

2022—2023 学年秋冬学期期末模拟
参考答案

微积分

丹青学园学业指导中心
2022年12月

$$1 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{x^2} - x^2}{\ln(1+x^2) - \sin^2 x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{x^4}{2} + o(x^4)}{x^2 - \frac{x^4}{2} - \left(x - \frac{x^3}{3!}\right)^2 + o(x^4)}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{x^4}{2} + o(x^4)}{-\frac{x^4}{2} + 2 \cdot \frac{x^3}{3!} \cdot x + o(x^4)}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3}} = -3$$

$$2. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin x \ln(\cos x) dx$$

$$= \left(-\cos x \ln(\cos x) \right) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x \frac{-\sin x}{\cos x} dx$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \left(-\cos x \ln(\cos x) \right) - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin x dx$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(-\sin x \ln(\sin x) \right) - 1$$

$$= -1$$

$$3. \int \frac{1}{x} \sqrt{\frac{x+1}{x-1}} dx$$

$$\text{令 } t = \sqrt{\frac{x+1}{x-1}} \text{ 则 } x = \frac{t^2+1}{t^2-1}$$

$$dx = -\frac{4t}{(t^2-1)^2}$$

$$\text{原式} = \int \frac{t^2-1}{t^2+1} t \left(-\frac{4t}{(t^2-1)^2} \right) dt$$

$$= \int \frac{4t^2}{(1-t^2)(1+t^2)} dt$$

$$= 2 \int \frac{1}{2(1+t)} + \frac{1}{2(1-t)} - \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt$$

$$= \ln \left| \frac{1+t}{1-t} \right| - 2 \arctan t + C$$

$$= \ln \left| \frac{1 + \sqrt{\frac{x+1}{x-1}}}{1 - \sqrt{\frac{x+1}{x-1}}} \right| - 2 \arctan \sqrt{\frac{x+1}{x-1}} + C$$

还可继续化简

也可不化简

4

$$\frac{\cos \frac{\pi}{n}}{n + \frac{1}{n}} + \dots + \frac{\cos \pi}{n+1} \leq \frac{1}{n + \frac{1}{n}} \sum_{i=1}^n \cos \frac{i\pi}{n}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n + \frac{1}{n}} \sum_{i=1}^n \cos \frac{i\pi}{n}$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{(1 + \frac{1}{n^2})\pi} \frac{\pi}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \cos \frac{i\pi}{n}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \cos x dx = \frac{2}{\pi}$$

$$\frac{\cos \frac{\pi}{n}}{n + \frac{1}{n}} + \dots + \frac{\cos \pi}{n+1} \geq \frac{1}{n+1} \sum_{i=1}^n \cos \frac{i\pi}{n}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n+1} \sum_{i=1}^n \cos \frac{i\pi}{n}$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{(n+1)\pi} \cdot \frac{\pi}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \cos \frac{i\pi}{n}$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \cos x dx = \frac{2}{\pi}$$

\therefore 原极限为 $\frac{2}{\pi}$

5 y 的定义域为 $(-\infty, -1) \cup (1, +\infty)$

$$y'(x) = \frac{(2x-2)(x+1) - (x-1)^2}{3(x+1)^2} = \frac{(x+3)(x-1)}{3(x+1)^2}$$

$$\therefore y'(x) = 0 \rightarrow x=1 \quad x=-3$$

当 $x < -3$ 时 $y'(x) > 0$

当 $-3 < x < 1$ 时 $y'(x) < 0$

当 $x > 1$ 时 $y'(x) > 0$

$\therefore y$ 的极小值为 $y(1) = 0$

极大值为 $y(-3) = -\frac{8}{3}$

$$y''(x) = \frac{8}{3(x+1)^3} > 0$$

$\therefore y''$ 在 $(-\infty, -1)$ 与 $(-1, \infty)$ 均为凸函数

6

$$L = \int_0^{\pi} \sqrt{1 + y'(x)^2} dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi} \sqrt{1 + \cos^2 x} dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi} \sqrt{2 \cos^2 \frac{x}{2}} dx$$

$$= \sqrt{2} \int_0^{\pi} \cos \frac{x}{2} dx$$

$$= 2\sqrt{2} \int_0^{\pi} \cos \frac{x}{2} d\frac{x}{2}$$

$$= 2\sqrt{2} \left(\sin \frac{x}{2} \Big|_0^{\pi} \right)$$

$$= 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$7. \cos x = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \frac{x^6}{6!} + \frac{x^8}{8!} + o(x^8)$$

$$\cos \sqrt{x} = 1 - \frac{x}{2!} + \frac{x^2}{4!} - \frac{x^3}{6!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} + o(x^4)$$

