

中国科学技术大学 2003-2004 学年第一学期
数学分析 (I) 期末考试

- (20 分, 每小题 5 分) 叙述题.
 - 写出函数 $f(x)$ 在区间 $[a, b]$ 上的 Riemann 积分的定义.
 - 写出带 Lagrange 余项的 Taylor 定理.
 - 写出关于函数是否 Riemann 可积的 Lebesgue 定理.
 - 写出微积分基本定理.
- (20 分, 每小题 5 分) 求下列极限:
 - $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\int_0^x \arctan t \, dt}{\sqrt{x^4+1}}$;
 - $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x - e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}}{x^4}$;
 - $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_{n^2}^{n^2+n} \frac{\sin x}{x} \, dx$;
 - $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{\cos \frac{(k-1)\pi}{2n} - \cos \frac{(k+1)\pi}{2n}}{1 + \cos \frac{k\pi}{2n}}$.
- (20 分, 每小题 5 分) 求下列积分:
 - $\int \sqrt{x} \ln^2 x \, dx$;
 - $\int \frac{\cos x \sin x}{(1 + \sin^2 x)^n} \, dx$;
 - $\int_0^{\arcsin \sqrt{\frac{x}{1+x}}} \frac{x}{1+x} \, dx$;
 - $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\sqrt{x}} \, dx$.
- (20 分) 求参数方程 $\begin{cases} x = a(\cos t + t \sin t) \\ y = a(\sin t - t \cos t) \end{cases}$ ($0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$ 为参数, $a > 0$ 为常数) 所表示的曲线的弧长和曲率.
- (10 分) 求满足函数方程:

$$\int_0^x tf(t) \, dt = \frac{1}{2}x \int_0^x f(t) \, dt$$

的连续函数 $f(x)$.

- (10 分) 设函数 $f(x)$ 在区间 $[0, 1]$ 上有连续的导函数, 且 $f(0) = 0$. 求证:

$$\int_0^1 |f(x)|^2 \, dx \leq \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 (1-x^2) |f'(x)|^2 \, dx,$$

等号成立当且仅当 $f(x) \equiv cx$, 其中 c 为常数.

