

小测验 1 答案

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1、 (10) 求数列极限: $a_n = \frac{1}{3n^2+1} + \frac{2}{3n^2+2} + \cdots + \frac{n}{3n^2+n}$.

解:

$$a_n \leq \frac{1}{3n^2+1} + \frac{2}{3n^2+1} + \cdots + \frac{n}{3n^2+1} = \frac{\frac{n(n+1)}{2}}{3n^2+1} = \frac{n(n+1)}{2(3n^2+1)}, \quad (3')$$

$$a_n \geq \frac{1}{3n^2+n} + \frac{2}{3n^2+n} + \cdots + \frac{n}{3n^2+n} = \frac{\frac{n(n+1)}{2}}{3n^2+n} = \frac{n(n+1)}{2(3n^2+n)}, \quad (3')$$

而 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n(n+1)}{2(3n^2+1)} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n(n+1)}{2(3n^2+n)} = \frac{1}{6}, \quad (2')$

故由夹逼定理, 有 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \frac{1}{6}. \quad (2')$

2、 (12) 求函数极限 (三选一)

a) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} e^{-\frac{x}{2}} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2x}\right)^{x^2};$

b) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+\tan x} - \sqrt{1+\sin x}}{x^3};$

c) $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^2 [\ln \arctan(x+2) - \ln \arctan x].$

解:

a) 因为

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} e^{-\frac{x}{2}} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2x}\right)^{x^2} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \exp \left\{ \ln \left[e^{-\frac{x}{2}} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2x}\right)^{x^2} \right] \right\} \\ &= \exp \left\{ \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[-\frac{x}{2} + x^2 \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{2x}\right) \right] \right\}, \end{aligned} \quad (3')$$

令 $x = \frac{1}{t}$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[-\frac{x}{2} + x^2 \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{2x}\right) \right] &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \left(-\frac{1}{2t} + \frac{\ln \left(1 + \frac{t}{2}\right)}{t^2} \right) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{-t + 2 \ln \left(1 + \frac{t}{2}\right)}{2t^2} \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{-1 + \frac{1}{1 + \frac{t}{2}}}{4t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 - 2 - t}{4t} = -\frac{1}{8}, \end{aligned} \quad (6')$$

所以

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} e^{-x} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^{x^2} = e^{-\frac{1}{8}}. \quad (3')$$

b)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+\tan x} - \sqrt{1+\sin x}}{x^3} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x - \sin x}{x^3(\sqrt{1+\tan x} + \sqrt{1+\sin x})} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x(1 - \cos x)}{x^3} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos x(\sqrt{1+\tan x} + \sqrt{1+\sin x})} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2\sin^2 \frac{x}{2}}{x^2} \cdot \frac{\sin x}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos x(\sqrt{1+\tan x} + \sqrt{1+\sin x})} = \frac{1}{4}. \quad (12')
 \end{aligned}$$

c)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^2 [\ln \arctan(x+2) - \ln \arctan x] &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^2 \ln \frac{\arctan(x+2)}{\arctan x} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^2 \left[\frac{\arctan(x+2)}{\arctan x} - 1 \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^2 \frac{\arctan(x+2) - \arctan x}{\arctan x} \\
 &= \frac{2}{\pi} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^2 [\arctan(x+2) - \arctan x] \\
 &= \frac{2}{\pi} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\arctan(x+2) - \arctan x}{\frac{1}{x^2}} = \frac{2}{\pi} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{1}{1+(2+x)^2} - \frac{1}{1+x^2}}{-\frac{2}{x^3}} \\
 &= \frac{2x^3(x+1)}{[1+(2+x)^2](1+x^2)} = \frac{4}{\pi}. \quad (12')
 \end{aligned}$$

3、 (18) $y = y(x)$ 由参数方程 $\begin{cases} x = t^3 - 3t^2 + 1 \\ y = 2t^4 - 4t^3 + 2 \end{cases}$ (t 为参数) 决定, 求 $\frac{dy}{dx}, \frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$.

解:

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = 8t^3 - 12t^2 = 4t^2(2t - 3), \quad (3') \quad \frac{dx}{dt} = 3t^2 - 6t, \quad (3')$$

故

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{4t^2(2t-3)}{3t(t-2)} = \frac{4t(2t-3)}{3(t-2)}. \quad (3')$$

因为

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{d\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)}{dx} = \frac{\frac{d}{dt}\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)}{\frac{dx}{dt}}, \quad (3')$$

而

$$\frac{d}{dt}\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right) = \frac{4(4t-3)(t-2) - t(2t-3)}{(t-2)^2} = \frac{8(t-1)(t-3)}{3(t-2)^2}, \quad (3')$$

所以

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{8(t-1)(t-3)}{9t(t-2)^3}. \quad (3')$$

4、 (20) 设函数 $f(x) = \begin{cases} (2x+1)e^{\sin x}, & x > 0 \\ ax+b, & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$ 在 \mathbb{R} 上可导,

a) 求 a, b ;

b) 讨论 $f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处的二阶可导性.

