

# 微积分 A(1) 期中复习—杂题选讲

LRYP

2024 年 11 月 3 日

# 极限

## Problem 1

$a > 1, k > 0$ , 求

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^k}{a^n}.$$

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解 1:  $k = 1$  时,

$$0 < \frac{n}{a^n} = \frac{n}{(1+a-1)^n} < \frac{n}{\binom{n}{2}(a-1)^2} = \frac{2}{(n-1)(a-1)^2} \rightarrow 0.$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^k}{a^n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{n}{(\sqrt[k]{a})^n} \right)^k = \left( \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{(\sqrt[k]{a})^n} \right)^k = 0.$$

解 2: 可以取足够大的  $n$  使

$$\frac{n^k/a^n}{(n+1)^k/a^{n+1}} = a \left( 1 - \frac{1}{n+1} \right)^k > 1.$$

于是此后递减, 同时有下界, 因此收敛.

# 极限

对

$$\frac{n^k}{a^n} = a \left(1 - \frac{1}{n+1}\right)^k \frac{(n+1)^k}{a^{n+1}}$$

两侧同时取极限得  $L = aL \Rightarrow L = 0$ .

解 3:

$$\text{原} = \exp\left(\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (k \ln n - n \ln a)\right).$$

而根据 e 相关的极限,  $\ln n = 2 \ln \sqrt{n} < 2\sqrt{n}$ , 故

$$k \ln n - n \ln a = \sqrt{n}(2k - \sqrt{n} \ln a) \rightarrow -\infty.$$

解 4 (仅  $k \in \mathbb{N}$ ): Stolz + 归纳.

$$\text{原} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sum_{i=0}^{k-1} \binom{k}{i} n^i}{(a-1)a^n} = \frac{1}{a-1} \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} \binom{k}{i} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^i}{a^n}.$$

解 5: Heine + 洛!

# 极限

证明 Stolz 定理:

- $\{b_n\}$  严增,  $\lim b_n = +\infty$ ,  $\lim \Delta a_n / \Delta b_n \in \mathbb{R} \cup \{\pm\infty\}$ , 则  
 $\lim a_n / b_n = \lim \Delta a_n / \Delta b_n$ .
- $\{b_n\}$  严降,  $\lim b_n = \lim a_n = 0$ ,  $\lim \Delta a_n / \Delta b_n \in \mathbb{R} \cup \{\pm\infty\}$ , 则  
 $\lim a_n / b_n = \lim \Delta a_n / \Delta b_n$ .

1. 设  $\lim \Delta a_n / \Delta b_n = L$ ,  $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ ,  $\exists N$ ,  $\forall n > N$ ,

$$(L - \varepsilon)(b_{n+1} - b_n) < a_{n+1} - a_n < (L + \varepsilon)(b_{n+1} - b_n)$$

于是

$$(L - \varepsilon)(b_{n+1} - b_{N+1}) < a_{n+1} - a_{N+1} < (L + \varepsilon)(b_{n+1} - b_{N+1})$$

即 (容易取到  $b$  为正)

$$\left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{b_{n+1}} - \frac{a_{N+1}}{b_{N+1}} - L + L \frac{b_{N+1}}{b_{n+1}} \right| < \left( 1 - \frac{b_{N+1}}{b_{n+1}} \right) \varepsilon < \varepsilon$$

取足够大的  $n$ , 即可

$$\left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{b_{n+1}} - L \right| \leq \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{b_{n+1}} - \frac{a_{N+1}}{b_{N+1}} - L + L \frac{b_{N+1}}{b_{n+1}} \right| + \left| \frac{a_{N+1}}{b_{N+1}} - L \frac{b_{N+1}}{b_{n+1}} \right| < 2\varepsilon$$

2. 设  $\lim \Delta a_n / \Delta b_n = L$ ,  $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ ,  $\exists N$ ,  $\forall n > N$ ,

$$(L - \varepsilon)(b_{n+1} - b_n) < a_{n+1} - a_n < (L + \varepsilon)(b_{n+1} - b_n)$$

于是  $\forall n' > n$ ,

$$(L - \varepsilon)(b_{n'+1} - b_n) < a_{n'+1} - a_n < (L + \varepsilon)(b_{n'+1} - b_n)$$

即

$$\left| \frac{a_n}{b_n} - \frac{a_{n'+1}}{b_n} - L + L \frac{b_{n'+1}}{b_n} \right| < \left( 1 - \frac{b_{n'+1}}{b_n} \right) \varepsilon < \varepsilon$$

