

参考答案 (A 卷)

一、 填空 (每小题 4 分, 共 28 分)

1. $2;$
2. $dy = -\frac{f'(\frac{1}{x})}{x^2} e^{f(\frac{1}{x})} dx;$

3. $2\sqrt{1 + \tan x} + C,$ 2;

4. $\frac{dy}{dx} = e^{(y+x)^2} - 1, \quad \left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_{x=0} = e - 1;$

5. $y = \frac{1}{2} + Ce^{-2x^2}$;

6. 切线: $x - ey - e = 0$, 法线: $ex + y + 1 = 0$;

$$7. \quad -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \ln \frac{2-\sqrt{2}}{2+\sqrt{2}}.$$

二、(10分) (1) 当 $-1 \leq x < 0$ 时, 有

$$F(x) = \int_{-1}^x (t+1)dt = \frac{x^2}{2} + x + \frac{1}{2}.$$

当 $0 \leq x \leq 1$ 时, 有

$$\begin{aligned} F(x) &= \int_{-1}^0 (t+1)dt + \int_0^x \arctan t dt \\ &= x \arctan x - \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+x^2) + \frac{1}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore F(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2}{2} + x + \frac{1}{2} & x \in [-1, 0) \\ x \arctan x - \frac{1}{2} \ln(1 + x^2) + \frac{1}{2} & x \in [0, 1] \end{cases}$$

(2) 只需讨论 $F(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处的可导性和连续性,

连续性: $F(0+) = F(0-) = F(0) = \frac{1}{2}$, $\therefore F(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处连续.

$$\text{可导性: } F'_-(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0-} \frac{\frac{1}{2}x^2 + x + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}}{x} = 1$$

$$F'_+(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0+} \frac{x \arctan x - \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+x^2) + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}}{x} = 0$$

$F'_-(0) \neq F'_+(0)$, $\therefore F(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处不可导.

$$\text{三、(9 分)} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x \frac{t^2}{\sqrt{t+4}} dt}{x - \sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{x^2}{\sqrt{x+4}}}{1 - \cos x} = 1$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt{x^2 + x + 1} - ax - b) = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + x + 1} - ax - b}{x} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow a = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + x + 1}}{x} = 1$$

$$b = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt{x^2 + x + 1} - x) - 1 = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x+1}{\sqrt{x^2 + x + 1} + x} - 1 = -\frac{1}{2}.$$

(注: 若思路正确, 可适当给分)

$$\text{四、(9 分)} \quad y' = \frac{1}{x}, y'' = -\frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$\text{曲率: } K = \frac{|y''|}{[1 + y'^2]^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{x}{(1+x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}, \quad (x > 0)$$

$$K'_x = \frac{1-2x^2}{(1+x^2)^{\frac{5}{2}}},$$

令 $K'_x = 0$, 得唯一驻点 $x = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$,

又当 $0 < x < \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ 时, $K'_x > 0$; 当 $x > \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ 时, $K'_x < 0$;

$\Rightarrow x = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ 是 K 的极大值点, 又因为驻点唯一,

所以 $x = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ 是 K 的最大值点.

所以曲线 $y = \ln x$ 上曲率最大的点的坐标为 $(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \ln \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}) = (\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, -\frac{1}{2} \ln 2)$.

$$K_{\text{最大}} = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{9}.$$

(注: 若导数求错, 但解题思路正确, 可适当给分; 对求出的驻点不加判断, 直接说是最大值点, 扣 2 分)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{五、(10 分) (1) 由对称性, } s &= 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{x_t'^2 + y_t'^2} dt \\ &= 12 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin t \cos t dt \\ &= 6 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(2) } V &= 2 \int_0^1 \pi y^2(x) dx \\ &= 6\pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^7 t \cos^2 t dt \\ &= \frac{96\pi}{315}. \end{aligned}$$

六、(10 分) 特征方程: $r^2 - 3r + 2 = 0$

特征根: $r_1 = 1, r_2 = 2$

对应齐次方程通解为: $Y(x) = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{2x}$

设非齐次方程的特解为: $y^* = Axe^x$

代入原方程, 得 $A = -2$, $y^* = -2xe^x$

非齐次方程的通解为: $y(x) = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{2x} - 2xe^x$

由题意, 有如下初始条件: $y(0) = 1, y'(0) = (2x - 1)|_{x=0} = -1$

代入通解得: $C_1 = 1, C_2 = 0$,

所以 $y(x) = e^x - 2xe^x(1 - 2x)e^x$.

