厦门大学第十六届"景润杯"数学竞赛试题解答(非数学专业类)

一、填空题(本题共6小题,每小题4分,共24分)

1. 空间直角坐标系中,在平面 $\pi: x-y+z-1=0$ 上有一条直线L,其在平面 $\pi_1: x+y+z-1=0$ 上的投影

直线为
$$L_1$$
:
$$\begin{cases} x+y+z-1=0, \\ 2x-5y+3z-4=0 \end{cases}$$
, 该直线 L 的方程为______。

解: 平面 2x-5y+3z-4=0 过直线 L_1 且垂直于平面 π_1 ,所以,所求直线方程 $L: \begin{cases} x-y+z-1=0, \\ 2x-5y+3z-4=0 \end{cases}$

答案:
$$\begin{cases} x - y + z - 1 = 0, \\ 2x - 5y + 3z - 4 = 0 \end{cases}$$

解:
$$\int \frac{x^3 e^x}{(x+3)^2} dx = -\frac{x^3 e^x}{x+3} + \int x^2 e^x dx = -\frac{x^3 e^x}{x+3} + (x^2 - 2x + 2)e^x + C$$

答案:
$$\left(-\frac{x^3}{x+3} + x^2 - 2x + 2\right)e^x + C$$
.

3. 设
$$D = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \le x + y + 1\}$$
,则 $\iint_D (x + y + 1) dx dy = ______$ 。

解:
$$\iint_{D} (x+y+1) dxdy = (x+y+1)A = (\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + 1)A = 2 \times \pi(1+\frac{1}{2}) = 3\pi.$$

答案: 3π.

4.
$$\int_0^{\pi} \frac{x \sin^{2n} x}{\sin^{2n} x + \cos^{2n} x} dx = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$

答案:
$$\frac{\pi^2}{4}$$
.

解:
$$\int_0^\pi \frac{x \sin^{2n} x}{\sin^{2n} x + \cos^{2n} x} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^\pi \frac{\sin^{2n} x}{\sin^{2n} x + \cos^{2n} x} dx = \pi \int_0^\pi \frac{\sin^{2n} x}{\sin^{2n} x + \cos^{2n} x} dx$$

$$= \pi \times \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\frac{\sin^{2n} x}{\sin^{2n} x + \cos^{2n} x} + \frac{\cos^{2n} x}{\sin^{2n} x + \cos^{2n} x} \right) dx = \frac{\pi^2}{4}.$$

答案:
$$\frac{1}{2}$$
.

解:
$$S_n = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{a_k}{a_{k+1}a_{k+2}} = \sum_{k=1}^n \left(\frac{1}{a_{k+1}} - \frac{1}{a_{k+2}}\right) = \frac{1}{a_2} - \frac{1}{a_{n+2}}$$
.

因为
$$a_n \ge n$$
,则 $\lim_{n \to \infty} a_n = \infty$,于是, $S = \lim_{n \to \infty} S_n = \frac{1}{a_2} = \frac{1}{2}$.

6. 设
$$\Omega$$
为球体 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \le 1$,则三重积分 $\iint_{\Omega} [(x+y)^2 + (y+z)^2] dx dy dz = _______.$

答案:
$$\frac{16}{15}\pi$$
.

解:
$$\iiint_{\Omega} [(x+y)^2 + (y+z)^2] dx dy dz = \iiint_{\Omega} [x^2 + 2y^2 + z^2 + 2xy + 2yz] dx dy dz$$

$$= \frac{4}{3} \iiint_{\Omega} [x^2 + y^2 + z^2] dx dy dz$$

$$= \frac{4}{3} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\pi} d\phi \int_0^1 r^4 \sin\phi dr = \frac{4}{3} \times 2\pi \times 2 \times \frac{1}{5} = \frac{16}{15} \pi.$$

二、(本题 6 分) 求极限
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\tan(\tan x) - \tan(\sin x)}{\left(\sqrt{1+x} - \sqrt{1+\ln(1+x)}\right)\left(e^x - 1\right)}$$
。

解一:

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\tan(\tan x) - \tan(\sin x)}{\left(\sqrt{1+x} - \sqrt{1+\ln(1+x)}\right) \left(e^x - 1\right)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\left(\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{1+\ln(1+x)}\right) \left[1 + \tan(\tan x) \tan(\sin x)\right] \tan(\tan x - \sin x)}{\left(x - \ln(1+x)\right) x}$$

$$= 2 \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{(\tan x - \sin x)}{\frac{1}{2} x^3} = 2$$

解二: 利用拉格朗日中值定理,

$$\tan(\tan x) - \tan(\sin x) = \sec^2 \xi \cdot (\tan x - \sin x),$$

其中 ξ 介于 $\tan x$ 和 $\sin x$ 之间,且 $\lim_{x\to 0} \xi = 0$.

所以,
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\tan(\tan x) - \tan(\sin x)}{\left(\sqrt{1+x} - \sqrt{1+\ln(1+x)}\right)\left(e^x - 1\right)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sec^2 \xi \cdot (\tan x - \sin x)(\sqrt{1 + x} + \sqrt{1 + \ln(1 + x)})}{x(x - \ln(1 + x))}$$

$$= 2 \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\tan x - \sin x}{x(x - \ln(1 + x))}$$

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

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2x}{1 - \frac{1}{1 + x}} = 2.$$

三、(本题 6 分) 计算定积分 $I = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{(\cos x - \sin x)e^{\frac{x}{2}}}{\sqrt{\cos x}} dx$ 。

解:
$$I = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sqrt{\cos x} \cdot e^{\frac{x}{2}} dx + 2 \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (\sqrt{\cos x})' \cdot e^{\frac{x}{2}} dx$$

$$= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sqrt{\cos x} \cdot e^{\frac{x}{2}} dx + 2\sqrt{\cos x} \cdot e^{\frac{x}{2}} \Big|_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} - \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sqrt{\cos x} \cdot e^{\frac{x}{2}} dx$$

$$=\frac{2}{\sqrt[4]{2}}(e^{\frac{\pi}{8}}-e^{-\frac{\pi}{8}}).$$

四、(本题 8 分) 设函数 f(x) 在[a,b]上具有连续的一阶导数,且 f(a)=0,证明:

$$\int_{a}^{b} f^{2}(x) dx \leq \frac{(b-a)^{2}}{2} \int_{a}^{b} [f'(x)]^{2} dx - \frac{1}{2} \int_{a}^{b} [f'(x)]^{2} (x-a)^{2} dx.$$

证明: 作辅助函数 $F(t) = \int_a^t f^2(x) dx - \frac{(t-a)^2}{2} \int_a^t [f'(x)]^2 dx + \frac{1}{2} \int_a^t [f'(x)]^2 (x-a)^2 dx$,则

$$F'(t) = f^{2}(t) - (t - a) \int_{a}^{t} [f'(x)]^{2} dx.$$

因为 $f(t) = f(a) + \int_a^t f'(x) dx = \int_a^t f'(x) dx$,故由 Cauchy-Schwartz 不等式,有

$$f^{2}(t) = \left[\int_{a}^{t} f'(x) dx\right]^{2} \le \int_{a}^{t} 1^{2} dx \int_{a}^{t} \left[f'(x)\right]^{2} dx = (t-a) \int_{a}^{t} \left[f'(x)\right]^{2} dx,$$

故 $F'(t) \le 0$,即F(t)在[a,b]上单调不减,于是, $F(b) \le F(a) = 0$,即

$$\int_{a}^{b} f^{2}(x) dx \leq \frac{(b-a)^{2}}{2} \int_{a}^{b} [f'(x)]^{2} dx - \frac{1}{2} \int_{a}^{b} [f'(x)]^{2} (x-a)^{2} dx.$$

五、(本题 8 分) 已知函数 f(x) 具有四阶导数,且 $|f^{(4)}(x)| \le M$ 。 求证: $\forall x \ne a$,有

$$\left| f''(a) - \frac{f(x) + f(2a - x) - 2f(a)}{(x - a)^2} \right| \le \frac{M}{12} (x - a)^2$$

