

一、 填空题: ↵

1. $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{k^2}{n^3 + k^3} =$ _____; ↵

解: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{k^2}{n^3 + k^3} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{n} \frac{k^2/n^2}{1 + k^3/n^3} = \int_0^1 \frac{x^2}{1+x^3} dx = \frac{1}{3} \int_0^1 \frac{dx^3}{1+x^3} = \frac{\ln 2}{3}$ ↵

2. 写出级数的和: $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2}{(2n+1)!} =$ _____; ↵

解: $e^x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!}, e^{-x} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^n}{n!}, e^x - e^{-x} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2}{(2n+1)!} x^{2n+1}$ ↵

将 $x=1$ 代入得, $e - e^{-1} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2}{(2n+1)!}$ ↵

3. 函数 $f(x)$ 二阶连续可导, $f(0) = f'(0) = 0, f''(0) = 1$, 则 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\sin^2 x)}{x^4} =$ _____; ↵

解: 方法1, 用 Maclaurin 公式 ↵

$$f(\sin^2 x) = f(0) + f'(0) \sin^2 x + \frac{f''(0)}{2} \sin^4 x + o(x^4) = \frac{1}{2} \sin^4 x + o(x^4) \quad \text{↵}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\sin^2 x)}{x^4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2} \sin^4 x + o(x^4)}{x^4} = \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{↵}$$

方法2, 直接用洛必达法则, ↵

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\sin^2 x)}{x^4} \stackrel{0}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(\sin^2 x) 2 \sin x \cos x}{4x^3} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(\sin^2 x)}{x^2} \quad \text{↵}$$

$$\stackrel{0}{=} \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f''(\sin^2 x) 2 \sin x \cos x}{2x} = \frac{f''(0)}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{↵}$$

4. 设函数 $f(x)$ 二阶连续可导, 若曲线 $y = f(x)$ 过点 $(0, 0)$ 且与曲线 $y = \cos x$ 在点 $(1, \cos 1)$ 处相切, 则 $\int_0^1 xf''(x)dx =$ _____;

解: 由条件有, $f(0) = 0, f'(0) = -\sin 1$.

$$\int_0^1 xf''(x)dx = \int_0^1 xdf'(x) = xf'(x) \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 f'(x)dx = -\sin 1 - [f(x)]_0^1 = -\sin 1 - \cos 1$$

5. $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{4x^2 + 4x + 5} dx =$ _____;

解: $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{4x^2 + 4x + 5} dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{(2x+1)^2 + 4} dx = \frac{1}{4} [\arctan \frac{2x+1}{2}]_{-\infty}^{+\infty} = \frac{1}{4} [\frac{\pi}{2} - (-\frac{\pi}{2})] = \frac{\pi}{4}$

6. 当 $\Delta x \rightarrow 0$ 时函数 $f(x)$ 满足 $f(x + \Delta x) = f(x) - 2xf(x)\Delta x + o(\Delta x)$, $f(0) = 2$, 则 $f(x) =$ _____;

解: $\frac{f(x + \Delta x) - f(x)}{\Delta x} = -2xf(x) + \frac{o(\Delta x)}{\Delta x}$, $f'(x) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x + \Delta x) - f(x)}{\Delta x} = -2xf(x)$

分离变量后, $\frac{df(x)}{f(x)} = -2xdx$, 解得 $\ln |f(x)| = -x^2$, $f(x) = Ce^{-x^2}$, 代入 $f(0) = 2$, 得

$C = 2$, 从而有 $f(x) = 2e^{-x^2}$.

7. 星形线 $\begin{cases} x = \cos^3 t \\ y = \sin^3 t \end{cases}$ 围成的面积为 _____;

解: $A = 4 \int_0^1 y dx = 4 \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 \sin^3 t \cdot 3 \cos^2 t (-\sin t) dt = 12 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} [\sin^4 t - \sin^6 t] dt$

$$= 12 [\frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{5}{6} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}] = 12 \cdot \frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi}{8}$$

8. 幂级数 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(1-x)^n}{(2n+1)2^n}$ 的收敛域为 _____;

解: $a_n = \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1)2^n}$, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(2n+1)2^2}{(2n+3)2^{n+1}} = \frac{1}{2}$, $R = 2$, 收敛区间 $(-1, 3)$,

$$x = -1, \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2^n}{(2n+1)2^n} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n+1)}, \text{ 发散,}$$

$$x = 3, \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n 2^n}{(2n+1)2^n} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1)}, \text{ 收敛.}$$

所求幂级数的收敛域为 $(-1, 3]$

二、单项选择题

1. 设 S_n 为级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 的前 n 项和, 则级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n a_n$ 收敛的充分条件为

((C))

(A) $\{S_n\}$ 有界; (B) $a_n > 0$ 且 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$;

(C) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 绝对收敛; (D) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 条件收敛.

