高等数学竞赛练习一答案

一、1. 解: 因为,
$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} F(x) = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\int_0^x \ln(1+t^2)dt}{x^a} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\ln(1+x^2)}{ax^{a-1}} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\frac{2x^2}{1+x^2}}{a(a-1)x^{a-1}}$$

$$=\frac{2}{a(a-1)}\lim_{x\to +\infty}\frac{1}{x^{a-1}}$$
,由题意 $\lim_{x\to +\infty}F(x)=0$,得 $a>1$.

又因为
$$\lim_{x\to 0^+} F(x) = \lim_{x\to 0^+} \frac{\int_0^x \ln(1+t^2)dt}{x^a} = \lim_{x\to 0^+} \frac{\ln(1+x^2)}{ax^{a-1}} = \lim_{x\to 0^+} \frac{x^2}{ax^{a-1}} = \frac{1}{a}\lim_{x\to 0^+} x^{3-a},$$

由题意 $\lim_{x\to 0^+} F(x) = 0$,得 a < 3. 综上所述,1 < a < 3.

2. 解: 由极限
$$\lim_{x\to +\infty}[(x^n+7x^4+2)^a-x]=\lim_{x\to +\infty}[x^{na}(1+7\frac{1}{x^{n-4}}+\frac{2}{x^n})^a-x]=k\neq 0$$
, 得 $na=1$,从而

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \left[x(1+7\frac{1}{x^{n-4}} + \frac{2}{x^n})^a - x \right] = \lim_{t \to 0^+} \frac{(1+7t^{n-4} + 2t^n)^a - 1}{t} = \lim_{t \to 0^+} \frac{a(7t^{n-4} + 2t^n)}{t} = k \neq 0$$

$$\text{if } n = 5, a = \frac{1}{5}$$

3.
$$f(x) = f(\frac{x}{2})e^{\frac{x}{2}} = f(\frac{x}{2^2})e^{\frac{x+\frac{x}{2}}{2}} = \dots = f(\frac{x}{2^n})e^{\frac{x+\frac{x}{2}+\dots + \frac{x}{2^n}}{2^n}} = f(\frac{x}{2^n})e^{\frac{x^{1-\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)}}{2}},$$

$$\Leftrightarrow n \to \infty \notin f(x) = f(0)e^x$$

4.
$$\#: \lim_{\theta \to 0^+} \frac{|a\vec{\alpha}| + |b\vec{\beta}| - |a\vec{\alpha} + b\vec{\beta}|}{\theta^2} = \lim_{\theta \to 0^+} \frac{a + b - \sqrt{a^2 + b^2 - 2ab\cos\theta}}{\theta^2} = \frac{ab}{2(a+b)}$$

5. 解: 方程两端求二阶导数得: $f^{(4)}(0) = 2 > 0$, 故f(0) 是f(x) 的极小值.

6.
$$mathref{eq: problem} \begin{aligned}
&g(x) = \int_0^x f(x^2) f(-t^2) dt = e^{x^2} \int_0^x e^{-t^2} dt, & y' = 2x e^{x^2} \int_0^x e^{-t^2} dt + 1, \\
&y'' = 2x + 2(1 + 2x^2) e^{x^2} \int_0^x e^{-t^2} dt & \text{and } x < 0 \text{ problem}, \quad y'' < 0; \quad \text{if } x > 0 \text{ problem}, \quad y'' > 0;
\end{aligned}$$

又 y(0) = 0, 所以曲线的拐点为(0,0).

7. 解:
$$f_2(x) = \int_0^x f_1(t) \varphi(t) dt = \int_0^x f_1(t) f_1'(t) dt = \frac{1}{2} f_1^2(x)$$
,

$$f_3(x) = \int_0^x f_2(t) \varphi(t) dt = \int_0^x \frac{1}{2} f_1^2(t) f_1'(t) dt = \frac{1}{3!} f_1^3(t) \text{, 由数学归纳法知: } f_k(x) = \frac{1}{k!} f_1^k(t)$$

8.
$$\Re: \int \frac{\ln(1+x)}{\sqrt{x}} dx = 2\sqrt{x} \ln(1+x) - 4\sqrt{x} + 4 \arctan \sqrt{x} + C$$

二、 (8 分) 设
$$f'(x)$$
 连续,且 $f(0) = 0$, $f'(0) = -2$,求极限 $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\int_0^{x^2} f(x^2 - t) dt}{\sin^3 x \cdot \int_0^1 f(xt) dt}$

