

# 2011 秋季高数II-1

## 一. 选择题

1. C 2. D 3. C 4. B 5. D 6. A 7. C

## 二. 填空题

1. 1 2.  $e^{-y} \cos x$  3.  $y = x + 2$  4.  $\frac{1}{2}$  5.  $2\pi$  6. 1

## 三. 计算题

1.  $f'(x) = \frac{x}{1+x^2}$

$$f(x) = \int \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(1+x^2)}{1+x^2} = \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+x^2) + C$$

又  $f(0) = 1$ , 所以  $C = f(0) - \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+0^2) = f(0) = 1$

$$\therefore f(x) = \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+x^2) + 1$$

2. 由  $y = t \cos t^2 - \int_1^t \frac{1}{2\sqrt{u}} \cos u du$  知  $t > 0$  时,

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = \cos t^2 + t \cdot (-\sin t^2) \cdot 2t - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{t^2}} \cos t^2 \cdot 2t = -2t^2 \sin t^2$$

$$\text{又 } \frac{dx}{dt} = -\sin t^2 \cdot 2t = -2t \sin t^2$$

$$\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{-2t^2 \sin t^2}{-2t \sin t^2} = t$$

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

当  ~~$t = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}}$~~  时,

$$\left. \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} \right|_{t=\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}}} = \left. \frac{1}{-2t \sin t^2} \right|_{t=\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}}} = \frac{1}{-2\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}}} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}$$

$$3. F'(x) = 2xe^{-x^4},$$

$x > 0$  时,  $F'(x) > 0$  且  $x < 0$  时  $F'(x) < 0$ ,  $F(x)$  在  $x=0$  处连续

所以  $F(x)$  的极值是  $F(0) = 0$ .

$$F''(x) = 2e^{-x^4} + 2xe^{-x^4} \cdot (-4x^3) = 2(1-4x^4)e^{-x^4} = 2(1+2x^2)(1-2x^2)e^{-x^4}$$

$$\textcircled{\ast} x < -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \text{ 时, } F'(x) < 0$$

$$-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} < x < \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \text{ 时, } F'(x) > 0$$

$$x > \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \text{ 时, } F'(x) < 0$$

所以  $y = F(x)$  的拐点是  $(\pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} e^{-t^4} dt)$

$$\int_{-2}^3 x^2 F'(x) dx = 2 \int_{-2}^3 x^3 e^{-x^4} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-2}^3 e^{-x^4} dx^4 = -\frac{1}{2} e^{-x^4} \Big|_{-2}^3$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2}(e^{-81} - e^{-16}) = \frac{1}{2}(e^{-16} - e^{-81})$$

$$4. x \leq 0 \text{ 时, } \phi(x) = \int_{-1}^x f(t) dt = \int_{-1}^x (t^2 + 1) dt = \left[ \frac{t^3}{3} + t \right]_{-1}^x = \frac{x^3}{3} + x + \frac{4}{3}$$

$$x \geq 0 \text{ 时, } \phi(x) = \int_{-1}^x f(t) dt = \int_{-1}^0 f(t) dt + \int_0^x f(t) dt$$

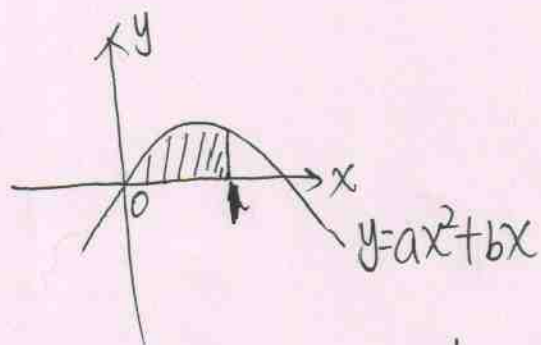
$$= \int_{-1}^0 (t^2 + 1) dt + \int_0^x e^t dt$$

$$= \left[ \frac{t^3}{3} + t \right]_{-1}^0 + e^t \Big|_0^x$$

$$= \frac{4}{3} + e^x - 1 = e^x + \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\therefore \phi(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^3}{3} + x + \frac{4}{3}, & x \leq 0 \\ e^x + \frac{1}{3}, & x \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

5. 由  $y=ax^2+bx+c$  通过原点 知  $c=0$



因为  $\int_0^1 (ax^2+bx)dx = \frac{1}{3}$ , 即  $\left[\frac{a}{3}x^3 + \frac{b}{2}x^2\right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{3}$ ,

所以  $\frac{a}{3} + \frac{b}{2} = \frac{1}{3}$ , 即  $b = \frac{2}{3}(1-a)$

$$V_x = \pi \int_0^1 (ax^2+bx)^2 dx$$

$$= \pi \int_0^1 (a^2x^4 + 2abx^3 + b^2x^2) dx = \pi \left[ \frac{a^2}{5}x^5 + \frac{ab}{2}x^4 + \frac{b^2}{3}x^3 \right]_0^1$$

$$= \pi \left[ \frac{a^2}{5} + \frac{ab}{2} + \frac{b^2}{3} \right] = \frac{\pi}{135} (2a^2 + 5a + 20) = \frac{2\pi}{135} \left[ \left(a + \frac{5}{4}\right)^2 + \frac{135}{16} \right]$$

$\therefore a = -\frac{5}{4}$  时  $V_x$  最小.

此时,  $b = \frac{3}{2}$ ,  $c = 0$ .

四. 证明题.

令  $F(x) = xe^{-x}f(x)$ , 则  $f(x)$

$$F(1) = f(1) = k \int_0^{\frac{1}{k}} xe^{-x}f(x)dx = k \int_0^{\frac{1}{k}} F(x)dx = k \cdot F(\xi) \cdot \frac{1}{k} = F(\xi) \quad (\xi \in [0, \frac{1}{k}])$$

由罗尔定理,  $\exists \eta \in (\xi, 1) \subset (0, 1)$ , 使得  $F'(\eta) = 0$

$$\text{又因为 } F'(x) = e^{-x}f(x) - xe^{-x}f(x) + xe^{-x}f'(x) = e^{-x}[(1-x)f(x) + xf'(x)]$$

$$\text{所以 } (1-\eta)f(\eta) + \eta f'(\eta) = 0, \text{ 即 } f'(\eta) = (1-\eta)f(\eta).$$