重庆邮电大学 2014 学年度第一学期 数学分析(1)半期考试试题

(时间 100 分钟)

題号	 ,	=	四	总分
分数				
评卷人				

填空题(40分,4分/小题)

1.设 $f(x) = 1 - \cos 2x, x \in R$,则当 $x \to 0$ 时,与 f(x)等价的无穷小有

- (grs) = 5); (grs) = 15 2. $\exists n \to \infty$ 时 a_n 不以 a 为极限的" $\varepsilon - N$ "定义是 (对于任意 ε , $\exists N$,
- 3. 函数可导是其可微的(为金)条件
- 4. 数集 $\left\{2-\frac{n}{n+1}, n \in N_{+}\right\}$ 的上确界是($\frac{3}{2}$),下确界是($\frac{1}{2}$)

6.
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{5n^3-7}{-5n^3+2n^2+6} = (\frac{2}{5})$$

7. 设 $f(x) = \begin{cases} x \sin \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}, & x > 0, \\ 1 - x^2, & x < 0. \end{cases}$ 则 f(x) 在 x = 0 处的左极限为();

8. 设 $f(x) = \frac{x^2 - 4}{x^2 - 3x + 2}$,则 f(x)的不连续点有(カー)、 其中的

可移不连续点是(13.4):
$$>>>$$

9. 设
$$\begin{cases} x = e^t \sin t \\ y = e^t \cos t \end{cases}$$
 , 则
$$\frac{dy}{dx}\Big|_{t=\frac{\pi}{2}} = (\sqrt{3}-2)$$

10.
$$\mathfrak{P}_{y} = \ln(2 - \sin x), \, \mathbb{P}_{y} \, dy \big|_{x = \frac{\pi}{6}} = \left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} d_{y} \right)$$

23015

133/06/1473 1 18875/47/42

);

);

) .

信息与计算科班级"明

1616613

计算题(共 42 分, 6 分/小题)

二、计算题(共 42 分, 6 分)

1.求极限:
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2^{n-1}}\right)^{2^n}$$
.

() $\lim_{n\to\infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2^{n-1}}\right)^{2^n}$.

 $\lim_{n\to\infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2^{n-1}}\right)^{2^n}$.

及限:
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2^{n-1}}\right)$$
.

(3) : $\lim_{n\to\infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2^{n-1}}\right)^{2^n}$ $\lim_{n\to\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{-2^{n-1}}\right)^{-2^{n-1}} = \frac{1}{2^n}$

$$= \left(\lim_{n\to\infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2^{n-1}}\right)\right)^{2^n}$$

$$= 1$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2^{n-1}}\right)^{-2^n} = 0$$

2.函数
$$y = f(x)$$
 由方程 $yx = 1 + xe^y$ 确定, $x \frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$.

(**) $y' = \frac{e^y - y}{b - be^y}$ $y' = \frac{e^y - y}{b - be^y}$ $y' = \frac{e^y - y}{b - be^y}$ $y'' = \frac{e^y - y}{b - be^y}$ $y'' = \frac{e^y - y}{b - be^y}$ $y'' = \frac{b^y - y}{b^y + be^y} \left[y' \right]^2 - 2y'$ $y'' = \frac{b^y - y}{b^y + be^y} \left[y' \right]^2 - 2y'$ $y'' = \frac{b^y - y}{b^y + be^y} \left[y' \right]^2 - 2y'$ $y'' = \frac{b^y - y}{b^y + be^y} \left[y' \right]^2 - 2y'$ $y'' = \frac{b^y - y}{b^y + be^y} \left[y' \right]^2 - 2y'$ $y'' = \frac{b^y - y}{b^y + be^y} \left[y' \right]^2 - 2y' + be^y \left[y' \right$



3.设
$$y = (2x)^{\sin 3x}$$
, 求 dy

[In $y = \sin 3y$ | In $y = (\frac{1}{2}\cos 3y) = (\frac{1$

4.求极限:
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{1-\cos x^2}{x\sin^3 2x}.$$

分
$$y = f(e^{-2x})$$
, 求二阶导数 y''

$$y' = 2f'(e^{-2x}) \times e^{-2x}$$

$$y'' = 4f''(e^{-2x}) e^{-4x} + 4f'(e^{-2x}) e^{-2x}$$

$$(\vec{r}, \vec{r}, \vec{r}, \vec{r})$$
 在通知之为,从中的工机之(之 $(\vec{r}, \frac{3.5}{4.6}a)$ 6. 求心形线 $\rho = a(1 + \cos\theta)(a > 0)$ 在 $\theta = \frac{\pi}{3}$ 处的切线方程和法线方程.

$$\frac{dy}{dz} = \frac{f \sin \theta}{\cos \theta}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dz} = \frac{[\alpha (H \cos \theta) \sin \theta]}{[\alpha (H \cos \theta) \cos \theta]} = \frac{\cos \theta + \cos \theta}{-\sin \theta}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dz} = \frac{7}{3} \cot \theta$$

$$\frac{dy}{dz} = \frac{1}{3} \cot \theta$$

$$\frac{dy}{dz$$

7.求满足条件:
$$\lim_{x\to 0} (\frac{x^2+1}{1+x} - ax - b) = 0$$
 的常数 a, b .

