2005-2016 工科数学分析 (I) 答案合集

(05 数学分析 B 第一学期期末试题(A 卷)) 参考答案 (2006.1)

一. 1.
$$f(0) = 2$$
,得 $d = 2$, -------(1 分)

$$f'(0) = (3ax^2 + 2bx + c)|_{x=0} = 0$$
,得 $c = 0$, ---------------(2 分)

$$f''(-1) = (6ax + 2b)|_{x=-1} = -6a + 2b = 0$$
 -----(3 $\%$)

$$f(-1) = -a + b - c + d = -a + b + 2 = 4$$
, -----(4 $\%$)

解得
$$a=1, b=3,$$
 -----(5 分)

因为
$$f''(0) = 2b = 6 > 0$$
, 故 $f(0)$ 是极小值. -----(6分)

2.
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^2 - \int_0^{x^2} \cos t^2 dt}{\int_0^{x^5} (e^x - 1) dx} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2x - \cos x^4 \cdot 2x}{(e^{x^5} - 1)5x^4} - \dots (2 \%)$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2(1 - \cos x^4)}{x^5 \cdot 5x^3} \qquad -----(4 \, \cancel{/})$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} x^8}{5x^8} = \frac{1}{5}.$$
 (6 \(\frac{\psi}{2}\))

3.
$$\Leftrightarrow u = t a \mathbf{x}, \quad u|_{x=0} = 0,$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = f'(u)\frac{du}{dx} = e^{u^2 - 2u + 2}\frac{1}{\cos^2 x}, \quad -----(5 \%)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx}\Big|_{x=0} = e^2. \qquad -----(6 \ \%)$$

4.
$$\diamondsuit t = \sqrt{1-x^2}$$
, 即 $x^2 = 1-t^2$, -------(1 分)

$$\int_{0}^{1} \frac{x dx}{(3+x^{2})\sqrt{1-x^{2}}} = \int_{0}^{1} \frac{dt}{4-t^{2}} - \dots (3 \%)$$

$$=\frac{1}{4}\int_{0}^{1}(\frac{1}{t+2}-\frac{1}{t-2})dt$$
 -----(4 \(\frac{1}{2}\))

$$= \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| \frac{t+2}{t-2} \right| = \frac{1}{4} \ln 3 \qquad -----(6 \%)$$

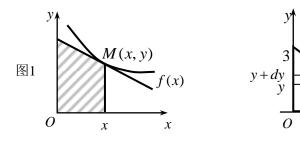
四. (图 1)过M(x, y)的切线 Y - y = y'(X - x),

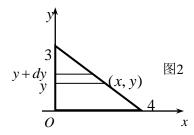
令
$$X = 0$$
, 得 $Y = y - xy'$, ------(2 分)

梯形面积
$$A = \frac{1}{2}(y + y - xy')x = \frac{1}{2}x(2y - xy') = 3,$$

即
$$y' - \frac{2}{x}y = -\frac{6}{x^2}$$
, $y(1) = 1$, ------(5分)

解得
$$y = e^{\int_{x}^{2} dx} (C + \int -\frac{6}{x^{2}} e^{\int -\frac{2}{x} dx} dx) = Cx^{2} + \frac{2}{x}, -----(7 分)$$





$$dW = \rho g \cdot y \cdot x dy = \rho g \cdot y (4 - \frac{4}{3}y) dy, \qquad (5 \%)$$

$$W = \int_{0}^{3} \rho g (4y - \frac{4}{3}y^{2}) dy \qquad (7 \%)$$

$$= 6\rho g = 500g(J). \qquad (8 \%)$$

六. 方程两边对x求导, 得

F(0) = 0 是极小值也是最小值,故当 $x \neq 0$,有F(x) > 0,即

F''(x) = f''(x) > 0,

$$f(x) > x$$
. -----(7 分)

八. (1) 由
$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} [f(x) - f(\frac{1}{x})] = 1$$
,得 $\lim_{x \to 0^+} [f(\frac{1}{x}) - f(x)] = 1$,
$$\lim_{x \to 0^+} f(x) = \frac{1}{2} [\lim_{x \to 0^+} [f(x) + f(\frac{1}{x}) + f(x) - f(\frac{1}{x})] = -\frac{1}{2} < 0,$$

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} f(x) = -\lim_{x \to 0^+} f(\frac{1}{x})] = \frac{1}{2} > 0,$$

$$\exists \xi \in (0, +\infty), \quad \text{(formula of the first o$$

06 数学分析第一学期期末试题(A)参考解答 (2007.1)

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\frac{x+a}{x-a} \right)^x = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{2a}{x-a} \right)^{\frac{x-a}{2a} \cdot \frac{2ax}{x-a}} \tag{2 1}$$

$$=e^{\lim_{x\to\infty}\frac{2ax}{x-a}} = e^{2a} = 9,$$
(5 $\%$)
 $a = \ln 9,$ $a = \ln 3.$ (6 $\%$)

$$2a = \ln 9$$
, $a = \ln 3$(6 $\%$)

2.
$$t = \frac{\pi}{3}$$
 时, $x = -\ln 2$, $y = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{\pi}{6}$,(1分)

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\cos t - \cos t + t \sin t}{-\frac{\sin t}{\cos t}} = -t \cos t, \qquad (4 \ \%)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx}\bigg|_{t=\frac{\pi}{3}} = -\frac{\pi}{6}, \qquad (5 \%)$$

切线方程
$$y - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{\pi}{6} = -\frac{\pi}{6}(x + \ln 2)$$
. (6分)

3.
$$\lim_{x \to 1} \left(\frac{x}{x - 1} - \frac{1}{\ln x} \right) = \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{x \ln x - x + 1}{(x - 1) \ln x}$$
 (2 $\frac{1}{2}$)

$$= \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{\ln x}{\ln x + \frac{x - 1}{x}} = \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}} = \frac{1}{2}.$$
 (6 分)

$$= -2\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{6}} td\cos t = -2(t\cos t)\Big|_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{6}} - \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \cos tdt$$
(5 \(\frac{\psi}{2}\))

$$= -2(\frac{\pi}{6} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \sin t \Big|_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{6}}) = 1 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6} \pi \qquad (6 \%)$$

解 2 原式 =
$$2\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{x \arcsin x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = -2\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \arcsin x d\sqrt{1-x^2}$$
 (2 分)

$$= -2(\operatorname{arc} \operatorname{sxi} \operatorname{n}\sqrt{1-x^2}\Big|_0^{\frac{1}{2}} - \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} dx)$$
 (5 %)

$$=-2(\frac{\pi}{6}\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}-x\Big|_{0}^{\frac{1}{2}})=1-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{6}\pi. \qquad (6\%)$$

