

2015-1 期中试卷解答

1. 设 $x_n = \frac{1}{n^2+n+1} + \frac{2}{n^2+n+2} + \cdots + \frac{n}{n^2+n+n}$, 由于 $\frac{1+2+\cdots+n}{n^2+n+n} < x_n < \frac{1+2+\cdots+n}{n^2+n+1}$,
而 $\frac{1+2+\cdots+n}{n^2+n+n} = \frac{n(n+1)}{2(n^2+2n)} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1+2+\cdots+n}{n^2+n+1} = \frac{n(n+1)}{2(n^2+n+1)} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}$ ($n \rightarrow \infty$) 故原极限 $= \frac{1}{2}$.

2. $l = \exp \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} \ln \left(\frac{e^x + e^{2x} + \cdots + e^{nx}}{n} \right) = \exp \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} \left(\frac{e^x + e^{2x} + \cdots + e^{nx}}{n} - 1 \right)$
 $= \exp \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{n} \frac{(e^x - 1) + (e^{2x} - 1) + \cdots + (e^{nx} - 1)}{x} = \exp \frac{1}{n} (1 + 2 + \cdots + n) = e^{\frac{n+1}{2}}$

3. 令 $x = \frac{1}{t}$, 则 $l = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln \left(x \sin \frac{1}{x} \right)}{1/x^2} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln \left(\frac{1}{t} \sin t \right)}{t^2} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{\sin t}{t} - 1}{t^2}$ (由 $\ln(1+u) \sim u$)
 $= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sin t - t}{t^3} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\cos t - 1}{3t^2} = -\frac{1}{6}$

4. 由 $0 = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(1+a)x^2 + (1-a+b)x + 1-b}{1-x}$ 推得 $1+a=0$, $1-a+b=0$, 所以 $a=-1$, $b=-2$

5. 从 $1 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\arcsin x - x}{cx^r} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} - 1}{crx^{r-1}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \frac{1 - \sqrt{1-x^2}}{crx^{r-1}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2}x^2}{crx^{r-1}}$

推得 $r=3$, $c=\frac{1}{6}$, 因此, $u(x) = \arcsin x - x$ 的主部是 $\frac{1}{6}x^3$, 阶数为 3.

6. $y = \frac{1}{2} \left[\ln \frac{2}{\pi} + \ln \arctan \frac{1}{x} \right]$, 所以 $y' = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\arctan \frac{1}{x}} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{x^2}} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{x^2} \right)$, $y'(1) = -\frac{1}{\pi}$.

7. $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x \cos x - \sin x}{x^2}$; $\frac{dy}{d(\cot x)} = \frac{\frac{x \cos x - \sin x}{x^2} dx}{-\frac{1}{\sin^2 x} dx} = \frac{\sin^3 x - x \sin^2 x \cos x}{x^2}$.

8. 因 $x=0$ 时, $y=1$, 所以, $\varphi'(y)|_{y=1} = \frac{1}{f'(0)} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2^x} \ln \frac{1}{2} + 3x^2}|_{x=0} = \frac{1}{\ln \frac{1}{2}} = -\frac{1}{\ln 2}$

9. 因 $y = \frac{1}{2x^2 - 3x + 1} = \frac{1}{x-1} - \frac{2}{2x-1}$, 所以

$$y^{(10)}(x) = \frac{(-1)^{10} 10!}{(x-1)^{11}} - \frac{2 \cdot 2^{10} (-1)^{10} 10!}{(2x-1)^{11}} \quad (\text{或} = \frac{10!}{(x-1)^{11}} - \frac{2^{11} 10!}{(2x-1)^{11}})$$

10. 公式法 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1 - \frac{1}{1+t^2}}{\frac{2t}{1+t^2}} = \frac{t}{2}$, 链导法 $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1+t^2}{2t} = \frac{1+t^2}{4t}$.

