一、填空题(本题共9小题,每小题4分,满分36分)

1, -2; 2, 
$$f(x)+C$$
; 3,  $3^n e^{3x}$ ; 4,  $\frac{7}{3}$ ; 5,  $(2,2e^{-2})$ ;

6, 
$$\frac{3\pi}{8}$$
; 7,  $\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}dx$ ; 8,  $x^2 + z^2 = 2 + y^2$ ; 9, 3.

二、计算题(本题共3小题,每小题8分,满分24分)

1、设
$$\begin{cases} x = a(t - \sin t) \\ y = a(1 - \cos t) \end{cases}$$
, 解:  $\frac{dx}{dt} = a(1 - \cos t), \frac{dy}{dt} = a \sin t$ ,

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{a\sin t}{a\left(1-\cos t\right)} = \frac{\sin t}{1-\cos t} \qquad \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{d}{dt}\left(\frac{\sin t}{1-\cos t}\right) \frac{1}{a\left(1-\cos t\right)} = -\frac{1}{a\left(1-\cos t\right)^2}.$$

$$2 \cdot \int xe^{2x} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int xde^{2x} = \frac{1}{2} \left( xe^{2x} - \int e^{2x} dx \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left( xe^{2x} - \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} \right) + C$$

3. 
$$\Re : \Leftrightarrow t = \sqrt{2x-1}, \int_{1}^{5} \frac{x-1}{1+\sqrt{2x-1}} dx = \int_{1}^{3} \frac{t^{2}+1}{2} - 1 t dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_{1}^{3} (t^{2}-t) dt = \frac{7}{3}$$

三、计算题(本题共3小题,每小题8分,满分24分)

1. 
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\int_{0}^{x^{2}} \ln(1+t^{2})dt}{\sin^{6} x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\int_{0}^{x^{2}} \ln(1+t^{2})dt}{x^{6}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\ln(1+x^{4}) \cdot 2x}{6x^{5}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^{4} \cdot 2x}{6x^{5}} = \frac{1}{3}$$

2、解: 方程两边对 x 求导  $e^{xy}(y+xy')+2xy+x^2y'-3y^2y'=0$ ;

当 x=0 时, y=1. 代入得: 1-3y'=0,故 $y'(0)=\frac{1}{3}$ .

3、解: 方向向量为
$$\vec{s} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = (-2,3,1)$$
,所以直线方程为:  $\frac{x-2}{-2} = \frac{y-4}{3} = \frac{z}{1}$ .

四、计算题(本题共3小题,第1小题6分,第2小题6分,第3小题4分,共16分)

1. 
$$\int_0^4 \left(x - \frac{x^2}{4}\right) dx = \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^3}{12}\Big|_0^4 = \frac{8}{3}$$

$$2 \cdot V_x = \pi \int_0^2 \left( e^{2x} - 1^2 \right) dx = \frac{\left( e^4 - 5 \right)}{2} \pi \; ; \quad V_x = 2\pi \int_1^{e^2} y \left( 2 - \ln y \right) dy = \frac{\left( e^4 - 5 \right)}{2} \pi$$

3、证明: (1)设
$$g(x)=f(x)-x$$
,在 $\left[\frac{1}{2},1\right]$ 上满足零点定理。

(2) 
$$F(x) = e^{\lambda x} g(x) = e^{\lambda x} (f(x) - x)$$
在[0, c]上满足罗尔定理。

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$$\exists 1 \cdot (1) \lim_{x \to 0} (\frac{2+x}{2-x})^{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \to 0} (1 + \frac{2x}{2-x})^{\frac{2-x}{2x} \cdot \frac{2x}{2-x} \cdot \frac{1}{x}} = e$$

$$2 \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{e^{-x} - e^{x}}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \left( -e^{-x} - e^{x} \right) = -2$$

$$2, \ \ \bigcirc f'(x) = \tan x + x \sec^2 x$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - (\sqrt{x})^2}} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x - x^2}}$$

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

$$4 \cdot \left(1\right) \int_{0}^{2} \sqrt{4 - x^{2}} dx = \frac{\pi 2^{2}}{4} = \pi$$

$$2\int_{-1}^{1} (\sin x \cdot e^{x^2} + \sqrt[3]{x^2}) dx = 2\int_{0}^{1} \sqrt[3]{x^2} dx = \frac{6}{5}$$

$$\equiv$$
, 1,  $f'(x) = 6x^2 - 6x - 12 = 6(x+1)(x-2)$ 

单调增区间: (-∞,-1)和(2,+∞); 单调减区间: (-1,2)

极大值点: x=-1 极大值f(-1)=21; 极小值点: x=2 极小值f(2)=-6;

2. 
$$A = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (\cos x - \sin x) dx + \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\pi} (\sin x - \cos x) dx = 2\sqrt{2}$$

3, 
$$\vec{a} = (1,1,2), \vec{n} = (2,-1,1), \cos(\vec{a} \cdot \vec{n}) = \frac{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{n}}{|\vec{a}||\vec{n}|} = \frac{1}{2}, (\vec{a} \cdot \vec{n}) = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

直线和平面的夹角为 75

四、
$$y' = 3ax^2 + 2bx$$
,  $y'' = 6ax + 2b$ , 
$$\begin{cases} a + b = 1 \\ 6a + 2b = 0 \end{cases}$$
 
$$\begin{cases} a = -\frac{1}{2} \\ b = \frac{3}{2} \end{cases}$$
 
$$1 = \int_0^1 [f(x) + f'(x)] e^x dx = \int_0^1 f(x) e^x dx + \int_0^1 e^x df(x)$$
 
$$\Xi_{\circ} = \int_0^1 f(x) e^x dx + e^x f(x) \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 f(x) e^x dx = ef(1) - f(0)$$
所以  $f(0) = -1$