07 数学分析 B 第一学期期末试题(B)解答(2008.1)

$$-.1. -\frac{f'(\frac{1}{x})}{x^2 f(\frac{1}{x})} dx \quad (没有 dx 扣 1 分)$$

3.
$$y = 3ex - 2e^2$$

$$4. -16$$

6.
$$y'' + 2y' + y = 0$$

7.
$$\frac{3\pi}{8}$$

8.
$$1, -2, 4$$
 $(1 分, 1 分, 1 分)$

9.
$$\frac{128}{5}\pi$$

10.
$$y = Ce^{-2x^2} + \frac{1}{2}$$
 (没写 y 扣 1 分) (只写出通解公式没算出积分给 1 分)

$$= -\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\frac{\pi}{2} - x) d c o x - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} (x - \frac{\pi}{2}) d c o x \qquad (3 \%)$$

$$= -(\frac{\pi}{2} - x)\cos x \Big|_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x dx - (x - \frac{\pi}{2})\cos x \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x dx \quad \dots \dots (6 \ \%)$$

$$=\frac{\pi}{2}-1+\frac{\pi}{2}-1=\pi-2$$
 (8 分)

三.
$$f'(x) = \frac{2(2x-2)}{3(x^2-2x)^{\frac{1}{3}}} = \frac{4(x-1)}{3(x^2-2x)^{\frac{1}{3}}} \qquad (2 分)$$

当
$$x=0$$
, $x=2$ 时, $f'(x)$ 不存在(5分)

$$f(0) = 0$$
 $f(2) = 0$ $f(1) = 1$

$$f(3) = \sqrt[3]{9}$$
 $f(-2) = 4$
 $M = 4$ $m = 0$ (8 $\frac{1}{2}$)

五. 设t时刻物体表面温度为T = T(t),则

$$\frac{dT}{dt} = -k(T - 20) \tag{2分}$$

$$\frac{dT}{T - 20} = -k d \tag{3分}$$

$$\ln|T - 20| = -kt + C_1$$

$$T = 20 + Ce^{-kt} \tag{4分}$$

由
$$T(20) = 60$$
 得 $e^{-k} = (\frac{1}{2})^{\frac{1}{20}}$

$$T = 20 + \frac{80}{2^{\frac{t}{20}}} \tag{8分}$$

故 f(x) 在 x 处连续,因此在 $(-\infty,+\infty)$ 连续(8分)

八. 由题设
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = 1$$
 (1分)

$$\mathbb{Z} \quad \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\int_{0}^{x^{2}} \frac{\ln(1+t^{2k})}{t} dt}{a(-\frac{1}{2}x^{2}) \cdot \frac{1}{2}x^{2}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\int_{0}^{x^{2}} \frac{\ln(1+t^{2k})}{t} dt}{-\frac{a}{4}x^{4}} \qquad (3 \%)$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{\ln 1(+x^{4k})}{x^2} 2x}{-ax^3} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2\ln 1(+x^{4k})}{-ax^4}$$
 (5 %)

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2x^{4k}}{-ax^4} \tag{6 \(\frac{1}{2}\)}$$

故
$$2 = -a$$
 $4k = 4$ 得 $a = -2$ $k = 1$ (8分)

$$= \left| \int_0^a f(x) dx - \int_0^a f(a) dx \right| = \left| \int_0^a (f(x) - f(a)) dx \right| \qquad \dots (2 \ \%)$$

$$= \left| \int_0^a f'(\xi)(x-a)dx \right| \qquad (\xi \in (0,a)) \qquad \dots (4 \ \%)$$

$$\leq \int_{0}^{a} |f'(\xi)(x-a)| dx \qquad (5 \%)$$

$$\leq M \int_0^a |x - a| dx \qquad (6 \ \%)$$

$$= M \int_{0}^{a} (a - x) dx \tag{7 \(\frac{1}{2}\)}$$

$$=\frac{Ma^2}{2} \qquad \qquad (8 \ \%)$$

2008-2009 第一学期期末数学分析 B(A 卷)参考解答及评分标准(2009.1)

$$-.1. -\frac{1}{x}$$

2.
$$\frac{x^3}{6} - \sin x + 2x$$

3. 1,
$$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$
 (2 $\%$, 2 $\%$)

4.
$$y = Cx + \frac{x^3}{2}$$
 (没有 y 扣 1 分)

5.
$$-1 - \frac{x^3}{2} - \frac{x^4}{6} - \frac{x^5}{4} + o(x^5)$$

6.
$$\pm 2$$
, $-\frac{1}{4}$ (2分(没有 \pm 扣 1分), 2分)

7. *e*

二.
$$r^2 + r - 2 = 0$$
(1 分)

$$r_1 = 1$$
 $r_2 = -2$ (3 $\%$)

$$\bar{y} = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{-2x}$$
(5 $\%$

设
$$y^* = A x \dot{e}$$
(6 分)

代入方程得
$$A = \frac{1}{3}$$
 $y^* = \frac{1}{3}xe^x$ (8分)

通解
$$y = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{-2x} + \frac{1}{3} x e^x$$
(9 分)

Ξ.
$$\int x^2 \arctan x dx = \frac{1}{3} \int \arctan x d(x^3)$$
 (2 分)

$$= \frac{1}{3} (x^3 \arctan \int x^3 \cdot \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx)$$
 (5 $\frac{1}{2}$)

$$= \frac{1}{3} [x^3 \operatorname{arct} x + \int (x - \frac{x}{1 + x^2}) dx] \qquad (7 \%)$$

$$= \frac{1}{3}x^3 \text{ arct am} \frac{1}{6}x^2 + \frac{1}{6}\ln(+x^2) + C \qquad ... (9 \ \%)$$

四. 由题设, 当
$$x \to 0$$
时, $\ln(1+x) - (ax + bx^2) \sim x^2$ (2分)

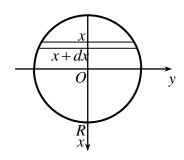
$$\ln(1+x) - (ax+bx^2) = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + o(x^2) - (ax+bx^2) \qquad (4 \%)$$

$$= (1-a)x + (-\frac{1}{2}-b)x^2 + o(x^2)$$
 (5 $\%$)

$$1-a=0$$
 $-\frac{1}{2}-b=1$ (7 $\%$)

$$a=1$$
 $b=-\frac{3}{2}$ (9 \Re)

