积分与积分变量无关})$$

$$\text{故 } I = \frac{1}{2} \left( \int_{-3}^3 \frac{\sqrt{t+3}}{\sqrt{t+3} + \sqrt{3-t}} dt + \int_{-3}^3 \frac{\sqrt{3-t}}{\sqrt{3-t} + \sqrt{3+t}} dt \right) = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-3}^3 dt = 3.$$

6. 计算积分  $\int \frac{x^9}{(x^5 + 1)^4} dx =$  \_\_\_\_\_.

解  $\int \frac{x^9}{(x^5 + 1)^4} dx = \frac{1}{5} \int \frac{x^5}{(x^5 + 1)^4} d(x^5 + 1)$

$$= \frac{1}{5} \int \frac{(x^5 + 1) - 1}{(x^5 + 1)^4} d(x^5 + 1)$$
$$= \frac{1}{5} \int \frac{1}{(x^5 + 1)^3} d(x^5 + 1) - \frac{1}{5} \int \frac{1}{(x^5 + 1)^4} d(x^5 + 1)$$
$$= -\frac{1}{10} \frac{1}{(x^5 + 1)^2} + \frac{1}{15} \frac{1}{(x^5 + 1)^3} + C$$

7. 设  $f(x)$  是连续函数, 且满足  $f(x) = 4x^2 - \int_0^1 f(e^x) dx$ , 则  $f(x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .

解 由题设条件, 可知

$$f(e^x) = 4e^{2x} - \int_0^1 f(e^x) dx$$

两边在区间  $[0, 1]$  上积分, 得到

$$\begin{aligned}\int_0^1 f(e^x) dx &= 4 \int_0^1 e^{2x} dx - \int_0^1 \left( \int_0^1 f(e^x) dx \right) dx \\ \int_0^1 f(e^x) dx &= 2(e^2 - 1) - \int_0^1 f(e^x) dx \\ \int_0^1 f(e^x) dx &= e^2 - 1\end{aligned}$$

故  $f(x) = 4x^2 - (e^2 - 1)$

8. 设函数  $f(x)$  满足  $f'(x) = \arctan x^2$ , 且  $f(1) = 0$ , 则  $\int_0^1 f(x) dx = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解 } \int_0^1 f(x) dx &= xf(x)|_0^1 - \int_0^1 xf'(x) dx = - \int_0^1 x \arctan x^2 dx \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \arctan x^2 dx^2 = -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \arctan t dt \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \left( t \arctan t \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 \frac{t}{1+t^2} dt \right) \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+t^2) \Big|_0^1 \right) \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{2} \ln 2 \right)\end{aligned}$$

二、(本题8分) 在极坐标系中, 求曲线  $\rho = (1 + \cos \theta)$  ( $0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$ ) 与射线  $\theta = 0, \theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$  所围成的平面区域绕极轴 ( $\theta = 0$ ) 旋转所得旋转体的体积.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解 } V &= \pi \int_0^2 y^2(x) dx = \pi \int_{\pi/2}^0 [(1 + \cos \theta) \sin \theta]^2 d((1 + \cos \theta) \cos \theta) \\ &= \pi \int_{\pi/2}^0 (1 + \cos \theta)^2 \sin^2 \theta (1 + 2 \cos \theta) d \cos \theta = \pi \int_0^1 (1+t)^2 (1-t^2) (1+2t) dt \\ &= \pi \int_0^1 (1+4t+4t^2-2t^3-5t^4-2t^5) dt = \frac{5\pi}{2}\end{aligned}$$

三、(本题10分) 设函数  $f(x)$  无穷阶可导, 证明恒等式

$$(x^{n-1}f(\frac{1}{x}))^{(n)} = \frac{(-1)^n}{x^{n+1}}f^{(n)}(\frac{1}{x}) \quad (n = 1, 2, \dots).$$

证明 当  $k = 1$  时, 等号左边  $= (f(\frac{1}{x}))' = -\frac{1}{x^2}f'(\frac{1}{x})$  = 等号右边.

