



彭 · 高数

高等数学上期末答案详解
(2022 版)



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2021 年期末试题解析

参考书目

1 选择题

1.1 D.

令 $\varphi(x) = \sqrt{x^2+1}$, $f(x) = \sqrt{x^2+2}$, $g(x) = \sqrt{x^2+3}$, 则 $\varphi(x) < f(x) < g(x)$, 且

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (g(x) - \varphi(x)) = 0$$

但 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x)$ 不存在.

1.2 C.

令 $f(x) = \int_1^x \frac{\sin t}{t} dt - \ln x$, 则 $f'(x) = \frac{\sin x - 1}{x} \leq 0$. 即 f 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 上单调递减. 又

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left[\int_1^x \frac{\sin t}{t} dt - \ln x \right] = +\infty, f(1) = 0$$

故在 $(0, 1)$ 上 $f(x) > 0$.

1.3 A.

设 $h(x) = \frac{f(x)}{g(x)}$, 则

$$h'(x) = \frac{f'(x)g(x) - f(x)g'(x)}{g^2(x)} < 0$$

故 $h(x)$ 在 (a, b) 上单调递减, 有 $h(b) < h(x) < h(a)$, 即

$$\frac{f(b)}{g(b)} < \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} < \frac{f(a)}{g(a)}$$

于是 $f(x)g(a) < f(a)g(x)$.

1.4 B.

因为

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

又 $g(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处无定义, 故 $x=0$ 是 $g(x)$ 的可去间断点.

1.5 C.

因为

$$\int_0^x x f'(x) dx = \int_0^x x df(x) = \textcolor{red}{x f(x)} \Big|_0^x - \int_0^x \textcolor{blue}{f(x)} dx$$

其中红色部分代表矩形 $OBAC$ 的面积, 蓝色部分代表曲边梯形 $OBAD$ 的面积. 故原式代表曲边三角形 ACD 的面积.

2 填空题

2.1 e^{x+1} .

因为

$$\begin{aligned}f(x+1) &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{x+2}{n-2}\right)^n \\&= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{x+2}{n-2}\right)^{\frac{n-2}{x+2} \cdot (x+2) \cdot \frac{n}{n-2}} \\&= e^{x+2}\end{aligned}$$

于是 $f(x) = e^{x+1}$.

2.2 $\frac{5}{2}$.

因为

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2, & x > 2 \\ a + \frac{3}{2}, & x = 2 \\ ax - 1, & x < 2 \end{cases}$$

故 $f(x)$ 在 $x = 2$ 处连续 $\Leftrightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} f(x) = f(2) \Leftrightarrow a = \frac{5}{2}$.

2.3 3.

因为

$$\begin{aligned}\int_0^\pi f''(x) \sin x \, dx &= \int_0^\pi \sin x \, df'(x) \\&= f'(x) \sin x \Big|_0^\pi - \int_0^\pi f'(x) \, d \sin x \\&= - \int_0^\pi f'(x) \cos x \, dx = -f(x) \cos x \Big|_0^\pi + \int_0^\pi f(x) \, d \cos x \\&= f(\pi) + f(0) - \int_0^\pi f(x) \sin x \, dx\end{aligned}$$

于是

$$\begin{aligned}\int_0^\pi [f(x) + f''(x)] \sin x \, dx &= \int_0^\pi f(x) \sin x \, dx + \int_0^\pi f''(x) \sin x \, dx \\&= \int_0^\pi f(x) \sin x \, dx + f(\pi) + f(0) - \int_0^\pi f(x) \sin x \, dx \\&= f(\pi) + f(0)\end{aligned}$$

故 $f(\pi) + f(0) = 5, f(0) = 3$.

2.4 $4x(e^{-x^4} + 6).$

$$\lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+\alpha) - f(x-\alpha)}{\alpha} = \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 0} f'(x+\alpha) + f'(x-\alpha) = 2f'(x) = 4x(e^{-x^4} + 6)$$

2.5 $\frac{1}{p+1}.$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1^p + 2^p + \cdots + n^p}{n^{p+1}} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{1}{n}\right)^p \\ &= \int_0^1 x^p dx = \frac{1}{p+1} x^{p+1} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{p+1} \end{aligned}$$

3 计算题

3.1 对原式泰勒展开, 得

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x \sin x - x - x^2}{(e^x - 1) \sin^2 x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\left(1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2}\right)(x - \frac{x^3}{6}) - x - x^2 + o(x^3)}{x} \\ &= \frac{x + x^2 + \frac{x^3}{2} - \frac{x^3}{6} - x - x^2 + o(x^3)}{x} \\ &= \frac{\frac{x^3}{3} + o(x^3)}{x^3} = \frac{1}{3} \end{aligned}$$

3.2 容易发现 $f(x)$ 的定义域为 \mathbb{R} , 且在 $x \neq 0$ 时 $f(x)$ 可导, 故只需考虑分段点处的情况.

若使 f 在 $x = 0$ 处可导, 则 f 在 $x = 0$ 处连续, 有 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = f(0)$. 又

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \sin x + 2ae^x = 2a \quad (1)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} 9 \arctan x + 2b(x-1)^3 = -2b \quad (2)$$

由 (1), (2) 可得 $a = -b$.

因为 f 在 $x = 0$ 处可导, 有 $f'_-(0) = f'_+(0)$, 又

$$f'_-(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\sin x + 2ae^x - 2a}{x} = 2a + 1 \quad (3)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 f'_+(0) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{9 \arctan x + 2b(x-1)^3 + 2b}{x} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{9 \arctan x + 2b \cdot x \cdot [(x-1)^2 - (x-1) + 1]}{x} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} 9 + 2b \cdot (x^2 - 3x + 3) = 9 + 6b
 \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

即 $2a + 1 = 9 + 6b$, 解得 $a = 1, b = -1$.

3.3 因为 $f'(x) = 1 - \frac{2}{1+x^2}$, 解得驻点为 $x = \pm 1$. 又 $f''(x) = \frac{4x}{(1+x^2)^2}$, 拐点为 $x = 0$.

故

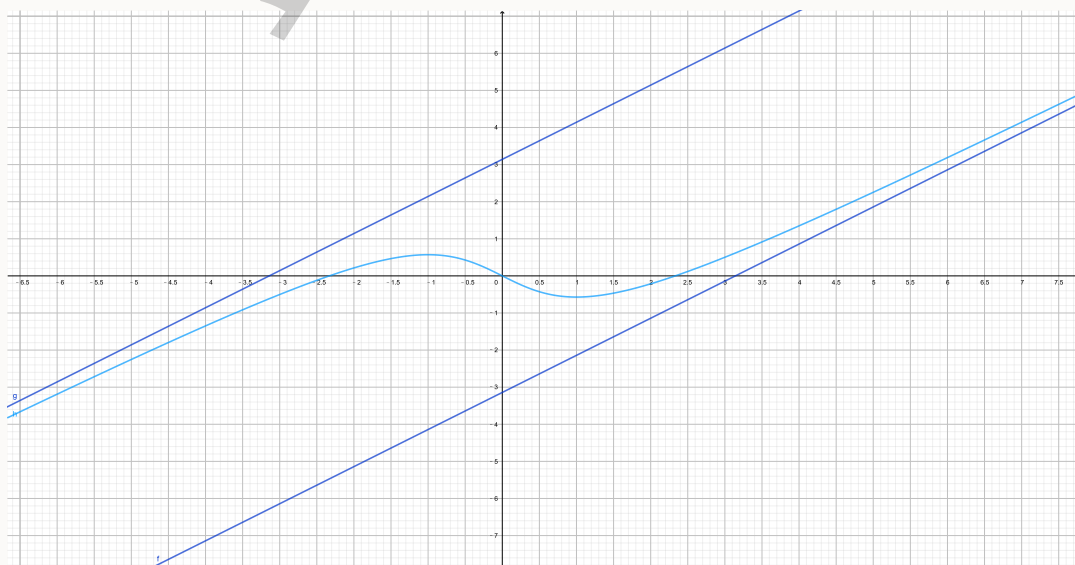
x	$(-\infty, -1)$	-1	$(-1, 0)$	0	$(0, 1)$	1	$(1, +\infty)$
f'	+	0	-	-	-	0	+
f''	-	-	-	0	+	+	+
f	↑下凹	极大	↓下凹	拐点	↓上凹	极小	↑上凹

f 的单增区间为 $(-\infty, -1) \cup (1, +\infty)$, 单减区间为 $(-1, 1)$.

$$f_{\max} = f(-1) = \frac{\pi}{2} - 1, f_{\min} = f(1) = 1 - \frac{\pi}{2}$$

f 的图像在 $(-\infty, 0)$ 下凹, 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 上凹, $(0, 0)$ 是拐点.

渐近线: $x \rightarrow +\infty$ 方向为 $y = x - \pi$, $x \rightarrow -\infty$ 方向为 $y = x + \pi$.



3.4-1 令 $\sqrt{\frac{x}{1-x}}$, 则 $\frac{1}{1+x} = 1-t^2$, $dx = d\left(\frac{1}{1-t^2}\right)$. 于是

$$\begin{aligned}\int_0^3 \arcsin \sqrt{\frac{x}{1+x}} dx &= \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} \arcsin t d\left(\frac{1}{1-t^2}\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{1-t^2} \Big|_0^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} - \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} \frac{1}{1-t^2} \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} = \frac{4\pi}{3} - I_1\end{aligned}$$

其中 $I_1 = \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} \frac{1}{1-t^2} \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1-t^2}}$, 令 $t = \sin u$, 有

$$I_1 = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{du}{\cos^2 u} = \tan u \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} = \sqrt{3}$$

故答案为 $\frac{4\pi}{3} - \sqrt{3}$.

3.4-2

$$\begin{aligned}\int_0^3 \arcsin \sqrt{\frac{x}{1+x}} dx &= \int_0^3 \arcsin \sqrt{\frac{x}{1+x}} d(1+x) \\ &= (1+x) \arcsin \sqrt{\frac{x}{1+x}} \Big|_0^3 - \int_0^3 (1+x) \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}(1+x)} dx \\ &= \frac{4\pi}{3} - \int_0^3 \frac{dx}{2\sqrt{x}} = \frac{4\pi}{3} - \sqrt{3}\end{aligned}$$

3.5-1 令 $x = \tan t$, 有

$$\begin{aligned}\int \frac{x^3 dx}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} &= \int \frac{\tan^3 t \sec^2 t}{\sec t} dt \\ &= \int \tan^2 t \cdot \tan t \sec t \\ &= \int (\sec^2 t - 1) d \sec t \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \sec^3 t - \sec t + C = \frac{1}{3} (1+x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} - (1+x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} + C\end{aligned}$$

3.5-2

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{x^3 dx}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} &= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} d(1+x^2) \\ &= \int x^2 d\sqrt{1+x^2} = \int (\sqrt{1+x^2})^2 d\sqrt{1+x^2} - \int d\sqrt{1+x^2} \\ &= \frac{1}{3} (1+x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} - (1+x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} + C\end{aligned}$$

3.5-3

$$\begin{aligned}
\int \frac{x^3 dx}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} &= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} d(1+x^2) \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1+x^2-1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} d(1+x^2) \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \int \left((1+x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} - (1+x^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \right) d(1+x^2) \\
&= \frac{1}{3} (1+x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} - (1+x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} + C
\end{aligned}$$

3.6 设被积函数为 $g(x)$, 则 $g(x)$ 有奇点 $x=0, x=2$. 设

$$I = \int_{-1}^3 g(x) dx = \int_{-1}^0 g(x) dx + \int_0^2 g(x) dx + \int_2^3 g(x) dx \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} I_1 + I_2 + I_3$$

又 $f(0-0) = -\infty, f(0+0) = +\infty, f(2-0) = -\infty, f(2+0) = +\infty$, 故

$$I_1 = \arctan f(x) \Big|_{-1}^0 = \arctan(f(0-0)) - \arctan(f(-1)) = -\frac{\pi}{2} - 0 = -\frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$I_2 = \arctan f(x) \Big|_0^2 = \arctan(f(2-0)) - \arctan(f(0+0)) = -\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{2} = -\pi$$

$$I_3 = \arctan f(x) \Big|_2^3 = \arctan(f(3)) - \arctan(f(2+0)) = \arctan \frac{32}{27} - \frac{\pi}{2}$$

于是 $I = \arctan \frac{32}{27} - 2\pi$.

3.7 由题意有

$$dW = \pi \left(y - \frac{y}{4} \right) g(H-y) dy = \frac{3}{4} \pi g(Hy - y^2) dy$$

故

$$W = \frac{3}{4} \pi g \int_0^H (Hy - y^2) dy = \frac{1}{8} \pi g H^3$$

4

令 $t = \ln(2x-1)$, 则

$$\frac{dt}{dx} = \frac{2}{2x-1}.$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dt} \frac{dt}{dx} = \frac{2}{2x-1} \frac{dy}{dt} \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = -\frac{4}{(2x-1)^2} \frac{dy}{dt} + \frac{4}{(2x-1)^2} \frac{d^2y}{dt^2}$$

代入原式, 化简得

$$\frac{d^2y}{dt^2} + \frac{dy}{dt} - 2y = \frac{e^t}{2} - \frac{1}{4}$$

因此

$$\lambda^2 + \lambda - 2 = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \lambda_1 = -2, \lambda_2 = 1.$$

齐次通解:

$$\tilde{y} = c_1 e^{-2t} + c_2$$

$$e^t \frac{d^2y}{dt^2} + \frac{dy}{dt} - 2y = \frac{e^t}{2},$$

设特解为 $y_1^* = Ate^t$, 解得

$$y_1^* = \frac{t}{6} e^t \frac{d^2y}{dt^2} + \frac{dy}{dt} - 2y = -\frac{1}{4},$$

易见特解为

$$y_2^* = \frac{1}{8}$$

通解为

$$y = c_1 e^{-2t} + c_2 e^t + \frac{t}{6} e^t + \frac{1}{8} = \frac{c_1}{(2x-1)^2} + c_2(2x-1) + \frac{2x-1}{6} \ln(2x-1) + \frac{1}{8}$$

5

解法一: $|A - \lambda I| = \begin{vmatrix} 2-\lambda & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2-\lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 3-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda-2)^2(3-\lambda) \quad \therefore \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 2, \lambda_3 = 3$

对 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 2, (A - 2I)^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 解 $(A - 2I)^2 x = 0$, 得:

$$\vec{r}_0^{(1)} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \vec{r}_0^{(2)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{r}_1^{(1)} = (A - 2I)\vec{r}_0^{(1)} = 0, \quad \vec{r}_1^{(2)} = (A - 2I)\vec{r}_0^{(2)} = (-1, 0, 0)^T$$

$$\vec{x}_1(t) = e^{2t} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \vec{x}_2(t) = e^{2t} (\vec{r}_0^{(2)} + t\vec{r}_1^{(2)}) = e^{2t} \begin{pmatrix} -t \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

对 $\lambda_3 = 3$, 解得特征向量为: $\vec{r}_3 = (0, 0, 1)^T$. $\vec{x}_3(t) = e^{3t} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

齐次方程的基解矩阵为 $X_1(t) = (\vec{x}_1(t), -\vec{x}_2(t), \vec{x}_3(t)) = \begin{pmatrix} e^{2t} & te^{2t} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{2t} & 0 \\ 0 & -e^{2t} & e^{3t} \end{pmatrix}$

$$\begin{aligned} X(t) &= X_1(t)X_1^{-1}(0) = \begin{pmatrix} e^{2t} & e^{2t} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{2t} & 0 \\ 0 & -e^{2t} & e^{3t} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} e^{2t} & te^{2t} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{2t} & 0 \\ 0 & -e^{2t} & e^{3t} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} e^{2t} & te^{2t} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{2t} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{3t} - e^{2t} & e^{3t} \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$X(t-\tau)\vec{f}(\tau) = X(t-\tau) \begin{pmatrix} \tau \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} e^{2(t-\tau)} & (t-\tau)e^{2(t-\tau)} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{2(t-\tau)} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{3(t-\tau)} - e^{2(t-\tau)} & e^{3(t-\tau)} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \tau \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} te^{2(t-\tau)} \\ e^{2(t-\tau)} \\ e^{3(t-\tau)} - e^{2(t-\tau)} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\int_0^t X(t-\tau)\vec{f}(\tau)d\tau = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{t}{2}e^{2t} - \frac{t}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2}e^{2t} - \frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2}e^{2t} + \frac{1}{3}e^{3t} + \frac{1}{6} \end{pmatrix}$$

方程组通解为

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{x} &= X(t)\vec{C} + \int_0^t X(t-\tau)\vec{f}(\tau)d\tau = \begin{pmatrix} e^{2t} & te^{2t} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{2t} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{3t} - e^{2t} & e^{3t} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} C_1 \\ C_2 \\ C_3 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \frac{t}{2}e^{2t} - \frac{t}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2}e^{2t} - \frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2}e^{2t} + \frac{1}{3}e^{3t} + \frac{1}{6} \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} C_1e^{2t} + (C_2 + \frac{1}{2})te^{2t} - \frac{t}{2} \\ (C_2 + \frac{1}{2})e^{2t} - \frac{1}{2} \\ (C_2 + C_3 + \frac{1}{3})e^{3t} - (C_2 + \frac{1}{2})e^{2t} + \frac{1}{6} \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{其中 } \vec{C} = \begin{pmatrix} C_1 \\ C_2 \\ C_3 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 任意.} \end{aligned}$$

