2020 秋季学期高等数学 A (期中) 试题

一、填空题(每小题1分,共5小题,满分5分)

1. 2; 2. 1; 3.
$$y = x + 1$$
;

4.
$$\frac{(-1)^{n-1}(n-1)!}{x^n} - \frac{2^n(n-1)!}{(3-2x)^n} \stackrel{\text{pl}}{=} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}(n-1)!}{x^n} + \frac{(-1)^{n-1}(n-1)!}{\left(x-\frac{3}{2}\right)^n}; \quad 5. \quad \frac{100}{\pi R^2} \text{ cm/s}.$$

二、选择题(每小题1分,共5小题,满分5分)

三、(4 分) 确定常数
$$a,b$$
 的值,使函数 $f(x) = \begin{cases} b\cos x + (a+1)x, x \le 0, \\ e^{-ax} + x^2\cos\frac{1}{x}, x > 0 \end{cases}$ 处处可导,

并求 f'(x)。

解 当x < 0时, $f(x) = b\cos x + (a+1)x$ 可导,且

$$f'(x) = -b\sin x + a + 1$$

当
$$x > 0$$
时, $f(x) = e^{-ax} + x^2 \cos \frac{1}{x}$ 可导,且

$$f'(x) = -ae^{-ax} + 2x\cos\frac{1}{x} + x^2\left(-\sin\frac{1}{x}\right)\left(-\frac{1}{x^2}\right) = -ae^{-ax} + 2x\cos\frac{1}{x} + \sin\frac{1}{x}$$

在x=0点,有

$$f'_{-}(0) = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{b \cos x + (a+1)x - b}{x}$$
$$= \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{-b \sin x + a + 1}{1} = a + 1$$

$$f'_{+}(0) = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{e^{-ax} + x^{2} \cos \frac{1}{x} - b}{x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{e^{-ax} - b}{x} + \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} x \cos \frac{1}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{e^{-ax} - 1}{x} + 0$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{-ae^{-ax}}{1} = -a$$

f(x) 在 x = 0 点可导 $\Leftrightarrow f'_{-}(0) = f'_{+}(0) \Leftrightarrow b = 1, a + 1 = -a$,即 $b = 1, a = -\frac{1}{2}$,此时, $f'(0) = \frac{1}{2}$ 。于是

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} -\sin x + \frac{1}{2}, x \le 0\\ \frac{1}{2}e^{\frac{x}{2}} + 2x\cos\frac{1}{x} + \sin\frac{1}{x}, x > 0 \end{cases}$$

四、(4 分) 设函数 f(x) 在区间 $(0,+\infty)$ 内有连续的二阶导数,且 f'(1)=1, f''(1)=2,

求参数方程
$$\begin{cases} x = f(e^{-t}), \\ y = f(e^{t}) \end{cases}$$
 所确定的函数 $y = y(x)$ 在 $t = 0$ 处的导数 $\frac{dy}{dx}\Big|_{t=0}, \frac{d^{2}y}{dx^{2}}\Big|_{t=0}$ 。

解 方法一

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}t} = f'(\mathrm{e}^{-t})(-\mathrm{e}^{-t}), \ \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}t} = f'(\mathrm{e}^{t})\mathrm{e}^{t}$$

在 $t = 0$ 处,

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}t}\big|_{t=0} = f'(1)(-1) = 1 \cdot (-1) = -1, \ \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}t}\big|_{t=0} = f'(1) \cdot 1 = 1 \cdot 1 = 1$$

$$\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = f''(e^{-t})(-e^{-t})^2 + f'(e^{-t})e^{-t}, \frac{d^2y}{dt^2} = f''(e^t)(e^t)^2 + f'(e^t)e^t$$

在t=0处,

$$\frac{d^2x}{dt^2}\Big|_{t=0} = f''(1)(-1)^2 + f'(1) \cdot 1 = 2 \cdot 1 + 1 \cdot 1 = 3$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dt^2}\Big|_{t=0} = f''(1)(1)^2 + f'(1) \cdot 1 = 2 \cdot 1 + 1 \cdot 1 = 3$$

