# 《高等数学》,《工科数学分析基础》和《微积分》A卷参考答案

$$-1.\frac{t}{2}, \frac{1+t^2}{4t} \quad ; 2. \quad -e, \ y=1-ex \quad ; 3. \quad \sin 1-\cos 1, \ e^{2x} \quad ; 4. \quad x=0, \ y=x \quad ;$$

**5.** 0,2014 • 2015.

二、1. B 2. A 3. B 4. C 5. A

三、解:原式= $\lim_{x\to 0} (\frac{\tan x}{x})^{\frac{1}{1-\cos x}}$ 

$$=e^{\lim_{x\to 0}\frac{1}{1-\cos x}\ln\frac{\tan x}{x}}$$
 (2 \(\frac{\pi}{2}\))

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{x^2} (\frac{\tan x}{x} - 1)$$

$$= e^{-\frac{1}{2}} (4 \%)$$

$$=e^{2\lim_{x\to 0}\frac{\tan x-x}{x^3}} \tag{6 }$$

$$= e^{\frac{2 \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sec^x x - 1}{3 x^2}}}$$
 (8 \(\frac{\frac{1}}{3}\))

$$= e^{2 \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\tan^2 x}{3x^2}} = e^{\frac{2}{3} \lim_{x \to 0} (\frac{\tan x}{x})^2} = e^{\frac{2}{3}}$$
 (10 分)

### 四、(高等数学和微积分)

解:特征方程
$$r^2 + 2r + 1 = 0$$
,特征根 $r_1 = r_2 = -1$  (2分)

齐次方程通解
$$Y(x) = (c_1 + c_2 x)e^{-x}$$
 (4分)

特解形式 
$$y^*(x) = x^k \cdot Q_m(x) \cdot e^{\lambda x} = (ax + b) e^x$$
 (6分)

将  $y^*(x)$  代入原方程并整理得:4ax + 4a + 4b = x,

所以有 
$$4a = 1, 4a + 4b = 0$$
 ,解得  $a = \frac{1}{4}, b = -\frac{1}{4}$  (9分)

∴通解 
$$y(x) = (c_1 + c_2 x) e^{-x} + (\frac{1}{4} x - \frac{1}{4}) e^x$$
。 (10 分)

### (工科数学分析基础)

解: 方程变形为
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x^2 + y^2}{xy} = \frac{1 + (\frac{y}{x})^2}{\frac{y}{x}}$$
 (2分)

令 
$$\frac{y}{x} = u$$
,  $y = xu$ ,  $y' = u + x \frac{du}{dx}$ , 代入上式并整理得  $udu = \frac{dx}{x}$  (5分)

$$\frac{1}{2}u^2 = \ln|x| + c$$
 , 将  $u = \frac{y}{x}$  代入上式得通解:  $y^2 = 2x^2(\ln|x| + c)$  (9分)

由条件 
$$y(1) = 0$$
 , 得  $c = 0$  , 故特解为:  $y^2 = 2x^2 \ln |x|$  (10分)

五、解: 1、令 
$$x = \frac{\pi}{2} - t$$
 , 则  $dx = -dt$ 

$$\therefore \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\sin x) \, dx = \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 f(\sin(\frac{\pi}{2} - t))(-dt) = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\cos t) \, dt = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\sin x) \, dx$$
 ; (4 \(\frac{\pi}{2}\))

$$2, \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^{3} x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} - t \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^{3} t}{\sin t + \cos t} dt = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^{3} x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\frac{\sin^{3}x+\cos^{3}x}{\sin x+\cos x}dx=\frac{1}{2}\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}(\sin^{2}x+\cos^{2}x-\sin x\cos x)dx=\frac{1}{2}\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}(1-\sin x\cos x)dx$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-\frac{\sin^2 x}{2}\right)^{\frac{\pi}{2}}=\frac{\pi-1}{4}.$$
 (10 \(\frac{\frac{1}}{2}\))

∴ 
$$\mathbf{K} : \mathbf{1}$$
,  $S = \frac{\pi}{4} - \int_0^1 y(x) \, \mathrm{d}x \, \underline{x = \cos^3 t} \, \frac{\pi}{4} - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 \sin^3 t \, \bullet \, 3 \cos^2 t \, \bullet \, (-\sin t) \, \mathrm{d}t$ 

$$= \frac{\pi}{4} - 3\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^4 t \cdot \cos^2 t \, dt = \frac{\pi}{4} - 3\left(\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^4 t \, dt \cdot \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^6 t \, dt\right)$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{4} - 3\left(\frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{5}{6} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \frac{5\pi}{32} \, . \tag{5 \(\frac{1}{2}\)}$$

2. 
$$V = \frac{2\pi}{3} - \pi \int_0^1 y^2(x) dx = \frac{2\pi}{3} - \pi \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 \sin^6 t \cdot 3 \cos^2 t \cdot (-\sin t) dt$$

$$= \frac{2\pi}{3} - 3\pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^7 t \cdot \cos^2 t \, dt = \frac{2\pi}{3} - 3\pi \left( \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^7 t \, dt - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^9 t \, dt \right)$$

$$= \frac{2\pi}{3} - 3\pi \left( \frac{6}{7} \cdot \frac{4}{5} \cdot \frac{2}{3} - \frac{8}{9} \cdot \frac{6}{7} \cdot \frac{4}{5} \cdot \frac{2}{3} \right) = \frac{18\pi}{35} \, . \tag{10 \(\frac{10}{10}\)$$

