

北京理工大学2012-2013学年第一学期

《微积分A》 (I) A卷试题答案及评分标准

一、填空题 (每题4分)

(1)2; (2)  $y = x - 1$ ; (3)  $\frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$ ,  $-\sqrt{1-x^2} + C$ , 漏C扣1分.

(4)  $4\sqrt{2}$ ; (5)  $y = Ce^{-x} + xe^{-x}$ . 漏C扣1分.

二、

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^{\tan 2x} \ln(1+t^2) dt}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \ln(1+\tan^2(2x)) \sec^2(2x)}{3x^2} \dots\dots\dots 3 \text{分}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \tan^2(2x) \sec^2(2x)}{3x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{8x^2 \sec^2(2x)}{3x^2} \dots\dots\dots 7 \text{分}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{8}{3} \sec^2(2x) = \frac{8}{3} \dots\dots\dots 9 \text{分}$$

三、

因为  $f'(x) = e^{x^2-ex+2}$ , 所以  $f'(\tan x) = e^{\tan^2 x - 2 \tan x + 2}$ .  $\dots\dots\dots 3 \text{分}$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = f'(\tan x) \cdot \sec^2 x = e^{\tan^2 x - 2 \tan x + 2} \cdot \sec^2 x \dots\dots\dots 7 \text{分}$$

因此,  $\frac{dy}{dx}|_{x=0} = e^2 \cdot 1 = e^2$ .  $\dots\dots\dots 9 \text{分}$

或者直接计算  $\frac{dy}{dx}|_{x=0} = f'(0) \sec^2 x = e^2 \cdot 1 = e^2$  也是正确的。

四、

$$y = \begin{cases} 0, & x \geq 0 \\ \frac{x}{1+x^2}, & x < 0 \end{cases} \dots\dots\dots 2\text{分}$$

$$y' = \frac{1-x^2}{(1+x^2)^2}, \text{ 令 } y' = 0 \text{ 得, } x = -1, \text{ 此时 } y = -\frac{1}{2},$$

点 $(-1, -\frac{1}{2})$ 在直线 $y = \frac{1}{2}x$ 上. .... 3分

$$\frac{1}{2}x - \frac{x}{1+x^2} = \frac{x(x^2-1)}{2(1+x^2)}, \text{ 故, 当 } -1 \leq x \leq 0 \text{ 时,}$$

$y = \frac{x}{1+x^2}$ 的图像在 $y = \frac{1}{2}x$ 的下方. .... 4分

$$S_1 = \int_0^1 (\frac{x}{2} - 0) dx = \frac{1}{4}, \dots\dots\dots 6\text{分}$$

$$S_2 = \int_{-1}^0 (\frac{x}{2} - \frac{x}{1+x^2}) dx = \frac{1}{2} \ln 2 - \frac{1}{4} \dots\dots\dots 8\text{分}$$

$$S = S_1 + S_2 = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \ln 2 - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{2} \ln 2. \dots\dots\dots 9\text{分}$$

注：未作图形位置判断，直接积分得到正确的 $S_2$ 算正确，若正负符号错误，酌情扣分。

五、

$$f(x) = (e^{-x^2})' = -2xe^{-2x^2} \dots\dots\dots 2\text{分}$$

$$\int x f'(x) dx = \int x df(x) \dots\dots\dots 5\text{分}$$

$$= x f(x) - \int f(x) dx \dots\dots\dots 7\text{分}$$

$$= -2x^2 e^{-x^2} - e^{-x^2} + C. \dots\dots\dots 9\text{分}$$

其他解法，如计算出 $f'(x)$ ，然后带入计算，结果正确也可，漏 $C$ 扣1分。

六、

$$\tan \theta_1 = \frac{6}{x} \dots\dots\dots 1 \text{分}$$

$$\tan \theta_2 = \frac{6}{x} \dots\dots\dots 2 \text{分}$$

$$y = \tan \theta = \tan (\theta_2 - \theta_1) = \frac{\tan \theta_2 - \tan \theta_1}{1 + \tan \theta_1 \tan \theta_2} = \frac{4x}{60 + x^2} \dots\dots\dots 4 \text{分}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{240 - 4x^2}{(60 + x^2)^2} \dots\dots\dots 6 \text{分}$$

$$\text{令 } \frac{dy}{dx} = 0, \text{ 得 } x = \sqrt{60} \text{米} \dots\dots\dots 8 \text{分}$$

当  $x < \sqrt{60}$  时,  $y' > 0$ , 当  $x > \sqrt{60}$  时,  $y' < 0$ ,

故  $x = \sqrt{60}$  米时, 获得最大射门角度.....9分

利用  $\cos \theta = \frac{a^2 + b^2 - 16}{2ab}$ , 其中  $a^2 = x^2 + 100$ ,  $b^2 = x^2 + 36$ , 其方法也是正确的。

