

## 高数 I 测试题 1 答案提示

### 一、填空题

1. 1      2.  $\frac{\sqrt{7}}{2}$       3. -4      4. 2  
5. 0.08      6.  $\frac{\pi}{4}$       7.  $y=x$       8. —

### 二、计算题（提示）

$$1. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 + \sin^2 x)^{\frac{2}{x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 + \sin^2 x)^{\frac{1}{\sin^2 x} \cdot \frac{2 \sin^2 x}{x^2}} = \left\{ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 + \sin^2 x)^{\frac{1}{\sin^2 x}} \right\}^{2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x^2}} = e^2.$$

$$2. \text{当 } x \rightarrow 0 \text{ 时, } \sin x \sim x, \tan x \sim x, 1 - \cos x \sim \frac{1}{2}x^2,$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x - \sin x}{x \sin^2 x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x (1 - \cos x)}{x \cdot x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \cdot \frac{1}{2}x^2}{x^3} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$3. \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{e^{2t} \cos t + t \cdot 2e^{2t} \cos t - te^{2t} \sin t}{2e^{2t}} = \frac{1}{2}(\cos t + 2t \cos t - t \sin t).$$

$$4. (y + xy')e^{x+y} + xye^{x+y}(1 + y') + 2 = 0$$

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

$$5. y' = 3(\ln x + \sqrt{x})^2 (\ln x + \sqrt{x})' = 3(\ln x + \sqrt{x})^2 \left( \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \right) = \frac{3(\ln x + \sqrt{x})^2 (2 + \sqrt{x})}{2x}$$

$$\Rightarrow dy = y' dx = \frac{3(\ln x + \sqrt{x})^2 (2 + \sqrt{x})}{2x} dx.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 6. \quad \int \frac{x}{1-4x^2} dx &= \int \frac{1}{1-4x^2} d\left(\frac{x^2}{2}\right) = -\frac{1}{8} \int \frac{1}{1-4x^2} d(-4x^2) \\
 &= -\frac{1}{8} \int \frac{1}{1-4x^2} d(1-4x^2) = -\frac{1}{8} \ln|1-4x^2| + C.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 7. \quad \int x e^{-3x} dx &= -\frac{1}{3} \int x e^{-3x} d(-3x) = -\frac{1}{3} \int x d(e^{-3x}) = -\frac{1}{3} x e^{-3x} + \frac{1}{3} \int e^{-3x} dx \\
 &= -\frac{1}{3} x e^{-3x} - \frac{1}{9} \int e^{-3x} d(-3x) = -\frac{1}{3} x e^{-3x} - \frac{1}{9} e^{-3x} + C.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 8. \quad \int_{-1}^1 (x+1) \sqrt{1-x^2} dx &= \int_{-1}^1 x \sqrt{1-x^2} dx + \int_{-1}^1 \sqrt{1-x^2} dx \\
 &= 0 + 2 \int_0^1 \sqrt{1-x^2} dx = 2 \cdot \frac{\pi \cdot 1^2}{4} = \frac{\pi}{2}.
 \end{aligned}$$

(或者: 设  $x = \sin t$ ,  $dx = \cos t dt$ , 当  $x = 0$  时,  $t = 0$ , 当  $x = 1$  时,  $t = \pi/2$ )

$$\begin{aligned}
 9. \quad \int_{\sqrt{2}}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{2+x^2} &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int_{\sqrt{2}}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{1+\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2} d\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{2}}\right) \\
 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \arctan \frac{x}{\sqrt{2}} \Big|_{\sqrt{2}}^{+\infty} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \arctan \frac{x}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \arctan 1 \\
 &= \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{2}} - \frac{\pi}{4\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\pi}{4\sqrt{2}}.
 \end{aligned}$$

### 三. 应用题 (提示)

$$1. \quad V = \int_1^{\frac{4}{3}} \pi \ln^2 x dx = \dots = \pi \left( \frac{4}{3} \ln^2 \frac{4}{3} - \frac{8}{3} \ln \frac{4}{3} + \frac{2}{3} \right).$$

$$2. \quad y' = \frac{1-x^2}{(1+x^2)^2}, y'' = -\frac{2x(3-x^2)}{(1+x^2)^3}; y'' = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0, x = -\sqrt{3}, x = \sqrt{3}.$$

需要通过列表讨论进行判断(自行列表, 略)

故曲线在  $(-\infty, -\sqrt{3})$  内是凸的, 在  $(-\sqrt{3}, 0)$  内是凹的, 在  $(0, \sqrt{3})$  内是凸的, 在

$(\sqrt{3}, +\infty)$  内是凹的. 曲线有拐点  $\left(-\sqrt{3}, -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}\right), (0, 0), \left(\sqrt{3}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}\right)$ .

#### 四. 证明题 (提示)

1. 证明: 令  $f(x) = \cos x - 1 + \frac{1}{2}x^2$

则当  $x > 0$  时,  $f'(x) = -\sin x + x > 0$ ,

故当  $x > 0$  时,  $f(x)$  严格单调递增. 又因为  $f(x)$  在  $x = 0$  处连续,  
从而  $f(x) > f(0) = 0$ , 即证命题成立.

2. 证明: 令  $f(x) = x \ln x - 2$ , 则  $f(x)$  在  $[1, e]$  上连续,

又  $\because f(1) = -2 < 0$ ,  $f(e) = e - 2 > 0$ ,

由零点定理可得, 至少存在一点  $\xi \in (1, e)$ , 使得  $f(\xi) = 0$ .

即方程  $x \ln x = 2$  在区间  $(1, e)$  内至少有一个实根.