证明:由泰勒公式,

$$f(x) = f(a) + f'(a)(x-a) + \frac{f''(a)}{2}(x-a)^2 + \frac{f'''(a)}{6}(x-a)^3 + \frac{f^{(4)}(\xi_1)}{24}(x-a)^4$$

$$f(2a-x) = f(a) + f'(a)(a-x) + \frac{f''(a)}{2}(a-x)^2 + \frac{f'''(a)}{6}(a-x)^3 + \frac{f^{(4)}(\xi_2)}{24}(a-x)^4,$$

其中 ξ_1 介于x和a之间, ξ_2 介于2a-x和a之间.

$$f(x) + f(2a - x) = 2f(a) + f''(a)(x - a)^{2} + \frac{f^{(4)}(\xi_{1}) + f^{(4)}(\xi_{1})}{24}(x - a)^{4}.$$

 $\forall x \neq a$, 有

$$f''(a) - \frac{f(x) + f(2a - x) - 2f(a)}{(x - a)^2} = -\frac{f^{(4)}(\xi_1) + f^{(4)}(\xi_2)}{24}(x - a)^2,$$

故

$$\left| f''(a) - \frac{f(x) + f(2a - x) - 2f(a)}{(x - a)^2} \right| \le \frac{\left| f^{(4)}(\xi_1) \right| + \left| f^{(4)}(\xi_2) \right|}{24} (x - a)^2$$

$$\le \frac{M}{12} (x - a)^2.$$

六、(本题 8 分) 设数列 $\{u_n\}$ 满足: $0 < u_n < 1$ 且

$$u_1 + (1 - u_1)u_2 + (1 - u_1)(1 - u_2)u_3 + \sum_{n=4}^{\infty} (1 - u_1)(1 - u_2) \cdots (1 - u_{n-1})u_n = 1$$

证明:级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}u_n$ 发散。

证明:用反证法.

假设
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$$
 收敛,则有 $\lim_{n\to\infty} u_n = 0$. 因此存在正整数 N, 当 $n>N$ 时, $0 < u_n < \frac{1}{2}$.

注意到,当 $0 < x < \frac{1}{2}$ 时, $-\ln(1-x) < 2x$. 因此,当n > N时, $-\ln(1-u_n) < 2u_n$,从而由比较审敛法,

正项级数
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[-\ln(1-u_n)\right]$$
 收敛.

另一方面,由题意得

$$-(1-u_1)+(1-u_1)u_2+(1-u_1)(1-u_2)u_3+\sum_{n=4}^{\infty}(1-u_1)(1-u_2)\cdots(1-u_{n-1})u_n=0,$$

从而其部分和极限 $\lim_{n\to\infty}(1-u_1)(1-u_2)\cdots(1-u_{n-1})(1-u_n)=0$.

因此,正项级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} [-\ln(1-u_n)]$ 的前 n 项和 $S_n = -\ln[(1-u_1)(1-u_2)\cdots(1-u_n)]$ 满足

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} S_n = -\lim_{n\to\infty} \ln[(1-u_1)(1-u_2)\cdots(1-u_n)] = \infty,$$

故级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} [-\ln(1-u_n)]$ 发散的,矛盾.

因此,级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$ 发散.

七、(本题 8 分)设曲线 L 为 $x^2+y^2=2x$ ($y\geq 0$) 上从 O(0,0) 到 A(2,0) 的一段有向弧,求连续函数 f(x),使得 $f(x)=x^2+\int_{\Gamma}y[f(x)+{\rm e}^x]{\rm d}x+({\rm e}^x-xy^2){\rm d}y$.

解: 设 $A = \int_{L} y[f(x) + e^{x}]dx + (e^{x} - xy^{2})dy$, D 为曲线L 与线段 \overline{AO} 围成的区域,则

$$A = \int_{L+\overline{AO}} y[f(x) + e^{x}] dx + (e^{x} - xy^{2}) dy - \int_{\overline{AO}} y[f(x) + e^{x}] dx + (e^{x} - xy^{2}) dy$$
$$= \iint_{D} [y^{2} + f(x)] dx dy$$

故

$$A = \iint_{D} [y^{2} + x^{2} + A] dxdy$$
$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_{0}^{2\cos\theta} r^{3} dr + \frac{\pi}{2} A$$
$$= 4 \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{4}\theta d\theta + \frac{\pi}{2} A$$

$$=\frac{3}{4}\pi+\frac{\pi}{2}A,$$

故
$$A = \frac{3\pi}{2(2-\pi)}$$
,所以, $f(x) = x^2 + \frac{3\pi}{2(2-\pi)}$.

