

09 级第一学期工科数学分析期末试题(A 卷)解答(2010.1)

- 一. 1. $\frac{y}{e^y - x}, \frac{1}{e^2}$ (2 分, 2 分)
2. $I_2, \frac{1}{2}$ (2 分, 2 分)
3. $\frac{3\pi}{2}, 0$ (2 分, 2 分)
4. $u = \frac{y}{x}, x \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{-4u^2}{1+3u}$ (2 分, 2 分)
5. $\frac{\pi a}{2}, 2\pi a^2$ (2 分, 2 分)
6. $-1+x+\frac{3}{2}x^2+\frac{1}{2}x^3+\frac{1}{8}x^4+o(x^4)$ (多项式 3 分, 余项 1 分)
7. $-\frac{1}{x}, Cx+\frac{x^3}{2}$ (2 分, 2 分)

二. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x-2)e^x + x + 2}{\sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x-2)e^x + x + 2}{x^3} \dots\dots\dots(2 \text{ 分})$

$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x + (x-2)e^x + 1}{3x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x-1)e^x + 1}{3x^2} \dots\dots\dots(5 \text{ 分})$

$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x + (x-1)e^x}{6x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x}{6} \dots\dots\dots(8 \text{ 分})$

$= \frac{1}{6} \dots\dots\dots(9 \text{ 分})$

三. $\int x \ln(1+x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \ln(1+x) dx^2 \dots\dots\dots(1 \text{ 分})$

$= \frac{1}{2} (x^2 \ln(1+x) - \int \frac{x^2}{1+x} dx) \dots\dots\dots(5 \text{ 分})$

$= \frac{1}{2} (x^2 \ln(1+x) - \int (x-1+\frac{1}{1+x}) dx) \dots\dots\dots(6 \text{ 分})$

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

四.

$$ma = F \quad a = \frac{dv}{dt} \quad F = -kv$$

$$m \frac{dv}{dt} = -kv \quad \dots\dots\dots(3 \text{ 分})$$

$$\frac{dv}{v} = -\frac{k}{m} dt \quad \ln v = -\frac{k}{m} t + C_1$$

$$v = Ce^{-\frac{k}{m}t} \quad \dots\dots\dots(6 \text{ 分})$$

$$\text{由 } v(0) = 6 \quad \text{得 } C = 6 \quad \dots\dots\dots(8 \text{ 分})$$

$$\text{由 } v(5) = 3 \quad \text{得 } \frac{k}{m} = \frac{\ln 2}{5}$$

$$\text{故 } v = 6e^{-\frac{\ln 2}{5}t} \quad \dots\dots\dots(9 \text{ 分})$$

$$\text{五. 当 } x > 0 \quad f'(x) = 2x \sin \frac{1}{x} + x^2 \cos \frac{1}{x} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{x^2}\right) = 2x \sin \frac{1}{x} - \cos \frac{1}{x} \quad \dots\dots\dots(3 \text{ 分})$$

$$\text{当 } x < 0 \quad f'(x) = \frac{\sin x^2 \cdot 2x^2 - 1 + \cos x^2}{x^2} = 2 \sin x^2 + \frac{\cos x^2 - 1}{x^2} \quad \dots\dots\dots(6 \text{ 分})$$

$$f'_-(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\frac{1 - \cos x^2}{x} - 0}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{1 - \cos x^2}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\frac{x^4}{2}}{x^2} = 0$$

$$f'_+(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x \sin \frac{1}{x} = 0$$

$$f'(0) = 0 \quad \dots\dots\dots(8 \text{ 分})$$

六.

$$f(x) = e^{-x} + \int_0^x tf(t)dt - x \int_0^x f(t)dt \quad \dots\dots\dots(1 \text{ 分})$$

$$f'(x) = -e^{-x} - \int_0^x f(t)dt \quad \dots\dots\dots(2 \text{ 分})$$

$$f''(x) = e^{-x} - f(x) \quad f''(x) + f(x) = e^{-x} \quad \dots\dots\dots(3 \text{ 分})$$

$$f(0) = 1 \quad f'(0) = -1 \quad \dots\dots\dots(5 \text{ 分})$$

$$r^2 + 1 = 0 \quad r = \pm i \quad \dots\dots\dots(7 \text{ 分})$$

$$\bar{f}(x) = C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x \quad \dots\dots\dots(8 \text{ 分})$$

$$\text{设 } f^*(x) = Ae^{-x} \quad \dots\dots\dots(9 \text{ 分})$$

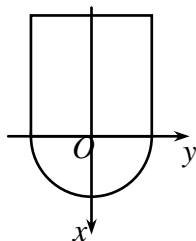
$$\text{带入方程得 } A = \frac{1}{2} \quad f^*(x) = \frac{1}{2}e^{-x} \quad \dots\dots\dots(10 \text{ 分})$$

通解为 $f(x) = C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x + \frac{1}{2}e^{-x}$ (11 分)

由初始条件得 $C_1 = \frac{1}{2} \quad C_2 = -\frac{1}{2}$

$f(x) = \frac{1}{2}(\cos x - \sin x + e^{-x})$ (13 分)

七.



$dW = (h+x)\mu g \pi y^2 dx = \mu g \pi (2+x)(1-x^2)dx$ (3 分)

$W = \int_0^1 \mu g \pi (2+x)(1-x^2)dx$ (5 分)

$= \int_0^1 \mu g \pi (2 - 2x^2 + x - x^3)dx$

$= \frac{19}{12} \pi \mu g = \frac{19000}{12} \pi g \text{ (J)}$ (8 分)

八.

令 $F(x) = xf(x)$ (2 分)

$F(0) = 0 \quad F(3) = 3f(3) = -3 < 0$ (4 分)

由积分中值定理, $\exists c \in [1, 2]$, 使 $f(c) = \int_1^2 f(x)dx = 1$,

故 $F(c) = cf(c) = c > 0$ (6 分)

根据介值定理, $\exists \eta \in (c, 3)$, 使 $F(\eta) = 0$,(7 分)

由罗尔定理, $\exists \xi \in (0, \eta) \subset (0, 3)$, 使 $F'(\xi) = 0$, 即

$\xi f'(\xi) + f(\xi) = 0$ (8 分)

九.

由题设, 有 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (f(x) + f'(x)) = 0$ (1 分)

由于 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = f(0) = 0$, 得 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f'(x) = 0$ (3 分)

因为 $f'(x)$ 连续, 故 $f'(0) = 0$, 所以 $x = 0$ 是 $f(x)$ 的驻点.(4 分)

由 $2 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) + f'(x)}{e^x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) + f'(x)}{x}$

$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(x)}{x}$

$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(x) - f'(0)}{x}$

$= f'(0) + f''(0) = f''(0) > 0$ (7 分)

故 $f(0)$ 是 $f(x)$ 的极小值(8 分)