设  $k = n$  时结论成立, 则当  $k = n + 1$  时

$$\begin{aligned} (x^n f(\frac{1}{x}))^{(n+1)} &= \frac{d}{dx}(x \cdot x^{n-1} f(\frac{1}{x}))^{(n)} = \frac{d}{dx} \left( x \cdot \left( x^{n-1} f(\frac{1}{x}) \right)^{(n)} + n \left( x^{n-1} f(\frac{1}{x}) \right)^{(n-1)} \right) \\ &= \left( x^{n-1} f(\frac{1}{x}) \right)^{(n)} + x \frac{d}{dx} \left( x^{n-1} f(\frac{1}{x}) \right)^{(n)} + n \left( x^{n-1} f(\frac{1}{x}) \right)^{(n)} \\ &= (n+1) \left( x^{n-1} f(\frac{1}{x}) \right)^{(n)} + x \frac{d}{dx} \left( x^{n-1} f(\frac{1}{x}) \right)^{(n)} \\ &= (n+1) \cdot \frac{(-1)^n}{x^{n+1}} f^{(n)}(\frac{1}{x}) + x \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{(-1)^n}{x^{n+1}} f^{(n)}(\frac{1}{x}) \right) \\ &= (n+1) \cdot \frac{(-1)^n}{x^{n+1}} f^{(n)}(\frac{1}{x}) - (n+1) \frac{(-1)^n}{x^{n+1}} f^{(n)}(\frac{1}{x}) + \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{x^{n+2}} f^{(n+1)}(\frac{1}{x}) \\ &= \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{x^{n+2}} f^{(n+1)}(\frac{1}{x}) \end{aligned}$$

结论也成立。由数学归纳法得到所证结论成立。

四、(本题10分) 设函数  $f(x)$  在区间  $[0, 1]$  上二阶可导,  $f(0) = 0, f(1) = 1$ ,

求证: 存在  $\xi \in (0, 1)$ , 使得  $\xi f''(\xi) + (1 + \xi)f'(\xi) = 1 + \xi$

解 因为  $f(0) = 0, f(1) = 1$ , 由Lagrange中值定理可知, 存在  $\eta \in (0, 1)$ , 使得  $f'(\eta) = 1$ .

构造  $F(x) = xe^x(f'(x) - 1)$ , 则  $F(0) = 0, F(\eta) = \eta$ , 由Rolle定理, 存在  $\xi \in (0, \eta)$ , 使得  $F'(\xi) = 0$ . 又

$$F'(x) = xe^x f''(x) + (x+1)e^x f'(x) - (x+1)e^x$$

故  $\xi f''(\xi) + (1 + \xi)f'(\xi) = 1 + \xi$ .

五、(本题10分) 设  $0 < x < 1$ , 试比较  $\sin x$  与  $\ln(1+x)$  的大小, 并证明结论.

解 设  $f(x) = \sin x - \ln(1+x)$ , 则  $f(0) = 0$ ,

$$f'(x) = \cos x - \frac{1}{1+x}, f'(0) = 0$$

$$f''(x) = -\sin x + \frac{1}{(x+1)^2}, f''(0) = 1$$

$$f'''(x) = -\cos x - \frac{2}{(x+1)^3}, f'''(0) = -3$$

$$f^{(4)}(x) = \sin x + \frac{6}{(x+1)^4} > 0 \quad (0 < x < 1)$$

故

$$f(x) = \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^3}{2} + \frac{f^{(4)}(\theta x)}{4!}x^4 \quad (0 < \theta < 1)$$

$$> \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^3}{2} > 0 \quad (0 < x < 1)$$

$$\sin x > \ln(1+x) \quad (0 < x < 1)$$

六、(本题10分) 证明：如果  $f(x)$  和  $g(x)$  在区间  $[0, 1]$  上连续，并且两函数或同时单调增加，或同时单调减少，那么

$$\int_0^1 f(x)g(x)dx \geq \int_0^1 f(x)dx \int_0^1 g(x)dx$$

证法1 因为  $g(x)$  在区间  $[0, 1]$  上连续，存在  $x_0 \in (0, 1)$ ，使得  $g(x_0) = \int_0^1 g(x)dx$ 。

