

## 哈尔滨工业大学 (深圳) 2017 学年秋季学期

## 高等数学 A 试题参考答案

## 一、填空题(每题 2 分, 满分 8 分)

$$1. 2 \quad 2. -\frac{1}{2} e^{2 \cos x} \quad 3. \frac{\pi^2}{4} \quad 4. e - 1$$

提示:

$$1. y' = 2x - 6, y'' = 2, K = \frac{y''}{(1 + y'^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{2}{1} = 2.$$

$$2. \text{原积分} = -\frac{1}{2} \int e^{2 \cos x} d(2 \cos x) = -\frac{1}{2} e^{2 \cos x} + C.$$

$$3. y = \frac{(\sin x)^{99}}{\sqrt{1+x^6}} \text{ 为奇函数, 原积分} = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} |x| dx = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x dx = \frac{\pi^2}{4}.$$

$$4. \text{原式} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{n} e^{\frac{i}{n}} = \int_0^1 e^x dx = e - 1.$$

## 二、选择题(每题 2 分, 满分 8 分)

$$1. (A) \quad 2. (D) \quad 3. (B) \quad 4. (B)$$

提示:

$$1. (0, \frac{\pi}{4}) \text{ 上, } \cot x > \cos x > \sin x, \text{ 由于 } y = \ln x \text{ 单调递增,}$$

则  $\ln \cot x > \ln \cos x > \ln \sin x$ , 由定积分保序性质可知 A 正确。

$$2. \text{运用弧微分公式, } ds = \sqrt{(x'(t))^2 + (y'(t))^2} dt = \sqrt{9t^4 + 9t^2} dt = 3t\sqrt{t^2 + 1} dt$$

$$s = \int_0^1 3t\sqrt{t^2 + 1} dt = \frac{3}{2} \int_0^1 \sqrt{t^2 + 1} dt^2 = \frac{3}{2} \int_0^1 \sqrt{u + 1} du = \frac{3}{2} \times \frac{2}{3} (u + 1)^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_0^1 = 2\sqrt{2} - 1.$$

$$3. \text{两边求导得 } f'(x) = 2f(x), \text{ 即 } \frac{dy}{dx} = 2y, \text{ 得 } \frac{dy}{y} = dx, \text{ 两边积分有 } \frac{\ln y}{2} = x + C,$$

$$\text{则 } y = e^{2x+2C}, \text{ 由题设 } x = 0 \text{ 时 } y = \ln 2, \text{ 代入上式得 } e^{2C} = \ln 2, \text{ 则 } f(x) = e^{2x} e^{2C} = e^{2x} \ln 2.$$

4. 功微元  $dW = Fdx$ , 而每个微小位移上施加的力  $F$  等于在水面上方的物体的重力。

提升了  $x(x \in (0, 4))$  高度时, 在水面上方的物体体积  $V = \int_{4-x}^4 [20 + 3(4-h)^2]dh$

$$= \int_0^x (20 + 3h^2)dh = (20h + h^3) \Big|_0^x = 20x + x^3$$

$$\text{功微元 } dW = \rho g V dx = 10^4(20x + x^3)dx$$

$$\text{功 } W = 10^4 \int_0^4 (20x + x^3)dx = 10^4(10x^2 + \frac{1}{4}x^4) \Big|_0^4 = 2240000(J)$$

### 三、(6 分)

**解:** (1) 该函数在定义区间上可导。函数定义域为  $(1, +\infty) \cup (-\infty, 1)$

由  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = +\infty$ , 可知  $x = 1$  是  $f(x)$  的无穷间断点。

$$f'(x) = \frac{2(x-3)4(x-1) - (x-3)^2(x+1)}{16(x-1)^2} = \frac{(x+1)(x-3)}{4(x-1)^2}$$

则  $x > 3$  时,  $f'(x) > 0$ ,  $f(x)$  单调递增;  $1 < x < 3$  时,  $f'(x) < 0$ ,  $f(x)$  单调递减;

则  $x < -1$  时,  $f'(x) > 0$ ,  $f(x)$  单调递增;  $-1 < x < 1$  时,  $f'(x) < 0$ ,  $f(x)$  单调递减;

所以  $f(x)$  的单调增区间为  $(3, +\infty)$ ,  $(-\infty, -1)$ , 单调减区间为  $(-1, 1)$  和  $(1, 3)$ ,

