# 北京大学数学科学学院2021-22高等数学B1期中考试

# 1.(15分)

导数类基本计算题.

(1) (5分) 求函数

$$f(x) = x^{\arcsin x}, 0 < x < 1$$

的导函数f'(x).

(2) (5分) 求函数

$$f(x) = \int_{e}^{e^x} \frac{\mathrm{d}t}{1 + \ln t}$$

的导函数f'(x).

(3) (5分) 求函数

$$f(x) = \arctan x$$

在x = 0处的三阶导数 $f^{(3)}(0)$ .

(1) Solution.

置 $y = \ln f(x)$ ,于是

$$f'(x) = \frac{\mathrm{d}f(x)}{\mathrm{d}y} \cdot \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x}$$

$$= \frac{\mathrm{d}(\mathrm{e}^y)}{\mathrm{d}y} \cdot \frac{\mathrm{d}(\arcsin x \ln x)}{\mathrm{d}x}$$

$$= \mathrm{e}^y \cdot \left(\frac{\ln x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} + \frac{\arcsin x}{x}\right)$$

$$= \frac{x^{\arcsin x} \left(x \ln x + \sqrt{1+x^2} \arcsin x\right)}{x\sqrt{1+x^2}}$$

(2) Solution.

由微积分基本定理有

$$f'(x) = \frac{d(e^x)}{dx} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + \ln e^x} = \frac{e^x}{1 + x}$$

(3) Solution(Method I).

我们有

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

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

$$f^{(3)}(x) = -\left(\frac{2(x^2-1)^2 - 2x(4x^3 - 4x)}{(x^2-1)^4}\right) = \frac{6x^4 - 4x^2 - 2}{(x^2-1)^4}$$

于是 $f^{(3)}(0) = -2$ .

Solution(Method II).

置
$$y = f(x)$$
,由 $y' = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$ 有 $(x^2+1)y' = 1, y'|_{x=0} = 1$ . 对上式求导有

$$y''(x^2 + 1) + 2xy' = 0$$

再次求导有

$$y'''(x^2+1) + 2xy'' + 2y' + 2xy'' = 0$$

代入
$$x = 0, y'|_{x=0} = 0$$
有 $f^{(3)}(0) = -2$ .

3.(15分)

积分类基本计算题

(1) (5分) 求定积分

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x \cos x}{1 + \sin^2 x} \mathrm{d}x$$

- **(2)** (5分) 求欧氏平面直角坐标系中曲线 $y = \frac{1}{2}x^2$ 从(0,0)到 $\left(1,\frac{1}{2}\right)$ 的弧长.
- (3) (5分) 设奇数 $n \ge 3$ ,求极坐标系 $(r, \theta)$ 中曲线 $r = \sin(n\theta), 0 \le \theta \le 2\pi$ 围成的封闭图形的面积.

(1) Solution.

置 $t = \sin x$ ,于是

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x \cos x}{1 + \sin^{2} x} \mathrm{d}x = \int_{0}^{1} \frac{t \mathrm{d}t}{1 + t^{2}} = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{1} \frac{\mathrm{d}\left(t^{2}\right)}{1 + t^{2}} = \left(\frac{1}{2} \ln\left(x + 1\right)\right) \Big|_{0}^{1} = \frac{\ln 2}{2}$$

(2) Solution.

由题意y' = x,于是

$$s = \int_0^1 \sqrt{1 + y'^2} dx = \int_0^1 \sqrt{1 + x^2} dx = \left( \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{x^2 + 1} + \frac{1}{2} \ln \left( x + \sqrt{1 + x^2} \right) \right) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{\sqrt{2} + \ln \left( 1 + \sqrt{2} \right)}{2}$$

(3) Solution.

置 $\varphi = n\theta$ ,用平面下极坐标公式可得

$$S = 2n \cdot \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2n}} \sin^2(n\theta) d\theta = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin\varphi d\varphi = \left(\frac{\varphi}{2} - \frac{\sin 2\varphi}{4}\right) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

## 3.(15分)

$$x_1 > 0, x_{n+1} = \frac{1}{2} \left( x_n + \frac{1}{x_n} \right)$$

#### Proof.

若 $x_1=1$ ,则 $\forall n\in\mathbb{N}^*, x_n=1$ ,于是 $\lim_{n\to\infty}x_n=1$ .若 $x_1\neq 1$ ,则根据基本不等式, $\forall n\in\mathbb{N}^*$ 有

$$x_{n+1} = \frac{1}{2} \left( x_n + \frac{1}{x_n} \right) > \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2\sqrt{x_n \cdot \frac{1}{x_n}} = 1$$

$$x_{n+1} - x_n = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{x_n} - x_n \right) < 0$$