取足够大的  $n'$ , 即可

$$\left| \frac{a_n}{b_n} - L \right| \leq \left| \frac{a_n}{b_n} - \frac{a_{n'+1}}{b_n} - L + L \frac{b_{n'+1}}{b_n} \right| + \left| \frac{a_{n'+1}}{b_n} - L \frac{b_{n'+1}}{b_n} \right| < 2\varepsilon$$

## Problem 2

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \left( \sqrt{1 + \frac{k}{n^2}} - 1 \right).$$

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解 1:

$$\frac{k}{2n^2 + n} \leq \frac{k}{(\sqrt{1 + 1/n} + 1)n^2} \leq \sqrt{1 + \frac{k}{n^2}} - 1 = \frac{k/n^2}{\sqrt{1 + k/n^2} + 1} \leq \frac{k}{2n^2},$$

故

$$\frac{n+1}{4n+2} \leq \sum_{k=1}^n \left( \sqrt{1 + \frac{k}{n^2}} - 1 \right) \leq \frac{n+1}{4n}.$$

夹逼即可.

# 极限

解 2:

$$\sqrt{1+x} = 1 + \frac{x}{2} - \frac{x^2}{8} + \frac{x^3}{16(1+\theta x)^{5/2}},$$

因此  $1 + x/2 - x^2/8 \leq \sqrt{1+x} \leq 1 + x/2$ .

解 3:

$$\begin{aligned}\sqrt{1 + \frac{k}{n^2}} &\leq \sqrt{1 + \frac{k}{n^2} + \frac{k^2}{4n^4}} = 1 + \frac{k}{2n^2}; \\ \sqrt{1 + \frac{k}{n^2}} &= \sqrt{1 + \frac{k}{n(n+1)} + \frac{k}{n^2(n+1)}} \\ &\geq \sqrt{1 + \frac{k}{n(n+1)} + \frac{k}{n^2(n+1)} \cdot \frac{k}{4(n+1)}} \\ &= 1 + \frac{k}{2n(n+1)}.\end{aligned}$$



## Problem 3

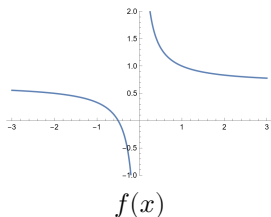
$0 < \lambda < 1$ , 数列  $y_{n+1} = (1 - \lambda)/y_n + \lambda$ ,  $y_0$  任意. 证明  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} y_n$  存在, 并求它的值.

# 极限

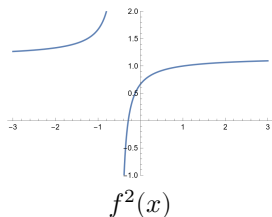
## Problem 3

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令  $f(x) = (1 - \lambda)/x + \lambda$ , 有不动点  $1, \lambda - 1$ . 发现直接考虑单次迭代难以分析, 但是似乎迭代两次会“跳回来”. 于是考虑  $f(f(x))$ .



$$\lambda = 2/3$$



如果  $\lambda - 1 < y_0 < 1$  或  $y_0 > 1$ , 可以利用单调性; 如果  $y_0 < \lambda - 1$ , 一次迭代即可使它  $> \lambda - 1$ . 因此  $\{y_n\}$  的奇数项或偶数项趋近于  $1$ , 另一半随后易证.

## Problem 4

数列  $y_n = 2y_{n-1}^2 - 1$ , 分析  $\{y_n\}$  的敛散性.

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$$\cos 2\theta = 2 \cos^2 \theta - 1, \quad \cosh 2\theta = 2 \cosh^2 \theta - 1.$$

$$y_n = \begin{cases} \cos(2^n \arccos y_0), & |y_0| \leq 1 \\ \cosh(2^n \operatorname{arccosh} |y_0|), & |y_0| > 1 \end{cases}.$$

当  $|y_0| > 1$  时不收敛.  $|y_0| \leq 1$  时, 仅可能收敛到 1 或  $-1/2$ . 考虑到在这两处附近,

$$|2x_1^2 - 2x_2^2| = 2|x_1 - x_2||x_1 + x_2| > |x_1 - x_2|,$$

看起来, 除非精确地跳到这两点, 否则无法收敛. 考虑证明.

如果  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} y_n = 1$  但  $y_n \neq 1$ , 那么  $\exists N, \forall n \geq N, 1 - y_n < 1/2$ . 设  $d_n = 1 - y_n$ , 有  $d_n = 2(1 + y_{n-1})d_{n-1}$ . 那么当  $n > N$  时,  $d_n > 3d_{n-1} > \dots > 3^{n-N}d_N$ . 取  $n = N - \lceil \log_3 d_N \rceil$ , 则  $d_n > 1/2$ , 矛盾.

