2009-2010 学年第一学期第一层次期中考试试卷参考答案 2009.11.28

一、(5分) 用" ε - δ "语言证明: $\lim_{r\to 3} x^3 = 27$.

证明: $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, 先限定 |x-3| < 1,即2< x < 4,

∴
$$|x^3 - 27| = |x - 3| |x^2 + 3x + 9| < 37 |x - 3| < \varepsilon$$
, $\Re \delta = \min\{1, \varepsilon/37\}$,

当
$$0 < |x-3| < \delta$$
 时,有 $|x^3-27| = |x-3||x^2+3x+9| < 37|x-3| < \varepsilon$,

$$\therefore \lim_{r \to 3} x^3 = 27.$$

二、计算下列极限: (每小题 5 分, 共 20 分)

1.
$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \sqrt[n]{a^n + b^n + c^n} \not \perp \oplus 0 < a < b < c$$
.

解:
$$\diamondsuit x_n = \sqrt[n]{a^n + b^n + c^n}$$
, 而 $c \le x_n \le \sqrt[n]{3} \cdot c$, $\chi \lim_{n \to \infty} \sqrt[n]{3} = 1$,

所以由夹逼定理
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \sqrt[n]{a^n+b^n+c^n} = c$$
.

2.
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \left(\frac{a_1^x + a_2^x + \dots + a_n^x}{n} \right)^{\frac{1}{x}} \quad (a_i > 0, i = 1, 2, \dots, n).$$

解: 原式= exp{
$$\frac{1}{n}$$
 lim $\frac{a_1^x - 1 + a_2^x - 1 + \dots + a_n^x - 1}{x}$ } = exp{ $\frac{1}{n}$ [ln a_1 + ln a_2 + \dots + ln a_n]} = $\sqrt[n]{a_1 a_2 \cdots a_n}$

3.
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \left(\frac{2 + e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{1 + e^{\frac{5}{x}}} + \frac{\sin x}{|x|} \right).$$

#:
$$\lim_{x \to 0+} \left(\frac{2 + e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{1 + e^{\frac{5}{x}}} + \frac{\sin x}{|x|} \right) = \lim_{x \to 0+} \left(\frac{2e^{-\frac{1}{x}} + 1}{e^{-\frac{1}{x}} + e^{\frac{4}{x}}} + \frac{\sin x}{x} \right) = 1,$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \left(\frac{2 + e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{1 + e^{\frac{5}{x}}} + \frac{\sin x}{|x|} \right) = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \left(\frac{2 + e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{1 + e^{\frac{5}{x}}} + \frac{\sin x}{-x} \right) = 1, \quad \text{If } \exists \lim_{x \to 0} \left(\frac{2 + e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{1 + e^{\frac{5}{x}}} + \frac{\sin x}{|x|} \right) = 1.$$

4.
$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{1}{n}\bullet^n\sqrt{n(n+1)(n+2)\cdots(2n-1)}$$
.

解: 原式 =
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \sqrt[n]{1(1+\frac{1}{n})(1+\frac{2}{n})\cdots(1+\frac{n-1}{n})}$$

$$= \exp\left(\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\ln 1 + \ln(1 + \frac{1}{n}) + \ln(1 + \frac{2}{n}) + \dots + \ln(1 + \frac{n-1}{n})}{n}\right) = \exp\left(\int_{0}^{1} \ln(1 + x) dx\right)$$

$$= \exp[(x+1)\ln(x+1)|_0^1 - \int_0^1 dx] = \exp(2\ln 2 - 1) = 4/e.$$

三、计算下列各题: (每小题 5 分, 共 30 分)

1. 设函数
$$y = y(x)$$
 由 $\arctan \frac{y}{x} = \ln \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ 所确定,求 dy .

解: 对
$$\arctan \frac{y}{x} = \ln \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$
 两边求微分,得

$$\frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^2} \frac{x dy - y dx}{x^2} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{2x dx + 2y dy}{x^2 + y^2} , \text{ fill } dy = \frac{x + y}{x - y} dx.$$

- 2. 设函数 y = y(x) 由 y = f(x + y) 所确定,其中 f 具有二阶导数,且其一阶导数不等于 1, 求 y'' .
- 解: 对 y = f(x+y) 两边关于 x 求导,得, y' = f'(x+y)(1+y') ,∴ y' = f'/(1-f'), 对 y' = f'(x+y)(1+y') 两边关于 x 求导得, $y'' = f''(x+y)(1+y')^2 + f'(x+y)y''$,将 y'代人上式并整理得 $y'' = f''/(1-f')^3$.
- 3. 设平面曲线的参数方程为 $\begin{cases} x = a(t \sin t) \\ y = a(1 \cos t) \end{cases}$, 求 $\frac{dy}{dx}$, $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$.