七、(9分) 证明: $\int_0^{2a} f(x)dx = \int_0^a f(x)dx + \int_a^{2a} f(x)dx$

在 $\int_a^{2a} f(x)dx$ 中, 做定积分换元, 令 $x = 2a - t$, 有

$$\begin{aligned}\int_a^{2a} f(x)dx &= \int_a^0 f(2a - t)(-dt) \\ &= \int_0^a f(2a - t)dt = \int_0^a f(2a - x)dx\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore \int_0^{2a} f(x)dx &= \int_0^a f(x)dx + \int_a^{2a} f(x)dx \\ &= \int_0^a [f(x) + f(2a - x)]dx.\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\int_0^\pi \frac{x \sin x}{\sqrt{1 + \cos^2 x}} dx &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[\frac{x \sin x}{\sqrt{1 + \cos^2 x}} + \frac{(\pi - x) \sin(\pi - x)}{\sqrt{1 + \cos^2(\pi - x)}} \right] dx \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\pi \sin x}{\sqrt{1 + \cos^2 x}} dx \\ &= - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\pi d \cos x}{\sqrt{1 + \cos^2 x}}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= -\pi \ln |\cos x + \sqrt{1 + \cos^2 x}| \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \\
&= \pi \ln(1 + \sqrt{2}).
\end{aligned}$$

八、(9 分) 设 t 时刻容器内溶液的含盐量为 $m(t)$.

考虑时间间隔 $[t, t + dt]$ 内, 含盐量的改变量, 得

$$dm = 0 - \frac{m}{10+t} 2dt, \text{ 初始含盐量为: } m(0) = 100g.$$

$$\text{分离变量, 解方程, 得 } m(t) = \frac{C}{(10+t)^2},$$

由初始条件 $m(0) = 100g$. 得 $C = 10^4$

$$\text{所以 } m(t) = \frac{10^4}{(10+t)^2}, \quad m(30) = \frac{10^4}{(10+30)^2} = 6.25g.$$

$$\text{九、(6 分) 由 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\ln(2+f(x))}{x-1} = 0, \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \ln(2+f(x)) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (1+f(x)) = 0, \Rightarrow f(1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = -1.$$

$$\text{又 } f'(1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{f(x) - f(1)}{x-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{f(x) + 1}{x-1}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\ln(2+f(x))}{x-1} \cdot \frac{f(x) + 1}{\ln(2+f(x))} = 0$$

$$(\text{或: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\ln(2+f(x))}{x-1} = 0, \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{f'(x)}{2+f(x)} = 0, \Rightarrow f'(1) = 0)$$

法 1: 又因为 $f(0) = \int_0^1 f(x)dx$, 由积分中值定理知, 存在 $\eta \in (0,1)$, 使得

$f(0) = f(\eta)$, $f(x)$ 在区间 $[0, \eta]$ 上满足罗尔定理的条件, 有

存在 $\tau \in (0, \eta) \subset (0,1)$, 使得 $f'(\tau) = 0$.

构造辅助函数: $F(x) = f'(x)e^x$,

$F(x)$ 在 $[\tau, 1]$ 上连续, 在 $(\tau, 1)$ 内可导, 且 $F(\tau) = F(1) = 0$,

由罗尔定理, 有存在 $\xi \in (\tau, 1) \subset (0, 2)$, 使得 $F'(\xi) = 0$

即 $F'(\xi) = e^\xi [f'(\xi) + f''(\xi)] = 0$, 又 $e^\xi \neq 0$

所以 $f'(\xi) + f''(\xi) = 0$

法 2: 构造辅助函数: $F(x) = \int_0^x f(t)dt + f(x)$, 则 $F'(x) = f(x) + f'(x)$,

$F''(x) = f'(x) + f''(x)$, 由题设条件 $f(0) = \int_0^1 f(t)dt$, 得

$$F'(1) = f(1) + f'(1) = f(1)$$

$$F(0) = f(0), \quad F(1) = \int_0^1 f(t)dt + f(1) = f(0) + f(1),$$

则对 $F(x)$ 在区间 $[0, 1]$ 上使用拉格朗日中值定理: $\exists \tau \in (0, 1)$, 使得

$$F'(\tau) = F(1) - F(0) = f(1)$$

对 $F'(x)$ 在区间 $[\tau, 1]$ 上使用拉格朗日中值定理: $\exists \xi \in (\tau, 1) \subset (0, 2)$, 使得

$$F''(\xi) = 0, \quad \text{即 } f'(\xi) + f''(\xi) = 0$$