

19-20 A(-)期中

## 一. 选择题

1.  $\{x_n\}$  为数列, 下列不正确的是 (C)A. 若  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_{2n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_{2n+1} = a$ , 则  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = a$  存在. ✓B. 若  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = a$  存在, 则  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_{2n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_{2n+1} = a$  ✓C. 若  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_{3n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_{3n+1} = a$ , 则  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = a$  存在. ✗D. 若  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = a$ , 则  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_{3n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_{3n+1} = a$  存在. ✓  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = a \Leftrightarrow \{x_n\}$  任-子列收敛到  $a$ .C: 取  $x_n$ :  $0, 1, 0, 0, 2, 0, 0, 3, 0, \dots, 0, n, 0, \dots$ 即  $x_{3n} = x_{3n+1} = 0$ ,  $x_{3n+2} = n$ ,  $n=0, 1, 2, \dots$ . 则  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_{3n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_{3n+1} = 0$ , 但  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n$  不存在.事实上,  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_{3n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_{3n+1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_{3n+2} = a \Leftrightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = a$ .2.  $x \rightarrow 0$  时, 函数  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2} \sin \frac{1}{x}$  是 (D)

A. 无穷小. B. 无穷大. C. 有界, 但不是无穷小. D. 无界, 但不是无穷大.

取  $x_n' = \frac{1}{2n\pi}$ , 则  $f(x_n') = (2n\pi)^2 \cdot \sin 2n\pi = 0$ .

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(x_n') = 0$$

$$x_n'' = \frac{1}{2n\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}}, f(x_n'') = (2n\pi + \frac{\pi}{2})^2 \cdot \sin(2n\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}) = (2n\pi + \frac{\pi}{2})^2, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(x_n'') = \infty$$

 $\therefore f(x)$  无界, 但非无穷大.3.  $f(x) = \begin{cases} (x+1) \arctan \frac{1}{x^2-1} & x \neq \pm 1 \\ 0 & x = \pm 1 \end{cases}$ , 则  $f(x)$  (B)

A. 在  $x=-1$  连续,  $x=1$  处间断

B. 在  $x=-1$  处间断,  $x=1$  处连续

C. 在  $x=-1, x=1$  处都连续

D. 在  $x=-1, x=1$  处都间断

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (x+1) \cdot \arctan \frac{1}{x^2-1} = 0 \quad \left( \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (x+1) = 0, \left| \arctan \frac{1}{x^2-1} \right| < \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ 有界} \right)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} (x+1) \cdot \arctan \frac{1}{x^2-1} \text{ 不存在}$$

$$f(-1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} (x+1) \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \arctan \frac{1}{x^2-1} = 2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \pi, \quad f(1^+) = 2 \cdot \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = -\pi$$

$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = f(1)$   $x=1$  处连续,  $f(1^-) \neq f(1^+)$ ,  $x=-1$  为跳跃间断点

4.  $f(x)$  在  $x=0$  处连续, 下列错误的是 (D)

$$f(x) \text{ 在 } x=0 \text{ 连续} \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = f(0)$$

A.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x}$  存在, 则  $f(0)=0$ .  $\checkmark$  ① 设  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = A$ , 则  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} \cdot x = 0$ , 则  $f(0)=0$  A  $\checkmark$

B.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)+f(-x)}{x}$  存在, 则  $f(0)=0$ .  $\checkmark$  且  $f'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)-f(0)}{x-0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = A$  C  $\checkmark$

C.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x}$  存在, 则  $f'(0)$  存在.  $\checkmark$  ② 若  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)+f(-x)}{x} = A$ , 则  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} [f(x)+f(-x)] = A \cdot 0 = 0$

D.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)-f(-x)}{x}$  存在, 则  $f'(0)$  存在.  $\times$  即  $f(0)+f(0)=0 \Rightarrow f(0)=0$  B  $\checkmark$