解法二:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 = 2x_1 + x_2 + t & \cdots (1) \\ \dot{x}_2 = & 2x_2 + 1 & \cdots (2) \\ \dot{x}_3 = & x_2 + 3x_3 & \cdots (3) \end{cases}$$

其中 (2) 式的解为

$$x_2 = e^{\int 2dt} \left[\int e^{-\int 2dt} dt + C_2 \right]$$

代入 (1), 得:

$$\dot{x}_1 - 2x_1 = C_2 e^{2t} - \frac{1}{2} + t, x_1 = e^{2t} \left[\int \left(C_2 e^{2t} - \frac{1}{2} + t \right) e^{-2t} dt + C_1 \right] = C_1 e^{2t} + C_2 t e^{2t} - \frac{t}{2}$$

代入 (3), 得:

$$\dot{x}_3 - 3x_3 = C_2 e^{2t} - \frac{1}{2}, x_3 = e^{3t} \left[\int \left(C_2 e^{2t} - \frac{1}{2} \right) e^{-3t} dt + C_3 \right] = -C_2 e^{2t} + C_3 e^{3t} + \frac{1}{6}$$

故方程组通解为

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{x} &= C_1 e^{2t} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + C_2 e^{2t} \begin{pmatrix} t \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} + C_3 e^{3t} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -t/2 \\ -1/2 \\ 1/6 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} e^{2t} & t e^{2t} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{2t} & 0 \\ 0 & -e^{2t} & e^{3t} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} C_1 \\ C_2 \\ C_3 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -t/2 \\ -1/2 \\ 1/6 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

6

(1) 构造函数 $F(x) = e^{\sin(x)} \mathcal{F}(x)$

$$F'(x) = \cos(x) e^{\sin(x)} \mathcal{F}(x) + e^{\sin(x)} \mathcal{F}'(x) = (\cos(x) \mathcal{F}(x) + \mathcal{F}'(x)) e^{\sin(x)}$$

$\mathcal{F}(x)$ 在 $(0, 2\pi)$ 可导, $e^{\sin(x)}$ 在 $(0, 2\pi)$ 可导, 故 $F(x)$ 在 $(0, 2\pi)$ 可导, $\mathcal{F}(x)$ 在 $[0, 2\pi]$ 连续, $F(x)$ 在 $[0, 2\pi]$ 连续

(2) $F(0) = 1$, $F(\pi) = 3$, $F(2\pi) = 2$, 又由于 $F(x)$ 连续, 因此必有 a, b 满足 $0 < a < \pi < b < 2\pi$ 使得

$$F(a) = F(b)$$

且 $F(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续, 在 (a, b) 上可导, 故由罗尔定理知, $\exists \xi \in (a, b)$ 使得

$$F'(\xi) = 0$$

即

$$e^{\sin(\xi)} (\mathcal{F}'(\xi) + \mathcal{F}(\xi) \cos(\xi)) = 0$$

而 $e^{\sin(\xi)} \neq 0$ 故在 $(0, 2\pi)$ 上至少有一点 ξ , $\mathcal{F}'(\xi) + \mathcal{F}(\xi) \cos(\xi) = 0$

(1) 由题干条件 $f(-x) + f(x) = A$, 考虑代换 $t = -x$, 有

$$\begin{aligned}\int_{-a}^a f(x)g(x)dx &\stackrel{t=-x}{=} -\int_a^{-a} f(-t)g(-t)dt \\ &= \int_{-a}^a f(-t)g(t)dt, \\ \text{则 } \int_{-a}^a f(x)g(x)dx &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\int_{-a}^a f(x)g(x)dx + \int_{-a}^a f(-x)g(x)dx \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-a}^a [f(x) + f(-x)]g(x)dx \\ &= \frac{A}{2} \int_{-a}^a g(x)dx \stackrel{(\text{偶})}{=} A \int_0^a g(x)dx.\end{aligned}$$

(2) 考虑到反正切函数特殊性, 记 $h(x) = \arctan(e^x)$ 猜想 $h(x) + h(-x) = C$. 下面进行证明:

$$\frac{d}{dx} [h(x) + h(-x)] = \frac{e^x}{1+e^{2x}} + \frac{-e^{-x}}{1+e^{-2x}} = 0$$

即

$$h(x) + h(-x) = C = 2h(0) = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

由 (1) 中结论有

$$\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^4 x \cdot \arctan(e^x) dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^4 x dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \times \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{3\pi^2}{32}$$

注: 华里士公式 (Wallis) 公式 (书 $P_{2.11}$ 例3.21)

$$I_n = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^n x dx = \begin{cases} \frac{(n-1)!!}{n!!}, & n \text{ 为奇数} \\ \frac{(n-1)!!}{n!!} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}, & n \text{ 为偶数} \end{cases}$$

2020 年高等数学期末答案

一、填空题（每题 3 分，共 15 分）

1. $-\frac{1}{2021}$

解析：原式 Taylor 展开，有 $\ln \frac{1-x}{1+x^3} = \ln(1-x) - \ln(1+x^3) = -\sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} \frac{x^k}{k} - \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^{k-1} x^{3k}}{k}$

$$= -\left(x + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^4}{4} + \dots\right) - \left(x^3 - \frac{x^6}{2} + \frac{x^9}{3} - \frac{x^{12}}{4} + \dots\right)$$

其中 $-\left(x + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^4}{4} + \dots\right)$ 中， x^{2021} 的系数为 $-\frac{1}{2021}$ 。由于 2021 不是 3 的倍数，故 $\left(x^3 - \frac{x^6}{2} + \frac{x^9}{3} - \frac{x^{12}}{4} + \dots\right)$ 中不含 x^{2021} 的项。所以 x^{2021} 的系数为 $-\frac{1}{2021}$

2. 1

解析：本题需要分 $x \rightarrow 0^-$ 和 $x \rightarrow 0^+$ 两个情况讨论：因为 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} e^{\frac{1}{x}} = 0$ ， $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} e^{\frac{1}{x}} = +\infty$ ，

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \left[\frac{2+e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{1+e^{\frac{4}{x}}} + \frac{\sin x}{|x|} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{2+e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{1+e^{\frac{4}{x}}} - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\sin x}{x} = \frac{2}{1} - 1 = 1,$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left[\frac{2+e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{1+e^{\frac{4}{x}}} + \frac{\sin x}{|x|} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{2+e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{1+e^{\frac{4}{x}}} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sin x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{2e^{\frac{1}{x}}+1}{e^{\frac{1}{x}}+e^{\frac{4}{x}}} + 1 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} e^{\frac{3}{x}} + 1 = 0 + 1 = 1$$

所以， $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{2+e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{1+e^{\frac{4}{x}}} + \frac{\sin x}{|x|} \right] = 1$

3. $1 + \ln \pi$

解析： $\int_1^3 \ln \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{|2-x|}} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_1^3 (\ln \pi - \ln |2-x|) dx = \ln \pi - \frac{1}{2} \int_1^3 \ln |2-x| dx$

根据对称性， $\frac{1}{2} \int_1^3 \ln |2-x| dx = \int_2^3 \ln(x-2) dx = \int_0^1 \ln x dx = (x \ln x - x) \Big|_0^1,$

而 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x \ln x = 0$ ，所以 $\frac{1}{2} \int_1^3 \ln |2-x| dx = -1$ ，所以 $\int_1^3 \ln \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{|2-x|}} dx = 1 + \ln \pi$

4. $\frac{2e^2 - 3e}{4}$

解析： $\frac{dx}{dt} = 6t + 2$ ， y 看作关于 t 函数，隐函数求导有

$$\frac{dy}{dt} e^y \sin t + e^y \cos t - \frac{dy}{dt} = 0, \text{ 所以有 } \frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{e^y \cos t}{1 - e^y \sin t} = \frac{e^y \cos t}{2 - y}.$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dt} \frac{dt}{dx} = \frac{e^y \cos t}{(2 - y)(6t + 2)} \text{ 取对数有 } \ln \frac{dy}{dx} = y + \ln \cos t - \ln(6t + 2) - \ln(2 - y),$$

$$\text{两边对 } t \text{ 求导有 } \frac{\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right)}{\frac{dy}{dx}} = \frac{dy}{dt} - \tan t - \frac{6}{6t + 2} + \frac{dy}{dt} \frac{1}{2 - y},$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right) = \frac{dy}{dx} \left(\frac{dy}{dt} - \tan t - \frac{6}{6t + 2} + \frac{dy}{dt} \frac{1}{2 - y} \right)$$

$$\text{所以 } \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right) = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right) \cdot \frac{dt}{dx} = \left(\frac{dt}{dx} \right) \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right) \cdot \left(\frac{dy}{dt} - \tan t - \frac{6}{6t + 2} + \frac{dy}{dt} \cdot \frac{1}{2 - y} \right)$$

$$\text{当 } t = 0 \text{ 时由 } e^y \sin t - y + 1 = 0 \text{ 得到 } y(0) = 1, \left. \frac{dx}{dt} \right|_{t=0} = (6t + 2)|_{t=0} = 2$$

$$\left. \frac{dy}{dt} \right|_{t=0} = \left. \frac{e^y \cos t}{2 - y} \right|_{t=0} = e, \text{ 则 } \left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_{t=0} = \left(\frac{dy}{dt} \cdot \frac{dt}{dx} \right) \Big|_{t=0} = \frac{e}{2}, \text{ 将这些数值代入可得:}$$

$$\left. \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} \right|_{t=0} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{e}{2} \cdot (e - 0 - 3 + e) = \frac{2e^2 - 3e}{4}$$

5. $\frac{1}{3}$

解析：利用 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时 $\tan x \sim x$ 等价无穷小，此外 $n \rightarrow \infty$ 时 $\left(k + \frac{1}{n}\right) \sim k$ ，即 $\frac{1}{n}$ 忽略

$$\text{不计。结合积分有 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \left(k + \frac{1}{n}\right)^2 \tan \frac{1}{n^3} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n k^2 \cdot \frac{1}{n^3} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \left(\frac{k}{n}\right)^2 = \int_0^1 x^2 dx = \frac{1}{3}.$$

二、单选题（每题 3 分，共 15 分）

1.C

解析：首先 $x \neq 0, \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x}{2} = \frac{1}{2} = f(0)$ ，故 $f(x)$ 在 0 处连续。

再利用导数定义, 可得 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - x - 1}{2x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2}x^2 + o(x^2)}{2x^2} = \frac{1}{4}$

所以 $f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处可导, 且导数值为 $\frac{1}{4}$ 不为 0, 故选 C

2. D

解析: 因为 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时 $1 - \cos x \sim \frac{1}{2}x^2 + o(x^2)$, 所以由 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{1 - \cos x} = 2$ 有

$f(x) \sim x^2 + o(x^2)$ 。 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2(1 - \cos x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x = 0$, 因此 $f(x)$ 在 $x=0$

处可导, 导数为 0。从而 $x \rightarrow 0$, $f'(x) \sim 2x + o(x)$, $f''(x) \sim 2 + o(1)$, 即

$f''(0) = 2 > 0$ 。所以 $f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处取得极小值, 故选 D

3. B

解析: 该微分方程的特征多项式是 $\lambda^2 - \lambda = 0$ 。对 $e^x + 1$ 中 e^x 讨论, $e^{\alpha x}$ 中 $\alpha = 1$, 其前面多项式是 0 次, 又由于 1 是特征多项式 $\lambda^2 - \lambda = 0$ 的单重根, 所以待定 ae^x

前面要乘一个 x , 故应该设 axe^x ; 再对 $e^x + 1$ 中 1 讨论, 相当于一个 0 次多项式。

由于在 $y'' + p(x)y' + q(x)y$ 中 $q(x) \neq 0$, 故待定系数也要设成一个 0 次多项式, 即

一个常数, 因此设 b 。从而该微分方程的特解可以设成 $axe^x + b$ 的形式, 故选 B

4. D

解析: $y(x)$ 中 $x = -1$, $x = 0$, $x = 1$, $x = 2$ 处都没有定义, 所以都是 $y(x)$ 的间断点, 因此有 4 个间断点, 故选 D

5. A

解析: 取 $x = \frac{1}{2n\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}}$ 则 $y = 2n\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}$, 当 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时 $n \rightarrow +\infty$, 此时 $y \rightarrow +\infty$, 因此

y 无界。而又因为 $\exists x = \frac{1}{2n\pi + \pi} < \frac{1}{2n\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}}$ (对于相同的 n), 而 $x = \frac{1}{2n\pi + \pi}, y = 0$,

因此始终存在 $\frac{1}{2n\pi + \pi} < \frac{1}{2n\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}}$ 满足 $y(\frac{1}{2n\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}}) \rightarrow +\infty$, 但是 $y(\frac{1}{2n\pi + \pi}) \equiv 0$,

即函数呈现“震荡”式且越来越剧烈, 因此不是无穷大量。故选 A.

三、计算题

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x (t \sin t + \tan^3 t \cdot \ln t) dt}{\cos x \int_0^x \ln^2(1+t) dt} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x (t \sin t + \tan^3 t \cdot \ln t) dt}{\int_0^x \ln^2(1+t) dt}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 1. \quad &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \sin x + \tan^3 x \cdot \ln x}{\ln^2(1+x)} \\ &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

2. $f(x)$ 是偶函数, 且 $f(0) = -2$, 因此只需考虑 f 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 上的零点.

当 $x > 1$ 时, $f(x) > 2 - 2 \cos x \geq 0$, 因此 f 在 $(1, +\infty)$ 上没有零点;

当 $x \in (0, 1)$ 时, $f'(x) > 0$, 因此 f 在 $(0, 1)$ 上严格单调增, 从而在该区间内至多有一个零点. 而由介值定理, $f(1) = 2 - 2 \cos 1 > 0$, 因此 f 在 $(0, 1)$ 内有且仅有一个零点.

因此 f 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 上有且只有一个零点, 从而在 \mathbb{R} 内有且只有 2 个零点.

3. 记 $p = y'$, 则 $y'' = p \frac{dp}{dy}$. 方程化为

$$(y+1)p \frac{dp}{dy} + p^2 = (1+2y+\ln y)p,$$

于是

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dp}{dy} + \frac{p}{y+1} &= \frac{1+2y+\ln y}{y+1} \\ p &= \frac{1}{y+1} (y^2 + y \ln y + C_1) \end{aligned}$$

由 $y(0) = 1, y'(0) = \frac{1}{2}$, 得到 $C_1 = 0$, 即 $y' = \frac{1}{y+1} (y^2 + y \ln y)$,

进而 $\ln(y + \ln y) = x + C_2$, 代入初值条件得 $\ln(y + \ln y) = x$.

4. 注意到 $\sin x$ 为奇函数, 因此

$$I = \int_{-1}^1 \frac{2x^2 + x^2 \sin x}{1 + \sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \int_{-1}^1 \frac{2x^2}{1 + \sqrt{1-x^2}} dx + 0 = 4 \int_0^1 \frac{x^2}{1 + \sqrt{1-x^2}} dx,$$

令 $\sin x = t$ (或者分母有理化也行)

$$I = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^2 t \cdot \cos t}{1 + \cos t} dt = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^2 t \cdot \cos t (1 - \cos t)}{1 - \cos^2 t} dt = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\cos t - \cos^2 t) dt = 4 - \pi.$$

5. 圆周方程为 $(x-2)^2 + y^2 = 1$.

$$V = \int_{-1}^1 \pi(2 + \sqrt{1-y^2})^2 dy - \int_{-1}^1 \pi(2 - \sqrt{1-y^2})^2 dy = 8\pi \int_{-1}^1 \sqrt{1-y^2} dy = 4\pi^2.$$

6. 易见 f 在 $(-\infty, 0)$ 和 $(0, \infty)$ 内均连续可微, 只要讨论 f 在 $x=0$ 处的性质.

由题, $f(x)$ 连续可微, 所以 f 本身连续.

当 $k \leq 0$ 时, $f(0^+)$ 不存在, 所以 $k > 0$.

而当 $k > 0$ 时, 我们有 $f(0^-) = c, f(0) = 0, f(0^+) = 0$, 因此 $c = 0$.

$$\text{又 } f'_+(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^{k-1} \sin \frac{1}{x},$$

因此, 当 $k \leq 1$ 时, $f'_+(0)$ 不存在, 从而有 $k > 1$. 当 $k > 1$ 时, $f'_+(0) = 0$. 另一方面,

$$f'_-(0) = b, \text{ 从而 } b = 0.$$

进一步, 当 $k > 1, b = 0, c = 0$ 时可得

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} 2a \sin x \cos x, & x < 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \\ kx^{k-1} \sin \frac{1}{x} - x^{k-2} \cos \frac{1}{x}, & x > 0 \end{cases}$$

当 $k \leq 2$ 时, $f'(0^+)$ 不存在, 所以 $k > 2$.

