

第七章

第 1 节

5. (1) 可积. (2) 不可积. (3) 不可积. (4) 可积.

6. 提示: $\omega_i(\frac{1}{f}) \leq \frac{1}{m^2} \omega_i(f)$.

8. 提示:

充分性: 设 $|f(x)| \leq M$. $\forall \varepsilon = \sigma > 0$, 存在划分 P , 使得振幅 $\omega_i \geq \varepsilon$ 的小区间的长度之和小于 ε , 于是 $\sum_{i=1}^n \omega_i \Delta x_i < [2M + (b-a)]\varepsilon$;

必要性: 如果存在 $\varepsilon_0 > 0$ 与 $\sigma_0 > 0$, 对任意划分 P , 振幅 $\omega_i \geq \varepsilon_0$ 的小区间的长度之和不小于 σ_0 , 于是 $\sum_{i=1}^n \omega_i \Delta x_i \geq \sigma_0 \varepsilon_0$, 则当 $\lambda = \max_{1 \leq i \leq n}(\Delta x_i) \rightarrow 0$ 时, $\sum_{i=1}^n \omega_i \Delta x_i$ 不趋于零.

9. 提示: 由于 $g(u)$ 在 $[A, B]$ 连续, 所以一致连续, $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0, \forall u', u'' \in [A, B]$, 只要 $|u' - u''| < \delta$, 成立 $|g(u') - g(u'')| < \varepsilon$. 另外设 $|g(u)| \leq M$.

由于 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 可积, 由习题 8, 对上述 $\varepsilon > 0$ 与 $\delta > 0$, 存在划分 P , 使得振幅 $\omega_i(f) \geq \delta$ 的小区间的长度之和小于 ε , 于是

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \omega_i(g \circ f) \Delta x_i < [2M + (b-a)]\varepsilon.$$

第 2 节

4. (1) $\int_0^1 x dx > \int_0^1 x^2 dx$. (2) $\int_1^2 x dx < \int_1^2 x^2 dx$.

(3) $\int_{-2}^{-1} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^x dx > \int_0^1 2^x dx$. (4) $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin x dx < \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x dx$.

7. 提示: 原式可化为 $\frac{2}{b-a} \int_a^{\frac{a+b}{2}} [f(x) - f(b)] dx = 0$, 由此推出在 $(a, \frac{a+b}{2})$ 上至少有一点 η , 满足 $f(\eta) - f(b) = 0$. 再对 $f(x)$ 在 $[\eta, b]$ 上应用 Rolle 定理.

8. 提示: 令 $x = \frac{t}{a}$, $\varphi(ax) = \psi(x)$, 不等式化为 $f\left(\int_0^1 \psi(x) dx\right) \leq \int_0^1 f(\psi(x)) dx$. 对区间 $[0,1]$ 作划分 P , 任取 $\xi_i \in [x_{i-1}, x_i]$, 由 $f''(x) \geq 0$, 利用 Jensen 不等式(第 5.1 节习题 24), 得到 $f\left(\sum_{i=1}^n \psi(\xi_i) \Delta x_i\right) \leq \sum_{i=1}^n f(\psi(\xi_i)) \Delta x_i$, 再令 $\lambda = \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} (\Delta x_i) \rightarrow 0$, 即得到所要证明的不等式.

9. 提示: 设 $\int_0^1 f(x) dx = f(\xi)$, $\xi \in (0,1)$. 令 $F(\alpha) = \int_0^\alpha f(x) dx - \alpha \int_0^1 f(x) dx$, 则 $F'(\alpha) = f(\alpha) - f(\xi)$. 当 $0 < \alpha < \xi$ 时, $F(\alpha)$ 单调增加, 当 $\xi < \alpha < 1$ 时, $F(\alpha)$ 单调减少, 由于 $F(0) = 0$, $F(1) = 0$, 可知当 $\alpha \in [0,1]$ 时,

$$F(\alpha) = \int_0^\alpha f(x) dx - \alpha \int_0^1 f(x) dx \geq 0.$$

10. 提示: 令 $F(a) = \int_0^a f(x) dx + \int_0^b f^{-1}(y) dy - ab$, 则 $F'(a) = f(a) - b$. 设 $f(T) = b$, 则当 $0 < a < T$ 时, $F(a)$ 单调减少, 当 $a > T$ 时, $F(a)$ 单调增加, 于是 $F(a)$ 在 $a = T$ 取最小值, 而最小值为零, 所以

