

(2014-2015-1)工科数学分析期末试题(A 卷)解答 (信二学习部整理)

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

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

3.  $\int_2^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x(x+1)}, \int_0^{+\infty} x e^{-x} dx,$

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

5.  $f(x)$

二.  $I = 2 \int_0^1 x^{10} \sqrt{1-x^2} dx. \dots\dots\dots(2 \text{ 分})$

令  $x = \sin t \quad = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{10} t \cos^2 t dt \dots\dots\dots(4 \text{ 分})$

$= 2(\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{10} t dt - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{12} t dt) \dots\dots\dots(6 \text{ 分})$

$= \frac{21}{1024} \pi \dots\dots\dots(8 \text{ 分})$

三.  $y = e^{-\int \frac{1-x}{x} dx} (C + \int \frac{e^{3x}}{x} e^{\int \frac{1-x}{x} dx} dx) \dots\dots\dots(4 \text{ 分})$

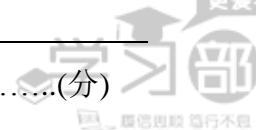
$= e^{x-\ln x} (C + \int \frac{e^{3x}}{x} e^{\ln x-x} dx) \dots\dots\dots(6 \text{ 分})$

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

$= \frac{e^x}{x} (C + \int e^{2x} dx) \dots\dots\dots(8 \text{ 分})$

$= \frac{e^x}{x} (C + \frac{1}{2} e^{2x}) \dots\dots\dots(9 \text{ 分})$

四. (1)  $y(0) = 1 \dots\dots\dots(1 \text{ 分})$



$$y' = -e^y - xe^y y' \quad \dots\dots\dots(分)$$

$$y'(0) = -e \quad \dots\dots\dots(3 分)$$

$$y'' = -e^y y' - e^y y' - xe^y (y')^2 - xe^y y'' \quad \dots\dots\dots(4 分)$$

$$y''(0) = 2e^2 \quad \dots\dots\dots(5 分)$$

$$(2) \text{由题设, 应有 } f(0) = y(0) \quad f'(0) = y'(0) \quad f''(0) = y''(0) \quad \dots\dots\dots(6 分)$$

$$c = f(0) = 1 \quad \dots\dots\dots(7 分)$$

$$f'(x) = 2ax + b \quad b = f'(0) = -e \quad \dots\dots\dots(8 分)$$

$$f''(x) = 2a \quad 2a = f''(0) = 2e^2 \quad a = e^2 \quad \dots\dots\dots(9 分)$$

五.

$$I = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \ln \cos x d \tan x \quad \dots\dots\dots(2 分)$$

$$= \tan x \ln \cos x \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} + \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} \tan x dx \quad \dots\dots\dots(5 分)$$

$$= \sqrt{3} \ln \frac{1}{2} - \ln \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \left( \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} - 1 \right) dx \quad \dots\dots\dots(6 分)$$

$$= -\sqrt{3} \ln 2 + \frac{1}{2} \ln 2 + (\tan x - x) \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \quad \dots\dots\dots(8 分)$$

$$= \left( \frac{1}{2} - \sqrt{3} \right) \ln 2 + \sqrt{3} - 1 - \frac{\pi}{12} \quad \dots\dots\dots(9 分)$$

六.

$$\text{设 } f(x) = \ln x - \frac{x^2}{2} - a \quad x \in (0, +\infty) \quad \dots\dots\dots(1 分)$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{x} - x \quad \dots\dots\dots(2 分)$$

$$\text{令 } f'(x) = 0 \quad \text{得 } x = 1 \quad \dots\dots\dots(3 分)$$

$$f(0+0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = -\infty \quad \dots\dots\dots(4 分)$$

$$f(+\infty) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = -\infty \quad \dots\dots\dots(5 分)$$

$$f(1) = -\frac{1}{2} - a \quad \dots\dots\dots(6 分)$$

$$\text{当 } a < -\frac{1}{2} \quad f(1) > 0 \quad \text{二曲线有两个交点} \quad \dots\dots\dots(7 分)$$



当  $a = -\frac{1}{2}$   $f(1) = 0$  二曲线有一个交点 .....(8 分)

当  $a > -\frac{1}{2}$   $f(1) < 0$  二曲线有没有交点 .....(9 分)

