

2019级《单变量微积分》期中试卷参考答案

一、

(1) 求 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sin \frac{1}{n} \cdot \left[\frac{1}{\tan \frac{1}{n}} \right]$, 其中 $[x]$ 表示不超过 x 的最大整数.

解: $\frac{1}{\tan \frac{1}{n}} - 1 < \left[\frac{1}{\tan \frac{1}{n}} \right] \leq \frac{1}{\tan \frac{1}{n}}$ 且 $\sin \frac{1}{n} > 0$. (3分)

故

$$\sin \frac{1}{n} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{\tan \frac{1}{n}} - 1 \right) = \cos \frac{1}{n} - \sin \frac{1}{n} < \sin \frac{1}{n} \cdot \left[\frac{1}{\tan \frac{1}{n}} \right] \leq \sin \frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{1}{\tan \frac{1}{n}} = \cos \frac{1}{n}. \quad (6分)$$

由两边夹定理知, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sin \frac{1}{n} \cdot \left[\frac{1}{\tan \frac{1}{n}} \right] = 1$. (7分)

(2) 求 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (-1)^n n \sin(\pi \sqrt{n^2 + 2019})$.

解: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (-1)^n n \sin(\pi \sqrt{n^2 + 2019}) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \sin \left((\sqrt{n^2 + 2019} - n)\pi \right)$ (3分)

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n \cdot 2019\pi}{\sqrt{n^2 + 2019} + n} = \frac{2019\pi}{2}. \quad (7分)$$

(3) 求 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{\sqrt[n]{a} + \sqrt[n]{b} + \sqrt[n]{c}}{3} \right)^n$, 其中 $a, b, c > 0$.

解: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{\sqrt[n]{a} + \sqrt[n]{b} + \sqrt[n]{c}}{3} \right)^n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} e^{n \ln \frac{\sqrt[n]{a} + \sqrt[n]{b} + \sqrt[n]{c}}{3}}$. (2分)

$$\text{而 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln \frac{a^x + b^x + c^x}{3}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3}{a^x + b^x + c^x} \cdot \frac{1}{3} (a^x \ln a + b^x \ln b + c^x \ln c) = \frac{1}{3} \ln(abc). \quad (6分)$$

$$\text{故 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} e^{n \ln \frac{\sqrt[n]{a} + \sqrt[n]{b} + \sqrt[n]{c}}{3}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln \frac{a^x + b^x + c^x}{3}}{x}} = \sqrt[3]{abc}. \quad (7分)$$

(4) 求 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\tan x} - e^x}{\sin x - x \cos x}$.

解: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\tan x} - e^x}{\sin x - x \cos x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x (e^{\tan x - x} - 1)}{\sin x - x \cos x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x - x}{\sin x - x \cos x}$ (4分)

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sec^2 x - 1}{\cos x - \cos x + x \sin x} = 1. \quad (7分)$$

(5) $f(x) = \sqrt{1+x^2} \cdot \cos x$. 求 $f^{(4)}(0)$.

解:

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= \sqrt{1+x^2} \cdot \cos x = \left(1 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{\frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2}-1)}{2}x^4 + o(x^4) \right) \cdot \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{4!}x^4 + o(x^4) \right) \\ &= 1 + \left(\frac{1}{4!} - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{\frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2}-1)}{2} \right) x^4 + o(x^4) \\ &= 1 - \frac{1}{3}x^4 + o(x^4). \quad (5分) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{故 } f^{(4)}(0) = 4! \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{3} \right) = -8. \quad (7分)$$

$$(6) f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x}, & x > 0; \\ x^3 - 3x^2, & x \leq 0. \end{cases} \text{ 求 } f'(x).$$

$$\text{解: } f'(x) = \begin{cases} 2x \sin \frac{1}{x} - \cos \frac{1}{x}, & x > 0; \\ 3x^2 - 6x, & x < 0. \end{cases} \quad (5 \text{ 分})$$

$$f'_-(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} (3x^2 - 6x) = 0$$

$$f'_+(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x} - 0}{x - 0} = 0$$

$$\text{所以, } f'(x) = \begin{cases} 2x \sin \frac{1}{x} - \cos \frac{1}{x}, & x > 0; \\ 3x^2 - 6x, & x \leq 0. \end{cases} \quad (7 \text{ 分})$$

二、

1. 设 $y = f(x)$ 由参数方程

$$\begin{cases} x = t - \cos t, \\ y = \sin t \end{cases}$$

确定, 求 $f(x)$ 在参数 $t = \pi$ 处的二阶导数.

