2003--2004 级《微积分 A》(上)期末试题解答和评分标准

一. 计算下列各题(每题6分,酌情给步骤分)

1.
$$\lim_{x \to \infty} (1 - \frac{2}{x})^x = e^{-2}$$
(6分)

$$2.y' = \frac{1}{1+x} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} - \frac{1}{(1+x)2\sqrt{x}} + \frac{\ln(1+x)}{4} x^{-\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{\ln(1+x)}{4x\sqrt{x}}$$
 (65)

3.
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-4t^3}{te^t} = -4t^2e^{-t}$$
(3½)

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{-4(2t - t^2)e^{-t}}{te^t} = 4(t - 2)e^{-2t} \qquad \dots (6/2)$$

4.
$$\int \ln(1+x^2) = x \ln(1+x^2) - \int \frac{2x^2}{1+x^2} dx \dots (3/7)$$

$$=x\ln(1+x^2)-2x+2\arctan x+C$$
(6分)

5. 分离变量,得
$$\frac{dy}{y^2} = (2x + e^x)dx$$
.....(2分)

两边积分,得
$$-\frac{1}{y} = x^2 + e^x + C$$
(4分)

由
$$y(0) = -1$$
, 得 $C = 0$, 故 $y = \frac{-1}{x^2 + e^x}$ (6分)

二、求解下列各题

1.
$$x < 0$$
 时, $f'(x) = (x-1)e^{-x}$;
 $x > 0$ 时, $f'(x) = (1-x)e^{-x}$ (2分)

列表

X	$(-\infty,0)$	0	(0,1)	1	(1,+∞)
y'	_	不存在	+	0	_
у	7		1		`\

.....(5 分)

 $\therefore y = f(x)$ 在区间($-\infty$,0)和(1,+ ∞)内单调递减, 在区间(0,1)内单调递增,

$$f(0) = 0$$
为极小值; $f(1) = e^{-1}$ 为极大值.....(7分)

2.
$$f'(x) = -2x \ln(2-|x|)$$
(3分)

$$\lim_{x \to 1} \frac{f(x)}{(x-1)^2} = \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{-2x \ln(2-|x|)}{2(x-1)}$$

$$= -\lim_{x \to 1} \frac{\ln(2-x)}{x-1} = 1 \qquad (7\%)$$

3.
$$\int_{0}^{4\pi} \sqrt{1 - \cos x} \, dx = 2 \int_{0}^{2\pi} \sqrt{2 \sin^{2} \frac{x}{2}} \, dx = 2 \sqrt{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \sin \frac{x}{2} \, dx$$
$$= -4 \sqrt{2} \cos \frac{x}{2} \Big|_{0}^{2\pi} = 8 \sqrt{2} \qquad (7\%)$$

4. 令 y' = p = p(x), 则原方程化为

(*)
$$p' - \frac{2}{x}p = x^2$$
(2 \cancel{f})

对应齐次线性方程 $p' - \frac{2}{x}p = 0$ 的通解为 $p = Cx^2$ (4分)

又方程(*)有特解 $p = x^3$, 故方程(*)的通解为

$$p = Cx^2 + x^3 \tag{6/\pi}$$

由 $y' = Cx^2 + x^3$ 得原方程的通解为

$$y = C_1 x^3 + C_2 + \frac{x^4}{4}$$
(7 $\%$)

三. 令
$$\varphi(x) = \int_{0}^{x} f(t)dt$$
,则由微分中值定理, $\exists \xi \in (0,1)$,使
$$A = \int_{0}^{1} f(x)dx = \varphi(1) - \varphi(0) = \varphi'(\xi) = f(\xi)......(4分)$$
 又 $f'(x) > 0 \Rightarrow f(x)$ 在[0,1]内严格单调递增,故
$$f(0) < f(\xi) = A < f(1) \qquad(6分)$$
 四、证: 令 $f(x) = \sin x + \tan x - 2x$,则 $f(0) = 0$, 且当 $0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2}$ 时, $f'(x) = \cos x + \frac{1}{\cos^{2} x} - 2$ (4分) $> \cos x + \frac{1}{\cos^{2} x} - 2 \ge 0$ (6分)

