

5. $y' + y = e^{-x}$

先解齐次方程 $y' + y = 0$.

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = -y \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{y} = -dx \Rightarrow \ln y = -x + C$$

$$\Rightarrow y = e^{-x+C} = C e^{-x}$$

常数变易法: 假设 $y(x) = C(x)e^{-x}$, 则

$$C'e^{-x} - C e^{-x} + C e^{-x} = e^{-x}$$

$$\Rightarrow C' = 1 \Rightarrow C(x) = x + C_1$$

$$\Rightarrow y(x) = C(x)e^{-x} = x e^{-x}$$

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$$\Rightarrow y(x) = x e^{-x} + C_1 e^{-x}$$

$$y(0) = 0 \Rightarrow C_1 = 0 \Rightarrow y(x) = x e^{-x}$$

2022年秋微积分A(1)期末考试样卷

一、填空题 (10道题, 每题3分, 共30分)

面积 \leftarrow 1. 由曲线 $\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y} = \sqrt{6}$, 以及直线 $x = 0, y = 0$ 围成的有界平面图形的面积为

_____.

$$\int_0^6 y(x) dx = \int_0^6 (\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{x})^2 dx = \int_0^6 (6 + x - 2\sqrt{x}) dx$$

基本定理 \leftarrow 2. 极限

洛、泰

$$\frac{0}{0} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x (e^{\sin t} - \cos t) dt}{(1+x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} - 1} \stackrel{\text{洛}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\sin x} - \cos x}{x(1+x^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}}} \stackrel{\text{泰}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1+x)^{-1}}{x \cdot 1} = 1$$

弧长 \leftarrow 3. 曲线段 $y = \frac{2}{3}x^{\frac{3}{2}}$ ($0 \leq x \leq 15$) 的弧长为 _____.

黎曼和 \leftarrow 4. 极限

$$L = \int dl = \int \sqrt{dx^2 + dy^2} = \int \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2} dx = \int_0^{15} \sqrt{1+x} dx = \frac{2}{3}(1+x)^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_0^{15}$$

$$(1+u)^\alpha \sim 1 + \alpha u$$

$$\sin u \sim x - \frac{1}{3!}x^3 \quad (u \rightarrow 0)$$

$$\cos u \sim 1 - \frac{1}{2}x^2$$

$$e^u \sim 1 + u$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{n+k} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{1+\frac{k}{n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+x} dx = \ln(1+x) \Big|_0^1 = \ln 2$$

一阶线性非齐次微分方程

5. 记 $y = y(x)$ 是常微分方程 $y' + y = e^{-x}$ 满足 $y(0) = 0$ 的解, 则函数 $y = y(x)$ 拐点的横坐标为 $x =$ _____.

$$\hookrightarrow y = x e^{-x} \Rightarrow y' = e^{-x} - x e^{-x} \quad y'' = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow y'' = -e^{-x} - e^{-x} + x e^{-x} = -2e^{-x} + x e^{-x}$$

基本定理 \leftarrow 6. 设 $F(x) = \int_0^{x^2} \sin\left(\frac{\pi t^2}{2}\right) dt$, 则 $F'(1) =$ _____.

$$\int_0^{u(x)} f(t) dt = f(u(x)) \cdot u'(x) \Rightarrow F'(x) = \sin\left(\frac{\pi x^4}{2}\right) \cdot 2x$$

7. 积分 $\int_0^2 |(x-1)(x-2)| dx =$ _____.

$$= \int_0^1 (1-x)(2-x) dx + \int_1^2 (x-1)(2-x) dx$$

基本定理

\leftarrow 8. 设 $f(x)$ 为连续可微函数, 满足方程 $2 \int_1^x f(t) dt = x f(x) - x^2$, 则 $f'(1) =$ _____.

$$\hookrightarrow 2 f(x) = f(x) + x f'(x) - 2x \Rightarrow f(x) = x f'(x) - 2x$$

一阶微分方程 (变量分离型)

