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HARBIN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, SHENZHEN

2023 级微积分 A

期末考试(回忆版)

参考答案

编写&排版:一块肥皂

答案速查:

1. $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

2. $\frac{1}{2} \ln 3$

3. $\sin 1 - \cos 1$

4. 3

5. D

6. B

7. A

8. C

9. $F(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处取得极小值 $F(0)=0$;

曲线 $y=F(x)$ 的拐点对应的横坐标为 $\pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$;

$$\int x^2 F'(x) dx = -\frac{1}{2} e^{-x^2} + C$$

10. (1) $\int_2^3 \frac{\ln(x+1)}{x^2} dx = \frac{5}{2} \ln 3 - \frac{11}{3} \ln 2$

(2) $\int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}} \frac{1}{(2x^2+1)\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx = \arctan \frac{1}{2}$

(3) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_1^{e^x} \sin(e^x - t)^2 dt}{x^2 \ln(x+1)} = \frac{1}{3}$

11. $F(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}x^3 + x^2 + x + \frac{1}{2}, & -1 \leq x \leq 0 \\ \frac{x e^x}{e^x + 1} - \ln(e^x + 1) + \ln 2 + \frac{1}{2}, & 0 < x \leq 1 \end{cases};$

$F(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处不可导, 故在 $[-1, 1]$ 上不可导(实际上 $x=\pm 1$ 时也不可导)

12. $V = \frac{\pi}{2}$;

$$W = \frac{1}{6} \pi \rho_0 g$$

13. 耗时 1 个月运至国内时剩余冰块的质量为 $e^{-\frac{3}{5}} M$

14. $\varphi(t) = t^3 + \frac{3}{2} t^2$

15. 略;略

16. 略;

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n I_n = 2(\sqrt{1+e} - \sqrt{2}) + \ln \frac{\sqrt{1+e} - 1}{\sqrt{1+e} + 1} - \ln \frac{\sqrt{2} - 1}{\sqrt{2} + 1}$$

详解:

1. $y' = 1 + \frac{-2x}{1-x^2}$, 则 $y'|_{x=0} = 1$;

$$y'' = \frac{-2(1-x^2) - (-2x) \cdot (-2x)}{(1-x^2)^2} = \frac{-2(1+x^2)}{(1-x^2)^2}, \text{ 则 } y''|_{x=0} = -2;$$

$$\text{则曲线 } y = x + \ln(1-x^2) \text{ 在点 } (0,0) \text{ 处的曲率 } K|_{x=0} = \frac{|y''|}{(1+y'^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}|_{x=0} = \frac{2}{2^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}.$$

2. 曲线 $y = \ln \cos x (0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{6})$ 的弧长 $s = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \sqrt{1+y'^2} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{-\sin x}{\cos x}\right)^2} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \sqrt{\frac{\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x}{\cos^2 x}} dx$
 $= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \sec x dx = \ln |\sec x + \tan x| \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} = \ln \left| \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right| - \ln |1+0| = \ln \sqrt{3} = \frac{1}{2} \ln 3.$

3. $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^2} \left(\sin \frac{1}{n} + 2 \sin \frac{2}{n} + \cdots + n \sin \frac{n}{n} \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left(\frac{1}{n} \sin \frac{1}{n} + \frac{2}{n} \sin \frac{2}{n} + \cdots + \frac{n}{n} \sin \frac{n}{n} \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{k}{n} \sin \frac{k}{n}$
 $= \int_0^1 x \sin x dx = \int_0^1 x d(-\cos x) = -x \cos x \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 (-\cos x) dx = -x \cos x \Big|_0^1 + \sin x \Big|_0^1$
 $= -(1 \times \cos 1 - 0 \times \cos 0) + (\sin 1 - \sin 0) = \sin 1 - \cos 1.$

4. 铅直渐近线: 令 $e^x - 1 = 0$ 得铅直渐近线 $x = 1$;

水平渐近线: 由于 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} y = \infty$, 故无水平渐近线;

斜渐近线: 先分析正无穷, 由于 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{y}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[1 + \frac{1}{x(e^x - 1)} \right] = 1$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (y - x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{e^x - 1} = 0$,

故 $y = x + 0$ 即 $x - y = 0$ 是曲线 $y = x + \frac{1}{e^x - 1}$ 的一条斜渐近线;

再分析负无穷, 由于 $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{y}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left[1 + \frac{1}{x(e^x - 1)} \right] = 1$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (y - x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{1}{e^x - 1} = -1$,

故 $y = x + (-1)$ 即 $x - y - 1 = 0$ 是曲线 $y = x + \frac{1}{e^x - 1}$ 的另一条斜渐近线.

