2006—2007 学年第一学期 高等数学(2-1)(工科类)期末试卷(A)参考答案 一、填空题 (本题共 10 小题,每小题 2 分,共 20 分.)

2. 设函数
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{a(1-\cos x)}{x^2}, & x > 0 \\ 8, & x = 0 \text{ 连续, } 则 a = 16, b = 7 \\ \frac{b\sin x + \int_0^x e^t dt}{x}, & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

3. 极限
$$\lim_{x\to 0} (1+3x)^{\frac{2}{\sin x}} = e^{6}$$
 .

4. 设
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = 2$$
,且 $f(x)$ 在 $x = 0$ 连续,则 $f'(0) = 2$.

5. 设方程
$$x - y - e^y = 0$$
 确定函数 $y = y(x)$, 则 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{1 + e^y}$.

8. 设
$$f(x)$$
可导, $y = f\{f[f(x)]\}$,则 $y' = f'\{f[f(x)]\} \cdot f'[f(x)] \cdot f'(x)$.

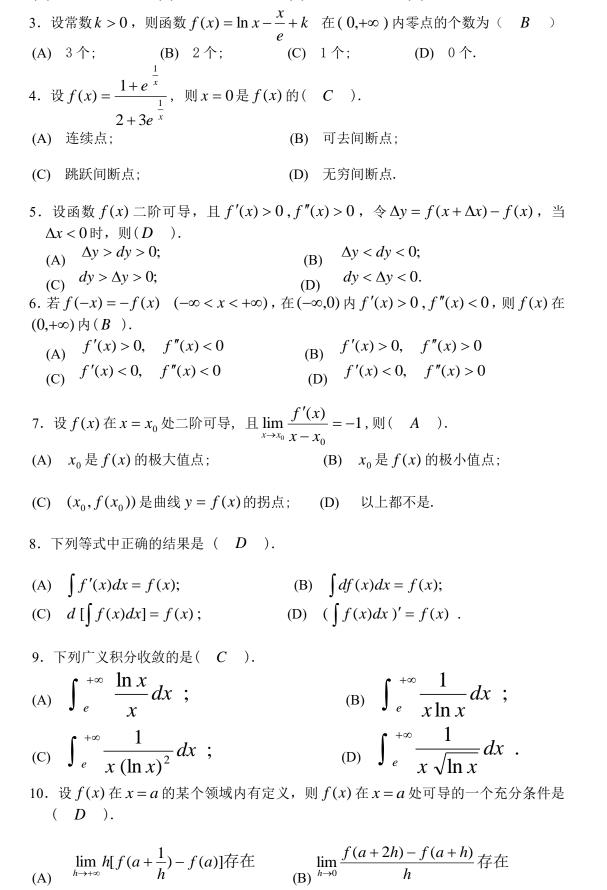
9.
$$\int_{-a}^{a} \{ [f(x) + f(-x)] \sin x + \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} \} dx = \frac{a^2 \pi}{2}$$
.

10. 微分方程
$$y' - \frac{y}{x} - x^2 = 0$$
 的通解是 $y = x(\frac{x^2}{2} + C)$.

- 二、单项选择题(本题共 10 小题,每小题 2 分,共 20 分。每小题给出的四个选项中,只有一项符合题目要求,把所选项前的字母填在题后的括号内.)
 - 1. "数列极限存在"是"数列有界"的(*B*)
 - (A) 充分必要条件;

- (B) 充分但非必要条件;
- (C) 必要但非充分条件;
- (D)既非充分条件,也非必要条件.

2. 极限
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \sqrt[n]{2^n + 3^n} = (B)$$



(A) 2; (B) 3; (C) 1; (D) 5;

(C)
$$\lim_{h\to 0} \frac{f(a+h)-f(a-h)}{2h}$$
存在 (D)
$$\lim_{h\to 0} \frac{f(a)-f(a-h)}{h}$$
存在

三、计算题: (本题共3小题,每小题5分,共15分。)

1. 求不定积分
$$\int \frac{7\cos x - 3\sin x}{5\cos x + 2\sin x} dx$$

解 Θ $d(5\cos x + 2\sin x) = (2\cos x - 5\sin x)dx$,

$$\therefore \int \frac{7\cos x - 3\sin x}{5\cos x + 2\sin x} dx = \int \frac{(2\cos x - 5\sin x) + (5\cos x + 2\sin x)}{5\cos x + 2\sin x} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{d(5\cos x + 2\sin x)}{5\cos x + 2\sin x} + \int dx = x + \ln|5\cos x + 2\sin x| + C.$$

