

2016---2017高数（上）期中试题

一、填空（3分×27=81分）

1. 设 $f(x)$ 的定义域是 $(1,2]$, 则 $f(\frac{1}{x+1})$ 的定义域是_____

$$\text{解:} \because 1 < \frac{1}{1+x} \leq 2, \quad \therefore \frac{1}{2} \leq 1+x < 1 \quad \text{即} \quad -\frac{1}{2} \leq x < 0$$

定义域为 $[-\frac{1}{2}, 0)$

2. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{e^x - e^{-x}}$ 的值等于_____

$$\text{解:} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{e^x - e^{-x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{e^x + e^{-x}} = \frac{1}{2}$$



3. 设 $f(x) = x \sin^2\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$, 则 $f(x)$ 在 $x = 0$ 处是_____

类间断点.

解: 因为 $|\sin^2(\frac{1}{x})| \leq 1$ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \sin^2(\frac{1}{x}) = 0$

$x = 0$ 是第一类可去间断点

4. 设 $y = \sqrt{\sin \frac{x}{2}}$, 则 $y' =$ _____

解: $y' = \frac{\frac{1}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2}}{2 \sqrt{\sin \frac{x}{2}}} = \frac{\cos \frac{x}{2}}{4 \sqrt{\sin \frac{x}{2}}}$



5. 设 $y = \ln(x + \sqrt{1 + x^2})$, 则 $dy =$ _____

$$\text{解: } dy = \frac{1 + \frac{2x}{2\sqrt{1+x^2}}}{x + \sqrt{1+x^2}} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx$$

6. 设 $y = 2^x$, 则 y 的 n 阶导数 $y^{(n)} =$ _____

$$y' = 2^x \ln 2, \quad y'' = 2^x (\ln 2)^2 \cdots, \quad y^{(n)} = 2^x (\ln 2)^n$$



7. 设 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x+2a}{x-a} \right)^x = 8$, 则 $a =$ _____

解: $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x+2a}{x-a} \right)^x = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \ln \left(1 + \frac{3a}{x-a} \right)} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \frac{3a}{x-a}} = e^{3a} = 8$

$$a = \ln 2$$

8. 设 $f(x)$ 可导, 且 $f(1) = 0, f'(1) = a$, 则 $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1-3h)}{h} =$ _____

解: $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1-3h)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1-3h) - f(1)}{-3h} \cdot (-3)$

$$= -3f'(1) = -3a$$



9. 设 $f(x)$ 有直至 $n+1$ 阶的导数, 则 $f(x)$ 的泰勒多项式

$P_n(x) = a_0 + a_1(x-x_0) + a_2(x-x_0)^2 + \cdots + a_n(x-x_0)^n$ 中系数

$a_n =$ _____

$$\text{解: } a_n = \frac{f^{(n)}(x_0)}{n!}$$

10. $f(x) = x^3 - 3x^2 + 6$ 的极大值 = _____

$$\text{解: } y' = 3x^2 - 6x = 0, \quad y'' = 6x - 6$$

$$x = 0, x = 2$$

$$y''(0) = -6 < 0, \quad y''(2) = 6 > 0$$

$$y_{\text{极大}} = f(0) = 6$$



二、填空（每空4分,4分×13=52分）

1. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3x - \sin 3x}{x^3}$ 的值等于 _____

$$\text{解: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3x - \sin 3x}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3 - 3\cos 3x}{3x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos 3x}{x^2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2}(3x)^2}{x^2} = \frac{9}{2}$$



$$2. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\cos x + \sin x)^{2x} - 1}{x^2} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\text{解: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\cos x + \sin x)^{2x} - 1}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{2x \ln(\cos x + \sin x)} - 1}{x^2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x \ln(\cos x + \sin x)}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \ln(\cos x + \sin x)}{x}$$

$$= 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x + \sin x - 1}{x}$$

$$= 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\sin x + \cos x}{1} = 2$$



3. 设 $y = \sqrt{x^2 - 1}$, 则 $y''|_{x=2} =$ _____

解: $y' = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 - 1}}, y'' = \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - 1} - x \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 - 1}}}{(x^2 - 1)} = \frac{-1}{(x^2 - 1)^{3/2}}$

$$y''|_{x=2} = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{9}$$

4. 设单调连续可导的函数 $y = f(x)$, 有 $f(0) = 1, f'(0) = 2$, 则其反函数的导数 $\frac{dx}{dy}|_{y=1} =$ _____

解: $\frac{dx}{dy}|_{y=1} = \frac{1}{\frac{dy}{dx}|_{x=0}} = \frac{1}{2}$



5. 设 $f(x)$ 为可导的函数, 且 $f(0) = 0, f'(0) = 2$,
 $y = f[f(f(\sin f(x)))]$, 则 $y'(0) =$ _____

解: $y' = f'[f(f(\sin f(x)))]f'(f(\sin f(x)))$
 $\cdot f'(\sin f(x))\cos f(x)f'(x)$

$$\begin{aligned} y'(0) &= f'[f(f(\sin f(0)))]f'(f(\sin f(0))) \\ &\quad \cdot f'(\sin f(0))\cos f(0)f'(0) \\ &= 16 \end{aligned}$$



6. 设函数 $y = y(x)$ 由方程 $e^{x+y} + \cos(xy) = 0$ 确定, 则

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$$

解: 方程两边求微分得

$$e^{x+y}(dx + dy) - \sin(xy)(ydx + xdy) = 0$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{e^{x+y} - y \sin(xy)}{e^{x+y} - x \sin(xy)}$$



