18B 答案

$$\frac{1}{2} e^{3x} + C \frac{3\pi}{8} \begin{cases} y^2 - y - z = 0 \\ x = 0 \end{cases} \quad x = 1 \quad (-\infty, 1]$$

$$(0, +\infty) \quad y = 2$$

$$A = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin x - \cos x) dx = -(\cos x + \sin x) \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \sqrt{2} - 1$$
2. M:

$$\vec{n} = \vec{i} \times \overrightarrow{AB} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 9 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 9 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \pi : -9y + z + 2 = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2\sin(2x)^2}{\cos x - 1} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{4x^2 2}{-\frac{1}{2}x^2} = -16$$

三、1、解:原式=

$$\frac{d\mathbf{y}}{d\mathbf{x}} = \frac{1+2\mathbf{t}}{e^{2t} + 2\mathbf{t}e^{2t}} = e^{-2t}, \quad \frac{d^2\mathbf{y}}{d\mathbf{x}^2} = \frac{-2e^{-2t}}{e^{2t} + 2\mathbf{t}e^{2t}} = \frac{-2}{(1+2\mathbf{t})}e^{4t}$$

$$3. \quad \text{Me: } \quad \mathbb{R} : \mathbb{R} = \frac{1}{2} \left(x^2 \arctan x - \int x^2 \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(x^2 \arctan x - x + \arctan x \right) + C$$

$$4, \ \text{ } \underline{m}: \ \diamondsuit \ x = 2\sin t \ , \ \text{ } \underline{m} \text{ } \underline{n} = 2 \sin t \ , \ \text{ } \underline{m} = 2 \sin t \ , \ \text{ } \underline{m} = 2 \sin t \ , \ \text{ } \underline{m} = 2 \sin t \ , \ \text{ } \underline{m} = 2 \sin t \ , \ \text{ } \underline{m} = 2 \sin t \ , \ \text{ } \underline{m} = 2 \sin t \ , \ \underline{m}$$

$$x = \frac{\pi}{2} - t$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx = \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 \frac{\cos t}{\cos t + \sin t} (-dt) = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx$$

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x + \cos x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

19B 答案

2001B

一、填空题(本题共9小题,每小题4分,满分36分)

$$\int \sec x \, dx = \ln \left| \sec x + \tan x \right| + C$$

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^4 x dx = \frac{3\pi}{16}.$$

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$$f(x) = 2x^3 + 6x^2 - 18x + 5_{\text{a}}[0,2]_{\text{holohole}}$$
 .

$$_{5$$
、曲线 $y = 12x^2 - x^4$ 在区间 $\left(-\sqrt{2},\sqrt{2}\right)_{$ 内是凹的.

$$\int_{-1}^{1} (x^2 - x\sqrt{4 - x^2}) dx = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\int_{e}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x \ln^2 x} = 1$$

$$f(x) = \frac{x^2}{x-1}$$
、函数 的铅直渐近线为 $x = 1$.

二、计算题(本题共3小题,每小题8分,满分24分)

$$y = \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}) + \arcsin x$$
,求**dy**
解。

$$dy = \frac{1 + \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}}}{x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} dx = (\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}}) dx$$

 $\int x \sin(3x+2) dx$ 2、计算不定积分

解: 原不定积分 =
$$-\frac{1}{3}\int xd\cos(3x+2) = -\frac{1}{3}[x\cos(3x+2) - \int\cos(3x+2)dx]$$

$$= \frac{1}{9}\sin(3x+2) - \frac{1}{3}x\cos(3x+2) + C$$

$$\int_0^4 \frac{dx}{1+\sqrt{x}}$$
 3、计算定积分

三、计算题(本题共3小题,每小题8分,满分24分)

$$\lim_{1 \to \infty} \frac{\int_0^x \sin t^2 dt}{x^3}$$
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解:由洛必达法则知,原极限 = $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\sin(x^2)}{3x^2} = \frac{1}{3}(5'+3')$

$$\int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \frac{\cos x}{\sqrt{1-\sin x}} dx$$
2、计算定积分

原定积分 =
$$-\int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \frac{d(1-\sin x)}{\sqrt{1-\sin x}} = -2\sqrt{1-\sin x}\Big|_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} = -2$$

 $_{3$ 、求过坐标原点 $\mathcal{O}(0,0,0)$ 与点 P(3,4,-6) ,并且与平面 2x+5y-3z=7 垂直的 平面方程。

$$\vec{n} \perp \overrightarrow{OP} \stackrel{\frown}{\coprod} \vec{n} \perp \overrightarrow{n_1}, \therefore \vec{n} = \overrightarrow{OP} \times \overrightarrow{n_1} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 3 & 4 & -6 \\ 2 & 5 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = (18, -3, 7)$$

解:

因此平面方程为: 18x - 3y + 7z = 0

四、计算题(本题共2小题,每小题8分,满分16分)

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 $y = \frac{1}{4}x^2$ 1、求由曲线 与直线 3x - 2y - 4 = 0 所围成的平面图形的面积。

 $A = \int_{2}^{4} \left(\frac{3}{2}x - 2 - \frac{1}{4}x^{2}\right) dx = \frac{1}{3}$

 $y = \ln x$ 、y = -1 和 x = e 所围成的平面图形绕 y 轴旋转一周所成立体的体积。解:

$$V = 2\pi \int_{\frac{1}{e}}^{e} x \left(1 + \ln x\right) dx = \pi \left(x^{2} \ln x \Big|_{\frac{1}{e}}^{e} - \int_{\frac{1}{e}}^{e} x dx + e^{2} - \frac{1}{e^{2}}\right) = \pi \left(\frac{3}{2}e^{2} + \frac{1}{2e^{2}}\right)$$