

期中自测题答案

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1. (本题满分 15 分) 求下列极限:

(1)(5 分)

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n!}{n^n};$$

解: 对任意的 $n \geq 2$, 有

$$0 < \frac{n!}{n^n} = \left(\frac{1}{n}\right) \left(\frac{2}{n}\right) \cdots \left(\frac{n}{n}\right) \leq \frac{1}{n}.$$

因为

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} = 0,$$

由夹逼定理知原极限为 0.

□

(2)(5 分)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(3 + 2 \sin x)^x - 3^x}{\tan^2 x};$$

解: 利用等价无穷小方法.

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(3 + 2 \sin x)^x - 3^x}{\tan^2 x} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(3 + 2 \sin x)^x - 3^x}{x^2} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3^x \left[\left(1 + \frac{2 \sin x}{3}\right)^x - 1 \right]}{x^2} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\exp\{x \ln(1 + \frac{2 \sin x}{3})\} - 1}{x^2} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1 + \frac{2 \sin x}{3})}{x} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \sin x}{3x} \\
 &= \frac{2}{3}.
 \end{aligned}$$

□

(3)(5 分)

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{[1^a + 3^a + \cdots + (2n-1)^a]^{b+1}}{[2^b + 4^b + \cdots + (2n)^b]^{a+1}} \quad (a, b \neq -1).$$

解: 构造黎曼和.

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{[1^a + 3^a + \cdots + (2n-1)^a]^{b+1}}{[2^b + 4^b + \cdots + (2n)^b]^{a+1}} \\
 &= 2^{a-b} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\left[\frac{1}{n} \left(\left(\frac{1}{2n}\right)^a + \left(\frac{3}{2n}\right)^a + \cdots + \left(\frac{2n-1}{2n}\right)^a \right) \right]^{b+1}}{\left[\frac{1}{n} \left(\left(\frac{2}{2n}\right)^b + \left(\frac{4}{2n}\right)^b + \cdots + \left(\frac{2n}{2n}\right)^b \right) \right]^{a+1}} \\
 &= 2^{a-b} \frac{\left(\int_0^1 x^a dx \right)^{b+1}}{\left(\int_0^1 x^b dx \right)^{a+1}} \\
 &= 2^{a-b} \frac{(b+1)^{a+1}}{(a+1)^{b+1}}.
 \end{aligned}$$

□

2. (本题满分 10 分) 设定义在 $(-\infty, 1)$ 上的函数 $f(x)$ 的解析式为

$$f(x) = \frac{1+x}{\sqrt{1-x}}.$$

对任意的 $n \in \mathbb{N}_+$, 求 $f^{(n)}(x)$.

解: $n = 1$ 时,

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x}} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{1+x}{(1-x)^{\frac{3}{2}}}.$$

$n \geq 2$ 时, 由莱布尼茨公式:

$$\begin{aligned} f^{(n)}(x) &= \left[(1+x) \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x}} \right) \right]^{(n)} \\ &= (1+x) \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x}} \right)^{(n)} + n \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x}} \right)^{(n-1)} \\ &= (1+x) \frac{(2n-1)!!}{2^n} (1-x)^{-\frac{2n+1}{2}} + n \frac{(2n-3)!!}{2^{n-1}} (1-x)^{-\frac{2n-1}{2}}. \end{aligned}$$

□

3. (本题满分 15 分) 求下列不定积分:

(1)(5 分)

$$\int \frac{dx}{x^4(x^2+1)};$$

解: 注意到

$$\frac{1}{x^4(x^2+1)} = \frac{1}{x^2+1} - \frac{x^2-1}{x^4},$$

从而

$$\begin{aligned} &\int \frac{dx}{x^4(x^2+1)} \\ &= \int \left(\frac{1}{x^2+1} - \frac{x^2-1}{x^4} \right) dx \\ &= \arctan x + \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{3x^3} + C. \end{aligned}$$

□

(2)(5 分)

$$\int \frac{\cos 2x}{\sin^4 x + \cos^4 x} dx;$$

解: 由 $\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x = 1$, 有 $\sin^4 x + \cos^4 x = 1 - 2\sin^2 x \cos^2 x$. 从而

$$\begin{aligned} & \int \frac{\cos 2x}{\sin^4 x + \cos^4 x} dx \\ &= \int \frac{\cos 2x}{1 - 2\sin^2 x \cos^2 x} dx \\ &= \int \frac{\cos 2x}{1 - \frac{\sin^2 2x}{2}} dx \\ &= \int \frac{d\sin 2x}{2 - \sin^2 2x} \\ &= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \ln \left| \frac{\sin 2x + \sqrt{2}}{\sin 2x - \sqrt{2}} \right| + C. \end{aligned}$$

