

## 2017-2018 高等数学 ( 上 ) 模拟试题 1 解答

一、 (4' × 7 = 28')    1.  $\frac{1}{(x-1)^2} + \frac{3}{x-1} + 3$ ;    2.  $-\sin 2(1-x) \cdot e^{\sin^2(1-x)}$ ;

3. 第一类, 可去型;

4.  $xe^x = x + x^2 + \frac{x^3}{2!} + \cdots + \frac{x^n}{(n-1)!} + \frac{e^{\theta x}(\theta x + n + 1)}{(n+1)!} x^{n+1}, \quad (0 < \theta < 1)$

5.  $F(t) + C$ ;    6.  $\frac{\pi^2}{8}$ ;    7.  $\frac{a^2 - b^2}{2}$ .

二、 (5' × 10 = 50')

1.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1 - \alpha x^2)^{\frac{1}{4}} - 1}{x \sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\frac{\alpha x^2}{4}}{x \sin x} \quad (\because \sqrt[n]{1+x} - 1 \sim \frac{x}{n}) \quad (3')$

$= -\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\alpha}{4} = 1, \quad \text{故} \quad \alpha = -4. \quad (5')$

2.  $e^x - e^y y' = \cos xy \cdot (y + xy'), \quad (2')$

$y' = \frac{e^x - y \cos xy}{e^y + x \cos xy}; \quad (4') \quad y' \Big|_{x=0} = y' \Big|_{\substack{x=0 \\ y=0}} = 1. \quad (5')$

3.  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y'_t}{x'_t} = \frac{2e^{2t}}{6t^2} = \frac{e^{2t}}{3t^2}, \quad (2')$

$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \frac{d(\frac{e^{2t}}{3t^2})}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{\frac{d}{dt}(\frac{e^{2t}}{3t^2})}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{\frac{2e^{2t}t^2 - e^{2t}2t}{3t^4}}{6t^2} = \frac{e^{2t}(t-1)}{9t^5}; \quad (5')$

4. 由  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{(x - x_0)^4} = k (k > 0)$ , 根据极限的局部保号性定理,

$\frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{(x - x_0)^4} > 0, \quad (0 < |x - x_0| < \delta), \quad (4')$

$f(x) - f(x_0) > 0$ , 故  $f(x)$  在  $x_0$  处取得极小值.  $(5')$

$$5. \text{ 令 } \arcsin \sqrt{\frac{x}{x+1}} = t, \text{ 则 } \frac{x}{x+1} = \sin^2 t, x = \tan^2 t, \quad (2')$$

$$\text{原式} = \int t \, d \tan^2 t = t \tan^2 t - \int \tan^2 t \, dt = t \tan^2 t - \int (\sec^2 t - 1) \, dt \quad (4')$$

$$= t \tan^2 t - \tan t + t + C = x \cdot \arcsin \sqrt{\frac{x}{x+1}} - \sqrt{x} + \arcsin \sqrt{\frac{x}{x+1}} + C$$

$$= (1+x) \arcsin \sqrt{\frac{x}{x+1}} - \sqrt{x} + C. \quad (5')$$

$$6. \text{ 已知 } f'(e^x) = x e^{-x}, \text{ 令 } u = e^x, \text{ 则 } f'(u) = \frac{\ln u}{u}, \quad (2')$$

$$f(x) = \int \frac{\ln x}{x} \, dx = \frac{1}{2} (\ln x)^2 + C, \quad (4')$$

$$\text{又 } f(1) = 0, C = 0, \text{ 故 } f(x) = \frac{1}{2} (\ln x)^2; \quad (5')$$

$$7. \varphi(x) \text{ 在 } [0,1] \text{ 上连续, } \varphi'(x) = \frac{3x}{x^2 - x + 1} = \frac{3x}{(x - \frac{1}{2})^2 + \frac{3}{4}} > 0, x \in (0,1), \quad (3')$$

$$\text{故 } \varphi(x) \text{ 在 } [0,1] \text{ 上单调增加, 其最小值为 } \varphi(0) = 0; \quad (5')$$

$$8. \text{ 令 } x = \sec t, \quad (1') \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{x^2-1}} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sec t \tan t}{\sec t |\tan t|} \, dt = \frac{\pi}{2}. \quad (5')$$

$$9. V = \pi \int_0^2 x^6 \, dx = \frac{\pi}{7} x^7 \Big|_0^2 = \frac{128\pi}{7} \quad (5')$$

$$10. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x 2t^4 \, dt}{\int_0^x t(t - \sin t) \, dt} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x^4}{x(x - \sin x)} \quad (2')$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x^3}{x - \sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{6x^2}{1 - \cos x} \quad (4')$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{6x^2}{\frac{x^2}{2}} = 12. \quad (5')$$

$$\text{三、 (1) } V = \int a \, dt = \int (12t^2 - 3\sin t) \, dt = 4t^3 + 3\cos t + C_1, \quad (2')$$

$$\text{由 } V(0) = 5, C_1 = 2, V = 4t^3 + 3\cos t + 2; \quad (4')$$

$$(2) \quad S = \int V dt = \int (4t^3 + 3\cos t + 2) dt = t^4 + 3\sin t + 2t + C_2, \quad (6')$$

$$\text{由 } S(0) = -3, C_2 = -3, S = t^4 + 3\sin t + 2t - 3. \quad (8')$$

四、设所求抛物线  $L$  的方程为:  $y = ax^2 + bx + c (a < 0)$ ,

由  $L$  通过点  $(0, 0)$ 、 $(1, 2)$ , 有  $c = 0, b = 2 - a$ ,

$$\text{故 } L \text{ 的方程为: } y = ax^2 + (2 - a)x, \quad (2')$$

又  $\because y = 0$  时,  $x = 0, x = \frac{a-2}{a} > 0$ ,  $L$  与  $x$  轴所围的面积.

$$S = \int_0^{\frac{a-2}{a}} [ax^2 + (2-a)x] dx = \frac{(2-a)^3}{6a^2}, \quad (4')$$

$$\frac{ds}{da} = \frac{(2-a)^2(-a-4)}{6a^2}, \text{ 由 } \frac{ds}{da} = 0, \text{ 得 } a = 2 \text{ (舍)}, a = -4, \quad (6')$$

$$\text{故所求抛物线 } L \text{ 的方程为: } y = -4x^2 + 6x. \quad (8')$$

五、证 (1) 因极限  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} \frac{f(2x-a)}{x-a}$  存在, 故  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f(2x-a) = 0$ . 由  $f(x)$  在  $[a, b]$  上连

续, 得  $f(a) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f(2x-a) = 0$ . 由  $f'(x) > 0$  知  $f(x)$  在  $(a, b)$  内单调增加, 故

$$f(x) > f(a) = 0, \quad x \in (a, b); \quad (3')$$

$$(2) \text{ 设 } F(x) = x^2, g(x) = \int_a^x f(t) dt \quad (a \leq x \leq b), \text{ 则 } g'(x) = f(x) > 0$$

由柯西中值定理, 在  $(a, b)$  内存在点  $\xi$ , 使

$$\frac{F(b) - F(a)}{g(b) - g(a)} = \frac{b^2 - a^2}{\int_a^b f(x) dx - \int_a^a f(x) dx} = \frac{(x^2)'}{(\int_a^x f(t) dt)'} \Big|_{x=\xi}$$

即

$$\frac{b^2 - a^2}{\int_a^b f(x) dx} = \frac{2\xi}{f(\xi)}. \quad (6')$$