

華東師範大學

一、填空题

1. 两边求导, 得

$$-\sin(xy)(y+xy') + (1+y')e^{xy} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx}(e^{xy} - x\sin(xy)) = y\sin(xy)$$

$$\Rightarrow dy = \frac{y\sin(xy) - e^{xy}}{e^{xy} - x\sin(xy)} dx$$

$$2. y' = \frac{e^x + \frac{2e^{2x}}{2\sqrt{1+e^{2x}}}}{e^x + \sqrt{1+e^{2x}}}$$

$$y'|_{x=0} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$3. \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 - ax + 3}{x-1}$$

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1)^2 + (2-a)(x-1) + 4-a}{x-1}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left[(x-1) + (2-a) + \frac{4-a}{x-1} \right] = b$$

故 $a=4$ $b=-2$

4. 设切点 (x_0, x_0^2)

有 $\begin{cases} x_0^2 = a \ln x_0 \\ \frac{a}{x_0} = 2x_0 \end{cases}$ ~~$a \neq 0$~~

则 $\begin{cases} x_0 = \frac{1}{2}e \\ a = \frac{1}{2}e \end{cases}$

当切点为 $(0, 0)$ 时 当 $a=0$ 时

显然相切, 则 $a=0$ 或 $a=\frac{1}{2}e$

5.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1+x\sin x - \cos x}{\cos x \cdot \ln(1+x^2)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1+x\sin x - 1 + (1-\cos x)}{\cos x \cdot x^2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2}x\sin x + \frac{1}{2}x^2}{\cos x \cdot x^2} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2}x^2}{\cos x \cdot x^2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{2\cos x} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{2\cos x}$$

$$= 1$$

二、选择题

$$6. f'(x_0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0}$$

$$= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0)}{\Delta x}$$

Δx 取为 $-\Delta x$, 有 $f'(x_0) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 - \Delta x) - f(x_0)}{-\Delta x}$

故 $\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 - \Delta x) - f(x_0)}{\Delta x} = -f'(x_0)$, 选 D

$$7. \textcircled{1} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x + x^2 + \dots + x^n - n}{x-1} \quad \left(\frac{0}{0}\right)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1 + 2x + \dots + nx^{n-1}}{1}$$

$$= \frac{n+1}{2}n \quad \text{选 D}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x + x^2 + \dots + x^n - n}{x-1}$$

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

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$$\textcircled{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1)(1+x^2+\dots+(x^{n-1}))}{x-1}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (1+x^2+\dots+(x^{n-1}))$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1-x^{n+1}}{1-x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (1+x+\dots+x^n)$$

$$= n(n+1)$$

因本可查
 x^n 同式

为解, 总之最后

代入 $x=1$, 有 1 一直加到 n 的项式

$$8. \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{n+2} - \sqrt{n+1})$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+2} + \sqrt{n+1}} = 0$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n})$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n}} = 0$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n}} = 0$$

$$\textcircled{2} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{n+2} - 2\sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n})$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{n+2} - \sqrt{n+1}) - (\sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n})$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{n+2} - \sqrt{n+1}) - \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n})$$

$$= 0$$

$$9. \frac{dx}{dt} = 2$$

对②两也求导, 有

$$e^y + t y e^y + y' = 0$$

$$\textcircled{2} \frac{dy}{dt} = -\frac{e^y}{1+te^y}$$

$$\text{故} \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{e^y}{2(1+te^y)}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{2y'e^y(1+te^y) - (2e^y + 2tye^y)e^y}{[2(1+te^y)]^2}$$

当 $t=0$ 时, $x=1, y=1$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = y' = -\frac{1}{e}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = -\frac{\frac{1}{e} \cdot \frac{1}{e} - \frac{2}{e}}{4} = -\frac{1}{e}$$

$$\text{故} \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = (\frac{dy}{dx}/dt) / \frac{dx}{dt} = -\frac{1}{2e}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+2x} - \sqrt[3]{1+3x}}{x^n}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1+2x)^{\frac{1}{2}} - (1+3x)^{\frac{1}{3}}}{x^n}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1+x - \frac{1}{8}4x^2 + o(x^2)) - (1+x - \frac{1}{9}9x^2 + o(x^2))}{x^n}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2}x^2 + o(x^2)}{x^n}$$

当 $n=2$ 时, 原式 $= \frac{1}{2}$

$$e^x = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \dots + \frac{x^n}{n!} + o(x^n)$$

$$\sin x = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} + \dots + (-1)^m \frac{x^{2m+1}}{(2m+1)!} + o(x^{2m+2})$$

$$\cos x = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} + \dots + (-1)^m \frac{x^{2m}}{(2m)!} + o(x^{2m+1})$$

$$\ln(1+x) = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} + \dots + (-1)^{n-1} \frac{x^n}{n} + o(x^n)$$

$$(1+x)^\alpha = 1 + \alpha x + \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)}{2} x^2 + \dots + \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)\dots(\alpha-n+1)}{n!} x^n + o(x^n)$$

② 对 $\sqrt{1+2x} - \sqrt[3]{1+3x}$ 求导, 使其在 $x=0$ 时

不再为 0. 一阶导: $(1+2x)^{-\frac{1}{2}} - (1+3x)^{-\frac{2}{3}}$ 不为 0

$$\text{二阶导: } -(1+2x)^{-\frac{3}{2}} + 2(1+3x)^{-\frac{4}{3}} = 1$$

故 x^n 也需导两次变为常, 在 $x=0$ 处不为 0 故

故 x 的无穷小. $n=2$

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$$11. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(2^x - 1) \tan x}{\sqrt{1-x^2} - 1}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \ln 2 \cdot x}{\frac{1}{2} x^2}$$

$$= 2 \ln 2$$

$$12. f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1+x}{1+x^{2n}}$$

$$① x=1 \text{ 則 } f(x) = 1$$

$$② |x| > 1, f(x) = 0$$

$$③ |x| < 1, f(x) = 1/x$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = 0 \neq \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = 1 \neq \lim_{x \rightarrow (-1)^+} f(x) = 0$$

故 $x=1$ 是跳跃间断点.