在  $x = -1$  处取得极大值,  $f(-1) = 2$ , 在  $x = 3$  处取得极小值,  $f(3) = 0$ 。

$$(2) f''(x) = \frac{4(2x-2)(x-1)^2 - 8(x-1)(x^2-2x-3)}{16(x-1)^4} = \frac{2}{(x-1)^3}$$

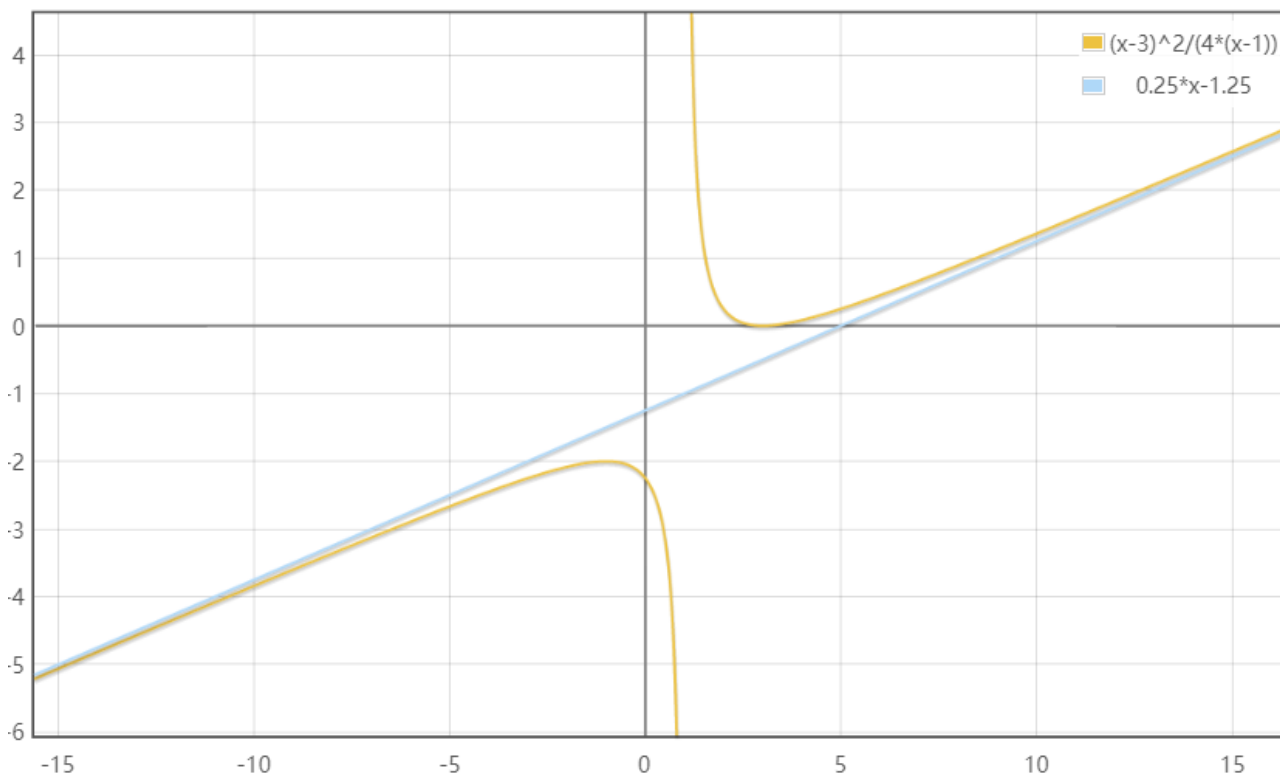
可知  $x > 1$  时  $f''(x) > 0$ ,  $f(x)$  的图像是向上凹的;  $x < 1$  时  $f''(x) < 0$ ,  $f(x)$  的图像是向上凸的。

(3)  $x = 1$  是  $f(x)$  的铅直渐近线;

$$\begin{aligned} x \rightarrow \infty \text{ 时, } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (f(x) - ax) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{(x-3)^2}{4(x-1)} - ax \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{x^2 - 6x + 9 - 4ax^2 + 4ax}{4(x-1)} \right) \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{(1-4a)x^2 + (4a-6)x + 9}{4(x-1)} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$a = \frac{1}{4}$  时, 上式  $= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-5x+9}{4(x-1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-5x+5+4}{4(x-1)} = -\frac{5}{4}$  所以  $y = \frac{1}{4}x - \frac{5}{4}$  是  $f(x)$  的斜渐近线。

