

彭 · 高数

高等数学上期中试题集答案
(2021 版)



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2020 年高数上期中试题答案

一、填空题 ($4' \times 5 = 20'$)

$$1. e^2 \quad 2. \frac{3}{2} \quad 3. \frac{1}{3} \quad 4. \frac{dx}{y^y(1+\ln y)} \quad 5. \frac{\pi}{6} + \sqrt{3}$$

解析.

1. 取 \ln 对数有. $(1+2xe^x)^{\frac{1}{x}} = \exp(\frac{1}{x} \ln(1+2xe^x))$, 由 $\ln(1+x) \sim x$ 等价无穷小有.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} \ln(1+2xe^x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} (2xe^x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 2e^x = 2, \text{ 故原式极限为 } e^2$$

$$2. \text{ 由于 } \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{n+k}{n^2+n} < \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{n+k}{n^2+k} < \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{n+k}{n^2}, \text{ 其中 } \sum_{k=1}^n (n+k) = n^2 + \frac{n(n+1)}{2} = \frac{3n^2+n}{2},$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{n+k}{n^2+n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{3}{2}n^2 + \frac{n}{2}}{n^2+n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{3}{2} + \frac{1}{2n}}{1 + \frac{1}{n}} = \frac{3}{2} \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{n+k}{n^2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{3}{2}n^2 + \frac{n}{2}}{n^2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} (\frac{3}{2} + \frac{1}{2n}) = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\text{由夹逼定理可得 } \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{n+1}{n^2+1} + \frac{n+2}{n^2+2} + \dots + \frac{n+n}{n^2+n} \right) = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$3. y'(x) = \frac{2}{3} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} e^{-\frac{x}{2}} \right) \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x + e^{-\frac{x}{2}}}}, \text{ 因此 } y'(0) = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$4. \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dy^y} = \frac{1}{y^y(1+\ln y)}, \text{ 其中 } \frac{dy^y}{dy} = (y^y)' = (e^{y \ln y})' = e^{y \ln y} (1 + \ln y) = y^y (1 + \ln y)$$

$$\text{所以 } dy = \frac{dx}{y^y(1+\ln y)}$$

5. $y(x) = x + 2 \cos x$, 则 $y'(x) = 1 - 2 \sin x$, $y'(\frac{\pi}{6}) = 0$, $x \in [0, \frac{\pi}{6}]$ 时 $y'(x) \geq 0$, $y(x)$ 单调递增, $x \in [\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{2}]$ 时 $y'(x) \leq 0$, $y(x)$ 单调递减, 故 $y(\frac{\pi}{6}) = \frac{\pi}{6} + \sqrt{3}$ 为函数 $y(x) = x + 2 \cos x$ 在 $[0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$ 上的最大值

二、计算题 ($8' \times 7 = 56'$)

1. 由 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时 $\tan x \sim x, 1 - \cos x \sim \frac{1}{2}x^2, \sin x \sim x$ 等价无穷小代换可得

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\tan^2(3x)}{1 - \cos(\sin x)} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{(3x)^2}{1 - \cos(\sin x)} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{(3x)^2}{\frac{1}{2} \sin^2 x} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{(3x)^2}{\frac{1}{2} x^2} \right) = 18$$

因此 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\tan^2(3x)}{1 - \cos(\sin x)} \right) = 18$ (注. 卷印刷有误, 应为 $x \rightarrow 0$ 而不是 $x \rightarrow \infty$)

2. 对 $y(x)$ 求导. $y(x) = e^{\frac{\sin \frac{1}{x}}{x}} \tan(\frac{1}{x})$, $y'(x) = \tan \frac{1}{x} (-\frac{1}{x^2} \cos \frac{1}{x} e^{\frac{\sin \frac{1}{x}}{x}}) + e^{\frac{\sin \frac{1}{x}}{x}} (-\frac{1}{x^2 \cos^2(\frac{1}{x})})$

$$= -\frac{1}{x^2} e^{\frac{\sin(\frac{1}{x})}{x}} (\sin \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{\cos^2(\frac{1}{x})}), \text{ 将 } \frac{4}{\pi} \text{ 代入得到 } y'(\frac{4}{\pi}) = -\frac{\pi^2}{16} e^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} (2 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})$$

3. $t=0, x=f(0)-1=1, y=f(0)=2$, 因此曲线经过点 $(1,2)$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dt} \frac{dt}{dx} = \frac{y'(t)}{x'(t)} = \frac{2e^{2t} f'(e^{2t}-1)}{f'(t)}, t=0, \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2f'(0)}{f'(0)} = 2, \text{ 故切线的斜率为 } 2$$

所以切线的方程是 $y=2x$

4. $F(x) = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} t^2 [f(x + \frac{\pi}{t}) - f(x)] \sin \frac{x}{t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} (t \sin \frac{x}{t}) \left\{ t [f(x + \frac{\pi}{t}) - f(x)] \right\}$, 其中

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} t \sin \frac{x}{t} = x \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{t}{x} \sin \frac{x}{t} \right] = x \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} t \left[f(x + \frac{\pi}{t}) - f(x) \right] = \pi \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x + \frac{\pi}{t}) - f(x)}{\frac{\pi}{t}} = \pi f'(x)$$

所以 $F(x) = \pi x f'(x)$, 进一步求导得到 $F'(x) = \pi (f'(x) + x f''(x))$

5. $a > 0$, 因为 $\frac{\alpha(x)}{x^3} = \frac{\sqrt{a} - \sqrt{a+x^3}}{x^3} = \frac{-x^3}{x^3(\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{a+x^3})} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{a+x^3}}$ 由于

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\alpha(x)}{x^3} = -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{a}} \text{ 是一个非 } 0 \text{ 实数, 故此时为 } x \text{ 的 } 3 \text{ 阶无穷小}$$

$a=0, \alpha(x) = -x\sqrt{x}, \frac{\alpha(x)}{x\sqrt{x}} = -1$, 此时为 x 的 $\frac{3}{2}$ 阶无穷小

因此 $a > 0$ 时, $\alpha(x)$ 是 x 的 3 阶无穷小, $a=0$ 时, $\alpha(x)$ 是 x 的 $\frac{3}{2}$ 阶无穷小

6. 在 $x=0$ 处由定义求导可得 $f'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} e^{-\frac{1}{x^2}} = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{t}{e^{t^2}} = 0$

$x \neq 0$ 时, 对 $f(x)$ 直接求导有 $f'(x) = \frac{2}{x^3} e^{-\frac{1}{x^2}}$

$$\text{因为 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f'(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2}{x^3} e^{-\frac{1}{x^2}} = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2t^3}{e^{t^2}} = 0 = f'(0)$$

所以 $f'(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处连续

$$7. y(x) = x^4(12 \ln x - 7), y'(x) = 16x^3(3 \ln x - 1), y''(x) = 144x^2 \ln x$$

因为 $y''(1) = 0, y(1) = -7$, 而 $x \in (0, 1), y''(x) < 0, x \in (1, +\infty), y''(x) > 0$

所以曲线的凸区间是 $(1, +\infty)$, 凹区间是 $(0, 1)$, 拐点是 $(1, -7)$

三、解答题

$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} f(x)$ 不存在, $x = -1$ 为第一类间断点

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = -\sin 1, \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = -1, x = 0$ 为第一类间断点

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 - 1}{\cos \frac{\pi}{2} x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{2\pi}{-\frac{\pi}{2} \sin \frac{\pi}{2} x} = -\frac{4}{\pi}, x = 1 \text{ 为可去间断点}$$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2k+1} f(x) = \infty, k \in \mathbb{N}, x = 2k+1$ 为第二类间断点

