



复旦大学数学科学学院

2007~2008 学年第一学期期末考试试卷

□A 卷

课程名称: 高等数学 C (上) 课程代码: MATH120005.02

开课院系: 数学科学学院 考试形式: 闭卷

姓名: _____ 学号: _____ 专业: 医学

题号	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	总分
得分													

一、求极限 (6'×3)

$$1. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{-x^2} - 1}{x \ln(1+5x)} = -\frac{1}{5}$$

$$2. \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{|\sin n^2|}}{n} = 0$$

$$3. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(a+x)^x - a^x}{x^2} (a > 0, a \neq 1) = \frac{1}{a}$$

二、(6') 设函数 $f(x) = \begin{cases} x+1 & x \leq 0 \\ x^x & x > 0 \end{cases}$, 讨论 $f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处的连续性, 并求这个函数的单调区间和极值。

极值。

$$f(0-0) = 1 = f(0+0) \quad \therefore f(x) \text{ 在 } x=0 \text{ 处连续}$$

$$x < 0: f' = 1 > 0 \quad \therefore f \nearrow$$

$$x > 0: f' = (x^x)' = x^x (\ln x + 1) = 0 \quad x = e^{-1}$$

$$x \quad (-\infty, 0) \quad (0, e^{-1}) \quad (e^{-1}, +\infty)$$

$$f \quad \uparrow \quad \downarrow \quad \uparrow$$

$$f \text{ 极大}(0) = 1 \quad f \text{ 极小}(e^{-1}) = e^{-e^{-1}}$$

三、(6') 设 $f(0) = 0$, $f'(0)$ 存在, 求 $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} e^{-x} f(e^x)$ 。

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} e^{-x} f(e^x) \quad \hat{=} \quad e^x = t \\ & = \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(e^x)}{e^x} = \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(t)}{t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(t) - f(0)}{t - 0} = f'(0) \end{aligned}$$

四、(6') 设函数 $f(x)$ 处处可导, 且有 $f'(0) = 1$, 并对任何实数 x 和 h , 恒有 $f(x+h) = f(x) + f(h) + 2hx$,

求 $f'(x)$ 。

$$f'(x+h) = f'(h) + 2x \quad \hat{=} \quad h=0$$

$$f'(x) = f'(0) + 2x = 1 + 2x.$$

五、(6') 求曲线 $\begin{cases} x = e^t \sin 2t \\ y = e^t \cos t \end{cases}$ 在点(0,1)处的切线方程。

$$k = \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{(e^t \cos t)'}{(e^t \sin 2t)'} = \frac{e^t \cos t - e^t \sin t}{e^t \sin 2t + 2e^t \cos 2t} = \frac{\cos t - \sin t}{\sin 2t + 2\cos 2t}$$

在点(0,1)处 $t=0 \quad \therefore k = \frac{1}{2}$

$$y - 1 = \frac{1}{2}x$$

六、(6'×3) 求积分

$$1. \int_{-1}^1 \left(\frac{x \cos x}{x^2 + 2} + 1 \right) dx = \int_{-1}^1 \frac{x \cos x}{x^2 + 2} dx + \int_{-1}^1 dx = 0 + x \Big|_{-1}^1 = 2$$

$$2. \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{(1+x^2)^2} dx = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{(1+x^2) - x^2}{(1+x^2)^2} dx = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x}{(1+x^2)^2} d(1+x^2)$$

$$= \arctan x \Big|_0^{+\infty} + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} x d \frac{1}{1+x^2} = \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{x}{1+x^2} \Big|_0^{+\infty} - \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx \right)$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \left(0 - \arctan x \Big|_0^{+\infty} \right) = \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - 0 \right) = \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 3. \int \frac{x dx}{1 + \sin x} &= \int \frac{x(1 - \sin x)}{\cos^2 x} dx = \int x \cdot \sec^2 x dx - \int \frac{x \cdot \sin x}{\cos^2 x} dx \\
 &= \int x d \tan x + \int \frac{x}{\cos^2 x} d \cos x = x \tan x - \int \tan x dx - \int x d \frac{1}{\cos x} \\
 &= x \tan x + \ln |\cos x| - \int x d \sec x \\
 &= x \tan x + \ln |\cos x| - x \sec x + \int \sec x dx \\
 &= x \tan x + \ln |\cos x| - x \sec x + \ln |\sec x + \tan x| + C.
 \end{aligned}$$

七、(6') 已知 $f(x) = \int_1^x \frac{\ln t}{1+t} dt$, 求 $f(x) + f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$.