即 $k > 2, b = 0, c = 0$ 是 f 在 \mathbb{R} 上连续可微的必要条件.

7. $f(x)$ 的定义域为 $(-\infty, +\infty)$, $f(x) = x^2 \int_1^{x^2} e^{-t^2} dt - \int_1^{x^2} te^{-t^2} dt$,

$$f'(x) = 2x \int_1^{x^2} e^{-t^2} dt + 2x^3 e^{-x^4} - 2x^3 e^{-x^4} = 2x \int_1^{x^2} e^{-t^2} dt, \text{ 故 } f(x) \text{ 的驻点为 } x = 0, \pm 1.$$

x	$(-\infty, -1)$	-1	$(-1, 0)$	0	$(0, 1)$	1	$(1, +\infty)$
$f'(x)$	-	0	+	0	-	0	+
$f(x)$	\searrow	极小	\nearrow	极大	\searrow	极小	\nearrow

单调增区间: $(-1, 0), (1, +\infty)$; 单调减区间: $(-\infty, -1), (0, 1)$;

$$\text{极小值为 } f(\pm 1) = 0, \text{ 极大值为 } f(0) = \int_0^1 te^{-t^2} dt = \frac{1}{2}(1 - \frac{1}{e}).$$

8. $\det(A - \lambda E) = (\lambda + 2)^2(4 - \lambda) = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = -2, \lambda_3 = 4$,

$$\lambda = -2: A + 2E = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -3 & 3 \\ 3 & -3 & 3 \\ 6 & -6 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow r_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, r_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix};$$

$$\lambda = 4: A - 4E = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & -3 & 3 \\ 3 & -9 & 3 \\ 6 & -6 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow r_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix};$$

$$X(t) = r_1 e^{-2t}, r_2 e^{-2t}, r_3 e^{4t} = \begin{bmatrix} e^{-2t} & -e^{-2t} & e^{4t} \\ e^{-2t} & 0 & e^{4t} \\ 0 & e^{-2t} & 2e^{4t} \end{bmatrix}.$$

对应的齐次微分方程组通解为: $x = X(t)C$.

$$X(0) \neq E, \text{ 计算知 } X^{-1}(0) = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{3}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}.$$

通解为 $x(t) = X(t)X^{-1}(0)C + \int_0^t X(t-\tau)X^{-1}(0)f(\tau)d\tau$.

代入公式, 得到

$$\begin{aligned} x(t) &= \begin{bmatrix} e^{-2t} & -e^{-2t} & e^{4t} \\ e^{-2t} & 0 & e^{4t} \\ 0 & e^{-2t} & 2e^{4t} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{3}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} C_1 \\ C_2 \\ C_3 \end{bmatrix} \\ &\quad + \int_0^t \begin{bmatrix} e^{-2(t-\tau)} & -e^{-2(t-\tau)} & e^{4(t-\tau)} \\ e^{-2(t-\tau)} & 0 & e^{4(t-\tau)} \\ 0 & e^{-2(t-\tau)} & 2e^{4(t-\tau)} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{3}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} d\tau \\ x(t) &= \begin{bmatrix} e^{-2t} & -e^{-2t} & e^{4t} \\ e^{-2t} & 0 & e^{4t} \\ 0 & e^{-2t} & 2e^{4t} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{3}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} C_1 \\ C_2 \\ C_3 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{8} - \frac{1}{4}e^{-2t} + \frac{1}{8}e^{4t} \\ \frac{1}{8} - \frac{1}{4}e^{-2t} + \frac{1}{8}e^{4t} \\ -\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4}e^{4t} \end{bmatrix}. \end{aligned}$$

四、证明题

1. 令 $x = \frac{1}{2a}(t + \sqrt{t^2 + 4ab})$, 则 $dx = \frac{t + \sqrt{t^2 + 4ab}}{2a\sqrt{t^2 + 4ab}} dt$.

$$I = \int_0^{+\infty} f\left(ax + \frac{b}{x}\right) dx = \frac{1}{2a} \left(\int_{-\infty}^0 + \int_0^{+\infty} \right) f(\sqrt{t^2 + 4ab}) \frac{t + \sqrt{t^2 + 4ab}}{\sqrt{t^2 + 4ab}} dt,$$

令 $t = -u$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \frac{1}{2a} \left(\int_0^{+\infty} f(\sqrt{u^2 + 4ab}) \frac{\sqrt{u^2 + 4ab} - u}{\sqrt{u^2 + 4ab}} du + \int_0^{+\infty} f(\sqrt{t^2 + 4ab}) \frac{t + \sqrt{t^2 + 4ab}}{\sqrt{t^2 + 4ab}} dt \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{a} \int_0^{+\infty} f(\sqrt{t^2 + 4ab}) dt. \end{aligned}$$

2. 由数学归纳法容易证明 $0 < x_n < 3$. 又,

$$x_{n+1} = \sqrt{x_n(3-x_n)} \leq \frac{x_n + (3-x_n)}{2} = \frac{3}{2} (n=1, 2, \dots)$$

$$\text{所以 } x_{n+1} = \sqrt{x_n(3-x_n)} \geq \sqrt{x_n(3-\frac{3}{2})} = \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}x_n} \geq \sqrt{x_n \cdot x_n} = x_n (n \geq 2)$$

故数列 $\{x_n\}$ 单调增且有上界, 故收敛. 对 $x_{n+1} = \sqrt{x_n(3-x_n)}$ 两边取极限可知极

限为 $\frac{3}{2}$.

3. (1) 由 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = 1$, 知 $f(0) = 0$;

$$\text{且 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = f'(0) = 1.$$

故 $\exists a > 0, f(a) > f(0) = 0$.

同理, $f(1) = 0, f'(1) = 2, \exists b < 1, f(b) < f(1) = 0$, 且 $b \neq a$.

于是 $f(a)f(b) < 0$, 由零点定理知,

$\exists \xi \in (a, b) \subset (0, 1)$, 使 $f(\xi) = 0$.

(2) 构造 $F(x) = e^{-x}f(x)$, 可知 $F(0) = F(\xi) = 0$.

由罗尔定理知, $\exists \xi_1 \in (0, \xi), F'(\xi_1) = 0; \exists \xi_2 \in (\xi, 1), F'(\xi_2) = 0$.

而 $F'(x) = e^{-x}[f'(x) - f(x)]$, 故 ξ_1, ξ_2 分别是 $f'(x) - f(x) = 0$ 的两个根.

构造 $G(x) = e^x[f'(x) - f(x)]$, 则 $G(\xi_1) = G(\xi_2) = 0$ 且满足罗尔定理.

故 $\exists \eta \in (\xi_1, \xi_2) \subset (0, 1), F'(\eta) = 0$.

整理得 $f''(\eta) - f(\eta) = 0$.

2019 年高数上期末答案

一、填空题

1. 5 考察极限的基本运算

解析: $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{3 \sin x}{x} + \frac{2x^2 + x + 1}{x^2 - 1} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3 \sin x}{x} + \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x^2 + x + 1}{x^2 - 1} = 5$

2. $\frac{\pi}{6}$ 考察定积分的定义

解析: 由 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{4n^2 - i^2}} = \frac{1}{n} \frac{1}{\sqrt{4 - \frac{i^2}{n^2}}}$ 可知, 原和式为将区间 $[0, 1]$ n 等分后, 各小区间上高为 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{4 - \frac{i^2}{n^2}}}$ 的矩形

面积之和, 由定积分定义, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{4n^2 - i^2}} = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{4 - x^2}} dx = \frac{\pi}{6}$

3. 0 考察高阶导数公式, 莱布尼兹公式的应用

解析: 记 $u = x^2 + x + 2$, $v = \sin x$ 则 $x^{(n)} = \begin{cases} 2x & n=1 \\ 2 & n=2 \\ 0 & n \geq 3 \end{cases} \quad v^{(n)} = \sin(x + n \cdot \frac{\pi}{2})$

$f^{(10)}(x) = (uv)^{(10)} = C_{10}^0 u^{(10)} v + C_{10}^1 u^{(9)} v^{(1)} + \cdots + C_{10}^{10} u v^{(10)} = uv^{(10)} + 10u^{(1)} v^{(9)} + 45u^{(2)} v^{(8)}$ 代入 $x=0$ 得 $f^{(10)}(0) = 0$

4. 2 考察微积分基本定理与极限的相关知识

解析: 由题意 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^{\sin x} \sin(t^2) dt}{x^k (e^x - 1)} = a \ (a \neq 0) \quad \therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^{\sin x} \sin(t^2) dt}{x^{k+1}} = a$

由洛必达法则: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x \sin(\sin^2 x)}{(k+1)x^k} = a$ 由等价无穷小可知 $k=2$

5. 3 考察渐近线的相关知识

解析: $y' = 1 - \frac{1}{e^x + e^{-x} - 2}$ $x \rightarrow 0, y' \rightarrow +\infty$ 故存在竖直渐近线 $x=0$

$x \rightarrow +\infty, y' \rightarrow 1$ 设对应渐近线 $y = x + a$, 则 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{1}{e^x - 1} - a \right) = 0 \Rightarrow a = 0 \Rightarrow$ 渐近线 $y = x$

$x \rightarrow -\infty, y' \rightarrow 1$ 设对应渐近线 $y = x + b$, 则 $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left(\frac{1}{e^x - 1} - b \right) = 0 \Rightarrow b = -1 \Rightarrow$ 渐近线 $y = x - 1$

二、计算题

1. 考察极限的基本运算

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

2. 考察积分的基本运算

原式 $= \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^1 f(x) dx = \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^0 e^{-2x} dx + \int_0^1 (1+x^2) dx = \frac{e}{2} + \frac{5}{6}$

3. 考察参数方程的求导与隐函数求导

$x = t^2 - t \Rightarrow \dot{x} = 2t - 1 \Rightarrow \dot{x}|_{t=0} = -1, x|_{t=0} = 0, y|_{t=0} = -1 \quad te^y + y + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow e^y + tye^y + \dot{y} = 0 \Rightarrow \dot{y}|_{t=0} = e^{-1}$

$\therefore k = \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\dot{y}}{\dot{x}} = -e^{-1}$ 又切线过 $(0, -1)$ 故切线方程: $y = -\frac{1}{e}x - 1$

4. 考察变上限积分与函数性质

(1) 由 $\int_0^x (x-t)f(t)dt = x(x-2)e^x + 2x$ 得 $x \int_0^x f(t)dt - \int_0^x tf(t)dt = x(x-2)e^x + 2x$

求导得 $\int_0^x f(t)dt + xf(x) - xf(x) = (x^2 - 2)e^x + 2 \Rightarrow \int_0^x f(t)dt = (x^2 - 2)e^x + 2$ 求导得 $f(x) = (x^2 + 2x - 2)e^x$

$$(2) f'(x) = (x^2 + 4x)e^x$$

令 $f'(x) > 0$ 得单调增区间 $(-\infty, -4), (0, +\infty)$

令 $f'(x) < 0$ 得单调减区间 $(-4, 0)$

故极大值 $f(-4) = 6e^{-4}$ 极小值 $f(0) = -2$

5. 考察反常积分的求解

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{xe^x}{(1+e^x)^2} dx \xrightarrow{t=e^x} \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\ln t}{(t+1)^2} dt = -\int_1^{+\infty} \ln t d\frac{1}{t+1} = -\frac{\ln t}{1+t} \Big|_1^{+\infty} + \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{1+t} d\ln t \\ &= -\frac{\ln t}{1+t} \Big|_1^{+\infty} + \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{t(1+t)} dt = -\frac{\ln t}{1+t} \Big|_1^{+\infty} + [\ln t - \ln(1+t)] \Big|_1^{+\infty} = \ln \frac{t}{1+t} \Big|_1^{+\infty} - \frac{\ln t}{1+t} \Big|_1^{+\infty} = \ln 2 \end{aligned}$$

6. 考察高阶微分方程的求解

解 $y'' + 2y' + y = 0$ 可得通解为 $y = (C_1 + C_2x)e^{-x}$ 对于 x 项, 不难得出特解中需含有 $x-2$

对于 e^{-x} 项, 可设 $y^* = Cx^2e^{-x}$ 代入 $y'' + 2y' + y = e^{-x}$ 中可得 $C = \frac{1}{2}$

$$\text{即 } y^* = \frac{1}{2}x^2e^{-x} + x - 2 \quad \text{通解为 } y = (C_1 + C_2x + \frac{1}{2}x^2)e^{-x} + x - 2$$

7. 考察一阶微分方程的求解

$$(1+x^2)y'' = 2xy' \Rightarrow \ln y' = \ln(x^2+1) + C_1 \Rightarrow y' = C_1(x^2+1) \quad y'(0) = 3 \Rightarrow C_1 = 3$$

$$\therefore y' = 3x^2 + 3 \quad y = x^3 + 3x + C_2 \quad y(0) = 1 \Rightarrow C_2 = 1 \quad \therefore y = x^3 + 3x + 1$$

8. 考察常系数一阶微分方程求解

$$\text{设 } A = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 4 \\ 1 & 0 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \quad \det(A - \lambda E) = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = -3, \lambda_3 = 0 \quad r(A + 3E) = 2$$

$$\text{故需求 } (A + 3E)^2 r = 0 \text{ 的基础解系} \quad (A + 3E)^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 4 & 4 \\ 4 & 4 & 4 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{从而 } (A + 3E)^2 r = 0 \text{ 两个线性无关的解向量 } r_0^{(1)} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad r_0^{(2)} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$r_1^{(1)} = (A + 3E)r_0^{(1)} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad r_2^{(2)} = (A + 3E)r_0^{(2)} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 4 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{故对应 } \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = -3 \text{ 的两个线性无关特解 } x_1(t) = e^{-3t} \begin{bmatrix} -1-t \\ 1+2t \\ -t \end{bmatrix}, \quad x_2(t) = e^{-3t} \begin{bmatrix} -1-2t \\ 4t \\ -2t \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{对于 } \lambda_3 = 0, \text{ 其特征向量 } r = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ 对应特解 } x_3(t) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \text{原方程组解系: } x = C_1 e^{-3t} \begin{bmatrix} -1-t \\ 1+2t \\ -t \end{bmatrix} + C_2 e^{-3t} \begin{bmatrix} -1-2t \\ 4t \\ -2t \end{bmatrix} + C_3 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

三、解答题

$$1. (1) f'(x) - \frac{1}{x}f(x) = -3x \quad \text{对应齐次方程 } f'(x) - \frac{1}{x}f(x) = 0 \Rightarrow f(x) = C_1x$$

设原方程解为 $f(x) = x \cdot h(x)$ 代入得 $xh'(x) + h(x) - h(x) = -3x \Rightarrow h'(x) = -3 \quad h(x) = -3x + C_2$

$\therefore f(x) = -3x^2 + Cx$ 由题意 $\int_0^1 f(x)dx = 2 \Rightarrow C = 6$ 从而 $f(x) = -3x^2 + 6x$

(2) 由 $f(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x_1 = 0, x_2 = 2$ 区间 $[0, 2]$ 上取微元 dx

$$\text{则 } dV = \pi f^2(x)dx \Rightarrow V = \int_0^2 \pi f^2(x)dx = \frac{48\pi}{5}$$

2. (1) $f(x+\pi) = \int_{x+\pi}^{x+\frac{3\pi}{2}} |\sin t| dt \xrightarrow{s=t+\pi} \int_x^{x+\frac{\pi}{2}} |\sin(s-\pi)| ds = \int_x^{x+\frac{\pi}{2}} |\sin s| ds \xrightarrow{x=s} f(x)$ 即 $f(x)$ 以 π 为周期

(2) 由 (1) 可知 $f(x)$ 以 π 为周期, 故只需讨论 $f(x)$ 在 $[0, \pi]$ 的值域

$$x \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}), t \in [0, \pi), \sin t > 0 \quad \therefore f(x) = \int_x^{x+\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin t dt = \sqrt{2} \sin(x + \frac{\pi}{4}) \in [1, \sqrt{2}] \quad x \in [\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi), t \in [\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{2})$$

$$\text{从而 } f(x) = \int_x^\pi |\sin t| dt + \int_\pi^{x+\frac{\pi}{2}} |\sin t| dt = f(x) = \int_x^\pi \sin t dt - \int_\pi^{x+\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin t dt = \sqrt{2} \cos(x + \frac{\pi}{4}) + 2 \in [2 - \sqrt{2}, 1]$$

$$(3) \text{ 由 (2) 可知: } S = \int_0^\pi f(x)dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{2} \sin(x + \frac{\pi}{4}) dx + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^\pi [\sqrt{2} \cos(x + \frac{\pi}{4}) + 2] dx = \pi$$