五. 如图建立坐标系



$$dP = \mu g(x+R)2y dz \qquad \dots (2 \%)$$

$$=2\mu g(x+R)\sqrt{R^2-x^2}dx \qquad (3 \%)$$

$$P = \int_{-R}^{R} 2\mu g(x+R)\sqrt{R^2 - x^2} dx \qquad (5 \%)$$

$$=4\mu gR\int_{0}^{R}\sqrt{R^{2}-x^{2}}dx$$
 (6 $\%$)

$$=\pi\mu gR^{3}=800\pi gR^{3}(N)$$
 (9 $\%$)

$$\Rightarrow t = \sqrt{x+1}$$
, $\text{ If } x = t^2 - 1$

$$\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{x+1}} = \int_{\sqrt{2}}^{+\infty} \frac{2}{t^2 - 1} dt \qquad (3 \%)$$

$$= \int_{\sqrt{2}}^{+\infty} (\frac{1}{t-1} - \frac{1}{t+1}) dt$$
 (5 $\%$)

$$=\ln\left|\frac{t-1}{t+1}\right|_{\sqrt{2}}^{+\infty} \tag{7 }$$

$$= \ln \frac{\sqrt{2} + 1}{\sqrt{2} - 1} \tag{9 \%}$$

七. 设曲线方程为 y = y(x)

$$\int_{1}^{t} \sqrt{1 + (y')^{2}} \, dx = 2 \int_{1}^{t} y \, dx \qquad (2 \, \text{$\frac{1}{2}$})$$

两端对t求导

$$\sqrt{1+(y')^2} = 2y$$
(4 $\frac{1}{2}$)

$$y' = \sqrt{4y^2 - 1}$$
(5 $\frac{1}{2}$)

$$\frac{dy}{\sqrt{4y^2 - 1}} = dx \tag{6 \(\frac{1}{2}\)}$$

积分得
$$\frac{1}{2} \ln 2y + \sqrt{(2y)^2 - 1} = x + C_1$$
(7 分)

曲
$$y|_{x=1} = \frac{1}{2}$$
,得 $C_1 = -1$ (8分)

$$\ln 2y + \sqrt{(2y)^2 - 1}) = 2(x - 1)$$

$$y = \frac{1}{2}ch2(x-1) = \frac{e^{2(x-1)} + e^{-2(x-1)}}{4}$$
 (9 分)

2010-2011-第一学期工科数学分析期末试题解答(2010.1)

$$-. 1. \frac{1}{3}$$

2.
$$y''' + y'' - y' - y = 0$$

3.
$$\frac{1}{2}f'(2)$$

4.
$$\frac{\pi}{4}$$

5.
$$-\frac{1+x}{x^3e^{2x}}$$

二.
$$a+b=3$$
(1 分)

$$y' = 3ax^2 + 2bx \tag{3 \%}$$

$$y'' = 6ax + 2b \tag{5 \(\frac{1}{2}\)}$$

$$6a + 2b = 0$$
(6 分)

解得
$$a = -\frac{3}{2}$$
 , $b = \frac{9}{2}$ (8分)

三. 由题意
$$\int f(x)dx = \frac{\sin x}{x} + C_1 \qquad(2 分)$$

$$f(x) = \left(\frac{\sin x}{x} + C_1\right)' = \frac{x \cos x - \sin x}{x^2} \qquad (4 \%)$$

$$\int xf'(x)dx = \int x df(x) \tag{5 \%}$$

$$= xf(x) - \int f(x)dx \qquad (7 \%)$$

$$=\frac{x\cos x - \sin x}{x} - \frac{\sin x}{x} + C = \cos x - \frac{2\sin x}{x} + C \qquad (8 \ \%)$$

四.
$$1 - \frac{dy}{dx} - s i ny \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$$
 (3 分)

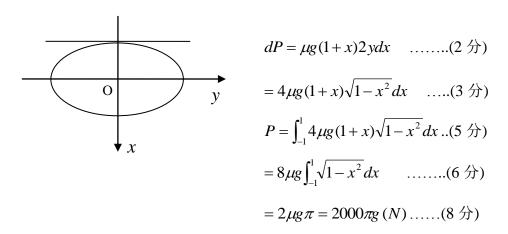
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{1 + \sin y} \tag{4 \%}$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{-\cos y \cdot \frac{dy}{dx}}{(1+\sin y)^2} \tag{6 \%}$$

$$= \frac{-\cos y \cdot \frac{1}{1 + \sin y}}{(1 + \sin y)^2} = \frac{-\cos y}{(1 + \sin y)^3}$$
 (8 \(\frac{\psi}{1}\))

五.
$$\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^{2}} \arctan x dx = -\int_{1}^{+\infty} \arctan x d\frac{1}{x}$$
 (1分)
$$= \frac{1}{x} \arctan x \Big|_{1}^{+\infty} + \int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x(1+x^{2})} dx$$
 (3分)
$$= \frac{\pi}{4} + \int_{1}^{+\infty} (\frac{1}{x} - \frac{x}{1+x^{2}}) dx$$
 (5分)
$$= \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{x^{2}}{1+x^{2}} \Big|_{1}^{+\infty}$$
 (7分)
$$= \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \ln 2$$
 (9分)

七.



(2011-2012)工科数学分析第一学期期末试题(A 卷)解答(2012.1)

$$-$$
. 1. $-\frac{2}{\pi}$

2.
$$\frac{f'(x)}{1+f^2(x)} + g'(\sqrt{x^2+1}) \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+1}}$$

$$3. \qquad -\frac{1}{1+\tan x}$$

4.
$$\frac{dx}{dt} = kx(N-x)$$

5.
$$\frac{e^4+1}{4}$$

二.
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x - \arcsin x}{e^{x^3} - 1} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x - \arcsin x}{x^3}$$
 (3 分)

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}}}{3x^2}$$
 (6 $\%$)

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{1 - x^2} - 1}{3x^2 \sqrt{1 - x^2}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2}(-x^2)}{3x^2 \sqrt{1 - x^2}}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{6} \tag{9 \(\frac{\frac{1}}{2}\)}$$

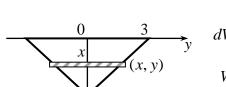
三.
$$\frac{1}{\cos^2(x+y)}(1+\frac{dy}{dx}) = y^2 + 2xy\frac{dy}{dx}$$
(6 分) (左右侧各 3 分)

解得
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1 - y^2 \operatorname{co}^2(x + y)}{2xy\operatorname{co}^2(x + y) - 1}$$
 (7 分)

在已知方程中令
$$x = 0$$
, 得 $\tan y = 1$, $y = \frac{\pi}{4}$ (8 分)

$$\frac{dy}{dx}\Big|_{x=0} = \frac{1 - (\frac{\pi}{4})^2 \cos^2 \frac{\pi}{4}}{-1} = \frac{1}{32}\pi^2 - 1 \qquad(9 \ \%)$$

七.