# 极限

如果  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} y_n = -1/2$  但  $y_n \neq -1/2$ , 那么  $\exists N, \forall n \geq N$ ,  $|y_n + 1/2| < 1/4$ . 设  $c_n = |y_n + 1/2|$ , 有  $c_n = 2|y_n - 1/2|c_{n-1}$ . 那么当  $n > N$  时,  $c_n > (3/2)c_{n-1} > \dots > (3/2)^{n-N}c_N$ . 取  $n = N + \lceil \log_{3/2} c_N \rceil$ , 则  $c_n > 1/4$ , 矛盾. 综上所述,

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} y_n = \begin{cases} 1, & y_0 = \arccos \frac{q}{2^k} (q, k \in \mathbb{N}) \\ -\frac{1}{2}, & y_0 = \arccos \frac{q}{3 \cdot 2^k} (q, k \in \mathbb{N}, 3 \nmid q) \\ \text{DNE}, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

# 微分中值定理

## Problem 5

$f(x)$  在  $\mathbb{R}$  上二阶可微, 且  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{f(x)-1}{x-1} = 0$ ,  $f(2) = 1$ . 证明:  $\exists \xi \in (1, 2)$ ,  $\xi f''(\xi) - 2f'(\xi) = 0$ .

# 微分中值定理

## Problem 5

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已知  $f(1) = f(2) = 1$ ,  $f'(1) = 0$ , 于是  $\exists \zeta \in (1, 2)$ ,  $f'(\zeta) = 0$ .

现在考虑  $g(x) = f'(x)/x^2$ ,  $g(1) = g(\zeta) = 0$ , 于是  $\exists \xi \in (1, \zeta)$ ,  $g'(\xi) = (\xi^2 f''(\xi) - 2\xi f'(\xi))/\xi^4 = 0$ , 即  $\xi f''(\xi) - 2f'(\xi) = 0$ .

**构造函数:**

- $\lambda f(\xi) + \xi f'(\xi) = 0 \rightarrow g(x) = x^\lambda f(x)$
- $\lambda f(\xi) + f'(\xi) = 0 \rightarrow g(x) = e^{\lambda x} f(x)$
- $\lambda \xi f(\xi) + f'(\xi) = 0 \rightarrow g(x) = e^{\lambda x^2/2} f(x)$
- $c(\xi) f(\xi) + f'(\xi) = 0 \rightarrow g(x) = e^{\int c(x) dx} f(x)$
- $\lambda f(\xi) + f'(\xi) = \kappa \rightarrow g(x) = x^\lambda (f(x) - \kappa)$
- $\lambda f(\xi) + f'(\xi) = \kappa \xi \rightarrow g(x) = x^\lambda (f(x) - \kappa x/\lambda + \kappa/\lambda^2)$
- $d(\xi) + c(\xi) f(\xi) + f'(\xi) = 0 \rightarrow g(x) = e^{\int c(x) dx} f(x) + \int d(x) e^{\int c(x) dx} dx$

# 微分中值定理

## Problem 6

$f$  在  $[a, b]$  上连续, 在  $(a, b)$  上可导,  $\exists c \in (a, b), f'(c) = 0$ . 证明:  
 $\exists \xi \in (a, b), f'(\xi) - f(\xi) + f(a) = 0$ .



# 微分中值定理

## Problem 6

$f$  在  $[a, b]$  上连续, 在  $(a, b)$  上可导,  $\exists c \in (a, b), f'(c) = 0$ . 证明:  
 $\exists \xi \in (a, b), f'(\xi) - f(\xi) + f(a) = 0$ .

令  $g(x) = e^{-x}(f(x) - f(a))$ , 只知  $g(a) = 0, g'(c) = e^{-c}(f(a) - f(c))$ , 无法直接应用中值定理.

如果  $g'(x) \neq 0$ , 由 Darboux 定理,  $g'(x)$  不变号. 不妨考虑  $g'(x)$  恒为正, 即  $g(x)$  严增. 那么  $g(c) > g(a) = 0$ , 即  $f(c) > f(a)$ , 故  $g'(c) < 0$ , 矛盾.

# 微分中值定理

## Problem 7

$f \in \mathcal{C}^3[0, 1]$ ,  $f(0) = 1$ ,  $f(1) = 2$ ,  $f'(1/2) = 0$ . 证明  $\exists \xi \in (0, 1)$ ,  $|f'''(\xi)| \geq 24$ .