3. 设 $f(x)$ 原函数为 $F(x)$, 将 $F(x)$ 在 $x=1$ 处泰勒展开, 可知 $\xi \in [1, x]$

$$F(x) = F(1) + (x-1)f(1) + \frac{1}{2}(x-1)^2 f'(1) + \frac{1}{6}(x-1)^3 f''(\xi) \quad \text{从而 } F(0) = F(1) + \frac{1}{2}f'(1) - \frac{1}{6}f''(\xi_1)$$

$$F(2) = F(1) + \frac{1}{2}f'(1) + \frac{1}{6}f''(\xi_2) \quad \therefore F(2) - F(0) = \frac{1}{6}[f''(\xi_1) + f''(\xi_2)] \quad \text{由 } f''(x) \text{ 在 } [0, 2] \text{ 连续}$$

$$\text{故 } \exists \xi \in [\xi_1, \xi_2] \quad f''(\xi) = \frac{1}{2}[f''(\xi_1) + f''(\xi_2)] \quad \therefore \text{存在 } \exists \xi \in [\xi_1, \xi_2] \in [0, 2] \text{ 使 } f''(\xi) = 3 \int_0^2 f(x)dx$$

$$4. (1) \int_0^{n\pi} x |\sin x| dx = \int_0^\pi x \sin x dx - \int_\pi^{2\pi} x \sin x dx + \cdots + (-1)^{n-1} \int_{(n-1)\pi}^{n\pi} x \sin x dx$$

$$\therefore (-1)^{n-1} \int_{(n-1)\pi}^{n\pi} x \sin x dx = (-1)^{n-1} (-n\pi \cos(n\pi) + (n-1)\pi \cos(n-1)\pi) = (2n-1)\pi$$

$$\therefore \text{原式} = \pi + 3\pi + \cdots + (2n-1)\pi = n^2\pi$$

$$(2) \text{ 设 } f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2} \int_0^x t |\sin t|^P dt \quad \text{当 } P > 0 \text{ 时}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{x^4} (x^3 |\sin x|^P - 2x \int_0^x t |\sin t|^P dt) = \frac{1}{x^4} \left[x^3 |\sin x|^P - x \left(|\sin t|^P t^2 \Big|_0^x - \int_0^x t^2 d|\sin t|^P \right) \right] = \frac{1}{x^3} \int_0^x t^2 d|\sin t|^P > 0$$

$$\text{而 } f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2} \int_0^x t |\sin t|^P dt < \frac{1}{x^2} \int_0^x t dt = \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{故由单调有界准则, } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) \text{ 存在}$$

2018 年高数上期末答案

一、选择题

1. B

$$\text{解析: } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{ax^3 + bx^2 + 2}{x^2 + 2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3ax^2 + 2bx}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3ax + 2b}{2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (3a \frac{x}{2} + b) = 1 \quad \therefore a = 0 \quad b = 1$$

2. C

解析: 不妨设 $f(x) = 1 \quad g(x) = 2$ 则 $f(x) < g(x)$

$$f(-x) = 1, g(-x) = 2 \Rightarrow f(-x) < g(-x) \quad \text{故 A 错误}$$

$$f'(x) = g'(x) = 0 \quad \text{故 B 错误}$$

$$\text{当 } x = -1 \text{ 时 } \int_0^x f(t)dt = -1, \int_0^x g(t)dt = -2 \quad \int_0^x f(t)dt > \int_0^x g(t)dt \quad \text{故 D 错误}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = f(x_0) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} g(x) = g(x_0) \quad f(x_0) = g(x_0) \quad \text{故 C 正确}$$

3. C

解析: $f(x) = (x-1)e^x$ $f(x+1) = xe^{x+1}$ $f'(x+1) = \frac{df(x+1)}{dx} = (x+1)e^{x+1}$

4. D

解析: 对 A: $\int_0^1 \ln x dx = x(\ln x - 1) \Big|_0^1 = -1 - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x(\ln x - 1) = -1$

对 B: $\int_2^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x \ln^2 x} = -\frac{1}{\ln x} \Big|_2^{+\infty} = \frac{1}{\ln 2}$

对 C: $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x} dx = -e^{-x} \Big|_0^{+\infty} = 1$

对 D: $\int_{-1}^1 \frac{dx}{x \cos x} = \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{x \cos x} + \int_{-1}^{0^-} \frac{dx}{x \cos x}$ $\because \frac{1}{|x|} < \frac{1}{|x \cos x|}$ 又 $\int_0^1 \frac{1}{x} dx$ 发散 $\therefore \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{x \cos x}$ 发散

故 $\int_{-1}^1 \frac{dx}{x \cos x}$ 也发散

5. B

解析: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} F(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \int_0^x f(t) dt = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(\varepsilon)x$ $\varepsilon \in (0, x)$ $\because f(\varepsilon) = \sin \frac{1}{\varepsilon}$ 有界 $\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(\varepsilon)x = 0$

即 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} F(x) = F(0)$ $F(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处连续

$F'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{F(x) - F(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x f(t) dt}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\varepsilon)x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sin \frac{1}{\varepsilon}$ 不存在 $\therefore F(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处不可导

6. C

解析: $\lambda^2 + 3\lambda + 2 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = -1, \lambda_2 = -2$ μ 为特征方程的单根 $\therefore y = x(Ax + B)e^{-x}$

二、填空题

1. $y = -\frac{4}{3}x + \frac{4}{3}$

解析: $t=2$ 时 $x = \frac{2}{5}$, $y = \frac{4}{5}$ $y' = \frac{\dot{y}}{\dot{x}} = \frac{2t(1+t^2) - 2t^3}{(1+t^2)^2} \div \frac{1+t^2 - 2t^2}{(1+t^2)^2} = \frac{2t}{1-t^2}$

$\therefore y'|_{t=2} = -\frac{4}{3}$ 故 $y = -\frac{4}{3}(x - \frac{2}{5}) + \frac{4}{5} = -\frac{4}{3}x + \frac{4}{3}$

2. 1009

解析: 原式 $= \int_0^1 (x-0)dx + \int_1^2 (x-1)dx + \int_2^3 (x-2)dx + \cdots + \int_{2017}^{2018} (x-2017)dx$
 $= \int_0^{2018} x dx - (1+2+\cdots+2017) = 1009$

3. $y = C_1 e^{3x} + C_2 e^x - x e^{2x}$

4. $\sin 1 - \cos 1$

解析: 原式 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left[\frac{1}{n} \sin \frac{1}{n} + \frac{2}{n} \sin \frac{2}{n} + \cdots + \frac{n}{n} \sin \frac{n}{n} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{i}{n} \sin \frac{i}{n} = \int_0^1 x \sin x dx = \sin 1 - \cos 1$

5. 1

解析: $f'(x) = \ln(2-x) - \frac{x-1}{2-x} = 0 \Rightarrow x=1$

\therefore 当 $x < 1$ 时 $f'(x) > 0$; 当 $1 < x < 2$ 时 $f'(x) < 0$ $\therefore x=1$ 为最大值点

三、计算积分

1. 原式 $= \int \frac{1}{\tan^2 x + 9} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} dx = \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{1}{\left(\frac{\tan x}{3}\right)^2 + 1} d \frac{\tan x}{3} = \frac{1}{3} \arctan \left(\frac{\tan x}{3} \right) + C$

2. $\int_0^1 \frac{f(x)}{\sqrt{x}} dx = 2 \int_0^1 f(x) d\sqrt{x} = 2 \left[f(x)\sqrt{x} \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 \sqrt{x} df(x) \right] = 2 \left[f(1) - \int_0^1 f'(x)\sqrt{x} dx \right]$

$$\because f(1)=0 \quad f'(x)=\frac{\ln(x+1)}{x}$$

$$\therefore \text{原式} = -2 \int_0^1 \frac{\ln(x+1)}{\sqrt{x}} dx = -4 \int_0^1 \ln(x+1) d\sqrt{x} = -4 \left[\sqrt{x} \ln(x+1) \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 \frac{\sqrt{x}}{x+1} dx \right]$$

$$\text{令 } y = \sqrt{x}, \text{ 则原式} = -4 \left(\ln 2 - \int_0^1 \frac{2y^2}{y^2+1} dy \right) = -4 \ln 2 + 4 \int_0^1 \left(2 - \frac{2}{y^2+1} \right) dy = 8 - 2\pi - 4 \ln 2$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3. \text{ 令 } t = e^x, \text{ 则原式} &= \int_1^0 \frac{\ln t}{(1+t)^2} dt = \int_0^1 \ln t d \frac{1}{t+1} = \frac{\ln t}{t+1} \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 \frac{1}{(1+t)t} dt = \frac{\ln t}{t+1} \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 \left(\frac{1}{t} - \frac{1}{t+1} \right) dt \\ &= \left[\frac{\ln t}{t+1} - \ln t + \ln(t+1) \right] \Big|_0^1 = \frac{-1}{2} \ln 2 + \ln 2 \quad \because \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-t}{t+1} \ln t = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} -\frac{\ln t}{t+1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} -\frac{1/t}{[t-(t+1)]/t^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} t = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \text{原式} = \ln 2$$

四、解答题

$$1. \quad y' + \frac{1}{3}y + \frac{1}{3}(x-3)y^4 = 0 \quad y^{-4}y' + \frac{1}{3}y^{-3} + \frac{1}{3}(x-3) = 0 \quad \text{令 } u = y^{-3}, \text{ 则 } u' = -3y^{-4}y' = 0$$

$$\text{故 } -\frac{1}{3}u' + \frac{1}{3}u + \frac{1}{3}(x-3) = 0 \quad u' - u = x-3 \quad \text{先求 } \frac{du}{dx} = u \Rightarrow u = C_0 e^x \quad \text{令 } C_0 = h(x)$$

$$\text{则 } u = h(x)e^x \text{ 代入 } \frac{du}{dx} - u = x-3 \text{ 得 } h(x) = (2-x)e^{-x} + C$$

$$\therefore u = 2-x + Ce^x \text{ 即 } \frac{1}{y^3} = 2-x + Ce^x$$

$$2. \quad y = C_1 e^x + C_2 + x$$

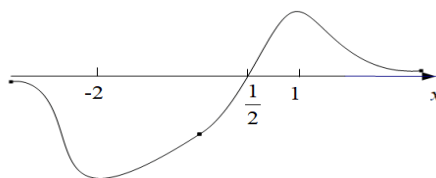
$$3. \quad V = \int_{-1}^1 9\pi - \pi(3-y)^2 dx = 18\pi - 2\pi \int_0^1 [3-3(1-x^2)]^2 dx = 18\pi - 18\pi \int_0^1 x^4 dx = \frac{72\pi}{5}$$

$$4. \quad f'(x) = \frac{4-2x-2x^2}{(2+x^2)^2} = 0 \Rightarrow x_1 = 1, x_2 = -2 \quad \text{减区间: } (-\infty, -2), (1, +\infty) \quad \text{增区间: } (-2, 1)$$

$$\text{又 } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = 0, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = 0 \quad \therefore f(x) \text{ 草图为:}$$

$$\text{当 } t \leq 2 \text{ 时, 最大值在 } x=1 \text{ 处取到, } f(1)=1$$

$$\text{最小值在 } x=-2 \text{ 处取到, } f(-2) = -\frac{1}{2}$$



$$\text{当 } -2 < t < -1 \text{ 时, 最大值在 } x=1 \text{ 处取到, } f(1)=1; \text{ 最小值在 } x=t \text{ 处取到, } f(t) = \frac{1+2t}{2+t^2}.$$

$$\text{当 } -\frac{1}{2} < t < 1 \text{ 时, 最大值为 } f(1)=1, \text{ 无最小值.}$$

$$\text{当 } 1 \leq t \text{ 时, 最大值在 } x=t \text{ 处取到, } f(t) = \frac{1+2t}{2+t^2}, \text{ 无最小值.}$$

$$5. \quad \lambda^2 + 2\lambda + 2 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = -1 \pm i \quad \therefore \text{通解为 } x = e^{-t}(C_1 \cos t + C_2 \sin t)$$

$$\text{设特解 } x^* = [(A_0 + A_1 t) \cos t + (B_0 + B_1 t) \sin t] e^{-t} \quad \text{代入求得 } x^* = \left(\frac{1}{4} \cos t + \frac{t}{4} \sin t \right) e^{-t}$$

$$\text{故原方程通解为 } x = e^{-t}(C_1 \cos t + C_2 \sin t) + \left(\frac{1}{4} \cos t + \frac{t}{4} \sin t \right) e^{-t}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 6. \text{ 证明: 令 } u = 2a - t, \text{ 则 } \int_a^{2a} f(t) f'(2a-t) dt &= \int_0^a f(2a-u) f'(u) du = f(2a-u) f(u) \Big|_0^a - \int_0^a f(u) df(2a-u) \\ &= f^2(a) - f(2a)f(0) + \int_0^a f(u) f'(2a-u) du \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore F(2a) - 2F(a) = \int_0^{2a} f(t)f'(2a-t)dt - 2\int_0^a f(t)f'(2a-t)dt$$

$$= \int_a^{2a} f(t)f'(2a-t)dt - \int_0^a f(t)f'(2a-t)dt = f^2(a) - f(0)f(2a)$$

$$7. (1) \int_0^1 xf(x)dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 f(x)dx^2 = \frac{1}{2} \left[x^2 f(x) \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 x^2 df(x) \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[f(1) - \int_0^1 x^2 f'(x)dx \right] = -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 x^2 f'(x)dx$$

$$\therefore \int_0^1 tf'(x)dx = t \int_0^1 df(x) = t[f(1) - f(0)] = 0 \quad \therefore -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 x^2 f'(x)dx = -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 (x^2 - t)f'(x)dx$$

$$(2) \text{ 取 } t = \frac{1}{3} \text{ 则由 (1) 知 } \left[\int_0^1 xf(x)dx \right]^2 = \frac{1}{4} \left[\int_0^1 (x^2 - \frac{1}{3})f'(x)dx \right]^2$$

$$\text{由柯西不等式得: } \frac{1}{4} \left[\int_0^1 (x^2 - \frac{1}{3})f'(x)dx \right]^2 \leq \frac{1}{4} \int_0^1 (x^2 - \frac{1}{3})^2 dx \int_0^1 (f'(x))^2 dx$$

$$\therefore \int_0^1 xf(x^2 - \frac{1}{3})^2 dx = \frac{4}{45} \quad \therefore \left[\int_0^1 xf(x)dx \right]^2 \leq \frac{1}{45} \int_0^1 (f'(x))^2 dx$$

$$\text{当且仅当 } x^2 - \frac{1}{3} = f'(x) \text{ 时取等号, 即 } f(x) = \frac{1}{3}(x^3 - x) + C$$

$$\text{又 } f(0) = 0 \quad \therefore C = 0 \quad \text{故 } f(x) = \frac{1}{3}(x^3 - x) \text{ 即 } A = \frac{1}{3}$$

2017 年高数上期末答案

一、计算题

$$1. \text{ 原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \ln(1 + \tan x)}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \frac{1/\cos^2 x}{1 + \tan x}}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \frac{1}{\cos^2 x + \sin x \cos x}}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x(\cos x - \sin x)}{2x(\cos x + \sin x)}$$

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

$$2. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{x(x+1)}{-x(x^2-1)} = 1 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x(x+1)}{x(x^2-1)} = -1 \quad \therefore x=0 \text{ 为跳跃间断点}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x(x+1)}{x(x+1)(x-1)} = \infty \quad \therefore x=1 \text{ 为无穷大间断点}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x(x+1)}{x(x+1)(x-1)} = -\frac{1}{2} \quad \therefore x=-1 \text{ 为可去间断点}$$

$$3. \text{ 当 } x < 0 \text{ 时 } f'(x) = 1; \text{ 当 } x > 0 \text{ 时 } f'(x) = 2^x \ln 2$$

$$\text{当 } x=0 \text{ 时, } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{x-1}{x} = \infty \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{2^x - 1}{x} = \infty$$

$$\therefore \text{在 } x=0 \text{ 处不可导} \quad f'(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & x < 0 \\ 2^x \ln 2 & x > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$4. \text{ 两边同时求导: } \frac{y - xy'}{1 + \left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^2} = \frac{2x + 2yy'}{2(x^2 + y^2)} \Rightarrow y' = \frac{y-x}{x+y} \quad \therefore dy = \frac{y-x}{x+y} dx$$

$$5. \text{ 令 } t = \sqrt{e^x + 1}, \text{ 则 } x = \ln(t^2 - 1)$$

$$\text{原式} = \int t \cdot \frac{2t}{t^2 - 1} dt = \int 2 + \frac{1}{t-1} - \frac{1}{t+1} dt = 2t + \ln(t-1) - \ln(t+1) + C = 2\sqrt{e^x + 1} + \ln \frac{\sqrt{e^x + 1} - 1}{\sqrt{e^x + 1} + 1} + C$$

$$6. f(x) = \int_0^x e^{-t} \cos t dt = -\int_0^x \cos t de^{-t} = -e^{-t} \cos t \Big|_0^x + \int_0^x e^{-t} d \cos t = -e^{-t} \cos t \Big|_0^x + \int_0^x \sin t de^{-t}$$

$$= -e^{-t} \cos t \Big|_0^x + e^{-t} \sin t \Big|_0^x - \int_0^x e^{-t} d \sin t = e^{-t} (\sin t - \cos t) \Big|_0^x - \int_0^x e^{-t} \cos t dt = e^{-t} (\sin t - \cos t) \Big|_0^x - f(x)$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2} e^{-x} (\sin x - \cos x) + \frac{1}{2} \quad f(0) = 0 \quad f(\pi) = \frac{1}{2} e^{-\pi} + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$f'(x) = e^{-x} \cos x = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{2} \quad f\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2} e^{-\frac{\pi}{2}} + \frac{1}{2} \quad \therefore \text{最大值为 } \frac{1}{2} e^{-\frac{\pi}{2}} + \frac{1}{2}, \text{ 最小值为 } 0$$

$$7. \int_{-4}^4 \pi \left[\left(\sqrt{16-x^2} + 5 \right)^2 - \left(-\sqrt{16-x^2} + 5 \right)^2 \right] dx = 2\pi \int_0^4 10 \cdot 2\sqrt{16-x^2} dx = 40 \int_0^4 \sqrt{16-x^2} dx$$

$$\text{令 } x = 4 \sin \theta, \text{ 则原式 } 40\pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 4 \cos \theta \cdot 4 \cos \theta d\theta = 640\pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 \theta = 160\pi^2$$

$$8. \lambda^3 - \lambda^2 + 2\lambda - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow (\lambda^2 + 2)(\lambda - 1) = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = \sqrt{2}i, \lambda_2 = -\sqrt{2}i, \lambda_3 = 1$$

$$\therefore y = C_1 \cos \sqrt{2}x + C_2 \sin \sqrt{2}x + C_3 e^x$$

$$9. y'' = 1 + y'^2 \quad \text{令 } t = y', \text{ 则 } t' = 1 + t^2 \Rightarrow \frac{dt}{1+t^2} = dx \Rightarrow \arctan t = x + C_1$$

$$\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = \tan(x + C_1) \quad dy = \tan(x + C_1) dx \Rightarrow y = -\ln[\cos(x + C_1)] + C_2$$

