

- 一. 1. $-\frac{\pi}{2}-1$
2. $y = x - 2$
3. $-\frac{3}{2}, -\frac{11}{24}$
4. $Ce^{-\tan x} + 1$
5. $m \frac{dv}{dt} = mg - kv$

二. 设 $y = (\cos x + x \sin x)^{\frac{1}{x^2}}$ (1 分)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \ln y = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(\cos x + x \sin x)}{x^2} \quad \dots\dots\dots(3 \text{ 分})$$
$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \cos x}{\cos x + x \sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x}{2(\cos x + x \sin x)} \quad \dots\dots\dots(6 \text{ 分})$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} \quad \dots\dots\dots(8 \text{ 分})$$
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\cos x + x \sin x)^{\frac{1}{x^2}} = e^{\frac{1}{2}} \quad \dots\dots\dots(9 \text{ 分})$$

三. 原式 $= \int x \arctan x dx + \int \frac{1}{x^2} e^{\frac{1}{x}} dx$ (1 分)

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \arctan x dx^2 - \int e^{\frac{1}{x}} d \frac{1}{x} \quad \dots\dots\dots(3 \text{ 分})$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} x^2 \arctan x - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{x^2}{1+x^2} dx - e^{\frac{1}{x}} \quad \dots\dots\dots(6 \text{ 分})$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} x^2 \arctan x - \frac{1}{2} \int (1 - \frac{1}{1+x^2}) dx - e^{\frac{1}{x}} \quad \dots\dots\dots(7 \text{ 分})$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} x^2 \arctan x - \frac{1}{2} x + \frac{1}{2} \arctan x - e^{\frac{1}{x}} + C \quad \dots\dots\dots(9 \text{ 分})$$

四. $f'(x) = \frac{2(2x-2)}{3\sqrt[3]{x^2-2x}}$ (2 分)

令 $f'(x) = 0$ 得 $x = 1$ 当 $x = 2$ $f'(x)$ 不存在(4 分)

$f(1) = 1$ $f(0) = 0$ $f(-1) = \sqrt[3]{9}$ $f(3) = \sqrt[3]{9}$ (8 分)

$M = \sqrt[3]{9}$ $m = 0$ (9 分)

五. $f'(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-(\frac{2x}{1+x^2})^2}} \cdot \frac{2(1+x^2)-2x \cdot 2x}{(1+x^2)^2}$ (5 分)

$= \frac{1}{1+x^2} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{(1-x^2)^2}} \cdot \frac{2(1-x^2)}{1+x^2}$ (6 分)

$= \frac{1}{1+x^2} + \frac{1}{(x^2-1)} \cdot \frac{2(1-x^2)}{1+x^2}$

$= \frac{1}{1+x^2} - \frac{2}{1+x^2} = -\frac{1}{1+x^2} \neq 0$ (7 分)

故 $f(x)$ 不恒为常数(8 分)

六. $\frac{1}{1+(\frac{y}{x})^2} \cdot \frac{\frac{dy}{dx}x-y}{x^2} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2x+2y\frac{dy}{dx}}{x^2+y^2}$ (3 分)

解得 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x+y}{x-y}$ (4 分)

$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{(1+\frac{dy}{dx})(x-y) - (x+y)(1-\frac{dy}{dx})}{(x-y)^2}$ (7 分)

$= \frac{-2y+2x\frac{dy}{dx}}{(x-y)^2}$

$= \frac{-2y+2x\frac{x+y}{x-y}}{(x-y)^2}$

$= \frac{2(x^2+y^2)}{(x-y)^3}$ (9 分)

七. (1) $\int_{-\infty}^{-1} \frac{dx}{x^2(x^2+1)} = \int_{-\infty}^{-1} \left(\frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x^2+1} \right) dx \dots\dots\dots(2 \text{ 分})$

$$= \left(-\frac{1}{x} - \arctan x \right) \Big|_{-\infty}^{-1} \dots\dots\dots(4 \text{ 分})$$

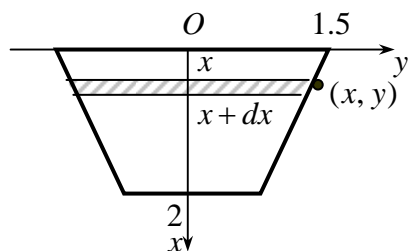
$$= 1 - \frac{\pi}{4} \dots\dots\dots(5 \text{ 分})$$

