# 2015~2016 学年第一学期期末考试试卷答案 (2016 年 1 月 15 日, 2 个小时)

# 一、选择题(共15分,每小题3分)

A卷: 1.B 2.C 3.C 4.A 5.D

B卷: 1.  $2\sin 1$  2.  $\frac{1}{2}$  3. 1 4. 2 5. 24

# 二、填空题(共15分,每小题3分)

A 卷: 1.  $\frac{1}{2}$  2. 2sin1 3. 2 4. 1 5. 24

B卷: 1.B 2.D 3.D 4.A 5.C

### 三、解答题(每小题7分,共28分)

1. 解: 由原题知, 当t = 0时,  $x = 0, y = \frac{\pi}{2}$ .

在 $t\sin y - y + \frac{\pi}{2} = 0$ 两边对t求导,得 $\sin y + t\cos y \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}t} - \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}t} = 0$ ,令t = 0得 $\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}t}\Big|_{t=0} = 1$ .

 $\left| e^{x} = 3t^{2} + 2t + 1$  两边对 t 求导,得  $e^{x} \frac{dx}{dt} = 6t + 2$ ,令 t = 0 得  $\frac{dx}{dt} \Big|_{t=0} = 2$ .

所以,
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x}\Big|_{t=0} = \frac{\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}t}\Big|_{t=0}}{\frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}t}\Big|_{t=0}} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

2.  $\Re : \Leftrightarrow t = \sqrt{1 - e^x}$ ,  $\Im x = \ln(1 + t^2)$ ; x = 0  $\Re t$ , t = 0;  $x = \ln 2$   $\Re t$ , t = 1,  $\Im \pi$   $\int_0^{\ln 2} \sqrt{e^x - 1} \, dx = \int_0^1 \frac{2t^2}{t^2 + 1} \, dt = 2 \int_0^1 \left( 1 - \frac{1}{t^2 + 1} \right) dt = 2 \left( t - \arctan t \right) \Big|_0^1 = 2 \left( 1 - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) = 2 - \frac{\pi}{2}.$ 

3. 
$$\#$$
:
$$\int x^2 \cos^2 \frac{x}{2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int x^2 (1 + \cos x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int (x^2 + x^2 \cos x) dx = \frac{1}{2} (\frac{x^3}{3} + \int x^2 \sin x)$$

$$= \frac{x^3}{6} + \frac{1}{2} (x^2 \sin x - 2 \int x \sin x dx) = \frac{x^3}{6} + \frac{1}{2} (x^2 \sin x + 2 \int x d \cos x)$$

$$= \frac{x^3}{6} + \frac{1}{2} (x^2 \sin x + 2x \cos x - 2 \int \cos x dx)$$

$$= \frac{x^3}{6} + \frac{1}{2} x^2 \sin x + x \cos x - \sin x + C.$$

4. 解: 因为 $\lim_{x\to 0} (bx - \sin x) = 0$ ,  $\lim_{x\to 0} \int_0^x \frac{t^2}{\sqrt{a+t^2}} dt = 0$ , 所以原式是 $\frac{0}{0}$ 型未定式的极限, 可

以使用洛必达法则. 所以,  $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\int_0^x \frac{t^2}{\sqrt{a+t^2}} dt}{bx-\sin x} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\frac{x^2}{\sqrt{a+x^2}}}{b-\cos x} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{x^2}{b-\cos x}$ 

要使得上述极限存在且等于 4, 则分母的极限必然是零, 即  $b = \lim_{x \to 0} \cos x = 1$ ,

原式 = 
$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^2}{1 - \cos x} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^2}{\frac{x^2}{2}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{a}} = 4$$
, 从而, $a = \frac{1}{4}, b = 1$ .

### 四、解答题(每小题7分,共21分)

2. 解法一: 由题意知  $\Pi_1$  的法向量  $\mathbf{n}_1 = (1,-1,0)$  ,  $\overrightarrow{AB} = (2,1,-1)$  , 则平面  $\Pi$  的法向量

$$\mathbf{n} = \mathbf{n}_1 \times \overrightarrow{AB} = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = (1,1,3),$$

故平面  $\Pi$  的点法式方程 (x-1)+(y-4)+3(z-1)=0,整理得一般式方程 x+y+3z=8.

