# 北京航空航天大学 2020-2021 <del>学年第一学期期</del>中

## 试卷

考试课程	₤ <u> </u>	科数:	学分析	<del>r</del> (I)	任	任课老师			
班级		学号				姓			
题号	_		三	四	五	六	七	八	总分
成绩									
阅卷人									
校对人									

2020年11月29日

# 一. 单项选择题(每小题 4 分, 本题 20 分)

- 1. 当 $x \to 0$ 时,将 $(1)\ln^3(1+\sqrt[3]{x})$ ; $(2)x-\sin x$ ; $(3)(e^x-1)^2$ ; $(4)x^2(1-\cos x)$ 的阶从低阶 到高阶排列,正确的顺序为 ( C ).
- A. (1)(2)(3)(4);
- B. (4)(3)(2)(1); C. (1)(3)(2)(4); D. (3)(4)(1)(2).

- 2. 设  $\lim_{n \to +\infty} a_n = a(a$ 为有限数),则  $\lim_{n \to +\infty} \frac{a_1 + 2a_2 + 3a_3 + \dots + na_n}{n(n+1)} =$  ( C ).
- *A*. 0;
- B. a;
- $C. \frac{a}{2};$  D. 不存在.
- 3. 设函数 $f(x) = \begin{cases} e^{3x} + b, & x \le 0, \\ \sin(ax), & x > 0, \end{cases}$ 在x = 0处可导,则( C ).

- A. a+b=1; B. a+b=0; C. a+b=2; D. a+b=-1.
- 4. 设f(x)有二阶导数,且f(0) = 1, f'(0) = 0,  $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f''(x)}{f(x)} = 1$ , 则( B ).
- A. f(0)是f(x)的极大值;
- B. f(0)是f(x)的极小值;
- C. (0, f(0))是曲线y = f(x)的拐点;
- D. f(0)不是极值 f(0) 也不是曲线f(x) 的拐点.
- 5.求极限  $\lim_{n\to+\infty} \left( \frac{1}{3n+1} + \frac{1}{3n+2} + \dots + \frac{1}{4n} \right) = \left( \frac{1}{3n+1} + \frac{1}{3n+2} + \dots + \frac{1}{4n} \right)$
- A.  $\ln \frac{2}{3}$ ; B.  $\ln \frac{4}{3}$ ; C.  $\ln \frac{3}{4}$ ;
- *D*. ln 2.

### 二. 计算证明题(每小题 5 分, 本题 30 分)

$$\begin{aligned}
&\text{ fig. } \lim_{x \to 0} (1 + x^2 e^x)^{\frac{1}{1 - \cos x}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \left[ (1 + x^2 e^x)^{\frac{1}{x^2 e^x}} \right]^{\frac{x^2 e^x}{1 - \cos x}} \\
&\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^2 e^x}{1 - \cos x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^2 e^x}{\frac{x^2}{2}} = 2 \\
&\therefore \lim_{x \to 0} (1 + x^2 e^x)^{\frac{1}{1 - \cos x}} = e^2
\end{aligned}$$

2. 设函数 
$$f(x)$$
 有二阶连续导数, 且  $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\sin 3x - x f(x)}{x^3} = \frac{1}{2}$ , 求  $f(0)$ ,  $f'(0)$ 

和 f''(0).

解 由 f(x)在x=0处的二阶泰勒公式可得

$$\frac{1}{2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin 3x - xf(x)}{x^3} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{[3x - \frac{1}{3!}(3x)^3 + o(x^3)] - x[f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}x^2 + o(x^2)]}{x^3}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{[3 - f(0)]x - f'(0)x^2 - [\frac{f''(0)}{2!} + \frac{9}{2}]x^3 + o(x^3)}{x^3}$$

所以f(0) = 3, f'(0) = 0, f''(0) = -10.

