

中国科学技术大学 2011–2012 学年第一学期  
数学分析 (B1)    第二次测试

1. (50 分) 计算题.

(1) 求函数  $f(x) = xe^{-x^2}$  在  $\mathbb{R}$  上的最大值, 最小值和凸凹区间;

(2) 计算极限  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^{x^2} e^{-x}$ ;

√3 计算极限  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \cos x - \sqrt{1+6x} - e^{-3x}}{\ln(1-x^2)}$ ;

(4) 计算  $\sqrt[3]{2}$ , 精确到  $10^{-3}$ . (注意: 要求给出计算过程, 不允许使用计算器)

√5 水果公司在对其最新电子产品 iDayDream 售前市场调研发现, 如以 3000 元的价格出售 iDayDream, 会有一百万顾客有购买意向, 此时每台 iDayDream 会有 1000 元的利润; 而每当价格提升或降低 100 元, 潜在顾客会在原来基础上降低或增加 5%. 试求对水果公司而言 iDayDream 的最佳定价以及此时的利润. (在计算中, 你可以使用: 当  $x$  靠近 0 时,  $\ln(1+x) \approx x$ )

2. (10 分) 设多项式  $f(x) = \prod_{i=1}^k (x-x_i)^{n_i}$ , 其中  $k \geq 2$ ,  $n_1, \dots, n_k$  为正整数, 且  $\sum_{i=1}^k n_i = n$ ,  $x_1 < x_2 < \dots < x_k$ . 证明: 对于  $1 \leq i \leq k-1$ , 存在  $x_i < \xi_i < x_{i+1}$ , 使得

$$f'(x) = n \prod_{i=1}^k (x-x_i)^{n_i-1} \prod_{i=1}^{k-1} (x-\xi_i).$$

3. (10 分) 设  $p, q$  为正实数且  $\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1$ . 求证: 对于  $x_1, x_2 > 0$ ,  $x_1 x_2 \leq \frac{x_1^p}{p} + \frac{x_2^q}{q}$ .

4. (10 分) 设函数  $f(x)$  在区间  $[-A, A]$  ( $A$  为正常数) 上满足  $f'' = -f$ . 证明:

$$f(x) = f(0) \cos x + f'(0) \sin x.$$

5. (20 分) 设  $f(x)$  在  $[a, b]$  上一阶可导, 在  $(a, b)$  内二阶可导, 且  $f(a) = f(b) = 0$ ,  $f'(a)f'(b) > 0$ . 证明:

(1) 存在  $\xi \in (a, b)$ ,  $f(\xi) = 0$ ;

(2) 存在  $a < \xi_1 < \xi_2 < b$ ,  $f'(\xi_1) = f(\xi_1)$ ,  $f'(\xi_2) = f(\xi_2)$ ;

(3) 存在  $\eta \in (a, b)$ ,  $f''(\eta) = f(\eta)$ .

1. (1)  $f'(x) = e^{-x^2} \cdot (-2x) \cdot x + e^{-x^2} = e^{-x^2} (1-2x^2)$   
 $= -2e^{-x^2} (x-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})(x+\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})$

有驻点  $x_1 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, x_2 = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ .

$f(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} e^{-\frac{1}{2}}, f(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}) = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} e^{-\frac{1}{2}}$ .

$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = 0^+, \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = 0^-$ .

$f''(x) = e^{-x^2} (-2x)(1-2x^2) + e^{-x^2} (-4x)$   
 $= -2x e^{-x^2} (2x^2+1)$

$x \left| \begin{array}{c} (-\infty, -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}) \mid (-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, 0) \mid (0, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}) \mid (\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, +\infty) \\ f''(x) \quad \quad \quad >0 \quad \quad \quad <0 \\ f'(x) \quad \quad \quad <0 \quad \quad \quad >0 \quad \quad \quad <0 \\ f(x) \quad \quad \quad \text{减, 凸} \mid \text{增, 凸} \mid \text{增, 凹} \mid \text{减, 凹} \end{array} \right|$

$\therefore x = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$  时取到最大值  $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} e^{-\frac{1}{2}}$ .

$x = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$  时取到最小值  $-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} e^{-\frac{1}{2}}$ .

凸区间  $(-\infty, 0)$ . 凹区间  $(0, +\infty)$ .

(2)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (1+\frac{1}{x})^x e^{-x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^{x \ln(1+\frac{1}{x})}}{e^x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} e^{x \ln(1+\frac{1}{x}) - x}$ .

$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x \ln(1+\frac{1}{x}) - x = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x [x \ln(1+\frac{1}{x}) - 1]$   
 $= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{t} \ln(1+t) - 1}{t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+t) - t}{t^2} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{1+t} - 1}{2t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{1-1-t}{(1+t)2t}$   
 $= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{-t}{(1+t)2t} = -\frac{1}{2}$ . 原式  $= e^{-\frac{1}{2}}$ .