$$y = 3 - \frac{3}{4}x$$
(1 $\frac{1}{1}$)

$$dW = x\mu g \pi y^{2} dx = \pi \mu g x (3 - \frac{3}{4}x)^{2} dx \qquad (4 \ \%)$$

$$dW = x\mu g \pi y^{2} dx = \pi \mu g x (3 - \frac{3}{4}x)^{2} dx \qquad (4 \%)$$

$$W = \int_{0}^{4} \pi \mu g x (3 - \frac{3}{4}x)^{2} dx \qquad (6 \%)$$

$$= \int_{0}^{4} \frac{9}{16} \pi \mu g (16x - 8x^{2} + x^{3}) dx$$

$$=12\pi\mu g=12000\pi g$$
 (J)(9 分)

八.
$$r^2 - \frac{1}{2}r - \frac{1}{2} = 0$$
(1 分)

$$r_1 = 1$$
 $r_2 = -\frac{1}{2}$ (2 $\frac{1}{2}$)

$$\bar{y} = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{-\frac{x}{2}}$$
(4 \(\frac{\frac{1}{2}}{2}\)

设
$$y^* = x(Ax + B)e^x$$
(6分)

代入方程得
$$A = \frac{2}{3} \qquad B = -\frac{8}{9}$$

$$y^* = (\frac{2}{3}x^2 - \frac{8}{9}x)e^x$$
 (8 $\%$)

通解
$$y = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{-\frac{x}{2}} + (\frac{2}{3}x^2 - \frac{8}{9}x)e^x$$
(9分)

由二曲线相切得 $ax^2 = \ln x$ $2ax = \frac{1}{r}$ 九.

解得
$$a = \frac{1}{2e}$$
(3 分)

$$A = \int_{0}^{\frac{1}{2}} (e^{y} - \sqrt{2ey}) dy \qquad (2 \%)$$

$$= (e^{y} - \sqrt{2e} \frac{2}{3} y^{\frac{3}{2}}) \Big|_{0}^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{e} - 1 \qquad \dots (7 \ \%)$$

$$V = \int_{0}^{\frac{1}{2}} 2\pi y (e^{y} - \sqrt{2ey}) dy$$
(9 $\%$)

$$= 2\pi (ye^{y} - e^{y} - \sqrt{2e} \frac{2}{5} e^{\frac{5}{2}}) \Big|_{0}^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$= 2\pi (1 - \frac{3}{5} \sqrt{e}) \qquad (11 \%)$$

(2011-2012)工科数学分析第一学期期末试题(A 卷)解答(2012.1)

$$-$$
. 1. $-\frac{\pi}{2}-1$

2.
$$y = x - 2$$

3.
$$-\frac{3}{2}$$
, $-\frac{11}{24}$

4.
$$Ce^{-\tan x} + 1$$

$$5. m\frac{dv}{dt} = mg - kv$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \ln y = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\ln(\cos x + x \sin x)}{x^2}$$
 (3 分)

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{x \operatorname{cos}}{\operatorname{cos} + x \operatorname{sin}}}{2x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\operatorname{cos}}{2(\operatorname{cos} + x \operatorname{sin})} \qquad (6 \, \%)$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}$$
(8 $\%$)

$$\lim_{x \to 0} (\cos x + x \sin x)^{\frac{1}{x^2}} = e^{\frac{1}{2}} \qquad (9 \%)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int a \, r \, c \, t \, ax \, nd \, \hat{x} - \int e^{\frac{1}{x}} d \, \frac{1}{x}$$
 (3 分)

$$= \frac{1}{2}x^2 \arctan x - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{x^2}{1+x^2} dx - e^{\frac{1}{x}}$$
 (6 $\%$)

$$= \frac{1}{2}x^2 \arctan x - \frac{1}{2}\int (1 - \frac{1}{1 + x^2})dx - e^{\frac{1}{x}}$$
 (7 $\%$)

$$= \frac{1}{2}x^2 \arctan \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{2}\arctan \frac{e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{+C} \qquad ... (9 \%)$$

七. (1)
$$\int_{-\infty}^{-1} \frac{dx}{x^2 (x^2 + 1)} = \int_{-\infty}^{-1} (\frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x^2 + 1}) dx$$
 (2 分)
$$= (-\frac{1}{x} - \arctan x) \Big|_{-\infty}^{-1}$$
 (4 分)
$$= 1 - \frac{\pi}{4}$$
 (5 分)

$$\int_{0}^{1} \frac{dx}{(2-x)\sqrt{1-x}} = 2\int_{0}^{1} \frac{dt}{1+t^{2}}.$$
 (8 $\%$)

=
$$2 \operatorname{arct} \mathbf{a} | \dot{\mathbf{h}} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$
(10 分)

$$dP = \mu g x \cdot 2y d . \qquad (2 \%)$$

$$= 2\mu g x (\frac{3}{2} - \frac{x}{4}) dx = \frac{1}{2} \mu g (6x - x^2) dx \qquad (4 \%)$$

$$P = \int_{0}^{2} \frac{1}{2} \mu g (6x - x^2) dx \qquad (6 \%)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \mu g (3x^2 - \frac{1}{3}x^3)|_{0}^{2}$$

$$= \frac{14}{3} \mu g = \frac{14000}{3} g \quad (N) \qquad (8 \%)$$

九.
$$r^2 - 6r + 9 = 0$$
(1 分)

$$r_1 = r_2 = 3$$
(3 $\%$)

$$\bar{y} = C_1 e^{3x} + C_2 x e^{3x}$$
(5 $\%$)

设特解
$$y^* = x^2 (Ax + B)e^{3x}$$
(6 分)

代入方程得
$$6Ax + 2B = x + 1$$

$$6A = 1$$
 $2B = 1$

$$A = \frac{1}{6} \qquad B = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$y^* = (\frac{1}{6}x^3 + \frac{1}{2}x^2)e^{3x} \qquad(9 \%)$$

所求通解
$$y = C_1 e^{3x} + C_2 x e^{3x} + (\frac{1}{6}x^3 + \frac{1}{2}x^2)e^{3x}$$
(10 分)

十. 方程两端对 x 求导得

$$f'(x^2 + x) + f(x)(2x+1) = f(x)$$

$$(x+1)f'(x) = -2f(x)$$

$$\frac{df(x)}{f(x)} = -\frac{2}{x+1}dx$$

$$\ln|f(x)| = -2\ln|x+1| + C_1$$

$$\frac{df(x)}{f(x)} = \frac{C}{(x+1)^2}$$

$$\frac{df(x)}{f(x)} = \frac{1}{(x+1)^2}$$

$$\frac{df(x)}{f(x)}$$

 $F(\xi) = 0$, $\mathbb{P} \quad f'(\xi) - 1 = 0 \quad f'(\xi) = 1$ (8 %)

