

一、 1. $y = ex$. 2. $-e(e+1)$. 3. $\sin x$.

4. $y = \pm \frac{\pi}{2}x - \frac{1}{2}$ (注: 若仅写了一条渐近线, 则扣一分).

5. $-(2x^2 + 1)e^{-x^2} + C$ (注: 若少写了 C , 则扣一分).

二、 1 B 2 D 3 C 4 B 5 A

三、 1. 解法 1 注意到 $\tan x^2 \sim x^2$, 于是

$$\text{原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \sin x - x}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \sin x - \sin x}{x^3} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x - x}{x^3}.$$

对于第一个极限, 因 $x \sim \sin x$, 所以

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \sin x - \sin x}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \sin x - \sin x}{\sin^3 x} \xrightarrow[t=\sin x]{\text{令}} \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin t - t}{t^3} \xrightarrow[t \rightarrow x]{\text{代换}} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x - x}{x^3}.$$

将上式代回原式得:

$$\text{原式} = 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x - x}{x^3} \xrightarrow[\text{法则}]{\text{洛必达}} 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x - 1}{3x^2} \xrightarrow[1-\cos x \sim \frac{1}{2}x^2]{\text{洛必达}} 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\frac{1}{2}x^2}{3x^2} = -\frac{1}{3}.$$

解法 2 我们有

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &\xrightarrow{\tan x^2 \sim x^2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \sin x - x}{x^3} \xrightarrow[\text{法则}]{\text{洛必达}} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos \sin x \cdot \cos x - 1}{3x^2} \\ &\xrightarrow[\text{法则}]{\text{洛必达}} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\sin \sin x \cdot \cos^2 x - \cos \sin x \cdot \sin x}{6x} \\ &\quad - \cos \sin x \cdot \cos^3 x + \sin \sin x \cdot 2 \cos x \sin x \\ &\quad + \sin \sin x \cdot \cos x \sin x - \cos \sin x \cdot \cos x \\ &\xrightarrow[\text{法则}]{\text{洛必达}} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{6}{6} \\ &= -\frac{1}{3}. \end{aligned}$$

2. 令 $u = e^t$, 则 $\begin{cases} x = \arctan u, \\ y = \ln u + u. \end{cases}$ 于是 $\frac{dx}{du} = \frac{1}{1+u^2}$, $\frac{dy}{du} = \frac{1}{u} + 1$. 于是

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{du} \bigg/ \frac{dx}{du} = \left(\frac{1}{u} + 1 \right) \bigg/ \frac{1}{1+u^2} = u^2 + u + 1 + \frac{1}{u}, \\ \frac{dy'}{du} &= 2u + 1 - \frac{1}{u^2}, \\ \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} &= \frac{dy'}{du} \bigg/ \frac{dx}{du} = \left(2u + 1 - \frac{1}{u^2} \right) \bigg/ \frac{1}{1+u^2} = 2u^3 + u^2 + 2u - \frac{1}{u^2}. \end{aligned}$$

注意到当 $t = 0$ 时, $u = 1$. 于是

$$\frac{dy}{dx} \bigg|_{t=0} = \frac{dy}{dx} \bigg|_{u=1} = 4, \quad \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} \bigg|_{t=0} = \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} \bigg|_{u=1} = 4.$$

3. 令 $x = \frac{1}{t}$, 则 $dx = -\frac{1}{t^2}dt$. 于是

$$\begin{aligned}\text{原式} &= \int \frac{-\frac{1}{t^2} dt}{\frac{1}{t^3} \sqrt{\frac{1}{t^4} - 1}} = - \int \frac{t^3 dt}{\sqrt{1-t^4}} = \frac{1}{4} \int (1-t^4)^{-\frac{1}{2}} d(1-t^4) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (1-t^4)^{\frac{1}{2}} + C = \frac{1}{2} \left(1 - \frac{1}{x^4}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} + C = \frac{\sqrt{x^4-1}}{2x^2} + C.\end{aligned}$$

4. 原式 $= - \int \arctan x d \frac{1}{x-1} = - \frac{\arctan x}{x-1} + \int \frac{dx}{(x-1)(x^2+1)}$. (2分)

令 $\frac{1}{(x-1)(x^2+1)} = \frac{A}{x-1} + \frac{Mx+N}{x^2+1}$. (1分) 化简比较系数得: $A = \frac{1}{2}$, $M = N = -\frac{1}{2}$. 于是

$$\frac{1}{(x-1)(x^2+1)} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{x-1} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{x+1}{x^2+1}. \quad (2分)$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{原式} &= - \frac{\arctan x}{x-1} + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dx}{x-1} - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{x}{x^2+1} dx - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{x^2+1} dx \\ &= - \frac{\arctan x}{x-1} + \frac{1}{2} \ln|x-1| - \frac{1}{4} \ln(x^2+1) - \frac{1}{2} \arctan x + C. \quad (3分)\end{aligned}$$

四、1. 首先考虑连续性

$$f(0^-) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\ln(1+ax+bx^2)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{ax+bx^2}{x} = a, \quad (1分)$$

$$f(0^+) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\arctan \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}} = 1. \quad (1分)$$