二、解答题

$$1. f(x) = x^2 \int_0^x f'(t) dt - \int_0^x t^2 f'(t) dt + x^2$$

$$f'(x) = 2x \int_0^x f'(t) dt + x^2 f'(x) - x^2 f'(x) + 2x = 2x[f(x) - f(0)] + 2x$$

$$\text{将 } x=0 \text{ 代入得 } f(0)=0 \quad \therefore f'(x) = 2xf(x) + 2x$$

$$\text{即 } \frac{dy}{dx} = 2x(y+1) \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{y+1} = 2xdx \Rightarrow \ln(y+1) = x^2 + C \Rightarrow y = e^{x^2+C} - 1$$

$$\text{又 } f(0)=0 \quad \therefore C=0 \quad f(x) = e^{x^2} - 1$$

$$2. \text{ 当 } k=1 \text{ 时 } \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x - a} = f'(a) = l \quad \text{无极值}$$

$$\text{当 } k > 1 \text{ 时 } \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{(x-a)^k} = l \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{1}{(x-a)^{k-1}} \cdot \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x-a} = l \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x-a} = f'(a) = 0$$

$$\text{若 } k \text{ 为偶数, } \therefore l > 0 \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{1}{(x-a)^{k-1}} < 0 \quad \therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x-a} = f'_-(a) < 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} \frac{1}{(x-a)^{k-1}} > 0 \quad \therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x-a} = f'_+(a) > 0 \quad \therefore x=a \text{ 处取得极小值}$$

$$\text{若 } k \text{ 为奇数, } \therefore l > 0 \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{1}{(x-a)^{k-1}} > 0 \quad \therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x-a} > 0 \Rightarrow f'_-(a) > 0, f'_+(a) > 0$$

$\therefore x=a$ 处无极值

综上, k 为偶数则取极小值, k 为奇数则无极值.

[注: 此题只告诉 $f(x)$ 在某邻域内有定义, 是否可导以及导函数是否连续都未知, 故不能认为

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x-a} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f'(x), \text{ 更不能使用洛必达法则直接求导}]$$

$$3. \lambda^2 - 2\lambda + 2 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = 1 \pm i \quad \therefore \text{通解为 } y = e^x (C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x)$$

$$\text{设特解 } y^* = (A \cos x + B \sin x) e^x \quad \text{代入求得 } y^* = \frac{x}{2} e^x \sin x \quad \text{故 } y = e^x (C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x) + \frac{x}{2} e^x \sin x$$

$$\text{又 } y(0)=1 \quad y'(0)=1 \quad \text{故 } y = e^x \cos x + \frac{x}{2} e^x \sin x$$

4. (1) 见《工科数学分析基础》第三版上册 P307 例 3.5

$$(2) f''(x) + 9f(x) + 2x^2 - 5x + 1 = 2f''(x) \Rightarrow f''(x) - 9f(x) = 2x^2 - 5x + 1$$

$$\lambda^2 - 9 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = \pm 3 \quad \therefore \text{通解为 } f(x) = C_1 e^{3x} + C_2 e^{-3x}$$

$$\text{设特解 } f^*(x) = Ax^2 + Bx + C \quad \text{代入求得 } f^*(x) = -\frac{2}{9}x^2 + \frac{5}{9}x - \frac{13}{81}$$

$$\text{故 } f(x) = C_1 e^{3x} + C_2 e^{-3x} - \frac{2}{9}x^2 + \frac{5}{9}x - \frac{13}{81}$$

$$5. (1) \text{定义域: } \{x | x \geq 1\} \quad y'' = \frac{\ddot{x}\dot{y} - \ddot{y}\dot{x}}{\dot{x}^3} = \frac{2t \cdot (-2) - 2 \cdot (4-2t)}{(2t)^3} = -\frac{1}{t^3}$$

$$\therefore t \geq 0 \quad \therefore y'' < 0 \quad \text{故 } L \text{ 在 } [1, +\infty) \text{ 上是凸的}$$

$$(2) y' = \frac{\dot{y}}{\dot{x}} = \frac{4-2t}{2t} = \frac{2}{t} - 1 \quad \therefore \text{切线: } y - y_0 = \left(\frac{t}{2} - 1\right)(x - x_0)$$

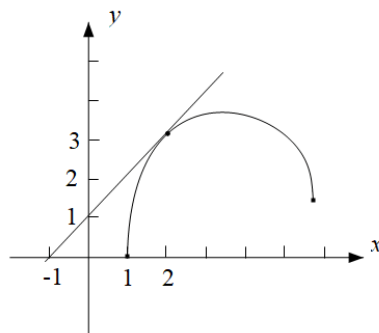
$$\text{即 } y - 4t + t^2 = \left(\frac{2}{t} - 1\right)(x - t^2 - 1)$$

$$\text{将 } (-1, 0) \text{ 代入得 } t^2 + t - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow t = -2 \text{ 或 } 1 \quad \text{又 } t \geq 0$$

$$\therefore t = 1 \quad \therefore \text{切点 } (2, 3) \quad \text{切线方程为 } y = x + 1$$

$$(3) L: y = 4\sqrt{x-1} - x + 1 \quad (x \geq 1)$$

草图:



$$S = \int_{-1}^1 (x+1)dx + \int_1^2 [(x+1) - (4\sqrt{x-1} - x + 1)]dx = 2 + \frac{5}{2} - \int_1^2 (4\sqrt{x-1} - x + 1)dx = \frac{9}{2} - \int_0^1 (4t - t^2)d(t^2 + 1)$$

$$= \frac{9}{2} - \int_0^1 2t^2(4-t)dt = \frac{7}{3}$$

$$6. \text{设 } f(x) \text{ 在 } x = x_0 \text{ 处取最大值, } x_0 \in (0, 1), \text{ 则 } x = x_0 \text{ 必为极值点, 即 } f'(x_0) = 0$$

$$|f'(0)| + |f'(1)| = |f'(x_0) - f'(0)| + |f'(1) - f'(x_0)| = \left| \int_0^{x_0} f''(x)dx \right| + \left| \int_{x_0}^1 f''(x)dx \right|$$

$$\leq \left| \int_0^{x_0} f''(x)dx + \int_{x_0}^1 f''(x)dx \right| = \left| \int_0^1 f''(x)dx \right| \leq \int_0^1 |f''(x)|dx \leq \int_0^1 Mdx \leq M$$

2016 年高数上期末答案

一、填空题

1. 0

$$\text{解析: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x^3} \int_0^x \sin t^3 dt = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x^3}{3x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^3}{3x^2} = 0 = f(0) \quad \therefore a = 0$$

2. $\frac{1}{x}$

$$\text{解析: } f(x) = \ln x + 1 \quad f'(x) = \frac{1}{x}$$

3. 小

$$\text{解析: 特值法, 取 } f(x) = 2(x - x_0)^4 + f(x_0) \text{ 满足题意, 则易知 } f(x) \text{ 在 } x_0 \text{ 处取极小值}$$

[具体证明参考 2017 年解答题第 2 题]

4. $\frac{4}{3}$

$$\text{解析: } \because \frac{\sin x}{1+x^4} \text{ 为奇函数} \quad \therefore \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{1+x^4} dx = 0 \quad \text{原式} = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^3 x dx = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 - \sin^2 x) d \sin x = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$5. y^2 = C(x^2 + 1) - 1$$

$$\text{解析: } x(1+y^2)dx = y(1+x^2)dy \Rightarrow \frac{xdx}{1+x^2} = \frac{ydy}{1+y^2} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2+1) = \frac{1}{2} \ln(y^2+1) + C_1$$

$$6. \frac{-\cos \pi + \pi - 1}{x}$$

解析: $x dy + y dx = \sin x dx \Rightarrow \int dxy = \sin x dx \Rightarrow xy = -\cos x + C$ 又 $y(\pi) = 1 \therefore C = \pi - 1$

二、选择题

1. A

解析: A: $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos x}{x - \frac{\pi}{2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{-\sin x}{1} = -1$ B: $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \sin \frac{1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin \frac{1}{x}}{\frac{1}{x}} = 1$

C: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{\sin x} = 1$ D: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x = 0$ 且 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sin \frac{1}{x}$ 有界, $\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \sin \frac{1}{x} = 0$

2. A

解析: $dy = f'(x)dx \quad \because \Delta x > 0 \quad \therefore dx > 0, dy > 0$

由泰勒展开: $\Delta y = f'(x)\Delta x + \frac{f''(x)}{2}(\Delta x)^2 + o[(\Delta x)^2] > f'(x)\Delta x > f'(x)dx > dy$

3. B

解析: $\int_0^{-x} t[f(t) + f(-t)]dt$ 令 $a = -t$, 则原式为 $\int_0^x -a[f(-a) + f(a)] \cdot (-1)da = \int_0^x a[f(a) + f(-a)]da$

也可由偶函数的导数为奇函数, 将各式求导后判断其是否为奇函数

三、计算题

1. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (x + e^x)^{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} e^{\frac{1}{x} \ln(x + e^x)}$ $\because \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln(x + e^x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1 + e^x}{x + e^x}}{1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^x}{1 + e^x} = 1 \quad \therefore \text{原式} = e$

2. $\dot{x} = -2t \quad \ddot{x} = -2 \quad \dot{y} = 1 - 3t^2 \quad \ddot{y} = -6t$
 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\dot{y}}{\dot{x}} = \frac{1 - 3t^2}{-2t} \quad \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{\dot{x}\ddot{y} - \ddot{x}\dot{y}}{\dot{x}^3} = \frac{-2t \cdot (-6t) - (-2) \cdot (1 - 3t^2)}{(-2t)^3} = -\frac{3t^2 + 1}{4t^3}$

3. $y' = -e^y - xe^y \Rightarrow y' = \frac{-e^y}{1 + xe^y} = -e \quad \therefore \text{切线为 } y - 1 = -e(x - 0) \text{ 即 } y = -ex + 1$

4. 令 $t = \sqrt{x - 1}$ 则 $x = t^2 + 1 \quad I = \int_1^\infty \frac{1}{(t^2 + 1)t} \cdot 2tdt = \int_1^\infty \frac{2}{t^2 + 1} dt = 2 \arctan t \Big|_1^\infty = \frac{\pi}{2}$

5. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{x \ln x}{1 - x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{\ln x + 1}{-1} = -1 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{x \ln x}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{\ln x + 1}{1} = 1$

$\therefore x = 1$ 为跳跃间断点

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \ln |x|}{1 - x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln |x|}{\frac{1 - x}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{\frac{-x - (1 - x)}{x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} -x = 0 \quad \therefore x = 0$ 为可去间断点

四、解答题

1. 令 $a = t - x$ 则 $\int_{-x}^0 f(a)da = -\frac{x^2}{2} + e^{-x} - 1$

两边同时求导: $-f(-x) \cdot (-1) = -x - e^{-x} \Rightarrow f(-x) = -e^{-x} - x \Rightarrow f(x) = x - e^x$

设渐近线为 $y = kx + b$ 则 $k = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x - e^x}{x} = 1 \quad \therefore k = 1$

$b = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} [f(x) - kx] = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} [x - e^x - x] = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} -e^x = 0 \quad \therefore y = x$

$$2. (1) \det(A - \lambda E) = \begin{vmatrix} -\lambda & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -\lambda & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda - 2)(\lambda + 1)^2 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = 2, \lambda_2 = -1$$

$$A - 2E = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad r_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A + E = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad r_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad r_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore x(t) = C_1 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} e^{2t} + C_2 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} e^{-t} + C_3 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} e^{-t}$$

$$(2) \lambda^2 + 2\lambda + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = -1 \quad \therefore \text{通解为 } y = e^{-x}(C_1 + C_2 x)$$

$$\text{设特解 } y^* = x^2(Ax + B)e^{-x} \quad \text{代入求得 } y^* = \frac{1}{3}x^3 e^{-x} \quad \text{故 } y = e^{-x}(C_1 + C_2 x) + \frac{1}{3}x^3 e^{-x}$$

$$3. xy' = y + 3x^2 \Rightarrow y' - \frac{1}{x}y = 3x \quad \text{先求 } y' - \frac{1}{x}y = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{y} = \frac{dx}{x} \Rightarrow \ln y = \ln x + C_1 \Rightarrow y = C_2 x$$

$$\text{令 } y = h(x)x \text{ 代入得: } h'(x)x + h(x) - h(x) = 3x \Rightarrow h'(x) = 3 \Rightarrow h(x) = 3x + C_3 \quad \therefore y = (3x + C)x$$

$$V = \int_0^1 \pi [(3x + C)x]^2 dx = \pi \int_0^1 (3x^2 + Cx)^2 dx = \pi \left(\frac{9}{5}x^5 + \frac{6C}{4}x^4 + \frac{C^2}{3}x^3 \right) \Big|_0^1 = \pi \left(\frac{9}{5} + \frac{6}{4}C + \frac{C^2}{3} \right)$$

$$\text{当 } C = -\frac{9}{4} \text{ 时 } V \text{ 最小} \quad \therefore f(x) = 3x^2 - \frac{9}{4}x$$

$$4. \text{证明: 由中值定理: } \frac{f(a) - f(0)}{a - 0} = f'(\xi_1) \quad \xi_1 \in (0, a)$$

$$\frac{f(a+b) - f(b)}{a+b-b} = f'(\xi_2) \quad \xi_2 \in (b, a+b) \quad \therefore -f(a) + f(0) + f(a+b) - f(b) = -af'(\xi_1) + af'(\xi_2)$$

$$\text{即 } f(a+b) - f(a) - f(b) = a[f'(\xi_2) - f'(\xi_1)] \quad \because \xi_2 > \xi_1 \quad \therefore f'(\xi_2) \leq f'(\xi_1)$$

[注: 单调减不等同于严格单调减, 可能出现 $f'(x_1) = f'(x_2)$]

$$f(a+b) - f(a) - f(b) \leq 0 \quad f(a) + f(b) \geq f(a+b)$$

2015 年高数上期末答案

一、填空题

$$1. \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\text{解析: } \because \ln \frac{2-x}{2+x} \text{ 为奇函数} \quad \therefore \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \frac{2-x}{2+x} dx = 0 \quad \text{原式} = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 x dx = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$2. -\frac{1}{\ln 2}$$

$$\text{解析: } y' = 2^x + x2^x \ln 2 = 2^x(1 + x \ln 2) = 0 \Rightarrow x = -\frac{1}{\ln 2}$$

$$\text{当 } x > -\frac{1}{\ln 2} \text{ 时 } y' > 0; \text{ 当 } x < -\frac{1}{\ln 2} \text{ 时 } y' < 0 \quad x_0 = -\frac{1}{\ln 2} \text{ 为极小值点}$$

$$3. \frac{2}{3}$$

解析:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n\sqrt{n+1}} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{n\sqrt{n+1}} + \cdots + \frac{\sqrt{n}}{n\sqrt{n+1}} < \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n\sqrt{n+1}} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{n\sqrt{n+\frac{1}{2}}} + \cdots + \frac{\sqrt{n}}{n\sqrt{n+\frac{1}{n}}} < \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n\sqrt{n}} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{n\sqrt{n}} + \cdots + \frac{\sqrt{n}}{n\sqrt{n}}$$

$$\text{右边} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left(\sqrt{\frac{1}{n}} + \sqrt{\frac{2}{n}} + \cdots + \sqrt{\frac{n}{n}} \right) = \int_0^1 \sqrt{x} dx = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\text{左边} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{n}}{n\sqrt{n+1}} \left(\sqrt{\frac{1}{n}} + \sqrt{\frac{2}{n}} + \cdots + \sqrt{\frac{n}{n}} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left(\sqrt{\frac{1}{n}} + \sqrt{\frac{2}{n}} + \cdots + \sqrt{\frac{n}{n}} \right) = \int_0^1 \sqrt{x} dx = \frac{2}{3} \quad \therefore \text{原式} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$4. 2 - 2e^{\frac{1}{2}x^2}$$

解析: 原式可等价于 $\int_0^x ty(t)dt = x^2 + y \Rightarrow xy = 2x + y' \Rightarrow y' - xy = -2x$

$$y' - xy = 0 \Rightarrow y = Ce^{\frac{1}{2}x^2} \quad \text{令 } y = g(x)e^{\frac{1}{2}x^2} \text{ 代入得 } y = 2e^{\frac{1}{2}x^2} + C_1 \quad \therefore y = C_1 e^{\frac{1}{2}x^2} + 2$$

$$\text{又 } x=0 \text{ 时 } y=0 \quad \therefore y = 2 - 2e^{\frac{1}{2}x^2}$$

5. b

$$\text{解析: } \int_0^a x\varphi''(x)dx = \int_0^a x d\varphi'(x) = x\varphi'(x)|_0^a - \int_0^a \varphi'(x)dx = a\varphi'(a) - 0 - [\varphi(a) - \varphi(0)]$$

$$\text{又 } \varphi'(a)=0 \quad \varphi(a)=0 \quad \therefore \text{原式} = b$$

二、选择题

1. A

$$\text{解析: } F(x) = \int f(x)dx + C$$

$$\text{对 A: } f(x) = -f(-x) \quad F(-x) = \int f(-x)d(-x) + C = \int f(x)dx + C = F(x) \text{ 为偶函数}$$

$$\text{对 B: } f(x) = f(-x) \quad F(-x) = \int f(-x)d(-x) + C = -\int f(x)d(x) + C \neq -F(x)$$

对 C: 取 $f(x) = \sin x + 1$ 则 $F(x) = -\cos x + x + C$ 为非周期函数

对 D: 取 $f(x) = -e^{-x}$ 则 $F(x) = e^{-x} + C$ 为单调递减函数

2. B

$$\text{解析: } y'' = 0 \Rightarrow x_1 = 1, x_2 = 2 \quad \text{草图:}$$

拐点为凹凸区间分界点, 由草图知 $x=1$ 不是分界点, $x=2$ 可能是分界点, 故选 B.

