

期中考试试卷解析

一、 单项选择题

1.解: $\because F'(x) = 2x \int_0^x f(t)dt + x^2 f(x) - x^2 f(x) = 2x \int_0^x f(t)dt$

又 $\because x \rightarrow 0$ 时, $F'(x)$ 与 x^k 是同阶无穷小

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{F'(x)}{x^k} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x \int_0^x f(t)dt}{x^k} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \int_0^x f(t)dt}{x^{k-1}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2f(x)}{(k-1)x^{k-2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2f'(x)}{(k-1)(k-2)x^{k-3}}\end{aligned}$$

$\because f'(0) \neq 0$, 要使二者互为同阶无穷小, 即 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2f'(x)}{(k-1)(k-2)x^{k-3}} = c \neq 0$

则应满足 $k=3$, 此时极限 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2f'(x)}{(k-1)(k-2)x^{k-3}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2f'(x)}{2} = f'(0) \neq 0$

2. 解: 当 $|x| < 1$ 时, $\sqrt[n]{1} \leq \sqrt[n]{1+|x|^{3n}} \leq \sqrt[n]{2}$,

$\because \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{1} = 1, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{2} = 1$, 由夹逼准则得 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{1+|x|^{3n}} = 1$

当 $|x|=1$ 时, $f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{1+|x|^{3n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{1+1} = 1$

当 $|x| > 1$ 时, $\sqrt[n]{|x|^{3n}} \leq \sqrt[n]{1+|x|^{3n}} \leq \sqrt[n]{2|x|^{3n}}$

$\because \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{|x|^{3n}} = |x|^3, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{2|x|^{3n}} = |x|^3$, 由夹逼准则得 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{1+|x|^{3n}} = |x|^3$

综上所述: $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & |x| \leq 1 \\ |x|^3, & |x| > 1 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} -x^3, & x < -1 \\ 1, & -1 \leq x \leq 1 \\ x^3, & x > 1 \end{cases}$

所以函数 $f(x)$ 恰有两个不可导点

3.由题意知: 间断点为 $x=0, x=1, x=\frac{\pi}{2}, x=-\frac{\pi}{2}$

依次求极限得:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{(e^{\frac{1}{x}} + e) \tan x}{x(e^{\frac{1}{x}} - e)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{e^{\frac{1}{x}} + e}{e^{\frac{1}{x}} - e} = \frac{e}{-e} = -1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{(e^{\frac{1}{x}} + e) \tan x}{x(e^{\frac{1}{x}} - e)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{e^{\frac{1}{x}} + e}{e^{\frac{1}{x}} - e} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{e(e^{\frac{1}{x}-1} + 1)}{e(e^{\frac{1}{x}-1} - 1)} = 1$$

$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) \neq \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x)$, $x=0$ 是第一类间断点中的跳跃间断点

4. 对于 A、C:

$\because f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处连续且 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x}$ 存在, 则 $f(0)=0, f'(0)=A$

故 A、C 均正确

对于 B:

$\because \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) + f(-x)}{x}$ 存在, $\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} [f(x) + f(-x)] = f(0) + f(0) = 2f(0) = 0$

对于 D:

取反例 $f(x) = |x|$, 此时 $f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处连续,

且满足 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(-x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{|x| - |-x|}{x} = 0$

但 $f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处不可导, 故 $f'(0)$ 不存在

故本题选 D.

5. 取特值 $\alpha=1$ 得: $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & 1 < x < e \\ \frac{1}{x \ln^2 x}, & x \geq e \end{cases}$

则 $\int_1^{+\infty} f(x) dx = \int_1^e dx + \int_e^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x \ln^2 x} dx = e$, 收敛, 故排除 A、B、C, 选 D

一、 填空题

6. 解: $\because \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{f(x)}{x+2} = 3, \therefore f(-2) = 0, f'(-2) = 3$

$\because f(x)$ 是周期为 2 的周期函数, $\therefore f(0) = f(-2) = 0, f'(0) = f'(-2) = 3$

∴ 切线方程: $y - 0 = 3(x - 0)$, 即 $y = 3x$

7. 解: $\because f(x^2 - 1) = \ln \frac{x^2}{x^2 - 2} = \ln \frac{x^2 - 1 + 1}{x^2 - 1 - 1}$

$$\therefore f(x) = \ln \frac{x+1}{x-1}, f[\varphi(x)] = \ln \frac{\varphi(x)+1}{\varphi(x)-1}$$

$$\because f[\varphi(x)] = \ln x, \therefore \frac{\varphi(x)+1}{\varphi(x)-1} = 1, \varphi(x) = \frac{x+1}{x-1}$$

$$\therefore \int \varphi(x) dx = \int \frac{x+1}{x-1} dx = \int \frac{x-1+2}{x-1} dx = \int \left(1 + \frac{2}{x-1}\right) dx = x + 2 \ln|x-1| + C$$