七. 设  $\frac{2x^2 - 4x - 1}{(x+2)(x^2+1)} = \frac{A}{x+2} + \frac{Bx+D}{x^2+1}$  .....(2 分)

$$2x^2 - 4x - 1 = A(x^2 + 1) + (Bx + D)(x + 2)$$

得  $A = 3$   $B = -2$   $D = -1$  ... (1+1+1) .....(5 分)

$$\int \frac{2x^2 - 4x - 1}{(x+2)(x^2+1)} = \int \left( \frac{3}{x+2} - \frac{x+2}{x^2+1} \right) dx$$

$$= 3 \ln|x+2| - \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2+1) - 2 \arctan x + C \quad (\text{每项 1 分}) \dots\dots(9 \text{ 分})$$

八.  $f(0-0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{ax^3}{x - \arcsin x}$  .....(1 分)

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{3ax^2}{1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}} \dots\dots(2 \text{ 分})$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{3ax^2 \sqrt{1-x^2}}{\sqrt{1-x^2} - 1}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{3ax^2 \sqrt{1-x^2}}{-\frac{1}{2}x^2} \dots\dots(3 \text{ 分})$$

$$= -6a \dots\dots(4 \text{ 分})$$

$$f(0+0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{e^{ax} + x^2 - ax - 1}{\frac{x^2}{4}} \dots\dots(5 \text{ 分})$$

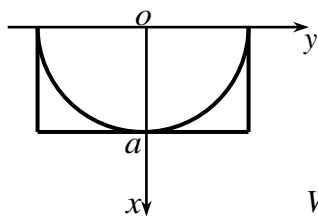
$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{ae^{ax} + 2x - a}{\frac{x}{2}} \dots\dots(6 \text{ 分})$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{a^2 e^{ax} + 2}{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$= 2(a^2 + 2) \dots\dots(7 \text{ 分})$$

由题设得  $-6a = 2(a^2 + 2) \neq 6$   $a = -2$  .....(9 分)

九.



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

$$= 200\mu g x(a - \sqrt{a^2 - x^2})dx \quad \dots\dots\dots(3 \text{ 分})$$

$$W = \int_0^a 200\mu g x(a - \sqrt{a^2 - x^2})dx \quad \dots\dots\dots(4 \text{ 分})$$

$$= 200\mu g (\int_0^a ax dx - \int_0^a x\sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx) \quad \dots\dots\dots(5 \text{ 分})$$

$$= 200\mu g (\frac{a^3}{2} - \frac{1}{3}a^3) \quad \dots(1+2)\dots\dots\dots(8 \text{ 分})$$

$$= \frac{100}{3}\mu ga^3 (\text{J}) \quad \dots\dots\dots(9 \text{ 分})$$

十.

$$r^2 + r - 2 = 0 \quad \dots\dots\dots(1 \text{ 分})$$

$$r = 1 \quad r = -2 \quad \dots\dots\dots(3 \text{ 分})$$

$$\bar{y} = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{-2x} \quad \dots\dots\dots(4 \text{ 分})$$

设

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

代入方程得

$$6Ax + 2A + 3B = 3x \quad \dots\dots\dots(7 \text{ 分})$$

解得

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

通解为

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

十一.

$$V_1 = \int_a^\xi \pi[f^2(x) - f^2(\xi)]dx \quad \dots\dots\dots(2 \text{ 分})$$

$$V_2 = \int_\xi^b 2\pi x[f(\xi) - f(x)]dx \quad \dots\dots\dots(4 \text{ 分})$$

$$\text{令 } F(t) = \int_a^t \pi[f^2(x) - f^2(t)]dx - \int_t^b 2\pi x[f(t) - f(x)]dx \quad \dots\dots\dots(6 \text{ 分})$$

则  $F(x)$  在  $[a, b]$  上连续

$$F(a) = -\int_a^b 2\pi x[f(a) - f(x)]dx < 0 \quad \dots\dots\dots(7 \text{ 分})$$

$$F(b) = \int_a^b \pi[f^2(x) - f^2(b)]dx > 0 \quad \dots\dots\dots(8 \text{ 分})$$

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

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

$$V_1 = V_2 \quad \dots\dots\dots(9 \text{ 分})$$