

## 2008-2009 第一学期期末数学分析 B(A 卷)参考解答及评分标准(2009.1)

$$-1. -\frac{1}{x}$$

2. 
$$\frac{x^3}{6} - \sin x + 2x$$

3. 1, 
$$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$
 (2  $\%$ , 2  $\%$ )

4. 
$$y = Cx + \frac{x^3}{2}$$
 (没有 y 扣 1 分)

5. 
$$-1 - \frac{x^3}{2} - \frac{x^4}{6} - \frac{x^5}{4} + o(x^5)$$

6. 
$$\pm 2$$
,  $-\frac{1}{4}$  (2分(没有  $\pm$  扣 1分), 2分)

7. *e* 

二. 
$$r^2 + r - 2 = 0$$
 .....(1 分)

$$r_1 = 1$$
  $r_2 = -2$  .....(3  $\frac{1}{2}$ )

$$\overline{y} = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{-2x}$$
 .....(5 \(\frac{1}{2}\))

设 
$$y^* = Axe^x$$
 .....(6 分)

代入方程得 
$$A = \frac{1}{3}$$
  $y^* = \frac{1}{3}xe^x$  .....(8分)

通解 
$$y = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{-2x} + \frac{1}{3} x e^x$$
 .....(9 分)

三. 
$$\int x^2 \arctan x dx = \frac{1}{3} \int \arctan x d(x^3)$$
 (2 分)  

$$= \frac{1}{3} (x^3 \arctan x - \int x^3 \cdot \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx)$$
 (5 分)  

$$= \frac{1}{3} [x^3 \arctan x - \int (x - \frac{x}{1+x^2}) dx]$$
 (7 分)  

$$= \frac{1}{3} x^3 \arctan x - \frac{1}{6} x^2 + \frac{1}{6} \ln(1+x^2) + C$$
 (9 分)

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四. 由题设, 当
$$x \to 0$$
时,  $\ln(1+x) - (ax + bx^2) \sim x^2$  .....(2分)

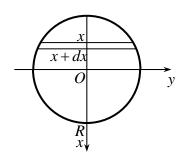
$$\ln(1+x) - (ax+bx^2) = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + o(x^2) - (ax+bx^2) \qquad ... (4 \%)$$

$$= (1-a)x + (-\frac{1}{2}-b)x^2 + o(x^2)$$
 .....(5  $\%$ )

$$1-a=0$$
  $-\frac{1}{2}-b=1$  .....(7 分)

$$a = 1$$
  $b = -\frac{3}{2}$  .....(9  $\%$ )

## 五. 如图建立坐标系



$$dP = \mu g(x+R)2ydx \qquad ....(2 \%)$$

$$=2\mu g(x+R)\sqrt{R^2-x^2}dx$$
 .....(3  $\frac{1}{2}$ )

$$=4\mu gR\int_{0}^{R}\sqrt{R^{2}-x^{2}}dx$$
 .....(6 \(\frac{1}{2}\))

$$=\pi\mu gR^{3} = 800\pi gR^{3}(N)$$
 .....(9  $\%$ )

七. 设曲线方程为 y = y(x)

$$\int_{1}^{t} \sqrt{1 + (y')^{2}} \, dx = 2 \int_{1}^{t} y \, dx \qquad (2 \, \text{$\frac{t}{2}$})$$

两端对t求导

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

$$y' = \sqrt{4y^2 - 1}$$
 .....(5  $\%$ )

$$\frac{dy}{\sqrt{4y^2 - 1}} = dx \qquad (6 \%)$$

积分得 
$$\frac{1}{2}\ln(2y+\sqrt{(2y)^2-1})=x+C_1$$
 .....(7分)

由 
$$y|_{x=1} = \frac{1}{2}$$
,得  $C_1 = -1$  ......(8分)

$$\ln(2y + \sqrt{(2y)^2 - 1}) = 2(x - 1)$$

$$y = \frac{1}{2}ch2(x-1) = \frac{e^{2(x-1)} + e^{-2(x-1)}}{4} \qquad \dots (9 \ \%)$$