连续区间为 \mathbb{R} 中除去上述间断点的所有点

四、证明题

$$1. \text{不妨设 } x_1 < x_2, \therefore \frac{f(x_1 + x_2) - f(x_2)}{x_1} = f'(\xi_1), x_2 < \xi_1 < x_1 + x_2$$

$$\frac{f(x_1) - f(0)}{x_1} = f'(\xi_2), 0 < \xi_2 < x_1 \quad (4') \therefore \xi_2 < \xi_1 \therefore f'(\xi_2) > f'(\xi_1) (\because f'' < 0)$$

$$\text{故 } \frac{f(x_1 + x_2) - f(x_2)}{x_1} < \frac{f(x_1) - f(0)}{x_1} \text{ 即 } f(x_1 + x_2) < f(x_1) + f(x_2)$$

$x_2 < x_1$ 可以类似证明.

$$2. f(x) - f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = f'\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right) + \frac{1}{2}f''\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{f''(\xi)}{6}\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^3$$

$$f(1) = f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) + \frac{1}{2}f''\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{6}f'''(\xi_1)\frac{1}{8} \quad (3') \quad f(0) = f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) + \frac{1}{2}f''\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\frac{1}{2^2} - \frac{1}{6}f'''(\xi_2)\frac{1}{8}$$

$$\text{两式相减得 } 1 = \frac{1}{48}[f'''(\xi_1) + f'''(\xi_2)] \quad (5') \text{ 取 } f'''(\xi) = \max\{f'''(\xi_1), f'''(\xi_2)\}$$

$$\text{则 } f'''(\xi) \geq 24$$

2019 年高数上期中试题答案

一、选择题

1. D

令 $x_n = \frac{1}{2n\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}}$, $\left(\frac{1}{x_n}\right)^2 \sin \frac{1}{x_n} = \left(2n\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)^2 = +\infty, (n \rightarrow +\infty)$, 可见 $\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^2 \sin \frac{1}{x}$ 无界

令 $x_n = \frac{1}{2n\pi}$, $\left(\frac{1}{x_n}\right)^2 \sin \frac{1}{x_n} = 0$, 可见 $\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^2 \sin \frac{1}{x}$ 并非无穷大。选 D

2. C

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \sqrt{|x|} \sin \frac{1}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \sqrt{|x|} \sin \frac{1}{x^2} = 0$, 故 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = f(0) = 0$, 函数在 $x=0$ 处连续

$f'_+(x) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(\Delta x) - f(0)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sin \frac{1}{(\Delta x)^2}}{\sqrt{\Delta x}}$, 极限不存在 (证明方法与选择题第一题类似), 故函数在 $x=0$ 不可导

3. A 解: $f(x)$ 为奇函数, 由对称性知, $x>0$ 时, $f(x)$ 单调递增

4. D

令 $f(x) = -|x|$, $g(x) = -x^2$, $F(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处不能取得极大值。令 $f(x) = -|x|$, $g(x) = \cos x$, $F(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 有极大值。故不能确定 $F(x)$ 能否在 $f(x)$ 和 $g(x)$ 的极大值点取得极大值, 选 D

5. D

对于 A 选项, $\lim_{h \rightarrow +\infty} h[f(a + \frac{1}{h}) - f(a)] = \lim_{h \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(a + \frac{1}{h}) - f(a)}{\frac{1}{h}} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(a + \Delta x) - f(a)}{\Delta x}$ 由题意知该极限存在

在, 但是 $\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(a + \Delta x) - f(a)}{\Delta x}$ 不一定存在, 所以 $\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a + \Delta x) - f(a)}{\Delta x}$ 不一定存在, 即 $f(x)$ 在

$x=a$ 处的导数不一定存在。对于 B、C 选项, 若 $x=a$ 为函数的跳跃间断点, 选项中的极限存在, 导数不存在。

二、填空题

1. $[1, e]$

$f(x)$ 的定义域为 $x \in [0, 1]$, 对于函数 $f(\ln x)$, $\ln x \in [0, 1], x \in [1, e]$

2. $\ln 3$

$$\text{原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x+a}{x-a} \right)^x = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{2a}{x-a} \right)^{x-a+a} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[\left(1 + \frac{2a}{x-a} \right)^{\frac{x-a}{2a}} \right]^{2a} \left(1 + \frac{2a}{x-a} \right)^a = e^{2a} = 9,$$

$$a = \ln 3$$

$$3. e^2, e^2 - 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} (1+2x)^{\frac{1}{x}} = e^2, \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} a \frac{\sin x}{x} = a \text{ 由于 } f(x) \text{ 连续, } e^2 = b+1 = a \text{ 解得 } a = e^2$$

$$b = e^2 - 1$$

$$4. 0, 1$$

$$\text{易得, } f(x) \text{ 的间断点包括 } x=0 \text{ 和 } x=1. \text{ 对于 } x=0, \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sin x}{x} e^{\frac{1}{1-x}} = e$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} -\frac{\sin x}{x} e^{\frac{1}{1-x}} = -e, \text{ 左右极限均存在, 为第一类间断点. 对于}$$

$$x=1, \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{\sin x}{x} e^{\frac{1}{1-x}} = +\infty, \text{ 极限不存在, } x=1 \text{ 为第二类间断点}$$

$$5. 1$$

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

三、计算题

$$1. \text{解: 原式} = \frac{\ln x - 2}{x^2} \sin 2\left(\frac{1-\ln x}{x}\right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2e^x \cos x - 2}{\cos x} = 0$$

$$2. \text{解: } y' = \left[\sin 2\left(\frac{1-\ln x}{x}\right) \right] \cdot \frac{-1-(1-\ln x)}{x^2} = \frac{\ln x - 2}{x^2} \sin 2\left(\frac{1-\ln x}{x}\right)$$

$$3. \text{解: } \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{3t^2 + 2}{e^t (\sin t + \cos t)}$$

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \frac{6te'(\sin t + \cos t) - (3t^2 + 2)e^t \cdot 2 \cos t}{e^{2t} (\sin t + \cos t)^2} \cdot \frac{1}{e^t (\sin t + \cos t)}$$

$$4. \text{解: 对方程两边求导, 得: } [\cos(xy)](y + xy') - \frac{1}{x+1} + \frac{1}{y} \cdot y' = 0$$

注意到 $x=0$ 时 $y=0$, 故 $y'(0) = e(1-e)$

切线: $y - e = e(1-e)x$

法线: $y - e = \frac{1}{e(e-1)}x$

$$5. \because \frac{n^2+1+2+\dots+n}{n^2+n} \leq \text{原式} \leq \frac{n^2+1+2+\dots+n}{n^2+1} = \frac{n^2+\frac{1}{2}n(n+1)}{n^2+1} \rightarrow \frac{3}{2} (n \rightarrow +\infty)$$

$$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{n+1}{n^2+1} + \frac{n+2}{n^2+2} + \dots + \frac{n+n}{n^2+n} \right) = \frac{3}{2}$$

四、解答题

解: (1) 当 $n=1$ 时, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \sin \frac{1}{x} = 0 = f(0)$, 故 $f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处连续

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)-f(0)}{x-0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sin \frac{1}{x}$ 极限不存在, 故 $f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处不可导

(2) 当 $n=2$ 时, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x} = 0$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)-f(0)}{x-0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \sin \frac{1}{x} = 0$,

故 $f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处连续且可导

当 $x \neq 0$ 时, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f'(x) = 0 = f'(0)$, 故 $f'(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处连续

(3) 当 $n > 2$ 时, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 0$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)-f(0)}{x-0}$ 极限存在, 故 $f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处连续且可导

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f'(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} nx^{n-1} \sin \frac{1}{x} - x^{n-2} \cos \frac{1}{x} = 0 = f'(0)$, 故 $f'(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处连续

