

2019-2020 学年秋冬学期微积分期中模拟考试答案

命题：丹青学业指导中心

考试时间：2019 年 10 月 26 日

一、

(1)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{1-\cos x} \ln(e^{x^2} + \ln(1+x^2)) \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{1-\cos x} [\ln(1 + \frac{\ln(1+x^2)}{e^{x^2}}) + x^2] \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\frac{\ln(1 + \frac{\ln(1+x^2)}{e^{x^2}})}{1-\cos x} + \frac{x^2}{1-\cos x}) \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+x^2)}{e^{x^2}(1-\cos x)} + 2 \\ &= e^4 \end{aligned}$$

(2)

$$\sum_{i=1}^n (\sqrt{1 + \frac{i}{n^2}} - 1) = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\frac{i}{n^2}}{\sqrt{\frac{i}{n^2} + 1} + 1}; \frac{\frac{i}{n^2}}{\sqrt{\frac{i}{n^2} + 1} + 1} < \frac{\frac{i}{n^2}}{\sqrt{\frac{i}{n^2+1}} + 1} < \frac{\frac{i}{n^2}}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{n^2}} + 1};$$

而

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{i}{n^2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{n} + 1} + 1} = \frac{n(n+1)}{2} \frac{1}{n^2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{n} + 1} + 1} \rightarrow \frac{1}{4}; \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{i}{n^2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{n^2+1}} + 1} = \frac{n(n+1)}{2} \frac{1}{n^2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{n^2} + 1} + 1} \rightarrow \frac{1}{4}$$

由夹逼定理: $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{1 + \frac{i}{n^2}} - 1) = \frac{1}{4}$

二、

(1)

$$\begin{aligned} \ln y &= \frac{1}{x} \ln(1+x^2) \text{ 求导得 } \frac{y'}{y} = -\frac{1}{x^2} \ln(1+x^2) + \frac{1}{x} \frac{2x}{1+x^2} \\ \therefore y' &= (1+x^2)^{\frac{1}{x}} (-\frac{1}{x^2} \ln(1+x^2) + \frac{2}{1+x^2}) \\ dy &= (1+x^2)^{\frac{1}{x}} (-\frac{1}{x^2} \ln(1+x^2) + \frac{2}{1+x^2}) dx \end{aligned}$$

(2)

不难求得 $(\sinh x)' = \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2}$

$$\text{则 } (\operatorname{arcsinh} x)' = \frac{1}{(\sinh y)'} = \frac{1}{\frac{e^y + e^{-y}}{2}}$$

$$\text{又 } (\frac{e^y + e^{-y}}{2})^2 = \frac{e^{2y} + e^{-2y} + 2}{4} = \frac{e^{2y} + e^{-2y} - 2}{4} + 1 = x^2 + 1$$

$$\therefore (\operatorname{arcsinh} x)' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+1}}$$

三、

(1) 求导易证

(2) 由 (1)

$$\ln(1 + \frac{1}{n}) \leq \frac{1}{n}$$

$$\therefore a_n = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n} \geq \ln(1+1) + \ln(1+\frac{1}{2}) + \dots + \ln(1+\frac{1}{n}) = \ln(2 \cdot \frac{3}{2} \cdot \dots \cdot \frac{n+1}{n}) = \ln(n+1)$$

$\therefore \{a_n\}$ 无界 $\Rightarrow \{a_n\}$ 发散

四、

$$(1) \forall x_0 \in [1, +\infty) |\sin \sqrt{x} - \sin \sqrt{x_0}| = 2 \left| \sin \frac{\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{x_0}}{2} \right| \cdot \left| \cos \frac{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x_0}}{2} \right| \leq |\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{x_0}| = \frac{|x - x_0|}{|\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x_0}|} \leq \frac{1}{2} |x - x_0|$$

$$\forall \epsilon > 0, \exists \delta = 2\epsilon \text{ 当 } 0 < |x - x_0| < \delta \text{ 时 } |\sin \sqrt{x} - \sin \sqrt{x_0}| < \epsilon$$