#:
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{a \sin t}{a(1-\cos t)} = \cot \frac{t}{2}, \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right) \frac{1}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = -\frac{1}{2}\csc^2 \frac{t}{2} \frac{1}{a(1-\cos t)} = -\frac{\csc^4 \frac{t}{2}}{4a}.$$

4. 求定积分 $\int_1^e \cos(\ln x) dx$.

解: 令
$$\ln x = t, x = e^t$$
, 原式 = $\int_0^1 e^t \cos t dt = \frac{e^t}{2} (\cos t + \sin t) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{e}{2} (\cos 1 + \sin 1) - \frac{1}{2}$.

5. 求不定积分 $\int \frac{1+x^4}{1+x^6} dx$.

解: 原式 =
$$\int \frac{1-x^2+x^4+x^2}{(1+x^2)(1-x^2+x^4)} dx = \int \frac{dx}{1+x^2} + \int \frac{x^2}{1+x^6} dx = \arctan x + \frac{1}{3}\arctan x^3 + c.$$

6. 设
$$f(\sin^2 x) = \frac{x}{\sin x}$$
, 求 $\int \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{1-x}} f(x) dx$.

解:
$$\because 0 \le x < 1$$
, $\because \sin x > 0$ 令 $u = \sin^2 x$ 则 $x = \arcsin \sqrt{u}$, 所以 $f(u) = \frac{\arcsin \sqrt{u}}{\sqrt{u}}$

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{1-x}} f(x) dx = \int \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{1-x}} \frac{\arcsin \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}} dx = -2 \int \arcsin \sqrt{x} d\sqrt{1-x}$$

$$= -2\sqrt{1-x} \arcsin \sqrt{x} + 2 \int \sqrt{1-x} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x}} d\sqrt{x}$$

$$= -2\sqrt{1-x} \arcsin \sqrt{x} + 2\sqrt{x} + c.$$

四、(9分) 设
$$x_1 = 2, x_2 = 2 + \frac{1}{x_1}, \dots, x_{n+1} = 2 + \frac{1}{x_n}, \dots$$
, 求证: $\lim_{n \to \infty} x_n$ 存在,并求其值.

解: $x_n \ge 2 > 0$, x_n 不具有单调性, 故先求极限然后证明之.

假设
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} x_n = A$$
,对 $x_{n+1} = 2 + \frac{1}{x_n}$ 两边关于 $n\to\infty$ 求极限,

得
$$A = 2 + 1/A$$
, 即 $A^2 - 2A - 1 = 0$, 解得 $A = 1 + \sqrt{2}$, $(1 - \sqrt{2}$ 舍去).

注意到
$$0 \le \left| x_n - (1 + \sqrt{2}) \right| = \left| 2 + \frac{1}{x_{n-1}} - (1 + \sqrt{2}) \right| = \left| \frac{1}{x_{n-1}} - \frac{1}{1 + \sqrt{2}} \right| = \frac{1}{(1 + \sqrt{2}) \cdot x_{n-1}} \left| x_{n-1} - (1 + \sqrt{2}) \right|$$

$$<\frac{1}{1+\sqrt{2}}\left|x_{n-1}-(1+\sqrt{2})\right|<\cdots<\left(\frac{1}{1+\sqrt{2}}\right)^{n-1}\left|x_1-(1+\sqrt{2})\right|=\left(\frac{1}{1+\sqrt{2}}\right)^n$$

而
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \left(\frac{1}{1+\sqrt{2}}\right)^n = 0$$
,所以由夹逼定理得, $\lim_{n\to\infty} \left|x_n - (1+\sqrt{2})\right| = 0$,即 $\lim_{n\to\infty} x_n = (1+\sqrt{2})$.

五、(9分) 已知
$$\lim_{x\to+\infty} \left(e^{\frac{1}{x}}\sqrt{1+x^2}-ax-b\right)=0$$
, 求 a,b .

