

$$1. f_1(x) = \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x} + \frac{x}{2} \quad f_2(x) = \frac{\sin bx}{x} + cx$$

$f_1(x)$  可导  $\Rightarrow f_1(x)$  连续.  
在  $x=0$  在  $x=0$ .

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f_1(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left( \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x} + \frac{x}{2} \right) = 1 = f(0) = a.$$

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等价无穷小洛必达  
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$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f_1(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \left( \frac{\sin bx}{x} + cx \right) = b$$

$$\Rightarrow a=b=1$$

$$f_1(x) \text{ 在 } x=0 \text{ 可导} \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f_1(x) - f_1(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f_1(x) - f_1(0)}{x - 0}$$

$$\Downarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f_1(x) - f_1(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{\ln(1+x)}{x} + \frac{x}{2} - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{\ln(1+x)}{x} - 1}{x} + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln(1+x) - x}{x^2} + \frac{1}{2}$$

洛必达

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{1}{1+x} - 1}{2x} + \frac{1}{2}$$

洛必达

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

||

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f_2(x) - f_2(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\frac{\sin bx}{x} + cx - 1}{x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\sin x - x}{x^2} + c$$

洛必达

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\cos x - 1}{2x} + c$$

洛必达

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{-\sin x}{2} + c = c$$

$$\Rightarrow c=0$$

综上

$$\begin{cases} a=1 \\ b=1 \\ c=0 \end{cases}$$

$$2(1) \quad x_{n+1} - x_n = \frac{1 - x_n^2}{x_n + 3}$$

$$x_{n+1} = 3 - \frac{8}{x_n + 3}$$

只要做了证明, 无论是否分类, 均给满分, 否则, 0分

考虑  $x_{n+1} - x_n$  的符号.

$$① \quad x_n > 1 \Rightarrow \{x_n\} \downarrow$$

$$x_{n+1} - x_n < 0$$

$$x_{n+1} > 3 - \frac{8}{1+3} = 1 \Rightarrow \text{当 } x_n > 1 \text{ 时 } x_{n+1} > 1$$

$\Rightarrow$  取  $x_0 > 1 \Rightarrow x_n > 1$  有下界  $\Rightarrow \{x_n\}$  收敛.

$$② \quad -1 < x_n < 1 \Rightarrow \{x_n\} \uparrow$$

$$x_{n+1} - x_n > 0$$

$$\text{当 } -1 < x_n < 1 \text{ 时} \quad -1 < x_{n+1} < 1$$

$\Rightarrow$  取  $-1 < x_0 < 1$  时  $x_n < 1$ , 有上界.  $\Rightarrow \{x_n\}$  收敛.

$$\text{③ } \cancel{3 < x_n < 1} \Rightarrow \cancel{\{x_n\} \downarrow}$$

$$\cancel{\text{取 } 3 < x_0 < 1}$$

$$③ \quad x_n < -3 \Rightarrow \{x_n\} \uparrow$$

当  $x_n < -3$  时  $x_{n+1} > 1$ , 回到①

即取  $x_0 < -3$  时  $x_1 > 1$ ,  $\Rightarrow x_n > 1$  且  $\{x_n\} (n=1, 2, \dots) \downarrow$   
 $\Rightarrow \{x_n\}$  收敛.

$$④ \quad -3 < x_n < -1 \quad \{x_n\} \downarrow, \exists k$$

取  $-3 < x_0 < -1$ , 经若干次迭代后  $x_k < -3 \rightarrow x_{k+1} > 1$ , 回到①.

$\Rightarrow \{x_n\} (n=k+1, k+2, \dots) \downarrow$  有下界  $\Rightarrow$  收敛.

⑤ 考虑  $x_0 = -1$  及  $x_0 = 1$ , 易知.

$$x_0 = \frac{3x_0 + 1}{x_0 + 3}, \text{ 即 } x_0 = \pm 1 \text{ 为不动点, } \Rightarrow \cancel{x_n = \pm 1} \quad x_n \equiv 1 \text{ 或 } x_n \equiv -1$$

$\Rightarrow \{x_n\}$  收敛.