$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \sin \sqrt{x} = \sin \sqrt{x_0}$, $f(x)$ 在 $[1, +\infty)$ 上连续

$$(2) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x)}{mx^m} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sin x^{\frac{1}{2}}}{mx^m} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{m} \frac{x^{\frac{1}{2}}}{x^m} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{m} x^{\frac{1}{2} - m} = \begin{cases} 0 & m < \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{m} = 2 & m = \frac{1}{2} \\ +\infty & m > \frac{1}{2} \end{cases} \neq g(0) = \frac{1}{3}$$

\therefore 不存在 $m \in \mathbb{R}$ 使 $g(x)$ 为连续函数

五、由条件 $|f(0)| \leq |\sin 0| = 0 \Rightarrow f(0) = 0$

$$\text{从而 } |f'(0)| = \left| \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} \right| = \left| \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} \right| = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left| \frac{f(x)}{x} \right| \leq \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left| \frac{\sin x}{x} \right| = 1$$

六、

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

$$\Rightarrow (1-x^2)y'' - xy' = 0$$

可以用数学归纳法证明:

$$\forall n, (1-x^2)y^{(n+2)} - (2n+1)xy^{(n+1)} - n^2y^{(n)} = 0 \text{ (用莱布尼茨)}$$

$$n=1 \text{ 时, } (1-x^2)y'' - xy' = 0 \text{ 求得 } (1-x^2)y^{(3)} - 3xy^{(2)} - y' = 0$$

$$\text{设 } (1-x^2)y^{(k+2)} - (2k+1)xy^{(k+1)} - k^2y^{(k)} = 0$$

$$\text{求得 } (1-x^2)y^{(k+3)} - 2xy^{(k+2)} - (2k+1)y^{(k+1)} - (2k+1)xy^{k+2} - k^2y^{(k+1)} = (1-x^2)y^{(k+3)} - (2k+3)xy^{(k+2)} - (k+1)^2y^{(k+1)} = 0$$

$$\text{令 } x=0 \text{ 得: } y^{(n+2)}(0) = n^2y^{(n)}(0)$$

$$\text{又 } y'(0) = 1, y''(0) = 0 \therefore y^{(n)}(0) = \begin{cases} 0 & n = 2k \\ [(n-2)!!]^2 & n = 2k+1 \ (k \in \mathbb{N}^+) \\ 1 & n = 1 \end{cases}$$

七、

$$\frac{f(x)-f(0)}{x-0} = \frac{g(x)}{x^2} = \frac{g(x)-g(0)}{x^2}$$

$$f'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)-f(0)}{x-0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{g(x)-g(0)}{x^2} \stackrel{L'Hopitals}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{g'(x)}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{g''(x)}{2} = \frac{3}{2}$$

八、

$$\forall x \in (a, +\infty) \text{ 由 Lagrange 中值定理 } f(x+1) - f(x) = f'(\xi), \xi \in (x, x+1)$$

$$x \rightarrow +\infty \text{ 时, } \xi \rightarrow +\infty \text{ 从而 } \lim_{\xi \rightarrow +\infty} f'(\xi) = B = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (f(x+1) - f(x)) = A - A = 0$$

九、

$$\frac{1}{b-a} \begin{vmatrix} f(a) & f(b) \\ a & b \end{vmatrix} = \frac{bf(a) - af(b)}{b-a} = -\frac{(f(b) - f(a))ab}{b-a} = \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{\frac{1}{b} - \frac{1}{a}}$$

令 $F(x) = \frac{f(x)}{x}$, $G(x) = \frac{1}{x}$ 由 Cauchy 中值定理

$$\exists \xi \in (a, b), \frac{1}{b-a} \begin{vmatrix} f(a) & f(b) \\ a & b \end{vmatrix} = \frac{F(b)-F(a)}{G(b)-G(a)} = \frac{F'(\xi)}{G'(\xi)} = f(\xi) - \xi f'(\xi) = \begin{vmatrix} f(\xi) & f'(\xi) \\ \xi & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

