

一、

1. 1; 2. e^{-2} ; 3. 1; 4. $2x \cos x^2 + 2x2^{x^2} \ln 2$; 5. $e^{\sin x}(1+x \cos x)$; 6. 0; 7. $y=2$;

8. Ax^2+Bx+C ; 9. $y=e^x(C_1+C_2x)$; 10. $-\frac{1}{4}$.

二、

11. 由已知条件有 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3}(x^2-2x+k)=0$, 3 分

即 $3+k=0$, $k=-3$. 6 分

$$12. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_1^{\cos x} e^{t^2} dt}{x^2} = -\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\cos^2 x} \sin x}{2x}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2}e. \quad 6 \text{ 分}$$

$$13. \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-1}{t}, \quad 3 \text{ 分}$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{d(\frac{-1}{t})}{dx} = \frac{\frac{1}{t^2}}{t} = \frac{1}{t^3}. \quad 6 \text{ 分}$$

三、

$$14. \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{2+\sin x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{2}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx + 0 \quad 3 \text{ 分}$$

$$= 4 \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = 4 \arcsin x \Big|_0^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{2\pi}{3}. \quad 6 \text{ 分}$$

$$15. \text{ 令 } \sqrt{2x+1}=t, \quad x=\frac{1}{2}(t^2-1), \quad dx=tdt, \quad t \in [1,3],$$

$$\int_0^4 \frac{x+2}{\sqrt{2x+1}} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_1^3 (t^2+3) dt \quad 3 \text{ 分}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{3} t^3 + 3t \right) \Big|_1^3 = \frac{22}{3}. \quad 6 \text{ 分}$$

$$16. P(x) = \frac{-2}{x+1}, Q(x) = (x+1)^{\frac{5}{2}},$$

$$y = e^{\int -P(x) dx} \left[\int Q(x) e^{\int P(x) dx} dx + C \right] = e^{\int \frac{2}{x+1} dx} \left[\int (x+1)^{\frac{5}{2}} e^{\int \frac{-2}{x+1} dx} dx + C \right] \quad 3 \text{ 分}$$

$$= (x+1)^2 \left(\int (x+1)^{\frac{5}{2}} (x+1)^{-2} dx + C \right) = C(x+1)^2 + \frac{2}{3} (x+1)^{\frac{7}{2}}. \quad 6 \text{ 分}$$

17. 由特征方程为 $r^2 - r - 2 = 0$, 得 $r_1 = -1, r_2 = 2$; 故其对应的齐次方程的通解为

$$Y = C_1 e^{-x} + C_2 e^{2x}; \quad 3 \text{ 分}$$

因 $\lambda = 1, m = 0, P_0 = 1; \lambda \neq r_1, r_2$,

故 设 $Q(x) = Q_0(x) = A$, $Q'(x) = 0$, $Q''(x) = 0$, 将其代入

$$Q'' + (2\lambda + P)Q' + (\lambda^2 + P\lambda + q)Q = 1 \text{ 得}$$

$$-2A = 1, \text{ 即 } A = -\frac{1}{2}, \text{ 所以特解 } y^* = -\frac{1}{2}e^x,$$

$$\text{通解 } y = C_1 e^{-x} + C_2 e^{2x} - \frac{1}{2}e^x. \quad 6 \text{ 分}$$

四、

$$18. \text{ 由 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n+2}{n+1} = 1, \text{ 故收敛半径 } R = 1,$$

当 $x = 1$ 时, 则原级数为 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (n+1)$ 发散,

当 $x = -1$ 时, 则原级数为 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n (n+1)$ 发散, 故收敛域为 $-1 < x < 1$, 3 分

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

$$-1 < x < 1. \quad 6 \text{ 分}$$

$$19. V = \pi \int_0^{+\infty} (e^{-x})^2 dx, \quad 3 \text{ 分}$$

$$= \frac{-\pi}{2} e^{-2x} \Big|_0^{+\infty} = \frac{\pi}{2}. \quad 6 \text{ 分}$$

$$20. f'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{g(x) \cos \frac{1}{x}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{g(x) - g(0)}{x - 0} \cos \frac{1}{x} \quad 3 \text{ 分}$$

$$\text{由 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{g(x) - g(0)}{x - 0} = g'(0) = 0, |\cos \frac{1}{x}| \leq 1, \text{ 故 } f'(0) = 0. \quad 6 \text{ 分}$$