

北京大学 22/23 学年第 1 学期

高数 B 期中试题答案

原文链接: [数竞之捷](#)。由 Arthals 校对。如有问题请查阅原文。

1.

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{ne}\right)^n \stackrel{t=ne}{=} \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{t}\right)^{t \cdot \frac{1}{e}} = e^{\frac{1}{e}}. \quad (1)$$

2. 对于任意 $x > 0$, 存在 $n \in \mathbb{N}_+$, 使得 $n \leq x < n+1$, 此时有 $[x] = n$ 。

因此, 有:

$$n \sin \frac{1}{[x]} \leq x \sin \frac{1}{[x]} < (n+1) \sin \frac{1}{n}. \quad (2)$$

从而:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \sin t \leq \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x \sin \frac{1}{[x]} \leq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (n+1) \sin \frac{1}{n}. \quad (3)$$

令 $\frac{1}{n} = t$, 则有:

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sin t}{t} \leq \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x \sin \frac{1}{[x]} \leq \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} (t+1) \cdot \frac{\sin t}{t}. \quad (4)$$

即,

$$1 \leq \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x \sin \frac{1}{[x]} \leq 1. \quad (5)$$

由夹逼定理可得:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x \sin \frac{1}{[x]} = 1. \quad (6)$$

3. 由变上限积分函数的性质和链式法则得

$$f'(x) = \sqrt{1 + e^{\ln x}} (\ln x)' = \frac{\sqrt{1+x}}{x}. \quad (7)$$

4. 有理式分拆得

$$P = \frac{4x^2 + 4x - 11}{(2x-1)(2x+3)(2x-5)} = \frac{a}{2x-1} + \frac{b}{2x+3} + \frac{c}{2x-5}, \quad (8)$$

将右侧通分, 则分子满足

$$4x^2 + 4x - 11 = a(2x+3)(2x-5) + b(2x-1)(2x-5) + c(2x-1)(2x+3). \quad (9)$$

令

$$x = \frac{1}{2}, \text{ 得 } a = \frac{1}{2}; \text{ 令 } x = -\frac{3}{2}, \text{ 得 } b = -\frac{1}{4}; \text{ 令 } x = \frac{5}{2}, \text{ 得 } c = \frac{3}{4}. \quad (10)$$

于是,

$$P = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2x-1} - \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2x+3} + \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2x-5}. \quad (11)$$

从而,

$$\begin{aligned} & \int \frac{4x^2 + 4x - 11}{(2x-1)(2x+3)(x-5)} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dx}{2x-1} - 4 \int \frac{dx}{2x+3} + \frac{3}{4} \int \frac{dx}{2x-5} \\ &= \frac{1}{8} \ln \left| \frac{(2x-1)^2(2x-5)^3}{2x+3} \right| + C. \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

方法二: 待定系数法

$$\begin{aligned} & 4x^2 + 4x - 11 \\ &= (4a + 4b + 4c)x^2 - (4a + 12b - 4c)x + (-15a + 5b - 3c). \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

由待定系数法,

$$\begin{cases} 4a + 4b + 4c = 4 \\ -4a - 12b + 4c = 4 \\ -15a + 5b - 3c = -11 \end{cases} \quad (14)$$

解得

$$\begin{cases} a = \frac{1}{2} \\ b = -\frac{1}{4} \\ c = \frac{3}{4} \end{cases} \quad (15)$$

余下同上.

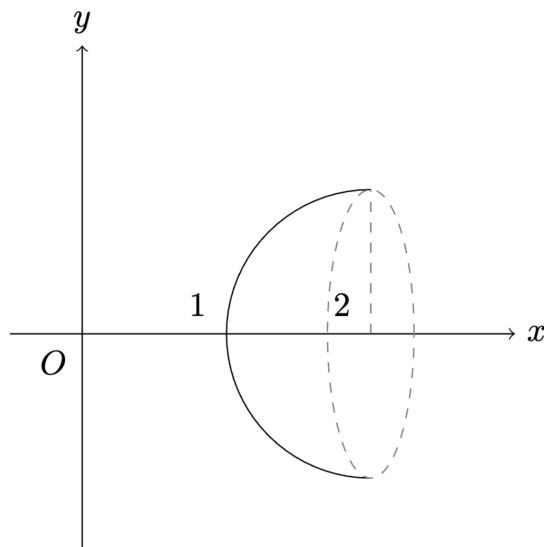
$$y' = \frac{1}{2} \left(\sqrt{x^2 - 1} + \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{x^2 - 1}} - \frac{1 + \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 - 1}}}{x + \sqrt{x^2 - 1}} \right) = \sqrt{x^2 - 1}, \quad (16)$$

5. 所求弧长

$$L = \int_1^2 \sqrt{1 + y'^2} dx = \int_1^2 x dx = \frac{1}{2} x^2 \Big|_1^2 = \frac{3}{2}. \quad (17)$$

6.

$$y = \frac{\ln x}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \quad (1 \leq x \leq 2) \quad (18)$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 V &= \pi \int_1^2 y^2 dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_1^2 \ln^2 x dx = \frac{1}{2} x \ln^2 x \Big|_1^2 - \frac{1}{2} \int_1^2 x d(\ln^2 x) \\
 &= (\ln 2)^2 - \int_1^2 \ln x dx = (\ln 2)^2 - x \ln x \Big|_1^2 + \int_1^2 x d(\ln x) \\
 &= (\ln 2)^2 - 2 \ln 2 + 1 = (\ln 2 - 1)^2.
 \end{aligned} \tag{19}$$

7. 一方面, $a_1 > b_1 > 0$, 故

$$a_2 = \frac{a_1 + b_1}{2} > \sqrt{a_1 b_1} = b_2 > 0 \tag{20}$$

于是归纳地, $a_n > b_n > 0$.

