

展门大学《微积分 I-1》期末试题·答案

考试日期: 2014 年 1 月 信息学院自律督导部



一、计算下列各题(共70分)

1、计算下列积分(每题6分,共24分):

(1)
$$\int x^2 \sqrt{1-x^2} \, dx$$
;

解: 令
$$x = \sin t \left(-\frac{\pi}{2} \le t \le \frac{\pi}{2} \right)$$
, 则 $dx = \cos t \, dt$, 于是,
$$\int x^2 \sqrt{1 - x^2} \, dx = \int \sin^2 t \cos^2 t \, dt = \frac{1}{4} \int \sin^2 2t \, dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \int (1 - \cos 4t) \, dt = \frac{1}{8} t - \frac{1}{32} \sin 4t + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \arcsin x - \frac{1}{8} \sin t \cos t (1 - 2\sin^2 t) + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \arcsin x - \frac{1}{8} (x - 2x^3) \sqrt{1 - x^2} + C.$$

(2)
$$\int \frac{1-2x}{\sqrt{2x-x^2}} \, dx$$
;

$$\mathbf{PT} = \int \frac{1 - 2x}{\sqrt{2x - x^2}} \, dx = \int \frac{2 - 2x}{\sqrt{2x - x^2}} \, dx - \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{2x - x^2}} \, dx$$
$$= 2\sqrt{2x - x^2} - \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - (x - 1)^2}} \, dx$$
$$= 2\sqrt{2x - x^2} - \arcsin(x - 1) + C.$$

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

(3)
$$\int_{-2}^{3} |x^2 + 2|x| - 3| dx$$
;

PR:
$$\int_{-2}^{3} |x^{2} + 2|x| - 3| dx = 2 \int_{0}^{2} |(x+3)(x-1)| dx + \int_{2}^{3} (x^{2} + 2x - 3) dx$$
$$= 2 \int_{0}^{1} (3 - 2x - x^{2}) dx + 2 \int_{1}^{2} (x^{2} + 2x - 3) dx + \int_{2}^{3} (x^{2} + 2x - 3) dx$$
$$= 2(-\frac{1}{3} - 1 + 3) + 2(\frac{7}{3} + 3 - 3) + \frac{19}{3} + 5 - 3$$
$$= \frac{49}{3}.$$

(4)
$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{x}{1 + \cos x} dx$$
.

$$\mathbf{\tilde{R}:} \quad \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{x}{1 + \cos x} \, \mathrm{d}x = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x \frac{1}{2\cos^2 \frac{x}{2}} \, \mathrm{d}x = x \tan \frac{x}{2} \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \tan \frac{x}{2} \, \mathrm{d}x$$
$$= \frac{\pi}{2} + 2\ln \cos \frac{x}{2} \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2\ln \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2} - \ln 2.$$

- 2、求解下列微分方程: (每小题 6 分, 共 12 分)
 - (1) 求微分方程 $xy' 2y = x^4 e^x$ 的通解;

解: 原方程化为
$$y' - \frac{2}{x}y = x^3 e^x$$
, 其通解为
$$y = e^{\int_x^2 dx} [\int x^3 e^x \cdot e^{-\int_x^2 dx} dx + C] = x^2 [\int x e^x dx + C],$$
 即 $y = Cx^2 + (x^3 - x^2)e^x$, 其中 C 为任意常数.

(2) 求微分方程
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x^2 + 2y^2}{xy}$$
 满足 $y|_{x=1} = 1$ 的特解.

解一: 令 $u = \frac{y}{x}$, 则原方程化为 $u + x \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{1}{u} + 2u$, 即 $\frac{u}{1 + u^2} du = \frac{1}{x} dx$.

两边积分,得 $\ln(1+u^2) = \ln |Cx^2|$,于是, $1+u^2 = Cx^2$,即 $x^2 + y^2 = Cx^4$.

由 $y|_{x=1} = 1$ 可得 C = 2, 所求方程的特解为 $x^2 + y^2 = 2x^4$.

解二: 原方程改写为 $2y\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{4}{x}y^2 = 2x$, 即 $\frac{dy^2}{dx} - \frac{4}{x}y^2 = 2x$, 于是, 原方程的通解为

$$y^{2} = e^{\int_{x}^{4} dx} \left[\int 2x e^{-\int_{x}^{4} dx} dx + C \right] = x^{4} \left[\int \frac{2}{x^{3}} dx + C \right]$$

即 $x^2 + y^2 = Cx^4$, 其中 C 为任意常数。

由 $y|_{y=1} = 1$ 可得 C = 2, 所求方程的特解为 $x^2 + y^2 = 2x^4$.

