

期末考试试卷解析

1. 解: $\because x \rightarrow 0^+$ 时 $a_1 = x(\cos\sqrt{x} - 1) \sim -\frac{1}{2}x^2$, $a_2 = \sqrt{x} \ln(1 + \sqrt[3]{x}) \sim x^{\frac{5}{6}}$,

$$a_3 = \sqrt[3]{x+1} - 1 \sim \frac{1}{3}x$$

$\therefore$ 故选 B.

2. 解: 当 $|x| < 1$ 时, $f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^{2n-1} + ax + b}{x^{2n} + 1} = ax + b$

$$\text{当 } x=1 \text{ 时, } f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^{2n-1} + ax + b}{x^{2n} + 1} = \frac{a+b+1}{2}$$

$$\text{当 } x=-1 \text{ 时, } f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^{2n-1} + ax + b}{x^{2n} + 1} = \frac{b-a-1}{2}$$

$$\text{当 } |x| > 1 \text{ 时, } f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^{2n-1} + ax + b}{x^{2n} + 1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 + \frac{ax+b}{x^{2n-1}}}{x + \frac{1}{x^{2n-1}}} = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\text{综上所述: } f(x) = \begin{cases} ax+b, & |x| < 1 \\ \frac{a+b+1}{2}, & x=1 \\ \frac{b-a-1}{2}, & x=-1 \\ \frac{1}{x}, & |x| > 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\because \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} (ax+b) = a+b, \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{1}{x} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} \frac{1}{x} = -1, \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} (ax+b) = b-a$$

要使 $f(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 连续, 则应满足 $\begin{cases} a+b=1 \\ b-a=-1 \end{cases}$, 即 $\begin{cases} a=1 \\ b=0 \end{cases}$

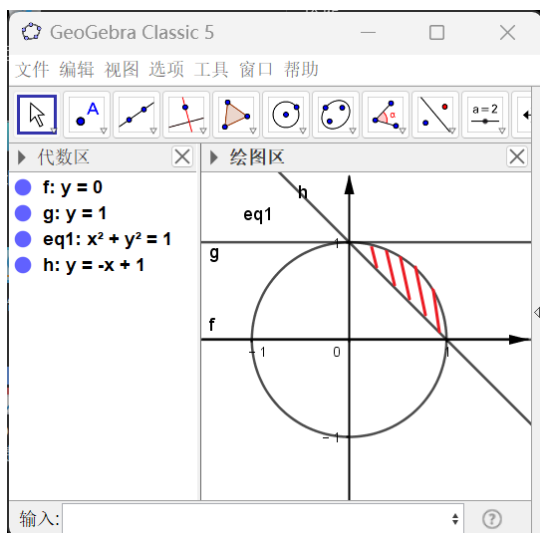
故选 A

3. 解: 对于 A. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x^2} \sin \frac{1}{x}$ 不存在

$$\text{对于 B. } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{|x|(x+1)}{x^3 - x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x(x+1)}{x(x-1)(x+1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x-1} = -1$$

对于 $C. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\frac{x}{e^{x-1}} - 1} = \infty$, 故选 C

4. 先画出 $y=0, y=1, x^2+y^2=1, y=1-x$ 四条边界, 如下图所示



将其化为直角坐标系为 $\int_{-1}^0 dx \int_0^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} f(x,y) dy + \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} f(x,y) dy$

化为极坐标系为 $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{1}{\cos\theta + \sin\theta}} f(r \cos\theta + r \sin\theta) r dr + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 f(r \cos\theta + r \sin\theta) r dr$

5. 解: $\because n \rightarrow \infty$ 时, $\sqrt{n} \sin \frac{1}{n^a} \sim \frac{1}{n^{\frac{a-1}{2}}}$, 又 $\because \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \sqrt{n} \sin \frac{1}{n^a}$ 绝对收敛, $\therefore \alpha - \frac{1}{2} > 1$,

即 $a > \frac{3}{2}$, 又 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n^{2-a}}$ 条件收敛, $\therefore 2-a > 0$, 即 $a < 2$