即 $\{x_n\}_{n=2}^{\infty}$  递减且有下界1.设  $\lim_{n\to\infty} x_n = a \ge 1$ .对递推式两边求极限有

$$a = \frac{1}{2} \left( a + \frac{1}{a} \right)$$

### 4.(20分)

设x > 0,定义

$$p(x) = \int_0^x \frac{\mathrm{d}t}{\sqrt{t^3 + 2021}}$$

试证明:方程 $p(x+1) = p(x) + \sin x$ 有无穷多个正实数解

#### Proof.

记

$$P(x) = p(x+1) - p(x) = \int_{x}^{x+1} \frac{\mathrm{d}t}{\sqrt{t^3 + 2021}}$$

注意到t > 0时有

$$0 < \frac{1}{\sqrt{t^3 + 2021}} < \frac{1}{\sqrt{2021}} < \frac{1}{2}$$

于是

$$0 < P(x) < \int_{x}^{x+1} \frac{\mathrm{d}t}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

根据定积分的定义可知P(x)在定义域上连续.

 $记F(x) = P(x) - \sin x,$  于是F(x)在 $(0, +\infty)$ 连续.

注意到对于任意 $k \in \mathbb{N}^*$ 有

$$F\left(2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = P\left(2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) - 1 < -\frac{1}{2}$$
$$F\left(2k\pi + \frac{3\pi}{2}\right) = P\left(2k\pi + \frac{3\pi}{2}\right) + 1 > 1$$

于是根据连续函数的介值定理, $\exists x_0 \in \left(2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}, 2k\pi + \frac{3\pi}{2}\right)$ , s.t. $F(x_0) = 0$ ,此时 $x_0$ 即为原方程的根. 又因为这样的区间有无穷多个.于是原方程有无穷多个正实数解.证毕.

### 5.(15分)

证明:对于任意定义在[0,1]上的连续函数f(x)有

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \int_0^1 f(x) \sin(nx) dx = 0$$

#### **Analysis**

对于[0,1]上的一个分割 $0=x_0< x_1<\cdots< x_n=1$ 和每个区间 $(x_{i-1},x_i)$ 上的取样点 $\xi_i$ ,记 $\lambda=\max\Delta x_i$ .根据Riemann积分的定义,我们可以得知

$$\int_0^1 f(x) dx = \lim_{\lambda \to 0^+} \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i) \Delta x_i$$

这告诉我们将f(x)看作各段上的常值函数后求和来求极限是可行的.

而对于一个常值 $f(\xi_i)$ ,不难得知

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \int_{x_{i-1}}^{x_i} f(\xi_i) \sin(nx) = 0$$

于是我们只需要证明在看作常值之后剩余的误差项也趋于0即可.

实际上,本题即我们所说的Riemann引理.

#### Proof

由f(x)在[0,1]连续可得f(x)在 $\left[\frac{j}{k},\frac{j+1}{k}\right]$ 上也连续,其中 $k,j\in\mathbb{N}^*,0\leqslant j< m.$ 

记f(x)在 $\left[\frac{j}{k}, \frac{j+1}{k}\right]$ 的上下界分别为 $M_j, m_j$ .

由于f(x)在[0,1]连续,故 $\int_0^1 f(x) dx$ 存在.设 $\int_0^1 f(x) dx = A$ ,则Rieman和的极限有

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} \frac{M_j}{k} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} \frac{m_j}{k} = A$$

从而

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} \frac{M_j - m_j}{k} = A - A = 0$$

 $\mathbb{E} \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists K > 0, \text{s.t.} \forall k > K, \left| \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} \frac{M_j - m_j}{k} \right| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}.$ 

由f(x)在[0,1]连续可得 $\exists B > 0$ , s.t. |f(x)| < B.

