

一、

1. 2016; 2. 3; 3. 1; 4. $f'(\arcsin x) \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$; 5. (0, -2); 6. 27; 7. $x=3$;

8. π ; 9. $y = Ce^{x^2}$; 10. $\frac{a}{1-q}$;

二、

$$11. f(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < -1, \\ 1, & x = -1, \\ 1-x, & -1 < x < 1, \\ 0, & x = 1, \\ 0, & x > 1. \end{cases} \quad 5 \text{ 分}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} f(x) = 0 \neq \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} f(x) = 2 \neq f(-1) = 1,$$

 故 $x = -1$ 是第一类跳跃间断点; 7 分

$$12. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\cos x)^{\frac{1}{x^2}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln \cos x}{x^2}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\sin x}{2x \cos x}} = e^{\frac{-1}{2}}; \quad 7 \text{ 分}$$

$$13. \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{b \cos t}{-a \sin t} = -\frac{b}{a} \cot t, \quad 3 \text{ 分}$$

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \frac{d(-\frac{b}{a} \cot t)}{dx} = \frac{\frac{b}{a} \csc^2 t}{-a \sin t} = -\frac{b}{a^2} \csc^3 t; \quad 7 \text{ 分}$$

三、

14. 等式两端对 x 求导得: $e^{-y^2} y' + \cos x = 0$, 6 分

$$y' = -e^{y^2} \cos x; \quad 7 \text{ 分}$$

$$15. \int \frac{1+2x^2}{x^2(1+x^2)} dx = \int \frac{1}{x^2} dx + \int \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx \quad 4 \text{ 分}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{x} + \arctan x + C; \quad 7 \text{ 分}$$

$$16. \int_0^1 x e^x dx = \int_0^1 x d e^x = x e^x \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 e^x dx \quad 5 \text{ 分}$$

$$= e - e^x \Big|_0^1 = 1; \quad 7 \text{ 分}$$

四、

17. 由对应的齐次方程的特征方程为 $r^2 - 5r + 6 = 0$, 得 $r_1 = 2, r_2 = 3$; 故其对应的齐次方程的通解为

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

因 $\lambda = 1, m = 1, P_1(x) = x, p = -5, q = 6; \lambda \neq r_1, r_2$,

故设 $Q(x) = Q_1(x) = Ax + B, Q'(x) = A, Q''(x) = 0$, 将其代入 $Q(x)$ 满足的等

式: $Q'' + (2\lambda + P)Q' + (\lambda^2 + P\lambda + q)Q = x$ 得

$$-3A + 2Ax + 2B = x$$

$$\text{即 } \begin{cases} 2A = 1, \\ -3A + 2B = 0. \end{cases} \text{ 解得: } A = \frac{1}{2}, B = \frac{3}{4}, \text{ 所以特解 } y^* = \left(\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{3}{4}\right)e^x,$$

$$\text{通解 } y = C_1 e^{2x} + C_2 e^{3x} + \left(\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{3}{4}\right)e^x; \quad 6 \text{ 分}$$

$$18. \text{ 由 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{u_{n+1}(x)}{u_n(x)} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x^2 \frac{2n-1}{2n+1} = x^2 < 1 \text{ 得 } |x| < 1, \text{ 即 } R = 1,$$

当 $x = \pm 1$ 时, 原级数收敛, 故收敛域为 $[-1, 1]$; 3 分

$$\text{设 } S(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n-1}}{2n-1}, \quad S'(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n x^{2n-2} = \frac{-1}{1+x^2} \quad (|x| < 1)$$

$$S(x) = \int_0^x \frac{-1}{1+x^2} dx = -\arctan x, \quad |x| \leq 1.; \quad 6 \text{ 分}$$

19.

$$(1) A = \int_0^1 (\sqrt{x} - x^2) dx = \frac{1}{3}; \quad 3 \text{ 分}$$

$$(2) V = \pi \int_0^1 (x - x^4) dx = \frac{3\pi}{10}. \quad 6 \text{ 分}$$