(2分,2分)

09 级第一学期工科数学分析期末试题(A 卷)解答(2010.1)

$$-1. \quad \frac{y}{e^{y}-x}, \quad \frac{1}{e^{2}}$$

2.
$$I_2$$
, $\frac{1}{2}$ (2 $\%$, 2 $\%$)

3.
$$\frac{3\pi}{2}$$
, 0 $(2\,\%, 2\,\%)$

4.
$$u = \frac{y}{x}$$
, $x \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{-4u^2}{1+3u}$ (2 $\%$, 2 $\%$)

5.
$$\frac{\pi a}{2}$$
, $2\pi a^2$ (2 $\%$, 2 $\%$)

6.
$$-1+x+\frac{3}{2}x^2+\frac{1}{2}x^3+\frac{1}{8}x^4+o(x^4)$$
 (多项式 3 分, 余项 1 分)

7.
$$-\frac{1}{x}$$
, $Cx + \frac{x^3}{2}$ (2 $\%$, 2 $\%$)

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{(x-2)e^x + x + 2}{\sin^3 x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{(x-2)e^x + x + 2}{x^3}$$
 (2 $\%$)

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{e^x + (x - 2)e^x + 1}{3x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{(x - 1)e^x + 1}{3x^2}$$
 (5 $\%$)

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{e^x + (x-1)e^x}{6x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{e^x}{6}$$
 (8 \(\frac{\psi}{2}\))

$$=\frac{1}{6}$$
(9 $\%$)

$$= \frac{1}{2} (x^2 \ln 1 (+x) - \int \frac{x^2}{1+x} dx)$$
 (5 %)

$$= \frac{1}{2} (x^2 \ln 1 + x) - \int (x - 1 + \frac{1}{1 + x}) dx$$
 (6 %)

$$= \frac{1}{2}(x^2 \ln(1+x) - \frac{x^2}{2} + x - \ln(1+x)) + C \tag{9 \%}$$

通解为

(2013-2014)工科数学分析第一学期期末试题(A 卷)解答(2014.1)

$$-1.$$
 $x^3 + 2x^2 + 3x$

2.
$$\sqrt{2} + 1$$

3.
$$-\frac{3}{2}$$
, $\frac{9}{2}$

4.
$$\sqrt{1-x^2} + \frac{\pi}{4-\pi + 2\ln 2} \arctan x$$

$$5. m\frac{d^2y}{dt^2} = mg - k\frac{dy}{dt}$$

二. 原式 =
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x + \ln(1-x)}{\tan^2 x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x + \ln(1-x)}{x^2}$$
(2分)
$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 + \frac{-1}{1-x}}{2x}$$
(6分)
$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{-1}{2(1-x)}$$
(7分)
$$= -\frac{1}{2}$$
(8分)

$$= \frac{e^{y} \frac{dy}{dx} - y - x \frac{dy}{dx} = 0 }{\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y}{e^{y} - x}}$$
 (4 分)

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \frac{\frac{dy}{dx} \cdot (e^y - x) - y(e^y \frac{dy}{dx} - 1)}{(e^y - x)^2}$$
 (6 %)

$$=\frac{\frac{y}{e^{y}-x}\cdot(e^{y}-x)-y(e^{y}\frac{y}{e^{y}-x}-1)}{(e^{y}-x)^{2}}$$
 (7 %)

$$=\frac{-2xy+2ye^{y}-y^{2}e^{y}}{(e^{y}-x)^{3}}$$
(8 分)

分)

十.
$$f(x) = -e^{-x} + x \int_0^x f(t) dt - \int_0^x t f(t) dt \qquad (1 \, \%)$$

$$f'(x) = e^{-x} + \int_0^x f(t) dt \qquad (2 \, \%)$$

$$f''(x) = -e^{-x} + f(x) \qquad f''(x) - f(x) = -e^{-x} \qquad (3 \, \%)$$

$$f(0) = -1 \qquad f'(0) = 1 \qquad (5 \, \%)$$

$$r^2 - 1 = 0 \qquad r = \pm 1 \qquad (6 \, \%)$$

$$\bar{f}(x) = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{-x} \qquad (7 \, \%)$$

$$\mathcal{G} \qquad f^*(x) = A x \bar{e}^x \qquad (8 \, \%)$$
代入微分方程得
$$A = \frac{1}{2} \qquad f^*(x) = \frac{1}{2} x e^{-x} \qquad (9 \, \%)$$

通解为
$$f(x) = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{-x} + \frac{1}{2} x e^{-x}$$
 (10 分) 由初值得
$$C_1 = -\frac{1}{4} \quad C_2 = -\frac{3}{4}$$

$$f(x) = -\frac{1}{4} e^x - \frac{3}{4} e^{-x} + \frac{1}{2} x e^{-x}$$
 (12 分)

+-.
$$\Leftrightarrow F(t) = (t-1) \int_0^t f(x) dx$$
(2 \(\frac{1}{2}\))

则F(t)在[0,1]连续,在(0,1)可导,又

$$F(0) = F(1) = 0$$

由罗尔定理, $\exists \xi \in (0,1)$,使 $F'(\xi) = 0$ (6分)

$$\int_{0}^{\xi} f(x)dx + (\xi - 1)f(\xi) = 0 \qquad(7 \%)$$

即
$$(1-\xi)f(\xi) = \int_0^{\xi} f(x)dx$$
 得证(8分)

(2014-2015-1)工科数学分析期末试题(A 卷)解答(2015.1)

-. 1.
$$y - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{7}(x - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4})$$

2.
$$\frac{1}{2}$$

3.
$$\int_{2}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x(x+1)}, \int_{0}^{+\infty} xe^{-x} dx,$$

4. 1,
$$-\frac{2}{3}$$

5.
$$f(x)$$

$$\Xi \cdot \qquad y = e^{-\int \frac{1-x}{x} dx} (C + \int \frac{e^{3x}}{x} e^{\int \frac{1-x}{x} dx} dx) \qquad (4 \%)$$

$$= e^{x-\ln x} (C + \int \frac{e^{3x}}{x} e^{\ln x - x} dx) \qquad (6 \%)$$

$$= \frac{e^x}{x} (C + \int \frac{e^{3x}}{x} x e^{-x} dx)$$

$$= \frac{e^x}{x} (C + \int e^{2x} dx) \qquad (8 \%)$$

$$= \frac{e^x}{x} (C + \frac{1}{2} e^{2x}) \qquad (9 \%)$$

九. *o* ,

 $dW = x \cdot 100 \mu g \times 2(a - y) dx$

=
$$200 \mu g x (a - \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}) dx$$
(3 $\%$)

$$W = \int_{0}^{a} 200 \mu gx (a - \sqrt{a^{2} - x^{2}}) dx \qquad(4 \%)$$

$$=200\mu g(\frac{a^3}{2} - \frac{1}{3}a^3) \qquad ...(1+2).....(8 \%)$$

$$=\frac{100}{3}\mu ga^{3}(J)$$
(9 $\%$)

