2014-1 期中试卷解答

- 一、基本计算(每小题 6 分, 共 60 分)
- **1.** 计算数列极限 $l = \lim_{n \to \infty} (1 + n^2 + 2^n)^{1/n}$.

解 当 n > 2 时有: $2 = (2^n)^{1/n} \le (1 + n^2 + 2^n)^{1/n} < (2^n + 2^n + 2^n)^{1/n} = 2\sqrt[n]{3}$,两边取极限即得 l = 2

2. 计算极限
$$l = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\arctan x - \sin x}{\ln(1 + x^3)}$$
.

解 (分母等价变形后用洛必达法,然后化简,再归于熟知极限计算)

$$l = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{1}{1+x^2} - \cos x}{3x^2} = \frac{1}{3} \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{1+x^2} \frac{1 - (1+x^2)\cos x}{x^2} = \frac{1}{3} \lim_{x \to 0} \left(\frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} - \cos x \right) = -\frac{1}{6}.$$

3. 计算极限
$$l = \lim_{x \to 0} \left(\frac{\tan x}{x} \right)^{\frac{1}{1 - \cos x}}$$

解 依据 $\lim u^{v} = e^{\lim v(u-1)}$ 转换:

$$I = e^{\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\tan x}{1 - \cos x}} = e^{2 \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\tan x - x}{x^3}} = e^{2 \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\tan x - x}{x^3}} = e^{2 \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - \cos^2 x}{x^2}} = e^{2 \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} (1 + \cos x)} = e^{2 \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2}}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = f'\left(\frac{x-1}{x+1}\right) \cdot \left(1 - \frac{2}{x+1}\right)' = \arcsin\left(\frac{x-1}{x+1}\right)^2 \cdot \frac{2}{\left(x+1\right)^2}, \quad \frac{dy}{dx}\Big|_{x=0} = \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot 2 = \pi.$$

$$\Re \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{3t^2 + 2t}{1 - \frac{1}{1 + t}} = 3t^2 + 5t + 2,$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{d}{dt}(3t^2 + 5t + 2)\frac{dt}{dx} = (6t + 5)\frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{1 + t}} = \frac{6t^2 + 11t + 5}{t}.$$

6. 计算曲线 $x^2 - xy + 2y^2 = 2$ 在点(1,1)处的切线方程.

解
$$2x - y - xy' + 4yy' = 0$$
, $y' = \frac{-2x + y}{4y - x}\Big|_{(1,1)} = -\frac{1}{3}$, 切线方程是 $y - 1 = -\frac{1}{3}(x - 1)$.

7. 设
$$x = g(y)$$
 是 $y = \ln x + \arctan x$ 的反函数,求 $y = \frac{\pi}{4}$ 处的导数 $\frac{dx}{dy}$ 和 $\frac{d^2x}{dy^2}$.

$$\Re \left| \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{1+x^2} \right|_{x=1, y=\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{3}{2} , \quad \frac{dx}{dy} \Big|_{y=\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{2}{3} ,$$

$$\left. \frac{d^2x}{dy^2} \right|_{y=\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{x(x+x^2)}{1+x+x^2} \right) \frac{dx}{dy} \bigg|_{x=1}$$

$$\frac{(1+3x^2)(1+x+x^2)-(x+x^3)(2x+1)}{(1+x+x^2)}\bigg|_{x=1} \cdot \frac{2}{3} = \frac{4}{9}.$$

(注: 也可以用
$$\frac{d^2x}{dy^2} = \frac{-y''}{y'^3}$$
 来计算)

8. 设函数 f(x) 二阶可导,计算以下函数的导函数 y' 以及 y'':

(1)
$$y = f(x^2)$$
, (2) $y = (f(x))^2$.

解(1)
$$y' = f'(x^2)2x$$
, $y'' = 2[f''(x^2)2x^2 + f'(x^2)]$,

(2)
$$y' = 2f(x)f'(x)$$
, $y'' = 2[f'^{2}(x) + f(x)f''(x)]$.

9. 设函数
$$y = \frac{(1+x)^2 \sqrt{x}}{x^5 e^x}$$
, 使用对数求导法计算导数 $y'|_{x=1}$.

$$\Re \ln y = 2 \ln(1+x) + \frac{1}{2} \ln x - 5 \ln x - x$$
, $\frac{1}{y} y' = \frac{2}{1+x} + \frac{1}{2x} - \frac{5}{x} - 1$,

当
$$x = 1$$
时, $y = \frac{4}{e}$,所以 $y'(1) = y\left(\frac{2}{1+x} + \frac{1}{2x} - \frac{5}{x} - 1\right)\Big|_{x=1} = -\frac{18}{e}$.

10. 求无穷小量
$$u(x) = \cos 2x - \frac{1}{e^{2x^2}}$$
 ($x \to 0$) 的主部.

解 由泰勒公式

$$u(x) = 1 - \frac{(2x)^2}{2!} + \frac{(2x)^4}{4!} + o(x^4) - \left[1 - 2x^2 + \frac{(-2x^2)^2}{2!} + o(x^4)\right] = -\frac{4x^4}{3} + o(x^4),$$

故主部是
$$-\frac{4x^4}{3}$$
.