□

(3)(5 分)

$$\int \frac{xe^x dx}{\sqrt{1+e^x}}.$$

解: 注意到

$$d\sqrt{1+e^x} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{e^x}{\sqrt{1+e^x}},$$

有

$$\begin{aligned} & \int \frac{xe^x dx}{\sqrt{1+e^x}} \\ &= \int 2xd\sqrt{1+e^x} \\ &= 2x\sqrt{1+e^x} - \int 2\sqrt{1+e^x} dx \\ (t=e^x) \quad &= 2x\sqrt{1+e^x} - \int \frac{2\sqrt{1+t}}{t} dt \\ (y=\sqrt{1+t}) \quad &= 2x\sqrt{1+e^x} - \int \frac{4y^2}{y^2-1} dy \\ &= 2x\sqrt{1+e^x} - \int \left(4 - 2\left(\frac{1}{y+1} - \frac{1}{y-1} \right) \right) dy \\ &= 2x\sqrt{1+e^x} - 4y + 2\ln \left(\frac{y+1}{y-1} \right) + C \\ &= 2x\sqrt{1+e^x} - 4\sqrt{1+e^x} + 2\ln \frac{\sqrt{1+e^x}+1}{\sqrt{1+e^x}-1} + C. \end{aligned}$$

□

4. (本题满分 15 分) 求下列定积分:

(1)(5 分)

$$\int_{-2}^2 \min \left\{ \frac{1}{|x|}, x^2 \right\} dx;$$

解: 注意到 $\min \left\{ \frac{1}{|x|}, x^2 \right\}$ 是偶函数, 且在 $0 \leq x \leq 1$ 时, $x^2 \leq \frac{1}{|x|}$; 在 $1 < x < 2$ 时, $\frac{1}{|x|} < x^2$.

从而

$$\int_{-2}^2 \min \left\{ \frac{1}{|x|}, x^2 \right\} dx = 2 \left(\int_0^1 x^2 dx + \int_1^2 \frac{1}{x} dx \right) = \frac{2}{3} + 2 \ln 2.$$

□

(2)(5 分)

$$\int_0^\pi \frac{x \sin x}{1 + \cos^2 x} dx;$$

解: 利用对称性. 注意到

$$\frac{x \sin x}{1 + \cos^2 x} + \frac{(\pi - x) \sin(\pi - x)}{1 + \cos^2(\pi - x)} = \frac{\pi \sin x}{1 + \cos^2 x}.$$

从而

$$\int_0^\pi \frac{x \sin x}{1 + \cos^2 x} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\pi \sin x}{1 + \cos^2 x} = -\pi \arctan(\cos x) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\pi^2}{4}.$$

□

(3)(5 分)

$$\int_0^1 x^{m-1} (1-x)^{n-1} dx \quad (m, n \in \mathbb{N}_+);$$

解: 利用分部积分构造递推. 记

$$B(m, n) = \int_0^1 x^{m-1} (1-x)^{n-1} dx.$$

当 $n > 1$ 时,

$$B(m, n) = \frac{1}{m} \int_0^1 (1-x)^{n-1} dx^m = \frac{x^m (1-x)^{n-1}}{m} \Big|_0^1 + \frac{n-1}{m} \int_0^1 x^m (1-x)^{n-2} dx = \frac{n-1}{m} B(m+1, n-1).$$

$n = 1$ 时,

$$B(m, 1) = \int_0^1 x^{m-1} dx = \frac{1}{m}.$$

从而

$$B(m, n) = \frac{(n-1)(n-2) \cdots (n-(n-1))}{m(m+1) \cdots (m+n-2)} B(m+n-1, 1) = \frac{(n-1)!(m-1)!}{(m+n-1)!}.$$

5. (本题满分 10 分) 设 $\{x_n\}$ 为正数列, 且满足

$$x_{n+1} + \frac{1}{x_n} < 2, n \in \mathbb{N}_+.$$

证明数列 $\{x_n\}$ 收敛, 并求出其极限.

