

1.1: 2011-2012学年第一学期 第一次测试

1. 当 $n > 1$ 时, 有 $\frac{n}{2n+1} < \frac{n}{2n+\sin n} < \frac{n}{2n-1}$, $\exists N = \max\{\frac{1}{\varepsilon}, 2\}$, $N \in \mathbb{N}_+$

$$\left| \frac{n}{2n+\sin n} - \frac{1}{2} \right| < \left| \frac{n}{2n-1} - \frac{1}{2} \right| < \frac{1}{n} < \varepsilon$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{2n+\sin n} = \frac{1}{2}$$

2. $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists x_0 \in \mathbb{R}^+$, 当 $a > b > x_0$ 时, $|f(a) - f(b)| < \varepsilon$, 则 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x)$ 存在且有限。

$$\begin{aligned} 3.(1) \text{原式} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^{\frac{3}{2}} \frac{\sin \frac{1}{n}}{\sqrt{n + \sin \frac{1}{n} + \sqrt{n}}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^{\frac{3}{2}} \frac{\sin \frac{1}{n}}{\frac{1}{n}} \frac{2\sqrt{n}}{\sqrt{n + \sin \frac{1}{n} + \sqrt{n}}} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin \frac{1}{n}}{\frac{1}{n}} \cdot \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{1 + \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{n} \sin \frac{1}{n}}} = 1 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sin \frac{1}{n}}} = \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \text{原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1)(x^2+1)}{(x+1)(x-1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2+2}{x+1} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$(3) \text{原式} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(3^n \left(\left(\frac{2}{3} \right)^n + 1 \right) \right)^{\frac{1}{n}} = 3 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\left(\frac{2}{3} \right)^n + 1 \right)^{\frac{1}{n}}$$

$$\text{而 } 1 < \left(\left(\frac{2}{3} \right)^n + 1 \right)^{\frac{1}{n}} < \left(\frac{2}{3} \right)^n + 1, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 1 = 1 = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\left(\frac{2}{3} \right)^n + 1 \right)$$

$$\text{故原式} = 3 \cdot 1 = 3.$$

$$(4) \text{原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 + (1 - \cos x))^{\frac{1}{1 - \cos x} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2}{2x^2}} = \sqrt{e}$$

$$4. a_n \leq b a_{n-1} \leq b^2 b_{n-2} \leq \dots \leq b^{n-1} a_1$$

$$\text{故 } S_n = \sum_{k=1}^n a_k \leq (1 + b + b^2 + \dots + b^{n-1}) a_1 = \frac{1 - b^n}{1 - b} a_1 < \frac{a_1}{1 - b}, \{S_n\} \text{ 有上界.}$$

又 $S_{n+1} - S_n = a_{n+1} > 0$, $\{S_n\}$ 递增, 故 $\{S_n\}$ 收敛。

5. 由 $a_1 = 1, \sin a_1 < 1, a_2 = \frac{a_1 + \sin a_1}{2} < a_1$, 下归纳证明 $0 < a_{n+1} < a_n$:

若 $0 < a_n < a_{n-1} < \dots < a_1 = 1$ 成立, 则需 $a_n \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$, $\sin a_n < a_n$,

$$a_{n+1} = \frac{a_n + \sin a_n}{2} < a_n, \text{ 又 } n = 1, 2 \text{ 时成立, 故 } 0 < a_{n+1} < a_n \text{ 恒成立, } \{a_n\} \text{ 递减且有下界,}$$

故 $\{a_n\}$ 收敛, 设其收敛与 a , 即 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = a = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n + \sin a_n}{2} = \frac{a + \sin a}{2}$, 即 $a = \sin a$,

又 $0 < a_n \leq 1$, 故 $0 \leq a \leq 1$, 即 $a = 0, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$ 。

6. 取 $\varepsilon_1 = 1, \exists x_1 \in E, a - x_1 < \varepsilon_1$,

$$\text{取 } \varepsilon_n = \min\left(\frac{1}{n}, a - x_{n-1}\right), \exists x_n \in E, a - x_n < \varepsilon_n.$$

此时得到的 $\{x_n\}$ 即为严格递增的趋于 a 的数列。

7.(1)原式可化为 $\left| \frac{f(x)}{x} - \frac{f(y)}{y} \right| = M \left(\frac{1}{|x|} + \frac{1}{|y|} \right), \forall \varepsilon > 0$

当 $|x|, |y| > \frac{M}{2\varepsilon}$ 时, 有 $\left(\frac{1}{|x|} + \frac{1}{|y|} \right) < \varepsilon$, 有 *Cauchy* 收敛准则, $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x)}{x}$ 存在。