\leftarrow 9. 设 $y(x)$ 是常微分方程 $y' = 1 + 2x + y^2 + 2xy^2$ 满足初值条件 $y(0) = 0$ 的解, 则 $\arctan y(1) =$ _____.

$$= (1+2x)(1+y^2) \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = (1+2x)(1+y^2) \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{1+y^2} = (1+2x) dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \arctan y = x + x^2 + C$$

二阶常系数

\leftarrow 10. 设 $y(x)$ 是常微分方程 $y'' - 2y' + y = 2$ 满足初值条件 $y(0) = 2, y'(0) = 0$ 的解, 则 $y(1) =$ _____.

$$\text{先解齐次 } y'' - 2y' + y = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda^2 - 2\lambda + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = 1 = \text{重根} \Rightarrow y = e^x, x e^x$$

$$y = e^{\lambda x} \Rightarrow y = C_1 e^x + C_2 x e^x$$

再解非齐次 $y'' - 2y' + y = 2$: ① 猜 $y(x) = 2$

② $y(x) = (\text{多项式}) \cdot e^{0 \cdot x}$ 试解.

$$\text{③ 假设 } y(x) = C(x) e^x \Rightarrow C''(x) = 2e^{-x} \Rightarrow C(x) = 2e^{-x} \Rightarrow y(x) = C(x) e^x = 2$$

$$y'' + a y' + b y = P_m(x) e^{\lambda x}$$

二、选择题 (10道题, 每题3分, 共30分)

1. 积分 $\int_{-1}^1 [x^2 \sin(x^5) + \sqrt{1-x^2}] dx =$

A. 0; $\int_a^a f(x) dx = 0$

B. $\frac{\pi}{2}$; $\int_{-1}^1 \sqrt{1-x^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{2}$

C. π ;

D. 1.

$\sqrt{1-x^2} \leftarrow x = \frac{1}{\cos t}$

$\int_{-1}^1 \sqrt{1-x^2} dx \xrightarrow{x=\cos t, dx=-\sin t dt} \int_{\pi}^0 \sin t (-\sin t dt) = \int_0^{\pi} \sin^2 t dt = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{1-\cos 2t}{2} dt$

2. 广义积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1-\cos x}{x^p} dx$ 收敛, 当且仅当

A. $p > 1$;

B. $p < 3$;

C. $1 < p < 3$;

D. $1 \leq p \leq 3$.

$x \rightarrow 0: \frac{1-\cos x}{x^p} \sim \frac{1-(1-\frac{x^2}{2})}{x^p} \sim \frac{1}{2x^{p-2}}, \text{ 收敛} \Leftrightarrow 0 < p-2 < 1$

$x \rightarrow +\infty: \frac{1-\cos x}{x^p} \sim \frac{1}{x^p}, \text{ 收敛} \Leftrightarrow p > 1$

$\int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^p} dx, \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^p} dx$

3. $\frac{d}{dx} \int_{x^2}^{x^3} \frac{\sin t}{t} dt =$

A. $3 \sin(x^3) - 2 \sin(x^2)$;

B. $\frac{3 \sin(x^3) - 2 \sin(x^2)}{x}$;

C. $\frac{3 \sin(x^3) - 2 \sin(x^2)}{x^2}$;

D. $\frac{3 \sin(x^3) - 2 \sin(x^2)}{x^3}$.

$\frac{d}{dx} \int_{v(x)}^{u(x)} f(t) dt = f(u(x)) u'(x) - f(v(x)) v'(x)$

4. 函数 $y = x \ln(e + \frac{1}{x^2})$ 的斜渐近线为

A. $y = x$;

B. $y = x + 1$;

C. $y = 2x$;

D. $y = 2x + 1$.

$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} [f(x) - (ax+b)] = 0$

$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = a \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} [f(x) - ax] = b \end{cases}$

5. 积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{1+e^x} =$

$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-x} dx}{e^{-x} + 1} = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{-de^{-x}}{e^{-x} + 1} = -\ln(1+e^{-x}) \Big|_{x=0}^{+\infty} = \ln 2$

- A. 1;
- B. $\ln 2$;
- C. 2;
- D. $2\ln 2$.