$$\text{解: } f'(x) = \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\cos t dt}{(1 + \sin t) dt} = \frac{\cos t}{1 + \sin t} \quad (3 \text{ 分}),$$

$$f''(x) = \frac{d(\frac{dy}{dx})}{dx} = \frac{d(\frac{\cos t}{1 + \sin t})}{d(t - \cos t)} = \frac{-1}{(1 + \sin t)^2} \quad (6 \text{ 分}).$$

$$\text{故 } f''(x)|_{t=\pi} = -1. \quad (7 \text{ 分})$$

2. 求由方程 $\sin y + e^x - xy - 1 = 0$ 决定的 $(0, 0)$ 附近的隐函数 $y(x)$ 在 $x = 0$ 处的二阶导数.

$$\text{解: 对 } \sin y + e^x - xy - 1 = 0 \text{ 两边关于 } x \text{ 求导得: } y' \cos y + e^x - (xy' + y) = 0,$$

$$\text{故 } y' = \frac{y - e^x}{\cos y - x}, \quad y'(0) = -1. \quad (3 \text{ 分}).$$

$$\text{再关于 } x \text{ 求导得: } y'' = \frac{(y' - e^x)(\cos y - x) - (y - e^x) \cdot (-y' \sin y - 1)}{(\cos y - x)^2} \quad (6 \text{ 分}).$$

$$\text{代入 } x = 0, y = 0, y'(0) = -1 \text{ 可得 } y''(0) = -3. \quad (7 \text{ 分})$$

三、 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续, 且 $f(a) = f(b) = 0, f'_+(a) \cdot f'_-(b) > 0$. 证明: 存在 $\xi \in (a, b)$ 使得 $f(\xi) = 0$.

$$\text{解: 不妨设 } f'_+(a) > 0, f'_-(b) > 0. \text{ 由 } f'_+(a) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x - a} > 0, \exists \delta_1 > 0, \text{ s.t. } a < x < a + \delta_1 \text{ 时, } f(x) - f(a) = f(x) > 0 \quad (4 \text{ 分});$$

$$\text{同理, } \exists \delta_2 > 0, \text{ s.t. } b - \delta_2 < x < b \text{ 时, } f(x) - f(b) = f(x) < 0 \quad (7 \text{ 分}).$$

由连续函数介值定理知, $\exists \xi \in (a, b), s.t. f(\xi) = 0$ (10 分).

□

四、 $x \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$. 证明: $\sin x + \tan x > 2x$.

解: 令 $f(x) = \sin x + \tan x - 2x$ (2 分).

则 $f(0) = 0$, 且当 $x \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$ 时,

$$f'(x) = \cos x + \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} - 2 > \cos^2 x + \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} - 2 > 0. (6 \text{ 分})$$

$f(x)$ 在 $[0, \frac{\pi}{2})$ 连续, 故 $f(x)$ 在 $[0, \frac{\pi}{2})$ 上严格单调增 (8 分).

故 $f(x) > f(0) = 0$, 即 $\sin x + \tan x > 2x$. (10 分)

五、 $f(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上二阶可导, 且 $|f(x)| \leq 1, f'(0) > 1$. 证明: 存在 ξ 使得 $f''(\xi) + f(\xi) = 0$.

解: 令 $F(x) = f^2(x) + f'^2(x)$ (2 分).

首先证明: $\exists b > 0, s.t. F(b) < F(0)$.

否则, $\forall x > 0, F(x) \geq F(0) = f^2(0) + f'^2(0) = 1 + \delta$ (由 $f'(0) > 1$ 知, $\delta > 0$). 于是有

$$f'^2(x) = F(x) - f^2(x) \geq F(0) - 1 = \delta, \Rightarrow |f'(x)| \geq \sqrt{\delta} (\forall x > 0).$$

进而

$$|f(x)| = |f(0) + f'(\xi)x| \geq |f'(\xi)|x - |f(0)| \geq \sqrt{\delta}x - |f(0)| \rightarrow +\infty (x \rightarrow +\infty)$$

这与 $|f(x)| \leq 1$ 矛盾. (6 分)

同理, $\exists a < 0, s.t. F(a) < F(0)$.

设 $F(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上的最大值点为 ξ , 则

$$F'(\xi) = 2f'(\xi)(f(\xi) + f''(\xi)) = 0.$$

又若 $f'(\xi) = 0$, 则 $F(\xi) = f^2(\xi) \geq F(0) = f^2(0) + f'^2(0) > 1$, 与 $|f(x)| \leq 1$ 矛盾, 故 $f'(\xi) \neq 0$. 于是 $f(\xi) + f''(\xi) = 0$. (10 分)

六. 实数列 $\{a_n\}, \{b_n\}$ 满足 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = a, b_n > 0. c_n = \frac{a_1 b_1 + a_2 b_2 + \cdots + a_n b_n}{b_1 + b_2 + \cdots + b_n}$. 证明:

1. 数列 $\{c_n\}$ 收敛.

