

一. 填空题或选择题: (每空 3 分, 计 30 分)

1. 若 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n$ 存在, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} y_n$ 不存在, 则必定有_____.

(A). $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (x_n + y_n)$ 不存在;

(B). $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (x_n y_n)$ 不存在;

(C). $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (x_n + y_n)$ 未必不存在;

(D). 若 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = 0$, 则 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (x_n y_n) = 0$.

2. 函数 $f(x) = \frac{x^2}{(x-3)|\sin x|}$ 在区间_____内无界.

(A). $(-1, 0)$;

(B). $(0, 1)$;

(C). $(1, 2)$;

(D). $(2, 3)$.

3. 函数 $f(x) = \begin{cases} x \cos \frac{1}{x}, & x \neq 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases}$ 在 $x = 0$ 处_____.

(A). 不连续;

(B). 连续但不可导;

(C). 可导但导函数不连续;

(D). 可导且导函数连续.

4. 设 $f(x) = \frac{1}{x-2}$, 则函数 $f[f(x)]$ 的第一类间断点为_____.

5. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} [\tan x \cdot (2x - \pi)] =$ _____.

6. 曲线 $y = e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} (x \geq 0)$ 的拐点为_____.

7. 设 $y = \ln(\sqrt[4]{4x})$, 则 $\frac{d^4 y}{dx^4} =$ _____.

8. 设 xe^x 是 $f(x)$ 的一个原函数, 则 $\int f(2x)dx =$ _____.

9. 数列形式的迫敛性定理:_____.

10. 确界原理:_____.

1. A; 2. D; 3. B; 4. 2; 5. -2; 6. $(1, e^{-1/2})$; 7. $-\frac{3}{2x^4}$; 8. $xe^{2x} + C$;

9. 数列形式的迫敛性定理: 若数列 x_n, y_n 及 z_n 满足条件: (1). $y_n \leq x_n \leq z_n (n \geq n_0)$,

(2). $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} y_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} z_n = a$. 则数列 x_n 极限存在, 且 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = a$.

10. 确界原理: 非空有上(下)界的集合必有上(下)确界.

二. 解答题 I. (每题 7 分, 计 28 分)

11. 求极限 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{\tan x} \right)$.

解 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{\tan x} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x - x}{x \tan x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x - x}{x^2} \stackrel{0}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sec^2 x - 1}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan^2 x}{2x} = 0. \dots\dots\dots 7 \text{分}$

12. 计算不定积分 $\int \frac{1-x}{\sqrt{4-x^2}} dx$.

解 $\int \frac{1-x}{\sqrt{4-x^2}} dx = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{4-x^2}} dx + \int \frac{-x}{\sqrt{4-x^2}} dx = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2}} d\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{(4-x^2)'}{\sqrt{4-x^2}} dx$
 $= \arcsin \frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \int (4-x^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} d(4-x^2) = \arcsin \frac{x}{2} + \sqrt{4-x^2} + C \dots\dots\dots 7 \text{分}$

法二 $\int \frac{1-x}{\sqrt{4-x^2}} dx \stackrel{x=2\sin t}{t \in \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \int \frac{1-2\sin t}{|2\cos t|} 2\cos t dt = \int (1-2\sin t) dt = t + 2\cos t + C$
 $= \arcsin \frac{x}{2} + \sqrt{4-x^2} + C.$

13. 求极限 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{2^n + 0^n + 1^n + 9^n}{4} \right)^{\frac{1}{n}}$.

