



高等数学B（一）B

一、求下列函数的导数或微分（16分，每小题4分）

(1) 设 $y = 5^x + x^5 + 5^5$, 求 $\frac{dy}{dx}$;

解 $\frac{dy}{dx} = 5^x \ln 5 + 5x^4.$

(2) 设 $y = \sqrt{1+x^4}$, 求 $\frac{dy}{dx}$;

解
$$\begin{aligned}\frac{dy}{dx} &= \frac{1}{2}(1+x^4)^{-\frac{1}{2}}(1+x^4)' \\ &= \frac{2x^3}{\sqrt{1+x^4}}.\end{aligned}$$



(3) 设 $y = x^2 + \arctan x$, 求 dy ;

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

(4) 设 $\begin{cases} x = 3t^2 + 2t \\ e^y \sin t - y + 1 = 0 \end{cases},$ 求 $\left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_{t=0}.$

解 $dx = (6t + 2)dt,$

$$e^y \sin t dy + e^y \cos t dt - dy = 0, \quad dy = \frac{e^y \cos t}{1 - e^y \sin t} dt,$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{e^y \cos t}{(1 - e^y \sin t)(6t + 2)}.$$

$$t = 0 \quad \text{时}, \quad y = 1, \quad \text{所以} \quad \left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_{t=0} = \frac{e}{2}.$$



二、计算下列极限（16分，每小题4分）

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

解 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{2}{x} + \frac{3}{x^2} \right) = 1.$

$$(2) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \sin x}{\sqrt{1+x^3} - 1};$$

解
$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \sin x}{\sqrt{1+x^3} - 1} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{\frac{1}{2}(1+x^3)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot 3x^2} \\ &= \frac{2}{3} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} = \frac{2}{3} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{2x} = \frac{1}{3}. \end{aligned}$$



$$(3) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left(\frac{x+1}{x-1} - \frac{6}{x^2+x-2} \right);$$

$$\text{解 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left(\frac{x+1}{x-1} - \frac{6}{x^2+x-2} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x+1)(x+2) - 6}{(x-1)(x+2)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 + 3x - 4}{(x-1)(x+2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1)(x+4)}{(x-1)(x+2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x+4}{x+2} = \frac{5}{3}.$$

$$(4) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_{\cos x}^1 e^{-t^2} dt}{x^2};$$

$$\text{解 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_{\cos x}^1 e^{-t^2} dt}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-e^{-\cos^2 x} \cdot (-\sin x)}{2x} = \frac{1}{2e}.$$



三、求下列积分（20分，每小题4分）

(1) $\int (2e^x + \sqrt{x}) dx;$

解 $\int (2e^x + \sqrt{x}) dx = 2e^x + \frac{2}{3}x^{\frac{3}{2}} + C.$

(2) $\int (2e^x + 1)^3 e^x dx;$

解
$$\begin{aligned} \int (2e^x + 1)^3 e^x dx &= \frac{1}{2} \int (2e^x + 1)^3 d(2e^x + 1) \\ &= \frac{1}{8} (2e^x + 1)^4 + C. \end{aligned}$$



$$(3) \int x \cos 2x dx;$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解} \quad \int x \cos 2x dx &= \frac{1}{2} \int x d \sin 2x = \frac{1}{2} x \sin 2x - \frac{1}{2} \int \sin 2x dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} x \sin 2x + \frac{1}{4} \cos 2x + C. \end{aligned}$$

$$(4) \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{\cos x - \cos^3 x} dx;$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解} \quad \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{\cos x - \cos^3 x} dx &= 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{\cos x (1 - \cos^2 x)} dx \\ &= 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{\frac{1}{2}} x \sin x dx = -2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{\frac{1}{2}} x d \cos x \\ &= -\frac{4}{3} \cos^{\frac{3}{2}} x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{4}{3}. \end{aligned}$$



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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解} \int_{\sqrt{2}}^2 \frac{\sqrt{x^2-1}}{x^3} dx &\stackrel{x=\sec t}{=} \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{\tan t}{\sec^3 t} \cdot \sec t \tan t dt \\ &= \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \sin^2 t dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} (1 - \cos 2t) dt \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left(t - \frac{1}{2} \sin 2t \right) \bigg|_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} = \frac{\pi}{24} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{8} + \frac{1}{4}. \end{aligned}$$



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) $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{2x}{1+x^4} dx$;

解 $\lim_{A \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^A \frac{2x}{1+x^4} dx = \lim_{A \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^A \frac{1}{1+(x^2)^2} dx^2 = \lim_{A \rightarrow +\infty} \arctan x^2 \Big|_0^A = \frac{\pi}{2},$