8. 解: $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x^2 + \sin x}{\cos x - x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2 + \frac{\sin x}{x^2}}{\frac{\cos x}{x^2} - 1} = -2$

水平渐近线为: $y = -2$

9. 解: $\because \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{1}{1+t^2}$

$$\text{令 } F(t, y) = 2y - ty^2 + e^t - 5$$

$$\therefore \frac{dy}{dt} = -\frac{F_t}{F_y} = -\frac{-y^2 + e^t}{2 - 2ty} = \frac{y^2 - e^t}{2(1 - ty)}$$

$$\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{y^2 - e^t}{2(1 - ty)}}{\frac{1}{1 + t^2}} = \frac{(y^2 - e^t)(1 + t^2)}{2(1 - ty)}$$

10. 解: $\because y = 2^x, y' = 2^x \ln x$ 且与曲线 $y = 2^x$ 在 $(1, 2)$ 处相切

$$\therefore f'(1) = 2 \ln 2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 x f''(x) dx &= \int_0^1 x d[f'(x)] = x f'(x) \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 f'(x) dx = f'(1) - 0 - f(x) \Big|_0^1 \\ &= 2 \ln 2 - f(1) + f(0) = 2 \ln 2 - 2 \end{aligned}$$

二、 计算题

11.解: $\because \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (ax - \sin x) = 0$ 且 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{ax - \sin x}{\int_b^x \frac{\ln(1+t^3)}{t} dt} = c (c \neq 0)$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \int_b^x \frac{\ln(1+t^3)}{t} dt = 0, \text{ 此时 } b = 0$$

$$\text{又} \because \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{ax - \sin x}{\int_0^x \frac{\ln(1+t^3)}{t} dt} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a - \cos x}{\frac{\ln(1+x^3)}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a - \cos x}{x^2} = c (c \neq 0), \text{ 此时 } a = 1$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} = \frac{1}{2} = c$$

综上所述: $a = 1, b = 0, c = \frac{1}{2}$

12.解: (1) 当 $x > 1$ 时, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 \cdot 3^{-n(x-1)} + 2}{x + 3^{-n(x-1)}} = \frac{0 + 2}{x + 1} = \frac{2}{x}$

当 $x = 1$ 时, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 \cdot 3^{-n(x-1)} + 2}{x + 3^{-n(x-1)}} = \frac{1 + 2}{1 + 1} = \frac{3}{2}$

当 $x < 1$ 时, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 \cdot 3^{-n(x-1)} + 2}{x + 3^{-n(x-1)}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 + \frac{2}{3^{-n(x-1)}}}{\frac{x}{3^{-n(x-1)}} + 1} = x^2$

综上所述:
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2, & x < 1 \\ \frac{3}{2}, & x = 1 \\ \frac{2}{x}, & x > 1 \end{cases}$$

(2) $\because \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} x^2 = 1, \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{2}{x} = 2$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) \neq \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x)$$

$\therefore x = 1$ 是跳跃间断点

13.解: 令 $I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^p x}{\cos^p x + \sin^p x} dx$, 其中 $p > 0$

$$\text{令 } x = \frac{\pi}{2} - t, \text{ 则 } I = - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 \frac{\sin^p(\frac{\pi}{2} - t)}{\cos^p(\frac{\pi}{2} - t) + \sin^p(\frac{\pi}{2} - t)} dt = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^p t}{\sin^p t + \cos^p t} dt$$

$$\text{所以 } I = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^p t + \cos^p t}{\sin^p t + \cos^p t} dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} dt = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\text{又 } \because \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \arctan x = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

所以只需要 $p > 0$, 即可使得 $f(x)$ 在 $\left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$ 连续

$$\begin{aligned} 14. \text{解: 当 } x=0 \text{ 时, } f'(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{g(x) - e^{-x}}{x} - 0}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{g(x) - e^{-x}}{x^2} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{g'(x) + e^{-x}}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{g''(x) - e^{-x}}{2} = \frac{g''(0) - 1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{当 } x \neq 0 \text{ 时, } f'(x) = \frac{x(g'(x) + e^{-x}) - g(x) + e^{-x}}{x^2} = \frac{xg'(x) + (x+1)e^{-x} - g(x)}{x^2}$$