共 3 条.

5. 由于 $I_2 - I_1 = \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} e^{x^2} \sin x dx$, 在 $x \in (\pi, 2\pi)$ 时, $e^{x^2} > 0$, $\sin x < 0$, 故 $\int_{\pi}^{2\pi} e^{x^2} \sin x dx < 0$ 即 $I_2 < I_1$;

同理 $I_3 - I_2 = \int_{2\pi}^{3\pi} e^{x^2} \sin x dx$, 在 $x \in (2\pi, 3\pi)$ 时, $e^{x^2} > 0$, $\sin x > 0$, 故 $\int_{2\pi}^{3\pi} e^{x^2} \sin x dx > 0$ 即 $I_3 > I_2$;

$$\begin{aligned} \text{而 } I_3 - I_1 &= \int_{\pi}^{3\pi} e^{x^2} \sin x dx = \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} e^{x^2} \sin x dx + \int_{2\pi}^{3\pi} e^{x^2} \sin x dx \stackrel{t=x-\pi}{=} \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} e^{x^2} \sin x dx + \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} e^{(t+\pi)^2} \sin(t+\pi) dt \\ &= \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} e^{x^2} \sin x dx - \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} e^{(x+\pi)^2} \sin x dx = \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} [e^{x^2} - e^{(x+\pi)^2}] \sin x dx, \end{aligned}$$

在 $x \in (\pi, 2\pi)$ 时, $e^{x^2} - e^{(x+\pi)^2} < 0$, $\sin x < 0$, 故 $\int_{\pi}^{2\pi} [e^{x^2} - e^{(x+\pi)^2}] \sin x dx > 0$ 即 $I_3 > I_1$.

综合上式, 有 $I_2 < I_1 < I_3$.

6. 由于 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'''(x)}{|x|} = 1 > 0$, 且 $|x| \geq 0$, 则根据极限的保号性, 可知 $\exists \delta > 0, \forall x \in (-\delta, \delta)$, 有 $f'''(x) \geq 0$,

故 0 不是 $f'''(x)$ 的变号零点, 故 $(0, f(0))$ 不是曲线 $y = f(x)$ 的拐点.

而由 $f'''(x) \geq 0$ 且 $f'(0) = 0$ 可知, $f'(x)$ 在 $(-\delta, \delta)$ 内单调递增, 且 0 是 $f'(0)$ 的变号零点,

故 $f(x)$ 在 $x = 0$ 处取到极小值 $f(0)$.

7. 对于选项 A, $\int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{x \sin x} dx = 2 \int_0^1 \frac{1}{x \sin x} dx$, 由于 $0 < \frac{1}{x} < \frac{1}{x \sin x}$, 而 $\int_0^1 \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln x \Big|_0^1 = +\infty$ 发散, 根据比较审敛原理可知 $\int_0^1 \frac{1}{x \sin x} dx$ 也发散;

对于选项 B, $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^3} dx = \int_0^1 e^{-x^3} dx + \int_1^{+\infty} e^{-x^3} dx$, 由于 e^{-x^3} 在 $(0, 1)$ 上有界, 故前一部分收敛;

而在 $x > 1$ 时, $0 < e^{-x^3} < e^{-x^2}$, 而 $\int_1^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx - \int_0^1 e^{-x^2} dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} - \int_0^1 e^{-x^2} dx$ 显然收敛,

根据比较审敛原理可知 $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^3} dx$ 也收敛;

对于选项 C, $\int_2^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x \ln^2 x} dx = \int_2^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\ln^2 x} d \ln x = -\frac{1}{\ln x} \Big|_2^{+\infty} = -(\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{\ln x} - \frac{1}{\ln 2}) = -(0 - \frac{1}{\ln 2}) = \frac{1}{\ln 2}$ 显然收敛;

对于选项 D, $\int_0^1 \ln x dx = x \ln x \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 x d \ln x = (0 - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x \ln x) - 1 = (0 - 0) - 1 = -1$ 显然收敛.