仿上面的给分标准给分。

七、

$$y' = \tan x \dots\dots\dots 1 \text{分}$$

$$\text{弧长 } s = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sqrt{1 + (y')^2} dx \dots\dots\dots 5 \text{分}$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sqrt{1 + \tan^2 x} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sec x dx \dots\dots\dots 6 \text{分}$$

$$= \ln |\sec x + \tan x| \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \dots\dots\dots 8 \text{分}$$

$$= \ln (1 + \sqrt{2}) \dots\dots\dots 9 \text{分}$$

$$\text{八、 } f(x) = e^{-x} + x \int_0^x f(t)dt - \int_0^x t f(t)dt \dots\dots\dots 1\text{分}$$

$$f'(x) = -e^{-x} + \int_0^x f(t)dt \dots\dots\dots 2\text{分}$$

$$f(0) = 1, f'(0) = -1 \dots\dots\dots 3\text{分}$$

$$f''(x) = e^{-x} + f(x) \dots\dots\dots 4\text{分}$$

$$\text{令 } y = f(x), \text{ 则 } y'' - y = e^{-x}, \text{ 特征方程为: } r^2 - 1 = 0 \dots\dots\dots 5\text{分}$$

$$\text{特征值 } r_1 = 1, r_2 = -1, \text{ 齐次方程的通解 } y^* = C_1 e^{-x} + C_2 e^x \dots\dots\dots 6\text{分}$$

$$\text{设非齐次方程的特解 } \bar{y} = a x e^{-x}, \text{ 带入原方程得 } a = -\frac{1}{2},$$

$$\text{故 } \bar{y} = -\frac{1}{2} x e^{-x} \dots\dots\dots 7\text{分}$$

$$y = f(x) = y^* + \bar{y} = C_1 e^{-x} + C_2 e^x - \frac{1}{2} x e^{-x} \dots\dots\dots 8\text{分}$$

$$\text{将 } f(0) = 1, f'(0) = -1, \text{ 带入得: } C_1 = \frac{3}{4}, C_2 = \frac{1}{4},$$

$$\text{故 } f(x) = \frac{3}{4} e^{-x} + \frac{1}{4} e^x - \frac{1}{2} x e^{-x} \dots\dots\dots 9\text{分}$$

$$\text{九、 线密度: } \rho = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} m \dots\dots\dots 1\text{分}$$

$$\text{细棒所在地直线方程: } y = 2 - x ,$$

$$\text{沿 } x \text{ 方向引力的微元 } dF_x = k \frac{dm}{r^2} \cdot \cos \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} k m \frac{\sqrt{2} x dx}{r^3} = \frac{1}{2} k m \frac{x}{r^3} dx$$

$$\text{其中, } r = \sqrt{x^2 + (2 - x)^2} \dots\dots\dots 5\text{分}$$

$$F_x = \int_0^2 dF_x = \int_0^2 \frac{1}{2} k m \frac{x}{r^3} dx \dots\dots\dots 7\text{分}$$

$$= \frac{k m}{4\sqrt{2}} \int_0^2 \frac{x}{(\sqrt{(x-1)^2 + 1})^3} dx, \text{ 令 } t = x - 1$$

$$= \frac{km}{4\sqrt{2}} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{t+1}{(\sqrt{t^2+1})^3} dt = \frac{km}{4\sqrt{2}} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{(\sqrt{t^2+1})^3} dt, \text{ 令 } t = \tan \alpha$$

$$= \frac{km}{2\sqrt{2}} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \cos \alpha d\alpha = \frac{km}{4}$$

解法2. 利用坐标变换, 将细棒放在新坐标系的Y轴, 端点分别为 $(0, -\sqrt{2})$ 和 $(0, \sqrt{2})$ , 质点放在X轴上, 坐标为 $(-\sqrt{2}, 0)$ 。设细棒沿新坐标系的X轴方向对质点的引力为 $F_X$ , 则 $F_X \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ 就是本题所求的分力的大小。

$$dF_X = \frac{km}{2\sqrt{2}} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{r^3} dY = \frac{km}{2} \frac{1}{r^3} dY, \text{ 其中, } r = \sqrt{Y^2 + 2} \dots\dots\dots 5 \text{分}$$

$$F_X = \int_{-\sqrt{2}}^{\sqrt{2}} dF_x \dots\dots\dots 7 \text{分}$$

$$F_X = \frac{km}{2} \int_{-\sqrt{2}}^{\sqrt{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{Y^2+2}^3} dY$$

$$= km \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{Y^2+2}^3} dY, \text{ 令 } Y = \sqrt{2} \tan t$$

$$= \frac{km}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \cos t dt = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} km$$

$$\text{故, 所求的分力} = F_X \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{km}{4} \dots\dots\dots 9 \text{分}$$

十、

$$(1) \text{ 因为 } \int_a^b a\omega(x)dx \leq \int_a^b x\omega(x)dx \leq \int_a^b b\omega(x)dx, \dots\dots\dots 3\text{分}$$

$$\text{所以, } a = a \int_a^b \omega(x)dx \leq \int_a^b x\omega(x)dx \leq b \int_a^b \omega(x)dx = b \dots\dots\dots 4\text{分}$$

用广义积分中值定义证明也正确。

$$(2) \text{ 设 } x_0 = \int_a^b x\omega(x)dx, \text{ 则 } a \leq x_0 \leq b$$

$$f(x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0) + f''(\xi)\frac{(x-x_0)^2}{2!} \dots\dots\dots 5\text{分}$$

$$f(x) \geq f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0)$$

$$\omega(x)f(x) \geq \omega(x)f(x_0) + \omega(x)f'(x_0)(x - x_0) \dots\dots\dots 6\text{分}$$

$$\int_a^b \omega(x)f(x)dx \geq \int_a^b \omega(x)f(x_0)dx + \int_a^b \omega(x)f'(x_0)(x - x_0)dx \dots\dots\dots 7\text{分}$$

$$= f(x_0) \int_a^b \omega(x)dx + f'(x_0) \int_a^b \omega(x)(x - x_0)dx$$

$$= f(x_0) + f'(x_0)[\int_a^b x\omega(x)dx - x_0 \int_a^b \omega(x)dx]$$

$$= f(x_0)$$

$$= f(\int_a^b x\omega(x)dx) \dots\dots\dots 8\text{分}$$