(2) 令 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = a$, 下证 $|f(x) - ax| \leq M$ 。

令 $f(x) = ax + \alpha(x)$, 由 $\frac{f(x)}{x} \rightarrow a (x \rightarrow \infty)$, 有 $\frac{\alpha(x)}{x} \rightarrow 0 (x \rightarrow \infty)$,

原式可化为: $|f(x) - ax| \leq \frac{1}{|y|} (M|x| + |x \cdot \alpha(y)|) + M$, 令 $y \rightarrow \infty$, 有:

$\lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{|y|} (M|x| + |x \cdot \alpha(y)|) = 0$, 故 $|f(x) - ax| \leq M$ 。

数分(黄毅)

1.2: 2011-2012学年第一学期 第二次测试

1. (1) $f'(x) = (-2x^2 + 1)e^{-x^2}$, 令 $f'(x) = 0$, 得 $x = \pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$;

$$f''(x) = (4x^3 - 6x)e^{-x^2}, \quad f''\left(\pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) \neq 0, \quad \text{令 } f''(x) = 0, \quad \text{得 } x = 0 \text{ 或 } \pm \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2};$$

$$x \in \left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) \text{ 时, } f'(x) > 0; \quad x < -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \text{ 或 } x > \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \text{ 时, } f'(x) < 0,$$

$$\text{故 } f\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}e} \text{ 为极大值, } f\left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}e} \text{ 为最小值.}$$

$$x > \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2} \text{ 或 } x \in \left(-\frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}, 0\right) \text{ 时, } f''(x) > 0; \quad x < -\frac{\sqrt{6}}{2} \text{ 或 } x \in \left(0, \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}\right) \text{ 时, } f''(x) < 0,$$

$$\text{故凸区间为 } \left(-\frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}, 0\right) \text{ 和 } \left(\frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}, +\infty\right), \quad \text{凹区间为 } \left(-\infty, -\frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}\right) \text{ 和 } \left(0, \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}\right).$$

(2) 原式 $= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\ln(1+\frac{1}{x}) \cdot x^2 - x)} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln(1+\frac{1}{x}) - \frac{1}{x}}{1/x^2}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{-\frac{x+1}{x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x^2}}{-2/x^3}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x}{2x+2}} = \sqrt{e}$

(3) 原式 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 - x^2 - 1 - 3x + \frac{9}{2}x^2 - 1 + 3x - \frac{9}{2}x^2 + o(x^2)}{-x^2 + o(x^2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-x^2 + o(x^2)}{-x^2 + o(x^2)} = 1$

(4) 取 $f(x) = \sqrt[4]{x}$, 则 $f'(x) = \frac{1}{4\sqrt[4]{x^3}}$, 有:

$$\sqrt[4]{x} \approx \sqrt[4]{x_0} + f'(x_0)\Delta x, \quad \text{注意到 } 1.2^4 = 2.0736, \quad \text{故取 } x_0 = 2.0736, \quad \Delta x = -0.0736,$$

$$\sqrt[4]{2} = 1.2 - \frac{0.0736}{4 \cdot 1.2^3} = 1.2 - \frac{0.0736}{6.912} \approx 1.2 - 0.011 = 1.189.$$

事实上 $\sqrt[4]{2} \approx 1.1892$.

(5) 略。

2. $f'(x) = n_1(x-x_1)^{n_1-1}(x-x_2)^{n_2} \cdots (x-x_k)^{n_k} + \cdots + n_k(x-x_1)^{n_1} \cdots (x-x_k)^{n_k-1}$,

$$\text{令 } g(x) = n \prod_{i=1}^k (x-x_i)^{n_i-1} \prod_{i=1}^k k-1(x-\xi_i),$$

$$\text{由 } f(x_i) = 0, \quad \exists \xi_1, \xi_2, \cdots, \xi_{k-1}, \quad f'(\xi_i) = 0, \quad \xi_i \in (x_i, x_{i+1}),$$

$$\text{又 } g(\xi_i) = 0, \quad \text{且最高此项均为 } nx^{n-1}, \quad \text{有 } n-1 \text{ 个根, 其中 } g(x) = 0, \quad \text{必有 } k-1 \text{ 个根为 } \xi_i,$$

$$\text{其余 } n-k \text{ 个根 } t_1, \cdots, t_{n-k} \in \{x_1, \cdots, x_k\}, \quad \text{显然这 } n-k \text{ 个根亦为 } f'(x) \text{ 的根.}$$

$$\text{故 } f'(x) = g(x).$$

3. 即证 $\ln x_1 + \ln x_2 \leq \ln \left(\frac{1}{p} \cdot x_1^p + \frac{1}{q} \cdot x_1^q \right)$, 取 $f(x) = \ln x$, $f''(x) = -\frac{1}{x^2}$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 恒负,

$$\text{故 } f(x) \text{ 在 } (0, +\infty) \text{ 上恒凹, } f\left(\frac{1}{p} \cdot x_1^p + \frac{1}{q} \cdot x_1^q\right) \geq \frac{1}{p} f(x_1^p) + \frac{1}{q} f(x_1^q) = \ln x_1 + \ln x_2, \quad \text{得证.}$$