五、证明题

$$1. \because x_{n+1} - x_n = \sqrt{1-x_{n-1}} - \sqrt{1-x_n} = \frac{x_n - x_{n-1}}{\sqrt{1-x_{n-1}} + \sqrt{1-x_n}}$$

$$\therefore |x_{n+1} - x_n| \leq \frac{1}{2} |x_n - x_{n-1}| \leq \dots \leq \frac{1}{2^{n-1}} |x_2 - x_1|$$

$$\therefore \forall p \in N_+, |x_{n+p} - x_n| \leq |x_{n+p} - x_{n+p-1}| + |x_{n+p-1} - x_{n+p-2}| + \dots + |x_{n+1} - x_n|$$

$$|x_{n+p} - x_n| \leq \left(\frac{1}{2^{n+p-1}} + \dots + \frac{1}{2^{n-1}} \right) |x_2 - x_1|$$

由柯西收敛原理知, 原数列收敛, 设 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x_n = \alpha$, 等式两边取极值知 $\alpha = \frac{-1-\sqrt{5}}{2}$

2. 当 $x > e$, 令 $f(x) = x \ln x$, 则 $f'(x) = 1 + \ln x > 0$

\therefore 当 $e < x_1 < x_2$, $x_1 \ln x_1 < x_2 \ln x_2$, 即 $\frac{\ln x_1}{\ln x_2} < \frac{x_2}{x_1} (e < x_1 < x_2)$

$$3. \frac{F(1)-F(\frac{1}{2})}{1-\frac{1}{2}} = F'(\eta) = f'(\eta) - \eta^2 \left(\frac{1}{2} < \eta < 1 \right), \text{ 即得 } f'(\xi) + f'(\eta) = \xi^2 + \eta^2$$

$$\text{令 } F(x) = f(x) - \frac{1}{3}x^3, \frac{F(\frac{1}{2})-F(0)}{\frac{1}{2}-0} = F'(\xi) = f'(\xi) - \xi^2 (0 < \xi < \frac{1}{2})$$

2018 年高数上期中试题答案

一、选择题

1. C

$$\text{解析: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \arctan \frac{1}{2-x} = -\frac{\pi}{2} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \arctan \frac{1}{2-x} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

2. D

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解析: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1-\cos x}{\sqrt{x}} = 0 & \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} x^2 g(x) = 0 & f(0) &= 0 & \therefore \text{连续} \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x)-f(0)}{x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1-\cos x}{x\sqrt{x}} = 0 & \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(x)-f(0)}{x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} xg(x) = 0 & & \therefore \text{可导} \end{aligned}$$

3. C

$$\text{解析: } x^2 - x - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0 \text{ 或 } 1 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x)-f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{(x^2-x-2)(x-x^2)}{x} = -2$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(x)-f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{(x^2-x-2)(x^2-x)}{x} = 2 \quad \therefore x=0 \text{ 不可导}$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{f(x)-f(0)}{x-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{(x^2-x-2)(x-x^2)}{x-1} = 2 \quad \therefore x=1 \text{ 不可导}$$

4. B

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解析: } \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x)-f(a)}{(x-a)^2} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x)-f(a)}{x-a} / (x-a) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f'(x)}{x-a} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f'(x)-f'(a)}{x-a} = f''(a) = -1 < 0 \\ f(a) &= 0 \quad f'(a) = 0 \quad \therefore \text{取极大值} \end{aligned}$$

5. B

$$\text{解析: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1)-f(1-x)}{2x} = -1 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1)-f(1-x)}{x} = f'(1) = -2 = f'(5)$$

6. A

二、解答题

$$1. \text{原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} 2^{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \dots + \frac{1}{2^n}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} 2^{1 - \frac{1}{2^n}} = 2$$

$$2. dy = \left(\arctan x + \frac{x}{1+x^2} - \frac{x}{1+x^2} \right) dx = \arctan x dx$$

$$3. \text{原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \cot x - 1}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \cos x - \sin x}{x^2 \sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x - x \sin x - \cos x}{3x^2} = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$4. y'e^y + 6(y+xy') + 2x = 0 \quad y' = \frac{-2x-6y}{6x+e^y} \quad \text{又 } y(0) = 0 \quad \therefore y'(0) = 0$$

$$5. \dot{x} = 3t^2 + 9 \quad \dot{y} = 2t - 2 \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\dot{y}}{\dot{x}} = \frac{2t-2}{3t^2+9} \quad \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \left(\frac{2t-2}{3t^2+9} \right)' / \dot{x} = \frac{-6t^2+12t+18}{(3t^2+9)^3}$$

$$6. \text{设 } f(x) = e^x - 1 - xe^x \quad f'(x) = -xe^x < 0 \quad \therefore f(x) \text{ 单调减} \quad \text{又 } f(0) = 0 \\ \therefore \text{当 } x > 0 \text{ 时 } f(x) < 0 \quad \text{即 } e^x - 1 - xe^x < 0 \Rightarrow e^x - 1 < xe^x$$

$$7. f'(x) = 1 - 2\sin x = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{6} \quad f(x) \text{ 先增后减, 在 } \frac{\pi}{6} \text{ 处取最大值, } f\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \frac{\pi}{6} + \sqrt{3}$$

[注: 也可以算出端点值进行比较]

$$8. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \sin ax = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} e^{2x} + b = b + 1 \quad \therefore b + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow b = -1$$

$$f(0) = 0 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sin ax}{x} = a \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{e^{2x} - 1}{x} = 2 \quad \therefore a = 2 \quad f'(0) = 2$$

$$\text{当 } x > 0 \text{ 时, } f'(x) = 2 \cos 2x; \text{ 当 } x < 0 \text{ 时, } f'(x) = 2e^{2x} \quad \therefore f(x) = \begin{cases} 2 \cos 2x & x > 0 \\ 2e^{2x} & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$9. (1) \text{ 定义域: } \{x | x \neq -1\} \quad f'(x) = \frac{4x(x+1)}{4(x+1)^4} = \frac{x}{(x+1)^3} \quad f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0$$

当 $x < -1$ 时, $f'(x) > 0$; 当 $-1 < x < 0$ 时, $f'(x) < 0$; 当 $x > 0$ 时, $f'(x) > 0$

\therefore 增区间: $(-\infty, -1), (0, +\infty)$ 减区间: $(-1, 0)$ 极小值: $f(0) = 0$ 无极大值

$$(2) f''(x) = \frac{1-2x}{(x+1)^4} = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{凹区间: } (-\infty, -1), (-1, \frac{1}{2}) \quad \text{凸区间: } (\frac{1}{2}, +\infty) \quad \text{拐点: } (\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{18})$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x^2}{2(x+1)^2} = +\infty \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x}{2(x+1)^2} = 0 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2}{2(x+1)^2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

\therefore 渐近线: $x = -1$ (垂直渐近线); $y = \frac{1}{2}$ (水平渐近线)

$$10. \text{ 证明: } f(x) = f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2}x^2 + \frac{f'''(\xi)}{6}x^3 = \frac{f''(0)}{2}x^2 + \frac{f'''(\xi)}{6}x^3$$

$$\begin{cases} f(1) = \frac{f''(0)}{2} + \frac{f'''(\xi_1)}{6} & \xi_1 \in (0, 1) \\ f(-1) = \frac{f''(0)}{2} - \frac{f'''(\xi_2)}{6} & \xi_2 \in (-1, 0) \end{cases} \quad \text{两式相减: } f(1) - f(-1) = \frac{1}{6}[f'''(\xi_1) + f'''(\xi_2)] = 1$$

$$\text{令 } f'''(\eta) = \max\{f'''(\xi_1), f'''(\xi_2)\}, \text{ 则 } f'''(\eta) > \frac{f'''(\xi_1) + f'''(\xi_2)}{2} = 3 \quad \eta \in (-1, 1)$$

$$11. \because f(x) \text{ 在 } [0, 1] \text{ 上连续} \quad \therefore \exists \eta \text{ 使得 } f(\eta) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{由拉格朗日中值定理: } \begin{cases} \frac{f(\eta) - f(0)}{\eta} = f'(x_1) & x_1 \in (0, \eta) \\ \frac{f(1) - f(\eta)}{1 - \eta} = f'(x_2) & x_2 \in (\eta, 1) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{f'(x_1)} + \frac{1}{f'(x_2)} = 2$$

