四川大学 2015 级高等数学(I)上期半期考试试题参考答案

1.利用数列极限定义证明: $\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{3n+1}{4n-1} = \frac{3}{4}$.

证明:对任意给定的正数 ε ,要使 $\left|\frac{3n+1}{4n-1}-\frac{3}{4}\right|=\left|\frac{7}{4(4n-1)}\right|<\varepsilon$,只要

$$n > \frac{7 + 4\varepsilon}{16\varepsilon}$$
, $\therefore \mathbb{R} N = \left\lceil \frac{7 + 4\varepsilon}{16\varepsilon} \right\rceil$,

则对任意给定的 $\varepsilon > 0$,当n > N时,就有 $\left| \frac{3n+1}{4n-1} - \frac{3}{4} \right| < \varepsilon$,

$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{1+3n}{4n-1}=\frac{3}{4}$$

- 2. 已知函数 $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2 + x}{|x|(x^2 1)}, & x \neq -1, 0, 1 \\ 0, & x = \pm 1 \end{cases}$, 求函数 f(x) 的间断点,并判断其类型.若为可去间断
- 点,试补充或修改定义后使其为连续点.

解 因为 f(x)在 x=0 处无定义,所以 x=0 是 f(x) 的间断点.

又因
$$\lim_{x \to 0^{-}} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{x^{2} + x}{-x(x^{2} - 1)} = 1;$$
 $\lim_{x \to 0^{+}} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{x^{2} + x}{x(x^{2} - 1)} = -1.$

所以x=0为f(x)的第一类不可去间断点(跳跃间断点). f(x)在x=1处有定义,但是

$$\lim_{x\to 1} \frac{x^2+x}{|x|(x^2-1)} = \infty$$
,所以 $x = 1$ 为 $f(x)$ 的无穷间断点.

$$f(x)$$
在 $x = -1$ 处有定义,而且 $\lim_{x \to -1} \frac{x^2 + x}{|x|(x^2 - 1)} = \lim_{x \to -1} \frac{1}{1 - x} = \frac{1}{2}$,但是 $\lim_{x \to -1} f(x) \neq f(-1) = 0$,

故 x = -1 为 f(x) 的可去间断点,若令 f(-1) = 1/2, 则 f(x) 在 x = -1 处连续.

3. 求下列极限:

$$(1)\lim_{x\to 0}(\frac{1}{x}-\frac{1}{e^x-1});$$

#: (1)
$$\lim_{x \to 0} (\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{e^x - 1}) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{e^x - 1 - x}{x(e^x - 1)} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{e^x - 1 - x}{x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{2x} = \frac{1}{2}$$
;

$$(2)\lim_{n\to\infty}(n\tan\frac{1}{n})^{n^2}.$$

$$\mathbf{M}: \quad (2) \diamondsuit f(x) = (x \tan \frac{1}{x})^{x^{2}}, \quad \mathbf{M} \lim_{x \to +\infty} (x \tan \frac{1}{x})^{x^{2}} \stackrel{t = \frac{1}{x}}{= \lim_{t \to 0^{+}}} (\frac{\tan t}{t})^{\frac{1}{t^{2}}} = e^{\lim_{t \to 0^{+}} \frac{\ln \tan t - \ln t}{t^{2}}}$$

$$= e^{\lim_{t \to 0^{+}} \frac{t \sec^{2} t - \tan t}{2t^{2} \tan t}} = e^{\lim_{t \to 0^{+}} \frac{t \sec^{2} t - \tan t}{2t^{3}}} = e^{\lim_{t \to 0^{+}} \frac{t - \sin t \cos t}{2t^{3} \cos^{2} t}} = e^{\lim_{t \to 0^{+}} \frac{t - \frac{1}{2} \sin 2t}{2t^{3}}} = e^{\lim_{t \to 0^{+}} \frac{1 - \cos 2t}{6t^{2}}} \stackrel{(1 - \cos x) \sim \frac{x^{2}}{2}}{= e^{\lim_{t \to 0^{+}} \frac{2t^{2}}{6t^{2}}}} = e^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$\therefore \lim_{t \to \infty} (n \tan \frac{1}{t})^{n^{2}} = e^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

4. 计算极限:
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{1+\frac{1}{2}x^2-\sqrt{1+x^2}}{(\cos x-e^{x^2})\sin x^2}$$
.