八、(本题 8 分) 求级数 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(n!)^2}{(2n+1)!}$ 的和数。

解一: 因为
$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(n!)^2}{(2n+1)!} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(n!)^2}{2^n n! (2n+1)!!} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{n!}{2^n (2n+1)!!}$$

因为
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \left| \frac{u_{n+1}(x)}{u_n(x)} \right| = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{n+1}{2n+1} x^2 = \frac{1}{2} x^2$$
,所以,幂级数 $s(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{n!}{(2n+1)!!} x^{2n+1}$ 的收敛半径为 $\sqrt{2}$.

$$|x| < \sqrt{2} \text{ Iff}, \quad s(x) = x + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n!}{(2n+1)!!} x^{2n+1} = x + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(2n+1-1)(n-1)!}{(2n+1)!!} x^{2n+1}$$

$$= x + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(n-1)!}{(2n-1)!!} x^{2n+1} - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(n-1)!}{(2n+1)!!} x^{2n+1}$$

$$= x + \frac{1}{2} x^2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(n-1)!}{(2n-1)!!} x^{2n-1} - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(n-1)!}{(2n+1)!!} x^{2n+1}$$

$$= x + \frac{1}{2} x^2 s(x) - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(n-1)!}{(2n+1)!!} x^{2n+1} .$$
两边求导数,得 $s'(x) = 1 + x s(x) + \frac{1}{2} x^2 s'(x) - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(n-1)!}{(2n-1)!!} x^{2n}$

$$= 1 + x s(x) + \frac{1}{2} x^2 s'(x) - \frac{x}{2} s(x)$$

$$= 1 + \frac{x}{2} s(x) + \frac{1}{2} x^2 s'(x) ,$$

$$\mathbb{E}[s'(x) - \frac{x}{2 - x^2} s(x)] = \frac{2}{2 - x^2}.$$

于是,
$$s(x) = e^{\int \frac{x}{2-x^2} dx} \left[\int \frac{2}{2-x^2} e^{-\int \frac{x}{2-x^2} dx} dx + C \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2-x^2}} \left[2 \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{2-x^2}} dx + C \right]$$
$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2-x^2}} \left[2 \arcsin \frac{x}{\sqrt{2}} + C \right] .$$

注意到 s(0) = 0, 故 $s(x) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2 - x^2}} \arcsin \frac{x}{\sqrt{2}}$.

故
$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(n!)^2}{(2n+1)!} = \sqrt{2}s(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}) = \frac{2}{3\sqrt{3}}\pi$$
.

解二: 作幂级数
$$s(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(n!)^2}{(2n+1)!} x^{2n+1}$$
, $i \exists u_n(x) = \frac{(n!)^2}{(2n+1)!} x^{2n+1}$ 。

因为
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \left| \frac{u_{n+1}(x)}{u_n(x)} \right| = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{(n+1)^2}{(2n+3)(2n+2)} x^2 = \frac{1}{4} x^2$$
,所以,幂级数 $s(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(n!)^2}{(2n+1)!} x^{2n+1}$ 的收敛半径为 2.

当
$$|x| < 2$$
时, $s'(x) = 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(n!)^2}{(2n)!} x^{2n} = 1 + \frac{x}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n[(n-1)!]^2}{(2n-1)!} x^{2n-1}$
$$= 1 + \frac{x}{4} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2n[(n-1)!]^2}{(2n-1)!} x^{2n-1}$$
$$= 1 + \frac{x}{4} (xs(x))'$$

得
$$s'(x) = 1 + \frac{x}{4} [s(x) + xs'(x)]$$
$$= 1 + \frac{x}{4} s(x) + \frac{1}{4} x^2 s'(x),$$

$$\mathbb{E}[s'(x) - \frac{x}{4 - x^2} s(x)] = \frac{4}{4 - x^2}.$$

于是,
$$s(x) = e^{\int \frac{x}{4-x^2} dx} \left[\int \frac{4}{4-x^2} e^{-\int \frac{x}{4-x^2} dx} dx + C \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{4-x^2}} \left[\int \frac{4}{\sqrt{4-x^2}} dx + C \right]$$
$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{4-x^2}} \left[4 \arcsin \frac{x}{2} + C \right] .$$

注意到 s(0) = 0,故 $s(x) = \frac{4}{\sqrt{4 - x^2}} \arcsin \frac{x}{2}$.