[注: 也可直接求出 y'' 后判断 $x=1$ 和 $x=2$ 左右两侧是否异号, 只是求导过程相对复杂]

3. C

$$\text{解析: 由中值定理: } \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = f'(\xi) \leq M \quad \xi \in (0, x) \quad \therefore f(x) \leq Mx$$

$$\int_0^1 |f(x)|dx \leq \int_0^1 |Mx|dx = M \int_0^1 xdx = \frac{M}{2}$$

4. B

解析: 采用特值法, 取 $f(x) = \sin x + 1$

对 A: 原式 $= -\cos x + x + 1$ 不是周期函数

对 B: 原式 $2 - 2\cos x$ 是周期函数

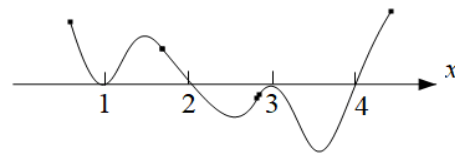
对 C: 原式 $\cos x + x - 1$ 不是周期函数

对 D: 原式 $2x$ 不是周期函数

$$\text{证明: 令 } F(x) = \int_0^x f(t)dt \quad f(t+T) = f(t)$$

$$F(x+T) = \int_0^{x+T} f(t)dt, \text{ 令 } t = u+T, \int_0^{x+T} f(t)dt = \int_{-T}^x f(u+T)du = \int_{-T}^x f(u)du = \int_{-T}^x f(t)dt \text{ 故 A 和 C 错误}$$

$$\text{令 } g(x) = \int_{-x}^0 f(t)dt, \quad g(x+T) = \int_{-x-T}^0 f(t)dt, \text{ 令 } t = u-T, \int_{-x-T}^0 f(t)dt = \int_{-x}^T f(u-T)du = \int_{-x}^T f(t)dt$$



$$\begin{aligned} \text{故 } \int_0^{x+T} f(t)dt - \int_{-x-T}^0 f(t)dt &= \int_{-T}^x f(t)dt - \int_{-x}^T f(t)dt = \int_{-T}^0 f(t)dt + \int_0^x f(t)dt - \int_{-x}^0 f(t)dt - \int_0^T f(t)dt \\ &= \int_0^x f(t)dt - \int_{-x}^0 f(t)dt = F(x+T) - g(x+T) \quad \text{故 B 正确} \end{aligned}$$

5. C

$$\text{解析: } f'(x) = 2x \ln(2+x^2) = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0$$

三、解答题

1. [注意求渐近线与斜渐近线的区别]

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} y = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{1}{x} + \ln(e^{-x} + 1) \right] = 0 \Rightarrow \text{渐近线: } y = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} y = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{1}{x} + \ln(e^{-x} + 1) \right] = \infty \Rightarrow \text{渐近线: } x = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} y = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left[\frac{1}{x} + \ln(e^{-x} + 1) \right] = \infty \Rightarrow \text{设渐近线为 } y = kx + b$$

$$\text{则 } k = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{y}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\frac{1}{x} + \ln(e^{-x} + 1)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\ln(e^{-x} + 1)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{-e^{-x}}{e^{-x} + 1} = -1$$

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

$$\therefore y = -x \quad \text{故共有 3 条渐近线: } y = -x; x = 0; y = 0$$

$$2. (1) F'(x) = 2xe^{-x^4} = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0$$

$$\text{当 } x < 0 \text{ 时 } F'(x) < 0; x > 0 \text{ 时 } F'(x) > 0 \quad \therefore F(0) = 0 \text{ 为极小值}$$

$$(2) F''(x) = 2e^{-x^4} + (-4x^3) \cdot 2xe^{-x^4} = 0 \Rightarrow 2 - 8x^4 = 0 \Rightarrow x = \pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$F''(x) \text{ 在 } x = \pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \text{ 左右异号} \quad \text{故拐点横坐标为 } \pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$(3) \int_{-2}^3 x^2 F'(x) dx = \int_{-2}^3 2x^3 e^{-x^4} dx = -\frac{1}{2} e^{-x^4} \Big|_{-2}^3 = \frac{e^{-16} - e^{-81}}{2}$$

$$3. \text{ 令 } y' = u \text{ 则 } y'' = u', \quad y'' = u \frac{du}{dy}$$

$$y'' = e^{2y} \Rightarrow u \frac{du}{dy} = e^{2y} \Rightarrow u du = e^{2y} dy \Rightarrow \frac{u^2}{2} = \frac{1}{2} e^{2y} + C_1$$

$$\text{又 } x=0 \text{ 时 } u=1, y=0 \quad \therefore C_1 = 0 \quad u^2 = e^{2y} \Rightarrow u = e^y$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = e^y \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{e^y} = dx \Rightarrow -e^{-y} = x + C_2$$

$$x=0 \text{ 时 } y=0 \quad \therefore C_2 = -1 \quad \text{故 } e^{-y} = 1-x \text{ 即 } y = -\ln(1-x)$$

$$4. \text{ 通解 } y = C_1 e^x + C_2 x e^x + C_3 \cos 2x + C_4 \sin 2x \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 1, \lambda_3 = 2i, \lambda_4 = -2i$$

$$\therefore (\lambda - 1)^2 (\lambda^2 + 4) = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda^4 - 2\lambda^3 + 5\lambda^2 - 8\lambda + 4 = 0 \quad \text{故 } y^{(4)} - 2y^{(3)} + 5y'' - 8y' + 4y = 0$$

$$5. \lambda^2 - 5\lambda + 6 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = 2, \lambda_2 = 3 \quad \therefore \text{通解为 } y = C_1 e^{2x} + C_2 e^{3x}$$

$$\text{设特解 } y^* = x(Ax + B)e^{2x} \quad \text{代入得 } y^* = -x(x+2)e^{2x} \quad \text{故 } y = C_1 e^{2x} + C_2 e^{3x} - x(x+2)e^{2x}$$

$$6. (1) y' = \frac{1}{3} x^{-\frac{2}{3}} \quad \text{切线: } y - \sqrt[3]{x_0} = \frac{1}{3} x^{-\frac{2}{3}} (x - x_0)$$

$$S = \int_{-2x_0}^0 \left[\frac{1}{3} x_0^{-\frac{2}{3}} (x - x_0) + x_0^{\frac{1}{3}} \right] dx + \int_0^{x_0} \left[\frac{1}{3} x_0^{-\frac{2}{3}} (x - x_0) + x_0^{\frac{1}{3}} - x^{\frac{1}{3}} \right] dx$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{6} x_0^{-\frac{2}{3}} x^2 + \frac{2}{3} x_0^{\frac{1}{3}} x \right) \Big|_{-2x_0}^{x_0} - \frac{3}{4} x^{\frac{4}{3}} \Big|_{x_0}^{x_0} = \frac{3}{4} x_0^{\frac{4}{3}} = \frac{3}{4} \Rightarrow x_0 = 1 \quad \therefore A(1,1)$$

$$(2) \text{ 切线: } y-1 = \frac{1}{3}(x-1) \Rightarrow y = \frac{1}{3}x + \frac{2}{3} \Rightarrow \text{切线过 } (-2,0) \quad V = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \pi \cdot 1^2 \cdot 3 - \int_0^1 \pi (\sqrt[3]{x})^2 dx = \frac{2}{5} \pi$$

$$\begin{aligned} 7. \int_0^1 \ln(1-x^2) dx &= x \ln(1-x^2) \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 \frac{x}{1-x^2} \cdot (-2x) dx = x \ln(1-x^2) \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 \frac{2x^2}{x^2-1} dx \\ &= x \ln(1-x^2) \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 \left(2 + \frac{1}{x-1} - \frac{1}{x+1} \right) dx = \left[x \ln(1-x^2) - 2x - \ln|x-1| + \ln|x+1| \right] \Big|_0^1 \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left[(x-1) \ln|x-1| + (x+1) \ln(x+1) - 2x \right] = 2 \ln 2 - 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_1^{+\infty} \left[\frac{2x^2+bx+a}{x(2x+a)} - 1 \right] dx &= \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{(b-a)x+a}{x(2x+a)} dx = \int_1^{+\infty} \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{2+a-b}{2x+b} \right) dx \\ &= \left[\ln x - \frac{2+a-b}{2} \ln(2x+a) \right] \Big|_1^{+\infty} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[\ln x - \frac{2+a-b}{2} \ln(2x+a) \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[\ln x - \frac{2+a-b}{2} \ln(2x+a) \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \ln \frac{x}{(2x+a)^{\frac{1+\frac{a-b}{2}}{2}}} \text{ 存在} \quad \therefore 1 + \frac{a}{2} - \frac{b}{2} = 1 \Rightarrow a = b$$

$$\text{上式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x}{2x+a} = -\ln 2 \quad \therefore -\ln 2 + \ln(2+a) = 2 \ln 2 - 2 \Rightarrow a = \frac{8}{e^2} - 2$$

2014 年高数上期末答案

一、计算题

$$\begin{aligned} 1. \text{ 原式 } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{ax^3+bx^2+2}{x^2+2} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2(\sqrt{1+x \sin x} + \sqrt{\cos x})}{1+x \sin x - \cos x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x^2}{1+x \sin x - \cos x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{4x}{\sin x + x \cos x + \sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{4}{2 \cos x + \cos x - x \sin x} = \frac{4}{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$2. \text{ 两边对 } x \text{ 求导: } -\sin x f'(\cos x) = -2 \sin 2x \Rightarrow f'(\cos x) = 4 \cos x \Rightarrow f(x) = 4x \quad \therefore f\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) = 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$3. y' = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{x+1} - \frac{-1}{1-x} \right) - \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \cdot \sqrt{1-x^2} - \frac{-2x}{2\sqrt{1-x^2}} \arcsin x}{1-x^2} = -\frac{x \arcsin x}{(x^2-1)\sqrt{1-x^2}} \therefore dy = -\frac{x \arcsin x}{(x^2-1)\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$$

$$4. \text{ 令 } t = \sqrt{e^x+1} \text{ 则 } x = \ln(t^2-1) \quad \text{原式} = \int \frac{1}{t} \cdot \frac{2t}{t^2-1} dt = \int \left(\frac{1}{t-1} - \frac{1}{t+1} \right) dt = \ln \frac{t-1}{t+1} + C = \ln \frac{\sqrt{e^x+1}-1}{\sqrt{e^x+1}+1} + C$$

$$\begin{aligned} 5. \text{ 令 } x = \cos \theta, \text{ 则原式} &= \int_{\arccos \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}}^0 \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos^2 \theta} \cdot (-\sin \theta) d\theta = \int_0^{\arccos \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}} \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos^2 \theta} \tan^2 \theta d\theta = (\tan \theta - \theta) \Big|_0^{\arccos \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}} \\ &= \sqrt{2} - \arctan \sqrt{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$6. \text{ 令 } u = x(1+y) \text{ 则 } du = (1+y)dx + xdy \quad \text{原方程变为 } du + (y^2 + y^3)dy = 0 \Rightarrow u = -\frac{y^4}{4} - \frac{y^3}{3} + C$$

$$\text{故 } x(1+y) = -\frac{y^4}{4} - \frac{y^3}{3} + C$$

$$7. \lambda^2 + 3\lambda + 2 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = -1, \lambda_2 = -2 \quad \therefore \text{通解为 } x = C_1 e^{-t} + C_2 e^{-2t}$$

$$\text{设特解 } x^* = Ate^{-2t} \quad \text{代入得 } x^* = -te^{-2t} \quad \text{故 } x = C_1 e^{-t} + C_2 e^{-2t} - te^{-2t}$$

$$8. (1) \text{ 见《工科数学分析基础》第三版 P299 例 3.1}$$

$$(2) \text{ 将 } y_1 = e^x, y_2 = e^x \ln|x| \text{ 代入方程成立}$$

e^x 与 $e^x \ln|x|$ 线性无关, 故其线性组合即为齐次方程的通解 $y = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^x \ln|x|$

$$9. \text{原式} = \int_1^{+\infty} \left(-\frac{1}{2} \ln x\right) d \frac{1}{x^2} = -\frac{\ln x}{2x^2} \Big|_1^{+\infty} - \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^2} d\left(-\frac{1}{2} \ln x\right) = \frac{1}{2} \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^3} dx = \frac{1}{4}$$

二、解答题

$$1. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\tan \pi x}{x(x^2 - 1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\pi x}{x(x^2 - 1)} = -\pi$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\tan \pi x}{-x(x^2 - 1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\pi x}{-x(x^2 - 1)} = \pi \quad \therefore x=0 \text{ 为跳跃间断点}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\tan \pi x}{x(x^2 - 1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{-\sin \pi x}{(x^2 - 1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{-\pi \cos \pi x}{2x} = \frac{\pi}{2} \quad \therefore x=1 \text{ 为可断间断点}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{\tan \pi x}{-x(x^2 - 1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{-\sin \pi x}{x^2 - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{-\pi \cos \pi x}{2x} = -\frac{\pi}{2} \quad \therefore x=-1 \text{ 为可断间断点}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm \frac{1}{2}} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm \frac{1}{2}} \frac{\tan \pi x}{\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{4} - 1\right)} = \infty \quad \therefore x = \pm \frac{1}{2} \text{ 为无穷间断点}$$

$$2. \text{当 } x \neq 0 \text{ 时, } f'(x) = -\frac{1}{x^2} \cos \frac{1}{x} \left(\int_0^x \sin t^2 dt + \sin \frac{1}{x}\right) \sin x^2; \text{ 当 } x=0 \text{ 时, } f'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \frac{1}{x} \int_0^x \sin t^2 dt}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\frac{1}{x^2} \cos \frac{1}{x} \int_0^x \sin t^2 dt + \left(\sin \frac{1}{x}\right) \sin x^2}{1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} -\frac{\cos \frac{1}{x} \int_0^x \sin t^2 dt}{x^2}$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x \sin t^2 dt}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x^2}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2}{2x} = 0, \text{ 且 } \cos \frac{1}{x} \text{ 有界}$$

$$\therefore f'(0) = 0 \quad \text{又 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f'(x) = 0 \quad \therefore f'(x) \text{ 在 } x=0 \text{ 处连续}$$

$$3. (1) \det(A - \lambda E) = \begin{vmatrix} 8-\lambda & 4 & -1 \\ 4 & -7-\lambda & 4 \\ -1 & 4 & 8-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = -(\lambda+9)(\lambda-9)^2 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = -9, \lambda_2 = 9$$

$$A + 9E = \begin{bmatrix} 17 & 4 & -1 \\ 4 & 2 & 4 \\ -1 & 4 & 17 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad r_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -4 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A - 9E = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 4 & -1 \\ 4 & 16 & 4 \\ -1 & 4 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -4 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad r_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \quad r_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore x(t) = C_1 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -4 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} e^{-9t} + C_2 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} e^{9t} + C_3 \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix} e^{9t}$$

$$(2) \text{将特解代入: } 4e^{2t} + (x+3)e^x + a[2e^{2x} + (x+2)e^x] + b[e^{2x} + (x+1)e^x] = Ce^x$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} 4+2a+b=0 \\ 3+2a+b=c \\ 1+a+b=0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a=-3 \\ b=2 \\ c=-1 \end{cases} \quad y'' - 3y' + 2y = -e^x \quad \lambda^2 - 3\lambda + 2 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = 1, \lambda_2 = 2$$

$$\therefore \text{通解为 } y = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{2x} \quad \text{由题知特解 } y^* = xe^x \quad \text{故 } y = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{2x} + xe^x$$

$$4. (1) \text{切线: } y - a \ln x_0 = \frac{9}{x_0} (x - x_0) \text{ 过原点 } \Rightarrow x_0 = e \quad \text{切点 } (e, a)$$

$$\therefore l_2: y = \frac{9}{e}x \quad S = \int_0^e \frac{a}{e} x dx - \int_1^e a \ln x dx = \frac{ea}{2} - 1$$

$$(2) V = \int_0^a \pi \left[e^{\frac{2y}{a}} - \left(\frac{ey}{a} \right)^2 \right] dy = \left(\frac{ae^2}{2} - \frac{a}{2} \right) \pi$$

$$5. (1) \text{ 令 } F(x) = \int_0^x f(t)dt + \int_0^{-x} f(t)dt \quad \text{由中值定理: } \frac{F(x) - F(0)}{x - 0} = F'(\theta x) \quad (0 < \theta < 1)$$

$$\text{即 } \int_0^x f(t)dt + \int_0^{-x} f(t)dt = x[f(\theta x) - f(-\theta x)]$$

$$(2) \text{ 对 (1) 中等式两边求导: } f(x) - f(-x) = f(\theta x) - f(-\theta x) + x[\theta f'(\theta x) + \theta f'(-\theta x)] \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{f(x) - f(-x) - f(\theta x) + f(-\theta x)}{x} = \theta[f'(\theta x) + f'(-\theta x)] \quad \text{即 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \theta[f'(\theta x) + f'(-\theta x)] = 2f'(0) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \theta$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x) - f(-x) - f(\theta x) + f(-\theta x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} [f'(x) + f'(-x) - \theta f'(\theta x) - \theta f'(-\theta x)] = 2f'(0) - 2f'(0) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \theta$$

