

2023 - 2024微积分(1)-1期中试题参考答案

1.(10分)求 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\frac{1}{n^2+n+1} + \frac{2}{n^2+n+2} + \cdots + \frac{n}{n^2+n+n})$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解} \because \frac{1}{n^2+n+1} + \frac{2}{n^2+n+2} + \cdots + \frac{n}{n^2+n+n} &< \frac{1}{n^2+n+1} + \frac{2}{n^2+n+2} + \cdots + \frac{n}{n^2+n+n} \\ &< \frac{1}{n^2+n+1} + \frac{2}{n^2+n+1} + \cdots + \frac{n}{n^2+n+1} \end{aligned}$$

(6分)

$$\text{同时} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^2+n+1} + \frac{2}{n^2+n+2} + \cdots + \frac{n}{n^2+n+n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{2}n(n+1)}{n^2+n+1} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^2+n+1} + \frac{2}{n^2+n+2} + \cdots + \frac{n}{n^2+n+1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{2}n(n+1)}{n^2+n+1} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\frac{1}{n^2+n+1} + \frac{2}{n^2+n+2} + \cdots + \frac{n}{n^2+n+n}) = \frac{1}{2}.$$

(10分)

2.(12分)设函数 $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x \cos x + a \sin x}{e^x - 1 - x^2 - \ln(1+x)}, & x \neq 0 \\ b, & x = 0 \end{cases}$ 在 $x=0$ 处连续, 求 a, b 的值.

$$\text{解} \frac{x \cos x + a \sin x}{e^x - 1 - x^2 - \ln(1+x)} = \frac{x(1 - \frac{x^2}{2} + o(x^2)) + a(x - \frac{x^3}{6} + o(x^3))}{1+x + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{6} + o(x^3) - 1 - x^2 - (x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} + o(x^3))}$$

(8分)

$$= \frac{(1+a)x - (\frac{1}{2} + \frac{a}{6})x^3 + o(x^3)}{-\frac{x^3}{6} + o(x^3)} \therefore a = -1, b = 2.$$

(12分)

3.(12分)设 $y = (1+x^2)\cos^2 x$, 求 $y^{(n)}(0) (n > 2)$.

$$\text{解} y^{(n)}(x) = [(1+x^2)\frac{1+\cos 2x}{2}]^{(n)} = \frac{1}{2}[(1+x^2)\cos 2x]^{(n)}$$

(5分)

$$= \frac{1}{2}(\cos^{(n)} 2x \cdot (1+x^2) + C_n^1 \cos^{(n-1)} 2x \cdot 2x + C_n^2 \cos^{(n-2)} 2x \cdot 2 + 0)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}(2^n \cos(2x + \frac{n}{2}\pi) \cdot (1+x^2) + C_n^1 \cos^{(n-1)} 2x \cdot 2x + \frac{n(n-1)}{2} 2^{n-2} \cos(2x + \frac{n-2}{2}\pi) \cdot 2)$$

(10分)

$$\therefore y^{(n)}(0) = \frac{1}{2}(2^n \cos \frac{n}{2}\pi - n(n-1)2^{n-2} \cos \frac{n}{2}\pi) = (2^{n-1} - n(n-1)2^{n-3}) \cos \frac{n}{2}\pi.$$

(12分)

4.(10分)设函数 $f'(x)$ 连续, 且 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = 2$, 求极限 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^2 (\arctan f(\frac{1}{n}) - \arctan f(\frac{1}{n+1}))$.

解 由 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = 2$ 得, $f(0) = 0, f'(0) = 2$. 由拉格朗日中值定理, 得

(5分)

$$\text{原式} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^2 \arctan' f(x) \Big|_{x=\xi} \left(\frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1} \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^2 \frac{f'(\xi)}{1+f^2(\xi)} \frac{1}{n(n+1)} = 2.$$

(10分)

5.(12分)求曲线 $y = \sqrt{x^2 - 4x + 12} + x$ 的渐近线.

$$\text{解 } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \infty, \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (\sqrt{x^2 - 4x + 12} + x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{-4x + 12}{\sqrt{x^2 - 4x + 12} - x}$$

(4分)

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{-4 + \frac{12}{x}}{-\sqrt{1 - \frac{4}{x} + \frac{12}{x^2}} - 1} = 2.$$

$$\text{同时 } a = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - 4x + 12} + x}{x} = 2.$$

(8分)

$$b = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (f(x) - 2x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt{x^2 - 4x + 12} - x) = -2.$$

所以水平渐近线 $y = 2$, 斜渐近线 $y = 2x - 2$.

