

18-19 A(-) 期中

1.  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{n+2} - 2\sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n})\sqrt{n} = \underline{0}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} [(\sqrt{n+2} - \sqrt{n+1}) - (\sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n})]\sqrt{n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} [(\sqrt{n+2} - \sqrt{n+1})\sqrt{n} - (\sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n})\sqrt{n}] \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{\sqrt{n}}{\sqrt{n+2} + \sqrt{n+1}} - \frac{\sqrt{n}}{\sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n}} \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\frac{2}{n}} + \sqrt{1+\frac{1}{n}}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\frac{1}{n}} + 1} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

2. 已知  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (3x - \sqrt{ax^2 + bx + 1}) = 2$ . 则  $a = \underline{9}$ ,  $b = \underline{-12}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (3x - \sqrt{ax^2 + bx + 1}) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(9-a)x^2 - bx - 1}{3x + \sqrt{ax^2 + bx + 1}} = 2 \quad \therefore 9-a=0, \text{ 即 } a=9$$

$$a=9 \text{ 代入, 有: } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{-bx - 1}{3x + \sqrt{9x^2 + bx + 1}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{-b - \frac{1}{x}}{3 + \sqrt{9 + b \cdot \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}}} = \frac{-b}{3+3} = 2 \Rightarrow b = -12$$

3. 当  $x \rightarrow 0$  时,  $\sqrt[3]{1+2x^2} - 1$  是  $1-\cos x$  的同阶无穷小量, 则  $\alpha = \underline{2}$

$$\text{由已知: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt[3]{1+2x^2} - 1}{1-\cos x} = k \neq 0, \text{ 即 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{3} \cdot 2x^2}{\frac{1}{2}x^2} = k \neq 0 \Rightarrow \alpha = 2$$

4. 曲线  $y = x^{\frac{2}{3}}$  在点  $(1, 1)$  处的法线方程为  $\underline{y = -\frac{3}{2}x + \frac{5}{2}}$

$$y = x^{\frac{2}{3}}, y' = \frac{2}{3}x^{-\frac{1}{3}}, y'(1) = \frac{2}{3}. \text{ 即切线斜率 } k = \frac{2}{3}, \therefore \text{法线斜率 } k = -\frac{3}{2}$$

$$\text{则法线: } y - 1 = -\frac{3}{2}(x - 1), \text{ 即 } y = -\frac{3}{2}x + \frac{5}{2}$$

$$5. f(x) = \begin{cases} x \arctan \frac{1}{x^2} & x \neq 0, \\ 0 & x = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{求 } f'(0) = \underline{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

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

$$\text{令 } \frac{1}{x^2} = t, \quad \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \arctan t = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

二.

$$6. f(x) = \frac{|x-2| \sinh x}{x(x-1)(x-2)^2} \quad \text{在下列哪个区间有界 (A.)}$$

A. (1, 0)

B. (0, 1)

C. (1, 2)

D. (2, 3)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = \infty, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\sinh x}{x(x-1)|x-2|} = \infty, \quad \text{则 } f(x) \text{ 在 } (1, 2), (2, 3) \text{ 无界.}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sinh x}{x} \cdot \frac{|x-2|}{(x-1)(x-2)^2} = 1 \cdot \frac{1}{-2} = -\frac{1}{2} \quad f(x) \text{ 在 } (0, 1) \text{ 有界.}$$

7.  $\{a_n\}, \{b_n\}, \{c_n\}$  为非负数列, 且  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n = 2, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} c_n = +\infty$ , 则下列结论一定正确的 (D)

A.  $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}, a_n < b_n$  X. 可取  $a_n = \frac{10}{n}, b_n = 2, n=1, 2, 3, 4$  时  $a_n > b_n$ .

B.  $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}, b_n < c_n$  X. 取  $b_n = 2 + \frac{1}{n}, c_n = n, n=1, 2$  时  $b_n > c_n$ .

C.  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n b_n$  不存在 X.  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n b_n = 0 \cdot 2 = 0$

D.  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n c_n$  不存在 ✓  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n c_n = +\infty$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0 < \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n = 2 \Rightarrow \exists N \in \mathbb{Z}^+, n > N \text{ 时 } a_n < b_n.$$



8.  $f(x) = (x - \frac{\pi}{2}) \frac{1}{\cos x}$ ,  $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$  是  $f(x)$  的 (B)

A. 跳跃间断点 B. 可去间断点 C. 无穷间断点 D. 连续点

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{x - \frac{\pi}{2}}{\cos x} \left( \frac{0}{0} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{-\sin x} = -1 \therefore x = \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ 为 } f(x) \text{ 的可去间断点.}$$

9.  $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^3 \sin \frac{1}{x} & x \neq 0 \\ 0 & x = 0 \end{cases}$ , 则  $f(x)$  在  $x=0$  处 (C)

A. 二阶可导, 且  $f'(x)$  在  $x=0$  连续

B. 二阶可导, 但  $f'(x)$  在  $x=0$  处不连续

C. 一阶可导, 且  $f'(x)$  在  $x=0$  连续

D. 一阶可导, 但  $f'(x)$  在  $x=0$  处不连续

$$x \neq 0 \text{ 时, } f'(x) = 3x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x} + x^3 \cdot \cos \frac{1}{x} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{x^2}\right) = 3x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x} - x \cos \frac{1}{x}$$

$$f'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^3 \sin \frac{1}{x} - 0}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x} = 0$$

$$\therefore f'(x) = \begin{cases} 3x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x} - x \cos \frac{1}{x} & x \neq 0 \\ 0 & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{且 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f'(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} [3x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x} - x \cos \frac{1}{x}] = 0 = f'(0) \text{ 即 } f'(x) \text{ 在 } x=0 \text{ 连续.}$$

$$\text{但 } f''(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(x) - f'(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x} - x \cos \frac{1}{x}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (3x \sin \frac{1}{x} - \cos \frac{1}{x}) \text{ 不存在}$$

$$(\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 3x \sin \frac{1}{x} = 0, \text{ 但 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \cos \frac{1}{x} \text{ 不存在})$$

10.  $f(x)$  在  $x=0$  处连续, 下列命题错误的是 (D)

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

C. 若  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x}$  存在, 则  $f(x)$  在  $x=0$  可导. D. 若  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)-f(-x)}{x}$  存在, 则  $f(x)$  在  $x=0$  处可导.

若  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = A$ , 则由  $f(x)$  在  $x=0$  连续, 得:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = f(0)$ !

$$\text{有: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} \cdot x = A \cdot 0 = 0 = f(0) \quad \underline{A} \checkmark$$

$$\text{且 } f'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)-f(0)}{x-0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = A \quad \underline{C} \checkmark$$

$$\text{若 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)+f(-x)}{x} = B, \quad \text{又 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(-x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = f(0)$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} [f(x)+f(-x)] = 0 = 2f(0) \Rightarrow f(0) = 0 \quad \underline{B} \checkmark$$

但若取  $f(x) = |x|$ , 则  $f(x)-f(-x) = 0$ , 故  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)-f(-x)}{x} = 0$ .

可  $f(x)$  在  $x=0$  处不可导.

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