2006级《微积分 A》期末试卷(A 卷)参考答案

$$-1. \quad y' = \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - 1} - x \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 - 1}}}{x^2 - 1} - \arctan \sqrt{x^2 - 1} - x \frac{\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 - 1}}}{1 + x^2 - 1}$$

$$= \frac{-x^2}{(x^2 - 1)^{\frac{3}{2}}} - \arctan \sqrt{x^2 - 1}$$

其中
$$\lim_{x \to +0} \frac{\ln \tan x}{1 + \ln x} = \lim_{x \to +0} \frac{\frac{\sec^2 x}{\tan x}}{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \to +0} \frac{x}{\tan x} \sec^2 x = 1$$

原式 =
$$e$$

4.
$$\Rightarrow x = a \sin t, dx = a \cos t dt; \quad x = 0, t = 0; x = \frac{a}{2}, t = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{a \cos t dt}{a^3 \cos^3 t} = \frac{1}{a^2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \sec^2 t dt$$
$$= \frac{1}{a^2} \tan t \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3a^2}$$

5. 对应齐次方程的特征方程为:
$$r^2 - 2r = 0$$

特征根:
$$r_1 = 0, r_2 = 2$$
;

齐次方程的通解:
$$Y(x) = C_1 + C_2 e^{2x}$$

设非齐次方程的特解为: $y^* = x(ax + b)$

代入方程得:
$$a=-1, b=-\frac{3}{2}$$
; $y^*=-x^2-\frac{3}{2}x$

原方程的通解为:
$$y(x) = C_1 + C_2 e^{2x} - x^2 - \frac{3}{2}x$$

二、1. 由泰勒公式得,当
$$x \to 0$$
时, $e^x = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + o(x^2)$

$$e^{x} - ax^{2} - bx - c = (1 - c) + (1 - b)x + (\frac{1}{2} - a)x^{2} + o(x^{2})$$

由题意, 得
$$1-c=0,1-b=0,\frac{1}{2}-a=0$$

故当
$$a = \frac{1}{2}, b = 1, c = 1$$
时, $e^x - ax^2 - bx - c$ 是 x^2 的高阶无穷小。

(此题也可用高阶无穷小的定义及罗必达法则)

2.
$$f'(x) = \frac{4(x-1)}{3\sqrt[3]{x^2}}$$
, 令 $f'(x) = 0$, 得驻点 $x = 1$,又 $x = 0$ 时 $f'(x)$ 不存在,

列表:

X	$(-\infty,0)$	0	(0,1)	1	(1,+∞)
f'(x)	_	不存在	_	0	+
f(x)	+	不取极值	\	取极小值	\uparrow

f(x)的单增区间: $(1,+\infty)$; 单减区间: $(-\infty,0),(0,1)$;

极小值: f(1) = -3.

3.
$$\Rightarrow u + t = v, du = dv; \quad x = \int_0^t \cos(u + t) du = \int_t^{2t} \cos v dv$$

$$\therefore x_t' = 2\cos(2t) - \cos t$$

$$y^2 \sin t - \cos t - 1 = 0$$
 两边求导,得

$$2yy_t'\sin t + y^2\cos t + \sin t = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow y_t' = -\frac{y^2 \cos t + \sin t}{2y \sin t}$$

$$\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y_t'}{x_t'} = -\frac{y^2 \cos t + \sin t}{2y \sin t [2\cos(2t) - \cos t]}.$$

4. 证明:
$$\int_{\pi}^{2\pi} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x^2} dx = \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} -\sin^2 x d\frac{1}{x}$$
$$= -\frac{\sin^2 x}{x} \Big|_{\pi}^{2\pi} + \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} \frac{2\sin x \cos x}{x} dx$$
$$= \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} \frac{\sin 2x}{x} dx \stackrel{\text{(a)}}{=} u = 2x \int_{2\pi}^{4\pi} \frac{\sin u}{u} du$$
$$= \int_{2\pi}^{4\pi} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx$$

