

2021~2022 学年第一学期期末考试试卷参考答案

《高等数学 2A》(A 卷) (2022 年 1 月 10 日)

一、填空题 (共 15 分, 每小题 3 分)

1. 2 2. $-4e^{-2x}$ 3. -4 4. $\frac{2}{27}$ 5. $y = x$

二、选择题 (共 15 分, 每小题 3 分)

1. D 2. A 3. C 4. B 5. D

三、计算题 (本题 5 分)

解: 平面的法向量 $\mathbf{n} = \mathbf{s}_1 \times \mathbf{s}_2 = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = (1, -2, -3),$

故所求平面方程为 $x - 1 - 2(y - 2) - 3(z - 1) = 0$, 即 $x - 2y - 3z + 6 = 0$.

四、计算题 (共 35 分, 每小题 7 分)

1. 解: $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y'(t)}{x'(t)} = \frac{2t^2 + 1}{e^{t^2}(1 + 2t^2)} = e^{-t^2},$
 $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{-2te^{-t^2}}{e^{t^2}(1 + 2t^2)} = \frac{-2t}{1 + 2t^2} e^{-2t^2}.$

2. 解: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{x^2} \ln \frac{\sin x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln \sin x - \ln x}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{\cos x}{\sin x} - \frac{1}{x}}{2x}$
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x \cos x - \sin x}{2x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\cos x - x \sin x - \cos x}{6x^2} = -\frac{1}{6}.$

法二: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{x^2} \ln \frac{\sin x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{x^2} \ln \frac{x - \frac{1}{3!}x^3 + o(x^3)}{x}$
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{x^2} \ln \left[1 - \frac{1}{6}x^2 + o(x^2) \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{-\frac{1}{6}x^2 + o(x^2)}{x^2} = -\frac{1}{6}.$

法三: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{x^2} \ln \frac{\sin x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{x^2} \ln \left[1 + \frac{\sin x}{x} - 1 \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{\sin x}{x} - 1}{x^2}$
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sin x - x}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{-\frac{1}{6}x^3}{x^3} = -\frac{1}{6}.$

3. 解: $\int_{\frac{1}{2}}^2 f(x-1) dx = \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^1 f(u) du = \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^1 f(x) dx$
 $= \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} x \sin(x^2) dx + \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 (-1) dx = -\frac{1}{2}.$

法二: $\int_{\frac{1}{2}}^2 f(x-1) dx = \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{3}{2}} (x-1) \sin(x-1)^2 dx + \int_{\frac{3}{2}}^2 (-1) dx$
 $= -\frac{1}{2} \cos(x-1)^2 \Big|_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{1}{2} = -\frac{1}{2}.$

4. 解: 令 $\sqrt{1+2x} = t$, 则 $x = \frac{t^2-1}{2}$, $dx = t dt$,
 $\int \frac{x}{1+\sqrt{1+2x}} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{(t^2-1) \cdot t}{1+t} dt = \frac{1}{2} \int t(t-1) dt = \frac{1}{6}t^3 - \frac{1}{4}t^2 + C$
 $= \frac{1}{6}(\sqrt{1+2x})^3 - \frac{1}{4}(1+2x) + C = \frac{1}{6}(\sqrt{1+2x})^3 - \frac{x}{2} + C'.$

5. 解: 两边同时对 x 求导, 得 $f'(x) = 3f(x) + 2e^{2x},$

即 $f'(x) - 3f(x) = 2e^{2x}$, 这是一阶线性微分方程,

$\therefore f(x) = e^{\int 3dx} \left(\int 2e^{2x} e^{\int -3dx} dx + C \right) = e^{3x} \left(\int 2e^{-x} dx + C \right) = Ce^{3x} - 2e^{2x}.$

当 $x=0$ 时, $y=1$, $\Rightarrow C=3$, 故 $f(x) = 3e^{3x} - 2e^{2x}.$

五、解答题 (共 24 分, 每小题 8 分)

1. 解: 特征方程 $r^2 - 3r + 2 = 0$, 特征根 $r_1 = 1, r_2 = 2$,

所以对应齐次方程的通解为 $\bar{y} = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{2x}$.

令非齐次方程的特解为 $y^* = A x e^{2x}$, 则 $(y^*)' = (A + 2Ax) e^{2x}$,
 $(y^*)'' = (4A + 4Ax) e^{2x}$, 代入原方程中, 得 $A = 1$, 故 $y^* = x e^{2x}$.

于是, 所求微分方程的通解为 $y = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{2x} + x e^{2x}$.

2. 解: $F'(a) = (2 + \frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{a^2}) e^a$,

由 $F'(a) = 0$, 即 $\frac{2a^2 + a - 1}{a^2} = 0$, 得驻点 $a_1 = -1$ (舍去), $a_2 = \frac{1}{2}$.