3、求下列极限(每小题5分,共10分)

(1)
$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \ln \frac{\sqrt[n]{(n+1)(n+2)(n+3)L} (2n)}{n};$$

$$\mathbf{PF}: \lim_{n \to \infty} \ln \frac{\sqrt[n]{(n+1)(n+2)(n+3)L} (2n)}{n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left[\ln(1+\frac{1}{n}) + \ln(1+\frac{2}{n}) + L + \ln(1+\frac{n}{n}) \right] \\
= \int_{0}^{1} \ln(1+x) dx = (1+x) \ln(1+x) \Big|_{0}^{1} - 1 \\
= 2 \ln 2 - 1.$$

(2) 设 $F(x) = x \cdot \int_0^x e^{t^2 - x^2} dt$, 求极限 $\lim_{x \to \infty} F(x)$

$$\mathbf{\widetilde{H}:} \quad \lim_{x \to \infty} F(x) = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x \int_0^x e^{t^2} dt}{e^{x^2}} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\int_0^x e^{t^2} dt + x e^{x^2}}{2xe^{x^2}} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{e^{x^2}}{(1 + 2x^2)e^{x^2}} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

4、(8分) 求微分方程 $yy'' = 2[(y')^2 - y']$ 满足 y(0) = 1, y'(0) = 2的特解.

解: 令
$$p = y'$$
, 则原方程化为 $yp \frac{dp}{dy} = 2[p^2 - p]$, 即 $\frac{1}{p-1} \frac{dp}{dy} = \frac{2}{y} dy$,

两边积分,可得 $\ln |p-1| = \ln |C_1 y^2|$,即 $p = 1 + C_1 y^2$.

由 y(0) = 1, y'(0) = 2, 可得 $C_1 = 1$, 故 $\frac{dy}{dx} = 1 + y^2$, 移项后可得

$$\frac{1}{1+y^2}\,\mathrm{d}y = \mathrm{d}x$$

两边积分,可得 $\arctan y = x + C_2$,即 $y = \tan(x + C_2)$

由 y(0) = 1 可得 $C_2 = \frac{\pi}{4}$,从而原方程的特解为 $y = \tan(x + \frac{\pi}{4})$.

5、(8分)若
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{1+x^2}, & x \le 0 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}(1+x)}, & x > 0 \end{cases}$$
,对 $x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$,求 $F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{x} f(t) dt$.

解: 当 $x \le 0$ 时,

$$F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{x} \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt = \arctan t \Big|_{-\infty}^{x} = \arctan x + \frac{\pi}{2}$$

当x > 0时,

$$F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{0} \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt + \int_{0}^{x} \frac{1}{\sqrt{t(1+t)}} dt = \arctan t \Big|_{-\infty}^{0} + 2 \arctan \sqrt{t} \Big|_{0}^{x} = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2 \arctan \sqrt{x}.$$

M:
$$\Rightarrow A = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(x) \sin x dx$$
, $B = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(x) \cos x dx$, \mathbb{N}

$$f(x) = x^2 + x + A\sin^3 x + B\cos^3 x$$

式子两端乘 $\sin x$,并从 $-\frac{\pi}{2}$ 到 $\frac{\pi}{2}$ 积分,则有

$$A = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (x^2 + x) \sin x \, dx + A \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^4 x \, dx + B \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^3 x \sin x \, dx$$

$$\exists P \qquad A = 2\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x \sin x \, dx + 2A \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^4 x \, dx = 2[-x \cos x]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x \, dx] + 2A \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} ,$$

所以,
$$A = \frac{16}{8-3\pi}$$
.

同理, 式子两端乘 $\cos x$, 并从 $-\frac{\pi}{2}$ 到 $\frac{\pi}{2}$ 积分, 则有

$$B = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (x^2 + x) \cos x \, dx + A \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^3 x \cos x \, dx + B \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^4 x \, dx$$

$$B = 2\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x^2 \cos x \, dx + 2B \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^4 x \, dx$$

$$= 2\left[x^2 \sin x\right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - 2\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x \sin x \, dx\right] + 2B \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$= 2\left[\frac{\pi^2}{4} - 2\right] + \frac{3\pi}{8}B,$$

所以,
$$B = \frac{4\pi^2 - 32}{8 - 3\pi}$$
.

故
$$f(x) = x^2 + x + \frac{16}{8 - 3\pi} \sin^3 x + \frac{4\pi^2 - 32}{8 - 3\pi} \cos^3 x$$
.

二、应用题 (第一小题 12分, 第二题 6分, 共 18分)

- 1. 过坐标原点作曲线 $y = \ln x$ 的切线,该切线与曲线 $y = \ln x$ 及 x 轴围成平面图形 D.
 - (1) 求D的面积A; (2) 求D绕直线x=e 旋转一周所得旋转体的体积.
- 解:设切点坐标为 $(x_0, \ln x_0)$,于是曲线 $y = \ln x$ 过点 $(x_0, \ln x_0)$ 的切线方程为

$$y - \ln x_0 = \frac{1}{x_0} (x - x_0)$$
, $\exists y - \ln x_0 = \frac{x}{x_0} - 1$,

由于切线过原点,则有 $x_0 = e$,于是切点坐标为 (e,1), 切线方程为 $y = \frac{x}{e}$.

