

2004 级《微积分 A》期末试卷(A 卷)参考答案及评分标准

一、 1. $\int (\arcsin x - x\sqrt{1-x^2})dx$

$$= \int \arcsin x dx - \int x\sqrt{1-x^2} dx$$

$$= x \arcsin x - \int x \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx + \frac{1}{2} \int \sqrt{1-x^2} d(1-x^2) \quad \dots\dots\dots 2 \text{ 分}$$

$$= x \arcsin x + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(1-x^2)}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} + \frac{1}{3} (1-x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$= x \arcsin x + \sqrt{1-x^2} + \frac{1}{3} (1-x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} + C \quad \dots\dots\dots 6 \text{ 分}$$

2. 对应齐次方程的特征方程: $r^2 + 1 = 0$

特征根: $r = \pm i$

对应齐次方程的通解: $Y(x) = C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x \quad \dots\dots\dots 2 \text{ 分}$

设非齐次方程的特解为 $\bar{y} = Ae^{2x}$

代入原方程, 得 $4Ae^{2x} + Ae^{2x} = e^{2x}$

故 $A = \frac{1}{5}$, $\bar{y} = \frac{1}{5}e^{2x} \quad \dots\dots\dots 5 \text{ 分}$

原方程的通解: $Y(x) = C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x + \frac{1}{5}e^{2x}$

其中 C_1, C_2 为任意常数. $\dots\dots\dots 6 \text{ 分}$

3. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^{2x} \ln(1+t^2) dt}{x^3}$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \ln(1+4x^2)}{3x^2} \quad \dots\dots\dots 4 \text{ 分}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \times 4x^2}{3x^2} = \frac{8}{3} \quad \dots\dots\dots 6 \text{ 分}$$

4. $\ln(1+x)$ 的麦克劳林展式为:

$$\ln(1+x) = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^4}{4} + o(x^4)$$

$$\therefore \ln(1+x^2) = x^2 - \frac{x^4}{2} + \frac{x^6}{3} - \frac{x^8}{4} + o(x^8)$$

$$f(x) = x^2 \ln(1+x^2) = x^4 - \frac{x^6}{2} + \frac{x^8}{3} - \frac{x^{10}}{4} + o(x^{10}) \quad \dots\dots\dots 4 \text{ 分}$$

由 Taylor 公式中系数的唯一性知

$$a_8 = \frac{f^{(8)}(0)}{8!} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\therefore f^{(8)}(0) = \frac{8!}{3} = 13440 \quad \dots\dots\dots 6 \text{ 分}$$

5. 由极坐标与直角坐标的关系有:

$$\begin{cases} x = \rho \cos \theta = e^\theta \cos \theta \\ y = \rho \sin \theta = e^\theta \sin \theta \end{cases}, \quad \theta = \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ 时}, \quad \begin{cases} x_0 = e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos \frac{\pi}{2} = 0 \\ y_0 = e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin \frac{\pi}{2} = e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \end{cases} \quad \dots\dots 2 \text{ 分}$$

$$\left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_{\theta=\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\frac{dy}{d\theta}}{\frac{dx}{d\theta}} \bigg|_{\theta=\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\sin \theta + \cos \theta}{\cos \theta - \sin \theta} \bigg|_{\theta=\frac{\pi}{2}} = -1 \quad \dots\dots\dots 5 \text{ 分}$$

$$\text{切线方程为: } y - e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = -x, \text{ 即 } x + y = e^{\frac{\pi}{2}}. \quad \dots\dots\dots 6 \text{ 分}$$

二、1. 令 $\sqrt{x} = t$, 则 $x = t^2$, $dx = 2t dt$,

$$\begin{aligned} \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x} dx}{1+x\sqrt{x}} &= \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{t \cdot 2t dt}{1+t^3} = \frac{2}{3} \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{d(1+t^3)}{1+t^3} \\ &= \frac{2}{3} \ln(1+t^3) \bigg|_1^{+\infty} = +\infty \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x} dx}{1+x\sqrt{x}} \text{ 发散.} \quad \dots\dots\dots 7 \text{ 分}$$

2. 因为, 当 $x < 0$ 时, $f(x) = ae^x + be^{-x}$,

当 $x > 0$ 时, $f(x) = \frac{1}{x} \ln(1+x)$, 均可导,

故要使 $f(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 内可导, 只须 $f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处可导即可.