$\Rightarrow$  令  $\{x_n\} \rightarrow a$ .

$$a = \frac{3a+1}{a+3} \Rightarrow a = \pm 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \rightarrow -1 & x_0 = -1 \\ \rightarrow 1 & x_0 \neq -3, -1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) \quad a_{n+1} - a_n &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1}} - 2(\sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n}) \\
 &= \frac{\sqrt{n} - \sqrt{n+1}}{\sqrt{n+1}(\sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n})} < 0
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{2'}$$

$\Rightarrow \{a_n\} \downarrow$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} = \frac{2}{2\sqrt{n}} > \frac{2}{\sqrt{n} + \sqrt{n+1}} = -2\sqrt{n} + 2\sqrt{n+1}$$

$$\Rightarrow a_n > -2 + 2\sqrt{n+1} - 2\sqrt{n}$$

$$= -2 + 2(\sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n})$$

$$= -2 + \frac{2}{\sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n}} > -2$$

$\Rightarrow \{a_n\}$  有下界

$\Rightarrow \{a_n\}$  收敛

$$(3) \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{k}{n^2} \cos \frac{k}{n}$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{k}{n} \cos\left(\frac{k}{n}\right)$$

$$= \int_0^1 x \cos x \, dx \quad \text{分部积分}$$

$$= \sin 1 + \cos 1 - 1 \tag{2'}$$

T4 11)  $f(t) = \left| \int_0^{\arcsin t} \sec x dx \right|$   $f'(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sec(\arcsin t)}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} & (0 < t < 1) \\ -\frac{\sec(\arcsin t)}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} & (-1 < t < 0) \end{cases}$

$f'(t) = \begin{cases} 1/(1-t^2) & t > 0 \\ -1/(1-t^2) & -1 < t < 0 \end{cases}$   $\Leftarrow$

$\sec(\arcsin t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-t^2}}$

(2)  $f'(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{t+1}{t-1} \right| & (0 \leq t < 1) \\ \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{t-1}{t+1} \right| & (-1 < t < 0) \end{cases}$  (5')

(3)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^{\frac{n\pi}{6}} \frac{1}{2n+1} \sec \frac{t}{n} dt \stackrel{\frac{t}{n}=x}{=} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2n+1} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{1}{\cos x} dx$

$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{1}{\cos x} dx$

$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{\cos x}{\cos^2 x} dx$  (5')

$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{d \sin x}{1 - \sin^2 x}$

$= -\frac{1}{4} \ln \left| \frac{\sin x - 1}{\sin x + 1} \right| \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} = \frac{1}{4} \ln 3$

对  $f(x)$  的取值进行分类

T5 ① 若  $f(x) \equiv 0$ , 则对  $\forall \xi \in (0,1)$   $f(\xi) = \xi$  (3')

② 若  $f(x) \neq 0$ , 则

$M = \max_{x \in [0,1]} f(x) > 0$  且  $\int_0^1 f(x) dx > 0$ .

令  $F(x) = f(x) - \int_0^x f(t) dt$  (2')

$F(1) = f(1) - \int_0^1 f(t) dt < 0$

设  $x_M \in [0,1)$  s.t.  $f(x_M) = M$

则  $F(x_M) = M - \int_0^{x_M} f(t) dt = \begin{cases} M, & x_M = 0 \\ \geq (1-x_M)M, & x_M > 0 \end{cases}$

$\Rightarrow \exists -\xi, \xi \in (x_M, 1), (5')$

s.t.  $F'(\xi) = 0$

即  $\int_0^\xi f(t) dt = f(\xi)$

注: 若对  $f(x)$  的取值进行分类, 要注意  $F(1) = 0$  时.  
 $f(x) \equiv 0$ .