4. 令 $G(x) = f^2(x) + f'^2(x)$, $G'(x) = 2f(x)f'(x) + 2f'(x)f''(x) = 0$, 故 $G(x) = c^2$.

$$\text{即 } \frac{dy}{dx} = \pm \sqrt{c^2 - y^2}, \quad y = A \sin x + B \cos x, \quad \text{原命题易证.}$$

5.(1)由 $f'(a)f'(b) > 0$, 不妨设 $f'(a), f'(b)$ 均为正, 即 $\lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x - a} = f'(a) > 0$,

即 $\exists x_1 \in (a, a + \delta_a), f(x_1) - f(a) > 0, f(x_1) > 0$;

同理, $\exists x_2 \in (b - \delta_b, b), f(x_2) < 0$, 由介值定理, $\exists \xi \in (x_1, x_2) \subset (a, b), f(\xi) = 0$ 。

(2)不妨设 $f'(a), f'(b)$ 均为正, $g(x) = f(x) - f'(x)$, $g(a), g(b)$ 均为负, 即证 $\exists t \in (a, b), g(t) > 0$,

由(1), $\exists t \in (x_1, \xi)$, ξ 为 x_1 右侧最近的零点, $f(\xi) - f(x_1) = f'(t)(\xi - x_1)$, $f'(t) < 0$,

而 $f(t) > 0, g(t) = f(t) - f'(t) > 0$,

故 $\exists \xi_1 \in (a, t), \xi_2 \in (t, b), g(\xi_1) = g(\xi_2) = 0$, 即 $f'(\xi_1) = f(\xi_1), f'(\xi_2) = f(\xi_2)$ 。

(3)令 $G(x) = e^x(f(x) - f'(x))$, $G(\xi_1) = G(\xi_2) = 0, G'(x) = e^x(f(x) - f''(x))$,

则 $\exists \eta \in (\xi_1, \xi_2), G'(\eta) = \frac{G(a) - G(b)}{a - b} = 0$, 即 $f''(\eta) = f(\eta)$ 。

数分(第二版)习题

1.3: 2012-2013学年第一学期 第一次测试

1.(1)伪。举例: $a_n = (-1)^n \cdot a$

(2)真。 $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N \in \mathbb{N}_+,$ 当 $n > N$ 时, $|a_n - a_N| < \varepsilon,$ 即 $n_1, n_2 > N$ 时, $|a_{n_1} - a_{n_2}| < 2\varepsilon,$ 由柯西收敛准则, $\{a_n\}$ 收敛。

(3)真。 $g(x) = f(x) - x, g(-2) \geq -1 - (-2) = 1 > 0, g(2) \leq 1 - 2 = -1 < 0,$

$g(x)$ 在 $[-2, 2]$ 上连续, 由介值定理, $\exists x_0 \in (-2, 2), g(x_0) = f(x_0) - x_0 = 0$ 即 $f(x_0) = x_0。$

(4)伪。举例: $f(x) = x,$ 在 \mathbb{R} 上一致连续, 但很明显无界。

2.(1) $n > 1$ 时, $1 < \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{\frac{1}{n}} < \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right),$

而 $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} 1 = 1 = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right),$ 故 $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{\frac{1}{n}} = 1$

$n < -1$ 时, $1 < \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{\frac{1}{n}} < \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{-1},$

而 $\lim_{n \rightarrow -\infty} 1 = 1 = \lim_{n \rightarrow -\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{-1},$ 故 $\lim_{n \rightarrow -\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{\frac{1}{n}} = 1$

