

## 第六周训练题解答

一、设  $f(x) = e^x \cos x$ , 证明: 级数  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(x)}{2^n}$  收敛并求和函数.

解:  $f'(x) = e^x \cos x - e^x \sin x = \sqrt{2}e^x \cos(x + \frac{\pi}{4})$ ,

所以,  $f^{(n)}(x) = (\sqrt{2})^n e^x \cos(x + \frac{n\pi}{4})$ .

因为  $\left| \frac{f^{(n)}(x)}{2^n} \right| \leq (\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})^n e^x$ , 而级数  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})^n e^x$  收敛, 所以级数  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(x)}{2^n}$  绝对收敛.

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(x)}{2^n} &= \operatorname{Re} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{e^x e^{i(x + \frac{n\pi}{4})}}{(\sqrt{2})^n} = \operatorname{Re}[e^{x(1+i)} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (\frac{e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}}}{\sqrt{2}})^n] \\ &= \operatorname{Re}[e^{x(1+i)}(1+i)] = e^x (\cos x - \sin x). \end{aligned}$$

二、设函数  $f(x)$  在  $[0,1]$  上连续, 在  $(0,1)$  内可导,  $f(0) = f(1) = 0$ , 证明: 对于  $x \in (0,1)$ ,

存在  $\xi \in (0,1)$ , 使得  $f'(\xi) + f(\xi) = f(x)e^{x-\xi}$ .

证明: 设  $F(x) = f(x)e^x$ , 则  $F(0) = F(1) = 0$ . 要证明的式子可转化为  $F'(\xi) = F(x)$ .

如果  $f(x) = 0$ , 则  $F(x) = 0$ , 由罗尔定理, 存在  $\xi \in (0,1)$ , 使得  $F'(\xi) = 0 = F(x)$ , 结论成立.

如果  $f(x) \neq 0$ , 则  $F(x) \neq 0$ . 令  $g(t) = F(t) - tF(x)$ , 则  $g(x)g(1) = -(1-x)F^2(x) < 0$ ,

所以存在  $\eta \in (x,1)$ , 使得  $g(\eta) = 0$ .

又  $g(0) = 0$ , 由罗尔定理, 存在  $\xi \in (0,\eta)$ , 使得  $g'(\xi) = 0$ , 即  $F'(\xi) = F(x)$ , 也即

$$f'(\xi) + f(\xi) = f(x)e^{x-\xi}.$$

三、设  $g(x) = \int_{-1}^1 |x-t| e^{t^2} dt$ , 求  $g(x)$  的最小值.

解: 当  $x > 1$  时,  $g(x) = 2x \int_0^1 e^{t^2} dt$ ,  $g'(x) = 2 \int_0^1 e^{t^2} dt > 0$ , 故当  $x \geq 1$  时  $g(x)$  单调增加;

当  $x < -1$  时,  $g(x) = -2x \int_0^1 e^{t^2} dt$ ,  $g'(x) = -2 \int_0^1 e^{t^2} dt < 0$ , 故当  $x \leq -1$  时  $g(x)$  单调减少;

当  $-1 < x < 1$  时,  $g(x) = \int_{-1}^x (x-t)e^{t^2} dt + \int_x^1 (t-x)e^{t^2} dt$

$$= x \int_{-1}^x e^{t^2} dt - \int_{-1}^x t e^{t^2} dt + \int_x^1 t e^{t^2} dt - x \int_x^1 e^{t^2} dt.$$

$$g'(x) = \int_{-1}^x e^{t^2} dt - \int_x^1 e^{t^2} dt = \int_{-x}^x e^{t^2} dt.$$

由  $g'(x) = 0$  得  $x = 0$ .

当  $-1 < x < 0$  时,  $g'(x) < 0$ ; 当  $0 < x < 1$  时,  $g'(x) > 0$ , 故  $x = 0$  是  $g(x)$  的极小值点.

$$\text{又 } g(1) = g(-1) = 2 \int_0^1 e^{t^2} dt > 2 \int_0^1 dt = 2, \quad g(0) = 2 \int_0^1 t e^{t^2} dt = e^{t^2} \Big|_0^1 = e - 1,$$

故  $g(x)$  的最小值为  $g(0) = e - 1$ .