解 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{2^n + 0^n + 1^n + 9^n}{4} \right)^{\frac{1}{n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left\{ \frac{9^n}{4} \left[1 + \left(\frac{1}{9}\right)^n + \left(\frac{2}{9}\right)^n \right] \right\}^{\frac{1}{n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left\{ 9 \left[1 + \left(\frac{1}{9}\right)^n + \left(\frac{2}{9}\right)^n \right]^{\frac{1}{n}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{4}} \right\} = 9 \cdot 1^0 \cdot \frac{1}{1} = 9.$

法二 $\frac{1}{4} 9^n < \frac{2^n + 0^n + 1^n + 9^n}{4} < 9^n, \frac{9}{\sqrt[n]{4}} < \left(\frac{2^n + 0^n + 1^n + 9^n}{4} \right)^{\frac{1}{n}} < 9, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{4} = 1, \text{由迫敛性知原式} = 9.$

法三 设 $y = \left(\frac{2^x + 1^x + 9^x}{4} \right)^{\frac{1}{x}}, \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \ln y = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln(2^x + 1^x + 9^x) - \ln 4}{x} \stackrel{\infty}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{2^x \ln 2 + 0 + 9^x \ln 9}{2^x + 1^x + 9^x}}{1}$
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\left(\frac{2}{9}\right)^x \ln 2 + \ln 9}{1 + \left(\frac{1}{9}\right)^x + \left(\frac{2}{9}\right)^x} = \ln 9, \therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{2^n + 0^n + 1^n + 9^n}{4} \right)^{\frac{1}{n}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{2^x + 1^x + 9^x}{4} \right)^{\frac{1}{x}} = e^{\ln 9} = 9. \dots\dots\dots 7 \text{分}$

14. 计算不定积分 $\int 2x \arctan x dx$.

解 $\int 2x \arctan x dx = x^2 \arctan x - \int \frac{x^2}{1+x^2} dx = x^2 \arctan x - \left(\int 1 dx - \int \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx \right)$
 $= x^2 \arctan x - x + \arctan x + C = (1+x^2) \arctan x - x + C \dots\dots\dots 7 \text{分}$

三. 解答题 II (每题 7 分, 计 42 分)

15. $a > 0$. 设有坐标平面上的曲线段 $C_I: \begin{cases} x = a \cos^3 t \\ y = a \sin^3 t \end{cases}, t \in \left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$, 在 $t \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ 时计算 $\frac{dy}{dx}, \frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$.

说明曲线段 C_I 的升降与凹凸的情况.

$$\text{解 } \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy/dt}{dx/dt} = \frac{3a \sin^2 t \cos t}{3a \cos^2 t (-\sin t)} = -\tan t, \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{(y'_x)'_t}{x'_t} = \frac{(-\tan t)'}{(a \cos^3 t)'} = \frac{-\sec^2 t}{-3a \cos^2 t \sin t} = \frac{\sec^4 t}{3a \sin t}.$$

\therefore 在 $t \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ 时 $\frac{dy}{dx} < 0, \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} > 0$, 函数单调下降, 曲线是凸的曲线.....7分

16. 设函数 $f(x)$ 在 $(-1, 1)$ 内有连续的二阶导数, $f(0) = 0, f'(0) = 1, f''(0) = 2, \varphi(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{f(x)}{x}, & x \neq 0 \\ a, & x = 0 \end{cases}$.

试确定 a 的值, 使 $\varphi(x)$ 在 $x = 0$ 处连续, 又: 在此条件下, 求出 $\varphi'(0)$.

解 $\varphi(x)$ 在 $x = 0$ 处连续 $\Leftrightarrow a = \varphi(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \varphi(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(x)}{1} = f'(0) = 1$. 在此条件下,

$$\varphi'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\varphi(x) - \varphi(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{f(x)}{x} - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - x}{x^2} \stackrel{\frac{0}{0}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(x) - 1}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f''(x)}{2} = \frac{1}{2} f''(0) = 1. \dots\dots 7分$$

求 $\varphi'(0)$ 可以用导函数极限定理但要验证条件显得过于繁琐.