$$\text{综上所述: } f'(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{xg'(x) + (x+1)e^{-x} - g(x)}{x^2}, & x \neq 0 \\ \frac{g''(0) - 1}{2}, & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f'(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{xg'(x) + (x+1)e^{-x} - g(x)}{x^2} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{g'(x) + xg''(x) + e^{-x} - (x+1)e^{-x} - g'(x)}{2x} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{xg''(x) - xe^{-x}}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{g''(x) - e^{-x}}{2} = \frac{g''(0) - 1}{2} = f'(0)$$

$$\text{即: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f'(x) = f'(0)$$

$\therefore f'(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上的连续

15. 解: 两边同时对 x 求导得: $f'(x)g[f(x)] = 2xe^x + x^2e^x$

$\because f(x)$ 的反函数是 $g(x)$, $\therefore g[f(x)] = x$

$$\therefore xf'(x) = 2xe^x + x^2e^x, f'(x) = 2e^x + xe^x$$

$$\therefore f(x) = 2e^x + xe^x - e^x + C = e^x + xe^x + C$$

$\because f(x)$ 在 $[0, +\infty)$ 上可导, $\therefore f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处连续

$$\because \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (e^x + xe^x + C) = 1 + C \text{ 且 } f(0) = 0$$

$$\therefore 1 + C = 0, C = -1$$

$$\therefore f(x) = xe^x + e^x - 1$$

16. 解: 令 $u = \sin^2 x$, 则 $\sin x = \sqrt{u}, x = \arcsin \sqrt{u}$

$$\therefore f(u) = \frac{\arcsin \sqrt{u}}{\sqrt{u}}$$

$$\therefore \int \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{1-x}} f(x) dx = \int \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{1-x}} \cdot \frac{\arcsin \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \int \frac{\arcsin \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{1-x}} dx$$

令 $\sqrt{x} = \sin t$, 则 $x = \sin^2 t, dx = 2 \sin t \cos t dt$

$$\text{原式} = \int \frac{t}{\cos t} \cdot 2 \sin t \cos t dt = 2 \int t \sin t dt = -2 \int t d(\cos t) = -2t \cos t + 2 \sin t + C$$

$$= 2[-\sqrt{1-x} \arcsin \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x}] + C$$

17.解: 两边同时对 x 求导得: $tf(xt) = tf(x) + \int_1^t f(u)du$

$$\text{令 } x=1 \text{ 得: } tf(t) = tf(1) + \int_1^t f(u)du$$

$$\because f(1) = \frac{5}{2}, \therefore tf(t) = \frac{5}{2}t + \int_1^t f(u)du$$

$$\text{两边同时对 } t \text{ 求导得: } f(t) + tf'(t) = \frac{5}{2} + f(t)$$

$$\therefore tf'(t) = \frac{5}{2}, f'(t) = \frac{5}{2t}, f(t) = \frac{5}{2} \ln|t| + C$$

$$\because f(1) = \frac{5}{2}, \therefore \frac{5}{2} = 0 + C, C = \frac{5}{2}$$

$$\therefore f(x) = \frac{5}{2}(\ln x + 1)$$

18. 解: $\because F(x)$ 为 $f(x)$ 的原函数, $\therefore F'(x) = f(x) \therefore F'(x)F(x) = \frac{xe^x}{2(1+x)^2}$

$$\therefore \int F'(x)F(x)dx = \int \frac{xe^x}{2(1+x)^2}dx$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{2}F^2(x) = -\frac{1}{2} \left[xe^x d\left(\frac{1}{1+x}\right) \right] = -\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{xe^x}{1+x} - \int \frac{e^x + xe^x}{1+x} dx \right) dx$$

$$F^2(x) = - \left(\frac{xe^x}{1+x} - \int e^x dx \right) = -\frac{xe^x}{1+x} + e^x + C$$

$$\therefore F(x) = \sqrt{C - \frac{xe^x}{1+x} + e^x} \quad (\text{舍负值})$$

$$\because F(0) = 1, \quad 1 = \sqrt{C - 0 + 1}, C = 0 \therefore F(x) = \sqrt{-\frac{xe^x}{1+x} + e^x} = \sqrt{\frac{e^x}{1+x}}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\frac{e^x}{1+x}}} \cdot \frac{e^x(1+x) - xe^x}{(1+x)^2} = \frac{\sqrt{1+x}}{2\sqrt{e^x}} \cdot \frac{e^x}{(1+x)^2} = \frac{x\sqrt{e^x}}{2(1+x)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