(4) 图像如下所示。(蓝线为渐近线)



四、(9分)

$$\begin{aligned}
 1. \text{原式} &= -\int \arctan x d\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = -\left[\frac{\arctan x}{x} - \int \frac{1}{x(1+x^2)} dx\right] = -\frac{\arctan x}{x} + \int \frac{1}{x(1+x^2)} dx \\
 &= -\frac{\arctan x}{x} + \int \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{x}{1+x^2}\right) dx = -\frac{\arctan x}{x} + \ln|x| - \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+x^2) + C.
 \end{aligned}$$

2. 做变换  $x = \tan t$ , 则  $dx = \sec^2 t dt$ 。

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 3. \text{原极限} &= (\text{做变换 } u = x - t) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\int_x^0 \sqrt{u} e^{x-u} d(-u)}{\sqrt{x^3}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\int_0^x \sqrt{u} e^{x-u} d(u)}{\sqrt{x^3}} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{e^x \int_0^x \sqrt{u} e^{-u} du}{\sqrt{x^3}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\int_0^x \sqrt{u} e^{-u} du}{\sqrt{x^3}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sqrt{x} e^{-x}}{\frac{3}{2} \sqrt{x}} = \frac{2}{3}.
 \end{aligned}$$

## 五、(6分)解:

1.  $y' = p$ , 则  $y'' = \frac{dp}{dy} \frac{dy}{dx} = p \frac{dp}{dy}$ , 原方程可化为

$$yp \frac{dp}{dy} = 2p^2 - 2p, \text{ 即 } \frac{dp}{2p-2} = \frac{dy}{y}, \text{ 即 } \frac{1}{2} \ln(2p-2) = \ln y + \ln C$$

$$x=0 \text{ 时, } p=2, y=1, \text{ 则 } \frac{1}{2} \ln 2 = \ln C, C=\sqrt{2}$$

则  $\sqrt{2p-2} = \sqrt{2}y$ , 则  $p-1 = y^2, \frac{dy}{dx} = y^2 + 1, \frac{dy}{y^2+1} = dx$ , 两边积分得

$$\arctan y = x + C_2, x=0 \text{ 时 } y=1, \text{ 代入得 } C_2 = \frac{\pi}{4}, \text{ 所以原方程的特解是 } y = \tan(x + \frac{\pi}{4}).$$

2. 首先,  $c=0$ .  $S = \int_0^1 f(x)dx = \int_0^1 (ax^2 + bx)dx = \frac{a}{3}x^3 + \frac{b}{2}x^2 \Big|_0^1 = \frac{a}{3} + \frac{b}{2} = \frac{1}{3}$ ; 则

$$\begin{aligned} a &= -\frac{3b}{2} + 1, dV = \pi y^2 dx, \therefore V = \pi \int_0^1 (a^2 x^4 + 2abx^3 + b^2 x^2) dx = \pi \left( \frac{a^2}{5} x^5 + \frac{2ab}{4} x^4 + \frac{b^2}{3} x^3 \right) \Big|_0^1 \\ &= \pi \frac{6a^2 + 15ab + 10b^2}{30} = \pi \frac{6 + \frac{27}{2}b^2 - 18b + 15b - \frac{45}{2}b^2 + 10b^2}{30} = \pi \frac{6 + b^2 - 3b}{30} \end{aligned}$$

可知当  $b = \frac{3}{2}$  时,  $V$  最大, 此时  $a = -\frac{5}{4}$ , 由  $0 \leq x \leq 1$  时  $y \geq 0$ , 则  $\begin{cases} a > 0 \\ -\frac{b}{2a} < 0 \end{cases}$  或  $\begin{cases} a < 0 \\ -\frac{b}{2a} \geq \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$

$b = \frac{3}{2}, a = -\frac{5}{4}$  符合条件, 所以符合题意的常数  $b = \frac{3}{2}, a = -\frac{5}{4}, c = 0$ .

