

微积分甲/乙 2015-2016 学年第一学期期中考试试卷

一、计算题

1、已知摆线的参数方程 $\begin{cases} x = a(\theta - \sin \theta) \\ y = a(1 - \cos \theta) \end{cases} (a > 0)$, 求参数为 θ_0 的一点处曲率 k . (10 分)

2、计算数列极限 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \cdot \ln \left[\left(1 + \frac{1}{n^2 + 1}\right) \cdot \left(1 + \frac{1}{n^2 + 2}\right) \cdots \left(1 + \frac{1}{n^2 + n}\right) \right]$. (10 分)

3、计算函数极限 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \arctan x}{\sin x - \tan x}$ (10 分).

4、已知 $y = (x + \sqrt{x^2 + 2})^{\frac{1}{x}} + (\arcsin 2x)^{\frac{1}{4}}$, 求 $\frac{dy}{dx}$ 的表达式 (10 分).

5、计算极限 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sin^2(\pi \sqrt{n^2 + 3n})}$ (10 分).

6、设函数 $y = y(x)$ 的反函数 $x = x(y)$ 为, 且满足 $\frac{dx}{dy} \neq 0, \frac{dy}{dx} \neq 0$; 试将 $x = x(y)$ 的方程:

$\frac{d^2 x}{dy^2} + y \left(\frac{dx}{dy} \right)^3 + \frac{d^3 x}{dy^3} = 0$ 变换为 $y = y(x)$ 的方程 (即用 y''' 和 y'' 和 y' 表示出

$\frac{d^2 x}{dy^2} + y \left(\frac{dx}{dy} \right)^3 + \frac{d^3 x}{dy^3} = 0$) (10 分).

7、设 $f(x) = x \ln(x + \sqrt{1 + x^2})$, 求 $f^{(2014)}(0)$ 的值 ($f^{(n)}(x)$ 为 $f(x)$ 的 n 阶导数) (10 分).

二、证明题:

8、奇函数 $f(x)$ 在 $[-1, 1]$ 上有二阶导数, 且 $f(1) = k (k > 0)$.

证明: (1) 存在 $\xi \in (0, 1)$, 使 $f'(\xi) = k$; (5 分)

(2) 存在 $\eta \in (-1, 1)$, 使 $f''(\eta) + f'(\eta) = k$. (5 分)

9、设函数 $f(x)$ 在区间 $[0, 1]$ 上二阶可导, 且有 $f(0) = f(1) = 0$, $\min_{x \in [0, 1]} f(x) = -1$, 证明存在 $\xi \in (0, 1)$, 使得 $f''(\xi) \geq 8$.

10、证明 (10 分): 若 (a) $y_{n+1} > y_n (n = 1, 2, \dots)$, (b) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} y_n = +\infty$, (c) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x_{n+1} - x_n}{y_{n+1} - y_n}$ 存在,

(1) 则有 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x_n}{y_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x_{n+1} - x_n}{y_{n+1} - y_n}$; (5 分)

(2) 求 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n \cdot 1^p + (n-1) \cdot 3^p + \dots + 1 \cdot (2n-1)^p}{1^{p+1} + 2^{p+1} + \dots + n^{p+1}} (p > 0)$. (5 分)

2015-2016 学年第一学期期中考试试卷参考答案

一、计算题:

1、【解析】 $\frac{dx}{d\theta} = a(1 - \cos\theta), \frac{dy}{d\theta} = a\sin\theta$; $\frac{d^2x}{d\theta^2} = a\sin\theta; \frac{d^2y}{d\theta^2} = a\cos\theta$,

$$k|_{\theta=\theta_0} = \frac{|x'y'' - x''y'|}{(x'^2 + y'^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{1}{4a|\sin\frac{\theta_0}{2}|}.$$

【考点延伸】《考试宝典》专题二 3.3——参数方程求导.

