

中国科学技术大学 2020~2021 学年第一学期

数学分析 (B1) 期中考试 答案¹

1. (1) $1 < \sqrt[n]{1 + \frac{1}{2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n}} < \sqrt[n]{n}$, 由于 $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[n]{n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} 1 = 1$, 故原式 = 1.
- (2) 原式 = $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} 2e^{\frac{1}{x}} + \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\cos x}{x} = 2 + 0 = 2$.
- (3) 原式 = $\lim_{t \rightarrow 1} \frac{t^3 - t}{t^2 - 1} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 1} t = 1$.
- (4) $f'(x) = (e^{\ln(\sin x) \cdot \cos x})' = (\sin x)^{\cos x} \left(-\sin x \cdot \ln(\sin x) + \frac{\cos^2 x}{\sin x} \right)$.
- (5) $f(x) = \left(1 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{24}x^4 + o(x^5) \right)^{\frac{1}{3}} = 1 + \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{24}x^4 \right) + \frac{\frac{1}{3} \cdot (-\frac{2}{3})}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2}x^2 \right)^2 + o(x^5) = 1 + \frac{1}{6}x^2 - \frac{1}{24}x^4 + o(x^5)$.
2. 原式可化为, $a_{n+1} - 1 = -(a_n - 1)^2$, 由 $|a_0 - 1| = \frac{1}{2} < 1$, $|a_n - 1| < \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n < \frac{1}{n}$,
 对于 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, 都有 $N = \left\lceil \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \right\rceil + 1$, $\forall n > N$, 有 $|a_n - 1| < \frac{1}{N} < \varepsilon$, 故 $\{a_n\}$ 收敛, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 1$.
3. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (x + a - 2)^2 \sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = f(0) = 0$, 取 $x_n = \frac{1}{2n\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}}$, 此时 $\sin\left(\frac{1}{x_n}\right) = 1$,
 故 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (x + a - 2)^2 = (a - 2)^2 = 0$, 即 $a = 0$,
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} (x \cos x + (b - 1)(1 - x)^{\frac{1}{x}}) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} x \cos x + (b - 1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} (1 - x)^{\frac{1}{x}}$,
 而 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} x \cos x = 0$, 故 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} = (b - 1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} (1 - x)^{\frac{1}{x}} = \frac{1}{e}(b - 1) = 0$, 即 $b = 0$,
 此时 $f(x)$ 在 $x = 0$ 处连续;
 $f'(x + 0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x \sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = 0$, $f'(x - 0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \cos x = 1$,
 $f'(x - 0) \neq f'(x + 0)$, 故在 $x = 0$ 处 $f(x)$ 不可导.
4. 即证 $f(x) = x^2 - x \sin x - \cos x + \frac{1}{2} = 0$ 有两个不同的实根, 而 $f'(x) = x(2 - \cos x)$,
 即 $x > 0$ 时 $f'(x) > 0$, $x < 0$ 时 $f'(x) < 0$, $f'(0) = 0$, 即 $f(0) = f_{\min} = -\frac{1}{2}$,
 又 $f(\pi) = f(-\pi) = \pi^2 + \frac{3}{2} > 0$, 由零点存在性定理, $f(x)$ 在 $(-\pi, 0)$ 和 $(0, \pi)$ 各有一根,
 得证.
5. 由题, 对于 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, $\exists \delta_1, \delta_2 > 0$, 使得 $\forall |x_1 - x_2| < \delta_1, |x_3 - x_4| < \delta_2$ 且 $x_1, x_2 \in (a, b], x_3, x_4 \in [b, c)$,
 有 $|f(x_1) - f(x_2)| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2} < \varepsilon, |f(x_3) - f(x_4)| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2} < \varepsilon$,
 取 $\delta = \min(\delta_1, \delta_2)$, 对于 $\forall t_2 > t_1 > 0$, 取 $|t_1 - t_2| < \delta$ 且 $t_1, t_2 \in (a, c)$,
 若 $t_1, t_2 \in (a, b]$ 或 $t_1, t_2 \in [b, c)$, 显然有 $|f(t_1) - f(t_2)| < \delta$,

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若 $t_1 \in (a, b)$, $t_2 \in (b, c)$, 有 $|t_1 - b| < \delta < \delta_1$, $|t_2 - b| < \delta < \delta_2$, $|f(t_1) - f(t_2)| \leq |f(t_1) - f(b)| + |f(t_2) - f(b)| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2} + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} = \varepsilon$,

综上, 得证 $f(x)$ 在 (a, c) 上一致连续.

6. 第一象限椭圆上点 $(x_0 = a \cos \theta, y_0 = b \cos \theta)$ 的切线方程为 $\frac{x_0 x}{a^2} + \frac{y_0 y}{b^2} = 1$,

切线与坐标轴交点为 $(\frac{a}{\cos \theta}, 0)$ 和 $(0, \frac{b}{\sin \theta})$, 面积 $S = \frac{ab}{\sin 2\theta}$,

显然有 $\sin 2\theta = 1$ 即 $\theta = \frac{\pi}{4}$ 时取得最小值 $S_{\min} = ab$.

7. 取 $g(x) = -\frac{f(x)}{x}$, $g'(x) = \frac{1}{x^2}(f(x) - xf'(x))$, $h(x) = -\frac{1}{x}$, $h'(x) = \frac{1}{x^2}$,

由柯西中值定理, 有 $\frac{g(a) - g(b)}{h(a) - h(b)} = \frac{g'(\xi)}{h'(\xi)} = \frac{\frac{f(b)}{b} - \frac{f(a)}{a}}{\frac{1}{b} - \frac{1}{a}} = \frac{af(b) - bf(a)}{a - b} = f(\xi) - \xi f'(\xi)$,

得证.

8. 记 $A_0 = \frac{A}{1-a}$, 则原等式化为 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(ax)}{x - ax} = A_0$,

即 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, $\exists \delta > 0$ 使得 $|x| < \delta$ ($x \neq 0$) 时, 有 $A_0 - \frac{\varepsilon}{2} < \frac{f(x) - f(ax)}{x - ax} < A_0 + \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$,

即 $0 < |x| < \delta$ 时, 总有 $A_0 - \frac{\varepsilon}{2} < \frac{f(a^n x) - f(a^{n+1} x)}{a^n x - a^{n+1} x} < A_0 + \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$,

即 $A_0 - \frac{\varepsilon}{2} < \frac{f(x) - f(ax)}{x - ax} = \frac{\sum_0^{k-1} f(a^k x) - f(a^{k+1} x)}{\sum_0^{k-1} a^k x - a^{k+1} x} < A_0 + \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$,

令 $n \rightarrow +\infty$, 并取极限, 得 $A_0 - \varepsilon < A_0 - \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \leq \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} \leq A_0 + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} < A_0 + \varepsilon$,

由 ε 的任意性和极限的定义, 可得 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = A_0 = \frac{A}{1-a}$, 即证得: $f'(0)$ 存在且 $f'(0) = \frac{A}{1-a}$.