

一. 选择题

1. 下列命题中错误的是 (D)

A. 若 $\{a_n\}$ 收敛, 则 $\{a_n\}$ 有界. \checkmark (有界性)B. 若 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 1$, 则当 n 充分大时, $a_n > \frac{1}{2}$ \checkmark (保序性)取 $\varepsilon = \frac{1}{2} > 0$, 则 n 充分大时 ($\exists N \in \mathbb{Z}^+$, $n > N$ 时), 有 $|a_n - 1| < \frac{1}{2}$, 即 $\frac{1}{2} < a_n < \frac{3}{2}$ C. $\{a_n\}$ 收敛 $\Leftrightarrow \{a_{2n}\}, \{a_{2n+1}\}$ 均收敛 \checkmark (数列与子列收敛的关系)D. $\{a_n\}$ 收敛 $\Leftrightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = 1$ \times 如: $a_n = 0$, 则 $\{a_n\}$ 收敛, 但 $\frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n}$ 不存在.(或 $a_n = n$, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = 1$, 但 $\{a_n\}$ 发散)2. $f(x) = \frac{x^2 - x}{|x|(x^2 - 1)}$ 有 (B) 个第一类间断点

A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4

 $f(x)$ 定义域: $x \neq 0$ 且 $x \neq \pm 1$.① $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x(x+1)}{-x(x^2-1)} = \infty$ $x = -1$ 为第二类间断点.② $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x(x+1)}{x(x+1)(x-1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{x-1} = \frac{1}{2}$ $x = 1$ 为可去间断点.③ $f(0^-) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{x(x+1)}{-x(x+1)(x-1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{1}{-x-1} = -1$, $f(0^+) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x(x+1)}{x(x+1)(x-1)} = 1$ $x = 0$ 为跳跃间断点.

> 第一类

3. 设 $y=f(x)$ 有 $f'(x_0)=\frac{1}{2}$, 则当 $\Delta x \rightarrow 0$ 时, $f(x)$ 在 $x=x_0$ 处增量 Δy 是 (A)

A. 与 Δx 同阶的无穷小. B. 与 Δx 等价的无穷小.

C. 比 Δx 高阶的无穷小. D. 比 Δx 低阶的无穷小.

$$f'(x_0)=\frac{1}{2}, \text{ 则 } \Delta x \rightarrow 0 \text{ 时 } \Delta y = f'(x_0)\Delta x + o(\Delta x) = \frac{1}{2}\Delta x + o(\Delta x)$$

$$\therefore \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = f'(x_0) = \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{即 } \Delta y \text{ 是与 } \Delta x \text{ 同阶的无穷小.}$$

$$(\text{注: 若 } f'(x_0)=1, \text{ 则 } \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = 1, \text{ 有 } \Delta y \sim \Delta x (\Delta x \rightarrow 0))$$

$$2^\circ f'(x_0)=0, \text{ 则 } \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = 0, \text{ 此时 } \Delta y = o(\Delta x) (\Delta x \rightarrow 0)$$

4. 设 $f(x)$ 在 (a, b) 内连续, 则 $f(x)$ 在 (a, b) 内 (D)

A. 有界 X 如: $f(x) = \frac{1}{x} (0, 1)$

B. 无界 X 如: $f(x) = x (0, 1)$

C. 存在最值 X 如: $f(x) = x (0, 1)$

D. 不一定有界 ✓

5. $f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处连续, 且 $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(h^2)}{h^2} = 1$, 下列正确的是 (B)

A. $f(0)=0, f'(0)=1$. B. $f(0)=0, f'(0)$ 不一定存在.

C. $f(0)=1, f'(0)=1$. D. $f(0)=1, f'(0)$ 不一定存在.

二. 填空题.

$$6. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x+1}{x^2+x+1} (\sin x + \cos x) = \underline{0}$$

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

$$7. \text{若 } x \rightarrow 0 \text{ 时, } \sqrt{1+ax^2} - 1 \text{ 与 } 1 - \cos x \text{ 是等价无穷小, 则 } a = \underline{1}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+ax^2} - 1}{1 - \cos x} = 1 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2} \cdot ax^2}{\frac{1}{2} x^2} = a.$$

$$8. \text{若 } f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1-e^{2x}}{\arcsin x} & x > 0 \\ ae^x & x \leq 0 \end{cases} \text{ 在 } x=0 \text{ 处连续, 则 } a = \underline{-2}$$

$$f(0^-) = f(0^+) = f(0) = a$$

$$\Rightarrow a = -2$$

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

$$9. \text{若 } y=y(x) \text{ 由参数方程 } \begin{cases} x = t - \ln(1+t) \\ y = t^3 + t^2 \end{cases} \text{ 确定, 则 } \left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_{x=0} = \underline{2}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y'(t)}{x'(t)} = \frac{3t^2 + 2t}{1 - \frac{1}{1+t}} = \frac{t(3t+2)}{\frac{t}{1+t}} = (1+t) \cdot (3t+2).$$

$$x=0 \text{ 时, } t - \ln(1+t) = 0 \Rightarrow t=0.$$

$$\therefore \left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_{x=0} = (1+0) \cdot (3 \cdot 0 + 2) = 2$$

10. $y = f(\ln x) \cdot e^x$, 求微分 $dy = \underline{e^x (\frac{1}{x} f'(\ln x) + f(\ln x)) dx}$

$$y = f(\ln x) \cdot e^x$$

$$y' = f'(\ln x) \cdot \frac{1}{x} \cdot e^x + f(\ln x) \cdot e^x$$

$$\therefore dy = y' \cdot dx$$

5. ① $f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 连续, 求 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = f(0)$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(h^2)}{h^2} = 1 \Rightarrow \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} f(h^2) = 0 = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} f(t) = f(0). \text{ 即 } f(0) = 0$$

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

$$\frac{\frac{1}{2} t = h^2}{t \rightarrow 0^+} \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(t) - f(0)}{t - 0} = f'_+(0) = 1$$

但 $f'_-(0)$ 无法确定!