$x=-1$ 是可去间断点

$$13. f(x) = 2e^{2x} \sin(2x+1)$$

$$+ 2e^{2x} \cos(2x+1)$$

$$= 2\sqrt{2} e^{2x} \sin(2x+1+\frac{\pi}{4})$$

$$f^{(n)}(x) = (2\sqrt{2})^n e^{2x} \sin(2x+1+\frac{n\pi}{4})$$

$$\text{則 } f^{(200)}(0) = (2\sqrt{2})^{200} \sin 1$$

14. 两边取极限, 得

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1+\tan x)^{1/(1+\tan x)} = 3 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1-\tan x)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (8x + o(x))$$

由 $f(x)$ 在 $x=1$ 处可导, 故 $f(x)$ 在 $x=1$ 处连续, 则有

$$f(1) - 3f(1) = 0 + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} o(x) = 8$$

$$\text{故 } f(1) = -4$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0)}{\Delta x}$$

$$\Delta x = 1 - \tan x \quad x_0 = 1 - \tan x$$

两边同除以 x 再求极限

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1+\tan x) - 3f(1-\tan x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{8x + o(x)}{x}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1+\tan x) - f(1)}{\tan x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1-\tan x) - 3f(1)}{-\tan x} = 8$$

$$\text{則 } 4f'(1) = 8 \text{ 即 } f'(1) = 2$$

故由 $T=10$, 可知 $f'(1) = f'(11) = 2 + f(1) = f(1) = 0$

$$(2) y = 2(x-11) \Rightarrow y = 2x - 22$$

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15. 由 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = q$ 可知
 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = |q|$ (设出 $|q|$)
 (1) 对 $\forall \varepsilon, \varepsilon > 0$, 对 $\exists N \in \mathbb{N}^*$, 当 $n > N$
 时, 有 $\left| \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| - |q| \right| < \varepsilon$
 又 $\left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| - |q| < \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| + |q|$
 则 $\left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| < \varepsilon + |q|$
 又 $|q| < 1$, 则 $\exists \varepsilon_1$ 使得 $\varepsilon_1 + |q| < 1$
 故 $|a_{n+1}| < (\varepsilon_1 + |q|) |a_n|$
 对 $\forall n = N + m, m \in \mathbb{N}^*$, 有
 $|a_{N+m}| < (\varepsilon_1 + |q|) |a_{N+m-1}| < \dots$
 $< |a_{N+1}| (\varepsilon_1 + |q|)^{m-1}$
 又 $\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} (\varepsilon_1 + |q|)^{m-1} = 0$
 (2) $\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} |a_{N+m}| = 0$
 (3) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |a_n| = 0$
 (4) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$

思考: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |a_n| = a$
 $\Leftrightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = a$

思考: 当 $n=2$ 时, 设 $g(x) = f(x) - f(x+\frac{1}{2})$
 由 $f(x)$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 上连续, 则 $g(x)$ 在 $[0, \frac{1}{2}]$
 上连续. $g(0) = f(0) - f(\frac{1}{2})$ $g(\frac{1}{2}) = f(\frac{1}{2}) - f(1)$
 又 $f(0) = f(1)$, 则 $g(0) + g(\frac{1}{2}) = 0$
 由介值定理可知, 若 $g(0) \neq g(\frac{1}{2})$, 则
 $g(0) \cdot g(\frac{1}{2}) < 0$, 则 $\exists \xi \in (0, \frac{1}{2}) \subset (0, 1)$, 使
 $g(\xi) = 0$, 则 $\exists \xi \in (0, 1)$, 使得 $f(\xi) = f(\xi + \frac{1}{2})$
 若 $g(0) = g(\frac{1}{2})$, 显然存在

证明: 令 $g(x) = f(x) - f(x+\frac{1}{n})$, 则 $g(x)$
 在 $[0, \frac{n-1}{n}]$ 上连续. $g(0) = f(0) - f(\frac{1}{n})$
 $g(\frac{1}{n}) = g(\frac{1}{n}) - f(\frac{2}{n}) \dots$
 $g(\frac{m}{n}) = f(\frac{m}{n}) - f(\frac{m+1}{n}), m \leq n-1$ 且 $m \in \mathbb{N}^*$.
 $g(\frac{n-1}{n}) = f(\frac{n-1}{n}) - f(1)$. 相加, 可知
 $g(\frac{1}{n}) + g(\frac{2}{n}) + \dots + g(\frac{n-1}{n}) = 0$
 若 $g(\frac{m}{n})$ 不全为 0, $m \in [1, n-1]$, 则 $\exists m_1, m_2$
 $\in [1, n-1], m_1 < m_2$, 使得 $g(\frac{m_1}{n}) \cdot g(\frac{m_2}{n}) < 0$
 由介值定理可知, $\exists \xi \in (\frac{m_1}{n}, \frac{m_2}{n}) \subset (0, 1)$
 使得 $g(\xi) = 0$, 故 $\exists \xi \in (0, 1)$, 使得 $f(\xi) = f(\xi + \frac{1}{n})$
 若 $g(\frac{m}{n})$ 全为 0, 显然存在
 故结论成立.