

04/05 高等数学标准答案

一. 1. 2; 2.  $x=1$ ; 3.  $x^x(\ln x+1)dx$ ; 4.  $(0,2)$ ;

5.  $\sin^2 x + C$  (或  $-\cos^2 x + C$  或  $-\frac{1}{2}\cos 2x + C$ )

6.  $\frac{2}{3}$ ; 7.  $\sin \pi x$ ; 8. 4, 4;

二. 1.B 2.C 3.A or C 4.A

三. 1.  $\frac{dy}{dx} = t$  (4 分)

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = -\frac{1}{2t \sin t^2} \quad (2 \text{ 分})$$

$$2. x = \pm \sqrt{1 + \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}}, x = \pm \sqrt{1 - \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}}, \quad (2 \text{ 分})$$

$$x = -\sqrt{1 + \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}}, \quad x = \sqrt{1 - \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}} \text{ 为极小值点;}$$

$$x = -\sqrt{1 - \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}}, \quad x = \sqrt{1 + \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}} \text{ 为极大值点. (3 分)}$$

$$f''(x) = 0, \quad x = \pm \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{\frac{1}{4}} \quad (5 \text{ 分})$$

$$\left( \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{\frac{1}{4}}, 6\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{\frac{1}{4}} + 3^{\frac{1}{4}} - \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{\frac{3}{4}} \right) \text{ 与 } \left( -\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{\frac{1}{4}}, -6\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{\frac{1}{4}} - 3^{\frac{1}{4}} + \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{\frac{3}{4}} \right) \text{ 为拐点. (6 分)}$$

$$四. 1. I = \frac{2}{5}(1+x)^{\frac{5}{2}} - \frac{4}{3}(1+x)^{\frac{3}{2}} + 2(1+x)^{\frac{1}{2}} + C$$

$$2. = \int_0^{\pi} \cos \sin^{\frac{3}{2}} x dx = \cdots = 0 \quad (3 \text{ 分})$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x \sin^{\frac{3}{2}} x dx + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} -\cos x \sin^{\frac{3}{2}} x \quad (4 \text{ 分})$$

$$= \frac{4}{5} \quad (6 \text{ 分})$$

五. 1. 证明: 建立直角坐标系

$y = \frac{r}{h}x \quad x \in [0, h]$  与  $x = h, y = 0$  围成的平面图形绕  $x$  轴旋转即得半径为  $r$ ，高为  $h$

的正圆锥。所以  $V = \int_0^h \pi y^2 dx = \int_0^h \pi \frac{r^2}{h^2} x^2 dx = \frac{\pi r^2}{h^2} \cdot \frac{1}{3} x^3 \Big|_0^h = \frac{1}{3} \pi r^2 h$

2.解：特征方程为  $r^2 - 2r = 0 \quad r(r-2) = 0 \Rightarrow r_1 = 0, r_2 = 2$ . (2分)

所以齐次通解  $\bar{y} = C_1 e^{r_1 x} + C_2 e^{r_2 x} = C_1 + C_2 e^{2x}$  (3分)

又  $\lambda$  为一重特征根。设非齐次特解  $y^* = (ax + b)xe^{2x}$  (5分)

代入非齐次方程得  $4ax + 2b + 2a = x$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} 4a = 1 \\ a + b = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = \frac{1}{4} \\ b = -\frac{1}{4} \end{cases} \Rightarrow y^* = \frac{1}{4} x(x-1)e^{2x}$$

$\therefore$  非齐次通解  $y = \bar{y} + y^* = C_1 + C_2 e^{2x} + \frac{1}{4} x(x-1)e^{2x}$  (6分)

六、证明：  $\int_0^1 x(1-x)f''(x)dx = \int_0^1 x(1-x)df'(x) = x(1-x)f'(x) \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 f'(x)dx(1-x)$

$$= - \int_0^1 f'(x)(1-x-x)dx = - \int_0^1 f'(x)(1-2x)dx = \int_0^1 (2x-1)df(x)$$

$$= (2x-1)f(x) \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 f(x)d(2x-1) = f(1) + f(0) - 2 \int_0^1 f(x)dx$$

$$\therefore \int_0^1 [2f(x) + x(1-x)f''(x)]dx = f(0) + f(1)$$

七、由  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = f(0) \Rightarrow b = \frac{1}{3}$  (3分)

$$\text{由 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} \quad (5分)$$

$$f'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = 0 \quad (7分)$$

八、如图建立坐标系

$$\overline{AP} : \bar{Y} - 1 = \frac{y-1}{x}(X-0) \quad , y = f(x)$$

$$AP : \bar{Y} = f(z) \quad \text{则 } A = \int_0^x (f(X) - (1 + \frac{y-1}{x}X))dX = x^3 \quad (3分)$$

两边关于  $x$  求导

$$f(x) - 1 - \frac{1}{2}(y-1) - \frac{1}{2}xy' = 3x^2 \Rightarrow y' - \frac{1}{x}y = \frac{-6x^2 - 1}{x} \quad (4 \text{ 分})$$

$$\Rightarrow y = e^{\int \frac{1}{x} dx} \left( \int -\frac{6x^2 + 1}{x} e^{\int \frac{1}{x} dx} dx + c \right) = x(-6x + \frac{1}{x} + c) = -6x^2 + cx + 1 \quad (6 \text{ 分})$$

又过  $(1, 0)$  点  $\Rightarrow c = 5$

$$\therefore y = -6x^2 + 5x + 1 \quad x \in [0, 1] \quad (7 \text{ 分})$$

九、证：  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+u(x)) - \ln(1+v(x))}{u(x) - v(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \ln\left(\frac{1+u(x)}{1+v(x)}\right)^{\frac{1}{u(x)-v(x)}}$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \ln\left[\left(1 + \frac{u(x) - v(x)}{1+v(x)}\right)^{\frac{1+v(x)}{u(x)-v(x)}}\right]^{\frac{1}{1+v(x)}}$$

$$\because v(x) \text{ 为连续函数} \quad \therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{1+v(x)} = \frac{1}{1+v(0)}$$

$\therefore$  上式极限为  $e^{\frac{1}{1+v(0)}}$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+u(x)) - \ln(1+v(x))}{u(x) - v(x)} = \frac{1}{1+v(0)} \text{ 为非 } 0 \text{ 常数} \quad (v(0) \neq -1)$$

$\therefore \ln(1+u(x)) - \ln(1+v(x))$  与  $u(x) - v(x)$  当  $x \rightarrow 0$  时为同阶无穷小。