

$$1. f(f(x)) = \begin{cases} x^4 & x \geq 0 \\ (x^3+1)^2 & -1 \leq x < 0 \\ (x^3+1)^3+1 & x < -1 \end{cases}$$

$$2. \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: 原式} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 \times 3}{2^2} \times \frac{2 \times 4}{3^2} \times \dots \times \frac{(n-2) \times n}{(n-1)^2} \times \frac{(n-1)(n+1)}{n^2} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n+1}{2n} = \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$3. y = 5x - 3$$

$$4. 24$$

解: 取2枚硬币:

$$3 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} a \ln \frac{x}{2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\frac{a}{x}}{\frac{1}{2x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{a}{2x^2} = \frac{a}{8}$$

$$5. x^x (\ln x + 1).$$

$$= 1. (C)$$

证: 函数 $y = f(x_0 + |x|)$ 在 $x = 0$ 处可导 $\Leftrightarrow \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + |h|) - f(x_0)}{h}$ 存在.

$$\therefore \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x_0 + |h|) - f(x_0)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x_0 + h) - f(x_0)}{h} = f'(x_0),$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(x_0 + |h|) - f(x_0)}{h} = - \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(x_0 - h) - f(x_0)}{-h} = -f'(x_0)$$

$$\therefore \text{上述命题} \Leftrightarrow f'(x_0) = -f'(x_0) \Leftrightarrow f'(x_0) = 0$$

$$2. (C)$$

$$\text{证: (A)} \quad 1 - \cos 2x \sim \frac{1}{2}(2x)^2 = 2x^2$$

$$(B) \quad \sqrt[3]{1+x^2} - 1 \sim \frac{1}{3}x^2$$

$$(C) \quad \sin x - \tan x = \tan x (\cos x - 1) \sim x \cdot (-\frac{1}{2}x^2) = -\frac{1}{2}x^3$$

$$(D) \quad e^x - e^{-x} = e^{-x} \cdot (e^{2x} - 1) \sim 1 \cdot 2x = 2x$$

3. (A)

4. (B)

$$\text{解: 原式} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} + \dots + \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1} \right)^n$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{n+1} \right)^n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{n}{n+1} \right)^n = \frac{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n}{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (n+1)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^n} = \frac{1}{e}$$

5. (D)

$$x \rightarrow 0^+, 2^{\frac{1}{x}} \rightarrow +\infty,$$

$$(A) f(x) \rightarrow 1, \quad (B) f(x) \rightarrow 1,$$

$$(C) f(x) \rightarrow 1 \quad (D) f(x) \rightarrow 0.$$

$$x \rightarrow 0^-, 2^{\frac{1}{x}} \rightarrow 0$$

$$(A) f(x) \rightarrow 1, \quad (B) f(x) \rightarrow \infty$$

$$(C) f(x) \rightarrow 1 \quad (D) f(x) \rightarrow 1$$

三. 1. 在 $x=0$ 处 $y(0)=1$.

又右端两端关于 x 求导得:

$$e^{xy}(y + xy') + \cos(x^2y)(2xy + x^2y') = y'$$

$$\text{在上式中令 } x=0 \text{ 得 } y'(0)=1$$

$$2. x'_t = 12t^3 + 3t^2, \quad y'_t = 3t^2 f'(t^3)$$

$$y' = \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{f'(t^3)}{4t+1} \quad \frac{dy'}{dt} = \frac{3t^2(4t+1)f'(t^3) - 4f'(t^3)}{(4t+1)^2}$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{dy'}{dx} / \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{3t^2(4t+1)f'(t^3) - 4f'(t^3)}{3t^2(4t+1)^3}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx}|_{t=1} = \frac{f'(1)}{f} = -\frac{1}{f}$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}|_{t=1} = \frac{15f''(1) - 4f'(1)}{37f} = \frac{34}{37f}$$

3. 同法求

$$\text{记 } A = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan x \right)^{\frac{1}{\ln x}}$$

$$\text{则 } \ln A = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan x \right)}{\ln x} \quad \left(\frac{\infty}{\infty} \text{ 型} \right)$$

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} - \frac{\frac{x}{1+x^2}}{\frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan x} \quad \left(\frac{0}{0} \text{ 型} \right)$$

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

于是原式 = $A = e^{-1}$.

