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线

1. D 2. B 3. D 4. C 5. D

1. $2;$
2. $e;$
3. $-\frac{\pi}{8};$
4. $\frac{(-1)^n 2^n n!}{3^{n+1}};$
5. $\frac{1}{(n-1)!} (n \geq 1);$
6. $(-\infty, -3);$
7. $2;$
8. $\frac{1}{3}(e^{x^3} - e^{-x^3}) + C$ 或 $\frac{\operatorname{sh} x^3}{6} + C;$
9. $2\pi;$
10. $\frac{\pi}{2}.$

$$\begin{aligned} 1. \text{ 解答: } & \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^{-x^2}}{x} \int_0^x t^2 e^{t^2} dt \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\int_0^x t^2 e^{t^2} dt}{x e^{x^2}} \dots\dots\dots 2 \text{ 分} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^2 e^{x^2}}{2x^2 e^{x^2} + e^{x^2}} \dots\dots\dots 4 \text{ 分} \\ &= \frac{1}{2}. \dots\dots\dots 2 \text{ 分} \end{aligned}$$

2. 解答: $x'_t = 2t + 3$, $y'_t = \frac{e^y}{1 - e^y t} = \frac{e^y}{1 - y}$;2分

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{e^y}{(1 - e^y t)(2t + 3)} = \frac{e^y}{(1 - y)(2t + 3)}; \dots\dots\dots 2 \text{ 分}$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{e^y y'_t (2t+3)(1-y) - e^y [-y'_t (2t+3) + 2(1-y)]}{(2t+3)^3 (1-y)^2}; \dots\dots\dots 2 \text{ 分}$$

当 $t = 0$ 时, $y = 0$, $y'|_{t=0} = 1$, 则 $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}\bigg|_{t=0} = \frac{3 - (-3 + 2)}{27} = \frac{4}{27}$2 分

3. 解答: $\int \frac{\ln(1+e^x)}{e^x} dx$

$= \int \ln(1+e^x) d(-e^{-x}) \dots\dots\dots 2 \text{ 分}$

$= -e^{-x} \ln(1+e^x) + \int \frac{1+e^x - e^x}{1+e^x} dx \dots\dots\dots 4 \text{ 分}$

$= x - (e^{-x} + 1) \ln(1+e^x) + C. \dots\dots\dots 2 \text{ 分}$

4. 解答: $I = \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{x-1}} = \int_1^2 \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{x-1}} + \int_2^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{x-1}}; \dots\dots\dots 2 \text{ 分}$

$$\int_1^2 \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{x-1}} = \int_0^1 \frac{2t dt}{t(t^2+1)} (\sqrt{x-1}=t)$$

$$= 2 \arctan t \Big|_0^1 = \frac{\pi}{2}; \quad \dots\dots\dots 2 \text{ 分}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_2^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{x-1}} &= \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{2tdt}{t(t^2+1)} \quad (\sqrt{x-1}=t) \\ &= 2 \arctan t \Big|_1^{+\infty} = 2 \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) = \frac{\pi}{2}; \quad \dots\dots\dots 2 \text{ 分} \end{aligned}$$

所以 $I = \pi$ 2 分

5. 解答: $\int_0^\pi [f(x) + f''(x)] \cos x dx$

$$= \int_0^\pi f(x) d \sin x + \int_0^\pi \cos x df'(x) \quad \dots\dots\dots 2 \text{ 分}$$

$$= \{[f(x) \sin x]_0^\pi - \int_0^\pi f'(x) \sin x dx\} + \{[f'(x) \cos x]_0^\pi + \int_0^\pi f'(x) \sin x dx\}$$

$$= -f'(\pi) - f'(0) = 2; \quad \dots\dots\dots 4 \text{ 分}$$

$$\text{故 } f'(0) = -2 - f'(\pi) = -2 - 3 = -5. \quad \dots\dots\dots 2 \text{ 分}$$

四、应用题 (10 分)

解答: 因为抛物线 $y = ax^2 + bx + c$ 通过点 $(0, 0)$, 所以 $c = 0$, 从而

$$y = ax^2 + bx. \quad \dots\dots\dots 2 \text{ 分}$$

抛物线 $y = ax^2 + bx$ 与直线 $x = 1, y = 0$ 所围图形的面积为

$$S = \int_0^1 (ax^2 + bx) dx = \frac{a}{3} + \frac{b}{2}. \quad \dots\dots\dots 2 \text{ 分}$$

$$\text{令 } \frac{a}{3} + \frac{b}{2} = \frac{4}{9}, \text{ 得 } b = \frac{8-6a}{9}. \quad \dots\dots\dots 1 \text{ 分}$$

该图形绕 x 轴旋转而成的旋转体的体积为

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \pi \int_0^1 (ax^2 + bx)^2 dx = \pi \left(\frac{a^2}{5} + \frac{b^2}{3} + \frac{ab}{2} \right) \\ &= \pi \left[\frac{a^2}{5} + \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{8-6a}{9} \right)^2 + \frac{a}{2} \left(\frac{8-6a}{9} \right) \right]. \quad \dots\dots\dots 3 \text{ 分} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{令 } \frac{dV}{da} = \pi \left[\frac{2a}{5} + \frac{12}{3} \cdot \frac{6a-8}{81} + \frac{1}{18} (8-12a) \right] = 0, \text{ 得 } a = -\frac{5}{3}, \text{ 于是 } b = 2.$$

$\dots\dots\dots 2 \text{ 分}$

五、证明题 (5 分)

证明: (1) 设 $F(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt (0 \leq x \leq 2)$, 则 $\int_0^2 f(x) dx = F(2) - F(0)$.

根据拉格朗日中值定理, 存在 $\eta \in (0, 2)$, 使 $F(2) - F(0) = 2F'(\eta) = 2f(\eta)$, 即

$$\int_0^2 f(x) dx = 2f(\eta). \text{ 由题设知 } \int_0^2 f(x) dx = 2f(0), \text{ 故 } f(\eta) = f(0). \quad \dots\dots\dots 2 \text{ 分}$$

(2) $\frac{f(2) + f(3)}{2}$ 介于 $f(x)$ 在 $[2, 3]$ 上的最大最小值之间, 根据连续函数介值定

理, 存在 $f(\zeta) = \frac{f(2) + f(3)}{2}$. 由题设知 $\frac{f(2) + f(3)}{2} = f(0)$, 故 $f(\zeta) = f(0)$. 由于

$f(0) = f(\eta) = f(\zeta)$ 且 $0 < \eta < \zeta \leq 3$, 根据罗尔定理, 存在 $\xi_1 \in (0, \eta)$, $\xi_2 \in (\eta, \zeta)$,

使 $f'(\xi_1) = 0, f'(\xi_2) = 0$, 从而存在 $\xi \in (\xi_1, \xi_2) \subset (0, 3)$, 使得 $f''(\xi) = 0$. $\dots\dots 3 \text{ 分}$