(3).  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \cos x - \sqrt{1+bx} - e^{-bx}}{\ln(1-x^2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x - \sqrt{1+bx} + \cos x - e^{-bx}}{\ln(1-x^2)}$   
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x - \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+bx}} + \cos x + be^{-bx}}{\frac{-2x}{1-x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\cos x) [\cos x - \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+bx}} + be^{-bx}]}{-2x}$   
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} -\frac{2 \cos x - \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+bx}} + be^{-bx}}{-2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} -\frac{2 \cos x + \frac{1}{2}(1+bx)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \times b - be^{-bx}}{2}$   
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} -\frac{1}{2} (2 + \frac{1}{2} \times 1 - b) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{8}$

(4)  $\sqrt[4]{2} = (1+1)^{\frac{1}{4}} =$

$2^{\frac{1}{4}} \rightarrow f(x) = x^{\frac{1}{4}} = (1+x-1)^{\frac{1}{4}}$   
 $= 1 + \frac{1}{4}(x-1) + \frac{(\frac{1}{4})(-\frac{3}{4})}{2}(x-1)^2 + \dots + \frac{\frac{1}{4} \cdot (\frac{1}{4}-n+1)}{n!}(x-1)^n$   
 $+ \frac{\frac{1}{4} \cdot \dots \cdot (\frac{1}{4}-n)}{(n+1)!}(x-1)^{(n+1)} (1+\theta(x-1))$

$x=2, 2^{\frac{1}{4}} = 1 + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \times (-\frac{3}{16}) + \dots + \frac{\frac{1}{4} \cdot (\frac{1}{4}-n+1)}{n!} + \frac{\frac{1}{4} \cdot (\frac{1}{4}-n)}{(n+1)!} (1+\theta)$ .

$\frac{\frac{1}{4} \cdot (-)}{(n+1)!} (1+\theta) < \frac{1}{2^{n(n+1)!}} < 10^{-2} \approx \frac{1}{100}$ . 取  $n=5$ .

$2^{\frac{1}{4}} = 1 + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \times (-\frac{3}{16}) + \frac{1}{6} \times (\frac{21}{64}) + \frac{1}{24} \times (\frac{21}{64}) \times (-\frac{15}{3}) + \frac{1}{120} \times (\dots)$

(5)  $\begin{matrix} 0.95 & \rightarrow & 1.05 \\ 1.05 & \leftarrow & 0.95 \end{matrix} \quad (2.000 + 1.00x) / (1.5\%) (1.00 + 1.00x)$

$W = 0.95^x (1.00 + 1.00x) = f(x)$ .

$f'(x) = 0.95^x \ln 0.95 (1.00 + 1.00x) + 0.95^x \times 1.00$   
 $= 0.95^x \times 1.00 [\ln 0.95 (1.00 + x) + 1]$

$(1.00+x) \ln 0.95 + 1 \quad \swarrow \searrow \quad (1.00+x) = -\frac{1}{\ln 0.95}, x = \frac{1}{\ln 0.95} - 1.00$

$\ln 0.95 = \ln(1-0.05) \approx -0.05$

~~$\frac{1}{\ln 0.95} \approx \frac{1}{-0.05} = -20$~~

利用计算器:  $W = 0.95^{20} \times 2.000$

2.  $f(x) = \prod_{i=1}^k (x-x_i)^{n_i} = (x-x_1)^{n_1} (x-x_2)^{n_2} \dots (x-x_k)^{n_k}$

$f'(x) = n_1 (x-x_1)^{n_1-1} (x-x_2)^{n_2} \dots (x-x_k)^{n_k} + \dots$

3.  $x_1 x_2 \leq \frac{x_1^p}{p} + \frac{x_2^q}{q} \Leftrightarrow 1 \leq \frac{x_1^{p-1}}{p x_2} + \frac{x_2^{q-1}}{q x_1}$ .

$\Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} \leq \frac{1}{p} \cdot \frac{x_1^{p-1}}{x_2} + \frac{1}{q} \cdot \frac{x_2^{q-1}}{x_1} = \frac{q x_1^p + p x_2^q}{p q x_1 x_2}$ .

$\Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{p} (\frac{x_1^{p-1}}{x_2} - 1) + \frac{1}{q} (\frac{x_2^{q-1}}{x_1} - 1) \geq 0$

$\Leftrightarrow q (\frac{x_1^{p-1}}{x_2} - 1) \geq -p (\frac{x_2^{q-1}}{x_1} - 1)$

$\Leftrightarrow \frac{\frac{x_1^{p-1}}{x_2} - 1}{\frac{x_2^{q-1}}{x_1} - 1} \geq -\frac{p}{q} \Leftrightarrow \frac{x_1^p - x_1 x_2}{x_2^q - x_1 x_2} \geq -\frac{p}{q}$ .