

期中考试模拟题（五）参考答案

一. 单项选择题 1. D; 2. C; 3. A; 4. B; 5. C;

二. 填空题 1. $y' = \left[\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} f'(\sqrt{x}) - f(\sqrt{x}) f'(-x) \right] e^{f(-x)}$; 2. $\frac{1}{2}$;

3. -6; 4. $y(-2) = -\frac{2}{e^2}$; 5. $dy = \frac{1-y}{x+e^y} dx$.

三. 1. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 - 4}{\sin \pi x} = -\frac{4}{\pi}$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x(x-1)}{x^2 - 1} = 0$; $x=0$ 为跳跃间断点;

2. $\lim_{x \rightarrow -2} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{x(x^2 - 4)}{\sin \pi x} = \frac{8}{\pi}$, $x=-2$ 为可去间断点;

3. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x}{x+1} = \frac{1}{2}$, $x=1$ 为可去间断点;

4. $\lim_{x \rightarrow -k} f(x) = \infty$, $k=1, 3, 4, 5, \dots$ $x=-k$, ($k=1, 3, 4, 5, \dots$) 为无穷间断点;

四. 1. 原式 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^{\frac{\ln(\cos 2x + 2x \sin x)}{x^4}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(\cos 2x + 2x \sin x)}{x^4}}$,

而 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(\cos 2x + 2x \sin x)}{x^4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-2 \sin 2x + 2 \sin x + 2x \cos x}{4x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\cos 2x + 2x \sin x} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-2 \sin 2x + 2 \sin x + 2x \cos x}{4x^3}$
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-4 \cos 2x + 2 \cos x + 2 \cos x - 2x \sin x}{12x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{8 \sin 2x - 4 \sin x - 2 \sin x - 2x \cos x}{24x} = \frac{1}{3}$.

$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\cos 2x + 2x \sin x)^{\frac{1}{x^4}} = e^{\frac{1}{3}}$.

2. $\ln y = \frac{1}{2} \left[\sin \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{2} \ln(e^{-x^2} + \sin \sqrt{5} \cos x) \right]$,

两边对 x 求导得: $\frac{y'}{y} = \frac{1}{2} \left[-\frac{1}{x^2} \cos \frac{1}{x} + \frac{-2xe^{-x^2} - \sin \sqrt{5} \sin x}{2(e^{-x^2} + \sin \sqrt{5} \cos x)} \right]$,

所以 $y' = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{e^{\frac{1}{x}} \sqrt{e^{-x^2} + \sin \sqrt{5} \cos x}} \left[-\frac{1}{x^2} \cos \frac{1}{x} + \frac{-2xe^{-x^2} - \sin \sqrt{5} \sin x}{2(e^{-x^2} + \sin \sqrt{5} \cos x)} \right]$.

3. $\frac{dy}{dt} = -3 + \frac{2t}{1+t^2}$, $\frac{dx}{dt} = 2 + \frac{1}{1+t^2}$, $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-3 + \frac{2t}{1+t^2}}{2 + \frac{1}{1+t^2}}$, $k = \left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_{t=0} = -1$,

$t=0$ 时, $(x, y) = (3, 2)$; 切线方程为: $y-2 = -(x-3)$; 法线方程为: $y-2 = (x-3)$;

$$4. f'(x) = -x^{\frac{2}{3}} + \frac{2}{3}(5-x)x^{-\frac{1}{3}} = \frac{5(2-x)}{3\sqrt[3]{x}}, \quad (x \neq 0); \quad x=0 \text{ 为不可导点};$$

当 $x \in (-\infty, 0)$ 时, $f' < 0$, 当 $x \in (0, 2)$ 时, $f' > 0$, 当 $x \in (2, +\infty)$ 时, $f' < 0$;

所以, 极小值 $f(0) = 0$, 极大值 $f(2) = 3\sqrt[3]{4}$.

$$5. y' = -(x-1)^2 e^{-x}, \quad y'' = (x-1)(x-3)e^{-x},$$

所以, 凹(上凹)区间为: $(-\infty, 1) \cup (3, +\infty)$, ; 凸(下凹)区间为: $(1, 3)$.

拐点为: $\left(1, \frac{2}{e}\right)$ 和 $\left(3, \frac{10}{e^3}\right)$.

$$6. (1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = 2, \quad ; \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = a, \quad \text{若函数 } f(x) \text{ 连续, 则 } a = 2,$$

$$(2) f'_+(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sin bx}{x} = b, \quad ; f'_-(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{e^{2x} - 1}{x} = 2, \quad \text{若函数 } f(x) \text{ 可导, 则 } b = 2,$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{2xe^{2x} - e^{2x} + 1}{x^2}, & x < 0; \\ 2, & x = 0; \\ 2\cos 2x, & x > 0. \end{cases}$$

$$\text{五. } 1. \quad x_{n+1} > 1 \quad (n \in N_+), \quad |x_{n+1} - \sqrt{2}| = \frac{\sqrt{2}-1}{1+x_n} |x_n - \sqrt{2}|,$$

$$\text{所以 } |x_{n+1} - \sqrt{2}| < \frac{\sqrt{2}-1}{2} |x_n - \sqrt{2}| < \dots < \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}-1}{2}\right)^n |x_1 - \sqrt{2}| < \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}-1}{2}\right)^n,$$

$$\text{所以 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (x_{n+1} - \sqrt{2}) = 0, \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_{n+1} = \sqrt{2}.$$

$$2. \quad f(x) - f(0) = f'(0)x + \frac{1}{2}f''(\xi_1)x^2, \quad \text{得 } f(x) = \frac{1}{2}f''(\xi_1)x^2,$$

$f'(x) - f'(0) = f''(\xi_2)x$, 得 $f'(x) = f''(\xi_2)x$, ; 因 $f(x)$ 在 $(-1, 1)$ 内二阶可导, 则 $f(x), f'(x)$ 在

$(-1, 1)$ 内连续, 则在 $x \in \left[-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right]$ 上必有最大值, 设 $M = \max_{x \in \left[-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right]} (|f(x)| + |f'(x)|) = (|f(\eta)| + |f'(\eta)|)$,

$$\text{则 } M = \frac{1}{2}|f''(\xi_1)|\eta^2 + |f''(\xi_2)||\eta| \leq M\left(\frac{1}{2}\eta^2 + |\eta|\right) \leq \frac{5}{8}M, \quad \text{故 } M = 0.$$

从而 $\exists \delta = \frac{1}{2}$, 当 $x \in (-\delta, \delta)$ 时, $f(x) \equiv 0$.