

2019~2020 学年第一学期第一次月考试卷参考答案

《高等数学 2A》

考试时间：2019 年 10 月 11 日 (1 小时)

一、求下列极限 (每小题 10 分, 共 40 分)

$$1. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 - 2 \sin x)^{\frac{1}{\tan x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} [(1 - 2 \sin x)^{\frac{1}{-2 \sin x}}]^{\frac{-2 \sin x}{\tan x}},$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} [(1 - 2 \sin x)^{\frac{1}{-2 \sin x}}] = e, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-2 \sin x}{\tan x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-2x}{x} = -2,$$

\therefore 原式 = e^{-2} .

$$2. \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 2x} - \cos x}{\sqrt{4x^2 + 1} + x + \sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{1 + \frac{2}{x}} - \frac{\cos x}{x}}{\sqrt{4 + \frac{1}{x^2}} + 1 + \frac{\sin x}{x}},$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\cos x}{x} = 0, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 0 \text{ (有界量与无穷小的乘积是无穷小)},$$

$$\therefore \text{原式} = \frac{1 - 0}{2 + 1 + 0} = \frac{1}{3}.$$

$$3. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\sqrt[3]{1 + \tan x} - 1)(\sqrt{1 + x^2} - 1)}{(e^x - 1) \ln(1 + x^2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{3} \tan x \cdot \frac{1}{2} x^2}{x \cdot x^2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{3} x \cdot \frac{1}{2} x^2}{x \cdot x^2} = \frac{1}{6}.$$

$$4. \frac{n^2}{n^2 + n} \leq \frac{n}{n^2 + 1} + \frac{n}{n^2 + 2} + \cdots + \frac{n}{n^2 + n} \leq \frac{n^2}{n^2 + 1},$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2}{n^2 + n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2}{n^2 + 1} = 1, \quad \therefore \text{原式} = 1.$$

二、解答题 (每小题 12 分, 共 36 分)

$$1. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\beta(x)}{\alpha(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 + x \arcsin x - e^{x^2}}{\tan x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 + x \arcsin x - e^{x^2}}{x^2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \arcsin x}{x^2} - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{x^2} - 1}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2}{x^2} - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2}{x^2} = 1 - 1 = 0,$$

\therefore 当 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时, $\beta(x)$ 是比 $\alpha(x)$ 高阶的无穷小.

2. (1) $x \neq 0$ 时, $f(x)$ 显然连续;

$$x = 0 \text{ 时, } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \arctan \frac{1}{x} = 0 = f(0), \quad \therefore f(x) \text{ 在 } x = 0 \text{ 处连续.}$$

综上, $f(x)$ 的连续区间为 $(-\infty, +\infty)$.

$$(2) f'_-(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{x \arctan \frac{1}{x}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \arctan \frac{1}{x} = -\frac{\pi}{2},$$

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

由于 $f'_-(0) \neq f'_+(0)$, 故 $f(x)$ 在 $x = 0$ 不可导.

3. (1) 当 $x > 1$ 时, $|3^{-(x-1)}| < 1$, 故 $f(x) = \frac{0+2}{x+0} = \frac{2}{x}$;

当 $x = 1$ 时, $f(x) = \frac{3}{2}$; 当 $x < 1$ 时, $f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 + \frac{2}{3^{-n(x-1)}}}{\frac{x}{3^{-n(x-1)} + 1}} = x^2$,

$$\therefore f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2, & x < 1, \\ \frac{3}{2}, & x = 1, \\ \frac{2}{x}, & x > 1. \end{cases}$$

(2) $x \neq 1$ 时, $f(x)$ 显然连续;

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} x^2 = 1, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{2}{x} = 2, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) \neq \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x),$$

$\therefore x = 1$ 是第一类间断点中的跳跃间断点.

三、解答题 (12 分)

(1) $f(x)$ 为初等函数, 故间断点为 $x = a$ 和 $x = 1$, $\therefore a = 0$.

$\because x = 0$ 为无穷间断点, $\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+x^2} - b}{x(x-1)} = \infty$,

$\because \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x(x-1) = 0$,

当 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\sqrt{1+x^2} - b) \neq 0$ 时, 即 $b \neq 1$ 时, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \infty$;

当 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\sqrt{1+x^2} - b) = 0$ 时, 即 $b = 1$ 时,

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+x^2} - 1}{x(x-1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{x^2}{2}}{x(x-1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{2(x-1)} = 0 \neq \infty,$$

综上, $a = 0$, $b \neq 1$.

(2) $\because x = 1$ 为可去间断点, $\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{1+x^2} - b}{(x-a)(x-1)}$ 存在.

$\because \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (x-a)(x-1) = 0$, $\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (\sqrt{1+x^2} - b) = 0$, 即 $b = \sqrt{2}$.

$\because \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{1+x^2} - \sqrt{2}}{(x-a)(x-1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x+1}{x-a}$ 存在,

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x+1}{\sqrt{1+x^2} + \sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \neq 0,$$

$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (x-a) \neq 0$, 即 $a \neq 1$.

综上, $a \neq 1$, $b = \sqrt{2}$.

四、证明题 (12 分)

设 $u_1 = 10$, $u_{n+1} = \sqrt{6+u_n}$ ($n = 1, 2, \dots$). 证明数列 $\{u_n\}$ 收敛, 并求 $\{u_n\}$ 的极限.

证 先证数列 $\{u_n\}$ 单调递减. 易知 $u_2 = \sqrt{6+10} = 4 < u_1$,

假设 $u_{k+1} < u_k$, 则 $u_{k+2} = \sqrt{6+u_{k+1}} < \sqrt{6+u_k} = u_{k+1}$,

由归纳法, 数列 $\{u_n\}$ 单调递减.

再证数列 $\{u_n\}$ 有下界. 由 $u_1 = 10$, $u_{n+1} = \sqrt{6+u_n}$ 知 $u_n > 0$.

由单调有界准则, 数列 $\{u_n\}$ 收敛.

令 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_n = a$, $u_{n+1} = \sqrt{6+u_n}$ 两边取极限得: $a = \sqrt{6+a}$,

平方得: $a^2 - a - 6 = 0$, 解得 $a = 3$, 或 $a = -2$ (舍),

$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_n = 3$.