

一. 1. B 2. A 3. C 4. D 5. B

解: 
$$2. e^{ax^2-x^3}-1 \sim ax^2-x^3 \sim \begin{cases} ax^2, & a \neq 0. \\ -x^3 & a=0 \end{cases}$$

$$1 - \cos 2x \sim \frac{1}{2} (2x)^2 = 2x^2$$

$$5. \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{1}{1+t^2}, \quad \frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{1}{1+t^2} \cdot 2t = \frac{2t}{1+t^2}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = y' = \frac{dy}{dt} / \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{2t}{1+t^2} / \frac{1}{1+t^2} = 2t$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{dy'}{dt} / \frac{dx}{dt} = (2t)' / \frac{1}{1+t^2} = 2(1+t^2)$$

注意当  $x=0$  时,  $t=0$ . 于是

$$\left. \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} \right|_{x=0} = 2(1+t^2) \Big|_{t=0} = 2$$

二. 1.  $e^2$

$$\text{注意到 } \left( \frac{n^2+2}{n^2+1} \right)^{2n^2} = \left( \left( 1 + \frac{1}{n^2+1} \right)^{n^2+1} \right)^2 / \left( 1 + \frac{1}{n^2+1} \right)^2$$

2.  $x=0$  (跳跃间断点)

$$\text{当 } x \rightarrow 0^+ \text{ 时, } \frac{1}{x} \rightarrow +\infty, e^{\frac{1}{x}} \rightarrow +\infty, \frac{e^{\frac{1}{x}}+1}{e^{\frac{1}{x}}-1} \rightarrow 1$$

$$\text{当 } x \rightarrow 0^- \text{ 时, } \frac{1}{x} \rightarrow -\infty, e^{\frac{1}{x}} \rightarrow 0, \frac{e^{\frac{1}{x}}+1}{e^{\frac{1}{x}}-1} \rightarrow -1$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} 3. \quad & f(0) = -2, \quad \text{因 } f(1) = 0 \\ & f(1^-) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} (bx+c) = b+c \\ & f(1^+) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} (\ln x + a) = a \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow a=b+c=0$$

$$f'_-(1) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(1+h) - f(1)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{b(1+h) + c - (b+c)}{h} = b$$

$$\begin{aligned} f'_+(1) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(1+h) - f(1)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln(1+h) + a - a}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln(1+h)}{h} = 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow a=0, b=1, c=-1$$

$$4. f'(1) = 6$$

$$\begin{aligned} f'(1) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1+h) - f(1)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{((1+h)^3 - 1)g(1+h) - 0}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (3 + 3h + h^2)g(1+h) = 3g(1) = 6 \end{aligned}$$

$$5. f^{(10)}(1) = \frac{71}{e}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f^{(10)}(x) &= C_{10}^0 (e^{-x})^{(10)} (x^2)^{(0)} + C_{10}^1 (e^{-x})^{(9)} (x^2)^{(1)} \\ &\quad + C_{10}^2 (e^{-x})^{(8)} (x^2)^{(2)} \end{aligned}$$

$$= e^{-x} \cdot x^2 + 10 \cdot (-e^{-x}) \cdot 2x + 45 \cdot e^{-x} \cdot 2$$

$$= (x^2 - 20x + 90) e^{-x}$$

$$f^{(10)}(1) = 71e^{-1}$$

三. 1. 当  $x \rightarrow 0$  时,

$$e - e^{\cos x} = -e(e^{\cos x - 1} - 1) \sim -e(\cos x - 1)$$

$$= e(1 - \cos x) \sim e \cdot \frac{1}{2}x^2 = \frac{e}{2}x^2$$

$$\sqrt{1+x^2} - 1 \sim \frac{1}{2}x^2, \therefore \text{原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{e}{2}x^2}{\frac{1}{2}x^2} = e$$

$$2. \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \ln \left( \frac{x-1}{x^2+1} \right)^{\frac{1}{\ln x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln \left( \frac{x-1}{x^2+1} \right)}{\ln x} \quad \left( \frac{\infty}{\infty} \text{型} \right)$$

洛比达法则

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

$$= -1 \quad \therefore \text{原式} = e^{-1}$$

3. 方程两端对  $x$  求导:

$$\frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^2} \cdot \frac{y - xy'}{y^2} = \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2} \cdot (2x + 2yy')$$

解之得:  $y' = \frac{y-2x}{2y+x}$  注意到  $y(0) = 2$

于是  $y'(0) = \frac{y-2x}{2y+x} \Big|_{\substack{x=0 \\ y=2}} = \frac{1}{2}$

$$y'' = \frac{(y'-2)(2y+x) - (y-2x)(2y'+1)}{(2y+x)^2} = \frac{5xy' - 5y}{(2y+x)^2}$$

$$y''(0) = \frac{5xy' - 5y}{(2y+x)^2} \Big|_{\substack{x=0 \\ y=2 \\ y'=\frac{1}{2}}} = -\frac{5}{8}$$

四 1. (1) 垂直渐近线  $x=1$

(2) 斜渐近线:  $a = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x}{x-1} = 1$

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

于是斜渐近线为  $y = x + 1$ .

