

 $L = \int_{0}^{\frac{1}{2}} \sqrt{1 + (\frac{-2X}{1 - X^{2}})^{2}} dx = \int_{0}^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1 + X^{2}}{1 - X^{2}} dx = \int_{0}^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{1 + X} + \frac{1}{1 - X} - 1 dx$ = Ing-=

2. (95-2) 求摆线 $\begin{cases} x = 1 - \cos t \\ - + \cos t \end{cases}$ 一拱 $\{0 \le t \le 2\pi\}$ 的弧长 S.

L= 10 Vsint+(1-cost)2= JoJ2(1-cost) dt = Jo4. sin = d±

- 3. (96-1) 求心形线 $r = a(1 + \cos \theta)$ 的全长, 其中 a > 0 是常数. L=2/0 Vat (1+0058)2+1-asin8)2010=1/0 V202(1+0050)=80/05in205 = 8a
- 4. (98-2) 设有曲线 $y=\sqrt{x-1}$, 过原点作其切线, 求由此曲线、切线及 x 轴围成的平面

图形绕 X 轴旋转一周所得到的旋转体的表面积. ヤンボ ニューニー ニ メニン

图形绕。相旋转一周所得到的旋转体的表面积。十0次(:
$$\overline{\Sigma} = \overline{X} = \overline{X} = \overline{X} = \overline{X}$$
 $\Rightarrow X = \overline{X}$ $\Rightarrow X =$

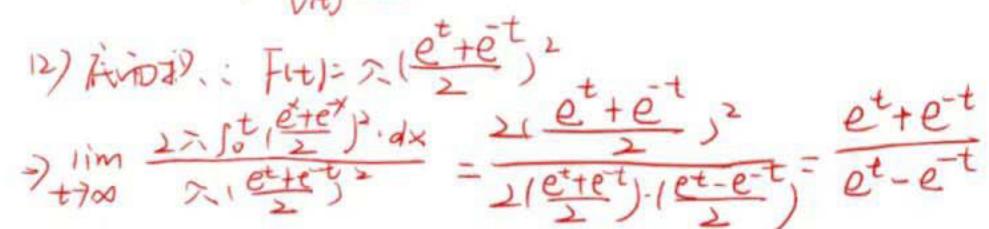
2 与直线 x=0, x=t(t>0) 及 y=0 围成一曲边梯形. 该曲边梯

形绕 x 轴旋转一周得一旋转体,其体积为 $^{V(t)}$,侧面积为 $^{S(t)}$,在 $^{x=t}$ 处的底面积为 $^{F(t)}$.

(1) 求
$$\frac{S(t)}{V(t)}$$
的值; U) $S(t)=27$ -]。 $\frac{e^{x}+e^{x}}{2}$ $\sqrt{1+\left[\frac{1}{2}e^{x}-e^{x}\right]^{2}}$ dx

$$=22$$
-]。 $(e^{x}+e^{x})^{2}$ dx

(2) 计算极限 $\lim_{t\to +\infty} \frac{S(t)}{F(t)}$. $V(t) = \int_{0}^{t} \left(\frac{e^{t}+e^{t}}{2}\right)^{2} dx$



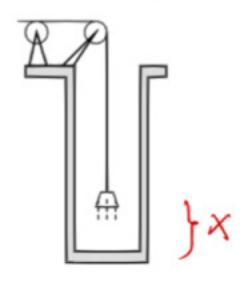


6.(99-1;2)为清除井底的污泥,用缆绳将抓斗放入井底,抓起污泥后提出井口(如图). 已知井深 30m,抓斗自重 400N,缆绳每米重 50N,抓斗抓起的污泥重 2000N,提升速度为 3m/s,在提升过程中,污泥以 20N/s 的速度从抓斗缝隙中漏掉.现将抓起污泥的抓斗提升至井口,问克服重力

需作多少焦耳的功?

(说明: ① $1N \times 1m = 1J$; m, N, s, J 分别表示米、牛顿、秒、焦耳.

②抓斗的高度及位于井口上方的缆绳长度忽略不计.)