6. 积分 $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x \cos^3 x}{1 + \cos^2 x} dx = -\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^3 x}{1 + \cos^2 x} d\cos x = \int_0^1 \frac{u^3 du}{1+u^2} = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \frac{u^2 du^2}{1+u^2}$

A. $\frac{1}{2}$;

B. $\frac{1}{2} \ln 2$;

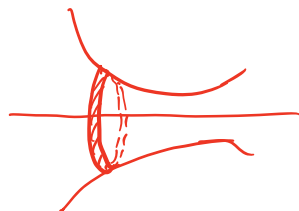
C. $\ln 2$;

D. $\frac{1}{2}(1 - \ln 2)$.

$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \frac{t dt}{1+t} = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \left(1 - \frac{1}{1+t}\right) dt$

旋体体积 \leftarrow 7. 由曲线段 $y = \sqrt{x-1}$ ($1 \leq x \leq 3$) 绕 x 轴旋转一周所得旋转体体积为

- A. π ;
- B. 3π ;
- C. 2π ;
- D. 4π .



$$\int \underbrace{(\pi y^2)}_{\text{底面积}} \cdot \underbrace{dx}_{\text{高}}$$

旋体面积 \leftarrow 8. 抛物线的一段 $y = \sqrt{2x}$ ($0 \leq x \leq 1$) 绕 x 轴旋转一周所得旋转面的侧面积为

- A. $2\sqrt{3}\pi$;
- B. $\frac{2\pi}{3}(3\sqrt{3} - 1)$;
- C. 2π ;
- D. π .

$$\int \underbrace{(2\pi y)}_{\text{长}} \cdot \underbrace{\sqrt{dx^2 + dy^2}}_{\text{弧长=宽}}$$

面积 \leftarrow 9. 旋轮线 $x = t - \sin t$, $y = 1 - \cos t$ ($0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$) 一拱与 x 轴所围平面有界图形的面积为

- A. π ;
- B. 2π ;
- C. 3π ;
- D. 4π .



$$\int y dx = \int y(t) dx(t) = \int y(t) x'(t) dt$$

10. 极限 $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^1 \frac{1+x^n}{1+x} dx$ 等于

A. 0;

B. 1;

C. 2;

D. $\ln 2$.

$$\int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+x} dx$$

$$0 \leq x < 1$$

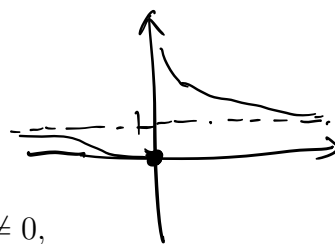
$$x^n \rightarrow 0 \quad (n \rightarrow +\infty)$$

三. 解答题 (5道题, 共计40分)

函数
作图.

1. (10分) 设

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} e^{\frac{1}{x}}, & x \neq 0, \\ 0, & x = 0. \end{cases}$$



讨论函数 $f(x)$ 的连续性, 并求 $f(x)$ 的单调区间, 极值点与极值, 凸性区间, 拐点和渐近线.

$$\sin u \sim u - \frac{1}{3!}u^3, \quad \sin(\arcsin u) = u$$

$$\arcsin u \sim u + \frac{1}{3!}u^3 \quad (u \rightarrow 0)$$

$$f'(x) \geq 0 \quad f'(x) = 0$$

$$f''(x) \geq 0 \quad f''(x) = 0$$

积分
收敛性

2. (10分) 讨论广义积分

$$\int_1^{+\infty} \left(\arcsin \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x} \right) dx$$

比较判别法.