故
$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(n!)^2}{(2n+1)!} = s(1) = \frac{2\pi}{3\sqrt{3}}.$$

解三:
$$\frac{(n!)^2}{(2n+1)!} = \frac{1}{4^n} \frac{(2n)!!}{(2n+1)!!} = \frac{1}{4^n} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{2n+1} x dx,$$

所以,
$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(n!)^2}{(2n+1)!} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{4^n} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{2n+1} x dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{4^n} \sin^{2n+1} x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{1 - \frac{1}{4} \sin^2 x} dx$$
$$= 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{1 - \frac{1}{4} \sin^2 x} dx = -\frac{4}{3} \sqrt{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{4} \sin^2 x} dx$$

$$=4\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{4-\sin^2 x} dx = -\frac{4}{3}\sqrt{3}\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{3}\cos^2 x} d\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\cos x$$

$$= -\frac{4}{3}\sqrt{3}\arctan\frac{\cos x}{\sqrt{3}}\Big|_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{4}{3}\sqrt{3}\cdot\frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{2\pi}{3\sqrt{3}}.$$

九、(本题 8 分)设 u = f(r), $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$,其中 f 具有连续的二阶导数,且 $\lim_{x \to 1} \frac{\ln[1 + f(x)]}{x - 1} = 1$,

试求函数 f(r), 使得 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = 0$ 。

解: 由 $\lim_{x\to 1} \frac{\ln[1+f(x)]}{x-1} = 1$,知 $\lim_{x\to 1} \ln[1+f(x)] = 0$,即 f(1) = 0.

因为
$$\lim_{x\to 1} \frac{\ln[1+f(x)]}{x-1} = \lim_{x\to 1} \frac{f(x)}{x-1} = \lim_{x\to 1} \frac{f(x)-f(1)}{x-1} = f'(1),$$

则 f'(1) = 1.

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = f'(r) \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = f'(r) \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = f'(r) \frac{z}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = f''(r)(\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}})^2 + f'(r)\frac{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} - \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}}}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$$

$$= f''(r) \frac{x^2}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} + f'(r) \frac{y^2 + z^2}{\sqrt{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^3}}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = f''(r) \frac{y^2}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} + f'(r) \frac{x^2 + z^2}{\sqrt{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^3}},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = f''(r) \frac{z^2}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} + f'(r) \frac{x^2 + y^2}{\sqrt{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^3}},$$

代入方程 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = 0$,可得

$$f''(r) + \frac{2}{r}f'(r) = 0$$
.

设 P = f'(r),则 $P'(r) + \frac{2}{r}P(r) = 0$,故 $P(r) = \frac{C_1}{r^2}$,从而 $f(r) = -\frac{C_1}{r} + C_2$.

由 f(1) = 0, f'(1) = 1, 得 $C_1 = C_2 = 1$, 故 $f(r) = 1 - \frac{1}{r}$.

十、(本题 8 分)设 $|x_1| < 1$, $x_{n+1} = \sqrt{\frac{1+x_n}{2}}$, 求: (1) $\lim_{n\to\infty} 4^n (1-x_n)$; (2) $\lim_{n\to\infty} x_1 x_2 \cdots x_n$ 。

解: 设 $x_1 = \cos \alpha$,则容易证明 $x_n = \cos \frac{\alpha}{2^{n-1}}, n = 1, 2, \cdots$

事实上, n=1时, 结论显然成立.

设 n=k 时,结论成立. 则当 n=k+1 时, $x_{k+1}=\sqrt{\frac{1+x_k}{2}}=\sqrt{\frac{1+\cos\frac{\alpha}{2^{k-1}}}{2}}=\cos\frac{\alpha}{2^k}$,结论也成立.

