

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{2}{\pi} \arctan x \right)^x &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} e^{x \ln \left(\frac{2}{\pi} \arctan x \right)} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln \frac{2}{\pi} \arctan x}{\frac{1}{x}}} \\
 &= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{2}{\pi} \arctan x}{-\frac{1}{x^2}} \cdot \frac{1}{1+x^2} \cdot \frac{2}{\pi}} \\
 &= e^{-\frac{2}{\pi}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (3) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 - \sqrt{1+x^2}}{(\cos x - e^{x^2}) \sin x^2} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 - (1 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{2!}(\frac{1}{2}x^2)^2 + o(x^4))}{(1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + o(x^2)) - (1 + x^2 + o(x^4))} \cdot x^2 \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{8}x^4 + o(x^4)}{-\frac{3}{2}x^4 + o(x^4)} = -\frac{1}{12}
 \end{aligned}$$

(4) 设函数 $f(x)$ 二阶可导, 且 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x^2} = 1$, $f''(0) = 2$,

$$\text{求 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - x}{x^2}.$$

$$f(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \cdot \frac{f(x)}{x} = 0 \cdot 1 = 0$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - x}{x^2} \text{ 是 } \frac{0}{0} \text{ 型不定式. 则 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - x}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(x) - 1}{2x} = 0$$

$$x \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = f'(0) = 1$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(x) - 1}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f''(x) - f''(0)}{x - 0} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = f''(0) \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 1 - 0 = 1$$

$$\therefore \text{由 } ①② \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - x}{x^2} = 1$$

4、确定 a, b 使 $f(x) = x - (a + b \cos x) \sin x$ 当 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时为 x 的 5 阶无穷小量。

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(x) &= x - a \sin x - \frac{b}{2} \sin 2x \\
 &= x - a \left(x - \frac{x^3}{6} + \frac{x^5}{120} + o(x^5) \right) - \frac{b}{2} \left(2x - \frac{(2x)^3}{6} + \frac{(2x)^5}{120} + o(x^5) \right) \\
 &= (1-a-b)x + \left[\frac{a}{6} + \frac{b}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{2^3}{6} \right) \right] x^3 - \left[\frac{a}{120} + \frac{b}{2} \cdot \frac{2^5}{120} \right] x^5 + o(x^5)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore 1-a-b=0$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{a}{6} + \frac{b}{2} \cdot \frac{2^3}{6} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore a = \frac{4}{3} \quad b = -\frac{1}{3}$$

5、设函数 $f(x)$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 上连续, 在 $(0, 1)$ 上可导, 且 $f(0) = f(1) = 0$,

$f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = 1$, 证明: 必有一点 $\xi \in (0, 1)$, 使得 $f'(\xi) = 1$ 成立。

$$\text{令 } F(x) = f(x) - x$$

$$\text{则 } F(1) = f(1) - 1 = 0 - 1 = -1 < 0$$

$$F\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) - \frac{1}{2} = 1 - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} > 0$$

$\therefore F(x)$ 在 $\left[\frac{1}{2}, 1\right]$ 上满足零点定理。

$$\therefore F(\eta) = 0 \quad \eta \in \left(\frac{1}{2}, 1\right)$$

$$\therefore F(0) = f(0) - 0 = 0$$

$\therefore F(x)$ 在 $[0, \eta]$ 上满足 Rolle 中值定理

$\therefore \exists -\frac{1}{2} \leq \xi \in (0, \eta) \subset (0, 1)$, 使得 $F'(\xi) = f'(\xi) - 1 = 0$, 即 $f'(\xi) = 1$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(x)}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} f'(0) = 1 \quad \times$$