

2020-2021 学年秋冬学期微积分期中模拟考试答案

命题、组织：丹青学业指导中心

一、

因为 $n \geq 2$ 时, $\sqrt[n]{n + \frac{1}{n}} > 1$, 记 $\sqrt[n]{n + \frac{1}{n}} = 1 + a_n, a_n > 0, n = 2, 3 \dots$

$$\therefore n + \frac{1}{n} = (1 + a_n)^n > C_n^2 \cdot a_n^2 = \frac{n(n-1)}{2} a_n^2$$

$$\therefore 0 < a_n^2 < \frac{2(n + \frac{1}{n})}{n(n-1)} < \frac{2n+2n}{n(n-1)} = \frac{4}{n-1}$$

$$\therefore 0 < a_n < \frac{2}{\sqrt{n-1}}$$

$$\text{令 } \frac{2}{\sqrt{n-1}} \leq \epsilon, \text{ 得 } n \geq \frac{4}{\epsilon^2} + 1$$

$$\text{故可令 } N = [\frac{4}{\epsilon^2}] + 2$$

此时对 $n > N$, 我们有:

$$\left| \sqrt[n]{n + \frac{1}{n}} - 1 \right| = a_n < \frac{2}{\sqrt{n-1}} < \epsilon$$

$$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{n + \frac{1}{n}} = 1$$

二、

(1)

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} n \left[e \left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^{-n} - 1 \right] &\stackrel{x=\frac{1}{n}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{e(1+x)^{-\frac{1}{x}} - 1}{x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{e - (1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}}}{x(1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{e - e^{\frac{1}{x} \ln(1+x)}}{xe} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{-(1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}} \cdot \frac{\frac{x}{1+x} - \ln(1+x)}{x^2}}{e} \quad (L'Hospital) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= -\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{x}{1+x} - \ln(1+x)}{x^2} \\
&= -\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{1}{(1+x)^2} - \frac{1}{1+x}}{2x} \quad (L' \text{ Hospital}) \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{2(1+x)^2} = \frac{1}{2}
\end{aligned}$$

(2)

$$\begin{aligned}
1 = \frac{n!}{n!} &< \frac{1}{n!} \sum_{k=1}^n k! < \frac{(n-2) \cdot (n-2)! + (n-1)! + n!}{n!} \\
&= 1 + \frac{1}{n} + \frac{n-2}{n(n-1)} \\
&< 1 + \frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n} = 1 + \frac{2}{n}
\end{aligned}$$

\therefore 由夹逼定理可知:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{n!} \sum_{k=1}^n k! = 1$$

(3)

$$\begin{aligned}
&\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\cos x)^{\frac{1}{\sin^2 x}} \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^{\frac{\ln \cos x}{\sin^2 x}} \\
&= \exp\left(\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln \cos x}{\sin^2 x}\right) \\
&= \exp\left(\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\sin x}{\frac{\cos x}{2x}}\right) \quad (L' \text{ Hospital}) \\
&= \exp\left(-\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{2 \cos x}\right) \\
&= e^{-1/2}
\end{aligned}$$

(4)

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1}{\ln(1+x)} - \frac{1}{x} \right) \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \ln(1+x)}{x \ln(1+x)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \ln(1+x)}{x^2} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \frac{1}{1+x}}{2x} \quad (L' \text{ Hospital}) \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{2(1+x)} = \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

三、

(1)

$$\begin{aligned} \because y &= \arcsin \sqrt{1-x} + x^{e^{2x}} \\ &= \arcsin \sqrt{1-x} + e^{e^{2x} \ln x} \\ \therefore y' &= \frac{-1}{2\sqrt{x(1-x)}} + e^{e^{2x} \ln x} (2e^{2x} \ln x + \frac{e^{2x}}{x}) \\ \therefore dy &= \left[\frac{-1}{2\sqrt{x(1-x)}} + x^{e^{2x}} (2e^{2x} \ln x + \frac{e^{2x}}{x}) \right] dx \end{aligned}$$

(2)

依 Leibinz 公式可得 $\sum_{k=0}^n C_n^k u^{(n-k)} v^{(k)}$

又 $\because (\ln x)^{(k)} = \frac{(-1)^{k-1} (k-1)!}{x^k}$, $(x^3)^{(k)} = 0, k \geq 4$

