

1. 设 $I = \sqrt[n]{x_1 + x_2^2 + x_3^3 + \cdots + x_n^n}$; $I_1 = \sqrt[n]{nx_n^n} = \sqrt[n]{n} \cdot x_n$; $I_2 = \sqrt[n]{x_n^n} = x_n$;

且有: $x_n = \sqrt[n]{x_n^n} < \sqrt[n]{x_1 + x_2^2 + x_3^3 + \cdots + x_n^n} < \sqrt[n]{nx_n^n} = \sqrt[n]{n} \cdot x_n$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} I_1 = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{n} \cdot x_n = 2022 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{n} = 2022;$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} I_2 = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = 2022;$$

由夹逼准则: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} I = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{x_1 + x_2^2 + x_3^3 + \cdots + x_n^n} = 2022.$

2. 首先写出 $\sqrt{1+x^2}$, $\cos x$ 以及 $e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}$ 的麦克劳林展开:

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

$$= 1 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{8}x^4 + o(x^4)$$

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

$$e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} = 1 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{2!}\left(-\frac{x^2}{2}\right)^2 + o(x^4) = 1 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{8}x^4 + o(x^4)$$

于是有:

$$1 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 - \sqrt{1+x^2} = 1 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 - \left[1 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{8}x^4 + o(x^4)\right] = \frac{1}{8}x^4 + o(x^4)$$

$$\cos x - e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} = \left[1 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{24}x^4 + o(x^4)\right] - \left[1 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{8}x^4 + o(x^4)\right] = -\frac{1}{12}x^4 + o(x^4)$$

原极限可写为:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\left(1 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 - \sqrt{1+x^2}\right) \cos x^2}{\cos x - e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\left[\frac{1}{8}x^4 + o(x^4)\right] \cdot 1}{-\frac{1}{12}x^4 + o(x^4)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{8}x^4 + o(x^4)}{-\frac{1}{12}x^4 + o(x^4)}$$

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

3. 设 $\alpha = \frac{\sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n}}{2}$, $\beta = \frac{\sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n}}{2}$, 根据和差化积公式可得

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\sin \sqrt{n+1} - \sin \sqrt{n}) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} [\sin(\alpha + \beta) - \sin(\alpha - \beta)]$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 2 \cos \alpha \sin \beta$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 2 \cos\left(\frac{\sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n}}{2}\right) \sin\left(\frac{\sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n}}{2}\right),$$

因为 $\cos\left(\frac{\sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n}}{2}\right) \leq 1$, 所以

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 2 \cos\left(\frac{\sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n}}{2}\right) \sin\left(\frac{\sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n}}{2}\right) &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 2 \sin\left(\frac{\sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n}}{2}\right) \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 2 \sin\left(\frac{1}{2(\sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n})}\right) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

4. $\int_{-1}^1 (x^3 + \sqrt{1-x^2}) dx = \int_{-1}^1 x^3 dx + \int_{-1}^1 \sqrt{1-x^2} dx$

第一个积分由于是奇函数在对称区间的积分, 因此积分为 0

第二个积分则涉及到定积分的几何意义, 为原点在 (0,0), 半径为 1 的圆在 y 轴正半轴上的面积

故: 原式 = $0 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \pi \cdot 1^2 = \frac{\pi}{2}$

5. (甲) 令 $t = \frac{1}{x}, x = \frac{1}{t}$, 于是 $dx = d\left(\frac{1}{t}\right) = -\frac{1}{t^2} dt$, 积分上下限为 0,1:

$$\int_1^{+\infty} \left(\arcsin \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x}\right) dx = \int_1^0 (\arcsin t - t) \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{t^2}\right) dt = \int_0^1 \frac{\arcsin t - t}{t^2} dt$$

$x \rightarrow 0$ 时, $\arcsin t - t \sim \frac{1}{6} t^3$, 故 $\frac{\arcsin t - t}{t^2} \sim \frac{1}{6} t$, 积分 $\int_0^1 \frac{1}{6} t dt$ 收敛;

故 $\int_0^1 \frac{\arcsin t - t}{t^2} dt$ 收敛.

首先计算不定积分:

$$\int \frac{\arcsin t - t}{t^2} dt = \int \frac{\arcsin t}{t^2} dt - \int \frac{1}{t} dt = \int \frac{\arcsin t}{t^2} dt - \ln|t|$$

重点研究第一个不定积分:

$$\int \frac{\arcsin t}{t^2} dt = \int \arcsin t d\left(-\frac{1}{t}\right) = -\frac{\arcsin t}{t} + \int \frac{1}{t} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} dt$$

令 $t = \sin u, dt = \cos u du, \sqrt{1-t^2} = \sqrt{1-\sin^2 u} = \cos u$, 于是:

$$\int \frac{1}{t} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} dt = \int \frac{1}{\sin u} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos u} \cdot \cos u du = \int \frac{1}{\sin u} du = \int \csc u du$$

$$= -\ln|\csc u + \cot u| = -\ln\left|\frac{1}{\sin u} + \cot u\right| = -\ln\left|\frac{1}{t} + \frac{\sqrt{1-t^2}}{t}\right|$$

$$= -(\ln|1 + \sqrt{1-t^2}| - \ln|t|) = -\ln|1 + \sqrt{1-t^2}| + \ln|t|$$

于是: $\int \frac{\arcsin t}{t^2} dt = -\frac{\arcsin t}{t} - \ln|1 + \sqrt{1-t^2}| + \ln|t| + C_1$

