

2018 秋高等数学 A 期末试题答案

一、填空题

1. $y = 2x$ 或 $2x - y = 0$ 或 $y - 2x = 0$; 2. $\frac{\sqrt{10}}{25}$ 或 $\frac{4}{10^{\frac{3}{2}}}$ 或 $\frac{2}{5\sqrt{10}}$; 3. $\frac{2}{3}$;

4. $\frac{1}{1+x^2} + \frac{\pi}{2}x$ 或 $\frac{2+\pi x+\pi x^3}{2+2x^2}$.

二、选择题

1. C; 2. C; 3. B; 4. D.

三、解答下列各题

1. 解: 求导得

$$f(x) = (2x^2 + 3x + 1)e^{-x^2+3x+1} = (2x+1)(x+1)e^{-x^2+3x+1}$$

解得 $x = -\frac{1}{2}, x = -1$. 当 $x < -1$ 和 $x > -\frac{1}{2}$ 时, $f'(x) > 0$, 所以 $f(x)$ 在区间 $(-\infty, -1)$

和区间 $(-\frac{1}{2}, +\infty)$ 上单调增加; 当 $-1 < x < -\frac{1}{2}$ 时, $f'(x) < 0$, 所以 $f(x)$ 在区间

$(-1, -\frac{1}{2})$ 上单调减少, 极大值为 $f(-1) = -e^{-1}$, 极小值为 $f(-\frac{1}{2}) = -\frac{1}{2}e^{-\frac{1}{4}}$.

又 $f(-2) = -2e^{-1}$, $f(2) = 2e^{11}$, 所以 $f(x)$ 在区间 $[-2, 2]$ 上的最大值为

$f(2) = 2e^{11}$, 最小值为 $f(-2) = -2e^{-1}$.

$$\begin{aligned} 2. \text{解: } \int_1^3 f(x-2) dx &= \int_{-1}^{1-x-2} f(t) dt = \int_{-1}^0 (t+t^2) dt + \int_0^1 t e^{t^2} dt \\ &= \left(\frac{t^2}{2} + \frac{t^3}{3} \right) \Big|_{-1}^0 + \frac{1}{2} e^{t^2} \Big|_0^1 = \left(0 - \frac{1}{6} \right) + \frac{1}{2} (e-1) = \frac{1}{2} e - \frac{2}{3} \end{aligned}$$

面积为

$$S = \int_{-1}^0 [(x+1) - (x+x^2)] dx = \int_{-1}^0 (1-x^2) dx = \left(x - \frac{x^3}{3} \right) \Big|_{-1}^0 = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3. \text{解: } \int \frac{\sqrt{4x^2-1}}{x} dx &= \int \frac{\tan t}{\frac{1}{2} \sec t} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \sec t \tan t dt = \int \tan^2 t dt \\ &= \int (\sec^2 t - 1) dt = \tan t - t + C = \sqrt{4x^2-1} - \arccos \frac{1}{2x} + C \end{aligned}$$

或

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{4x^2-1}}{x} dx \stackrel{t=\sqrt{4x^2-1}}{=} \int \frac{t}{\sqrt{t^2+1}} \frac{t}{2\sqrt{t^2+1}} dt = \int \frac{t^2}{t^2+1} dt$$

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

4. 解: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{i}{n^2} \ln\left(1 + \frac{i}{n}\right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{i}{n} \ln\left(1 + \frac{i}{n}\right) = \int_0^1 x \ln(1+x) dx$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \ln(1+x) d(x^2) = \frac{1}{2} x^2 \ln(1+x) \Big|_0^1 - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \frac{x^2}{1+x} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln 2 - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \left(x - 1 + \frac{1}{1+x}\right) dx = \frac{1}{2} \ln 2 - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{x^2}{2} - x + \ln(1+x)\right) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{4}$$

5. 解: $y' + \frac{1}{x}y = e^x$

通解为

$$y = e^{-\int \frac{1}{x} dx} \left(\int e^x e^{\int \frac{1}{x} dx} dx + C \right) = \frac{1}{x} \left(\int x e^x dx + C \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{x} (x e^x - e^x + C) = \frac{(x-1)e^x}{x} + \frac{C}{x}$$