另一方面,

$$a_{n+1} = \frac{a_n + b_n}{2} < \frac{a_n + a_n}{2} = a_n \tag{21}$$

故 $\{a_n\}$ 单调递减.

综上, 序列 $\{a_n\}$ 单调有界, 故

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n \tag{22}$$

存在有限.

8. (a) 证明:

$$\text{令 } g(x) = \frac{4 \sin x}{3 + \sin^2 x}, x \in \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right),$$

$$\text{则 } g'(x) = \frac{4 \cos x (3 - \sin^2 x)}{(3 + \sin^2 x)^2} > 0, \text{ 故 } g(x) \text{ 在 } \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \text{ 上单调递增, 从而 } g\left(-\frac{\pi}{2}\right) < g(x) < g\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

$$\text{, 即 } -1 < \frac{4 \sin x}{3 + \sin^2 x} < 1;$$

(b)

$$\begin{aligned}
f'(x) &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-g^2(x)}} \cdot g'(x) \\
&= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\left(\frac{4\sin x}{3+\sin^2 x}\right)^2}} \cdot \frac{4\cos x(3-\sin^2 x)}{(3+\sin^2 x)^2} \\
&= \frac{4\cos x(3-\sin^2 x)}{(3+\sin^2 x)\sqrt{9-10\sin^2 x+\sin^4 x}} \\
&= \frac{4\cos x(3-\sin^2 x)}{\sqrt{1-\sin^2 x}\sqrt{9-\sin^2 x}(3+\sin^2 x)} \\
&= \frac{4(3-\sin^2 x)}{\sqrt{9-\sin^2 x}(3+\sin^2 x)}
\end{aligned} \tag{23}$$

(c) 证明:

当 $x \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$, 令 $f(x) = \theta, [0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$, 则 $\sin \theta = \frac{4\sin x}{3+\sin^2 x}$,

$$d\theta = f'(x)dx = \frac{4(3-\sin^2 x)}{\sqrt{9-\sin^2 x}(3+\sin^2 x)}dx, \tag{24}$$

$$\sin^2 \theta = \frac{16\sin^2 x}{(3+\sin^2 x)^2}, \cos^2 \theta = \frac{9-10\sin^2 x+\sin^4 x}{(3+\sin^2 x)^2}, \tag{25}$$

故

$$\sqrt{4\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta} = \sqrt{\frac{4(3-\sin^2 x)^2}{(3+\sin^2 x)^2}} = \frac{2(3-\sin^2 x)}{3+\sin^2 x}, \tag{26}$$

从而

$$\begin{aligned}
&\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{d\theta}{\sqrt{4\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta}} \\
&= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{4(3-\sin^2 x)}{\sqrt{9-\sin^2 x}(3+\sin^2 x)} \cdot \frac{3+\sin^2 x}{2(3-\sin^2 x)} dx \\
&= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{2dx}{\sqrt{9-\sin^2 x}} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{\frac{9}{4}\cos^2 x + 2\sin^2 x}},
\end{aligned} \tag{27}$$

于是,

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{4\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x}} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{\frac{9}{4}\cos^2 x + 2\sin^2 x}}. \tag{28}$$

9. 设 $h(x) = f(x) - g(x), x \in [0, 1]$, 依题意 $h(x)$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 上连续。

因为 $\cos f(1) = \cos g(1), \sin f(1) = \sin g(1)$, 所以 $\sin(h(1)) = 0$, 从而 $h(1) = 2m\pi, m \in \mathbb{Z}$ ①。

又

$$\forall x \in [0, 1], [\cos f(x) + \cos g(x)]^2 + [\sin f(x) + \sin g(x)]^2 = 2[1 + \cos h(x)] \neq 0, \tag{29}$$

所以 $\forall x \in [0, 1], h(x) \neq (2n+1)\pi, n \in \mathbb{Z}$ ②。

在 ① 中，假设 $m > 0$ ，则 $h(0) = 0, h(1) = 2m\pi$ ，由介值定理知：

$$\exists \xi_1 \in [0, 1], h(\xi_1) = (2m-1)\pi, \quad (30)$$

这与 ② 矛盾（此时 $n = m-1$ ）。

假设 $m < 0$ ，同理 $\exists \xi_2 \in [0, 1], h(\xi_2) = (2m+1)\pi$ 与 ② 矛盾（此时 $n = m$ ），所以 $m = 0$ 。即 $f(1) = g(1)$ 。