所以

$$\frac{d^{2}y}{dx^{2}}\Big|_{t=0} = \frac{\frac{d^{2}y}{dt^{2}}\Big|_{t=0} \frac{dx}{dt}\Big|_{t=0} - \frac{dy}{dt}\Big|_{t=0} \frac{d^{2}x}{dt^{2}}\Big|_{t=0}}{\left(\frac{dx}{dt}\Big|_{t=0}\right)^{3}} = \frac{3 \cdot (-1) - 1 \cdot 3}{(-1)^{3}} = 6$$

方法二

求一阶导得

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{f'(e^t)e^t}{f'(e^{-t})(-e^{-t})} = -\frac{f'(e^t)e^{2t}}{f'(e^{-t})}$$

在t=0处,

$$\frac{dy}{dx}\Big|_{t=0} = -\frac{f'(1)\cdot 1}{f'(1)} = -1$$

求二阶导得

$$\frac{d^{2}y}{dx^{2}} = \frac{\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right)}{\frac{dx}{dt}}$$

$$= \frac{-\frac{[(f''(e^{t})e^{t})e^{2t} + f'(e^{t}) \cdot 2e^{2t}]f'(e^{-t}) - f'(e^{t})e^{2t}f''(e^{-t})(-e^{-t})}{(f'(e^{-t}))^{2}}}{f'(e^{-t})(-e^{-t})}$$

$$= \frac{[f''(e^{t})e^{4t} + 2f'(e^{t})e^{3t}]f'(e^{-t}) + f'(e^{t})f''(e^{-t})e^{2t}}{(f'(e^{-t}))^{3}}$$

在t=0处,

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2}\Big|_{t=0} = \frac{(f''(1)\cdot 1 + f'(1)\cdot 2\cdot 1)f'(1) + f'(1)f''(1)\cdot 1}{(f'(1))^3} = \frac{(2+2)\cdot 1 + 2}{1} = 6$$

五、(4 分) 计算 $\lim_{x\to 0} (\cos 2x + 2x \sin x)^{\frac{1}{x^4}}$ 。

解 方法一

$$\lim_{x \to 0} (\cos 2x + 2x \sin x)^{\frac{1}{x^4}} = \lim_{x \to 0} e^{\ln(\cos 2x + 2x \sin x)^{\frac{1}{x^4}}} = \lim_{x \to 0} e^{\frac{\ln(\cos 2x + 2x \sin x)}{x^4}} = e^{\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\ln(\cos 2x + 2x \sin x)}{x^4}}$$

$$= e^{\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{-2\sin 2x + 2\sin x + 2x\cos x}{4x^3}} = e^{\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{-2\sin 2x + 2\sin x + 2x\cos x}{4x^3}} = e^{\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{-4\cos 2x + 2\cos x + 2\cos x + 2\cos x - 2x\sin x}{4x^3}} = e^{\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{-4\cos 2x + 4\cos x - 2x\sin x}{12x^2}} = e^{\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{-4\cos 2x + 4\cos x - 2x\sin x}{24x}} = e^{\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{-4\cos 2x + 2\cos x + 2\cos x - 2x\sin x}{12x^2}} = e^{\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{-4\cos 2x + 4\cos x - 2x\sin x}{12x^2}} = e^{\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{-4\cos 2x + 4\cos x - 2x\sin x}{24x}} = e^{\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{-4\cos 2x + 2\cos x + 2\cos x - 2x\sin x}{12x^2}} = e^{\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{-4\cos 2x + 2\cos x + 2\cos x - 2x\sin x}{24x}} = e^{\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{-4\cos 2x + 2\cos x + 2\cos x - 2x\sin x}{12x^2}} = e^{\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{-4\cos 2x + 2\cos x + 2\cos x - 2x\sin x}{12x^2}} = e^{\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{-4\cos 2x + 2\cos x + 2\cos x - 2x\sin x}{12x^2}}$$