综上所述: $\frac{3}{2} < a < 2$

6. 解: $\because f(x^2 - 2x + 2)$ 定义域是 $[0, 3]$, $\therefore 0 \leq x \leq 3$

$$\text{又} \because x^2 - 2x + 2 = (x-1)^2 + 1$$

令 $y = (x-1)^2 + 1$, 则在区间 $[0, 3]$ 上, $y_{\min} = 1, y_{\max} = 5$

$$\therefore 1 \leq x^2 - 2x + 2 \leq 5$$

$\therefore f(x)$ 定义域为 $[1, 5]$

7. 解：由题意知： $y(0)=1$

$$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \left[f\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) - 1 \right] = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) - 1}{\frac{1}{n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) - f(0)}{\frac{1}{n} - 0} = f'(0)$$

$$\text{令 } F(x, y) = y - x - e^{x(1-y)}$$

$$\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{F_x}{F_y} = -\frac{-1 - (1-y)e^{x(1-y)}}{1 + xe^{x(1-y)}}$$

$$\therefore f'(0) = -\frac{-1-0}{1} = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} 8. \text{ 解: } \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{xe^{-x}}{(1+e^{-x})^2} dx &= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{xe^x}{(1+e^x)^2} dx = -\int_0^{+\infty} x d\left(\frac{1}{1+e^x}\right) = -\frac{x}{1+e^x} \Big|_0^{+\infty} + \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{1+e^x} dx \\ &= 0 + \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{1+e^x} dx = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-x}}{1+e^{-x}} dx = -\ln(1+e^{-x}) \Big|_0^{+\infty} = \ln 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$9. \text{ 解: 方程两边同时对 } x \text{ 求偏导得: } z + (x+1) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2xf(x-z, y) + x^2 \left(1 - \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right) f'_1$$

$$\text{将 } x=0, y=1 \text{ 代入得 } z=1, \therefore 1 + \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 0, \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -1$$

$$\text{方程两边同时对 } y \text{ 求偏导得: } z + (x+1) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = x^2 \left(-\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} f'_1 + f'_2\right)$$

$$\text{将 } x=0, y=1, z=1 \text{ 代入, } \therefore \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} - 2 = 0, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 2$$

$$\therefore dz \Big|_{(0,1)} = -dx + 2dy$$

$$10. \text{ 解: } \int_0^1 x^2 f''(2x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 x^2 d[f'(2x)] = \frac{1}{2} x^2 f'(2x) \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 x f'(2x) dx$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{1}{2} f'(2) - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 x d[f(2x)] = -\frac{1}{2} x f(2x) \Big|_0^1 + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 f(2x) dx \\
&= -\frac{1}{2} f(2) + \int_0^2 f(2x) d(2x) = -1 + 1 = 0
\end{aligned}$$

11.解:

$$\begin{aligned}
&\because \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (3x - \sqrt{ax^2 + bx + 1}) \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(3x - \sqrt{ax^2 + bx + 1})(3x + \sqrt{ax^2 + bx + 1})}{3x + \sqrt{ax^2 + bx + 1}} \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{9x^2 - (ax^2 + bx + 1)}{3x + \sqrt{ax^2 + bx + 1}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(9-a)x^2 - bx - 1}{3x + \sqrt{ax^2 + bx + 1}} = 3 \\
&\begin{cases} 9-a=0 \\ \frac{-b}{3+\sqrt{a}}=3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a=9 \\ b=-18 \end{cases}
\end{aligned}$$

12.解: 假设 $k \leq 0$, 发现 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^k \sin \frac{1}{x}$ 不存在, 所以 $k > 0$

$\because f(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上连续可微, 而 $f(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, 0), (0, +\infty)$ 处处连续

$\therefore$ 只需要讨论 $f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处连续可导即可

$$\because \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} (a \sin^2 x + b \sin x + c) = c, f(0) = 0$$

$$\therefore c = 0$$

$$\text{又} \because f'_+(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x^k \sin \frac{1}{x} - 0}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^{k-1} \sin \frac{1}{x}$$

要使 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^{k-1} \sin \frac{1}{x}$ 存在, 则 k 应满足 $k > 1$, 此时 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^{k-1} \sin \frac{1}{x} = 0$

$$\because f'_-(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{a \sin^2 x + b \sin x + c - 0}{x - 0}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{a \sin^2 x + b \sin x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} (a \sin x + b) = b$$

$$\therefore b = 0$$

将 $b=0, c=0$ 代入原函数得:
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} a \sin^2 x, & x < 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \\ x^k \sin \frac{1}{x}, & x > 0 \end{cases}$$

