



哈爾濱工業大學(深圳)

HARBIN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, SHENZHEN

# 2023 级微积分 A

## 期末考试(回忆版)

### 参考答案

编写&排版:一块肥皂

答案速查:

1.  $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

2.  $\frac{1}{2}\ln 3$

3.  $\sin 1 - \cos 1$

4. 3

5. D

6. B

7. A

8. C

9.  $F(x)$  在  $x=0$  处取得极小值  $F(0)=0$ ;

曲线  $y=F(x)$  的拐点对应的横坐标为  $\pm\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ ;

$$\int x^2 F'(x) dx = -\frac{1}{2}e^{-x^4} + C$$

10. (1)  $\int_2^3 \frac{\ln(x+1)}{x^2} dx = \frac{5}{2}\ln 3 - \frac{11}{3}\ln 2$

(2)  $\int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} \frac{1}{(2x^2+1)\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx = \arctan \frac{1}{2}$

(3)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_1^{e^x} \sin(e^x - t)^2 dt}{x^2 \ln(x+1)} = \frac{1}{3}$

$$11. F(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}x^3 + x^2 + x + \frac{1}{2}, & -1 \leq x \leq 0 \\ \frac{x e^x}{e^x + 1} - \ln(e^x + 1) + \ln 2 + \frac{1}{2}, & 0 < x \leq 1 \end{cases};$$

$F(x)$  在  $x=0$  处不可导, 故在  $[-1, 1]$  上不可导(实际上  $x=\pm 1$  时也不可导)

12.  $V = \frac{\pi}{2}$ ;

$$W = \frac{1}{6}\pi\rho_0 g$$

13. 耗时 1 个月运至国内时剩余冰块的质量为  $e^{-\frac{3}{5}}M$

14.  $\varphi(t) = t^3 + \frac{3}{2}t^2$

15. 略; 略

16. 略;

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n I_n = 2(\sqrt{1+e} - \sqrt{2}) + \ln \frac{\sqrt{1+e}-1}{\sqrt{1+e}+1} - \ln \frac{\sqrt{2}-1}{\sqrt{2}+1}$$

详解:

1.  $y' = 1 + \frac{-2x}{1-x^2}$ , 则  $y'|_{x=0} = 1$ ;

$$y'' = \frac{-2(1-x^2) - (-2x) \cdot (-2x)}{(1-x^2)^2} = \frac{-2(1+x^2)}{(1-x^2)^2}, \text{ 则 } y''|_{x=0} = -2;$$

$$\text{则曲线 } y = x + \ln(1-x^2) \text{ 在点 } (0,0) \text{ 处的曲率 } K|_{x=0} = \frac{|y''|}{(1+y'^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}|_{x=0} = \frac{2}{2^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}.$$

2. 曲线  $y = \ln \cos x (0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{6})$  的弧长  $s = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \sqrt{1+y'^2} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{-\sin x}{\cos x}\right)^2} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \sqrt{\frac{\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x}{\cos^2 x}} dx$   
 $= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \sec x dx = \ln|\sec x + \tan x| \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} = \ln\left|\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right| - \ln|1+0| = \ln\sqrt{3} = \frac{1}{2} \ln 3.$

3.  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^2} (\sin \frac{1}{n} + 2 \sin \frac{2}{n} + \dots + n \sin \frac{n}{n}) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} (\frac{1}{n} \sin \frac{1}{n} + \frac{2}{n} \sin \frac{2}{n} + \dots + \frac{n}{n} \sin \frac{n}{n}) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{k}{n} \sin \frac{k}{n}$   
 $= \int_0^1 x \sin x dx = \int_0^1 x d(-\cos x) = -x \cos x \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 (-\cos x) dx = -x \cos x \Big|_0^1 + \sin x \Big|_0^1$   
 $= -(1 \times \cos 1 - 0 \times \cos 0) + (\sin 1 - \sin 0) = \sin 1 - \cos 1.$