2017 年高数上期中试题答案

一、填空题

1. e^2

$$\text{解析: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^{\frac{1}{x} \ln(1+2xe^x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^{\frac{2xe^x}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^{2e^x} = e^2$$

2. 3

$$\text{解析: } {}^n\sqrt{3^n} < {}^n\sqrt{1+2^n+3^n} < {}^n\sqrt{3^n+3^n+3^n} \quad \therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} {}^n\sqrt{3^n} = 3, \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} {}^n\sqrt{3 \cdot 3^n} = 3 \quad \text{由夹逼准则知原极限为 3}$$

3. $\frac{1}{3}$

$$\text{解析: } y' = \frac{2}{3}(x + e^{-\frac{x}{2}})^{-\frac{1}{3}}(1 - \frac{1}{2}e^{-\frac{x}{2}}) = \frac{1}{3}$$

4. 0; 1

$$\text{解析: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = b \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = 1 \quad \therefore b = 1$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{e^{ax} - 1}{x} = a$$

$$\therefore a = 0$$

5. -1; 3

解析: $y'' = 6ax + 2b = 0 \Rightarrow x = -\frac{b}{3a} = 1$ 且 $2 = a + b \quad \therefore a = -1, b = 3$

二、选择题

1. D

解析: $\ln(1 + 2\sin x) \sim 2\sin x \sim 2x$

2. C

解析: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sqrt{|x|} \sin \frac{1}{x^2} = 0$ (因为 $\sin \frac{1}{x^2}$ 有界) \therefore 连续

3. D

解析: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{1 - \cos x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{\frac{1}{2}x^2} = 2 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x^2} = 1 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} / x = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(x)}{x}$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(x) - f'(0)}{x} = f''(0) = 1 > 0 \quad f(0) = 0 \quad f'(0) = 0 \quad \therefore x = 0 \text{ 处取极小值}$$

4. C

解析: 根据“奇过偶不过”画草图:

容易看出 $x = 3$ 为拐点

证明: 令 $g(x) = (x-1)(x-2)^2(x-4)^4$, 则 $y = (x-3)^3 g(x)$

$$y' = 3(x-3)^2 g(x) + (x-3)^3 g'(x)$$

$$y'' = 6(x-3)g(x) + 6(x-3)^2 g'(x) + (x-3)^3 g''(x) \quad y''(3) = 0$$

$$y''' = 6g(x) + 18(x-3)g'(x) + 9(x-3)^2 g''(x) + (x-3)^3 g'''(x) \quad y'''(3) = 6g(3) = 2 \quad \text{故 } x = 3 \text{ 为拐点}$$

[注: 该点的二阶导数为 0, 三阶导数不为 0, 是该点为拐点的充分条件。对于幂函数的 n 重根, 若 $n \geq 3$ 且为奇数, 则此 n 重根为函数的拐点。]

三、解答题

1. 原式

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 + x \sin x - \cos x}{x \tan x (\sqrt{1+x \sin x} + \sqrt{\cos x})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 + x \sin x - \cos x}{2x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x + x \cos x + \sin x}{4x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \cos x + \cos x - x \sin x}{4} = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$2. y' = \frac{\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2-1}} - \frac{\sqrt{x^2-1}}{x} - \frac{x \ln x}{\sqrt{x^2-1}}}{\frac{1}{1+x^2-1} - \frac{1}{x^2-1}} = \frac{x \ln x}{(x^2-1)^2}$$

$$3. \text{原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x (\sin x + \cos x) - 2x - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \cos x e^x - 2}{1} = 0$$

$$4. \ln y^x = \ln e^{x+y} \Rightarrow x \ln y = x + y \Rightarrow \ln y + \frac{x}{y} y' = 1 + y' \Rightarrow dy = \frac{y(\ln y - 1)}{y - x} dx$$

$$5. \dot{x} = 2t, \quad \dot{y} = -\sin t \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\dot{y}}{\dot{x}} = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{\sin t}{t} \quad \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \left(-\frac{1}{2} \frac{\sin t}{t} \right)' / \dot{x} = -\frac{1}{4} \frac{t \cos t - \sin t}{t^3} = \frac{2}{\pi^3}$$

$$6. y' = 4x^3 (12 \ln x - 7) + x^4 \cdot \frac{12}{x} = 16x^3 (3 \ln x - 1) \quad y'' = 16 \left[3x^2 (3 \ln x - 1) + x^3 \cdot \frac{3}{x} \right] = 144x^2 \ln x = 0 \Rightarrow x = 1$$

\therefore 凹区间 $(1, +\infty)$ 凸区间 $(0, 1)$ 极点 $(1, -7)$

$$7. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \sin \frac{\pi}{x^2 - 4} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{x(1+x)}{\cos(\frac{\pi}{2}x)} = 0 \quad \therefore x=0 \text{ 为跳跃间断点}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \sin \frac{\pi}{x^2 - 4} \text{ 不存在} \quad \therefore x=2 \text{ 为振荡间断点}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x(1+x)}{\cos(\frac{\pi}{2}x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{2x+1}{-\frac{\pi}{2}\sin(\frac{\pi}{2}x)} = -\frac{2}{\pi} \quad \therefore x=-1 \text{ 为可去间断点}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1-2k} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1-2k} \frac{x(1+x)}{\cos(\frac{\pi}{2}x)} = \infty \quad \therefore x=1-2k (k=2,3,4,\dots) \text{ 为无穷间断点}$$

连续区间为 R 除去上述间断点

$$8. (1) f(-1) = -f(1) = -1 \quad \text{令 } F(x) = f(x) - x \quad F(0) = 0 \quad F(1) = 0$$

由罗尔定理: $\exists \xi \in (0,1)$ 使 $F'(\xi) = 0$ 即 $f'(\xi) - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow f'(\xi) = 1$

[注: 由拉格朗日中值定理: $\frac{f(1)-f(-1)}{1-(-1)} = f'(\xi) = 1$, 但 $\xi \in (-1,1)$ 不在题中要求范围]

(2) 由 (1) 知 $f'(\xi) = 1$, 由奇函数性质知, $f'(-\xi) = 1$ 令 $G(x) = e^x[f'(x) - 1]$

$F(\xi) = F(-\xi) = 0$ 由罗尔定理: $\exists \eta \in (-\xi, \xi)$ 使 $G'(\eta) = 0$

即 $e^\eta[f''(\eta) + f'(\eta) - 1] = 0 \Rightarrow f''(\eta) + f'(\eta) = 1$

[注: 解此类题的技巧在于辅助函数的构建]

2016 年高数上期中试题答案

一、填空题

1. $a=1$

$$\text{解析: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sqrt{a} - \sqrt{a-x}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{(\sqrt{a} - \sqrt{a-x})(\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{a-x})}{x(\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{a-x})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{x}{\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{a-x}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{a}}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\cos x}{x+2} = \frac{1}{2} \quad \therefore \frac{1}{2\sqrt{a}} = \frac{1}{2} \quad a=1$$

2. $a=-2$

$$\text{解析: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 2x + e^{2ax} - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2\cos 2x + 2ae^{2ax}}{1} = 2+2a \quad \therefore 2+2a=a \quad a=-2$$

