

一、选择题

A B B A

二、填空题

$$1 \quad (1, -1) \quad 3 \ln|x-2| + 2 \ln|x+1| + C \quad \pi(\frac{e^2}{2} + \frac{11}{6}) \quad \frac{\pi}{3} \quad \frac{3}{2}$$

三、计算题(每小题 7 分, 共 35 分)

1. 解 把 $f(x) = e^x$ 代入得 $e^x - 1 = xe^{ux}$, 得 $u = \frac{1}{x} \ln \frac{e^x - 1}{x}$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} u &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln(e^x - 1) - \ln x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{e^x}{e^x - 1} - \frac{1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{xe^x - e^x + 1}{(e^x - 1)x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{xe^x - e^x + 1}{x^2} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{e^x + xe^x - e^x}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{e^x}{2} = \frac{1}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

2. 解 由题意知

$$f(x) = [\ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2})]' = \frac{1 + \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}}{x + \sqrt{1+x^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}},$$

故

$$\begin{aligned} \int xf'(x) dx &= \int x df(x) = xf(x) - \int f(x) dx \\ &= \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} - \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) + C. \end{aligned}$$

3. 解 由于

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int_0^{2\pi} x \cos^8 x dx = \int_{2\pi}^0 (2\pi - t) \cos^8 t (-dt) \quad (x = 2\pi - t) \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} (2\pi - t) \cos^8 t dt = 2\pi \int_0^{2\pi} \cos^8 t dt - \int_0^{2\pi} t \cos^8 t dt = 2\pi \int_0^{2\pi} \cos^8 t dt - I, \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{所以 } I = \int_0^{2\pi} x \cos^8 x dx = \pi \int_0^{2\pi} \cos^8 t dt = 4\pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^8 t dt = 4\pi \cdot \frac{7}{8} \cdot \frac{5}{6} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{35}{64} \pi^2.$$

$$\begin{aligned} 4. \text{解 } \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x^2} dx &= -\int_0^{+\infty} \sin^2 x d\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = -\left[\frac{\sin^2 x}{x}\right]_0^{+\infty} + \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{2 \sin x \cos x}{x} dx \\ &= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin 2x}{x} dx = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin 2x}{2x} d(2x) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx = \frac{\pi}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

5. 解 所给微分方程 $y'' - 3y' - 10y = 0$ 的特征方程为 $r^2 - 3r - 10 = 0$, 其根为 $r_1 = -2$, $r_2 = 5$, 因此方程

的通解为 $y = C_1 e^{-2x} + C_2 e^{5x}$. 由初值 $y(0) = 2$ 条件得 $C_1 + C_2 = 2$, 又 $y' = -2C_1 e^{-2x} + 5C_2 e^{5x}$, 由初值 $y'(0) = 10$ 条件 $-2C_1 + 5C_2 = 10$, 解得 $C_1 = 0$, $C_2 = 2$, 因此所求特解为 $y = 2e^{5x}$.

四、(8 分)解 由 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\varphi(x)}{x} = 2019$ 及函数 $\varphi(x)$ 连续得: $\varphi(0) = 0$, $\varphi'(0) = 2019$.

当 $x \neq 0$ 时, 令 $u = xt$, 则 $f(x) = \frac{1}{x} \int_0^x \varphi(u) du$.

当 $x = 0$ 时, $f(0) = \int_0^1 \varphi(0) dt = \varphi(0) = 0$. 所以

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{x} \int_0^x \varphi(u) du, & x \neq 0, \\ 0, & x = 0. \end{cases}$$

$$\text{当 } x \neq 0 \text{ 时, } f'(x) = \frac{x\varphi(x) - \int_0^x \varphi(u) du}{x^2},$$

$$\text{当 } x = 0 \text{ 时, } f'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x \varphi(u) du}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\varphi(x)}{2x} = \frac{2019}{2},$$

$$\text{故 } f'(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x\varphi(x) - \int_0^x \varphi(u) du}{x^2}, & x \neq 0, \\ \frac{2019}{2}, & x = 0. \end{cases}$$

五、(9分)解 方程化为

$$y' + \frac{y}{x} = \left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^2,$$

令 $\frac{y}{x} = u$, 则 $y = xu$, $y' = u + xu'$ 代入方程得 $u + xu' + u = u^2$, 即

$$\frac{du}{u(u-2)} = \frac{dx}{x},$$

两边积分得

$$\frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{u-2}{u} \right| = \ln |x| + \ln |C|, \text{ 即 } \frac{u-2}{u} = \pm C^2 x^2,$$

记 $C_1 = \pm C^2$, 所以 $\frac{u-2}{u} = C_1 x^2$. 将 $u = \frac{y}{x}$ 回代, 整理得

$$y = \frac{2x}{1 - C_1 x^2},$$

由 $y(1) = 1$ 得 $C_1 = -1$, 所以所求得特解为 $y = \frac{2x}{1+x^2}$.

六、(8分)证明 (1)因为

$$F(x) = \int_0^x f(y)(x-y)dy + \int_x^1 f(y)(y-x)dy = x \int_0^x f(y)dy - \int_0^x yf(y)dy + \int_x^1 yf(y)dy - x \int_x^1 f(y)dy,$$

所以

$$F'(x) = \int_0^x f(y)dy + xf(x) - xf(x) - xf(x) - \int_x^1 f(y)dy + xf(x) = \int_0^x f(y)dy - \int_x^1 f(y)dy,$$

因此 $F''(x) = f(x) + f(x) = 2f(x)$, 即得 $f(x) = \frac{1}{2} F''(x)$.

(2)将函数 $f(x)$ 在 $x = \frac{1}{3}$ 处展为泰勒公式得,

$$f(x) = f\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) + f'\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)\left(x - \frac{1}{3}\right) + \frac{f''(\xi)}{2!}\left(x - \frac{1}{3}\right)^2 \leq f\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) + f'\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)\left(x - \frac{1}{3}\right)$$

则有 $f(x^2) \leq f\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) + f'\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)\left(x^2 - \frac{1}{3}\right)$, 不等式两端关于 x 积分得,

$$\int_0^1 f(x^2)dx \leq \int_0^1 \left[f\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) + f'\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)\left(x^2 - \frac{1}{3}\right) \right] dx = f\left(\frac{1}{3}\right).$$