由可导与连续的关系知, $f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处应连续. 又

$$f(0) = a + b, \quad f(0^-) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} (ae^x + be^{-x}) = a + b, \quad \dots\dots\dots 3 \text{ 分}$$

$$f(0^+) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{x} \ln(1+x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x}{x} = 1,$$

$$\therefore a + b = 1$$

$$f'_-(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} (ae^x + be^{-x})' = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} (ae^x - be^{-x})' = a - b$$

$$\begin{aligned} f'_+(0) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left[\frac{1}{x} \ln(1+x) \right]' = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{x}{1+x} - \ln(1+x)}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x - (1+x) \ln(1+x)}{(1+x)x^2} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1 - \ln(1+x) - 1}{2x} = -\frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore a - b = -\frac{1}{2} \quad \dots\dots\dots 6 \text{ 分}$$

结合 $a + b = 1$, 解得 $a = \frac{1}{4}$, $b = \frac{3}{4}$.

所以当 $a = \frac{1}{4}$, $b = \frac{3}{4}$ 时 $f(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 内可导, 且

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{4}e^x - \frac{3}{4}e^{-x} & x < 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2} & x = 0 \\ \frac{x - (1+x) \ln(1+x)}{(1+x)x^2} & x > 0 \end{cases} \quad \dots\dots\dots 7 \text{ 分}$$

3. 原方程为伯努利方程, 作变换, 令 $u = y^2$, $\frac{du}{dx} = 2yy'$,

原方程化为: $u' + 4xu = 2x$ 2 分

$$\begin{aligned} u &= e^{-\int 4x dx} \left(\int 2xe^{\int 4x dx} dx + C \right) \\ &= e^{-2x^2} \left(\int 2xe^{2x^2} dx + C \right) \\ &= e^{-2x^2} \left(\frac{1}{2} e^{2x^2} + C \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore y^2 = e^{-2x^2} \left(\frac{1}{2} e^{2x^2} + C \right) \text{6 分}$$

由初值 $y(0) = 1$, 得 $1 = \frac{1}{2} + C$, $\therefore C = \frac{1}{2}$,

特解为: $y^2 = \frac{1}{2}(1 + e^{-2x^2})$ 7 分

$$4. \text{ 原式} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{4 - \frac{1^2}{n^2}}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{4 - \frac{2^2}{n^2}}} + \cdots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{4 - \frac{n^2}{n^2}}} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{4 - \frac{i^2}{n^2}}} \cdot \frac{1}{n} \text{4 分}$$

又函数 $f(x)$ 在 $[0,1]$ 上连续, 因而可积, 由定积分的定义, 对 $[0,1]$

n 等分, $\Delta x_i = \frac{1}{n}$, 特殊点 ξ_i 取为小区间的右端点, 有

$$\text{上式极限} = \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{4 - x^2}} = \arcsin \frac{x}{2} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{\pi}{6} \text{7 分}$$

三、 任取 $x > 0$ ，在等式 $f(x)F(x) = \frac{\arctan \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}(1+x)}$ 两边从 1 到 x 积分，

$$\text{有} \quad \int_1^x f(x)F(x)dx = \int_1^x \frac{\arctan \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}(1+x)} dx \quad \dots\dots\dots 2 \text{ 分}$$

而

$$\int_1^x f(x)F(x)dx = \int_1^x F(x)dF(x) = \frac{1}{2}F^2(x) - \frac{1}{2}F^2(1) = \frac{1}{2}F^2(x) - \frac{\pi^2}{16}$$

$$\int_1^x \frac{\arctan \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}(1+x)} dx = 2 \int_1^x \frac{\arctan \sqrt{x}}{[1+(\sqrt{x})^2]} d\sqrt{x} = 2 \int_1^x \arctan \sqrt{x} d \arctan \sqrt{x}$$

$$= \arctan^2 \sqrt{x} \Big|_1^x = \arctan^2 \sqrt{x} - \frac{\pi^2}{16}$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{2}F^2(x) - \frac{\pi^2}{16} = \arctan^2 \sqrt{x} - \frac{\pi^2}{16}$$

$$\therefore F(x) = \sqrt{2} \arctan \sqrt{x} \quad \dots\dots\dots 6 \text{ 分}$$

$$f(x) = F'(x) = \sqrt{2} \cdot \frac{1}{1+x} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2x}(1+x)}. \quad \dots\dots\dots 8 \text{ 分}$$

四、 解交点： $\begin{cases} y = ax \\ y = x^2 \end{cases}$ ，得交点 $(0,0), (a, a^2)$2 分

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \quad S &= S_{D_1} + S_{D_2} = \int_0^a (ax - x^2) dx + \int_a^{\sqrt{2}} (x^2 - ax) dx \\ &= \left(\frac{a}{2}x^2 - \frac{x^3}{3} \right) \Big|_0^a + \left(\frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{a}{2}x^2 \right) \Big|_a^{\sqrt{2}} \\ &= \frac{a^3}{3} - a + \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} \quad \dots\dots\dots 6 \text{ 分} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{dS}{da} = a^2 - 1, \quad \text{令} \quad \frac{dS}{da} = 0, \quad \text{得} \quad a = 1, \quad (\because 0 < a < \sqrt{2}, \therefore a = -1 \text{ 舍去})$$

$$\text{又} \quad \frac{d^2S}{da^2} = 2a, \quad \left. \frac{d^2S}{da^2} \right|_{a=1} = 2 > 0,$$