$$F(a) = \int_0^a f(x) dx + \int_0^b f^{-1}(y) dy - ab \geq 0.$$

11. 提示: 对任意划分 P , 设 $\delta = \min_{1 \leq i \leq n} (\Delta x_i)$. 当 $0 < h < \delta$ 时, 取 $\xi_i = x_{i-1}$; 当 $-\delta < h < 0$ 时, 取 $\xi_i = x_i$. 于是 $\sum_{i=1}^n |f_h(\xi_i) - f(\xi_i)| \Delta x_i \leq \sum_{i=1}^n \omega_i(f) \Delta x_i$.

12. 提示: (1) 由 $\int_a^b [\lambda f(x) - g(x)]^2 dx \geq 0$, 得到对一切实数 λ , 成立

$$\lambda^2 \int_a^b f^2(x) dx - 2\lambda \int_a^b f(x)g(x) dx + \int_a^b g^2(x) dx \geq 0,$$

所以该二次三项式的判别式不大于零.

(2) 不等式两边平方, 利用(1)的结果.

13. 提示: 设 $0 < m \leq g(x) \leq M < +\infty$, $\max_{a \leq x \leq b} f(x) = f(\xi) = A$, 不妨设 $A > 0$ ($A = 0$ 时等式显然成立). 对任意的 $0 < \varepsilon < A$, 取 $[\alpha, \beta] \subset [a, b]$, 使得 $\xi \in [\alpha, \beta]$, 且当 $x \in [\alpha, \beta]$ 时, 成立 $0 < A - \varepsilon < f(x) \leq A$, 于是

$$\left[m(\beta - \alpha)(A - \varepsilon)^n \right]^{\frac{1}{n}} < \left\{ \int_a^b [f(x)]^n g(x) dx \right\}^{\frac{1}{n}} \leq \left[M(b - a)A^n \right]^{\frac{1}{n}}.$$

令 $n \rightarrow \infty$, 得到 $A - \varepsilon \leq \left\{ \int_a^b [f(x)]^n g(x) dx \right\}^{\frac{1}{n}} \leq A$, 由 ε 的任意性, 即得到所要证明的等式.

第 3 节

1. (1) $F'(x) = -f(x)$. (2) $F'(x) = \frac{f(\ln x)}{x}$. (3) $F'(x) = \frac{4 \sin^2 x}{4 + (x - \sin x \cos x)^2}$.

2. (1) 1. (2) $2e$. (3) $\frac{\pi^2}{4}$. (4) 0.

3. 提示: $\int_0^x t f(t) dt < x \int_0^x f(t) dt$.

4. 当 $x = 1$, $f(x)$ 取极小值 $-\frac{17}{12}$.

5. (1) 0. (2) 0.

6. (1) $\frac{71}{105}$. (2) $\ln 2 - \frac{1}{2}$. (3) $\frac{15}{2 \ln 2} + \frac{70}{\ln 6} + \frac{40}{\ln 3}$. (4) $\frac{1}{88}$. (5) $\frac{1}{16}$. (6) $\frac{1}{2}\pi - 1$.

(7) 0. (8) $\frac{1}{4}\pi - \frac{1}{32}\pi^2 - \frac{1}{2}\ln 2$. (9) $\frac{1}{5} \left(3e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - 2 \right)$. (10) $\frac{e}{2}(\sin 1 - \cos 1) + \frac{1}{2}$.

(11) $\frac{1}{12}(\pi + 2 \ln 2 - 2)$. (12) $\frac{2}{9}e^3 + \frac{1}{2}e^2$. (13) $\frac{1}{4}(1 - \ln 2)$.

(14) $\frac{2\sqrt{2}-1}{2}e^{2\sqrt{2}} - \frac{1}{2}e^2$. (15) $\ln(\sqrt{1+e^2}-1) + \ln(\sqrt{2}+1) - 1$. (16) $\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}$.

(17) $\frac{17}{3} - 8 \ln 2$; 提示: 令 $t = x + 1$.