故 $f^{(n)}(x) = (-1)^n \cdot 6(n-4)! x^{3-n} \cdot (n \geq 4)$

四、

(1) 由拉格朗日中值定理知, 存在 $\xi \in (n-1, n)$ 使得 $n^b - (n-1)^b =$

$b \cdot \xi^{b-1} [n - (n-1)] = b \cdot \xi^{b-1}$, 即 $1 < \frac{n}{\xi} < \frac{n}{n-1}$, $\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{n}{\xi} = 1$

$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{n^a}{n^b - (n-1)^b} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{n^a}{b \cdot \xi^{b-1}} = \frac{1}{b} \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{n}{\xi}\right)^{b-1} \cdot n^{a-b+1} = \frac{1}{b} \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} n^{a-b+1} =$

2020

$$\therefore \begin{cases} 1/b = 2020 \\ a - b + 1 = 0 \end{cases} \implies \begin{cases} a = -2019/2020 \\ b = 1/2020 \end{cases}$$

$$(2) \text{ 易知 } f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & , |x| > 1 \\ 0 & , x = 1 \\ -1 & , |x| < 1 \\ \text{无意义} & , x = -1 \end{cases} \therefore 1, -1 \text{ 是 } f(x) \text{ 的第一类 (跳跃) 间断点}$$

五、证明：由 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \sqrt{x}f'(x) = 1$ 可知, $\exists 0 < \delta < 1, \text{ s. t. } \forall x \in (0, \delta), |\sqrt{x}f'(x)| <$

$3/2$ 。对 $0 < x < y < \delta$, 由 Cauchy 中值定理可得, $\exists \xi \in (x, y) \subset (0, \delta), \text{ s. t.}$

$$\frac{f(x)-f(y)}{\sqrt{x}-\sqrt{y}} = 2\sqrt{\xi}f'(\xi)$$

$$\therefore |f(x) - f(y)| = 2|\sqrt{\xi}f'(\xi)||\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{y}| < 3|\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{y}|$$

因为 \sqrt{x} 在 $(0, \delta]$ 上一致连续, 故 $f(x)$ 也在 $(0, \delta]$ 上一致连续

又因为 $f(x)$ 在 $[\delta, 1]$ 上连续, 故 $f(x)$ 也在 $[\delta, 1]$ 上一致连续

由上可知, $f(x)$ 在 $(0, 1]$ 上一致连续

六、证明: $\forall n \geq 2$, 我们有 $a_{n+1} \leq a_n + \frac{1}{n^2} < a_n + \frac{1}{n(n-1)} = a_n + \frac{1}{n-1} - \frac{1}{n}$

$\therefore a_n + \frac{1}{n-1} > a_{n+1} + \frac{1}{n} > \frac{1}{n} > 0$, 故数列 $\{a_n + \frac{1}{n-1}\}$ 单调递减有下界。

$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} a_n + \frac{1}{n-1}$ 存在, 我们不妨令极限为 A , 又因为 $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{n-1} = 0$

$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} a_n = A$, 即数列 $\{a_n\}$ 收敛

七、令 $F(x) = f(x+b) - f(x) - \frac{1}{2}[f(a+2b) - f(a)]$

则 $F(a) = f(a+b) - \frac{1}{2}f(a+2b) - \frac{1}{2}f(a)$

$F(a+b) = -f(a+b) + \frac{1}{2}f(a+2b) + \frac{1}{2}f(a) = -F(a)$

所以由介值定理可得, $\exists \xi \in [a, a+b], \text{ s. t.}$

$F(\xi) = f(\xi+b) - f(\xi) - \frac{1}{2}[f(a+2b) - f(a)] = 0$

即 $f(\xi+b) - f(\xi) = \frac{1}{2}[f(a+2b) - f(a)]$

八、令 $g(x) = \frac{1}{x}$, 由 Cauchy 中值定理, 可知 $\exists \xi \in (1, 2), \text{ s. t.}$

$$\frac{f(2)-f(1)}{0.5-1} = \frac{f(2)-f(1)}{g(2)-g(1)} = \frac{f'(\xi)}{g'(\xi)} = -\xi^2 f'(\xi)$$