2. 若 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (b_1 + b_2 + \cdots + b_n) = +\infty$, 则 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} c_n = a$.

解: 1. 由于 $b_i > 0$, 故数列 $\{b_1 + b_2 + \cdots + b_n\}$ 单调递增. (2 分)

(I) 它有上界时, 由单调有界判别法, 可知其收敛到 $0 < l < +\infty$. (4 分)

由Cauchy收敛准则知, $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N_1$, 当 $n > N_1$ 时, 对 $\forall p \in \mathbb{N}$ 有 $b_{n+1} + b_{n+2} + \cdots + b_{n+p} < \varepsilon$;

再由 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = a$ 知, $\exists N_2$, 当 $n > N_2$ 时, $|a_n - a| < 1$.

故当 $n > \max\{N_1, N_2\}$ 时, 对 $\forall p \in \mathbb{N}$ 有:

$$\begin{aligned} & |(a_{n+1} - a)b_{n+1} + (a_{n+2} - a)b_{n+2} + \cdots + (a_{n+p} - a)b_{n+p}| \\ & \leq |a_{n+1} - a|b_{n+1} + |a_{n+2} - a|b_{n+2} + \cdots + |a_{n+p} - a|b_{n+p} \quad (8 \text{ 分}) \\ & < b_{n+1} + b_{n+2} + \cdots + b_{n+p} < \varepsilon \end{aligned}$$

由Cauchy收敛准则, 知数列 $\{(a_1 - a)b_1 + (a_2 - a)b_2 + \cdots + (a_n - a)b_n\}$ 收敛, 设其收敛到 s . 则

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} c_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(a_1 - a)b_1 + (a_2 - a)b_2 + \cdots + (a_n - a)b_n + a(b_1 + b_2 + \cdots + b_n)}{b_1 + b_2 + \cdots + b_n} = \frac{s}{l} + a. (10 \text{ 分})$$

(II) 当 $\{b_1 + b_2 + \cdots + b_n\}$ 无界时, $b_1 + b_2 + \cdots + b_n \rightarrow +\infty (n \rightarrow +\infty)$, 此时即为 (2) 中问题.

2. 当 $b_1 + b_2 + \cdots + b_n \rightarrow +\infty (n \rightarrow +\infty)$ 时, 由Stolz定理可得 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} c_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}b_{n+1}}{b_{n+1}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_{n+1} = a. (14 \text{ 分})$

七. 数列 $\{a_n\}$ 满足: $a_{n+1} = f(a_n)$, $a_n \neq 0$ 且 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$, $f(x) = x + \alpha \cdot x^k + o(x^k) \quad (x \rightarrow 0)$, 其中 $k > 1, \alpha \neq 0$ 为常数. 证明: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \cdot a_n^{k-1} = \frac{1}{(1-k)\alpha}$.

解:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{a_{n+1}^{k-1}} - \frac{1}{a_n^{k-1}} &= \frac{a_n^{k-1} - a_{n+1}^{k-1}}{a_n^{k-1}a_{n+1}^{k-1}} = \frac{a_n^{k-1} - (a_n + \alpha \cdot a_n^k + o(a_n^k))^{k-1}}{a_n^{k-1}(a_n + \alpha \cdot a_n^k + o(a_n^k))^{k-1}} \\ &= \frac{a_n^{k-1} - (a_n^{k-1} + (k-1)\alpha a_n^{2k-2} + o(a_n^{2k-2}))}{a_n^{k-1} \cdot (a_n^{k-1} + (k-1)\alpha a_n^{2k-2} + o(a_n^{2k-2}))} \quad (5 \text{ 分}) \\ &= \frac{(1-k)\alpha a_n^{2k-2} + o(a_n^{2k-2})}{a_n^{2k-2} + o(a_n^{2k-2})} \quad (n \rightarrow \infty) \end{aligned}$$

故有

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{a_{n+1}^{k-1}} - \frac{1}{a_n^{k-1}} \right) &= (1-k)\alpha \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{1}{a_{i+1}^{k-1}} - \frac{1}{a_i^{k-1}} \right) = (1-k)\alpha \quad (8 \text{ 分}) \\ \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left(\frac{1}{a_{n+1}^{k-1}} - \frac{1}{a_1^{k-1}} \right) &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{(n+1)a_{n+1}^{k-1}} = (1-k)\alpha. \end{aligned}$$

于是, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \cdot a_n^{k-1} = \frac{1}{(1-k)\alpha}. (10 \text{ 分})$

(注: 若直接用Stolz定理, 可考虑给6分)