数学分析 B 第一学期期末试题(B)解答(2008.1)

$$-.1. -\frac{f'(\frac{1}{x})}{x^2 f(\frac{1}{x})} dx \quad (没有 dx 扣 1 分)$$

3.
$$y = 3ex - 2e^2$$

6.
$$y'' + 2y' + y = 0$$

7.
$$\frac{3\pi}{8}$$

9.
$$\frac{128}{5}\pi$$

10.
$$y = Ce^{-2x^2} + \frac{1}{2}$$
 (没写 y 扣 1 分) (只写出通解公式没算出积分给 1 分)

$$= -\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\frac{\pi}{2} - x) d\cos x - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} (x - \frac{\pi}{2}) d\cos x \qquad(3 \%)$$

$$= -(\frac{\pi}{2} - x)\cos x \Big|_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x dx - (x - \frac{\pi}{2})\cos x \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x dx \quad \dots \dots (6 \ \%)$$

$$=\frac{\pi}{2}-1+\frac{\pi}{2}-1=\pi-2$$
(8 分)

三.
$$f'(x) = \frac{2(2x-2)}{3(x^2-2x)^{\frac{1}{3}}} = \frac{4(x-1)}{3(x^2-2x)^{\frac{1}{3}}} \qquad \dots (2 \%)$$

当
$$x=0$$
, $x=2$ 时, $f'(x)$ 不存在(5分)

$$f(0) = 0$$
 $f(2) = 0$ $f(1) = 1$

$$f(3) = \sqrt[3]{9}$$
 $f(-2) = 4$ $M = 4$ $m = 0$ (8 $\cancel{2}$)

四.
$$f'(x) = ax^{2} - 4x \qquad ... \qquad ..$$

五. 设t时刻物体表面温度为T = T(t),则

 $T = 20 + 80e^{-kt}$

$$\frac{dT}{dt} = -k(T - 20)$$
 (2 分)
$$\frac{dT}{T - 20} = -kdt$$
 (3 分)
$$\ln|T - 20| = -kt + C_1$$

$$T = 20 + Ce^{-kt}$$
 (4 分)
由 $T(0) = 100$ 得 $C = 80$

.....(6 分)

故 f(x) 在 x 处连续,因此在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 连续(8分)

八. 由题设
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = 1$$
(1分)

$$\mathbb{Z} \quad \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\int_{0}^{x^{2}} \frac{\ln(1+t^{2k})}{t} dt}{a(-\frac{1}{2}x^{2}) \cdot \frac{1}{2}x^{2}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\int_{0}^{x^{2}} \frac{\ln(1+t^{2k})}{t} dt}{-\frac{a}{4}x^{4}} \qquad (3 \%)$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{\ln(1+x^{4k})}{x^2} 2x}{-ax^3} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2\ln(1+x^{4k})}{-ax^4}$$
 (5 %)

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2x^{4k}}{-ax^4}$$
 (6 \(\frac{\frac{1}{2}}{2}\))

故
$$2 = -a$$
 $4k = 4$ 得 $a = -2$ $k = 1$ (8分)

九.
$$\left| \int_0^a f(x) dx - af(a) \right|$$

$$= \left| \int_{0}^{a} f(x) dx - \int_{0}^{a} f(a) dx \right| = \left| \int_{0}^{a} (f(x) - f(a)) dx \right| \qquad \dots (2 \%)$$

$$= \left| \int_0^a f'(\xi)(x-a) dx \right| \qquad (\xi \in (0,a)) \qquad \dots (4 \ \%)$$

$$\leq \int_{0}^{a} |f'(\xi)(x-a)| dx \qquad (5 \, \%)$$

$$\leq M \int_0^a |x - a| dx \qquad \qquad \dots \tag{6 }$$

$$= M \int_{0}^{a} (a-x)dx \qquad \dots (7 \, \%)$$

$$=\frac{Ma^2}{2} \qquad \qquad \dots (8 \ \%)$$