所以 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{2x}{1+x^4} dx$ 收敛, 且 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{2x}{1+x^4} dx = \frac{\pi}{2}.$

(2) $\int_0^5 \frac{1}{(5-x)^6} dx.$

解 $\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \int_0^{5-\varepsilon} \frac{1}{(5-x)^6} dx = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{5} (5-x)^{-5} \Big|_0^{5-\varepsilon} = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{5} (\varepsilon^{-5} - 5^{-5}) = +\infty,$

所以 $\int_0^5 \frac{1}{(5-x)^6} dx$ 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) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n+1}{n^3+n+1};$

解 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{n+1}{n^3+n+1}}{\frac{1}{n^2}} = 1,$ 且 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$ 收敛,

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

(2) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n \sin \frac{\pi}{n};$

解 因为 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \sin \frac{\pi}{n} = \pi \neq 0,$ 所以 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n \sin \frac{\pi}{n}$ 发散.



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

解 $\left| \frac{\sin^2 n}{n^3} \right| \leq \frac{1}{n^3},$ 且 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^3}$ 收敛,

所以, 由比较判别法知 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin^2 n}{n^3}$ 收敛.

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

解 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+1)!2^n}{2^{n+1}n!} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n+1}{2} = +\infty,$

所以, 由比式判别法知 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n!}{2^n}$ 发散.



六、(10分, 每小题5分)

(1) 判别级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \tan \frac{1}{n}$ 是绝对收敛、条件收敛或发散;

解 因为 $u_n = \tan \frac{1}{n} > \tan \frac{1}{n+1} = u_{n+1}$, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \tan \frac{1}{n} = 0$,

由莱布尼兹判别法知 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \tan \frac{1}{n}$ 收敛.

因为 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\tan \frac{1}{n}}{\frac{1}{n}} = 1$, 且 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$ 发散,

所以, 由比较判别法知 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |(-1)^{n+1} \tan \frac{1}{n}|$ 发散.

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



(2) 求函数 $f(x) = \frac{x}{1-2x}$ 在 $x=0$ 处的幂级数展开式, 并计算 $f^{(n+1)}(0)$.

解
$$f(x) = \frac{x}{1-2x} = x \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (2x)^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 2^n x^{n+1} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 2^{n-1} x^n,$$

收敛域为 $(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$.

因为
$$\frac{f^{(n+1)}(0)}{(n+1)!} = 2^n,$$

所以
$$f^{(n+1)}(0) = 2^n (n+1)!.$$



七、(6分) 设 $f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处连续, 且 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - \sin^2 x}{1 - \cos x} = 1$,

求 $f(0), f'(0), \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x^2}$.

解
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 x}{1 - \cos x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \sin x \cos x}{\sin x} = 2,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{1 - \cos x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - \sin^2 x}{1 - \cos x} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 x}{1 - \cos x} \\ &= 1 + 2 = 3. \end{aligned}$$

$$f(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{1 - \cos x} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 - \cos x) = 0.$$



$$\begin{aligned}f'(0) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{1 - \cos x} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x} \\&= 3 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{1} = 0.\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x^2} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{1 - \cos x} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} \\&= 3 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} = 3 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{2x} = \frac{3}{2}.\end{aligned}$$



八、(8分) 过点原点作曲线 $C: y = e^x$ 的切线, 这切线与曲线 C 及 y 轴围成一平面图形, 求此图形绕 y 轴旋转一周所得旋转体的体积.

解 设切点为 $(x_0, y_0 = e^{x_0})$, 则切线方程为 $y - y_0 = e^{x_0}(x - x_0)$,

由于原点在切线上 $0 - y_0 = e^{x_0}(0 - x_0)$, 所以 $x_0 = 1, y_0 = e$.

切线方程为 $y = ex$. 所求的旋转体体积为

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \pi \int_0^e \left(\frac{y}{e} \right)^2 dy - \pi \int_1^e (\ln y)^2 dy \\ &= \frac{\pi}{3e^2} y^3 \Big|_0^e - \pi y (\ln y)^2 \Big|_1^e + \pi \int_1^e y (2 \ln y) \frac{1}{y} dy \\ &= \frac{\pi e}{3} - \pi e + 2\pi \int_1^e \ln y dy = -\frac{2\pi e}{3} + 2\pi [y \ln y \Big|_1^e - \int_1^e dy] \\ &= -\frac{2\pi e}{3} + 2\pi [e - (e - 1)] = 2\pi \left(1 - \frac{e}{3} \right). \end{aligned}$$