③ 取  $f(x)=|x|$ , 则  $f(x)-f(-x)=0$ ,  $\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)-f(-x)}{x} = 0$ , 但  $f'(0)$  不存在 D  $\times$

5. 已知  $f(x)$  有任意阶导数, 且  $f(x)=[f'(x)]^2$ , 则当  $n$  为大于 2 的正整数时,  $f^{(n)}(x)$  为 (C)

A.  $[f'(x)]^{2n}$

B.  $n \cdot [f'(x)]^{n+1}$

C.  $n! [f'(x)]^{n+1}$

D.  $n! [f'(x)]^{2n}$



$$f'(x) = [f(x)]^2, \text{ 则 } f''(x) = [f'(x)]' = 2f(x) \cdot f'(x) = 2! [f(x)]^3.$$

$$\therefore f'''(x) = [2 \cdot f^2(x)]' = 2 \cdot 3 \cdot f^2(x) \cdot f'(x) = 3! [f(x)]^4$$

$$\text{--- 故 } f^{(n)}(x) = n! [f(x)]^{n+1}$$

二. 填空题.

6. 设  $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_k$  是  $k$  个正数, 则  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (a_1^n + a_2^n + \dots + a_k^n)^{\frac{1}{n}} = \underline{\max(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_k)}$

$$\max(a_1, \dots, a_k) \leq (a_1^n + a_2^n + \dots + a_k^n)^{\frac{1}{n}} \leq \sqrt[n]{k} \cdot \max(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_k)$$

$$\text{且 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{k} \cdot \max(a_1, \dots, a_k) = \max(a_1, \dots, a_k). \therefore \text{原式} = \max(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_k)$$

7. 已知  $x \rightarrow 0$  时,  $(1-ax^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} - 1$  与  $\ln(\cos x)$  是等价的无穷小, 则  $a = \underline{1}$

$$\text{已知 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1-ax^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} - 1}{\ln(\cos x)} = 1. \text{ 即 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1-ax^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} - 1}{\ln(1-2\sin^2 \frac{x}{2})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2} \cdot (-ax^2)}{-2\sin^2 \frac{x}{2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\frac{a}{2}x^2}{-2(\frac{x}{2})^2} = 1$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\frac{a}{2}x^2}{-\frac{x^2}{2} \cdot 2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} a = a = 1$$

或洛必达法则:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1-ax^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} - 1}{\ln(\cos x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2} \cdot (-ax^2)}{\ln(\cos x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-ax}{\frac{-\sin x}{\cos x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{ax}{\tan x} = a = 1$

8. 若  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{1}{1te^{\frac{1}{x}}} + \lambda [x] \right)$  存在,  $[x]$  为不超过  $x$  的最大整数, 则  $\lambda = \underline{1}$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \left( \frac{1}{1+e^{\frac{1}{x}}} + \lambda [x] \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \left( \frac{1}{1+e^{\frac{1}{x}}} - \lambda \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{1}{1+e^{\frac{1}{x}}} - \lambda = \frac{1}{1+0} - \lambda = 1 - \lambda$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{1}{1+e^{\frac{1}{x}}} + \lambda [x] \right) \text{ 存在, } \therefore 0 = 1 - \lambda, \text{ 即 } \lambda = 1.$$

9. 已知  $f(x) = (x-1)(x-2) \cdots (x-2020)$ , 求  $f'(1) = \underline{-2019!}$

$$f'(1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{f(x) - f(1)}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1)(x-2) \cdots (x-2020) - 0}{x-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (x-2)(x-3) \cdots (x-2020) = (-1)(-2) \cdots (-2019) = -2019!$$

10. 若  $f(t) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} t \cdot \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^{tx}$ , 求  $df(t) = \underline{(t+1)e^t dt}$

$$f(t) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} t \cdot \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^{tx} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} t \cdot \left[\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x\right]^t = t \cdot e^t$$

$$\therefore f(t) = e^t + te^t = (t+1)e^t$$

$$df(t) = (t+1)e^t dt$$