7. 设 $y = y(x)$ 由参数方程 $\begin{cases} x = \ln(1+t^2) + 1 \\ y = 2 \arctan t - (1+t)^2 \end{cases}$ 确定,

则 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$, $\left. \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} \right|_{t=2} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

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

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

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = -(1+2t) \frac{1+t^2}{2t} \quad \left. \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} \right|_{t=2} = -\frac{25}{4}$$



8. 设 $f(x_0 - \Delta x) - f(x_0)$ 与 $\sin 2\Delta x$ 为 $\Delta x \rightarrow 0$ 时的等价无穷小, 则 $f'(x_0) =$ _____

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解: } & \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 - \Delta x) - f(x_0)}{\sin 2\Delta x} \\ &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 - \Delta x) - f(x_0)}{-\Delta x} \cdot \frac{(-\Delta x)}{\sin 2\Delta x} \\ &= f'(x_0) \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) = 1 \\ & f'(x_0) = -2\end{aligned}$$



9. 曲线 $y = e^{-\frac{x^2}{8}}$ 的凸区间为 _____

解: $y' = -\frac{1}{4}xe^{-\frac{x^2}{8}},$

$$y'' = -\frac{1}{4}e^{-\frac{x^2}{8}} + \frac{1}{16}x^2e^{-\frac{x^2}{8}} = \frac{1}{16}e^{-\frac{x^2}{8}}(x^2 - 4)$$

凸区间为 $(-2, 2)$

10. 曲线 $y = 1 + \frac{36x}{(x+3)^2}$ 的一条水平渐近线方程为 _____

解: $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} [1 + \frac{36x}{(x+3)^2}] = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} [\frac{x^2 + 42x + 9}{(x+3)^2}] = 1$

$y = 1$ 为一条水平渐近线



11. 已知 $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\ln \cos 3x}{x^2} & x \neq 0 \\ a & x = 0 \end{cases}$ 在 $x = 0$ 处连续, 则 $a = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

解: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln \cos 3x}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1 + \cos 3x - 1)}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos 3x - 1}{x^2}$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\frac{1}{2}(3x)^2}{x^2} = -\frac{9}{2}$$



12. 设 $f(x) = \ln x$ 按照 $x - 2$ 的幂展开成 n 阶泰勒公式, 则其拉格朗日余项 $R_n(x) =$ _____

解: $f'(x) = \frac{1}{x}, f''(x) = -\frac{1}{x^2}, f'''(x) = \frac{2}{x^3}, \dots,$

$$f^{(n)}(x) = (-1)^{n-1} \frac{(n-1)!}{x^n}$$

$$R_n(x) = \frac{\frac{(-1)^n n!}{\xi^{n+1}}}{(n+1)!} (x-2)^{n+1} = \frac{(-1)^n}{(n+1)\xi^{n+1}} (x-2)^{n+1}$$

ξ 在 x 与 2 之间



三、解答题 (8分)

$$\text{设 } f(x) = \begin{cases} x \arctan \frac{1}{x^2} & x \neq 0 \\ 0 & x = 0 \end{cases}, \text{求 } f'(x), \text{ 并讨论 } f'(x) \text{ 的连续性。}$$

$$\text{解: } f'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \arctan \frac{1}{x^2}}{x} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$x \neq 0, \quad f'(x) = \arctan \frac{1}{x^2} + x \frac{-2x^{-3}}{1 + \frac{1}{x^4}} = \arctan \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{2x^2}{x^4 + 1}$$

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} \arctan \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{2x^2}{x^4 + 1} & x \neq 0 \\ \frac{\pi}{2} & x = 0 \end{cases}$$



$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} \arctan \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{2x^2}{x^4 + 1} & x \neq 0 \\ \frac{\pi}{2} & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\arctan \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{2x^2}{x^4 + 1} \right) = \frac{\pi}{2} = f'(0)$$

$f'(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上连续



四、证明题 (10分)

1. 证明对任意自然数 n , 都有不等式: $\frac{1}{n+1} < \ln(1 + \frac{1}{n}) < \frac{1}{n}$

证明: 令 $f(x) = \ln x$

则 $f(x)$ 在 $[n, n+1]$ 上满足拉格朗日中值定理条件, 且有

$$\ln(n+1) - \ln n = \frac{1}{\xi}, \quad \text{其中 } n < \xi < n+1$$

$$\text{所以 } \frac{1}{n+1} < \frac{1}{\xi} < \frac{1}{n} \qquad \frac{1}{n+1} < \ln(n+1) - \ln n < \frac{1}{n}$$

$$\text{即 } \frac{1}{n+1} < \ln(1 + \frac{1}{n}) < \frac{1}{n}$$



2. 设 $a_n = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n} - \ln n$ ($n = 1, 2, \cdots$), 试证明
数列 $\{a_n\}$ 是收敛的

$$\begin{aligned} \text{证: } a_{n+1} - a_n &= \frac{1}{n+1} - \ln(n+1) + \ln n \\ &= \frac{1}{n+1} - \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) < 0 \quad \text{数列单调减小} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a_n &= 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n} - \ln n \\ &> \ln 2 + \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{2}\right) + \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{3}\right) + \cdots + \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) - \ln n \\ &= \ln 2 + \ln 3 - \ln 2 + \ln 4 - \ln 3 + \cdots + \ln(n+1) - \ln n - \ln n \\ &= \ln(n+1) - \ln n > 0 \end{aligned}$$



数列单调减小有下界, $\{a_n\}$ 收敛

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。