故f(x)在 $(0,\frac{\pi}{2})$ 内严格单调递增,

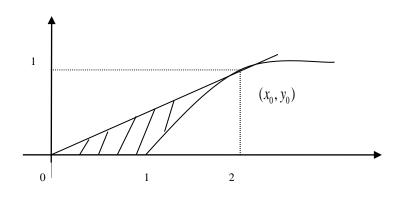
$$\therefore x \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$$
时, $f(x) > f(0)$, 即 $\sin x + \tan x > 2x$ (8分)

五、解 (1)切线
$$L$$
的方程为 $y-y_0=\frac{x-x_0}{2\sqrt{x_0-1}}$,其中 $y_0=\sqrt{x_0-1}$

由于L过(0,0)点,故得 $-2(x_0-1)=-x_0$,

$$x_0 = 2, y_0 = 1,$$
 切线*L*的方程为 $y = \frac{x}{2}$ (3分)

(2)
$$ds = \sqrt{1 + y'(x)^2} dx = \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{4(x-1)}} dx = \sqrt{\frac{4x-3}{4(x-1)}} dx$$
(5%)



(3) 平面图形D的面积

$$A = \int_{0}^{1} (y^{2} + 1 - 2y) dy = \frac{1}{3}....(8\%)$$

$$(\cancel{\mathbb{R}})$$

$$A = \int_{0}^{2} \frac{x}{2} dx - \int_{1}^{2} \sqrt{x - 1} dx = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$V = \pi \int_{0}^{1} [(y^{2} + 1)^{2} - (2y)^{2}] dy$$

(4)
$$V_{y} = \pi \int_{0}^{1} [(y^{2} + 1)^{2} - (2y)^{2}] dy$$
$$= \pi \int_{0}^{1} (y^{4} - 2y^{2} + 1) dy = \frac{8\pi}{15} \dots (12\%)$$

六、解法一:以水面上一点为原点,垂直向上建立x轴.当物体 Ω 露出水面部分的高为 $x(0 \le x \le a)$ 时, Ω 所受的重力与浮力的

合力
$$F(x) = a^3k \rho g - a^2(a-x)\rho g = a^2 \rho g(ka-a+x)$$
 (5分)

故所需做功为

$$W = \int_{0}^{a} F(x)dx = a^{2} \rho g \int_{0}^{a} (ka - a + x)dx = a^{4} \rho g(k - \frac{1}{2}) \dots (8\%)$$

六、解法二:以水面上一点为原点,垂直向下建立x轴,则立方体 Ω 介于x=0和x=a之间,任取一小区间[x,x+dx] \subset [0,a],把对应 的小薄片物体提升a的位移过程可分为两部分:水中的位移x和 水面以上的位移a-x,从而将这一薄片提升a所需的做功微元

$$dW = (k-1)a^{2}\rho gxdx + ka^{2}\rho g(a-x)dx$$
$$= a^{2}\rho g(ka-x)dx....(5\%)$$

$$\therefore W = \int_{0}^{a} a^{2} \rho g(ka - x) dx = a^{4} \rho g(k - \frac{1}{2})$$
(8/x)

七、解: (1) 做变换 u = x - t, 则

(2) 将(1) 的结果带入原方程,等式两边关于x求导,得

$$f'(x) + 4[\int_{0}^{x} f(t)dt + xf(x) - xf(x)] = x^{2}$$

$$\exists \int f'(x) + 4 \int_{0}^{x} f(t) dt = x^{2}$$

由原方程及上式可知 f(0) = 0, f'(0) = 0(5分)且 f''(x) + 4f(x) = 2x,

上述二阶微分方程的通解为

$$f(x) = C_1 \cos 2x + C_2 \sin 2x + \frac{x}{2},$$

将初值条件代入,得 $f(x) = -\frac{1}{4}\sin 2x + \frac{x}{2}$ (8分)