

浙江省 2025 年选拔优秀高职高专毕业生进入本科学习统一考试

高等数学

一、选择题（本大题共 5 小题，每小题 4 分，共 20 分。在每小题给出的四个选项中，只有一项是符合题目要求的）

1、答案：B

解析：

$$\text{左极限 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} (1 + \cos x) = 2$$

$$\text{右极限 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (x^2 + 2) = 2$$

$$\text{函数值 } f(0) = 3$$

2、答案：A

解析：

$$\text{A. } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \cdot \sin \frac{1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin \frac{1}{x}}{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{\frac{1}{x}} = 1$$

$$\text{B. } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x} \sin x = 0 \quad (\text{无穷小乘有界函数仍为无穷小})$$

$$\text{C. } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{1+x}} = e^0 = 1$$

$$\text{D. } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)}{\frac{1}{x}}} = e^{\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+t)}{t}} = e^{\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{1+t}} = e^0 = 1$$

3、答案：D

解析：

$$y' = (4\sqrt{x} + 1)' = 2 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \quad \therefore y'|_{x=2} = 2 \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \sqrt{2}, \text{ 则 } dy|_{x=2} = \sqrt{2} dx$$

4、答案：C

解析：

$$\text{法一、} \int_0^\pi \cos^2 x \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^\pi (1 + \cos 2x) \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \left(x + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x \right) \Big|_0^\pi = \frac{1}{2} \pi$$

法二、根据公式

$$(1) \int_0^\pi x f(\sin x) \, dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^\pi f(\sin x) \, dx = \pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\sin x) \, dx$$

(2) 华里士公式（点火公式）：

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^n x dx = \begin{cases} \frac{n-1}{n} \cdot \frac{n-3}{n-2} \cdots \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}, & n \text{ 为正偶数;} \\ \frac{n-1}{n} \cdot \frac{n-3}{n-2} \cdots \frac{2}{3} \cdot 1, & n \text{ 为正奇数} \end{cases}$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 x dx = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 x dx = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

5、答案：B

解析：

A.可举反例，如： $u_n = \frac{1}{n}$.

B. $\because \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |u_k|$ 为正项级数，故 $s_n = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |u_k|$ 单调递增，又 $\because s_n$ 有界， $\therefore$ 根据数列极限的单调有界准则可知， $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} s_n$ 存在.故由级数敛散性定义可知， $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |u_k|$ 收敛.

C.可举反例，如 $u_n = \frac{1}{n^2}$.

D.可举反例，如 $u_n = (-1)^n \frac{1}{n}$.

二、填空题（本大题共 10 小题，每小题 4 分，共 40 分）

6、答案：1

解析：直接代入

$$f(0) = \cos(\arcsin 0) = \cos 0 = 1$$

7、答案： $a = -3$

解析：

$$\because \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} (2x^2 - 5x + a) = 0$$

$$\text{则 } 18 - 15 + a = 0 \Rightarrow a = -3$$

8、答案： $a = 6$

$$\text{解析：} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3x - a \sin \frac{x}{2}}{\frac{x^3}{8}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3 - \frac{a}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2}}{\frac{3}{8} x^2} = 1$$

$$\because \frac{0}{0} \text{ 型, 则 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(3 - \frac{a}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2} \right) = 0 \Rightarrow a = 6$$

9、答案： $y = 1$

解析：

$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} e^{\frac{3}{x-2}} = 1$, 则水平渐近线: $y = 1$

10、答案: 16

解析:

$$y^{(5)}(x) = 2^5 \cos 2x$$

$$\text{则 } y^{(5)}\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) = 16$$

11、答案: $y = -x + 1$

$$\text{解析: } \frac{dy}{dx}\bigg|_{t=0} = \frac{1}{e^t(t+1)^2}\bigg|_{t=0} = 1$$

则切线斜率 $k = 1$, 即法线斜率 $k = -1$

且 $t = 0$ 时 $x = 1, y = 0$

故法线方程: $y = -x + 1$

12、答案: -2

解析:

$$y' = 6x^2 + 6x - 12 = 6(x+2)(x-1)$$

$$x \in (-\infty, -2), f'(x) > 0$$

因为 $x \in (-2, 1), f'(x) < 0$, 则 $x = 1$ 为极小值点, 极小值 $f(1) = -2$

$$x \in (1, +\infty), f'(x) > 0$$

13、答案: $\frac{1}{y} = \arctan x + 1$

解析:

分离变量:

$$(x^2 + 1)dy = -y^2 dx$$

$$\int -\frac{1}{y^2} dy = \int \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx$$

$$\frac{1}{y} = \arctan x + C$$

因为 $y(0) = 1 \Rightarrow C = 1$, 则 $\frac{1}{y} = \arctan x + 1$

14、答案: $\frac{4}{3}$

解析:

$$\text{因为 } \int_1^2 f(2-x)dx = 4, \text{ 令 } 2-x=t, \int_1^2 f(2-x)dx = \int_0^1 f(t)dt = 4$$

$$\text{又 } \because \int_0^1 x^2 f(x^3)dx = \frac{1}{3} \int_0^1 f(x^3)dx^3 = \frac{4}{3}$$

15、答案: $\frac{2\pi}{3}$

解析:

$$\int_{-2}^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{3-2x-x^2}}dx = \int_{-2}^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{4-(x+1)^2}}dx = \arcsin \frac{x+1}{2} \Big|_{-2}^1 = \frac{2\pi}{3}$$

三、计算题 (本大题共有 8 小题, 其中 16-19 小题每小题 7 分, 20-23 小题每小题 8 分, 共 60 分。计算题必须写出计算过程, 只写答案的不给分)

16、答案: $a = -1, b = 2$

$$\text{解析: (1) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (\sin x + ax + 2) = 2$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^2 + b = b$$

$\therefore$ 可导必连续

$$\therefore b = 2$$

$$\therefore f(0) = b = 2$$

$$(2) f'_+(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sin x + ax + 2 - 2}{x - 0} = 1 + a$$

$$f'_-(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{x^2 + 2 - 2}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} x = 0$$

$\therefore$ 可导

$$\therefore 1 + a = 0$$

$$\therefore a = -1, b = 2$$

17、答案: $\frac{1}{2}$

$$\text{解析: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x \ln(1+t^3)dt}{x^2(\sqrt{1+x^2}-1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x \ln(1+t^3)dt}{x^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2}x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+x^3)}{2x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^3}{2x^3} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$18、\text{答案: } \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-y \cos(xy) - \ln(x+y) - 1}{\cos(xy)x + \ln(x+y)}$$

解析：两边同时对 x 求导

$$\cos(xy)(y + xy') + (1 + y')\ln(x + y) + (x + y)\frac{1}{x + y}(1 + y') - y' = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos(xy)y + \cos(xy)xy' + \ln(x + y) + \ln(x + y) \cdot y' + 1 + y' - y' = 0$$

$$[\cos(xy)x + \ln(x + y)]y' = -\cos(xy)y - \ln(x + y) - 1$$

$$\text{即 } \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-y\cos(xy) - \ln(x + y) - 1}{\cos(xy)x + \ln(x + y)}$$

19、答案：凹区间： $(8, +\infty)$ ，凸区间： $(-\infty, -1), (-1, 8)$ ，拐点： $(8, \frac{2}{27})$

解析：定义域： $(-\infty, -1) \cup (-1, +\infty)$

$$y = \frac{x+1-3}{(x+1)^2} = \frac{1}{(x+1)} - \frac{3}{(x+1)^2}$$

$$y' = -\frac{1}{(x+1)^2} + \frac{6}{(x+1)^3}$$

$$y'' = \frac{2}{(x+1)^3} - \frac{18}{(x+1)^4} = \frac{2x-16}{(x+1)^4}$$

$$= \frac{2(x-8)}{(x+1)^4}$$

$$y'' > 0 \Rightarrow x > 8$$

$$y'' < 0 \Rightarrow x < -1, -1 < x < 8$$

凹区间： $(8, +\infty)$ ，凸区间： $(-\infty, -1), (-1, 8)$

拐点： $(8, \frac{2}{27})$

20、答案： $y = c_1 e^{-x} + c_2 e^{5x} + \frac{1}{26}(2\cos x - 3\sin x)$ (c_1, c_2 为任意常数)

