2013-1 期中试卷解答

1. 解法 1:
$$x_n = x_{n-1} \frac{2n-1}{4n} = \frac{x_{n-1}}{2} \cdot \frac{2n-1}{2n} < x_{n-1}$$
, 以及 $x_n > 0$, 所以数列 x_n 单调减且有下界。从而

$$l = \lim_{n \to \infty} x_n$$
 存在,由通项公式得 $l = \frac{l}{2}$, $\therefore l = 0$

解法 2: 由于
$$0 < x_n^2 < \left(\frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{3}{8} \cdot \frac{5}{12} \cdot \dots \cdot \frac{2n-1}{4n}\right) \left(\frac{4}{3} \cdot \frac{8}{5} \cdot \frac{12}{7} \cdot \dots \cdot \frac{4n}{2n+1}\right) = \frac{1}{2n+1}$$
,

因
$$\frac{1}{2n+1} \to 0$$
,由夹挤原理, $\lim_{n \to \infty} x_n = 0$

解法 3:
$$0 < \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{3}{8} \cdot \frac{5}{12} \cdots (\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4n}) < \frac{1}{2^n}$$
,因 $\frac{1}{2^n} \to 0$,由夹挤原理, $\lim_{n \to \infty} x_n = 0$

2. 解法 1 基于等价替换 [3分]和极限非零的因式极限可以单算,得

$$l = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{3^{x^2} \left[\left(\frac{2}{3} \right)^{x^2} - 1 \right]}{\left(3^x \right)^2 \left[\left(\frac{2}{3} \right)^x - 1 \right]^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\left[\left(\frac{2}{3} \right)^{x^2} - 1 \right]}{\left[\left(\frac{2}{3} \right)^x - 1 \right]^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^2 \ln \frac{2}{3}}{x^2 \ln^2 \frac{2}{3}} = \frac{1}{\ln 2 - \ln 3}$$

解法 2: 基于罗比达法则极限非零的因式极限可以单算,得

$$l = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2x(2^{x^2} \ln 2 - 3^{x^2} \ln 3)}{2(2^x - 3^x)(2^x \ln 2 - 3^x \ln 3)} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x}{2^x - 3^x} \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{(2^{x^2} \ln 2 - 3^{x^2} \ln 3)}{(2^x \ln 2 - 3^x \ln 3)}$$
$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{2^x \ln 2 - 3^x \ln 3} = \frac{1}{\ln 2 - \ln 3}$$

3.
$$\text{ if } l = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{e^{\sin x} \left(e^{\tan x - \sin x} - 1 \right)}{x^3} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\tan x - \sin x}{x^3}, \quad \text{ if } l = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^3}{2x^3} = \frac{1}{2}$$

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

5.
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{e^t(1+t)}{1+2t}$$
, $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{d}{dt} \left[\frac{e^t(1+t)}{1+2t} \right] \cdot \frac{dt}{dx} = \left\{ \frac{e^t(1+t)}{(1+2t)} + \frac{e^t[(1+2t)-2(1+t)]}{(1+2t)^2} \right\} \cdot \frac{1}{1+2t} = \frac{te^t(3+2t)}{(1+2t)^3}$

6. 方程两边对 x 求导:
$$y' = h'(x^2 + y^2)(2x + 2yy')$$
 , $y' = \frac{2xh'(x^2 + y^2)}{1 - 2yh'(x^2 + y^2)}$ 。

7. 解法 1 直接法求展开式:
$$f(0) = 0$$
, $f'(x) = \frac{1}{1+x} \cos \ln(1+x)$, $f'(0) = 1$,

$$f''(x) = \frac{-1}{(1+x)^2} \cos \ln(1+x) - \frac{1}{(1+x)^2} \sin \ln(1+x) , \quad f''(0) = -1 ,$$

类似地求得 f'''(0) = 1,套用台劳公式得: $f(x) = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{6} + o(x^3)$ 。