8. 对于选项 A, B, D, 令 $f(x) = |\sin x|$, 显然其都不是周期函数;

对于选项 C, 设 $F(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt - \int_{-x}^0 f(t) dt$,

令 $g(x) = F(x+T) - F(x) = \int_0^{x+T} f(t) dt - \int_{-x-T}^0 f(t) dt - \int_0^x f(t) dt + \int_{-x}^0 f(t) dt$,

则 $g'(x) = f(x+T) - (-1)(-1)f(-x-T) - f(x) + (-1)(-1)f(-x) = f(x) - f(-x) - f(x) + f(-x) \equiv 0$,

故 $g(x) = g(0) = \int_0^T f(t) dt - \int_{-T}^0 f(t) dt \stackrel{u=t+T}{=} \int_0^T f(t) dt - \int_0^T f(u-T) d(u-T)$
 $= \int_0^T f(t) dt - \int_0^T f(t-T) dt = \int_0^T [f(t) - f(t-T)] dt = \int_0^T 0 dt = 0$, 即 $F(x+T) = F(x)$,

故 $\int_0^x f(t) dt - \int_{-x}^0 f(t) dt$ 必以 T 为周期.

9. (1) 令 $F'(x) = 2xe^{-(x^2)^2} = 2xe^{-x^4} = 0$ 得 $x = 0$, 且 $x < 0$ 时, $F'(x) < 0$; $x > 0$, $F'(x) > 0$,

故 $F(x)$ 在 $x = 0$ 处取得极小值 $F(0) = 0$;

(2) 令 $F''(x) = 2e^{-x^4} + 2xe^{-x^4}(-4x^3) = 2e^{-x^4}(1 - 4x^4) = 0$ 得 $x = \pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$,

且 $x < -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ 或 $x > \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ 时, $F''(x) < 0$; $-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} < x < \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ 时, $F''(x) > 0$,

故 $\pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ 是 $F''(x)$ 的变号零点, 则曲线 $y = F(x)$ 的拐点对应的横坐标为 $\pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$;

(3) $\int x^2 F'(x) dx = \int 2x^3 e^{-x^4} dx = -\frac{1}{2} \int e^{-x^4} d(-x^4) = -\frac{1}{2} e^{-x^4} + C$.

$$\begin{aligned}
10. (1) \int_2^3 \frac{\ln(x+1)}{x^2} dx &= -\int_2^3 \ln(x+1) d\frac{1}{x} = -\frac{\ln(x+1)}{x} \Big|_2^3 + \int_2^3 \frac{1}{x} d\ln(x+1) \\
&= -\left(\frac{\ln 4}{3} - \frac{\ln 3}{2}\right) + \int_2^3 \frac{1}{x(x+1)} dx = \frac{1}{2} \ln 3 - \frac{2}{3} \ln 2 + \int_2^3 \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x+1}\right) dx \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \ln 3 - \frac{2}{3} \ln 2 + \ln x \Big|_2^3 - \ln(x+1) \Big|_2^3 = \frac{1}{2} \ln 3 - \frac{2}{3} \ln 2 + \ln 3 - \ln 2 - \ln 4 + \ln 3 \\
&= \frac{5}{2} \ln 3 - \frac{11}{3} \ln 2;
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(2) \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}} \frac{1}{(2x^2+1)\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx &\stackrel{x=\tan t}{=} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{\sec^2 t}{(2\tan^2 t+1)\sec t} dt = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{\cos t}{2\sin^2 t + \cos^2 t} dt = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{1}{\sin^2 t + 1} d\sin t \\
&= \arctan \sin t \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} = \arctan \sin \frac{\pi}{6} - \arctan \sin 0 = \arctan \frac{1}{2};
\end{aligned}$$

$$(3) \text{分子} = \int_1^{e^x} \sin(e^x - t)^2 dt \stackrel{u=e^x-t}{=} \int_{e^x-1}^0 \sin u^2 d(e^x - u) = \int_0^{e^x-1} \sin u^2 du;$$

对于分母, 当 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时, $x^2 \ln(x+1) \sim x^3$;

