

第一章《函数与极限》测试题

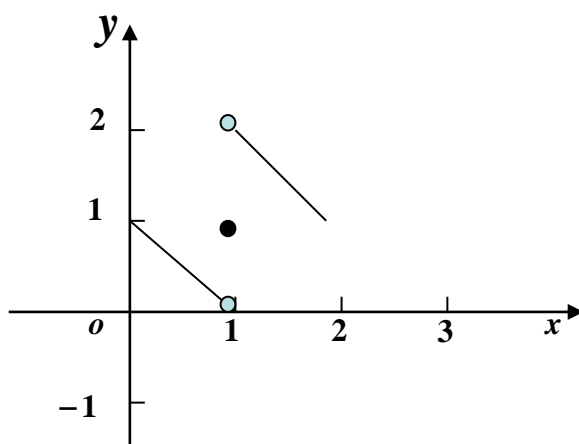
1. 填空题

(1) $e^{\frac{1-x}{1+x}}$; (2) $\left[\frac{a+1}{2}, \frac{b+1}{2}\right]$; (3) -4 ; (4) 0 .

2. 单选题: D C B D

3.

解:



$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} (-x + 1) = 0, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} (-x + 3) = 2$$

左、右极限不相等, 故 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x)$ 不存在。

4. 求下列极限

(1) 解: 原式 = $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\sqrt{4 + \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x^2}} - 1 - \frac{1}{x}}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{\sin x}{x^2}}} = 1$

(2) 解: 原式 = $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left[\left(1 + \frac{-(x-1)^2}{x^2+1} \right)^{\frac{x^2+1}{-(x-1)^2}} \right]^{\frac{-2x}{x^2+1}} = e^{-1}$

(3)

解:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\sqrt{x+2} - 2}{\sqrt{x+7} - 3} \xrightarrow{\text{分子分母都有理化}} \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(x-2)(\sqrt{x+7}+3)}{(x-2)(\sqrt{x+2}+2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(\sqrt{x+7}+3)}{(\sqrt{x+2}+2)} = \frac{6}{4} = \frac{3}{2}$$

(4)

解: $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x + \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}}}}{\sqrt{2x + 1}} \xrightarrow{\text{分子分母同除}\sqrt{x}} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{1 + \sqrt{\frac{1}{x} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{x^3}}}}}{\sqrt{2 + \frac{1}{x}}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

(5) 解: $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x + \cos x}{x - \cos x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 + \frac{\cos x}{x}}{1 - \frac{\cos x}{x}} = 1$

(因为 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{\cos x}{x} \right| \leq \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{|x|} = 0$, 由夹逼定理得 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\cos x}{x} = 0$)

(或因为无穷小乘以有界变量还是无穷小, 故 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\cos x}{x} = 0$)

(6)

解

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{2 + \tan x} - \sqrt{2 + \sin x}}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x - \sin x}{x^3 (\sqrt{2 + \tan x} + \sqrt{2 + \sin x})} \xrightarrow{\text{由题(2) 即得}} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{8}$

(7)

解: $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{6}} \tan 3x \cdot \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{6} - x\right) \xrightarrow{\text{令 } t = \frac{\pi}{6} - x} \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \tan 3\left(\frac{\pi}{6} - t\right) \cdot \tan t$

$= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - 3t\right) \cdot \tan t = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \cot 3t \cdot \tan t = \frac{1}{3} \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos 3t}{\cos t} \cdot \frac{3t}{\sin 3t} \cdot \frac{\sin t}{t} = \frac{1}{3}$

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

$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left\{ \left(1 + \frac{1}{2 - 2x} \right)^{2 - 2x} \right\}^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \left(1 + \frac{1}{2 - 2x} \right) = e^{-\frac{1}{2}}$

5.

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

$f(0-0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0-0} \frac{ax^3 (\sqrt{1 + \tan x} + \sqrt{1 + \sin x})}{\tan x (1 - \cos x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0-0} \frac{ax^3 (\sqrt{1 + \tan x} + \sqrt{1 + \sin x})}{\frac{1}{2}x^3} = 4a$

由连续性 $f(0) = f(0+0) = f(0-0)$ 知, $b = -2 = 4a, a = -\frac{1}{2}, b = -2$

6. 指出下列函数的间断点及其类型.

