2015----2016高数(上)期中试题

1. 设
$$f(x^2-1) = \ln \frac{x^2}{x^2+1}$$
,则 $f(x)$ 的定义域为_____

$$t \in (-\infty, -2) \cup (-1, +\infty)$$

由于
$$x^2 = t + 1 > 0 \Rightarrow t > -1$$



$$2.\lim_{n\to\infty} n \left(\frac{1}{n^2 + \pi} + \frac{1}{n^2 + 2\pi} + \dots + \frac{1}{n^2 + n\pi} \right) = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$

解:
$$\frac{n^2}{n^2 + n\pi} \le n \left(\frac{1}{n^2 + \pi} + \frac{1}{n^2 + 2\pi} + \dots + \frac{1}{n^2 + n\pi} \right) = \frac{n^2}{n^2 + \pi}$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n^2}{n^2 + n\pi} = 1, \quad \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n^2}{n^2 + \pi} = 1,$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} n \left(\frac{1}{n^2 + \pi} + \frac{1}{n^2 + 2\pi} + \dots + \frac{1}{n^2 + n\pi} \right) = 1$$



$$3.\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\arctan 2x}{\sqrt{1+3x}-1} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$

解:
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\arctan 2x}{\sqrt{1+3x}-1} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2x}{\frac{1}{2} \cdot 3x} = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$4.\lim_{x\to 1}(x-1)\sin\frac{1}{(x-1)} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$

解:
$$\lim_{x\to 1} (x-1)\sin\frac{1}{(x-1)} = 0$$



有界变量与无穷小乘积是无穷小

5. 若函数
$$f(x) = \frac{\ln(x+2b)}{(x-a)(x-2)}$$
有无穷间断点 $x = 3$ 和

解: 因为x = 2是可去间断点,所以 $\lim_{x \to 2} \ln(x + 2b) = 0$

$$2 + 2b = 1 \Rightarrow b = -\frac{1}{2}$$

x = 3是无穷间断点且 $\lim_{x \to 3} \ln(x + 2b) = \lim_{x \to 3} \ln(x - 1) = \ln 2$

$$\lim_{x \to 3} (x - a)(x - 2) = 0 \Rightarrow a = 3$$



6.已知
$$f'(3)$$
存在,且 $\lim_{h\to\infty} h[f(3-\frac{2}{h})-f(3)]=1$,则曲线

y = f(x)在点(3, f(3))处的切线斜率为

解:
$$\lim_{h \to \infty} h[f(3 - \frac{2}{h}) - f(3)] = \lim_{h \to \infty} \frac{f(3 - \frac{2}{h}) - f(3)}{-\frac{2}{h}} \cdot (-2)$$

$$= -2f'(3) = 1 \implies f'(3) = -\frac{1}{2}$$

7. 没
$$y = \tan \sqrt{x}$$
, 则 $\frac{dy}{dx} =$ _____



$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \sec^2 \sqrt{x} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \sec^2 \sqrt{x}$$

8. 曲线
$$y = f(x)$$
由方程 $y = x + \ln y$ 所确定,则 $\frac{dy}{dx}|_{x=e-1} =$ _____

解:
$$y' = 1 + \frac{1}{y}y'$$
 $y' = \frac{y}{y-1}$ $x = e-1, y = e, \frac{dy}{dx}|_{x=e-1} = \frac{e}{e-1}$

9. 设函数
$$y = 3e^x + e^{-x}$$
 $(x \ge 0)$,其反函数为 $x(y)$,则 $\frac{dx}{dy}\Big|_{y=4} =$ _____

解:
$$y' = 3e^x - e^{-x}$$
 $y = 4 \Rightarrow x = 0 \ x = -\ln 3$ (舍)



$$y'(0) = 2$$
 $\frac{dx}{dy}\Big|_{y=4} = \frac{1}{y'(0)} = \frac{1}{2}$

10. 设 $y = \arctan f(x^2)$, 其中函数f可导,则dy =

解:
$$dy = \frac{2xf'(x^2)}{1+[f(x^2)]^2}dx$$

11. 设
$$y = x^{\sin x}$$
,则 $\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = \underline{\qquad}$.

