北京理工大学 **2016** 级《工科数学分析》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

1.
$$\ln 3$$
; 2. $\sqrt{x^2+1}$; 3. $\frac{1}{9}(2e^3+1)$;

4.
$$\cos \frac{1}{x} + C$$
; 5. $x(\frac{x^2}{2} + C)$.

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\cos^2 x - 1}{3x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2\cos x(-\sin x)}{6x} = -\frac{1}{3}$$
 5 \(\frac{1}{3}\)

2 方程两边同时对
$$x$$
求导,得: $e^y + xe^y \frac{dy}{dx} + e^x \frac{dy}{dx} + ye^x = 0$ **3**分

解得:
$$dy = -\frac{e^y + ye^x}{e^x + xe^y}$$
 5分

$$\int_{0}^{\pi} \sqrt{1 - \sin x} dx = \int_{0}^{\pi} \left| \sin \frac{x}{2} - \cos \frac{x}{2} \right| dx = 2 \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left| \sin x - \cos x \right| dx$$
 2 \(\frac{\parabolds}{2}\)

$$=2\left[\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}}(\cos x - \sin x)dx + \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}(\sin x - \cos x)dx(\frac{x^{2}}{2} - \frac{x^{3}}{3})\right]$$
 3 \(\frac{\psi}{4}\)

$$=4(\sqrt{2}-1)$$
 5 分

4 令:
$$u = x + y$$
,则 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{du}{dx} - 1$ 2分

代入原方程,得:
$$\frac{du}{dx} = u^2 + 1$$
 解得: $\arctan u = x + c$ 4分

代入,
$$\arctan(x+y) = x+c$$
 通解为: $y = \tan(x+c)-x$ 5分

三、由条件知:
$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\frac{2x^2 - x}{x+1} - ax - b}{x} = 0$$
 得

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

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

四、(1) 设 $f(x) = x - \sin x$

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

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		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 \(\frac{\partial}{2}\)

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 分

七、(1) 由对称性可知:

$$V_{\pi} = 2 \int_{0}^{1} \pi y^{2}(x) dx$$
 2 \(\frac{1}{2}\)

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

(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 $\frac{\pi}{2}$

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

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

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 $\frac{dh}{dt} = \frac{3}{\pi h^{\frac{2}{3}}}$

(2) 选 y 为积分变量, y ∈ [0,1],

$$dw = \pi x^2 dy \mu g (1 - y) = \pi \mu g (1 - y) y^{\frac{2}{3}} dy$$
(其中 μ 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{3}{2}\$

九、(1) 证明: 作代换, 令
$$u = x - t$$
, $du = -dt$ 1分

$$\int_{0}^{x} tf(x-t)dt = \int_{x}^{0} (x-u)f(u)(-du) = x \int_{0}^{x} f(u)du - \int_{0}^{x} uf(u)du$$
$$= x \int_{0}^{x} f(t)dt - \int_{0}^{x} tf(t)dt$$
2 \(\frac{1}{2}\)

(2) 将(1) 代入已知等式,有

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

$$f''(x) + f(x) - \sin x = 0$$
, $f'(0) = 0$, $f'(0) = -1$, $f'(x) = 0$, $f'(x) = 0$.

$$\begin{cases} y'' + y = \sin x \\ y(0) = 0, y'(0) = -1 \end{cases}$$
 4 \(\frac{\psi}{2}\)

$$y'' + y = 0$$
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

$$y = f(x) = -\frac{1}{2}\sin x - \frac{1}{2}x\cos x$$
 8 \$

十、(1) 由 f(x) 连续,有

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

$$f'(1) = \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{f(x) - f(1)}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{f(x)}{(x - 1)} = 5$$

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

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(\frac{\sin x}{x})}{\frac{\sin x}{x} - 1} \cdot \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{\sin x - x}{x^3} = 5 \cdot (-\frac{1}{6}) = -\frac{5}{6}$$
6 \(\frac{\frac{1}{2}}{2}}{2} \)

十一、构造辅助函数
$$F(x) = x^3 f(x)$$
 2分

由 f(x) 在[0.1] 上连续,且 $f(0) \cdot f(1) = -1$,则必有一点 $\eta \in (0,1)$,使得

$$f(\eta) = 0 3 \,$$

即: $F(0) = F(\eta) = 0$, 所以 F(x) 在 $[0,\eta]$ 上满足罗尔定理条件,

则存在 $\xi \in (0, \eta) \subseteq (0,1)$, 使得

$$F'(\xi) = 0$$
 $\mathbb{R} \xi^3 f'(\xi) + 3\xi^2 f(\xi) = 0$ $\xi f'(\xi) + 3f(\xi) = 0$