2、【解析】: 令 $a_n = n \cdot \ln\left[\left(1 + \frac{1}{n^2+1}\right)^n\right] = \ln\left[\left(1 + \frac{1}{n^2+1}\right)^{n^2}\right]$,

$$\text{令 } b_n = n \cdot \ln\left[\left(1 + \frac{1}{n^2+n}\right)^n\right] = \ln\left[\left(1 + \frac{1}{n^2+n}\right)^{n^2}\right],$$

$$b_n < n \cdot \ln\left[\left(1 + \frac{1}{n^2+1}\right) \cdot \left(1 + \frac{1}{n^2+2}\right) \cdots \left(1 + \frac{1}{n^2+n}\right)\right] < a_n,$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2}{n^2+n} \ln\left[\left(1 + \frac{1}{n^2+n}\right)^{n^2+n}\right] = 1 \cdot \ln e = 1,$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2}{n^2+1} \ln\left[\left(1 + \frac{1}{n^2+1}\right)^{n^2+1}\right] = 1 \cdot \ln e = 1, \text{ 由夹逼定理, 得原式} = 1.$$

【考点延伸】《考试宝典》专题一 题型 2—— n 项式子求和或求积的极限计算问题.

3、【解析】(洛必达) 原式 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \frac{1}{1+x^2}}{\cos x - \sec^2 x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{x^2}{1+x^2}}{\frac{(\cos^3 x - 1)}{\cos^2 x}}$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos^2 x \cdot x^2}{(1+x^2)(\cos x - 1)(\cos^2 x + \cos x + 1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{1+0} \cdot \frac{x^2}{-\frac{x^2}{2} + o(x^2)} \cdot \frac{1}{3} = -\frac{2}{3}$$

【考点延伸】《考试宝典》专题一 2.3——极限的计算.

4、【解析】 $y = e^{\frac{1}{x} \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2+2})} + (\arcsin 2x)^{\frac{1}{4}}$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dy}{dx} &= e^{\frac{1}{x} \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2+2})} \left[\frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{1 + \frac{2x}{2\sqrt{x^2+2}}}{x + \sqrt{x^2+2}} - \frac{1}{x^2} \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2+2}) \right] + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{1-4x^2}} \cdot (\arcsin 2x)^{-\frac{3}{4}} \\ &= \frac{1}{x} \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+2}} - \frac{\ln(x + \sqrt{x^2+2})}{x} \right] \cdot (x + \sqrt{x^2+2})^{\frac{1}{x}} + \frac{(\arcsin 2x)^{-\frac{3}{4}}}{2\sqrt{1-4x^2}} \end{aligned}$$

【考点延伸】《考试宝典》专题二 3.1——显函数求导

5、【解析】原式 $= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sin^2(\pi\sqrt{n^2+3n} - \pi n)} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sin^2\left(\pi \cdot \frac{3n}{\sqrt{n^2+3n} + n}\right)}$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sin^2\left(\pi \cdot \frac{3}{\sqrt{1+\frac{3}{n}}+1}\right)} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sin^2\left(\frac{3}{2}\pi\right)} = 1$$

【考点延伸】《考试宝典》专题一 2.3——极限的计算.

6、【解析】 $\frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{1}{y'}, \frac{d^2x}{dy^2} = \frac{d\left(\frac{dx}{dy}\right)}{dy} = \frac{d\left(\frac{dx}{dy}\right)}{dx} \cdot \frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{d\left(\frac{1}{y'}\right)}{dx} \cdot \frac{1}{y'} = -\frac{y''}{y'^3}$,
 $\frac{d^3x}{dy^3} = -\frac{y'''}{y'^4} + 3\frac{y''^2}{y'^5}$, 所以 $-\frac{y''}{y'^3} + \frac{y}{y'^3} + 3\frac{y''^2}{y'^5} - \frac{y'''}{y'^4} = 0$.

【考点延伸】《考试宝典》专题二 3.5——求高阶导数.

