2011-2012 学年第一学期高等数学 B 试卷(A 卷)答案

一、填空题(15分,每小题3分)

$$(1) e^{-x} \left(\cos x - \sin x\right) dx; (2) 1; (3) x = 2; (4) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} nx^{n} \left(-1 < x < 1\right); (5) \frac{1}{2} e^{-1} - \frac{1}{2}.$$

二、计算下列极限(16分,每小题4分)

(1)
$$\Re \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{\ln x}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{1}{x} = 1$$
 4 \Im

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{e^x - 1 + xe^x}$$
 2 \(\frac{\partial}{2}{2}\)

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{e^x}{e^x + e^x + xe^x}$$

$$= \frac{1}{e^x + e^x + xe^x}$$

$$= \frac{1}{e^x + e^x + xe^x}$$

(3)
$$\text{fill } \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+x^3} - 1}{1 - \cos\sqrt{x - \sin x}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2}x^3}{\frac{1}{2}(x - \sin x)}$$

$$=\lim_{x\to 0}\frac{3x^2}{1-\cos x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{3x^2}{\frac{1}{2}x^2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - \cos(x^4)}{5x^8} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2}x^8}{5x^8}$$
$$= \frac{1}{10}$$
4 \(\frac{\frac{1}{2}}{3}\)

三、求下列积分(16分,每小题4分)

(1)
$$\Re \int (2^x + x^2) dx = \int 2^x dx + \int x^2 dx$$
 2 \Re

$$= \frac{2^{x}}{\ln 2} + \frac{1}{3}x^{3} + C$$
 4 \(\frac{1}{2}\)

$$= x^{2}e^{x} - 2\int xde^{x} = x^{2}e^{x} - 2xe^{x} + 2\int e^{x}dx$$

$$= x^2 e^x - 2xe^x + 2e^x + C$$
 4 \(\frac{1}{2}\)

(3) $\Re \Leftrightarrow t = \sqrt{1+x}$, \mathbb{M}

$$\int_{0}^{2} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt{(x+1)^{3}}} = \int_{1}^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{2t}{t+t^{3}} dt$$

$$= 2 \int_{1}^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{1}{1+t^{2}} dt$$

$$= 2 \arctan t \Big|_{1}^{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\pi}{6}$$
 4 \Re

四、判断下列广义积分的敛散性;若收敛,则求其值(8分,每小题4分)

(1) 解 :
$$\int_0^{1-\varepsilon} \frac{x dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = 1 - \sqrt{1-(1-\varepsilon)^2}$$
,且 $\lim_{\varepsilon \to 0^+} \left(1 - \sqrt{1-(1-\varepsilon)^2}\right) = 1$ 2分

∴广义积分
$$\int_0^1 \frac{xdx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$
 收敛,且 $\int_0^1 \frac{xdx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = 1$ 4分

(2) 解 :
$$\int_{2}^{b} \frac{dx}{x \ln x} = \ln \ln b - \ln \ln 2$$
,且 $\lim_{b \to +\infty} (\ln \ln b - \ln \ln 2) = +\infty$ 2分

∴广义积分
$$\int_{2}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x \ln x}$$
 发散

五、判别下列级数的敛散性,并说明理由(16分,每小题4分)

(1)
$$\Re : \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n^2 + 1}{n^2 + 2n + 3} = 1 \neq 0$$
 2 \Re

$$\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^2+1}{n^2+2n+3}$$
 发散

(2) 解 :
$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{n\sqrt{n+1}}}{\frac{1}{n^{\frac{3}{2}}}} = 1$$
,且 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{\frac{3}{2}}}$ 收敛

(3)
$$\Re : \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{(n+1)^2}{(2n+2)(2n+1)} = \frac{1}{4} < 1$$
 2 $\%$

(4) 解 :
$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \sqrt[n]{u_n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{3^{\frac{1}{n}}}{2 \arctan n} = \frac{1}{\pi} < 1$$
 2分

$$\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{3}{2^n \left(\arctan n\right)^n} 收敛$$
 4分

六、(12分,每小题6分)

(1)
$$\Re : \sin \frac{1}{n} > \sin \frac{1}{n+1}, \quad \lim_{n \to \infty} \sin \frac{1}{n} = 0$$

$$\therefore$$
由莱布尼兹判别法知, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \sin \frac{1}{n}$ 收敛 3 分

又:
$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{\sin\frac{1}{n}}{\frac{1}{n}}=1$$
,且 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\frac{1}{n}$ 发散

$$\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sin \frac{1}{n}$$
 发散

因此
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \sin \frac{1}{n}$$
 条件收敛.

(2)解 收敛域为[-3,3)

$$\stackrel{\underline{4}}{=} -3 < x < 3 \, \text{Fr}, \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n \cdot 3^{n-1}} \, x^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_0^x \frac{1}{3^{n-1}} t^{n-1} dt = \int_0^x \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{t}{3}\right)^{n-1} dt$$

$$= \int_0^x \frac{1}{1 - \frac{t}{3}} dt = -3 \ln \left(1 - \frac{x}{3} \right)$$
 4 \(\frac{x}{3}\)

因此

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^n = \frac{1}{3} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n \cdot 3^{n-1}} x^n \bigg|_{x=2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \left[-3 \ln \left(1 - \frac{x}{3}\right) \right]_{x=2} = \ln 3$$
6 \(\frac{\psi}{3}\)

七、(10分,每小题5分)

(1) 解 曲线 $y = x^2$ 与直线 y = 1的交点为(1,1)和(-1,1)

∴所求的旋转体积
$$V = \int_{-1}^{1} \pi dx - \int_{-1}^{1} \pi x^4 dx$$
 3分

$$=2\pi - \frac{\pi}{5}x^{5}\Big|_{-1}^{1} = \frac{8\pi}{5}$$
 5 \(\frac{\pi}{2}\)

(2) 所求的弧长
$$s = \int_0^1 \sqrt{1 + {y'}^2} dx = \int_0^1 \sqrt{1 + x} dx$$
 3分

$$= \frac{2}{3} (1+x)^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_{0}^{1} = \frac{2}{3} (2\sqrt{2} - 1)$$
 5 \(\frac{1}{2}\)

八、(7分)

$$\mathfrak{R} : \int_0^x (x-t) f(t) dt = x \int_0^x f(t) dt - \int_0^x t f(t) dt$$

$$\int_0^x f(x-t) dt = -\int_x^0 f(u) du = \int_0^x f(u) du$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\int_0^x (x-t) f(t) dt}{x \int_0^x f(x-t) dt} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x \int_0^x f(t) dt - \int_0^x t f(t) dt}{x \int_0^x f(u) du}$$

$$3 \%$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\int_0^x f(t)dt + xf(x) - xf(x)}{\int_0^x f(u)du + xf(x)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{1}{x} \int_0^x f(t) dt}{\frac{1}{x} \int_0^x f(u) du + f(x)}$$

$$=\frac{f(0)}{f(0)+f(0)}=\frac{1}{2}$$

7分