4. 铅直渐近线: 令  $e^x - 1 = 0$  得铅直渐近线  $x = 1$ ;

水平渐近线: 由于  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} y = \infty$ , 故无水平渐近线;

斜渐近线: 先分析正无穷, 由于  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{y}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[1 + \frac{1}{x(e^x - 1)}\right] = 1$ ,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (y - x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{e^x - 1} = 0$ ,

故  $y = x + 0$  即  $x - y = 0$  是曲线  $y = x + \frac{1}{e^x - 1}$  的一条斜渐近线;

再分析负无穷, 由于  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{y}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left[1 + \frac{1}{x(e^x - 1)}\right] = 1$ ,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (y - x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{1}{e^x - 1} = -1$ ,

故  $y = x + (-1)$  即  $x - y - 1 = 0$  是曲线  $y = x + \frac{1}{e^x - 1}$  的另一条斜渐近线.

共 3 条.

5. 由于  $I_2 - I_1 = \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} e^{x^2} \sin x dx$ , 在  $x \in (\pi, 2\pi)$  时,  $e^{x^2} > 0$ ,  $\sin x < 0$ , 故  $\int_{\pi}^{2\pi} e^{x^2} \sin x dx < 0$  即  $I_2 < I_1$ ;

同理  $I_3 - I_2 = \int_{2\pi}^{3\pi} e^{x^2} \sin x dx$ , 在  $x \in (2\pi, 3\pi)$  时,  $e^{x^2} > 0$ ,  $\sin x > 0$ , 故  $\int_{2\pi}^{3\pi} e^{x^2} \sin x dx > 0$  即  $I_3 > I_2$ ;

$$\text{而 } I_3 - I_1 = \int_{\pi}^{3\pi} e^{x^2} \sin x dx = \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} e^{x^2} \sin x dx + \int_{2\pi}^{3\pi} e^{x^2} \sin x dx \stackrel{t=x-\pi}{=} \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} e^{x^2} \sin x dx + \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} e^{(t+\pi)^2} \sin(t+\pi) dt$$
$$= \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} e^{x^2} \sin x dx - \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} e^{(x+\pi)^2} \sin x dx = \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} [e^{x^2} - e^{(x+\pi)^2}] \sin x dx,$$

在  $x \in (\pi, 2\pi)$  时,  $e^{x^2} - e^{(x+\pi)^2} < 0$ ,  $\sin x < 0$ , 故  $\int_{\pi}^{2\pi} [e^{x^2} - e^{(x+\pi)^2}] \sin x dx > 0$  即  $I_3 > I_1$ .

综合上式, 有  $I_2 < I_1 < I_3$ .

6. 由于  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'''(x)}{|x|} = 1 > 0$ , 且  $|x| \geq 0$ , 则根据极限的保号性, 可知  $\exists \delta > 0, \forall x \in (-\delta, \delta)$ , 有  $f'''(x) \geq 0$ ,

故 0 不是  $f'''(x)$  的变号零点, 故  $(0, f(0))$  不是曲线  $y = f(x)$  的拐点.

而由  $f'''(x) \geq 0$  且  $f'(0) = 0$  可知,  $f'(x)$  在  $(-\delta, \delta)$  内单调递增, 且 0 是  $f'(0)$  的变号零点,

故  $f(x)$  在  $x = 0$  处取到极小值  $f(0)$ .

