

1. $(2, -5)$; 2. $y = x + 1$; 3. $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$; 4. $2\sqrt{2} - 1$;

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5. 4; 6. $e - \frac{7}{6}$; 7. $Cxe^{-\frac{1}{2}x^2}$; 8. $\frac{1}{18}$;

9. $\frac{(-1)^n \cos(\theta x)}{(2n+1)!} x^{2n+1}$ ($0 < \theta < 1$) 或者 $\frac{(-1)^n \cos(\xi)}{(2n+1)!} x^{2n+1}$, 其中 ξ 介于 0 与 x 间.

二、1. 解 令 $t = \sqrt{x}$, 则

$$\int \cos \sqrt{x} dx = 2 \int t \cos t dt = 2(t \sin t + \cos t) + C = 2(\sqrt{x} \sin \sqrt{x} + \cos \sqrt{x}) + C.$$

2. 解 $\int_0^1 \frac{x+2}{x^2-x-2} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{x+2}{(x-2)(x+1)} dx = \frac{4}{3} \int_0^1 \frac{1}{x-2} dx - \frac{1}{3} \int_0^1 \frac{1}{x+1} dx$
 $= \frac{4}{3} \ln|x-2| \Big|_0^1 - \frac{1}{3} \ln|x+1| \Big|_0^1 = -\frac{5}{3} \ln 2.$

3. 解 令 $t = 1 - x$, 则 $\int_0^1 \ln(1-x) dx = - \int_1^0 \ln t dt = \int_0^1 \ln t dt = \lim_{a \rightarrow 0^+} \int_a^1 \ln t dt$
 $= \lim_{a \rightarrow 0^+} (t \ln t - t) \Big|_a^1 = \lim_{a \rightarrow 0^+} (-1 - a \ln a + a) = -1.$

4. 解 $\int \frac{\arcsin x}{x^2} dx = -\frac{\arcsin x}{x} + \int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{1-x^2}}$. 令 $x = \sin t$, $0 < t < \frac{\pi}{2}$, 则

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

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

三、解 (1) $S(t) = 3 \int_0^t u^2 du = t^3$ (m). (2) 由 $t^3 = 343$ 得 $t = 7$ (s).

四、解 设切点的坐标为 $(b, b(b+1)^2 + 3)$, 则 $y'(b) = 2b(b+1)$. 于是对应的切线方程 $y = 2a(b+1)x + a(b+1)^2 + 3 - 2ab(b+1)$. 因此, 由切线过原点知,

$$a(b+1)^2 + 3 - 2ab(b+1) = 0. \text{ 解得 } b_1 = -\sqrt{1 + \frac{3}{a}}, b_2 = \sqrt{1 + \frac{3}{a}}. \text{ 即 } b_1^2 = b_2^2, b_1 + b_2 = 0.2$$

(1) $I(a) = \int_{b_1}^0 [a(x+1)^2 + 3 - 2a(b_1+1)x] dx + \int_0^{b_2} [a(x+1)^2 + 3 - 2a(b_2+1)x] dx$
 $= (a+3)(b_2 - b_1) - \frac{2}{3}a(b_2^3 - b_1^3) = \frac{2}{3}(a+3)\sqrt{1 + \frac{3}{a}}.$

(2) 令 $I'(a) = \frac{2}{3}\sqrt{1 + \frac{3}{a}}\left(1 - \frac{3}{2a}\right) = 0$, 得 $a = \frac{3}{2}$. $0 < a < \frac{3}{2}$ 时, $I'(a) < 0$, 说明 $I(a)$ 在

$(0, 3/2)$ 上严格单减; $a > \frac{3}{2}$ 时, $I'(a) > 0$, 说明 $I(a)$ 在 $(3/2, +\infty)$ 上严格单增. 所以 $a = \frac{3}{2}$ 是 $I(a)$ 的极小值点, 且是唯一的极小值点, 因而是最小值点. 故 $I_{\min} = I\left(\frac{3}{2}\right) = 3\sqrt{3}$.

五、解 特征方程 $r^2 + 1 = 0$ 的根为 $r_1 = -i, r_2 = i$. 所以对应的齐次方程的通解为 $\bar{y} = C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x$.

注意到 $f(x) = \cos^2 x = (\cos x)^2 = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cos(2x) = f_1(x) + f_2(x)$. 因为 $f_1(x) = \frac{1}{2}$ 属 $e^{\alpha x} P_m(x)$ 型 ($\alpha = 0, m = 0$), 且 $\alpha = 0$ 不是特征根 (由此知 $k = 0$), 所以可设方程 $y_1'' + y_1 = f_1(x)$ 有特解 $y_1^* = x^k e^{\alpha x} Q_m(x) = A_1$. 将之代入 y_1 所满足的方程, 得 $A_1 = \frac{1}{2}$, 从而 $y_1^* = \frac{1}{2}$.

又因为 $f_2(x) = \frac{1}{2} \cos(2x) = \frac{1}{2} \cos(2x) + 0 \cdot \sin(2x)$ 属 $e^{\alpha x} [P_m(x) \cos \beta x + Q_n(x) \sin \beta x]$ 型 ($\alpha = 0, \beta = 2, m = 0, n = 0$), 且 $\alpha + \beta i = 2i$ 不是特征根 (由此知 $k = 0, L = \max\{m, n\} = 0$), 所以可设方程 $y_2'' + y_2 = f_2(x)$ 有特解 $y_2^* = x^k e^{\alpha x} [R_L(x) \cos \beta x + H_L(x) \sin \beta x] = [A_2 \cos(2x) + B_2 \sin(2x)]$. 将之代入 y_2 所满足的方程, 得 $A_2 = -\frac{1}{6}, B_2 = 0$, 从而 $y_2^* = -\frac{1}{6} \cos(2x)$.

因此, 非齐次方程的通解 $y = \bar{y} + y_1^* + y_2^* = C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{6} \cos 2x$. 由题意知, $y(0) = 0, y'(0) = 1$. 带入通解表达式, 解得 $C_1 = -\frac{1}{3}, C_2 = 1$. 故所求解 $y = -\frac{1}{3} \cos x + \sin x + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{6} \cos 2x$.

六、(1) 证
$$\int_0^1 x(x-1)f''(x)dx = \int_0^1 x(x-1)df'(x) = x(x-1)f'(x)\Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 (2x-1)f'(x)dx$$
$$= -(2x-1)f'(x)\Big|_0^1 + 2 \int_0^1 f'(x)dx = 2 \int_0^1 f(x)dx.$$

(2) 证 由 (1) 的结论、积分的绝对值不等式的性质和积分的单调性质, 可得

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \int_0^1 f(x)dx \right| &= \frac{1}{2} \left| \int_0^1 x(1-x)f''(x)dx \right| \leq \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 |x(x-1)f''(x)|dx \\ &\leq \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \max_{0 \leq x \leq 1} |f''(x)| |x(x-1)|dx = \frac{1}{12} \max_{0 \leq x \leq 1} |f''(x)| \int_0^1 x(x-1)dx \\ &= \frac{1}{12} \max_{0 \leq x \leq 1} |f''(x)|. \end{aligned}$$