标准答案及评分标准

2018年1月12日

一、填空(每小题4分,共20分)

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

2.
$$\frac{x^2}{1-x^4}$$

4.
$$-x^2 \cos x + 2x \sin x + 2 \cos x + C$$

5.
$$y = \frac{1}{2}(\sin x + \cos x) + ce^{-x}$$

1.
$$\Re: \lim_{x \to \infty} x^3 (\sin \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{2} \sin \frac{2}{x})$$

$$= \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{2} \sin \frac{2}{x}}{\frac{1}{x^3}}$$
 $\Rightarrow t = \frac{1}{x}$

$$\Rightarrow t = \frac{1}{x}$$

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

$$=\lim_{t\to 0}\frac{\sin t}{t}\cdot\frac{1-\cos t}{t^2}=\frac{1}{2}$$

.....5分

.....2分

$$\therefore \lim_{n \to \infty} n^3 \left(\sin \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{2} \sin \frac{2}{n} \right) = \frac{1}{2}$$

注: 此题也可以用泰勒公式。

2.
$$\text{MR:} \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = \left(e^{\sin x \ln x}\right)' + 2\sin x \cos x$$

$$= e^{\sin x \ln x} \cdot (\sin x \ln x)' + \sin 2x$$
$$= x^{\sin x} \cdot (\cos x \ln x + \frac{\sin x}{x}) + \sin 2x$$

因此,
$$dy = (x^{\sin x} \cdot (\cos x \ln x + \frac{\sin x}{x}) + \sin 2x) dx$$
.

.....4分

3. $\Re : \qquad \operatorname{Rel} = \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{2x^2}{1+\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx + \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{x \cos x}{1+\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$

$$= \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{1 + \sqrt{1 - x^2}}{1 + \sqrt{1 - x^2}} dx + \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{1 + \sqrt{1 - x^2}}{1 + \sqrt{1 - x^2}} dx$$

$$=4\int_0^1 \frac{x^2}{1+\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$$

$$=4\int_{0}^{1} \frac{x^{2}(1-\sqrt{1-x^{2}})}{1-(1-x^{2})} dx$$

$$=4-4\int_{0}^{1} \sqrt{1-x^{2}} dx$$

$$=4-\pi$$
4. 解: 令 $u=x+y$, 则 $\frac{dy}{dx}=\frac{du}{dx}-1$
《次原方程,符: $\frac{du}{dx}=1+\cos u=2\cos^{2}\frac{u}{2}$
分离变量法得, $\tan\frac{u}{2}=x+c$
《将 $u=x+y$ 代入上式,
得通解为, $\tan\frac{x+y}{2}=x+c$
《第 $u=x+y$ 代入上式,
目标($u=x+y$ 代入上式,
是证解($u=x+y$ 代入上式,
$$u=x+y=0$$

五、解:定义域 $x \neq 0$

$$y' = -\frac{4(x+2)}{x^3}$$
, $y' = 0$ $\mbox{ } \mbox{ } \mbo$

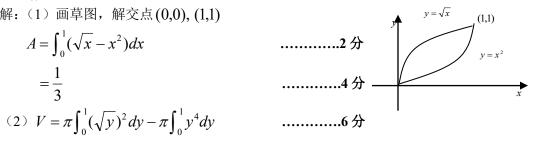
x	$(-\infty,-3)$	-3	(-3,-2)	-2	(-2,0)	0	$(0,+\infty)$
<i>y'</i>	-		_	0	+	不存在	-
<i>y</i> "		0	+		+		+
У		拐点	J	极小值	ノ	间断点	J
		$(-3, -\frac{26}{9})$		(-2,-3)			

$$\lim_{x\to\infty} (\frac{4(x+1)}{x^2} - 2) = -2$$
, 有水平渐近线: $y = -2$.

$$\lim_{x\to 0} \left(\frac{4(x+1)}{x^2} - 2\right) = +\infty, \quad \text{有垂直渐近线:} \quad x = 0.$$

