

2023 年本科一级 A

专业_____ 班级_____ 学号_____ 姓名_____

题号	一	二	三	四	五	六	七	八	九	十	总分
得分											

得分

一、计算下列各题（本大题分 7 小题，每题 7 分，共 49 分）

1、 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan(\sin x) - \sin(\sin x)}{x - \sin x}$

解：令 $\sin x = t$

$$\text{原式} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan t - \sin t}{\arcsin t - t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan t(1 - \cos t)}{\arcsin t - t}$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2}t^3}{\arcsin t - t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{3}{2}t^2}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} - 1} = \frac{3}{2} \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{t^2 \sqrt{1-t^2}}{1 - \sqrt{1-t^2}} = \frac{3}{2} \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{t^2}{\frac{1}{2}t^2} = 3$$

$$\text{或原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan(\sin x) - \sin(\sin x)}{\frac{1}{6}x^3}$$

令 $\sin x = t$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan t(1 - \cos t)}{\frac{1}{6}t^3} = 3$$

2、设 $y = f(x)$ 在 $[0,1]$ 上连续，且 $f(x) > 0$ ，求 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{f(\frac{1}{n})f(\frac{2}{n}) \dots f(\frac{n-1}{n})f(1)}$.

解：令 $y_n = \sqrt[n]{f(\frac{1}{n})f(\frac{2}{n}) \dots f(\frac{n-1}{n})f(1)}$ ，则

$$\ln y_n = \frac{1}{n} \left[\ln f\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) + \ln f\left(\frac{2}{n}\right) + \dots + \ln f\left(\frac{n-1}{n}\right) + \ln f\left(\frac{n}{n}\right) \right]$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n \ln f\left(\frac{i}{n}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{n}$$

$$\text{且 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \ln y_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \ln f\left(\frac{i}{n}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{n} = \int_0^1 \ln f(x) dx$$

$$\text{于是有 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{f\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)f\left(\frac{2}{n}\right)\cdots f\left(\frac{n-1}{n}\right)f(1)} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} y_n = e^{\int_0^1 \ln f(x) dx}$$

$$3、\text{ 设 } y = y(x) \text{ 由 } \begin{cases} x = 2t + t^2, \\ 2t - \int_0^{y+t} e^{-u^2} du = 0, \end{cases} \quad (t \geq 0) \text{ 确定, 求 } \left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_{x=0}, \left. \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} \right|_{x=0}.$$

解：由方程组， $t=0$ 时， $x=0, y=0$ 。

方程组两个边对 t 求导：

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} = 2 + 2t, \\ 2 - e^{-(y+t)^2} \left(\frac{dy}{dt} + 1 \right) = 0, \end{cases} \quad \text{即} \quad \begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} = 2 + 2t, \\ \frac{dy}{dt} = 2e^{(y+t)^2} - 1, \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \left. \frac{dx}{dt} \right|_{t=0} = 2, \\ \left. \frac{dy}{dt} \right|_{t=0} = 1, \end{cases}$$

$$\text{从而} \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{2e^{(y+t)^2} - 1}{2 + 2t}, \quad \left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_{x=0} = \left. \frac{2e^{(y+t)^2} - 1}{2 + 2t} \right|_{\substack{t=0 \\ x=0 \\ y=0}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} &= \frac{\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right)}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{2e^{(y+t)^2} - 1}{2 + 2t} \right)}{2 + 2t} \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \frac{\left[4(y+t)e^{(y+t)^2} \left(\frac{dy}{dt} + 1 \right) \right] (t+1) - (2e^{(y+t)^2} - 1)}{(1+t)^3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\left. \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} \right|_{x=0} = -\frac{1}{4}.$$

4、求极限 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x dt \int_t^x e^{(t-u)^2} du}{\sqrt{1+\sin x^2} - 1}$

解: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x dt \int_t^x e^{(t-u)^2} du}{\sqrt{1+\sin x^2} - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x du \int_0^u e^{(t-u)^2} dt}{\frac{1}{2} x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x e^{(t-x)^2} dt}{x}$

$$\underline{\underline{t-x=s}} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_{-x}^0 e^{s^2} ds}{x} = 1.$$

5、 $\int \frac{x e^x}{(1+x)^2} dx$

解: 原式 = $\int \frac{(x+1)e^x - e^x}{(1+x)^2} dx = \int \frac{e^x}{1+x} dx - \int \frac{e^x}{(1+x)^2} dx$

$$= \int \frac{e^x}{1+x} dx + \int e^x d\left(\frac{1}{1+x}\right) = \int \frac{e^x}{1+x} dx + \frac{e^x}{1+x} - \int \frac{e^x}{1+x} dx = \frac{e^x}{1+x} + C.$$