$$\begin{aligned}
 f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) &= \int_1^{\frac{1}{x}} \frac{\ln t}{1+t} dt \quad \text{令 } u = \frac{1}{t} \\
 &= \int_1^x \frac{-\ln u}{1+\frac{1}{u}} \left(-\frac{1}{u^2}\right) du = \int_1^x \frac{\ln u}{u(u+1)} du = \int_1^x \frac{\ln t}{t(t+1)} dt
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(x) + f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) &= \int_1^x \left[\frac{\ln t}{1+t} + \frac{\ln t}{t(1+t)} \right] dt = \int_1^x \frac{\ln t}{t} dt = \int_1^x \ln t d \ln t \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} (\ln t)^2 \Big|_1^x = \frac{1}{2} (\ln x)^2
 \end{aligned}$$

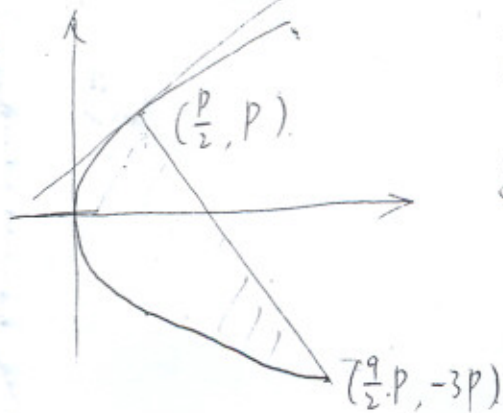
八、(6') 设函数 $f(x) = \int_1^{x^2} e^{-t^2} dt$, 求 $\int_0^1 x f(x^2) dx$.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_0^1 x f(x^2) dx &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 f(x^2) dx^2 = \frac{1}{2} (x^2 f(x^2) \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 x^2 df(x^2)) \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 x^2 (f(x^2))' dx
 \end{aligned}$$

$$f(x^2) = \int_1^{x^2} e^{-t^2} dt \quad (f(x^2))' = e^{-x^4} \cdot 2x$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \therefore \int_0^1 x f(x^2) dx &= -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 x^2 \cdot e^{-x^4} \cdot 2x dx = -\int_0^1 x^3 e^{-x^4} dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} \int_0^1 e^{-x^4} d(-x^4) = \frac{1}{4} e^{-x^4} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{4} (e^{-1} - 1)
 \end{aligned}$$

九、(6') 求抛物线 $y^2 = 2px (p > 0)$ 及其在点 $(\frac{p}{2}, p)$ 处的法线所围区域的面积。



法(或) $y = \frac{3}{2}p - x$

$$S = \int_{-3p}^p \left(\frac{3}{2}p - y - \frac{y^2}{2p} \right) dy = \frac{16}{3} p^2$$

十、(6') 设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, I 为 3 阶单位阵, $A^{-1}(BX + I) = 2X$, 求 X 。

$$X = (2A - B)^{-1}$$

$$2A - B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -6 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|2A - B| = 1$$

$$\therefore X = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 10 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

十一、(8') 设 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \beta_1, \beta_2$ 均为三维列向量, $A = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \beta_1)$, $B = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \beta_2)$, 行列式 $|A| = 2$,

$|B| = 1$, 求行列式 $|2A - 5B|$.

$$2A - 5B = (-3\alpha_1 \quad -3\alpha_2 \quad 2\beta_1 - 5\beta_2)$$

$$|2A - 5B| = 9 |\alpha_1 \quad \alpha_2 \quad 2\beta_1 - 5\beta_2| = 9 (|\alpha_1 \quad \alpha_2 \quad 2\beta_1| - |\alpha_1 \quad \alpha_2 \quad 5\beta_2|)$$

$$= 9 (2|\alpha_1 \quad \alpha_2 \quad \beta_1| - 5|\alpha_1 \quad \alpha_2 \quad \beta_2|)$$

$$= 9 (2|A| - 5|B|) = 9 (2 \times 2 - 5 \times 1) = -9$$

十二、(8') 问 a, b 取何值时, 方程组
$$\begin{cases} x + y - z = 1 \\ 2x + (a+2)y - (b+2)z = 3 \\ -3ay + (a+2b)z = -3 \end{cases}$$
 分别有唯一解、无穷多解和无解?

1° 当 $a \neq b$ 且 $a \neq 0$ 时 有唯一解

2° 当 $a = b \neq 0$ 时 有无穷多解

3° 当 $a = 0$ 时 无解.