## 启明学院 2016 - 2017 学年第一学期

## 《微积分(一)》(上)课程考试试卷(A卷)(闭卷)

## 参考答案与评分标准

一、(每小题3分)

1. 
$$\sup E = 0$$
,  $\inf E = -\frac{\pi}{2}$ ;

2. 
$$a=1,b=-1$$
;

3. 
$$x = 1, y = x - 5$$

4. 
$$\frac{x}{\ln x} + C$$
;

5. 
$$\frac{16\pi^3}{3}$$
;

$$6.2 \ln 2 - 1;$$

7. 
$$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists G > 0, \forall u_1, u_2 > G : |\int_{u_1}^{u_2} f(x) dx| < \varepsilon.$$

- 二、(每小题 3 分) 8. A; 9. D; 10. B.
- 三、(每小题6分,共30分)
  - 11. 解:特征方程为  $r^2 + 4 = 0$ ,特征根  $r_{1,2} = \pm 2i$

对应齐次方程的通解: 
$$Y = C_1 \cos 2x + C_2 \sin 2x$$
 (2分)

设非齐次方程的特解为 
$$y^* = a\cos x + b\sin x$$
 (3分)

代入原方程得  $-a\sin x - b\cos x + 4d \sin b \cos s$  )

比较系数得 
$$a = \frac{1}{3}, b = 0$$
,  $\therefore$   $y^* = \frac{1}{3}\sin x$ 

原方程的通解为 
$$y = Y + y^* = C_1 \cos 2x + C_2 \sin 2x + \frac{1}{3} \sin x$$
 (6分)

12. 解: 原式=
$$\lim_{x\to 0} e^{\csc 2x \ln(1+\int_0^x \frac{\sin t}{t} dt)} = e^{\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\ln(1+\int_0^x \frac{\sin t}{t} dt)}{\sin 2x}}$$
 (3 分)

$$= e^{\lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\int_{0}^{x} \frac{\sin t}{t} dt}{2x}} = e^{\lim_{t \to 0} \frac{1}{2} \frac{\sin x}{x}} = e^{\frac{1}{2}}.$$
 (6  $\%$ )

13. 解: 令
$$\sqrt{x} = t$$
,则  $x = t^2$ ,  $dx = 2tdt$  (2分)

原式=
$$\int \frac{\arcsin t}{t\sqrt{1-t^2}} 2tdt = \int 2\arcsin td(\arcsin t)$$

$$= (\arcsin t)^2 + C = (\arcsin \sqrt{x})^2 + C. \tag{6 \%}$$

14. 
$$\text{M}$$
:  $\text{R}$ :

$$=4\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\cos^4 x dx - 2\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\cos^6 x dx = 4\frac{3!!}{4!!}\frac{\pi}{2} - 2\frac{5!!}{6!!}\frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{7\pi}{16}.$$
 (6 \(\frac{\pi}{2}\))

15.
$$\Re: V = \int_0^1 2\pi (1-x)e^{-x} dx = \int_0^1 2\pi (1-x)de^{-x}$$
 (3  $\%$ )

$$=2\pi(x-1)e^{-x}\Big|_{0}^{1}-2\pi\int_{0}^{1}e^{-x}dx=2\pi+2\pi e^{-x}\Big|_{0}^{1}=\frac{2\pi}{e}.$$
 (6 \(\frac{1}{2}\))

四、(每小题8分,共16分)

16.解: 因为当x → +∞ 时,

$$\ln(\cos\frac{1}{x} + \sin\frac{1}{x^2}) = \ln[1 + (\cos\frac{1}{x} - 1) + \sin\frac{1}{x^2}] \sim (\cos\frac{1}{x} - 1) + \sin\frac{1}{x^2}$$
$$= -\frac{1}{2x^2} + o(\frac{1}{x^2}) + \frac{1}{x^2} + o(\frac{1}{x^2}) = \frac{1}{2x^2} + o(\frac{1}{x^2})$$
(3 \(\frac{\psi}{x}\))

所以 
$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} x^2 \ln(\frac{1}{e^{-ols}} + \frac{1}{x^2}) = \frac{1}{2}$$

由比较判别法知,原反常积分收敛. (6分)

17. 
$$\Re: f(x) = \frac{x}{(x+1)(2x+1)} = \frac{1}{x+1} - \frac{1}{2x+1}$$

由归纳法可知  $f^{(n)}(x) = \frac{(-1)^n n!}{(x+1)^{n+1}} - \frac{(-1)^n 2^n n!}{(x+1)^{n+1}} (n \in N^+)$ ,

所以 
$$f^{(n)}(0) = (-1)^n (1-2^n) n!$$
, (3分)

