武汉大学 2014-2015 第一学期期中考试试题

1.
$$\Re \lim_{n\to\infty} \left(\frac{1}{n^2+n+1} + \frac{2}{n^2+n+2} + \dots + \frac{n}{n^2+n+n}\right)$$

2. 设
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} ax^2 + bx + c, & x \le 0 \\ \ln(1+x), & x > 0 \end{cases}$$
 求 a,b,c 的值,使 $f(x)$ 在 $x = 0$ 处二阶可导

- 4. 求极限 $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\ln|x|}{\ln(1-\cos x)}$.
- 5. 设 $y = \ln f(\sqrt{1 + \sin^2 x}) \cdot e^{3x}$, 其中f(u) > 0, 且可导. 求y'(x).

7. 设
$$x_n = 1 + \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n^2}$$
,(n为正整数) 求证: $\lim_{n \to \infty} x_n$ 存在.

8. 己知函数f(x)在[0,1]连续,在(0,1)内有二阶导数,f(0) = f(1) = 0且曲线y = f(x)与直线y = x,当 $x \in (0,1)$ 时有交点,试证明在(0,1)内至少存在 ξ ,使 $f''(\xi) < 0$.

9. 证明函数
$$y = e^x (\sin 2x + \frac{1}{4})$$
满足关系式 $y'' - 2y' + 5y = e^x$

- 10. 验证 $\lim_{x\to +\infty} \frac{x+\sin x}{\sqrt{x^2+1}}$ 存在,但不能用罗必塔法则得出.
- 11. 求极限 $\lim_{x \to +\infty} x^2 (a^{\frac{1}{x}} a^{\frac{1}{x+1}})$ $(a > 0, a \neq 1).$
- 12. 设f(x)在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上有定义,且恒有 $f(x+y) = f(x) \cdot f(y)$,f(x) = 1 + xg(x),

其中: $\lim_{x\to 0} g(x) = 1$, 证明: f(x)在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 处处可导。

13.
$$\[2x = t + \frac{1}{t} \]$$

$$y = t^2 + \frac{1}{t^2} (t \neq 0) \]$$
 $\[4x = t + \frac{1}{t} \]$

$$(x = t + \frac{1}{t})$$

$$y = t^2 + \frac{1}{t^2} (t \neq 0) \]$$
 $\[4x = t + \frac{1}{t^2} \]$

$$(x = t + \frac{1}{t})$$

$$(x = t + \frac{1}{t^2})$$

$$(x$$

14. 设 $y = 2x - \sin x$, 验证y(x)有连续的反函数 并求反函数的导数x'(y).

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1.
$$\Re \lim_{n\to\infty} \left(\frac{1}{n^2+n+1} + \frac{2}{n^2+n+2} + \dots + \frac{n}{n^2+n+n} \right)$$

解 设
$$x_n = \frac{1}{n^2 + n + 1} + \frac{2}{n^2 + n + 2} + \dots + \frac{n}{n^2 + n + n}$$
 则 $x_n < \frac{1 + 2 + \dots + n}{n^2 + n} = \frac{1}{2}$

$$x_n > \frac{1+2+\dots+n}{n^2+2n} = \frac{n+1}{2(n+2)}$$
 $\chi \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{n+1}{2(n+2)} = \frac{1}{2}$ $\chi \lim_{n\to\infty} x_n = \frac{1}{2}$

2. 设
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} ax^2 + bx + c, & x \le 0 \\ \ln(1+x), & x > 0 \end{cases}$$
 求 a,b,c 的值,使 $f(x)$ 在 $x = 0$ 处二阶可导

解 首先在
$$x = 0$$
 处连续, $\lim_{x \to 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 0^+} f(x) = f(0)$ 得 $c = 0$

在x=0处一阶可导

$$\lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{ax^{2} + bx}{x} = b \qquad \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x} = 1$$

故有 b=1

$$\therefore f'(x) = \begin{cases} 2ax + 1 & x \le 1 \\ \frac{1}{1+x} & x > 0 \end{cases}$$
 在 x=0 处二阶可导

$$\lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{f'(x) - f'(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{2ax}{x} = 2a$$

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

得
$$2a = -1$$
 即 $a = -\frac{1}{2}$

∴ 当
$$a = \frac{-1}{2}$$
, $b = 1$, $c = 0$ 时, $f(x)$ 在 $x = 0$ 处二阶可导

$$f'_{+}(0) = \lim_{x \to 0+0} \frac{x - \frac{x^{3}}{6} - 0}{x} = 1 \quad f'(0) = 1 \qquad f'(x) = \begin{cases} \cos x, & x \le 0 \\ 1 - \frac{1}{2}x^{2}, & x > 0 \end{cases}$$

4. 求极限
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\ln|x|}{\ln(1-\cos x)}$$
.

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\ln|x|}{\ln(1 - \cos x)} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{\frac{\sin x}{1 - \cos x}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x \sin x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin x}{\sin x + x \cos x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\cos x}{\cos x + \cos x - x \sin x} = \frac{1}{2}$$

5. 设 $y = \ln f(\sqrt{1 + \sin^2 x}) \cdot e^{3x}$, 其中f(u) > 0, 且可导. 求y'(x).

7. 设
$$x_n = 1 + \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n^2}$$
,(n为正整数) 求证: $\lim_{n \to \infty} x_n$ 存在.

