



$$-1.$$
 $x^3 + 2x^2 + 3x$

2.
$$\sqrt{2} + 1$$

3.
$$-\frac{3}{2}$$
, $\frac{9}{2}$

4.
$$\sqrt{1-x^2} + \frac{\pi}{4-\pi + 2 \ln 2} \arctan x$$

$$5. m\frac{d^2y}{dt^2} = mg - k\frac{dy}{dt}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 + \frac{-1}{1 - x}}{2x}$$
 (6 $\%$)

$$=\lim_{x\to 0}\frac{-1}{2(1-x)}$$
(7 $\%$)

$$=-\frac{1}{2}$$
(8 $\%$)

$$\Xi. \qquad e^{y} \frac{dy}{dx} - y - x \frac{dy}{dx} = 0 \qquad (3 \%)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y}{e^y - x} \tag{4 \%}$$

$$\frac{d^{2}y}{dx^{2}} = \frac{\frac{dy}{dx} \cdot (e^{y} - x) - y(e^{y} \frac{dy}{dx} - 1)}{(e^{y} - x)^{2}}$$
 (6 %)

$$= \frac{\frac{y}{e^{y}-x} \cdot (e^{y}-x) - y(e^{y} \frac{y}{e^{y}-x} - 1)}{(e^{y}-x)^{2}} \qquad(7 \%)$$

$$=\frac{-2xy+2ye^{y}-y^{2}e^{y}}{(e^{y}-x)^{3}}$$
 (8 \(\frac{\psi}{2}\))



$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\frac{x + 2a}{x - a} \right)^{x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left[\left(1 + \frac{3a}{x - a} \right)^{\frac{x - a}{3a}} \right]^{\frac{3ax}{x - a}}$$
(2 \(\frac{\frac{1}{2}}{2}\))

$$=e^{3a} \qquad \qquad \dots (3 \ \%)$$

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{8x}{e^{x}} dx = \int_{0}^{+\infty} 8xe^{-x} dx = -\int_{0}^{+\infty} 8x de^{-x}$$
 (4 \(\frac{1}{2}\))

$$= -8xe^{-x}\Big|_{0}^{+\infty} + \int_{0}^{+\infty} 8e^{-x} dx \qquad (6 \ \%)$$

$$=-8e^{-x}\Big|_{0}^{+\infty}=8$$
(8 $\%$)

$$e^{3a} = 8$$
 $a = \ln 2$ (9 $\%$)

五.
$$\frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{1}{y}x + y^3 \qquad \frac{dx}{dy} - \frac{1}{y}x = y^3 \qquad \dots (2 \%)$$

$$x = e^{-\int -\frac{1}{y} dy} (C + \int y^3 e^{\int -\frac{1}{y} dy} dy) \qquad(4 \%)$$

$$= e^{\ln y} (C + \int y^3 e^{-\ln y} dy)$$
 (6 \(\frac{1}{2}\))

$$= y(C + \int y^{3} \frac{1}{v} dy)$$
 (8 $\%$)

$$= Cy + \frac{1}{3}y^4 \qquad(9 \%)$$

六.
$$f'(x) = -a\sin x - \cos 3x \qquad(3 分)$$

曲
$$f'(\frac{\pi}{3}) = -a\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + 1 = 0$$
 得 $a = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$ (5分)

$$f''(x) = -a\cos x + 3\sin 3x \qquad (7 \ \%)$$

因为
$$f''(\frac{\pi}{3}) = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} < 0$$
 故 $f(\frac{\pi}{3})$ 是极大值(9分)

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

$$=\left(\frac{y^2}{2} + 2y - \frac{y^3}{3}\right)\Big|_{-1}^2 = \frac{9}{2} \qquad \dots (5 \%)$$

$$V = \int_{-1}^{2} [\pi(y+2)^2 - \pi y^4] dy \qquad(7 \, \%)$$

$$=\pi \left[\frac{1}{3}(y+2)^3 - \frac{1}{5}y^5\right]_{-1}^2 = \frac{72}{5}\pi \qquad(9 \, \%)$$



$$I = \int \frac{-2t^2}{t^2 - 1} dt$$
(3 \(\frac{\(\frac{1}{2}\)}{t^2}\)

$$= -2\int (1 + \frac{1}{t^2 - 1})dt \qquad(4 \, \cancel{\pi})$$

$$= -2\int (1 + \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{t-1} - \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{t+1})dt \qquad(6 \, \%)$$

$$= -2t + \ln|t + 1| - \ln|t - 1| + C \qquad(8 \ \%)$$

$$= -2\sqrt{\frac{1+x}{x}} + \ln\left|\sqrt{\frac{1+x}{x}} + 1\right| - \ln\left|\sqrt{\frac{1+x}{x}} - 1\right| + C$$
 (9)

分)

九.
$$dW = x \cdot \mu g \pi y^2 dx = \pi \mu g x \cdot 4(1 - \frac{x}{3})^2 dx = \frac{4}{9} \pi \mu g x (3 - x)^2 dx \qquad(3 分)$$

$$w = \int_{0}^{3} \frac{4}{9} \pi \mu g x (3 - x)^{2} dx \qquad (5 \%)$$
$$= \frac{4}{9} \pi \mu g \int_{0}^{3} (9x - 6x^{2} + x^{3}) dx$$

$$= \frac{4}{9} \pi \mu g \left(\frac{9}{2} x^2 - 2x^3 + \frac{1}{4} x^4 \right) \Big|_0^3 \qquad (8 \ \%)$$

$$=3\pi\mu g = 3000\pi g (J)$$
(9 $\%$)

$$f'(x) = e^{-x} + \int_{0}^{x} f(t)dt$$
(2 $\frac{1}{2}$)

$$f''(x) = -e^{-x} + f(x)$$
 $f''(x) - f(x) = -e^{-x}$ (3 $\frac{1}{2}$)

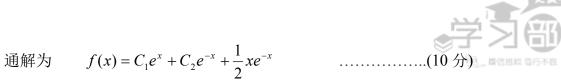
$$f(0) = -1$$
 $f'(0) = 1$ (5 $\%$)

$$r^2 - 1 = 0$$
 $r = \pm 1$ (6 $\%$)

$$\bar{f}(x) = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{-x}$$
(7 $\%$)

设
$$f^*(x) = Axe^{-x}$$
(8 分)

代入微分方程得
$$A = \frac{1}{2}$$
 $f^*(x) = \frac{1}{2}xe^{-x}$ (9分)



題解的
$$f(x) = C_1 e^{-x} + C_2 e^{-x} + \frac{1}{2}xe^{-x}$$

由初值得 $C_1 = -\frac{1}{4}$ $C_2 = -\frac{3}{4}$ $f(x) = -\frac{1}{4}e^{x} - \frac{3}{4}e^{-x} + \frac{1}{2}xe^{-x}$ (12分)

十一.
$$\Leftrightarrow F(t) = (t-1) \int_0^t f(x) dx$$
(2 分)

则F(t)在[0,1]连续,在(0,1)可导,又

$$F(0) = F(1) = 0$$

由罗尔定理,
$$\exists \xi \in (0,1)$$
,使 $F'(\xi) = 0$ (6分)

$$\int_{0}^{\xi} f(x)dx + (\xi - 1)f(\xi) = 0 \qquad(7 \%)$$

即
$$(1-\xi)f(\xi) = \int_0^{\xi} f(x)dx$$
 得证(8分)

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