(1) 解: 该初等函数孤立的没定义点 $x_1 = 0, x_2 = -1$ 均为间断点,

$$Q \quad f(0-0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{e^{-1} - e^x} = e, f(0+0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +0} \frac{e^x e^{-\frac{1}{x}} - 1}{e^{-1} e^{-\frac{1}{x}} - 1} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{e^{x-\frac{1}{x}} - 1}{e^{-1-\frac{1}{x}} - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x - \frac{1}{x}}{-1 - \frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x^2 - 1}{-x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x-1}{-1} = 2$$

从而 $x_1 = 0$ 为第一类跳跃间断点, $x_2 = -1$ 为第一类可去间断点

(2) 解: 因为函数 $f(x)$ 在 $x = 0$ 处无定义, 故 $x = 0$ 为函数的间断点, 又

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2/2}{x^2} = \frac{1}{2}, \text{ 故 } x = 0 \text{ 为第一类间断点 (可去间断点)}$$

点)

7. 证: 通分后知, 分子为零才是方程的根. 令

$$f(x) = a_1(x-1)(x-2)(x-3) + a_2x(x-2)(x-3) + a_3x(x-1)(x-3) + a_4x(x-1)(x-2)$$

则有 $f(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上连续, 且 $f(0) = -6a_1 < 0$, $f(1) = 2a_2 > 0$,

$$f(2) = -2a_3 < 0, f(3) = 6a_4 > 0$$

由闭区间连续函数的零点定理, $\exists \xi_1 \in (0, 1), f(\xi_1) = 0$, $\exists \xi_2 \in (1, 2), f(\xi_2) = 0$,

$\exists \xi_3 \in (2, 3), f(\xi_3) = 0$, 而一元三次函数最多有三个不同的零点, 因而方程

$$\frac{a_1}{x} + \frac{a_2}{x-1} + \frac{a_3}{x-2} + \frac{a_4}{x-3} = 0 \text{ 有且仅有三个实根.}$$

8. 证: 设 $\varphi(x) = f(x) - g(x)$, 则 $\varphi(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续, 且满足 $\varphi(a) \leq 0, \varphi(b) \geq 0$,

若 $\varphi(a) = 0$ 或者 $\varphi(b) = 0$, 则 ξ 点可以取为区间的端点;

否则由闭区间连续函数的零点定理, $\exists \xi \in (a, b), \varphi(\xi) = 0$,

即在 $[a, b]$ 内至少存在一点 ξ , 使得 $f(\xi) = g(\xi)$.

9. 解: 显然函数在 $x=0, x=-1$ 两点没有定义。先讨论求出极限使函数分段表达式,

$$\text{当 } 0 < |x| < 1 \text{ 时 } f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^{2n+3} - x}{x^{2n+1} + 1} = -x$$

$$\text{当 } |x| > 1 \text{ 时 } f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 - x^{-2n}}{1 + x^{-2n-1}} = x^2$$

$$\text{当 } x=1 \text{ 时 } f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1-1}{1+1} = 0$$

$$\text{从而 } f(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x=1 \\ -x, & 0 < |x| < 1 \\ x^2, & |x| > 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{由于 } f(1) = 0 \neq f(1+0) = 1^2 = 1, f(1-0) = -1$$

故 $x=1$ 为第一类跳跃间断点, 该函数的连续区间为 $(-\infty, -1), (-1, 0), (0, 1), (1, +\infty)$

10. 答: (4)、(5)为无穷小量; (1)、(2)、(3)、(6)为无穷大量.

11.

$$(1). \text{ 解: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sqrt{x} + \sin x}{\sqrt{x}} = 1 + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left(\frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{x}} \right) = 1 + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{x}} \right) = 1 + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \sqrt{x} = 1$$

故 $\sqrt{x} + \sin x$ 为 $\frac{1}{2}$ 阶无穷小.

$$(2). \text{ 解: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sqrt{x} + x + 3x^2}{\sqrt{x}} = 1 + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (\sqrt{x} + x^{\frac{3}{2}}) = 1$$

故 $\sqrt{x} + x + 3x^2$ 为 $\frac{1}{2}$ 阶无穷小.

$$12. \text{ 解: 因为 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1 - \cos x) \ln(1 + x^2)}{x^4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x^2/2) \cdot x^2}{x^4} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{x^2} - 1}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2}{x^2} = 1, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \sin x^n}{x^{n+1}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \cdot x^n}{x^{n+1}} = 1$$

即 $(1 - \cos x) \ln(1 + x^2)$ 、 $(e^{x^2} - 1)$ 及分别是 4 阶、2 阶及 $n+1$ 的无穷小

由题意得: $2 < n+1 < 4$ ($n \in \mathbb{N}^+$), 即 $n+1=3$, 故 $n=2$

13.