解 显然:
$$x_{n+1} = 1 + \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n^2} + \frac{1}{(n+1)^2} = x_n + \frac{1}{(n+1)^2} > x_n$$

即数列 $\{x_n\}$ 单调增

$$x_n = 1 + \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n^2} < 1 + \frac{1}{1 \cdot 2} + \frac{1}{2 \cdot 3} + \dots + \frac{1}{(n-1) \cdot n}$$

$$= 1 + (1 - \frac{1}{2}) + (\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3}) + \dots + (\frac{1}{n-1} - \frac{1}{n}) = 2 - \frac{1}{n} < 2$$

即数列 $\{x_n\}$ 有上界为2

根据准则:单调有界数列还有极限

因此: $\lim_{n\to\infty} x_n$ 存在

8. 已知函数f(x)在[0,1]连续,在(0,1)内有二阶导数,f(0) = f(1) = 0且曲线y = f(x)与直线y = x,当 $x \in (0,1)$ 时有交点,试证明在(0,1)内至少存在 ξ ,使 $f''(\xi) < 0$.

证明:由题设知,存在 $x_0 \in (0,1)$,使 $f(x_0) = x_0$

因f(x)在[0,1]连续,(0,1)内有二阶导数

则f(x)在 $[0,x_0][x_0,1]$ 上满足拉格朗日中值定理条件,则至少存在 $c \in (0,x_0)$ 使

$$f'(c_1) = \frac{f(x_0) - f(0)}{x_0 - 0} = 1 > 0$$

同理存在c, $\in (x_0.1)$ 使

$$f'(c^2) = \frac{f(1) - f(x_0)}{1 - x_0} = \frac{-x_0}{1 - x_0} < 0$$

又f'(x)在[c_1,c_2] \subset (0,1)内满足拉格朗日中值定理条件则至少存在 $\xi \in (c_1,c_2) \subset$ (0,1)使

$$f''(\xi) = \frac{f'(c_2) - f'(c_1)}{c_2 - c_1} < 0$$

9. 证明函数
$$y = e^x (\sin 2x + \frac{1}{4})$$
满足关系式 $y'' - 2y' + 5y = e^x$

$$\mathbb{E} \ \ y' = \frac{1}{2}e^{-x}(-1 - \sin x + 2\cos x + \sin x) = \frac{1}{2}e^{-x}(2\cos - 1)$$

$$y'' = \frac{1}{2}e^{-x}(1 - 2\cos x - 2\sin x)$$

$$y'' + 3y' + 2y = \frac{1}{2}e^{-x}(1 - 2\cos x - 2\sin x + 6\cos x - 3 + 2 + 6\cos x - 3 + 6\cos x -$$

$$2\sin x - 2\cos x) = e^{-x}\cos x$$

10. 验证 $\lim_{x\to +\infty} \frac{x+\sin x}{\sqrt{x^2+1}}$ 存在,但不能用罗必塔法则得出.

解 因
$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{x + \sin x}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{1 + \frac{1}{x} \sin x}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x^2}}} = 1$$

但
$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\left(x + \sin x\right)'}{\left(\sqrt{1 + x^2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{1 + \cos x}{\frac{x}{\sqrt{1 + x^2}}}$$
 不存在

故 $\lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{x+\sin x}{\sqrt{x^2+1}}$ 存在等于1,但不能用罗必塔法则得出.

11. 求极限 $\lim_{x \to +\infty} x^2 (a^{\frac{1}{x}} - a^{\frac{1}{x+1}})$ $(a > 0, a \neq 1).$

解 原式 =
$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} x^2 \cdot a^{\frac{1}{x+1}} (a^{\frac{1}{x(x+1)}} - 1) = \lim_{x \to +\infty} a^{\frac{1}{x+1}} \cdot \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\frac{1}{a^{x(x+1)}} - 1}{\frac{1}{x(x+1)}} \cdot \frac{x^2}{x(x+1)}$$

$$= a^0 \cdot \ln a \cdot 1 = \ln a$$

12. 设f(x)在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上有定义,且恒有 $f(x+y) = f(x) \cdot f(y)$,f(x) = 1 + xg(x)其中

 $\lim_{x\to 0} g(x) = 1$,证明: f(x)在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 处处可导。

证明
$$\lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{f(0 + \Delta x) - f(0)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{1 + \Delta x g(\Delta x) - 1}{\Delta x} = 1, \quad \text{所以} f(x) \stackrel{\cdot}{\text{在}} x = 0 \text{处可导,} \quad \text{且}$$
$$f'(0) = 1, \qquad \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{f(x + \Delta x) - f(x)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{f(x) f(\Delta x) - f(x)}{\Delta x}$$
$$= \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{f(x) [f(\Delta x) - 1]}{\Delta x} = f(x) f'(0) = f(x)$$

 $\therefore f(x)$ 在x处可导,且f'(x) = f(x).

13.
$$\[\mathcal{C} \left\{ \begin{aligned} x &= t + \frac{1}{t} \\ y &= t^2 + \frac{1}{t^2} (t \neq 0) \] \] \] \] \vec{w} = y(x), z = z(x) \] \vec{w} \vec{w} \vec{y} = \frac{d^2 z}{dx^2} \\ e &= t^3 + \frac{1}{t^3} \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$\Re \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2(t - \frac{1}{t^3})}{1 - \frac{1}{t^2}} = 2(t + \frac{1}{t}) = 2x \quad , \quad \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = 2$$

$$\frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{3(t^2 - \frac{1}{t^4})}{1 - \frac{1}{t^2}} = 3(t^2 + \frac{1}{t^2} + 1) = 3\left[(1 + \frac{1}{t})^2 - 1\right] = 3(x^2 - 1)$$

$$\frac{d^2z}{dx^2} = 6x \qquad 3x\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{d^2z}{dx^2}$$

14. 设 $y = 2x - \sin x$, 验证y(x)有连续的反函数 并求反函数的导数x'(y).

解 $y' = 2 - \cos x > 0$ 故y在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上单调增有连续的反函数x = x(y)