

参考答案与评分标准

一、填空题（每小题 4 分，共 16 分）

1. $F(x) + C, f(x)dx$; 2. $xf'(x) - f(x) + C$;

3. $\frac{1}{2}F(x^2 + 1) + C$; 4. $\frac{x^2}{2}(2\ln x - 1) + C$.

二、单项选择（每小题 4 分，共 16 分）：C, C, B, B.

三、计算下列各题（每小题 8 分，共 56 分）

(1) 解: $\int \sin 5x \cos 3x dx = \frac{1}{2} \int [\sin 8x + \sin 2x] dx = -\frac{1}{16}(\cos 8x + 4 \cos 2x) + C$;

(2) 解: $\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} dx = -\frac{1}{2} \int (a^2 - x^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} d(a^2 - x^2) = -\sqrt{a^2 - x^2} + C$;

(3) 解: 设 $x = 2 \tan t$, 则 $dx = 2 \sec^2 t dt$,

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + 4}} dx = \int \sec t dt = \ln |\sec t + \tan t| + C_1 = \ln(\sqrt{x^2 + 4} + x) + C;$$

(4) 解: 设 $\sqrt{x-1} = t$, 则 $x = t^2 + 1$, $dx = 2t dt$,

$$\int \frac{1}{1 + \sqrt{x-1}} dx = \int \frac{2t}{t+1} dt = 2 \int (1 - \frac{1}{t+1}) dt = 2(t - \ln |t+1|) + C$$

$$= 2[\sqrt{x-1} - \ln(\sqrt{x-1} + 1)] + C;$$

(5) 解: $\int x \ln(x+1) dx = \frac{1}{2} [x^2 (\ln x)^2 - \int 2x \ln x dx] = \frac{1}{2} [x^2 (\ln x)^2 - x^2 \ln x + \int x dx]$
 $= \frac{1}{2} [x^2 (\ln x)^2 - x^2 \ln x + \frac{1}{2} x^2] + C$;

(6) 解: $\int x \sin 2x dx = -\frac{1}{2} [x \cos 2x - \int \cos 2x dx] = -\frac{1}{2} [x \cos 2x - \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x] + C$;

(7) 解: $\int \frac{x e^x}{\sqrt{e^x - 1}} dx$ 令 $\sqrt{e^x - 1} = t$, 则 $x = \ln(t^2 + 1)$

$$\text{得 } \int \frac{\ln(t^2 + 1) \cdot (t^2 + 1)}{t} \cdot \frac{2t}{t^2 + 1} dt = 2 \int \ln(t^2 + 1) dt = 2t \ln(t^2 + 1) - 2 \int \frac{2t^2}{t^2 + 1} dt$$

$$= 2t \ln(t^2 + 1) - 4(t - \arctan t) + C$$

$$= 2\sqrt{e^x - 1} \cdot x - 4\sqrt{e^x - 1} + 4 \arctan \sqrt{e^x - 1} + C.$$

四、(6分) 解: 由 $F(x) = xf'(x) + x^2$ 得 $F'(x) = f(x) + xf'(x) + 2x$, 从而有

$$f(x) = f(x) + xf'(x) + 2x, \text{ 化简得 } f'(x) = -2,$$

得 $f(x) = -2x + C$; 再由 $f(0) = 1$ 得 $C = 1$, 故而 $f(x) = -2x + 1$.

五、(6分) 解: 设 $f'(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$ ($a < 0$)

$$\text{由 } f'(0) = 0, \Rightarrow c = 0. \text{ 由 } f'(2) = 0 \Rightarrow 4a + 2b = 0 \Rightarrow b = -2a$$

$$\therefore f'(x) = ax^2 - 2ax$$

$$\text{令 } f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow \text{驻点 } x_1 = 0, \quad x_2 = 2$$

$$\text{又 } f''(x) = 2ax - 2a$$

$$\text{因为 } f''(0) = -2a > 0, \therefore x = 0 \text{ 为极小值点, } \therefore f(0) = 2$$

$$\text{又因为 } f''(2) = 2a < 0, \therefore x = 2 \text{ 为极大值点, } \therefore f(2) = 6$$

$$\text{而 } f(x) = \int f'(x) dx = \int (ax^2 - 2ax) dx = \frac{a}{3} x^3 - ax^2 + c$$

$$\text{由 } \begin{cases} \frac{a}{3} \cdot 8 - 4a + c = b \\ c = 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = -3 \\ c = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore f(x) = -x^3 + 3x^2 + 2.$$