解: $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - x + 1} - ax + b}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}} - a + \frac{b}{x} \right) = 1 - a = 0$

故 $a = 1$;

$$b = - \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\sqrt{x^2 - x + 1} - x \right) = - \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1 - x}{\sqrt{x^2 - x + 1} + x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1 - \frac{1}{x}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}} + 1} = \frac{1}{2}$$

第二章 《导数与微分》自测题

1. 填空题

(1) $\frac{1}{2} f'(x_0)$;

(2) $(1 + 2t)e^{2t}$;

(3) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(\xi_n) = e^{-1}$;

(4) $y = 1 + \frac{x}{2}$.

2.

解: 由可导必连续知 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \varphi(x) = \varphi(0)$, $a = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\varphi(x) - \cos x}{x} = \varphi'(0)$

3.

解: 由已知 $e^3 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(1 + x + \frac{f(x)}{x} \right)^{\frac{1}{x}} = \exp \left[\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} \left(x + \frac{f(x)}{x} \right) \right]$,

从而 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x^2} = 3 - 1 = 2$, $f(x) = 2x^2 + o(x^2)$,

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

(2) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(1 + \frac{f(x)}{x} \right)^{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\left(1 + \frac{f(x)}{x} \right)^{\frac{x}{f(x)}} \right]^{\frac{f(x)}{x^2}} = e^2$.

4. 求下列导数:

$$(1) \text{ 解: } y = \frac{\sin^2 x + \sin x \cos x}{1 + \tan x} = \frac{\sin x \cos x (\sin x + \cos x)}{\cos x (1 + \tan x)} = \frac{\sin 2x}{2}$$

从而 $y' = \cos 2x, y'' = -2 \sin 2x$

$$(2) \text{ 解: 当 } t=1 \text{ 时 } x^2 + 5x + 4 = 0, \Rightarrow x_1 = -4, x_2 = -1; e^y = 1, y = 0$$

$$2x \frac{dx}{dt} + 5t \frac{dx}{dt} + 5x + 12t^2 = 0, e^y \frac{dy}{dt} + y + (t-1) \frac{dy}{dt} + \frac{1}{t} = 0,$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{-12t^2}{2x+5t}, \frac{dy}{dt} = -\frac{yt+1}{t(e^y+t-1)}, \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{(2x+5t)(yt+1)}{12t^3(e^y+t-1)}$$

$$\text{当 } t=1, x_1 = -4, y=0 \text{ 时, } \frac{dx}{dx} = -\frac{1}{4}, \text{ 当 } t=1, x_1 = -1, y=0 \text{ 时, } \frac{dx}{dx} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$5. \text{ 解: } y = \frac{\ln(x^2+1)}{\ln x}, y' = \frac{\frac{2x}{x^2+1} \ln x - \frac{1}{x} \ln(x^2+1)}{\ln^2 x},$$

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

$$6. \text{ 解: } f(x) = \frac{1}{2} x^2 \sin 2x$$

$$f^{(2001)}(x) = \frac{1}{2} x^2 \cdot 2^{2001} \sin\left(2x + \frac{2001}{2} \pi\right) + 2001 \cdot x \cdot 2^{2000} \sin\left(2x + \frac{2000}{2} \pi\right)$$

$$+ \frac{2001 \cdot 2000}{2} \cdot 1 \cdot 2^{1999} \sin\left(2x + \frac{1999}{2} \pi\right)$$

$$f^{(2001)}(0) = 2001000 \cdot 2^{1999} \sin\left(500 \cdot 2\pi - \frac{1}{2} \pi\right) = -2001000 \cdot 2^{1999}$$

$$7. \text{ 解: 由已知 } g'(a) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{[f(x)]^2 - [f(a)]^2}{x-a} = 2f(a)f'(a),$$

$$\text{因此 } f'(a) = \frac{g'(a)}{2f(a)}$$

8. 选择题

$$(1) \text{ 解: } f(x) = (x-2)|x| \cdot |x-1| \cdot [(x+1)|x+1|], \text{ 即 } f(x) \text{ 有三个分段点}$$

由结论: $y = |x|$ 在 $x=0$ 处不可导, 而 $y = x|x|$ 在 $x=0$ 处可导,

可知 $f(x)$ 在分段点 $x=-1$ 处可导, 而在分段点 $x=0$ 、 $x=1$ 处不可导. 故选 B.

9. 解: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\sin^2 x + \cos x)}{x \tan x} \xrightarrow[\text{代换}]{\text{无穷小}} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\sin^2 x + \cos x)}{x^2}$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1 + (\sin^2 x + \cos x - 1)) - f(1)}{(\sin^2 x + \cos x - 1)} \cdot \frac{(\sin^2 x + \cos x - 1)}{x^2}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{令 } \Delta x = \sin^2 x + \cos x - 1} f'(1) \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\sin^2 x}{x^2} + \frac{\cos x - 1}{x^2} \right)$$

$$= f'(1) \times \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} \right) = 2 \times \frac{1}{2} = 1$$

第三章《微分中值定理及导数的应用》测试题

1. 填空题

(1) $\frac{1}{3}$; (2) $\frac{1}{6}$; (3) $\left[-\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}, 0 \right], \left[\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}, +\infty \right)$; (4) $\frac{1}{6}$.

