二、(15 分) 求解微分方程初值问题 
$$\begin{cases} \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2xy}{2x^2+y^2} \\ y(\mathbf{0}) = \mathbf{1} \end{cases}$$
.

解 令 
$$u = \frac{y}{x}$$
,则  $x \frac{du}{dx} + u = \frac{2u}{2+u^2}$ ,即  $x \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{-u^3}{2+u^2}$ , (5分)

积分, 
$$\int \frac{2+u^2}{u^3} du = -\int \frac{dx}{x}$$
,

解得 
$$-\frac{1}{u^2} + \ln|u| + \ln|x| = c_1$$
,  $-\frac{x^2}{y^2} + \ln|y| = c_1$ , (10分)

通解 
$$y = ce^{\frac{x^2}{y^2}}$$
. (13分)

由初值条件解得 c=1.

所以,所求特解 
$$y = e^{\frac{x^2}{y^2}}$$
. (15 分)

三、(15分) 求极限  $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\ln(1+x^2)-\ln(1+\sin^2x)}{(e^x-1)\sin^3x}$ .

解 原式 = 
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\ln \frac{1+x^2}{1+\sin^2 x}}{x^4} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{x^2-\sin^2 x}{1+\sin^2 x}}{x^4} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^2-\sin^2 x}{x^4(1+\sin^2 x)}$$
 (6分)

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x + \sin x}{x} \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x - \sin x}{x^3}$$
 (8)

分)

$$=\lim_{r\to 0} \left(1 + \frac{\sin x}{r}\right) \lim_{r\to 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{3r^2} \tag{12}$$

分)

$$=\frac{1}{3}.\tag{15 }\%)$$

四、(15分)设函数f(x)在[ $-\pi$ , $\pi$ ]上连续.

(1) 证明:  $\int_0^{\pi} x f(\sin x) dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\pi} f(\sin x) dx.$ 

(2) 当 
$$f(x) = \frac{x}{1 + \cos^2 x} + \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin x dx$$
 时,利用(1)的结论求 $f(x)$ .

$$(1)证 令 x = \pi - t , 则$$
 (2分)

$$\int_0^{\pi} x f(\sin x) dx = -\int_{\pi}^0 (\pi - t) f(\sin t) dt = \pi \int_0^{\pi} f(\sin t) dt - \int_0^{\pi} t f(\sin t) dt$$

$$= \pi \int_0^{\pi} f(\sin x) dx - \int_0^{\pi} x f(\sin x) dx$$

所以,
$$\int_0^\pi x f(\sin x) dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^\pi f(\sin x) dx$$
. (8分)

(2) 解 设  $A = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin x dx$ , 则

$$A = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{x \sin x}{1 + \cos^2 x} \, dx + A \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin x \, dx = 2 \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{x \sin x}{1 + \cos^2 x} \, dx \tag{10 }$$

$$=\pi \int_0^\pi \frac{\sin x}{1+\cos^2 x} \, \mathrm{d}x \tag{12 }$$

$$= \pi \arctan(\cos x)|_{\pi}^{0} = \frac{\pi^{2}}{2}.$$
 (14 分)

所以 
$$f(x) = \frac{x}{1+\cos^2 x} + \frac{\pi^2}{2}$$
 (15分)

五、(10 分) 设函数f(x)在[0,1]上二阶可导,且 $|f''(x)| \le 1$ . 已知f(x)在(0,1)内取到最大值  $\frac{1}{4}$  . 证明:  $|f(0)| + |f(1)| \le 1$ .

证 设最大值点为
$$x_0$$
,则  $f(x_0) = \frac{1}{4}$ ,  $f'(x_0) = 0$  . 由泰勒公式, (2分)

$$f(0) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(0 - x_0) + \frac{f''(\xi)}{2!}(0 - x_0)^2 = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{f''(\xi)}{2!}x_0^2,$$

$$f(1) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(1 - x_0) + \frac{f''(\eta)}{2!}(1 - x_0)^2 = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{f''(\eta)}{2!}(1 - x_0)^2, \quad (6 \%)$$

所以, 
$$|f(0)| + |f(1)| \le \frac{1}{2} + \left| \frac{f''(\xi)}{2!} \right| x_0^2 + \left| \frac{f''(\eta)}{2!} \right| (1 - x_0)^2$$
 (7分)

$$\leq \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} (x_0^2 + (1 - x_0)^2)$$
 (8 分)

$$\leq \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \leq 1.$$
 (10 分)

## B 卷

B二 同 A三.

B三 同 A四.

B四 同 A二.

B五 同 A五.