## 2012-1 期中试卷解答

一、计算(每小题5分,共60分)

1. 计算极限 
$$l = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left( \frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+\sqrt{2}} + \dots + \frac{1}{n+\sqrt{n}} \right).$$

$$\widetilde{R} : \frac{n}{n+\sqrt{n}} < \frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+\sqrt{2}} + \dots + \frac{1}{n+\sqrt{n}} < \frac{n}{n+1},$$

又 
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{n}{n+\sqrt{n}} = 1$$
,  $\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{n}{n+1} = 1$ , 由夹挤准则得  $l=1$ .

2. 计算极限  $l = \lim_{x \to \pi^+} \frac{\sqrt{1 + \cos x}}{\sin x}$ 

$$\Re l = \lim_{x \to \pi^{+}} \frac{\sqrt{2\cos^{2}\frac{x}{2}}}{\sin x} = \lim_{x \to \pi^{+}} \frac{\sqrt{2}\left|\cos\frac{x}{2}\right|}{\sin x} = \lim_{x \to \pi^{+}} \frac{-\sqrt{2}\cos\frac{x}{2}}{2\sin\frac{x}{2}\cos\frac{x}{2}} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

3. 计算极限 
$$l = \lim_{x \to 0} \left( \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x} \right)^{\frac{1}{e^x-1}}$$
.

$$\mathbb{R} \quad l = e^{\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{e^x - 1} \left[ \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x} - 1 \right]} = e^{\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\ln(1+x) - x}{x^2}} = e^{\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{2x} - 1} = e^{\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - 1 - x}{2x}} = e^{-\frac{1}{2}}.$$

4. 计算极限 
$$l = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{1 + 2x} - 1 - x}{\sin x^2}$$
.

解法一 (有理化分子)

$$l = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 + 2x - (1 + x)^2}{x^2 \left(\sqrt{1 + 2x} + 1 + x\right)} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1 + 2x} + 1 + x} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

解法二(洛必达法则之后分子用等价代换)

$$l = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{2}{2\sqrt{1+2x}} - 1}{2x \cos x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - \sqrt{1+2x}}{2x\sqrt{1+2x}} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{-2x}{2x} = -\frac{1}{2}.$$

$$\text{#} f'(1) = \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{f(x) - f(1)}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{(x - 1)(x - 2) \cdots (x - 100)}{(x + 1)(x + 2) \cdots (x + 100)(x - 1)} = -\frac{1}{10100}$$

解 
$$y'|_{x=0} = \left[\frac{1}{2}\ln\left(x + \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x + 1}}\right)\right]^{x}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\left(x + \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x + 1}}\right)} \left[1 + \frac{1 + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x + 1}}}{2\sqrt{x + \sqrt{x + 1}}}\right]_{x=0} = \frac{7}{8}.$$

7. 设 
$$y = y(x)$$
 由  $xe^{f(y)} = x^y \ln 3$  确定,  $f(y)$  可导,且  $f'(y) \neq \ln x$ ,求  $dy$ .

解 取对数  $\ln x + f(y) = y \ln x + \ln \ln 3$ ,

方程两边对
$$x$$
求导  $\frac{1}{x} + f'(y)y' = y' \ln x + \frac{y}{x}$ ,

解出 
$$y' = \frac{y-1}{x[f'(y) - \ln x]}$$
,所以  $dy = \frac{y-1}{x[f'(y) - \ln x]}dx$ .

8. 设 
$$y = y(x)$$
 由参数方程 
$$\begin{cases} y = t^m \\ x = \ln 2t \end{cases}$$
 给出,计算 
$$\frac{d^n y}{dx^n} \bigg|_{t=1}$$

$$\widetilde{\mathbb{H}}: \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{mt^{m-1}}{\frac{2}{2t}} = mt^{m}, \quad \frac{d^{2}y}{dx^{2}} = \frac{d}{dt}(mt^{m})\frac{dt}{dx} = m^{2}t^{m-1}\frac{1}{\frac{1}{t}} = m^{2}t^{m},$$

所以 
$$\frac{d^n y}{dx^n}\Big|_{t=1} = m^n t^m\Big|_{t=1} = m^n$$
.

9. 设当 
$$x \to 0$$
 时,  $u = \sqrt[3]{1+x^2} \sqrt[3]{1-x} - 1 \sim cx^k$  ,求  $c,k$  的值.

