

## 数学分析解答

1.  $x_1 = 0, x_2 = 1$  为间断点

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \infty$   $x_1$  为无穷间断点,

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = 1, \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = 0$ ,  $x_2$  为可去间断点.

$$2. \text{原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2 \ln(1+3^x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2 \cdot \frac{1}{1+3^x} \cdot 3^x \cdot \ln 3}{1} = 2 \ln 3$$

$$3. \text{原式} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2x+1-1}{2x+1} dx = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \int dx - \int \frac{1}{2x+1} dx \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[ x - \frac{1}{2} \ln|2x+1| \right] + C$$

$$4. \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{3t^2+2t}{1-\frac{1}{1+t}} = \frac{(1+t)(3t+2)}{1-\frac{1}{1+t}}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{[(1+t)(3t+2)]'}{1-\frac{1}{1+t}}$$

$$5. \text{设点 } P(x_0, y_0), \text{ 切线斜率 } k = y' = -\frac{b^2 x_0}{a^2 y_0}$$

$$\text{切线方程 } \frac{x_0 x}{a^2} + \frac{y_0 y}{b^2} = 1 \quad \text{截距为 } \frac{a^2}{x_0}, \frac{b^2}{y_0}$$

$$|AB| \text{ 弦长 } S = \frac{1}{2} \frac{a^2 b^2}{|x_0 y_0|} - \frac{1}{4} \pi ab \quad A = x_0 y_0 = \frac{b x_0}{a} \sqrt{a^2 - x_0^2}$$

可得  $x_0 = \frac{a}{\sqrt{2}}$  为  $A$  的最大值, 即为  $S$  的最大值.

此时  $y_0 = \frac{b}{\sqrt{2}}, \therefore P = P(\frac{a}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{b}{\sqrt{2}})$  即为所求.

$$\begin{aligned}
 6. \quad \text{原式} &= \int_0^1 x e^{-x^2} dx \int_0^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} y e^{-y^2} dy \\
 &= \int_0^1 x e^{-x^2} \left( -\frac{1}{2} e^{-y^2} \right) \Big|_0^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx \\
 &= \int_0^1 x e^{-x^2} \left[ -\frac{1}{2} e^{-(1-x^2)} + \frac{1}{2} \right] dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 x e^{-x^2} dx + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 x e^{-1} dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \left[ -\frac{1}{2} e^{-x^2} \Big|_0^1 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{e^{-1}}{2} x^2 \Big|_0^1 \right] = -\frac{1}{4} e^{-1} + \frac{1}{4} e^{-1} - \frac{e^{-1}}{4} = -\frac{2}{4} e^{-1} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{4} (1 - e^{-2})
 \end{aligned}$$

$$7. \quad \text{原式} = 0 + \iiint_V z \, dx \, dy \, dz = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_0^1 r \cos \varphi \, r^2 \sin \varphi \, dr = \frac{\pi}{8}$$

$$9. \quad f(x) = \ln(1+x) + \ln(1-2x)$$

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n} x^n + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{-2^n}{n} x^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1} - 2^n}{n} x^n \quad x \in \left(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right)$$

∴ 收敛域为  $[-1, 1]$

$$\text{记 } S(x) = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n(n-1)}$$

$$S''(x) = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} x^{n-2} = \frac{1}{1-x}$$

$$S'(x) = -\ln(1-x)$$

$$S(x) = x \ln(1-x) + x + \ln(1-x) \quad x \in [-1, 1]$$

$$\text{∴ 证毕. } f'_x(0,0) = 0, f'_y(0,0) = 0$$

$$\lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{\Delta f}{\rho} = \lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}}{\sqrt{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2}} \xrightarrow{\frac{1}{2} \Delta x = \Delta y} 0 \quad \therefore \text{不可微.}$$

四. 设  $C$  为  $f(x)$  在  $[a, b]$  上的第  $n$  个驻点,  $C \in (a, b) \therefore f'(C) = 0$

$\exists x_1, x_2 \in (a, b)$  使  $f''(x_1) = f''(x_2) = 0$

$\therefore \exists \xi \in (x_1, x_2)$  使  $f'''(\xi) = 0$ .

五.  $\Rightarrow$  由海涅定理可得.

$\Leftarrow$  反证法: 若  $f(x) \not\rightarrow A \quad (x \rightarrow x_0^+)$

即  $\exists \varepsilon_0 > 0$ , 对  $\forall \delta$ , 总存在  $x_\delta$  满足  $0 < x_\delta - x_0 < \delta$ , 但  $|f(x_\delta) - A| \geq \varepsilon_0$ .

取  $\delta_1 = 1$ ,  $\exists x_1$ , 使  $0 < x_1 - x_0 < 1$ ,  $|f(x_1) - A| \geq \varepsilon_0$ .

$\delta_2 = \frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\exists x_2$ , 使  $x_2 < x_1$ , 且  $0 < x_2 - x_0 < \frac{1}{2}$ ,  $|f(x_2) - A| \geq \varepsilon_0$ .

$\vdots$   
 $\delta_n = \frac{1}{n}$ ,  $\exists x_n$ ,  $x_n < x_{n-1}$ , 且  $0 < x_n - x_0 < \frac{1}{n}$ ,  $|f(x_n) - A| \geq \varepsilon_0$ .

$x_n \downarrow$ ,  $x_n \rightarrow x_0$ , 但  $f(x_n) \not\rightarrow A$ , 矛盾.

六. 证明:  $|f_n(x) - 0| = \frac{x}{1+n^3 x^2} = \frac{x}{1+nx} \cdot \frac{1}{(nx-1)^2+nx}$

$$\leq \frac{x}{1+nx} \cdot \frac{1}{nx} = \frac{1}{n(1+nx)} \leq \frac{1}{n} \rightarrow 0 \quad \forall x \in [0, +\infty)$$

$\therefore f_n(x) \Rightarrow 0$

$$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^{+\infty} f_n(x) dx = \int_0^{+\infty} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(x) dx = 0$$

七.  $\forall x_1 < x_2$ ,  $x_1, x_2 \in (a, b)$ . 由假设, 存在有限个开区间  $[x_1, x_2]$ .

不妨有限个开区间记为  $(c_i, d_i) \quad i=1, \dots, n$ . 可证结论.