

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

1. (15 分, 每小题 5 分)
- (1) 用  $\epsilon-N$  语言表达 “数列  $\{a_n\}$  不以实数  $a$  为极限” 这一陈述;
- (2) 讨论函数  $f(x) = \cos \frac{1}{x}$  在区间  $(0, +\infty)$  上的一致连续性;
- (3) 用极限的定义证明:  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\cos n}{n} = 0$ .
2. (20 分, 每小题 5 分) 求下列极限:
- (1)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[3]{n^2}(\sqrt[3]{n+1} - \sqrt[3]{n})$ ;
- (2)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{[x]^2 - 4}{x^2 - 4}$ ;
- (3)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{1+x}{2+x}\right)^x$
- (4)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x \left( \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x - e \right)$ .
3. (20 分, 每小题 5 分) 求下列导数:
- (1)  $\left(\ln \tan \frac{x}{2}\right)'$ ;
- (2)  $\left(\arcsin \frac{1-x^2}{1+x^2}\right)'$ ;
- (3)  $(\sqrt{1-x^2})'$
- (4)  $(xe^x)^{(n)}$ .
4. (12 分) 设  $x_1$  是一个正数, 并归纳地定义  $x_{n+1} = \sqrt{6+x_n}$ ,  $n = 1, 2, \dots$ . 求证: 极限  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n$  存在.
5. (13 分) 设函数  $f(x)$  在区间  $[0, +\infty)$  上是严格凸的并有二阶导函数, 又  $f(0) = f'(0) = 0$ . 求证: 当  $x > 0$  时,  $f(x) > 0$ .
6. (10 分) 设函数  $f(x)$  在区间  $[0, +\infty)$  上有连续的导函数, 且  $f(0) = 1$ . 又当  $x \geq 0$  时,  $|f(x)| \leq e^{-x}$ . 求证: 存在  $x_0 > 0$ , 使得  $f'(x_0) = -e^{-x_0}$ .
7. (10 分) 设函数  $f(x)$  在区间  $[0, 1]$  上可导, 且满足  $|f'(x)| \leq 1$  及  $f(0) = f(1) = 1$ . 求证: 对  $\forall x \in (0, 1)$ , 有  $f(x) > \frac{1}{2}$ .



1. 由  $\exists \varepsilon > 0$ , 对  $\forall N$ ,  $\exists n_i > N$ ,  $|a_{n_i} - a| \geq \varepsilon$ .

1) 
$$\left[ \begin{aligned} &\text{对 } \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta, \text{ 对 } \forall x_0 \in (0, +\infty), \exists |x - x_0| < \delta, \\ &\text{使 } \left| \cos \frac{1}{x} - \cos \frac{1}{x_0} \right| < \varepsilon. \\ &\left| 2 \sin \frac{\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x_0}}{2} \sin \frac{\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x_0}}{2} \right| < 2 \times 1 \times \frac{\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x_0}}{2} < \left| \frac{x - x_0}{xx_0} \right| < \left| \frac{\delta}{xx_0} \right| \end{aligned} \right]$$

对  $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ , 取  $\delta = \varepsilon$ , 对  $\forall x_0 \in (0, +\infty)$ ,  $\exists |x - x_0| < \delta$ .

使  $\left| \cos \frac{1}{x} - \cos \frac{1}{x_0} \right| = 2 \left| \sin \frac{\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x_0}}{2} \sin \frac{\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x_0}}{2} \right| < 2 \times 1 \times \frac{\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x_0}}{2} < \left| \frac{x - x_0}{xx_0} \right| < \left| \frac{\delta}{xx_0} \right| = \left| \frac{\delta}{(x_0 + \delta)x_0} \right| = \left| \frac{1}{x_0} - \frac{1}{x_0 + \delta} \right|$

15). 对  $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ , 取  $N = \lceil \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \rceil + 1$ , 当  $n > N$  时,

$$\left| \frac{\cos n}{n} \right| \leq \left| \frac{1}{n} \right| < \left| \frac{1}{N} \right| < \varepsilon. \therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\cos n}{n} = 0.$$

2. 1) 
$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[3]{n^2}(\sqrt[3]{n+1} - \sqrt[3]{n}) &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[3]{n^2} \frac{1}{(\sqrt[3]{n+1})^2 + (\sqrt[3]{n})^2 + \sqrt[3]{n(n+1)}} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\left(\frac{n+1}{n}\right)^{\frac{2}{3}} + \left(\frac{n+1}{n}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} + 1} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\left(\frac{n+1}{n}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} - 1}{\frac{n+1}{n} - 1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\left(\frac{n+1}{n}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} - 1}{\frac{1}{n}} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} - 1}{\frac{1}{n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} - \left(1 + \frac{1}{n+1}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}}}{\frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1}} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-\frac{1}{3} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{-\frac{2}{3}} \times \frac{1}{n^2}}{\frac{1}{n^2}} = -\frac{1}{3}. \end{aligned}$$