7. 对于选项 A,  $\int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{x \sin x} dx = 2 \int_0^1 \frac{1}{x \sin x} dx$ , 由于  $0 < \frac{1}{x} < \frac{1}{x \sin x}$ , 而  $\int_0^1 \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln x \Big|_0^1 = +\infty$  发散, 根据比较审敛原理可知  $\int_0^1 \frac{1}{x \sin x} dx$  也发散;

对于选项 B,  $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^3} dx = \int_0^1 e^{-x^3} dx + \int_1^{+\infty} e^{-x^3} dx$ , 由于  $e^{-x^3}$  在  $(0, 1)$  上有界, 故前一部分收敛;

而在  $x > 1$  时,  $0 < e^{-x^3} < e^{-x^2}$ , 而  $\int_1^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx - \int_0^1 e^{-x^2} dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} - \int_0^1 e^{-x^2} dx$  显然收敛,

根据比较审敛原理可知  $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^3} dx$  也收敛;

对于选项 C,  $\int_2^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x \ln^2 x} dx = \int_2^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\ln^2 x} d \ln x = -\frac{1}{\ln x} \Big|_2^{+\infty} = -\left(\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{\ln x} - \frac{1}{\ln 2}\right) = -\left(0 - \frac{1}{\ln 2}\right) = \frac{1}{\ln 2}$

显然收敛;

对于选项 D,  $\int_0^1 \ln x dx = x \ln x \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 x d \ln x = (0 - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x \ln x) - 1 = (0 - 0) - 1 = -1$  显然收敛.

8. 对于选项 A, B, D, 令  $f(x) = |\sin x|$ , 显然其都不是周期函数;

对于选项 C, 设  $F(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt - \int_{-x}^0 f(t) dt$ ,

令  $g(x) = F(x+T) - F(x) = \int_0^{x+T} f(t) dt - \int_{-x-T}^0 f(t) dt - \int_0^x f(t) dt + \int_{-x}^0 f(t) dt$ ,

则  $g'(x) = f(x+T) - (-1)(-1)f(-x-T) - f(x) + (-1)(-1)f(-x) = f(x) - f(-x) - f(x) + f(-x) \equiv 0$ ,

故  $g(x) = g(0) = \int_0^T f(t) dt - \int_{-T}^0 f(t) dt \stackrel{u=t+T}{=} \int_0^T f(t) dt - \int_0^T f(u-T) d(u-T)$

$= \int_0^T f(t) dt - \int_0^T f(t-T) dt = \int_0^T [f(t) - f(t-T)] dt = \int_0^T 0 dt = 0$ , 即  $F(x+T) = F(x)$ ,

故  $\int_0^x f(t) dt - \int_{-x}^0 f(t) dt$  必以  $T$  为周期.

9. (1) 令  $F'(x) = 2xe^{-(x^2)^2} = 2xe^{-x^4} = 0$  得  $x = 0$ , 且  $x < 0$  时,  $F'(x) < 0$ ;  $x > 0$ ,  $F'(x) > 0$ ,

故  $F(x)$  在  $x = 0$  处取得极小值  $F(0) = 0$ ;

(2) 令  $F''(x) = 2e^{-x^4} + 2xe^{-x^4}(-4x^3) = 2e^{-x^4}(1 - 4x^4) = 0$  得  $x = \pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ ,

且  $x < -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$  或  $x > \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$  时,  $F''(x) < 0$ ;  $-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} < x < \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$  时,  $F''(x) > 0$ ,

故  $\pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$  是  $F''(x)$  的变号零点, 则曲线  $y = F(x)$  的拐点对应的横坐标为  $\pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ ;

(3)  $\int x^2 F'(x) dx = \int 2x^3 e^{-x^4} dx = -\frac{1}{2} \int e^{-x^4} d(-x^4) = -\frac{1}{2} e^{-x^4} + C$ .