现在, $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}^*$ 有

$$\left| \int_{0}^{1} f(x) \sin(nx) dx \right| = \left| \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} \int_{\frac{j}{k}}^{\frac{j+1}{k}} f(x) \sin(nx) dx \right|$$

$$= \left| \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} \int_{\frac{j}{k}}^{\frac{j+1}{k}} \left( f(x) - f\left(\frac{j}{k}\right) \right) \sin(nx) dx + \int_{\frac{j}{k}}^{\frac{j+1}{k}} f\left(\frac{j}{k}\right) \sin(nx) dx \right|$$

$$\leqslant \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} \int_{\frac{j}{k}}^{\frac{j+1}{k}} \left| f(x) - f\left(\frac{j}{k}\right) \right| \left| \sin(nx) \right| dx + \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} f\left(\frac{j}{k}\right) \int_{\frac{j}{k}}^{\frac{j+1}{k}} \sin(nx) dx$$

$$\leqslant \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} \int_{\frac{j}{k}}^{\frac{j+1}{k}} \left| f(x) - f\left(\frac{j}{k}\right) \right| dx + \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} f\left(\frac{j}{k}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{n} \left(\cos\frac{j}{k} - \cos\frac{j+1}{k}\right)$$

$$\leqslant \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} \int_{\frac{j}{k}}^{\frac{j+1}{k}} \left| M_{j} - m_{j} \right| dx + \frac{2Bk}{n}$$

$$\leqslant \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} \frac{M_{j} - m_{j}}{k} + \frac{2Bk}{n}$$

$$\leqslant \frac{\varepsilon}{2} + \frac{2Bk}{n}$$

从而 $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N = \max\left\{K, \frac{4Bk}{\varepsilon}\right\}, \text{s.t.} \forall n > N,$ 

$$\left| \lim_{n \to \infty} \int_0^1 f(x) \sin(nx) dx \right| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2} + \frac{2Bk}{N} < \varepsilon$$

从而  $\lim_{n\to\infty} \int_0^1 f(x) \sin(nx) dx = 0$ ,证毕.

### 6.(20分)

设 $y = f(x) = x^3, x = g(t) = t^2, y = f(g(t)) = t^6, \Delta t = 0.1, \Delta x = g(1+0.1) - g(1) = 0.21.$ 

- (1) (6分) 当把t作为自变量时,函数 $y = f(g(t)) = t^6$ 的二阶微分记为 $d_t^2 y$ ,函数 $x = g(t) = t^2$ 的一阶微分记为 $d_t x$ . 试计算:当t = 1, $\Delta t = 0.1$ 时,函数y = f(g(t))的二阶微分  $d_t^2 y|_{t=1,\Delta t=0.1}$ 和函数x = g(t)的一阶微分  $d_t x|_{t=1,\Delta t=0.1}$ .
- **(2) (7分)** 当把x作为自变量时,函数 $y = f(x) = x^3$ 的二阶微分记为 $\mathrm{d}_x^2 y, x$ (视作x的函数)的一阶微分记为 $\mathrm{d}_x x$ . 试计算:当 $x = 1, \Delta x = 0.21$ 时,函数y = f(x)的二阶微分 $\mathrm{d}_x^2 y|_{x=1,\Delta x=0.21}$ 和函数x的一阶微

$$\mathcal{H} d_x x|_{x=1,\Delta x=0.21}.$$

(3) (6分) 
$$\left. \frac{\mathrm{d}_t^2 y}{\left(\mathrm{d}_t x\right)^2} \right|_{t=1,\Delta t=0.1}$$
 和  $\left. \frac{\mathrm{d}_x^2 y}{\left(\mathrm{d}_x x\right)^2} \right|_{x=1,\Delta x=0.21}$  相等吗?

(1) Solution.

$$d_t^2 y \big|_{t=1,\Delta t=0.1} = (t^6)'' (\Delta t)^2 = 30t^4 (\Delta t)^2 = 0.3$$
$$d_t x \big|_{t=1,\Delta t=0.1} = (t^2)' \Delta t = 2t\Delta t = 0.2$$

(2) Solution.

$$d_x^2 y \big|_{x=1, \Delta x=0.21} = (x^3)'' (\Delta x)^2 = 6x (\Delta x)^2 = 0.2646$$
$$d_x x \big|_{x=1, \Delta x=0.21} = (x)' \Delta x = \Delta t = 0.21$$

(3) Solution.

$$\left. \frac{\mathrm{d}_t^2 y}{\left(\mathrm{d}_t x\right)^2} \right|_{t=1, \Delta t=0.1} = \frac{0.3}{0.2^2} = 7.5$$

$$\frac{\left. \frac{\mathrm{d}_t^2 y}{\left( \mathrm{d}_t x \right)^2} \right|_{t=1, \Delta t=0.1} = \frac{0.3}{0.2^2} = 7.5$$

$$\left. \frac{\mathrm{d}_x^2 y}{\left( \mathrm{d}_x x \right)^2} \right|_{x=1, \Delta x=0.21} = \frac{0.2646}{0.21^2} = 6$$

显然,两者不相等.