# 微分中值定理

## Problem 7

$f \in C^3[0, 1]$ ,  $f(0) = 1$ ,  $f(1) = 2$ ,  $f'(1/2) = 0$ . 证明  $\exists \xi \in (0, 1)$ ,  $|f'''(\xi)| \geq 24$ .

在  $x = 1/2$  处 Taylor 展开, 代入  $x = 0, 1$ :

$$\begin{cases} f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) + f''\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{8} - f'''\left(\frac{\theta_1}{2}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{48} = f(0) = 1 \\ f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) + f''\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{8} + f'''\left(\frac{1+\theta_2}{2}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{48} = f(1) = 2 \end{cases}$$

两式相减, 我们得到两个点的三阶导数差 48, 至少其一绝对值  $\geq 24$ .

# 微分中值定理

## Problem 8

$f \in \mathcal{C}^2[0, 1]$ ,  $f(0) = f(1) = 0$ ,  $|f''(x)| \leq 1$ , 证明  $|f(x)| \leq 1/8$ .  
进一步地, 若  $f'_+(0) = f'_-(1) = 0$ , 证明  $|f(x)| \leq 1/16$ .

# 微分中值定理

## Problem 8

$f \in \mathcal{C}^2[0, 1]$ ,  $f(0) = f(1) = 0$ ,  $|f''(x)| \leq 1$ , 证明  $|f(x)| \leq 1/8$ .  
进一步地, 若  $f'_+(0) = f'_-(1) = 0$ , 证明  $|f(x)| \leq 1/16$ .

考虑驻点  $x_0$ , 在此处展开. 如果  $x_0 \leq 1/2$ , 则

$$0 = f(0) = f(x_0) + \frac{f''(\theta x_0)x_0^2}{2} \implies |f(x_0)| \leq \left| \frac{f''(\theta x_0)}{8} \right| \leq \frac{1}{8}.$$

$f'_+(0) = 0$  时,  $f(1/4) = f(0) + f'_+(0)/4 + f''(\theta/4)/32 \implies |f(1/4)| \leq 1/32$ .

$$f\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) = f(x_0) + \frac{f''(x_0 + \theta(\frac{1}{4} - x_0))(\frac{1}{4} - x_0)^2}{2} \implies |f(x_0)| \leq \frac{1}{32} + \frac{1}{32} = \frac{1}{16}.$$

$x_0 > 1/2$  同理.

Cheat:

$$|f(x_0)| = \left| \int_0^{x_0} f'(x) dx \right| \leq \int_0^{x_0/2} x |f''(\xi_x)| dx + \int_{x_0/2}^{x_0} (x_0 - x) |f''(\xi_x)| dx \leq \frac{x_0^2}{4}$$

# 泰勒展开

$\arcsin x$ : 法 1, 二项式展开  $(1-t)^{-1/2}$  后代入  $t = x^2$ . 法 2, 构造等式  $(1-x^2)y'' - xy' = 0$ , 求导得到递推式

$$(1-x^2)y^{(n+2)} = (2n+1)xy^{(n+1)} + n^2y^{(n)},$$
$$\arcsin x = \sum_{n \geq 0} \frac{(2n-1)!!^2}{(2n+1)!} x^{2n+1} = \sum_{n \geq 0} \frac{(2n-1)!!}{2^n(2n+1)n!} x^{2n+1}.$$

$$(\arcsin x)^2: (1-x^2)y'' = xy' + 2.$$

$$e^x \sin x: (e^x \sin x)' = e^x(\sin x + \sin(x + \pi/2)) = \sqrt{2}e^x \sin(x + \pi/4).$$

## Problem 9

求  $(e^{x^2})^{(n)}$ .

# 泰勒展开

递推方法:  $y^{(n+1)} = 2xy^{(n)} + 2ny^{(n-1)}$ . 考虑求  $(e^{x^2})^{(n)} \Big|_{x=t}$ , 在  $x = t^2$  处展开  $e^x$ :

$$e^x = e^{t^2} \sum_{i=0}^n \frac{(x - t^2)^i}{i!} + o((x - t^2)^{n+1}).$$

代入  $x^2$ :

$$e^{x^2} = e^{t^2} \sum_{i=0}^n \frac{(x^2 - t^2)^i}{i!} + o((x - t)^{n+1}).$$

展开并求  $n$  次导:

$$\begin{aligned} (e^{x^2})^{(n)} &= e^{t^2} \sum_{i=0}^n \sum_{j=\lceil n/2 \rceil}^i \frac{1}{j!(i-j)!} (x^{2j})^{(n)} (-t^2)^{i-j} \\ &= e^{t^2} \sum_{i=0}^n \sum_{j=\lceil n/2 \rceil}^i \frac{(2j)!}{j!(i-j)!(2j-n)!} x^{2j-n} (-t^2)^{i-j}. \end{aligned}$$

