

2021-2022 学年秋冬学期数学分析期中模拟考试

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参考答案

计算题 (50')

1. 解: $0 < (n+1)^\alpha - n^\alpha = n^\alpha((1 + \frac{1}{n})^\alpha - 1) < n^\alpha((1 + \frac{1}{n} - 1) = n^{\alpha-1}$

又因为 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^{\alpha-1} = 0$

由迫敛性原理知 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} [(n+1)^\alpha - n^\alpha] = 0$

2. 解: 运用等价无穷小量 $(1+\alpha)^t \sim 1 + \alpha t (t \rightarrow 0)$

$$\text{原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x^2 \left(\sqrt[3]{1 + \frac{1}{x^2}} - \sqrt[3]{1 - \frac{1}{x^2}} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x^2 \left[\left(1 + \frac{1}{3x^2} + o(\frac{1}{x^2}) \right) - \left(1 - \frac{1}{3x^2} + o(\frac{1}{x^2}) \right) \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x^2 \left(\frac{2}{3x^2} + o(\frac{1}{x^2}) \right) = \frac{2}{3}$$

3. 解: 运用等价无穷小量 $\tan x - x \sim \frac{x^3}{3} (x \rightarrow 0)$ 和 $\tan x \sim x (x \rightarrow 0)$

$$\text{原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x \tan x} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x - x}{x^2 \tan x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x - x}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{x^3}{3}}{x^3} = \frac{1}{3}$$

4. 解: $x_1 \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$, 归纳原理易知, $x_{n+1} = \sin x_n \in (0, 1) \subset (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$, 且

$$x_{n+1} < x_n$$

由单调有界定理, 知 x_n 收敛, 设 $c = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n \Rightarrow c = \sin c \Rightarrow c = 0$,

故 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = 0$

知 $\sin x_n \sim x_n (n \rightarrow \infty)$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n \sin x_n^2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n x_n^2} \stackrel{Stolz}{=} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{(n+1)^2} - \frac{1}{n^2}}{(n+1)-n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{x_{n+1}^2} - \frac{1}{x_n^2} \right) =$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{\sin x_n^2} - \frac{1}{x_n^2} \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(x_n + \sin x_n)(x_n - \sin x_n)}{x_n^2 \sin x_n^2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(2x_n) \cdot \frac{x_n^3}{6}}{x_n^4} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\text{故 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{n} \sin x_n = \sqrt{3}$$

证明题 (50')

1. (1) 任取 $x \in U_+^\circ(x_0)$, $f(x)$ 在 $[x_0, x]$ 上满足拉格朗日定理条件, 则存在 $\xi \in (x_0, x)$, 使得

$$\frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} = f'(\xi)$$

由于 $x_0 < \xi < x$, 因此当 $x \rightarrow x_0^+$ 时, 随之有 $\xi \rightarrow x_0^+$, 对 (7) 式两边取极限, 便得

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^+} f'(\xi) = f'(x_0 + 0)$$

(2) 同理可得 $f'(x_0) = f'(x_0 - 0)$. 因为 $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f'(x) = k$ 存在, 所以 $f'(x_0 + 0) = f'(x_0 - 0) = k$, 从而 $f'_+(x_0) = f'(x_0) = k$, 即 $f'(x_0) = k$. 证毕

2. 证: 构造函数 $F(x) = f(x) - 2f(\frac{a+x}{2}) + f(a) - \frac{(x-a)^2}{4}M$, 令 $F(b) = 0 = F(a)$

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{则由 Rolle 中值定理, } \exists c \in (a, b), \quad s.t. \quad F'(c) = f'(c) - f'(\frac{a+c}{2}) - \\ &\frac{M}{2}(c-a) = 0 \\ &\Rightarrow M = \frac{f'(c) - f'(\frac{a+c}{2})}{c - \frac{a+c}{2}} \underset{\exists \xi \in (\frac{a+c}{2}, c), \text{Lagrange}}{=} f''(\xi) \\ &\text{代回 } F(b) = 0 \text{ 即证得原命题成立。} \end{aligned}$$

3. 证明: 充分性易证, 下仅证明必要性。

由 $f(x)$ 在 $[0, +\infty)$ 上一致连续。知 $\forall \epsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0, s.t. x, y \in [0, +\infty), |x - y| < \delta, |f(x) - f(y)| < \frac{\epsilon}{3}$

而 $\forall h > 0, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(nh)$ 存在, 知 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(n\delta)$ 存在。

由 Cauchy 收敛准则, $\exists N, s.t. \forall m, n > N, |f(m\delta) - f(n\delta)| < \frac{\epsilon}{3}$

取 $X = N\delta$, 使得对 $x, y > X, \exists m, n \geq N, s.t. x \in [m\delta, (m+1)\delta], y \in [n\delta, (n+1)\delta]$

$$\begin{aligned} |f(x) - f(y)| &\leq |f(x) - f(m\delta)| + |f(m\delta) - f(n\delta)| + |f(n\delta) - f(y)| < \\ &\frac{\epsilon}{3} + \frac{\epsilon}{3} + \frac{\epsilon}{3} = \epsilon \end{aligned}$$

即 $\forall \epsilon > 0, \exists X > 0, s.t. x, y > X, |f(x) - f(y)| < \epsilon$.

由 Cauchy 收敛准则, 知 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x)$ 存在