$$\begin{aligned}
 10. (1) \int_2^3 \frac{\ln(x+1)}{x^2} dx &= -\int_2^3 \ln(x+1) d\frac{1}{x} = -\frac{\ln(x+1)}{x} \Big|_2^3 + \int_2^3 \frac{1}{x} d\ln(x+1) \\
 &= -\left(\frac{\ln 4}{3} - \frac{\ln 3}{2}\right) + \int_2^3 \frac{1}{x(x+1)} dx = \frac{1}{2} \ln 3 - \frac{2}{3} \ln 2 + \int_2^3 \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x+1}\right) dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \ln 3 - \frac{2}{3} \ln 2 + \ln x \Big|_2^3 - \ln(x+1) \Big|_2^3 = \frac{1}{2} \ln 3 - \frac{2}{3} \ln 2 + \ln 3 - \ln 2 - \ln 4 + \ln 3 \\
 &= \frac{5}{2} \ln 3 - \frac{11}{3} \ln 2;
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}} \frac{1}{(2x^2+1)\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx &\stackrel{x=\tan t}{=} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{\sec^2 t}{(2\tan^2 t+1)\sec t} dt = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{\cos t}{2\sin^2 t + \cos^2 t} dt = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{1}{\sin^2 t + 1} d\sin t \\
 &= \arctan \sin t \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} = \arctan \sin \frac{\pi}{6} - \arctan \sin 0 = \arctan \frac{1}{2};
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(3) \text{分子} = \int_1^{e^x} \sin(e^x - t)^2 dt \stackrel{u=e^x-t}{=} \int_{e^x-1}^0 \sin u^2 d(e^x - u) = \int_0^{e^x-1} \sin u^2 du;$$

对于分母, 当  $x \rightarrow 0$  时,  $x^2 \ln(x+1) \sim x^3$ ;

$$\text{故原极限} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^{e^x-1} \sin u^2 du}{x^3} \stackrel{\text{L'Hospital}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x \sin(e^x - 1)^2}{3x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^x \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(e^x - 1)^2}{3x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2}{3x^2} = \frac{1}{3}.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 11. (1) \text{当 } -1 \leq x \leq 0 \text{ 时, } F(x) &= \int_{-1}^x \left(\frac{3}{2}t^2 + 2t + 1\right) dt = \int_{-1}^x \left(\frac{3}{2}t^2 + 2t + 1\right) dt = \frac{1}{2}t^3 + t^2 + t \Big|_{-1}^x \\
 &= \frac{1}{2}x^3 + x^2 + x - \frac{1}{2}(-1)^3 - (-1)^2 - (-1) = \frac{1}{2}x^3 + x^2 + x + \frac{1}{2}; \\
 \text{当 } 0 < x \leq 1 \text{ 时, } F(x) &= \int_{-1}^x f(t) dt = \int_{-1}^0 f(t) dt + \int_0^x f(t) dt = F(0) + \int_0^x \frac{te^t}{(e^t+1)^2} dt \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} + \int_0^x \frac{te^t}{(e^t+1)^2} dt = \frac{1}{2} - \int_0^x t d\frac{1}{e^t+1} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{t}{e^t+1} \Big|_0^x + \int_0^x \frac{1}{e^t+1} dt = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{x}{e^x+1} + \int_0^x \frac{1}{e^t(e^t+1)} de^t \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} - \frac{x}{e^x+1} + \int_0^x \left(\frac{1}{e^t} - \frac{1}{e^t+1}\right) de^t = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{x}{e^x+1} + \ln e^t \Big|_0^x - \ln(e^t+1) \Big|_0^x \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} - \frac{x}{e^x+1} + x - \ln(e^x+1) + \ln 2 = \frac{xe^x}{e^x+1} - \ln(e^x+1) + \ln 2 + \frac{1}{2}; \\
 \text{综上, } F(x) &= \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}x^3 + x^2 + x + \frac{1}{2}, & -1 \leq x \leq 0 \\ \frac{xe^x}{e^x+1} - \ln(e^x+1) + \ln 2 + \frac{1}{2}, & 0 < x \leq 1 \end{cases}.
 \end{aligned}$$

(2) 显然, 当  $-1 < x < 0$  或  $0 < x < 1$  时,  $F'(x) = f(x)$  在  $(-1, 0)$  或  $(0, 1)$  内连续,  $F(x)$  是可导的;

但当  $x = 0$  时,  $F'_-(0) = f_-(0) = 1$ ,  $F'_+(0) = f_+(0) = 0$ , 故  $F'_-(0) \neq F'_+(0)$  即  $F(x)$  在  $x = 0$  处不可导;

事实上,  $F(x)$  在  $x = \pm 1$  时, 由于缺少  $x < -1$  或  $x > 1$  的定义, 自然也是不可导的.