2. 设 $M = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{(1+x)^2}{1+x^2} dx$, $N = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1+x}{e^x} dx$, $K = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{(1+x)^2}{1+\cos^2 x} dx$, 则 ((B))

(A) $M > N > K$; (B) $K > M > N$;

(C) $N > M > K$; (D) $K > N > M$.

3. 关于函数 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上可积性的论述, 下列正确的是 ((D))

(A) 若 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上有无穷多个间断点, 则 $f(x)$ 不可积;

(B) 若 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上只存在有限个间断点, 则 $f(x)$ 可积;

(C) 若存在 $[a, b]$ 上可导函数 $F(x)$ 使得 $F'(x) = f(x)$, 则 $f(x)$ 可积;

(D) 若 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上有无穷多个间断点, 同时单调有界, 则 $f(x)$ 可积.

4. 级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{\ln n}{n^2}$ 的收敛性为 ((B))

(A) 条件收敛; (B) 绝对收敛; (C) 发散; (D) 不能确定.

三、计算题

1. $\int_0^{\ln 2} e^{2x} \arctan \sqrt{e^x - 1} dx$

解: 原式 $= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\ln 2} \arctan \sqrt{e^x - 1} de^{2x} = \frac{1}{2} [e^{2x} \arctan \sqrt{e^x - 1} \Big|_0^{\ln 2} - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\ln 2} \frac{e^{2x}}{\sqrt{e^x - 1}} dx]$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{\ln 2} \frac{e^{2x} - e^x + e^x}{\sqrt{e^x - 1}} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{\ln 2} (e^x \sqrt{e^x - 1} + \frac{e^x}{\sqrt{e^x - 1}}) dx$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{1}{4} [\frac{2}{3} (e^x - 1)^{\frac{3}{2}} + 2\sqrt{e^x - 1}]_0^{\ln 2} = \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{8}{3} = \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{2}{3}$$

另解: 令 $t = \sqrt{e^x - 1}$, 则

$$\int_0^{\ln 2} e^{2x} \arctan \sqrt{e^x - 1} dx = \int_0^1 (1+t^2)^2 \cdot \arctan t \cdot \frac{2t}{1+t^2} dt = \int_0^1 2t \cdot (1+t^2) \cdot \arctan t dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \arctan t d(1+t^2)^2 = \frac{1}{2} [(1+t^2)^2 \arctan t \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 (1+t^2) dt] = \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{1}{2} [t + \frac{1}{3} t^3]_0^1 = \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{2}{3}$$

另解: 令 $t = e^x$, 则 $\int_0^{\ln 2} e^{2x} \arctan \sqrt{e^x - 1} dx = \int_1^2 t \arctan \sqrt{t-1} dt$

$$= \frac{t^2}{2} \arctan \sqrt{t-1} \Big|_1^2 - \int_1^2 \frac{t^2}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2t\sqrt{t-1}} dt = \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{1}{4} \int_1^2 \frac{t}{\sqrt{t-1}} dt$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{1}{4} \int_1^2 \left(\sqrt{t-1} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{t-1}} \right) dt = \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{2}{3} + 2 \right) = \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{2}{3}$$

2. 若极限 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x \sin(xt^2) dt}{x^a} = b \neq 0$, 求 a, b

解: 令 $u = xt^2$, 则 $\int_0^x \sin(xt^2) dt = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \int_0^{x^2} \frac{\sin u}{\sqrt{u}} du$

于是 原式 $= \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^{x^2} \frac{\sin u}{\sqrt{u}} du}{x^{a+\frac{1}{2}}} = \frac{1}{2 \left(a + \frac{1}{2} \right)} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3x^2 \frac{\sin x^3}{\sqrt{x^3}}}{x^{a-\frac{1}{2}}} = \frac{3}{2 \left(a + \frac{1}{2} \right)} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x^3}{x^{a-1}}$

因此当 $a = 4$ 时, 极限 $b = \frac{1}{3} \neq 0$

5. 将函数 $f(x) = |\cos x|$ 在 $[0, \pi]$ 上展开为余弦级数.

$$\begin{aligned} a_0 &= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} f(x) dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} |\cos x| dx \\ &= \frac{2}{\pi} \left[\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x dx - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \cos x dx \right] = \frac{2}{\pi} \left[\sin x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \sin x \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \right] = \frac{4}{\pi} \\ a_n &= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} |\cos x| \cos nx dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \left[\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x \cos nx dx - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \cos x \cos nx dx \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \left[\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos(n+1)x dx - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \cos(n-1)x dx \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \left[\frac{\sin(n+1)x}{n+1} \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \frac{\sin(n-1)x}{n-1} \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \right] = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[\frac{\sin(n+1)\frac{\pi}{2}}{n+1} + \frac{\sin(n-1)\frac{\pi}{2}}{n-1} \right] \\ &= \begin{cases} \frac{(-1)^k}{2k+1} + \frac{(-1)^{k-1}}{2k-1} & n=2k \\ 0 & n=2k+1 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} \frac{(-1)^{k-1}}{4k^2-1}, & n=2k \\ 0 & n=2k+1 \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

所以, $|\cos x| = \frac{2}{\pi} + \frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{4n^2-1} \cos 2nx, x \in [0, \pi]$

6. 求级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n}}{2^n}$ 的和.