1) 
$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{[x]^2 - 4}{x^2 - 4} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{[x]^2 - 4}{x^2 - 4} \\ [x] &\leq x < [x] + 1. \\ \frac{[x]^2 - 4}{x^2 - 4} &\leq \frac{x^2 - 4}{x^2 - 4} = 1 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{(x-1)^2 - 4}{x^2 - 4} &= 1. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{[x]^2 - 4}{x^2 - 4} &> \frac{[x-1]^2 - 4}{x^2 - 4} \\ &= \frac{(x-1-4)(x-1+4)}{(x+2)(x-2)} \\ &= \frac{(x-5)(x+3)}{(x-2)(x+2)} = \frac{x^2 - 2x - 15}{x^2 - 4} \\ &= \frac{x^2 - 4 - 2x - 11}{x^2 - 4} = 1 - \frac{2x + 11}{x^2 - 4} \end{aligned}$$

13). 
$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{1+x}{2+x}\right)^x &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} e^{x \ln \left(\frac{1+x}{2+x}\right)} \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x \ln \left(\frac{1+x}{2+x}\right) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln(1+x) - \ln(2+x)}{\frac{1}{x}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{1}{1+x} - \frac{1}{2+x}}{-\frac{1}{x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^2 \left(\frac{1}{1+x} - \frac{1}{2+x}\right) \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} -\frac{x^2}{(1+x)(2+x)} = -\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{\left(1+\frac{2}{x}\right)\left(1+\frac{1}{x}\right)} \\ &= -\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2x}{2x+3} = -\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 - \frac{3}{2x+3}\right) = -1 \end{aligned}$$

14). 
$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x \left( \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x - e \right) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x - e}{\frac{1}{x}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x \left( e^{x \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)} - e \right) \end{aligned}$$

3. 1) 
$$\begin{aligned} \left(\ln \left(1 + \frac{x}{2}\right)\right)' &= \frac{1}{1+\frac{x}{2}} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{x} \\ &= \frac{1}{2x^2} \times \frac{1}{\left(1 + \frac{x}{2}\right)} = \frac{1}{4x^2(1+\frac{x}{2})} \end{aligned}$$

1) 
$$\begin{aligned} \left(\arcsin \frac{1-x^2}{1+x^2}\right)' &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{1-x^2}{1+x^2}\right)^2}} \times \frac{-2x(1+x^2) - (1-x^2) \cdot 2x}{(1+x^2)^2} \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{(1+x^2)^2 - (1-x^2)^2}{(1+x^2)^2}}} \times \frac{-2x(1+x^2 + 1-x^2)}{(1+x^2)^2} \\ &= \frac{1+x^2}{2x} \times \frac{4x}{(1+x^2)^2} = \frac{2}{1+x^2} \end{aligned}$$

1) 
$$(\sqrt{1-x^2})' = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{1-x^2}} \times (-2x) = -\frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}.$$

1) 
$$\begin{aligned} (xe^x)^n &= \sum_{k=0}^n C_n^k x^{(k)} (e^x)^{(n-k)} \quad x^{(0)} = x, x^{(1)} = 1, x^{(2)} = 0 \\ &= C_n^0 x^n (e^x)^{(n)} + C_n^1 x^{(1)} (e^x)^{(n-1)} \\ &= ne^x + n e^x \end{aligned}$$

4.  $x_{n+1} = \sqrt{b+x_n} > 0$ ,  $x_1 > 0$ ,  $\therefore x_n > 0$ .

$$\begin{aligned} x_{n+1} - x_n &= \sqrt{b+x_n} - x_n = f(x) = \sqrt{x+b} - x, \\ f'(x) &= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x+b}} - 1 = \frac{1-2\sqrt{x+b}}{2\sqrt{x+b}} < 0 \quad \forall x \geq 0, f(x) \downarrow, \\ x_{n+1} - x_n &= \sqrt{x_n+b} - x_n \\ x_n &\text{ 单调下降, } \therefore \text{ 收敛.} \end{aligned}$$

5.  $f(x)$  在  $[0, +\infty)$  上严格凸,  $\therefore f''(x) > 0$  在  $[0, +\infty)$  上恒成立.

$\therefore f'(x)$  在  $x \geq 0$  上单调递增,  $f'(x) = f'(0) = 0$ .

$\therefore f(x)$  在  $[0, +\infty)$  上单调递增,  $f(x) \geq f(0) = 0$ .

对  $x > 0$  时,  $f(x) > 0$ .