证明: 因为 $\{x_n\}$ 是正序列, 所以对任意的 $n \in \mathbb{N}_+$, 有

$$\frac{1}{x_n} < x_{n+1} + \frac{1}{x_n} < 2,$$

从而 $x_n > \frac{1}{2}$. 此外, 由

$$x_{n+1} + \frac{1}{x_n} < 2 \leq x_n + \frac{1}{x_n}$$

知 $x_{n+1} < x_n$. 从而序列 $\{x_n\}$ 单调递减、有下界, 故极限存在, 设极限为 $\ell \geq \frac{1}{2}$. 对

$$x_{n+1} + \frac{1}{x_n} < 2$$

两端取极限, 得

$$\ell + \frac{1}{\ell} \leq 2,$$

从而 $\ell = 1$, 即序列 $\{x_n\}$ 的极限为 1. □

6. (本题满分 10 分) 设 $f \in C[a, b]$, 且存在常数 $M, \eta > 0$, 使得对任意的 $[\alpha, \beta] \subseteq [a, b]$, 恒有

$$\left| \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} f(x) dx \right| \leq M (\beta - \alpha)^{1+\eta}.$$

证明: $f \equiv 0$.

证明: 用反证法. 若 $f \not\equiv 0$, 则存在 $x_0 \in [a, b], f(x_0) \neq 0$. 不妨设 $f(x_0) > 0$ 且 $x_0 < b$. 由 f 的连续性, 存在 $0 < \delta < b - x_0$, 使得当 $x \in [x_0, x_0 + \delta]$ 时, $f(x) \geq \frac{f(x_0)}{2}$. 从而, 任取 $x_0 \leq \alpha < \beta < x_0 + \delta$, 有

$$\frac{f(x_0)}{2}(\beta - \alpha) \leq \left| \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} f(x) dx \right| \leq M(\beta - \alpha)^{1+\eta},$$

化简得

$$\frac{f(x_0)}{2M} \leq (\beta - \alpha)^\eta. \quad (0.1)$$

由 α, β 的任意性, 可取 $x_0 \leq \alpha < \beta < x_0 + \delta$, 使得

$$\beta - \alpha < \left(\frac{f(x_0)}{2M} \right)^{\frac{1}{\eta}},$$

此时(0.1)不成立, 矛盾. 从而原命题成立, 即 $f \equiv 0$. □

7. (本题满分 10 分) 设 n 次首一多项式 $p(x)$ 有 n 个实零点 $x_1 \leq x_2 \leq \cdots \leq x_n$.

(1)(5 分) 求 $p'(x)$ (用 x_1, \cdots, x_n 表示).

解: 由题意,

$$p(x) = (x - x_1) \cdots (x - x_n).$$

从而

$$p'(x) = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{p(x)}{x - x_k}.$$

□

(2)(5 分) 证明: 对任意的 $x \in \mathbb{R}$, 有

$$[p'(x)]^2 - p(x)p''(x) \geq 0.$$

证明: 易计算得:

$$p''(x) = \sum_{1 \leq i, j \leq n, i \neq j} \frac{p(x)}{(x - x_i)(x - x_j)}.$$

结合 (1) 知

$$(p'(x))^2 - p(x)p''(x) = \left(\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{p(x)}{x - x_k} \right)^2 - \sum_{1 \leq i, j \leq n, i \neq j} \frac{p^2(x)}{(x - x_i)(x - x_j)} = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{p^2(x)}{(x - x_k)^2} \geq 0.$$

□

8. (本题满分 15 分)

(1)(5 分) 设 $k \in \mathbb{N}_+$. 证明:

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \left(\frac{\sin 2kx}{\sin x} \right) dx = 0.$$

证明: 注意到

$$\begin{aligned} & \sin x (\cos x + \cos 3x + \cdots + \cos(2k-1)x) \\ &= \frac{\sin 2x - \sin 0}{2} + \frac{\sin 4x - \sin 2x}{2} + \cdots + \frac{\sin 2kx - \sin(2k-2)x}{2} \\ &= \frac{\sin 2kx}{2}, \end{aligned}$$

从而

$$\frac{\sin 2kx}{\sin x} = 2 (\cos x + \cos 3x + \cdots + \cos(2k-1)x).$$

故

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \left(\frac{\sin 2kx}{\sin x} \right) dx = \int_0^{2\pi} 2 (\cos x + \cos 3x + \cdots + \cos(2k-1)x) dx = 0.$$

□

(2)(10 分) 设 $n \in \mathbb{N}_+$. 证明:

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\frac{\sin nx}{\sin x} \right)^2 dx = \frac{n\pi}{2}.$$