综上, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{\frac{1}{n}} = 1$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \text{原式} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{n}}\right) + \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n \cdot \frac{1}{n}}{1 + \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{n}}} + 1 \\ &= \frac{1}{1 + \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{n}}} + 1 = \frac{3}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$(3) \text{原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{2}{x+1}\right)^{\frac{x+1}{2} \cdot 4-2} = e^4 \left(\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x+2}\right)\right)^{-2} = e^4$$

$$\begin{aligned} (4) \text{原式} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x (\sqrt{1 + \sin x} - 1)}{\cos x (1 - \cos(\sin x))} \stackrel{t = \sin x}{=} \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{t(\sqrt{1+t} - 1)}{1 - \cos t} \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+t} + 1} \cdot \frac{t^2}{1 - \cos t} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{t^2}{\frac{1}{2}t^2} = 1 \end{aligned}$$

3. 当 $x > 0, nx > 0, nx \rightarrow +\infty (n \rightarrow +\infty),$ 令 $t = nx, f(x) = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 + x^2 e^t}{x e^t} = x;$

当 $x = 0, f(x) = 1;$

当 $x < 0, nx < 0, nx \rightarrow -\infty (n \rightarrow -\infty),$ 令 $t = nx, f(x) = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 + x^2 e^t}{x e^t} = -\infty;$

综上, $f(x)$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 连续, $x = 0$ 处为无穷间断点

4. 反证法, 设其不为常值函数, 即 $\exists a \in \mathbb{R}, a \neq 1, f(a) \neq f(1),$ 不妨设 $a > 1.$

取 $a_n = a^{\frac{1}{2^n}},$ 由 $f(x^2) = f(x),$ 显然 $f(a_n) = f(a) \neq f(1),$ 而 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 1,$

$f(x)$ 在 $x = 1$ 处连续, 但取 $\varepsilon = \frac{1}{2} |f(a) - f(1)|, \forall \delta > 0, |x - 1| < \delta$ 时,

$\exists N = \left\lceil \log_2 \left(\ln \frac{a}{1 + \delta} \right) \right\rceil + 1, |a_n - 1| < \delta,$ 但 $|f(a_n) - f(1)| = 2\varepsilon > \varepsilon,$ 与 $x = 1$ 处 f 连续矛盾,

故 $f(x)$ 在 $x \geq 1$ 时为常值函数。而 $x \in (0, 1)$ 证明同理。故原命题成立。

$$5. \text{令 } f(x) = \frac{\alpha(1+x)}{\alpha+x},$$

当 $0 < x_1 < \sqrt{\alpha}$ 时, 由 $\alpha > 1$, 有 $\alpha > x_{n+1} = \frac{\alpha(1+x_n)}{\alpha+x_n} > x_n$, $\{x_n\}$ 递增且有上界, 设 $\{x_n\}$ 收敛于 t ,

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(x_n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(t) = t, \text{ 得 } t = \pm\sqrt{\alpha}, \text{ 又 } x_n > 0, \text{ 故 } t \geq 0, t = \sqrt{\alpha}, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = \sqrt{\alpha};$$

当 $x_1 = \sqrt{\alpha}$ 时, $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}_+$, $x_n = \sqrt{\alpha}$, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = \sqrt{\alpha}$;

当 $x_1 > \sqrt{\alpha}$ 时, $\alpha < x_{n+1} < x_n$, $\{x_n\}$ 递减且有下界, 设 $\{x_n\}$ 收敛于 p ,

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(x_n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(p) = p, \text{ 得 } p = \pm\sqrt{\alpha}, \text{ 又 } x_n > 0, \text{ 故 } p \geq 0, p = \sqrt{\alpha}, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = \sqrt{\alpha};$$

综上, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = \sqrt{\alpha}$.

$$6. a_n = 1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} + \cdots + (-1)^{n-1} \frac{1}{n} > 0,$$

$a_{2k+1} - a_{2k-1} = -\frac{1}{2k} + \frac{1}{2k+1} < 0$, $\{a_{2k+1}\}$ 递减, 又 $a_{2k+1} > 0$, 设 $\{a_{2k+1}\}$ 收敛于 p ;

$a_{2k+2} - a_{2k} = -\frac{1}{2k+2} + \frac{1}{2k+1} > 0$, $\{a_{2k}\}$ 递增,

又 $a_{2k} = \frac{1}{1 \cdot 2} + \frac{1}{3 \cdot 4} + \cdots + \frac{1}{(2k-1) \cdot 2k} < 1 - \frac{1}{2k} < 1$, 设 $\{a_{2k}\}$ 收敛于 q ;

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} (a_{2k+1} - a_{2k}) = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2k+1} = 0 = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} a_{2k+1} - \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} a_{2k} = p - q, \text{ 即 } p = q,$$

故 $\{a_n\}$ 收敛。

7. 由 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{n} = 0$, $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, $\exists N_0 \in \mathbb{N}_+$, 当 $n > N_0$ 时 $\left| \frac{a_n}{n} \right| < \varepsilon$, $|a_n| < n\varepsilon$,