此时导函数为:
$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} a \sin 2x, & x < 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \\ kx^{k-1} \sin \frac{1}{x} - x^{k-2} \cos \frac{1}{x}, & x > 0 \end{cases}$$

若 $k \leq 2$, 则 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^{k-2} \sin \frac{1}{x}$ 不存在, 则 k 应满足 $k > 2$, 此时 a 为任意常数

综上所述: a 为任意常数, $b=0, c=0, k > 2$

13. 解: 令 $x = \tan u$, 则 $dx = \sec^2 u du$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \text{原式} &= \int \frac{\sec^2 u du}{(2 \tan^2 u + 1) \sec u} = \int \frac{\sec u}{2 \tan^2 u + 1} du = \int \frac{\frac{1}{\cos u}}{\frac{2 \sin^2 u}{\cos^2 u} + 1} du \\ &= \int \frac{\cos u}{2 \sin^2 u + \cos^2 u} du = \int \frac{d(\sin u)}{\sin^2 u + 1} \\ &= \arctan(\sin u) + C = \arctan\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}\right) + C \end{aligned}$$

14. 解: 当 $-1 \leq x < 0$ 时

$$F(x) = \int_{-1}^x f(t) dt = \int_{-1}^x \left(2t + \frac{3}{2}t^2\right) dt = \left(t^2 + \frac{1}{2}t^3\right) \Big|_{-1}^x = \frac{1}{2}x^3 + x^2 - \frac{1}{2}$$

当 $0 \leq x < 1$ 时

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

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \int_{-1}^0 \left(2t + \frac{3}{2}t^2 \right) dt + \int_0^x \frac{te^x}{(e^t+1)^2} dt = \left(t^2 + \frac{1}{2}t^3 \right) \Big|_{-1}^0 - \int_0^x t d\left(\frac{1}{e^t+1} \right) \\
&= -1 + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{t}{e^t+1} \Big|_0^x + \int_0^x \frac{1}{e^t+1} dt = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{x}{e^x+1} + \int_0^x \frac{e^{-t}}{1+e^{-t}} dt \\
&= -\frac{1}{2} - \frac{x}{e^x+1} - \ln(1+e^{-x}) \Big|_0^x = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{x}{e^x+1} - \ln(1+e^{-x}) \Big|_0^x \\
&= \ln \frac{e^x}{e^x+1} - \frac{x}{e^x+1} + \ln 2 - \frac{1}{2}
\end{aligned}$$

综上所述: $F(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}x^3 + x^2 - \frac{1}{2}, & -1 \leq x < 0 \\ \ln \frac{e^x}{e^x+1} - \frac{x}{e^x+1} + \ln 2 - \frac{1}{2}, & 0 \leq x < 1 \end{cases}$

15. 解: $\because \vec{s}_1 = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \vec{i} \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} - \vec{j} \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} + \vec{k} \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = \{0, -1, -1\}$

$$\vec{s}_2 = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \vec{i} \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} - \vec{j} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} + \vec{k} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = \{1, -2, -3\}$$

又 $\because \vec{n} \perp \vec{s}_1, \vec{n} \perp \vec{s}_2$

$$\therefore \vec{n} = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & -2 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = \vec{i} \begin{vmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ -2 & -3 \end{vmatrix} - \vec{j} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & -3 \end{vmatrix} + \vec{k} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = \{1, -1, 1\}$$

$\therefore$ 由点法式方程得: $\frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y-2}{-1} = \frac{z-1}{1}$

16. 解: $\because y'' - y = 0$ 的特征方程为 $\lambda^2 - 1 = 0$, 即 $\lambda_1 = 1, \lambda_2 = -1$

其所对应齐次微分方程的通解为 $y = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{-x}$

对于 $y'' - y = e^{-x}$, $\because \lambda = -1$ 是特征根, 设其特解为 $y_1^* = A x e^{-x}$.

