

2004 级《微积分 A》第一学期期末试卷

参考答案及评分标准

一、1、 $\int (\arcsin x - x\sqrt{1-x^2})dx$

$$= \int \arcsin x dx - \int x\sqrt{1-x^2} dx$$

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

3分分

3

2、对应齐次方程的特征方程： $r^2 + 1 = 0$

特征根： $r = \pm i$

齐次方程的通解为 $Y(x) = C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x \dots\dots\dots 3$

设非齐次方程的特解为： $\bar{y} = Ae^{2x}$

代入原方程得分 $\frac{1}{5} \dots\dots\dots 5$

原方程的通解： $y(x) = C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x + \frac{1}{5}e^{2x} \dots\dots\dots 6$

3、 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^{2x} \ln(1+t^2)dt}{x^3}$

$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \ln(1+4x^2)}{3x^2} \dots\dots\dots 4$ 分

$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \times 4x^2}{3x^2} = \frac{8}{3} \dots\dots\dots 6$ 分

4、 $\ln(1+x)$ 的麦克劳林展式为：

$$\ln(1+x) = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} + o(x^3)$$

$$\therefore \ln(1+x^2) = x^2 - \frac{x^4}{2} + \frac{x^6}{3} + o(x^6)$$

$$f(x) = x^2 \ln(1+x^2) = x^4 - \frac{x^6}{2} + \frac{x^8}{3} + o(x^8) \dots\dots\dots 4$$
分

由 Taylor 公式中系数的唯一性有

$$a_8 = \frac{f^{(8)}(0)}{8!} = \frac{1}{3} \quad \therefore f^{(8)}(0) = \frac{8!}{3} = 13440 \dots\dots\dots 6$$
分

5、 $\begin{cases} x = \rho \cos \theta = e^\theta \cos \theta \\ y = \rho \sin \theta = e^\theta \sin \theta \end{cases}$ 切点为 $\begin{cases} x_0 = 0 \\ y_0 = e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \end{cases} \dots\dots\dots 2$

$$\frac{dy}{dx}\bigg|_{\theta=\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\sin\theta + \cos\theta}{\cos\theta - \sin\theta}\bigg|_{\theta=\frac{\pi}{2}} = -1 \quad \dots\dots\dots 5\text{分}$$

$$\text{切线方程为 } y - e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = -x \quad \dots\dots\dots 6\text{分}$$

二、1、令 $x=t^2, dx=2tdt$ 2

$$\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x}dx}{1+x\sqrt{x}} = \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{2t^2dt}{1+t^3} \quad \dots\dots\dots 4\text{分}$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \ln(1+t^3)\bigg|_1^{+\infty} \quad \dots\dots\dots 6\text{分}$$

$$= +\infty$$

$$\therefore \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x}dx}{1+x\sqrt{x}} \text{ 发散. } \dots\dots\dots 7\text{分}$$

2、只须 $f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处可导即可。由可导与连续的关系知 $f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处应连

续。又 $f(0)=a+b, f(0^-)=\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-}(ae^x+be^{-x})=a+b$

$$f(0^+) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{x} \ln(1+x) = 1$$

$$\therefore \text{有 } a+b=1 \quad \dots\dots\dots 3\text{分}$$

$$f'_-(0^-) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} (ae^x + be^{-x})' = a-b$$

$$f'_+(0^+) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left[\frac{1}{x} \ln(1+x) \right]' = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore \text{有 } a-b = -\frac{1}{2} \quad \dots\dots\dots 5\text{分}$$

$$\text{结合得 } b=1, \quad a=\frac{1}{4}, b=\frac{3}{4} \quad \dots\dots\dots 6\text{分}$$

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{4}e^x - \frac{3}{4}e^{-x}, & x < 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2}, & x = 0 \\ \frac{x - (1+x)\ln(1+x)}{(1+x)x^2}, & x > 0 \end{cases} \quad \dots\dots\dots 7\text{分}$$

3、原方程为伯努利方程。令 $u=y^2, \frac{du}{dx} = 2yy'$ 2

$$\text{原方程化为 } u' + 4xu = 2x \quad \dots\dots\dots 3\text{分}$$

$$u = e^{-\int 4xdx} \left[\int 2xe^{4xdx} dx + C \right]$$

$$= e^{-2x^2} \left[\frac{1}{2} e^{2x^2} + C \right]$$

$$\therefore y^2 = \frac{1}{2} + Ce^{-2x^2} \dots\dots\dots 5\text{分}$$

$$\text{由得} (0) = 1, \quad C = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{特解为分}^2 = \frac{1}{2}(1 + e^{-2x^2}) \dots\dots\dots 7$$

$$\begin{aligned} 4、\text{原式} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{4 - \frac{1}{n^2}}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{4 - \frac{2^2}{n^2}}} + \dots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{4 - \frac{n^2}{n^2}}} \right) \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{4 - \frac{i^2}{n^2}}} \cdot \frac{1}{n} \dots\dots\dots 4\text{分} \\ &= \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{4 - x^2}} \dots\dots\dots 6\text{分} \\ &= \arcsin \frac{x}{2} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{\pi}{6} \dots\dots\dots 7\text{分} \end{aligned}$$