(12分)

6.(12分)设 $f(x)$ 可导, 且 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\frac{\ln(1+x)}{x^2} + \frac{f(x)}{x}) = 1$, 求曲线 $y = f(x)$ 在 $x = 0$ 处的切线方程.

解 由函数的无穷小表示, $\frac{\ln(1+x)}{x^2} + \frac{f(x)}{x} = 1 + \alpha$, 则

(4分)

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= \frac{x^2 - \ln(1+x) + o(x^2)}{x} = \frac{x^2 - (x - \frac{x^2}{2} + o(x^2)) + o(x^2)}{x} = \frac{-x + \frac{3}{2}x^2 + o(x^2)}{x} \\ &= -1 + \frac{3}{2}x + o(x) \end{aligned}$$

(8分)

$\therefore f(0) = -1, f'(0) = \frac{3}{2}$, 故切线方程为 $y = \frac{3}{2}x - 1$.

(12分)

7.(12分)设方程 $e^y + 6xy + x^2 = 1$ 可确定隐函数 $y = y(x)$, 判断 $y(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处是否取得极值, 若取得极值是极大值还是极小值.

解 易知当 $x=0$ 时, $y=0$. 方程两边同时对 x 求导, 有

$$e^y y' + 6y + 6xy' + 2x = 0(1), \text{ 即 } y' = -\frac{6y+2x}{e^y+6x}, \therefore y'(0) = 0.$$

(6分)

在(1)式两边同时再对 x 求导, 有

$$e^y (y')^2 + e^y y'' + 6y' + 6y' + 6xy'' + 2 = 0, \text{ 解之得 } y''(0) = -2 < 0$$

(10分)

所以 $y=0$ 为极大值.

(12分)

8.(10分)设 $0 < a < b$, 证明 $\frac{\ln b - \ln a}{b-a} > \frac{2}{a+b}$.

证明令 $f(x) = (x+a)(\ln x - \ln a) - 2(x-a)(x > a)$, 则 $f(a) = 0$.

(4分)

$$f'(x) = (\ln x - \ln a) + \frac{(x+a)}{x} - 2, \quad f'(a) = 0$$

$$f''(x) = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{a}{x^2} = \frac{x-a}{x^2} > 0$$

(8分)

(10分)

因此 $f(x)$ 严格单增, 所以原不等式成立.

9.(10分)设 $f(x)$ 在 $[-1, 1]$ 上三阶连续可导, $f(-1) = 0$, $f'(0) = 0$, $f(1) = 1$. 证明: 存在 $\xi \in (-1, 1)$, 使得 $f'''(\xi) = 3$.

证明 将函数 $f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处展开,

$$f(x) = f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2}x^2 + \frac{f'''(\xi)}{3!}x^3 = f(0) + \frac{f''(0)}{2}x^2 + \frac{f'''(\xi)}{3!}x^3, \text{ 则}$$

(4分)

$$0 = f(-1) = f(0) + \frac{f''(0)}{2} + \frac{f'''(\xi_1)}{3!}(-1)^3, \quad (\xi_1 \in (-1, 0)) \quad (1)$$

$$1 = f(1) = f(0) + \frac{f''(0)}{2} + \frac{f'''(\xi_2)}{3!}, \quad (\xi_2 \in (0, 1)) \quad (2)$$

(8分)

由(1)(2)两式得, $\frac{f'''(\xi_1) + f'''(\xi_2)}{2} = 3$. 设 M, m 为 $f'''(x)$ 在 $[\xi_1, \xi_2]$ 上最大值与最小值,

则 $m \leq \frac{f'''(\xi_1) + f'''(\xi_2)}{2} \leq M$, 由介值定理知存在 $\xi \in (-1, 1)$, 使得 $f'''(\xi) = 3$.

(10分)