## 一填空题:

$$\lim_{x\to\infty}(1+\frac{1}{x})^x=e$$

1.已知 
$$\lim_{x \to \infty} (\frac{x+a}{x-a})^x = 9$$
,则  $a =$ \_\_\_\_\_.

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

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

$$= \lim_{x \to \infty} (1 + \frac{2a}{x - a})^{\frac{x - a}{2a}} \cdot (1 + \frac{2a}{x - a})^{\frac{1}{2}}]^{2a} = e^{2a}$$

2. 设函数
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sin ax}{2x}, & x > 0 \\ b+1, & x = 0 \\ (1-2x)^{\frac{1}{x}}, & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} (1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}} = e$$

在 
$$x = 0$$
 连续,则  $a = 2e^{-2}$  ,  $b = e^{-2} - 1$  .

提示: 
$$f(0^-) = \lim_{x \to 0^-} (1 - 2x)^{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{2x \to 0^-} [(1 - 2x)^{\frac{-1}{2x}}]^{-2} = e^{-2}$$

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

3 函数 
$$f(x) = \frac{e^{\frac{1}{x}} \sin x}{|x|}$$
 的第一类间断点 $x = ---$ ,第二类间断点  $x = ---$ .

解: 间断点 x=0, x=1

 $\lim_{x\to 1} f(x) = \infty, \quad \therefore x = 1$  为无穷间断点;

当 $x\to 0$ <sup>+</sup>时,  $f(x)\to e$ 

故 x=0 为跳跃间断点.

4. 当  $x \rightarrow 0$  时,  $\sin x$  与 ln(1+ax)是等价无穷小,a=?

$$\lim \frac{\alpha(x)}{\beta(x)} = 1$$

$$\lim \frac{\alpha(x)}{\beta(x)} = 1 \qquad \lim \frac{\beta(x)}{\alpha(x)} = \lim \frac{\beta'(x)}{\alpha'(x)}.$$

 $\sin x \sim x$ 

$$ln(1+x) \sim x$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin x}{\ln(1+ax)} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x}{ax} = \frac{1}{a} = 1$$

$$(\log_a x)' = \frac{1}{x \ln a} \qquad (\tan x)' = \sec^2 x \qquad (\sec x)' = \sec x \tan x$$

6. 
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \dots + \frac{1}{2^n}\right) \cdot \frac{\sqrt{n^2 + 1}}{n+1} = \underline{\qquad}.$$

7. 函数  $y = x + 2\cos x$ 在[0, $\frac{\pi}{2}$ ]上的最大值为\_\_\_\_\_.

注意:如果区间内只有一个极值,则这个极值就是最值.(最大值或最小值)

## 二 计算或证明题:

$$1.\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{1-\cos(x^2)}{x^3 \sin x}.$$

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

2.已知 
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+f(x)\sin x}-1}{e^x-1} = A$$
,求  $\lim_{x\to 0} f(x)$ .  $e^x-1\sim x$ 

$$A = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x)\sin x}{(e^x - 1)(\sqrt{1 + f(x)\sin x} + 1)} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x)}{\sqrt{1 + f(x)\sin x} + 1}$$

$$=\lim_{x\to 0}\frac{f(x)}{2}$$

3.设数列
$$\{x_n\}$$
满足 $x_1 = 1, x_{n+1} = \frac{x_n + 2}{x_n + 1} (n \in N_+),$ 证明 $\lim_{n \to \infty} x_n = \sqrt{2}$ .

$$\therefore x_1 = 1, x_{n+1} = \frac{x_n + 2}{x_n + 1} = 1 + \frac{1}{x_n + 1}, \therefore x_n > 1 (n \in N_+)$$

$$|x_{n+1} - \sqrt{2}| = |1 + \frac{1}{x_n + 1} - \sqrt{2}| = |\frac{x_n + 2 - \sqrt{2}x_n - \sqrt{2}}{x_n + 1}|$$

$$= \left| \frac{(x_n - \sqrt{2})(1 - \sqrt{2})}{x_n + 1} \right| \le \frac{\sqrt{2} - 1}{2} |x_n - \sqrt{2}|$$

$$\leq \cdots \leq (\frac{\sqrt{2}-1}{2})^n \mid x_1 - \sqrt{2} \mid = 2 \cdot (\frac{\sqrt{2}-1}{2})^{n+1}$$

5. 设
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} e^{-\frac{1}{x^2}}, x \neq 0, \text{说明其导函数} f'(x) 在 x = 0 \text{处连续.} \\ 0, x = 0 \end{cases}$$

6.证明当 
$$0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2}$$
时,  $\sin x > \frac{2}{\pi}x$ .

## 7.设f(x)在[0,1]上具有二阶导数,且满足条件 $|f(x)| \le a, |f''(x)| \le b$ ,

其中a,b都是非负常数,c是(0,1)内任意一点,证: $|f'(c)| \le 2a + \frac{b}{2}$ .

**泰勒公式**: 若f(x)在区间I中n+1阶可导,  $x_0 \in I$ ,则 $\forall x \in I$ ,至少存在一点 $\xi$ 介于x与 $x_0$ 之间,使得

$$f(x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0) + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(x_0)}{n!}(x - x_0)^n + \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!}(x - x_0)^{n+1}$$

∀x ∈ [0,1],由泰勒公式得:

$$f(x) = f(c) + f'(c)(x - c) + \frac{f''(\xi)}{2!}(x - c)^{2}$$

$$f(0) = f(c) + f'(c)(-c) + \frac{f''(\xi_{1})}{2!}(-c)^{2}, 0 < \xi_{1} < c$$

$$f(1) = f(c) + f'(c)(1 - c) + \frac{f''(\xi_{2})}{2!}(1 - c)^{2}, c < \xi_{2} < 1$$

8.设
$$f(x)$$
在 $x = 0$ 的邻域内二阶可导,  $f'(0) = 0$ , 计算  $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{f(x) - f(\ln(1+x))}{x^3}$ .

$$\lim_{x\to 0}\frac{f(x)-f(\ln(1+x))}{x^3}=\lim_{x\to 0}\frac{f'(\xi)(x-\ln(1+x))}{x^3},(\ln(1+x)<\xi< x)$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f'(\xi)}{x} \cdot \frac{x - \ln(1+x)}{x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \left( \frac{f'(\xi) - f'(0)}{\xi} \cdot \frac{\xi}{x} \cdot \frac{x - \ln(1+x)}{x^2} \right)$$

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

$$\ln(1+x) < \xi < x \Rightarrow \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x} < \frac{\xi}{x} < 1$$



9.设f(x)在( $-\infty$ , $+\infty$ )内有界且可导,证明:方程  $f'(x)(1+x^2) = 2xf(x)$ 至少有一个实根.

设
$$F(x) = \frac{f(x)}{1+x^2}$$
,  $F'(x) = \frac{f'(x)(1+x^2)-2xf(x)}{(1+x^2)^2}$ ,   
若 $F(x) \equiv 0$ , 则 $F'(x) = 0$ 至少有一个实根

若
$$F(x) \neq 0$$
,不妨设 $F(x) > 0$ ,  $\lim_{x \to +\infty} F(x) = \lim_{x \to -\infty} F(x) = 0$ ,

- ∴最大值在(-∞,+∞)内取到,
- $\therefore \exists \xi \in (-\infty, +\infty) \notin F'(\xi) = 0.$