7、【解析】令 $g(x) = \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2})$, $g'(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$, $g''(x) = \frac{-x}{(x^2+1)\sqrt{1+x^2}}$

则 $(x^2+1)g''(x) = -xg'(x)$, 左右求 n 阶导 ($n > 0$):

$$(x^2+1)g^{(n+2)}(x) + 2nxg^{(n+1)}(x) + n(n-1)g^{(n)}(x) = -g^{(n+1)}(x) - ng^{(n)}(x),$$

$$\text{令 } x=0, g^{(n+2)}(0) = -n^2g^{(n)}(0), \text{ 又 } f(x) = xg(x), f^{2014}(x) = 2014g^{(2013)}(x) + xg^{(2014)}(x),$$

$$\text{所以 } f^{2014}(0) = 2014g^{(2013)}(0) = 2014(2011!!)^2.$$

【考点延伸】《考试宝典》专题二 3.5——求高阶导数.

二、证明题.

8、【解析】(1) $\because f(0) = 0, f(1) = k, \therefore \exists \xi \in (0, 1), f'(\xi) = \frac{f(1) - f(0)}{1 - 0} = k$.

$$(2) f(-1) = -f(1) = -k, \exists \xi' \in (-1, 0), f'(\xi') = \frac{f(0) - f(-1)}{0 - (-1)} = k$$

$$\text{令 } g(x) = e^x(f'(x) - k), \text{ 则 } g(\xi) = g(\xi') = 0.$$

$$\therefore \exists \eta \in (\xi', \xi) \subset (0, 1), \text{ 使 } g'(\eta) = e^\eta(f''(\eta) + f'(\eta) - k) = 0$$

$$\because e^\eta > 0 \therefore f''(\eta) + f'(\eta) = k$$

【考点延伸】《考试宝典》专题三 3.2——拉格朗日中值定理.

9、【解析】可设 $x_0 \in [0, 1], f(x_0) = \min_{x \in [0, 1]} f(x) = -1$, 显然 $f'(x_0) = 0$,

$$\text{由泰勒定理知, } \exists \xi_1, \xi_2 \in (0, 1), \text{ 使 } f(0) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)x_0 + f''(\xi_1) \cdot \frac{x_0^2}{2},$$

$$f(1) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(1-x_0) + f''(\xi_2) \cdot \frac{(1-x_0)^2}{2}, \text{ 即 } 0 = -1 + f''(\xi_1) \cdot \frac{x_0^2}{2},$$

$$\Rightarrow f''(\xi_1) = \frac{2}{x_0^2} > 0; \quad 0 = -1 + f''(\xi_2) \cdot \frac{(1-x_0)^2}{2} \Rightarrow f''(\xi_2) = \frac{2}{(1-x_0)^2} > 0,$$

$$f''(\xi_1)f''(\xi_2) = \frac{4}{[x_0 \cdot (1-x_0)]^2} \geq \frac{4}{\left[\frac{x_0+1-x_0}{2}\right]^4} = 64,$$

$$\text{反证即得 } f''(\xi_1) \geq 8 \text{ 或 } f''(\xi_2) \geq 8. \text{ 即 } \exists \xi(0, 1), \text{ 使得 } f''(\xi) \geq 8.$$

【考点延伸】《考试宝典》专题三 3.4——泰勒中值定理.

10、【解析】(1) 设 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x_{n+1} - x_n}{y_{n+1} - y_n} = a$, 对任意小量 $\varepsilon > 0$, 必存在 N 使得对 $n \geq N$ 时有

$$\left| \frac{x_{n+1} - x_n}{y_{n+1} - y_n} - a \right| \leq \frac{\varepsilon}{2},$$

从 N 到 n 满足上式, 即有

$$\left| \frac{x_{N+1} - x_N}{y_{N+1} - y_N} - a \right| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}, \left| \frac{x_{N+2} - x_{N+1}}{y_{N+2} - y_{N+1}} - a \right| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}, \dots, \left| \frac{x_n - x_{n-1}}{y_n - y_{n-1}} - a \right| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2},$$

$$\text{展开得: } a - \frac{\varepsilon}{2} < \frac{x_{N+1} - x_N}{y_{N+1} - y_N} < a + \frac{\varepsilon}{2}, \dots, a - \frac{\varepsilon}{2} < \frac{x_n - x_{n-1}}{y_n - y_{n-1}} < a + \frac{\varepsilon}{2},$$

