

2014-1 期中试卷解答

1. 夹逼法: 当 $n > 2$ 时有: $2 = (2^n)^{1/n} \leq (1 + n^2 + 2^n)^{1/n} < (2^n + 2^n + 2^n)^{1/n} = 2\sqrt[n]{3}$, 两边取极限即得 $l = 2$

2. 分母等价变形后用洛必达法, 然后化简, 再归于熟知极限计算:

$$l = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{3x^2} = \frac{1}{3} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - (1 + x^2) \cos x}{x^2} = \frac{1}{3} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} - \cos x \right) = -\frac{1}{6}$$

$$3. 1^\infty \text{ 型, 依据 } \lim u^v = e^{\lim v(u-1)} \text{ 转换: } l = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x - 1}{1 - \cos x}} = e^{2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x - x}{x^3}} = e^{\frac{2}{3} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos^2 x}{x^2}} = e^{\frac{2}{3} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} (1 + \cos x)} = e^{\frac{2}{3}}$$

$$4. \frac{dy}{dx} = f' \left(\frac{x-1}{x+1} \right) \cdot \left(1 - \frac{2}{x+1} \right)' = \arcsin \left(\frac{x-1}{x+1} \right)' \cdot \frac{2}{(x+1)^2}, \quad \left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_{x=0} = \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot 2 = \pi;$$

$$5. \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{3t^2 + 2t}{1 - \frac{1}{1+t}} = 3t^2 + 5t + 2, \quad \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{d}{dt} (3t^2 + 5t + 2) \frac{dt}{dx} = (6t + 5) \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{1+t}} = \frac{6t^2 + 11t + 5}{t}.$$

$$6. 2x - y - xy' + 4yy' = 0, \quad y' = \left. \frac{-2x + y}{4y - x} \right|_{(1,1)} = -\frac{1}{3}, \quad \text{切线方程是 } y - 1 = -\frac{1}{3}(x - 1);$$

$$7. \left. \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{1+x^2} \right|_{x=1, y=\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{3}{2}, \quad \left. \frac{dx}{dy} \right|_{y=\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{2}{3}, \quad \left. \frac{d^2x}{dy^2} \right|_{y=\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{x(x+x^2)}{1+x+x^2} \right) \frac{dx}{dy} \Big|_{x=1}$$

$$= \frac{(1+3x^2)(1+x+x^2) - (x+x^3)(2x+1)}{(1+x+x^2)^2} \Big|_{x=1} \cdot \frac{2}{3} = \frac{4}{9}. \quad (\text{也可以用 } \frac{d^2x}{dy^2} = \frac{-y''}{y'^3} \text{ 来计算})$$

$$8. (1) y' = f'(x^2)2x, \quad y'' = 2[f''(x^2)2x^2 + f'(x^2)],$$

$$(2) y' = 2f(x)f'(x), \quad y'' = 2[f'^2(x) + f(x)f''(x)];$$

$$9. \ln y = 2 \ln(1+x) + \frac{1}{2} \ln x - 5 \ln x - x, \quad \frac{1}{y} y' = \frac{2}{1+x} + \frac{1}{2x} - \frac{5}{x} - 1, \quad x=1 \text{ 时, } y = \frac{4}{e},$$

$$\text{所以 } y'(1) = y \left(\frac{2}{1+x} + \frac{1}{2x} - \frac{5}{x} - 1 \right) \Big|_{x=1} = -\frac{18}{e}.$$

$$10. u(x) = 1 - \frac{(2x)^2}{2!} + \frac{(2x)^4}{4!} + o(x^4) - [1 - 2x^2 + \frac{(-2x^2)^2}{2!} + o(x^4)] = -\frac{4x^4}{3} + o(x^4), \text{主部是 } -\frac{4x^4}{3}.$$

$$11. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x}{x+2} = \frac{1}{2}, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{a} - \sqrt{a-x}}{x} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{a}} \quad (\text{洛必达法}); \text{于是 (1) 当 } a=0 \text{ 时,}$$

$x=0$ 是第二类间断点; (2) 当 $0 < a \neq 1$ 时, $x=0$ 是第一类间断点, 是跳跃间断点。

12. 依据拉格朗日中值公式, 存在介于 $x, \tan x$ 之间的实数 ξ , 使得

$$\begin{aligned} l &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\tan x) - f(x)}{x^4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(\xi)(\tan x - x)}{x^4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(\xi) - f'(0)}{\xi - 0} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\xi}{x} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x - x}{x^3} \\ &= f''(0) \cdot 1 \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{\cos^2 x} - 1}{3x^2} = 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 x}{3x^2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \cos^2 x = \frac{2}{3}. \end{aligned}$$

(其中 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\xi}{x} = 1$ 是因 ξ 介于 $x, \tan x$ 之间, 而 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x}{x} = 1$ 用夹逼原则得来)

13. $g'(x) = f'(x) \sin^2 x + f(x) \sin 2x, g'(0) = 0$, 第二步必须用定义做:

$$g''(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{g'(x) - g'(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(f'(x) \frac{\sin x}{x} \sin x + f(x) \frac{\sin 2x}{2x} \cdot 2 \right) = 2f(0)$$

14. 设梯子顶端到墙角的距离为 $y(t)$, 墙角到梯子底端的距离为 $x(t)$ 。当梯子顶点向墙底滑落时, 由题意:

$y = \sqrt{13^2 - x^2}$, $\frac{dx}{dt} = 5$, $x = 12$ 时, $y = 5$, $\frac{dy}{dt} = -12$ 。此时, 直角三角形的面积及其导数为

$$s = \frac{1}{2}xy, \quad \frac{ds}{dt} = \frac{1}{2}(x'y + xy') = -\frac{199}{2}.$$

15. 即证存在 $\xi \in (a, b)$ 使得 $f'(\xi)[g(b) - g(\xi)] - g'(\xi)[f(\xi) - f(a)] = 0$. 设

$F(x) = [f(x) - f(a)] \cdot [g(b) - g(x)]$, 则由于 $F(a) = 0 = F(b)$, 由罗尔定理得证。

16. 证: 因为 $|f(x)| \leq |x|$, 所以 $\left| \frac{f(x)}{x} \right| \leq 1$ 。于是

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left| \frac{f(x)}{x} \right| &= \left| \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\alpha_1 \varphi(x) + \alpha_2 \varphi(2x) + \cdots + \alpha_n \varphi(nx)}{x} \right| \\ &= \left| \alpha_1 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\varphi(x) - \varphi(0)}{x - 0} + 2\alpha_2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\varphi(2x) - \varphi(0)}{2x - 0} + \cdots + n\alpha_n \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\varphi(nx) - \varphi(0)}{nx - 0} \right| \\ &= |\alpha_1 \varphi'(0) + 2\alpha_2 \varphi'(0) + \cdots + n\alpha_n \varphi'(0)| = |\alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2 + \cdots + n\alpha_n| \leq \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 1 = 1. \end{aligned}$$