北京大学数学科学学院2021-22高等数学B1期中模拟

1.(10分)

多选题,错选或少选均不得分,无需写出解答过程.

(1) (5分) 选出下列选项中总是正确的式子.

$$\mathbf{A.} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{x} \mathrm{d}x < \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\mathbf{B.} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{x} \mathrm{d}x > 1$$

$$\mathbf{C.} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx > \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\mathbf{D.} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{x} \mathrm{d}x > \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin x}{x} \mathrm{d}x$$

(2) (5分) 设f(x)是定义在 $[1, +\infty)$ 上的非负单调递减的连续函数.定义 $s_n = \sum_{k=1}^n f(k)$,选出下列选项中总是正确的式子.

$$\mathbf{A.}s_n \leqslant \int_1^n f(x) \mathrm{d}x$$

$$\mathbf{B.}s_n \leqslant f(1) + \int_1^n f(x) \mathrm{d}x$$

$$\mathbf{C.}s_n \geqslant \int_{1}^{n+1} f(x) \mathrm{d}x$$

$$\mathbf{D.}s_n \geqslant f(1) + \int_1^{n+1} f(x) \mathrm{d}x$$

(1) Solution.

注意到
$$\frac{\sin x}{x} < 1$$
,于是 $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx < \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} dx = \frac{\pi}{2}$,于是**A**项正确.
注意到 $\frac{\sin x}{x} > \frac{2}{\pi}$,于是 $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx > \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{2dx}{\pi} = 1$,于是**B**项正确.
割线放缩可得 $\frac{\sin x}{x} > \frac{1 - \frac{\pi}{2}}{\frac{\pi}{2}} x + 1$,于是 $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx > \frac{\frac{\pi}{2} \left(1 + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{2}$,于是**C**项正确.
注意到 $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx = \frac{1}{2} \left(\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx \right) > 0$,于是**D**项正确.

(2) Solution.

注意到

$$\forall k \in \mathbb{N}^*, \forall x \in (k, k+1), f(k) \geqslant f(x) \geqslant f(k+1)$$

于是

$$\forall k \in \mathbb{N}^*, f(k) \geqslant \int_k^{k+1} f(x) dx \geqslant f(k+1)$$

于是

$$s_n \geqslant \sum_{i=1}^n \int_i^{i+1} f(x) dx = \int_1^{n+1} f(x) dx$$

且

$$s_n - f(1) \leqslant \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \int_i^{i+1} = \int_1^n f(x) dx$$

2.(18分)

计算下列极限.

(1) (6分) 计算序列极限

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} i^{2021}}{n^{2022}}$$

(2) (6分) 计算函数极限

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(\sin \frac{1}{x^{2022}} + \cos \frac{1}{x^{1011}} \right)^{x^{2022}}$$

(3) (6分) 计算函数极限

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin 3x - 3\sin x}{x^3}$$

(1) Solution.

注意到

$$\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} i^{2021}}{n^{2022}} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(\frac{i}{n}\right)^{2021}$$

于是根据Riemann积分的定义有

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} i^{2021}}{n^{2022}} = \int_{0}^{1} x^{2021} dx = \left. \frac{x^{2022}}{2022} \right|_{0}^{1} = \frac{1}{2022}$$

(2) Solution.

注意到 $\cos x = 1 - \sin^2 \frac{x}{2}$,于是

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(\sin \frac{1}{x^{2022}} + \cos \frac{1}{x^{1011}} \right)^{x^{2022}} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(1 + \sin \frac{1}{x^{2022}} - \sin^2 \frac{1}{x^{2022}} \right)^{x^{2022}}$$

作变量代换 $u=x^{2022}$,于是

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(1 + \sin \frac{1}{x^{2022}} - \sin^2 \frac{1}{x^{2022}} \right)^{x^{2022}} = \lim_{u \to +\infty} \left(1 + \sin \frac{1}{u} - \sin^2 \frac{1}{u} \right)^{\frac{1}{\sin \frac{1}{u} - \sin^2 \frac{1}{u}} \cdot u \sin \frac{1}{u} \left(1 - \frac{1}{u} \right)}$$

$$= e^{1 \cdot (1 - 0)}$$

$$= e$$

(3) Solution.