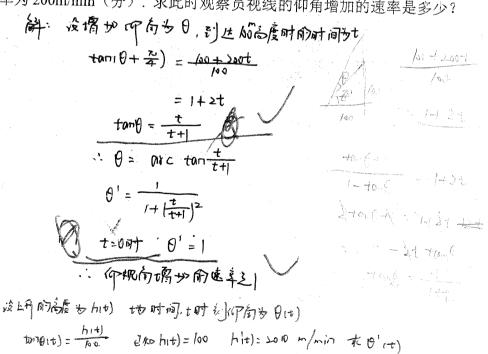
(A): $\lim_{3\to 0} (\frac{3+1}{1+3} - ay - b)$

$$= \lim_{3\to 0} (\frac{3+1-b-b}{1+3} - ay - b)$$

$$= \lim_{3\to 0} (\frac{3+1-b-b}{1+3} - ay - b) = 0$$

三、应用题(6分)

1. 一气球从距离观察员 100m 处离地面铅直上升, 当气球高度为 100m 时, 其上升速率为 200m/min(分). 求此时观察员视线的仰角增加的速率是多少?



対抗等 $Sec^{2}\theta(t)\cdot\theta(t) = \frac{h'(t)}{100}$ $\theta = \frac{2}{4}$ $\theta(t) = \frac{h'(t)}{100} \times \frac{1}{100} \times \frac{1}{100}$

1. 用极限的" $\varepsilon - \delta$ "分析定义证明: $\lim_{n \to \infty} \sqrt{x} = \sqrt{x_0} (x_0 \ge 0)$.

近年: サヤミフの、存在はカーカー < を 时、
$$|\sqrt{3}-\sqrt{5}_0|$$
 < を $|\sqrt{5}-\sqrt{5}_0|$ < と $|\sqrt{5}-\sqrt{5}_0|$ < $|\sqrt{5}-\sqrt{5}_0|$ < と $|\sqrt{5}+\sqrt{5}_0|$ < $|\sqrt{5}+\sqrt{5}_0$

No - 1/2 0 = | 3-1/2 = | 5-1/2 < 1/2 = 0]

€ 8, < V to 2 0 P -] 李加二的村有1万-101= 万 <1 82 < 22 8 7 0

1. 4270, 3 & = min (VTO E, 2) 多のc 3-20 < 8时、有 10-1/2 < E成立

2. 设
$$x_n = 1 + \frac{\cos x}{3} + \frac{\cos 2x}{3^2} + \dots + \frac{\cos nx}{3^n}$$
; 证明数列 $\{x_n\}$ 收敛.

证明: $\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{2^n} = \frac{1}{2^n} + \frac{1}{2^n} = 1 + \frac{1}{2^n} \left[1 - \left(\frac{1}{2^n} \right)^n \right] = 1 + \frac{1}{2^n} \left[1 - \frac{1}{2^n} \right]$

$$\left| \frac{1}{3^n} - \frac{3}{2^n} \right| < \frac{1}{2^n} + \dots + \frac{1}{2^n} = 1 + \frac{1}{2^n} \left[1 - \frac{1}{2^n} \right]$$

$$\left| \frac{1}{3^n} - \frac{3}{2^n} \right| < \frac{1}{2^n} \times \left[-\frac{1}{2^n} \right]$$

$$\left| \frac{1}{3^n} - \frac{3}{2^n} \right| < \frac{1}{2^n} \times \left[-\frac{1}{2^n} \right]$$

$$\left| \frac{1}{3^n} - \frac{3}{2^n} \right| < \frac{1}{2^n} \times \left[-\frac{1}{2^n} \right]$$

$$\left| \frac{1}{3^n} - \frac{3}{2^n} \right| < \frac{1}{2^n} \times \left[-\frac{1}{2^n} \right]$$

$$\left| \frac{1}{3^n} - \frac{3}{2^n} \right| < \frac{1}{2^n} \times \left[-\frac{1}{2^n} \right]$$

$$\left| \frac{1}{3^n} - \frac{3}{2^n} \right| < \frac{1}{2^n} \times \left[-\frac{1}{2^n} \right]$$

$$\left| \frac{1}{3^n} - \frac{3}{2^n} \right| < \frac{1}{2^n} \times \left[-\frac{1}{2^n} \right]$$

$$\left| \frac{1}{3^n} - \frac{3}{2^n} \right| < \frac{1}{2^n} \times \left[-\frac{1}{2^n} \right]$$

$$\left| \frac{1}{3^n} - \frac{3}{2^n} \right| < \frac{1}{2^n} \times \left[-\frac{1}{2^n} \right]$$

