

题4-2

中山大学 本科生考试草稿纸

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《中山大学授予学士学位工作细则》第七条：“考试作弊者不授予学士学位。”

P.181.11: 设 $f(x)$ 在 (a, b) 内可微, 对任 $\varepsilon > 0$, 点 $x_0 \in (a, b)$, 若 $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f'(x)$ 存在, 则 $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f'(x) = f'(x_0)$.

$$\text{证: } \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f'(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+\Delta x) - f(x)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0+\Delta x) - f(x_0)}{\Delta x} = f'(x_0)$$

$$P.189.1 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2^x - 1}{3^x - 1} \stackrel{\frac{0}{0}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2^x \cdot \ln 2}{3^x \cdot \ln 3} = \frac{\ln 2}{\ln 3} \quad 2. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x - 1}{x - \ln(1+x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\sin x}{1 - \frac{1}{1+x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\cos x}{\frac{1}{1+x}} = -1.$$

$$P.189.3 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{1}{\ln(x+\sqrt{1+x^2})} - \frac{1}{\ln(1+x)} \right] \stackrel{\infty - \infty}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+x) - \ln(x+\sqrt{1+x^2})}{\ln(1+x) \cdot \ln(x+\sqrt{1+x^2})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{1+x} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}}{\frac{\ln(1+x)}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} + \frac{\ln(x+\sqrt{1+x^2})}{1+x}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+x^2} - (1+x)}{(1+x)\ln(1+x) + \sqrt{1+x^2}\ln(x+\sqrt{1+x^2})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} - 1}{1 + \ln(1+x) + 1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}\ln(x+\sqrt{1+x^2})} = -\frac{1}{2}.$$

$$4. \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\tan^3 x}{\tan x} \stackrel{\frac{\infty}{\infty}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{3 \sec^2 x}{\sec^2 x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{3 \cos^2 x}{\cos^2 x} = 3 \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{2 \cos x (-\sin x)}{2 \cos^3 x (-\sin^3 x) \cdot 3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos x}{\cos^3 x} (-1)$$

$$= - \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{-\sin x}{-3 \sin^3 x} = \frac{1}{3}.$$

$$P.189.5 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(\cos ax)}{\ln(\cosh bx)} \stackrel{\frac{0}{0}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{-a \sin ax}{\cos ax}}{\frac{-b \sinh bx}{\cosh bx}} = \frac{a}{b} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin ax}{\sinh bx} = \frac{a^2}{b^2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos ax}{\cosh bx} = \frac{a^2}{b^2}.$$

$$P.189.6 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0+0} x^\alpha \cdot \ln x \stackrel{0 \cdot \infty}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0+0} \frac{\ln x}{x^{-\alpha}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0+0} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{(-\alpha)x^{-\alpha-1}} = \frac{-1}{\alpha} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0+0} \frac{x^{\alpha+1}}{x} = 0$$

$$P.189.7 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{-\frac{1}{x^2}}}{x^{100}} \stackrel{\frac{0}{0}}{=} \lim_{u \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^{-u}}{u^{50}} = \lim_{u \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{u^{50}}{e^u} = \lim_{u \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{50 \cdot u^{49}}{e^u} = \dots = \lim_{u \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{e^u} = 0$$

$$P.189.8 \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}-0} (\tan x)^{2x-\pi} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}-0} e^{(2x-\pi) \cdot \ln \tan x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}-0} e^{\frac{\ln \tan x}{\frac{1}{2x-\pi}}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}-0} \frac{\frac{\sec^2 x}{\tan x}}{-\frac{2}{(2x-\pi)^2}}}$$

$$= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}-0} \frac{-\frac{1}{2} \sec^2 x}{\frac{1}{2} \sin 2x}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}-0} \frac{-4(2x-\pi)}{\cos 2x}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}-0} \frac{-8(x-\frac{\pi}{2})}{\cos 2x}} = e^0 = 1.$$

$$P.189.9 \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (a^{\frac{1}{x}} - 1) \cdot x = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{a^y - 1}{y} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{a^y \cdot \ln a}{1} = \ln a.$$