综上,  $F(x)$  在  $[-1, 1]$  上不可导.

$$12. (1) \text{对于 } y \in [0, 1], dV = \pi x^2 dy = \pi y dy,$$

$$\text{两边积分得 } V = \int_0^1 \pi y dy = \frac{\pi x^2}{2} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{\pi}{2};$$

$$(2) \text{对于 } y \in [0, 1], dW = \rho_0(\pi x^2 dy) g \cdot (1-y) = \pi \rho_0 g (y-y^2) dy,$$

$$\text{两边积分得 } W = \pi \rho_0 g \int_0^1 (y-y^2) dy = \pi \rho_0 g \left(\frac{1}{2}y^2 - \frac{1}{3}y^3\right) \Big|_0^1 = \pi \rho_0 g \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3}\right) = \frac{1}{6} \pi \rho_0 g.$$

13. 依题意得:  $-\frac{dm}{dt} = km$ , 其中  $k = 0.9\sqrt{t}$ , 即  $\frac{dm}{m} = -\frac{9}{10}\sqrt{t} dt$ ,

两边积分有:  $\ln m = -\frac{3}{5}t^{\frac{3}{2}} + C_0$ ,

取以  $e$  为底的指数:  $m = e^{-\frac{3}{5}t^{\frac{3}{2}} + C_0} = e^{C_0} e^{-\frac{3}{5}t^{\frac{3}{2}}}$ ,

不妨令  $C = e^{C_0}$ , 则  $m = Ce^{-\frac{3}{5}t^{\frac{3}{2}}}$ .

又由于  $m|_{t=0} = M = C \times e^0 = C$ , 故  $C = M$ , 回代得到  $m = Me^{-\frac{3}{5}t^{\frac{3}{2}}}$ .

则  $m|_{t=1} = Me^{-\frac{3}{5} \times 1^{\frac{3}{2}}} = e^{-\frac{3}{5}} M$ .

综上, 耗时 1 个月运至国内时剩余冰块的质量为  $e^{-\frac{3}{5}} M$ .

14. 由于  $dy = \varphi'(t)dt$ ,  $dx = (2t+2)dt$ , 则  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\varphi'(t)}{2(t+1)}$ ,

进而  $d\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{(t+1)\varphi''(t) - \varphi'(t)}{(t+1)^2} dt$ ,  $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{d\frac{dy}{dx}}{dx} = \frac{(t+1)\varphi''(t) - \varphi'(t)}{4(t+1)^3} = \frac{3}{4(t+1)}$ ,

即  $\varphi''(t) - \frac{1}{t+1}\varphi'(t) = 3(t+1)$ , 这是一关于  $\varphi'(t)$  的一阶线性微分方程,

其中  $P(t) = -\frac{1}{t+1}$ ,  $Q(t) = 3(t+1)$ ,  $e^{\int P(t)dt} = e^{\int -\frac{1}{t+1}dt} = e^{-\ln(t+1)} = \frac{1}{t+1}$ ,  $e^{\int -P(t)dt} = \left(\frac{1}{t+1}\right)^{-1} = t+1$ .