解:

a) 由 $f(x)$ 在 \mathbb{R} 上可导, 知 $f(x)$ 连续, 且 $f'(x)$ 存在。从而有

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0+} f(x) = f(0), f'_+(0) = f'_-(0). \quad (2')$$

因为

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0+} (2x+1)e^{\sin x} = 1, f(0) = b,$$

所以 $b=1$;

又

$$f'_+(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0+} \frac{(2x+1)e^{\sin x} - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0+} [(2x+1)\cos x + 2]e^{\sin x} = 3, \quad (3')$$

$$f'_-(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0-} \frac{ax+1-1}{x} = a, \quad (2')$$

所以 $a=3$.

$$b) \text{ 由 a) 知 } f'(x) = \begin{cases} [(2x+1)\cos x + 2]e^{\sin x}, & x > 0 \\ 3, & x \leq 0 \end{cases}, \quad (2')$$

当 $x=0$ 时,

$$\begin{aligned} f''_+(0) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0+} \frac{[(2x+1)\cos x + 2]e^{\sin x} - 3}{x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0+} \{[(2x+1)\cos x + 2]\cos x + 2\cos x - (2x+1)\sin x\}e^{\sin x} = 5, \end{aligned} \quad (5')$$

$$f''_-(0) = 0. \quad (1')$$

所以 $f''_+(0) \neq f''_-(0)$, 从而 $f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处的二阶导数不存在.

(1')

5、 (20) 讨论方程 $\ln x = kx$ 的根的个数.

解:

当 $k=0$ 时, 方程显然只有一个实根 $x=1$. (2')

当 $k > 0$ 时, 令

$$f(x) = \ln x - kx (k > 0). \quad (1')$$

则

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{x} - k, \quad (1')$$

令 $f'(x) = 0$ 得驻点为

$$x = \frac{1}{k} (k > 0). \quad (2')$$

由于

$$f''(x) = -\frac{1}{x^2} < 0,$$

故曲线始终呈凸状.

当 $x \in (0, \frac{1}{k})$ 时, $f'(x) > 0$; 当 $x \in (\frac{1}{k}, +\infty)$ 时, $f'(x) < 0$. (3')

所以

$$f\left(\frac{1}{k}\right) = \ln \frac{1}{k} - 1 \quad (2')$$

为最大值.

故当 $k > \frac{1}{e}$ 时, $f\left(\frac{1}{k}\right) < 0$, 此时方程无根;

当 $0 < k < \frac{1}{e}$ 时, $f\left(\frac{1}{k}\right) > 0$,

而

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = -\infty, \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = -\infty, \quad (2')$$

因此, 此时方程有两个实根, 分别位于 $(0, \frac{1}{k})$ 和 $(\frac{1}{k}, +\infty)$ 内; (2')

当 $-\infty < k < 0$ 时, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = -\infty, f(1) = -k > 0, f'(x) = \frac{1}{x} - k > 0$,

因此, 方程有且仅有一个实根位于 $(0, 1)$ 内. (5')

6、 (20) 设函数 $f(x)$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 连续, 在 $(0, 1)$ 上可导, 且 $f(0) = f(1) = 0, f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = 1$. 证明:

a) 存在 $\xi \in \left(\frac{1}{2}, 1\right)$, 使得 $f(\xi) = \xi$;

b) 对任意实数 λ , 必存在 $\eta \in (0, \xi)$, 使得 $f'(\eta) - \lambda[f(\eta) - \eta] = 1$.

证明:

a) 令 $F(x) = f(x) - x$ (3'), 则 $F(x)$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 连续, 且有

$$F\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2} > 0, F(1) = -1 < 0,$$

由连续函数零点定理, 必存在 $\xi \in \left(\frac{1}{2}, 1\right)$, 使得 $f(\xi) = \xi$. (5')

b) 令 $G(x) = e^{-\lambda x}[f(x) - x]$ (5'), 则 $G(0) = G(\xi) = 0$ (2'), 应用罗尔定理, 必存在 $\eta \in (0, \xi)$,

使得

$$G'(\eta) = -\lambda e^{-\lambda \eta}[f(\eta) - \eta] + e^{-\lambda \eta}[f'(\eta) - 1] = 0,$$

于是成立

$$f'(\eta) - \lambda[f(\eta) - \eta] = 1. \quad (5')$$

证毕