当 $0 < a < \frac{1}{2}$ 时, $F'(a) < 0$, $F(a)$ 严格单调减少; 当 $\frac{1}{2} < a \leq 2$ 时, $F'(a) > 0$,

$F(a)$ 严格单调增加, 于是 $F(\frac{1}{2})$ 为函数 $F(a)$ 的最小值.

$$F(a) = \int_1^a 2e^x dx + \int_1^a \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x^2} \right) e^x dx = \left(2 + \frac{1}{x} \right) e^x \Big|_1^a = \left(2 + \frac{1}{a} \right) e^a - 3e.$$

$$\Rightarrow F\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = 4e^{\frac{1}{2}} - 3e, \quad F(2) = \frac{5}{2}e^2 - 3e, \quad \lim_{a \rightarrow 0^+} F(a) = \lim_{a \rightarrow 0^+} \left(2 + \frac{1}{a} \right) e^a - 3e = +\infty,$$

所以 $F(a)$ 在 $(0, 2]$ 上的最小值为 $F(\frac{1}{2}) = 4e^{\frac{1}{2}} - 3e$, 不存在最大值.

$$3. \text{ 解: (1) } S = \int_0^4 [4 - (x-2)^2] dx = \int_0^4 (4x - x^2) dx = \left(2x^2 - \frac{1}{3}x^3 \right) \Big|_0^4 = \frac{32}{3};$$

$$\text{法二: } S = \int_0^4 [(2 + \sqrt{y}) - (2 - \sqrt{y})] dy = \int_0^4 2\sqrt{y} dy = \frac{4}{3} y^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_0^4 = \frac{32}{3};$$

$$(2) V_y = \pi \int_0^4 [(2 + \sqrt{y})^2 - (2 - \sqrt{y})^2] dy = \pi \int_0^4 8\sqrt{y} dy = \frac{16}{3} y^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_0^4 = \frac{128}{3} \pi.$$

$$\text{法二: } V_y = 2\pi \int_0^4 x [4 - (x-2)^2] dx = 2\pi \int_0^4 (4x^2 - x^3) dx = \frac{128}{3} \pi.$$

六、证明题 (本题 6 分)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{证 (1)} \quad & \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 x(x-1) f''(x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 x(x-1) df'(x) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} x(x-1) f'(x) \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 \left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right) df(x) = - \int_0^1 \left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right) df(x) \\ &= - \left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right) f(x) \Big|_0^1 + \int_0^1 f(x) dx = \int_0^1 f(x) dx; \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{法二: } \quad & \int_0^1 f(x) dx = \int_0^1 f(x) d\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right) = \left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right) f(x) \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 \left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right) f'(x) dx \\ &= - \int_0^1 f'(x) d\left(\frac{1}{2}x^2 - x\right) = - \left(\frac{1}{2}x^2 - x\right) f'(x) \Big|_0^1 + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 x(x-1) f''(x) dx; \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \left| \int_0^1 f(x) dx \right| = \frac{1}{2} \left| \int_0^1 x(x-1) f''(x) dx \right| \leq \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 x(1-x) dx \cdot \max_{0 \leq x \leq 1} |f''(x)| = \frac{1}{12} \max_{0 \leq x \leq 1} |f''(x)|.$$

$$\text{法二: 由拉格朗日中值公式, } f'(x) = f'\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) + f''(\xi) \left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right),$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 f(x) dx &= \int_0^1 f(x) d\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right) = \left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right) f(x) \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 \left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right) f'(x) dx \\ &= - \int_0^1 \left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right) \left[f'\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) + f''(\xi) \left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right) \right] dx = - \int_0^1 f''(\xi) \left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 dx, \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{于是, } \left| \int_0^1 f(x) dx \right| = \left| \int_0^1 f''(\xi) \left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 dx \right| \leq \int_0^1 \left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 dx \cdot \max_{0 \leq x \leq 1} |f''(x)| = \frac{1}{12} \max_{0 \leq x \leq 1} |f''(x)|.$$

$$\text{法三: } \forall x \in (0, 1), \text{ 由一阶 Taylor 公式, } f(0) = f(x) + f'(x)(-x) + \frac{f''(\xi)}{2!} x^2,$$

$$\text{两边在 } [0, 1] \text{ 上积分, 得 } 0 = \int_0^1 f(x) dx - \int_0^1 x f'(x) dx + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 f''(\xi) x^2 dx.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 x f'(x) dx &= x f(x) \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 f(x) dx = - \int_0^1 f(x) dx, \\ \Rightarrow \int_0^1 f(x) dx &= - \frac{1}{4} \int_0^1 f''(\xi) x^2 dx. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{于是, } \left| \int_0^1 f(x) dx \right| = \frac{1}{4} \left| \int_0^1 f''(\xi) x^2 dx \right| \leq \frac{1}{4} \int_0^1 x^2 dx \cdot \max_{0 \leq x \leq 1} |f''(x)| = \frac{1}{12} \max_{0 \leq x \leq 1} |f''(x)|.$$