安徽大学 2016—2017 学年第一学期

《高等数学 A (一)》期中考试试卷参考答案及评分标准

一、填空题(每小题3分,共15分)

1. 0; **2.** 8; **3.**
$$y = x - 1$$
; **4.** 1; **5.** $2e^3$

二、选择题(每小题3分,共15分)

三、计算题(每小题8分,共56分)

11.
$$mathrew{H}$$
: $\lim \frac{1+2+\cdots+n}{n^2+n} \le \frac{1}{n^2+1} + \frac{2}{n^2+2} + \cdots + \frac{n}{n^2+n} \le \frac{1+2+\cdots+n}{n^2+1}$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1 + 2 + \dots + n}{n^2 + n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\frac{n(n+1)}{2}}{n^2 + n} = \frac{1}{2}, \quad \boxed{\square} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1 + 2 + \dots + n}{n^2 + 1} = \frac{1}{2}$$

由夹逼准则知
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \left(\frac{1}{n^2+1} + \frac{2}{n^2+2} + \dots + \frac{n}{n^2+n} \right) = \frac{1}{2}$$

12.
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\left(e^{\sin x} - 1\right)^3 \cos x}{\left(1 - \cos x\right) \ln\left(1 + x\right)} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin^3 x \cos x}{\left(1 - \cos x\right) x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^3 \cos x}{\frac{1}{2} x^2 x} = 2 \lim_{x \to 0} \cos x = 2$$

13. #:
$$\lim_{x\to 0} (\cos x)^{\frac{1}{\ln(1+x^2)}} = \lim_{x\to 0} [(1+\cos x-1)^{\frac{1}{\cos x-1}}]^{\frac{\cos x-1}{\ln(1+x^2)}} = e^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

14.
$$\text{#F:} \quad \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} \cdot \frac{x - \sin x}{x \sin x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x - \sin x}{x^3} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{3x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin x}{6x} = \frac{1}{6}$$

1

15. 解: 依题意,只需 f(x) 在 x = 0 及 x = 1 处连续即可。

故
$$\lim_{x\to 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x\to 0^-} \frac{\sqrt{1-ax}-1}{x} = -\frac{1}{2}a = f(0) = b$$

$$\lim_{x \to 1^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 1^+} \arctan \frac{1}{x-1} = \frac{\pi}{2} = f(1) = a + b$$
解得, $a = \pi, b = -\frac{\pi}{2}$
8 分
16. 解: $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y'(t)}{x'(t)} = \frac{\frac{1}{1+t^2}}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+t^2}} \cdot \frac{2t}{2\sqrt{1+t^2}}} = \frac{1}{t}$
4 分
17. 解: $x \neq 0, f'(x) = \arctan \frac{1}{x^2} + x \cdot \frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{x^4}} \cdot (-\frac{1}{x^t}) \cdot 2x = \arctan \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{2x^2}{1+x^4}$

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

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

$$\text{If } f'(x) = \lim_{x \to 0} \arctan \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{2x^2}{1+x^4} = \frac{\pi}{2} = f'(0)$$

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