证明: n 为偶数时, 由 (1) 知,

$$\frac{\sin nx}{\sin x} = 2 (\cos x + \cos 3x + \cdots + \cos(n-1)x).$$

从而,

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\frac{\sin nx}{\sin x} \right)^2 &= 4 (\cos x + \cos 3x + \cdots + \cos(n-1)x)^2 \\ &= 4 \left(\sum_{k=1}^{\frac{n}{2}} \cos^2(2k-1)x + \sum_{1 \leq i, j \leq \frac{n}{2}, i \neq j} \cos(2i-1)x \cos(2j-1)x \right) \\ &= 4 \left(\sum_{k=1}^{\frac{n}{2}} \frac{1 + \cos 2(2k-1)x}{2} + \sum_{1 \leq i, j \leq \frac{n}{2}, i \neq j} \frac{\cos 2(i+j)x + \cos 2(i-j)x}{2} \right) \\ &= n + 2 \left(\sum_{k=1}^{\frac{n}{2}} \cos 2(2k-1)x + \sum_{1 \leq i, j \leq \frac{n}{2}, i \neq j} \cos 2(i+j)x + \cos 2(i-j)x \right). \end{aligned}$$

注意到对任意的 $m \in \mathbb{Z} - \{0\}$, 有

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos 2mxdx = \frac{\sin 2mx}{2m} \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = 0, \quad (0.2)$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned}
& \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\frac{\sin nx}{\sin x} \right)^2 dx \\
&= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} n + 2 \left(\sum_{k=1}^{\frac{n}{2}} \cos 2(2k-1)x + \sum_{1 \leq i, j \leq \frac{n}{2}, i \neq j} \cos 2(i+j)x + \cos 2(i-j)x \right) dx \\
&= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} n dx \\
&= \frac{n\pi}{2}.
\end{aligned}$$

n 为奇数时, 注意到

$$\begin{aligned}
& \sin x (\cos 2x + \cos 4x + \cdots + \cos(n-1)x) \\
&= \frac{\sin 3x - \sin x}{2} + \frac{\sin 5x - \sin 3x}{2} + \cdots + \frac{\sin nx - \sin(n-2)x}{2} \\
&= \frac{\sin nx - \sin x}{2},
\end{aligned}$$

从而

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{\sin nx}{\sin x} = 1 + 2(\cos 2x + \cos 4x + \cdots + \cos(n-1)x), \\
& \left(\frac{\sin nx}{\sin x} \right)^2 = 1 + 4 \left(\sum_{k=1}^{\frac{n-1}{2}} \cos 2kx \right) + 4(\cos 2x + \cos 4x + \cdots + \cos(n-1)x)^2 \\
&= 1 + 4 \left(\sum_{k=1}^{\frac{n-1}{2}} \cos 2kx \right) + 4 \left(\sum_{k=1}^{\frac{n-1}{2}} \cos^2 2kx + \sum_{1 \leq i, j \leq \frac{n-1}{2}, i \neq j} \cos 2ix \cos 2jx \right) \\
&= 1 + 4 \left(\sum_{k=1}^{\frac{n-1}{2}} \cos 2kx \right) + 4 \left(\sum_{k=1}^{\frac{n-1}{2}} \frac{1 + \cos 4kx}{2} + \sum_{1 \leq i, j \leq \frac{n-1}{2}, i \neq j} \frac{\cos 2(i+j)x + \cos 2(i-j)x}{2} \right) \\
&= n + 4 \left(\sum_{k=1}^{\frac{n-1}{2}} \cos 2kx \right) + 2 \left(\sum_{k=1}^{\frac{n-1}{2}} \cos 4kx + \sum_{1 \leq i, j \leq \frac{n-1}{2}, i \neq j} \cos 2(i+j)x + \cos 2(i-j)x \right).
\end{aligned}$$

由(0.2), 有

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\frac{\sin nx}{\sin x} \right)^2 dx \\
 &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} n + 4 \left(\sum_{k=1}^{\frac{n-1}{2}} \cos 2kx \right) + 2 \left(\sum_{k=1}^{\frac{n-1}{2}} \cos 4kx + \sum_{1 \leq i, j \leq \frac{n-1}{2}, i \neq j} \cos 2(i+j)x + \cos 2(i-j)x \right) dx \\
 &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} n dx \\
 &= \frac{n\pi}{2}.
 \end{aligned}$$

综上, 对任意的 $n \in \mathbb{N}_+$, 有

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\frac{\sin nx}{\sin x} \right)^2 dx = \frac{n\pi}{2}.$$

□