

北京大学高等数学A (I) 期中考试试题

(共七道大题, 满分100分)

2023.11

一、(本题 20 分) 求下列各极限

(1) $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{3^n}{n!}.$

当 $n \geq 4$ 时, 有

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &\leq \frac{3^n}{n!} = \frac{3}{1} \cdot \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{3} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdots \frac{3}{n} \\ &\leq \frac{3}{1} \cdot \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{3} \cdot \frac{3}{n} \rightarrow 0 \quad (n \rightarrow \infty). \end{aligned}$$

由夹逼定理可得 $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{3^n}{n!} = 0.$

(2) $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left[\frac{1}{(n+1)^3} + \frac{2}{(n+2)^3} + \cdots + \frac{n}{(2n)^3} \right].$

当 $n \geq 1$ 时, 有

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &\leq \frac{1}{(n+1)^3} + \frac{2}{(n+2)^3} + \cdots + \frac{n}{(2n)^3} \\ &\leq \frac{n}{n^3} + \frac{n}{n^3} + \cdots + \frac{n}{n^3} \\ &= \frac{1}{n} \rightarrow 0 \quad (n \rightarrow \infty). \end{aligned}$$

由夹逼定理可得

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left[\frac{1}{(n+1)^3} + \frac{2}{(n+2)^3} + \cdots + \frac{n}{(2n)^3} \right] = 0.$$

(3) $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \sin \left(\left(\sqrt{x^2 + x} - \sqrt{x^2 - x} \right) \pi \right).$

$$\begin{aligned} &\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \sin \left(\left(\sqrt{x^2 + x} - \sqrt{x^2 - x} \right) \pi \right) \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \sin \left(\frac{2x}{\sqrt{x^2 + x} + \sqrt{x^2 - x}} \pi \right) \\ &= \sin \left(\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2x}{\sqrt{x^2 + x} + \sqrt{x^2 - x}} \pi \right) \\ &= \sin \pi = 0. \end{aligned}$$

$$(4) \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left[\frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{k=1}^n k \ln(n+k) - \frac{n+1}{2n} \ln n \right].$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left[\frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{k=1}^n k \ln(n+k) - \frac{n+1}{2n} \ln n \right] \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{k}{n} \ln \left(1 + \frac{k}{n} \right) \cdot \frac{1}{n} \\ &= \int_0^1 x \ln(1+x) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} x^2 \ln(1+x) \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 \frac{1}{2} x^2 \cdot \frac{1}{1+x} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[(x^2-1) \ln(1+x) - \frac{1}{2} x^2 + x \right] \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{4}. \end{aligned}$$

二、（本题 20 分）计算下列各题并适当化简.

(1) 设 $y = x\sqrt{1+x^2} + \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2})$, 求 $\frac{dy}{dx}$.

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dy}{dx} &= \sqrt{1+x^2} + x \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} + \frac{1}{x + \sqrt{1+x^2}} \left(1 + \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} \right) \\ &= 2\sqrt{1+x^2}. \end{aligned}$$

(2) 计算下列函数的二阶导函数 $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$.

$$y = \begin{cases} x^4 \sin \frac{1}{x}, & x \neq 0, \\ 0, & x = 0. \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} y'(x) &= 4x^3 \sin \frac{1}{x} - x^2 \cos \frac{1}{x} \quad (x \neq 0), \\ y'(0) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^4 \sin \frac{1}{x} - 0}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^3 \sin \frac{1}{x} = 0, \\ y''(x) &= 12x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x} - 6x \cos \frac{1}{x} - \sin \frac{1}{x} \quad (x \neq 0), \\ y''(0) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{4x^3 \sin \frac{1}{x} - x^2 \cos \frac{1}{x} - 0}{x - 0} = 0. \end{aligned}$$

(3) 设 $y = \int_{\cot x}^{\tan x} \sqrt{1+t^2} dt$, 求 $\frac{dy}{dx}$.