则  $\varphi'(t) = \left(\int e^{\int P(t)dt} Q(t)dt + C_1\right) \cdot e^{\int -P(t)dt} = \left(\int \frac{1}{t+1} \cdot 3(t+1)dt + C_1\right) \cdot (t+1) = (3t + C_1)(t+1)$ ,

由于  $\varphi'(1) = (3 + C_1)(1 + 1) = 6 + 2C_1 = 6$ , 故  $C_1 = 0$ , 即  $\varphi'(t) = 3t(t+1) = 3t^2 + 3t$ ,

两边积分, 有  $\varphi(t) = \int (3t^2 + 3t)dt = t^3 + \frac{3}{2}t^2 + C_2$ , 由于  $\varphi(1) = 1 + \frac{3}{2} + C_2 = \frac{5}{2} + C_2 = \frac{5}{2}$ , 故  $C_2 = 0$ .

综上,  $\varphi(t) = t^3 + \frac{3}{2}t^2$ .

15. (1) 由于  $f(0) = 0$ , 故  $f(x)$  在  $x = 0$  处的泰勒展开式为  $f(x) = f'(0)x + f''(\zeta)\frac{x^2}{2}$ ,  $\zeta \in (0, x)$  或  $\zeta \in (x, 0)$ ,

令  $x = a$ , 有  $f(a) = f'(0)a + f''(\xi_1)\frac{a^2}{2}$ ,  $\xi_1 \in (0, a)$ ;

令  $x = -a$ , 有  $f(-a) = -f'(0)a + f''(\xi_2)\frac{a^2}{2}$ ,  $\xi_2 \in (-a, 0)$ ,

两式相加, 得:  $f(a) + f(-a) = \frac{f''(\xi_1) + f''(\xi_2)}{2}a^2$  即  $\frac{f''(\xi_1) + f''(\xi_2)}{2} = \frac{f(a) + f(-a)}{a^2}$ .

不妨设  $m = \min_{-a < x < a} f''(x)$ ,  $M = \max_{-a < x < a} f''(x)$ , 则  $m \leq f''(\xi_1) \leq M$ ,  $m \leq f''(\xi_2) \leq M$ ,

两式相加, 得:  $2m \leq f''(\xi_1) + f''(\xi_2) \leq 2M$  即  $m \leq \frac{f''(\xi_1) + f''(\xi_2)}{2} \leq M$ ,

根据介值定理,  $\exists \xi \in (-a, a)$ , 使得  $f''(\xi) = \frac{f''(\xi_1) + f''(\xi_2)}{2}$ ,

进而有:  $f''(\xi) = \frac{f(a) + f(-a)}{a^2}$ , 证毕;

(2) 若  $f(x)$  在  $(-a, a)$  有极值, 则  $\exists b \in (-a, a)$ , 使得  $f'(b) = 0$ ,

则根据拉格朗日中值定理,  $\exists \eta \in (-a, b)$  或  $(b, a)$  即  $\exists \eta \in (-a, a)$ , 使得  $f'(x) - f'(b) = f''(\eta)(x - b)$ ,

即  $f'(x) = f''(\eta)(x - b)$ .

$$\begin{aligned} |f(a) - f(-a)| &= \left| \int_{-a}^a f'(x) dx \right| \leq \int_{-a}^a |f'(x)| dx = \int_{-a}^a |f''(\eta)(x - b)| dx = \int_{-a}^a |f''(\eta)| |x - b| dx \\ &= |f''(\eta)| \int_{-a}^a |x - b| dx = |f''(\eta)| \left[ \int_{-a}^b (b - x) dx + \int_b^a (x - b) dx \right] \\ &= |f''(\eta)| \left[ b(b + a) - \frac{b^2 - a^2}{2} - b(a - b) + \frac{a^2 - b^2}{2} \right] = |f''(\eta)|(a^2 + b^2) \\ &\leq |f''(\eta)|(a^2 + a^2) = 2a^2 |f''(\eta)|, \end{aligned}$$

即  $|f''(\eta)| \geq \frac{|f(a) - f(-a)|}{2a^2}$ , 证毕.