(18) $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}\pi$; 提示: 令 $t = x - \frac{1}{x}$, 则 $\int_0^1 \frac{x^2+1}{x^4+1} dx = \int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{dt}{2+t^2}$.

(19) $\ln(2 + \sqrt{2}) - \ln(\sqrt{3} + 1)$. 提示: 令 $x = \frac{1}{t}$ 或 $x = \tan t$.

(20) $\frac{3}{4}\pi - 2$. 提示: 令 $x = 1 + \sin t$.

7. (1) $\frac{1}{2}$. (2) $\frac{1}{p+1}$. (3) $\frac{2}{\pi}$.

$$8. (1) \begin{cases} 0 & n \text{ 为奇数} \\ \frac{(n-1)!!}{n!!} \cdot \pi & n \text{ 为偶数} \end{cases}, \quad (2) \begin{cases} 0 & n \text{ 为奇数} \\ \frac{(n-1)!!}{n!!} \cdot 2\pi & n \text{ 为偶数} \end{cases}$$

$$(3) a^{2n+1} \frac{(2n)!!}{(2n+1)!!}, \quad (4) \frac{1}{8} \left(\frac{(20)!!}{(21)!!} - \frac{(22)!!}{(23)!!} \right), \quad (5) \frac{(-1)^m m!}{(n+1)^{m+1}}.$$

$$(6) \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}(e^2 - 1) & n = 0 \\ \frac{1}{2}e^2 \sum_{k=0}^n \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^k P_n^k + \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n+1} \cdot n! & n > 0 \end{cases}, \quad \text{其中 } P_n^k \text{ 为排列数.}$$

提示: 利用递推公式 $I_n = \frac{1}{2}e^2 - \frac{n}{2}I_{n-1}$ 及 $I_0 = \frac{1}{2}(e^2 - 1)$.

$$10. (1) \frac{3}{16}\pi^2. (2) \frac{1}{4}\pi^2. (3) \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}\pi^2.$$

$$11. (1) 285. (2) 0. (3) \begin{cases} \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{2}a & a \leq 0 \\ \frac{1}{3}a^3 - \frac{1}{2}a + \frac{1}{3} & 0 < a < 1. \\ \frac{1}{2}a - \frac{1}{3} & a \geq 1 \end{cases} (4) 14 - \ln(7!).$$

$$13. \ln \frac{e+1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2e^4}.$$

$$14. f''(1) = 2, f'''(1) = 5; \text{ 提示: } f(x) = \frac{x^2}{2} \int_0^x g(t) dt - x \int_0^x t g(t) dt + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^x t^2 g(t) dt.$$

$$15. \frac{1}{e}; \text{ 提示: 对等式的两边求定积分, 得到}$$

$$\int_1^e f(x) dx = \int_1^e \ln x dx - (e-1) \int_1^e f(x) dx.$$

$$16. \frac{5}{4}; \text{ 提示: 作变量代换 } u = 2x - t, \text{ 将等式化为}$$

$$2x \int_{2x-1}^{2x} f(u) du - \int_{2x-1}^{2x} u f(u) du = \frac{1}{2} \arctan x^2,$$

等式两边对 x 求导, 再以 $x=1$ 代入.

$$17. n^2 \pi.$$

$$18. \frac{2}{\pi}.$$

19. 提示: $g'(x) = af(ax) - f(x) \equiv 0$, 令 $x = 1$, 得到对任何 a , 有 $f(a) = \frac{f(1)}{a}$.

20. 提示: 积分 $\int_1^4 f\left(\frac{x}{2} + \frac{2}{x}\right) \frac{\ln x - \ln 2}{x} dx$

$$= \int_1^2 f\left(\frac{x}{2} + \frac{2}{x}\right) \frac{\ln x - \ln 2}{x} dx + \int_2^4 f\left(\frac{x}{2} + \frac{2}{x}\right) \frac{\ln x - \ln 2}{x} dx$$

对上面两积分中任意一个作变量代换 $x = \frac{4}{t}$.

21. 提示: $\max|f(x)| = (\max|f(x)| - \min|f(x)|) + \min|f(x)|$.

