

山东省大学生数学竞赛（专科）决赛试卷

（A卷）答案

（非数学类，2023）

一、单选题（每小题 3 分，共 15 分）

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

二、填空题（每小题 5 分，共 25 分）

1. $\sqrt{2}$ 2. 1 3. $\frac{1}{3}$ 4. 0 5. $2\sqrt{x} \arcsin \sqrt{x} + 2\sqrt{1-x} + C$

三、解答题

1. 解 由题知， $x=0$ ， $x=1$ 为间断点.

在 $x=0$ 处，

$$\text{解法一} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln|x|}{|x-1|} \sin x = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln|x|}{\csc x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{-\csc x \cdot \cot x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{-x \cdot \cos x} = 0,$$

$$\text{解法二} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln|x|}{|x-1|} \sin x = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \ln|x| \cdot x = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln|x|}{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{-\frac{1}{x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (-x) = 0,$$

所以 $x=0$ 为第一类间断点且为可去间断点.

$$\text{在 } x=1 \text{ 处, } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{\ln|x|}{|x-1|} \sin x = \sin 1 \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{\ln x}{1-x} = \sin 1 \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{-1} = -\sin 1,$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{\ln|x|}{|x-1|} \sin x = \sin 1 \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{\ln x}{x-1} = \sin 1 \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{1} = \sin 1,$$

所以 $x=1$ 为第一类间断点且为跳跃间断点.

$$2. \text{解法一} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} (\tan x)^{\frac{1}{\cos x - \sin x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} e^{\frac{\ln(\tan x)}{\cos x - \sin x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} e^{\frac{\frac{\ln(\tan x)}{\cos x - \sin x}}{\frac{\ln(\tan x)}{\cos x - \sin x}}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\ln(\tan x)}{\cos x - \sin x}},$$

$$\text{其中, } \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\ln(\tan x)}{\cos x - \sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\frac{1}{\tan x} \cdot \sec^2 x}{-\sin x - \cos x} = \frac{1 \cdot 2}{-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} = -\sqrt{2}, \text{ 于是原式} = e^{-\sqrt{2}}.$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解法二 } \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} (\tan x)^{\frac{1}{\cos x - \sin x}} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \left\{ [1 + (\tan x - 1)]^{\frac{1}{\tan x - 1}} \right\}^{\frac{\tan x - 1}{\cos x - \sin x}} \\ &= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\tan x - 1}{\cos x - \sin x}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{-1}{\cos x}} = e^{-\sqrt{2}}.\end{aligned}$$

3.解 两边取两次对数, 得 $\ln \ln y = \ln(x^x \ln x) = x \ln x + \ln \ln x$,

上式两边同时对 x 求导, 得 $\frac{y'}{y \ln y} = \ln x + 1 + \frac{1}{x \ln x}$

于是 $y' = y \ln y \left(\ln x + 1 + \frac{1}{x \ln x} \right) = x^{x^x + x - 1} (x \ln^2 x + x \ln x + 1)$.

4.证明 令 $F(x) = f(x) - \frac{1}{3}x^3$, 由题意知, $F(0) = 0$, $F(1) = 0$.

在 $\left[0, \frac{1}{2}\right]$ 和 $\left[\frac{1}{2}, 1\right]$ 上分别使用拉格朗日中值定理, 有

$$F\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) - F(0) = F'(\xi) \left(\frac{1}{2} - 0\right) = \frac{1}{2} [f'(\xi) - \xi^2], \quad \xi \in \left(0, \frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$F(1) - F\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = F'(\eta) \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2} [f'(\eta) - \eta^2], \quad \eta \in \left(\frac{1}{2}, 1\right)$$

上两式相加, 得

$$F(1) - F(0) = \frac{1}{2} [f'(\xi) - \xi^2] + \frac{1}{2} [f'(\eta) - \eta^2] = 0,$$

即 $f'(\xi) + f'(\eta) = \xi^2 + \eta^2$, 结论得证.

5.解法一 令 $x = \tan t$, $t \in \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$, 则有 $dx = \sec^2 t dt$, 所以

$$\int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{x^2+1}} = \int \frac{\sec^2 t}{\tan t \sec t} dt = \int \csc t dt = \ln |\csc t - \cot t| + C = \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{1+x^2}-1}{x} \right| + C.$$

解法二 令 $\frac{1}{x} = t$, 则

$$\begin{aligned}\text{当 } x > 0 \text{ 时, } \int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{x^2+1}} &= \int \frac{-\frac{1}{t^2}}{\frac{1}{t}\sqrt{\frac{1}{t^2}+1}} dt = -\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+t^2}} dt = -\ln(t + \sqrt{1+t^2}) + C \\ &= -\ln\left(\frac{1}{x} + \sqrt{1+\frac{1}{x^2}}\right) + C = -\ln \frac{1+\sqrt{1+x^2}}{x} + C = \ln \frac{\sqrt{1+x^2}-1}{x} + C,\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{当 } x < 0 \text{ 时, } \int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{x^2+1}} = \int \frac{-\frac{1}{t^2}}{\frac{1}{t}\sqrt{\frac{1}{t^2}+1}} dt = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+t^2}} dt = \ln(t + \sqrt{1+t^2}) + C$$

$$= \ln\left(\frac{1}{x} + \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x^2}}\right) + C = \ln \frac{1 - \sqrt{1+x^2}}{x} + C,$$

$$\text{故 } \int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{x^2+1}} = \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{1+x^2}-1}{x} \right| + C.$$

6.解 设切点为 (a, a^3) , 则过切点的切线方程为 $Y - a^3 = 3a^2(X - a)$,

因为切线过点 $(2, 0)$, 则有 $0 - a^3 = 3a^2(2 - a)$, 即 $a^3 + 3a^2(2 - a) = 0$.

可解得 $a = 0$ 或 $a = 3$, 即两切点坐标为: $(0, 0)$ 与 $(3, 27)$, 相应的两切线方程为 $Y = 0$ 与

$$27X - Y - 54 = 0.$$

$$\text{选取 } y \text{ 为积分变量, 则有 } S = \int_0^{27} \left(\frac{y}{27} + 2 - \sqrt[3]{y} \right) dy = \left(\frac{y^2}{54} + 2y - \frac{3}{4}y^{\frac{4}{3}} \right) \bigg|_0^{27} = \frac{27}{4}.$$