故 $x_n = \cos \frac{\alpha}{2^{n-1}}, n = 1, 2, \cdots$.

$$(1) \lim_{n \to \infty} 4^n (1 - x_n) = \lim_{n \to \infty} 4^n (1 - \cos \frac{\alpha}{2^{n-1}}) = \lim_{n \to \infty} 4^n \cdot \frac{1}{2} (\frac{\alpha}{2^{n-1}})^2 = 2\alpha.$$

$$(2) \lim_{n\to\infty} x_1 x_2 \cdots x_n = \lim_{n\to\infty} \cos\alpha \cos\frac{\alpha}{2} \cdots \cos\frac{\alpha}{2^{n-1}} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\sin 2\alpha}{2^n \sin\frac{\alpha}{2^{n-1}}} = \frac{\sin 2\alpha}{2\alpha}.$$

十一、(本题 8 分) 已知 f(x), g(x) 在 [a,b] 上可导, $g'(x) \neq 0$,且 $\frac{f'(a)}{g'(a)} \neq \frac{f'(b)}{g'(b)}$ 。求证:对任意位于 $\frac{f'(a)}{g'(a)}$

和
$$\frac{f'(b)}{g'(b)}$$
 之间的数 C ,都 $\exists \xi \in (a,b)$,使得 $\frac{f'(\xi)}{g'(\xi)} = C$ 。

证明:不妨设 $\frac{f'(a)}{g'(a)}$ <C< $\frac{f'(b)}{g'(b)}$ 。

所以, F(x), G(x) 在 [a,b] 上连续。

因为
$$\frac{f'(a)}{g'(a)} < C < \frac{f'(b)}{g'(b)}$$
,所以 C 位于 $\frac{f'(a)}{g'(a)}$ 与 $\frac{f(b)-f(a)}{g(b)-g(a)}$ 之间或位于 $\frac{f'(b)}{g'(b)}$ 与 $\frac{f(b)-f(a)}{g(b)-g(a)}$ 之间。

若
$$C$$
位于 $\frac{f'(a)}{g'(a)}$ 与 $\frac{f(b)-f(a)}{g(b)-g(a)}$ 之间,则 C 位于 $F(a)$ 与 $F(b)$ 之间.

由零点定理,
$$\exists \eta \in (a,b)$$
, 使得 $F(\eta) = \frac{f(\eta) - f(a)}{g(\eta) - g(a)} = C$ 。

由柯西中值定理,存在
$$\xi \in (a,\eta)$$
,使得 $\frac{f(\eta)-f(a)}{g(\eta)-g(a)} = \frac{f'(\xi)}{g'(\xi)}$,即 $\frac{f'(\xi)}{g'(\xi)} = C$.

同理,若
$$C$$
位于 $\frac{f'(b)}{g'(b)}$ 与 $\frac{f(b)-f(a)}{g(b)-g(a)}$ 之间,则 C 位于 $G(a)$ 与 $G(b)$ 之间.

由零点定理,
$$\exists \eta \in (a,b)$$
, 使得 $G(\eta) = \frac{f(\eta) - f(b)}{g(\eta) - g(b)} = C$ 。

由柯西中值定理,存在
$$\xi \in (\eta,b)$$
,使得 $\frac{f(\eta)-f(b)}{g(\eta)-g(b)} = \frac{f'(\xi)}{g'(\xi)}$,即 $\frac{f'(\xi)}{g'(\xi)} = C$.

证明二: 因为 $g'(x) \neq 0$, 故由达布定理知, g'(a)与g'(b)同号, 故

$$[f'(a) - Cg'(a)][f'(b) - Cg'(b)] = g'(a)g'(b)[\frac{f'(a)}{g'(a)} - C][\frac{f'(b)}{g'(b)} - C] < 0.$$

作辅助函数 F(x) = f(x) - Cg(x), 于是,

$$F'(a)F'(b) = [f'(a) - Cg'(a)][f'(b) - Cg'(b)] < 0,$$

由达布定理,存在 $\xi \in (a,b)$,使得 $F'(\xi) = 0$,即

$$\frac{f'(\xi)}{g'(\xi)} = C.$$