方法二

$$\lim_{x \to 0} (\cos 2x + 2x \sin x)^{\frac{1}{x^4}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \left[(1 + \cos 2x + 2x \sin x - 1)^{\frac{1}{\cos 2x + 2x \sin x - 1}} \right]^{\frac{\cos 2x + 2x \sin x - 1}{x^4}}$$

$$= \left[\lim_{x \to 0} (1 + \cos 2x + 2x \sin x - 1)^{\frac{1}{\cos 2x + 2x \sin x - 1}} \right]^{\frac{1}{\sin \cos 2x + 2x \sin x - 1}}$$

$$= e^{\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\cos 2x + 2x \sin x - 1}{x^4}} = e^{\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{-2\sin 2x + 2\sin x + 2x \cos x}{4x^3}} = e^{\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{-4\cos 2x + 2\cos x + 2\cos x - 2x \sin x}{12x^2}}$$

$$= e^{\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{-4\cos 2x + 4\cos x - 2x \sin x}{12x^2}} = e^{\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{8\sin 2x - 4\sin x - 2\sin x - 2x \cos x}{24x}} = e^{\lim_{x \to 0} \left(\frac{\sin 2x}{3x} - \frac{\sin x}{4x} - \frac{\cos x}{12}\right)} = e^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

六、(4 分) (1) 证明: 对于任意的正整数
$$n$$
, 都有 $\frac{1}{n+1} < \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) < \frac{1}{n}$;

(2) 设
$$a_n = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n} - \ln n \ (n = 1, 2, \dots)$$
, 证明数列 $\{a_n\}$ 收敛。

证 (1) 方法一

设 $f(x) = \ln(1+x)$, 对 f(x) 在区间 $\left[0, \frac{1}{n}\right]$ 上应用拉格朗日中值定理, 存在

$$\xi \in \left(0, \frac{1}{n}\right)$$
, 使得

$$\ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) = \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) - \ln 1 = \frac{1}{1 + \xi} \left(\frac{1}{n} - 0\right) = \frac{1}{(1 + \xi)n}$$

又
$$0 < \xi < \frac{1}{n}$$
,所以

$$\frac{1}{n+1} = \frac{1}{\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)n} < \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) = \frac{1}{(1+\xi)n} < \frac{1}{(1+0)n} = \frac{1}{n}$$

方法二

设
$$f(x) = \ln(1+x) - x$$
,则当 $x \ge 0$ 时,有

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{1+x} - 1 = -\frac{x}{1+x} \le 0$$

所以函数 f(x) 在区间 $[0,+\infty)$ 上单调减少,故当 x>0 时, f(x)< f(0)=0 ,即

$$ln(1+x) < x$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{n}$$
 \neq

$$\ln\left(1+\frac{1}{n}\right) < \frac{1}{n}$$

再设 $g(x) = \ln(1+x) - \frac{x}{1+x}$, 则当 $x \ge 0$ 时,有

$$g'(x) = \frac{1}{1+x} - \frac{1}{(1+x)^2} = \frac{x}{(1+x)^2} \ge 0$$

所以函数 g(x) 在区间 $[0,+\infty)$ 上单调增加,故当 x>0 时, g(x)>g(0)=0 ,即

$$\frac{x}{1+x} < \ln(1+x)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = \frac{1}{n} \stackrel{\text{def}}{\rightleftharpoons}$$

$$\frac{1}{n+1} < \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)$$

综上可知

$$\frac{1}{n+1} < \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) < \frac{1}{n}$$

(2) 因为

$$a_{n+1} - a_n = \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n+1} - \ln(n+1)\right) - \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n} - \ln n\right)$$
$$= \frac{1}{n+1} - \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) < 0$$

所以数列 $\{a_n\}$ 单调减少;又

$$a_n = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n} - \ln n > \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{1} \right) + \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} \right) + \dots + \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right) - \ln n$$

$$= \ln 2 + (\ln 3 - \ln 2) + \dots + (\ln (n+1) - \ln n) - \ln n = \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right) > 0$$

