

河海大学 2020-2021 学年第一学期《高等数学 AI》期末试卷参考答案

一、ADBAC

二、1. 4 2. 77760 3. $x = \frac{1}{2}$ 4. $x - 2$ 5. $\frac{\pi}{2}$

三、1. 解: 原式 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \sin x}{x \sin x \tan x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \sin x}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{3x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{6x} = \frac{1}{6}$.

2. 解: 原式 $= \int \tan^3 x \sec^2 x d \tan x = \int \tan^3 x (1 + \tan^2 x) d \tan x = \frac{\tan^4 x}{4} + \frac{\tan^6 x}{6} + C$.

3. 解: $I = -\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{2x} d \cos x = -e^{2x} \cos x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x d e^{2x} = 1 + 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{2x} \cos x dx$
 $= 1 + 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{2x} d \sin x = 1 + 2 e^{2x} \sin x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin x d e^{2x} = 1 + 2 e^{\pi} - 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{2x} \sin x dx$
 $= 1 + 2 e^{\pi} - 4 I, \quad \therefore I = \frac{1 + 2 e^{\pi}}{5}$.

4. 解: $f(x) = \left[1 + 2x + \frac{1}{2}(2x)^2 + \frac{1}{3!}(2x)^3 + o(x^3) \right] (1 + x + x^2 + x^3 + o(x^3))$
 $= 1 + 3x + 5x^2 + \frac{19}{3}x^3 + o(x^3)$.

5. 解: 令 $f(x) = 2x \arctan x - \ln(1 + x^2)$, 则 $f'(x) = 2 \arctan x \geq 0$, if $x \geq 0$,

故 $f(x)$ 在 $[0, +\infty)$ 上单调增加. 又 $f(0) = 0$, $\therefore f(x) \geq 0, \forall x \geq 0$,

又 $f(x)$ 是偶函数, 故 $f(x) \geq 0, \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$.

四、解: 方程两边求导可得 $y' + 2y = 2x$, 且有 $y(0) = 0$.

从而 $(e^{2x} y)' = 2x e^{2x}, e^{2x} y = \int 2x e^{2x} dx = (x - \frac{1}{2}) e^{2x} + C$, 又 $y(0) = 0 \Rightarrow C = \frac{1}{2}$

故 $y = x - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} e^{-2x}$

五、解: 特征方程为 $r^2 - 2r - 3 = 0$, 特征根 $r_1 = 3, r_2 = -1$, 齐次方程通解 $Y = C_1 e^{3x} + C_2 e^{-x}$

特解形式 $y_0 = x(Ax + B)e^{-x}$, 代入原方程并化简, 可得 $-8Ax + 2A - 4B = 2x$, 故 $A = -\frac{1}{4}$,

$B = -\frac{1}{8}$, 故 $y_0 = -\left(\frac{1}{4}x^2 + \frac{1}{8}x\right)e^{-x}$ (3'), 原方程通解 $y = -\left(\frac{1}{4}x^2 + \frac{1}{8}x\right)e^{-x} + C_1 e^{3x} + C_2 e^{-x}$.

六、解:

七、解: (1) $\int_0^{\pi} x f(\sin x) dx \stackrel{\text{令 } x=\pi-t}{=} \int_{\pi}^0 (\pi-t) f(\sin(\pi-t)) d(\pi-t) = \int_0^{\pi} (\pi-t) f(\sin t) dt$

$= \pi \int_0^{\pi} f(\sin x) dx - \int_0^{\pi} x f(\sin x) dx$, 故 $\int_0^{\pi} x f(\sin x) dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\pi} f(\sin x) dx$.

(2) $\int_0^{\pi} \frac{x \sin x}{1 + \cos^2 x} dx = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{x \sin x}{1 + 1 - \sin^2 x} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin x}{1 + \cos^2 x} dx = -\frac{\pi}{2} \arctan(\cos x) \Big|_0^{\pi} = \frac{\pi^2}{4}$.

八、解： (1). $S = S_1 + S_2 = \int_0^k (kx - x^2)dx + \int_k^1 (x^2 - kx)dx = \left(\frac{k}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{3}x^3\right)\bigg|_0^k + \left(\frac{1}{3}x^3 - \frac{k}{2}x^2\right)\bigg|_k^1$

$$= \frac{k^3}{3} - \frac{k}{2} + \frac{1}{3}, \quad \frac{dS}{dk} = k^2 - \frac{1}{2}, \text{ 令 } \frac{dS}{dk} = 0 \Rightarrow k = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \text{ or } -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \text{ (舍)}, \text{ 故 } k = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \text{ 是 } S=S(k) \text{ 在 } (0,1)$$

内唯一驻点, 又 $S''(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}) = \sqrt{2} > 0$, 故 $k = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ 时, S 取到最小值, 最小值为 $S(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}) = \frac{1}{3} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{6}$.

(2). $V = \pi \int_0^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} \left[\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 - (x^2)^2 \right] dx = \pi \left(\frac{x^3}{6} - \frac{x^5}{5} \right) \bigg|_0^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{60} \pi.$