$$\text{故原极限} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^{e^x-1} \sin u^2 du}{x^3} \stackrel{\text{L'hospital}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x \sin(e^x - 1)^2}{3x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^x \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(e^x - 1)^2}{3x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2}{3x^2} = \frac{1}{3}.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
11. (1) \text{当 } -1 \leq x \leq 0 \text{ 时, } F(x) &= \int_{-1}^x \left(\frac{3}{2}t^2 + 2t + 1\right) dt = \int_{-1}^x \left(\frac{3}{2}t^2 + 2t + 1\right) dt = \frac{1}{2}t^3 + t^2 + t \Big|_{-1}^x \\
&= \frac{1}{2}x^3 + x^2 + x - \frac{1}{2}(-1)^3 - (-1)^2 - (-1) = \frac{1}{2}x^3 + x^2 + x + \frac{1}{2}; \\
\text{当 } 0 < x \leq 1 \text{ 时, } F(x) &= \int_{-1}^x f(t) dt = \int_{-1}^0 f(t) dt + \int_0^x f(t) dt = F(0) + \int_0^x \frac{te^t}{(e^t+1)^2} dt \\
&= \frac{1}{2} + \int_0^x \frac{te^t}{(e^t+1)^2} dt = \frac{1}{2} - \int_0^x t d\frac{1}{e^t+1} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{t}{e^t+1} \Big|_0^x + \int_0^x \frac{1}{e^t+1} dt = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{x}{e^x+1} + \int_0^x \frac{1}{e^t(e^t+1)} de^t \\
&= \frac{1}{2} - \frac{x}{e^x+1} + \int_0^x \left(\frac{1}{e^t} - \frac{1}{e^t+1}\right) de^t = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{x}{e^x+1} + \ln e^t \Big|_0^x - \ln(e^t+1) \Big|_0^x \\
&= \frac{1}{2} - \frac{x}{e^x+1} + x - \ln(e^x+1) + \ln 2 = \frac{xe^x}{e^x+1} - \ln(e^x+1) + \ln 2 + \frac{1}{2}; \\
\text{综上, } F(x) &= \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}x^3 + x^2 + x + \frac{1}{2}, & -1 \leq x \leq 0 \\ \frac{xe^x}{e^x+1} - \ln(e^x+1) + \ln 2 + \frac{1}{2}, & 0 < x \leq 1 \end{cases}.
\end{aligned}$$

(2) 显然, 当 $-1 < x < 0$ 或 $0 < x < 1$ 时, $F'(x) = f(x)$ 在 $(-1, 0)$ 或 $(0, 1)$ 内连续, $F(x)$ 是可导的;

但当 $x = 0$ 时, $F'_-(0) = f_-(0) = 1$, $F'_+(0) = f_+(0) = 0$, 故 $F'_-(0) \neq F'_+(0)$ 即 $F(x)$ 在 $x = 0$ 处不可导;

事实上, $F(x)$ 在 $x = \pm 1$ 时, 由于缺少 $x < -1$ 或 $x > 1$ 的定义, 自然也是不可导的.

综上, $F(x)$ 在 $[-1, 1]$ 上不可导.

$$12. (1) \text{对于 } y \in [0, 1], dV = \pi x^2 dy = \pi y dy,$$

$$\text{两边积分得 } V = \int_0^1 \pi y dy = \frac{\pi x^2}{2} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{\pi}{2};$$

$$(2) \text{对于 } y \in [0, 1], dW = \rho_0(\pi x^2 dy) g \cdot (1 - y) = \pi \rho_0 g (y - y^2) dy,$$

$$\text{两边积分得 } W = \pi \rho_0 g \int_0^1 (y - y^2) dy = \pi \rho_0 g \left(\frac{1}{2}y^2 - \frac{1}{3}y^3\right) \Big|_0^1 = \pi \rho_0 g \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3}\right) = \frac{1}{6} \pi \rho_0 g.$$

13. 依题意得: $-\frac{dm}{dt} = km$, 其中 $k = 0.9\sqrt{t}$, 即 $\frac{dm}{m} = -\frac{9}{10}\sqrt{t}dt$,

两边积分有: $\ln m = -\frac{3}{5}t^{\frac{3}{2}} + C_0$,

取以 e 为底的指数: $m = e^{-\frac{3}{5}t^{\frac{3}{2}} + C_0} = e^{C_0} e^{-\frac{3}{5}t^{\frac{3}{2}}}$,

不妨令 $C = e^{C_0}$, 则 $m = Ce^{-\frac{3}{5}t^{\frac{3}{2}}}$.

又由于 $m|_{t=0} = M = C \times e^0 = C$, 故 $C = M$, 回代得到 $m = Me^{-\frac{3}{5}t^{\frac{3}{2}}}$.

则 $m|_{t=1} = Me^{-\frac{3}{5} \times 1^{\frac{3}{2}}} = e^{-\frac{3}{5}}M$.

综上, 耗时 1 个月运至国内时剩余冰块的质量为 $e^{-\frac{3}{5}}M$.