2. 求下列函数的极限:

(1) 解: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(n \tan \frac{1}{n} \right)^{n^2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\left(1 + n \tan \frac{1}{n} - 1 \right)^{\frac{1}{n \tan \frac{1}{n} - 1}} \right]^{n^2 \left(n \tan \frac{1}{n} - 1 \right)}$

先求 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^2 \left(x \tan \frac{1}{x} - 1 \right) = \lim_{t \rightarrow +0} \frac{\tan t - t}{t^3} = \lim_{t \rightarrow +0} \frac{\sec^2 t - 1}{3t^2} = \lim_{t \rightarrow +0} \frac{1 - \cos^2 t}{3t^2 \cos^2 t} = \frac{1}{3}$

故 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(n \tan \frac{1}{n} \right)^{n^2} = e^{\frac{1}{3}}$

(2) 解: 原式

$$= e \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\frac{\ln(t+1)}{t} - 1} - 1}{t} = e \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(t+1) - t}{t^2} = e \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{t+1} - 1}{2t} = e \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{-t}{2t(t+1)} = -\frac{e}{2}$$

3. 解: $y' = \frac{x(1+x)}{1+x^2} e^{\frac{\pi}{2} + \arctan x}$, $x_1 = 0, x_2 = -1$ 为驻点,

在 $(-\infty, -1), (0, +\infty)$ 内 $y' > 0$, 在 $(-1, 0)$ 内 $y' < 0$

从而在 $(-\infty, -1], [0, +\infty)$ 上单调增加, 在 $[-1, 0]$ 上单调减少,

$y(-1) = -2e^{\frac{\pi}{4}}$ 为极大值, $y(0) = -e^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$ 为极小值。

4. 证: 令 $f(x) = x + 2 - \frac{3}{x} - 4\ln x$, 则 $f(x)$ 在 $(0, 2]$ 上连续, 在 $(0, 2)$ 内可导且

$$f'(x) = 1 + \frac{3}{x^2} - \frac{4}{x} = \frac{(x-3)(x-1)}{x^2}, \text{ 在 } (0, 1) \text{ 内 } f'(x) > 0, \text{ 在 } (1, 3) \text{ 内 } f'(x) < 0,$$

由此 $f(1) = 0$ 为 $(0, 2)$ 内函数 $f(x)$ 的极大值且为最大值,

故, 在 $0 < x < 2$ 内, $f(x) \leq f(0) = 0, \Rightarrow 4x \ln x \geq x^2 + 2x - 3$

5. 解: $x'_t = 1 - \cos t, y'_t = \sin t, \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\sin t}{1 - \cos t}, \frac{dy}{dx} \Big|_{t=\frac{\pi}{2}} = 1$

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \frac{-1}{(1 - \cos t)^2}, \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} \Big|_{t=\frac{\pi}{2}} = -1$$

$$\text{从而在对应 } t = \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ 处的曲率 } K = \frac{|y''|}{[1 + (y')^2]^{\frac{3}{2}}} \Big|_{x=0} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$$

6. 证: 令 $g(x) = xf(x)$, 则 $g(x)$ 在区间 $[a, b]$ 上连续, 在 (a, b) 内可导, 由拉格

朗日中值定理, $\exists \xi \in (a, b)$ 使 $\frac{g(b) - g(a)}{b - a} = g'(\xi)$, 即

$$\frac{bf(b) - af(a)}{b - a} = f(\xi) + \xi f'(\xi)$$

7.

证: 由已知可在 c 点作一阶泰勒展开,

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

令 $x = 0$ 有 $f(0) = f(c) + f'(c)(-c) + \frac{1}{2} f''(\xi_1)(-c)^2, \xi_1 \in (0, c)$

令 $x = 1$ 有 $f(1) = f(c) + f'(c)(1 - c) + \frac{1}{2} f''(\xi_2)(1 - c)^2, \xi_2 \in (c, 1)$

因而 $f(1) - f(0) = f'(c) + \frac{1}{2} f''(\xi_2)(1 - c)^2 - \frac{1}{2} f''(\xi_1)c^2,$

$$|f'(c)| \leq 2a + \frac{b}{2} [1 - 2c(1 - c)] \leq 2a + \frac{b}{2}$$