由 $f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处连续知: $f(0^-) = f(0^+) = f(0)$. 即 $a=c=1$. (1分)

其次考虑可导性

$$\begin{aligned}f'_-(0) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(h) - f(0)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\frac{\ln(1+h+bh^2)}{h} - 1}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\ln(1+h+bh^2) - h}{h^2} \\ &\stackrel{\text{洛必达}}{\text{法则}} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\frac{1+2bh}{1+h+bh^2} - 1}{2h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{2b-1-bh}{2(1+h+bh^2)} = \frac{2b-1}{2}. \quad (2分)\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}f'_+(0) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(h) - f(0)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{\arctan \sqrt{h}}{\sqrt{h}} - 1}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\arctan \sqrt{h} - \sqrt{h}}{h^{\frac{3}{2}}} \\ &\stackrel{\text{洛必达}}{\text{法则}} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{1}{1+(\sqrt{h})^2} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{h}} - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{h}}}{\frac{3}{2}\sqrt{h}} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{3(1+h)} = -\frac{1}{3}. \quad (2分)\end{aligned}$$

由 $f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处可导知: $f'_-(0) = f'_+(0)$. 即 $b = \frac{1}{6}$. (1分)

2. 交点个数等于方程 $3x^2 + ax - 1 = 4x \ln x$ 的根的个数。即

$$a = \frac{4x \ln x - 3x^2 + 1}{x} = 4 \ln x - 3x + \frac{1}{x} \stackrel{\text{记为}}{=} f(x).$$

则 $f'(x) = \frac{4}{x} - 3 - \frac{1}{x^2} = -\frac{(3x-1)(x-1)}{x^2}$. 令 $f'(x) = 0$ 得: $x_1 = \frac{1}{3}$, $x_2 = 1$. 根据导数符号知: $f(x)$ 在区间 $(0, \frac{1}{3})$ 和 $(1, +\infty)$ 上单调减少, 在区间 $(\frac{1}{3}, 1)$ 上单调增加. 于是 $f(x)$ 在 $x = \frac{1}{3}$ 处有极小值 $f(\frac{1}{3}) = -4\ln 3 + 2$; 在 $x = 1$ 处有极大值 $f(1) = -2$.

又注意到 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = +\infty$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = -\infty$. 于是

☞ 当 $a > -2$ 或 $a < -4\ln 3 + 2$ 时, 有一个交点;

☞ 当 $a = -2$ 或 $-4\ln 3 + 2$ 时, 有两个交点;

☞ 当 $-4\ln 3 + 2 < a < -2$ 时, 有三个交点.

3. 漏斗底面半径为 $r = \frac{R\varphi}{2\pi} = Rt$, 这里 $t := \frac{\varphi}{2\pi} \in (0, 1)$; 高为 $h = \sqrt{R^2 - r^2} = R\sqrt{1-t^2}$. 于是体积为

$$V = \frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 h = \frac{1}{3}\pi \cdot (Rt)^2 \cdot R\sqrt{1-t^2} = \frac{\pi}{3}R^3 t^2 \sqrt{1-t^2};$$

$$\frac{dV}{dt} = \frac{\pi R^3 t}{3\sqrt{1-t^2}}(2-3t^2).$$

令 $\frac{dV}{dt} = 0$ 得唯一驻点 $t = \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}$, 此时 $\varphi = 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} = \frac{2\sqrt{6}}{3}\pi$.

五、1. 令 $f(x) = \arctan \frac{1}{x}$, 则 $f'(x) = \frac{1}{1+(\frac{1}{x})^2} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{x^2}\right) = -\frac{1}{1+x^2}$. 于是

$$\arctan \frac{1}{n} - \arctan \frac{1}{n+1} = -(f(n+1) - f(n)) = -f'(\xi) = \frac{1}{1+\xi^2},$$

这里 $\xi \in (n, n+1)$. 于是 $\frac{1}{1+(n+1)^2} < \frac{1}{1+\xi^2} < \frac{1}{1+n^2}$. 代入上式即可证明所要求的不等式.

注: 若对 $f(x) = \arctan x$ 利用中值定理, 则基本不能成功证明; 但可以给予 2 至 3 分.

2. 令 $f(x) = e^x + \sin x - \cos x - 2x$. 则 $f'(x) = e^x + \cos x + \sin x - 2$, $f''(x) = e^x - \sin x + \cos x$.

当 $0 < x \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$ 时, $f''(x) > 1 - \sin x + \cos x \geq \cos x \geq 0$; 当 $x > \frac{\pi}{2}$ 时, 因 $\frac{\pi}{2} > 1$, 于是 $f''(x) > e - \sin x + \cos x > 2 - \sin x + \cos x > 0$.

总之, 当 $x > 0$ 时, 都有 $f''(x) > 0$. 于是 $f'(x)$ 在 $[0, +\infty)$ 上单调递增. 即当 $x > 0$ 时, $f'(x) > f'(0) = 0$. 于是 $f(x)$ 也在 $[0, +\infty)$ 上单调递增. 即当 $x > 0$ 时, $f(x) > f(0) = 0$. 由此可证明不等式.