解: 考虑幂级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n} \right) x^n$, 其和函数为 $S(x)$, 收敛域为 $(-1, +1)$,

则 $S\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n}}{2^n}$

由于 $\frac{1}{1-x} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n$, $-\ln(1-x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n}$, 则

$$-\frac{1}{1-x} \ln(1-x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n \cdot \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n} \right) x^n = S(x)$$

故 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n}}{2^n} = 2 \ln 2$

四、解答与证明题

1. 已知函数 $f(x)$ 满足 $\int_0^x f(t)dt + \int_0^x tf(x-t)dt = \sin x$ ，求 $f(x)$ 的表达式。

解：令 $u = x - t$ ， $\int_0^x tf(x-t)dt = x \int_0^x f(u)du - \int_0^x uf(u)du$ ，对其两边求导

$$f(x) + \int_0^x f(u)du = \cos x, \text{ 因此 } f'(x) + f(x) = -\sin x,$$

$$\text{于是 } f(x) = e^{-x} \left(-\int e^x \sin x dx + C \right) = Ce^{-x} - \frac{1}{2}(\sin x - \cos x)$$

$$\text{又由于 } f(0) = 1, \text{ 可得 } f(x) = \frac{1}{2}(e^{-x} - \sin x + \cos x).$$

2. 函数 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上二阶连续可导, $f''(x) > 0$, 且 $\int_a^b f(x) dx = 0$, 证明

$$f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) < 0.$$

证法 1: 由于 $f''(x) > 0$, 将 $f(x)$ 在 $\frac{a+b}{2}$ 处展开可得

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) + f'\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right)\left(x - \frac{a+b}{2}\right) + \frac{1}{2}f''(\xi)\left(x - \frac{a+b}{2}\right)^2 \\ &> f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) + f'\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right)\left(x - \frac{a+b}{2}\right) \end{aligned}$$

上式两边在区间 $[a, b]$ 积分可得

$$0 = \int_a^b f(x) dx > f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) \cdot (b-a) + f'\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) \int_a^b \left(x - \frac{a+b}{2}\right) dx = f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) \cdot (b-a)$$

$$\text{因此 } f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) > 0$$

证法 2: 令 $F(x) = \int_a^x f(t) dt$, $F'(x) = f(x)$, $F(a) = 0$, $F(b) = \int_a^b f(t) dt = 0$,

将 $F(x)$ 在 $\frac{a+b}{2}$ 处展开可得

$$\begin{aligned} F(b) &= F\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) + f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right)\left(b - \frac{a+b}{2}\right) + \frac{1}{2}f'\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right)\left(b - \frac{a+b}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{3!}f''(\xi_1)\left(b - \frac{a+b}{2}\right)^3, \xi_1 \in \left(\frac{a+b}{2}, b\right) \\ F(a) &= F\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) + f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right)\left(a - \frac{a+b}{2}\right) + \frac{1}{2}f'\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right)\left(a - \frac{a+b}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{3!}f''(\xi_2)\left(a - \frac{a+b}{2}\right)^3, \xi_2 \in \left(a, \frac{a+b}{2}\right) \end{aligned}$$

上面两式两边相减, 注意到 $f''(x) > 0$, 有

$$0 = f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right)(b-a) + \frac{1}{3!}[f''(\xi_1) + f''(\xi_2)]\left(\frac{b-a}{2}\right)^3 > f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right)(b-a), \text{ 因此 } f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) > 0$$

证法 3: 令 $G(x) = \int_a^x f(x) dx - (x-a)f\left(\frac{a+x}{2}\right)$, $G(a) = 0$, 只须证明 $G(b) > 0$,

$$G'(x) = f(x) - f\left(\frac{a+x}{2}\right) - (x-a)f'\left(\frac{a+x}{2}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{2}$$

由 Lagrange 中值定理, 有

$$f(x) - f\left(\frac{a+x}{2}\right) = f'(\xi) \frac{x-a}{2}, \xi \in \left(\frac{a+x}{2}, x\right)$$

由 $f''(x) > 0$, 有

$$G'(x) = [f'(\xi) - f'\left(\frac{a+x}{2}\right)] \frac{x-a}{2} > 0, \quad G(x) \text{ 在 } [a, b] \text{ 上单调递增,}$$

$$\text{所以 } G(b) > G(a) = 0, \text{ 有 } 0 = \int_a^b f(x) dx > (b-a)f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right).$$