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

2013 年高数上期末答案

一、计算题

$$1. \text{ 原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\sin x + \cos x)e^x}{\sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \cos x e^x - 2}{\cos x} = 0$$

$$2. \text{ 两边求导 } (2x+1)f(x^2+x) = 2x \Rightarrow f(x^2+x) = \frac{2x}{2x+1} \quad \text{令 } x=1, \text{ 则 } f(2) = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$3. y' = 6 \sin 3x \cos 3x - \frac{2}{5} x \sin \frac{x^2}{5} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x} \cos^2 \sqrt{x}} = 3 \sin 6x - \frac{2}{5} x \sin \frac{x^2}{5} + \frac{\sec^2 \sqrt{x}}{2\sqrt{x}}$$

$$4. \text{ 原式} = \frac{1}{4} \int \ln x dx^4 = \frac{1}{4} \left[x^4 \ln x - \int x^4 \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx \right] = \frac{1}{4} \left(x^4 \ln x - \frac{x^4}{4} \right) + c$$

$$5. \text{ 原式 } \int_{-3}^3 |x| e^{-|x|} dx = 2 \int_0^3 x e^{-x} dx = -2 \int_0^3 x d e^{-x} = -2 \left[x e^{-x} \Big|_0^3 - \int_0^3 e^{-x} dx \right] = -2(3e^{-3} + e^{-3} - 1) = -8e^{-3} + 2$$

$$6. \text{ 先求 } xy' - y = 0 \Rightarrow x \frac{dy}{dx} = y \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{y} = \frac{dx}{x} \Rightarrow y = C_1 x \quad \text{设 } y = h(x)x \text{ 代入原方程}$$

$$x[xh'(x) + h(x)] - xh(x) = x^3 \cos x \Rightarrow x^2 h'(x) = x^3 \cos x \Rightarrow h(x) = x \sin x + \cos x + C_2$$

$$7. \lambda^2 - 2\lambda + 5 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = 1 \pm 2i \quad \therefore y = e^x (C_1 \cos 2x + C_2 \sin 2x)$$

$$8. \text{ 令 } t = \sqrt{x}, \text{ 则 } x = t^2, \text{ 原式} = \int_0^{+\infty} 2te^{-t} dt = -2 \int_0^{+\infty} t d e^{-t} = -2 \left[t e^{-t} \Big|_0^{+\infty} - \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-t} dt \right] = -2 \left[t e^{-t} + e^{-t} \right] \Big|_0^{+\infty} = -2$$

二、解答题

$$1. \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x(x+1)}{\cos \frac{\pi}{2} x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{2x+1}{-\frac{\pi}{2} \sin \frac{\pi}{2} x} = -\frac{2}{\pi} \quad \therefore x = -1 \text{ 为可断间断点}$$

$$t = -3, -5, -7, \dots, -(2k+1), \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow t} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow t} \frac{x(x+1)}{\cos \frac{\pi}{2} x} = \infty \quad \therefore x = -3, -5, -7, \dots, -(2k+1), k \in \mathbb{N}^+ \text{ 为无穷间断点}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \sin \frac{\pi}{x^2 - 4} \text{ 不存在} \quad f(x) \text{ 在 } [1, -1] \text{ 内振荡} \quad \therefore x = 2 \text{ 为振荡间断点}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\pi}{x^2 - 4} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{x(x+1)}{\cos \frac{\pi}{2} x} = 0 \quad \therefore x = 0 \text{ 为跳跃间断点}$$

$$2. (1) \text{ 当 } x \neq 0 \text{ 时, } f'(x) = \frac{x[g(x) + e^{-x}] - g(x) + e^{-x}}{x^2}$$

$$\text{当 } x=0 \text{ 时, } f'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{g(x) - e^{-x}}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{g'(x) + e^{-x}}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{g''(x) - e^{-x}}{2} = \frac{g''(0) - 1}{2}$$

$$\therefore f'(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{xg'(x) + (x+1)e^{-x} - g(x)}{x^2} & x \neq 0 \\ \frac{g''(0) - 1}{2} & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$(2) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f'(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{xg'(x) + (x+1)e^{-x} - g(x)}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{g'(x) + xg''(x) + e^{-x} - (x+1)e^{-x} - g'(x)}{2x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{xg''(x) - xe^{-x}}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{g''(0) - 1}{2} = f''(0)$$

$\therefore f'(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处连续 又当 $x \neq 0$ 时, $f'(x)$ 显然连续 故 $f'(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上连续

$$3. (1) \det(A - \lambda E) = \begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & 1 & -2 \\ 1 & -2-\lambda & 1 \\ -2 & 1 & 1-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = \lambda(\lambda+3)(3-\lambda) = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = 0, \lambda_2 = 3, \lambda_3 = -3$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -2 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 \\ -2 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad r_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A - 3E = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 1 & -2 \\ 1 & -5 & 1 \\ -2 & 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad r_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A + 3E = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 1 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -2 & 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad r_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore x(t) = C_1 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + C_2 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} e^{3t} + C_3 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} e^{-3t}$$

$$(2) 3f(x) + e^x = 2f''(x) + f'(x) \Rightarrow 2f''(x) + f'(x) - 3f(x) = e^x \quad 2\lambda^2 + \lambda - 3 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = -\frac{3}{2}, \lambda_2 = 1$$

$$\therefore \text{通解为 } f(x) = C_1 e^{-\frac{2}{3}x} + C_2 e^x \quad \text{设特解为 } f^*(x) = Axe^x$$

$$\text{代入得: } f^*(x) = \frac{x}{5} e^x \quad \therefore f(x) = C_1 e^{-\frac{2}{3}x} + C_2 e^x + \frac{x}{5} e^x$$

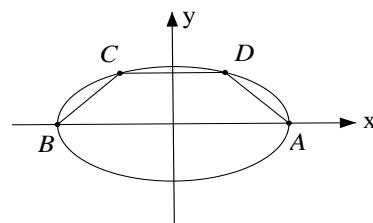
$$\text{又 } f(0) = 1 \quad f'(0) = \frac{1}{5} \quad \text{故 } f(x) = \frac{2}{5} e^{-\frac{2}{3}x} + \frac{3}{5} e^x + \frac{x}{5} e^x$$

$$4. \text{ 设 } D(a \cos t, a \sin t), t \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2}), \text{ 则 } S = \frac{(2a \cos t + 2a)b \sin t}{2} = ab \sin t \cos t + ab \sin t$$

$$\frac{ds}{dt} = ab(2 \cos^2 t + \cos t - 1), \cos t \in (0, 1), \quad \frac{ds}{dt} = 0 \Rightarrow \cos t = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow t = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$\text{故当 } 0 < t < \frac{\pi}{3} \text{ 时, } \frac{ds}{dt} > 0; \text{ 当 } \frac{\pi}{3} < t < \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ 时, } \frac{ds}{dt} < 0$$

$$\therefore t = \frac{\pi}{3} \text{ 时取最大值, } S_{\max} = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4} ab$$



5. (1) 由中值定理: $\frac{f(x)-f(a)}{x-a} = f'(\xi) \leq M$

其中 $\xi \in (a, x), f(a)=0 \quad \therefore f(x) \leq M(x-a) \quad \int_a^b f(x)dx \leq \int_a^b M(x-a)dx \Rightarrow \int_a^b f(x)dx \leq \frac{M}{2}(b-a)^2$

(2) 由柯西不等式: $f^2(x) = \left[\int_a^x f'(t)dt \right]^2 \leq \int_a^x [f'(t)]^2 dt \cdot \int_a^x dt = (x-a) \int_a^x [f'(t)]^2 dt \leq (x-a) \int_a^b [f'(t)]^2 dt$
 $\therefore \int_a^b f^2(x)dx \leq \int_a^b \left[(x-a) \int_a^b [f'(t)]^2 dt \right] dx = \int_a^b [f'(t)]^2 dt \cdot \int_a^b (x-a)dx = \frac{(b-a)^2}{2} \int_a^b [f'(x)]^2 dx$

2012 年高数上期末答案

一、填空题

1. $(0, \frac{1}{4})$

解析: $F'(x) = 2 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} < 0 \Rightarrow 0 < x < \frac{1}{4}$

2. $f(0)=0; f'(0)=2$

解析: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)-f(0)}{x-0} = f'(0) = 2$

3. $a=1$

解析: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\cos x}{x+2} = \frac{1}{2}$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{(\sqrt{a+x}-\sqrt{a})(\sqrt{a+x}+\sqrt{a})}{x(\sqrt{a+x}+\sqrt{a})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{(\sqrt{a+x}+\sqrt{a})} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{a}} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow a=1$

4. $a=0, b=1$

解析: $f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处连续: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} e^{ax} = 1 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} b(1-x^2) = b \quad \therefore b=1$

$f'(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处连续: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(x)-f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{e^{ax}-1}{x} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x)-f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{b(1-x^2)-1}{x} = 0$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{e^{ax}-1}{x} = 0 \Rightarrow a=0$

5. $a=9$

解析: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+ax^2)}{\sin^2 3x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{ax^2}{3x} = \frac{a}{9} = 1 \Rightarrow a=9$

二、计算题

1. 原式 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\cos(x-1)-1}{1-\sin \frac{\pi}{2}x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{-\sin(x-1)}{-\frac{\pi}{2} \cos \frac{\pi}{2}x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\cos(x-1)}{-\frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \sin \frac{\pi}{2}x} = -\frac{4}{\pi^2}$

2. $f'(x) = \frac{2x(x-3)-(x^2-5)}{(x-3)^2} = \frac{x^2-6x+5}{(x-3)^2} = 0 \Rightarrow (x-5)(x-1) = 0 \Rightarrow x=1$ 或 5 定义域: $x \neq 3$ 且 $x \in R$

\therefore 增区间 $(-\infty, 1), (5, +\infty)$ 减区间 $(1, 3), (3, 5)$

$x=1$ 时取极大值 $f(1) = 2 + \int_{-1}^1 (1+2x\sqrt{1-x^2})dx = 2 + \int_{-1}^1 dx = 4$; $x=5$ 时取极小值 $f(5) = 12$

3. 原式 $= \int_1^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{dx}{x^2 + \sqrt{\frac{1}{x^2} + 1}} \xrightarrow{\text{令 } t = \frac{1}{x}} \int_t^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}} \frac{t^2}{\sqrt{t^2+1}} \left(-\frac{1}{t^2}\right) dt = \int_{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}}^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+t^2}} dt$, 令 $t = \tan \theta$, 则原式 $= \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\tan^2 \theta}} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} d\theta$

$$\int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{d\theta}{\cos \theta} = \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\cos \theta d\theta}{\cos^2 \theta} = \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{d \sin \theta}{1 - \sin^2 \theta} \xrightarrow{\text{令 } u = \sin \theta} \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} \frac{du}{1 - u^2} = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} \frac{1}{(1-u)(1+u)} du = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{u+1}{u-1} \right| \Big|_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} = \ln \frac{1+\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$4. \quad y' + xy = x^3 y^2 \Rightarrow y^{-3} y' + xy^{-2} = x^3, \quad \text{令 } u = y^{-2}, \quad \text{则 } u' = -2y^{-3} y' \quad \therefore -\frac{1}{2} u' + xu = x^3 \Rightarrow u' - 2xu = -2x^3$$

$$\text{先求 } \frac{du}{dx} - 2xu = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{du}{u} = 2xdx \Rightarrow u = c_1 e^{x^2} \quad \text{设 } u = h(x)e^{x^2}, \quad \text{则 } [h'(x) + 2xh(x)]e^{x^2} - 2xh(x)e^{x^2} = -2x^3$$

$$h'(x) = -2x^3 e^{-x^2} \Rightarrow h(x) = (x^2 + 1)e^{-x^2} + c_2 \quad \therefore u = x^2 + 1 + ce^{x^2}$$

$$5. \quad \lambda^2 + 4\lambda + 5 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = -2 \pm i \quad \therefore x = e^{-2t} (C_1 \cos t + C_2 \sin t)$$

$$6. \quad (1) \quad \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x dx = 1 \quad \begin{cases} y = \cos x \\ y = a \sin x \end{cases} \Rightarrow x = \arctan \frac{1}{a}$$

$$\therefore \int_0^{\arctan \frac{1}{a}} (\cos x - a \sin x) dx = \sqrt{a^2 + 1} - a = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow a = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$(2) \quad V = \int_0^{\arctan \frac{4}{3}} \pi \left(\frac{3}{4} \sin x \right)^2 dx + \int_{\arctan \frac{4}{3}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \pi \cos^2 x dx = \frac{\pi^2}{4} - \frac{7}{32} \pi \arctan \frac{4}{3} - \frac{3}{8} \pi$$

$$7. \quad (1) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} F(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x t f(t) dt}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x f(x)}{2x} = \frac{f(0)}{2} = 0$$

$$(2) \quad F'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{F(x) - F(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x t f(t) dt}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \int_0^x f(x) dt}{3x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{3x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(x)}{3} = \frac{f'(0)}{3}$$

$$\text{当 } x \neq 0 \text{ 时, } F'(x) = \frac{x^3 f(x) - 2x \int_0^x t f(t) dt}{x^4} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} F'(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 f(x) - 2 \int_0^x t f(t) dt}{x^3}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x f(x) + x^2 f'(x) - 2x f(x)}{3x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(x)}{3} = \frac{f'(0)}{3} = F'(0) \quad \therefore F'(x) \text{ 在 } (-\infty, +\infty) \text{ 上连续.}$$

$$8. \quad (1) \quad \det(A - \lambda E) = \begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 4-\lambda & -2 \\ -3 & -3 & 5-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda - 2)^2 (6 - \lambda) = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = 2, \lambda_2 = 6$$

$$A - 2E = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & -2 \\ -3 & -3 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad r_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad r_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A - 6E = \begin{bmatrix} -5 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & -2 & -2 \\ -3 & -3 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad r_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore x(t) = C_1 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} e^{2t} + C_2 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} e^{2t} + C_3 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} e^{6t}$$

$$(2) \quad \lambda^2 - 3\lambda + 2 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = 1, \lambda_2 = 2 \quad \therefore \text{通解为 } x = C_1 e^t + C_2 e^{2t}$$

$$\text{设特解为 } x^* = Ate^t \quad \text{代入得: } x^* = -4te^t \quad \text{故 } x = C_1 e^t + C_2 e^{2t} - 4te^t$$

$$9. \quad \text{由积分中值定理: } 2 \cdot e^{\lambda(\eta-b^2)} f(\eta) \cdot \left(\frac{a+b}{2} - a \right) = (b-a)f(b) \Rightarrow f(\eta)e^{\lambda(\eta-b^2)} = f(b) \quad \eta \in \left(a, \frac{a+b}{2} \right)$$

$$\text{令 } g(x) = f(x)e^{\lambda(\eta^2-b^2)}, \quad \text{则 } g(\eta) = g(b) \quad \text{又 } g(x)[a, b] \exists \xi \in (\eta, b), g'(\xi) = 0$$

$$\text{即 } [f'(\xi) + 2\lambda\xi f(\xi)]e^{\lambda(x^2-b^2)} = 0 \Rightarrow f'(\xi) + 2\lambda\xi f(\xi) = 0$$

