一. 选择题

- 1. D 2. B 3. A 4. D 5. B

二. 填空题

- 6. 0 7. 1 8. -2 9. 2 10. $e^{x} \left[\frac{1}{x} f'(\ln x) + f(\ln x) \right] dx$

三. 计算题

11.
$$mathref{m}: \frac{n}{(2n)^2} \le \frac{1}{(n+1)^2} + \frac{1}{(n+2)^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{(2n)^2} \le \frac{n}{(n+1)^2}$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{n}{(2n)^2} = 0, \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{n}{(n+1)^2} = 0$$
,由夹逼准则知

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \left(\frac{1}{(n+1)^2} + \frac{1}{(n+2)^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{(2n)^2}\right) = 0$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n}{(2n)^2} = 0, \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n}{(n+1)^2} = 0, \quad \text{in } \pm \frac{n}{(2n)^2} = 0$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{(2n)^2} + \frac{1}{(n+2)^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{(2n)^2} = 0$$

$$12. \quad \text{iff:} \quad \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\tan x - \sin x}{x^2 \ln(1+x)} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\tan x - \sin x}{x^2 \cdot x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\tan x \left(1 - \cos x\right)}{x^3} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x \cdot \frac{1}{2} x^2}{x^3} = \frac{1}{2}$$

13.
$$\text{ \widehat{H}: } \lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\frac{x^2}{x^2 - 1} \right)^{x^2} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\frac{x^2 - 1 + 1}{x^2 - 1} \right)^{x^2} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x^2 - 1} \right)^{\left(x^2 - 1\right) \cdot \frac{x^2}{x^2 - 1}}$$

其中,
$$\lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{x^2}{x^2-1} = 1$$
, 故原式= $e^1 = e$

14.
$$\text{MF:} \quad \text{id} \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(3x - \sqrt{ax^2 + bx + 1} \right) = 2 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{3 - \sqrt{a + \frac{b}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}}}{\frac{1}{x}} = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(3 - \sqrt{a + \frac{b}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}} \right) = 0 \Rightarrow a = 9$$

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(3x - \sqrt{ax^2 + bx + 1} \right) = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{-bx - 1}{3x + \sqrt{9x^2 + bx + 1}} - \frac{b}{6} = 2$$

15. 解: 方程 $\sin(xy) + \ln(y-x) = x$ 两边同时对 x 求导,有

$$\cos(xy) \cdot (y + xy') + \frac{1}{y - x}(y' - 1) = 1$$

令x = 0, y = 1 带入上式,得y'(0) = 1,故切线方程y = x + 1

16. 解:

当
$$x \neq 0$$
时, $f'(x) = \arctan \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{2x^2}{1+x^4}$,
$$f'(0) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \arctan \frac{1}{x^2} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$
由于 $\lim_{x \to 0} f'(x) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left[\arctan \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{2x^2}{1+x^4}\right] = \frac{\pi}{2} - 0 = \frac{\pi}{2}$
故 $f'(x)$ 在 $x = 0$ 处连续.

五. 证明题

17. 证明: 令 $f(x) = 2^x + \sin x - 2$,显然 f(x) 在[0,1] 上连续,且 f(0) = -1 < 0, $f(1) = \sin 1 > 0$,由零点定理知,至少存在 $\xi \in (0,1)$,使得 $f(\xi) = 0$,故 方程 $2^x + \sin x = 2$ 在区间 (0,1) 内至少有一个根.

18. 证明:显然
$$a_n > 0$$
, $(n = 1, 2, \cdots)$, $a_2 - a_1 = \frac{a_1}{1 + a_1} > 0$,即 $a_2 > a_1$,设 $a_n > a_{n-1}$,则 $a_{n+1} - a_n = (1 + \frac{a_n}{1 + a_n}) - (1 + \frac{a_{n-1}}{1 + a_{n-1}}) = \frac{a_n - a_{n-1}}{(1 + a_n)(1 + a_{n-1})} > 0$,即 $a_{n+1} > a_n$,故 $\{a_n\}$ 单调增加; 因为 $a_n > 0$,所以 $a_{n+1} = 1 + \frac{a_n}{1 + a_n} < 2$,故数列 $\{a_n\}$ 有上界;由单调有界定理,数列 $\{a_n\}$ 收敛.