十.
$$r^2 + r - 2 = 0$$
(1 分)

$$r = 1$$
 $r = -2$ (3 $\%$)

$$\overline{y} = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{-2x}$$
(4 \(\frac{1}{2}\))

$$\ddot{y}$$
 $y^* = x(Ax + B)e^x$ (5 分)

代入方程得
$$6Ax + 2A + 3B = 3x$$
(7 分)

解得
$$A = \frac{1}{2}$$
 $B = -\frac{1}{3}$ (9分)

通解为
$$y = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{-2x} + (\frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{3}x)e^x$$
(10 分)

+-.
$$V_1 = \int_a^{\xi} \pi [f^2(x) - f^2(\xi)] dx \qquad(2 \%)$$

$$V_2 = \int_{\xi}^{b} 2\pi x [f(\xi) - f(x)] dx$$
(4 \(\frac{1}{2}\))

则F(x)在[a,b]上连续

$$F(a) = -\int_{a}^{b} 2\pi x [f(a) - f(x)] dx < 0 \qquad(7 \%)$$

根据介值定理, $\exists \xi \in (a,b)$, 使 $F(\xi) = 0$, 即

$$\int_{a}^{\xi} \pi [f^{2}(x) - f^{2}(\xi)] dx - \int_{\xi}^{b} 2\pi x [f(\xi) - f(x)] dx = 0$$

$$V_{1} = V_{2} \qquad(9 \%)$$

课程编号: MTH17003

北京理工大学 2015-2016 学年第一学期

工科数学分析期末试题(A 卷)评分标准

- 一. 填空题 (每小题 4 分, 共 20 分)
- 1, -1
- 2, 2
- $3, \frac{\pi^2}{4}$
- $4, \quad y = x \frac{\pi}{2}$
- 5. $(x_1, f(x_1))$, (0, f(0))

— 、

解: (1) 当
$$x \neq 1$$
时, $f'(x) = \frac{2}{1+x^2} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-(\frac{2x}{1+x^2})^2}} \cdot \frac{2(1+x^2)-2x\cdot 2x}{(1+x^2)^2}$

$$= \frac{2}{1+x^2} + \frac{1}{|1-x^2|} \cdot \frac{2(1-x^2)}{(1+x^2)} \qquad (2 \ \%)$$

(2) 由 (1) 知, 当 $x \ge 1$ 时, f'(x) = 0, 所以 f(x) 恒等于常数, …………… (7分)

$$X f(1) = 2 \arctan 1 + \arcsin \frac{2}{1+1} = \pi$$

 \equiv .

$$= \int_{-1}^{0} (t+1)dt + \int_{0}^{x} t dt = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{x^{2}}{2}$$
 (6 \(\frac{1}{2}\))

$$\mathbb{F}(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}(x+1)^2 & -1 \le x < 0\\ \frac{1}{2} + \frac{x^2}{2} & 0 \le x \le 1 \end{cases},$$

四. 解: (1) 令
$$t = e^x$$
, $x = \ln t$, $dx = \frac{1}{t} dt$, 则

$$\int \frac{\ln(1+e^{x})}{e^{x}} dx = \int \frac{\ln(1+t)}{t^{2}} dt = -\int \ln(1+t) d(\frac{1}{t}) = -\left[\frac{\ln(1+t)}{t} - \int \frac{1}{t(1+t)} dt\right]$$

$$= -\frac{\ln(\frac{4}{t}t)}{t} + \int (-\frac{1}{t+t}) dt = -\frac{\ln(\frac{4}{t}t)}{t} + \ln\frac{t}{1+t} + C$$

$$= -\frac{\ln(\frac{4}{t}e^{x})}{e^{x}} + \ln\frac{e^{x}}{1+e^{x}} + C \qquad (4 \%)$$

(注:任意常数 C 没写扣一分)

(2)
$$\Leftrightarrow t = \sqrt{x}$$
, $x = t^2$, $dx = 2tdt$, \emptyset

$$\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{(1+x)\sqrt{x}} = \int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{2t}{(1+t^{2} t)} dt = 2 \operatorname{arcta}_{1}^{+\infty} = 2(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4}) = \frac{\pi}{2} \quad \dots \quad (8 \%)$$

五、

解: (1) 曲线的参数方程为
$$\begin{cases} x = (1 + \cos \theta) \cos \theta \\ y = (1 + \cos \theta) \sin \theta \end{cases}$$
(1分)

$$\theta = \frac{\pi}{2} \, \text{ft}, \quad x = 0, y = 1$$
 (2 $\frac{1}{2}$)

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{d\theta} / \frac{dz}{d\theta} = \frac{(1 + c\theta s)\theta s^2 \theta i n}{(1 + c\theta s)(\theta i - n)\theta s i n} = \frac{c \circ \theta + c \circ \theta}{-s i \theta \theta - s i \theta}, \dots (3 \%)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx}\bigg|_{\theta=\frac{\pi}{2}} = 1 \tag{4 \(\frac{\frac{\pi}{2}}{2}\)}$$

(2)
$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{d}{d\theta} \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right) / \frac{dx}{d\theta}$$

$$= \frac{(-\sin\theta + 2\sin 2\theta)(-\sin\theta - \sin 2\theta) - (\cos\theta - \cos 2\theta)(-\cos\theta - 2\cos 2\theta)}{(-\sin\theta - \sin 2\theta)^3} \cdots \cdots (6 \%)$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}\bigg|_{\theta=\frac{\pi}{2}} = 1 \tag{7 \(\frac{\psi}{\psi}\)}$$

六.

………(8分)

所以 f(x) 有两个零点,从而两曲线有两个交点。

八.

解:设 时刻汽水的温度为
$$T(t)$$
,则 $\frac{dT}{dt} = -k(T-4)$,(其中 $k > 0$), (2分)分离变量 $\frac{1}{T-4}dT = -kdt$, (3分)得方程通解为 $T = Ce^{-kt} + 4$ (5分)由题设, $T(0) = 24$,得 $C = 20$,故 $T = 20e^{-kt} + 4$ (6分)又由题设 $T(30) = 14$,得 $k = \frac{\ln 2}{30}$,从而 $T = 20e^{-\frac{\ln 2}{30}t} + 4$ (7分)当 $T = 9$ 时, $t = 60$,即再经过 $60 - 30 = 30$ (分钟),物体的温度可以降至 9^0C 。 (8分)

九.