11. 间断点为 $x = 0$, $x = \pm 1$. 因 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{x \sin(1-x)}{-x(x^2-1)} = \sin 1$,

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x \sin(1-x)}{x(x^2-1)} = -\sin 1, \text{ 所以 } x = 0 \text{ 为跳跃间断点};$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x \sin(1-x)}{x(x-1)(x+1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(1-x)}{(x-1)(x+1)} = -2, \text{ 所以 } x = 1 \text{ 为可去间断点};$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x \sin(1-x)}{|x|(x-1)(x+1)} = \infty, \text{ 所以 } x = -1 \text{ 为无穷间断点 (或第二类间断点)}$$

12. 设 $x(t)$ 为 t 时刻飞机与汽车的水平距离, 设 $y(t)$ 为 t 时刻飞机与汽车的距离, 则

$$x^2(t) + h^2 = y^2(t)$$

其中 $h = 3$ km. 两边求导, 得 $2x \frac{dx}{dt} = 2y \frac{dy}{dt}$, 由题设知, 在 $t = t_0$ 时, $y(t_0) = 5$ km, $\frac{dy}{dt} \Big|_{t=t_0} = -160$ km/h,

故 $x(t_0) = 4$ km, $\frac{dx}{dt} \Big|_{t=t_0} = \frac{y(t_0)}{x(t_0)} \cdot \frac{dy}{dt} \Big|_{t=t_0} = -200$ km/h, 于是汽车的速度为 $200 - 120 = 80$ km/h.

13. 因 $f'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \sin \frac{1}{x} = 0$, 所以

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} 2x \sin \frac{1}{x} - \cos \frac{1}{x}, & x \neq 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{当 } x \neq 0 \text{ 时, 初等函数 } f'(x) = 2x \sin \frac{1}{x} - \cos \frac{1}{x} \text{ 有定义, 所以}$$

连续; 而 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (2x \sin \frac{1}{x} - \cos \frac{1}{x})$ 不存在, 所以 $f'(x)$ 在 $x = 0$ 处不连续.

14. 方程 $y = \sin(x+y)$ 两边对 x 求导, 得 $y' = \cos(x+y)(1+y')$, 解得 $y' = \frac{\cos(x+y)}{1 - \cos(x+y)}$

在方程 $y' = \cos(x+y)(1+y')$ 两边再对 x 求导: $y'' = -\sin(x+y)(1+y')^2 + \cos(x+y)y''$

$$\text{解得 } y'' = \frac{-\sin(x+y)(1+y')^2}{1 - \cos(x+y)} = \frac{-\sin(x+y)}{[1 - \cos(x+y)]^3}$$

$$15. \text{ 原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \ln(1+x)}{x^3} \cdot f'(\xi), \quad \xi \text{ 介于 } x \text{ 与 } \ln(1+x) \text{ 之间} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \ln(1+x)}{x^2} \cdot \frac{f'(\xi) - f'(0)}{\xi} \cdot \frac{\xi}{x}$$

$$\text{其中} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \ln(1+x)}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \frac{1}{1+x}}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{1+x} \cdot \frac{x}{2x} = \frac{1}{2}, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(\xi) - f'(0)}{\xi} = f''(0)$$

$$\text{由夹挤准则可得} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\xi}{x} = 1, \quad \text{因此} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(\ln(1+x))}{x^3} = \frac{1}{2} f''(0).$$

-----注意 单纯用洛必达法则会很复杂, 以下解法可以求出结果但是不严格。-----

$$\text{由泰勒公式, } f(x) = f(0) + \frac{1}{2} f''(0)x^2 + o(x^2), \text{ 于是 } f(\ln(1+x)) = f(0) + \frac{1}{2} f''(0)\ln^2(1+x) + o(x^2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(\ln(1+x))}{x^3} &= \frac{1}{2} f''(0) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 - \ln^2(1+x)}{x^3} \text{-----此处将余项抵消不严格。} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} f''(0) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \ln(1+x)}{x^2} \cdot \frac{x + \ln(1+x)}{x} \quad (\text{洛必达法则}) = \frac{1}{2} f''(0) \end{aligned}$$

$$16. \text{ 因 } f(x) \text{ 周期为 } 5, \text{ 故点 } (6, f(6)) \text{ 处的切线等同于点 } (1, f(1)) \text{ 处的切线. } f(6) = f(1), f'(6) = f'(1).$$

因为 $f(x)$ 在 $x=1$ 处可导, 从而连续。在等式 $f(1+\sin x) - 3f(1-\sin x) = 8x + o(x)$ 两边取 $x \rightarrow 0$ 的极限,

得 $f(1) = 0$, 且

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1+\sin x) - 3f(1-\sin x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[8 + \frac{o(x)}{x} \right] = 8$$

另一方面, 依据导数定义

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1+\sin x) - 3f(1-\sin x)}{x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1+\sin x) - f(1)}{x} - 3 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1-\sin x) - f(1)}{x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1+\sin x) - f(1)}{\sin x} + 3 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1-\sin x) - f(1)}{-\sin x} = f'(1) + 3f'(1) = 4f'(1), \end{aligned}$$

从而 $f'(1) = 2$, 故所求切线方程为 $y - 0 = 2(x - 6)$ 即 $2x - y - 12 = 0$.