2. 计算定积分 $\int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{e} |\ln x| dx$

$$\Re \int_{\frac{1}{e}}^{e} |\ln x| dx = \int_{\frac{1}{e}}^{1} |\ln x| dx + \int_{1}^{e} |\ln x| dx = -\int_{\frac{1}{e}}^{1} |\ln x| dx + \int_{1}^{e} |\ln x| dx = -\int_{\frac{1}{e}}^{1} |\ln x| dx + \int_{1}^{e} |\ln x| dx = -\int_{\frac{1}{e}}^{1} |\ln x| dx + \int_{1}^{e} |\ln x| dx = -\int_{\frac{1}{e}}^{1} |\ln x| dx + \int_{1}^{e} |\ln x| dx = -\int_{\frac{1}{e}}^{1} |\ln x| dx + \int_{1}^{e} |\ln x| dx = -\int_{\frac{1}{e}}^{1} |\ln x| dx + \int_{1}^{e} |\ln x| dx = -\int_{\frac{1}{e}}^{1} |\ln x| dx + \int_{1}^{e} |\ln x| dx = -\int_{\frac{1}{e}}^{1} |\ln x| dx = -\int_{\frac{1}{e}}^{1} |\ln x| dx + \int_{1}^{e} |\ln x| dx = -\int_{\frac{1}{e}}^{1} |\ln x| dx + \int_{1}^{e} |\ln x| dx = -\int_{\frac{1}{e}}^{1} |\ln x| dx + \int_{1}^{e} |\ln x| dx = -\int_{\frac{1}{e}}^{1} |\ln x| dx + \int_{1}^{e} |\ln x| dx = -\int_{\frac{1}{e}}^{1} |\ln x| dx + \int_{1}^{e} |\ln x| dx = -\int_{\frac{1}{e}}^{1} |\ln x| dx + \int_{1}^{e} |\ln x| dx + \int_{1}^{e} |\ln x| dx = -\int_{\frac{1}{e}}^{1} |\ln x| dx + \int_{1}^{e} |\ln x| dx + \int_{1}^{e} |\ln x| dx = -\int_{\frac{1}{e}}^{1} |\ln x| dx + \int_{1}^{e} |\ln x| dx + \int_{1}^$$

3. 求微分方程 y'' + 5y' + 4y = 3 - 2x 的通解.

解 特征方程为 $r^2 + 5r + 4 = 0$,特征根 $r_1 = -4$, $r_2 = -1$.

对应齐次方程的通解为 $Y = C_1 e^{-4x} + C_2 e^{-x}$

而0不是特征根,可设非齐次方程的特解为y = Ax + B代入原方程可得,

$$A = -\frac{1}{2}, B = \frac{11}{8}.$$
 $\therefore y = -\frac{x}{2} + \frac{11}{8}.$

故所要求的通解为 $y = C_1 e^{-4x} + C_2 e^{-x} - \frac{x}{2} + \frac{11}{8}$.

四. 解答题: (**本题共6小题,共37分。**)

1. (本题 5 分) 求摆线
$$\begin{cases} x = a (t - \sin t) \\ y = a (1 - \cos t) \end{cases}$$
 在 $t = \frac{\pi}{2}$ 处的切线的方程.

解 当
$$t = \frac{\pi}{2}$$
时, $x_0 = a(\frac{\pi}{2} - 1), y_0 = a, \frac{dy}{dx}\Big|_{t = \frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{a\sin t}{a(1 - \cos t)}\Big|_{t = \frac{\pi}{2}} = 1.$

所求切线的方程为: $y-a=x-a(\frac{\pi}{2}-1)$,即 $x-y-\frac{\pi a}{2}+2a=0$.

2. (本题 6 分) 求曲线
$$y = \frac{x^3}{x^2 + 2x - 3}$$
 的渐近线.

A
$$\Theta$$
 $y = \frac{x^3}{x^2 + 2x - 3} = \frac{x^3}{(x - 1)(x + 3)}$

$$\lim_{x \to 1} y = \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{x^3}{(x-1)(x+3)} = \infty, \quad \lim_{x \to -3} y = \lim_{x \to -3} \frac{x^3}{(x-1)(x+3)} = \infty,$$

 \therefore 有垂直渐近线: x=1 , x=-3

又
$$\lim_{x\to\infty} y = \lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{x^3}{x^2 + 2x - 3} = \infty$$
, ∴ 没有水平渐近线.

$$a = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{y}{x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^2}{x^2 + 2x - 3} = 1, b = \lim_{x \to \infty} [y - x] = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left[\frac{x^3}{x^2 + 2x - 3} - x \right]$$

$$= \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{-2x^2 + 3x}{x^2 + 2x - 3} = -2,$$

:.有斜渐近线: y = x - 2.

3. (本题 6 分) 求由曲线 xy = 1 及直线 y = x, y = 2 所围成图形面积.

