## 2014-2015-第一学期 工科数学分析期中试题解答(2014.11)

$$-. 1. \frac{1}{2}, 5$$

$$2. \quad \frac{15}{4\sqrt{\pi}} \text{ cm}^3/\text{sec}$$

$$3. \quad \frac{1}{1+\sqrt{2}}$$

4. 
$$-\frac{3}{2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{-2e^{-2x} + 2x + 2}{\frac{x}{2}}$$
 (4 \(\frac{\(\frac{\(\frac{x}}{2}\)}{\)}

$$=\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{4e^{-2x}+2}{\frac{1}{2}}$$
 .....(6 \(\frac{\(\frac{\(\pi\)}{2}\)}{\(\pi\)}\)

$$\equiv$$
  $x > 0$   $f'(x) = 2x \cos \frac{1}{x} + \sin \frac{1}{x}$  .....(3  $\%$ )

$$x < 0$$
  $f'(x) = \frac{1}{1 + \tan^2 x} 2 \tan x \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} = 2 \tan x$  .....(6  $\%$ )

$$f'_{+}(0) = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} x \cos \frac{1}{x} = 0 \qquad (7 \ \%)$$

$$f'_{-}(0) = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{\ln(1 + \tan^{2} x)}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{\tan^{2} x}{x} = 0$$
 (8 \(\frac{\frac{1}{2}}{2}\))

$$f'(0) = 0$$
 .....(9  $\%$ )

四. 
$$e^{x+y}(1+\frac{dy}{dx}) = \frac{1}{1+(\frac{x}{y})^2} \frac{y-x\frac{dy}{dx}}{y^2} = \frac{y-x\frac{dy}{dx}}{x^2+y^2} \dots (左 3+右 4=7 分)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y - (x^2 + y^2)e^{x+y}}{x + (x^2 + y^2)e^{x+y}}$$
 (9  $\%$ )

五. 
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-t^2}}}{\frac{-2t}{1-t^2}} = \frac{\sqrt{1-t^2}}{-2t} \qquad .....(1+2+1=4 分)$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{\frac{d}{dt}(\frac{\sqrt{1-t^2}}{-2t})}{\frac{dx}{dt}}$$
 (5 \(\frac{\frac{1}}{2}\))

$$= \frac{-\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{-t}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} t - \sqrt{1-t^2}}{\frac{t^2}{1-t^2}}$$
 (8 \(\frac{\frac{1}{2}}{1-t^2}\)

$$= -\frac{\sqrt{1 - t^2}}{4t^3}$$
 (9  $\%$ )

$$\dot{\gamma}$$
.  $y' = 2k(x^2 - 3)2x = 4k(x^3 - 3x)$  .....(2  $\dot{\gamma}$ )

$$y'' = 4k(3x^2 - 3)$$
 .....(3  $\%$ )

$$\Rightarrow y'' = 0$$
 得  $x = 1$  .....(4分)

此时 
$$y = 4k$$
,  $y' = -8k$  ......(6分)

法线 
$$y-4k=\frac{1}{8k}(x-1)$$
 .....(7分)

把(0,0)代入得 
$$-4k = -\frac{1}{8k}$$
  $k = \pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{8}$  .....(9 分)

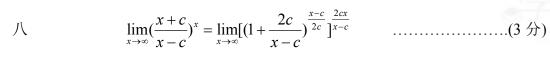
七. 设 
$$f(x) = 1 + x \ln(x + \sqrt{1 + x^2}) - \sqrt{1 + x^2}$$
 .....(1分)

$$f'(x) = \ln(x + \sqrt{1 + x^2}) + \frac{x}{\sqrt{1 + x^2}} - \frac{x}{\sqrt{1 + x^2}} = \ln(x + \sqrt{1 + x^2}) > 0 \dots (6 \%)$$

$$f(x)$$
 单调增,又由于 $f(0) = 0$  所以 $f(x) > 0$ 

$$1 + x \ln(x + \sqrt{1 + x^2}) - \sqrt{1 + x^2} > 0$$

$$1 + x \ln(x + \sqrt{1 + x^2}) > \sqrt{1 + x^2} \qquad (9 \%)$$



$$=e^{2c} \qquad \qquad \dots (4 \ \%)$$

设 
$$y = x^{\frac{1}{x}}$$
  $\ln y = \frac{\ln x}{x}$  .....(5 分)

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \ln y = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x} = 0 \tag{7 }$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \to +\infty} x^{\frac{1}{x}} = 1 \qquad (8 \ \%)$$

$$e^{2c} = 3$$
  $c = \frac{1}{2} \ln 3$  .....(9  $\%$ )

九. 
$$\lim_{x \to 1} y = \infty$$
 有垂直渐近线  $x = 1$  ......(1分)

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{y}{x} = -1$$
  $\lim_{x \to \infty} (y + x) = -2$  有斜渐近线  $y = -x - 2$  ......(3 分)

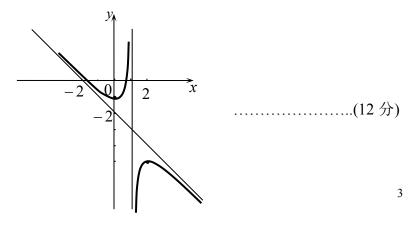
$$y' = \frac{2x - x^2}{(1 - x)^2}$$
 .....(4 \(\frac{1}{2}\))

$$\Rightarrow y' = 0$$
 得  $x = 0$   $x = 2$  .....(6分)

$$y'' = \frac{-2}{(x-1)^3}$$
 .....(7 分)

x	(-∞,0)	0	(0,1)	1	(1,2)	2	(2,+∞)
<i>y'</i>	_	0	+		+	0	_
<i>y</i> "	+	1 1 - 1	+	-7151	n1=374	- 23	_
y	<u></u>	极小值 -1	1	间断		极大值 -5	$\rightarrow$

.....(10 分)



十. 不妨设底边及侧壁每单位费用为1,矩形的宽度为t,建造费用为y,

$$\frac{1}{2}\pi(\frac{x}{2})^2 + xt = a$$
 (1  $\%$ )

$$y = \frac{3}{2} \cdot \pi \frac{x}{2} + x + 2t = \frac{\pi}{2}x + x + \frac{2a}{x}$$
 (3  $\%$ )

$$y' = \frac{\pi}{2} + 1 - \frac{2a}{x^2}$$
 .....(6 分)

$$\Rightarrow$$
  $y' = 0$  得  $x = 2\sqrt{\frac{a}{\pi + 2}}$  .....(8分)

由问题的实际意义, ...., 故当  $x = 2\sqrt{\frac{a}{\pi+2}}$  m 时建造费用最省 .......(9分)

则F(x)在[0,1]上可导

由题设 
$$f(0) = 0$$
 .....(2分)

$$f(1) = \lim_{x \to 1} f(x) = 0$$
 .....(4  $\Re$ )

故 
$$F(0) = F(1) = 0$$

根据拉格朗日中值定理, 存在 $\xi \in (0,1)$ , 使 $F'(\xi) = 0$  .............(6分)

関 
$$f'(\xi)e^{-\frac{\xi^2}{2}} + f(\xi)e^{-\frac{\xi^2}{2}}(-\xi) = 0$$

$$e^{-\frac{\xi^2}{2}} \neq 0 \qquad \therefore f'(\xi) = \xi f(\xi) \qquad .....(7 分)$$