

《高等数学》期中考试模拟题(四)答案



1.
$$\lim_{x\to 0} (1+2xe^x)^{\frac{1}{x}} =$$

2.
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \left(\frac{n+1}{n^2+1} + \frac{n+2}{n^2+2} + \cdots + \frac{n+n}{n^2+n} \right) = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$
.

3. 设
$$y = \left(x + e^{-\frac{x}{2}}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}}, \text{则}y'(0) = \underline{\qquad}$$

4. 设函数
$$y = y(x)$$
由方程 $x = y^y$ 确定,则 $dy =$

5. 函数
$$y = x + 2\cos x$$
在[0, $\pi/2$]上的最大值为_____



1.
$$\lim_{x\to 0} (1+2xe^x)^x =$$

解法1
$$\lim_{x\to 0} (1+2xe^x)^{\frac{1}{x}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \left[(1 + 2xe^x)^{\frac{1}{2xe^x}} \right]^{\frac{2xe^x}{x}} = \underline{e^2}$$

解法2

$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{1}{x} \ln(1+2xe^x) = 2 \qquad \therefore \lim_{x\to 0} (1+2xe^x)^{\frac{1}{x}} = e^2.$$



$$2. \lim_{n\to\infty} \left(\frac{n+1}{n^2+1} + \frac{n+2}{n^2+2} + \cdots + \frac{n+n}{n^2+n} \right) = \underline{\qquad}.$$

记
$$S_n = \frac{n+1}{n^2+1} + \frac{n+2}{n^2+2} + \dots + \frac{n+n}{n^2+n}$$
,则

$$a_n = \frac{n+1}{n^2+n} + \frac{n+2}{n^2+n} + \dots + \frac{n+n}{n^2+n} \le S_n \le \frac{n+1}{n^2+1} + \frac{n+2}{n^2+1} + \dots + \frac{n+n}{n^2+1} = b_n$$

$$\therefore \lim_{n\to\infty} a_n = \lim_{n\to\infty} b_n = \frac{3}{2}, \qquad \therefore \lim_{n\to\infty} S_n = \frac{3}{2}$$



3. 设
$$y = \left(x + e^{-\frac{x}{2}}\right)^{\frac{2}{3}}$$
,则 $y'(0) =$ _____.

$$y' = \frac{2}{3} \left(x + e^{-\frac{x}{2}} \right)^{-\frac{1}{3}} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} e^{-\frac{x}{2}} \right), \text{My}'(0) = \frac{1}{3} \qquad .$$

4. 设函数y = y(x)由方程 $x = y^y$ 确定,则dy =

两边取对数得 $\ln x = y \ln y$,

复合函数求导

两边微分得
$$\frac{1}{x}dx = \ln ydy + dy$$
, $\Rightarrow dy = \frac{1}{x(1 + \ln y)}dx$.



5. 函数
$$y = x + 2\cos x$$
在[0, $\pi/2$]上的最大值为

解

$$\diamondsuit y' = 1 - 2\sin x = 0$$
得驻点: $x = \frac{\pi}{6}$

连续函数的最值

在
$$[0,\pi/6]$$
上 $y'>0$,在 $(\pi/6,\pi/2]$ 上 $y'<0$

$$\therefore$$
 函数在 $[0,\pi/2]$ 上的最大值为 $\frac{\pi}{6}$ + $\sqrt{3}$.



1. 求极限
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\tan^2(3x)}{1-\cos(\sin x)}$$

当
$$x \to 0$$
时, $\tan x \sim x$, $1 - \cos x \sim \frac{1}{2}x^2$.

$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\tan^2(3x)}{1-\cos(\sin x)} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{(3x)^2}{\frac{1}{2}(\sin x)^2} = 18.$$

 $rac{0}{0}$ 待定型



2. 读
$$y = e^{\sin \frac{1}{x}} \cdot \tan \frac{1}{x},$$
荣 $y'\left(\frac{4}{\pi}\right)$.

$$y' = e^{\sin\frac{1}{x}} \left(\cos\frac{1}{x}\right) \left(-\frac{1}{x^2}\right) \cdot \tan\frac{1}{x} + e^{\sin\frac{1}{x}} \cdot \frac{1}{\left(\cos^2\frac{1}{x}\right)} \left(-\frac{1}{x^2}\right).$$

$$y'\left(\frac{4}{\pi}\right) = -\frac{\pi^2}{16}e^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}(2 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}).$$

乘积求导与 复合函数求导



3. 已知曲线
$$\begin{cases} x = f(t) - 1 \\ y = f(e^{2t} - 1) \end{cases}$$
, 其中 f 可导,且 $f(0) = 2, f'(0) \neq 0$,

求
$$t=0$$
处曲线的切线方程.

解
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\dot{y}}{\dot{x}} = \frac{2f'(e^{2t} - 1)e^{2t}}{f'(t)}$$
, $\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} \Big|_{t=0} = 2$, 参数方程求导

当
$$t=0$$
时, $x=1, y=2$,

曲线在t=0处的切线方程为:

$$y-2=2(x-1)$$
, $\mathbb{P} y=2x$.