解:
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\int_0^{x^2} f(x^2-t)dt}{\sin^3 x \cdot \int_0^1 f(xt)dt} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\int_0^{x^2} f(u)du}{x^2 \cdot \int_0^x f(u)du}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2f(x^2)}{2\int_0^x f(u)du + xf(x)} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{4xf'(x^2)}{3f(x) + xf'(x)} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{4f'(x^2)}{3f(x)/x + f'(x)} = 1$$

三、(8 分).求积分
$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{1+x^5+x^{10}}}$$
.

$$\Re \colon \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{1}{t}, \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{1+x^5+x^{10}}} = \int_0^1 \frac{t^4 dt}{\sqrt{1+t^5+t^{10}}}, \Leftrightarrow u = t^2, \int_0^1 \frac{t^4 dt}{\sqrt{1+t^5+t^{10}}} = \int_0^1 \frac{du}{5\sqrt{1+u+u^2}} du = \frac{1}{5} \ln(u + \frac{1}{2} + \sqrt{1+u+u^2}) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{5} \ln(1 + \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}})$$

四、(10 分)已知曲线 L: $\begin{cases} x=f(t), \\ y=\cos t \end{cases}$ (0 $\leq t < \frac{\pi}{2}$),其中函数 f(t) 具有连续导数,且 f(0)=0,

 $f'(t) > 0(0 < t < \frac{\pi}{2})$. 若曲线 L 的切线与 x 轴的交点到切点的距离恒为 1,求函数 f(t) 的表达式,并求以曲线 L 及 x 轴和 y 轴为边界的区域的面积.

解: 曲线
$$L$$
 的切线斜率 $k = \frac{y_t}{x_t} = \frac{-\sin t}{f'(t)}$,

切线方程为:
$$y - \cos t = -\frac{\sin t}{f'(t)}(x - f(t))$$
.

令 y = 0,得切线与 x 轴交点的横坐标为 $x_0 = f'(t) \frac{\cos t}{\sin t} + f(t)$.

由题意得
$$\left[f'(t)\frac{\cos t}{\sin t}\right]^2 + \cos^2 t = 1.$$

因为
$$f'(t) > 0$$
,解得 $f'(t) = \frac{\sin^2 t}{\cos t} = \frac{1}{\cos t} - \cos t$.

$$f(t) = \ln(\sec t + \tan t) - \sin t + C = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1 + \sin t}{1 - \sin t} \right| - \sin t + C$$

由于
$$f(0) = 0$$
, 所以 $f(t) = \ln(\sec t + \tan t) - \sin t = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1 + \sin t}{1 - \sin t} \right| - \sin t$.

因为 f(0) = 0, $\lim_{t \to \frac{\pi}{2}} f(t) = +\infty$, 所以以曲线 L 及 x 轴和 y 轴为边界的区域是无界区域,

其面积为
$$S = \int_0^{+\infty} y dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos t \cdot f'(t) dt = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 t dt = \frac{1}{4}\pi$$
.

五、(10 分) 设
$$f_n(x) = \frac{1}{n+1}x - \arctan x$$
 (其中 n 为正整数),

- (1) 证明: $f_n(x)$ 在 $(0,+\infty)$ 内有唯一的零点,即存在唯一的 $x_n \in (0,+\infty)$,使 $f_n(x_n) = 0$;
- (2) 计算极限 $\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{X_{n+1}}{X_n}$.

解: (1) 令
$$g_n(x) = \frac{\arctan x}{x} - \frac{1}{n+1}$$
, $x \in (0, +\infty)$, $\lim_{x \to 0^+} g_n(x) = 1 - \frac{1}{n+1} > 0$,
$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} g_n(x) = -\frac{1}{n+1} < 0$$
, 故 $\exists 0 < x_1 < x_2 < +\infty$, 使得 $g_n(x_1) > 0$, $g_n(x_2) < 0$,
$$g_n(x)$$
 在区间 $[x_1, x_2]$ 上连续, $g_n(x)$ 在 (x_1, x_2) 内至少存在一个零点.

$$g_n'(x) = \frac{\frac{x}{1+x^2} - \arctan x}{x^2}$$
, $\forall h(x) = \frac{x}{1+x^2} - \arctan x$, $h'(x) = -\frac{2x^2}{\left(1+x^2\right)^2} < 0$,

