

2019-2020 学年秋冬学期高等数学期中模拟考试答案

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一、选择题

1. D;

A: $f(x)$ 定义域为 $\mathbb{R} \setminus \{1\}$, $g(x)$ 定义域 \mathbb{R}

B: f 定义域为 $(-\infty, 0) \cup (0, +\infty)$, g 定义域 $(0, +\infty)$

C: $f(x) = \sqrt{\sin^2 x} = |\sin x| \in [0, 1]$, $g(x) \in [-1, 1]$

2. C;

A: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x \cdot x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} \frac{\sin x}{x} = \infty$

B: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(x+1)}{x} = 1$

D: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}}}{x} = \infty$

C: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1-\cos x}{x} \xrightarrow{L'Hopitals} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\sin x}{1} = 0$

3. B;

$$dy = y' dx = f'(\sin x) \cos x dx$$

4. A;

$f'(x) < 0 (a \leq x \leq b) \Rightarrow f$ 在 $[a, b] \downarrow \Rightarrow f(x) \geq f(b) > 0$ 故选 A

5. D;

$$f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = x \Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{1}{x} (x \neq 0) \Rightarrow f'(x) = -\frac{1}{x^2}$$

6. B;

$$f \text{ 在 } x=2 \text{ 处连续} \Leftrightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} f(x) = f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} f(x) \Leftrightarrow 3 \times 2^2 - 4 \times 2 + a = b = 2 + 2 \Leftrightarrow a = 0, b = 4$$

7. C;

$$xy^3 = y - 1. \text{ 令 } x=0 \text{ 得 } y=1$$

再同时对 x 求导:

$$y^3 + x \cdot 3y^2 \cdot y' = y'$$

$$\text{将 } x=0, y=1 \text{ 代入得 } y'|_{x=0} = 1$$

8. A;

$$y = a \cos x + \frac{1}{2} \cos 2x. y' = -a \sin x - \sin 2x.$$

$$\frac{\pi}{2} \text{ 是极值点} \Rightarrow y'|_{x=\frac{\pi}{2}} = -a \sin \frac{\pi}{2} - \sin \pi = -a = 0 \Rightarrow a = 0$$

9.C;

注意罗尔定理的适用条件:

- (1) 闭区间 $[a, b]$ 连续
- (2) 开区间 (a, b) 可导
- (3) 端点处函数值相等 ($f(a) = f(b)$)

10.D;

定义域 $(0, +\infty)$. $f(x) = \frac{\ln x}{x}$; $f'(x) = \frac{1-\ln x}{x^2}$.

则 $x \in (0, e)$ 时, $f'(x) > 0 \Rightarrow f \uparrow$

二、填空题

$$1. f[f(x)] = \frac{1}{1-f(x)} = \frac{1}{1-\frac{1}{1-x}} = \frac{x-1}{x}$$

$$2. \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4^3+1}{6n^3-5n^2+3n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4+\frac{1}{n^3}}{6-\frac{5}{n}+\frac{3}{n^2}} = \frac{4}{6} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$3. C(Q) = 100 + 400Q - Q^2. \quad C'(Q) = 400 - 2Q$$

$$C'(100) = 200$$

$Q = 100$ 时边际成本为 200

$$4. f(x) = \sqrt{x} \ln x. \quad f'(x) = \frac{2+\ln x}{2\sqrt{x}}$$

则 $x \in [1, e]$ 时, $f'(x) > 0 \Rightarrow f$ 在 $[1, e] \uparrow$

$$\therefore \max(f(x)) = f(e) = \sqrt{e} (e \in [1, e])$$

5. $\frac{1}{3}$;

$$\text{依题 } 1 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan \frac{x}{3}}{ax^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan \frac{x}{3}}{\frac{x}{3}} \cdot \frac{1}{3a} = \frac{1}{3a} \Rightarrow a = \frac{1}{3}$$

6. $\frac{1}{e^2}$;

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x-1}{x+1}\right)^x = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\left(\frac{x+1}{x-1}\right)^x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\left(1+\frac{2}{x-1}\right)^x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{1}{\left(1+\frac{2}{x-1}\right)^{\frac{x-1}{2}}}\right]^{\frac{2x}{x-1}} = \left(\frac{1}{e}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{e^2}$$

7.9.996667;

注意当 $|x|$ 很小时有近似公式: $\sqrt[3]{1+x} \approx 1 + \frac{1}{3}x$

$$\text{从而 } \sqrt[3]{999} = \sqrt[3]{1000-1} = 10\left(\sqrt[3]{1-\frac{1}{1000}}\right) \approx 10\left(1 - \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{1000}\right) = 10 - \frac{1}{300} \approx 9.996667$$

8.2;

$$f \text{ 在 } x=0 \text{ 处连续} \Leftrightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = f(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) \Leftrightarrow a = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{e^{2x}-1}{x} \stackrel{L'Hopitals}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{2e^{2x}}{1} =$$

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$$9. dy = y' dx = \left(3e^{3x} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}\right) dx$$

$$10. 2x - y = 0$$

$$y = e^{2x} - 1 \quad y' = 2e^{2x} \quad y(0) = 0 \quad y'(0) = 2$$

$$\text{曲线在 } x=0 \text{ 处切线 } y - y(0) = y'(0)(x - 0) \Rightarrow 2x - y = 0$$

三、计算题

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

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

$$2. f(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^2e^{-x}$$

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

由导数可见:

$$x < 0 \text{ 时}, f'(x) < 0 \quad 0 < x < 2 \text{ 时}, f'(x) \geq 0 \quad x > 2 \text{ 时}, f'(x) < 0$$

故 $f(x)$ 的单调递减区间为 $(-\infty, 0]$ 和 $[2, +\infty)$

故 $f(x)$ 的单调递增区间为 $[0, 2]$

且 f 有极大值 $f(2) = \frac{2}{e^2}$ 极小值 $f(0) = 0$

$$3. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} [\frac{1}{x} - \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x^2}] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \ln(1+x)}{x^2} \text{ (这是 } \frac{0}{0} \text{ 型)}$$

$$\text{由 L'Hopitals 法则: 原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \frac{1}{1+x}}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\frac{1}{1+x})^2}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$4. \text{ 令 } f(x) = x - \frac{x^3}{3} - \arctan x \quad (x \leq 0)$$

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

$$\text{由均值不等式 } x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2+1} = x^2 + 1 + \frac{1}{x^2+1} - 1 \geq 2 - 1 = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 - x^2 - \frac{1}{1+x^2} \leq 0 \text{ 即 } f'(x) \leq 0 \text{ 等号当且仅当 } x = 0 \text{ 时取得}$$

则 $x < 0$ 时, $f'(x) < 0 \Rightarrow f(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, 0)$ 单调递减

从而 $x < 0$ 时, $f(x) > f(0) = 0$ 即 $\arctan x + \frac{x^3}{3} < x$

5.

$$(1) L(Q) = PQ - C(Q) = [(800 - Q)Q - (2000 + 10Q)] \text{ 元} = (-Q^2 + 790Q - 2000) \text{ 元}$$

$$(2) \text{ 令 } L'(Q) = -2Q + 790 = 0 \Rightarrow Q = 395$$

且检验知 $Q = 395$ 是极大值点, 亦是最大值点

$$\text{且 } P(395) = 800 - 395 \text{ 元} = 405 \text{ 元}$$

生产 395 台时有最大利润, 此时售价为 405 元



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