## 北京理工大学 2016 级《微积分 A》第一学期期末试题解答及评分标准

2016年1月18日

一、每小题 4 分, 共 20 分

2. 
$$\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}$$
;

3. 
$$2\sqrt{3} - 2$$
;

4. 
$$-x\cos x + \sin x + C$$
; 5.  $e^{-x^2}(\frac{x^2}{2} + C)$ .

5. 
$$e^{-x^2}(\frac{x^2}{2}+C)$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x - \sin x}{x^3 \cos x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x - \sin x}{x^3} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{3x^2}$$

$$=\frac{1}{6}$$

2 方程两边同时对
$$x$$
求导, 得:  $e^{y} \frac{dy}{dx} = \cos(x+y)(1+\frac{dy}{dx})$ ,

3分

解得: 
$$dy = \frac{\cos(x+y)}{e^y - \cos(x+y)} dx$$

$$3 \int_0^2 |x^2 - x| dx = \int_0^1 (x - x^2) dx + \int_1^2 (x^2 - x) dx$$

$$= \left(\frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^3}{3}\right)\Big|_0^1 + \left(\frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^2}{2}\right)\Big|_1^2 = 1$$

$$4 \quad \diamondsuit : \quad u = x + y \; , \quad \text{in} \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{du}{dx} - 1$$

代入原方程,得: 
$$\frac{du}{dx} = u^2 + 1$$
 解得:  $\arctan u = x + c$ 

代入, 
$$\arctan(x+y) = x+c$$
 通解为:  $y = \tan(x+c) - x$ 

三、由条件知: 
$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{2x^2 - x}{x+1} - ax - b$$

$$a = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{2x^2 - x}{(x+1)x} = 2$$

$$b = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{2x^2 - x}{x + 1} - 2x = -3$$

四、(1) 设  $f(x) = x - \sin x$ 

則 
$$f(0) = 0$$
,  $f'(x) = 1 - \cos x \ge 0$   $(x > 0)$ 

所以 f(x) 是单调增加函数,则有 f(x) > f(0) = 0,

即当
$$x > 0$$
时,有 $x > \sin x$  3分

(2) 由 (1) 知, 对自然数 $_n$ , 有 $_n$  >  $\sin x_n = x_{n+1}$ 

又 
$$0 < x_{n+1} = \sin x_n < 1$$
,所以  $\{x_n\}$ 单调有界必有极限, 5分

设 
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} x_n = a$$
 则有  $a = \sin a$   $a = 0$  6分

五、定义域 $x \neq 0$ 

$$y' = \frac{-4(x+2)}{x^3}$$
,  $y' = 0$   $(3x_1 = -2)$ ;  $y'' = \frac{8(x+3)}{x^4}$ ,  $y'' = 0$   $(3x_2 = -3)$ .

## 列表:

|    | -∞,-3 | -3                    | -3,-2 | -2  | -2,0 | 0   | 0,+∞ |
|----|-------|-----------------------|-------|-----|------|-----|------|
|    |       |                       |       |     |      |     |      |
| f' | _     |                       | ı     | 0   | +    | 不存在 | _    |
| f" | _     | 0                     | +     |     | +    |     | +    |
| f  |       | 拐点                    |       | 极值点 | )    |     |      |
|    |       | $(-3, -\frac{26}{9})$ |       | -3  |      |     |      |

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} f(x) = -2$$
 渐近线:  $y = -2 \mathcal{D} x = 0$  6分

六、由对称性可知:

心形线长

$$s = 2\int_0^{\pi} \sqrt{\rho^2 + {\rho'}^2} d\theta = 4\sqrt{2} \int_0^{\pi} \sqrt{1 + \cos\theta} d\theta = 8\int_0^{\pi} \cos\frac{\theta}{2} d\theta = 16$$
 3 \$\frac{3}{2}\$

心形线所围面积:

$$A = 2\int_0^{\pi} \frac{1}{2} \rho^2(\theta) d\theta = 4\int_0^{\pi} (1 + \cos \theta)^2 d\theta = 6\pi$$
 6 \(\frac{\pi}{2}\)

七、(1) 由对称性可知:

$$V_{\pi} = 2\int_0^1 \pi y^2(x) dx$$
 2 \(\frac{\pi}{2}\)

$$=2\pi \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{0} \sin^{6}t \cdot 3\cos^{2}t(-\sin t)dt = 6\pi \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{7}t \cos^{2}t dt = \frac{32}{105}\pi, \qquad 4$$

(2) 
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{3\sin^2 t \cos t}{3\cos^2 t (-\sin t)} = -\tan t$$
,  $\frac{dy}{dx}\Big|_{t=\frac{\pi}{4}} = -1$ , 5  $\frac{\pi}{2}$ 

$$\frac{d^{2y}}{dx^{2}} = \frac{-\sec^{2}t}{3\cos^{2}t(-\sin t)} = \frac{1}{3\cos^{4}t\sin t}, \quad \frac{d^{2}y}{dx^{2}}\Big|_{t=\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{3}, \qquad 6$$

$$k = \frac{|y''|}{(1+y'^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{2\sqrt{2}} = \frac{2}{3}$$