3. $(-10, 54)$

$$\text{解析: } \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{\ddot{x}y - \dot{x}\ddot{x}}{\dot{x}^3} = \frac{2(3t^2+9) - 6t(2t-2)}{(3t^2+9)^3} \geq 0 \quad \text{解得: } 1 \leq t \leq 3$$

又 $x=t^3+9t$ 单调增 $\therefore -10 < x < 54$ (凹凸区间一般不考虑端点)

4. 1

$$\text{解析: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^x - 1}{x \ln x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{e^{x \ln x} - 1}{x \ln x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(\ln x + 1)e^{x \ln x}}{\ln x + 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} e^{x \ln x} = 1$$

5. $y = x + \frac{1}{e}$

$$\text{解析: 设渐近线为 } y = kx + b, \text{ 则 } k = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x \ln(e + \frac{1}{x})}{x} = 1$$

$$b = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} [f(x) - kx] = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} [x \ln(e + \frac{1}{x}) - x] = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \ln(1 + \frac{1}{ex}) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{e} \ln(1 + \frac{1}{ex}) = \frac{1}{e}$$

二、选择题

1. D

解析: 设 $\varphi(x)$ 在 x_0 处间断, 则 $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{\varphi(x)}{f(x)} = \frac{\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \varphi(x)}{f(x_0)} \neq \frac{\varphi(x_0)}{f(x_0)}$.

A 反例: 若 $\varphi(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{x}, & x \neq 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases}$, $f(x) = 1$, 则 $\varphi[f(x)] = \varphi(1) = 1$ 无间断点

B 反例: 若 $\varphi(x) = \begin{cases} x+1, & x \geq 0 \\ x-1, & x < 0 \end{cases}$, 则 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} [\varphi(x)]^2 = 1 = [\varphi(0)]^2$ 无间断点.

C 反例: 若 $\varphi(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{x}, & x \neq 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases}$, $f(x) = 1$, 则 $f[\varphi(x)] = 1$ 无间断点.

2. D

解析: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1) - f(1-x)}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-f'(1-x) \cdot (-1)}{2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(1-x)}{2} = \frac{f'(1)}{2} = -1 \quad \therefore f'(1) = -2$

3. B

解析: 同 2018 年选择题第 4 题

4. D

解析: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1 - \cos x}{\sqrt{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{1}{2}x^2}{\sqrt{x}} = 0 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} x^2 g(x) = 0 \quad \therefore f(x)$ 在 $x = 0$ 处连续

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

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{x^2 g(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} xg(x) = 0 \quad \therefore f(x)$ 在 $x = 0$ 处可导

5. C

解析: 对 A、B, 若 $f(x) = 1$, 则 $f''(x_0) = f'(x_0) = 0$ 故 A、B 错误

对 D, $f(x)$ 的最大值可在端点处 $x = a$ 或 $x = b$ 取到.

三、计算题

1. $-\frac{1}{6}$

解析: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\arctan x - x}{\ln(1+2x^3)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{1+x^2} - 1}{\frac{6x^2}{1+2x^3}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} -\frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{1+2x^3}{1+x^2} = -\frac{1}{6}$

2. $2dx$

解析: $dy = \left[\frac{2}{\cos^2 2x} + 2^{\sin x} (\ln 2) \cos x \right] dx \quad \therefore dy \Big|_{x=\frac{\pi}{2}} = (2+0)dx = 2dx$

3. -2

解析: $\because e^y + 6xy + x^2 - 1 = 0 \quad \therefore y(0) = 0$

$\because y'e^y + 6(y + xy') + 2x = 0 \quad \therefore y'(0) = 0$

$\because y'^2 e^y + y'' e^y + 6(y' + y' + xy'') + 2 = 0$

4. $x = 0$ 为跳跃间断点; $x = -1$ 为可去间断点;

$x = -(2k+1), k=1, 2, \dots$ 为无穷间断点; $x = 2$ 为震荡间断点.

解析: $f(0) = -\sin \frac{1}{4} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{x(x+1)}{\cos \frac{\pi x}{2}} = 0 \neq f(0) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \sin \frac{1}{x^2 - 4} = f(0)$

$\therefore x=0$ 处不连续, 为跳跃间断点

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x(x+1)}{\cos \frac{\pi x}{2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{2x+1}{-\frac{\pi}{2} \sin \frac{\pi x}{2}} = \frac{2}{\pi} \quad \therefore x=-1 \text{ 为可去间断点}$$

当 $\cos \frac{\pi x}{2} = 0$ 时, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2k+1} f(x) = \infty \quad \therefore x = -(2k+1), k=1, 2, \dots$ 为无穷间断点

当 $x=2$ 时, $x^2-4=0$, 此时 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \sin \frac{1}{x^2-4}$ 不存在 $\therefore x=2$ 为振荡间断点

$$5. (1) x \neq 0 \text{ 时 } f'(x) = \frac{(g'(x) + e^{-x})x - (g(x) - e^{-x})}{x^2}$$

$$x \neq 0 \text{ 时 } f'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{g(x) - e^{-x}}{x^2} - 0}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{g(x) - e^{-x}}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{g'(x) + e^{-x}}{2x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{g''(x) - e^{-x}}{2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{g''(0) - 1}{2}$$

$$(2) f'(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{(g'(x) + e^{-x})x - (g(x) - e^{-x})}{x^2}, & x \neq 0 \\ \frac{g''(0) - 1}{2}, & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f'(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(g'(x) + e^{-x})x - g(x) + e^{-x}}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(g'(x) + e^{-x}) + x(g''(x) - e^{-x}) - g'(x) - e^{-x}}{2x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{g''(x) - e^{-x}}{2} = \frac{g''(0) - 1}{2} = f'(0) \quad \therefore f'(x) \text{ 在 } x=0 \text{ 处连续, 即在 } (-\infty, +\infty) \text{ 上连续}$$

6. 同 2018 年解答题第 9 题

7. 同 2018 年解答题第 10 题

$$8. \text{ 设 } F(x) = e^{-x} f(x), \text{ 则存在 } \eta \text{ 使 } \frac{F(b) - F(a)}{b-a} = F'(\eta)$$

$$\text{即 } \frac{e^{-b} f(b) - e^{-a} f(a)}{b-a} = e^{-\eta} [f'(\eta) - f(\eta)] \quad \therefore e^{-\eta} [f'(\eta) - f(\eta)] = \frac{e^{-b} - e^{-a}}{b-a}$$

$$\text{设 } G(x) = e^{-x}, \text{ 则存在 } \xi \text{ 使 } \frac{G(b) - G(a)}{b-a} = G'(\xi) \text{ 即 } \frac{e^{-b} - e^{-a}}{b-a} = -e^{-\xi}$$

$$\therefore e^{-\eta} [f'(\eta) - f(\eta)] = -e^{-\xi} \quad e^{\xi-\eta} [f(\eta) - f'(\eta)] = 1$$

2015 年高数上期中试题答案

一、填空题

1. $a=b$

$$\text{解析: } f(0) = a \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sin bx}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{bx}{x} = b \quad \therefore a=b$$

1. 1

$$\text{解析: 原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{x \ln(1+\tan x)} - 1}{x \sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \ln(1+\tan x)}{x \sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \ln(1+\tan x)}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x}{x} = 1$$

2. $y=x-1$

$$\text{解析: 设 } y=kx+b \quad k = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{y}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2+1}{x^2+x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1+\frac{1}{x^2}}{1+\frac{1}{x}} = 1 \quad b = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (y - kx) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-x+1}{x+1} = -1$$

3. $(-\infty, 2]$ 解析: $y'' = (x-2)e^{-x} \leq 0 \quad \therefore x \leq 2$ 4. e 解析: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{e^x - a}{x(x-1)}$ 极限存在 $\therefore a = e$