## 六、(5分)

解: (1) 设  $f(x) = (1+x)[\ln(1+x)]^2 - x^2$ , 则  $f'(x) = \ln^2(1+x) + 2\ln(1+x) - 2x$

$$f''(x) = 2\ln(1+x) \frac{1}{1+x} + 2 \frac{1}{1+x} - 2 = \frac{2\ln(1+x) - 2x}{1+x},$$

$$\text{设 } g(x) = \ln(1+x) - x, g'(x) = \frac{1}{1+x} - 1 < 0,$$

则  $0 < x < 1$  时,  $g'(x) < 0$ ,  $g(x)$  单调递减,  $g(x) < g(0) = 0$ ,

所以  $0 < x < 1$  时,  $f''(x) < 0$ ,  $f'(x)$  单调递减,  $f'(x) < f'(0) = 0$ ,

所以  $0 < x < 1$  时,  $f'(x) < 0$ ,  $f(x)$  单调递减,  $f(x) < f(0) = 0$ , 所以  $0 < x < 1$  时,

$(1+x)[\ln(1+x)]^2 - x^2 < 0$ , 也即  $(1+x)[\ln(1+x)]^2 < x^2$ , 证毕。

(2) 设  $h(x) = \frac{1}{\ln(1+x)} - \frac{1}{x}$ , 则  $h'(x) = \frac{-\frac{1}{1+x}}{\ln^2(1+x)} + \frac{1}{x^2} = \frac{-x^2 + (1+x)\ln^2(1+x)}{x^2(1+x)\ln^2(1+x)}$ , 由(1)得

$0 < x < 1$  时,  $(1+x)[\ln(1+x)]^2 - x^2 < 0$ ,  $x^2(1+x)\ln^2(1+x) > 0$ , 所以  $h'(x) < 0$ ,  $h(x)$  单调递减

$h(x) > h(1) = \frac{1}{\ln 2} - 1$ ,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} h(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \ln(1+x)}{x \ln(1+x)} = \frac{1}{2}$ , 所以  $\frac{1}{\ln 2} - 1 < k < \frac{1}{2}$ .

## 七、(5 分)

解: (1)  $\int_{-a}^a f(x)g(x)dx = \int_a^{-a} f(-x)g(-x)d(-x) = \int_{-a}^a f(-x)g(x)dx$

设  $\int_{-a}^a f(x)g(x)dx = I$ , 则  $2I = \int_{-a}^a f(x)g(x)dx + \int_{-a}^a f(-x)g(x)dx = \int_{-a}^a (f(x) + f(-x))g(x)dx$   
 $= A \int_{-a}^a g(x)dx = 2A \int_0^a g(x)dx$ , 所以  $\int_{-a}^a f(x)g(x)dx = A \int_0^a g(x)dx$ , 证毕。

(2)  $|\sin x|$  为偶函数,  $\arctan e^x + \arctan e^{-x} = \frac{\pi}{2}$ , 应用(1)中结论有

原积分  $= \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} |\sin x| dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin x dx = -\frac{\pi}{2} \cos \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\pi}{2}$ .

## 八、(3 分)

证明:

$f(x)$  在  $x = c$  处的泰勒展开式为  $f(x) = f(c) + f'(c)(x-c) + \frac{f''(\xi)}{2}(x-c)^2$ ,  $\xi \in (c, x)$  或  $\xi \in (x, c)$

将  $f(x)$  在  $x = 0$  和  $x = 1$  处的函数值分别在  $x = c$  处展开得

$$f(1) = f(c) + f'(c)(1-c) + \frac{f''(\xi_1)}{2}(1-c)^2, \xi_1 \in (c, 1) \cdots \cdots \textcircled{1}$$

$$f(0) = f(c) - cf'(c) + \frac{f''(\xi_2)}{2}c^2, \xi_2 \in (0, c) \cdots \cdots \textcircled{2}$$

$$\textcircled{1}\textcircled{2} \text{两式相减得 } f(1) - f(0) = f'(c) + \frac{f''(\xi_1)}{2} (1-c)^2 - \frac{f''(\xi_2)}{2} c^2$$

$$\text{即 } f'(c) = f(1) - f(0) + \frac{f''(\xi_2)}{2} c^2 - \frac{f''(\xi_1)}{2} (1-c)^2$$

$$\text{则 } |f'(c)| \leq |f(1)| + |f(0)| + \left| \frac{f''(\xi_2)}{2} \right| c^2 + \left| \frac{f''(\xi_1)}{2} \right| (1-c)^2 \leq 2a + \frac{b}{2} (c^2 + c^2 - 2c + 1)$$

$$\text{又 } 2c^2 - 2c + 1 = 2\left(c - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{2} \leq 1 \text{ (当且仅当 } c = 0 \text{ 或 } 1 \text{ 时等号成立)}$$

$$\text{则 } |f'(c)| \leq 2a + \frac{b}{2}. \text{证毕.}$$