代入方程得 $(y_1^*)'' - y_1^* = Ae^{-x} - Axe^{-x} = -2Ae^{-x} = e^{-x}$, $\therefore A = -\frac{1}{2}$, 即: $y_1^* = -\frac{1}{2}xe^{-x}$

对于 $y'' - y = \sin x$, $\because \lambda = -1, \lambda = 1$ 不是特征根, 设其特解为 $y_2^* = B \cos x + C \sin x$

代入方程得 $(y_2^*)'' - y_2^* = -2B \cos x - 2C \sin x = \sin x$, $\therefore B = 0, C = -\frac{1}{2}$, 即:

$$y_2^* = -\frac{1}{2} \sin x$$

综上所述: 原微分方程通解为 $y = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{-x} - \frac{1}{2} x e^{-x} - \frac{1}{2} \sin x$

$$\begin{aligned} 17. \text{ 解: } I &= \iint_D r^2 \sin \theta \sqrt{1 - r^2 \cos 2\theta} dr d\theta = \iint_D r \sin \theta \sqrt{1 - r^2 (\cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta)} r dr \\ &= \iint_D y \sqrt{1 - x^2 + y^2} dx dy = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^x y \sqrt{1 - x^2 + y^2} dy \\ &= \int_0^1 \left[\int_0^x \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{1 - x^2 + y^2} d(1 - x^2 + y^2) \right] dx \\ &= \int_0^1 \frac{1}{3} (1 - x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_0^x dx = \frac{1}{3} \int_0^1 \left[1 - (1 - x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right] dx \\ &= \frac{1}{3} - \int_0^1 (1 - x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} dx = \frac{1}{3} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^4 u du = \frac{1}{3} - \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{1}{3} - \frac{3}{16} \pi \end{aligned}$$

$$18. \text{ 解: 记 } u_n(x) = \frac{(-1)^n x^{2n-1}}{n(2n-1)}$$

$$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{u_{n+1}(x)}{u_n(x)} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{\frac{(-1)^{n+1} x^{2n+3}}{(n+1)(2n+1)}}{\frac{(-1)^n x^{2n-1}}{n(2n-1)}} \right| = x^2$$

令 $x^2 < 1$ 得收敛区间 $(-1, 1)$

当 $x = -1$ 时, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n(2n-1)}$ 收敛; 当 $x = 1$ 时, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n(2n-1)}$ 收敛

$\therefore$ 收敛域: $[-1, 1]$

$$\text{令 } S(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1} x^{2n+1}}{n(2n-1)} = x \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1} x^{2n}}{n(2n-1)}, \text{ 其中 } S_1(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1} x^{2n}}{n(2n-1)}$$

$$\therefore S_1'(x) = \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1} x^{2n}}{n(2n-1)} \right)' = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{(-1)^{n-1} x^{2n}}{n(2n-1)} \right)' = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2(-1)^{n-1} x^{2n-1}}{2n-1}$$

$$S_1''(x) = \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2(-1)^{n-1} x^{2n-1}}{2n-1} \right)' = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{2(-1)^{n-1} x^{2n-1}}{2n-1} \right)'$$

$$= 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} x^{2n-2} = 2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n x^{2n} = \frac{2}{1+x^2}$$

$$\therefore S'(x) = S_1'(0) + \int_0^x S_1''(t) dt = \int_0^x \frac{2}{1+t^2} dt = 2 \arctan x$$

$$S_1(x) = S(0) + \int_0^x S_1'(t) dt = 2 \int_0^x \arctan t dt = 2 \left[t \arctan t \Big|_0^x - \int_0^x \frac{2t}{1+t^2} dt \right]$$

$$= 2x \arctan x - \ln(1+x^2)$$

$$\therefore S(x) = x S_1(x) = 2x^2 \arctan x - x \ln(1+x^2), -1 \leq x \leq 1$$

19.解：由题意得：定义域为 $(-\infty, +\infty)$

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

$$f''(x) = \frac{-2x(1+x^2)^2 - 4x(1-x^2)(1+x^2)}{(1+x^2)^4} = \frac{-2x(1+x^2) - 4x(1-x^2)}{(1+x^2)^3}$$

$$= \frac{2x^3 - 6x}{(1+x^2)^3} = \frac{2x(x^2 - 3)}{(1+x^2)^3}$$

$$\text{令 } f'(x)=0 \text{ 得 } x_1=-1, x_2=1; \quad f''(x)=0 \text{ 得 } x_3=-\sqrt{3}, x_4=0, x=\sqrt{3}$$

x	$(-\infty, -1)$	-1	$(-1, 1)$	1	$(1, +\infty)$
$f'(x)$	$-$	0	$+$	0	$-$
$f(x)$	$\searrow$	极小值	$\nearrow$	极大值	$\searrow$