二、选择题

1. B

同 2016 年选择题第 1 题

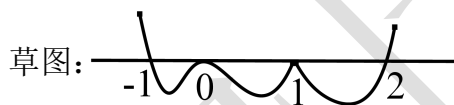
2. A

同 2016 年选择题第 2 题

3. C

解析: 不妨取 $n=3$, $f''(x) = 2f(x) \cdot f'(x) = 2f^3(x)$ $f'''(x) = 6f^2(x) \cdot f'(x) = 6f^4(x)$ 归纳法知: $f^n(x) = 6f^2(x) \cdot f'(x) = n! [f(x)]^{n+1}$

4. B

解析: $f(x) = (x-2)(x+1)|x(x-1)(x+1)|$ 由图知不可导点为 $x=0$ 和 $x=1$ 

5. D

解析: 同 2016 年选择题第 3 题

三、计算题

1. $e^{-\frac{1}{6}}$ 解析: $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (x \sin \frac{1}{x})^{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} e^{x^2 \ln(x \sin \frac{1}{x})}$ 令 $t = \frac{1}{x}$, 则 $x = \frac{1}{t}$ 原式 $= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} e^{\frac{1}{t^2} \ln \frac{\sin t}{t}} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} e^{\frac{\ln \sin t - \ln t}{t^2}}$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln \sin t - \ln t}{t^2} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\cos t}{\sin t} - \frac{1}{t}}{2t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{t \cos t - \sin t}{2t^2 \sin t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{t \cos t - \sin t}{2t^3} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{-t \sin t}{6t^2} = -\frac{1}{6}$$

2. $-3(\arcsin \frac{1}{x})^2 \frac{1}{|x|\sqrt{x^2-1}}$ ($x > 1$ 或 $x < -1$)解析: $y' = 3(\arcsin \frac{1}{x})^2 \frac{-\frac{1}{x^2}}{\sqrt{1-\frac{1}{x^2}}} = -3(\arcsin \frac{1}{x})^2 \frac{1}{|x|\sqrt{x^2-1}}$ ($x > 1$ 或 $x < -1$)3. $y = \frac{e}{2}(x-3)+1$ 解析: $t=0$ 时 $x=3, y=1$ $\dot{x}|_{t=0} = 6t+2=2$ $\dot{y}e^y \sin t + e^y \cos t - \dot{y} = 0$ $\dot{y}|_{t=0} = e$ $\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\dot{y}}{\dot{x}} = \frac{e}{2}$ 切线方程为 $y = \frac{e}{2}(x-3)+1$ 4. $\frac{2(x^2+y^2)}{(x-y)^3}$ 解析: $\frac{1}{1+(\frac{y}{x})^2} \cdot \frac{y'x-y}{x^2} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2x+2yy'}{x^2+y^2}$ $\frac{y'x-y}{x^2+y^2} = \frac{x+yy'}{x^2+y^2}$ $y'x-y = x+yy' \Rightarrow y' = \frac{x+y}{x-y}$

$$y' + y''x - y' = 1 + y'^2 + yy'' \Rightarrow y'' = \frac{y'^2+1}{x-y} = \frac{(\frac{x+y}{x-y})^2+1}{x-y} = \frac{2(x^2+y^2)}{(x-y)^3}$$

5. (1) $\varphi(x) = \sqrt{\ln(1-x)}$, 定义域 $(-\infty, 0]$ (2) $-\frac{1}{4\sqrt{\ln 2}}$

解析: (1) $f[\varphi(x)] = e^{\varphi^2(x)} = 1-x$ 又 $\varphi(x) \geq 0 \therefore \varphi(x) = \sqrt{\ln(1-x)}$ 定义域 $(-\infty, 0]$

$$(2) \varphi'(x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\ln(1-x)}} \cdot \frac{-1}{1-x} \therefore \varphi'(-1) = -\frac{1}{4\sqrt{\ln 2}}$$

$$6. (2 - \frac{2\sqrt{6}}{3})\pi$$

解析: $\begin{cases} 2\pi r = R\theta \\ h = \sqrt{R^2 - r^2} \end{cases} \quad V = \frac{\pi}{3} r^2 h = \frac{\pi}{3} (\frac{R\theta}{2\pi})^2 \sqrt{R^2 - (\frac{R\theta}{2\pi})^2} = \frac{R^3}{24\pi^2} \theta^2 \sqrt{4\pi^2 - \theta^2}$

$$V' = \frac{R^3}{24\pi^2} \left(2\theta \sqrt{4\pi^2 - \theta^2} + \frac{-2\theta \cdot \theta^2}{2\sqrt{4\pi^2 - \theta^2}} \right) = 0 \quad \theta = 0 \text{ 或 } \frac{2\sqrt{6}}{3}\pi \therefore \varphi = 2\pi - \theta = (2 - \frac{2\sqrt{6}}{3})\pi \text{ 时容积最大}$$

7. (1) 假设存在 x_0 , 使 $g(x_0) = 0$, $(a < x_0 < b)$, 则 $g(a) = g(x_0) = g(b) = 0$

由罗尔定理知: 存在 x_1, x_2 使 $g'(x_1) = g'(x_2) = 0$, $(a < x_1 < x_0, x_0 < x_2 < b)$

\therefore 存在 x_3 , 使 $g''(x_3) = 0$, $(x_1 < x_3 < x_2)$ 与 $g''(x) \neq 0$ 矛盾

\therefore 假设不成立 故在 (a, b) 内 $g(x) \neq 0$.

(2) 令 $F(x) = f(x)g'(x) - g(x)f'(x)$, 则 $F(a) = F(b) = 0$

由罗尔定理知: 存在 $\xi \in (a, b)$, 使 $F'(\xi) = 0$, 即 $f(\xi)g''(\xi) - g(\xi)f''(\xi) = 0$

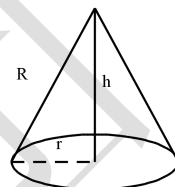
$$\text{又 } g(x) \neq 0, \quad g''(x) \neq 0 \quad \therefore \frac{f(\xi)}{g(\xi)} = \frac{f''(\xi)}{g''(\xi)}$$

8. $\because f''(x) < 0 \therefore x > 0$ 时 $f'(x)$ 为减函数 又 $f'(a) < 0 \therefore f'(x) < 0 \therefore f(x)$ 在 $(a, +\infty)$ 上单调递减

当 $x_0 = a + \frac{f(a)}{|f'(a)|}$ 时, 存在 $a < x_1 < x_0$ 使 $f'(x_1) = \frac{f(x_0) - f(a)}{x_0 - a}$ 又 $f'(x)$ 为减函数 $\therefore f'(x_1) < f'(a)$

$$\text{即 } \frac{f(x_0) - f(a)}{x_0 - a} < f'(a) \quad \frac{f(x_0) - f(a)}{\frac{f(a)}{|f'(a)|}} < f'(a) \quad f(x_0) - f(a) < f'(a) \cdot \frac{f(a)}{|f'(a)|}$$

$$f(x_0) - f(a) < f'(a) \cdot \frac{f(a)}{-f'(a)} \quad \therefore f(x_0) < 0 \text{ 又 } f(a) > 0, \text{ 故在 } (a, x) \text{ 中必有一实根}$$



2014 年高数上期中试题答案

一、填空题

1. $\frac{5}{2}$

解析: 原式 $= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (2^{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8} + \dots + \frac{1}{2^n}} + \frac{(n - \sqrt{n^2 - n})(n + \sqrt{n^2 - n})}{n + \sqrt{n^2 - n}}) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (2^{1 - \frac{1}{2^n}} + \frac{n}{n + \sqrt{n^2 - n}})$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 2^{1 - \frac{1}{2^n}} + \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{1 + \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{n}}} = \frac{5}{2}$$

2. 0 或 1

解析: $x(e^{\frac{1}{x}} - e) = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0$ 或 $x = 1$

