

16-17 A(-) 期中

一. 填空题.

$$1. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x+1}{x^2+x+1} (\sin x + \cos x) = \underline{0}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x+1}{x^2+x+1} = 0, \quad |\sin x + \cos x| \leq 2. \quad \therefore \text{原式} = 0 \quad (\text{无穷小} \times \text{有界量} = \text{无穷小})$$

$$2. \text{已知 } f(x) \text{ 满足 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+f(x)\sin x} - 1}{e^{2x} - 1} = 2, \text{ 则 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \underline{8}$$

$$\because \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (e^{2x} - 1) = 0, \therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\sqrt{1+f(x)\sin x} - 1) = 0, \text{ 则 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x)\sin x = 0. \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 8$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+f(x)\sin x} - 1}{e^{2x} - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2} f(x) \sin x}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{4} \cdot f(x) \cdot \frac{\sin x}{x} = \frac{1}{4} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 2$$

$$3. y=f(x) \text{ 在 } x=1 \text{ 处连续, 且 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{f(x)}{x-1} = 1, \text{ 则曲线 } y=f(x) \text{ 在 } x=1 \text{ 处切线方程为 } \underline{y=x-1}$$

$$\textcircled{1} y=f(x) \text{ 在 } x=1 \text{ 处连续} \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = f(1)$$

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

$$\textcircled{3} f'(1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{f(x) - f(1)}{x-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{f(x)}{x-1} = 1$$

$$\textcircled{4} x=1 \text{ 时, } y=f(1)=0, \therefore (1,0) \text{ 切线为: } y-0 = 1 \cdot (x-1) \text{ 即 } y=x-1$$

$$4. y=y(x) \text{ 由 } \ln(x^2+y) = x^3y + \sin x \text{ 确定, 则 } \left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_{x=0} = \underline{1}$$

$$x=0 \text{ 代入方程: } \ln y = 0 + 0 \Rightarrow y=1$$

$$\text{方程两边对 } x \text{ 求导: } \frac{2x+y'}{x^2+y} = 3x^2y + x^3y' + \cos x \quad x=0, y=1 \text{ 代入, 得: } \frac{0+y'(0)}{0+1} = 0+0+1 \Rightarrow y'(0)=1$$

5. $f(x)$ 在 $x=2$ 某邻域内可导, 且 $f'(x) = e^{f(x)}$, $f(2)=1$, 则 $f''(2) = 2e^3$

$$f'(x) = e^{f(x)} \Rightarrow f''(x) = e^{f(x)} \cdot f'(x) = (e^{f(x)})^2 \text{ 代入 } f(2)=1, \text{ 则 } f''(2) = 2 \cdot e^3$$

$$f''(x) = 2e^{2f(x)} \cdot f'(x) = 2 \cdot e^{2f(x)}$$

二. 选择题.

6. 下列关于 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = a$ 的定义, 错误的是 (B)

A. $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N > 0, \text{ 当 } n > N \text{ 时, 有 } a_n \in U(a, \varepsilon)$ ✓ $a_n \in U(a, \varepsilon) \text{ 即 } |a_n - a| < \varepsilon$

B. $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N > 0, \text{ 当 } n > N \text{ 时, 有无穷多项 } a_n \text{ 使 } |a_n - a| < \varepsilon$ ✗

C. $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N > 0, \text{ 当 } n > N \text{ 时, 有 } |a_n - a| < c\varepsilon$, 其中 c 是正常数. ✓ $c\varepsilon$ 仍为任意正数.

D. 对任意给定 $m \in \mathbb{Z}^+$, 存在 $N \in \mathbb{Z}^+$, 当 $n > N$ 时, 有 $|a_n - a| < \frac{1}{m}$ ✓ $m \in \mathbb{Z}^+, \varepsilon = \frac{1}{m}$ 为任意正数
即 $0 < \varepsilon = \frac{1}{m} < 1$

B. 可取 $\{a_n\} = 1, 1, \frac{1}{2}, 1, \frac{1}{3}, 1, \frac{1}{4}, 1, \dots, \frac{1}{n}, 1, \dots$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n$ 不存在, 但 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, 取 $N = [\frac{2}{\varepsilon}]$, 则 $n > N$ 时, $n > \frac{2}{\varepsilon}$, $a_n = \frac{2}{n+1} < \frac{2}{n} < \varepsilon$ 当奇数时.

