



高等数学B（一）A

一、求下列函数的导数或微分（16分，每小题4分）

(1) 设 $y = \ln x + \sin x$, 求 $\frac{dy}{dx}$;

解 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{x} + \cos x.$

(2) 设 $y = \frac{x}{x^2 + e^x}$, 求 $\frac{dy}{dx}$;

解
$$\begin{aligned}\frac{dy}{dx} &= \frac{(x')(x^2 + e^x) - x(x^2 + e^x)'}{(x^2 + e^x)^2} \\ &= \frac{x^2 + e^x - x(2x + e^x)}{(x^2 + e^x)^2} = \frac{(1-x)e^x - x^2}{(x^2 + e^x)^2}.\end{aligned}$$



(3) 设 $y = x \arcsin x$, 求 dy ;

解 $y' = \arcsin x + \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}, \quad dy = \left(\arcsin x + \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \right) dx.$

(4) 设 $2x - \tan(x - y) = \int_0^{x-y} \sec^2 t dt$, 求 $\frac{dy}{dx}$;

解 $2 - \sec^2(x - y) \cdot \left(1 - \frac{dy}{dx} \right) = \sec^2(x - y) \cdot \left(1 - \frac{dy}{dx} \right),$

$$\cos^2(x - y) = 1 - \frac{dy}{dx}, \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = \sin^2(x - y).$$



二、计算下列极限（16分，每小题4分）

$$(1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 - 1}{x^2 + 1};$$

解 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 - 1}{x^2 + 1} = 0.$

$$(2) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{\sqrt{x+1} - 1};$$

解
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{\sqrt{x+1} - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{\frac{1}{2}(x+1)^{-\frac{1}{2}}}$$
$$= 4.$$



$$(3) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\cos \frac{1}{x}\right)^{2x^2};$$

解 $\left(\cos \frac{1}{x}\right)^{2x^2} = e^{2x^2 \ln \cos \frac{1}{x}},$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} 2x^2 \ln \cos \frac{1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln \cos \frac{1}{x}}{\frac{1}{2x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\left(\cos \frac{1}{x}\right)^{-1} \left(-\sin \frac{1}{x}\right) \left(-\frac{1}{x^2}\right)}{-\frac{2}{2x^3}} = -1.$$

所以 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\cos \frac{1}{x}\right)^{2x^2} = e^{-1}.$

$$(4) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \int_0^x e^{t^2} dt}{x^2 \sin 2x};$$

解 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \int_0^x e^{t^2} dt}{x^2 \sin 2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \int_0^x e^{t^2} dt}{2x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - e^{x^2}}{6x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-2xe^{x^2}}{12x} = -\frac{1}{6}.$



三、求下列积分（20分，每小题4分）

(1) $\int (x^5 + 2\cos x) dx;$

解 $\int (x^5 + 2\cos x) dx = \frac{1}{6}x^6 + 2\sin x + C.$

(2) $\int x^3 \ln x dx;$

解
$$\begin{aligned}\int x^3 \ln x dx &= \frac{1}{4} \int \ln x dx^4 = \frac{1}{4} x^4 \ln x - \frac{1}{4} \int x^4 \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{4} x^4 \ln x - \frac{1}{4} \int x^3 dx = \frac{1}{4} x^4 \ln x - \frac{1}{16} x^4 + C.\end{aligned}$$



$$(3) \int x^4 (1+x^5)^3 dx;$$

$$\text{解} \quad \int x^4 (1+x^5)^3 dx = \frac{1}{5} \int (1+x^5)^3 d(1+x^5) = \frac{1}{20} (1+x^5)^4 + C.$$

$$(4) \int_0^2 x|x^2-1|dx;$$

$$\text{解} \quad \int_0^2 x|x^2-1|dx = \int_0^1 (x-x^3)dx + \int_1^2 (x^3-x)dx$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{4}x^4 \right) \Big|_0^1 + \left(\frac{1}{4}x^4 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 \right) \Big|_1^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} + 4 - 2 - \left(\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{5}{2}.$$



$$(5) \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{(1+x^2)^3}}.$$

解

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{(1+x^2)^3}} &\stackrel{x=\tan t}{=} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{d \tan t}{\sqrt{(1+\tan^2 t)^3}} \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\sec^2 t dt}{\sec^3 t} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \cos t dt \\ &= \sin t \Big|_0^{\pi/4} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}. \end{aligned}$$



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) $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{2x} dx;$

解 $\lim_{A \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^A e^{2x} dx = \lim_{A \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} \Big|_0^A = \lim_{A \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{2} (e^{2A} - 1) = +\infty$

所以 $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{2x} dx$ 发散.

(2) $\int_0^1 \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^4}} dx.$

解 $\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \int_0^{1-\varepsilon} \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^4}} dx = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{1-\varepsilon} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-(x^2)^2}} dx^2$
 $= \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{2} \arcsin x^2 \Big|_0^{1-\varepsilon} = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{2} \arcsin(1-\varepsilon)^2 = \frac{\pi}{4}.$

所以 $\int_0^1 \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^4}} dx$ 收敛, 且 $\int_0^1 \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^4}} dx = \frac{\pi}{4}.$



五、判别下列级数的敛散性，并说明理由（16分，每小题4分）

(1) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2n+1}{\sqrt{n^2+3n}};$

解 因为 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2n+1}{\sqrt{n^2+3n}} = 2 \neq 0$, 所以 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2n+1}{\sqrt{n^2+3n}}$ 发散.

