

Câu	Nội dung	Điểm																														
I	$z^3 - z^2 + (2 - 2\sqrt{3}i)z - 2 + 2\sqrt{3}i = 0 \Leftrightarrow (z-1)(z^2 + 2 - 2\sqrt{3}i) = 0$ $\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} z_1 = 1 \\ z_2 = 1 + \sqrt{3}i = 2 \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{3} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{3} \right) \\ z_3 = -1 - \sqrt{3}i = 2 \left(\cos \frac{4\pi}{3} + i \sin \frac{4\pi}{3} \right) \end{cases}$ $z_1^{2019} + z_2^{2019} + z_3^{2019} = 1 + 2^{2019} (\cos(673\pi) + i \sin(673\pi))$ $+ 2^{2019} (\cos(2692\pi) + i \sin(2692\pi))$ $= 1 + 2^{2019}(-1) + 2^{2019} = 1$	<p>0.75</p> <p>0.25</p>																														
II	<p>$x(t) = 3 + 2 \cos t, y = 1 + 2 \sin t, t \in \left[\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{2} \right]$</p> <p>Ta có $x'(t) = -2 \sin t = 0 \Leftrightarrow t = k\pi \Leftrightarrow t = \pi.$</p> <p>$y'(t) = 2 \cos t = 0 \Leftrightarrow t = \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi \Leftrightarrow t = \frac{\pi}{2} \vee t = \frac{3\pi}{2}.$</p> <p>$y'_x = \frac{-\cos t}{\sin t} = -\cot t; y'_x = 0 \Leftrightarrow t = \frac{\pi}{2} \vee t = \frac{3\pi}{2}; y'_x = \infty \Leftrightarrow t = \pi.$</p> <p>Bảng biến thiên</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <thead> <tr> <th>t</th> <th>$\frac{\pi}{2}$</th> <th>π</th> <th>$\frac{3\pi}{2}$</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>$x'(t)$</td> <td></td> <td>-</td> <td>0</td> <td>+</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>$x(t)$</td> <td>3</td> <td colspan="2"> $\xrightarrow{\quad} 1 \xrightarrow{\quad}$ </td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$y'(t)$</td> <td>0</td> <td>+</td> <td>+</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$y(t)$</td> <td>3</td> <td colspan="2"> $\xrightarrow{\quad} 1 \xrightarrow{\quad}$ </td> <td>-1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$y'(x)$</td> <td>0</td> <td>∞</td> <td>∞</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	t	$\frac{\pi}{2}$	π	$\frac{3\pi}{2}$	$x'(t)$		-	0	+		$x(t)$	3	$\xrightarrow{\quad} 1 \xrightarrow{\quad}$		3	$y'(t)$	0	+	+	0	$y(t)$	3	$\xrightarrow{\quad} 1 \xrightarrow{\quad}$		-1	$y'(x)$	0	∞	∞	0	<p>0.5</p> <p>0.25</p>
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$x'(t)$		-	0	+																												
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		0.25
III-1	$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = m - 1; f(0) = m - 1$ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln(x^2 + 1) + \tan^2(mx) - \sin^3(2x)}{(x+1)(e^{2x} - 1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x^2 + m^2 x^2 - 8x^3}{(x+1)2x}$ $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{(m^2 + 1)x^2}{2x} = 0$ <p>Hàm $f(x)$ liên tục tại 0 $\Leftrightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = f(0) \Leftrightarrow m - 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow m = 1$.</p>	0.25 0.25
III-2	<p>Với $m = 1$:</p> $f'_+(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln(x^2 + 1) + \tan^2(x) - \sin^3(2x)}{x(x+1)(e^{2x} - 1)}$ $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{2x^2 - (2x)^3}{x(x+1)2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x^2}{2x^2} = 1.$ $f'_-(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{x}{x} = 1$ <p>Vì $f'_+(0) = f'_-(0) = 1$ nên hàm số có đạo hàm tại $x = 0$. Vậy $f(x)$ khả vi tại $x = 0$.</p>	0.25 0.25 0.25
IV	$f(x) = \ln(x^2 - 2x + 5) = \ln(4 + (x-1)^2) = \ln 4 + \ln\left(1 + \frac{(x-1)^2}{4}\right)$ <p>Đặt $X = \frac{(x-1)^2}{4}$, khi đó chuỗi Taylor của hàm $f(x)$ là</p> $f(x) = \ln 4 + \ln(1 + X) = \ln 4 + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{X^n}{n} = \ln 4 + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n4^n} (x-1)^{2n}$ $= \ln 4 + \frac{1}{4}(x-1)^2 - \frac{1}{2 \cdot 4^2}(x-1)^4 + \frac{1}{3 \cdot 4^3}(x-1)^6 - \dots - \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n4^n}(x-1)^{2n} + \dots$	0.5 0.5
V-1	$I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (\sin^3 x - x \tan x) \cos x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sin^3 x \cos x dx - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} x \sin x dx = I_1 - I_2$ <p>Đặt $u = \sin x, du = \cos x dx$</p>	0.25