解法二: 设平面  $\Pi$  的法向量  $\mathbf{n} = (a,b,c)$ , 由题意知  $\Pi_1$  的法向量  $\mathbf{n}_1 = (1,-1,0)$ ,

$$\overrightarrow{AB} = (2,1,-1)$$
,则  $\begin{cases} a-b=0, \\ 2a+b-c=0 \end{cases}$ ,解得  $b=a,c=3a$ . 可取  $n=(1,1,3)$ .

3. 解: 在  $f(x)\cos x + 2\int_0^x f(s)\sin s \, ds = x + 1$  两边对 x 求导得  $f'(x)\cos x + f(x)\sin x = 1$ ,

即  $f'(x)+f(x)\tan x = \sec x$ ,这是一阶线性非齐次方程,其中  $P(x) = \tan x$ ,  $Q(x) = \sec x$ ,

所以,  

$$f(x) = Ce^{-\int \tan x \, dx} + e^{-\int \tan x \, dx} \cdot \int \sec x e^{\tan x} \, dx$$

$$= C\cos x + \cos x \cdot \int \sec^2 x \, dx = C\cos x + \sin x,$$

由题意知 f(0) = 1, 所以  $f(x) = \sin x + \cos x$ .

#### 五、解答题(每小题8分,共16分)

1. 解法一: 原方程对应的齐次方程为 y'' - 3y' = 0, 其特征方程为  $r^2 - 3r = 0$ , 解得  $r_1 = 0$ ,  $r_2 = 3$ .所以齐次方程的通解为  $y = C_1 + C_2 e^{3x}$ , 其中  $C_1$ , $C_2$  为任意实数.

方程的自由项为 $P_n(x)e^{\lambda x}$ 型,其中 $P_n(x)=1-12x, n=1, \lambda=0$ .因 $\lambda=0$ 是单特征根,故y''-3y'=0有形如 $y^*=ax^2+bx$ 的特解.将其带入原方程得

$$-6ax + (2a - 3b) = -12x + 1$$
,解得 $a = 2$ , $b = 1$ ,从而 $y^* = 2x^2 + x$ .

故原方程的通解为  $y = y + y^* = C_1 + C_2 e^{3x} + 2x^2 + x$ .

由 
$$y(0) = C_1 + C_2 = 2$$
,  $y'(0) = 3C_2 + 1 = 4$ , 解得  $C_1 = C_2 = 1$ .

所以  $y = e^{3x} + 2x^2 + x + 1$ .

解法二:设p = y',则y'' = p',原方程变为p' - 3p = 1 - 12x,利用一阶线性非齐次方程的通解公式得到

$$p = Ce^{\int 3dx} + e^{\int 3dx} \cdot \int (1 - 12x)e^{-\int 3dx} dx = Ce^{3x} + e^{3x} \cdot \int (1 - 12x)e^{-3x} dx$$
$$= Ce^{3x} - \frac{1}{3} + 4e^{3x} \cdot \int x de^{-3x} = Ce^{3x} + 4x + 1,$$

即  $y' = Ce^{3x} + 4x + 1$ ,从而

$$y = \int (Ce^{3x} + 4x + 1) dx = \frac{1}{3}Ce^{3x} + 2x^2 + x + C_1 = C_1 + C_2e^{3x} + 2x^2 + x.$$

由 
$$y(0) = C_1 + C_2 = 2$$
,  $y'(0) = 3C_2 + 1 = 4$ , 解得  $C_1 = C_2 = 1$ .

所以  $y = e^{3x} + 2x^2 + x + 1$ .

2. 解: 联立 
$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = 2, \\ y^2 = x, \end{cases}$$
 解得圆与抛物线的交点是(1,-1),(1,1), 故

$$(1) \quad \text{#$\frac{1}{2}$} S = 2 \left( \int_0^1 y_{\text{th}} \, dx + \int_1^{\sqrt{2}} y_{\text{tot}} \, dx \right) = 2 \int_0^1 \sqrt{x} \, dx + 2 \int_1^{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{2 - x^2} \, dx$$
$$= \frac{4}{3} + \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 2\cos^2 t \, dt = \frac{4}{3} + 2 \left( t + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2t \right) \Big|_{\pi}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{4}{3} + \frac{\pi}{2} - 1 = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

