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$$t \cdot f(x) = \begin{cases} \lim_{t \to +\infty} \frac{x^2 + (ax - 1)e^{-t(x-2)}}{1 + e^{-t(x-2)}}, = x^2 \\ \lim_{t \to +\infty} \frac{ax - 1}{1} = ax - 1, x < 2 \\ \vdots \\ x \to 2^{\frac{1}{2}} \end{cases}$$

$$t \cdot f(x) = 4 = f(x) = 2a - 1 \iff a = \frac{1}{2}$$

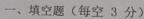
$$x \to 2^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

九、
$$f'(x) = 3x^{2} + \frac{2}{3}(2x-5)x^{-\frac{1}{3}}$$
 从而:极难.  
 $\xi f'(x) = 0$   $f(0) = 0$   $\chi^{\frac{1}{3}} + \frac{2}{3}(2x-5)x = 0$  极小值  
 $\chi^{2} + \frac{2}{3}(2x-5)x = 0$   $\chi^{2} + \frac$ 

十、证明:  $\frac{1}{(x)} < 0. \frac{1}{(x)} = \frac{1}$ 



## 2021-2022 《高等数学 I (1)》期中模拟考试试题



1、函数 
$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x - |x|}$$
 的定义域是  $(-\infty, 0)$ 

2. 
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \sqrt[n]{2^n+3^n+5^n+9^n} = \boxed{9}$$
.

5、函数 
$$y=2-(x-1)^{\frac{1}{3}}$$
 的凸区间为 , 拐点为  $(1,2)$ 

6、曲线
$$y=x\ln(e+-)$$
的斜渐近线方程为  $y=x$ 

7、函数 
$$y = 3^x$$
 的麦克劳林公式中  $x^n$  项的系数  $a_n = (n3)^n$  n!

二、选择题 (每空 3 分)

1、设当 $x \to x_0$ 时, $\alpha(x)$  , $\beta(x)$  都是等价无穷小( $\beta(x) \neq 0$ ),则当 $x \to x_0$ 时,下列

表达式中不一定为无穷小的是( ) 
$$\alpha$$
 ( $\alpha$  ( $\alpha$  ( $\alpha$  )  $\alpha$ 

(C) 
$$\ln \left(1 + \alpha(x)\beta(x)\right)$$
 (D)  $\alpha(x) + \beta(x)$ 

2、已知曲线  $y = a\sqrt{x}(a > 0)$ 与 $y = \ln \sqrt{x}$  在 P(x, y) 有公共切线。则常数a 的值与点 P

三、计算下列极限(每小题 6 分)

$$\begin{array}{c} = \cdot \text{ 计算 } r \text{ 列 to } \text{ (對 r x = 1)} \\ 1 \cdot \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin x - \tan x}{(\sqrt[3]{1 + x^2} - 1)(e^{\sin x} - 1)} \\ = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin x - \tan x}{(\sqrt[3]{1 + x^2} - 1)(e^{\sin x} - 1)} \\ = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin x - \tan x}{(\sqrt[3]{1 + x^2} - 1)(e^{\sin x} - 1)} \\ = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin x - \tan x}{(\sqrt[3]{1 + x^2} - 1)(e^{\sin x} - 1)} \\ = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin x - \tan x}{(\sqrt[3]{1 + x^2} - 1)(e^{\sin x} - 1)} \\ = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin x - \tan x}{(\sqrt[3]{1 + x^2} - 1)(e^{\sin x} - 1)} \\ = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin x - \tan x}{(\sqrt[3]{1 + x^2} - 1)(e^{\sin x} - 1)} \\ = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin x - \tan x}{(\sqrt[3]{1 + x^2} - 1)(e^{\sin x} - 1)} \\ = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin x - \tan x}{(\sqrt[3]{1 + x^2} - 1)(e^{\sin x} - 1)} \\ = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin x - \tan x}{(\sqrt[3]{1 + x^2} - 1)(e^{\sin x} - 1)} \\ = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin x - \tan x}{(\sqrt[3]{1 + x^2} - 1)(e^{\sin x} - 1)} \\ = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin x - \tan x}{(\sqrt[3]{1 + x^2} - 1)(e^{\sin x} - 1)} \\ = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin x - \tan x}{(\sqrt[3]{1 + x^2} - 1)(e^{\sin x} - 1)} \\ = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin x - \tan x}{(\sqrt[3]{1 + x^2} - 1)(e^{\sin x} - 1)} \\ = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin x - \tan x}{(\sqrt[3]{1 + x^2} - 1)(e^{\sin x} - 1)} \\ = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin x - \tan x}{(\sqrt[3]{1 + x^2} - 1)(e^{\sin x} - 1)} \\ = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin x - \tan x}{(\sqrt[3]{1 + x^2} - 1)(e^{\sin x} - 1)} \\ = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin x - \tan x}{(\sqrt[3]{1 + x^2} - 1)(e^{\sin x} - 1)} \\ = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin x - \tan x}{(\sqrt[3]{1 + x^2} - 1)(e^{\sin x} - 1)} \\ = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin x - \tan x}{(\sqrt[3]{1 + x^2} - 1)(e^{\sin x} - 1)(e^{\sin x} - 1)(e^{\sin x} - 1)} \\ = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin x - \tan x}{(\sqrt[3]{1 + x^2} - 1)(e^{\sin x} - 1)($$