 $x \in (0, +\infty)$, h(x) < h(0) = 0 , x > 0 ,即 $g_n'(x) < 0$, x > 0 , $g_n(x)$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 内严格单调递减, $g_n(x)$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 内至多存在一个零点。 $g_n(x)$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 内存在唯一零点,即 $f_n(x)$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 内

在唯一零点,记为 $x_n \in (0, +\infty)$ 。

(2) 由于
$$\frac{\arctan x_{n+1}}{x_{n+1}} = \frac{1}{n+2} < \frac{1}{n+1} = \frac{\arctan x_n}{x_n}$$
,而 $\frac{\arctan x}{x}$ 严格单调递减,故 $x_n < x_{n+1}$,所以 $(n+1)\arctan x_1 \le x_n < \frac{\pi}{2}(n+1)$,得 $\lim_{n \to \infty} x_n = +\infty$,
$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{x_{n+1}}{x_n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{(n+2)\arctan x_{n+1}}{(n+1)\arctan x_n} = 1$$
.

六、(6分) 证明: $\int_a^{a+2\pi} \ln(2+\cos x) \cdot \cos x dx > 0.$

证明:
$$\int_{a}^{a+2\pi} \ln(2+\cos x) \cdot \cos x dx = \int_{a}^{a+2\pi} \ln(2+\cos x) \cdot d\sin x$$
$$= \ln(2+\cos x) \cdot \sin x \Big|_{a}^{a+2\pi} + \int_{a}^{a+2\pi} \frac{\sin^{2} x}{2+\cos x} dx = 0 + \int_{a}^{a+2\pi} \frac{\sin^{2} x}{2+\cos x} dx > 0$$

七、(10 分)已知 f(x) 二阶可导,且: f(x) > 0, $f''(x)f(x) - [f'(x)]^2 \ge 0$ $(x \in R)$

(1) 证明:
$$f(x_1)f(x_2) \ge f^2(\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}) \ (\forall x_1, x_2 \in R).$$

(2) 若 f(0) = 1, 证明 $f(x) \ge e^{f(0)x}$ ($x \in R$).

(1) 证明:
$$\Leftrightarrow g(x) = \ln f(x), g'(x) = \frac{f'(x)}{f(x)}, g''(x) = \frac{f''(x)f(x) - f'^2(x)}{f^2(x)} > 0$$

$$\frac{g(x_1) + g(x_2)}{2} \ge g(\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}) \ (\forall x_1, x_2 \in R),$$

$$\mathbb{H}\colon f(x_1)f(x_2) \ge f^2(\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}) \, (\forall x_1, x_2 \in R).$$

(2) 若 f(0) = 1,则

$$g(x) = g(0) + g'(0)x + \frac{g''(\xi)}{2}x^2 = f'(0)x + \frac{f''(x)f(x) - f'^2(x)}{2f^2(x)}\bigg|_{x=\xi} x^2 \ge f'(0)x$$

$$\mathbb{H}\colon \ f(x) \ge e^{f(0)x} \ (x \in R).$$

八、(8分) 设 f(x) 在[-1,1]上二阶导数连续,证明至少存在一点 $\xi \in [-1,1]$ 使:

$$\int_{-1}^{1} x f(x) dx = \frac{2}{3} f'(\xi) + \frac{1}{3} \xi f''(\xi).$$

证明: 将 F(x) = xf(x) 在 x = 0 处展开得:

$$F(x) = xf(x) = F(0) + F'(0)x + \frac{F''(\eta)}{2}x^2 = f'(0)x + \frac{2f'(\eta) + \eta f''(\eta)}{2}x^2$$
$$\int_{-1}^{1} xf(x)dx = \int_{-1}^{1} \left[f'(0)x + \frac{2f'(\eta) + \eta f''(\eta)}{2}x^2 \right] dx = \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{2f'(\eta) + \eta f''(\eta)}{2}x^2 dx$$

由积分第一中值定理得:

$$\int_{-1}^{1} x f(x) dx = \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{2f'(\eta) + \eta f''(\eta)}{2} x^{2} dx = \frac{2f'(\xi) + \xi f''(\xi)}{2} \int_{-1}^{1} x^{2} dx = \frac{2f'(\xi) + \xi f''(\xi)}{3}$$