

一. 1. e^{bc} ; 2. $\frac{1}{2}$; 3. $\frac{y^2 - e^{xy}y}{e^{xy}x - 2xy}$; 4. 跳跃间断点;

5. $[2, +\infty)$

6. $\frac{1}{4} \arctan(x^4 + 1) + C$; 7. $\frac{\pi}{2}$; 8. $e + \frac{1}{2}$; 9. $2e$; 10. -3 or -4

二. 1.C 2.D 3.D 4.C

三. 1. $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\cos t^2}{2t \cos t - t^2 \sin t}$,

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{-2t^2 \sin t^2 (2 \cos t - t \sin t) - \cos t^2 (2 \cos t - t^2 \cos t - 4 \sin t)}{(2t \cos t - t^2 \sin t)^3}$$

2. 解: $y'|_{x=0} = e^x + 1|_{x=0} = 2, y(0) = 1,$

所以切线方程为 $y = 2x + 1$.

3. 解: $\int x^3 \sqrt{x^2 - 3} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int (x^2 - 3 + 3) \sqrt{x^2 - 3} d(x^2 - 3)$
 $= \frac{1}{2} \int (x^2 - 3)^{3/2} d(x^2 - 3) + \frac{1}{2} \int 3 \sqrt{x^2 - 3} d(x^2 - 3)$
 $= \frac{1}{5} (x^2 - 3)^{5/2} + (x^2 - 3)^{3/2} + C$

4. 解: 令 $y'' = p$, 则 $y''' = p'$, 于是

$p' - p = x$, 一阶线性方程, 得通解为 $p = C_1 e^x - x - 1$. 从而得 $y'' = C_1 e^x - x - 1$.

解得 $y = C_1 e^x - \frac{1}{6} x^3 - \frac{1}{2} x^2 + C_2 x + C_3$.

四. 1. 解: 交点为 $(\pm 1, 1)$,

$$V_x = \int_{-1}^1 \pi [(2-x^2)^2 - x^4] dx = 2 \int_0^1 \pi [(2-x^2)^2 - x^4] dx = \frac{16}{3} \pi$$

2. 解: $y' + \frac{2x}{x^2+1} y = -\frac{4x^3}{x^2+1}$ 一阶线性方程

$p(x) = \frac{2x}{x^2+1}, Q(x) = -\frac{4x^3}{x^2+1}$, 得通解为

$$y = e^{-\int \frac{2x}{x^2+1} dx} \left[\int -\frac{4x^3}{x^2+1} e^{\int \frac{2x}{x^2+1} dx} dx + C \right] = \frac{1}{1+x^2} (C - x^4)$$

五、解: $S_1(t) = \int_0^t \sqrt[3]{y} dy$, $S_2(t) = \int_t^1 1 - \sqrt[3]{y} dy$,

记 $F(t) = S_1(t) + S_2(t)$, 令 $F'(t) = \sqrt[3]{t} - (1 - \sqrt[3]{t}) = 2\sqrt[3]{t} - 1 = 0$, 得 $t = \frac{1}{8}$, 显见当

$t = \frac{1}{8}$ 时为最小, 最小值为 $\frac{7}{32}$.

六、解: 由积分方程得 $f(0) = 1$, 对积分方程两边求导得

$f' = e^x - \int_0^x f(t) dt$, 且 $f'(0) = 1$, 再次两边求导得 $f'' = e^x - f$, 即求解以下微分

方程(令 $y = f(x)$)
$$\begin{cases} y'' + y = e^x \\ y(0) = 1 \\ y'(0) = 1 \end{cases}$$
, 二阶常系数非齐 $c \in (0, \frac{1}{2})$, 次方程, 特征方程为

$$r^2 + 1 = 0,$$

得 $r = \pm i$, 所以对应齐次方程的通解为 $y = C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x$. 设特解为 $y^* = ae^x$,

代入微分方程得 $2ae^x = e^x$, 解得 $a = \frac{1}{2}$. 故特解为 $y^* = \frac{1}{2}e^x$.

于是微分方程的通解为 $y = C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x + \frac{1}{2}e^x$, 代入初始条件, 得 $C_1 = \frac{1}{2}$, $C_2 = \frac{1}{2}$.

积分方程的解为 $y = \frac{1}{2}(\sin x + \cos x + e^x)$

七、证: (1)

令 $F'(x) = xf(x)$, 则 $\int_0^{1/2} xf(x) dx = F(\frac{1}{2}) - F(0)$, 由拉格朗日中值得存在 $c \in (0, \frac{1}{2})$, 使得

$F(\frac{1}{2}) - F(0) = \frac{1}{2}F'(c) = \frac{1}{2}cf(c)$, 于是得到 $f(1) = cf(c)$, 证毕.

(2) 由 (1) 知 $F(1) = F(c)$, 由罗尔定理得存 $\xi \in (c, 1)$, 使得 $F'(\xi) = 0$, 即 $\xi f(\xi) = 0$.