$$\begin{aligned} 2. 1) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\int_0^{x^2} \arctan t \, dt}{\sqrt{x^4+1}} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\arctan x^2 \cdot 2x}{\frac{1}{2} \frac{4x^3}{\sqrt{x^4+1}}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\arctan x^2}{x^2} \cdot \sqrt{x^4+1} \\ &= \frac{2}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^4+1}}{x^2} = \frac{2}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{2} \frac{4x^3}{\sqrt{x^4+1}}}{2x} \\ &= \frac{2}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{x^4+1}} = \frac{2}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 1) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln x - e^{-\frac{1}{x^2}}}{x^4} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{x^4}{2x^4} + o(x^4) - (1 + (-\frac{1}{x^2}) + \frac{(-\frac{1}{x^2})^2}{2} + o(-\frac{1}{x^2})^2)}{x^4} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{x^4}{2} - \frac{x^4}{8} + o(x^4)}{x^4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} -\frac{1}{12} + o(1) = -\frac{1}{12}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3) \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_n^{n^2+n} \frac{e^{-x}}{x} \, dx \\ \exists \xi \in [n^2, n^2+n], \quad \int_n^{n^2+n} \frac{e^{-x}}{x} \, dx &\approx \frac{e^{-\xi}}{\xi} n. \\ \therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_n^{n^2+n} \frac{e^{-x}}{x} \, dx &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^{-\xi}}{\xi} n = 1. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 4) \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{\cos \frac{(k-1)\pi}{2n} - \cos \frac{(k+1)\pi}{2n}}{1 + \cos \frac{k\pi}{2n}} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{2 \sin \frac{k\pi}{2n} \sin \frac{\pi}{2n}}{1 + \cos \frac{k\pi}{2n}} \\ &= \cos(\frac{k\pi}{2n} - \frac{\pi}{2n}) - \cos(\frac{k\pi}{2n} + \frac{\pi}{2n}) \\ &= \cos \frac{k\pi}{2n} \cos \frac{\pi}{2n} + \sin \frac{k\pi}{2n} \sin \frac{\pi}{2n} - \cos \frac{k\pi}{2n} \cos \frac{\pi}{2n} + \sin \frac{k\pi}{2n} \sin \frac{\pi}{2n} \\ &= 2 \sin \frac{k\pi}{2n} \sin \frac{\pi}{2n} \\ \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{\cos \frac{(k-1)\pi}{2n} - \cos \frac{(k+1)\pi}{2n}}{1 + \cos \frac{k\pi}{2n}} &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos \frac{(k-1)\pi}{2n} - \cos \frac{(k+1)\pi}{2n}}{1 + \cos \frac{k\pi}{2n}} \\ &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2 \sin \frac{k\pi}{2n} \sin \frac{\pi}{2n}}{1 + \cos \frac{k\pi}{2n}} = \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3. 1) \quad \int \sqrt{x} \ln^2 x \, dx &\stackrel{t=\sqrt{x}}{=} \int t \ln^2 t^2 \, dt^2 \\ &= \int t (2 \ln t)^2 \cdot 2t \, dt = 8 \int t^2 \ln^2 t \, dt \\ &= \frac{8}{3} \int \ln^2 t \, dt^3 \\ &= \frac{8}{3} (t^3 \ln^2 t - \int t^3 \times 2 \ln t \times \frac{1}{t^2} dt) \\ &= \frac{8}{3} (t^3 \ln^2 t - 2 \int t^2 \ln t \, dt) \\ &= \frac{8}{3} t^3 \ln^2 t - \frac{16}{3} \times \frac{1}{3} \int \ln t \, dt^3 \\ &= \frac{8}{3} t^3 \ln^2 t - \frac{16}{9} (t^3 \ln t - \int t^3 \times \frac{1}{t} dt) \\ &= \frac{8}{3} t^3 \ln^2 t - \frac{16}{9} t^3 \ln t + \frac{1}{3} t^3. \\ &= \frac{1}{3} t^3 (8 \ln^2 t - 16 \ln t + 1). \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2) \quad \int \frac{\cos x \sin x}{(1+\cos^2 x)^n} \, dx &= \int \frac{\frac{1}{2} \sin 2x}{(\frac{3}{2} - \frac{\cos 2x}{2})^n} \, dx \\ \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x &= \cos \frac{2x}{2} \\ &= \frac{1}{2^{n-1}} \int \frac{\cos 2x}{(3-\cos 2x)^n} \, dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2^n} \int \frac{\sin 2x}{(3-\cos 2x)^n} \, d2x \\ &= \frac{1}{2^n} \int \frac{d(\cos 2x)}{(3-\cos 2x)^n} = -\frac{1}{2^n} \int \frac{d(3-\cos 2x)}{(3-\cos 2x)^n} \\ &= \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} \ln(3-\cos 2x), & n=1 \\ -\frac{1}{n-1} t^{-n+1}, & n \neq 1. \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 13) \quad \int_0^3 \arcsin \sqrt{\frac{x}{1+x}} \, dx & \quad 1^2 = \frac{x}{1+x} = 1 - \frac{1}{1+x} \\ \stackrel{t=\sqrt{\frac{x}{1+x}}}{=} \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} \arcsin t \, d \frac{1}{1-t^2} & \quad \frac{1}{1+x} = 1 - t^2 \\ & \quad x = \frac{1}{1-t^2} - 1 = \frac{t^2}{1-t^2} \\ & \quad t = \sin u. \\ &= \left(\arcsin t \Big|_0^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} - \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} \frac{1}{1-t^2} \cdot \frac{-2t}{1-t^2} \, dt \right) \\ &= \left(\frac{\pi}{6} - \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} \frac{1}{(1-t^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \, dt \right) \\ &= \left(\frac{\pi}{6} - \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} \frac{1}{(\cos^2 u)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \, d \sin u \right) \\ &= \frac{\pi}{6} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{\cos u}{\cos^3 u} \, du \\ &= \frac{\pi}{6} - \tan u \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} = \frac{\pi}{6} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 14) \quad \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\sqrt{x}} \, dx & \quad \stackrel{t=\sqrt{x}}{=} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-t} \cdot 2t \, dt \\ \stackrel{x=t^2}{=} \int_0^{+\infty} t e^{-t} \, dt &= -2 \int_0^{+\infty} t \, d e^{-t} = -2 (t e^{-t} \Big|_0^{+\infty} - \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-t} \, dt) \\ &= -2 (t e^{-t} \Big|_0^{+\infty} + e^{-t} \Big|_0^{+\infty}) \\ &= -2 (\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} t e^{-t} + \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} e^{-t} - 1) = 2. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 4. \quad \text{弧长} \quad l &= \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{(x'(t))^2 + (y'(t))^2} \, dt \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{a^2(-\sin t + \sin t + t \cos t)^2 + a^2(\cos t - (\cos t - t \sin t))^2} \, dt \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} a \sqrt{t^2 \cos^2 t + t^2 \sin^2 t} \, dt \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} a t \, dt = \frac{a}{2} t^2 \Big|_0^{2\pi} = 2\pi a^2. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 1) \quad \text{柯西} \quad k(t) &= \frac{x'(t)y''(t) - x''(t)y'(t)}{(x'(t)^2 + y'(t)^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \\ &= \frac{a t \ln t \cdot a (\sin t + t \cos t) - a (\cos t - t \sin t) \cdot a t \sin t}{[a^2(t^2 \cos^2 t + t^2 \sin^2 t)]^{\frac{3}{2}}} \\ &= \frac{a^2(t \cos t \sin t + t^2 \cos t - t \cos t \sin t + t^2 \sin t)}{a^3 t^3} \\ &= \frac{t^2}{a t^3} = \frac{1}{a t}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 5. \quad \int_0^{\infty} + f(u) \, dt &= \frac{1}{2} x \int_0^x f(t) \, dt \\ F(x) &= \int_0^x + f(u) \, dt = \frac{1}{2} x \int_0^x f(u) \, dt \\ F'(x) &= x f(x) - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^x f(u) \, dt - \frac{1}{2} x f(x) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} x f(x) - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^x f(u) \, dt. \\ F''(x) &= \frac{1}{2} f(x) + \frac{1}{2} x f'(x) - \frac{1}{2} f(x) = \frac{1}{2} x f'(x). \end{aligned}$$