

高等数学期中模拟题(二)答案

一. 单选题(每小题3分, 共18分)



1.
$$x = 2$$
是函数 $f(x) = \arctan \frac{1}{2-x}$ 的(C).

A. 连续点 B. 可去间断点 C. 跳跃间断点 D第二类间断点

$$\lim_{x \to 2^{-}} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 2^{-}} \arctan \frac{1}{2 - x} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 2^{+}} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 2^{+}} \arctan \frac{1}{2 - x} = -\frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$x = 2$$
是函数 $f(x) = \arctan \frac{1}{2-x}$ 的跳跃间断点.

2. 设
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1-\cos x}{\sqrt{x}}, x > 0\\ x^2 g(x), x \le 0 \end{cases}$$
, 其中 $g(x)$ 有界函数, 则 $f(x)$ 在 $x = 0$ 处(D)

A. 极限不存在 B. 极限存在但不连续 C. 连续但不可导 D. 可导

$$\lim_{x \to 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 0^+} \frac{1 - \cos x}{\sqrt{x}} = \lim_{x \to 0^+} \frac{\frac{1}{2}x^2}{\sqrt{x}} = 0 = f(0)$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0^{-}} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} x^{2} g(x) = 0 = f(0)$$

函数f(x)在x = 0处连续.

$$f'_{+}(0) = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x \sqrt{x}} = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{\frac{1}{2}x^{2}}{x \sqrt{x}} = 0$$

$$f'_{-}(0) = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{x^{2}g(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} xg(x) = 0 \quad \text{If } f'(0) = 0.$$



3. 函数 $f(x) = (x^2 - x - 2) |x^2 - x|$ 不可导点的个数是(C)

A. 0 B. 1 C. 2 D. 3

解
$$f(x) = (x^2 - x - 2) |x^2 - x| = (x^2 - x - 2) |x| \cdot |x - 1|$$

$$f'_{-}(0) = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{(x^2 - x - 2)(-x) \cdot |x - 1|}{x} = 2$$

$$f'_{+}(0) = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{(x^2 - x - 2)x \cdot |x - 1|}{x} = -2$$

$$f'_{-}(1) = \lim_{x \to 1^{-}} \frac{f(x) - f(1)}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \to 1^{-}} \frac{(x^2 - x - 2)|x| \cdot (1 - x)}{x - 1} = 2$$

$$f'_{+}(1) = \lim_{x \to 1^{+}} \frac{f(x) - f(1)}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \to 1^{+}} \frac{(x^2 - x - 2)|x| \cdot (x - 1)}{x - 1} = -2$$

$$f(x) \text{ 在} x = 1 \text{ 处不可导}$$

4. 设
$$\lim_{x \to a} \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{(x - a)^2} = -1$$
,则在 $x = a$ 处(B)



- A.f(x)的导数存在, 且 $f'(a) \neq 0$ B.f(x)取得极大值
- C.f(x)取得极小值 D.f(x)的导数不存在

$$f'(a) = \lim_{x \to a} \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x - a} = \lim_{x \to a} \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{(x - a)^2} \cdot (x - a) = 0$$

曲
$$\lim_{x \to a} \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{(x - a)^2} = -1 < 0$$
 知存在 $\bigcup_{x \to a}^{0} (a, \delta), x \in \bigcup_{x \to a}^{0} (a, \delta), \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{(x - a)^2} < 0$

$$f(x)-f(a) < 0 \Rightarrow f(x) < f(a)$$
 $f(x)$ 在 $x = a$ 处取得极大值

5. 设
$$f(x)$$
在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 内可导,周期为4,且 $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{f(1)-f(1-x)}{2x} = -1$,

则曲线y = f(x)在点(5, f(5)处切线的斜率为(B)

A. 2 B. -2 C. 1 D. -1

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(1) - f(1 - x)}{2x} = -1 \qquad \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(1 - x) - f(1)}{-x} = -2$$

$$f'(5) = f'(1) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(1+x) - f(1)}{x} = -2$$

- 6. 在区间(a,b)内, f'(x) > 0, f''(x) < 0,则f(x)的图像在区间(a,b)内是(A)
 - A. 单增且凸 B. 单减且凸 C. 单增且凹 D. 单减且凹

二. 计算题(每小题7分, 共49分)



1.求极限
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \left(\sqrt{2}\cdot\sqrt[4]{2}\cdot\sqrt[8]{2}\cdots\sqrt[2^n]{2}\right)$$
.