解析： $\lambda^2 - 4\lambda - 5 = 0$

$$\lambda_1 = -1, \lambda_2 = 5$$

$$\bar{y} = c_1 e^{-x} + c_2 e^{5x}$$

设 $y^* = A\cos x + B\sin x$ ，代入原方程得

$$y^* = \frac{1}{26}(2\cos x - 3\sin x)$$

故原方程解为 $y = c_1 e^{-x} + c_2 e^{5x} + \frac{1}{26}(2\cos x - 3\sin x)$

21、答案： $\frac{3}{40}(1-2x^2)^{\frac{5}{3}} - \frac{3}{16}(1-2x^2)^{\frac{2}{3}} + C$ (C 为任意常数)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{解析: 原式} &= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt[3]{1-2x^2}} dx^2 \stackrel{\text{令 } x^2=t}{=} \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{t}{\sqrt[3]{1-2t}} dt = -\frac{1}{4} \int \frac{1-2t-1}{\sqrt[3]{1-2t}} dt \\
 &= -\frac{1}{4} \int (1-2t)^{\frac{2}{3}} - (1-2t)^{-\frac{1}{3}} dt \\
 &= \frac{1}{8} \left[\frac{3}{5} (1-2t)^{\frac{5}{3}} - \frac{3}{2} (1-2t)^{\frac{2}{3}} \right] + C \\
 &= \frac{3}{40} (1-2x^2)^{\frac{5}{3}} - \frac{3}{16} (1-2x^2)^{\frac{2}{3}} + C
 \end{aligned}$$

22、答案: $-5x-3y+4z+2=0$ 或写 $5x+3y-4z-2=0$

解析: 由题意得, 点 $M(-1,1,-1)$, $\vec{s}=(1,1,2)$

$$\vec{PM}=(-2,2,-1)$$

$$\vec{s} \times \vec{PM}=(-5,-3,4)$$

$$d = \frac{|\vec{s} \times \vec{PM}|}{|\vec{s}|} = \frac{5\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{6}} = \frac{5\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

$$\vec{n} = \vec{s} \times \vec{PM} = (-5, -3, 4)$$

平面方程为 $-5(x-1)-3(y+1)+4z=0$

即 $-5x-3y+4z+2=0$

23、答案: $\frac{2}{3} + \frac{\pi}{12} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{解析: } \int_{-1}^2 f(x) dx &= \int_{-1}^1 f(x) dx + \int_1^2 f(x) dx \\
 &= \int_{-1}^1 (x^2 + x\sqrt{1+x^4}) dx + \int_1^2 x \arcsin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) dx \\
 &= \int_{-1}^1 x^2 dx + \int_{-1}^1 x\sqrt{1+x^4} dx + \frac{1}{2} \int_1^2 \arcsin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) dx^2 \\
 &= 2 \int_0^1 x^2 dx + 0 + \frac{1}{2} x^2 \arcsin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \Big|_1^2 - \frac{1}{2} \int_1^2 x^2 \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\frac{1}{x^2}}} \left(-\frac{1}{x^2}\right) dx \\
 &= 2 \cdot \frac{1}{3} x^3 \Big|_0^1 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 4 \cdot \frac{\pi}{6} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \int_1^2 \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\frac{1}{x^2}}} dx \\
 &= \frac{2}{3} + \frac{\pi}{12} + \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{x^2-1} \Big|_1^2 = \frac{2}{3} + \frac{\pi}{12} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

四、综合题 (本大题共三题, 每小题 10 分, 共 30 分)

24、答案：(1) $\frac{3}{2}$ ；(2) $a=4$ ， $\frac{4}{5}\pi$

解析：(1) $D = 2 \int_0^1 (1-x^3) dx = 2 \left(x - \frac{x^4}{4} \right) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{3}{2}$

(2) 联立 $y=ax^2$ 与 $y=1$ 得 $x=\pm\frac{1}{\sqrt{a}}$ ，则

$$D_1 = 2 \int_0^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{a}}} (1-ax^2) dx = 2 \left(x - \frac{ax^3}{3} \right) \Big|_0^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{a}}} = 2 \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} - \frac{a \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} \right)^3}{3} \right) = 2 \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} - \frac{1}{3\sqrt{a}} \right) = \frac{4}{3\sqrt{a}}$$

由 $D:D_1=9:4$ ，得出 $\frac{3}{2}:\frac{4}{3\sqrt{a}}=9:4$ ，从而 $a=4$

$$V_{D_1} = 2 \int_0^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{a}}} \pi [1^2 - (4x^2)^2] dx = 2\pi \left(x - \frac{16}{5}x^5 \right) \Big|_0^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{a}}} = 2\pi \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{16}{5} \frac{1}{32} \right) = 2\pi \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{10} \right) = \frac{4}{5}\pi$$

25、答案：(1) $\frac{1}{1-x} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n, x \in (-1,1)$

$$(2) f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2n+1} x^{2n+1}, x \in [-1,1]$$

$$(3) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{n}{(2n+1)3^n} = \frac{3}{8} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{12}\pi$$

