练习(题号标红的为高数2的内容)

一、选择填空题

1.
$$d(e^{\sin x}) = \underline{e^{\sin x} \cos x} dx$$
. 2. $\lim_{x \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{2}{x}\right)^{2x} = \underline{e^4}$

$$2. \quad \lim_{x \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{2}{x} \right)^{2x} = \underline{e^4}$$

3.
$$\int_{-2}^{2} \left(2xe^{x^2} + \sqrt{4 - x^2} \right) dx = \underline{2\pi}.$$

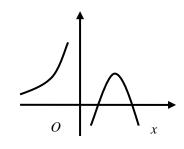
4. 若常数项级数
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$$
 收敛,则 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n + a_{n+1})$ 是(A)

B.发散

C.不确定

5. 已知 f(x) 连续,导函数 f'(x) 图像如右图,则 f(x) 有_____ 个极值点 y

A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4



6. 设 $f(x) = \pi - x^2(-\pi < x \le \pi)$ 是周期 $T = 2\pi$ 的连续函数,则将该函数展开成

傅里叶级数中 $\sin x$ 的系数 $b_1 = 0$.

二、计算题

1. 求极限
$$\lim_{x\to 1} \frac{x^2+x-2}{x^2-3x+2}$$
.

2. 求极限
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{2x - \ln(1+2x)}{\sin(x^2)}$$
.

$$\lim_{x \to 1} \frac{2x+1}{2x-3}$$
$$= -3$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2x - \ln(1 + 2x)}{x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2 - \frac{2}{1 + 2x}}{2x}$$
$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{4x}{2x(1 + 2x)} = 2$$

3. $y = x^2 \arctan x - \int_0^x \frac{t^2}{1+t^2} dt + \ln 2017$, $\Re y'(x)$.

$$y'(x) = 2x \arctan x + \frac{x^2}{1+x^2} - \frac{x^2}{1+x^2} = 2x \arctan x$$

4. 求由方程 $e^{xy} + 5x = 2$ 所确定的隐函数 y = y(x), 计算 $\frac{dy}{dx}$.

方程两边同对x求导:
$$e^{xy}(y+xy')+5=0$$

$$y'(x) = \frac{-5 - ye^{xy}}{xe^{xy}}$$

5. 判断级数
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{5^n}$$
 的敛散性.

6. 将
$$\frac{1}{1+3x}$$
 展开成关于 x 的幂级数.

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n+1}{5^{n+1}} \bullet \frac{5^n}{n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n+1}{5^1} \bullet \frac{1}{n} = \frac{1}{5} < 1$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n+1}{5^{n+1}} \bullet \frac{5^n}{n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n+1}{5^1} \bullet \frac{1}{n} = \frac{1}{5} < 1$$

$$\frac{1}{1+3x} = 1 - 3x + 9x^2 + \dots + \left(-3x\right)^n + \dots, \left|x\right| < \frac{1}{3}$$

所以级数收敛

三、解答题

1. 计算不定积分
$$\int (\ln x)^{2016} \frac{1}{r} dx$$
.

$$= \int (\ln x)^{2016} d\ln x$$
$$= \frac{\ln^{2017} x}{2017} + c$$

2. 计算定积分
$$\int_{1}^{5} \frac{2x}{\sqrt{2x-1}} dx$$

$$t = \sqrt{2x-1}, x = \frac{t^2+1}{2}, dx = tdt, \quad x:1 \to 5 \quad t:1 \to 3$$

$$I = \int_{1}^{3} \frac{t^{2} + 1}{t} t dt = \int_{1}^{3} \left(t^{2} + 1\right) dt = \left(\frac{1}{3}t^{3} + t\right)_{1}^{3} = \frac{32}{3}$$

$$\int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\pi} f(x) dx = \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} dx + \int_{0}^{\pi} (\pi - x) dx$$

$$= \arcsin x \Big|_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{0} + \left(\pi x - \frac{x^{2}}{2} \right) \Big|_{0}^{\pi} = \frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{\pi^{2}}{2}$$

4. 求曲线 $y = \sqrt{x}$, 直线 x = 1, x = 4 及 x 轴所围成图形的面积,并求此平面图形绕 x 轴旋转

$$S = \int_{1}^{4} \sqrt{x} dx = \frac{2}{3} x^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_{1}^{4} = \frac{14}{3}$$

$$V = \int_{1}^{4} \pi \left(\sqrt{x}\right)^{2} dx = \int_{1}^{4} \pi x dx = \frac{15}{2} \pi$$

5.一动点 P(x,y)沿着曲线 $y=x^2+1$ (长度单位为 cm)上移动,已知其横坐标对于时间的变

化率为 1 cm/s. 则该动点 P(x,y)移动到(1,2)时的速度大小,并求动点 P 在这一瞬间该点到原点距离的变化率?

解: 己知
$$\frac{dx}{dt} = 1cm/s$$
, $\frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{dy}{dx}\frac{dx}{dt} = 2x\frac{dx}{dt}$
当 $x=1$ 时, $\frac{dy}{dt} = 2cm/s$, 所以 $v = \sqrt{v_x^2 + v_y^2} = \sqrt{5}cm/s$

假设动点 P 到原点距离为 $s = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$,则

$$\frac{ds}{dt} = \frac{d\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}{dt} = \frac{d\sqrt{x^2 + (1 + x^2)^2}}{dt} = \frac{ds}{dx}\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{2x + 4(1 + x^2)x}{2\sqrt{x^2 + (1 + x^2)^2}}\frac{dx}{dt}$$

当
$$x=1$$
 时, $\frac{ds}{dt} = \sqrt{5}cm^2/s$

四、解答题

1. 己知
$$f(x) = x^3 - \sin x \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(x) dx$$
, 求 $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(x) dx$, f(x).

$$\Leftrightarrow \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(x) dx = A; f(x) = x^3 - A \sin x$$

在上式两边同时积分:
$$A = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (x^3 - A \sin x) dx = \frac{\pi^4}{64} - A$$
,所以 $A = \frac{\pi^4}{128}$

$$f(x) = x^3 - \frac{\pi^4}{128} \sin x$$

2. 求幂级数
$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n+1}$$
 的和函数,并求 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n+1} \cdot \frac{1}{2^n}$.

|x| < 1, $\exists x \neq 0$ \forall

$$s(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n+1} = \frac{1}{x} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} = \frac{1}{x} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \int_0^x t^n dt = \frac{1}{x} \int_0^x \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} t^n dt = \frac{1}{x} \int_0^x \frac{1}{1-t} dt = -\frac{1}{x} \ln(1-x)$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n+1} \cdot \frac{1}{2^n} = s \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = -2 \ln \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}\right) = -2 \ln \frac{1}{2} = 2 \ln 2$$

$$\stackrel{\text{\tiny "}}{=} x = 0$$
时, $s(x) = 1$ 。