十、

(1) 令 $F(x) = f(x + \frac{1}{n}) - f(x), x \in [0, 1]$, 则 $F(0) + F(\frac{1}{n}) + \dots + F(\frac{n-1}{n}) = 0$

$$\therefore \min_{x \in [0, 1]} F(x) \leq \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} F(\frac{k}{n}) = 0 \leq \max_{x \in [0, 1]} F(x)$$

由介值性 $\exists \xi \in [0, 1]$ 使 $F(\xi) = 0$ 则 $f(\xi) = f(\xi + \frac{1}{n})$

(2) 令 $H(x) = f(x) - g(x)$

则 $H(x_n) = f(x_n) - g(x_n) = f(x_n) - f(x_{n+1})$

I. 若 $\exists n_0 \in \mathbb{N}^+$ 使得 $H(x_{n_0}) = 0$ 则结论成立

II. 若 $\exists n_1, n_2 \in \mathbb{N}^+$ 使得 $H(x_{n_1}) > 0, H(x_{n_2}) < 0$ 则由介值性结论成立

III. 若 $H(x_n)$ 恒正或恒负, 由 f 单调得 x_n 单调, 又因为 $\{x_n\}$ 有界, 则 $\{x_n\}$ 收敛, 则 $\{f(x_n)\}$ 收敛, 则有 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = x_0$ 则结论成立 ($\exists x f(x) = g(x)$)

十一、

$$F_{n+1}F_n - F_{n+2}F_{n-1} = F_{n+1}F_n - (F_{n+1} + F_n)F_{n-1} = F_n(F_{n+1} - F_{n-1}) - F_{n+1}F_{n-1} = F_n^2 - F_{n+1}F_{n-1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} F_n^2 - F_{n+1}F_{n-1} &= F_n(F_{n-1} + F_{n-2}) - (F_n + F_{n-1})F_{n-1} \\ &= F_nF_{n-2} - F_{n-1}^2 \\ &= (-1)(F_{n-1}^2 - F_nF_{n-2}) \\ &= (-1)[F_{n-1}(F_{n-2} + F_{n-3}) - (F_{n-1} + F_{n-2})F_{n-2}] \\ &= (-1)^2(F_{n-2}^2 - F_{n-1}F_{n-3}) \\ &= \dots = (-1)^{n-2}(F_2^2 - F_3F_1) = (-1)^n \end{aligned}$$

由 $F_{n+1}F_n - F_{n+2}F_{n-1} = (-1)^n$

令 $n = 2m$ 得 $\frac{F_{2m-1}}{F_{2m}} < \frac{F_{2m+1}}{F_{2m+2}} \Rightarrow G_{2m-1} < G_{2m+1}$

令 $n = 2m + 1$ 得 $G_{2m} > G_{2m+1}$

又 $0 < G_n = \frac{F_n}{F_{n+1}} \leq 1$

$\therefore \{G_{2m}\}$ 和 $\{G_{2m-1}\}$ 单调有界 \Rightarrow 收敛

且 $G_{2m} - G_{2m-1} = \frac{F_{2m}}{F_{2m+1}} - \frac{F_{2m-1}}{F_{2m}} = \frac{F_{2m}^2 - F_{2m+1}F_{2m-1}}{F_{2m+1}F_{2m}} = \frac{(-1)^{2m}}{F_{2m+1}F_{2m}} \rightarrow 0$

$\therefore \{G_n\}$ 收敛, 记 $\omega = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} G_n$

由 $F_n = F_{n-1} + F_{n-2} \Rightarrow 1 = \frac{F_{n-1}}{F_n} + \frac{F_{n-2}}{F_{n-1}} \frac{F_{n-1}}{F_n} \Rightarrow 1 = \omega + \omega^2 (n \rightarrow \infty) \Rightarrow \omega = \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}$



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学指菌QQ号