六、解: (1) 画草图,解交点(0,0),(1,1)

$$A = \int_0^1 (\sqrt{x} - x^2) dx$$
$$= \frac{1}{3}$$



(2)
$$V = \pi \int_0^1 (\sqrt{y})^2 dy - \pi \int_0^1 y^4 dy$$

= $\frac{3}{10} \pi$

七、解: 建立坐标系, 使细杆位于区间[0,l]上, 质点位于l+a处

(1)
$$dF = G \frac{m\mu dx}{(a+l-x)^2} \qquad \dots 2$$

$$F = \int_0^1 \frac{Gm\mu}{(a+l-x)^2} dx = Gm\mu(\frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{a+l}) = \frac{Gm\mu l}{a(a+l)}.$$
4 \(\frac{\pi}{a}\)

(2) 当质点向右移至距杆端 $x(x \ge a)$ 处时,细杆与质点间的引力为

$$F(x) = \frac{Gm\mu l}{x(x+l)}.$$

将质点由a处移到b处与无穷远处时克服引力所做的功分别记作 W_b 和 W_{∞} .

$$dW = F(x)dx = \frac{Gm\mu ldx}{x(x+l)}dx,$$
6 \(\frac{1}{2}\)

积分得

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其中\eta在0与x之间,从而 0 = f(-1) = f(0) + \frac{f''(0)}{2!} - \frac{f^{(3)}(\xi_1)}{2!}, -1 < \xi_1 < 0,
                              1 = f(1) = f(0) + \frac{f''(0)}{2!} + \frac{f^{(3)}(\xi_2)}{2!}, 0 < \xi_2 < 1,
                            f^{(3)}(\xi_1) + f^{(3)}(\xi_2) = 6.
   两式相减,得
  f^{(3)}(x)在[\xi_1,\xi_2]\subset(-1,1)上连续,所以f^{(3)}(x)在[\xi_1,\xi_2]上必有最小值m和最大值M,
               m \le \frac{f^{(3)}(\xi_1) + f^{(3)}(\xi_2)}{2} \le M,
   从而
    由介值定理,至少存在一点\xi \in [\xi_1, \xi_2] \subset (-1,1),使得
             f^{(3)}(\xi) = \frac{f^{(3)}(\xi_1) + f^{(3)}(\xi_2)}{2} = 3.
九、解: f(x) = xe^x + \int_0^x (x-t)f(t)dt = xe^x + x\int_0^x f(t)dt - \int_0^x tf(t)dt
   上式两端对 x 求导,得: f'(x) = (x+1)e^x + \int_0^x f(t)dt
                                                                .....2分
   再对 x 求导得: f''(x) = (x+2)e^x + f(x),
   则 f(x) 满足初值问题: \begin{cases} f''(x) - f(x) = (x+2)e^x \\ f(0) = 0, \quad f'(0) = 1 \end{cases}
   对应齐次方程的通解为: Y(x) = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{-x}
   设非齐次方程的特解为: y^* = x(ax+b)e^x, 代入原方程, 得: 4ax+2a+2b=x+2
   解得: a = \frac{1}{4}, b = \frac{3}{4}, y^* = \frac{1}{4}(x^2 + 3x)e^x.
                                                                   .....6分
   通解为: y(x) = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{-x} + \frac{1}{4} (x^2 + 3x) e^x
   由初始条件,得: C_1 = \frac{1}{9}, C_2 = -\frac{1}{9}.
   所以 f(x) = \frac{1}{9}e^x - \frac{1}{9}e^{-x} + \frac{1}{4}(x^2 + 3x)e^x.
十、证明: 构造辅助函数 F(x) = e^x (f(x) - 2x)
    有 F(1) = e(f(1) - 2) = 3e > 0, F(5) = e^{5}(f(5) - 10) = -9e^{5} < 0.
     F(x)在[1,5]上连续,由零点定理可知,至少存在一点\eta \in (1,5),
              F(\eta) = 0.
     使得
                                                                     .....4分
     又因为F(x)在[\eta,6]上连续,在(\eta,6)内可导,且
              F(6) = e^{6}(f(6) - 12) = 0 = F(n).
    由罗尔定理可知, 存在\xi \in (\eta,6) \subset (1,6), 使F'(\xi) = 0, 即
             f'(\xi) + f(\xi) - 2\xi = 2
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