我们有

$$\sin(3x) = \sin x \cos 2x + \sin 2x \cos x = \sin x \left(1 - 2\sin^2 x\right) + 2\sin x \left(1 - \sin^2 x\right) = 3\sin x - 4\sin^3 x$$

于是

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin 3x - 3\sin x}{x^3} = -4 \left(\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} \right)^3 = -4$$

3.(12分)

计算下列积分.

(1) (6分) 计算定积分

$$\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos x \arctan\left(e^{x}\right)}{1+\sin^{2} x} dx$$

(2) (6分) 计算不定积分

$$\int \frac{2x^2 + 2x + 13}{(x-2)(1+x^2)^2} dx$$

(1) Solution.

置
$$f(x) = \frac{\cos x \arctan(e^x)}{1 + \sin^2 x} dx$$
,则

$$f(-x) = \frac{\cos(-x)\arctan\left(\frac{1}{e^x}\right)}{1 + (\sin x)^2} = \frac{\cos x \arctan\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - e^x\right)}{1 + \sin^2 x}$$

于是

$$\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

(2) Solution.

设

$$\frac{2x^2 + 2x + 13}{(x - 2)(1 + x^2)^2} = \frac{A}{x - 2} + \frac{Bx + C}{x^2 + 1} + \frac{Dx + E}{(x^2 + 1)^2}$$

两端同乘x - 2后令x = 2,于是 $A = \frac{8 + 4 + 13}{5^2} = 1$ 则

$$2x^{2} + 2x + 13 = x^{4} + 2x^{2} + 1 + (x^{2} + 1)(Bx^{2} + Cx - 2Bx - 2C) + (Dx + E)(x - 2)$$

解得B = -1, C = -2, D = -3, E = -4.

而

$$\int \frac{x+2}{x^2+1} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dx^2}{x^2+1} + 2 \int \frac{dx}{x^2+1}$$
$$\int \frac{3x+4}{(x^2+1)^2} dx = \frac{3}{2} \int \frac{dx^2}{(x^2+1)^2} + 2 \int \frac{(1+x^2)+(1-x^2)}{(x^2+1)^2} dx$$

于是

$$\int \frac{2x^2 + 2x + 13}{(x - 2)(1 + x^2)^2} dx = \int \frac{dx}{x - 2} - 4 \int \frac{dx}{x^2 + 1} - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dx^2}{x^2 + 1} - \frac{3}{2} \int \frac{dx^2}{(x^2 + 1)^2} - 2 \int \frac{1 - x^2}{(1 + x^2)^2} dx$$

$$= \ln|x - 2| - 4 \arctan x - \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2 + 1) + \frac{3}{2(x^2 + 1)} - \frac{2x}{x^2 + 1} + C$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2 + 1) + \ln|x - 2| - 4 \arctan x + \frac{3 - 4x}{2(x^2 + 1)} + C$$

4.(8分)

设函数f(x)满足

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} axe^{x} + bx^{x}, x > 1\\ |x|, x \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

求所有可能的参数a,b使得f(x)在x = 1处可导.

Solution.

首先需要f(x)在x=1处连续,于是 $\lim_{x\to 1^+}=\lim_{x\to 1^-}=f(1)=1$,即ae + b=1.又要求f(x)在x=1处的左右导数相同.易知

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

又x > 1时

$$f'(x) = ae^x(x+1) + bx^x(\ln x + 1)$$

于是 $f'_{+}(1) = 2ae + b = 1$.

综上可以解得a=0,b=1.

5.(12分)

设函数f(x)是定义在 \mathbb{R} 上的以1为周期的连续函数,试证明: $\exists c \in \mathbb{R}$, s.t. $f(c) = f(c+\pi)$.

Proof.

置 $F(x) = f(x + \pi) - f(x)$.根据连续函数的有界性,可知 $\exists c_1, c_2 \in [0, 1), \text{s.t.} f(c_1) \leqslant f(x) \leqslant f(c_2)$,于是

$$F(c_1) = f(c_1 + \pi) - f(c_1) \geqslant 0$$

$$F(c_2) = f(c_2 + \pi) - f(c_2) \le 0$$

根据连续函数的介值定理, $\exists c$ 介于 c_1, c_2 之间,满足F(c) = 0,即 $f(c) = f(c + \pi)$.

