

2022~2023学年第一学期期中考试试卷

□ A 卷

课程名称: 高等数学 课程代码: _____
 开课院系: 数学科学学院 考试形式: 闭卷
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题 目	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	总分
得 分	24	14	11	7	8	8	2	84

一、计算下列极限(每题6分, 共24分)

1. 求 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\arcsin 3x} \int_0^x (1 + \tan t)^{\frac{1}{x}} dt$.

2. 求 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1^4 + 3^4 + \dots + (2n-1)^4}{2^4 + 4^4 + \dots + (2n)^4}$.

3. 求 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - \sqrt[3]{1+3x+\frac{9x^2}{2}}}{x^3}$.

4. 求 $\frac{d^n}{dx^n} (\ln(e^{\sin x}(x^2-1)))$.

11)

原式 $\frac{0}{0} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1+\tan x)^{\frac{1}{3x}}}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\tan x}^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{3} \frac{(1+\tan x)^{\frac{1}{3x}}}{(1-\tan x)^{\frac{2}{3x}}}$

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

12)

$a_n = 1^4 + 3^4 + \dots + (2n-1)^4$ 奇数且 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = +\infty$

$b_n = 2^4 + 4^4 + \dots + (2n)^4$ 偶数且 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n = +\infty$

由11、12可知 原式 $= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1} - a_n}{b_{n+1} - b_n}$

$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(2n+1)^4 - (2n-1)^4}{(2n+2)^4 - (2n)^4} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(4n^2+4n+1) - (4n^2-4n+1)}{(4n^2+8n+4) - (4n^2-8n+4)}$

$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{8n}{16n} = \frac{1}{2}$

13) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - (1+5x+\frac{x^2}{2})^{\frac{1}{3}}}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x^3} [1+x+\frac{1}{2}x^2+\frac{1}{6}x^3+o(x^3)] - 1 - \frac{1}{3}(5x+\frac{x^2}{2}) - \frac{1}{2}x \times \frac{1}{3}(-\frac{5}{3})(5x+\frac{x^2}{2})^{\frac{2}{3}} - \frac{1}{3} \times (-\frac{5}{3})(-\frac{5}{3})(5x+\frac{x^2}{2})^{\frac{1}{3}} + o(x^3)$

$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{2}{3}x^3 + o(x^3)}{x^3} = \frac{2}{3}$

14) $f(x) = \ln[e^{\sin x}(x^2-1)] = \sin x + \ln(x^2-1)$. $\therefore \sin x + \ln(x-1) + \ln(x+1)$. ($x > 1$)

$\odot g(x) = \sin x \quad g'(x) = \cos x \quad g''(x) = -\sin x \quad g'''(x) = -\cos x$

$\therefore g^{(n)}(x) = \sin(x + \frac{n\pi}{2})$

$\odot y(x) = \ln(x-1) \quad y'(x) = \frac{1}{x-1} \quad y''(x) = -\frac{1}{(x-1)^2} \quad y'''(x) = \frac{2}{(x-1)^3}$

$\therefore y^{(n)}(x) = \frac{(-1)^{n+1} \cdot 2(n-1)!}{(x-1)^n} = \frac{(n-1)!(-1)^{n+1}}{(x-1)^n}$

同法 $k(x) = \ln(x+1) \quad k^{(n)}(x) = \frac{(n-1)!(-1)^{n+1}}{(x+1)^n}$

综合: $\frac{d^n}{dx^n} f(x) = f^{(n)}(x) = g^{(n)}(x) + y^{(n)}(x) + k^{(n)}(x)$

$= \sin(x + \frac{n\pi}{2}) + (n-1)!(-1)^{n+1} \left(\frac{1}{(x-1)^n} + \frac{1}{(x+1)^n} \right)$

15) 求 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sum_{k=1}^n (k-1)^4}{\sum_{k=1}^n k^4} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sum_{k=1}^n (2k-1)^4 \cdot \frac{2}{2n}}{\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{2^4}{(2n)^4} \cdot \frac{2}{2n}}$

原式 $= \int_0^1 x^4 dx = \frac{1}{5}$

二、计算下列各题(共14分)

1. (8分) 已知函数 $y = y(x)$ 由参数方程 $x = \sin t + t$, $y = t + \ln t$, ($t > 0$) 所确定, 试求 $\frac{dy}{dx}$, $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$.