解法 2 间接法求展开式:利用已知的泰勒展开式:因为

$$\ln(1+x) = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} + o(x^3)$$
, $\sin x = x - \frac{1}{6}x^3 + o(x^3)$ 所以

$$\sin \ln(1+x) = \left[x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} + o(x^3)\right] - \frac{1}{6}\left[x - \frac{x^3}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} + o(x^3)\right]^3 + o(x^3) = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + (\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{6})x^3 + o(x^3) = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + (\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{6})x^3 + o(x^3) = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + (\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{6})x^3 + o(x^3) = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + (\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{6})x^3 + o(x^3) = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + (\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{6})x^3 + o(x^3) = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + (\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{6})x^3 + o(x^3) = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + (\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{6})x^3 + o(x^3) = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + (\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{6})x^3 + o(x^3) = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + (\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{6})x^3 + o(x^3) = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + (\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{6})x^3 + o(x^3) = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + (\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{6})x^3 + o(x^3) = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + (\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{6})x^3 + o(x^3) = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + (\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{6})x^3 + o(x^3) = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + (\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{6})x^3 + o(x^3) = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + (\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{6})x^3 + o(x^3) = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{2} + o(x^3) = x - \frac{x^3}{2} + o(x^3) =$$

8. 解法1 基于台劳公式中系数与导数的关系。因为

$$\frac{x}{1+2x} = x\left[\sum_{k=0}^{n} (-2x)^k + o(x^n)\right] = \sum_{k=0}^{n} (-2x)^k x + o(x^{n+1}),$$

所以函数 f(x) 在 x = 0 的台劳公式的第n 项系数为 $a_n = (-2)^{n-1}$,于是 $f^{(n)}(0) = n!(-1)^{n-1}2^{n-1}$ 。

解法 2 基于莱布尼兹规则和已知 n 阶导数公式求。

$$\left(\frac{1}{1+2x}\right)^{(n)}\Big|_{x=0} = \frac{(-1)^n 2^n n!}{(1+2x)^{n+1}}\Big|_{x=0} = (-1)^n 2^n n! , f^{(n)}(0) = x(\frac{1}{1+2x})^{(n)}\Big|_{x=0} + n(\frac{1}{1+2x})^{(n-1)}\Big|_{x=0}$$

于是 $f^{(n)}(0) = n!(-1)^{n-1}2^{n-1}$ 。

解法 3 基于函数化简和已知 n 阶导数公式求。 因为 $f(x) = \frac{1}{2}(1 - \frac{1}{1 + 2x})$,

$$f^{(n)}(0) = -\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{1+2x} \right)^{(n)} \bigg|_{x=0} = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{(-1)^n 2^n n!}{(1+2x)^{n+1}} \bigg|_{x=0} = (-1)^{n-1} 2^{n-1} n!$$

9. 斜渐近线方程为 $y = x + \frac{1}{e}$ 。 因为 $k = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{y}{x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \ln(e + \frac{1}{x}) = 1$

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} (y - x) = \lim_{x \to \infty} x \left[\ln(e + \frac{1}{x}) - 1 \right] = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\ln(e + \frac{1}{x}) - 1}{\frac{1}{x}} \ (\Rightarrow \frac{1}{x} = t \) = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\ln(e + t) - 1}{t} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{1}{e + t} = \frac{1}{e}$$

10. 间断点是 x = 1, x = 0 。 $\lim_{x \to 1^+} \frac{1}{1 - e^{\frac{x}{1-x}}} = 1$, $\lim_{x \to 1^-} \frac{1}{1 - e^{\frac{x}{1-x}}} = 0$, x = 1是跳跃间断点。

$$\lim_{x\to 0^+} \frac{1}{1-e^{\frac{x}{1-x}}} = \infty$$
 , $x = 0$ 是第二类间断点。

由于 f(x) 在原点连续,所以 $\lim_{h\to 0} (f(h)-1)=0$. $\forall x_0 \in (-\infty,+\infty)$, $\lim_{x\to x_0} (f(x)-f(x_0))$

$$= \lim_{x \to x_0} [f(x - x_0 + x_0) - f(x_0)] = \lim_{x \to x_0} [f(x - x_0)f(x_0) - f(x_0)]$$

 $= f(x_0) \lim_{x \to x_0} [f(x-x_0)-1] = f(x_0) \lim_{h \to 0} (f(h)-1) = 0$ ∴ f(x) 处处连续.

