## 小测验 2 答案 (前三章)

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1. (10')求数列极限:  $x_n = \frac{a^n - a^{-n}}{a^n + a^{-n}} (a > 0)$ .

**解:** 当
$$a = 1$$
时,  $x_n = 0$ ,  $\lim_{n \to \infty} x_n = 0$ ; (2')

当
$$a > 1$$
时, $a^n \to +\infty$ ,  $n \to \infty$ ,所以 $\lim_{n \to \infty} x_n = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1 - a^{-2n}}{1 + a^{-2n}} = 1$ ; (4')

当
$$0 < a < 1$$
时, $a^{-n} \to +\infty, n \to \infty$ ,所以 $\lim_{n \to \infty} x_n = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{a^{2n} - 1}{a^{2n} + 1} = -1.$  (4')

- 2. (16')求函数极限 (四选二):
  - 1)  $\lim_{x\to 0} (2\sin x + \cos x)^{\frac{1}{x}}; (8')$
  - 2)  $\lim_{x\to 0+} \frac{1-\sqrt{\cos x}}{x(1-\cos\sqrt{x})}; (8')$
  - 3)  $\lim_{x \to -\infty} x(\sqrt{x^2 + 100} + x)$ ; (8')
  - 4)  $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{3\sin x + x^2 \cos \frac{1}{x}}{(1+\cos x)\ln(1+x)} \cdot (8')$

解:

1) 
$$\lim_{x \to 0} (2\sin x + \cos x)^{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \to 0} (1 + 2\sin x + \cos x - 1)^{\frac{1}{2\sin x + \cos x - 1}} \frac{2\sin x + \cos x - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} e^{\frac{2\sin x + \cos x - 1}{x}} = e^{\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2\sin x + \cos x - 1}{x}} = e^{\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2\sin x + \cos x - 1}{x}} = e^{\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2\sin x + \cos x - 1}{x}} = e^{2}.$$
 (8')

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$$\lim_{x\to 0}(2sinx+cosx)^{\frac{1}{x}}=\lim_{x\to 0}e^{\frac{1}{x}\ln(2sinx+cosx)}=e^{\lim_{x\to 0}\frac{\ln(2sinx+cosx)}{x}}=e^{\lim_{x\to 0}\frac{2cosx-sinx}{2sinx+cosx}}=e^2.$$

2) 
$$\lim_{x \to 0+} \frac{1 - \sqrt{\cos x}}{x(1 - \cos\sqrt{x})} = \lim_{x \to 0+} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x(1 - \cos\sqrt{x})(1 + \sqrt{\cos x})} = \lim_{x \to 0+} \frac{\frac{1}{2}x^2}{x \cdot \frac{1}{2}(\sqrt{x})^2 \cdot (1 + \sqrt{\cos x})} = \frac{1}{2}.$$
 (8')