14. 由于 $dy = \varphi'(t)dt$, $dx = (2t+2)dt$, 则 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\varphi'(t)}{2(t+1)}$,

进而 $d\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{(t+1)\varphi''(t) - \varphi'(t)}{(t+1)^2} dt$, $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{d\frac{dy}{dx}}{dx} = \frac{(t+1)\varphi''(t) - \varphi'(t)}{4(t+1)^3} = \frac{3}{4(t+1)}$,

即 $\varphi''(t) - \frac{1}{t+1}\varphi'(t) = 3(t+1)$, 这是一关于 $\varphi'(t)$ 的一阶线性微分方程,

其中 $P(t) = -\frac{1}{t+1}$, $Q(t) = 3(t+1)$, $e^{\int P(t)dt} = e^{\int -\frac{1}{t+1}dt} = e^{-\ln(t+1)} = \frac{1}{t+1}$, $e^{\int -P(t)dt} = \left(\frac{1}{t+1}\right)^{-1} = t+1$.

则 $\varphi'(t) = \left(\int e^{\int P(t)dt} Q(t)dt + C_1\right) \cdot e^{\int -P(t)dt} = \left(\int \frac{1}{t+1} \cdot 3(t+1)dt + C_1\right) \cdot (t+1) = (3t + C_1)(t+1)$,

由于 $\varphi'(1) = (3 + C_1)(1 + 1) = 6 + 2C_1 = 6$, 故 $C_1 = 0$, 即 $\varphi'(t) = 3t(t+1) = 3t^2 + 3t$,

两边积分, 有 $\varphi(t) = \int (3t^2 + 3t)dt = t^3 + \frac{3}{2}t^2 + C_2$, 由于 $\varphi(1) = 1 + \frac{3}{2} + C_2 = \frac{5}{2} + C_2 = \frac{5}{2}$, 故 $C_2 = 0$.

综上, $\varphi(t) = t^3 + \frac{3}{2}t^2$.

15. (1) 由于 $f(0) = 0$, 故 $f(x)$ 在 $x = 0$ 处的泰勒展开式为 $f(x) = f'(0)x + f''(\zeta)\frac{x^2}{2}$, $\zeta \in (0, x)$ 或 $\zeta \in (x, 0)$,

令 $x = a$, 有 $f(a) = f'(0)a + f''(\xi_1)\frac{a^2}{2}$, $\xi_1 \in (0, a)$;

令 $x = -a$, 有 $f(-a) = -f'(0)a + f''(\xi_2)\frac{a^2}{2}$, $\xi_2 \in (-a, 0)$,

两式相加, 得: $f(a) + f(-a) = \frac{f''(\xi_1) + f''(\xi_2)}{2}a^2$ 即 $\frac{f''(\xi_1) + f''(\xi_2)}{2} = \frac{f(a) + f(-a)}{a^2}$.

不妨设 $m = \min_{-a < x < a} f''(x)$, $M = \max_{-a < x < a} f''(x)$, 则 $m \leq f''(\xi_1) \leq M$, $m \leq f''(\xi_2) \leq M$,

两式相加, 得: $2m \leq f''(\xi_1) + f''(\xi_2) \leq 2M$ 即 $m \leq \frac{f''(\xi_1) + f''(\xi_2)}{2} \leq M$,

根据介值定理, $\exists \xi \in (-a, a)$, 使得 $f''(\xi) = \frac{f''(\xi_1) + f''(\xi_2)}{2}$,

进而有: $f''(\xi) = \frac{f(a) + f(-a)}{a^2}$, 证毕;

(2) 若 $f(x)$ 在 $(-a, a)$ 有极值, 则 $\exists b \in (-a, a)$, 使得 $f'(b) = 0$,

则根据拉格朗日中值定理, $\exists \eta \in (-a, b)$ 或 (b, a) 即 $\exists \eta \in (-a, a)$, 使得 $f'(x) - f'(b) = f''(\eta)(x - b)$,

即 $f'(x) = f''(\eta)(x - b)$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则 } |f(a) - f(-a)| &= \left| \int_{-a}^a f'(x) dx \right| \leq \int_{-a}^a |f'(x)| dx = \int_{-a}^a |f''(\eta)(x - b)| dx = \int_{-a}^a |f''(\eta)| |x - b| dx \\ &= |f''(\eta)| \int_{-a}^a |x - b| dx = |f''(\eta)| \left[\int_{-a}^b (b - x) dx + \int_b^a (x - b) dx \right] \\ &= |f''(\eta)| \left[b(b + a) - \frac{b^2 - a^2}{2} - b(a - b) + \frac{a^2 - b^2}{2} \right] = |f''(\eta)|(a^2 + b^2) \\ &\leq |f''(\eta)|(a^2 + a^2) = 2a^2 |f''(\eta)|, \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{即 } |f''(\eta)| \geq \frac{|f(a) - f(-a)|}{2a^2}, \text{证毕.}$$