17. 证明: 在 $x > 0$ 时函数 $f(x) = (1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}}$ 严格单调递减.

$$\text{解 } x > 0, f(x) = (1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}} = e^{\frac{1}{x} \ln(1+x)} = e^{\frac{\ln(1+x)}{x}}, f'(x) = (1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}} \cdot \frac{\frac{x}{1+x} - \ln(1+x)}{x^2},$$

$$x > 0 \text{ 时, } \ln(1+x) = \ln(1+x) - \ln 1 = \frac{x}{\xi}, 1 < \xi < 1+x, \therefore x > 0 \text{ 时, } \ln(1+x) > \frac{x}{1+x},$$

$\therefore x > 0$ 时, $f'(x) < 0$, 故 $x > 0$ 时函数 $f(x)$ 严格单调递减.....7分

18. 设 $a_n = \sin 1 + \frac{\sin 2}{2^2} + \frac{\sin 3}{3^2} + \cdots + \frac{\sin n}{n^2}$, 试运用 Cauchy 收敛准则证明数列 $\{a_n\}$ 收敛.

解 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, 要找到 N , 使得 $n > N$ 时, $\forall p \in \mathbb{N}^*$, 有 $|a_n - a_{n+p}| = \left| \frac{\sin(n+1)}{(n+1)^2} + \frac{\sin(n+2)}{(n+2)^2} + \cdots + \frac{\sin(n+p)}{(n+p)^2} \right| < \varepsilon$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{而 } \left| \frac{\sin(n+1)}{(n+1)^2} + \frac{\sin(n+2)}{(n+2)^2} + \cdots + \frac{\sin(n+p)}{(n+p)^2} \right| &\leq \frac{1}{(n+1)^2} + \frac{1}{(n+2)^2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{(n+p)^2} \\ &\leq \frac{1}{n(n+1)} + \frac{1}{(n+1)(n+2)} + \cdots + \frac{1}{(n+p-1)(n+p)} = \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+1} - \frac{1}{n+2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n+p-1} - \frac{1}{n+p} \\ &= \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+p} < \frac{1}{n}, \therefore \text{当 } \frac{1}{n} < \varepsilon \text{ 时有 } |a_n - a_{n+p}| < \varepsilon. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N \geq \frac{1}{\varepsilon}, \forall n > N, \forall p \in \mathbb{N}^*, \text{有 } |a_n - a_{n+p}| &= \left| \frac{\sin(n+1)}{(n+1)^2} + \frac{\sin(n+2)}{(n+2)^2} + \cdots + \frac{\sin(n+p)}{(n+p)^2} \right| \\ &\leq \frac{1}{(n+1)^2} + \frac{1}{(n+2)^2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{(n+p)^2} < \frac{1}{n} < \frac{1}{N} \leq \frac{1}{1/\varepsilon} = \varepsilon, \text{据Cauchy收敛准则知数列收敛.} \dots\dots\dots 7 \text{分} \end{aligned}$$

19. 设 $x > 0$, 证明: $e^x > 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} + \frac{x^5}{5!}$.

解 函数 e^x 的 Maclaurin 展开式为 $e^x = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} + \frac{e^{\theta x}}{6!} x^6, \theta \in (0, 1)$.

$\because x > 0, \therefore \frac{e^{\theta x}}{6!} x^6 > 0$, 于是有 $e^x > 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} + \frac{x^5}{5!}$. $\dots\dots\dots 7 \text{分}$

一种小变化做法: $e^x = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} + \frac{e^{\theta x}}{5!} x^5, \theta \in (0, 1), \because x > 0, \therefore e^{\theta x} > 1$.

$$\therefore e^x = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} e^{\theta x} > 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} + \frac{x^5}{5!}.$$

注: 用函数 e^x 的带 Peano 型余项的 Maclaurin 展开式来证明是不充分的, 因为 Peano 型余项是一种定性而非定量的表达式.

$$\text{法二 设 } \varphi(x) = e^x - \left(1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} \right), \varphi'(x) = e^x - \left(1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} \right),$$

$$\varphi''(x) = e^x - \left(1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} \right), \varphi'''(x) = e^x - \left(1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} \right),$$

$$\varphi^{(4)}(x) = e^x - (1 + x), \varphi^{(5)}(x) = e^x - 1. \quad x > 0, \varphi^{(5)}(x) > 0, \Rightarrow \varphi^{(4)}(x) \text{ 递增},$$