$\therefore a = 1$ 时 S 取得极小值，唯一的极小值是最小值，

$$\therefore a=1 \text{ 时 } S \text{ 取得最小值, } S_{\text{最小}} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}-1}{3}. \quad \dots\dots\dots 8 \text{ 分}$$

$$(2) \quad V_1 = \pi \int_0^1 [(\sqrt{y})^2 - y^2] dy = \pi \left(\frac{1}{2} y^2 - \frac{y^3}{3} \right) \bigg|_0^1 = \frac{1}{6} \pi,$$

$$V_2 = \pi \int_1^{\sqrt{2}} (x^4 - x^2) dx = \pi \left(\frac{1}{5} x^5 - \frac{1}{3} x^3 \right) \bigg|_1^{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{2\pi(\sqrt{2}+1)}{15}.$$

\dots\dots\dots 12 分

五、 证明： 设 $F(x) = x \int_0^x \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1+t^2}} - 2\sqrt{1+x^2} + 2$, \dots\dots\dots 2 分

则 $F(0)=0$, 又

$$\begin{aligned} F'(x) &= \int_0^x \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1+t^2}} + \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} - 2 \frac{2x}{2\sqrt{1+x^2}} \\ &= \int_0^x \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1+t^2}} - \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} \end{aligned} \quad \dots\dots\dots 4 \text{ 分}$$

由积分中值定理知： 存在 $\xi \in (0, x)$, 使得

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^x \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1+t^2}} &= \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+\xi^2}} \\ \therefore F'(x) &= \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+\xi^2}} - \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} > 0 \end{aligned}$$

$\because \sqrt{1+x^4} \geq 1$ 且仅当 $x=0$ 时等号成立。 又

$\therefore F'(x)$ 严格单增, $\therefore F'(x) > F'(0)$, 对 $\forall x > 0$,

$$\therefore x \int_0^x \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1+t^2}} > 2\sqrt{1+x^2} - 2. \quad \dots\dots\dots 8 \text{ 分}$$

六、 解： 由题意知

$$\begin{cases} m \frac{dv}{dt} = -kv \\ v(0) = 5 \end{cases} \quad \dots\dots\dots 3 \text{ 分}$$

分离变量, 解方程, 得 $\ln v = -\frac{k}{m}t + \ln C$,

即 $v = Ce^{-\frac{k}{m}t}$, 由 $v(0) = 5$, 得 $C = 5$,

$$\therefore v = 5e^{-\frac{k}{m}t}$$

又 $v(t) = 2.5$, 有 $2.5 = 5e^{-\frac{k}{m} \times 4}$, 得 $\frac{k}{m} = \frac{\ln 2}{4}$,

$$\therefore v = 5e^{-\frac{\ln 2}{4}t} \quad \dots\dots\dots 6 \text{ 分}$$

游艇滑行的最长距离:

$$S = \int_0^{+\infty} v(t)dt = \int_0^{+\infty} 5e^{-\frac{\ln 2}{4}t} dt = -\frac{20}{\ln 2} e^{-\frac{\ln 2}{4}t} \Big|_0^{+\infty} = \frac{20}{\ln 2}. \quad \dots\dots\dots 8 \text{ 分}$$

七. 证明: 对 $\forall x \in (0, a)$, $\left[\frac{f(x)}{g(x)} \right]' = \frac{f'(x)g(x) - f(x)g'(x)}{g^2(x)} \quad \dots\dots 2 \text{ 分}$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{g'(x)}{g(x)} \left[\frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)} - \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} \right] \\ &= \frac{g'(x)}{g(x)} \left[\frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)} - \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{g(x) - g(0)} \right] \end{aligned}$$

由已知条件知: $f(x), g(x)$ 在 $[0, x]$ 上满足 Cauchy 中值定理
条件, 知 $\exists \xi \in (0, x)$, 有

$$\text{上式} = \frac{g'(x)}{g(x)} \left[\frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)} - \frac{f'(\xi)}{g'(\xi)} \right] \geq 0$$

($\because g'(x) > 0, g(0) = 0, \therefore g(x) > 0$, 又 $\because \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)}$ 单增, 而 $\xi < x$)

$\therefore \frac{f(x)}{g(x)}$ 在 $(0, a)$ 内也单调递增. \dots\dots\dots 6 \text{ 分}