6、 $\int_0^1 \frac{\arctan x}{(1+x^2)^2} dx$

解 $\int_0^1 \frac{\arctan x}{(1+x^2)^2} dx \xrightarrow{\underline{\underline{\arctan x = t}}} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} t \cos^2 t dt$

$$= \left[\frac{t^2}{4} + \frac{1}{4} t \sin 2t + \frac{1}{8} \cos 2t \right] \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{\pi^2}{64} + \frac{\pi}{16} - \frac{1}{8}$$

7、 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续, (1) 证明 $\int_{-a}^a f(x)dx = \int_0^a [f(x) + f(-x)]dx$. (2) 计

算 $\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x \sin^5 x \cdot \arctan(e^x) dx$

解: (1) $\int_{-a}^a f(x)dx = \int_{-a}^0 f(x)dx + \int_0^a f(x)dx$ 前者令 $x = -t$, 得证

或者: 记 $p(x) = f(x) + f(-x)$, $q(x) = f(x) - f(-x)$, 则易见 $p(x)$ 为偶函数,

$q(x)$ 为奇函数, 且 $f(x) = \frac{p(x) + q(x)}{2}$. 所以

$$\int_{-a}^a f(x)dx = \frac{1}{2} [\int_{-a}^a p(x)dx + \int_{-a}^a q(x)dx] = \int_0^a p(x)dx = \int_0^a [f(x) + f(-x)]dx$$

$$(2) \text{ 原式} = \int_0^{\pi} x \sin^5 x \cdot \arctan(e^x) dx + \int_0^{\pi} (-x) \sin^5(-x) \cdot \arctan(e^{-x}) dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi} x \sin^5 x \cdot [\arctan(e^x) + \arctan(e^{-x})] dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi} x \sin^5 x \cdot [\arctan(e^x) + \arctan(\frac{1}{e^x})] dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\pi} x \sin^5 x dx$$

$$= (\frac{\pi}{2})^2 \int_0^{\pi} \sin^5 x dx = 2(\frac{\pi}{2})^2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^5 x dx = 2(\frac{\pi}{2})^2 \frac{4}{5} \cdot \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{4\pi^2}{15}.$$

得 分

二、(9 分) 设 $0 < x_0 < y_0 \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$, 用递推公式 $x_{n+1} = \sin x_n$ 和 $y_{n+1} = \sin y_n$,

($n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$) 生成两个数列 $\{x_n\}, \{y_n\}$, 证明: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x_n}{y_n} = 1$.

证明: (1) 因为 $0 < x_0 < \frac{\pi}{2}$, 假设 $0 < x_n < \frac{\pi}{2}$, 则 $0 < x_{n+1} = \sin x_n < x_n < \frac{\pi}{2}$, 即数列 $\{x_n\}$ 单调减有下界, 故 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n$ 存在. 设为 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = A$, 则由

$$A = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_{n+1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sin x_n = \sin(\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n) = \sin A, \text{ 所以 } A = 0. \text{ 同理 } \{x_n\} \text{ 单调减,}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} y_n = 0.$$

(2) 因为 $0 < x_0 < y_0$, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} y_n = 0$, 所以存在正整数 k , 使得 $0 < y_k < x_0 < y_0$, 则

由归纳法可知, $0 < y_{n+k} < x_n < y_n$, (k 固定, $n=1,2,\cdots$), 于是 $0 < \frac{y_{n+k}}{y_n} < \frac{x_n}{y_n} < 1$,

而由 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{y_{n+1}}{y_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin y_n}{y_n} = 1$, 可得

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{y_{n+k}}{y_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{y_{n+k}}{y_{n+k-1}} \cdot \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{y_{n+k-1}}{y_{n+k-2}} \cdots \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{y_{n+2}}{y_{n+1}} \cdot \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{y_{n+1}}{y_n} = 1,$$

所以由夹逼准则, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x_n}{y_n} = 1$

得分

三、(9 分) 设 $f(x)$ 在 $[0,1]$ 上具有二阶连续导数, 且 $f(0)=0, f(1)=1$,

$\int_0^1 f(x)dx=1$, 证明: (1) 存在 $\xi \in (0,1)$, 使得 $f'(\xi)=0$; (2) 存在

$\eta \in (0,1)$, 使得 $f''(\eta) < -2$.

证明: (1) 应用积分中值定理, 必存在 $c \in (0,1)$, 使得

$$\int_0^1 f(x)dx = f(c)(1-0) = f(c) \Rightarrow f(c)=1. \quad \text{因 } f(x) \text{ 在 } [c,1] \text{ 上可导,}$$

$f(c)=f(1)$, 应用罗尔定理, 必存在 $\xi \in (c,1) \subset (0,1)$, 使得 $f'(\xi)=0$.