3. 设函数 
$$f(x)$$
由方程 
$$\begin{cases} x = t^2 + 2t \\ t - y + \sin y = 1 - \frac{\pi}{2} \end{cases}$$
确定,若  $y(t)|_{t=0} = \frac{\pi}{2}$ ,求导数

$$\frac{dy}{dx}\Big|_{t=0}, \frac{d^2y}{dx^2}\Big|_{t=0}.$$

解:由方程可得

$$x'(t) = 2t + 2, 1 - y'(t) + \cos y \cdot y'(t) = 0 \Rightarrow y'(t) = \frac{1}{1 - \cos y}$$

$$\therefore \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = \frac{y'(t)}{x'(t)} = \frac{1}{(1-\cos y)(2t+2)}, \quad \stackrel{\text{\tiny $\perp$}}{=} t = 0 \text{ By } y' = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \frac{\frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{1}{(1 - \cos y)(2t + 2)} \right)}{x'(t)} = -\frac{1 - \cos y + (t + 1)\sin y \cdot y'}{4(1 - \cos y)^2 (t + 1)^3}, \quad \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} t = 0 \text{ For } y'' = -\frac{1}{2}.$$

4. 设 $y(x) = x \sin x \sin 3x$ , 求 $y^{(10)}(x)$ .

$$\Re : \sin x \sin 3x = \frac{1}{2}\cos 2x - \frac{1}{2}\cos 4x.$$

$$y^{(10)}(x) = \frac{1}{2} [(x\cos 2x)^{(10)} - (x\cos 4x)^{(10)}]$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}\left[x\cos^{(10)}2x+10\cos^{(9)}2x-(x\cos^{(10)}4x+10\cos^{(9)}4x)\right]$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}\left[x\cdot2^{10}\cos(2x+10\cdot\frac{\pi}{2})+10\cdot2^{9}\cos(2x+9\cdot\frac{\pi}{2})-(x\cdot4^{10}\cos(4x+10\cdot\frac{\pi}{2})+10\cdot4^{9}\cos(4x+9\cdot\frac{\pi}{2}))\right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[ -x \cdot 2^{10} \cos 2x - 10 \cdot 2^9 \sin 2x + x \cdot 4^{10} \cos 4x + 10 \cdot 4^9 \sin 4x \right]$$

$$= -5 \cdot 2^9 \sin 2x + 5 \cdot 2^{18} \sin 4x + 2^{19} x \cos 4x - 2^9 x \cos 2x.$$

5. 设
$$0 < x < 1$$
, 求证:  $xe^{-x} > \frac{1}{x}e^{-\frac{1}{x}}$ .

方法 1: 不等式两边取对数,即证 
$$\ln x - x > -\ln x - \frac{1}{x}$$
  
令 $f(x) = 2\ln x - x + \frac{1}{x}$ ,  $f'(x) = -\frac{(x-1)^2}{x^2} < 0$   
 $\therefore f(x) > f(1) = 0$   
方法二: 原不等式等价于  $x^2 e^{\frac{1}{x} - x} > 1$ .  
令 $f(x) = x^2 e^{\frac{1}{x} - x} - 1$ ,  $f'(x) = -(x-1)^2 e^{\frac{1}{x} - x} < 0$   
 $\therefore f(x) > f(1) = 0$ 

$$\therefore f(x) > f(1) = 0$$

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

$$f(x) > f(1) = 0$$

6. 设f(x)在(a,b)单调递增,则 $\forall x_0 \in (a,b), x_0$ 处的左极限  $f(x_0^-)$ 存在.

证明:  $\partial A = \{f(x) | x \in (a, x_0)\}, \mathcal{M}A$ 有上确界 $\alpha$ 

上确界定义可知:  $\forall x \in (a, x_0), \ f(x) \leq \alpha; \ \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists x' \in (a, x_0), \ f(x') > \alpha - \varepsilon;$  由f的单调性可知,取 $\delta = x_0 - x' > 0, \ \exists -\delta < x - x_0 < 0$ 时,  $x' < x < x_0, -\varepsilon < f(x') - \alpha \leq f(x) - \alpha \leq 0 < \varepsilon$ 

 $\therefore f(x_0^-)$ 存在且等于 $\alpha$ .