二、综合题(每小题7分,共28分)

11. 设
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\cos x}{x+2}, & x \ge 0, \\ \frac{\sqrt{a} - \sqrt{a-x}}{x}, & x < 0. \end{cases}$$
 问 a 为何值时, $x = 0$ 是 $f(0)$ 的间断点,并指出该

间断点的类型.

$$\operatorname{im}_{x \to 0^{+}} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\cos x}{x + 2} = \frac{1}{2}, \quad \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{a} - \sqrt{a - x}}{x} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{a}}.$$

于是 (1) 当 a = 0 时, x = 0 是第二类间断点; (2) 当 $0 < a \ne 1$ 时, x = 0 是第一类间断点,是跳跃间断点.

12. 设函数
$$f(x)$$
 在 $x = 0$ 处二阶可导, $f'(0) = 0$, $f''(0) = 2$. 求 $l = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(\tan x) - f(x)}{x^4}$.

解 依据拉格朗日中值公式,存在介于x,tan x之间的实数 ξ ,使得

$$l = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(\tan x) - f(x)}{x^4} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f'(\xi)(\tan x - x)}{x^4}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f'(\xi) - f'(0)}{\xi - 0} \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\xi}{x} \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\tan x - x}{x^3}$$

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

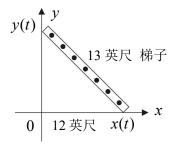
(其中 $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\xi}{x} = 1$ 是因 ξ 介于x, $\tan x$ 之间,而 $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\tan x}{x} = 1$ 用夹逼原则得来)

13. 设
$$f'(x)$$
 处处连续, $g(x) = f(x)\sin^2 x$, 求 $g''(0)$.

解 $g'(x) = f'(x)\sin^2 x + f(x)\sin 2x, g'(0) = 0$, 第二步必须用定义做:

$$g''(0) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{g'(x) - g'(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \to 0} \left(f'(x) \frac{\sin x}{x} \sin x + f(x) \frac{\sin 2x}{2x} \cdot 2 \right) = 2f(0)$$

14. 如图,一个 13 英尺长的梯子斜靠在墙边上,当梯子的顶端沿着墙面向墙底滑落时,梯子底端沿地面移动的速度是 5 英尺/秒,问当梯子底端的地面长度为 12 英尺时,直角三角形的面积的变化率是多少?



解 设梯子顶端到墙角的距离为y(t),墙角到梯子底端的距离为x(t).

当梯子顶点向墙底滑落时, 由题意: $y = \sqrt{13^2 - x^2}$, $\frac{dx}{dt} = 5$,

$$x = 12 \text{ H}, \quad y = 5, \quad \frac{dy}{dt} = -12.$$

此时, 直角三角形的面积及其导数为 $s = \frac{1}{2}xy$, $\frac{ds}{dt} = \frac{1}{2}(x'y + xy') = -\frac{199}{2}$.

三、证明题(每小题6分,共12分)

15. 设 f(x), g(x) 在 [a,b] 上连续, 在 (a,b) 内可导, 证明存在 $\xi \in (a,b)$, 使得

$$\frac{f'(\xi)}{g'(\xi)} = \frac{f(\xi) - f(a)}{g(b) - g(\xi)}.$$

证 目标式
$$\frac{f'(\xi)}{g'(\xi)} = \frac{f(\xi) - f(a)}{g(b) - g(\xi)}$$
 等价于 $f'(\xi)[g(b) - g(\xi)] - g'(\xi)[f(\xi) - f(a)] = 0$.

设
$$F(x) = [f(x) - f(a)] \cdot [g(b) - g(x)]$$
,则 $F(x)$ 在 $[a,b]$ 上连续,在 (a,b) 内可导,且

$$F(a) = 0 = F(b)$$
 , 故存在 $\xi \in (a,b)$, 使得 $F'(\xi) = 0$, 即 $\frac{f'(\xi)}{g'(\xi)} = \frac{f(\xi) - f(a)}{g(b) - g(\xi)}$.

16.设
$$f(x) = \alpha_1 \varphi(x) + \alpha_2 \varphi(2x) + \dots + \alpha_n \varphi(nx)$$
,其中 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$ 是常数, $\varphi(0) = 0$,

$$\varphi'(0)=1$$
,已知对一切实数 x ,有 $\left|f(x)\right|\leq\left|x\right|$,试证: $\left|\alpha_1+2\alpha_2+\cdots+n\alpha_n\right|\leq 1$.

证: 因为
$$|f(x)| \le |x|$$
,所以 $\left| \frac{f(x)}{x} \right| \le 1$. 于是

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \left| \frac{f(x)}{x} \right| = \left| \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\alpha_1 \varphi(x) + \alpha_2 \varphi(2x) + \dots + \alpha_n \varphi(nx)}{x} \right|$$

$$= \left| \alpha_1 \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\varphi(x) - \varphi(0)}{x - 0} + 2\alpha_2 \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\varphi(2x) - \varphi(0)}{2x - 0} + \dots + n\alpha_n \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\varphi(nx) - \varphi(0)}{nx - 0} \right|$$

$$= |\alpha_1 \varphi'(0) + 2\alpha_2 \varphi'(0) + \dots + n\alpha_n \varphi'(0)| = |\alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2 + \dots + n\alpha_n| \le \lim_{x \to 0} 1 = 1.$$