$$x^2 \cos \sqrt{x} = x^2 - \frac{x^3}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} + o(x^4)$$

$$e^x = 1 + \frac{x}{1!} + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} + o(x^4)$$

$$e^{\cos \sqrt{x}} = e^{\left(x^2 - \frac{x^3}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} + o(x^4)\right)}$$

$$= 1 + \frac{x^2 - \frac{x^3}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} + o(x^4)}{1!}$$

$$+ \frac{\left(x^2 - \frac{x^3}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} + o(x^4)\right)^2}{2!}$$

$$= 1 + x^2 - \frac{x^3}{2} + \frac{x^4}{24} + \frac{x^4}{2!} + o(x^4)$$

$$\therefore a_0 = 1 \quad a_1 = 0 \quad a_2 = 1$$

$$a_3 = -\frac{1}{2} \quad a_4 = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{24} = \frac{13}{24}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} x=0 \text{ 时 } \int_3^{3y(0)} e^{-(u-2)^2} du + 0 = 0$$

$$e^{-(u-2)^2} > 0 \therefore y(0) = 1 \quad \text{对原式求导}$$

$$\frac{d \int_3^{3y} e^{-(u-2)^2} du}{dy} \frac{dy}{dx} + 2xy + x^2 y' = 3$$

$$3 e^{-(3y-2)^2} y' + 2xy + x^2 y' = 3$$

$$x=0, y(0)=1 \text{ 代入}$$

$$3 e^{-1} y'(0) = 3$$

$$y'(0) = e$$

切线方程为

$$y - 1 = e x \quad y = ex + 1$$

$$9. \because \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = A$$

$\therefore \exists \delta$ 当 $x > A$ 时

$$|f(x) - A| < 1$$

$$f(x) < 1 + A$$

而在 $[0, \delta]$ 上 $f(x)$ 必存在最大

值 B

$\therefore f(x)$ 一定存在最大值

$$\max\{B, 1+A\}$$

$$\text{由 (1) 令 } F(x) = kx - f(x)$$

$$F'(x) = k - f'(x)$$

证 $k - f'(x) \geq 0$ 即可.

$$\text{而 } |f(x) - f(y)| \leq k|x - y| \quad \forall x, y \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\left| \frac{f(y) - f(x)}{y - x} \right| \leq k$$

$$\therefore \frac{f(y) - f(x)}{y - x} \leq k \quad \text{由 } x, y \text{ 任意性}$$

固定 x , 令 $y \rightarrow x$

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow x} \frac{f(y) - f(x)}{y - x} \leq k$$

即 $f'(x) \leq k$

(2) 若 $\exists \alpha, \beta$ $f(\alpha) = \alpha$ $f(\beta) = \beta$

设 $G(x) = f(x) - x$ 则 $G(\alpha) = 0$

$G(\beta) = 0$ 由罗尔定理

$\exists \gamma$ $G'(\gamma) = f'(\gamma) - 1 = 0$

$f'(\gamma) = 1$

但 $f'(x) \leq 1 < k$, 矛盾

1) 将 $f(x)$ 在 $x = \frac{a+b}{2}$ 处展开

$$f(x) = f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) + \left(x - \frac{a+b}{2}\right) f'\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right)$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} f''(\xi) \left(x - \frac{a+b}{2}\right)^2$$

$$= f'\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) \left(x - \frac{a+b}{2}\right) + \frac{1}{2} f''(\xi) \left(x - \frac{a+b}{2}\right)^2$$

两边积分

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^b \left[f'\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) \left(x - \frac{a+b}{2}\right) + \frac{1}{2} f''(\xi) \left(x - \frac{a+b}{2}\right)^2 \right] dx$$

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

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

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

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

$$= \frac{M}{24} (b-a)^3$$

12 当 $x=0$ 或 $y=0$ 时 显然成立

$$x^\alpha y^{1-\alpha} \leq \alpha x + (1-\alpha)y$$

两边取 \ln

$$\alpha \ln x + (1-\alpha) \ln y \leq \ln(\alpha x + (1-\alpha)y)$$

$$\text{令 } f(x) = \ln x \quad f''(x) = -\frac{1}{x^2} < 0$$

$\therefore f(x)$ 为凹函数

$\therefore -f(x)$ 为凸函数 由已知

$$\therefore -\alpha f(x) - (1-\alpha)f(y) \geq -f(\alpha x + (1-\alpha)y)$$

$$\text{E.P. } \alpha \ln x + (1-\alpha) \ln y \leq \ln(\alpha x + (1-\alpha)y)$$