

《数学分析(上)》期末考试试题 (B卷) 参考答案及评分标准

一、填空题 (每小题4分, 共16分)

1. 已知 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} [\sqrt{3x^2 + 2x - 1} - (ax + b)] = 0$, 则 $a = \underline{\sqrt{3}}$, $b = \underline{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}}$.

2. 设 $S = \{x^2 - x \mid 0 < x < 1\}$, 则 S 的最小值是 $\underline{-\frac{1}{4}}$, 上确界是 $\underline{0}$.

3. 曲线 $y = e^x - 2x^2 + 5x - 3$ 的拐点的横坐标是 $\underline{2 \ln 2}$.

4. 设 $\begin{cases} x &= a \cdot \sin t^2 \\ y &= b \cdot \cos t^2 \end{cases}, 0 < t < \pi/2$. 则 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \underline{-\frac{b}{a} \tan t^2}$.

二、求以下数列的极限 (本大题有4小题, 共24分)

1. 解: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{5^n + n^5}{5^{n+1} + (n+1)^5} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 + \frac{n^5}{5^n}}{5 + \frac{(n+1)^5}{5^n}} \dots\dots\dots 4分$

$$= \frac{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{n^5}{5^n}\right)}{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(5 + \frac{(n+1)^5}{5^n}\right)} = \frac{1}{5} \dots\dots\dots 6分$$

2. 解: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{n \cdot \ln n^k} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} e^{\frac{1}{n} \cdot \ln(n \cdot \ln n^k)} \dots\dots\dots 3分$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln n + \ln k + \ln(\ln n)}{n} \dots\dots\dots 5分$$

$$= e^0 = 1 \dots\dots\dots 6分$$

3. 解: 当 n 为奇数时,

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(1 - \frac{1}{2^2}\right) \left(1 - \frac{1}{3^2}\right) \cdots \left(1 - \frac{1}{n^2}\right) = \left(1 + \frac{1}{2}\right) \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}\right) \left(1 + \frac{1}{3}\right) \left(1 - \frac{1}{3}\right) \cdots \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right) \\ &= \left(\frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{4}{3} \cdot \frac{2}{3}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{n}{n+1} \cdot \frac{n-2}{n-1} \cdot \frac{n+1}{n} \cdot \frac{n-1}{n}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{n+1}{n} \dots\dots\dots 2分 \end{aligned}$$

当 n 为偶数时,

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(1 - \frac{1}{2^2}\right) \left(1 - \frac{1}{3^2}\right) \cdots \left(1 - \frac{1}{n^2}\right) = \left(1 + \frac{1}{2}\right) \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}\right) \left(1 + \frac{1}{3}\right) \left(1 - \frac{1}{3}\right) \cdots \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right) \\ &= \left(\frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{4}{3} \cdot \frac{2}{3}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{n-1}{n-2} \cdot \frac{n-3}{n-2} \cdot \frac{n}{n-1} \cdot \frac{n-2}{n-1}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{n+1}{n} \cdot \frac{n-1}{n}\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{n}{n-1} \cdot \frac{n+1}{n} \cdot \frac{n-1}{n} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{n+1}{n} \end{aligned} \dots\dots\dots 4分$$

故原极限等于 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{n+1}{n} = \frac{1}{2} \dots\dots\dots 6分$

4. 解: 显然 $\left(1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2n}\right)^{\sqrt{2n}} > \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^{\sqrt{2n}} \dots\dots\dots 1分$

因为 $\forall R$, 当 $n > \left(\frac{\ln R}{\ln \frac{3}{2}}\right)^2$ 时, 有 $\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^{\sqrt{2n}} > R \dots\dots\dots 3分$

所以 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{\sqrt{2n}} = \infty$, 因此 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2n}\right)^{\sqrt{2n}} = \infty \dots\dots\dots 6分$

三、求以下函数的极限 (本大题有4小题, 共24分)

1. 解: 由二项式定理 $(a+b)^n = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} a^{n-k} b^k$, 知

$$(1+mx)^n = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} m^k x^k, \quad (1+nx)^m = \sum_{k=0}^m \binom{m}{k} n^k x^k \dots\dots\dots 2分$$

将之代入原式即得

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x^2} \left[\sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} m^k x^k - \sum_{k=0}^m \binom{m}{k} n^k x^k \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} m^k x^{k-2} - \sum_{k=0}^m \binom{m}{k} n^k x^{k-2} \right] \dots\dots\dots 5分$$

$$= \frac{mn(n-m)}{2} + \left[\sum_{k=3}^n \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \binom{n}{k} m^k x^{k-2} + \sum_{k=3}^m \binom{m}{k} n^k x^{k-2} \right] = \frac{mn(n-m)}{2} \dots\dots\dots 6分$$

2. 解: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x - \tan x}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x (\cos x - 1)}{x^3} \dots\dots\dots 2分$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x}{x} \cdot \frac{(\cos x - 1)}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\frac{1}{2}x^2}{x^2} \dots\dots\dots 5分$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \dots\dots\dots 6分$$

3. 解: $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{a+bx+cx^2} - \sqrt{a-bx+cx^2}) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2bx}{\sqrt{a+bx+cx^2} + \sqrt{a-bx+cx^2}} \dots\dots\dots 2分$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2b}{\sqrt{\frac{a}{x^2} + \frac{b}{x} + c} + \sqrt{\frac{a}{x^2} - \frac{b}{x} + c}} \dots\dots\dots 5 \text{分}$$

$$= \frac{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} 2b}{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\sqrt{\frac{a}{x^2} + \frac{b}{x} + c} + \sqrt{\frac{a}{x^2} - \frac{b}{x} + c} \right)} = \frac{b}{\sqrt{c}} \dots\dots\dots 6 \text{分}$$