2. (6分) 已知函数 $y = y(x)$ 由方程 $e^y = x^{2x+y}$ ($x > 0$) 所确定, 试求 $\frac{dy}{dx}$.

$$\begin{aligned} 1. \quad \frac{dy}{dx} &= \frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{1 + \frac{1}{t}}{1 + \cos t} = \frac{t+1}{t(1+\cos t)} \\ \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} &= \frac{d\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{-\frac{1}{t^2}(1+\cos t) + \frac{1}{t}(-\sin t)}{(1+\cos t)^2} \cdot \frac{1}{1+\cos t} \\ &= \frac{(\frac{1}{t^2} + t) \sin t - (1+\cos t)}{t^2(1+\cos t)^3} \end{aligned}$$

2. $\therefore x > 0$ 则 $\ln x$ 存在
 \therefore 两边同时取 \ln 得 $y = (2x+y) \ln x$ ($x > 0$).
 两边同时求导得 $y' = (2+y) \ln x + \frac{1}{x}(2x+y)$

整理得 $y' = \frac{2\ln x + 2 + \frac{y}{x}}{1 - \ln x}$

即 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2\ln x + 2 + \frac{y}{x}}{1 - \ln x} = \frac{2x \ln x + 2x + y}{x(1 - \ln x)}$

三、计算下列各题(共14分)

1. (6分) 求曲线 $y^2 = 2x + 2y - 1$ 在点 $(2, 3)$ 处的切线方程.
2. (8分) 求 $\arccos x$ 的 $2n$ 阶带 Peano 余项的 Maclaurin 展开式.

1. 将 $(2, 3)$ 代入曲线方程

$$y^2 = 9, \quad 2x + 2y - 1 = 4 + 6 - 1 = 9$$

即 $(2, 3)$ 在曲线上.

对曲线方程两边求导: $2y \cdot y' = 2 + 2y'$

$$\text{代入 } \begin{cases} x=2 \\ y=3 \end{cases} \quad \text{得 } y' = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore \text{切线方程 } y = \frac{1}{2}(x-2) + 3 \quad y = \frac{1}{2}x + 2.$$

2. $f(x) = \arccos x$ $f'(x) = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = -(1-x^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$

对 $g(x) = (1+x)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$ 展成幂级数

$$g(x) = 1 + \frac{(-1) \cdot (-\frac{1}{2})}{1!} x + \frac{(-\frac{1}{2}) \cdot (-\frac{3}{2})}{2!} x^2 + \frac{(-\frac{1}{2}) \cdot (-\frac{3}{2}) \cdot (-\frac{5}{2})}{3!} x^3 + \dots + 0 \dots$$

$$= 1 - \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{3}{16}x^2 + \dots + \frac{(2n-1)!!}{2^n n!} (-1)^n x^n + o(x^n)$$

$$\therefore f'(x) = -1 - \frac{(-1) \cdot (-\frac{1}{2})}{1!} x + \frac{(-\frac{1}{2}) \cdot (-\frac{3}{2})}{2!} x^2 + o(x^2)$$

$$= -1 - \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{3}{8}x^2 + o(x^2)$$

积分并整理得

$$f(x) = \int_0^x f'(t) dt$$

$$= -x - \frac{1}{4}x^2 + \frac{1}{8}x^3 + o(x^3) - 0$$



四、计算下列积分(每题8分, 共24分) 1. $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x = \sin t \therefore \arcsin x = t$

$$1. \int \frac{x^2 \arcsin x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx. \quad \therefore \text{原式} = \int \frac{\sin^2 t \cdot t \cos t}{\cos^2 t} dt$$

$$2. \int \sqrt{\frac{1-x}{1+x}} dx. = \int t \sin^2 t dt = \int t \cos t dt$$

$$3. \int_0^1 x f(x) dx, \text{其中 } f(x) = \int_1^x \frac{\sin t}{t} dt. = \frac{1}{2} t^2 \sin^2 t - \int \frac{1}{2} t^2 \sin 2t dt$$

$$1. \text{原式} = \int \frac{1}{2} x^2 \arcsin x^2 dx = \int \frac{1}{2} t^2 \arcsin t dt = -t \cos t + \int t \sin t dt$$

$$\text{原式} = \int \frac{\arcsin x}{1-x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{\arcsin x}{1-x^2} dx = -\frac{1}{2} \arcsin x^2 + \frac{1}{2} \arcsin x^2$$

$$2. \int \sqrt{\frac{1-x}{1+x}} dx \quad t = \sqrt{\frac{1-x}{1+x}} \quad x = \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2} \quad \int t \cdot \frac{-2t}{(t^2+1)^2} dt = \int \frac{-2t^2}{(t^2+1)^2} dt$$

$$t = \tan a \quad \int \frac{-2 \tan^2 a \sec^2 a da}{\sec^4 a} = -2 \int \frac{\tan^2 a}{\sec^2 a} da = -2 \int \frac{1 + \tan^2 a}{1 + \tan^2 a} da$$

$$= -2a + \int \sin 2a + C = -2a \arctan \sqrt{\frac{1-x}{1+x}} + \sin 2a \arctan \sqrt{\frac{1-x}{1+x}} + C$$

$$= -2a + \int \sin 2a + C = -2a \arctan \sqrt{\frac{1-x}{1+x}} + \sin 2a \arctan \sqrt{\frac{1-x}{1+x}} + C$$

$$3. \int_0^1 x f(x) dx = \int_0^1 f(x) \frac{1}{2} dx^2 = -\cos t \Big|_0^1 = 1 - \cos 1$$

