四川大学期末考试试卷(A卷)

(2015-2016年第一学期)

科目: 微积分(I)-1 课程号: 201138040 考试时间: 120分钟

注:请将答案写在答题纸规定的方框内,否则记0分。

一、填空题(每小题 3 分, 共 21 分)

1. 1; 2. 4; 3.
$$(1,2)$$
; 4. $x - \arctan x + C$; 5. $\frac{\pi}{2}$; 6. 0; 7. $a \ge e$

二、计算题 (每小题 9 分, 共 45 分)

1. 计算极限
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{e-e^{\cos x}}{\sqrt{1+x^2}-1}$$
.

$$\Re: \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{e - e^{\cos x}}{\sqrt{1 + x^2} - 1} = e \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - e^{\cos x - 1}}{(1 + x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} - 1} = e \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{\frac{1}{2} x^2} = e \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2} x^2}{\frac{1}{2} x^2} = e \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2} x^2} = e \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{\frac{1}{2} x^2} = e \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{\frac{1}{2} x^2} = e \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{\frac{1}{2} x^2} = e \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{\frac{1}{2} x^2} = e \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{\frac{1}{2} x^2} = e \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{\frac{1}{2} x^2} = e \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{\frac{1}{2} x^2} = e \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{\frac{1}{2} x^2} = e \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{\frac{1}{2} x^2} = e \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{\frac{1}{2} x^2} = e \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{\frac{1}{2} x^2} = e \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{\frac{1}{2} x^2} = e \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{\frac{1}{2} x^2} = e \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{\frac{1}{2} x^2} = e \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{\frac{1}{2} x^2} = e \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{\frac{1}{2} x^2} = e \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{\frac{1}{2} x^2} = e \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{\frac{1}{2} x^2} = e \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{\frac{1}{2} x^2} = e \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{\frac{1}{2} x^2} = e \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{\frac{1}{2} x^2} = e \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{\frac{1}{2} x^2} = e \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{\frac{1}{2} x^2} = e \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{\frac{1}{2} x^2} = e \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{\frac{1}{2} x^2} = e \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{\frac{1}{2} x^2} = e \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{\frac{1}{2} x^2} = e \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{\frac{1}{2} x^2} = e \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{\frac{1}{2} x^2} = e \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{\frac{1}{2} x^2} = e \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{\frac{1}{2} x^2} = e \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{\frac{1}{2} x^2} = e \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{\frac{1}{2} x^2} = e \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{\frac{1}{2} x^2} = e \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{\frac{1}{2} x^2} = e \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{\frac{1}{2} x^2} = e \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{\frac{1}{2} x^2} = e \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{\frac{1}{2} x^2} = e \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{\frac{1}{2} x^2} = e \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{\frac{1}{2} x^2} = e \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{\frac{1}{2} x^2} = e \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{\frac{1}{2} x^2} = e \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{\frac{1}{2} x^2} = e \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{\frac{1}{2} x^2} = e \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{\frac{1}{2} x^2} = e \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{\frac{1}{2} x^2} = e \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{\frac{1}{2} x^2} = e \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{\frac{1}{2} x^2} = e \lim$$

2. 由方程 $ye^{xy} = 1 - x$ 确定函数 y = y(x), 计算 y''(0).

解: 方程 $ye^{xy} = 1 - x$ 两边对 x 求导:

$$y'e^{xy} + ye^{xy}(xy' + y) = -1$$

$$(y' + xyy' + y^{2})e^{xy} = -1$$
(1)

令 x = 0,由原方程得 y(0) = 1,代入上式,得到 y'(0) = -2

(1)式两边再对 x 求导:

$$(y'' + yy' + xy'^2 + xyy'' + 2yy')e^{xy} + (y' + xyy' + y^2)e^{xy}(xy' + y) = 0$$

将
$$x = 0$$
 , $y(0) = 1$, $y'(0) = -2$ 代入上式, 得到: $y''(0) = 7$

3. 计算不定积分 $\int \ln(1+\sqrt{x})dx$.

$$\mathbf{M}: \ \diamondsuit t = \ln(1 + \sqrt{x}) \to x = (e^t - 1)^2 \to dx = 2(e^t - 1)e^t dt$$

$$\int \ln(1+\sqrt{x})dx = 2\int t(e^{2t}-e^{t})dt = 2\int td(\frac{1}{2}e^{2t}-e^{t})$$

$$=2t(\frac{1}{2}e^{2t}-e^{t})-2\int_{0}^{t}(\frac{1}{2}e^{2t}-e^{t})dt=t(e^{2t}-2e^{t})-\int_{0}^{t}(e^{2t}-2e^{t})dt$$

$$= t(e^{2t} - 2e^{t}) - (\frac{1}{2}e^{2t} - 2e^{t}) + C = (t - \frac{1}{2})e^{2t} + 2(1 - t)e^{t} + C$$

$$= [\ln(1 + \sqrt{x}) - \frac{1}{2}](1 + \sqrt{x})^{2} + 2[1 - \ln(1 + \sqrt{x})](1 + \sqrt{x}) + C$$

4. 计算定积分 $\int_0^1 \frac{x+1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx$.