$$\left| \frac{1}{3^n} - \frac{3}{2^n} \right| < \frac{1}{2^n} \times \left[-\frac{1}{2^n} \right]$$

$$\left| \frac{1}{3^n} - \frac{3}{2^n} \right| < \frac{1}{2^n} \times \left[-\frac{1}{2^n} \right]$$

$$\left| \frac{1}{3^n} - \frac{3}{2^n} \right| < \frac{1}{2^n} \times \left[-\frac{1}{2^n} \right]$$

$$\left| \frac{1}{3^n} - \frac{3}{2^n} \right| < \frac{1}{2^n} \times \left[-\frac{1}{2^n} \right]$$

$$\left| \frac{1}{3^n} - \frac{3}{2^n} \right| < \frac{1}{2^n} \times \left[-\frac{1}{2^n} \right]$$

$$\left| \frac{1}{3^n} - \frac{3}{2^n} \right| < \frac{1}{2^n} \times \left[-\frac{1}{2^n} \right]$$

$$\left| \frac{1}{3^n} - \frac{3}{2^n} \right| < \frac{1}{2^n} \times \left[-\frac{1}{2^n} \right]$$

$$\left| \frac{1}{3^n} - \frac{3}{2^n} \right| < \frac{1}{2^n} \times \left[-\frac{1}{2^n} \right]$$

$$\left| \frac{1}{3^n} - \frac{3}{2^n} \right| < \frac{1}{2^n} \times \left[-\frac{1}{2^n} \right]$$

$$\left| \frac{1}{3^n} - \frac{3}{2^n} \right| < \frac{1}{2^n} \times \left[-\frac{1}{2^n} \right]$$

$$\left| \frac{1}{3^n} - \frac{3}{2^n} \right| < \frac{1}{2^n} \times \left[-\frac{1}{2^n} \right]$$

$$\left| \frac{1}{3^n} - \frac{3}{2^n} \right| < \frac{1}{2^n} \times \left[-\frac{1}{2^n} \right]$$

$$\left| \frac{1}{3^n} - \frac{3}{2^n} \right| < \frac{1}{2^n} \times \left[-\frac{1}{2^n} \right]$$

$$\left| \frac{1}{3^n} - \frac{1}{2^n} - \frac{1}{2^n} \times \left[-\frac{1}{2^n} \right]$$

$$\left| \frac{1}{3^n} - \frac{1}{2^n} - \frac{1}{2^n} \times \left[-\frac{1}{2^n} \right]$$

$$\left| \frac{1}{3^n} - \frac{1}{2^n} - \frac{1}{2^n} \times \left[-\frac{1}{2^n} - \frac{1}{2^n} \right]$$

$$\left| \frac{1}{3^n} - \frac{1}{2^n} - \frac{1}{2^n} \times \left[-\frac{1}{2^n} - \frac{1}{2^n} \right]$$

$$\left| \frac{1}{3^n} - \frac{1}{2^n} - \frac{1}{2^n} \times \left[-\frac{1}{2^n} - \frac{1}{2^n} \right]$$

$$\left| \frac{1}{3^n} - \frac{1}{2^n} - \frac{1}{2^n} \times \left[-\frac{1}{2^n} - \frac{1}{2^n} - \frac{1}$$

证明:打西收效原理 | sntp - 5n = | \frac{\ans.(n+1)5}{3n+1} + \frac{\ans.(n+2)5}{2n+2} + -- + \frac{\ans.(n+p)5}{2n+p} < 3m1 + 1 2n+2 + --- + 3n+p $= \frac{\frac{1}{3^{n+1}}(1-\frac{1}{3^{n+1}})}{1-\frac{1}{2^{n+1}}} = \frac{1}{2^{n+1}}(1-\frac{1}{3^{n+1}}) \leq \frac{1}{3^{n}} < \xi$ \$ 317 > \frac{1}{\xi} & P \(\Pi\) > \frac{h\frac{1}{\xi}}{\ln\frac{1}{\xi}} の2N=「加ま」 当m.ハ>NM, 有 |からm | c &

一个全处成立。

3. 叙述并证明康托尔一致连续性定理

舒:

康托、一致互实性 定理



在闭区间[a.b]上连续的引起在[a.b]上一定一致近续。

闭色间[a.b]上向丘顶函数fin) -2在[a.b] 上一改庄庆 证明: 反证法

股设于的在[and] 上非一般在庆,也就上说了 20 > 0 对于 以了 20 在包词 3少的上为"及为" 生有 [为" - 为"] <了 有 [fb]" - fb] [> 2。 现取了= 市,那小在[and] 内存在面下点到 [bn"]及[bn"]。在述 [bn" - 为。 | < 市 包 [fi 为") - f(为n)] > 2。

海龙的野野北州之近。在有号成的了为"了中存在一个收敛的为"为为。(上→女) 些为 €[a,b]

- 假农公司.