	$I_1 = \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} u^3 du = \frac{1}{4} u^4 \Big _0^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} = \frac{1}{16}$	0.25
	$I_2 = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} x \sin x dx = -x \cos x \Big _0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \cos x dx = -\frac{\sqrt{2}\pi}{8} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	0.25
	<p>Vậy $I = \frac{1}{16} + \frac{\sqrt{2}\pi}{8} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$</p>	0.25
V-2	$J = \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{x^2 + \arctan(x) + 1}{\sqrt{(x-1)(x^7+2)}} dx = \int_1^2 \frac{x^2 + \arctan(x) + 1}{\sqrt{(x-1)(x^7+2)}} dx + \int_2^{+\infty} \frac{x^2 + \arctan(x) + 1}{\sqrt{(x-1)(x^7+2)}} dx$ $= J_1 + J_2$	0.25
	<p>Khi $x \rightarrow 1^+$: $f(x) = \frac{x^2 + \arctan(x) - 1}{\sqrt{(x-1)(x^7+2)}} \sim \frac{-\frac{\pi}{4}}{\sqrt{3}(x-1)^{\frac{1}{2}}} = g(x)$</p>	0.25
	<p>Mà $\int_1^2 g(x) dx$ hội tụ nên J_1 hội tụ.</p>	
	<p>Khi $x \rightarrow +\infty$: $f(x) = \frac{x^2 + \arctan(x) - 1}{\sqrt{(x-1)(x^7+2)}} \sim \frac{x^2}{x^{8/2}} = \frac{1}{x^2} = g(x)$</p>	0.25
	<p>Mà $\int_2^{+\infty} g(x) dx$ hội tụ nên J_2 hội tụ.</p>	0.25
	<p>Vậy J hội tụ.</p>	
VI-1	<p>Đặt $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} a_n = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \left(\frac{2n}{2n-1}\right)^{n^2+n}$, xét thấy</p>	
	$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[n]{\left(\frac{2n}{2n-1}\right)^{n^2+n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2n-1}\right)^{(2n-1)\frac{n+1}{2n-1}} = e^{\frac{1}{2}} > 1$	0.75
	<p>Vậy chuỗi đã cho phân kỳ theo tiêu chuẩn Cauchy.</p>	0.25
VI-2	<p>Đặt $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} a_n X^n = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{3^n (n+1)^2} (x-2)^n$ với $a_n = \frac{(-1)^n}{3^n (n+1)^2}$, $X = x-2$</p>	
	$\rho = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{3^n (n+1)^2}{3^{n+1} (n+2)^2} = \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow R = 3$, khi đó miền hội tụ của X là	0.5
	<p>$(-3, 3)$ hay miền hội tụ của x là $(-1, 5)$.</p>	
	<p>Tại $X = -3$: $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} a_n X^n = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^{2n} 3^n}{3^n (n+1)^2} = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{(n+1)^2} \sim \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$: chuỗi hội tụ.</p>	0.5
	<p>Tại $X = 3$: $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} a_n X^n = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^n 3^n}{3^n (n+1)^2} = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(n+1)^2}$ chuỗi đan dấu hội tụ theo tiêu chuẩn Leibnitz.</p>	0.5
	<p>Vậy miền hội tụ của chuỗi ban đầu là $[-1, 5]$.</p>	

VII

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{khi } -\pi \leq x < 0 \\ x+1, & \text{khi } 0 \leq x < \pi \end{cases}$$

Khai triển Fourier của hàm $f(x)$ với chu kỳ $T = 2\pi$ là

$$f(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} [a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx], \text{ trong đó}$$

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[\int_{-\pi}^0 dx + \int_0^{\pi} (x+1) dx \right] = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[\pi + \frac{1}{2} \pi^2 + \pi \right] = \frac{\pi+4}{2} \quad 0.25$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[\int_{-\pi}^0 \cos nxdx + \int_0^{\pi} (x+1) \cos nxdx \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \left[\frac{1}{n} \sin nx \Big|_{-\pi}^0 + \frac{x+1}{n} \sin nx \Big|_0^{\pi} + \frac{1}{n^2} \cos nx \Big|_0^{\pi} \right] = \frac{(-1)^n - 1}{\pi n^2} \quad 0.25$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[\int_{-\pi}^0 \sin nxdx + \int_0^{\pi} (x+1) \sin nxdx \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \left[\frac{-1}{n} \cos nx \Big|_{-\pi}^0 - \frac{x+1}{n} \cos nx \Big|_0^{\pi} + \frac{1}{n^2} \sin nx \Big|_0^{\pi} \right] = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[\frac{(-1)^n - 1}{n} - \frac{(\pi+1)(-1)^n}{n} + \frac{1}{n} \right]$$

$$= \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n} \quad 0.25$$

Vậy khai triển Fourier của $f(x)$ tại $x \neq (2k+1)\pi$ là

$$f(x) = \frac{\pi+4}{4} + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \left[\frac{(-1)^n - 1}{\pi n^2} \cos nx + \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n} \sin nx \right]$$

Tại $x = (2k+1)\pi$, $S(x) = \frac{\pi+2}{2}$.