解法二: 
$$S = 2(S_1 + S_{\bar{g}}) = 2\int_0^1 (y_{\bar{g}} - x) dx + \frac{1}{4}S_{\bar{g}} = 2\int_0^1 (\sqrt{x} - x) dx + \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

$$(2) V_{y} = \pi \int_{-1}^{1} (x_{\mathbb{H}}^{2} - x_{\mathbb{H}}^{2}) dy = \pi \int_{-1}^{1} (2 - y^{2} - y^{4}) dy = 2\pi \int_{0}^{1} (2 - y^{2} - y^{4}) dy$$
$$= 2\pi (2 - \frac{1}{2}y^{3} - \frac{1}{5}y^{5}) \Big|_{0}^{1} = \frac{44\pi}{15}.$$

六、证明题(共5分)

证法一: 记
$$c = \frac{1}{a} \int_0^a \varphi(t) dt$$
,则 $\int_0^a \varphi(t) dt = ac$ ,将 $f(x)$ 在点 $c$ 处展开得

$$f(x) = f(c) + f'(c)(x - c) + \frac{1}{2}f''(\xi)(x - c)^2 \ge f(c) + f'(c)(x - c), \ \forall x \in \mathbf{R}, \text{ in}$$

$$f(\varphi(t)) \ge f(c) + f'(c)(\varphi(t) - c), \forall t \in [0, a]$$
, 两边对 $t$ 在 $[0, a]$ 上积分得

$$\int_0^a f(\varphi(t)) dt \ge f(c)a + f'(c) \int_0^a (\varphi(t) - c) dt = f(c)a + f'(c) \left[ \int_0^a \varphi(t) dt - ac \right] = f(c)a,$$

即 
$$f(c) \le \frac{1}{a} \int_0^a f(\varphi(t)) dt$$
, 原不等式得证.

证法二: 对于  $\forall x \in (0, +\infty)$ , 由积分中值定理知, 存在  $\xi \in (0, x)$ , 使得  $\varphi(\xi) = \frac{1}{x} \int_0^x \varphi(t) dt$ ,

$$\diamondsuit F(x) = \begin{cases} xf\left(\frac{1}{x}\int_0^x \varphi(t) dt\right) - \int_0^x f(\varphi(t)) dt, & x > 0, \\ 0 & x = 0, \end{cases}$$
 则有  $F(x)$  在  $[0, +\infty)$  上连续,且

$$F'(x) = xf'(\varphi(\xi)) \frac{\varphi(x)x - \int_0^x \varphi(t) dt}{x^2} + f(\varphi(\xi)) - f(\varphi(x))$$
$$= f'(\varphi(\xi)) (\varphi(x) - \varphi(\xi)) - [f(\varphi(x)) - f(\varphi(\xi))]$$

- (1) 若 $\varphi(\xi) = \varphi(x)$ , 则此时函数 $\varphi(t)$ 是常值函数, 结论得证;
- (2) 若 $\varphi(\xi) \neq \varphi(x)$ ,对f(x)在区间 $[\varphi(\xi), \varphi(x)]$ 或 $[\varphi(x), \varphi(\xi)]$ 上使用拉格朗日中值定理知,存在 $\eta$ 介于 $\varphi(x)$ 与 $\varphi(\xi)$ 之间, $\tau$ 介于 $\eta$ 与 $\varphi(\xi)$ 之间,使得

$$F'(x) = f'(\varphi(\xi))(\varphi(x) - \varphi(\xi)) - f'(\eta)(\varphi(x) - \varphi(\xi))$$

$$= [f'(\varphi(\xi)) - f'(\eta)](\varphi(x) - \varphi(\xi))$$

$$= f''(\tau)(\varphi(\xi) - \eta)(\varphi(x) - \varphi(\xi)) \quad (对f(x)$$
再次使用拉格朗日中值定理)  $\leq 0$ ,

所以F(x)在 $[0,+\infty)$ 上单调递减,故 $F(x) \le F(0) = 0$ ,即

$$xf\left(\frac{1}{x}\int_0^x \varphi(t) dt\right) \le \int_0^x f(\varphi(t)) dt \ (x>0), \ \ \diamondsuit x = a, \ \$$
整理可得结论.