3) 
$$\lim_{x \to -\infty} x \left( \sqrt{x^2 + 100} + x \right) = \lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{100x}{\sqrt{x^2 + 100} - x} = \lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{100x}{\sqrt{x^2} \sqrt{1 + \frac{100}{x^2}} - x} = \lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{100x}{-x \sqrt{1 + \frac{100}{x^2}} - x} = \lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{100x}{-x \sqrt{1 + \frac{100}{x^2}} - x} = \lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{100x}{-x \sqrt{1 + \frac{100}{x^2}} - x} = \lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{100x}{-x \sqrt{1 + \frac{100}{x^2}} - x} = \lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{100x}{-x \sqrt{1 + \frac{100}{x^2}} - x} = \lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{100x}{-x \sqrt{1 + \frac{100}{x^2}} - x} = \lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{100x}{-x \sqrt{1 + \frac{100}{x^2}} - x} = \lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{100x}{-x \sqrt{1 + \frac{100}{x^2}} - x} = \lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{100x}{-x \sqrt{1 + \frac{100}{x^2}} - x} = \lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{100x}{-x \sqrt{1 + \frac{100}{x^2}} - x} = \lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{100x}{-x \sqrt{1 + \frac{100}{x^2}} - x} = \lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{100x}{-x \sqrt{1 + \frac{100}{x^2}} - x} = \lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{100x}{-x \sqrt{1 + \frac{100}{x^2}} - x} = \lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{100x}{-x \sqrt{1 + \frac{100}{x^2}} - x} = \lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{100x}{-x \sqrt{1 + \frac{100}{x^2}} - x} = \lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{100x}{-x \sqrt{1 + \frac{100}{x^2}} - x} = \lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{100x}{-x \sqrt{1 + \frac{100}{x^2}} - x} = \lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{100x}{-x \sqrt{1 + \frac{100}{x^2}} - x} = \lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{100x}{-x \sqrt{1 + \frac{100}{x^2}} - x} = \lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{100x}{-x \sqrt{1 + \frac{100}{x^2}} - x} = \lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{100x}{-x \sqrt{1 + \frac{100}{x^2}} - x} = \lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{100x}{-x \sqrt{1 + \frac{100}{x^2}} - x} = \lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{100x}{-x \sqrt{1 + \frac{100}{x^2}} - x} = \lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{100x}{-x \sqrt{1 + \frac{100}{x^2}} - x} = \lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{100x}{-x \sqrt{1 + \frac{100}{x^2}} - x} = \lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{100x}{-x \sqrt{1 + \frac{100}{x^2}} - x} = \lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{100x}{-x \sqrt{1 + \frac{100}{x^2}} - x} = \lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{100x}{-x \sqrt{1 + \frac{100}{x^2}} - x} = \lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{100x}{-x \sqrt{1 + \frac{100}{x^2}} - x} = \lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{100x}{-x \sqrt{1 + \frac{100}{x^2}} - x} = \lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{100x}{-x \sqrt{1 + \frac{100}{x^2}} - x} = \lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{100x}{-x \sqrt{1 + \frac{100}{x^2}} - x} = \lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{100x}{-x \sqrt{1 + \frac{100}{x^2}} - x} = \lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{100x}{-x \sqrt{1 + \frac{100}{x^2}} - x} = \lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{100x}{-x \sqrt{1 + \frac{100}{x^2}} - x} = \lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{100x}{-x \sqrt{1 + \frac{100}{x^2}} - x} = \lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{100x}{-x \sqrt{1 + \frac{100}{x^2}} - x} = \lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{100x}{-x \sqrt{1 + \frac{100}{x^2}} - x} = \lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{100x}{-x \sqrt{1 + \frac{100}{x^2}} - x} = \lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{100x}{-x \sqrt{1 + \frac{100}{x^2}}$$

4) 
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{3\sin x + x^2 \cos \frac{1}{x}}{(1 + \cos x)\ln(1 + x)} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{3\sin x + x^2 \cos \frac{1}{x}}{x} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{3\sin x}{x} + \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \to 0} x \cos \frac{1}{x} = \frac{3}{2}.$$
 (8')

3. (16')设函数y = f(x)由方程 $y - x = e^{x(1-y)}$ 确定,求 $\lim_{n \to \infty} n\left(f\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) - 1\right)$ .

解: 由题有 $f(0) - 0 = e^{0(1-f(0))}$ ,即 $y|_{x=0} = f(0) = 1$  (3').所以 $\lim_{n \to \infty} n\left(f\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) - 1\right) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{f\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) - f(0)}{\frac{1}{n}} = f'(0)$ .

方程左右两边对x求导,有 $y'-1=(1-y-xy')e^{x(1-y)}$  (5'),

所以 $f'(0) = y'|_{x=0,y=1} = 1.$  (4')

4. (20')函数 $f(x) = (x^3 + 1)^{10} arctanx$ , 求 $f^{(10)}(-1)$ .

**解:** 由题 $f(x) = (x+1)^{10}g(x)$ ,其中 $g(x) = (x^2 - x + 1)^{10}arctanx$ . (3') 由莱布尼兹公式,有

$$f^{(10)}(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{10} C_{10}^{k} [(x+1)^{10}]^{(k)} g^{(n-k)}(x) = C_{10}^{10} [(x+1)^{10}]^{(10)} g(x) = 10! g(x), (8')$$

又
$$g(-1) = (1+1+1)^{10} \arctan(-1) = -\frac{\pi}{4} 3^{10} (3')$$
,所以 $f^{(10)}(-1) = -10! 3^{10} \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot (3')$ 

- 5. (18')已知函数f(x)在[0,1]上连续,在(0,1)内可导,且f(0) = 0, f(1) = 1.证明:
  - 1) 存在 $\xi \in (0,1)$ ,使得 $f(\xi) = 1 \xi$ ;
  - 2) 存在两个不同的点 $c_1, c_2 \in (0,1)$ ,使得 $f'(c_1)f'(c_2) = 1$ .