取 $M = \max\{a_1, a_2, \dots, a_{N_0}\}$, 当 $n > \max\left\{N_0, \left[\frac{M}{\varepsilon} + 1\right]\right\}$ 时, $\forall i \leq n$, $i \in \mathbb{N}_+$, 有:

$$\left| \frac{a_i}{n} \right| \leq \varepsilon, \text{ 故 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \max_{1 \leq k \leq n} \{a_k\} = 0.$$

1.4: 2012-2013学年第一学期 第二次测试

$$1.(1)(x^2 e^x)^n = C_n^0(x^2)(e^x)^{(n)} + C_n^1(x^2)^{(1)}(e^x)^{(n-1)} + C_n^2(x^2)^{(2)}(e^x)^{(n-2)} + 0 + \cdots + 0 \\ = (x^2 + 2nx + x(n-1))e^x$$

$$(2) \cos(xy)(x dy + y dx) + 2y dy = dx, \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1 - \cos(xy) \cdot y}{2y + \cos(xy) \cdot x}$$

$$(3) \text{原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2}(x^2)^2}{x^3 \sin x} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^4}{x^4} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$(4) \text{原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x b^{\frac{1}{x}} \left(\left(\frac{a}{b} \right)^{\frac{1}{x}} - 1 \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} b^x \left(\left(\frac{a}{b} \right)^x - 1 \right) \\ = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} \cdot x \cdot \ln \left(\frac{a}{b} \right) = \ln a - \ln b$$

$$(5) \text{原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1+x)^{\frac{1}{x^2}}}{e^{\frac{1}{x}}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\ln(1+x) \cdot \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x})} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+x) - x}{x^2}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{1+x} - 1}{2x}} = e^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{e}}$$

$$(6) \text{原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x \cos 2x \cos 3x + 2 \sin 2x \cos x \cos 3x + 3 \sin 3x \cos x \cos 2x}{\sin x} \\ = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\cos 2x \cos 3x + 2 \cos^2 x \cos 3x + 3 \cos x \cos 2x + 4 \sin^2 x \cos x \cos 2x) = 6$$

$$(7) y = \ln x, \quad \text{曲率} K = \frac{|y''|}{(1+y'^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{\frac{1}{x^2}}{(1+\frac{1}{x^2})^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{x}{(1+x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

2. 先证如下结论: 当 $n \geq 3$ 时, $\{\sqrt[n]{n}\}$ 递减。

$$\text{即 } n > 3 \text{ 时, 有 } n^{n+1} > (n+1)^n, \quad \left(1 - \frac{1}{n+1}\right)^{-(-n-1)-1} \cdot n > 1,$$

$$\text{而 } \left(1 - \frac{1}{n+1}\right)^{-(-n-1)} > \frac{81}{256}, \quad \text{故 } \left(1 - \frac{1}{n+1}\right)^{-(-n-1)-1} \cdot n > \frac{81(n+1)}{256} > 1, \quad \text{即证。}$$

故 $\sqrt[n]{n} < \sqrt[3]{3} (n > 3)$, $A = \max\{\sqrt[n]{n}\} = \max\{1, \sqrt{2}, \sqrt[3]{3}\}$, 而显然 $\sqrt[3]{3}$ 最大, 故 $A = \sqrt[3]{3}$ 。

3. 可导一定连续, $f(0-0) = f(0) = b$, $f(0+0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\tan^2 ax}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} ax^2 = 0 = f(0)$, 故 $b = 0$;

$$x > 0 \text{ 时, } f'_+(x) = \frac{2 \tan(ax) \cdot \frac{ax}{1+a^2x^2} - \tan^2(ax)}{x^2}, \quad x < 0 \text{ 时, } f'_-(x) = 2a - 1,$$

$$f'_-(0) = f'_-(0-0) = 2a - 1, \quad f'_+(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\tan^2 ax}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{a^2 x^2}{x^2} = a^2 = f'_-(0) = 2a - 1,$$

解得 $a = 1$,

综上, $a = 0, b = 1$ 。

4. 设 $|f'(x)| \leq M$ 对于 $\forall x \in I$ 恒成立, 由微分中值定理, 有:

$$\forall a, b \in I, \exists \xi \in I, f'(\xi)(a-b) = f(a) - f(b) < M|a-b|$$

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \text{ 取 } \delta = \frac{\varepsilon}{M}, \forall x, x_0 \in I, |x - x_0| < \delta \text{ 时, } f(x) - f(x_0) < M|x - x_0| < M \cdot \frac{\varepsilon}{M} = \varepsilon,$$

