

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: 数学科学院 考试形式: 闭卷  
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装订线内不要答题

题 目	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	总分
得 分	24	14	11	17	8	8	2	8	100

计算下列极限(每题6分, 共24分)  
1. 求  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\arcsin 3x} \int_0^x (1 + \tan t)^{\frac{1}{2x}} dt$ .

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

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

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

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

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(2n+1)^4 - (2n-1)^4}{(2n+2)^4 - (2n)^4} = \frac{(-4n^2 + 4n + 1)(4n^2 + 4n + 1)}{16n^4}$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2n(4n^2 + 1)}{(2n+1)(4n^2 + 4n + 1)} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^3 \cdot \frac{1}{8}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & (1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - (1 + 2x + \frac{x^2}{2})^{\frac{1}{x}}}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x^3} [1 + x + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{6}x^3 + o(x^3)]^{\frac{1}{x}} - 1 - \frac{1}{3}(3x + \frac{9x^2}{2}) - \frac{1}{2}x \cdot \frac{1}{3}x \cdot (-\frac{2}{3})(3x + \frac{9x^2}{2})^2 - \frac{1}{6}x \cdot (-\frac{2}{3}) \cdot (-\frac{5}{3}) (3x + \frac{9x^2}{2})^3 + o(3x^3) \\ & = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{2}{2}x^2 + o(x^2)}{x^3} = \frac{2}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & (2) f(x) = h(e^{\sin x}(x^2 - 1)) = \sin x + h(x^2 - 1) = \sin x + h(x-1) + h(x+1) \quad (x > 1) \\ & \therefore f'(x) = \sin x \quad f'(x) = \cos x \quad f''(x) = -\sin x \quad f'''(x) = 3 - \cos x \\ & \therefore f^{(n)}(x) = \sin(x + \frac{n\pi}{2}) \end{aligned}$$

$$f(x) = h(x-1) \quad f'(x) = \frac{1}{x-1} \quad f''(x) = -\frac{1}{(x-1)^2} \quad f'''(x) = \frac{2}{(x-1)^3}$$

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

$$(3) f(x) = h(x+1) \quad f^{(n)}(x) = \frac{(n-1)! \cdot (-1)^{n+1}}{(x+1)^n}$$

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

$$f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1} - a_n}{b_{n+1} - b_n}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sum_{k=1}^n (\frac{1}{2k-1})^4 \cdot \frac{2}{2n}}{\sum_{k=1}^n (\frac{1}{2n})^4 \cdot \frac{2}{2n}} \\ & = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(2n+1)^4 - (2n-1)^4}{(2n+2)^4 - (2n)^4} = \frac{(-4n^2 + 4n + 1)(4n^2 + 4n + 1)}{16n^4} \\ & = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2n(4n^2 + 1)}{(2n+1)(4n^2 + 4n + 1)} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^3 \cdot \frac{1}{8} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^1 x^4 dx = 1 \\ & \int_0^1 x^4 dx = 1 \end{aligned}$$



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 $\frac{dy}{dx}$ 。

$$1. \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{1 + \frac{1}{t}}{1 + \cos t} = \frac{t+1}{t(1+\cos t)}$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{d\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)}{dt} \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{-\frac{1}{t^2}(1+\cos t) + \frac{1}{t}\cos t(1+\frac{1}{t})\sin t}{(1+\cos t)^2}$$

$$= \frac{(t^2+t)(\sin t - (1+\cos t))}{t^2(1+\cos t)^3}$$

$$2. \because \text{已知 } x > 0 \text{ 时取 } \ln. \text{ 得 } y = (2x+y) \ln x \quad (x > 0).$$

$$\text{同时对 } x \text{ 求导 } y' = (2+y') \ln x + \frac{1}{x}(2x+y)$$

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

$$3. \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2 \ln x + 2 + \frac{y}{x}}{1 - \ln x} = \frac{2x \ln x + 2x + y}{x(1 - \ln x)}$$

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。

$$1. \text{ 所求 } (2, 3) \text{ 处的切线方程}$$

$$y^2 = 9. \Rightarrow 2x + 2y - 1 = 4 + 6 - 1 = 9$$

即曲线在点(2, 3)处的切线方程为:

$$2y \cdot y' = 2 + 2y'$$

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

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

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

对 $f(t) = (1+t)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$ 求导得

$$f(t) = 1 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{(-\frac{1}{2})(-\frac{3}{2})(-\frac{5}{2}) \cdots (-\frac{2k-1}{2})}{k!} t^k + \frac{(-\frac{1}{2})(-\frac{3}{2})(-\frac{5}{2}) \cdots (-\frac{2k-1}{2})}{2k!} t^{2k} + \cdots + 0 \right)$$

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

$$\therefore (f'(x))^n = -1 - \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{(2k-1)!!}{k!(2k-2)!!} (-x^2)^k + o(x^{2n})$$

