2010-2011 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)

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

二、计算下列极限(16分,每小题4分)

(1)
$$\Re \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{\sin x} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{\cos x} = 2$$
 4 $\%$

(2)
$$\Re \lim_{x \to 1} \left(\frac{1}{\ln x} - \frac{1}{x - 1} \right) = \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{x - 1 - \ln x}{(x - 1) \ln x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{1 - \frac{1}{x}}{\ln x + \frac{x - 1}{x}}$$
 2 \(\frac{\pi}{x}\)

$$= \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{\frac{1}{x^2}}{\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}} = \frac{1}{2}$$
 4 \(\frac{\frac{1}{x}}{x^2}\)

(3)
$$\Re : \lim_{x \to 0^+} \tan x \ln x = \lim_{x \to 0^+} \frac{\ln x}{\cot x} = \lim_{x \to 0^+} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{-\csc^2 x}$$

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

$$\lim_{x \to 0^+} x^{\tan x} = e^0 = 1$$
 4 \Re

(4)
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^2 - \int_0^{x^2} e^{-t^2} dt}{\left(1 - \cos x\right)^3} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^2 - \int_0^{x^2} e^{-t^2} dt}{\frac{1}{8}x^6}$$

$$=8\lim_{x\to 0}\frac{2x-e^{-x^4}\cdot 2x}{6x^5}$$
 2 \(\frac{1}{2}\)

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

三、求下列积分(16分,每小题4分)

(1)
$$\Re \int \left(x^2 + \tan x\right) dx = \int x^2 dx + \int \tan x dx$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} x^3 - \ln\left|\cos x\right| + C$$
4 4

(3)
$$\Re \int_0^{2\pi} x |\sin x| dx = \int_0^{\pi} x \sin x dx - \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} x \sin x dx$$
 2 \Re

$$= -x\cos x \Big|_{0}^{\pi} + \int_{0}^{\pi} \cos x dx + x\cos x \Big|_{\pi}^{2\pi} - \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} \cos x dx$$

$$= 4\pi$$
4 \(\frac{\frac{1}{2}}{2}\)

(4) 解 令 $x = \sin t$,则

$$\int_{0}^{1} \sqrt{(1-x^{2})^{3}} dx = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{4} t dt$$
 2 \(\frac{\pi}{2}\)

$$= \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\frac{3}{2} + 2\cos 2t + \frac{1}{2}\cos 4t \right) dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{3}{2} + 2\cos 2t + \frac{1}{2}\cos 4t \right) \Big|_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{3}{16} \pi \qquad 4 \%$$

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 :
$$\int_0^b \frac{x}{1+x^4} dx = \frac{1}{2} \arctan b^2$$
,且 $\lim_{b \to +\infty} \frac{1}{2} \tan b^2 = \frac{\pi}{4}$ 2分

∴广义积分
$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x}{1+x^4} dx$$
 收敛,且 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x}{1+x^4} dx = \frac{\pi}{4}$ 4分

(2)
$$\Re : \int_{2+\varepsilon}^{3} \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2-4}} dx = \sqrt{x^2-4} \Big|_{2+\varepsilon}^{3} = \sqrt{5} - \sqrt{(2+\varepsilon)^2-4}$$
,

且
$$\lim_{\varepsilon \to 0^+} \left(\sqrt{5} - \sqrt{(2+\varepsilon)^2 - 4} \right) = \sqrt{5}$$
 2分

∴广义积分
$$\int_{2}^{3} \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^{2}-4}} dx$$
 收敛,且 $\int_{2}^{3} \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^{2}-4}} dx = \sqrt{5}$ 4 分

五、判别下列级数的敛散性,并说明理由(16分,每小题4分)

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

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

(2) 解 :
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \sqrt[n]{u_n} = \lim_{n\to\infty} n \sin\frac{1}{2n} = \frac{1}{2} < 1$$
 2分

$$\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^n \sin^n \frac{1}{2n}$$
 收敛 4 分

(4) 解 :
$$\tan \frac{1}{n} > \tan \frac{1}{n+1}$$
,且 $\lim_{n \to \infty} \tan \frac{1}{n} = 0$ 2分

$$\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \tan \frac{1}{n} \, \psi \, \diamond . \tag{4 分}$$

六、(8分,每小题4分)

解(1)D的面积

$$A = \int_0^1 (x - x^2) dx = \frac{1}{6}$$

(2) 所求的旋转体体积

$$V = \pi \int_0^1 \left[x^2 - x^4 \right] dx = \frac{2}{15} \pi$$
 4 \(\frac{1}{2}\)

七、(7分)

当
$$-1 < x < 1$$
时, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} x^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_0^x t^{n-1} dt = \int_0^x \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} t^{n-1} dt$ 3 分

$$= \int_{0}^{x} \frac{1}{1-t} dt = -\ln(1-x)$$
 5 \(\frac{1}{2}\)

因此

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{6^n (n+1)} = 6 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n+1)} x^{n+1} \bigg|_{x=\frac{1}{6}} = 6 \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} x^n - x \right) \bigg|_{x=\frac{1}{6}}$$
$$= 6 \left(-\ln(1-x) - x \right) \bigg|_{x=\frac{1}{6}} = 6 \ln \frac{6}{5} - 1$$
 7 \(\frac{1}{2}\)

八、(7分)

解 令 x-t=u,则

$$\int_{0}^{x} e^{t} f(x-t) dt = -\int_{x}^{0} e^{x-u} f(u) du = e^{x} \int_{0}^{x} e^{-u} f(u) du$$
 2 \(\frac{1}{2}\)

 $\therefore f(x)$ 满足

$$e^{x} \int_{0}^{x} e^{-u} f(u) du = e^{2x} (x+1)$$

即

$$\int_0^x e^{-u} f(u) du = e^x (x+1)$$

在上式两边求导,得

$$e^{-x} f(x) = e^{x} (x+1) + e^{x}$$
, $\mathbb{P} f(x) = e^{2x} (x+2)$ 5 \mathcal{H}

因此
$$\int_0^1 f(x) dx = \int_0^1 e^{2x} (x+2) dx = \frac{5}{4} e^2 - \frac{3}{4}$$
 7分

九、(7分)

证 : f(x) 在[a,b] 上连续, 在(a,b) 内可导

∴由拉格朗日中值定理知,存在 $\xi \in (a,b)$,使得

$$f(b)-f(a)=f'(\xi)(b-a) \qquad (*)$$

又: $\ln x$ 在 [a,b] 上连续,在 (a,b) 内可导,且 $\left(\ln x\right)' = \frac{1}{x} \neq 0$

∴由柯西中值定理知,存在 $\eta \in (a,b)$,使得

$$\frac{f(b)-f(a)}{\ln b - \ln a} = \frac{f'(\eta)}{\frac{1}{\eta}} \tag{**}$$

由(*)和(**)得

$$\frac{f'(\xi)(b-a)}{\ln b - \ln a} = \eta f'(\eta)$$

再由 $f'(\eta) \neq 0$ 得

$$\frac{f'(\xi)}{f'(\eta)} = \frac{\ln b - \ln a}{b - a} \eta \tag{7}$$