

A

1. (89-1;2) 当  $x > 0$  时, 曲线  $y = x \sin \frac{1}{x}$

有界

(A) 有且仅有水平渐近线.

(B) 有且仅有铅直渐近线.

(C) 既有水平渐近线, 也有铅直渐近线.

(D) 既无水平渐近线, 也无铅直渐近线.

$$1. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin \frac{1}{x}}{\frac{1}{x}} = \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{\frac{1}{x}} = 1$$

D

2. (91-1) 曲线  $y = \frac{1+e^{-x^2}}{1-e^{-x^2}}$

(A) 没有渐近线.

(B) 仅有水平渐近线.

(C) 仅有铅直渐近线.

(D) 既有水平渐近线又有铅直渐近线.

$$2. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1+e^{-x^2}}{1-e^{-x^2}} = 1 \Rightarrow \text{水平渐近线}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1+e^{-x^2}}{1-e^{-x^2}} = \frac{2}{x^2} = \infty \Rightarrow \text{铅直渐近线}$$

$$\frac{1}{\infty}$$

B

3. (94-3) 曲线  $y = e^{\frac{1}{x^2}} \arctan \frac{x^2+x-1}{(x+1)(x-2)}$  的渐近线有

(A) 1条. (B) 2条. (C) 3条. (D) 4条.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{y}{x} = \frac{e^{\frac{1}{x^2}}}{x} \arctan \frac{x^2+x-1}{(x+1)(x-2)} = 0 \cdot \arctan 1 = 0$$

$$3. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} e^{\frac{1}{x^2}} \arctan \frac{x^2+x-1}{(x+1)(x-2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} 1 \cdot \arctan 1 = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^{\frac{1}{x^2}} \arctan \frac{x^2+x-1}{(x+1)(x-2)} = \infty \cdot \arctan \frac{1}{2} = \infty$$

4. (95-2) 曲线  $y = x^2 e^{-x^2}$  的渐近线方程为  $y=0$ .

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x^2 \cdot e^{-x^2} = \frac{x^2}{e^{x^2}} = \frac{2x}{2xe^{x^2}} = \frac{1}{e^{x^2}} = 0$$

5. (98-2) 曲线  $y = x \ln \left( e + \frac{1}{x} \right)$  ( $x > 0$ ) 的渐近线方程为  $y = x + \frac{1}{e}$ .

$$\circ \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln(e + \frac{1}{x})}{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln e \cdot \ln(\frac{1}{x})}{\frac{1}{x}} = \frac{\ln \frac{1}{x}}{\frac{1}{x}} = x \frac{(\frac{1}{x})'}{(\frac{1}{x})'} = \infty \text{ 没有}$$

$$\circ \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{y}{x} = \ln(e + \frac{1}{x}) = 1 \text{ 不是}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x \ln(e + \frac{1}{x}) - x = \frac{\ln(e + \frac{1}{x}) - 1}{\frac{1}{x}} = \frac{\frac{1}{e + \frac{1}{x}} \cdot (\frac{1}{x})'}{(\frac{1}{x})'} = \frac{1}{e}$$

$$b. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(2x-1)e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{x} = 2e^{\frac{1}{x}} - \frac{e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{x} = 2$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (y-2x) = (2x-1)e^{\frac{1}{x}} - 2x = 2x(e^{\frac{1}{x}}-1) - e^{\frac{1}{x}} = \frac{(e^{\frac{1}{x}}-1)}{\frac{1}{2x}} - e^{\frac{1}{x}} = \frac{e^{\frac{1}{x}} \cdot \frac{1}{2x}}{\frac{1}{4x^2}} - e^{\frac{1}{x}} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{2}{x^2} - e^{\frac{1}{x}} = 2 - 1 = 1$$

6. (00-2) 曲线  $y = (2x-1)e^{\frac{1}{x}}$  的斜渐近线方程为  $y = 2x + 1$ .

7. (05-1) 曲线  $y = \frac{x^2}{2x+1}$  的斜渐近线方程为  $y = \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{4}$ .

$$7. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x}{2x+1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2+\frac{1}{x}} = \frac{1}{2}; \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2}{2x+1} - \frac{1}{2}x = \frac{-x}{4x+2} = -\frac{1}{4}$$

8. (05-2) 曲线  $y = \frac{(1+x)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\sqrt{x}}$  的斜渐近线方程为  $y = x + \frac{3}{2}$ .

$$8. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(1+x)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{x^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot x} = \frac{(1+x)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{x^{\frac{3}{2}}} = 1; \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(1+x)^{\frac{3}{2}} - x^{\frac{3}{2}}}{x^{\frac{1}{2}}} = \frac{x^{\frac{3}{2}}[(1+\frac{1}{x})^{\frac{3}{2}} - 1]}{x^{\frac{1}{2}}} = \frac{\frac{3}{2}x^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot x^{\frac{3}{2}}}{x^{\frac{1}{2}}} = \frac{3}{2}$$

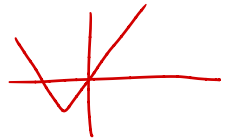
9. (06-2) 曲线  $y = \frac{x+4\sin x}{5x-2\cos x}$  的水平渐近线方程为  $y = \frac{1}{5}$ .

$$9. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x+4\sin x}{5x-2\cos x} = \frac{1+4\frac{\sin x}{x}}{5-2\frac{\cos x}{x}} = \frac{1}{5}$$

10. (00-3) 求函数  $y = (x-1)e^{\frac{\pi}{2} + \arctan x}$  的单调区间和极值, 并求该函数图形的渐近线.

$$y' = e^{\frac{\pi}{2} + \arctan x} + (x-1)e^{\frac{\pi}{2} + \arctan x} \cdot \frac{1}{1+x^2} = e^{\frac{\pi}{2} + \arctan x} (1 + \frac{x-1}{x^2+1})$$

$$\textcircled{1} y' = 0 \Rightarrow x = -1 \text{ 或 } x = 0 \quad \begin{array}{l} x < -1, y' > 0 \\ -1 < x < 0, y' < 0 \\ x > 0, y' > 0 \end{array}$$



$$\textcircled{2} \text{极大值: } y|_{x=-1} = -2 \cdot e^{\frac{\pi}{2} + (-\frac{\pi}{4})} = -2e^{\frac{\pi}{4}}$$

$$\text{极小值: } y|_{x=0} = -1 \cdot e^{\frac{\pi}{2} + 0} = -e^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{y}{x} = \frac{(x-1)e^{\frac{\pi}{2} + \arctan x}}{x} = \frac{e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cdot (x-1)}{x} = e^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} y - e^{\frac{\pi}{2}}x = (x-1)e^{\frac{\pi}{2} + \arctan x} - e^{\frac{\pi}{2}}x = x(e^{\frac{\pi}{2} + \arctan x} - e^{\frac{\pi}{2}}) - e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{e^{\frac{\pi}{2} + \arctan x} - e^{\frac{\pi}{2}}}{\frac{1}{x}} - e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{e^{\arctan x} - 1}{\frac{1}{x}} - e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cdot -e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cdot e^{-\frac{\pi}{2}} = -2e^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{y}{x} = \frac{(x-1)e^{\frac{\pi}{2} + \arctan x}}{x} = 1 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} y - x = (e^{\frac{\pi}{2} + \arctan x} - 1) - e^{\frac{\pi}{2} + \arctan x} = -2$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{或 } y = e^{\frac{\pi}{2}}x - 2e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \quad \text{或 } y = x - 2$$

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