解析：1) $\frac{1}{1-x} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n, x \in (-1,1)$

$$2) f(x) = \arctan x = \int_0^x f'(t) dt + f(0) = \int_0^x \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt = \int_0^x \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n t^{2n} dt = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2n+1} x^{2n+1},$$

其中 $x \in [-1,1]$

3) 法一： $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{n}{(2n+1)3^n} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{n}{(2n+1)} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right)^{2n} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{n}{(2n+1)} (x)^{2n} \Big|_{x=\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}}$

$$\text{设 } S(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{n}{(2n+1)} (x)^{2n} = \frac{x}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{2n}{(2n+1)} (x)^{2n-1} = \frac{x}{2} \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n}}{(2n+1)} \right)'$$

$$= \frac{x}{2} \left(\frac{1}{x} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)} \right)' \stackrel{x \neq 0}{=} \frac{x}{2} \left(\frac{1}{x} \arctan x \right)' = \frac{x}{2} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{x^2} \arctan x + \frac{1}{x(1+x^2)} \right)$$

其中 $x \neq 0$

即原级数

$$= S\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right) = \left[\frac{x}{2} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{x^2} \arctan x + \frac{1}{x(1+x^2)} \right) \right] \Big|_{x=\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}} \left(-3 \cdot \frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4} \right) = \frac{3}{8} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{12} \pi$$

法二:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{n}{(2n+1)3^n} &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{n}{(2n+1)} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right)^{2n+1} \cdot \sqrt{3} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{2n}{(2n+1)} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right)^{2n+1} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{2n+1-1}{(2n+1)} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right)^{2n+1} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right)^{2n+1} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1)} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right)^{2n+1} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \left(\frac{1}{3} \right)^n - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \arctan \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{3}} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{3}{8} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{12} \pi \end{aligned}$$

26、答案: /

证: 法一:

$$(1) \text{ 先证: } \frac{\pi}{7} > \sin \frac{\pi}{7}$$

证: 设 $f(x) = x - \sin x$, $x \in (0, +\infty)$

$f'(x) = 1 - \cos x \geq 0$, 故 $f(x)$ 在 $x \in (0, +\infty)$ 上单调递增.

$\because f(0) = 0$, $\therefore f(x) > 0$, 故 $x > \sin x$, 取 $x = \frac{\pi}{7}$ 可得, $\frac{\pi}{7} > \sin \frac{\pi}{7}$.

$$(2) \text{ 再证: } \sin \frac{\pi}{7} > \frac{3}{7}$$

证: 设 $g(x) = \sin x - \frac{3}{\pi}x$, $x \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{6}\right)$

$g'(x) = \cos x - \frac{3}{\pi}$, $g''(x) = -\sin x < 0$, 故 $g(x)$ 在 $x \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{6}\right)$ 上是凸的,

即当 $x \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{6}\right)$ 时, $g(x) > g(0) = g\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) = 0 \Rightarrow \sin x > \frac{3}{\pi}x$

取 $x = \frac{\pi}{7} \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{6}\right)$ 可得, $\sin \frac{\pi}{7} > \frac{3}{\pi} \cdot \frac{\pi}{7} = \frac{3}{7}$.

综上所述: 不等式 $\frac{\pi}{7} > \sin \frac{\pi}{7} > \frac{3}{7}$ 成立.

法二:

$$\text{设 } f(x) = \frac{\sin x}{x} - \frac{3}{\pi}, \quad x \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{6}\right)$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{x \cos x - \sin x}{x^2},$$

$$\text{设 } g(x) = x \cos x - \sin x, \quad g'(x) = \cos x - x \sin x - \cos x = -x \sin x$$

当 $x \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{6}\right)$ 时, $g'(x) < 0$, 故 $g(x)$ 在 $x \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{6}\right)$ 上单调递减,

$\because g(0) = 0 \therefore g(x) < 0 \Rightarrow f'(x) < 0$, 故 $f(x)$ 在 $\left(0, \frac{\pi}{6}\right)$ 上单调递减.

$\because f\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) = 0, \therefore f(x) > 0$, 故 $\frac{\sin x}{x} > \frac{3}{\pi}$, 取 $x = \frac{\pi}{7}$, 可得 $\frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{7}}{\frac{\pi}{7}} > \frac{3}{\pi} \cdot \frac{\pi}{7}$,

即 $\sin \frac{\pi}{7} > \frac{3}{7}$