所要求的展开式为

$$f(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{n} \frac{f^{(k)}(0)}{k!} x^{k} + \frac{f^{(n+1)}(x)}{(n+1)!} x^{n+1} \qquad \theta \in (0,$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{n} (-1)^{k} (1 - 2^{k}) x^{k} + (-1)^{n+1} \left( \frac{1}{(\theta x + 1)^{n+2}} - \frac{2^{n}}{(2\theta x + 1)^{n+2}} \right) x^{n+1}. \tag{6.7}$$

五、(每小题8分,共24分)

右边=
$$\int_0^{\pi} f(\pi+t)\sin^2(\pi+t)d(\pi+t) = \int_0^{\pi} f(\pi+t)\sin^2(t)dt$$
, (2分)

左边-右边=
$$\int_0^{\pi} [f(t) - f(\pi + t)] \sin^2 t dt$$
, (4分)

因为 f(x)在  $[0,2\pi]$  上单调增,所以  $f(x) \le f(x+\pi), x \in [0,\pi]$ 

左边 – 右边=
$$\int_0^\pi [f(t)-f(\pi+t)]\sin^2tdt \le 0$$
,即:左边  $\le$  右边,原式得证. (8分)

19. 证明: 令  $F(x) = f(x) \sin x$ ,  $F(x) \oplus [0, \pi]$  上二阶可导, 且

$$F'(x) = f'(x)\sin x + f(x)\cos x,$$

$$F''(x) = f''(x)\sin x + 2f'(x)\cos x - f(x)\sin x.$$
 (3 \(\frac{1}{2}\))

由题设即所设知,  $F(0) = F(1) = F(\pi) = 0$ , 由罗尔定理可知,

再对F(x)在 $(\xi_1,\xi_2)$ 上用罗尔定理,得

∃ $\xi$ ∈( $\xi$ <sub>1</sub>, $\xi$ <sub>2</sub>)⊂(0,1),使得 $F''(\xi)$ =0,即:

 $f''(\xi)\sin\xi + 2f'(\xi)\cos\xi - f(\xi)\sin\xi = 0,$ 

变形即得  $f''(\xi) + 2f'(\xi) \cot \xi = f(\xi)$ ,

20. 证明: (i) 当  $x \in [-a,a]$ 时,

$$g(x) = \int_{-a}^{a} |x - t| f(t) dt = \int_{-a}^{x} (x - t) f(t) dt + \int_{x}^{a} (t - x) f(t) dt$$
$$= x \int_{-a}^{x} f(t) dt - \int_{-a}^{x} t f(t) dt + x \int_{a}^{x} f(t) dt - \int_{a}^{x} t f(t) dt$$
(2 \(\frac{1}{2}\))

又 f(x) 是  $(-\infty, +\infty)$  上连续的正值的偶函数,所以

$$g'(x) = \int_{-a}^{x} f(t)dt + xf(x) - xf(x) + \int_{a}^{x} f(t)dt + xf(x) - xf(x)$$
$$= \int_{-a}^{x} f(t)dt + \int_{a}^{x} f(t)dt$$

$$g''(x) = 2f(x) > 0$$
,

所以
$$g(x)$$
是 $[-a,a]$ 上的凸函数. (4 分)

(ii) 由 (i) 知, g(x)在[-a,a]上有唯一最小值点.

由 g''(x) > 0,知 g'(x) 连续且单调增,因

$$g'(-a) = -\int_{-a}^{a} f(t)dt < 0$$
,  $g'(a) = \int_{-a}^{a} f(t)dt > 0$ ,

再由零点定理,g'(x)在[-a,a]上有唯一零点.

又由 f(x) 是偶函数,知

$$g'(0) = \int_{-a}^{0} f(t)dt + \int_{a}^{0} f(t)dt = 0$$
,即  $g(x)$  在  $x = 0$  处取得最小值,最小值为 
$$g(0) = -\int_{-a}^{0} tf(t)dt - \int_{a}^{0} tf(t)dt = 2\int_{0}^{a} tf(t)dt$$
. (6分)

由题设知  $2\int_0^a tf(t)dt = f(a) - e^{a^2}$ , 两边对a求导并整理得

$$f'(a) - 2af(a) = 2ae^{a^2}$$
,  $\coprod f(0) = 1$ .

上述关于 f 的微分方程的通解为

$$f(a) = e^{\int 2ada} \left( \int 2ae^{a^2} e^{-\int 2ada} da + C \right) = e^{a^2} (a^2 + C),$$

由 
$$f(0) = 1$$
 得  $C = 1$ ,所以  $f(a) = e^{a^2}(a^2 + 1)$ ,

即 
$$f(x) = (x^2 + 1)e^{x^2}$$
. (8 分)