故 f 在 I 上一致连续。而必要性不一定成立, 反例如下:

$$f(x) = \sqrt{x}, \quad f'(x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}, \quad f'(0+0) = +\infty, \quad \text{但 } f(x) \text{ 在 } [0, +\infty) \text{ 上一致连续。}$$

5. 由题, $f(x)$ 为凸函数, 先证 $f(x)$ 在 (a, b) 上连续。

$\forall x \in I, \exists A, a, x_1, x_2, b, B \in I,$

其中 A, A', B', B 为定点, x_1, x_2 任意, 且 $x \in (x_1, x_2) \subset (A', B') \subset (A, B)$

故有 $\frac{f(A') - f(A)}{A' - A} \leq \frac{f(x_1) - f(A')}{x_1 - A'} \leq \frac{f(x_2) - f(x_1)}{x_2 - x_1} \leq \frac{f(B') - f(x_2)}{B' - x_2} \leq \frac{f(B) - f(B')}{B - B'}$

令 $M = \max \left\{ \left| \frac{f(A') - f(A)}{A' - A} \right|, \left| \frac{f(B) - f(B')}{B - B'} \right| \right\} \geq 0,$ 则 $\left| \frac{f(x_2) - f(x_1)}{x_2 - x_1} \right| \leq M$

$|f(x_2) - f(x_1)| \leq M|x_2 - x_1|$

若 $M = 0, f(x_2) = f(x_1),$ 即 $f(x) = c, \forall x \in (x_1, x_2),$ f 在 x 处连续

若 $M > 0, f(x)$ 在 $[x_1, x_2]$ 中满足利普西茨条件, f 在 $[x_1, x_2]$ 上一致连续, 故在 x 处连续

综上, $f(x)$ 在 (a, b) 上连续。

令 $p = \max\{f(a), f(b)\},$ 若 $\exists x_0 \in (a, b), f(x_0) > p,$ 则取 $\lambda = \frac{b - x_0}{b - a},$ 则有

$f(\lambda a + (1 - \lambda)b) = f(x_0) > \lambda f(a) + (1 - \lambda)f(b),$ 矛盾。

故 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上有上界。

令 $mid = \frac{a + b}{2},$ 取 $f(mid) = q,$ 若 $f(x)$ 下无界, 即 $\exists t \in (a, b), t \neq mid, q - f(t) > p - q,$

若 $t > mid,$ 则有 $\frac{f(mid) - f(a)}{mid - a} \geq \frac{f(t) - f(mid)}{t - mid},$ 矛盾;

若 $t < mid,$ 则有 $\frac{f(mid) - f(t)}{mid - t} \geq \frac{f(b) - f(mid)}{b - mid},$ 矛盾。

故 $f(x)$ 有下界。综上, $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上有界。

6. 由微分中值定理, $\exists \xi \in (0, x)$ 或 $(x, 0),$ 取 $\theta = \frac{\xi}{x} \in (0, 1),$ 有 $f(x) - f(0) = f'(\theta x) \cdot x,$

由 $f''(0) \neq 0, |x|$ 充分小, 可使 f'' 符号不变, $f'(x)$ 单调,

故存在唯一的 θ 使得 $f'(\theta x) \cdot x = f(x) - f(0).$ $x \rightarrow 0$ 时, 有:

$$x \cdot f'(\theta x) = f'(0) \cdot x + f''(0) \cdot \theta x^2 + o_1(x^2) = f(x) - f(0) = f'(0) \cdot x + \frac{f''}{2!}(0) \cdot \theta x^2 + o_3(x^2)$$

$$\theta = \frac{1}{2} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{o_1(x^2) - o_2(x^2)}{x^2 f''(0)} \right) = \frac{1}{2}$$

1.5: 2013-2014学年第一学期 第一次测试

$$1. \frac{n}{2n + \sqrt{2}} < \frac{n}{2n + (-1)^n \sqrt{2}} < \frac{n}{2n - 1}, \quad \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N = \max \left\{ \left[\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2\varepsilon} \right] + 1, 2 \right\}, \quad N \in \mathbb{N}_+$$

$$\text{当 } n > N \text{ 时, } \left| \frac{n}{2n + (-1)^n \sqrt{2}} - \frac{1}{2} \right| < \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2n} < \varepsilon$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{2n + (-1)^n \sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