的收敛性. 若收敛, 请求出积分值; 若发散, 请说明理由.

$$\sim \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{6} \frac{1}{x^3} - \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{6x^3}$$

$$(\arcsin u)' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-u^2}}$$

Euler 方程

3. (10分) 求解 Euler 方程 $x^2 y'' + 2xy' - 2y = 2 \ln x - 3 \quad (x > 0)$ 的通解.

$$x = e^t$$

二阶常系数非齐次线性微分方程

4. (5分) 设函数 $f(x)$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 上非负连续, 且满足 $[f(x)]^2 \leq 1 + 2 \int_0^x f(t) dt, \forall x \in [0, 1]$.

证明 $f(x) \leq 1 + x, \forall x \in [0, 1]$.

5. (5分) 设 $p(x) = x^n + a_{n-1}x^{n-1} + \dots + a_1x + a_0$ 为实系数多项式. 若 $p(x) \geq 0$,

$\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$, 证明 $p(x) + p'(x) + p''(x) + \dots + p^{(n)}(x) \geq 0, \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$, 其中 $p'(x), p''(x),$

$\dots, p^{(n)}(x)$ 分别表示 $p(x)$ 的一阶, 二阶, \dots , 以及 n 阶导数.

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= p(x) + p'(x) + \dots + p^{(n)}(x) \geq 0 \\ f'(x) &= p'(x) + p''(x) + \dots + p^{(n)}(x) + p^{(n+1)}(x) \\ &= f(x) - p(x) \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow f'(x) - f(x) = -p(x)$$

4

$$\Rightarrow [e^{-x} f(x)]' = e^{-x} f'(x) - e^{-x} f(x) = -e^{-x} p(x) \leq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow e^{-x} f(x) \geq \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} e^{-x} f(x) = 0 \Rightarrow f(x) \geq 0.$$

3. $x = e^t, \Leftrightarrow t = \ln x.$

$y(x) \rightsquigarrow y(t)$
 欧拉方程 常系数线性方程

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dt}{dx} \frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{1}{x} \frac{dy}{dt}$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right) = \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{1}{x} \frac{dy}{dt} \right) = -\frac{1}{x^2} \frac{dy}{dt} + \frac{1}{x^2} \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{dy}{dt} \right)$$

代入 $x^2 \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + 2x \frac{dy}{dx} - 2y = 2\ln x - 3$, 得

$$y''(t) + y'(t) - 2y(t) = \underbrace{2t-3}_{P_m e^{\lambda_0 t}}$$

求解齐次 $y'' + y' - 2y = 0$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} y(t) = e^{\lambda t} \\ y'' + y' - 2y = 0 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \lambda^2 + \lambda - 2 = (\lambda - 1)(\lambda + 2) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \lambda = 1 \\ \lambda = -2 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{齐次通解 } y(t) = C_1 e^t + C_2 e^{-2t}.$$

解非齐次特解: 多项式 $y(t)$, 满足 $y'' + y' - 2y = 2t - 3$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{假设 } y(t) = a + bt \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = -1 \\ b = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{特解 } y(t) = -t + 1$$

非齐次通解 $y(t) = -t + 1 + C_1 e^t + C_2 e^{-2t}$

$$\Rightarrow y(x) = -\ln x + 1 + C_1 x + C_2 x^{-2}$$

4. $y(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt \Rightarrow y(0) = 0$

$$\begin{cases} [y'(x)]^2 \leq 1 + 2y(x) \\ y'(x) \geq 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow y'(x) \leq 1 + x$$

$$y'(x) \leq \sqrt{1 + 2y(x)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} \leq \sqrt{1 + 2y} \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{\sqrt{1 + 2y}} \leq dx \Rightarrow \int_0^{y(x)} \frac{dy}{\sqrt{1 + 2y}} \leq \int_0^x dt \Rightarrow \sqrt{1 + 2y} \Big|_0^{y(x)} \leq x - 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{1 + 2y(x)} - 1 \leq x \Rightarrow \sqrt{1 + 2y(x)} \leq 1 + x$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} [y'(x)]^2 \leq 1 + 2y(x) \\ y'(x) \geq 0 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow y'(x) \leq \sqrt{1 + 2y(x)} \leq 1 + x$$

||
f(x)