三、 由题意知:
$$\sqrt{y^2 - 1} = \int_0^x \sqrt{1 + y'^2} dx$$

两边对 x 求导,得
$$\frac{yy'}{\sqrt{y^2-1}} = \sqrt{1+y'^2}$$

整理, 得
$$y' = \sqrt{y^2 - 1}$$

分离变量并积分,得
$$y + \sqrt{y^2 - 1} = Ce^x$$

由初条件
$$y(0)=1$$
, 得 $C=1$, 得 $y+\sqrt{y^2-1}=e^x$

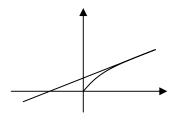
$$y - \sqrt{y^2 - 1} = e^{-x}$$
, $\Rightarrow y = \frac{1}{2}(e^x + e^{-x}) = \cosh x$.

四、 设切点为 $(x_0,\sqrt{x_0})$,则切线方程为:

$$y - \sqrt{x_0} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x_0}}(x - x_0)$$

将点(-1,0)代入切线方程,得 $x_0 = 1$

所以切点为(1,1),切线方程为: $y = \frac{x+1}{2}$.



(1)
$$S_D = \int_0^1 [y^2 - (2y - 1)] dy = \frac{1}{3}$$

(2)
$$V_x = \pi \int_{-1}^{1} \left(\frac{x+1}{2}\right)^2 dx - \pi \int_{0}^{1} (\sqrt{x})^2 dx = \frac{\pi}{6}.$$

五、 证明: 记
$$F(x) = \int_0^x \sqrt{1+t^4} dt + \int_{\cos x}^0 e^{-t^2} dt$$
,则
$$F'(x) = \sqrt{1+x^4} + e^{-\cos^2 x} \sin x.$$

 $\because \sqrt{1+x^4} \ge 1$ 且仅当x=0时等号成立。又

$$0 \le e^{-\cos^2 x} \le 1$$
, $-1 \le \sin x \le 1$, $\therefore -1 \le e^{-\cos^2 x} \sin x \le 1$,

则 F'(x) > 0,即F(x)严格单增,又

$$F(0) = \int_{1}^{0} e^{-t^{2}} dt < 0, \quad F(\frac{\pi}{2}) = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{1 + t^{4}} dt > 0$$

由零点定理知F(x)在 $(0,\frac{\pi}{2})$ 内至少有一实根,又F(x)严格

单增,从而F(x)有且仅有一个实根。

六、 设任意t时刻桶内溶液的含盐量为m(t).

考虑时间间隔[t,t+dt]内含盐量的改变量,得

$$\begin{cases} dm = 20 \times 5dt - \frac{m(t)}{500} \times 5dt \\ m(0) = 5000g \end{cases}$$
 化简,得

$$\begin{cases} dm = (100 - \frac{m}{100})dt, & \text{#}$$
 $m(t) = 10^4 + Ce^{-\frac{t}{100}}, \\ m(0) = 10g \end{cases}$

由初条件得 C = -5000

任意 t 时刻桶内溶液的含盐量为:

$$m(t) = 10^4 - 5000e^{-\frac{t}{100}}.$$

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七、 证明: 由积分中值定理知: $\exists \eta \in (0,\frac{1}{2})$, 使得

$$f(1) = \frac{2}{e}e^{\eta}f(\eta) \times \frac{1}{2}$$
, $\exists f(1) = e^{\eta}f(\eta)$,

构造辅助函数 $F(x) = e^x f(x)$

则F(x)在[η ,1]上满足Rolla 定理的条件,知

$$\exists \xi \in (\eta, 1) \subset (0, 1)$$
,使得 $F'(\xi) = 0$,又

$$F'(x) = e^x f(x) + e^x f'(x)$$
, $f(\xi) = e^{\xi} f(\xi) + e^{\xi} f'(\xi) = 0$

$$\mathbb{H} \qquad f(\xi) + f'(\xi) = 0.$$

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