2.(1)不收敛, 下证子列 $\{a_n = f(n)\}$ 不收敛。

$$a_n = (-1)^n \frac{n}{n+1}, \quad \text{设 } a_n \rightarrow t (n \rightarrow +\infty),$$

$$\text{当 } t \geq 0, \text{ 取 } \varepsilon = \frac{1}{2}, \forall n \in \mathbb{N}_+, \exists a_{2n+1} = -\frac{2n+1}{2n+2} < t - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{当 } t \leq 0, \text{ 取 } \varepsilon = \frac{1}{2}, \forall n \in \mathbb{N}_+, \exists a_{2n} = \frac{2n}{2n+1} > t + \frac{1}{2},$$

故 a_n 不收敛, 故 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (-1)^{[k]} \frac{x}{x+1}$ 不存在。

(2)当 $k \geq 1, \ln k \leq k - 1$, 对于 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, 取 $N = \left[\frac{1}{\varepsilon} \right] + 1$, 当 $k, l > N$ 时,

$$|a_k - a_l| \leq \sum_{k=N}^{+\infty} \frac{\ln k}{k^3} \leq \sum_{k=N}^{+\infty} \frac{k}{k^3} \leq \frac{1}{N} < \varepsilon, \quad \text{由 } Cauchy \text{ 收敛准则, } \{a_n\} \text{ 收敛。}$$

$$3.(1) \frac{n}{n + \sqrt{n}} \leq \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{n + (-1)^n \sqrt{k}} \leq \frac{n}{n - \sqrt{n}}, \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{n - \sqrt{n}} = 1 = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{n + \sqrt{n}}$$

$$\text{故 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{n + (-1)^n \sqrt{k}} = 1.$$

$$(2) \text{原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 + \ln(2x+1))^{\frac{1}{\ln(2x+1)} \cdot \frac{\ln(2x+1)}{\sin x}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(2x+1)}{\sin x}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x}{x}} = e^2.$$

$$(3) \text{原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1+x)^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{n}x}{x} = \frac{1}{n}.$$

$$(4) \text{原式} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^\alpha \left(\left(1 + \frac{\ln n}{n}\right)^\alpha - 1 \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^\alpha \cdot \alpha \cdot \frac{\ln n}{n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \alpha \cdot \frac{\ln n}{n^{1-\alpha}} = 0.$$

4.不妨设 $f(x)$ 单增,

先证 $f(x)$ 任一点 a 有左右极限, 且 $f(a-0) = \sup f(x), x < a, f(a+0) = \inf f(x), x > a$

令 $A = \inf f(x), x > a, \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists t > 0, A \leq f(a+t) \leq A + \varepsilon,$

又由单调, $\forall x \in (a, a+t), A \leq f(x) \leq f(a+t) < A + \varepsilon, |f(x) - A| \leq \varepsilon,$

即 $f(a+0) = A$, 而 $f(a-0)$ 同理, 即证得 $f(x)$ 任一点有左右极限。

故对于 $f(x)$ 的复合 $g(x) = \sin f(x)$, $\sin x$ 为连续函数, 亦任一点均有左右极限。证毕。

$$5. \text{取 } \varepsilon = \frac{1}{2}, \exists N \in \mathbb{N}_+, \text{ 当 } n > N, |a_n - a| < \frac{1}{2},$$

若 $a_n \neq a$, 取 $\varepsilon_0 = a_n - a$, 则不存在 $k \in \mathbb{N}_+$, 使 $|a_n - a| < \varepsilon_0$, 故 $a_n = a$ 。

6. $a_1 < 2$, $a_2 = 3 > 2$, $a_3 = \frac{5}{3} < 2$, \dots , 下证 $\{a_{2n+1}\}$ 和 $\{a_{2n}\}$ 均收敛。设 $f(x) = 3 - \frac{4}{x+2}$,

$$a_{2n+1} = 1 + \frac{2}{1 + \frac{2}{a_{2n-1}}} = 3 - \frac{4}{a_{2n-1} + 2}, \quad a_1 = 1, \quad \text{而 } x < 3 - \frac{4}{x+2} \text{ 得 } -1 < x < 2,$$

当 $a_{2k+1} < 2$ 时, 有 $a_{2k+1} < a_{2k+3} < 2$, 故 $\{a_{2k+1}\}$ 递增且有上界 2, 设 $\{a_{2k+1}\}$ 收敛于 $p \leq 2$;

而 $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} a_{2k+1} = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} f(a_{2k+1}) = f(p) = p$, 得 $p = -1$ 或 2 , 又 $a_{2k+1} > 0$, 故 $p = 2$

类似的, 对 a_{2k} 进行同理的计算, 可知 $\{a_{2k}\}$ 递减且有下界 2, 设 $\{a_{2k}\}$ 收敛于 q 且可证 $q = 2$;