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{设 } F(x) = \int_0^x \sqrt{1+t^2} dt, \text{ 则 } F'(x) = \sqrt{1+x^2}, \\ & y(x) = F(\tan x) - F(\cot x), \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} y'(x) &= F'(\tan x) \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} - F'(\cot x) \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{\sin^2 x}\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{|\cos x|^3} + \frac{1}{|\sin x|^3}. \end{aligned}$$

- (4) 设 $F(x) = f(x) - f''(x) + f^{(4)}(x) - \cdots + (-1)^n f^{(2n)}(x)$, 其中 $f(x) = x^n(1-x)^n$, 求 $\frac{d}{dx}(F'(x) \sin x - F(x) \cos x)$.

$$\begin{aligned} F''(x) &= f''(x) - f^{(4)}(x) + \cdots + (-1)^n f^{(2n+2)}(x), \\ F''(x) + F(x) &= f(x) + (-1)^n f^{(2n+2)}(x). \end{aligned}$$

其中 $f(x) = x^n(1-x)^n$ 为 $2n$ 次多项式, 可知 $f^{(2n+2)}(x) = 0$,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dx}(F'(x) \sin x - F(x) \cos x) &= (F''(x) + F(x)) \sin x \\ &= x^n(1-x)^n \sin x. \end{aligned}$$

三、(本题 15 分) 计算下列不定积分.

(1) $\int \sqrt{1+x^2} dx.$

令 $x = \sinh t$, 则 $dx = \cosh t dt$,

$$\begin{aligned} \int \sqrt{1+x^2} dx &= \int \cosh t \cdot \cosh t dt \\ &= \int \frac{\cosh 2t + 1}{2} dt \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \sinh 2t + \frac{1}{2} t + C \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left(x\sqrt{1+x^2} + \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) \right) + C. \end{aligned}$$

(2) $\int \frac{\arctan e^x}{e^x + e^{-x}} dx.$

令 $t = e^x$, 则 $dt = e^x dx$,

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{\arctan e^x}{e^x + e^{-x}} dx &= \int \frac{\arctan t}{t^2 + 1} dt \\ &= \int \arctan t d(\arctan t) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (\arctan t)^2 + C \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (\arctan e^x)^2 + C. \end{aligned}$$

(3) 设 $y = y(x)$ 是方程 $y^2(x - y) = x^2$ 所确定的函数, 计算 $\int \frac{1}{y^2} dx$.

$$\text{令 } t = \frac{x}{y}, \text{ 则 } x = \frac{t^3}{t-1}, y = \frac{t^2}{t-1},$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{1}{y^2} dx &= \int \frac{(t-1)^2}{t^4} \cdot \frac{3t^2(t-1) - t^3}{(t-1)^2} dt \\ &= \int \left(\frac{2}{t} - \frac{3}{t^2} \right) dt \\ &= 2 \ln |t| + \frac{3}{t} + C \\ &= 2 \ln |x| - 2 \ln |y| + \frac{3y}{x} + C. \end{aligned}$$

四、（本题 10 分）试确定实数 a 与 b 的值使得函数

$$f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^{2n-1} + ax^2 + bx}{x^{2n} + 1}$$

成为整个实数域上的连续函数.

当 $|x| > 1$ 时

$$f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{1}{x} + \frac{a}{x^{2n-2}} + \frac{b}{x^{2n-1}}}{1 + \frac{1}{x^{2n}}} = \frac{1}{x}.$$

当 $|x| < 1$ 时

$$f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^{2n-1} + ax^2 + bx}{x^{2n} + 1} = ax^2 + bx.$$

显然 $f(x)$ 在 $|x| \neq 1$ 处连续, 故只需考虑 $x = \pm 1$ 处的连续性.

$x = 1$ 处 $f(1^+) = f(1^-) = f(1)$:

$$\frac{1}{1} = a \cdot 1^2 + b \cdot 1 = \frac{1 + a + b}{2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow a + b = 1.$$

$x = -1$ 处 $f(-1^-) = f(-1^+) = f(-1)$:

$$\frac{1}{-1} = a \cdot (-1)^2 + b \cdot (-1) = \frac{-1 + a - b}{2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow a - b = -1.$$

联立解得 $a = 0$, $b = 1$.