综上: $\int \frac{\arcsin t - t}{t^2} dt = -\frac{\arcsin t}{t} - \ln|1 + \sqrt{1-t^2}| + \ln|t| - \ln|t|$

$$= -\frac{\arcsin t}{t} - \ln|1 + \sqrt{1-t^2}| + C$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{其定积分: } \int_0^1 \frac{\arcsint-t}{t^2} dt &= \left(-\frac{\arcsint}{t} - \ln|1 + \sqrt{1-t^2}| \right) \Big|_0^1 \\
&= -\frac{\arcsint}{t} \Big|_0^1 - \ln|1 + \sqrt{1-t^2}| \Big|_0^1 \\
&= \left[\left(-\frac{\arcsin 1}{1} \right) - \left(-\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\arcsint}{t} \right) \right] - [\ln|1 + \sqrt{1-1^2}| - \ln|1 + \sqrt{1-0^2}|] \\
&= \left[-\frac{\pi}{2} - (-1) \right] - [\ln 1 - \ln 2] = -\frac{\pi}{2} + 1 + \ln 2
\end{aligned}$$

(乙) 由分部积分法, $I_m = \frac{1}{n+1} \int_0^1 (\ln t)^m dt^{n+1} = -\frac{m}{n+1} I_{m-1}$, 得出

$$I_m = (-1)^m \frac{m!}{(n+1)^{m+1}}$$

6. (甲) 证 (1)式左端

$$\begin{aligned}
f(b) - 2f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) + f(a) &= \left[f(b) - f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) \right] - \left[f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) - f(a) \right] \\
&= \left[f\left(\frac{a+b}{2} + \frac{b-a}{2}\right) - f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) \right] - \left[f\left(a + \frac{b-a}{2}\right) - f(a) \right].
\end{aligned}$$

作辅助函数 $\varphi(x) = f\left(x + \frac{b-a}{2}\right) - f(x)$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{则上式} &= \varphi\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) - \varphi(a) \\
&= \varphi'(\xi) \cdot \left(\frac{a+b}{2} - a\right) = \varphi'(\xi) \frac{b-a}{2} \quad \xi \in \left(a, \frac{a+b}{2}\right) \\
&= \left[f'\left(\xi + \frac{b-a}{2}\right) - f'(\xi) \right] \frac{b-a}{2} \\
&= f''\left(\xi + \theta \frac{b-a}{2}\right) \cdot \frac{b-a}{2} \cdot \frac{b-a}{2} \quad \theta \in (0,1) \\
&= f''(c) \cdot \frac{(b-a)^2}{4}, c = \xi + \theta \frac{b-a}{2} \in (a, b).
\end{aligned}$$

(乙) 设 $P_n(x) = a_0(x - \alpha_1)^{k_1} \cdots (x - \alpha_m)^{k_m}$
(其中 $\alpha_1 < \alpha_2 < \cdots < \alpha_m$ 分别为 $P_n(x)$ 的 k_1, k_2, \dots, k_m 重根, $k_1 + k_2 + \cdots + k_m = n$).

由 Rolle 定理, 在相邻二异根之间, 存在 $P'_n(x)$ 的一个根. 因此 $P'_n(x)$ 在 $P_n(x)$ 的 m 个根的间隙里, 共有 $m-1$ 个根. 又从(1)式可知, 当 α_i 是 $k_i > 1$ 重根时, 则 α_i 必是 $P'_n(x)$ 的 $k_i - 1$ 重根. 因此 $P'_n(x)$ 共有 $(m-1) + (k_1 - 1) + (k_2 - 1) + \cdots + (k_m - 1) = k_1 + k_2 + \cdots + k_m - 1 = n - 1$ 个根. 但 $P'_n(x)$ 是 $n-1$ 次多项式, 故 $P'_n(x)$ 也仅有 $n-1$

个根. 所以 $P'_{nn}(x)$ 的根全为实的. 反复这样做 $n-1$ 次, 知 $P'_n(x), \dots, P_n^{(n-1)}(x)$ 的根都是实的.

7. 记 $x_0 = \frac{a+b}{2}$, 在 Taylor 展开式

$$f(x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0) + \frac{1}{2}f''(\xi)(x - x_0)^2$$

两端, 同时取 $[a, b]$ 上的积分. 注意右端第二项积分为 0. 第三项的积分, 由于导数有介值性, 第一积分中值定理成立: $\exists c \in (a, b)$, 使得

$$\begin{aligned} \int_a^b f''(\xi)(x - x_0)^2 dx &= f''(c) \int_a^b (x - x_0)^2 dx \\ &= \frac{1}{12} f''(c)(b - a)^3. \end{aligned}$$

因此等式成立.

$$\int_0^1 \frac{h}{h^2 + x^2} f(x) dx = \int_0^h \frac{\frac{1}{4}}{h^2 + x^2} dx + \int_h^1 \frac{hf(x)}{h^2 + x^2} dx = I_1 + I_2$$

$$\text{其中 } I_1 = \int_0^{h^{\frac{1}{4}}} \frac{hf(x)}{h^2 + x^2} dx = f(\xi) \int_0^{h^{\frac{1}{4}}} \frac{h}{h^2 + x^2} dx$$