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))

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

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

(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 $\frac{1}{2}$)

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

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

(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.

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,

得初值问题:
$$\begin{cases} f''(x) + f(x) = 4\cos 2x \\ f(0) = -1, \quad f'(0) = 0 \end{cases}$$
 (3分)

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.

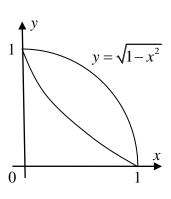
解: (1) D的图形如右图所示,则D的面积

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

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

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

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



(2) D 绕x 轴旋转一周所得旋转体的体积

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

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

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

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

+-.

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,

则在区间[-a,a]存在最大值M和最小值m, ····················(4分)

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

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)