三、等式两边直接积分，得

$$\int f(x)F(x)dx = \int \frac{\arctan \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}(1+x)} dx \dots\dots\dots 2\text{分}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} F^2(x) = \arctan^2 \sqrt{x} + C \dots\dots\dots 4\text{分}$$

$$\text{由得} (1) = \frac{\sqrt{2}\pi}{4}, \quad C = 0$$

$$\therefore F(x) = \sqrt{2} \arctan \sqrt{x} \dots\dots\dots 6\text{分}$$

$$f(x) = F'(x) = \sqrt{2} \cdot \frac{1}{1+x} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2x}(1+x)} \dots\dots\dots 8\text{分}$$

四、解交点：

$$\begin{aligned} (1) S &= S_{D_1} + S_{D_2} = \int_0^a (ax - x^2) dx + \int_a^{\sqrt{2}} (x^2 - ax) dx \\ &= \frac{a^3}{3} - a + \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} \dots\dots\dots 4\text{分} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{dS}{da} = a^2 - 1, \text{令得唯一} 0, \quad a = 1 \quad (\because 0 < a < \sqrt{2})$$

$$\text{又时取最小值} \frac{d^2 S}{da^2} \Big|_{a=1} = 2 > 1 \quad \therefore a = 1 \quad S$$

$$S_{\text{最小}} = \frac{2(\sqrt{2} - 1)}{3} \dots\dots\dots 6\text{分}$$

$$(2)V_1 = \pi \int_0^1 ((\sqrt{y})^2 - y^2) dy = \frac{\pi}{6} \dots\dots\dots 9 \text{分}$$

$$V_2 = \pi \int_1^{\sqrt{2}} (x^4 - x^2) dx = \frac{2\pi(\sqrt{2}+1)}{15} \dots\dots\dots 12 \text{分}$$

五、证明： 设 $F(x) = x \int_0^x \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1+t^2}} - 2\sqrt{1+x^2} + 2$

$$F(0) = 0 \dots\dots\dots 1 \text{分}$$

$$\text{又 } F'(x) = \int_0^x \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1+t^2}} - \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}, F'(0) = 0 \dots\dots\dots 4$$

$$F''(x) = \frac{1}{(1+x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} > 0 \dots\dots\dots 6 \text{分}$$

$$\therefore \text{对 } x > 0, \quad F'(x) > F'(0) = 0$$

$$\text{有 } F(x) > F(0) = 0$$

$$\therefore x \int_0^x \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1+t^2}} > 2\sqrt{1+x^2} - 2 \dots\dots\dots 8 \text{分}$$

[或利用积分中值定理知使得 $\xi \in (0, x)$,

$$\int_0^x \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1+t^2}} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+\xi^2}}$$

$$\therefore F'(x) = \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+\xi^2}} - \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} > 0, \text{从而有 } F(x) > F(0) = 0]$$

六、由题意知：

$$\begin{cases} m \frac{dv}{dt} = -kv \\ v(0) = 5, v(4) = 2.5 \end{cases} \dots\dots\dots 3 \text{分}$$

$$\text{解方程得由得 } e^{-\frac{k}{m}t}, \quad v(0) = 5, \quad C = 5$$

$$\text{由得 } v(4) = 2.5, \quad \frac{k}{m} = \frac{\ln 2}{4}$$

$$\therefore v(t) = 5e^{-\frac{\ln 2}{4}t} \dots\dots\dots 6 \text{分}$$

游艇滑行的最长距离：

$$S = \int_0^{+\infty} v(t) dt = \int_0^{+\infty} 5e^{-\frac{\ln 2}{4}t} dt \dots\dots\dots 7 \text{分}$$

$$= \frac{20}{\ln 2} \dots\dots\dots 8 \text{分}$$

七、证明：对由柯西定理知使得 $\exists \xi \in (0, x)$,

$$\frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{g(x) - g(0)} = \frac{f'(\xi)}{g'(\xi)} < \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)} \quad (\because \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)} \text{单增}) \dots\dots\dots 2$$

$$\text{又} f'(x) > 0, g'(0) = 0 \quad \therefore g(x) > 0 \quad \dots\dots\dots 4$$

$$\text{而} \left[\frac{f(x)}{g(x)} \right]' = \frac{f'(x)g(x) - f(x)g'(x)}{g^2(x)} = \frac{g'(x)}{g(x)} \left[\frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)} - \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} \right] > 0$$

$$\therefore \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} \text{在}(0, x) \text{单调递增} \quad \dots\dots\dots 6$$