解 根据题意,所求面积为:
$$S = \int_{1}^{2} (y - \frac{1}{y}) dy = (\frac{y^{2}}{2} - \ln|y|) \Big|_{1}^{2} = \frac{3}{2} - \ln 2$$
.

4. (本题 6 分) 证明: 对任意实数 x , 恒有 $^{xe^{1-x}} \le 1$.

证 令
$$f(x) = 1 - xe^{1-x}$$
, 显然 $f(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 连续且二阶可导,

$$f'(x) = e^{1-x}(x-1)$$
, $f''(x) = e^{1-x}(2-x)$, $\Leftrightarrow f'(x) = e^{1-x}(x-1) = 0$, $\Leftrightarrow f'(x) = e^{1-x}(x-1) = 0$

$$f(x)$$
在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 内的唯一驻点 $x=1$,且 $f''(1)=1>0$,

$$\therefore f(x)$$
在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 内有唯一极小值 $f(1) = 0$,即最小值.

故
$$\forall x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$$
, $f(x) \ge f(1) = 0$, $f(x) = 1 - xe^{1-x} \ge 0$,

亦即 $xe^{1-x} \leq 1$.

5. (本题 6 分)设有盛满水的圆柱形蓄水池,深 15 米,半径 20 米,现将池水全部抽出,问 需作多少功?

解 如图建立坐标系,

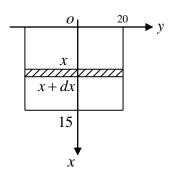
$$\forall x \in [0,15]$$
, 取典型区间[x , $x+dx$], 则

$$dW = \rho g \cdot (20^2 \pi \cdot dx) \cdot x = 400 \pi \rho g x dx,$$

(其中水的比重为 ρg , ρ 为水的密度, g 为重力加速度.)

$$\therefore W = \int_0^{15} dW = 400 \,\pi \,\rho \,g \,\int_0^{15} x dx$$

$$=200 \pi \rho g x^2 \Big|_{0}^{15} = 45000 \pi \rho g.$$



6. (本题 8 分)设对任意实数 x, f'(-x) = x[f'(x)-1], 且 f(0) = 0, 求 f(x) 的极 值.

$$\mathbf{W} \ \Theta \ \forall x \in \mathbb{R}, \ \hat{\mathbf{T}} \ f'(-x) = x [f'(x) - 1]$$
------(1)

$$f'(x) = -x [f'(-x) - 1]$$

$$f'(x) = x f'(x)$$

$$\mathbb{R} \qquad xf'(-x) = x - f'(x) - \dots$$
 (2)

(1) + (2) 得
$$f'(-x) = \frac{x-1}{x+1} f'(x)$$
 代入 (1) 式得, $f'(x) = \frac{x^2+x}{x^2+1}$,

$$\therefore f(x) = \int \frac{x^2 + x}{x^2 + 1} dx = \int (1 + \frac{x - 1}{x^2 + 1}) dx = x + \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2 + 1) - \arctan x + C,$$

由
$$f(0) = 0$$
 得 $C = 0$,故 $f(x) = x + \frac{1}{2}\ln(x^2 + 1) - \arctan x$.

令
$$f'(x) = \frac{x^2 + x}{x^2 + 1} = 0$$
, 得 驻 点 : $x_1 = 0$, $x_2 = -1$, 又
$$f''(x) = \frac{(2x+1)(x^2+1) - (x^2+x)2x}{(x^2+1)^2}$$
,

f''(0) = 1 > 0, ∴ f(x) 在 x = 0 处取得极小值 f(0) = 0;

$$f''(-1) = -\frac{1}{2} < 0$$
, ∴ $f(x)$ 在 $x = -1$ 处取得极大值 $f(-1) = -1 + \frac{1}{2} \ln 2 + \frac{\pi}{4}$.

五. (本题 8 分)设函数 f(x) 在闭区间[0,2]上二阶可导,且满足条件

$$f(0) = f(\frac{1}{2}) = 0, \ 2\int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{1} f(x)dx = f(2), \quad \text{iff: } \exists \xi \in (0, 2) \text{ iff } f''(\xi) = 0.$$

证 由积分中值定理,
$$\exists \eta \in [\frac{1}{2}, 1], 2 \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} f(x) dx = 2f(\eta)(1 - \frac{1}{2}) = f(\eta) = f(2).$$

由洛尔中值定理, $\exists \xi_1 \in (0 \ , \ \frac{1}{2})$,使得 $f'(\xi_1) = 0$; $\exists \xi_2 \in (\eta \ , \ 2)$,使得 $f'(\xi_2) = 0$, $\exists \xi \in (\xi_1 \ , \xi_2 \) \subset (0 \ , \ 2)$,使得 $f''(\xi) = 0$.