2003--2004 级《微积分 A》(上)期末试题 解答和评分标准

一. 计算下列各题(每题6分,酌情给步骤分)

1.
$$\lim_{x \to \infty} (1 - \frac{2}{x})^x = e^{-2}$$
 (6 $\%$)

$$2.y' = \frac{1}{1+x} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} - \frac{1}{(1+x)2\sqrt{x}} + \frac{\ln(1+x)}{4} x^{-\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{\ln(1+x)}{4x\sqrt{x}} \qquad (6\%)$$

3.
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-4t^3}{te^t} = -4t^2e^{-t}$$
 (35)

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{-4(2t-t^2)e^{-t}}{te^t} = 4(t-2)e^{-2t} \qquad(6\%)$$

4.
$$\int \ln(1+x^2) = x \ln(1+x^2) - \int \frac{2x^2}{1+x^2} dx$$
(3/ $\frac{1}{2}$)

$$= x \ln(1 + x^2) - 2x + 2 \arctan x + C \dots (6\%)$$

5. 分离变量,得
$$\frac{dy}{y^2} = (2x + e^x)dx$$
.....(2分)

两边积分,得
$$-\frac{1}{y} = x^2 + e^x + C$$
(4分)

由
$$y(0) = -1$$
, 得 $C = 0$, 故 $y = \frac{-1}{x^2 + e^x}$ (6分)

二、求解下列各题

列表

X	$(-\infty,0)$	0	(0,1)	1	(1,+∞)
<i>y</i> '	_	不存在	+	0	_
у	7		1		`

.....(5 分)

 $\therefore y = f(x)$ 在区间($-\infty$,0)和(1,+ ∞)内单调递减, 在区间(0,1)内单调递增,

$$f(0) = 0$$
为极小值; $f(1) = e^{-1}$ 为极大值.....(7分)

2.
$$f'(x) = -2x \ln(2-|x|)$$
(3分)

$$\lim_{x \to 1} \frac{f(x)}{(x-1)^2} = \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{-2x \ln(2-|x|)}{2(x-1)}$$

$$=-\lim_{x\to 1}\frac{\ln(2-x)}{x-1}=1$$
 (7分)

3.
$$\int_{0}^{4\pi} \sqrt{1 - \cos x} \, dx = 2 \int_{0}^{2\pi} \sqrt{2 \sin^2 \frac{x}{2}} \, dx = 2 \sqrt{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \sin \frac{x}{2} \, dx$$

$$= -4\sqrt{2}\cos\frac{x}{2}\Big|_{0}^{2\pi} = 8\sqrt{2} \qquad \dots \qquad (7\%)$$

4. 令 y' = p = p(x), 则原方程化为

(*)
$$p' - \frac{2}{x}p = x^2$$
(2/ π)

对应齐次线性方程 $p' - \frac{2}{x}p = 0$ 的通解为 $p = Cx^2$ (4分)

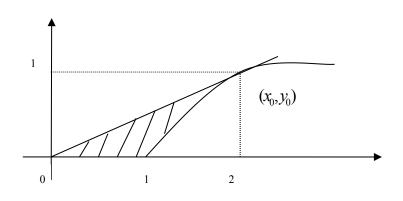
又方程(*)有特解 $p = x^3$, 故方程(*)的通解为

$$p = Cx^2 + x^3 \tag{6}$$

由 $y' = Cx^2 + x^3$ 得原方程的通解为

$$y = C_1 x^3 + C_2 + \frac{x^4}{4}$$
 (75)

(2) $ds = \sqrt{1 + y'(x)^2} dx = \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{4(x-1)}} dx = \sqrt{\frac{4x-3}{4(x-1)}} dx$ (5%)



(3) 平面图形D的面积

$$A = \int_{0}^{1} (y^{2} + 1 - 2y) dy = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$(\cancel{\exists} \cancel{x}) \qquad A = \int_{0}^{2} \frac{x}{2} dx - \int_{1}^{2} \sqrt{x - 1} dx = \frac{1}{3})$$

$$(\cancel{A}) \qquad V = \pi \int_{0}^{1} [(y^{2} + 1)^{2} - (2y)^{2}] dy$$

(4)
$$V_{y} = \pi \int_{0}^{1} [(y^{2} + 1)^{2} - (2y)^{2}] dy$$
$$= \pi \int_{0}^{1} (y^{4} - 2y^{2} + 1) dy = \frac{8\pi}{15} (12\%)$$

六、解法一:以水面上一点为原点,垂直向上建立x轴.当物体 Ω 露出水面部分的高为 $x(0 \le x \le a)$ 时, Ω 所受的重力与浮力的

合力
$$F(x) = a^3k \rho g - a^2(a-x)\rho g = a^2 \rho g(ka-a+x)$$

$$\dots (5分)$$

故所需做功为

$$W = \int_{0}^{a} F(x)dx = a^{2} \rho g \int_{0}^{a} (ka - a + x)dx = a^{4} \rho g(k - \frac{1}{2}) \dots (8 \%)$$

六、解法二:以水面上一点为原点,垂直向下建立x轴,则立方体 Ω 介于x=0和x=a之间,任取一小区间[x,x+dx] \subset [0,a],把对应 的小薄片物体提升a的位移过程可分为两部分:水中的位移x和 水面以上的位移a-x,从而将这一薄片提升a所需的做功微元

$$dW = (k-1)a^{2}\rho gxdx + ka^{2}\rho g(a-x)dx$$
$$= a^{2}\rho g(ka-x)dx....(5\%)$$

$$\therefore W = \int_{0}^{a} a^{2} \rho g(ka - x) dx = a^{4} \rho g(k - \frac{1}{2})$$
 (8/x)

七、解: (1) 做变换 u = x - t, 则

(2) 将(1) 的结果带入原方程,等式两边关于x求导,得

$$f'(x) + 4[\int_{0}^{x} f(t)dt + xf(x) - xf(x)] = x^{2}$$

$$\mathbb{E} f'(x) + 4 \int_{0}^{x} f(t) dt = x^{2}$$

由原方程及上式可知 f(0) = 0, f'(0) = 0(5分) 且 f''(x) + 4f(x) = 2x,

上述二阶微分方程的通解为

$$f(x) = C_1 \cos 2x + C_2 \sin 2x + \frac{x}{2},$$

将初值条件代入,得 $f(x) = -\frac{1}{4}\sin 2x + \frac{x}{2}$ (8分)