设 $\max|f(x)| = |f(\xi)|$, $\min|f(x)| = |f(\eta)|$, 则

$$\max|f(x)| - \min|f(x)| = |f(\xi)| - |f(\eta)| \leq |f(\xi) - f(\eta)| = \left| \int_{\eta}^{\xi} f'(x) dx \right| \leq \int_a^b |f'(x)| dx;$$

设 $\frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x) dx = f(\zeta)$, 则 $\min|f(x)| \leq |f(\zeta)| = \left| \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x) dx \right|$.

22. 提示: 令 $F(x) = \int_0^x f(u)(x-u) du - \int_0^x \left\{ \int_0^u f(x) dx \right\} du$, 显然 $F(0) = 0$, 只须证明

$$F'(x) \equiv 0.$$

23. 提示:

$$f(x) = f\left(\frac{a}{2}\right) + f'\left(\frac{a}{2}\right)\left(x - \frac{a}{2}\right) + \frac{1}{2} f''(\xi)\left(x - \frac{a}{2}\right)^2 \geq f\left(\frac{a}{2}\right) + f'\left(\frac{a}{2}\right)\left(x - \frac{a}{2}\right),$$

对不等式两边积分.

注. 本题也可直接利用 7.2 节习题 8 的结果, 取 $\varphi(t) = t$.

24. 提示:

$$f(x) = f\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) + f'\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)\left(x - \frac{1}{3}\right) + \frac{1}{2} f''(\xi)\left(x - \frac{1}{3}\right)^2 \leq f\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) + f'\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)\left(x - \frac{1}{3}\right),$$

将 x 换成 x^2 , 再对不等式两边积分.

注. 本题也可直接利用当 $f''(x) \leq 0$ 时与 7.2 节习题 8 相对应的结果, 取

$$a = 1, \quad \varphi(t) = t^2.$$

25. 提示: $\int_0^{2\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \left(\frac{(2k+1)\pi}{2k\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx + \frac{(2k+2)\pi}{(2k+1)\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx \right)$

$$= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \int_0^\pi \left(f\left(\frac{2k\pi+t}{n}\right) - f\left(\frac{(2k+1)\pi+t}{n}\right) \right) \sin t dt \geq 0.$$

26. 提示: 设 $g(x) = \int_0^x f(x)dx$, 则 $g(0) = 0, g(\pi) = 0$. 再令 $h(x) = \int_0^x g(x) \sin x dx$, 则 $h(0) = 0, h(\pi) = \int_0^\pi g(x) \sin x dx = \int_0^\pi f(x) \cos x dx = 0$. 对 $h(x)$ 应用 Rolle 定理, 可知存在 $\eta \in (0, \pi)$, 使得 $h'(\eta) = g(\eta) \sin \eta = 0$, 即 $g(\eta) = 0$. 再对 $g(x)$ 应用 Rolle 定理, 可知存在 $\xi_1 \in (0, \eta), \xi_2 \in (\eta, \pi)$, 使得 $f(\xi_1) = 0, f(\xi_2) = 0$.

第 4 节

1. (1) $\frac{3}{2} - \ln 2$. (2) $\frac{16}{3}$. (3) $\frac{\pi}{2}$. (4) $e + \frac{1}{e} - 2$. (5) $\frac{99}{10} \ln 10 - \frac{81}{10}$.
 (6) $\frac{8}{15}$. (7) $\frac{3}{8} \pi a^2$. (8) $\frac{4}{3} \pi^3 a^2$. (9) $\frac{1}{4} (e^{4\pi} - 1) a^2$. (10) $\frac{1}{2} \pi a^2 + \pi b^2$.
 (11) π . (12) a^2 . (13) $\frac{1}{2} \pi a^2$.

(14) $\frac{3}{2} a^2$; 提示: 令 $x = \frac{at}{1+t^3}, y = \frac{at^2}{1+t^3}, t: 0 \rightarrow +\infty$.

(15) $\sqrt{2} \pi a^2$; 提示: 将曲线方程化成极坐标方程 $r^2 = \frac{2a^2}{2 - \sin^2 2\theta}$.

2. 提示: 取焦点 $(a, 0)$ 为极点, x 轴为极轴, 则抛物线的极坐标方程为

$$r = \frac{2a}{1 - \cos \theta}. \text{ 求面积函数 } A(\theta) = \frac{1}{2} \int_\theta^{\theta+\pi} \frac{4a^2}{(1 - \cos \theta)^2} d\theta \text{ 的极值点, 由 } A'(\theta) = 0 \text{ 可}$$

得到 $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$.

