二、填空题(每小题 4 分, 共 28 分)

5. 1; 6.
$$\frac{1}{2}(\ln x)^2$$
; **7.** $\frac{x}{1} = \frac{y}{0} = \frac{z}{-3}$; **8.** $\frac{1}{3+e^{-x}}$; **9.** $\sqrt{2}$; **10.** $\frac{1}{2}$; 11. $y = \ln x + 1$

三、计算题(每小题6分,共24分)

于是 $\lim_{x \to \infty} \ln y = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{n[\ln(a_1^{\frac{1}{x}} + a_2^{\frac{1}{x}} + \mathbf{L} + a_n^{\frac{1}{x}}) - \ln n]}{\frac{1}{x}}$

$$= \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{n \cdot \frac{1}{a_1^{\frac{1}{x}} + a_2^{\frac{1}{2}} + \mathbf{L} + a_n^{\frac{1}{x}}} \cdot (a_1^{\frac{1}{x}} \ln a_1 + a_2^{\frac{1}{x}} \ln a_2 + \mathbf{L} + a_n^{\frac{1}{x}} \ln a_n) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)'}{\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)'}$$

$$= \ln a_1 + \ln a_2 + \mathbf{L} + \ln a_n = \ln(a_1 a_2 \mathbf{L} \ a_n) \ , \quad \boxtimes \coprod \lim_{x \to \infty} \left[\frac{a_1^{\frac{1}{x}} + a_2^{\frac{1}{x}} + \mathbf{L} + a_n^{\frac{1}{x}}}{n} \right]^{nx} = \lim_{x \to \infty} y = a_1 a_2 \mathbf{L} \ a_n$$

$$= \int (\cos x - 2 + \frac{3}{2 + \cos x}) d(\cos x) = \int \cos x d\cos x - 2 \int d\cos x + 3 \int \frac{d(\cos x + 2)}{\cos x + 2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\cos^2 x - 2\cos x + 3\ln(\cos x + 2) + c$$

14.
$$R = I = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^p e^{2x} (1 - \cos 2x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^p e^{2x} dx - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^p e^{2x} \cos 2x dx = \frac{1}{4} (e^{2p} - 1) - \frac{1}{2} I_1$$

$$\overline{\text{mi}} \quad I_1 = \frac{1}{2}e^{2x}\cos 2x\Big|_0^p + \int_0^p e^{2x}\sin 2x dx = \frac{1}{2}(e^{2p} - 1) + \frac{1}{2}e^{2x}\sin 2x\Big|_0^p - \int_0^p e^{2x}\cos 2x dx \\
= \frac{1}{2}(e^{2p} - 1) - I_1$$

所以
$$I_1 = \frac{1}{4}(e^{2p} - 1)$$
, $I = \frac{1}{8}(e^{2p} - 1)$.

15. **A**
$$y' = \frac{-2x}{1-x^2}$$
, $1+y'^2 = \frac{(1+x^2)^2}{(1-x^2)^2}$, $ds = \sqrt{1+y'^2} dx = \frac{1+x^2}{1-x^2} dx$ ($0 \le x \le \frac{1}{2}$),

$$s = \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1+x^2}{1-x^2} dx = \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{2-(1-x^2)}{1-x^2} dx = \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} (\frac{2}{1-x^2} - 1) dx = \ln\left|\frac{1+x}{1-x}\right|_0^{\frac{1}{2}} - \frac{1}{2} = \ln 3 - \frac{1}{2}$$

四、解 因为
$$\int_0^1 f(tx)dt = \int_0^x \frac{1}{x} f(u)du = \frac{1}{x} \int_0^x f(u)du = f(x) - x \sin x$$
,

所以 $\int_0^x f(u)du = xf(x) - x^2 \sin x$. 由于 $\int_0^x f(u)du$ 可微,于是当 $x \neq 0$ 时 f(x) 可微,上式两边对x求导

得

$$f(x) = f(x) + xf'(x) - 2x\sin x - x^2\cos x$$
, $\mathbb{P} f'(x) = 2\sin x + x\cos x$.

积分得 $f(x) = \int (2\sin x + x\cos x)dx = x\sin x - \cos x + c$

由于
$$f(x)$$
 连续及 $f(0) = 1$,可知 $c = 2$,因此 $f(x) = x \sin x - \cos x + 2$.

五、解 因为
$$\frac{1}{3} = \int_0^1 (ax^2 + bx) dx = \left[\frac{a}{3}x^3 + \frac{b}{2}x^2\right]_0^1 = \frac{a}{3} + \frac{b}{2}$$
即 $b = \frac{2}{3}(1-a)$ 3

而此图形绕x轴旋转一周而成的旋转体的体积

$$V(a) = p \int_0^1 (ax^2 + bx)^2 dx = p \int_0^1 (ax^2 + \frac{2}{3}(1 - a)x)^2 dx$$

$$= pa^2 \int_0^1 x^4 dx + p \frac{4}{3} a(1-a) \int_0^1 x^3 dx + p \frac{4}{9} (1-a)^2 \int_0^1 x^2 dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{5}pa^2 + p\frac{1}{3}a(1-a) + p\frac{4}{27}(1-a)^2$$

6

10

2

$$\mathbb{H} V(a) = \frac{1}{5} p a^2 + p \frac{1}{3} a (1-a) + p \frac{4}{27} (1-a)^2 , \quad \Leftrightarrow V'(a) = \frac{2}{5} p a + p \frac{1}{3} (1-2a) - p \frac{8}{27} (1-a) = 0 ,$$

得
$$54a+45-90a-40+40a=0$$
,即 $4a+5=0$,因此 $a=-\frac{5}{4}$, $b=\frac{3}{2}$.

六、解 由于平面
$$p$$
 垂直于平面 $z=0$,可设平面 p 的法向量 $n=\{a,b,0\}$.

设直线
$$AB$$
 垂直直线 l 且 B 为交点,那么直线 l 的方向向量为 $m = \{0,1,1\}$, 5

可设点 B = (0, y, y+1).于是由 AB 向量垂直 m ,得 $\{-1, y+1, y\} \cdot \{0,1,1\} = 2y+1=0$,

$$\mathbb{P} B = (0, -\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}).$$

由于平面p 的法线向量 $n = \{a,b,0\}$ 及点 $A = (1,-1,1) \in p$,可设p 的方程为

$$a(x-1)+b(y+1)=0$$
, $\Re B=(0,-\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2})$ 代入 $a(x-1)+b(y+1)=0$ 得 $b=2a$,

因此平面
$$p$$
的方程为 $x+2y+1=0$.

七、证 因为 $f'(x) \ge m > 0$ $(a \le x \le b)$,所以 f(x) 在 [a,b] 上严格单增,从而有反函数

设
$$A = f(a)$$
, $B = f(b)$, i 是 f 的反函数,则

$$0 < j'(y) = \frac{1}{f'(x)} \le \frac{1}{m}$$
, 又 $|f(x)| \le p$, 则 $-p \le A < B \le p$, 所以

$$\left| \int_{a}^{b} \sin f(x) dx \right| \stackrel{x=f(y)}{===} \left| \int_{A}^{B} f'(y) \sin y dy \right| \le \int_{0}^{p} \frac{1}{m} \sin y dy = \frac{2}{m}.$$