解 利用 Taylor 公式

$$u = \left[1 + \frac{x^2}{3} + o(x^2)\right] \left(1 - \frac{x}{3} + o(x)\right) - 1 = -\frac{x}{3} + o(x) \sim -\frac{x}{3},$$

故 
$$c = -\frac{1}{3}$$
 ,  $k = 1$  .

10. 设 
$$g(x) = \begin{cases} x \arctan \frac{1}{x}, x < 0 \\ bx, x \ge 0 \end{cases}$$
 在  $x = 0$  处可导,  $f(x) = \sin x$ 。 求  $b$  以及  $\frac{d}{dx} f(g(x)) \Big|_{x=0}$ .

$$\Re g(0) = 0, \quad g'_{-}(0) = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{x \arctan \frac{1}{x} - 0}{x} = -\frac{\pi}{2} = g'_{+}(0) = b,$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}f(g(x))\bigg|_{x=0} = f'(g(0))g'(0) = f'(0)g'(0) = b\cos 0 = -\frac{\pi}{2}.$$

解 因 
$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2x-1} + \frac{1}{x+1}$$
,所以

$$f^{(n)}(0) = \frac{(-1)^n n! 2^n}{(2x-1)^{n+1}} + \frac{(-1)^n n!}{(x+1)^{n+1}} \bigg|_{x=0} = n! \left[ (-1)^n - 2^n \right].$$

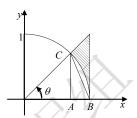
12. 设 
$$f(x) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{x^n}{1 + x^n}$$
, 求出其所有间断点, 并说明间断点类型.

解 
$$f(x) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{x^n}{1+x^n} = \begin{cases} 0, & |x| < 1\\ \frac{1}{2}, & x = 1\\ \text{不存在}, & x = -1\\ 1, & |x| > 1 \end{cases}$$

$$f(1^-) = 0$$
,  $f(1^+) = 1$ ,  $\therefore x = 1$  是跳跃间断点.

$$f(-1^-)=1$$
,  $f(-1^+)=0$ ,  $x=-1$ 是跳跃间断点.

- 二、综合证明(每小题7分,共28分)
- 13. 如右图所示,在单位圆内,当 $\theta \to 0$ 时,证明三角形 ABC 的面积  $a(\theta)$  与阴影部分的面积  $b(\theta)$  是同阶无穷小.



$$mathred a(\theta) = \frac{1}{2}\sin\theta(1-\cos\theta)$$
,  $b(\theta) = \frac{1}{2}\tan\theta - \frac{1}{2}\theta$ , 显然  $\lim_{\theta \to 0} a(\theta) = 0$ ,  $\lim_{\theta \to 0} b(\theta) = 0$ , 所以当 $\theta \to 0$ 时, $a(\theta), b(\theta)$ 是无穷小.

$$\mathbb{X} \lim_{\theta \to 0} \frac{a(\theta)}{b(\theta)} = \lim_{\theta \to 0} \frac{\sin \theta (1 - \cos \theta)}{\tan \theta - \theta} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{\theta \to 0} \frac{\theta^{3}}{\tan \theta - \theta} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{\theta \to 0} \frac{3\theta^{2}}{\frac{1}{\cos^{2} \theta} - 1}$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \lim_{\theta \to 0} \frac{\theta^2}{1 - \cos^2 \theta} = \frac{3}{2}$$

故当 $\theta \to 0$ 时,  $a(\theta)$ 与 $b(\theta)$ 是同阶无穷小.

14. 证明当
$$n$$
充分大时, $(\sqrt[n]{n}-1)^{\frac{1}{n}}\left(\sqrt{1+\frac{1}{n^2}}-1\right) < \frac{1}{n^2}$ .

分析 即证当n充分大时, $\frac{\sqrt[n]{n}-1)^{\frac{1}{n}}\left(\sqrt{1+\frac{1}{n^2}}-1\right)}{\frac{1}{n^2}}<1$ ,如果能证明

证明 
$$l = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\binom{n}{\sqrt{n}} - 1^{\frac{1}{n}} \left(\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{n^2}} - 1\right)}{\frac{1}{n^2}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \binom{n}{\sqrt{n}} - 1^{\frac{1}{n}} \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{2n^2}{n^2}} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{n \to \infty} \binom{n}{\sqrt{n}} - 1^{\frac{1}{n}},$$