即 $f(2) - f(1) = \frac{1}{2}\xi^2 f'(\xi)$

九、假设 $e^x = ax^2 + bx + c$ 至少有 4 个根, 从小到大依次设为

$x_1 < x_2 < x_3 < x_4 < \dots$, 记 $f(x) = e^x - ax^2 - bx - c$, $f(x_1) = f(x_2) = f(x_3) = f(x_4) = 0$

由罗尔中值定理, $\exists \xi_1 \in (x_1, x_2), \xi_2 \in (x_2, x_3), \xi_3 \in (x_3, x_4)$, s. t.

$$f'(\xi_1) = f'(\xi_2) = f'(\xi_3) = 0$$

再由罗尔中值定理, $\exists \eta_1 \in (\xi_1, \xi_2), \eta_2 \in (\xi_2, \xi_3)$, s. t.

$$f''(\eta_1) = f''(\eta_2) = 0$$

再由罗尔中值定理, $\exists \zeta \in (\eta_1, \eta_2)$, s. t.

$$f'''(\zeta) = 0$$

$$\therefore 0 = f'''(\zeta) = e^\zeta > 0 \text{ 矛盾}$$

故假设不成立, 即 $e^x = ax^2 + bx + c$ 至多有 3 个根

十、由 $a_1 > 0, a_{n+1} = \frac{1}{2}(a_n + \frac{1}{a_n})$ 。易知 $\forall n, a_n > 0, \therefore a_{n+1} = \frac{1}{2}(a_n + \frac{1}{a_n}) \geq \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2\sqrt{a_n \cdot \frac{1}{a_n}} = 1 \therefore a_n \geq 1, (n \geq 2)$

又 $\therefore a_{n+1} = \frac{1}{2}(a_n + \frac{1}{a_n}) \leq a_{n+1} = \frac{1}{2}(a_n + \frac{a_n}{a_n}) = \frac{1}{2}(a_n + 1) \leq \frac{1}{2}(a_n + a_n) = a_n, \therefore a_{n+1} \leq a_n, (n \geq 2)$

即数列 $\{a_n\}$ 单调递减有下界, 故由单调有界收敛定理可知: 数列 $\{a_n\}$ 收敛, 设其极限为 a , 即 $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} a_n = a (> 0)$

在 $a_{n+1} = \frac{1}{2}(a_n + \frac{1}{a_n})$ 两端求极限, 得到 $a = \frac{1}{2}(a + \frac{1}{a})$ 解得: $a = 1$ 故 $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} a_n = 1$

附加题、令 $A = \sum_{i=1}^n k_i$, 只要证明

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{k_i}{A f'(x_i)} = 1.$$

记 $\frac{k_i}{A} = a_i$, 则

$$0 < a_i < 1, \text{ 且 } a_1 + \dots + a_n = 1.$$

因为 $f(0) = 0, f(1) = 1, f(x) \in C[0, 1]$, 对 $a_1 \in (0, 1)$, 由连续函数介值定理得

$$\exists b_1 \in (0, 1), f(b_1) = a_1.$$

又 $0 < a_1 < a_1 + a_2 < 1$, 由连续函数介值定理得

$$\exists b_2 \in (b_1, 1), f(b_2) = a_1 + a_2.$$

这样可得 $0 < b_1 < b_2 < \cdots < b_{n-1} < b_n = 1$ 使得

$$f(b_i) = a_1 + \cdots + a_i, \quad i = 1, 2, \cdots, n$$

取 $b_0 = 0$, 对 $f(x)$ 在 $[b_{i-1}, b_i] (i = 1, 2, \cdots)$ 应用拉格朗日中值定理知存在 $x_i \in (b_{i-1}, b_i)$ 使得

$$f'(x_i) = \frac{f(b_i) - f(b_{i-1})}{b_i - b_{i-1}} = \frac{a_i}{b_i - b_{i-1}}$$

即 $\frac{a_i}{f'(x_i)} = b_i - b_{i-1}$ 从而

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{a_i}{f'(x_i)} = \sum_{i=1}^n (b_i - b_{i-1}) = b_n - b_0 = 1$$



up主 丹青学指



学指菌QQ号

因为时间和人力原因我们不能统一批改试卷，大家答题完毕后可把试卷带出考场。试卷分析将在之后发布在丹青学指的官方 QQ 和 B 站账号上，请扫描上方二维码获取。