

一. 单项选择题

| | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
| A | B | D | B | A | C | D | C |

二、填空题

9. 存在且相等 10. 同 11. $[-3/2, -1]$ 12. $f'(a)$ 13. 极小值

14. $F(x) = \begin{cases} -1, & x < 0 \\ -\cos x, & x \geq 0 \end{cases}$ 15. $2 \arctan \frac{\pi}{4}$ 16. π 17. 1 18. 2

三、求解下列各题（本大题共 9 小题，每小题 6 分，共 54 分）。

$$\begin{aligned}
 (19) \text{ 解: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \ln(1+x^2)}{\sin x - \tan x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \cdot x^2}{\sin x - \tan x} \dots\dots(2\text{分}) \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x \cdot x^3}{\sin x(\cos x - 1)} \dots\dots(1\text{分}) \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x \cdot x^2}{-\frac{1}{2}x^2} \dots\dots(2\text{分}) \\
 &= -2 \dots\dots(1\text{分})
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (20) \text{ 解: } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x-a}{x+a} \right)^{x+1} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{-2a}{x+a} \right)^{\frac{x+a-2a}{-2a} \cdot (x+1)} \dots\dots(3\text{分}) \\
 &= e^{-2a} \dots\dots(3\text{分})
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (21) \text{ 解: } dy &= d(e^{2x} \cos x) + d[\ln(\sin x)] \dots\dots(1\text{分}) \\
 &= (2e^{2x} \cos x - e^{2x} \sin x)dx + \cot x dx \dots\dots(4\text{分}) \\
 &= (2e^{2x} \cos x - e^{2x} \sin x + \cot x)dx \dots\dots(1\text{分})
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (22) \text{ 解: } 1 + \frac{y'}{1+y} &= y' \dots\dots(2\text{分}) \\
 y' &= 1 + \frac{1}{y} \dots\dots(2\text{分}) \\
 y'' &= -\frac{1}{y^2} \cdot y' = -\frac{1}{y^2} \cdot \left(1 + \frac{1}{y} \right) \dots\dots(2\text{分})
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (23) \text{ 解: } \int \frac{\sin x \cos x}{1 + \sin^4 x} dx &= \int \frac{\sin x}{1 + \sin^4 x} d \sin x \cdots \cdots (2 \text{ 分}) \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{1 + \sin^4 x} d \sin^2 x \cdots \cdots (2 \text{ 分}) \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \arctan(\sin^2 x) + c \cdots \cdots (2 \text{ 分})
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (24) \text{ 解: } \int x^2 \ln 2x dx &= \frac{1}{3} \int \ln 2x dx^3 \cdots \cdots (1 \text{ 分}) \\
 &= \frac{1}{3} (x^3 \ln 2x - \int x^3 d \ln 2x) \cdots \cdots (2 \text{ 分}) \\
 &= \frac{1}{3} (x^3 \ln 2x - \int x^2 dx) \cdots \cdots (1 \text{ 分}) \\
 &= \frac{1}{3} (x^3 \ln 2x - \frac{1}{3} \cdot x^3) + c \cdots \cdots (2 \text{ 分})
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (25) \text{ 解: } \int_0^{\pi} \sqrt{\sin x - \sin^3 x} dx &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{\sin x} \cos x dx - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \sqrt{\sin x} \cos x dx \cdots \cdots (2 \text{ 分}) \\
 &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{\sin x} d \sin x - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \sqrt{\sin x} d \sin x \cdots \cdots (1 \text{ 分}) \\
 &= \frac{2}{3} \sin^{\frac{3}{2}} x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \frac{2}{3} \sin^{\frac{3}{2}} x \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \cdots \cdots (2 \text{ 分}) \\
 &= \frac{4}{3} \cdots \cdots (1 \text{ 分})
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (26) \text{ 解: } \int_0^2 f(x) dx &= \int_0^1 f(x) dx + \int_1^2 f(x) dx \\
 &= \int_0^1 (1 - x^2) dx + \int_1^2 x e^{-x^2} dx \cdots \cdots (2 \text{ 分}) \\
 &= \left[x - \frac{1}{3} x^3 \right]_0^1 - \frac{1}{2} \int_1^2 e^{-x^2} d(-x^2) \cdots \cdots (2 \text{ 分}) \\
 &= \frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{2} e^{-x^2} \Big|_1^2 = \frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{2} (e^{-4} - e^{-1}) \cdots \cdots (2 \text{ 分})
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (27) \text{解: } \int \frac{\sqrt{3+2\cot x}}{\sin^2 x} dx &= -\int \sqrt{3+2\cot x} d\cot x \cdots \cdots (2\text{分}) \\
 &= -\frac{1}{2} \int \sqrt{3+2\cot x} d(3+2\cot x) \cdots \cdots (1\text{分}) \\
 &= -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{3} (3+2\cot x)^{\frac{3}{2}} + c \cdots \cdots (2\text{分}) \\
 &= -\frac{1}{3} (3+2\cot x)^{\frac{3}{2}} + c (c \text{ 为任意常数}) \cdots \cdots (1\text{分})
 \end{aligned}$$

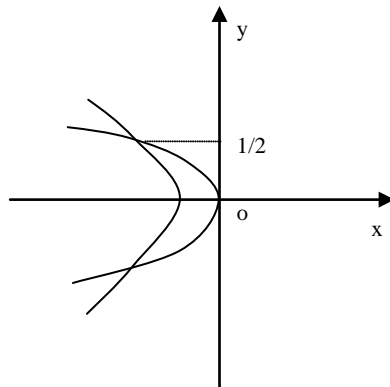
四、应用题和证明题（本大题共 2 小题，每小题 5 分，共 10 分）

(28) 解：如图示两曲线的交点坐标为 $(-\frac{5}{4}, \pm \frac{1}{2})$ (1分)

$$\text{所求面积: } A = -2 \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} (-1 - y^2 + 5y^2) dy \cdots \cdots (2\text{分})$$

$$= -2 \left(\frac{4}{3} y^3 - y \right) \Big|_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdots \cdots (1\text{分})$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \cdots \cdots (1\text{分})$$



(29) 证：设 $f(x) = \frac{\ln x}{x}$ (1分)

则 $f'(x) = \frac{1 - \ln x}{x^2} < 0$ ($x > e$ 时)(1分)

从而， $f(x)$ 当 $x > e$ 时单调递减(2分)

\therefore 当 $b > a > e$ 时， $f(a) > f(b)$ ，即 $\frac{\ln a}{a} > \frac{\ln b}{b}$ (1分)

结论成立。