即 N 之后的奇数项 a_n 若有 $|a_n - 0| < \varepsilon$, 但 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n \neq 0$.

7. $f(x) = 2^x + 3^x - 2$, 则当 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时, (D)

A. $f(x)$ 是 x 的高阶无穷小.

B. $f(x)$ 是 x 的低阶无穷小.

C. $f(x)$ 是 x 的等价无穷小.

D. $f(x)$ 是 x 的同阶但非等价无穷小.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2^x + 3^x - 2}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{2^x - 1}{x} + \frac{3^x - 1}{x} \right) = \ln 2 + \ln 3 (\neq 1) (\neq 0)$$

8. $f(x) = \frac{1}{1-e^{\frac{x}{1-x}}}$, 下列说法正确的是 (D)

A. $x=0$ 是可去间断点. B. $x=0$ 是跳跃间断点

C. $x=1$ 是可去间断点. D. $x=1$ 是跳跃间断点.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{1-e^{\frac{x}{1-x}}} = \infty \quad x=0 \text{ 为第二类间断点}$$

$$f(1^-) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{1}{1-e^{\frac{x}{1-x}}} = 0 \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} x \rightarrow 1^-, \frac{x}{1-x} \rightarrow +\infty, e^{\frac{x}{1-x}} \rightarrow +\infty \\ 1-e^{\frac{x}{1-x}} \rightarrow -\infty, \frac{1}{1-e^{\frac{x}{1-x}}} \rightarrow 0 \end{array} \right)$$

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

$\therefore x=1$ 为跳跃间断点.

9. 下列函数在区间 $(0, +\infty)$ 内有界的是 (C.)

A. $x \sin x$ B. $x \cos x$ C. $\frac{\sin x}{x}$ D. $\frac{\cos x}{x}$

A. $f(x) = x \sin x$. 取 $x_n = 2n\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}$, 则 $f(x_n) = 2n\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} \rightarrow \infty \Rightarrow f(x) (0, +\infty)$ 无界.

B. $f(x) = x \cos x$. 取 $x_n' = 2n\pi$, 则 $f(x_n') = 2n\pi \rightarrow \infty \Rightarrow f(x) (0, +\infty)$ 无界.

D. $f(x) = \frac{\cos x}{x}$ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\cos x}{x} = +\infty \Rightarrow f(x) (0, +\infty)$ 无界.

C. ① $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1 \Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{\sin x}{x} (0, \delta)$ 有界.

② $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 0 \Rightarrow f(x) (x, +\infty)$ 有界 $(x > \delta) \Rightarrow f(x) (0, +\infty)$ 有界.

③ $f(x) = \frac{\sin x}{x} [0, x]$ 连续 $\Rightarrow f(x) [0, x]$ 有界.

10. $y = f\left(\frac{x-2}{3x+2}\right)$, $f'(x) = \arctan x^2$. R. $\left.\frac{dy}{dx}\right|_{x=0} = (A)$

A. $\frac{\pi}{2}$. B. $\frac{\pi}{3}$. C. $\frac{\pi}{4}$. D. π

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = f'\left(\frac{x-2}{3x+2}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{x-2}{3x+2}\right)' = f'\left(\frac{x-2}{3x+2}\right) \cdot \frac{(3x+2) - (x-2) \cdot 3}{(3x+2)^2}$$

$$\therefore \left.\frac{dy}{dx}\right|_{x=0} = f'(1) \cdot \frac{2 - (-2) \cdot 3}{4} = \arctan 1 \cdot 2 = \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot 2 = \frac{\pi}{2}$$