七、解:1、因 f(x) 在[0,2]上连续,由定积分中值定理得,存在点 $\eta \in (0,2)$ ,使  $\int_0^2 f(x) dx = 2 f(\eta)$ ,又有已知条件  $2 f(0) = \int_0^2 f(x) dx$ ,即得  $f(\eta) = f(0)$ 。(4分) 2、由已知条件: $2 f(0) = \int_0^2 f(x) dx = f(2) + f(3)$  及 1 中的结论: $\int_0^2 f(x) dx = 2 f(\eta)$ ,有  $f(0) = f(\eta) = \frac{f(2) + f(3)}{2}$ ,因函数 f(x) 在[2,3]上连续,由介值定理知:存在  $x_0 \in [2,3]$ ,使  $f(x_0) = \frac{f(2) + f(3)}{2}$ ,即  $f(0) = f(\eta) = f(x_0)$ 。函数 f(x) 分别在[0, $\eta$ ] 和[ $\eta, x_0$ ]上满足罗尔定理条件,则由罗尔定理,存在  $\xi_1 \in (0,\eta)$  和  $\xi_2 \in (\eta, x_0)$ ,使

 $f'(\xi_1) = f'(\xi_2) = 0$  ,又 f'(x) 在[ $\xi_1$ ,  $\xi_2$ ]  $\subset$  (0,3) 上也满足罗尔定理条件,故再由罗尔定理,存在点 $\xi \in (\xi_1$ ,  $\xi_2$ )  $\subset$  (0,3) ,使得  $f''(\xi) = 0$  。 (10 分)

## 《高等数学》,《工科数学分析基础》和《微积分》B 卷参考答案

-, 1. 
$$-e$$
,  $y = 1 - ex$ ; 2.  $\frac{t}{2}$ ,  $\frac{1 + t^2}{4t}$ ; 3.  $x = 0$ ,  $y = x$ ; 4. 0, 2014 • 2015;

**5.**  $\sin 1 - \cos 1$ ,  $e^{2x}$ 

□、1. A 2. B 3. C 4. A 5.B

三、解:原式= $\lim_{x\to 0} \left(\frac{\tan x}{x}\right)^{\frac{1}{x\tan x}}$ 

$$=e^{\lim_{x\to 0}\frac{1}{x\tan x}\ln\frac{\tan x}{x}} \tag{2.5}$$

$$=e^{\lim_{x\to 0}\frac{1}{x^2}(\frac{\tan x}{x}-1)}$$
 (4 \(\frac{\frac{1}{x}}{x}\))

$$=e^{\lim_{x\to 0}\frac{\tan x-x}{x^3}} \tag{6.5}$$

$$=e^{\lim_{x\to 0}\frac{\sec^2x-1}{3x^2}}$$
 (8 \(\frac{\frac{1}{3}}{2}\))

$$= e^{\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\tan^2 x}{3x^2}} = e^{\frac{1}{3} \lim_{x \to 0} (\frac{\tan x}{x})^2} = e^{\frac{1}{3}}$$
 (10 分)

#### 四、(高等数学和微积分)

解: 特征方程 
$$r^2 + 4r + 4 = 0$$
 , 特征根  $r_1 = r_2 = -2$  (2分)

齐次方程通解
$$Y(x) = (c_1 + c_2 x)e^{-2x}$$
 (4分)

特解形式 
$$y^*(x) = x^k \cdot Q_m(x) \cdot e^{\lambda x} = (ax + b) e^x$$
 (6分)

将  $y^*(x)$  代入原方程并整理得:9ax + 6a + 9b = x,

所以有 9 
$$a = 1,6a + 9b = 0$$
 ,解得  $a = \frac{1}{9}, b = -\frac{2}{27}$  (9分)

∴通解 
$$y(x) = (c_1 + c_2 x) e^{-2x} + (\frac{1}{9} x - \frac{2}{27}) e^x$$
。 (10 分)

### (工科数学分析基础)

解: 方程变形为 
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y^2 - x^2}{xy} = \frac{\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^2 - 1}{\frac{y}{x}}$$
 (2分)

令 
$$\frac{y}{x} = u$$
,  $y = xu$ ,  $y' = u + x \frac{du}{dx}$ , 代入上式并整理得  $udu = -\frac{dx}{x}$  (5分)

$$\frac{1}{2}u^2 = c - \ln|x|$$
 , 将  $u = \frac{y}{x}$  代入上式得通解:  $y^2 = 2x^2(c - \ln|x|)$  (9分)

由条件 
$$y(1) = 0$$
 , 得  $c = 0$  , 故特解为 :  $y^2 = -2x^2 \ln |x|$  (10分)

五、解: 1、令  $x = \frac{\pi}{2} - t$  ,则 dx = -dt

$$\therefore \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\sin x) \, dx = \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 f(\sin(\frac{\pi}{2} - t))(-dt) = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\cos t) \, dt = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\sin x) \, dx$$
 ; (4 \(\frac{\frac{\pi}{2}}{2}\))

$$2, \quad \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^3 x}{\sin x + \cos x} \, dx \, x = \frac{\pi}{2} - t \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^3 t}{\sin t + \cos t} \, dt = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^3 x}{\sin x + \cos x} \, dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^{3} x + \cos^{3} x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin^{2} x + \cos^{2} x - \sin x \cos x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 - \sin x \cos x) dx$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-\frac{\sin^2 x}{2}\right)^{\frac{\pi}{2}}=\frac{\pi-1}{4}.$$
 (10 分)

六、七、同A卷。