3. (1) $\frac{80\sqrt{10}-8}{27}$. (2) $\frac{1}{4}(e^2+1)$. (3) $\ln(\sec a + \tan a)$. (4) $6a$. (5) $2\pi^2 a$. (6) $8a$.

(7) $\pi a \sqrt{1+4\pi^2} + \frac{a}{2} \ln(2\pi + \sqrt{1+4\pi^2})$. (8) $\frac{3\pi a}{2}$.

4. $\left(\left(\frac{2\pi}{3} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) a, \frac{3}{2} a \right)$.

5. (1) $\frac{\pi h}{6}(2AB + 2ab + Ab + aB)$. (2) $\frac{4}{3} \pi abc$. (3) $\frac{16}{3} a^3$. (4) $\left(\frac{2}{3} \pi - \frac{8}{9} \right) a^3$.

6. 提示: (1) 作区间 $[a, b]$ 的划分 $P: a = x_0 < x_1 < x_2 < \cdots < x_n = b$, 则关于小区域

$\{(x, y) | x_{i-1} \leq x \leq x_i, 0 \leq y \leq f(x)\}$ 绕 y 轴旋转所得的体积有

$$\Delta V_i \approx \pi(x_i^2 - x_{i-1}^2)f(x_i) \approx 2\pi x_i f(x_i).$$

(2) 设 $x = r(\theta)\cos\theta$, $y = r(\theta)\sin\theta$, $a = r(\alpha)\cos\alpha$, $b = r(\beta)\cos\beta$. 则

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \int_b^a \pi y^2 dx - \frac{1}{3} \pi a r^2(\alpha) \sin^2 \alpha + \frac{1}{3} \pi b r^2(\beta) \sin^2 \beta \\ &= \int_b^a \pi y^2 dx + \frac{1}{3} \pi \int_a^b d(y^2 x) \\ &= \int_\beta^\alpha \pi r^2 \sin^2 \theta (r' \cos \theta - r \sin \theta) d\theta \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{3} \pi \int_\alpha^\beta (3r^2 r' \sin^2 \theta \cos \theta + 2r^3 \sin \theta \cos^2 \theta - r^3 \sin^3 \theta) d\theta \\ &= \frac{2\pi}{3} \int_\alpha^\beta r^3(\theta) \sin \theta d\theta. \end{aligned}$$

7. (1) $\frac{4}{3} \pi a b^2$. (2) (i) $\frac{1}{2} \pi^2$, (ii) $2\pi^2$. (3) $\frac{32}{105} \pi a^3$. (4) (i) $6\pi^2 a^3$, (ii) $7\pi^2 a^3$.

(5) $2\pi^2 a^2 b$. (6) $\frac{8}{3} \pi a^3$. (7) $\frac{\pi}{15} (e^{3\pi} + 1) a^3$. (8) $\frac{\pi}{4} \left[\sqrt{2} \ln(\sqrt{2} + 1) - \frac{2}{3} \right] a^3$.

8. $2a^5 - 10a^2c^3 + 15ac^4 - 6c^5 = 0$.

9. $a = 1$.

10. $b \sqrt{1 - \frac{\sqrt[3]{2}}{2}}$.

11. (1) $a = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$, $(S_1 + S_2)_{\min} = \frac{1}{3} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{6}$; (2) $\frac{1}{30}(\sqrt{2} + 1)\pi$.

12. 提示: (1) 对 $xf'(x) = f(x) + \frac{3a}{2}x^2$ 两边关于 x 在 $[0, 1]$ 上积分, 由 $\int_0^1 f(x)dx = 2$,

得到 $f(1) = 4 + \frac{a}{2}$. 又因为 $xf'(x) = f(x) + \frac{3a}{2}x^2$ 可化为 $(\frac{f}{x})' = \frac{3a}{2}$, 结合

$f(1) = 4 + \frac{a}{2}$, 解得 $f(x) = \frac{3a}{2}x^2 + (4-a)x$, 其中常数 $a \in [-8, 4]$.

(2) $\pi \int_0^1 f^2(x)dx = \frac{\pi}{30}(a^2 + 10a + 160)$, 可知当 $a = -5$ 时区域 S 绕 x 轴旋转所得的旋转体体积最小.

