

第十一次作业 参考答案

12.11 - 12.17

习题 5.4 A 类

2

解:

M 点处切线为 $y + 3 = \frac{dy}{dx}\big|_{x=0} x$ 即 $y = 4x - 3$.

N 点处切线为 $y = \frac{dy}{dx}\big|_{x=3} (x - 3)$ 即 $y = -2x + 6$.

由 $\begin{cases} y = 4x - 3 \\ y = -2x + 6 \end{cases}$ 得 $\begin{cases} x = \frac{3}{2} \\ y = 3 \end{cases}$ 即这两条切线交于 $(\frac{3}{2}, 3)$ 。

$$\begin{aligned} \text{故 } S &= \int_0^{\frac{3}{2}} [(4x - 3) - (-x^2 + 4x - 3)] dx + \int_{\frac{3}{2}}^3 [(-2x + 6) - (-x^2 + 4x - 3)] dx \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{3}{2}} x^2 dx + \int_{\frac{3}{2}}^3 (x^2 - 6x + 9) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{3} x^3 \Big|_0^{\frac{3}{2}} + \left(\frac{1}{3} x^3 - 3x^2 + 9x \right) \Big|_{\frac{3}{2}}^3 \\ &= \frac{9}{4}. \end{aligned}$$

9

解:

由于 $r_2 = a(1 + \sin^2 2\theta) \geq a = r_1$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{故 } S &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} (r_2^2 - r_1^2) d\theta = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} a^2 (\sin^4 2\theta + 2 \sin^2 2\theta) d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} a^2 \left(\frac{11}{8} + \frac{1}{8} \cos 8\theta - \frac{3}{2} \cos 4\theta \right) d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{2} a^2 \left(\frac{11}{8} \theta + \frac{1}{64} \sin 8\theta - \frac{3}{8} \sin 4\theta \right) \Big|_0^{2\pi} \\ &= \frac{11}{8} \pi a^2. \end{aligned}$$

13

解:

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (y_2^2 - y_1^2) dx = \pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 - \sin^2 x) dx \\ &= \pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1 + \cos 2x}{2} dx \\ &= \pi \left(\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{4}\sin 2x \right) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \\ &= \frac{\pi^2}{4}. \end{aligned}$$

19

解:

$$\begin{aligned} L &= \int_1^3 \sqrt{1 + [y'(x)]^2} dx = \int_1^3 \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} - \sqrt{x} \right)^2} dx \\ &= \int_1^3 \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} + \sqrt{x} \right) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left(2x^{\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{2}{3}x^{\frac{3}{2}} \right) \Big|_1^3 \\ &= 2\sqrt{3} - \frac{4}{3}. \end{aligned}$$

习题 6.1 A 类

1

(2) 解:

一阶常微分方程.

令 $y = ux$. 则 $\frac{dy}{dx} = u + x \frac{du}{dx}$. 代入即

$$ux^2 \left(u + x \frac{du}{dx} \right) = x^2 (1 + u^2)$$

即 $u du = \frac{1}{x} dx$. 两边积分得 $\frac{1}{2}u^2 = \ln|x| + C$.

$$\text{即 } \frac{y^2}{2x^2} = \ln|x| + C.$$

3

(1) 解:

令 $y = ux$. 则 $\frac{dy}{dx} = u + x \frac{du}{dx}$. 代入即

$$u + x \frac{du}{dx} = u + \frac{1}{\ln(1+u^2)}.$$

$$\text{即 } \ln(1+u^2) du = \frac{1}{x} dx.$$

$$\text{由于 } \int \ln(1+u^2) du = u \ln(1+u^2) - \int \left(2 - \frac{2}{1+u^2} \right) du = u \ln(1+u^2) - 2u + 2 \arctan u + C_1.$$

$$\text{两边积分得 } u \ln(1+u^2) - 2u + 2 \arctan u = \ln x + C.$$

$$\text{故原方程通解为 } \frac{y}{x} \ln \left(1 + \frac{y^2}{x^2} \right) - \frac{2y}{x} + 2 \arctan \frac{y}{x} - \ln x = C.$$

(4) 解:

原微分方程即 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x}{y} + \frac{y}{x}$

令 $y = ux$. 则 $\frac{dy}{dx} = u + x \frac{du}{dx}$. 代入即

$u + x \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{1}{u} + u$. 即 $u du = \frac{1}{x} dx$.

两边积分得 $\frac{1}{2} u^2 = \ln |x| + C$.

即 $\frac{y^2}{2x^2} = \ln |x| + C$.

(7) 解:

原微分方程即 $\frac{dx}{dy} + \frac{1}{y} x = \frac{1}{y^2}$.

故 $x = e^{\int -\frac{1}{y} dy} \left(\int \frac{1}{y^2} e^{\int \frac{1}{y} dy} dy + C \right) = \frac{1}{y} (\ln |y| + C)$

故原方程通解为 $x = \frac{1}{y} (\ln |y| + C)$ (不写绝对值也对)

4

(1) 解:

原微分方程即 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y}{4-x^2}$. 分离变量即 $\frac{dy}{y} = \frac{dx}{4-x^2}$.

两边积分得 $\ln |y| = \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| \frac{x+2}{x-2} \right| + c_1$

即 $y^4 = c \cdot \frac{x+2}{x-2}$ 代入 $y|_{x=1} = 2$ 得 $c = -\frac{16}{3}$

故初值问题解为 $y^4 = \frac{16}{3} \cdot \frac{2+x}{2-x}$.

(3) 解:

原微分方程即 $\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{\cot y}{1+e^{-x}}$.

分离变量即 $\tan y dy = -\frac{1}{1+e^{-x}} dx$.

由于 $\int \tan y dy = \int -\frac{d(\cos y)}{\cos y} = -\ln |\cos y| + C_1$.

$\int -\frac{1}{1+e^{-x}} dx = \int -\frac{d(1+e^x)}{1+e^x} = -\ln(1+e^x) + C_2$.

故两边积分得 $\ln |\cos y| = \ln(1+e^x) + \tilde{c}$.

即 $\cos y = C(1+e^x)$. 代入 $y(0) = \frac{\pi}{4}$ 得 $C = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$.

原方程另有一解 $\cos y = 0$, 显然不符合初值条件!

故初值问题解为 $\cos y = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} (1+e^x)$ 。