代入  $x = t$ :

# 泰勒展开

$$\begin{aligned} (e^{x^2})^{(n)} \Big|_{x=t} &= e^{t^2} \sum_{i=\lceil n/2 \rceil}^n \sum_{j=\lceil n/2 \rceil}^i \frac{(2j)!(-1)^{i-j}}{j!(i-j)!(2j-n)!} t^{2i-n} \\ &\stackrel{i \rightarrow n-i, j \rightarrow n-j}{=} e^{t^2} \sum_{i=0}^{\lfloor n/2 \rfloor} t^{n-2i} \sum_{j=i}^{\lfloor n/2 \rfloor} \frac{(2(n-j))!(-1)^{j-i}}{(n-j)!(j-i)!(n-2j)!} \\ &= e^{t^2} \sum_{i=0}^{\lfloor n/2 \rfloor} \frac{n!}{(n-i)!} t^{n-2i} \sum_{j=i}^{\lfloor n/2 \rfloor} \binom{2(n-j)}{n} \binom{n-i}{n-j} (-1)^{i-j} \\ &= e^{t^2} \sum_{i=0}^{\lfloor n/2 \rfloor} \frac{n!}{i!(n-2i)!} (2t)^{n-2i}. \end{aligned}$$

组合恒等式:

$$\sum_{j=i}^{\lfloor n/2 \rfloor} \binom{2(n-j)}{n} \binom{n-i}{n-j} (-1)^{i-j} = \binom{n-i}{i} 2^{n-2i},$$

组合意义:  $2 \times (n-i)$  的 01 矩阵,  $n$  个 1, 每列至少一个 1. LHS 在容斥.

更通用的方法: 计算复合函数  $n$  阶导的 [Faà di Bruno 公式](#).



# 泰勒展开

## Problem 10

求  $\tan x$  在  $x = 0$  处的 Taylor 展开.

# 泰勒展开

## Problem 10

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Bernoulli 数:

$$\frac{x}{e^x - 1} = \sum_{i \geq 0} \frac{B_i}{i!} x^i.$$

递推关系:

$$\sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n+1}{k} B_k = [n = 0].$$

$$B = \left[ 1, -\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{6}, 0, -\frac{1}{30}, 0, \frac{1}{42}, 0, -\frac{1}{30}, 0, \frac{5}{66}, 0, \dots \right]$$

# 泰勒展开

$$\frac{1}{e^x - 1} = -\frac{1}{2} + \sum_{n \geq 0} \frac{B_{2n}}{(2n)!} x^{2n-1}$$
$$\begin{aligned}\tan x &= \frac{e^{ix} - e^{-ix}}{i(e^{ix} + e^{-ix})} \\ &= -i \frac{e^{2ix} - 1}{e^{2ix} + 1} \\ &= i \left( 2 \frac{e^{2ix} - 1}{e^{4ix} - 1} - 1 \right) \\ &= i \left( \frac{2}{e^{2ix} - 1} - \frac{4}{e^{4ix} - 1} - 1 \right) \\ &= i \sum_{n \geq 0} \frac{B_{2n}}{(2n)!} [2(2ix)^{2n-1} - 4(4ix)^{2n-1}] \\ &= \sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{B_{2n}}{(2n)!} (-1)^{n+1} (4^{2n} - 2^{2n}) x^{2n-1}.\end{aligned}$$

cot, sec, csc 的思路是一样的.

# 参考资料

- $W \times F$  的讲义.
- 历年的一些作业与考试题.
- <https://math.stackexchange.com/questions/532404/find-the-limit-of-sum-limits-k-1-n-left-sqrt1-frackn2-1-right>
- <https://www.bilibili.com/video/BV1Ni4y1M7HU/>
- <https://www.bilibili.com/video/BV1Am421G7SZ/>
- <https://math.stackexchange.com/questions/2911501/prove-that-fx-leqslant-dfracmb-a216>
- <https://www.zhihu.com/question/303558540/answer/2656044455>
- <https://math.stackexchange.com/questions/193702/find-an-expression-for-the-n-th-derivative-of-fx-ex2>
- <https://www.zhihu.com/question/304948467/answer/845954053>

祝大家考试顺利!