4.解: 利用Taylor公式处理分子各项有,

$$e^x = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{6} + o(x^3), \quad x \cdot e^x = x + x^2 + \frac{x^3}{2} + \frac{x^4}{6} + o(x^4)$$

$$\sin x = x - \frac{x^3}{6} + o(x^4), \quad \left(1 - \frac{6}{x}\right) \sin x = x - \frac{x^3}{6} + o(x^4) - 6 + x^2 - o(x^3) \dots\dots\dots 4 \text{分}$$

$$\text{由上知原式等于} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x^3} \left[\left(x + x^2 + \frac{x^3}{2} + o(x^3) \right) - \left(-6 + x + x^2 - \frac{x^3}{6} - o(x^3) \right) - 6 \right] \dots\dots\dots 5 \text{分}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x^3} \left[\frac{2}{3}x^3 + o(x^3) \right] = \frac{2}{3} \dots\dots\dots 6 \text{分}$$

四、计算题 (本大题有2小题, 共12分)

$$1. \text{解: 据题设条件知} \frac{dy}{dx} = e^{\sqrt{2x^3+x}} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2x^3+x}} \cdot (6x^2+1) = \frac{e^{\sqrt{2x^3+x}} \cdot (6x^2+1)}{2\sqrt{2x^3+x}} \dots\dots\dots 3 \text{分}$$

$$\text{因之, } \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left[\frac{(6x^2+1)e^{\sqrt{2x^3+x}}}{2\sqrt{2x^3+x}} \cdot \frac{(6x^2+1)}{2\sqrt{2x^3+x}} + \frac{12xe^{\sqrt{2x^3+x}}}{\sqrt{2x^3+x}} - \frac{(6x^2+1)^2}{2(2x^3+x)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \right] \dots\dots\dots 5 \text{分}$$

$$= \frac{(6x^2+1)^2 \cdot e^{\sqrt{2x^3+x}}}{16x^3+8x} + \frac{12xe^{\sqrt{2x^3+x}}}{\sqrt{2x^3+x}} - \frac{(6x^2+1)^2}{2(2x^3+x)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \dots\dots\dots 6 \text{分}$$

2.解: 方程两边对 x 求导,得

$$y' \sec x + y \cdot \sec x \cdot \tan x - 2xe^y - x^2 \cdot e^y \cdot y' = 0 \dots\dots\dots 4 \text{分}$$

$$\text{整理以上方程,} \quad y'(\sec x - x^2 \cdot e^y) = 2x \cdot e^y - y \cdot \sec x \cdot \tan x$$

$$\text{故而有} \quad \frac{dx}{dy} = y' = \frac{2x \cdot e^y - y \cdot \sec x \cdot \tan x}{\sec x - x^2 \cdot e^y} \dots\dots\dots 6 \text{分}$$

五、证明题 (本大题有3小题, 共24分)

1. 证明: 由于 f, g 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续, 故其亦在 $[a, b]$ 上一致连续.

即 $\forall \epsilon, \exists \delta_f, \forall x', x'' \in [a, b], |x' - x''| < \delta_f, |f(x') - f(x'')| < \epsilon$

$\exists \delta_g, \forall x', x'' \in [a, b], |x' - x''| < \delta_g, |g(x') - g(x'')| < \epsilon \dots\dots\dots 4$ 分

取 $\delta = \min\{\delta_f, \delta_g\}$, 则当 $|x' - x''| < \delta$ 时, $\dots\dots\dots 5$ 分

$$|[pf(x') + qg(x')] - [pf(x'') + qg(x'')]| = |p(f(x') - f(x'')) + q(g(x') - g(x''))|$$

$$\leq p|f(x') - f(x'')| + q|g(x') - g(x'')| < (p + q)\epsilon \dots\dots\dots 7$$
分

又因为 p 与 q 是给定的实数, 故据定义知 $pf + qg$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上一致连续. $\dots\dots\dots 8$ 分

2. 证明: 不妨设 $\{x_n\}$ 单调递增, 并记 $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} x_{n_k} = a \dots\dots\dots 1$ 分

因为 $\{x_{n_k}\}$ 仍为递增数列, 所以 $x_{n_k} \leq a \quad (k = 1, 2, \dots) \dots\dots\dots 2$ 分

则对 $\forall k$, 有 $k \leq n_k$, 从而 $x_k \leq x_{n_k} \leq a \dots\dots\dots 4$ 分

由此知对 $\forall k$, 有 $x_k \leq a$, 即 $\{x_n\}$ 有上界 a , 由单调有界定理知 $\{x_n\}$ 一定是收敛的. $\dots\dots\dots 7$ 分

同理可证 $\{x_n\}$ 单调递减的情形. $\dots\dots\dots 8$ 分

3. 证明: 由已知条件, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = 1$, 知 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 0$

又因为 $f''(x)$ 存在. 故而 $f(x)$ 在 $x = 0$ 处连续. 所以 $f(0) = 0. \dots\dots\dots 3$ 分

$$\text{再注意到 } f'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = 1 \dots\dots\dots 5$$
分

$$\text{故据 } Taylor \text{ 公式有, } f(x) = f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(\xi)}{2}x^2 = x + f''(\xi) \cdot \frac{x^2}{2} \dots\dots\dots 7$$
分

另据已知条件 $f''(x) < 0$, 故而 $f(x) \leq x \dots\dots\dots 8$ 分