

中国科学院 - 中国科学技术大学

2002 年招收攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试试题

试题名称: 高等数学 (丁) A 卷

$$1. I = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\ln(\sin \frac{x}{2})}{x-1}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2}}{\sin \frac{x}{2}}} = e^0 = 1$$

一、求极限 (每小题 7 分)

$$2. \text{由 } x = \tan \theta \text{ 得 } I = \lim_{\theta \rightarrow -\frac{\pi}{2}} \tan \theta (\sec \theta + \tan \theta) = \lim_{\theta \rightarrow -\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin \theta + \sin^2 \theta}{\cos^2 \theta}$$

$$1. \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left(\sin \frac{\pi x}{2} \right)^{\frac{1}{x-1}}; \quad 2. \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} x(\sqrt{x^2+1} + x); \quad = \lim_{\theta \rightarrow -\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin \theta + 1}{\cos^2 \theta} = 1$$

$$3. \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\int_x^{+\infty} \sin \frac{1}{t^2} dt}{\sqrt{1+\frac{1}{x}} - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{+\sin \frac{1}{x^2}}{+\frac{1}{x^2} \sqrt{1+\frac{1}{x}}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\cos \theta}{2 \cos \theta (1 - \sin \theta)} = 1$$

二、求积分 (每小题 7 分)

$$\textcircled{1} \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x(4-x)}};$$

$$\textcircled{2} \int_{-4}^4 e^{\sqrt{|x|}} dx;$$

$$3. \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x(x^2+1)} = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sec^2 \alpha d\alpha}{\tan \alpha \sec^2 \alpha} = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{d\alpha}{\sin \alpha} = \ln 2$$

$$\alpha \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}] \quad x = 4 \sin^2 \alpha \quad \frac{8 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha d\alpha}{2 \sin \alpha \cdot 2 \cos \alpha} = 2 d\alpha + C = 2 \arcsin \sqrt{\frac{x}{4}} + C$$

三、(9 分) 设

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{a^x - 1}{x} & x > 0, \\ \frac{1}{2}x + b & x \leq 0. \end{cases}$$

1. 求 a, b 使 $f(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 可导;

2. 求 $f'(x)$.

$$\begin{cases} a=e \\ b=1 \end{cases} \text{ 时 } f'(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{e^x x - e^x + 1}{x^2} & x > 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & x \leq 0 \end{cases}; \quad \begin{cases} a=e^{-1} \\ b=-1 \end{cases} \text{ 时 } f'(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{-e^{-x} x - e^{-x} + 1}{x^2} & x > 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

四、(8 分) 设 $f(u, v)$ 和 $\varphi(x, y)$ 都有连续的偏导数. $\varphi'_y(x, y) \neq 0, z = f(x + y, xy), y = y(x)$ 是由 $\varphi(x, y) = 0$ 所确定的隐函数. 求 $\frac{dz}{dx}$.

$$\frac{dz}{dx} = f'_u(1+y') + f'_v(y+xy') = f'_u(1 - \frac{\varphi'_1}{\varphi'_2}) + f'_v(y - x \cdot \frac{\varphi'_1}{\varphi'_2})$$

(8 分) 设平面闭区域 D 由 x 轴, y 轴及直线 $x+y=6$ 围成. 求 $f(x, y) = xy(6-x-y)$ 在 D 上的最大值和最小值.

$$\begin{cases} f'_x = 6y - 2xy - y^2 = 0 \\ f'_y = 6x - x^2 - 2xy = 0 \end{cases} \xrightarrow{x, y \neq 0} \begin{cases} x=2 \\ y=2 \end{cases} \text{ 此时 } f(2, 2) = 8$$

(9 分) 设 Σ 为曲面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1, z \geq 0$ 的上侧. 计算曲面积分

$$\iint_{\Sigma} (x^3 + y^2) dy dz + (y^3 + z^2) dz dx + (z^3 + x^2) dx dy$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma+\Sigma_1} 3(x^2+y^2+z^2) dV = 12 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_0^1 r^2 \cdot r^2 \sin \varphi dr = \frac{6}{5} \pi$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma_1} -x^2 dx dy = -4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^1 r^2 \cos^2 \theta \cdot r dr = -\frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$I = \frac{6}{5} \pi + \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{29}{20} \pi$$

$$t. p = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{n+3}}{\frac{1}{n+2}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n+2}{n+3} = 1$$

$$R = \frac{1}{p} = 1 \quad (-1, 1)$$

$$x=1 \text{ 时 } S(1) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n+2} \quad \text{与 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n > \frac{1}{2}$$

$$x=-1 \text{ 时 } S(-1) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n+2} \quad \begin{cases} u_n > u_{n+1} \\ \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_n = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{与 } S_n$$

\therefore 收敛区间为 $[-1, 1)$

$$2. S(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{n+2}}{n+2} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{n+2}}{n+2} \cdot \frac{1}{x^2} = \frac{1}{x^2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \int_0^x t^{n+1} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{x^2} \int_0^x \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} t^{n+1} dt = \frac{1}{x^2} \int_0^x \frac{t}{1-t} dt = -\frac{x+\ln(1-x)}{x^2}$$

$$\text{七、(9分) 设 } S(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n+2}.$$

1. 求幂级数收敛区间;

2. 求 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n(n+2)}$ 的值.

$$= S\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = 4\ln 2 - 2$$

八、(8分) 平面曲线 L 过原点, 其在 (x, y) 的切线斜率为 $2x + y$. 求 L 的方程.

九、(6分) $y = f(x)$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 可导, $2 \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 f(x) dx = f(0)$. 试证必有 $\xi \in (0, 1)$, 使 $f'(\xi) = 0$.

$$\text{八. } y' = 2x + y, \quad y|_{x=0} = 0$$

$$y' - y = 2x$$

$$y = e^{\int -dx} \left(\int e^{-dx} 2x dx + C \right)$$

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

$$= e^x \left[2x(-e^{-x}) - 2 \int -e^{-x} dx + C \right]$$

$$= e^x \left[-2xe^{-x} - 2e^{-x} + C \right]$$

$$= -2(x+1) + Ce^x$$

$$y=0 \text{ 时 } x=0 \text{ 代入得 } C=2$$

$$\therefore y = 2e^x - 2x - 2$$

九. $\because y = f(x)$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 可导 $\therefore y = f(x)$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 连续

$$\exists r \in (\frac{1}{2}, 1) \text{ 使 } 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} f(r) = f(0)$$

$$\text{即 } f(r) = f(0)$$

由罗尔定理 $\exists \xi \in (0, r)$ 即 $\xi \in (0, 1)$

$$\text{使 } f'(\xi) = 0$$