五、（本题 15 分）计算定积分

$$(1) \int_0^1 \frac{\sqrt{x}}{1+\sqrt{x}} dx.$$

令 $x = t^2$, 则 $dx = 2t dt$,

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 \frac{\sqrt{x}}{1+\sqrt{x}} dx &= \int_0^1 \frac{t}{1+t} \cdot 2t dt \\ &= \int_0^1 \left(2(t-1) + \frac{2}{1+t} \right) dt \\ &= (t^2 - 2t + 2 \ln(1+t)) \Big|_0^1 = -1 + 2 \ln 2. \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^2 x}{1+e^x} dx.$$

令 $x = -t$, 则 $dx = -dt$,

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^2 x}{1+e^x} dx &= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^2 t}{1+e^{-t}} dt = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{e^t \sin^2 t}{e^t + 1} dt \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\frac{\sin^2 x}{1+e^x} + \frac{e^x \sin^2 x}{1+e^x} \right) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 x dx = \frac{\pi}{4}. \end{aligned}$$

$$(3) \int_0^\pi f(x) dx, \text{ 其中 } f(x) = \int_0^x \frac{\sin t}{\pi - t} dt.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^\pi f(x) dx &= x f(x) \Big|_0^\pi - \int_0^\pi x f'(x) dx \\ &= \pi \int_0^\pi \frac{\sin t}{\pi - t} dt - \int_0^\pi \frac{x \sin x}{\pi - x} dx \\ &= \int_0^\pi \frac{\pi \sin x}{\pi - x} dx - \int_0^\pi \frac{x \sin x}{\pi - x} dx \\ &= \int_0^\pi \sin x dx = 2. \end{aligned}$$

六、（本题 10 分）设 $f(x)$ 是 $[0, 1]$ 上的黎曼可积函数，求极限：

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n (-1)^{k-1} f\left(\frac{k}{n}\right).$$

$$\int_0^1 f(x) dx = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n f\left(\frac{k}{n}\right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{n} \sum_{m=1}^{\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor} f\left(\frac{2m}{n}\right),$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\Rightarrow 0 &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n f\left(\frac{k}{n}\right) - \frac{2}{n} \sum_{m=1}^{\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor} f\left(\frac{2m}{n}\right) \right) \\
&= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left(\sum_{m=1}^{\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor} f\left(\frac{2m-1}{n}\right) + \sum_{m=1}^{\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor} f\left(\frac{2m}{n}\right) - 2 \sum_{m=1}^{\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor} f\left(\frac{2m}{n}\right) \right) \\
&= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left(\sum_{m=1}^{\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor} f\left(\frac{2m-1}{n}\right) + \sum_{m=1}^{\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor} (-1) f\left(\frac{2m}{n}\right) \right) \\
&= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n (-1)^{k-1} f\left(\frac{k}{n}\right).
\end{aligned}$$

七、（本题 10 分）

设 $f(x)$ 是 $[0, +\infty)$ 上的连续函数, $f(0) = 0$, 当 $x > 0$ 时, $0 < f(x) < x$. 令

$$a_1 = f(1), a_2 = f(a_1), \dots, a_n = f(a_{n-1}), \quad n = 2, 3, \dots$$

证明:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} a_n = 0.$$

由题可知, $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}, a_n > 0$, 且 $\forall n \geq 2, 0 < a_n = f(a_{n-1}) < a_{n-1}$.
即 $\{a_n\}$ 递减有下界, 进而收敛, 设极限为 a , 由保序性可知 $a \geq 0$.
又由 $f(x)$ 的连续性可得

$$a = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(a_{n-1}) = f\left(\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_{n-1}\right) = f(a).$$

若 $a > 0$, 则与 $0 < f(a) < a$ 矛盾, 故 $a = 0$.