3. $-2014!$

解析: $y = \frac{1}{x^2 - 1} = \frac{1}{2} (\frac{1}{x-1} - \frac{1}{x+1}) \quad \therefore \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^{(n)} = (-1)^n \frac{n!}{x^{n+1}}$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \left(\frac{1}{x-1}\right)^{(n)} &= (-1)^n \frac{n!}{(x-1)^{n+1}} & \left(\frac{1}{x+1}\right)^{(n)} &= (-1)^n \frac{n!}{(x+1)^{n+1}} \\ y^{(n)} &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\left(\frac{1}{x-1}\right)^{(n)} - \left(\frac{1}{x+1}\right)^{(n)} \right] & \therefore y^{(2014)}(0) &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{2014!}{-1} - \frac{2014!}{1} \right] = -2014! \end{aligned}$$

$$4. \frac{\pi}{2} dx$$

解析：令 $z = 2x - 1$ ，则 $\begin{cases} y = f(z) \\ z = 2x - 1 \end{cases}$

$$x = 0 \text{ 时 } z = -1 \quad dy|_{x=0} = \arctan z^2 dz|_{z=-1} = \frac{\pi}{4} dz = \frac{\pi}{4} d(2x-1) = \frac{\pi}{2} dx$$

二、选择题

1. D

解析：例如：若 $a_n = \sin \frac{n\pi}{2}$ ， $b_n = \frac{1}{n \sin \frac{\pi}{2}}$ ，则 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n$ 均不存在，但 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n b_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} = 0$

2. C

解析：若取 $x = \frac{1}{n\pi}$ ，则 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n\pi \sin n\pi = 0$

若取 $x = \frac{1}{2n\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}}$ 则 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (2n\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}) \sin(2n\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}) = \infty$ $\therefore f(x)$ 无界但不是无穷大

3. C

解析： $\ln(\cos x + 2x^2 - 1 + 1) \sim \cos x + 2x^2 - 1 \sim kx^2$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x + 2x^2 - 1}{kx^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\sin x + 4x}{2kx} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\cos x + 4}{2kx} = \frac{3}{2k}$$

4. B

解析： $f'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} > 0$ \therefore 当 $x > 0$ 时， $f(x) > 0$

5. A

解析：若 $f''(x) + [f'(x)]^3 = \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2}$ ，则 $f''(0) + [f'(0)]^3 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2}x^2}{x^2} = \frac{1}{2}$

$\therefore f''(0) = \frac{1}{2} > 0$ 又 $f'(0) = 0$ $\therefore x = 0$ 为极小值点

三、判断题

1. \times

解析：例如： $y = \frac{1}{x}$ ， $a = 0$ ， $b = 1$ 时，在 $[\delta, 1 - \delta]$ 上一致连续，而在 $(0, 1)$ 上不一致连续。

2. \checkmark

解析：设 $x \in [x_1, x_2]$ ，由凸函数定义可知： $f(x) \leq \lambda f(x_1) + (1 - \lambda)f(x_2)$ 其中 $\lambda = \frac{x_2 - x}{x_2 - x_1}$

带入上式： $(x_2 - x_1)f(x) \leq (x_2 - x)f(x_1) + (x - x_1)f(x_2)$ 化简得： $\frac{f(x) - f(x_1)}{x - x_1} \geq \frac{f(x_2) - f(x)}{x_2 - x}$

令 $x_1 = a$ ， $x_2 = a + \Delta x$ ，则 $\frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x - a} \geq \frac{f(x + \Delta x) - f(x)}{x + \Delta x - x}$

当 $\Delta x \rightarrow 0$ 时： $\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x + \Delta x) - f(x)}{\Delta x} < f'(a)$ $\therefore f(x) \geq (x - a)f'(a) + f(a)$

四、计算题

1. $\frac{1}{L}$

解析：由数学归纳法，假设 $x_k = \frac{2^{2^k-1}-1}{2^{2^k-1}L}$ ，带入 $x_{n+1} = x_n(2-Lx_n)$ ，得 $x_{k+1} = \frac{2^{2^k}-1}{2^{2^k}L}$

$$\text{又 } x_1 = \frac{1}{2L} \text{ 成立} \quad \therefore x_n = \frac{2^{2^{n-1}}-1}{2^{2^{n-1}}L} \quad \text{故 } \lim_{x_n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = \lim_{x_n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{L} - \frac{1}{2^{2^{n-1}}L} = \frac{1}{L}$$

2. $2; 5$

解析： $e^{xy} + \sin x - y = 0$ 当 $x=0$ 时， $y=1$ $(y+xy'e^{xy} + \cos x - y' = 0$ 当 $x=0$ 时， $y'=2$
 $(y' + y' + xy')e^{xy} + (y+xy')^2 e^{xy} - \sin x - y'' = 0$ 当 $x=0$ 时， $y''=5$

3. $a = -\frac{4}{3}, b = \frac{1}{3}$

解析： $\begin{cases} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 1 + a \cos 2x + b \cos 4x = 1 + a + b = 0 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 + a \cos 2x + b \cos 4x)'' = -4a - 16b = 0 \end{cases} \therefore a = -\frac{4}{3}, b = \frac{1}{3}$

五、证明题

1. 证明：令 $f(x) = \frac{\sin x}{x}, x \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$ $f'(x) = \frac{x \cos x - \sin x}{x^2}$ 令 $g(x) = x \cos x - \sin x$

则 $g'(x) = \cos x - x \sin x - \cos x = -x \sin x < 0$ $\therefore g(x)$ 单调递减 又 $g(0) = 0$

$\therefore g(x) < 0$ 即 $f'(x) < 0$ $\therefore f(x)$ 单调递减

$$\text{又 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 1 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} f(x) = \frac{2}{\pi} \quad \therefore \frac{2}{\pi} < f(x) < 1 \quad \text{即 } \frac{2}{\pi} < \frac{\sin x}{x} < 1$$

2. (1) 令 $F(x) = f(x) - x$ $\therefore F(\frac{1}{2}) = f(\frac{1}{2}) - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} > 0$ $F(1) = f(1) - 1 = -1 < 0$

又 $F(\frac{1}{2})$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 上连续，在 $(0, 1)$ 上可导 $\therefore \exists \xi \in (\frac{1}{2}, 1)$ ，使 $F(\xi) = 0$ 即 $f(\xi) = \xi$

$$(2) \text{ 令 } G'(x) = [f'(x) - \lambda f(x) + \lambda x - 1]e^{-\lambda x} \quad \text{则 } G(x) = e^{-\lambda x} [f(x) - x]$$

$$\text{又 } G(0) = f(0) = 0 \quad G(\xi) = e^{-\lambda \xi} [f(\xi) - \xi] = 0$$

由罗尔定理知： $\exists \eta \in (0, \xi)$ ，使 $G'(\eta) = 0$ 即 $f'(\eta) - \lambda[f(\eta) - \eta] = 1$

3. (使用闭区间套定理或 weierstrass 定理证明)

反证法：假设 $f(x)$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 上有无穷多个零点，对 $[0, 1]$ 进行二分，则在 $[0, \frac{1}{2}]$ 与 $[\frac{1}{2}, 1]$ 中至少有一个区间内有无穷多个零点。对有无穷多个零点的区间在进行二分，不断二分后总有一个区间内有无穷多个零点。当区间长度小于 Δx 时，取区间内任意两零点 $x_0, x_0 + \Delta x'$ ，且 $|\Delta x'| < |\Delta x_0|$ ，则

$$f'(x_0) = \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x') - f(x_0)}{\Delta x'} = 0, \text{ 与 } f'(x_0) \neq 0 \text{ 矛盾。}$$