整理得

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

$$1. \quad 2. \quad \frac{1}{2} \left( (2k-1)!! \frac{x^{2k+1}}{2^{2k+1}} + n_1 x^{2n+1} \right) - x$$



四、计算下列积分(每题8分, 共24分)

$$1. \int \frac{x^2 \arcsin x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx.$$

$$\therefore \text{设 } t = \sin x \Rightarrow dt = \cos x dx \quad \therefore \arcsin x = t$$

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

$$= \int t \sin^2 t dt = \int t - \sin^2 t dt$$

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

$$1. \text{ 设 } t = \int_{\pi/2}^x \arcsin \sin t dt = \int_{\pi/2}^x \arcsin t dt = \int_{\pi/2}^x \arcsin \sin t dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} t^2 \arcsin^2 t - \int t^2 \arcsin^2 t dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} t^2 \arcsin^2 t - \int \frac{1}{2} t^2 \arcsin^2 t dt$$

$$\therefore \text{原式} = \int_{\pi/2}^x t^2 \arcsin^2 t dt = \int_{\pi/2}^x t^2 dt = \frac{1}{3} t^3 \Big|_{\pi/2}^x = \frac{1}{3} x^3 - \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^3$$

$$= -t \cos t + \int \cos t dt$$

$$= -t \cos t + \int \cos t dt$$

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$$= -t \cos t + \int \cos t dt$$

$$= -t \cos t + \int \cos t dt$$

$$2. \int \sqrt{\frac{1-x}{1+x}} dx = \int \sqrt{\frac{1-x}{1+x}} \cdot \frac{1+x}{1+x} dx = \int \frac{1-x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$$

$$a = \arctan t \quad t = \tan x \quad \therefore \text{原式} = \int \frac{-4t}{1+t^2} dt = -4 \int \frac{1+t^2}{sec^2 a} da$$

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

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

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

五、(8分) 求常数a,b使得

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left( \frac{x^3}{x^2 + \sin x + 1} + \arctan x - ax - b \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\int_0^{\sin x} \sqrt{\tan t} dt}{\tan x}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \int_0^{\sin x} \frac{\sqrt{\tan t} dt}{\tan x} \stackrel{0}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\tan^3 x \sqrt{\tan \sin x}}{\sin \tan x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \sqrt{\frac{\tan \sin x}{\sin \tan x}}$$

$$\text{原式} \sin x \sim x \quad \tan x \sim x$$

$$\text{原式} = 1.$$

$$\text{③} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\arctan x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{2}x}{x} = 0$$

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

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

$$\therefore a = 1.$$

$$\text{④} b+1 = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left( \frac{x^3}{x^2 + \sin x} + \arctan x - x \right) = \frac{x^2}{2} + \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{-x \sin x - x}{x^2 + \sin x} =$$

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

$$\text{原式 } a = 1 \quad b = \frac{3}{2} - 1$$



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

~~$$\text{① } x \geq t \Rightarrow f(x) = \int_0^3 t|x-t| dt = \left[ \frac{1}{2}xt^2 - \frac{1}{3}t^3 \right]_0^3 = \frac{9}{2}x^2 - 9$$~~

~~$$\text{② } x < t \Rightarrow f(x) = 9 - \frac{9}{2}x$$~~

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

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

~~$$\text{④ } x \in [0, 3] \quad f(x) = \frac{9}{2}x^2 - 9$$~~

~~$$= \frac{1}{2}x^2 \left. t^2 \right|_{t=x}^{t=3} - \frac{1}{3}t^3 \Big|_0^3 + \left. \frac{1}{2}t^2 xt \right|_0^x$$~~

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

~~$$f'(x) = -x^2 + x + 9$$~~

~~$$\therefore f(0) = 9 \quad f(3) = \frac{9}{2}$$~~

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

七、(8分) 设  $f(x)$  在  $[a, b]$  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  $f(x) \equiv 0$ 。

~~$$\text{① } \because f(x) = \int_a^x f(t) dt \quad \therefore f(x) = \frac{|f(x)| + f(x)}{2} + \frac{-|f(x)| + f(x)}{2}$$~~

~~$$\therefore f(x) \geq 0 \quad \text{分而证之}$$~~

~~$$\text{② } \int_a^x f(t) dt \leq 0$$~~

~~$$\text{③ } f(x) \geq 0 \quad \int_a^x f(t) dt = 0$$~~

~~$$\text{④ } f(x) \geq 0 \quad \int_a^x f(t) dt = 0$$~~

由题意  $\int_a^x f(t) dt \leq 0$  时 ③有情况①情况  $\therefore f(x) \geq 0$

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

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

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

由题意  $\int_a^x f(t) dt = 0$  时 ④有情况①情况  $\therefore f(x) \geq 0$

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

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

~~$$F'(x) = \frac{F(x)}{x} \quad F'(x) - F(x) = \frac{F(x)}{x} - F(x) = \frac{F(x)(1-x)}{x} \leq 0$$~~