解: 由
$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{e^{\frac{1}{x}}\sqrt{1+x^2} - ax - b}{x} = 0$$
, 得 $a = \lim_{x \to +\infty} e^{\frac{1}{x}}\sqrt{1+\frac{1}{x^2}} = 1$;

$$b = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(e^{\frac{1}{x}} \sqrt{1 + x^2} - x \right) = \lim_{x \to +\infty} x \left(e^{\frac{1}{x}} \cdot e^{\frac{1}{2} \ln(1 + \frac{1}{x^2})} - 1 \right) = \lim_{x \to +\infty} x \cdot \left(\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{2} \ln(1 + \frac{1}{x^2}) \right) = 1.$$

所以 a=b=1.

六、(9 分)设 f(x) 在 [0,2a] 上连续, f(0)=f(2a). 求证:存在 $\xi \in [0,a]$,使得 $f(\xi)=f(\xi+a)$.

证明: 设
$$F(x) = f(x) - f(x+a), x \in [0,a], F(x) \in C_{[0,a]}, F(0) = f(0) - f(a),$$

$$F(a) = f(a) - f(2a) = f(a) - f(0), F(0) \cdot F(a) = -[f(a) - f(0)]^{2} \le 0,$$

当
$$f(0) = f(a)$$
 时,取 $\xi = 0$ 或 $\xi = a$,有 $F(0) = 0$ 或 $F(a) = 0$;

当 $f(0) \neq f(a)$ 时,F(0)F(a) < 0,由零点定理, $\exists \xi \in (0,a)$,使得 $F(\xi) = 0$,

综合上述得到 $\exists \xi \in [0,a]$, 使得 $F(\xi) = 0$,即 $f(\xi) = f(\xi + a)$,证毕.

七、(9分)设 $y = \arcsin x$,求证: $(1-x^2)y'' = xy'$,并据此求 $y^{(n)}(0)$.

证明: 对 $y = \arcsin x$ 求导,得 $y' = 1/\sqrt{1-x^2}$,且 y'(0) = 1,对 $y' = 1/\sqrt{1-x^2}$ 再求导,

得
$$y'' = -\frac{1}{1-x^2} \frac{-2x}{2\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \frac{1}{1-x^2} \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$
,即 $(1-x^2)y'' = xy'$,且 $y''(0) = 0$. 证毕.

对 $(1-x^2)y'' = xy'$ 两边用莱布尼茨公式求(n-2) 阶导数,得

$$(1-x^2)y^{(n)} + (n-2)(-2x)y^{(n-1)} + \frac{(n-2)(n-3)}{2}(-2)y^{(n-2)} = xy^{(n-1)} + (n-2)y^{(n-2)},$$

在上式中令 x=0, 得 $y^{(n)}(0)=(n-2)^2y^{(n-2)}(0)$, 注意到 y'(0)=1,y''(0)=0,

$$y^{(2k+1)}(0) = (2k-1)^2 y^{(2k-1)}(0) = \dots = (2k-1)^2 (2k-3)^2 \dots 1^2 y'(0);$$

$$y^{(2k+1)}(0) = [(2k-1)!!]^2, k = 1, 2, \cdots;$$

所以
$$y^{(n)}(0) = \begin{cases} 0 & n$$
为偶数;
$$[(n-2)!!]^2 & n$$
为奇数.

八、(9分) 设
$$f(x) = \int_1^x \frac{\sin(xt)}{t} dt$$
,求 $\int_0^1 x f(x) dx$.

解: 对
$$f(x) = \int_1^x \frac{\sin(xt)}{t} dt \diamondsuit xt = u$$
, 得 $f(x) = \int_x^{x^2} \frac{\sin u}{u} du$,

$$\overline{m} \int_0^1 x f(x) dx = \frac{1}{2} x^2 f(x) \Big|_0^1 - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 x^2 f'(x) dx = -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 x^2 \left(\frac{\sin x^2}{x^2} 2x - \frac{\sin x}{x} \right) dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \left[\int_0^1 \sin x^2 dx^2 - \int_0^1 x \sin x dx \right] = -\frac{1}{2} \left[-\cos x^2 + x \cos x - \sin x \right] \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{2} \left[\sin 1 - 1 \right].$$