解:
$$\int_0^1 \frac{x+1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx + \int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{2\sqrt{1+x^2}} d(1+x^2) + \int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx$$
$$= \sqrt{1+x^2} + \ln(x+\sqrt{1+x^2}) \Big|_0^1 = \sqrt{2} + \ln(1+\sqrt{2}) - 1$$

5. 求曲线 $y = \frac{1}{x} + \ln(1 + e^x)$ 的所有渐近线.

解: (1) 当 $x \to 0$ 时, $y \to \infty$,所以 x = 0 (y 轴)是函数的垂直渐近线;

- (2) 当 $x \to -\infty$ 时, $y \to 0$,所以 y = 0 (x 轴)是函数的水平渐近线;
- (3) 当 $x \to +\infty$ 时,

$$k = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{y}{x} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left[\frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{\ln(1 + e^x)}{x} \right] = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\ln(1 + e^x)}{x} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{e^x}{1 + e^x} = 1$$

$$b = \lim_{x \to +\infty} (y - kx) = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left[\frac{1}{x} + \ln(1 + e^x) - x \right] = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \ln \frac{1 + e^x}{e^x} = \ln \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{1 + e^x}{e^x} = 0$$

所以 y = x 是函数的斜渐近线.

- 三、解答题 (每小题 10 分, 共 20 分)
 - 1. 求幂级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} x^{2n}$ 的收敛域与和函数.

解: 幂级数
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} x^{2n}$$
 的收敛半径 $R = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n+1}{n} = 1$,而 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$ 发散,所以幂级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} x^{2n}$ 的

收敛域为(-1,1). 当 $x \in (-1,1)$ 时,

$$S(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} x^{2n} = 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2n} x^{2n} = 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_{0}^{x} x^{2n-1} dx = 2 \int_{0}^{x} (\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^{2n-1}) dx$$
$$= 2 \int_{0}^{x} \frac{x}{1-x^{2}} dx = -\int_{0}^{x} \frac{1}{1-x^{2}} d(1-x^{2}) = -\ln(1-x^{2})$$

2. 已知曲线 $y=x^2$ 与 y=ax (0 < a < 1) 所围成图形的面积为 S_1 ,曲线 $y=x^2$, y=ax 与 x=1 所围成图形的面积为 S_2 ,确定 a 的值,使 S_1+S_2 达到最小,并求出 S_1+S_2 的最小值.

解: (1) 曲线 $y = x^2$ 与 y = ax 所围成图形的面积为 S_1

$$S_1 = \int_0^a (ax - x^2) dx = \left(\frac{1}{2}ax^2 - \frac{1}{3}x^3\right)\Big|_0^a = \frac{1}{6}a^3$$

(2) 曲线 $y = x^2$, y = ax 与 x = 1 所围成图形的面积为 S_2

$$S_2 = \int_a^1 (x^2 - ax) dx = \left(\frac{1}{3}x^3 - \frac{1}{2}ax^2\right)\Big|_a^1 = \frac{1}{3} - \frac{a}{2} + \frac{1}{6}a^3$$

所以
$$T = S_1 + S_2 = \frac{1}{3} - \frac{a}{2} + \frac{1}{3}a^3$$

(3) 求最大值: 两边对
$$a$$
 求导数: $T' = -\frac{1}{2} + a^2 = 0 \rightarrow a = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ (0 < a < 1)

由于 $T'' = 2a \Big|_{a=\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} = \sqrt{2} > 0$, T 在 $a = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ 处取得极小值,由于只有一个极小值,故为最小值,这

时
$$(S_1 + S_2)_{\text{max}} = \frac{2 - \sqrt{2}}{6}$$
.

四、证明题 (每小题 7 分, 共 14 分)

1. 设级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n^2$ 收敛,求证:级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{n}$ 也收敛.

证明: 根据不等式
$$\left|\frac{a_n}{n}\right| \leq \frac{1}{2} \left(a_n^2 + \frac{1}{n^2}\right)$$
,

由已知级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n^2$ 与级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$ 都收敛,

所以
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left| \frac{a_n}{n} \right|$$
 收敛, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{n}$ 绝对收敛,从而级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{n}$ 收敛.

2. 设 f(x) 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 内有二阶连续导数,且 f(0) = f(1) = 0 ,求证:存在 $\xi \in (0,1)$,使得 $\xi f''(\xi) + 2f'(\xi) = 0$.

证明:由已知f(0) = f(1) = 0,根据罗尔定理,存在 $\eta \in (0,1)$,使得 $f'(\eta) = 0$.

令 $\varphi(x)=x^2f'(x)$, 根据条件有 $\varphi(0)=\varphi(\eta)=0$, 再利用罗尔定理,存在 $\xi\in(0,\eta)\subset(0,1)$, 使得 $\varphi'(\xi)=0\,.$

即
$$\xi^2 f''(\xi) + 2\xi f'(\xi) = 0$$
 或 $\xi f''(\xi) + 2f'(\xi) = 0$