解: 原方程变形为
$$\int_0^x tf(t)dt - x \int_0^x f(t)dt = f(x) + \cos 2x$$
 (1) 方程两边关于 x 求导得 $-\int_0^x f(t)dt = 'f(x) + 2 \sin x$ (2)

方程两边再关于x求导得 $-f(x) = f''(x) - 4\cos 2x$, $f''(x) + f(x) = 4\cos 2x$

由(1)(2)得 f(0) = -1, f'(0) = 0,

特征方程为 $r^2+1=0$, 特征根为 $r=\pm i$,

则对应的齐次方程的通解为
$$\bar{y} = C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x$$
 ·················· (4分)

因为 $\pm 2i$ 不是特征根,故设此方程的特解为 $y^* = A\cos 2x + B\sin 2x$ ·············· (5分)

又由
$$f(0) = -1$$
, $f'(0) = 0$, 得 $C_1 = \frac{1}{3}$, $C_2 = 0$, 故 $f(x) = \frac{1}{3}\cos x - \frac{4}{3}\cos 2x \cdots$ (8分)

十.

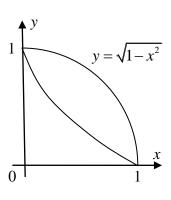
解: (1) D的图形如右图所示,则D的面积

$$A = \int_0^1 \sqrt{1 - x^2} dx - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 \sin^3 x d \cos^3 x \qquad (2 \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{4} - 3 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^4 x \cos^2 x dx = \frac{\pi}{4} - 3 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^4 x (1 - \sin^2 x) dx$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{4} - 3 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin^4 x - \sin^6 x) dx \qquad (3 \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{4} - 3 (\frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{5}{6} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}) = \frac{5}{32} \pi \qquad (4 \frac{\pi}{2})$$



(2) D 绕x 轴旋转一周所得旋转体的体积

$$V = \pi \int_0^1 (1 - x^2) dx - \pi \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 \sin^6 x d \cos^3 x \qquad (6 \frac{1}{12})$$

$$= \frac{2\pi}{3} - 3\pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^7 x \cos^2 x dx = \frac{2\pi}{3} - 3\pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^7 x (1 - \sin^2 x) dx$$

$$= \frac{2\pi}{3} - 3\pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin^7 x - \sin^9 x) dx \qquad (7 \frac{1}{12})$$

$$= \frac{2\pi}{3} - 3\pi \left(\frac{6}{7} + \frac{4}{5} - \frac{2}{3} - \frac{8}{9} \cdot \frac{6}{7} - \frac{4}{5} = \frac{18}{35} \pi \right) \qquad (8 \frac{1}{12})$$

+-.

解: (1)
$$f(x) = f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(\xi)}{2}x^2 = f'(0)x + \frac{f''(\xi)}{2}x^2$$
, (其中 ξ 介于 0 , x 之间)。 ··· (3分)

(2) 由题设,f''(x)在区间[-a,a] 上连续,

$$\overrightarrow{\text{m}} \int_{-a}^{a} f(x) dx = \int_{-a}^{a} (f'(0)x + \frac{1}{2}f''(\xi)x^{2}) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-a}^{a} f''(\xi)x^{2} dx$$

由介值定理,存在 $\eta \in [-a,a]$,使得 $f''(\eta) = \frac{3}{a^3} \int_{-a}^a f(x) dx$

即
$$a^3 f''(\eta) = 3 \int_{-a}^{a} f(x) dx$$
。 … (8分)

北京理工大学 **2016** 级《工科数学分析》第一学期期末试题解答及评分标准 2016 年 1 月 18 日

一、每小题 4分, 共 20 分

1.
$$\ln 3$$
; 2. $\sqrt{x^2+1}$; 3. $\frac{1}{9}(2e^3+1)$;

4.
$$\cos \frac{1}{x} + C$$
; 5. $x(\frac{x^2}{2} + C)$.

$$\exists \ \ 1 \ \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x - \tan x}{x^3 \cos x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x - \tan x}{x^3} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - \sec^2 x}{3x^2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\cos^2 x - 1}{3x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2\cos x(-\sin x)}{6x} = -\frac{1}{3}$$
 5 \(\frac{1}{3}\)

2 方程两边同时对
$$x$$
求导,得: $e^y + xe^y \frac{dy}{dx} + e^x \frac{dy}{dx} + ye^x = 0$ 3分

解得:
$$dy = -\frac{e^y + ye^x}{e^x + xe^y}dx$$
 5分

$$\int_{0}^{\pi} \sqrt{1 - \sin x} dx = \int_{0}^{\pi} \left| \sin \frac{x}{2} - \cos \frac{x}{2} \right| dx = 2 \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left| \sin x - \cos x \right| dx$$
 2 \(\frac{\partial}{2}\)

$$=2\left[\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}}(\cos x - \sin x)dx + \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}(\sin x - \cos x)dx(\frac{x^{2}}{2} - \frac{x^{3}}{3})\right]$$
 3 \(\frac{\pi}{4}\)

$$=4(\sqrt{2}-1)$$
 5 3

4 令:
$$u = x + y$$
,则 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{du}{dx} - 1$ 2分

代入原方程,得:
$$\frac{du}{dx} = u^2 + 1$$
 解得: $\arctan u = x + c$ 4分

代入,
$$\arctan(x+y) = x+c$$
 通解为: $y = \tan(x+c) - x$ 5分

三、由条件知:
$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\frac{2x^2 - x}{x+1} - ax - b}{x} = 0$$
 得

$$a = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{2x^2 - x}{(x+1)x} = 2$$
 3 分

$$b = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{2x^2 - x}{x + 1} - 2x = -3$$

四、(1) 设 $f(x) = x - \sin x$

則
$$f(0) = 0$$
, $f'(x) = 1 - \cos x \ge 0$ $(x > 0)$

所以 f(x) 是单调增加函数,则有 f(x) > f(0) = 0,

即当
$$x > 0$$
时,有 $x > \sin x$ 3分

(2) 由 (1) 知, 对自然数 $_n$, 有 $x_n > \sin x_n = x_{n+1}$

又
$$0 < x_{n+1} = \sin x_n < 1$$
,所以 $\{x_n\}$ 单调有界必有极限, 5分

设
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} x_n = a$$
 则有 $a = \sin a$ $a = 0$ 6分