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

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 - (1 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{\frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2} - 1)}{2})x^4 + o(x^4)}{(1 - \frac{x^2}{2} + o(x^2) - (1 + x^2 + o(x^2)))x^2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{1}{8}x^4 + o(x^4)}{-\frac{3x^4}{2} + o(x^4)} = -\frac{1}{12}$$

5. 已知
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} ax^2 + bx + c, & x < 0 \\ \ln(1+x), & x \ge 0 \end{cases}$$
 在 $x = 0$ 处有二阶导数,试确定参数 a, b, c 的值.

解:
$$f(x)$$
在 $x=0$ 处有二阶导数 $\therefore f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处连续,且 $f'(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处连续

又
$$f(x)$$
在 $x = 0$ 处可导 $\therefore f'_{+}(0) = f'_{-}(0)$

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

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

∴
$$b=1$$
, $\coprod f'_{+}(0)=f'_{-}(0)=1$

$$\therefore f'(x) = \begin{cases} 2ax + 1, & x < 0 \\ \frac{1}{1+x}, & x > 0 \\ 1, & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

又
$$f(x)$$
在 $x = 0$ 处二阶可导 $\therefore f''_{+}(0) = f''_{-}(0)$

$$\overrightarrow{m} f''_{+}(0) = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{f'(x) - f'(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{\frac{1}{1+x} - 1}{x} = -1$$

$$f''_{-}(0) = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{f'(x) - f'(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{(2ax + 1) - 1}{x} = 2a$$
∴ 2a = -1,

$$\overrightarrow{P} a = -\frac{1}{2}$$

6. 求方程 $\sin y = \ln(x+y)$ 所确定的隐函数 y = y(x) 的二阶导数 $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$.

解: 方程两边同时对
$$x$$
求导,得 $\cos y \cdot y' = \frac{1}{x+y}(1+y')$

解得

$$y' = \frac{1}{(x+y)\cos y - 1}$$

$$\therefore y' = -\frac{(1+y')\cos y + (x+y)(-\sin y) \cdot y'}{[(x+y)\cos y - 1]^2} = -\frac{(x+y)\cos^2 y - (x+y)\sin y}{[(x+y)\cos y - 1]^3}$$

7. 求参数方程 $\begin{cases} x = \ln(1+t^2) \\ y = t - \arctan t \end{cases}$ 所确定函数的二阶导数 $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}.$

$$\mathbf{MF:} \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y'_t}{x'_t} = \frac{1 - \frac{1}{1 + t^2}}{\frac{2t}{1 + t^2}} = \frac{t}{2}$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{d}{dx}(\frac{t}{2}) = \frac{d}{dt}(\frac{t}{2})\frac{dt}{dx} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1+t^2}{2t} = \frac{1+t^2}{4t}$$

8. 求函数 $y = \frac{1}{x^2 - 3x + 2}$ 的 n 阶导数 $y^{(n)}$.

M:
$$y = \frac{1}{x^2 - 3x + 2} = \frac{1}{x - 2} - \frac{1}{x - 1}$$

$$\therefore y^{(n)} = (\frac{1}{r-2})^{(n)} - (\frac{1}{r-1})^{(n)}$$

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

9. 已知 f(x),g(x)可导,写出 $\left(\frac{f(x)}{g(x)}\right)$ 的求导公式,并证明该公式.证明:略

10. 设 f(x) 在[0,1]上连续,在(0,1)内可导,且 f(1)=0. 求证:存在 $\xi \in (0,1)$,使 $f'(\xi)=-\frac{f(\xi)}{\xi}$.

证明:构造辅助函数F(x) = xf(x), F'(x) = f(x) + xf'(x)

根据题意 F(x) = xf(x)在[0,1]上连续,在(0,1)内可导,且 $F(1) = 1 \cdot f(1) = 0$,

 $F(0)=0\cdot f(0)=0$,从而由罗尔中值定理得:存在 $\xi\in(0,1)$,使

$$F'(\xi) = f'(\xi)\xi + f(\xi) = 0, \text{ pr} f'(\xi) = -\frac{f(\xi)}{\xi}.$$