$$f(x) = 四、 \left\{ \begin{array}{c} 1 - \cos x, & x > 0 \\ \hline \sqrt{x}, & x > 0 \end{array} \right.$$
,其中  $g(x)$  是有界函数,则  $f(x)$  在  $x = 0$  处极限是否存 
$$\left[ \begin{array}{c} x^2 g(x), x \leq 0 \end{array} \right]$$

在?是否连续?是否可导?(本题 6 分)

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

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

五、求函数 
$$y = \frac{1}{x^2 + x + 1}$$
 的单调区间和极值. (本题 6 年:  $y' = \frac{x^2 + x + 1}{(x^2 + x + 1)}$  的单调区间和极值. (本题 6 个  $x^2 + x + 1$  的单调区间和极值. (本题 6 个  $x^2 + x + 1$  )  $x^2 + x + 1$   $x^2 +$ 

1/20 D) y∈ (-00,-2)U(0,+00)

· y的单调递增区间为(-2,0) 产调递减区间为(-∞,-2)与(0.+∞) 烟板太值为f(-2)=---

六、设 y = y(x) 由方程  $xy = e^{z+y}$  确定,求 . (本题 8 分)

$$xy = e^{x+y}$$

$$\frac{1}{x} + \frac{y'}{y} = \frac{1}{|x|^2 + |z' + y'|} = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{y'}{y} = \frac{1}{|z'|}$$

$$\frac{1}{x} + \frac{y'}{y} = \frac{1}{|x'|} = \frac{1}{|x'|}$$

$$\frac{1}{y-\sqrt{x}-2'} = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$y' = \frac{1}{x-1} = \frac{y(1-x)}{x(y-y)} = \frac{y(1-x)}{x(y-1)}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y(1-x)}{x(y-1)}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y(1-x)}{x(y-1)}$$

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十、当x>0时,试证不等式 $x=\frac{x^2}{\ln(1+x)}$ 成立. (本题 8 分) 解: 设  $f(x) = \ln(Hx) + \stackrel{\sim}{\leftarrow} -x$   $f(x) = \frac{1}{Hx} + x - 1 = \frac{x^2 + x + 1 - x + 1}{1 + x} = \frac{x^4}{1 + x}$  x>0 射 f(x) 为 f(x) = f(x)(x, -0) = x, f(x) f(x, -0) = x f(x) 为 f(x, -0) = x f(x) f(x)

十一、设 f(x) 在  $\begin{bmatrix} 0, 1 \end{bmatrix}$  上连续,在 (0,1) 内可导,且 f(1) = 0,证明:至少存在一点  $\xi \in (0,1)$ ,使  $3f(\xi) + \xi f(\xi) = 0$ . (本题 6 分)

· 3fis)+ 8fis) 20