## 证明:

由介值定理知,存在 $\xi \in (0,1)$ ,使得 $F(\xi) = f(\xi) - 1 + \xi = 0$ ,即 $f(\xi) = 1 - \xi$ . (4')

2)  $\alpha[0,\xi]$ 和 $[\xi,1]$ 上对f(x)分别应用拉格朗日中值定理,知存在两个不同的点

$$c_1 \in (0,\xi), c_2 \in (\xi,1), \quad \text{the } f'(c_1) = \frac{f(\xi) - f(0)}{\xi - 0} \text{ (3')}, f'(c_2) = \frac{f(1) - f(\xi)}{1 - \xi}. \text{ (3')}$$

于是
$$f'(c_1)f'(c_2) = \frac{f(\xi)}{\xi} \cdot \frac{1 - f(\xi)}{1 - \xi} = \frac{1 - \xi}{\xi} \cdot \frac{\xi}{1 - \xi} = 1.$$
 (4')

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6. (20')试确定A, B, C的值,使得 $e^{2x}(1 + Bx + Cx^2) = 1 + Ax + o(x^3)$ .

**解:** 由泰勒展开,  $e^{2x} = 1 + 2x + \frac{(2x)^2}{2} + \frac{(2x)^3}{6} + o(x^3) = 1 + 2x + 2x^2 + \frac{4x^3}{3} + o(x^3)$  (4'), 代入已知等式得

$$\left[1 + 2x + 2x^2 + \frac{4x^3}{3} + o(x^3)\right](1 + Bx + Cx^2) = 1 + Ax + o(x^3),$$

整理得

$$1 + (2 + B)x + (2 + 2B + C)x^2 + (\frac{4}{3} + 2B + 2C)x^3 + o(x^3) = 1 + Ax + o(x^3),$$
 (4') 比较两边同幂次函数得

$$\begin{cases} 2+B=A, \\ 2+2B+C=0, \\ \frac{4}{3}+2B+2C=0. \end{cases}$$
 (6')

解得

$$\begin{cases} A = \frac{2}{3}, \\ B = -\frac{4}{3}, . (6') \end{cases}$$

$$C = \frac{2}{3},$$

附加题: (20')设函数f(x)在闭区间[-1,1]上具有三阶连续导数,且f(-1)=0,f(1)=1,f'(0)=0证明: 在开区间(-1,1)内至少存在一点 $\xi$ ,使 $f'''(\xi)=3$ .

证明: 由麦克劳林公式得

$$f(x) = f(0) + f'(x)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}x^2 + \frac{f'''(\eta)}{3!}x^3, \eta \uparrow \div 0 = 5x \ge 0.$$

将x = -1和x = 1分别代入上式中,得

$$0 = f(-1) = f(0) + \frac{f''(0)}{2} - \frac{1}{6}f'''(\eta_1), -1 < \eta_1 < 0;$$
 (4')

$$1 = f(1) = f(0) + \frac{f''(0)}{2} + \frac{1}{6}f'''(\eta_2), 0 < \eta_2 < 1. (4')$$

两式相减, 可得

$$f'''(\eta_1) + f'''(\eta_2) = 6.$$
 (3')

设M和m分别是f'''(x)在 $[\eta_1,\eta_2]$ 上的最大值与最小值,显然有

$$m \le f'''(\eta_1), f'''(\eta_2) \le M$$

则

$$m \le \frac{1}{2} [f'''(\eta_1) + f'''(\eta_2)] \le M. (4')$$

由连续函数介值定理知,至少存在一点 $\xi \in [\eta_1, \eta_2] \subset (-1,1)$ ,使得

$$f'''(\xi) = \frac{1}{2} [f'''(\eta_1) + f'''(\eta_2)] = 3. (5')$$

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