所以数列 $\{a_n\}$ 有下界。故数列 $\{a_n\}$ 单调有界,由单调有界准则,数列 $\{a_n\}$ 收敛。

七、(4分) (1)证明拉格朗日中值定理: 若函数 f(x) 在闭区间 [a,b] 上连续, 在 开区间 (a,b) 内可导,则存在 $\xi \in (a,b)$,使得 $f(b)-f(a)=f'(\xi)(b-a)$;

(2) 设函数 f(x) 在开区间(-1,1)内具有二阶连续导数且 $f''(x) \neq 0$,证明:对于 开区间(-1,1)内任一 $x \neq 0$,存在唯一的 $\theta(x) \in (0,1)$,使得 $f(x) = f(0) + xf'(\theta(x)x)$ 成立,并证明 $\lim_{x \to 0} \theta(x) = \frac{1}{2}$ 。

证 (1) 设 $\varphi(x) = f(x) - f(a) - \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a}(x - a)$,则 $\varphi(x)$ 在闭区间[a, b]上连续,在开区间(a, b)内可导,且 $\varphi(a) = \varphi(b) = 0$,由罗尔定理,存在 $\xi \in (a, b)$,使得

$$\varphi'(\xi) = f'(\xi) - \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a} = 0$$

 $\mathbb{P} f(b) - f(a) = f'(\xi)(b-a) .$

(2) 对于开区间(-1,1)内任一 $x \neq 0$,在以0和x为端点的闭区间上对f(x)应用拉格朗日中值定理,存在唯一 $\theta(x) \in (0,1)$,使得 $f(x) = f(0) + xf'(\theta(x)x)$ 。反证,如果 $\theta(x)$ 不唯一,那么存在 $\theta_1(x) \neq \theta(x)$,使得 $f(x) = f(0) + xf'(\theta_1(x)x)$,这样便有 $f'(\theta(x)x) = f'(\theta_1(x)x)$,由拉格朗日中值定理,存在介于 $\theta(x)x$ 与 $\theta_1(x)x$ 之间 η ,使得 $f'(\theta(x)x) - f'(\theta_1(x)x) = f''(\eta)(\theta(x) - \theta_1(x))x = 0$,所以 $f''(\eta) = 0$,与 $f''(x) \neq 0$ 矛盾。方法一

由拉格朗日中值定理,存在介于0与 $\theta(x)x$ 之间 ς ,使得

$$f'(\theta(x)x) - f'(0) = f''(\zeta)\theta(x)x$$

所以

$$\theta(x) = \frac{f'(\theta(x)x) - f'(0)}{xf''(\zeta)} = \frac{\frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} - f'(0)}{xf''(\zeta)} = \frac{f(x) - f(0) - f'(0)x}{x^2f''(\zeta)}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \theta(x) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0) - f'(0)x}{x^2 f''(\zeta)} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{f''(\zeta)} \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0) - f'(0)x}{x^2}$$
$$= \frac{1}{f''(0)} \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f'(x) - f'(0)}{2x} = \frac{1}{f''(0)} \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f''(x)}{2} = \frac{1}{f''(0)} \frac{f''(0)}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

方法二

$$f'(\theta(x)x) = f'(0) + f''(0)\theta(x)x + o(x)$$

所以

$$f(x) = f(0) + xf'(\theta(x)x)$$

= $f(0) + x(f'(0) + f''(0)\theta(x)x + o(x))$
= $f(0) + f'(0)x + f''(0)\theta(x)x^2 + o(x^2)$

又

$$f(x) = f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2}x^2 + o(x^2)$$

比较两个式子得

$$f''(0)\theta(x)x^2 + o(x^2) = \frac{f''(0)}{2}x^2 + o(x^2)$$

解得

$$\theta(x) = \frac{f''(0)}{2}x^2 + o(x^2)$$
$$f''(0)x^2$$

取极限得

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \theta(x) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f''(0)}{2} x^2 + o(x^2) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{f''(0)} \frac{o(x^2)}{x^2} \right) = \frac{1}{2}$$