$$\text{111 大片版. } \frac{1}{\sqrt{n} + \sqrt{n+1}} = \sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n}$$

$$\therefore \text{原式} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n}}{\sqrt{n(n+1)}} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1}} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1}} \right) = 1$$

$$4. \text{原式} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^3 ((n+1)^2 - n^2) \cdot \frac{1}{1+\xi^2}, \quad (n^2 < \xi < (n+1)^2)$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^3(2n+1)}{1+\xi^2}$$

$$\therefore \frac{n^3(2n+1)}{1+(n+1)^4} < \frac{n^3(2n+1)}{1+\xi^2} < \frac{n^3(2n+1)}{1+n^4}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^3(2n+1)}{1+(n+1)^4} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^3(2n+1)}{1+n^4} = 2.$$

$$\therefore \text{原式} = 2.$$

$$\text{IV } 1. \ln f(x) = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln \cos xy}{y^2} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{\cos xy} \cdot (-\sin xy) \cdot x}{2y}$$

$$= -\frac{x}{2} \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan xy}{y} = -\frac{x}{2} \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{xy}{y} = -\frac{x^2}{2}.$$

$$f(x) = e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}, \quad f'(x) = -xe^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}.$$

$$\ln F(x) = f(x) \ln x$$

$$\frac{F'(x)}{F(x)} = f'(x) \ln x + f(x) \cdot \frac{1}{x} \quad \cancel{= e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{x}}$$

$$= -xe^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} \ln x + e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{x}$$

$$= e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} \left(-x \ln x + \frac{1}{x} \right).$$

$$\therefore F'(x) = xe^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} \cdot e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} \cdot \left(-x \ln x + \frac{1}{x} \right).$$

$$2. \text{原式} = 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2}{x^3}$$

(1) 若 $a \leq 0$, 则 $f'(x) \leq 0$, $f(x)$ 单调减.

(2) 若 $a > 0$, 当 $0 < x < a$

2. 同济版. $f'(x) = 2a^3 - \frac{2}{x^3}$

(1) $a \leq 0$, 则 $f'(x) < 0$, $\therefore f(x)$ 在 $[2, +\infty)$ 上 \nearrow

(2) $0 < a < \frac{1}{2}$. 则 $\exists 2 \leq x < \frac{1}{a}$ 时, $f'(x) < 0$,
 $\exists x > \frac{1}{a}$ 时, $f'(x) > 0$. 于是 $f(x)$ 在 $[2, \frac{1}{a}]$ 上 \searrow ,
 在 $[\frac{1}{a}, +\infty)$ 上 \nearrow .

(3) $a \geq \frac{1}{2}$, 此时, $f'(x) \geq 16 - \frac{2}{x^3} > 0$ ($x \geq 2$ 时).
 于是 $f(x)$ 在 $[2, +\infty)$ 上 \nearrow .

综上所述, $a \leq 0$ 或 $a \geq \frac{1}{2}$

11 大版. (1) $\exists 1-2\lambda > 1$, 即 $\lambda < 0$ 时, 绝对收敛.

(2) $\exists 0 < 1-2\lambda \leq 1$, 即 $0 \leq \lambda < \frac{1}{2}$ 时, 条件收敛.

(3) $\exists 1-2\lambda \leq 0$, 即 $\lambda \geq \frac{1}{2}$ 时, 发散.

3. $f(0^+) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{e^{\sin^2 x} - a}{\sqrt[3]{1+x^2} - 1}$ 存在

$\Rightarrow a=1$. 于是.

$$f(0^+) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{e^{\sin^2 x} - 1}{\sqrt[3]{1+x^2} - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sin^2 x}{\frac{1}{3}x^2} = 3.$$

$$f(0) = b$$

$$f(0^-) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\arctan cx}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{cx}{x} = c.$$

于是 $b=c=3$.

$$\exists 1. \frac{f(a+h) - f(a)}{h} = \frac{\varphi(a+h) \cdot |h| - 0}{h} = \frac{\varphi(a+h)|h|}{h}$$

$$\text{于是 } f'_+(a) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\varphi(a+h)|h|}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \varphi(a+h) = A.$$

$$f'_-(a) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\varphi(a+h)|h|}{h} = - \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \varphi(a+h) = -A$$

$$\therefore f(x) \text{ 在 } x=a \text{ 可导} \Leftrightarrow f'_+(a) = f'_-(a) \Leftrightarrow A = 0.$$

$$2. \quad \exists g(x) = e^{-\frac{3x^2}{2}} f(x). \quad \forall x$$

$$g'(x) = -3x e^{-\frac{3x^2}{2}} f(x) + e^{-\frac{3x^2}{2}} f'(x)$$

$$= e^{-\frac{3x^2}{2}} (f'(x) - 3x f(x))$$

$$\text{由 } g(a) = g(b) = 0 \text{ 得. } \exists \xi \in (a, b) \text{ 使得 } g'(\xi) = 0.$$

$$\text{即 } f'(\xi) - 3\xi f(\xi) = 0$$