13. (1) $\frac{2\pi\sqrt{p}}{3} \left[(2a+p)^{\frac{3}{2}} - p^{\frac{3}{2}} \right]$. (2) $2\sqrt{2}\pi + 2\pi \ln(\sqrt{2} + 1)$.

$$(3) \begin{cases} 2\pi b^2 + \frac{2\pi a^2 b}{\sqrt{b^2 - a^2}} \ln \frac{b + \sqrt{b^2 - a^2}}{a} & a < b \\ 4\pi ab & a = b \\ 2\pi b^2 + \frac{2\pi a^2 b}{\sqrt{a^2 - b^2}} \arcsin \frac{\sqrt{a^2 - b^2}}{a} & a > b \end{cases} .$$

$$(4) \frac{12}{5}\pi a^2 . (5) \frac{32}{5}\pi a^2 . (6) (i) (4 - 2\sqrt{2})\pi a^2 ; (ii) 2\sqrt{2}\pi a^2 .$$

$$14 . \frac{11\sqrt{5} - 1}{6}\pi .$$

$$16. (1) K = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}, R = 2\sqrt{2} . (2) K = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4a}, R = 2\sqrt{2}a .$$

$$17. (1) K = \frac{\sqrt{p}}{(2x+p)^{\frac{3}{2}}}, R = \frac{(2x+p)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\sqrt{p}} .$$

$$(2) K = \frac{a^4 b}{\left[(a^2 + b^2)x^2 - a^4 \right]^{\frac{3}{2}}}, R = \frac{\left[(a^2 + b^2)x^2 - a^4 \right]^{\frac{3}{2}}}{a^4 b} .$$

$$(3) K = \frac{1}{3 \cdot \sqrt[3]{|axy|}}, R = 3 \cdot \sqrt[3]{|axy|} .$$

$$(4) K = \frac{1}{at}, R = at .$$

$$18. (x-3)^2 + (y+2)^2 = 8 .$$

第5节

$$1. 75 \text{ mg} .$$

$$2. \frac{5\sqrt{5} - 1}{6}q .$$

$$3. 5.4 \times 10^7 \text{ N} .$$

$$4. 2\pi^2 b \rho \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} .$$

$$5. 1.04 \times 10^9 \text{ J} .$$

$$6. \frac{4}{3}\pi g r^4 (2\rho - \rho_{\text{水}}) .$$

$$7. \frac{4}{3}\pi\rho\omega^2r^4.$$

$$8. 9J.$$

$$9. -\left(\frac{729}{7}T^7 - \frac{243}{5}T^5 + 9T^3 - T - \frac{2224}{35}\right)k.$$

$$10. \frac{1}{3\sqrt{g}} \times 10^5 \text{ s} = 1.06 \times 10^4 \text{ s}.$$

11. 容器改为由曲线 $y = cx^4$ 绕 y 轴旋转所得的旋转曲面.

$$12. Q = Q_0 \cdot 2^{\frac{t-t_0}{1600}}.$$

$$13. y(t) = \sqrt{\frac{18}{400}t + \frac{1}{25}}, \quad (0 \leq t \leq \frac{64}{3}). \quad \text{提示: 设 } B \text{ 物质的浓度为 } y(t), \text{ 则}$$

$$dy = \frac{k}{y} dt, \quad \text{解得 } y(t) = \sqrt{2kt + c}. \quad \text{由 } y(0) = \frac{1}{5} \text{ 与 } y\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{4}, \text{ 得到 } k = \frac{9}{400}, c = \frac{1}{25}.$$

$$14. P(t) = P_{\max} - (P_{\max} - P(t_0))e^{-\lambda(t-t_0)}.$$

提示: $P(t)$ 满足方程 $dP = \lambda(P_{\max} - P(t))dt$.

$$15. \text{提示: 由 } dN = kNdt \text{ 与 } N(0) = N_0, \text{ 解得 } N(t) = N_0e^{kt}.$$

$$16. 1000\ln 2 \text{ m. 提示: 设废气浓度为 } y(t), \text{ 则 } dy = -\frac{1}{1000}y(t)dt, \text{ 解得}$$

$$y(t) = \frac{a}{100}e^{-\frac{t}{1000}}.$$