(1) 平面图形 D 的面积为

$$A = \int_0^1 (e^y - ey) \, dy = e - 1 - \frac{e}{2} = \frac{e}{2} - 1.$$

(2) D绕直线x=e 旋转一周所得旋转体的体积

$$V = \frac{1}{3}\pi \cdot e^{2} \cdot 1 - \int_{0}^{1} \pi (e - e^{y})^{2} dy = \frac{1}{3}\pi \cdot e^{2} - \pi \int_{0}^{1} (e^{2} - 2e^{y+1} + e^{2y}) dy$$
$$= \frac{1}{3}\pi \cdot e^{2} - \pi (e^{2} - 2e^{2} + 2e + \frac{1}{2}e^{2} - \frac{1}{2})$$
$$= \frac{5}{6}\pi \cdot e^{2} - 2\pi e + \frac{1}{2}\pi.$$

2. 一物体按规律 $x = ct^3$ 作直线运动,介质的阻力与速度的平方成正比,即 $F = kv^2$,其中 v 为物体的运动速度,k 为比例常数。计算物体由 x = 0 移至 x = a 时,克服介质阻力所作的功.(注:题目中的 a 和 c 均为正的常数).

解一: 速度 $v = \frac{dx}{dt} = 3ct^2 = 3c^{\frac{1}{3}}x^{\frac{2}{3}}$,故 $F = kv^2 = 9kc^{\frac{2}{3}}x^{\frac{4}{3}}$,于是所求的物体克服介质阻力所做的功为

$$W = \int_0^a 9kc^{\frac{2}{3}}x^{\frac{4}{3}}dx = \frac{27}{7}kc^{\frac{2}{3}}a^{\frac{7}{3}}.$$

解二: x = a 时, $t = \sqrt[3]{\frac{a}{c}}$, 因此,

$$W = \int_0^a F(x) dx = \int_0^{\sqrt[3]{a}} k \cdot (3ct^2)^2 \cdot 3ct^2 dt = 27kc^3 \int_0^{\sqrt[3]{a}} t^6 dt = \frac{27}{7}ka^{\frac{7}{3}}c^{\frac{2}{3}}.$$

三、证明题 (每小题 6分, 共 12分)

1. 设函数 f(x) 在 [a,b] 上连续,证明: $(\int_a^b f(x)g(x)dx)^2 \le \int_a^b f^2(x)dx \int_a^b g^2(x)dx$.

证明: 做辅助函数
$$F(x) = (\int_a^x f(t)g(t)dt)^2 - \int_a^x f^2(t)dt \int_a^x g^2(t)dt$$
, 因为
$$F'(x) = 2f(x)g(x) \int_a^x f(t)g(t)dt - f^2(x) \int_a^x g^2(t)dt - g^2(x) \int_a^x f^2(t)dt$$
$$= -\int_a^x [f(x)g(t) - g(x)f(t)]^2 dt \le 0,$$

故F(x)单调不增,因此,当 $x \ge a$ 时,我们有 $F(x) \le F(a) = 0$,即

$$\left(\int_a^x f(t)g(t)dt\right)^2 \le \int_a^x f^2(t)dt \int_a^x g^2(t)dt.$$

取 x = b 可得

$$\left(\int_{a}^{b} f(x)g(x) dx\right)^{2} \leq \int_{a}^{b} f^{2}(x) dx \int_{a}^{b} g^{2}(x) dx.$$

2 .设函数 f(x) 是 [0,3] 上的连续,在 (0,3) 内可导,且有 $\frac{1}{3}\int_0^1 x f(x) dx = f(3)$,试证: 必有 $\xi \in (0,3)$,使 $f'(\xi) = -\frac{1}{\xi}f(\xi)$.

证明: 设 F(x) = xf(x),由 $\frac{1}{3} \int_0^1 xf(x) dx = f(3)$ 知,存在 $\eta \in (0,1)$,使得 $\eta f(\eta) = 3f(3)$,即 $F(\eta) = F(3)$.由罗尔中值定理,存在 $\xi \in (\eta,3) \subset (0,3)$,使得 $F'(\xi) = 0$,

而
$$F'(x) = xf'(x) + f(x)$$
 , 则 $F'(\xi) = \xi f'(\xi) + f(\xi) = 0 \Rightarrow f'(\xi) = -\frac{1}{\xi} f(\xi)$.

四、附加题(10分)

设 f(x) 是 [a,b] 上的连续函数,证明:存在 $\xi \in [a,b]$,使得 $\int_a^b x f(x) dx = a \int_a^\xi f(x) dx + b \int_\xi^b f(x) dx$.

证明: 令
$$F(x) = \int_a^x f(t) dt$$
,则 $F'(x) = f(x)$

$$\int_{a}^{b} xf(x) dx = \int_{a}^{x} xF'(x) dx = xF(x)\Big|_{a}^{b} - \int_{a}^{b} F(x) dx$$
$$= bF(b) - F(\xi)(b - a)$$
$$= b\int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx - (b - a)\int_{a}^{\xi} f(x) dx$$
$$= a\int_{a}^{\xi} f(x) dx + b\int_{\xi}^{b} f(x) dx$$