$$\therefore x > 0, \varphi^{(4)}(x) > \varphi^{(4)}(0) = 0, \Rightarrow \varphi^{(3)}(x) \text{ 递增}, \therefore x > 0, \varphi^{(3)}(x) > \varphi^{(3)}(0) = 0,$$

$$\therefore x > 0, \varphi''(x) > \varphi''(0) = 0, \Rightarrow \varphi'(x) \text{ 递增}, \therefore x > 0, \varphi'(x) > \varphi'(0) = 0, \Rightarrow$$

$$\therefore x > 0, \varphi(x) \text{ 递增}, \Rightarrow \therefore x > 0, \varphi(x) > \varphi(0) = 0. \text{ 证毕}$$

20. 两题任选一题, 只做一题. 若两题都做, 按第一题记分.

(1). 设 a 为常数, 证明 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a^n}{n!} = 0$.

解 $a = 0$, 结论成立. $|a| \leq 1$ 时, $\left| \frac{a^n}{n!} \right| \leq \frac{1}{n!} \leq \frac{1}{n}$, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a^n}{n!} = 0$, 结论成立.

$|a| > 1$ 时, 取 $[|a|] = m$, 则 $m \in \mathbb{N}^*$, $n > m$ 时, $\left| \frac{a^n}{n!} \right| = \frac{|a| \cdots |a|}{1 \cdots m} \cdot \frac{|a| \cdots |a|}{(m+1) \cdots (n-1)} \cdot \frac{|a|}{n} < \frac{|a|^{m+1}}{m!} \cdot \frac{1}{n}$,

$\frac{|a|^{m+1}}{m!}$ 是一个定值, 由 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|a|^n}{n!} = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a^n}{n!} = 0$. 总之, $\forall a \in \mathbb{R}, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a^n}{n!} = 0$7分

法二 记 $b_n = \frac{|a|^n}{n!}$, $[|a|] = m$, 则当 $n > m$ 时 $b_{n+1} = \frac{|a|^{n+1}}{(n+1)!} = \frac{|a|}{(n+1)} \cdot \frac{|a|^n}{n!} = \frac{|a|}{(n+1)} \cdot b_n \leq b_n$,

当 $n > m$ 时 $\{b_n\}$ 为单调递减数列, 由于 $b_n \geq 0$, 所以 $\{b_n\}$ 单调有界, $\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n = B$ 存在.

$\because b_{n+1} = \frac{|a|}{(n+1)} \cdot b_n \therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_{n+1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{|a|}{(n+1)} \cdot b_n \right] = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|a|}{(n+1)} \cdot \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n, B = 0 \cdot B = 0$.

(2). 设 $a_n > 0$, 求证: 若 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} = l > 1$, 则 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$.

解 $a_n > 0$, 由 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} = l > 1$, 对于 $\varepsilon_0 = \frac{l-1}{2} > 0$, $\exists N_0, \forall n \geq N_0, s.t. \left| \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} - l \right| < \varepsilon_0 = \frac{l-1}{2}$,

$\therefore n \geq N_0$ 时有 $\frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} > \frac{l+1}{2}$, 由于 $a_n > 0$, 所以 $0 < a_{n+1} < \frac{2}{l+1} a_n$, 记 $\frac{2}{l+1} = r \in (0, 1)$, 则 $0 < a_{n+1} < r a_n$,

$\therefore \forall m \in \mathbb{N}^*, 0 < a_{N_0+m} < r a_{N_0+m-1} < r^m a_{N_0} \Rightarrow$ 由迫敛性知 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} a_{N_0+m} = 0$7分

法二 $a_n > 0$, 由 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} = l > 1$, 则对于 $r: l > r > 1, \exists N_0, \forall n \geq N_0, s.t. \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} > r > 1$,

$\therefore n \geq N_0$ 时 $\{a_n\}$ 为单调递减数列, 由于 $a_n > 0$, 所以 $\{a_n\}$ 单调有界, $\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = A$ 存在.

倘若 $A \neq 0$, 由于 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_{n+1} = A \neq 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} = \frac{A}{A} = 1$, 与条件矛盾. $\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$.