因为两函数或同时单调增加，或同时单调减少，所以

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^1 (f(x) - f(x_0))(g(x) - g(x_0))dx \geq 0 \\ & \int_0^1 f(x)g(x)dx - \int_0^1 f(x)g(x_0)dx - \int_0^1 f(x_0)g(x)dx + \int_0^1 f(x_0)g(x_0)dx \geq 0 \\ & \int_0^1 f(x)g(x)dx - g(x_0) \int_0^1 f(x)dx - f(x_0) \int_0^1 g(x)dx + f(x_0)g(x_0) \geq 0 \\ & \int_0^1 f(x)g(x)dx \geq \int_0^1 f(x)dx \int_0^1 g(x)dx \end{aligned}$$

证法2 设  $D = [0, 1] \times [0, 1]$ ，则

$$\begin{aligned} & \iint_D [f(x) - f(y)][g(x) - g(y)]dxdy \geq 0 \\ & \iint_D f(x)g(x)dxdy - \iint_D f(x)g(y)dxdy - \iint_D f(y)g(x)dxdy + \iint_D f(y)g(y)dxdy \geq 0 \\ & \int_0^1 f(x)g(x)dx - \int_0^1 f(x)dx \int_0^1 g(y)dy - \int_0^1 f(y)dx \int_0^1 g(x)dx + \int_0^1 f(y)g(y)dy \geq 0 \\ & \int_0^1 f(x)g(x)dx \geq \int_0^1 f(x)dx \int_0^1 g(x)dx \end{aligned}$$

七、(本题10分) 设  $f(x)$  二阶可导, 且满足  $x = \int_0^x f(t)dt + \int_0^x tf(t-x)dt$ , 求  $f(x)$  的表达式.

解 将  $x = \int_0^x f(t)dt + \int_0^x tf(t-x)dt$  变形为

$$x = \int_0^x f(t)dt + \int_{-x}^0 (u+x)f(u)du$$

两边求导数

$$1 = f(x) + \int_{-x}^0 f(u)du, \quad f'(x) + f(-x) = 0, \quad f''(x) - f'(-x) = 0$$

故

$$\begin{cases} f''(x) + f(x) = 0, \\ f(0) = 1, f'(0) = -1 \end{cases}$$

解得  $f(x) = \cos x - \sin x$ .

八、(本题10分)

(1) 求解微分方程  $y' - xy = xe^{x^2}$ ,  $y(0) = 1$ .

(2) 如  $f(x)$  为(1)中的解, 证明:  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^1 \frac{n}{1+n^2x^2} f(x)dx = \frac{\pi}{2}$ .

解 (1)  $y = e^{\int x dx} (c + \int xe^{x^2} e^{-x^2} dx) = e^{\frac{x^2}{2}} (e^{\frac{x^2}{2}} + C)$ , 又  $y(0) = 1$ , 所以  $C = 0$   $y = e^{x^2}$ .

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

而

$$\int_0^1 \frac{n}{1+n^2x^2} dx = \arctan n \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2} \quad (n \rightarrow \infty).$$

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &\leq \int_0^1 \frac{n}{1+n^2x^2} (e^{x^2} - 1) dx = \int_0^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}} \frac{n}{1+n^2x^2} (e^{x^2} - 1) dx + \int_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}}^1 \frac{n}{1+n^2x^2} (e^{x^2} - 1) dx \\ &\leq (e^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1) \arctan \sqrt{n} + (e - 1)(\arctan n - \arctan \sqrt{n}) \rightarrow 0 \quad (n \rightarrow \infty) \end{aligned}$$

由此得到

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^1 \frac{n}{1+n^2x^2} f(x)dx = \frac{\pi}{2}$$