八、(1) 设注水t秒后,液面的高度为h = h(t),则容器内水的容积是

$$V = \int_0^h \pi x^2 dy = \int_0^h \pi y^{\frac{2}{3}} dy$$
 2 \(\frac{1}{2}\)

两边对
$$t$$
求导  $\frac{dV}{dt} = \pi h^{\frac{2}{3}} \frac{dh}{dt}$ ,

已知
$$\frac{dV}{dt} = 3$$
,则 $\frac{dh}{dt} = \frac{3}{\pi h^{\frac{2}{3}}}$  4分

(2) 选 y 为积分变量,  $y \in [0,1]$ ,

$$dw = \pi x^2 dy \mu g (1 - y) = \pi \mu g (1 - y) y^{\frac{2}{3}} dy$$
(其中  $\mu$  水的密度,  $g$  重力加速度) 6分

$$w = \int_0^1 \pi \mu g (1 - y) y^{\frac{2}{3}} dy = \frac{9}{40} \pi \mu g .$$
 8 \$\frac{8}{2}\$

九、(1) 证明: 作代换, 令u = x - t, du = -dt

$$\int_{0}^{x} tf(x-t)dt = \int_{x}^{0} (x-u)f(u)(-du) = x \int_{0}^{x} f(u)du - \int_{0}^{x} uf(u)du$$
$$= x \int_{0}^{x} f(t)dt - \int_{0}^{x} tf(t)dt$$
2 \(\frac{2}{2}\)

(2)将(1)代入已知等式,有

$$f(x) + x \int_0^x f(t)dt - \int_0^x tf(t)dt + \sin x = 0$$
, 两边对  $x$  求导,有 
$$f'(x) + \int_0^x f(t)dt + \cos x = 0$$
, 再求导,有

$$f''(x) + f(x) - s i \mathbf{x} = 0$$
,  $f'(0) = 0$ ,  $f'(0) = -1$ ,  $f'(x) = -1$ 

$$\begin{cases} y'' + y = s \text{ i } \mathbf{n} x \\ y(0) = 0, y'(0) = -1 \end{cases}$$
 4  $\frac{1}{2}$ 

y'' + y = 0的特征根为 $r = \pm i$  ,通解为 $Y(x) = c_1 \cos x + c_2 \sin x$  5分

作辅助方程: 
$$y'' + y = e^{xi}$$
,  $i$  是特征方程的单根, 设 $\tilde{y} = Axe^{xi}$ , 6分

代入方程解出:  $A = -\frac{1}{2}i$ ,  $\tilde{y} = -\frac{1}{2}ixe^{xi}$ , 取虚部, 得特解:

$$\bar{y} = -\frac{1}{2}x\cos x$$
,通解为:  $y = c_1\cos x + c_2\sin x - \frac{1}{2}x\cos x$  7分

代入初始条件,解得:  $c_1 = 0, c_2 = -\frac{1}{2}$ , 故

$$y = f(x) = -\frac{1}{2} s i x - \frac{1}{2} x c o x$$
 8 \( \forall \)

十、由f(x)二阶可导,有

$$f(1) = \lim_{x \to 1} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{f(x)}{(x-1)^2} (x-1)^2 = 5 \cdot 0 = 0$$
1 \(\frac{\frac{1}}{2}\)

$$f'(1) = \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{f(x) - f(1)}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{f(x)}{(x - 1)^2} (x - 1) = 5 \cdot 0 = 0$$
3 \(\frac{2}{3}\)

将 f(x) 在 x=1 处进行二阶泰勒展开,有

$$f(x) = f(1) + f'(1)(x-1) + \frac{f''(1)}{2}(x-1)^2 + o(x-1)^2$$
 5 \(\frac{\frac{1}{2}}{2}\)

十一、构造辅助函数 
$$F(x) = xf(x)$$
 2分

由积分中值定理,有

$$f(1) = 2\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} x f(x) dx = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \eta f(\eta) \quad \eta \in [0, \frac{1}{2}]$$

$$\mathbb{P}: \quad f(1) = \eta f(\eta) \qquad F(1) = F(\eta)$$
4 \(\frac{1}{2}\)

由 f(x) 及 F(x) 构造可知, F(x) 在  $[\eta,1]$  上连续,在  $(\eta,1)$  内可导,满足罗尔定理条件,必有  $\xi \in (\eta,1) \subseteq (0,1)$  ,使  $F'(\xi) = 0$  ,即

$$f(\xi) + \xi f'(\xi) = 0$$
 6 \( \Delta \)