#### 三. 计算题(本题 10 分)

求函数  $f(x) = (x+2)e^x$  的单调区间,凹凸区间,极值点,极值和拐点.

$$\Re: f'(x) = e^{\frac{1}{x}} \frac{(x-2)(x+1)}{x^2}$$

单调增区间(-∞,-1]∪[2,+∞),单调减区间[-1,0)∪(0,2]

$$f''(x) = e^{\frac{1}{x}} \frac{5x + 2}{x^4}$$

∴凸区间为[ $-\frac{2}{5}$ ,0) $\cup$ (0,+∞),凹区间为(-∞, $-\frac{2}{5}$ ],拐点为( $-\frac{2}{5}$ , $\frac{8}{5}e^{-\frac{5}{2}}$ )

驻点为-1和2, f''(-1) < 0, f''(2) > 0,

所以-1为极大值点,极大值为 $e^{-1}$ ,2为极小值点,极小值是 $4e^{\frac{1}{2}}$ 

#### 四. 计算证明题(本题 10 分)

设数列 $\{x_n\}$ 满足如下性质:  $x_0 = 1, x_{n+1} = \frac{1}{1+x_n}, n = 0,1,2,\cdots$ ,用 Cauchy 收敛定理证

明数列 $\{x_n\}$ 收敛,并计算其极限.

证明: (1) **用归纳法证**:  $\frac{1}{2} \le x_n \le 1, n = 0,1,2,\cdots$ 

$$\frac{1}{2} \le x_0 \le 1$$
正确, 设  $\frac{1}{2} \le x_n \le 1$ ,  $x_{n+1} = \frac{1}{1+x_n} \le \frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{2}{3} \le 1$ ,

$$x_{n+1} = \frac{1}{1+x_n} \ge \frac{1}{1+1} = \frac{1}{2}, : \frac{1}{2} \le x_n \le 1.$$

$$(2) |x_{n+1} - x_n| = \left| \frac{1}{1 + x_n} - \frac{1}{1 + x_{n-1}} \right| = \frac{|x_n - x_{n-1}|}{(1 + x_n)(1 + x_{n-1})} \le \frac{|x_n - x_{n-1}|}{\frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{2}} = \frac{4}{9} |x_n - x_{n-1}|$$

$$<\frac{1}{2}|x_n-x_{n-1}|<\frac{1}{2^2}|x_{n-1}-x_{n-2}|<\cdots<\frac{1}{2^n}|x_1-x_0|<\frac{1}{2^{n+1}},$$

$$\left|x_{n+p} - x_n\right| = \left|\sum_{k=1}^p (x_{n+k} - x_{n+k-1})\right| \le \sum_{k=1}^p \left|x_{n+k} - x_{n+k-1}\right| < \sum_{k=1}^p \frac{1}{2^{n+k}}$$

$$<\frac{1}{2^n}\cdot\frac{1}{2}\cdot\frac{1}{1-\frac{1}{2}}=\frac{1}{2^n}<\frac{1}{n},$$

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N = \left[\frac{1}{\varepsilon}\right] + 1, \mathbf{i} n > N \mathbf{i} \mathbf{j}, \left|x_{n+p} - x_n\right| < \varepsilon. \, \mathbf{p} : \left\{x_n\right\}$$
是基本列.

(3) 设 
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} x_n = A$$
, 对  $x_{n+1} = \frac{1}{1+x_n}$  两端取极限得,  $A = \frac{1}{1+A}$ ,  $A^2 + A - 1 = 0$ 

$$\therefore A = \frac{\sqrt{5} - 1}{2}.$$

#### 五.证明题(本题6分)

判断 $y = x \sin x$ 在 $[0, +\infty)$ 上的一致连续性,并证明你的结论.