12.
$$\text{if } f(x) = \ln x - \frac{x}{e} + 1, \quad x > 0$$
, $\text{if } f(\frac{1}{e}) = -\frac{1}{e^2} < 0, \quad f(e) = 1 > 0, \quad f(e^3) = 4 - e^2 < 0$

【两头会出现负值的论据也可以用下式替代: $f(0^+) = -\infty$, $f(+\infty) = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \ln \frac{ex}{e^{x/e}} = \ln \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{ex}{e^{x/e}} = -\infty$ 】 故方程在区间(0,e)和区间 $(e,+\infty)$ 内均有实根。 又 $f'(x) = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{e} = \frac{e-x}{ex}$ 在区间(0,e), $(e,+\infty)$ 上依次为正,负。于是f(x)在区间(0,e), $(e,+\infty)$ 上依次为严格增,严格减。故所论方程恰好有两个根。

13. 解法 1: 依据 1^{∞} 未定型 u^{ν} 变化法: $\lim u^{\nu} = e^{\lim \nu(u-1)}$,有

原式 =
$$e^{\lim_{x \to \infty} x(\frac{f(2+\frac{1}{x})}{f(2)} - 1)} = e^{\frac{1}{f(2)}\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{f(2+\frac{1}{x}) - f(2)}{\frac{1}{x}}} = e^{\frac{f'(2)}{f(2)}}$$

解法 2: 依据通用未定型 u^v 变化法: $\lim u^v = e^{\lim v \ln u}$, 有原式 $= e^{\lim x \ln \frac{f(2+\frac{1}{x})}{f(2)}}$

因为
$$\lim_{x \to \infty} x \ln(1 + \frac{f\left(2 + \frac{1}{x}\right) - f(2)}{f(2)}) = \frac{1}{f(2)} \lim_{x \to \infty} x \left[f(2 + \frac{1}{x}) - f(2) \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{f(2)} \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{f(2 + \frac{1}{x}) - f(2)}{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{f'(2)}{f(2)} \quad \text{故, 原式} = e^{\frac{f'(2)}{f(2)}}.$$

14. 依题意有
$$\frac{r}{R} = \frac{8-h}{8}$$
, $r = \frac{R}{8}(8-h)$, $V = \frac{8}{3}\pi R^2 - \frac{8-h}{3}\pi r^2 = \frac{8}{3}\pi R^2 - \frac{(8-h)^3}{3}\pi \frac{R^2}{64}$ $\frac{dV}{dt} = \pi \frac{R^2}{64}(8-h)^2 \frac{dh}{dt}$, 代入条件得 $\frac{dV}{dt}\Big|_{h=6,\frac{dh}{t}=\frac{4}{3}} = 2m^3 / \min$

15. 不等式 $\frac{1-x}{1+x} < e^{-2x}$ 可以有不同的等价形式。例如 $e^{2x}(1-x) < 1+x$, $1-x < (1+x)e^{-2x}$

或者取对数 $2x < \ln(1+x) - \ln(1-x)$

解法 1: 所论问题等价于 $2x < \ln(1+x) - \ln(1-x)$, 设 $f(x) = \ln(1+x) - \ln(1-x) - 2x$,

则
$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{1+x} + \frac{1}{1-x} - 2 = \frac{2}{1-x^2} - 2 > 0$$
, $0 < x < 1$

于是当0 < x < 1时,由单调性判别法得f(x) > f(0) = 0

解法 2: 所论问题等价于 $e^{2x}(1-x) < 1+x$,设 $f(x) = 1+x-e^{2x}(1-x)$,则 $f'(x) = 1+e^{2x}(2x-1)$,

 $f''(x) = 4xe^{2x} > 0$,于是当0 < x < 1时,连续使用单调性判别法得 f'(x) > f'(0) = 0,f(x) > f(0) = 0

间
$$[x_1,x_2]$$
上应用柯西定理,便有
$$\frac{\frac{\ln x_2}{x_2} - \frac{\ln x_1}{\ln x_1}}{\frac{1}{x_2} - \frac{1}{x_1}} = \frac{1 - \ln \xi}{\xi^2} (-\xi^2) = \ln \xi - 1$$
, ξ 在 x_1 与 x_2 之间。化简即得。