注意 1, 如果对 $f(1+\sin x) - 3f(1-\sin x) = 8x + o(x)$ 两边求导得 $f'(1) = 2$, 则有概念错误, 不给此段分。

注意 2, 如果用洛必达求 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1+\sin x) - 3f(1-\sin x)}{x}$ 得 $f'(1) = 2$, 也会条件不足, 不给此段分。

$$17. \text{ 显然 } 2 \leq x_n < 3; \text{ 由 } x_{n+1} - x_n = \frac{1}{x_n} - \frac{1}{x_{n-1}} = \frac{x_{n-1} - x_n}{x_n x_{n-1}} \text{ 知 } \{x_n\} \text{ 不单调, 但由}$$

$$x_{n+1} - x_{n-1} = \frac{1}{x_n} - \frac{1}{x_{n-2}} = \frac{x_{n-2} - x_n}{x_n x_{n-2}} = \frac{x_{n-1} - x_{n-3}}{x_n x_{n-1} x_{n-2} x_{n-3}}$$

知奇子列 $\{x_{2k-1}\}$ 与偶 $\{x_{2k}\}$ 分别单调, 且简单计算可得 $x_1 = 2, x_2 = \frac{5}{2}, x_3 = \frac{12}{5}, x_4 = \frac{29}{12}, \dots$

从而, 得到偶子列 $\{x_{2k}\}$ 单调增; 奇子列 $\{x_{2k-1}\}$ 单调减. 由单调有界原理知奇子列 $\{x_{2k-1}\}$ 与偶 $\{x_{2k}\}$ 均收敛,

设其极限分别为 l_1 与 l_2 , 在 $x_{2k+1} = 2 + \frac{1}{x_{2k}}$, $x_{2k} = 2 + \frac{1}{x_{2k-1}}$ 两边取极限, 得 $l_1 = 2 + \frac{1}{l_2}$ 以及 $l_2 = 2 + \frac{1}{l_1}$,

解此方程组得 $l_1 = l_2 = 1 + \sqrt{2}$, 因此数列 $\{x_n\}$ 的极限存在, 且 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = 1 + \sqrt{2}$.

18. (1) 假设 $\forall x \in (a, b), f(x) \neq 0$, 不妨设 $f(x) > 0$, 则有

$$f'_+(a) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x - a} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} \frac{f(x)}{x - a} \geq 0; \quad f'_-(b) = \lim_{x \rightarrow b^-} \frac{f(x) - f(b)}{x - b} = \lim_{x \rightarrow b^-} \frac{f(x)}{x - b} \leq 0$$

与 $f'_+(a) \cdot f'_-(b) > 0$ 矛盾, 故 至少存在一点 $\xi \in (a, b)$, 使 $f(\xi) = 0$.

(2) 因 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, \xi]$ 及 $[\xi, b]$ 上分别满足罗尔定理条件, 故 $\exists \eta_1, \eta_2$, 使得

$$f'(\eta_1) = f'(\eta_2) = 0, \quad a < \eta_1 < \xi < \eta_2 < b,$$

而 $f'(x)$ 在 $[\eta_1, \eta_2]$ 上满足罗尔定理条件, 所以 $\exists \eta \in (\eta_1, \eta_2) \subset (a, b)$, 使 $f''(\eta) = 0$.

19. 由泰勒公式, $f(0) = f(c) + f'(c)(0 - c) + \frac{f''(\xi_1)}{2!}(0 - c)^2$, $0 < \xi_1 < c < 1$

$$f(1) = f(c) + f'(c)(1 - c) + \frac{f''(\xi_2)}{2!}(1 - c)^2, \quad 0 < c < \xi_2 < 1$$

两式相减 $f(1) - f(0) = f'(c) + \frac{1}{2}[f''(\xi_2)(1 - c)^2 - f''(\xi_1)c^2]$, 所以

$$f'(c) = f(1) - f(0) - \frac{1}{2}[f''(\xi_2)(1 - c)^2 + f''(\xi_1)c^2]$$

由 $|f(x)| \leq a$, $|f''(x)| \leq b$, 得 $|f'(c)| \leq 2a + \frac{b}{2}[(1 - c)^2 + c^2]$

因在 $[0, 1]$ $(1 - c)^2 + c^2 = 2c^2 - 2c + 1 \leq 1$, 所以 $|f'(c)| \leq 2a + \frac{b}{2}$.