五、(8分) 求常数a, b使得

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{x^3}{x^2 + \sin x + 1} + \arctan x - ax - b \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\int_0^{\sin x} \sqrt{\tan t} dt}{\tan x \sqrt{\sin t} dt}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\int_0^x \tan t dt}{\tan x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\cos x \sqrt{\tan x}}{\sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sqrt{\tan x}}{\sin x}$$

$$x \rightarrow 0 \text{ 利用 } \sin x \sim x \quad \tan x \sim x$$

$$\text{原式} = 1$$

$$\textcircled{2} \text{ 求上下同阶无穷小 } a = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{x^2}{x^2 + \sin x + 1} + \frac{\arctan x}{x} \right)$$

$$\text{原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\arctan x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{1}{1+x^2}}{1} = 0$$

$$\therefore a = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^2}{x^2 + \sin x + 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^2}{x^2 + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}} = 1$$

$$A = \sin x + 1 \in [0, 2] \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^2}{x^2 + \sin x + 1} = 1$$

$$\therefore a = 1$$

$$\textcircled{3} b + 1 = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{x^3}{x^2 + \sin x + 1} + \arctan x - x \right) = \frac{1}{2} + \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{-x \sin x - x}{x^2 + \sin x + 1} = -$$

$$\therefore b = \frac{3}{2} - 1$$

$$\text{原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} a = 1 \quad b = \frac{3}{2}$$



六、(8分) 设 $f(x) = \int_0^3 |t-x-t| dt$, $x \in [0, 4]$ 。试求函数 $f(x)$ 的值域 (要求说明理由)。

~~1A) ① $x \geq t$ 时 $f(x) = \int_0^3 (t-x-t) dt = \left[\frac{1}{2}xt^2 \right]_{t=0}^{t=3} - \frac{1}{3}t^3 \Big|_0^3$~~

~~② $x < t$ 时 $f(x) = 9 - \frac{2}{3}x^3$~~

~~③ $x \in [3, 4]$ $x > t$ $\therefore f(x) = \frac{2}{3}x^3 - 9$~~

~~$\therefore f(x)$ 值域 $[-\frac{9}{2}, 9]$~~

② $x \in [0, 3]$ $f(x) = \frac{2}{3}x^3 - 9 \int_0^x (t^2 - 3t) dt + \int_x^3 (t^2 + xt) dt$

$= \frac{1}{2}xt^2 \Big|_{t=x}^{t=3} - \frac{1}{2}t^3 \Big|_x^3$

$= \frac{1}{2}xt^2 \Big|_{t=x}^{t=3} + \frac{1}{2}t^3 \Big|_0^x$

$f(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^3 - \frac{9}{2}x + 9$

$f'(x) = \frac{3}{2}x^2 - \frac{9}{2}$ $x_0 = \frac{3}{2}$ 先减后增

$f(x_0) = 9 - \frac{9}{2} + 9$ $f(0) = 9$ $f(3) = \frac{9}{2}$

$\therefore f(x)$ 值域为 $[9 - \frac{9}{2}, 9]$

七、(8分) 设 $f(x)$ 于 $[a, b]$ 上连续, 且 $f(x) \geq 0$, 试证明如下两个论断:

(1) 若 $\int_a^x f(t) dt \leq 0$, $x \in (a, b)$, 则 $f(x) \equiv 0$ 。

(2) 若 $f(x) \leq \int_a^x f(t) dt$, $x \in (a, b)$, 则 $f(x) \equiv 0$ 。

1) ~~$\int_a^x f(t) dt = \int_a^x f(t) dt$~~ $f(x) = \frac{f(x) + f(x)}{2} + \frac{f(x) + f(x)}{2}$

~~$f(x) \leq 0$~~

~~$\therefore f(x) = \frac{f(x) + f(x)}{2}$~~

$f(x) \geq 0 \Rightarrow \int_a^x f(t) dt \geq \int_a^x f(t) dt - 0$

$\int_a^x f(t) dt \leq 0$

① $f(x) \equiv 0$ $\int_a^x f(t) dt = 0$

② $f(x) \geq 0$ $\int_a^x f(t) dt > 0$

此时有 $\because f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续 $\therefore \exists \delta > 0$ 使 $x \in [x_0 - \delta, x_0 + \delta]$ $f(x) > 0$

$\therefore \int_a^x f(t) dt = \int_{x_0-\delta}^{x_0+\delta} f(t) dt + \int_a^{x_0-\delta} f(t) dt > 0$

即 $\int_a^x f(t) dt > 0$

由题设 $\int_a^x f(t) dt \leq 0$ 时只有情况①满足 $\therefore f(x) \equiv 0$

$F(x) = \int_a^x f(t) dt$

$F'(x) \leq F(x) \Rightarrow F'(x) = 0$

$g(x) = \frac{F(x)}{e^x}$ $g'(x) = \frac{F'(x) - F(x)}{e^x} \leq 0$