先求 
$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} (\sqrt[x]{x} - 1)^{\frac{1}{x}}$$
. 因  $\lim_{x \to +\infty} (\sqrt[x]{x} - 1)^{\frac{1}{x}} = e^{\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\ln(\sqrt[x]{x} - 1)}{x}}$ ,而

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\ln(\sqrt[x]{x} - 1)}{x} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\sqrt[x]{x}(1 - \ln x)}{(\sqrt[x]{x} - 1)x^2} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{1 - \ln x}{x \ln x}$$

(其中 
$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \sqrt[x]{x} = 1$$
,  $\sqrt[x]{x} - 1 = e^{\frac{\ln x}{x}} - 1 \sim \frac{\ln x}{x}$ ,  $x \to +\infty$ )

15. 若  $\lim_{n \to \infty} x_n = a$ ,  $\lim_{n \to \infty} y_n = b$ , 且 a < b, 依据极限定义证明当 n 充分大时:  $x_n < y_n$ .

证 对于
$$\varepsilon_0 = \frac{b-a}{2} > 0$$
,当 $n$ 充分大时,有 $\left| x_n - a \right| < \varepsilon_0$ , $\left| y_n - b \right| < \varepsilon_0$ ,所以 
$$x_n < a + \varepsilon_0 = \frac{b+a}{2} = b - \varepsilon_0 < y_n$$
,得证.

16. 设物体 P 沿抛物线  $x = y^2 (y > 0)$  自原点向右移动,与原点的距离为 r .设其水平速度

 $\frac{dx}{dt}$ 保持为常量 A,(1)计算  $\frac{dr}{dt}$ (2)随着物体的移动,  $\frac{dr}{dt}$  是逐渐变大还是逐渐变小或者 忽大忽小;(3)计算  $\frac{dr}{dt}$  的最终极限.

解 (1) 由题设
$$r = \sqrt{x^2 + x}$$
,所以 $\frac{dr}{dt} = \frac{2x + 1}{2\sqrt{x^2 + x}} A$ ;

(2) 
$$\boxtimes \frac{d^2r}{dt^2} = (\frac{2x+1}{2\sqrt{x^2+x}})'A^2$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}\frac{2\sqrt{x^2+x}-\frac{(2x+1)^2}{2\sqrt{x^2+x}}}{(x^2+x)}A^2=\frac{1}{4}\frac{4(x^2+x)-(2x+1)^2}{(x^2+x)\sqrt{x^2+x}}A^2<0,$$
故  $\frac{dr}{dt}$ 逐渐变小,

(3) 最终极限是 
$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{2x+1}{2\sqrt{x^2+x}} A = A$$
.

三、(每小题6分,共12分)

17. 设f(x)在[a,b]上连续,在(a,b)内可导,且 $f'(x) \neq 0$ ,试证存在 $\xi, \eta \in (a,b)$ ,使得:

$$\frac{f'(\xi)}{f'(\eta)} = \frac{e^b - e^a}{b - a} e^{-\eta}.$$

解 对  $\frac{f(x)}{e^x}$  在 [a,b]上用柯西中值定理,  $\exists \eta \in (a,b)$ , f(b) - f(a)  $f'(\eta)$ 

$$\frac{f(b) - f(a)}{e^b - e^a} = \frac{f'(\eta)}{e^{\eta}}, (1),$$

又  $f(b)-f(a)=f'(\xi)(b-a)$ , 代入(1)式即得所证等式.

18. 设 f(x) 在 闭 区 间 [0,1] 上 连 续 , f(0)=f(1) , 证 明 存 在  $x_0 \in [0,1]$  , 使 得  $f(x_0)=f(x_0+\frac{1}{4})\,.$ 

证 设
$$F(x) = f(x) - f(x + \frac{1}{4})$$
, 显然 $F(x)$ 在 $\left[0, \frac{3}{4}\right]$ 上连续.

又平均值

$$\frac{F(0) + F(\frac{1}{4}) + F(\frac{2}{4}) + F(\frac{3}{4})}{4}$$

$$= \frac{f(0) - f(\frac{1}{4}) + f(\frac{1}{4}) - f(\frac{2}{4}) + f(\frac{2}{4}) - f(\frac{3}{4}) + f(\frac{3}{4}) - f(1)}{4} = 0$$

由介值定理,  $\exists x_0 \in \left[0, \frac{3}{4}\right] \subset \left[0, 1\right]$ , 使得  $F(x_0) = 0$  , 即  $f(x_0) = f(x_0 + \frac{1}{4})$  .