

东南大学学生会  
Students' Union of Southeast University

06-07-2高数 A B 期末试卷答案

一. 填空题 (本题共 9 小题, 每小题 4 分, 满分 36 分)

1.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \int_0^x e^{t^2} dt}{x(\cos x - 1)} = \underline{\frac{2}{3}};$

2.  $\underline{y = 3x - 7};$

3.  $\underline{(-1, 0)};$

4.  $y'(0) = \underline{e^{-2}};$

5.  $\int_{-1}^1 \left( \frac{x^5}{1+x^2+x^4} - x\sqrt{1-x^2} + \sqrt{1-x^2} \right) dx = \underline{\frac{\pi}{2}};$

6.  $\int_1^2 f(x) dx = \underline{\frac{3}{4}};$

7.  $y(1) = \underline{\pi e^{\frac{\pi}{4}}};$

8.  $\underline{y = x + \frac{1}{e}};$

9.  $\underline{y'' - 4y' + 3y = 0}$

二. 计算题 (本题共 4 小题, 每小题 7 分, 满分 28 分)

1. 解:  $\int \frac{\arccos \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x-x^2}} dx = 2 \int \frac{\arccos \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{1-x}} d\sqrt{x} = -2 \int \arccos \sqrt{x} d \arccos \sqrt{x}$   
 $= -(\arccos \sqrt{x})^2 + C$

2. 解:  $\int_0^{2\pi} x |\sin x| dx \stackrel{x=t+\pi}{=} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (t+\pi) |\sin t| dt = 2\pi \int_0^{\pi} \sin t dt = 4\pi$

3. 解:  $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x(x^2+1)} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^2(x^2+1)} d(x^2) = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left( \frac{x^2}{x^2+1} \right) \Big|_1^{+\infty} = \frac{1}{2} \ln 2$

4. 解:  $\int_0^1 G(x) dx = xG(x) \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 xG'(x) dx = - \int_0^1 \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{1+x^3}} dx = -\frac{2}{3}(\sqrt{2}-1)$

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### 三. (本题满分 7 分)

解:  $S = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sqrt{\tan^2 t + \frac{1}{4} \cos^2 t} dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{2 - \cos^2 t}{\cos t} dt = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sec t dt - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \cos t dt$

$$= \left( \ln(\sec t + \tan t) - \frac{1}{2} \sin t \right) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \ln(1 + \sqrt{2}) - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$$

### 四. (本题共 2 小题, 第 1 小题 7 分, 第 2 小题 9 分, 满分 16 分)

1. 解:  $(y^2)' + 2 \cot x (y^2) = 2 \cos x$

$$y^2 = e^{-2 \int \cot x dx} \left( 2 \int \cos x e^{2 \int \cot x dx} dx + C \right) = C \csc^2 x + \frac{2}{3} \sin x$$

2. 解:  $y = C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x + x - \frac{x}{2} \cos x$ , 由题设条件得

$$y(0) = 0, y'(0) = \frac{3}{2}, \text{ 求得 } C_1 = 0, C_2 = 1, \text{ 于是 } y = \sin x + x - \frac{x}{2} \cos x$$

五. (本题满分 7 分) 解:  $I(a) = \int_{-1}^1 |x-a| e^{2x} dx = \int_{-1}^a (a-x) e^{2x} dx + \int_a^1 (x-a) e^{2x} dx$

$$= a \int_{-1}^a e^{2x} dx - \int_{-1}^a x e^{2x} dx + \int_a^1 x e^{2x} dx - a \int_a^1 e^{2x} dx$$

$$\text{令 } I'(a) = \int_{-1}^a e^{2x} dx + a e^{2a} - a e^{2a} - a e^{2a} - \int_a^1 e^{2x} dx + a e^{2a} = \int_{-1}^a e^{2x} dx - \int_a^1 e^{2x} dx$$
$$= e^{2a} - \frac{1}{2} (e^2 + e^{-2}) = e^{2a} - \text{ch} 2 = 0, \text{ 得 } a = \ln \sqrt{\text{ch} 2} \text{ 为唯一驻点, } I''(a) = 2e^{2a} > 0,$$

$I(\ln \sqrt{\text{ch} 2})$  为  $I(a)$  在  $[-1, 1]$  上的最小值, 而最大值只能在端点  $x = -1, x = 1$  取得。

$$I(-1) = \frac{3}{4} e^2 + \frac{1}{4} e^{-2}, \quad I(1) = \frac{1}{4} e^2 - \frac{5}{4} e^{-2}, \text{ 所以 } I_{\max} = I(-1) = \frac{3}{4} e^2 + \frac{1}{4} e^{-2}$$

(2分)

六. (本题满分 6 分) 证:  $f(3) = 0, f(x) = f'(3)(x-3) + \frac{f''(\eta)}{2}(x-3)^2, \eta \in (2, 4),$

由于  $f''(x)$  在  $[2, 4]$  上连续,  $f''(x)$  在  $[2, 4]$  上存在最大值  $M$  和最小值  $m$ , 故

$$\frac{m}{2}(x-3)^2 \leq \frac{f''(\eta)}{2}(x-3)^2 \leq \frac{M}{2}(x-3)^2,$$

$$\frac{m}{3} \leq \int_2^4 f(x) dx = f'(3) \int_2^4 (x-3) dx + \frac{1}{2} \int_2^4 f''(\eta)(x-3)^2 dx \leq \frac{M}{3},$$

即  $m \leq 3 \int_2^4 f(x) dx \leq M$ , 由介值定理知至少存在一点  $\xi \in [2, 4]$ , 使得

$$f''(\xi) = 3 \int_2^4 f(x) dx$$