4. 设
$$F(x) = \lim_{t \to \infty} t^2 \left[f(x + \frac{\pi}{t}) - f(x) \right] \sin \frac{x}{t}$$
,其中 f 二阶可导,求 $F(x)$, $F'(x)$.

$$F(x) = \lim_{t \to \infty} \pi \cdot \frac{f(x + \frac{\pi}{t}) - f(x)}{\frac{\pi}{t}} \cdot \frac{\sin \frac{x}{t}}{\frac{x}{t}} \cdot x$$
 导数的定义
$$= \pi x f'(x)$$

 $F'(x) = \pi f'(x) + \pi x f''(x).$



5. 当 $x \to 0^+$ 时, $\alpha(x) = \sqrt{a} - \sqrt{a + x^3}$ $(a \ge 0)$ 是x几阶 无穷小?说明理由.

$$\lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{\alpha(x)}{x^{3}} = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{\sqrt{a} - \sqrt{a} + x^{3}}{x^{3}} \\
= \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{-x^{3}}{x^{3}(\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{a} + x^{3})} = -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{a}}, \quad a \neq 0$$

:: 当a > 0时, $\alpha(x)$ 是x的三阶无穷小;

当
$$a = 0$$
时, $\alpha(x) = -x^{\frac{3}{2}}$ 是 x 的 $\frac{3}{2}$ 阶无穷小.

6. 设 $f(x) = \begin{cases} e^{-\frac{1}{x^2}}, & x \neq 0, \text{证明其导函数} f'(x) \text{在} x = 0 \text{处连续}. \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases}$

解
$$f'(0) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{e^{-\frac{1}{x^2}}}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{\frac{1}{x^2}} = \lim_{t \to \infty} \frac{t}{e^{t^2}} = 0$$

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

$$\frac{0}{0}$$
 待定型

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

$$\lim_{t \to \infty} \frac{2}{x^3} - \lim_{t \to \infty} \frac{2t^3}{t^3} - 0 - C'(0)$$

 $\lim_{x \to 0} f'(x) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\overline{x^3}}{e^{\frac{1}{x^2}}} = \lim_{t \to \infty} \frac{2t^3}{e^{t^2}} = 0 = f'(0)$

 $\therefore f'(x)$ 在x = 0处连续.



7. 求曲线 $y = x^4(12 \ln x - 7)$ 的凹凸区间及拐点.

$$y' = 4x^{3}(12 \ln x - 7) + 12x^{3};$$
$$y'' = 144x^{2} \ln x;$$

在区间(0,1)上,y'' < 0,函数曲线是(L)凸的; 在区间 $(1,+\infty)$ 上,y'' > 0,函数曲线是(L)凹的;

∴ 拐点 为(1,-7).

三.(本题9分)讨论函数 $f(x) = \langle$

$$\sin \frac{1}{x^2-1}, \quad x < 0$$

 $\Xi.($ 本题9分)讨论函数 $f(x) = \begin{cases} \sin \frac{1}{x^2-1}, & x < 0 \\ \frac{x^2-1}{\cos \frac{\pi x}{2}}, & x \geq 0 \end{cases}$ 的连续性;若有
间断点,说明间断点的类型. $\begin{cases} \cos \frac{\pi x}{2} \end{cases}$
解 函数没有定义的点有: $-1, 2k+1, (k=0,1,2,\cdots)$ 及分界点0

 $1.:: \lim_{x \to -1} f(x)$ 不存在; $\therefore x = -1$ 为第二类(震荡)间断点;

2.
$$\lim_{x\to 0^{-}} f(x) = -\sin 1$$
; $\lim_{x\to 0^{+}} f(x) = -1$; $\therefore x = 0$ 为跳跃间断点;
3. $\lim_{x\to 1} f(x) = \lim_{x\to 1} \frac{x^{2}-1}{\cos \frac{\pi x}{2}} = \lim_{x\to 1} \frac{2x}{-\frac{\pi}{2}\sin \frac{\pi x}{2}} = -\frac{4}{\pi}$ $\therefore x = 1$ 为可去间断点;
4. $\lim_{x\to 1} f(x) = \infty, k \in N_{+}$, $\therefore x = 2k + 1$ 为第二类(无穷)间断点;

4.:: $\lim_{x\to 2k+1} f(x) = \infty, k \in N_+, : x = 2k + 1$ 为第二类(无穷)间断点; 函数在R中除去上述间断点的所有区间连续.

四. 证明题

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1. (本题8分)设f(x)在[0,+∞)上二阶可导,且f(0) = 0,f''(x) < 0,

证明:对任意两点 $x_1 > 0$ 和 $x_2 > 0$,有 $f(x_1 + x_2) < f(x_1) + f(x_2)$.

证明 不妨设 $x_1 < x_2$,利用Lagrange中值定理有

$$\frac{f(x_1 + x_2) - f(x_2)}{x_1} = f'(\xi_1), x_2 < \xi_1 < x_1 + x_2$$

$$\frac{f(x_1) - f(0)}{x_1} = f'(\xi_2), 0 < \xi_2 < x_1$$

$$f''(x) < 0$$
且 $\xi_2 < \xi_1$, $f'(\xi_1) < f'(\xi_2)$

从而
$$\frac{f(x_1+x_2)-f(x_2)}{x_1} < \frac{f(x_1)-f(0)}{x_1}$$
 即 $f(x_1+x_2) < f(x_1)+f(x_2)$.

2. (本题7分)设
$$f(x)$$
在[0,1]上有三阶连续可导,且 $f(0)=1$, $f(1)=2$, $f'(\frac{1}{2})=0$,证明:至少存在一点 $\xi \in (0,1)$,使得 $|f'''(\xi)| \ge 24$.

证明
$$f'(\frac{1}{2}) = 0$$
, 将 $f(x)$ 在 $x = \frac{1}{2}$ 处展开,有
$$f(x) = f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) + \frac{1}{2}f''\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{3!}f'''(\zeta)\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^3$$
, ζ 介于 x 与 $\frac{1}{2}$ 之间;
$$f(1) = f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) + \frac{1}{2}f''\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{3!}f'''(\xi_1)\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3$$
, $\xi_1 \in (\frac{1}{2}, 1)$;
$$f(0) = f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) + \frac{1}{2}f''\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{3!}f'''(\xi_2)\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^3$$
, $\xi_2 \in (0, \frac{1}{2})$;