07/08(一)高等数学 A 标准答案

-, 1. 1; 2. 6.; 3.
$$\frac{ye^{xy}-2}{1-xe^{xy}}$$
; 4. $\frac{1}{2}\ln(x^2-4)-\frac{1}{4}\ln\frac{x-2}{x+2}+c$

5.
$$x^2 - \frac{2}{3}x^3 + c$$
; 6. $y = c_1 + c_2x + c_3e^x \cos 2x + c_4e^x \sin 2x$

$$\equiv 1, \quad = n \int_{0}^{\pi} |\sin x + \cos x| \, dx \qquad (2 \, \beta)$$

$$= n \int_{0}^{\frac{3}{4}\pi} (\sin x + \cos x) dx - n \int_{\frac{3}{4}\pi}^{\pi} (\sin x + \cos x) dx \qquad (4 \%)$$

$$=2\sqrt{2}n\qquad (6\,\%)$$

2.
$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sec^{2} x}{1 + \sec^{2} x} dx$$
 (2 $\frac{\pi}{2}$)
$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{d \tan x}{2 + \tan^{2} x}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \arctan\left(\frac{\tan x}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$
 (4 $\frac{\pi}{2}$)

$$\sqrt{2} \left| \sqrt{2} \right|_{0}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2}\pi}{4} \qquad (6 \%)$$

$$3 \cdot = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{e^{-\cos^2 x} \sin x}{2x} \quad (4 \, \text{m})$$
$$= \frac{1}{2e} \quad (6 \, \text{m})$$

近明:
$$f(x) = e^{x^2-x}$$
, $f'(x) = (2x-1)e^{x^2-x}$

$$\Rightarrow f'(x) = 0, \ x = \frac{1}{2}, \ f'(\frac{1}{2}) > 0$$

f(x) 在 $x = \frac{1}{2}$ 处取得最小值, f(x) 在 x = 2 处取得最大值.

$$e^{-\frac{1}{4}} \le f(x) \le e^2 \qquad (4 \ \%)$$

$$2e^{-\frac{1}{4}} \le \int_{0}^{2} f(x) \le 2e^{2}$$
 (6分).

四、
$$1$$
、 另 $y'=p,y''=p'$

$$\frac{dp}{p} = \frac{2x}{1+x^2} dx$$

$$y' = p = c(1+x^2), y'|_{x=0} = 3, c = 3$$

$$y' = 3(1+x^2)$$
, (4分)

$$y = 3x + x^3 + c$$

$$y|_{r=0} = 1, c = 1$$

$$y = 3x + x^3 + 1$$
 (6分)

2、 设弧 ΘP 的方程为 $y = f(x), x \in (0,1]$

有
$$x^2 = \int_0^x f(t)dt - \frac{1}{2}xf(x)$$
, 且 $y|_{x=1} = 1$,

$$y' - \frac{1}{r}y = -4$$
 (一阶线性) (3 分)

$$y = e^{\int \frac{1}{x} dx} \left[\int -4e^{\int -\frac{1}{x} dx} dx + c \right]$$

$$y = -4x \ln x + cx \quad (5 \text{ }\%)$$

$$y|_{y=1}=1$$

$$y = -4x \ln x + x \quad (6 \text{ 分})$$

 $\frac{\sqrt{7}}{3}$ 2 f(x)在上[1,2]连续,(1,2)内可导,且 f(1) f(2) < 0

由零点定理,至少存在 $\xi_1 \in (1,2)$,使 $f(\xi_1) = 0$ (3分)

f(x)在上[0, ξ_1]连续,(0, ξ_1)内可导,且 $f(0) = f(\xi_1) = 0$

由罗尔定理: 至少存在 $\xi \in (0,\xi_1) \subset [0,2]$,使. $f'(\xi) = 0$ (6分)

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^3}{3} + x, 0 \le x < 1 \\ x^2 + \frac{1}{3}, 1 \le x \le 2 \end{cases}$$
 (4 \(\frac{1}{3}\)

(2)
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 + 1, 0 \le x < 1 \\ 2x, 1 \le x < 2 \end{cases}$$
 在(0,2)连续,所以 $F(x)$ 可导.(8分)

2、绕x轴

$$V_{x} = \int_{0}^{\pi} \pi \sin^{2} x dx$$
$$= \int_{0}^{\pi} \pi \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2} dx = \frac{\pi^{2}}{2} \quad (4 \%)$$

绕ヶ轴

$$V_y = \int_0^{\pi} 2\pi x \sin x dx$$

$$= 2\pi \left(-x\cos x + \sin x\right)_0^{\pi} = 2\pi^2 \ (8 \ \%)$$

抛物线与 x 轴的所围平面图形的面积为

$$S = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{p}} \left(-px^{2} + qx\right) dx$$
$$= \frac{q^{3}}{6p^{2}} \qquad (5 \%)$$

在切点(x₀, y₀)处

$$\begin{cases} x_0 + y_0 = 5 \\ y_0 = -px_0^2 + qx_0 & \text{if } p = \frac{1}{20} (1+q)^2 \\ -2px_0 + q = -1 \end{cases}$$
 (7 \text{ \text{ }})

$$S = \frac{200q^3}{3(q+1)^4}$$

在q=3时取唯一的极大值,也为最大值. $q=3,p=\frac{4}{5}$ (8分)

$$\forall x \in f'(x) \le p|f(x)| = p|f(x) - f(0)|$$

$$= p|f'(\xi_1)x| \le p|f'(\xi_1)| \le p^2|f(\xi_1)|$$

$$\leq p^3 |f(\xi_2)| \leq \cdots p^n |f(\xi_{n-1})|$$

其中, $\xi_1, \xi_2 \cdots, \xi_{n-1} \in (0,1)$

 $\lim_{n\to\infty}p^n\big|f(\xi_{n-1})\big|=0$

f'(x) = 0, f(x) = c (常数)

又 f(0) = 0, f(x) = 0 (4分)