三、应用题

19. 解: (1) 由题意得: $-\frac{p}{Q} \cdot Q' = \frac{P}{120-P}$

$$\therefore \int \frac{dQ}{Q} = -\int \frac{1}{120-p} dp \Rightarrow \ln Q = \ln(120-p) + \ln C_1 = \ln C(120-P)$$

$$\therefore Q = C(120-p), \because \text{最大需求量为 } 1200, \therefore C = 10$$

$$\text{需求函数: } Q = 1200 - 10p$$

(2) 由 (1) 知, $p = 120 - \frac{1}{10}Q$, 收益函数为 $R = pQ = 120Q - \frac{1}{10}Q^2$

$$\text{边际收益 } R' = 120 - \frac{1}{5}Q$$

$$\text{当 } p = 100 \text{ 时, } Q = 200, \text{ 此时边际收益为 } R'(200) = 80$$

经济意义: 销售第 201 件商品所得的收益为 80 万元

20. 解: $\because xf'(x) = f(x) + \frac{3a}{2}x^2, \therefore f'(x) - \frac{1}{x}f(x) = \frac{3a}{2}x$

$$\therefore f(x) = e^{\int \frac{1}{x} dx} \left(\int \frac{3a}{2} x \cdot e^{-\int \frac{1}{x} dx} dx + C \right) = e^{\ln x} \left(\int \frac{3ax}{2} \cdot e^{-\ln x} dx + C \right)$$

$$= x \left(\int \frac{3a}{2} dx + C \right) = x \left(\frac{3a}{2}x + C \right)$$

$$\text{由题意得: } S = \int_0^1 f(x) dx = \int_0^1 \left(\frac{3a}{2}x^2 + Cx \right) dx = \left(\frac{a}{2}x^3 + \frac{C}{2}x^2 \right) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{a}{2} + \frac{C}{2} = 2$$

$$\therefore a + C = 4, C = 4 - a, f(x) = \frac{3a}{2}x^2 + (4 - a)x$$

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore V &= \pi \int_0^1 y^2 dx = \pi \int_0^1 \left[\frac{3a}{2}x^2 + (4 - a)x \right]^2 dx \\&= \pi \int_0^1 \left[\frac{9a^2}{4}x^4 + 2 \cdot \frac{3a}{2}x^2 \cdot (4 - a)x + (16 - 8a + a^2)x^2 \right] dx \\&= \pi \int_0^1 \left[\frac{9a^2}{4}x^4 + (12a - 3a^2)x^3 + (16 - 8a + a^2)x^2 \right] dx \\&= \pi \left(\frac{9a^2}{20}x^5 + \frac{12a - 3a^2}{4}x^4 + \frac{16 - 8a + a^2}{3}x^3 \right) \Big|_0^1 \\&= \pi \left(\frac{9a^2}{20} + \frac{12a - 3a^2}{4} + \frac{16 - 8a + a^2}{3} \right) \\&= \pi \left(\frac{9}{20}a^2 + 3a - \frac{3}{4}a^2 + \frac{16}{3} - \frac{8}{3}a + \frac{1}{3}a^2 \right) \\&= \pi \left(\frac{1}{30}a^2 + \frac{1}{3}a + \frac{16}{3} \right)\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{令 } V(a) = \pi \left(\frac{1}{30}a^2 + \frac{1}{3}a + \frac{16}{3} \right), \therefore V'(a) = \pi \left(\frac{1}{15}a + \frac{1}{3} \right), V''(a) = \frac{\pi}{15} > 0,$$

$$\text{令 } V'(a) = 0 \text{ 得 } a = -5, \therefore V''(-5) = \frac{\pi}{15} > 0$$

$\therefore a = -5$ 是唯一极小值点, 也即最小值点

$\therefore a = -5$ 时, 图形 S 绕 x 轴旋转一周所得的旋转体的体积最小

四、证明题

21. 证明: 令 $F(x) = f(x) - \mu x$

$$\because f'_+(a) \neq f'_-(b), \text{ 我们假设 } f'_+(a) < f'_-(b)$$

$$\text{又} \because F(x) \text{ 在 } [a, b] \text{ 上可导, 且 } F'_+(a) = f'_+(a) - \mu < 0, F'_-(b) = f'_-(b) - \mu > 0$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} F'_+(a) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} \frac{F(x) - F(a)}{x - a} < 0 \\ F'_-(b) = \lim_{x \rightarrow b^-} \frac{F(x) - F(b)}{x - b} > 0 \end{cases}$$

由极限的保号性知：

在 $x=a$ 某个右邻域内， $\frac{F(x) - F(a)}{x - a} < 0$ ，即 $F(x) < F(a)$

在 $x=b$ 某个左邻域内， $\frac{F(x) - F(b)}{x - b} > 0$ ，即 $F(x) < F(b)$

$\therefore F(a), F(b)$ 均不是 $F(x)$ 在闭区间 $[a, b]$ 上的最小值

设 $F(x)$ 在开区间 (a, b) 内的最小值点为 ξ ，则 $F'(\xi) = 0$ ，即 $f'(\xi) = \mu$