6.(8分

Solution

根据弧长公式有

$$\begin{split} s &= \int_0^\pi \sqrt{1 + y'^2} \mathrm{d}x \\ &= \int_0^\pi \sqrt{1 + \sin x} \mathrm{d}x \\ &= \int_0^\pi \sqrt{\sin^2 \frac{x}{2} + 2\sin \frac{x}{2}\cos \frac{x}{2} + \cos^2 \frac{x}{2}} \mathrm{d}x \\ &= \int_0^\pi \left| \sin \frac{x}{2} + \cos \frac{x}{2} \right| \mathrm{d}x \\ &= \left(\sin \frac{x}{2} - \cos \frac{x}{2} \right) \Big|_0^\pi \\ &= 4 \end{split}$$

7.(12分)

考虑方程 $x = \tan x$ 的正实根.

- (1) (4分) 试证明: $x = \tan x$ 有无穷多个正实根.
- (2) (8分) 将 $x = \tan x$ 的正实根从小到大排列成序列 $\{x_n\}$,试证明 $\lim_{n\to\infty} (x_{n+1} x_n) = \pi$.

(1) Proof.

设 $f(x) = \tan x - x$,对于任意 $k \in \mathbb{N}^*$,在区间 $\left[k\pi, k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$ 上总有

$$f(k\pi) = 0 - k\pi < 0$$

 $\mathbb{X} \lim_{x \to \left(k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)^{-}} f(x) = \lim_{x \to \left(k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)^{-}} \tan x - k\pi - \frac{\pi}{2} = +\infty.$ $\mathbb{H} \exists x \in \left[k\pi, k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}\right), \text{s.t.} f(x) > 0.$

于是根据连续函数的介值定理可知 $\exists x_0 \in \left[k\pi, k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}\right), \text{s.t.} f(x_0) = 0.$

又知这样的k有无穷多个,于是 $x = \tan x$ 有无穷多个正实根.

(2) Proof.

8.(12分)

设 $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$,定义序列 $\{x_n\}$ 满足 $x_n = \sqrt[n]{n}$.

- (1) (6分) 用 εN 语言证明 $\lim_{n \to \infty} x_n = 1$.
- (2) (6分) 求所有的正实数a满足 $\lim_{n\to\infty} n(x_n-1)^a$ 收敛.

(1) Proof.

记 $t_n = \sqrt[n]{n} - 1$,于是 $n = (t+1)^n$,作部分二项展开有

$$n = 1 + nt_n + \frac{n^2 - n}{2}t_n^2 + \dots > \frac{n^2 - n}{2}t_n$$

于是
$$t_n < \frac{2n}{n^2 - n} = \frac{1}{n - 2}$$
.
对于任意 $\varepsilon > 0$,取 $N = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \end{bmatrix} + 3$,于是 $\forall n > N$ 有

$$|a_n - 1| = |t_n| < \frac{1}{n-2} < \varepsilon$$

于是 $\lim_{n\to\infty} a_n = 1$,得证.

(2)

9.(8分)

给定正整数a,定义 $f_a(x) = (x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1})^a$,求所有自然数n满足 $f_a^{(n)}(0) = 0$.

Solution.

注意到

$$f_a'(x) = a\left(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}\right)^{a-1} \cdot \left(1 + \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}}\right) = \frac{a\left(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}\right)^a}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}} = \frac{a}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}} f_a(x)$$

设 $y = f_a(x)$,于是

$$\sqrt{1+x^2}y' = ay$$

囙

$$(1+x^2)y'^2 = a^2y^2$$

对该式两端求导有

$$2xy'^2 + 2(1+x^2)y'y'' = 2a^2yy'$$

即

$$xy' + (1 + x^2)y'' = a^2y$$

等式两端求n阶导有

$$xy^{(n+1)} + ny^{(n)} + (1+x^2)y^{(n+2)} + 2nxy^{(n+1)} + (n^2 - n)y^{(n)} = a^2y^{(n)}$$

代入x = 0有

$$y^{(n+2)} = (a^2 - n^2) y^{(n)}$$

由
$$f_a(0) = 1, f'_a(0) = a$$
可知