单增区间： $[-1, 1]$

单减区间： $(-\infty, -1], [1, +\infty)$

x	$(-\infty, -\sqrt{3})$	$-\sqrt{3}$	$(-\sqrt{3}, 0)$	0	$(0, \sqrt{3})$	$\sqrt{3}$	$(\sqrt{3}, +\infty)$
$f''(x)$	$-$	0	$+$	0	$-$	0	$+$
$f(x)$	凸	拐点	凹	拐点	凸	拐点	凹

凸区间： $(-\infty, -\sqrt{3}], [0, \sqrt{3}]$

凹区间： $[-\sqrt{3}, 0], [\sqrt{3}, +\infty)$

$$\because f(-\sqrt{3}) = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}, f(0) = 0, f(\sqrt{3}) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$$

$$\therefore \text{拐点: } \left(-\sqrt{3}, -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}\right), (0, 0), \left(\sqrt{3}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}\right)$$

$$\because \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x}{1+x^2} = 0$$

$\therefore y=0$ 为水平渐近线

$$20. \text{解: 由 } \begin{cases} y = ax^2 \\ y = 1 - x^2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+a}} \\ y = \frac{a}{1+a} \end{cases} \quad (\text{舍负值})$$

$$\therefore k = \frac{\frac{a}{1+a}}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+a}}} = \frac{a}{\sqrt{1+a}}, \therefore \text{直线 } OA \text{ 的方程为 } y = \frac{a}{\sqrt{1+a}} x$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore V &= \pi \int_0^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{a+1}}} \left[\left(\frac{ax}{\sqrt{1+a}} \right)^2 - (ax^2)^2 \right] dx = \pi \int_0^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{a+1}}} \left(\frac{a^2 x^2}{1+a} - a^2 x^4 \right) dx = \pi \left(\frac{a^2 x^3}{3(1+a)} - \frac{a^2 x^5}{5} \right) \Bigg|_0^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{a+1}}} \\ &= \pi \left[\frac{\frac{a^2}{(a+1)\sqrt{a+1}}}{3(a+1)} - \frac{\frac{a^2}{(a+1)^2\sqrt{a+1}}}{5} \right] = \pi \left[\frac{a^2}{3(a+1)^2\sqrt{a+1}} - \frac{a^2}{5(a+1)^2\sqrt{a+1}} \right] = \frac{2\pi a^2}{15(a+1)^{\frac{5}{2}}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{令 } V(a) = \frac{2\pi a^2}{15(1+a)^{\frac{5}{2}}},$$

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore V' &= \frac{2\pi}{15} \cdot \frac{2a(1+a)^{\frac{5}{2}} - \frac{5}{2}a^2(1+a)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{(1+a)^5} = \frac{2\pi}{15} \cdot \frac{2a(1+a) - \frac{5}{2}a^2}{(1+a)^{\frac{7}{2}}} = \frac{\pi(4a + 4a^2 - 5a^2)}{(1+a)^{\frac{7}{2}}} \\ &= \frac{\pi(4a - a^2)}{(1+a)^{\frac{7}{2}}} = \frac{\pi a(4-a)}{(1+a)^{\frac{7}{2}}}\end{aligned}$$

令 $V' = 0$ 得 $a = 4$ 或 $a = 0$ (舍)

$\therefore x = 4$ 是唯一驻点, 也即为最大值点

$$\therefore V(4) = \frac{32\pi}{15 \cdot 5^{\frac{5}{2}}} = \frac{32\pi}{15 \cdot 5^2 \cdot \sqrt{5}} = \frac{32\sqrt{5}\pi}{1875}$$

21. 证明: 令 $F(x) = xe^{1-x}f(x)$

$\because f(x)$ 在 $\left[0, \frac{1}{k}\right]$ 上连续, $\therefore$ 由定积分中值定理得: 存在 $\eta \in \left(0, \frac{1}{k}\right)$ 使得,

$$f(1) = k \int_0^{\frac{1}{k}} xe^{1-x} f(x) dx = k \left(\frac{1}{k} - 0 \right) \eta e^{1-\eta} f(\eta) = F(\eta)$$

又 $F(1) = f(1)$, 即 $F(\eta) = F(1)$

$\because F(x)$ 在 $[\eta, 1]$ 上连续, 在 $(\eta, 1)$ 内可导

由罗尔定理得: 存在 $\xi \in (\eta, 1)$, 使得 $F'(\xi) = 0$, 即 $f'(\xi) = 2(1 - \xi^{-1})f(\xi)$