故假设不成立， $f(x)$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 上只有有限个零点。

2013 年高数上期中试题答案

一、填空题

1. $\ln 3$

$$\text{解析：} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x+a}{x-a} \right)^x = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} e^{x \ln \left(1 + \frac{2a}{x-a} \right)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} e^{\frac{2a}{x-a}} = e^{2a} = 9 \quad a = \frac{\ln 9}{2} = \ln 3$$

2. $e^{-2}; e^{-2} - 1$

$$\text{解析：} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (1-2x)^{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} e^{\frac{1}{x} \ln(1-2x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} e^{\frac{1}{x}(-2x)} = e^{-2}, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sin ax}{x} = a$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} a = b + 1 \\ e^{-2} = b + 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = e^{-2} \\ b = e^{-2} - 1 \end{cases}$$

3. 0;1

$$\text{解析: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{e^{\frac{1}{1-x}} \sin x}{-x} = -e \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{e^{\frac{1}{1-x}} \sin x}{-x} = e \quad \therefore x = 0 \text{ 为跳跃间断点}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} e^{\frac{1}{1-x}} \sin 1 = 0 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} e^{\frac{1}{1-x}} \sin 1 = \infty \quad \therefore x = 1 \text{ 为无穷大间断点}$$

4. 1

$$\text{解析: } \ln(1+ax) \sim ax, \sin x \sim x \quad \therefore a = 1$$

$$5. \frac{\cos x + x}{x \cos x \ln a} dx$$

$$\text{解析: } y' = \frac{\sec x + \tan x + x(\frac{\sin x}{\cos^2 x} + \frac{1}{\cos^2 x})}{x(\sec x + \tan x) \ln a} = \frac{\cos x + \sin x \cos x + x \sin x + x}{x(\cos x + \sin x \cos x) \ln a} = \frac{\cos x + x}{x \cos x \ln a}$$

6. 2

$$\text{解析: 原式} = \lim_{n \rightarrow 0} (2 - \frac{1}{2^n}) \cdot \frac{\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{n^2}}}{1 + \frac{1}{n}} = 2$$

$$7. \frac{\pi}{6} + \sqrt{3}$$

$$\text{解析: } y' = 1 - 2 \sin x = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{6} \quad y'' = -2 \cos x < 0 \quad \therefore x = \frac{\pi}{6} \text{ 为极大值点}$$

$$\text{故 } y_{\max} = y|_{x=\frac{\pi}{6}} = \frac{\pi}{6} + 2 \cos \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{\pi}{6} + \sqrt{3}$$

二、计算题

$$1. \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{解析: 原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2} x^4}{x^4} = \frac{1}{2}$$

2. 2A

$$\text{解析: } \sqrt{1+x} - 1 \sim \frac{1}{2}x \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+f(x)\sin x} - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2}f(x)\sin x}{x} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = A \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 2A$$

$$3. \text{定义法: } x_{n+1} = \frac{x_n + 2}{x_n + 1} > 1 \quad |x_n - \sqrt{2}| = \left| \frac{x_{n-1} + 2}{x_{n-1} + 1} - \sqrt{2} \right| = \left| 1 - \sqrt{2} + \frac{1}{x_{n-1} + 1} \right|$$

$$\left| \frac{(1-\sqrt{2})x_{n-1} + 2 - \sqrt{2}}{x_{n-1} + 1} \right| = \frac{\sqrt{2}-1}{x_{n-1}+1} |x_{n-1} - \sqrt{2}| < \frac{\sqrt{2}-1}{2} |x_{n-1} - \sqrt{2}| < \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}-1}{2}\right)^2 |x_{n-1} - \sqrt{2}| < \dots <$$

$$\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}-1}{2}\right)^{n-2} |x_2 - \sqrt{2}| = \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}-1}{2}\right)^{n-1} \left|\frac{3}{2} - \sqrt{2}\right| < \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}-1}{2}\right)^{n-1} < \varepsilon$$

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N = \left\lceil \frac{\ln \varepsilon}{\ln \frac{\sqrt{2}-1}{2}} + 1 \right\rceil, \text{ 当 } n > N \text{ 时, } |x_n - \sqrt{2}| < \varepsilon \quad \therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = \sqrt{2}$$

4. $\tan t; \frac{1}{at \cos^3 t}$

解析: $\dot{x} = a(t \cos t) \quad \ddot{x} = a(\cos t - t \sin t) \quad \dot{y} = a(t \sin t) \quad \ddot{y} = a(\sin t + t \cos t)$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\dot{y}}{\dot{x}} = \tan t \quad \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \frac{\ddot{y} - \dot{y} \dot{x}}{\dot{x}^3} = \frac{1}{at \cos^3 t}$$

$$5. f'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{-\frac{1}{x^2}}}{x} = \lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^{-y^2}}{\frac{1}{y}} = \lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} \frac{y}{e^{y^2}} = \lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2ye^{y^2}} = 0 \therefore f'(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{x^3} e^{-\frac{1}{x^2}} & x \neq 0 \\ 0 & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f'(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2}{x^3} e^{-\frac{1}{x^2}} = \lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2y^3}{e^{y^2}} = \lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} \frac{6y^3}{2ye^{y^2}} = \lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3y}{e^{y^2}} = 0 = f'(0) \therefore f'(x) \text{ 在 } x=0 \text{ 处连续}$$

5. 设 $f(x) = \sin x - \frac{2}{\pi}x$, $f'(x) = \cos x - \frac{2}{\pi}$, $f''(x) = -\sin x < 0 \therefore f'(x)$ 单调递减

又 $f'(0) = 1 - \frac{2}{\pi} > 0$ $f'(\frac{\pi}{2}) = -\frac{2}{\pi} < 0$, $\therefore f(x)$ 先增后减

又 $f(0) = 0$ $f(\frac{\pi}{2}) = 0 \therefore f(x) > 0$, 即 $\sin x > \frac{2}{\pi}x$

$$7. f(x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x-x_0) + \frac{f''(x_0)}{2!}(x-x_0)^2 \begin{cases} f(0) = f(c) - cf'(c) + \frac{f''(\xi_1)}{2}c^2 & \xi_1 \in (0, c) \\ f(1) = f(c) - (1-c)f'(c) + \frac{f''(\xi_2)}{2}(1-c^2) & \xi_2 \in (c, 1) \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore f(1) - f(0) = f'(c) + \frac{f''(\xi_2)}{2}(1-c^2) - \frac{f''(\xi_1)}{2}c^2$$

$$|f'(c)| = \left| f(1) - f(0) + \frac{f''(\xi_1)}{2}c^2 - \frac{f''(\xi_2)}{2}(1-c^2) \right| \leq |f(1)| + |f(0)| + \frac{1}{2}|f''(\xi_1)|c^2 + \frac{1}{2}|f''(\xi_2)|(1-c^2)$$

$$\leq 2a + \frac{b}{2}[c^2 + (1-c^2)] \leq 2a + \frac{b}{2}$$

8. $\frac{1}{2}f''(0)$

解析: $\frac{f(x) - f(\ln(1+x))}{x - \ln(1+x)} = f'(\xi) \quad \ln(1+x) < \xi < x$, 原式 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(\xi)[x - \ln(1+x)]}{x^3}$

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

$$= \frac{1}{2}f''(0)$$

9. 设 $F(x) = \frac{f(x)}{1+x^2}$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} F(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x)}{1+x^2} = 0$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} F'(x) = \frac{(1+x^2)f'(x) - 2xf(x)}{(1+x^2)^2}$, \therefore 有 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} F(x) =$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} F(x) = 0$, 又 $F(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 内可导, 由罗尔定理可知: $\exists \xi \in \mathbb{R}$, 使 $F'(\xi) = 0$, 即 $f'(\xi)(1+\xi^2) = 2\xi f(\xi)$ 成立.

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