16. (1) 由于当  $x \in (1, 1 + \frac{1}{n})$  时, 有  $0 < 1 = \sqrt{1} \leq \sqrt{1 + x^n} \leq 1 + x^n$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{积分有: } \frac{1}{n} = \int_1^{1+\frac{1}{n}} 1 dx &\leq I_n \leq \int_1^{1+\frac{1}{n}} (1 + x^n) dx = \frac{1}{n} + \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} \Big|_1^{1+\frac{1}{n}} = \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{(1 + \frac{1}{n})^{n+1}}{n+1} \\ &= \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n \end{aligned}$$

由于  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} = 0$ ,

且  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n \right] = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} - \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n+1} + \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n = 0 - 0 + 0 \times e = 0$ ,

则根据夹逼准则, 有  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} I_n = 0$ , 证毕.

(2) 由于  $nI_n = n \int_1^{1+\frac{1}{n}} \sqrt{1 + x^n} dx \stackrel{t=n(x-1)}{=} n \int_0^1 \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{t}{n} + 1\right)^n} d\left(\frac{t}{n} + 1\right) = \int_0^1 \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{t}{n} + 1\right)^{\frac{n}{t}}} dt$ ,

令  $u = \frac{t}{n} \in (0, 1)$ , 现在固定  $t$  的值, 下证明在  $n$  增加时  $\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{t}{n} + 1\right)^{\frac{n}{t}}} = \sqrt{1 + (u + 1)^{\frac{1}{u \cdot t}}}$  单调.

设  $f(u) = (1 + u)^{\frac{1}{u}} > 1 > 0$ , 则  $\ln f(u) = \frac{1}{u} \ln(1 + u)$ ,

$$\text{两边求导得: } \frac{f'(u)}{f(u)} = \frac{\frac{u}{u+1} - \ln(u+1)}{u^2} = \frac{1 - \frac{1}{u+1} + \ln \frac{1}{u+1}}{u^2} \leq \frac{1 - \frac{1}{u+1} + \frac{1}{u+1} - 1}{u^2} = 0,$$

故  $f'(u) \leq 0$ , 即  $f(u)$  在  $(0, 1)$  上单调递减, 即在  $n \rightarrow \infty$  时,  $u \rightarrow 0$ ,  $f(u)$  增加.

进而  $nI_n = \int_0^1 \sqrt{1 + [f(u)]^t} dt$  单调增加, 由(1)易知  $nI_n \leq \frac{n}{n} - \frac{n}{n+1} + \frac{n}{n} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n$ ,

而  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \frac{n}{n} - \frac{n}{n+1} + \frac{n}{n} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n \right] = e$ , 故  $nI_n$  有界, 综合可知  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} nI_n$  存在.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} nI_n &= \lim_{\substack{n \rightarrow \infty \\ \frac{n}{t} \rightarrow \infty}} \int_0^1 \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{t}{n} + 1\right)^{\frac{n}{t}}} dt = \int_0^1 \sqrt{1 + e^t} dt \stackrel{p=\sqrt{1+e^t}}{=} \int_{\sqrt{2}}^{\sqrt{1+e}} p d \ln(p^2 - 1) = \int_{\sqrt{2}}^{\sqrt{1+e}} \frac{2p^2}{p^2 - 1} dp \\ &= \int_{\sqrt{2}}^{\sqrt{1+e}} \left( 2 + \frac{2}{p^2 - 1} \right) dp = 2(\sqrt{1+e} - \sqrt{2}) + \int_{\sqrt{2}}^{\sqrt{1+e}} \left( \frac{1}{p-1} - \frac{1}{p+1} \right) dp \\ &= 2(\sqrt{1+e} - \sqrt{2}) + \ln \frac{p-1}{p+1} \Big|_{\sqrt{2}}^{\sqrt{1+e}} = 2(\sqrt{1+e} - \sqrt{2}) + \ln \frac{\sqrt{1+e} - 1}{\sqrt{1+e} + 1} - \ln \frac{\sqrt{2} - 1}{\sqrt{2} + 1} \end{aligned}$$