由初值条件 $y(1) = 2$ 得 $C = 2$, 故所求的解为

$$y = \frac{(x-1)e^x}{x} + \frac{2}{x}$$

或

$$xy' + y = xe^x$$

$$(xy)' = xe^x$$

$$xy = \int xe^x dx = \int x de^x = xe^x - \int e^x dx = xe^x - e^x + C$$

余同。

四、证明:

$$\int_0^a x^3 f(x^2) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^a x^2 f(x^2) d(x^2) \stackrel{t=x^2}{=} \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{a^2} t f(t) dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{a^2} x f(x) dx$$

$$\int_0^{\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}}} x^3 \sin(x^2) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x \sin x dx = -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x d(\cos x)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} x \cos x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x dx = \frac{1}{2} \sin x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

五、解: (1) 容器的容积为

$$V = \pi \int_{-a}^a (a^2 - y^2) dy = \pi \left(a^2 y - \frac{y^3}{3} \right) \Big|_{-a}^a = \frac{9}{8} \pi a^3$$

(2) 所作的功为

$$W = \int_{-a}^a \left(\frac{a}{2} - y \right) g \rho \pi (a^2 - y^2) dy = \rho g \pi \int_{-a}^a \left(\frac{a^3}{2} - a^2 y - \frac{a}{2} y^2 + y^3 \right) dy$$

$$= \rho g \pi \left(\frac{a^3}{2} y - \frac{a^2}{2} y^2 - \frac{a}{6} y^3 + \frac{1}{4} y^4 \right) \Big|_{-a}^a = \frac{45}{64} \rho g \pi a^4$$

六、解: (1) 方程化为

$$(x+1)f'(x) + (x+1)f(x) - \int_0^x f(t) dt = 0$$

求导得

$$f'(x) + (x+1)f''(x) + f(x) + (x+1)f'(x) - f(x) = 0$$

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

积分得

$$\ln|f'(x)| = -x - \ln(x+1) + \ln|C|$$

去对数号得

$$f'(x) = \frac{Ce^{-x}}{x+1}$$

在原方程中令 $x=0$ 得 $f'(0) + f(0) = 0$, 所以 $f'(0) = -f(0) = -1$, 由此得 $C = -1$,

故

$$f'(x) = -\frac{e^{-x}}{x+1}$$

(2) 当 $x \geq 0$ 时, 有 $f'(x) = -\frac{e^{-x}}{x+1} \leq 0$, 所以 $f(x)$ 在区间 $[0, +\infty)$ 上单调减少, 故

$$f(x) \leq f(0) = 1$$

设 $g(x) = f(x) - e^{-x}$, 则当 $x \geq 0$ 时, 有

$$g'(x) = f'(x) + e^{-x} = -\frac{e^{-x}}{x+1} + e^{-x} = \frac{xe^{-x}}{x+1} \geq 0$$

所以 $g(x)$ 在区间 $[0, +\infty)$ 上单调增加, 故 $g(x) \geq g(0) = 0$, 即

$$f(x) \geq e^{-x}.$$

七、证明: (1) 因为当 $a \leq x \leq b$ 时 $\varphi(x) \geq 0$, 所以

$$a\varphi(x) \leq x\varphi(x) \leq b\varphi(x)$$

由定积分的性质知

$$a \int_a^b \varphi(x) dx \leq \int_a^b \varphi(x) f(x) dx \leq b \int_a^b \varphi(x) dx$$

利用 $\int_a^b \varphi(x) dx = 1$ 得

$$a \leq \int_a^b \varphi(x) f(x) dx \leq b$$

(2) 记 $x_0 = \int_a^b x\varphi(x) dx$, 将 $f(x)$ 在 x_0 处展成二阶泰勒公式

$$f(x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0) + \frac{f''(\xi)}{2}(x - x_0)^2$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned} \int_a^b \varphi(x) f(x) dx &= \int_a^b \varphi(x) \left[f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0) + \frac{f''(\xi)}{2}(x - x_0)^2 \right] dx \\ &= f(x_0) \int_a^b \varphi(x) dx + f'(x_0) \int_a^b x\varphi(x) dx - f'(x_0)x_0 \int_a^b \varphi(x) dx + \frac{1}{2} \int_a^b f''(\xi)(x - x_0)^2 dx \\ &= f(x_0) + f'(x_0)x_0 - f'(x_0)x_0 + \frac{1}{2} \int_a^b f''(x)(x - x_0)^2 dx \\ &= f(x_0) + \frac{1}{2} \int_a^b f''(x)(x - x_0)^2 dx \leq f(x_0) \quad (\text{因为 } f''(x) \leq 0) \end{aligned}$$

即

$$\int_a^b \varphi(x) f(x) dx \leq f\left(\int_a^b x\varphi(x) dx\right)$$