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$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \left(\sqrt{2}\cdot\sqrt[4]{2}\cdot\sqrt[8]{2}\cdots\sqrt[2^n]{2}\right).$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \left(\sqrt{2}\cdot\sqrt[4]{2}\cdot\sqrt[8]{2}\cdots\sqrt[2^n]{2}\right) = \lim_{n\to\infty} 2^{\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{4}+\frac{1}{8}+\cdots+\frac{1}{2^n}} = \lim_{n\to\infty} 2^{\frac{1}{2}(1-\frac{1}{2^{n-1}})} = 2$$

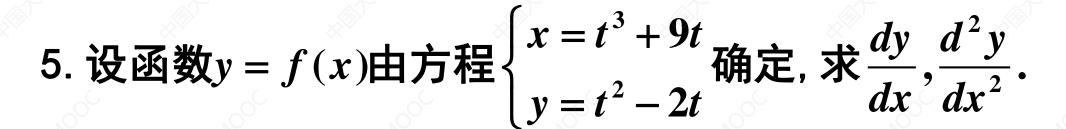


$$3.$$
菜极限 $\lim_{x\to 0}\frac{1}{x}\left(\cot x-\frac{1}{x}\right).$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{x} \left(\cot x - \frac{1}{x} \right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{x} \left(\frac{\cos x}{\sin x} - \frac{1}{x} \right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{x} \left(\frac{x \cos x - \sin x}{x \sin x} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x \cos x - \sin x}{x^3} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{-x \sin x}{3x^2} = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& x = 0, y = 0 \\
& e^{y}y' + 6y + +6xy' + 2x = 0 \quad y'(0) = 0
\end{aligned}$$





$$\dot{x} = 3t^2 + 9, \, \dot{y} = 2t - 2, \quad \ddot{x} = 6t, \, \ddot{y} = 2$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\dot{y}}{\dot{x}} = \frac{2t-2}{3t^2+9}$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{\ddot{y}\dot{x} - \ddot{x}\dot{y}}{\dot{x}^3} = \frac{2(3t^2 + 9) - 6t(2t - 2)}{(3t^2 + 9)^3} = \frac{-2t^2 + 4t + 6}{9(t^2 + 3)^3}$$

6.证明: 当
$$x > 0$$
时, $e^x - 1 < xe^x$.



证明

$$f(x) = xe^{x} - e^{x} + 1(x > 0)$$

$$f'(x) = xe^x > 0 \quad (x > 0)$$

$$f(x)$$
在 $(0,+\infty)$ 单调递增

$$f(x) > f(0) = 0$$

$$xe^x - e^x + 1 > 0$$

即
$$e^x-1 < xe^x$$
.



7.求函数 $f(x) = x + 2\cos x$ 的最大值, 其中 $x \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$.

$$f'(x) = 1 - 2\sin x, \qquad f'(x) = 0, x = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$f(0) = 2, f(\frac{\pi}{2}) = \frac{\pi}{2}, f(\frac{\pi}{6}) = \frac{\pi}{6} + \sqrt{3}$$

函数
$$f(x)$$
最大值为 $f(\frac{\pi}{6}) = \frac{\pi}{6} + \sqrt{3}$.

三 (8分) 设
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} e^{2x} + b, x \le 0 \\ \sin ax, x > 0 \end{cases}$$
, 问 a, b 为 何 值 时, $f(x)$ 在 $x = 0$



处可导,并求f'(x).

解 :
$$f(x)$$
在 $x = 0$ 处可导,: $f(x)$ 在 $x = 0$ 处连续

$$\therefore \lim_{x \to 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 0^-} f(x) = f(0) \qquad \text{Plim}_{x \to 0^+} \sin ax = \lim_{x \to 0^-} (e^{2x} + b) \qquad 1 + b = 0$$

$$\iiint f(x) = \begin{cases} e^{2x} - 1, x \le 0 \\ \sin ax, x > 0 \end{cases} \qquad f'_{-}(0) = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{e^{2x} - 1}{x} = 2$$

$$f'_{+}(0) = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{\sin ax}{x} = a$$

$$\Rightarrow a = 2 \quad \text{If } f(x) = \begin{cases} e^{2x} - 1, & x \le 0 \\ \sin 2x, & x > 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow f'(x) = \begin{cases} 2e^{2x}, & x < 0 \\ 2, & x = 0 \\ 2\cos 2x, & x > 0 \end{cases}$$

