

# 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  $y + 3 = \frac{dy}{dx}|_{x=0} x$  即  $y = 4x - 3$ .

$N$  点处切线为  $y = \frac{dy}{dx}|_{x=3} (x - 3)$  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

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

即  $udu = \frac{1}{x}dx$ . 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  $udu = \frac{1}{x}dx$ .  
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  $\cos y = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}(1+e^x)$ .