(2) 令 $\sqrt{1-x} = t$ 即 $x = 1-t^2$ $\dots\dots\dots(6 \text{ 分})$

$$\int_0^1 \frac{dx}{(2-x)\sqrt{1-x}} = 2 \int_0^1 \frac{dt}{1+t^2} \dots\dots\dots(8 \text{ 分})$$

$$= 2 \arctan t \Big|_0^1 = \frac{\pi}{2} \dots\dots\dots(10 \text{ 分})$$

八.



$$dP = \mu g x \cdot 2y dx \dots\dots\dots(2 \text{ 分})$$

$$= 2\mu g x \left(\frac{3}{2} - \frac{x}{4} \right) dx = \frac{1}{2} \mu g (6x - x^2) dx \dots\dots\dots(4 \text{ 分})$$

$$P = \int_0^2 \frac{1}{2} \mu g (6x - x^2) dx \dots\dots\dots(6 \text{ 分})$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \mu g \left(3x^2 - \frac{1}{3} x^3 \right) \Big|_0^2$$

$$= \frac{14}{3} \mu g = \frac{14000}{3} g \text{ (N)} \dots\dots\dots(8 \text{ 分})$$

九.

$$r^2 - 6r + 9 = 0 \dots\dots\dots(1 \text{ 分})$$

$$r_1 = r_2 = 3 \dots\dots\dots(3 \text{ 分})$$

$$\bar{y} = C_1 e^{3x} + C_2 x e^{3x} \dots\dots\dots(5 \text{ 分})$$

设特解

$$y^* = x^2 (Ax + B) e^{3x} \dots\dots\dots(6 \text{ 分})$$

代入方程得

$$6Ax + 2B = x + 1$$

$$6A = 1 \quad 2B = 1$$

$$A = \frac{1}{6} \quad B = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$y^* = \left(\frac{1}{6} x^3 + \frac{1}{2} x^2 \right) e^{3x} \dots\dots\dots(9 \text{ 分})$$

所求通解

$$y = C_1 e^{3x} + C_2 x e^{3x} + \left(\frac{1}{6} x^3 + \frac{1}{2} x^2 \right) e^{3x} \dots\dots\dots(10 \text{ 分})$$

十. 方程两端对 x 求导得

$$f'(x^2 + x) + f(x)(2x + 1) = f(x)$$

$$(x + 1)f'(x) = -2f(x) \quad \dots\dots\dots(2 \text{ 分})$$

$$\frac{df(x)}{f(x)} = -\frac{2}{x+1} dx \quad \dots\dots\dots(3 \text{ 分})$$

$$\ln|f(x)| = -2\ln|x+1| + C_1 \quad \dots\dots\dots(4 \text{ 分})$$

通解 $f(x) = \frac{C}{(x+1)^2} \quad \dots\dots\dots(5 \text{ 分})$

在已知方程中令 $x = a$, 得 $f(a) = \frac{1}{a+1} \quad \dots\dots\dots(6 \text{ 分})$

代入通解得 $C = a + 1$

故 $f(x) = \frac{a+1}{(x+1)^2} \quad \dots\dots\dots(7 \text{ 分})$

$$V = \int_0^1 \pi f^2(x) dx = \int_0^1 \pi \frac{(a+1)^2}{(x+1)^4} dx \quad \dots\dots\dots(8 \text{ 分})$$

$$= -\frac{1}{3} \pi \frac{(a+1)^2}{(x+1)^3} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{7}{24} \pi (a+1)^2 \quad \dots\dots\dots(9 \text{ 分})$$

由 $\frac{7}{24} \pi (a+1)^2 = \frac{7}{6} \pi$ 得 $a = 1 \quad \dots\dots\dots(10 \text{ 分})$

十一. 令 $F(x) = f(x) - x \quad \dots\dots\dots(1 \text{ 分})$

由积分中值定理, 存在 $c \in [\frac{1}{2}, 1]$, 使

$$\int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 f(x) \sin x dx = f(c) \sin c \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 1 \quad f(c) = \frac{2}{\sin c} \quad \dots\dots\dots(3 \text{ 分})$$

$$F(c) = f(c) - c > 0 \quad F(2) = f(2) - 2 = -2 < 0$$

根据零值定理, 存在 $\xi_1 \in (c, 2)$, 使 $F(\xi_1) = 0 \quad \dots\dots\dots(6 \text{ 分})$

又 $F(0) = f(0) = 0$

故由罗尔定理, $\exists \xi \in (0, \xi_1) \subset (0, 2)$, 使

$$F(\xi) = 0, \text{ 即 } f'(\xi) - 1 = 0 \quad f'(\xi) = 1 \quad \dots\dots\dots(8 \text{ 分})$$