16. (1) 由于当 $x \in (1, 1 + \frac{1}{n})$ 时, 有 $0 < 1 = \sqrt{1} \leq \sqrt{1 + x^n} \leq 1 + x^n$,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{积分有: } \frac{1}{n} &= \int_1^{1+\frac{1}{n}} 1 dx \leq I_n \leq \int_1^{1+\frac{1}{n}} (1 + x^n) dx = \frac{1}{n} + \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} \Big|_1^{1+\frac{1}{n}} = \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{(1 + \frac{1}{n})^{n+1}}{n+1} \\ &= \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n \end{aligned}$$

由于 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} = 0$,

$$\text{且 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n \right] = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} - \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n+1} + \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n = 0 - 0 + 0 \times e = 0,$$

则根据夹逼准则, 有 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} I_n = 0$, 证毕.

$$(2) \text{ 由于 } nI_n = n \int_1^{1+\frac{1}{n}} \sqrt{1 + x^n} dx \stackrel{t=n(x-1)}{=} n \int_0^1 \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{t}{n} + 1\right)^n} d\left(\frac{t}{n} + 1\right) = \int_0^1 \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{t}{n} + 1\right)^{\frac{n}{t-t}}} dt,$$

令 $u = \frac{t}{n} \in (0, 1)$, 现在固定 t 的值, 下证明在 n 增加时 $\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{t}{n} + 1\right)^{\frac{n}{t-t}}} = \sqrt{1 + (u + 1)^{\frac{1}{u-t}}}$ 单调.

设 $f(u) = (1 + u)^{\frac{1}{u}} > 1 > 0$, 则 $\ln f(u) = \frac{1}{u} \ln(1 + u)$,

$$\text{两边求导得: } \frac{f'(u)}{f(u)} = \frac{\frac{u}{u+1} - \ln(u+1)}{u^2} = \frac{1 - \frac{1}{u+1} + \ln \frac{1}{u+1}}{u^2} \leq \frac{1 - \frac{1}{u+1} + \frac{1}{u+1} - 1}{u^2} = 0,$$

故 $f'(u) \leq 0$, 即 $f(u)$ 在 $(0, 1)$ 上单调递减, 即在 $n \rightarrow \infty$ 时, $u \rightarrow 0$, $f(u)$ 增加.

$$\text{进而 } nI_n = \int_0^1 \sqrt{1 + [f(u)]^t} dt \text{ 单调增加, 由(1)易知 } nI_n \leq \frac{n}{n} - \frac{n}{n+1} + \frac{n}{n} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n,$$

而 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{n}{n} - \frac{n}{n+1} + \frac{n}{n} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n \right] = e$, 故 nI_n 有界, 综合可知 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} nI_n$ 存在.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} nI_n &= \lim_{\substack{n \rightarrow \infty \\ \frac{n}{t} \rightarrow \infty}} \int_0^1 \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{t}{n} + 1\right)^{\frac{n}{t-t}}} dt = \int_0^1 \sqrt{1 + e^t} dt \stackrel{p=\sqrt{1+e^t}}{=} \int_{\sqrt{2}}^{\sqrt{1+e}} p d \ln(p^2 - 1) = \int_{\sqrt{2}}^{\sqrt{1+e}} \frac{2p^2}{p^2 - 1} dp \\ &= \int_{\sqrt{2}}^{\sqrt{1+e}} \left(2 + \frac{2}{p^2 - 1}\right) dp = 2(\sqrt{1+e} - \sqrt{2}) + \int_{\sqrt{2}}^{\sqrt{1+e}} \left(\frac{1}{p-1} - \frac{1}{p+1}\right) dp \\ &= 2(\sqrt{1+e} - \sqrt{2}) + \ln \frac{p-1}{p+1} \Big|_{\sqrt{2}}^{\sqrt{1+e}} = 2(\sqrt{1+e} - \sqrt{2}) + \ln \frac{\sqrt{1+e} - 1}{\sqrt{1+e} + 1} - \ln \frac{\sqrt{2} - 1}{\sqrt{2} + 1} \end{aligned}$$