五、定义域 $x \neq 0$

$$y' = \frac{-4(x+2)}{x^3}$$
, $y' = 0$ $\{ \exists x_1 = -2 : y'' = \frac{8(x+3)}{x^4} \}$, $y'' = 0$ $\{ \exists x_2 = -3 : 3 \}$

列表:

7,170							
	-∞,-3	-3	-3,-2	-2	-2,0	0	0,+∞
f'	_		-	0	+	不存在	_
f"	_	0	+		+		+
f		拐点		极值点)		
		$(-3, -\frac{26}{9})$		-3			

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} f(x) = -2$$
 渐近线: $y = -2 \ \mathcal{D} \ x = 0$ **6分**

六、由对称性可知:

心形线长

$$s = 2\int_0^{\pi} \sqrt{\rho^2 + {\rho'}^2} d\theta = 4\sqrt{2} \int_0^{\pi} \sqrt{1 + \cos\theta} d\theta = 8\int_0^{\pi} \cos\frac{\theta}{2} d\theta = 16$$
 3 \$\frac{3}{2}\$

心形线所围面积:

$$A = 2\int_0^{\pi} \frac{1}{2} \rho^2(\theta) d\theta = 4\int_0^{\pi} (1 + \cos \theta)^2 d\theta = 6\pi$$
 6 分

七、(1) 由对称性可知:

$$V_{\pi} = 2\int_0^1 \pi y^2(x) dx$$

$$=2\pi \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{0} \sin^{6}t \cdot 3\cos^{2}t(-\sin t)dt = 6\pi \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{7}t \cos^{2}t dt = \frac{32}{105}\pi, \qquad 4$$

(2)
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{3\sin^2 t \cos t}{3\cos^2 t (-\sin t)} = -\tan t$$
, $\frac{dy}{dx}\Big|_{t=\frac{\pi}{4}} = -1$, 5 $\frac{\pi}{2}$

$$\frac{d^{2y}}{dx^{2}} = \frac{-\sec^{2}t}{3\cos^{2}t(-\sin t)} = \frac{1}{3\cos^{4}t\sin t}, \quad \frac{d^{2}y}{dx^{2}}\Big|_{t=\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{3}, \qquad 6$$

$$k = \frac{|y''|}{(1+y'^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{3} = \frac{2}{3}$$
8 \(\frac{\partial}{2}\)

八、(1)设注水t秒后,液面的高度为h = h(t),则容器内水的容积是

$$V = \int_0^h \pi x^2 dy = \int_0^h \pi y^{\frac{2}{3}} dy$$
 2 \(\frac{1}{2}\)

两边对
$$t$$
求导 $\frac{dV}{dt} = \pi h^{\frac{2}{3}} \frac{dh}{dt}$,

已知
$$\frac{dV}{dt} = 3$$
,则 $\frac{dh}{dt} = \frac{3}{\pi h^{\frac{2}{3}}}$

(2) 选 y 为积分变量, $y \in [0,1]$,

$$dw = \pi x^2 dy \mu g (1 - y) = \pi \mu g (1 - y) y^{\frac{2}{3}} dy$$
(其中 μ 水的密度, g 重力加速度) 6分

$$w = \int_0^1 \pi \mu g (1 - y) y^{\frac{2}{3}} dy = \frac{9}{40} \pi \mu g$$
 8 3

九、(1) 证明: 作代换, 令
$$u = x - t$$
, $du = -dt$ 1分

$$\int_{0}^{x} tf(x-t)dt = \int_{x}^{0} (x-u)f(u)(-du) = x \int_{0}^{x} f(u)du - \int_{0}^{x} uf(u)du$$
$$= x \int_{0}^{x} f(t)dt - \int_{0}^{x} tf(t)dt$$
2 \(\frac{1}{2}\)

(2) 将(1) 代入已知等式,有

$$f(x) + x \int_0^x f(t)dt - \int_0^x tf(t)dt + \sin x = 0$$
, 两边对 x 求导,有 $f'(x) + \int_0^x f(t)dt + \cos x = 0$, 再求导,有

$$f''(x) + f(x) - \sin x = 0$$
, $f'(0) = 0$, $f'(0) = -1$, $f'(x) = -1$, $f'(x) = -1$

$$\begin{cases} y'' + y = \sin x \\ y(0) = 0, y'(0) = -1 \end{cases}$$
 4 \(\frac{\psi}{2}\)

$$y'' + y = 0$$
的特征根为 $r = \pm i$,通解为 $Y(x) = c_1 \cos x + c_2 \sin x$ 5分

作辅助方程:
$$y'' + y = e^{xi}$$
, i 是特征方程的单根,设 $\tilde{y} = Axe^{xi}$, 6分

代入方程解出:
$$A = -\frac{1}{2}i$$
, $\tilde{y} = -\frac{1}{2}ixe^{xi}$, 取虚部, 得特解:

$$\bar{y} = -\frac{1}{2}x\cos x$$
,通解为: $y = c_1\cos x + c_2\sin x - \frac{1}{2}x\cos x$ 7分

代入初始条件,解得: $c_1 = 0, c_2 = -\frac{1}{2}$, 故

$$y = f(x) = -\frac{1}{2}\sin x - \frac{1}{2}x\cos x$$
 8 \$\frac{1}{2}\$

十、(1) 由 f(x) 连续,有

$$f(1) = \lim_{x \to 1} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{f(x)}{(x-1)} (x-1) = 5 \cdot 0 = 0$$
1 $\cancel{2}$

$$f'(1) = \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{f(x) - f(1)}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{f(x)}{(x - 1)} = 5$$

(2)
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(\frac{\sin x}{x})}{\ln(1+x^2)} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(\frac{\sin x}{x})}{\frac{\sin x}{x} - 1} \cdot \frac{\frac{\sin x}{x} - 1}{x^2} \cdot \frac{x^2}{\ln(1+x^2)}$$
 5 \$\frac{\sigma}{x}\$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(\frac{\sin x}{x})}{\frac{\sin x}{x} - 1} \cdot \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{\sin x - x}{x^3} = 5 \cdot (-\frac{1}{6}) = -\frac{5}{6}$$

十一、构造辅助函数
$$F(x) = x^3 f(x)$$
 2分

由 f(x) 在[0.1] 上连续,且 $f(0) \cdot f(1) = -1$,则必有一点 $\eta \in (0,1)$,使得

$$f(\eta) = 0 3 \, \text{ f}$$

即: $F(0) = F(\eta) = 0$, 所以 F(x) 在 $[0,\eta]$ 上满足罗尔定理条件,

则存在 $\xi \in (0, \eta) \subseteq (0,1)$, 使得

$$F'(\xi) = 0 \quad \mathbb{P} \, \xi^3 f'(\xi) + 3\xi^2 f(\xi) = 0$$
 6分