四. (12分) 设
$$f(x) = \frac{x^2}{2(x+1)^2}$$
,求



- (1) 函数 f(x) 单调区间与极值;
- (2)曲线y = f(x)的凹凸区间拐点及渐近线.

$$f'(x) = \frac{2x(2x^2 + 4x + 2) - x^2(4x + 4)}{4(x+1)^4} = \frac{x}{(x+1)^3}$$

	$(-\infty,-1)$	(-1,0)	0	$(0,+\infty)$
f'(x)	> 0	< 0		>0
f(x)	单调增	单调减	z Zá	单调增

f(x)极小值为f(0) = 0, 无极大值.

解 (2)
$$f''(x) = \frac{1-2x}{(x+1)^4}$$
 由 $f''(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{2}$

由
$$f''(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{2}$$



× ×	$(-\infty,-1)$	$(-1,\frac{1}{2})$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$(\frac{1}{2},+\infty)$
f''(x)	> 0	> 0	-7/	< 0
f(x)	凹	凹		Д

$$f(x)$$
图形的拐点为 $(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{18})$

$$\lim_{x \to -1} = \frac{x^2}{2(x+1)^2} = \infty, \quad x = -1$$
为铅垂渐近线;

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} = \frac{x^2}{2(x+1)^2} = \frac{1}{2}, y = \frac{1}{2} 为水平渐近线.$$

四. 设
$$f(x) = \frac{x^2}{2(x+1)^2}$$

五. (7分)设函数f(x)在[-1,1]上三阶可导,且f(-1)=0,f(0)=0



f(1) = 1, f'(0) = 0,证明:存在 $c \in (-1,1)$,使 $f'''(c) \ge 3$.

$$\frac{f'''(\eta_1)}{6} + \frac{f'''(\eta_2)}{6} = 1$$
 $f'''(\eta_1) = f'''(\eta_2)$ 中至少有一个大于等于3

$$f'''(\eta_1)+f'''(\eta_2)=6$$
 存在 $c \in (-1,1)$,使 $f'''(c) \ge 3$.

六(6分)设 f(x)在 [0,1]上连续, (0,1) 可导, 且f(0) = 0, f(1) = 1,



证明:在(0,1)内存在不同两点 x_1, x_2 ,使 $\frac{1}{f'(x_1)} + \frac{1}{f'(x_2)} = 2$.

分析: f(x)在[0,c],[c,1]分别应用拉格朗日中值定理

存在
$$x_1 \in (0,c,)$$
使 $f'(x_1) = \frac{f(c) - f(0)}{c - 0} = \frac{f(c)}{c}$

存在
$$x_2 \in (c,1)$$
使 $f'(x_2) = \frac{f(1) - f(c)}{1 - c} = \frac{1 - f(c)}{1 - c}$

$$\frac{1}{f'(x_1)} + \frac{1}{f'(x_2)} = \frac{c}{f(c)} + \frac{1-c}{1-f(c)} = 2 \qquad \text{只要} f(c) = \frac{1}{2}$$

六(6分)设f(x)在[0,1]上连续, (0,1)可导,且f(0)=0,f(1)=1,



证明:在(0,1)内存在不同两点 x_1, x_2 ,使 $\frac{1}{f'(x_1)} + \frac{1}{f'(x_2)} = 2$.

证明: f(x)在[0,1]上连续, 且f(0) = 0, f(1) = 1,

根据介值定理存在 $c \in (0,1)$,使得 $f(c) = \frac{1}{2}$

f(x)在[0,c],[c,1]分别应用拉格朗日中值定理

存在
$$x_1 \in (0,c,)$$
使 $f'(x_1) = \frac{f(c)-f(0)}{c-0} = \frac{1}{2c}$

存在
$$x_2 \in (c,1)$$
使 $f'(x_2) = \frac{f(1) - f(c)}{1 - c} = \frac{1}{2(1 - c)}$

存在 $x_2 \in (c,1)$ 使 $f'(x_2) = \frac{f(1) - f(c)}{1 - c} = \frac{1}{2(1 - c)}$, 在(0,1)内存在不同两点 $x_1, x_2, \frac{f'(x_1)}{f'(x_1)} + \frac{1}{f'(x_2)} = 2c + 2(1 - c) = 2$.