10. (1) 将 $y = e^x$ 代入得: $e^x + P(x)e^x + Q(x)e^x = 0 \Rightarrow 1 + P(x) + Q(x) = 0$

将 $y = x$ 代入得: $P(x) + Q(x)x = 0$

(2) $\because (x-1)y'' - xy' + y = 0$ 满足 $1 + P(x) + Q(x) = 0$, $P(x) + Q(x)x = 0$

由 (1) 知 $y = e^x$, $y = x$ 为方程的特解 故通解为 $y = C_1 e^x + C_2 x$

又 $y(0) = 2$, $y'(0) = 1$ $y = 2e^x - x$

(3) 由 (2) 知通解为 $y = C_1 e^x + C_2 x$ 观察得特解可取 $y^* = 1$

$$\therefore y = C_1 e^x + C_2 x + 1 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln[y(x)-1]}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{y'(x)}{y(x)-1} = -1 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y(0) = 2 \\ y'(0) = -1 \end{cases} \therefore y = e^x - 2x + 1$$

2011 年高数上期末答案

一、填空题

1. $k = 2$

解析: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} -\frac{\sin 2x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{2x}{x} = 2$ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (3x^2 - 2x + k) = k$ $\therefore k = 2$

2. 2π

解析: 令 $x = 2\sin \theta$

$$\text{原式} = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 + 2\sin \theta) 2\cos \theta 2\cos \theta d\theta = 4 \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\cos^2 \theta + 2\sin \theta \cos^2 \theta) d\theta = 4 \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 \theta d\theta = 2\pi$$

$$3. y = C_1 e^{-x} + e^{\frac{1}{2}x} \left(C_2 \cos \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} t + C_3 \sin \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} t \right)$$

解析: $\lambda^3 + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow (\lambda + 1)(\lambda^2 - \lambda + 1) = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = -1, \lambda_2 = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i, \lambda_3 = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i$

$$4. \frac{2x \sin x^2}{1 + \cos^2 x^2}$$

二、单选题

1. B

解析: $f'(1) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1+\Delta x) - f(1)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1-x) - f(1)}{-x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1) - f(1-x)}{x} = -2 \therefore f'(5) = f'(5-4) = -2$

2. D

解析: $\lambda^2 - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = \pm 1$

3. D

解析: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x(\ln x) \sin \frac{1}{x}}{x-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x(x-1) \sin \frac{1}{x}}{x-1} = \sin 1$ $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x[\ln(-x)] \sin \frac{1}{x}}{x-1} = 0$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x(\ln|x|) \sin \frac{1}{x}}{x-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} -x(\ln|x|) \sin \frac{1}{x} \quad \because \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \ln|x| = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln|x|}{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{-\frac{1}{x^2}} = 0$$

且 $\sin \frac{1}{x}$ 有界故上式极限为 0 \therefore 可断间断点为 $\pm 1, 0$

4. B

解析: 设 $f(x) = \tan x - x$, $x \in (0, \frac{\pi}{4})$, $f'(x) = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} - 1 > 0 \therefore f(x)$ 单调增

$$f(x) > f(0) = 0 \quad \therefore \tan x - x > 0 \Rightarrow \tan x > x \Rightarrow \tan^2 x > x^2 \Rightarrow \frac{\tan x}{x} > \frac{x}{\tan x}, x \in (0, \frac{\pi}{4})$$

$$\text{设 } g(x) = \frac{\tan x}{x}, \quad x \in (0, \frac{\pi}{4}), \quad \text{则 } g'(x) = \frac{\frac{x}{\cos^2 x} - \tan x}{x^2} = \frac{x - \sin x \cos x}{x^2 \cos^2 x}$$

$$\text{令 } h(x) = x - \sin x \cos x, \quad \text{则 } h'(x) = 1 - \cos 2x > 0 \quad \therefore h(x) \text{ 单调增, } h(x) > h(0) = 0$$

$$\therefore g'(x) > 0, \quad g'(x) \text{ 单调增} \quad \therefore g(x) < g(\frac{\pi}{4}) = \frac{4}{\pi} \quad \text{即 } \frac{\tan x}{x} < \frac{4}{\pi}$$

$$\text{故 } \frac{4}{\pi} > \frac{\tan x}{x} > \frac{x}{\tan x} \quad \therefore 1 > I_1 > I_2$$

三、计算题

$$1. \text{ 原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\arctan x - x}{2x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{1+x^2} - 1}{6x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-x^2}{6x^2(1+x^2)} = -\frac{1}{6}$$

$$2. \text{ 原式} = -\int \frac{x}{\cos^5 x} d \cos x = \frac{1}{4} \int x d \cos^{-4} x = \frac{x \cos^{-4} x}{4} - \frac{1}{4} \int \cos^{-4} x dx = \frac{x}{4 \cos^4 x} - \frac{1}{4} \left[\int \tan^2 x d \tan x + \int \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} dx \right]$$

$$= \frac{x}{4 \cos^4 x} - \frac{1}{12} \tan^3 x - \frac{1}{4} \tan x + C$$

$$3. \text{ 令 } \sqrt{x} = t, \quad \text{则原式} = \int_1^2 \frac{\ln t^2}{t} \cdot 2t dt = 4 \int_1^2 \ln t dt = 4(t \ln t - t) \Big|_1^2 = 4(2 \ln 2 - 1)$$

$$4. \dot{x} = t^2 \cdot 2t = 2t^3, \ddot{x} = 6t^2, \dot{y} = -2t \cdot t^4 \ln t^2 = -4t^5 \ln t, \quad \ddot{y} = -4t^4(5 \ln t + 1), \quad \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \frac{\ddot{y} - \dot{y} \dot{x}}{\dot{x}^3} =$$

$$\frac{2t^3 [-4t^4(5 \ln t + 1) - 6t^2(-4t^5 \ln t)]}{(2t^3)^3} = -\frac{2 \ln t + 1}{t^2}$$

$$5. \text{ 先求 } xy' - 3y = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{y} = \frac{3dx}{x} \Rightarrow y = c_1 x^3 \quad \text{令 } y = h(x)x^3$$

$$\text{则 } x[h'(x)x^3 + 3x^2 h(x)] - 3h(x)x^3 = x^4 e^x \Rightarrow h'(x) = e^x \quad \text{故 } h(x) = e^x + c_2 \quad \therefore y = (e^x + c)x^3$$

$$6. (1) \det(A - \lambda E) = \begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 1-\lambda & 3 \\ 3 & 3 & 6-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = \lambda(9-\lambda)(\lambda+1) = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = 0, \lambda_2 = 9, \lambda_3 = -1$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 3 & 3 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad r_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A + E = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 3 & 7 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad r_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A - 9E = \begin{bmatrix} -8 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & -8 & 3 \\ 3 & 3 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad r_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore x(t) = C_1 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + C_2 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} e^{-t} + C_3 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} e^{9t}$$

$$(2) \lambda^2 - 4\lambda + 4 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 2 \quad \therefore \text{通解为 } y = C_1 e^{2x} + C_2 x e^{2x}$$

$$\text{设特解为 } y^* = A x^2 e^{2x} \quad \text{代入得: } y^* = \frac{3}{2} x^2 e^{2x} \quad \text{故 } y = C_1 e^{2x} + C_2 x e^{2x} + \frac{3}{2} x^2 e^{2x}$$

7. $y'=2x$ 切线: $y-x_0^2=2x_0(x-x_0)$ 切点: (x_0, x_0^2)

$$S = \int_{\frac{x_0}{2}}^8 (2x_0x - x_0^2) dx = \frac{x_0^3}{4} - 8x_0^2 + 64x_0 \quad S' = \frac{3x_0^2}{4} - 16x_0 + 64 = 0 \Rightarrow x_0 = \frac{16}{3}$$

当 $0 < x_0 < \frac{16}{3}$ 时, $S' > 0$; 当 $\frac{16}{3} < x_0 < 8$ 时, $S' < 0$ $\therefore x_0 = \frac{16}{3}$ 时 S 最大, 对应点为 $(\frac{16}{3}, \frac{256}{9})$

8. (1) 由柯西不等式: $\left| f(x) \cdot \frac{1}{x} \right| \leq \frac{1}{2} \left[f^2(x) + \frac{1}{x^2} \right]$ $\because \int_1^{+\infty} f^2(x) dx$ 和 $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^2} dx$ 均收敛

$\therefore \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2} \left[f^2(x) + \frac{1}{x^2} \right] dx$ 收敛 $\therefore \int_1^{+\infty} \left| \frac{f(x)}{x} \right| dx$ 收敛 故 $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} dx$ 绝对收敛

(2) 原式 $= -\frac{1}{2} \int_1^{+\infty} \arctan x dx x^{-2} = -\frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{\arctan x}{x^2} \Big|_1^{+\infty} - \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^2} d \arctan x \right] = \frac{\pi}{8} + \frac{1}{2} \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^2(1+x^2)} dx$

$$= \frac{\pi}{8} + \frac{1}{2} \int_1^{+\infty} \left(\frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x^2+1} \right) dx = \frac{\pi}{8} + \frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{1}{x} - \arctan x \right) \Big|_1^{+\infty} = \frac{1}{2}$$

9. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{f(x)}{x-1} = 0 \Rightarrow f(1) = 0$ $\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{f(x) - f(1)}{x-1} = f'(1) = 0$

当 $x \neq 1$ 时, $\varphi(x) = \int_0^1 f'[1+(x-1)t] dt = \frac{f[1+(x-1)]}{x-1} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{f(x) - f(1)}{x-1} = \frac{f(x)}{x-1}$

当 $x=1$ 时, $\varphi(1) = \int_0^1 f'(1) dt = 0$ 在 $x=1$ 的邻域内: $\varphi'(x) = \frac{(x-1)f'(x) - f(x)}{(x-1)^2}$

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

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

$\therefore \varphi'(x)$ 在 $x=1$ 处连续

2010 年高数上期末答案

一、填空题

1. $y-1=2(x-1)$

解析: 设切点 (x_0, x_0^2) , 则 $2x_0 \cdot (-\frac{1}{2}) = -1 \Rightarrow x_0 = 1$ \therefore 切线: $y-1=2(x-1) \Rightarrow y=2x-1$

2. $y = C_1 e^x + C_2 x^2 + 3$

3. $\frac{19}{4}$

解析: 令 $t = x^2$, $f'(x^2) = \frac{df(x^2)}{dx} = \frac{df(x^2)}{dx^2} \cdot \frac{dx^2}{dx} \Rightarrow x^3 = f'(t) \cdot 2x \Rightarrow f'(t) = \frac{t}{2} \Rightarrow f(t) = \frac{t^2+3}{4} \therefore f(4) = \frac{19}{4}$

二、计算题

1. B

解析: $f'(a) = 0$ 令 $x=a$, 则 $f''(a) + 2f'(a) = \int_a^{a+1} e^{f(t)} dt > 0 \Rightarrow f''(a) > 0 \therefore x=a$ 处取极小值

2. A

解析: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x \ln(1-x)}{\sin^2 x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x \cdot (-x)}{x^2} = -2$

三、解答题

$$1. y' = \frac{2x}{2\sqrt{x^2-1}} - \frac{\sqrt{x^2-1}}{x} - \frac{2x}{2\sqrt{x^2-1}} \ln x = \frac{x \ln x}{(x-1)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{dy}{dx} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{x \ln x}{(x^2-1)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{\ln x + 1}{3x\sqrt{x^2-1}} = +\infty$$

$$2. \dot{x} = e^{-t^2} \quad \ddot{x} = -2te^{-t^2} \quad \dot{y} = [2t - 2t(1+t^2)]e^{-t^2} = -2t^3e^{-t^2} \quad \ddot{y} = (-6t^2 + 4t^4)e^{-t^2}$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{\ddot{y} - \dot{y}\dot{x}}{\dot{x}^3} \quad \text{则} \quad \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{e^{-t^2} \cdot (-6t^2 + 4t^4)e^{-t^2} - (-2t^3e^{-t^2})(-2te^{-t^2})}{e^{-3t^2}} = \frac{-6t^2}{e^{-t^2}} \quad \therefore \left. \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} \right|_{t=1} = -6e$$

$$3. \text{原式} = \int \ln(e^x + 1) de^x = (e^x + 1) [\ln(e^x + 1) - 1] + C$$

$$4. \text{先求 } 2xy' = y \Rightarrow \frac{2dy}{y} = \frac{dx}{x} \Rightarrow y = C_1 \sqrt{x} \quad \text{设 } y = h(x)\sqrt{x}, \text{ 则 } 2x \left[h'(x) + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} h(x) \right] = h(x)\sqrt{x} + 2x^2 \Rightarrow$$

$$h'(x) = \sqrt{x} \Rightarrow h(x) = \frac{2}{3} x^{\frac{3}{2}} + C_2 \quad \therefore y = \left(\frac{2}{3} x^{\frac{3}{2}} + C \right) \sqrt{x} = \frac{2}{3} x^{\frac{3}{2}} + C\sqrt{x}$$

$$5. (1) \det(A - \lambda E) = \begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 3-\lambda & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = -\lambda(\lambda-1)(\lambda-4) = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = 0, \lambda_2 = 1, \lambda_3 = 4$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad r_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A - E = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad r_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A - 4E = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad r_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore x(t) = C_1 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} + C_2 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} e^t + C_3 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} e^{4t}$$

$$(2) \lambda^2 + \lambda - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = -2, \lambda_2 = 1 \quad \therefore \text{通解为 } y = C_1 e^{-2x} + C_2 e^x$$

$$\text{设特解为 } y^* = A x e^x \quad \text{代入得: } y^* = \frac{1}{3} x e^x \quad \text{故 } y = C_1 e^{-2x} + C_2 e^x + \frac{1}{3} x e^x$$

$$6. I = \int_0^{+\infty} x d \frac{1}{1+e^{-x}} = \frac{x}{1+e^{-x}} \Big|_0^{+\infty} - \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{1+e^{-x}} dx = \frac{x}{1+e^{-x}} \Big|_0^{+\infty} - \ln(e^x + 1) \Big|_0^{+\infty} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[\frac{x}{1+e^{-x}} - \ln(e^x + 1) \right] + \ln 2$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x e^x - (e^x + 1) \ln(e^x + 1)}{e^x} + \ln 2 = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(x+1)e^x - [e^x + e^x \ln(e^x + 1)]}{e^x} + \ln 2 = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x - \ln(e^x + 1) + \ln 2$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \ln \frac{e^x}{e^x + 1} + \ln 2 = \ln 2$$

$$7. \begin{cases} 0 = c \\ 2 = a + b + c \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a + b = 2 \\ c = 0 \end{cases} \quad y = ax^2 + bx = x(ax + b) \Rightarrow x_1 = -\frac{b}{a}, x_2 = 0$$

$$\therefore a < 0, b = 2 - a > 0 \quad \therefore x_1 > 0$$

$$S = \int_0^{\frac{b}{a}} (ax^2 + bx) dx = \frac{a}{3} x^3 + \frac{b}{2} x^2 \Big|_0^{\frac{b}{a}} = -\frac{b^3}{3a^2} + \frac{b^3}{2a^2} = \frac{b^3}{6a^2} = \frac{(2-a)^3}{6a^2}$$

$$\frac{ds}{da} = \frac{-3(2-a)^2 a^2 - 2a(2-a)^3}{6a^4} = \frac{-(2-a)^2(a+4)a}{6a^4} = 0 \Rightarrow a = -4$$

$$\therefore a = -4; b = -6; c = 0 \quad y = x(-4x+6) \quad \dot{V} = \int_0^{\frac{9}{4}} \pi \frac{6\sqrt{36-4 \cdot (-4) \cdot (-y)}}{(-4)^2} dy = \frac{3\pi}{4} \int_0^{\frac{9}{4}} \sqrt{9-4y} dy = \frac{27\pi}{8}$$

$$8. \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} \frac{f(2x-a)}{x-a} \text{ 存在} \Rightarrow f(a) = 0 \quad \because f'(x) > 0 \quad \therefore f(x) \geq f(a) = 0 \quad \text{设 } g(x) = x^2$$

$$h(x) \int_a^x f(t) dt \quad \text{由柯西中值定理: } \frac{g(b) - g(a)}{h(b) - h(a)} = \frac{g'(\xi)}{h'(\xi)} \quad \xi \in (a, b)$$

$$\text{即 } \frac{b^2 - a^2}{\int_a^b f(t) dt - \int_a^a f(t) dt} = \frac{2\xi}{f(\xi)} \Rightarrow \frac{b^2 - a^2}{\int_a^b f(x) dx} = \frac{2\xi}{f(\xi)}$$



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