0 1/14: W= 400 x 30

日発子: dW2= Jox 130-x)·dx

 $W = 12000 + \int_{0}^{0} 50 \times (30 - x) \cdot dx + \int_{0}^{0} (1000 - 20t) \times 3.4t$ = 91500





高数正式笔记

6-2高数基础真题... 🗆 ×

2024高等数学基础

衔接





























7. (03-1) 某建筑工程打地基时,需用汽锤将桩打进土层.汽锤每次击打,都将克服土层对 桩的阻力而做功. 设土层对桩的阻力的大小与桩被打进地下的深度成正比(比例系数为 k,k>0).汽锤第一次击打将桩打进地下a m.根据设计方案,要求汽锤每次击打桩时所作的 功与前一次击打时所作的功之比为常数 r(0 < r < 1). 问

- (1) 汽锤击打桩 3 次后,可将桩打进地下多深?
- (2) 若击打次数不限, 汽锤至多能将桩打进地下多深?

(注: m表示长度单位米.)

$$W_{1} = \int_{0}^{a} kx \cdot dx = \stackrel{1}{\xi} a^{2}$$

$$W_{2} = \int_{0}^{b} kx \cdot dx = \stackrel{1}{\xi} (b^{2} - a^{2})$$

$$W_{3} = \int_{0}^{b} kx \cdot dx = \stackrel{1}{\xi} (b^{2} - a^{2})$$

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$$W_$$

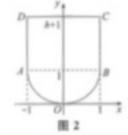
山中上野河湖湖上 Wn+1= xn+1 kx dx

= E[Xn+i-(1+r+..r)] a2] >Wn+1= r"W1 => a2 r= x=1 - (1+1+-1-1) 02

=> Xn+1 = aJI+rt. rh lim Xn+1= JET IM)

8. (02-2) 某闸门的性状与大小如图所示,其中直线 l 为对称轴,闸门的上部为矩形 ABCD , 下部由二次抛物线与线段 AB 所围成.当水面与闸门的上端相平时,欲使闸门矩形部分承受 的水压力与闸门下部承受的水压力之比为 5:4.闸门矩形部分的高 h 应为多少米?

【例7】(2002, 数二)某闸门的形状与大小如图2所示,其中y 轴为对称轴;闸门的上部为矩形:ABCD。其中 DC = 2m,下部由二次 抛物线与线段 AB 所围成,当水面与闸门的上端相平时,欲使闸门矩 形部分承受的水压力与闸门下部承受的水压力之比为5:4.闸门矩 形部分的高 h 应为多少 m(米)?



老上沙题

如图 2 建立坐标系,则抛物线的方程为 y = x2. 闸门矩形部分承受的水压力 $P_1 = 2 \int_{-\infty}^{b+1} \rho g(h+1-y) dy = 2\rho g \left[(h+1)y - \frac{y^2}{2} \right]_{+\infty}^{b+1}$ 其中ρ为水的密度, g 为重力加速度. 闸门下部承受的水压力 $P_2 = 2 \int_a^b \rho \mathbf{g} (h+1-y) \sqrt{y} dy$ $=2\rho g \left[\frac{2}{3}(h+1)y^{\frac{1}{2}}-\frac{2}{5}y^{\frac{1}{7}}\right]_{0}^{1}$ $=4\rho g\left(\frac{1}{3}h+\frac{2}{15}\right).$ 由題意知 $\frac{P_1}{P_r} = \frac{5}{4}$,即 $\frac{h^2}{4\left(\frac{1}{3}h+\frac{2}{15}\right)}=\frac{5}{4},$

解之得 $h=2, h=-\frac{1}{2}$ (含去),故 h=2,即闸门矩形部分的高应为 2m.





□ Q □ 6-2高数基础真题测试(仅数一、数二)-2 < 5 < □ </p>







衔接



高数正式笔记



























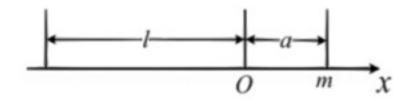








9. (91-2) 如图, x 轴上的一线密度为常数 μ , 长度为 l 的细杆, 若质量为 m 的质点到杆 右端的距离为a,已知引力系数为k,则质点和细杆之间引力的大小为



(A)
$$\int_{-l}^{0} \frac{km\mu}{(a-x)^{2}} dx$$
. (B) $\int_{0}^{l} \frac{km\mu}{(a-x)^{2}} dx$.

(B)
$$\int_0^1 \frac{km\mu}{(a-x)^2} dx$$

(C)
$$2\int_{-\frac{l}{2}}^{0} \frac{km\mu}{(a+x)^2} dx$$
. (D) $2\int_{0}^{\frac{l}{2}} \frac{km\mu}{(a+x)^2} dx$.

(D)
$$2\int_{0}^{\frac{l}{2}} \frac{km\mu}{(a+x)^{2}} dx$$
.

