

高等数学 C 答案 (2016-2017 学年第一学期期末 A 卷)

1. (1) $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{e^t}{e^t + 1}, \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{1}{(e^t + 1)^3}$ (2) $a = 1, b = -1$ (3) $\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \ln 2$
 (4) $\frac{\pi^2}{2}$ (5) $\frac{3}{2} \sqrt[3]{2}$ (6) $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 & -7 \end{pmatrix}$ (7) $p < 4$

2. 设 $f(x) = x \arctan x - \ln(1 + x^2)$, 则 $f'(x) = \arctan x - \frac{x}{1 + x^2}$,
 $f''(x) = \frac{2x^2}{(1 + x^2)^2}$. 由 $f'(0) = 0$ 及 $x > 0$ 时 $f''(x) > 0$ 得到 $x > 0$ 时
 $f'(x) > 0$, 又由 $f(0) = 0$ 得到 $x > 0$ 时 $f(x) > 0$.

3. (1) $f'(x) = \frac{e^{2x} - 3e^x + 1}{(e^x - 1)^2}, f''(x) = \frac{e^x(e^x + 1)}{(e^x - 1)^3}$. 驻点为 $x_1 = \ln \frac{3 - \sqrt{5}}{2}$,
 $x_2 = \ln \frac{3 + \sqrt{5}}{2}$. 由 $f''(x_1) < 0, f''(x_2) > 0$ 得到 f 在 x_1 取到极大值, 在 x_2
 取到极小值.

(2) 由 $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (f(x) - x) = -1, \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (f(x) - x) = 0$ 得到 $f(x)$ 有渐近线
 $y = x - 1, y = x$. 又有垂直渐近线 $x = 0$.

4. (1) 根据 Rolle 定理, 由 $f(1) = f(2) = f(3) = f(4) = 0$ 得到存在
 $\xi_1 \in (1, 2), \xi_2 \in (2, 3), \xi_3 \in (3, 4)$, 使得 $f'(\xi_i) = 0 (i = 1, 2, 3)$; 存在
 $\eta_1 \in (\xi_1, \xi_2), \eta_2 \in (\xi_2, \xi_3)$, 使得 $f''(\eta_i) = 0 (i = 1, 2)$; 存在 $\zeta \in (\eta_1, \eta_2)$ 使得
 $f'''(\zeta) = 0$.

(2) 在行列式的第 j 列提出 $(x - j) (j = 1, 2, 3, 4)$, 得到

$$f(x) = (x-1)(x-2)(x-3)(x-4) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ x+1 & x+2 & x+3 & x+4 \\ x^2+x+1 & x^2+2x+2^2 & x^2+3x+3^2 & x^2+4x+4^2 \\ x^3+x^2+x+1 & x^3+2x^2+2^2x+2^3 & x^3+3x^2+3^2x+3^3 & x^3+4x^2+4^2x+4^3 \end{pmatrix}.$$

第三行乘以 $(-x)$ 加到第四行上, 第二行乘以 $(-x)$ 加到第三行上, 第一行

乘以 $(-x)$ 加到第二行上, 得到

$$f(x) = (x-1)(x-2)(x-3)(x-4) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 2^2 & 3^3 & 4^2 \\ 1 & 2^3 & 3^3 & 4^3 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$= 12(x-1)(x-2)(x-3)(x-4).$$

5. (1)

$$\int \frac{dx}{(1-x^2)^{3/2}} \stackrel{x=\sin t}{=} \int \frac{1}{\cos^2 t} dt = \tan t + C = \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} + C$$

(2) 分部积分

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{\arctan x}{(1-x^2)^{3/2}} dx &= \arctan x \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} - \int \frac{1}{1+x^2} \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx \\ &\stackrel{x=\sin t}{=} \frac{x \arctan x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} - \int \frac{\sin t}{1+\sin^2 t} dt = \frac{x \arctan x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} + \int \frac{1}{2-\cos^2 t} d(\cos t) \\ &= \frac{x \arctan x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \ln \frac{\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{1-x^2}}{\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{1-x^2}} + C. \end{aligned}$$

6. (1) 对非负整数 k ,

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{k\pi}^{(k+1)\pi} x \sin^2 x dx &= \int_0^\pi (k\pi + x) \sin^2 x dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^\pi (k\pi + x)(1 + \cos(2x)) dx = \frac{\pi^2(2k+1)}{4}, \end{aligned}$$

所以

$$\int_0^{n\pi} x \sin^2 x dx = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{\pi^2(2k+1)}{4} = \frac{\pi^2 n^2}{4}.$$

(2) 记 $S_0 = \int_0^\pi |\sin t|^p dt$, $S_1 = \int_0^\pi t |\sin t|^p dt$, 则对非负整数 k ,

$$\int_{k\pi}^{(k+1)\pi} x |\sin x|^p dx = \int_0^\pi (k\pi + x) |\sin x|^p dx = k\pi S_0 + S_1,$$

设 $x = (n + \alpha)\pi$ ($0 \leq \alpha < 1$), 则有不等式

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\frac{1}{2}n(n-1)\pi S_0 + nS_1}{(n+1)^2\pi^2} &= \frac{\int_0^{n\pi} t|\sin t|^p dt}{(n+1)^2\pi^2} \leq \frac{\int_0^x t|\sin t|^p dt}{x^2} \\ &\leq \frac{\int_0^{(n+1)\pi} t|\sin t|^p dt}{n^2\pi^2} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}n(n+1)\pi S_0 + (n+1)S_1}{n^2\pi^2}, \end{aligned}$$

由夹逼性得

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\int_0^x t|\sin t| dt}{x^2} = \frac{S_0}{2\pi}$$

存在.