(2) 作辅助函数 $F(x)=f(x)+x^2$, 则 $F'(x)=f'(x)+2x, F''(x)=f''(x)+2$,

因 $F(x)$ 在 $[0,c]$ 上可导, $F(0)=0, F(c)=1+c^2$, 应用拉格朗日中值定理, 必存

在 $d \in (0,c)$, 使得 $F'(d) = \frac{F(c)-F(0)}{c-0} = \frac{1+c^2}{c}$. 因 $F'(x)$ 在 $[d,\xi]$ 上可导, 应用

拉格朗日中值定理, 必存在 $\eta \in (d,\xi) \subset (0,1)$, 使得

$$F''(\eta) = \frac{F'(\xi)-F'(d)}{\xi-d} = \frac{2\xi - \frac{1+c^2}{c}}{\xi-d} = \frac{2\xi c - (1+c^2)}{(\xi-d)c}.$$

又 由 于 $F''(\eta)=f''(\eta)+2$, 且 $0 < d < c < \xi < 1$, 我 们 有

$$f''(\eta) + 2 = \frac{2\xi c - (1 + c^2)}{(\xi - d)c} < \frac{\xi^2 + c^2 - (1 + c^2)}{(\xi - d)c} = \frac{(\xi - 1)(\xi + 1)}{(\xi - d)c} < 0.$$

于是 $f''(\eta) < -2$.

得 分

四、（8 分） 设二元函数 $f(x, y)$ 在 R^2 上有连续的二阶偏导数，且

$$f_x(0, 0) = f_y(0, 0) = f(0, 0) = 0, \text{ 证明:}$$

$$f(x, y) = \int_0^1 (1-t)(x^2 f_{xx}(tx, ty) + 2xy f_{xy}(tx, ty) + y^2 f_{yy}(tx, ty)) dt$$

证明: 由于 $f(x, y)$ 在 R^2 上有连续的二阶偏导数，于是

$$\frac{d^2 f(tx, ty)}{dt^2} = x^2 f_{xx}(tx, ty) + 2xy f_{xy}(tx, ty) + y^2 f_{yy}(tx, ty)$$

从而

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^1 (1-t)(x^2 f_{xx}(tx, ty) + 2xy f_{xy}(tx, ty) + y^2 f_{yy}(tx, ty)) dt \\ &= \int_0^1 (1-t) \frac{d^2 f(tx, ty)}{dt^2} dt = \int_0^1 (1-t) d\left(\frac{df(tx, ty)}{dt}\right) \\ &= (1-t) \frac{df(tx, ty)}{dt} \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 \frac{df(tx, ty)}{dt} d(1-t) \\ &= 0 - xf_x(tx, ty) + xf_y(tx, ty) \Big|_{t=0} + \int_0^1 df(tx, ty) \\ &= 0 - (xf_x(0, 0) + yf_y(0, 0)) + f(tx, ty) \Big|_0^1 = f(x, y) - f(0, 0) = f(x, y). \end{aligned}$$

得 分

五、（9 分） 设 $f''(x)$ 连续，且 $f''(x) > 0$, $f(0) = f'(0) = 0$ ，试求极限

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\int_0^{u(x)} f(t) dt}{\int_0^x f(t) dt}, \text{ 其中 } u(x) \text{ 是曲线 } y = f(x) \text{ 点 } (x, f(x)) \text{ 处的切线在 } x \text{ 轴}$$

上的截距.

解：曲线 $y = f(x)$ 点 $(x, f(x))$ 处的切线为 $Y - f(x) = f'(x)(X - x)$. 令 $Y = 0$,

$$\text{得 } X = x - \frac{f(x)}{f'(x)}, \text{ 即 } u(x) = x - \frac{f(x)}{f'(x)}, \quad u'(x) = \frac{f(x)f''(x)}{[f'(x)]^2}.$$

法 I: 应用 $f(x)$ 与 $f'(x)$ 的麦克劳林公式, 有

$$f(x) = f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{1}{2}f''(0)x^2 + o(x^2) = \frac{1}{2}f''(0)x^2 + o(x^2),$$

$$f'(x) = f'(0) + f''(0)x + o(x) = f''(0)x + o(x),$$

$$\text{因此, } u(x) = x - \frac{\frac{1}{2}f''(0)x^2 + o(x^2)}{f''(0)x + o(x)}, \text{ 且当 } x \rightarrow 0 \text{ 时, 有}$$

$$\frac{u(x)}{\frac{x}{2}} = 2 - \frac{f''(0)x + o(x)}{f''(0)x + o(x)} \rightarrow 1, \text{ 故 } u(x) = \frac{x}{2} + o(x), \text{ 且 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} u(x) = 0.$$

$$\text{因此, } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\int_0^{u(x)} f(t)dt}{\int_0^x f(t)dt} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(u(x))u'(x)}{f(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(u(x))}{[f'(x)]^2} \cdot f''(x)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{1}{2}f''(0)u^2(x) + o(u^2(x))}{[f''(0)x + o(x)]^2} \cdot f''(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{1}{2}f''(0)(\frac{x}{2})^2 + o(x^2)}{[f''(0)x + o(x)]^2} \cdot f''(0) = \frac{1}{8}.$$

$$\text{法 II: 因为 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{u(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} [1 - \frac{f(x)}{xf'(x)}] = 1 - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x)}{xf'(x)} = 1 - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f'(x)}{f'(x) + xf''(x)}$$