解: $\ln y = \sin x \ln x$

$$\frac{1}{y}y' = \cos x \ln x + \sin x \cdot \frac{1}{x}$$



$$y' = y(\cos x \ln x + \frac{\sin x}{x}) = x^{\sin x} (\cos x \ln x + \frac{\sin x}{x})$$

12.已知
$$y(0) = 0$$
, $dy = \sec^2 3x dx$,则 $y =$ ______

解:
$$(\frac{1}{3}\tan 3x + C)' = \sec^2 3x$$

$$y = \frac{1}{3}\tan 3x + C$$

将
$$y(0) = 0$$
代入得 $C = 0$

$$y = \frac{1}{3} \tan 3x$$



13.设函数
$$y = y(x)$$
由参数方程
$$\begin{cases} x = t - \ln(1+t) \\ y = t^3 + t^2 \end{cases}$$
 确定,则

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$$

解:
$$\frac{dx}{dt} = 1 - \frac{1}{1+t} = \frac{t}{1+t}$$
 $\frac{dy}{dt} = 3t^2 + 2t$

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

$$\frac{1+t}{1+t}$$



$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = (6t+5) \cdot \frac{1+t}{t} = \frac{(6t+5)(1+t)}{t}$$

14. 已知函数
$$y = \sin 2x$$
,则 $y^{(n)} =$ _____

$$y^{(n)} = 2^n \sin(2x + \frac{n\pi}{2})$$

15.函数 $f(x) = x^2 \ln x$ 在 $x_0 = 1$ 处具有拉格朗日余项的

二阶泰勒公式为
$$f(x) =$$

$$f'(x) = 2x \ln x + x$$
, $f''(x) = 2 \ln x + 3$, $f'''(x) = \frac{2}{x}$
 $f(1) = 0$, $f'(1) = 1$, $f''(1) = 3$

$$f(x) = (x-1) + \frac{3}{2}(x-1)^2 + \frac{(x-1)^3}{3\xi}$$



ξ在1与x之间

16.曲线 $y = \ln \sec x$ 在点(x, y)处的曲率半径为

$$y' = \frac{\sec x \tan x}{\sec x} = \tan x, \quad y'' = \sec^2 x$$

$$k = \frac{\sec^2 x}{(1 + \tan^2 x)^{3/2}} = \cos x \qquad R = \frac{1}{k} = \sec x$$

17.曲线
$$r = e^{2\theta}$$
在点 $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$ 处的弧微分 $ds =$ ______.

$$ds = \sqrt{r^2 + (r')^2} d\theta = \sqrt{e^{4\theta} + 4e^{4\theta}} d\theta = \sqrt{5}e^{2\theta} d\theta$$



$$ds \bigg|_{\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}} = \sqrt{5}e^{\pi}d\theta$$

18.曲线y=
$$\frac{x^2 + \sin x}{x-1}$$
的铅直渐近线方程为_____

斜渐近线方程为

$$\lim_{x \to 1} \frac{x^2 + \sin x}{x - 1} = \infty \qquad x = 1$$
为铅直渐近线

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^2 + \sin x}{x^2 - x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{1 + \frac{\sin x}{x^2}}{1 - \frac{1}{x}} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} [f(x) - x] = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left[\frac{x^2 + \sin x - x^2 + x}{x - 1} \right] = 1$$



斜渐近线方程为 y = x + 1

19.函数 $f(x) = x^{\frac{1}{x}}$ 在(0,+∞)上的最大值为

$$y' = (e^{\frac{1}{x}\ln x})' = e^{\frac{1}{x}\ln x} \left(-\frac{1}{x^2}\ln x + \frac{1}{x}\frac{1}{x}\right) = x^{\frac{1}{x}}\frac{1 - \ln x}{x^2}$$

令
$$y'=0$$
,得驻点 $x=e$

当
$$x > e$$
时, $y' < 0$;当 $x < e$ 时, $y' > 0$

函数在x = e处取得极大值,

由于只有一个驻点, 此极大值就是最大值



$$y_{\text{\text{\frac{1}{2}}}} = e^{rac{1}{e}}$$

$$20.\lim_{n\to\infty} \ln[1 + \frac{1}{n(x+1)}]^n = \underline{\qquad}$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \ln[1 + \frac{1}{n(x+1)}]^n = \ln\lim_{n\to\infty} [1 + \frac{1}{n(x+1)}]^{n(x+1) \cdot \frac{1}{x+1}}$$

$$= \ln e^{\frac{1}{x+1}} = \frac{1}{x+1}$$

$$21.\lim_{x\to 0^+} \frac{1 - \sqrt{\cos x}}{1 - \cos \sqrt{x}} = \underline{\qquad}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{1 - \sqrt{\cos x}}{1 - \cos \sqrt{x}} = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{1 - \cos x}{\frac{1}{2}x(1 + \sqrt{\cos x})}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{\frac{1}{2}x^{2}}{\frac{1}{2}x(1 + \sqrt{\cos x})} = 0$$



$$22.\lim_{x\to 0} \left(\frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x \arcsin x}\right) = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \left(\frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x \arcsin x} \right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\arcsin x - x}{x^2 \arcsin x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\arcsin x - x}{x^3}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} - 1}{3x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - \sqrt{1 - x^2}}{3x^2 \sqrt{1 - x^2}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - \sqrt{1 - x^2}}{3x^2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^2}{3x^2(1+\sqrt{1-x^2})} = \frac{1}{6}$$



