南开大学 2012 数学分析考研试题解答

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一、解:由L"Hospital 法则

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} x^3 \int_0^{\frac{1}{x}} \sin t^2 dt = \lim_{y \to 0} y^{-3} \int_0^y \sin t^2 dt = \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{\sin y^2}{3y^2} = \frac{1}{3},$$

于是有

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} x^m \int_0^{\frac{1}{x}} \sin t^2 dt = \begin{cases} 0, & m < 3 \\ \frac{1}{3}, & m = 3. \\ \pm \infty, & m > 3 \end{cases}$$

二、解:由对称性得

$$I = \iint_{D} \sqrt{|y - x^{2}|} dx dy = 2 \iint_{[0,1] \times [0,1]} \sqrt{|y - x^{2}|} dx dy = 2 \int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{0}^{1} \sqrt{|y - x^{2}|} dy$$

$$= 2 \int_{0}^{1} \left[\frac{2}{3} (y - x^{2}) \sqrt{|y - x^{2}|} \Big|_{y=0}^{y=1} \right] dx = \frac{4}{3} \int_{0}^{1} \left[(1 - x^{2}) \sqrt{1 - x^{2}} + x^{3} \right] dx$$

$$= \frac{4}{3} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{3} \theta d \sin \theta + \frac{4}{3} \int_{0}^{1} x^{3} dx = \frac{4}{3} \cdot \frac{1 \cdot 3}{2 \cdot 4} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{3\pi + 4}{12}$$

三、解:由对称性,并用标准极坐标代换

$$I = \iint_{S} x^{2} dy dz + z dx dy = \iint_{S} z dx dy = -\iint_{x^{2} + y^{2} \le ay} \left(a - \sqrt{a^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}} \right) dx dy$$

$$= \iint_{r \le a \sin \theta} r \sqrt{a^{2} - r^{2}} dr d\theta - a \iint_{x^{2} + y^{2} \le ay} dx dy = 2 \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_{0}^{a \sin \theta} r \sqrt{a^{2} - r^{2}} dr - a \cdot \pi \left(\frac{a}{2} \right)^{2}$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} a^{3} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(1 - \cos^{3} \theta \right) d\theta - \frac{\pi}{4} a^{3} = \frac{\pi}{12} a^{3} - \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{2}{3 \cdot 1} a^{3} = \frac{3\pi - 16}{36} a^{3}$$

四、解: 由 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^{n-1} = \frac{1}{1-x}, x \in [-1,1)$,用 Abel 第二定理,逐项积分得

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} x^n = -\ln(1-x), x \in [-1,1),$$

分拆求和项,并用 Abel 第二定理得

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

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\left(-1\right)^{n-1} \left(n+2\right)}{n(n+1)} = S\left(-1\right) = 3\ln 2 - 1.$$

五、解:由比较判别法,Weierstrass 判别法,及一致收敛的连续性定理

 $\int_0^1 \frac{\ln \left(1+x\right)}{x^p} dx$ 在 $p \ge 2$ 发散,在 p < 2 收敛,在 p < 2 内闭一致收敛但非一致收敛;

 $\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x^{p}} dx \, \text{在} \, p \leq 1 \, \text{发散, } \text{ 在} \, p > 1 \, \text{收敛, } \text{ 在} \, p > 1 \, \text{内闭一致收敛但非一致收敛.}$

因此, $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x^p} dx$ 在 $p \in (-\infty,1] \cup [2,+\infty)$ 发散,在 $p \in (1,2)$ 收敛、内闭一致收敛、非一致收敛.

六、解: $f(x) = \sin x^2 \notin C_u(-\infty, +\infty)$. 事实上,令 $x_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2n\pi}}, x_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2n\pi + \pi/2}}$,则

$$\left|x_1 - x_2\right| \le \frac{1}{4n\sqrt{2n\pi}} \to 0(n \to \infty), \left|f(x_1) - f(x_2)\right| = 1.$$

七、证明: 令 $F(x) = f^2(x)f(1-x)$,则F(0) = F(1) = 0,由Rolle中值定理

$$\exists \xi \in (0,1), s.t. F'(\xi) = f(\xi) \lceil 2f'(\xi) f(1-\xi) - f(\xi) f'(1-\xi) \rceil = 0$$

已知 $f(x) \neq 0, \forall x \in (0,1)$, 故

$$2\frac{f'(\xi)}{f(\xi)} = \frac{f'(1-\xi)}{f(1-\xi)}.$$

八、证明: 由 $0 \le f(x) \in C[a,b], 0 < g(x) \in C[a,b]$, 设

$$M = \max_{x \in [a,b]} f(x) = f(x_0), N = \min_{x \in [a,b]} g(x),$$

只考虑M > 0的情形,有

$$\left(\int_{a}^{b} g(x)(f(x))^{n} dx\right)^{\frac{1}{n}} \leq M\left(\int_{a}^{b} g(x) dx\right)^{\frac{1}{n}} \quad \text{(1)}$$

由f(x)在 $x = x_0 \in [a,b]$ 连续,有

$$\forall 0 < \varepsilon < M, \exists 0 < \delta < \frac{b-a}{2}, s.t. f(x) \ge M - \varepsilon, \forall x \in (x_0 - \delta, x_0 + \delta) \cap [a, b],$$

注意区间 $(x_0 - \delta, x_0 + \delta) \cap [a, b]$ 的长度

$$|(x_0 - \delta, x_0 + \delta) \cap [a, b]| \ge \min\{b - (x_0 - \delta), (x_0 + \delta) - a, 2\delta\} \ge \delta,$$

从而有

$$\left(\int_{a}^{b} g(x) (f(x))^{n} dx\right)^{\frac{1}{n}} \ge \left(\int_{(x_{0}-\delta,x_{0}+\delta)\cap[a,b]} g(x) (f(x))^{n} dx\right)^{\frac{1}{n}} \ge (M-\varepsilon) N^{\frac{1}{n}} \delta^{\frac{1}{n}} \quad (2)$$

在①②式中, $\Diamond n \rightarrow \infty$ 得

$$M - \varepsilon \leq \underline{\lim}_{n \to +\infty} \left(\int_a^b g(x) (f(x))^n dx \right)^{\frac{1}{n}} \leq \overline{\lim}_{n \to +\infty} \left(\int_a^b g(x) (f(x))^n dx \right)^{\frac{1}{n}} \leq M,$$

$$\lim_{n \to +\infty} \left(\int_a^b g(x) (f(x))^n dx \right)^{\frac{1}{n}} = M = \max_{x \in [a,b]} f(x).$$

九、证明: 对
$$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0, \forall 0 < |x| < \delta$$
,有 $\left| \frac{f(x) - f\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{x} \right| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$,于是
$$\left| f\left(\frac{x}{2^n}\right) - f\left(\frac{x}{2^{n+1}}\right) \right| < \frac{|x|}{2^n} \cdot \frac{\varepsilon}{2}, \ n \ge 0$$

求和得

$$\left| f\left(x\right) - f\left(\frac{x}{2^{n}}\right) \right| \leq \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \left| f\left(\frac{x}{2^{k}}\right) - f\left(\frac{x}{2^{k+1}}\right) \right| < \left| x \right| \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{\mathcal{E}}{2^{n+1}} < \left| x \right| \mathcal{E}$$

结合条件 $\lim_{x\to 0} f(x) = 0$, 令 $n\to\infty$ 得

$$\left| \frac{f(x)}{x} \right| < \varepsilon, \forall 0 < |x| < \delta,$$

$$\lim_{x\to 0}\frac{f(x)}{x}=0.$$