综上, a_n 收敛于 2。

数分(黄亚平)

1.6: 2013-2014学年第一学期 第二次测试

1. $|x| < 1$ 时, $f(x) = ax^2 + bx$; $|x| > 1$ 时, $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$; $|x| = 1$ 时, $f(x) = \frac{a}{2} \pm \frac{1+b}{2}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = 1 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = a + b, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} f(x) = -1 = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} f(x) = a - b$$

得 $a = 0, b = 1, f(1) = 1, f(-1) = -1$ 。

2. $f(x)$ 在 $x = 0$ 处有二阶导, 故 $f(x)$ 在 $x = 0$ 得领域内连续,

$$\text{由 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = 0, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 0, \quad \text{故 } f(x) = 0, \quad f'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = 0,$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(x)}{2x} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(x) - f'(0)}{x - 0} = \frac{1}{2} f''(0).$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3. \text{原式} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{(x - x_0)f'(x_0) - f(x) + f(x_0)}{(f(x) - f(x_0))(x - x_0)f'(x_0)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{1}{f'(x_0)} \frac{f'(x_0) - f'(x)}{f'(x)(x - x_0) + f(x) - f(x_0)} \\ &= -\frac{1}{f'(x_0)} \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f'(x) - f'(x_0)}{x - x_0} \frac{1}{f'(x) + \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0}} = -\frac{f''(x_0)}{2f'^2(x_0)} \end{aligned}$$

$$4. \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dt} \frac{dt}{dx} = \frac{e^t(\cos t - \sin t)}{e^t(\sin t + \cos t)} = \frac{\cos t - \sin t}{\sin t + \cos t}$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{d(\frac{dy}{dx})}{dt} \frac{dt}{dx} = \frac{-(\sin t + \cos t)^2 - (\cos t - \sin t)^2}{(\sin t + \cos t)^2 \cdot e^t(\sin t + \cos t)} = -\frac{2}{e^t(\sin t + \cos t)^3}$$

5. 若 $f'(0) = A \neq 0$, 不妨设 $A > 0$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = A = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x}$,

$\exists \delta > 0$, $x \in (0, \delta)$ 时 $f(x) > f(0)$, $x \in (-\delta, 0)$ 时 $f(x) < f(0)$,

$$|f(x)| \text{在 } x = 0 \text{可导, 即 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{|f(x)| - |f(0)|}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{|f(x)| - |f(0)|}{x},$$

即 $x = 0$ 领域内 $f(x)$ 同号, $f(0) \neq 0$

$$\text{若 } A = 0, \text{ 即 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{|f(x)| - |f(0)|}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{|f(x)| - |f(0)|}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = 0,$$

对 $\forall f(0) \in \mathbb{R}$ 均成立。

6. 取 $y = 1$, 有 $f(x) = f(x) + f(1), f(1) = 0$ 。

由 $f(x)$ 在 $x = 1$ 处连续, 即 $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0, |x - 1| < \delta$ 时 $|f(x)| < \varepsilon$,

对任意一点 $x_0 \neq 1$, 对于上述 $\varepsilon, \exists \delta > 0, |x_0 y - x_0| < x_0 \delta$ 时, $|y - 1| < \delta$,

$|f(y)| < \varepsilon, |f(x_0 y) - f(x_0)| = |f(y)| < \varepsilon$, 故 $f(x)$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 上各点连续。

7. 两边取对数移项, 即证 $\frac{\ln \sqrt{n}}{\sqrt{n}} > \frac{\ln \sqrt{n+1}}{\sqrt{n+1}}$ 在 $n > 9$ 时成立。

$$\text{研究 } f(x) = \frac{\ln x}{x}, \quad f'(x) = \frac{1 - \ln x}{x^2}, \quad f'(e) = 0, \quad x > e \text{时 } f'(x) < 0, \quad f(x) \text{递减。}$$

故对于 $f(\sqrt{n})$, 当 $\sqrt{n} > e$ 即 $n > 9$ 时, 有 $f(n) > f(n+1)$, 得证。

8. 利用微分中值定理即可解释, 略。

9. 若 $\exists t \in (a, b), f(t) \neq 0$, 又 $f(a) = f(b) = 0$, 故 (a, b) 一定存在最值同时为极值。

不妨设其有最大值 $f(x_0) > 0$, 则此时 $f''(x_0) \leq 0$, 但 $f''(x_0) = e^{x_0} f(x_0) > 0$, 矛盾。

最小值同理。故不存在 $t \in (a, b), f(t) \neq 0$, 即 $f(x) \equiv 0$ 。