23. 设曲线满足方程 $x^{\frac{2}{3}} + y^{\frac{2}{3}} = a^{\frac{2}{3}}$, 则曲线在点

$$(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}a, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}a)$$
处的切线方程为_____

方程两边对x求导 $\frac{2}{3}x^{-\frac{1}{3}} + \frac{2}{3}y^{-\frac{1}{3}}y' = 0$

$$y' = -\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^{-\frac{1}{3}}$$
 $y' \Big|_{\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}a, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}a\right)} = -1$

切线方程为 $y - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}a = -(x - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}a)$



二、解答题

1. (6分) 设函数
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\ln(1+bx)}{x} & x \neq 0 \\ -1 & x = 0 \end{cases}$$
,且 $(1+bx) > 0$,

在x = 0处可导,求b值和f'(0)值及f'(x),并讨论f'(x)在 x = 0处的连续性。

解: f(x)在x = 0可导,

$$f'(0) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{\ln(1+bx)}{x} + 1}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\ln(1+bx) + x}{x^2}$$
$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{b}{1+bx} + 1}{2x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{b+1+bx}{2x(1+bx)} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{b+1+bx}{2x}$$



$$b=-1$$

$$f'(0) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{\ln(1-x)}{x} + 1}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\ln(1-x) + x}{x^2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{-1}{1-x} + 1}{2x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{-x}{2x(1-x)} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{\frac{-x}{1-x} - \ln(1-x)}{x^2} = \frac{-x - (1-x)\ln(1-x)}{x^2(1-x)} \quad x \neq 0$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} f'(x) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{-x - (1-x)\ln(1-x)}{x^2(1-x)} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{-x - (1-x)\ln(1-x)}{x^2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{-1 + \ln(1-x) + 1}{2x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{-x}{2x} = -\frac{1}{2} = f'(0)$$



$$f'(x)$$
在 $x = 0$ 处连续。

2.(6分)求函数
$$f(x) = 1 + \frac{x}{(x+3)^2}$$
在 $x > 0$ 上的单调区间与

极值点, 凹凸区间与拐点。

解:
$$f'(x) = \frac{3-x}{(x+3)^3}$$
, $f''(x) = \frac{2(x-6)}{(x+3)^4}$
 $f'(x) = 0$, 得 $x = 3$, $f''(x) = 0$, 得 $x = 6$

\mathcal{X}	(0,3)	3	(3,6)	6	(6,+∞)	
y'	+		_		_	
y"	_		_		+	
	_	极大值		拐点		
У	\nearrow \cap	<u>13</u>	7	$(6,\frac{29}{37})$	\searrow \cup	
		1 2		27		



$$3.(5分)$$
设 $p > 1, q > 1$, 且 $\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1$, 证明: 当 $x > 0$ 时,

$$\frac{1}{-}x^p + \frac{1}{-} \ge x$$

$$p \qquad q$$
证明: 沒 $f(x) = \frac{1}{-}x^p + \frac{1}{-}x$

$$f'(x) = x^{p-1} - 1$$
, $f''(x) = (p-1)x^{p-2} > 0$

则f'(x)单调递增。又因f(1) = 0,

当
$$x > 1$$
时, $f'(x) > f'(1) = 0$ 当 $x < 1$ 时 $f'(x) < f'(1) = 0$

所以f(x)在x = 1处达到最小值,从而 $f(x) \ge f(1) = 0$



4.(5分) 证明函数 $f(x) = e^x - (ax^2 + bx + 1)$ 至多只有三个零点

证:假设f(x)有4个不同的零点,则由罗尔中值定理知 f'(x)有3个不同的零点,

进一步,f''(x)有两个不同的零点,f'''(x)有一个零点。

 $但f'''(x) = e^x \neq 0$,矛盾。



4.(5分) 证明函数 $f(x) = e^x - (ax^2 + bx + 1)$ 至多只有三个零点

证:假设f(x)有4个不同的零点,

不妨设 $f(x_1) = f(x_2) = f(x_3) = f(x_4) = 0$,且 $x_1 < x_2 < x_3 < x_4$ 则由罗尔中值定理知,

在 $(x_1, x_2), (x_2, x_3), (x_3, x_4)$ 内各存在一点 ξ_1 , ξ_2 , ξ_3 , 使 $f'(\xi_1) = f'(\xi_2) = f'(\xi_3) = 0$ 再由罗尔中值定理知,

在 $(\xi_1, \xi_2), (\xi_2, \xi_3)$ 内各存在一点 η_1 , η_2 使 $f''(\eta_1) = f''(\eta_2) = 0$ 还由罗尔中值定理知,

在 (η_1, η_2) 内存在一点 τ 使 $f'''(\tau) = 0$



但 $f'''(x) = e^x \neq 0$,矛盾。