(2) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \ln\left(1+\frac{1}{n^3}\right);$

解 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln\left(1+\frac{1}{n^3}\right)}{\frac{1}{n^3}} = 1$, 且 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^3}$ 收敛,

所以, 由比较判别法知 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \ln\left(1+\frac{1}{n^3}\right)$ 收敛.



$$(3) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^n}{n!};$$

$$\text{解 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+1)^{n+1}}{(n+1)!} \frac{n!}{n^n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n = e > 1,$$

所以, 由比式判别法知 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^n}{n!}$ 发散.

$$(4) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 2^n \left(\frac{n}{n+1}\right)^{n^2}.$$

$$\text{解 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{u_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 2 \left(\frac{n}{n+1}\right)^n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n} = \frac{2}{e} < 1,$$

所以, 由根式判别法知 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 2^n \left(\frac{n}{n+1}\right)^{n^2}$ 收敛.



六、（10分，每小题5分）设 D 是由直线 $x=2, y=x$ 与曲线 $y=\frac{1}{x}$ 所围成的平面图形，求（1） D 的面积；

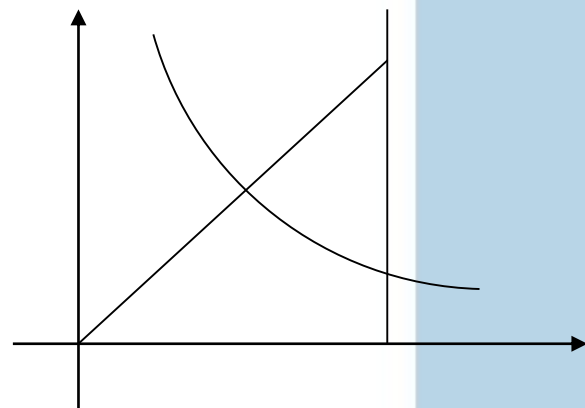
解 所求的面积

$$A = \int_1^2 \left(x - \frac{1}{x} \right) dx = \left(\frac{1}{2} x^2 - \ln x \right) \Big|_1^2 = \frac{3}{2} - \ln 2.$$

（2） D 绕 x 轴旋转所产生的旋转体体积.

解 所求的旋转体体积

$$V = \pi \int_1^2 \left(x^2 - \frac{1}{x^2} \right) dx = \pi \left(\frac{1}{3} x^3 + \frac{1}{x} \right) \Big|_1^2 = \frac{11}{6} \pi.$$





七、(6分) 设 $f(x)$ 在 $[0,1]$ 上可导, 且满足 $f(1) - 2\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} x^5 f(x) dx = 0$,

证明: 存在 $\xi \in (0,1)$, 使得 $f'(\xi) = -\frac{5f(\xi)}{\xi}$.

证 令 $F(x) = x^5 f(x)$, 由积分中值定理存在 $\eta \in [0, \frac{1}{2}]$, 使得

$$2\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} x^5 f(x) dx = F(\eta) = f(1) = F(1).$$

在 $[\eta, 1]$ 应用微分中值定理存在 $\xi \in (\eta, 1) \subset (0, 1)$, 使得 $F'(\xi) = 0$.

$$F'(x) = 5x^4 f(x) + x^5 f'(x),$$

$$\text{所以 } f'(\xi) = -\frac{5f(\xi)}{\xi}.$$



八、(8分) 求幂级数 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{n^2+1}{2^n n!} x^n$ 的收敛域及和函数, 并求 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{n^2+1}{n!}$ 的和.

$$\text{解 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+1)^2+1}{2^{n+1}} \frac{2^n n!}{(n+1)!} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+1)^2+1}{2(n+1)(n^2+1)} = 0,$$

收敛域为 $(-\infty, +\infty)$.

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{n^2+1}{2^n n!} x^n &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{2^n (n-1)!} x^n + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n n!} x^n \\ &= x \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2^n (n-1)!} x^{n-1} \right)' + e^{\frac{x}{2}} = x \left(\frac{x}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^{n-1} (n-1)!} x^{n-2} \right)' + e^{\frac{x}{2}} \\ &= x \left(\frac{x}{2} e^{\frac{x}{2}} \right)' + e^{\frac{x}{2}} = \left(\frac{1}{4} x^2 + \frac{1}{2} x + 1 \right) e^{\frac{x}{2}}. \end{aligned}$$



$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{n^2 + 1}{n!} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{n^2 + 1}{2^n n!} x^n \bigg|_{x=-2}$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{4} x^2 + \frac{1}{2} x + 1 \right) e^{\frac{x}{2}} \bigg|_{x=-2} = e^{-1}.$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{n^2 + 1}{2^n n!} x^n = \left(\frac{1}{4} x^2 + \frac{1}{2} x + 1 \right) e^{\frac{x}{2}}$$