由于 $y_{n+1} - y_n$, 故不等式两边同乘分母得,

$$\left(a - \frac{e}{2}\right)(y_{N+1} - y_N) < x_{N+1} - x_N < \left(a + \frac{e}{2}\right)(y_{N+1} - y_N),$$

$$\left(a - \frac{e}{2}\right)(y_{N+2} - y_{N+1}) < x_{N+2} - x_{N+1} < \left(a + \frac{e}{2}\right)(y_{N+2} - y_{N+1}),$$

...

$$\left(a - \frac{e}{2}\right)(y_n - y_{n-1}) < x_n - x_{n-1} < \left(a + \frac{e}{2}\right)(y_n - y_{n-1}),$$

$$\text{累加得} \left(a - \frac{e}{2}\right)(y_n - y_N) < x_n - x_N < \left(a + \frac{e}{2}\right)(y_n - y_N),$$

$$\text{即} \left| \frac{x_n - x_N}{y_n - y_N} - a \right| < \frac{e}{2},$$

$$\text{由斯托尔茨公式得, } \frac{x_n}{y_n} - a = \frac{(x_N - ay_N)}{y_n} + \left(1 - \frac{y_N}{y_n}\right) \left(\frac{x_N - x_N}{y_n - y_N} - a\right)$$

$$\text{由于 } y_n > y_N, \text{ 所以 } 1 - \frac{y_N}{y_n} \leq 1, \text{ 于是可得 } \left| \frac{x_n}{y_n} - a \right| \leq \left| \frac{(x_N - ay_N)}{y_n} \right| + \left| \left(\frac{x_N - x_N}{y_n - y_N} - a\right) \right|,$$

当 $n \geq N' > N$ 时, 由于 $x_N - ay_N$ 是固定的数, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} y_n = +\infty$,

$$\text{故 } \left| \frac{(x_N - ay_N)}{y_n} \right| \rightarrow 0, \text{ 有 } \left| \frac{(x_N - ay_N)}{y_n} \right| < \frac{e}{2},$$

同时上面已证明当 $n \geq N$ 时, $\left| \frac{x_n - x_N}{y_n - y_N} - a \right| < \frac{e}{2}$, 故 $\left| \frac{x_n}{y_n} - a \right| < e$, 即 $\frac{x_n}{y_n}$ 的极限也是 a .

$$\text{所以 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x_n}{y_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x_{n+1} - x_n}{y_{n+1} - y_n}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(2n+1)^p}{(n+1)^{p+1} - n^{p+1}} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\left(2 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^p \cdot n^p}{\left[\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{p+1} - 1\right] \cdot n^{p+1}} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\left(2 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^p \cdot n^p}{\frac{1}{n} \cdot n^{p+1}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\left(2 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^p}{p+1} = \frac{2^p}{p+1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{由 (1) 知 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1^p + 3^p + \dots + (2n-1)^p}{(n+1)^{p+1}} = \frac{2^p}{p+1},$$

$$\text{且 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1^p + (1^p + 3^p) + \dots + [1^p + 3^p + \dots + (2n-1)^p]}{1^{p+1} + 2^{p+1} + \dots + n^{p+1}}$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1^p + 3^p + \dots + (2n-1)^p}{(n+1)^{p+1}} = \frac{2^p}{p+1}$$

$$\text{即 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n \cdot 1^p + (n-1) \cdot 3^p + \dots + 1 \cdot (2n-1)^p}{1^{p+1} + 2^{p+1} + \dots + n^{p+1}} = \frac{2^p}{p+1}.$$

【考点延伸】《考试宝典》专题一 题型 3——证明数列极限存在（单调有界定理的运用）.