$$(2) f'(x) = \frac{x(x-2)}{(x-1)^2}, \quad f''(x) = \frac{2}{(x-1)^3}$$

且  $f'(x) > 0$  且  $f''(x) > 0$  得:  $x > 2$

于是单调递增的凹区间为  $[2, +\infty)$

$$2. e^x = 1 + x + \frac{1}{2!}x^2 + \frac{1}{3!}x^3 + \frac{1}{4!}x^4 + \frac{1}{5!}x^5 + o(x^5)$$

$$f(x) = e^x - x - 1 = \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{6}x^3 + \frac{1}{24}x^4 + \frac{1}{120}x^5 + o(x^5)$$

$$\therefore g(x) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{6}x + \frac{1}{24}x^2 + \frac{1}{120}x^3 + o(x^3)$$

$$= g(0) + g'(0)x + \frac{g''(0)}{2}x^2 + \frac{g'''(0)}{6}x^3 + o(x^3)$$

$$\therefore g''(0) = \frac{1}{12}$$

五 1. 设切点为  $P(t, \frac{1}{t^2})$ , 则切线为  $y - \frac{1}{t^2} = -\frac{2}{t^3}(x - \frac{1}{t})$   
即  $y = -\frac{2}{t^3}x + \frac{3}{t^2}$ . 它与  $x$  轴的截距为  $\frac{3}{2}t$ , 与  
 $y$  轴的截距为  $\frac{3}{t^2}$ . 于是线段长为

$$d = \sqrt{\frac{9}{4}t^2 + \frac{9}{t^4}} = \frac{3}{2}\sqrt{u}$$

$$\text{其中 } u = t^2 + \frac{4}{t^4}, \quad \frac{du}{dt} = 2t - \frac{16}{t^5}$$

且  $\frac{du}{dt} = 0$  得  $t = \sqrt{2}$ . 于是  $P$  的坐标为  $(\sqrt{2}, \frac{1}{2})$

2. 令  $\frac{\ln x}{x} = a$ , 令  $f(x) = \frac{\ln x}{x}$ , 则  $f'(x) = \frac{1 - \ln x}{x^2}$

于是  $f(x)$  在  $(0, e]$  上单调增加, 在  $[e, +\infty)$  上单调减少.

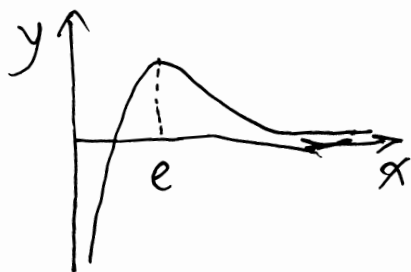
$x = e$  是  $f(x)$  的极大值点, 极大值为  $f(e) = \frac{1}{e}$ . 注意到

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln x}{x} = -\infty, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{\frac{x}{\ln x}} = 0$$

~~于是  $0 < a < \frac{1}{e}$  时, 方程有两根; 当  $a = \frac{1}{e}$  时, 方程有一根.~~

~~当  $a > \frac{1}{e}$  时, 无根.~~

此函数的图像为



于是当  $0 < a < \frac{1}{e}$  时, 方程有两个根;

当  $a = \frac{1}{e}$  时, 方程有唯一根  $x = e$ ;

当  $a > \frac{1}{e}$  时, 方程没有根.

六. 1. 令  $g(x) = e^{-nx} f(x)$ , 则  $g(a) = g(b) = 0$ . 于是由罗尔定理知  $\exists \xi \in (a, b)$ , 使得  $g'(\xi) = 0$ . 即

$$nf(\xi) = f'(\xi).$$

2. 记  $f_n(x) = x^n + nx - 1$ . 则  $f_n(x)$  在  $[0, +\infty)$  上严格单调增加. 又因  $f_n(0) = -1 < 0$ ,  $f_n(\frac{1}{n}) = \frac{1}{n^n} + 1 - 1 = \frac{1}{n^2} > 0$ .

所以方程有唯一正数根  $x_n$  且  $x_n < \frac{1}{n}$ . 于是级数

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x_n^2$$

收敛.

七. 对  $x = \frac{1}{2}$ ,  $x_0 = 0$  应用泰勒中值定理:  $\exists \xi_1 \in (0, \frac{1}{2})$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{使得: } f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) &= f(0) + f'(0)\left(\frac{1}{2} - 0\right) + \frac{1}{2!} f''(\xi_1) \left(\frac{1}{2} - 0\right)^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{8} f''(\xi_1) \end{aligned}$$

又对  $x = \frac{1}{2}$ ,  $x_0 = 1$  应用泰勒中值定理:  $\exists \xi_2 \in \overline{(1, \frac{1}{2})}$ , 使得

$$\begin{aligned} f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) &= f(1) + f'(1)\left(\frac{1}{2} - 1\right) + \frac{1}{2!} f''(\xi_2) \left(\frac{1}{2} - 1\right)^2 \\ &= 1 + \frac{1}{8} f''(\xi_2) \end{aligned}$$

(1) 若  $f(\frac{1}{2}) > \frac{1}{2}$ , 则  $f''(\xi_1) = 8f(\frac{1}{2}) > 4$ , 取  $\xi = \xi_1$ .

则  $|f''(\xi)| > 4$ . (2) 若  $f(\frac{1}{2}) < \frac{1}{2}$ , 则  $f''(\xi_2) = 8(f(\frac{1}{2}) - 1)$

$< -4$ . 取  $\xi = \xi_2$ , 则  $|f''(\xi)| > 4$ .