四、设  $u_n = 1 + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{5} - \frac{2}{6} + \cdots + \frac{1}{3n-2} + \frac{1}{3n-1} - \frac{2}{3n}$ , 求  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_n$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } u_n &= \sum_{k=1}^n \left( \frac{1}{3k-2} + \frac{1}{3k-1} - \frac{2}{3k} \right) \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^n \left( \frac{1}{3k-2} + \frac{1}{3k-1} + \frac{1}{3k} \right) - \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k} \\ &= \frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n+2n} \\ &= \frac{1}{n} \frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{n}} + \frac{1}{n} \frac{1}{1+\frac{2}{n}} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n} \frac{1}{1+\frac{2n}{n}}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{故 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{2n} \frac{1}{1+\frac{k}{n}} = \int_0^2 \frac{1}{1+x} dx = \ln 3.$$

五、求证:  $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{1+a \sin^2 x} dx \geq \frac{\pi}{4} (1 + \sqrt{1+a})$ , 其中  $a > -1$ .

$$\text{证明: } \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{1+a \sin^2 x} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{(1+a) \sin^2 x + \cos^2 x} \sqrt{\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x} dx.$$

记  $\vec{\alpha}(x) = (\sqrt{1+a} \sin x, \cos x)$ ,  $\vec{\beta}(x) = (\sin x, \cos x)$ , 则有

$$|\vec{\alpha}(x) \cdot \vec{\beta}(x)| \leq |\vec{\alpha}(x)| |\vec{\beta}(x)|,$$

$$\text{即 } \sqrt{(1+a) \sin^2 x + \cos^2 x} \sqrt{\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x} \geq \sqrt{1+a} \sin^2 x + \cos^2 x.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{于是, } \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{1+a \sin^2 x} dx &\geq \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} [\sqrt{1+a} \sin^2 x + \cos^2 x] dx \\ &= \frac{\pi}{4} (1 + \sqrt{1+a}). \end{aligned}$$

六、设  $a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{n\pi} x |\sin x| dx$ . 求  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{4a_n - 1}$ .

解: 令  $x = n\pi - t$ , 则

$$a_n = n \int_0^{n\pi} |\sin t| dt - \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{n\pi} t |\sin t| dt = \frac{n}{2} \int_0^{n\pi} |\sin t| dt = n^2.$$

于是, 
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{4a_n - 1} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{(-1)^n}{2n-1} - \frac{(-1)^n}{2n+1} \right) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2n-1} + \frac{1}{2}$$

注意到  $\frac{1}{1+x^2} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n x^{2n}$ ,  $|x| < 1$ , 两边积分, 可得

$$\arctan x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2n+1} x^{2n+1} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{2n-1} x^{2n-1}, |x| \leq 1.$$

因此, 
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{4a_n - 1} = \frac{1}{2} - \arctan 1 = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4}.$$

七、已知  $f(x)$  二阶可导, 且  $f(x) > 0$ ,  $f''(x)f(x) - [f'(x)]^2 \geq 0, x \in R$ ,

(1) 证明:  $f(x_1)f(x_2) \geq f^2\left(\frac{x_1+x_2}{2}\right), \forall x_1, x_2 \in R$ ;

(2) 若  $f(0) = 1$ , 证明:  $f(x) \geq e^{f'(0)x}, x \in R$ .

证明: (1) 要证明  $f(x_1)f(x_2) \geq f^2\left(\frac{x_1+x_2}{2}\right), \forall x_1, x_2 \in R$ ,

$$\text{只需证明 } \frac{1}{2} \ln f(x_1) + \frac{1}{2} \ln f(x_2) \geq \ln f\left(\frac{1}{2}x_1 + \frac{1}{2}x_2\right), \quad \forall x_1, x_2 \in R,$$

也即说明  $F(x) = \ln f(x)$  是凹函数,

$$[\ln f(x)]' = \frac{f'(x)}{f(x)}, \quad [\ln f(x)]'' = \left( \frac{f'(x)}{f(x)} \right)' = \frac{f(x)f''(x) - [f'(x)]^2}{f^2(x)} \geq 0,$$

故  $F(x) = \ln f(x)$  是凹函数, 即证.

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \quad F(x) &= F(0) + F'(0)x + \frac{F''(\xi)}{2}x^2 \\ &= \ln f(0) + \frac{f'(0)}{f(0)}x + \frac{f(x)f''(x) - [f'(x)]^2}{2f^2(x)} \bigg|_{x=\xi} x^2 \geq f'(0)x, \end{aligned}$$

即:  $f(x) \geq e^{f'(0)x}, x \in R$ .

八、计算反常积分  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\arctan x}{x^2 + x + 1} dx$ .

解：令  $t = \frac{1}{x}$ ，则

$$\begin{aligned}\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\arctan x}{x^2 + x + 1} dx &= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\arctan \frac{1}{t}}{t^2 + t + 1} dt = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\arctan \frac{1}{x}}{x^2 + x + 1} dx \\&= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan x}{x^2 + x + 1} dx \\&= \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^2 + x + 1} dx - \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\arctan x}{x^2 + x + 1} dx.\end{aligned}$$

故

$$\begin{aligned}\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\arctan x}{x^2 + x + 1} dx &= \frac{\pi}{4} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^2 + x + 1} dx \\&= \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{2x+1}{\sqrt{3}} \Big|_0^{+\infty} \\&= \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \cdot \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{\pi^2}{6\sqrt{3}}.\end{aligned}$$