解:不一致连续

取
$$x_n = 2n\pi + \frac{1}{n}, x'_n = 2n\pi,$$
则  $|x_n - x'_n| \rightarrow 0,$ 

$$\angle \exists |f(x_n) - f(x_n')| = \left(2n\pi + \frac{1}{n}\right) \sin\frac{1}{n} \sim \left(2n\pi + \frac{1}{n}\right) \frac{1}{n} \to 2\pi \neq 0$$

因此不一致连续

#### 六. 证明题(本题8分)

设f(x)在[0,1]上连续,在(0,1)上可导, $f(0) = f(1) = 0, f(\frac{1}{2}) = 1.$ 

证明: 存在 $\xi \in (0,1)$ , 使得 $f'(\xi) = 1...$ 

证明: 令
$$F(x) = f(x) - x$$
, 则 $F(0) = 0$ ,  $F(1) = -1$ ,  $F(\frac{1}{2}) = \frac{1}{2}$ 

由零点定理可知存在 $c \in (\frac{1}{2}, 1)$ ,使得F(c) = 0

在[0,c]上应用Rolle定理

## 七. 证明题(本题8分)

设函数f(x)在[0,1]上连续,在(0,1)上二阶可导,证明:存在 $\xi \in (0,1)$ ,使得

$$f(1) - 2f(\frac{1}{2}) + f(0) = \frac{1}{4}f''(\xi).$$

证明方法1: 将函数在 $\frac{1}{2}$ 进行Taylor展开:  $f(x) = f(\frac{1}{2}) + f'(\frac{1}{2})(x - \frac{1}{2}) + \frac{1}{2}f''(c)(x - \frac{1}{2})^2$ .

$$\text{Im} f(0) = f(\frac{1}{2}) - f'(\frac{1}{2})\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{8}f''(c_1), f(1) = f(\frac{1}{2}) + f'(\frac{1}{2})\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{8}f''(c_2)$$

两式相加: 
$$f(0) - 2f(\frac{1}{2}) + f(0) = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{f''(c_1) + f''(c_2)}{2}$$

由Darboux定理可知,  $\exists \xi \in (0,1)$  使得 $f''(\xi) = \frac{f''(c_1) + f''(c_2)}{2}$ 

证明方法2: 引入辅助函数 $F(x) = f(x + \frac{1}{2}) - f(x)$ .

$$\text{II} f(0) - 2f(\frac{1}{2}) + f(0) = F(\frac{1}{2}) - F(0)$$

在 $[0,\frac{1}{2}]$ 上对F(x)应用Lagrange中值定理,

$$\exists c_1 \in (0, \frac{1}{2}), 使得F(\frac{1}{2}) - F(0) = F'(c_1)\frac{1}{2} = [f'(c_1 + \frac{1}{2}) - f'(c_1)]\frac{1}{2}$$

因为
$$f(x)$$
二阶可导,故 $\exists \xi \in (c_1, c_1 + \frac{1}{2})$ ,使得 $f'(c_1 + \frac{1}{2}) - f'(c_1) = \frac{1}{2}f''(\xi)$ 

$$\therefore F(\frac{1}{2}) - F(0) = \frac{1}{4} f''(\xi)$$

#### 八. 计算讨论题(本题 8 分)

已知 $x^5 - 5x = a$ 有三个不相等的实根,求a的取值范围.

解: 设
$$f(x) = x^5 - 5x - a$$
,  $f'(x) = 5(x^4 - 1)$ 

$$f'(x) = 0$$
得到驻点 $x = \pm 1$ 

当 $x \in [-1,1]$ 时函数单调减, $x \in (-\infty,-1] \cup [1,+\infty)$ 时函数单调增

$$f(-1) = 4 - a$$
为极大值,  $f(1) = -4 - a$ 为极小值

$$\therefore \lim_{x \to +\infty} f(x) = +\infty, \lim_{x \to -\infty} f(x) = -\infty,$$

:. 必存在X > 0,使得当x < -X时f(x) < 0,x > X时f(x) > 0

若函数有三个不相等的实根,则由零点定理:

当f(1) > 0或f(-1) < 0时,f(x)仅有一个实根,

当
$$f(1) = 0$$
或 $f(-1) = 0$ 时, $f(x)$ 有两个实根

当
$$f(1) < 0$$
, $f(-1) > 0$ 时, $f(x)$ 有三个实根,

$$\therefore -4 < a < 4$$