

2022—2023 学年秋冬学期高数期末模拟考

参考答案

1.(1).

$$\int \frac{x^2}{1+x^2} dx.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解} \quad \int \frac{x^2}{1+x^2} dx &= \int \left(1 - \frac{1}{x^2+1} \right) dx \\ &= x - \arctg x + C. \end{aligned}$$

(2).

$$\int \frac{dx}{1+\cos x}.$$

$$\text{解} \quad \int \frac{dx}{1+\cos x} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dx}{\cos^2 \frac{x}{2}} = \operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2} + C.$$

(3).

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x}(1+x)}.$$

$$\text{解} \quad \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x}(1+x)} = 2 \int \frac{d(\sqrt{x})}{1+(\sqrt{x})^2} = 2 \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{tg} \sqrt{x} + C.$$

2.

证 首先注意, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \varphi(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{xf(x)}{f(x)} = 0$, 故若规定 $\varphi(0) = 0$, 则 $\varphi(x)$ 是 $x \geq 0$ 上的连续函数. 因为

$$\varphi'(x) = \frac{1}{\left(\int_0^x f(t) dt \right)^2} \left\{ xf(x) \int_0^x f(t) dt - f(x) \int_0^x tf(t) dt \right\} = \frac{f(x)}{\left(\int_0^x f(t) dt \right)^2} \int_0^x (x-t)f(t) dt > 0$$

($x > 0$),

所以, 当 $x \geq 0$ 时, 函数 $\varphi(x)$ 递增.

3.

用 -1 乘第二列后加到第一列, 得

$$\begin{aligned} D &= \begin{vmatrix} 100 & 32053 \\ 100 & 75184 \end{vmatrix} = 100 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 32053 \\ 1 & 75184 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= 100(75184 - 32053) \\ &= 100 \times 43131 = 4313100. \end{aligned}$$

4.

解 易知方程组的系数行列式为

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} a & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & a & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & a \end{vmatrix} = (a+2)(a-1)^2.$$

因此, 当 $D = (a+2)(a-1) \neq 0$, 即 $a \neq -2$ 且 $a \neq 1$ 时方程组有惟一解. 又因为易知

$$D_1 = \begin{vmatrix} a-3 & 1 & 1 \\ -2 & a & 1 \\ -2 & 1 & a \end{vmatrix} = (a-1)^3,$$

$$D_2 = \begin{vmatrix} a & a-3 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & a \end{vmatrix} = -3(a-1)^2,$$

$$D_3 = \begin{vmatrix} a & 1 & a-3 \\ 1 & a & -2 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = -3(a-1)^2,$$

故其惟一解为:

$$x = \frac{a-1}{a+2}, \quad y = z = \frac{-3}{a+2}.$$

5.

证 用 a, b, c, d 作二阶矩阵

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}.$$

若(1)成立, 则有

$$AA' = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a & c \\ b & a \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a^2 + b^2 & ac + bd \\ ac + bd & c^2 + d^2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

因此 A' 是 A 的逆方阵. 从而

$$A'A = \begin{pmatrix} a & c \\ b & d \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a^2 + c^2 & ab + cd \\ ab + cd & b^2 + d^2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

于是 $a^2 + c^2 = 1, b^2 + d^2 = 1, ab + cd = 0$ 即(2)成立. 反之当(2)成立时, 由上倒推回去即得(1)也成立.

6.

$$\text{解: } P(C|A) = \frac{P(C)P(C|A)}{P(A)} = \frac{0.005 \times 0.95}{0.005 \times 0.95 + 0.05 \times 0.995} = \frac{19}{218}$$

此人真正患有肝癌的概率是 $\frac{19}{218}$.