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

$$\text{所以 } u(x) \sim \frac{1}{2}x (x \rightarrow 0), \text{ 且 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} u(x) = 0.$$

$$\text{又 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} u'(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x)f''(x)}{[f'(x)]^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x)}{[f'(x)]^2} \cdot f''(0) = f''(0) \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f'(x)}{2f'(x)f''(x)}$$

$$= f''(0) \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{2f''(x)} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\int_0^{u(x)} f(t) dt}{\int_0^x f(t) dt} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(u(x))u'(x)}{f(x)} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f'(u(x))u'(x)}{f'(x)} \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{f'(u(x)) - f'(0)}{u(x)}}{\frac{f'(x) - f'(0)}{x}} \cdot \frac{u(x)}{x} = \frac{1}{4} \frac{f''(0)}{f''(0)} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{8}. \end{aligned}$$

得 分

六、(8分) 函数 $f(x)$ 在区间 $[a, b]$ 上连续, 且对于 $t \in [0, 1]$ 及 $x_1, x_2 \in [a, b]$

满足 $f(tx_1 + (1-t)x_2) \leq tf(x_1) + (1-t)f(x_2)$. 证明:

$$f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) \leq \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x) dx \leq \frac{1}{2}(f(a) + f(b))$$

证明 令 $x = a + t(b-a)$, 则有

$$\begin{aligned} \int_a^b f(x) dx &= \int_0^1 f[a + t(b-a)] \cdot (b-a) dt \leq (b-a) \int_0^1 [(1-t)f(a) + tf(b)] dt \\ &\leq \frac{b-a}{2} [f(a) + f(b)], \end{aligned}$$

所以 $\frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x) dx \leq \frac{1}{2}(f(a) + f(b))$, 右边不等式成立。

又令 $x = a + b - u$, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \int_a^b f(x) dx &= \int_a^{\frac{a+b}{2}} f(x) dx + \int_{\frac{a+b}{2}}^b f(x) dx = \int_{\frac{a+b}{2}}^b f(a+b-u) du + \int_{\frac{a+b}{2}}^b f(x) dx \\ &= 2 \int_{\frac{a+b}{2}}^b \left[\frac{1}{2} f(a+b-x) + \frac{1}{2} f(x) \right] dx \geq 2 \int_{\frac{a+b}{2}}^b \left[f \left(\frac{1}{2}(a+b-x) + \frac{1}{2}x \right) \right] dx \\ &= 2 \int_{\frac{a+b}{2}}^b f \left(\frac{a+b}{2} \right) dx = f \left(\frac{a+b}{2} \right) (b-a), \end{aligned}$$

所以 $f(\frac{a+b}{2}) \leq \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x)dx$, 左边不等式成立。

得 分

七、（8分）. 计算二重积分 $\iint_D \frac{1-x^3y^2}{(y+2\sqrt{1-x^2})^2} dxdy$, 其中

$$D: x^2 + y^2 \leq 1, -y \leq x \leq y.$$

解：由奇偶对称性

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= 2 \iint_{D(x \geq 0)} \frac{1}{(y+2\sqrt{1-x^2})^2} dxdy + 0 \\ &= 2 \iint_{D(x \geq 0)} \frac{1}{(y+2\sqrt{1-x^2})^2} dxdy + 0 \\ &= 2 \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} dx \int_x^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \frac{1}{(y+2\sqrt{1-x^2})^2} dy \\ &= -2 \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} \left(\frac{1}{y+2\sqrt{1-x^2}} \right) \Big|_x^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx \\ &= 2 \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} \frac{1}{x+2\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx - \frac{2}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx \end{aligned}$$

第一个积分令 $x = \sin t$,

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} \frac{1}{x+2\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\cos t}{\sin t + 2 \cos t} dt = \frac{1}{5} \ln 3 - \frac{3}{10} \ln 2 + \frac{\pi}{10}. \\ \text{原式} &= 2 \left(\frac{1}{5} \ln 3 - \frac{3}{10} \ln 2 + \frac{\pi}{10} \right) - \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{2}{5} \ln 3 - \frac{3}{5} \ln 2 + \frac{\pi}{30}. \end{aligned}$$