## 一. 填空

1. 函数 
$$f(x) = \lg \sin x - \arccos \frac{x}{5}$$
 的定义域是\_\_\_[-5,-\pi) \cup (0,\pi) \_\_\_\_\_;

2. 极限 
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} 2^n \sin \frac{x}{2^n} = ____;$$
;

3. 函数 
$$f(x) = \frac{x}{\tan x}$$
 的间断点是\_\_\_\_x =  $k\pi/2(k \in Z)$ \_\_\_\_\_;

4. 设 
$$y = f(\arcsin \frac{1}{x})$$
, 其中  $f(x)$  可导,则  $dy = -\frac{f'(\arcsin \frac{1}{x})}{|x|\sqrt{1-x^2}}dx$ ;

5. 函数 
$$y = \frac{1-x}{1+x}$$
 的 2 阶导数  $y'' = \frac{4}{(1+x)^3}$ .

## 二. 选择题

1. 设
$$f(x) = 2^x + 3^x - 2$$
, 则当 $x \to 0$ 时,有(B)

- (C) f(x)是比x高阶的无穷小; (D) f(x)是比x低阶的无穷小.

(A) f(x)与x是等价无穷小; (B) f(x)与x同阶但非等价无穷小;

2. 下列各式**错误**的是( A )

(A) 
$$\lim_{x\to 0} (1+x)^x = e$$
; (B)  $\lim_{x\to +\infty} (1+\frac{1}{x})^x = e$ ;

(C) 
$$\lim_{x \to -\infty} (1 + \frac{1}{x})^x = e$$
; (D)  $\lim_{x \to 0} (1 + x)^x = 1$ 

3. 设 
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{3}x^3, & x \le 1; \\ x^2, & x > 1. \end{cases}$$
 , 则  $f(x)$ 在 $x=1$ 处的 (B).

- (A) 左右导数都存在;
- (B) 左导数存在,右导数不存在;
- (C) 左导数不存在,右导数存在; (D) 左右导数都不存在.

## 三. 解答题

1. 求极限 
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\left(-2\right)^n + 5^n}{3^{n+1} + 5^{n+1}}$$

$$\mathbf{M2:} \quad \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\left(-2\right)^n + 5^n}{3^{n+1} + 5^{n+1}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\left(-2\right)^n}{5^n + 1} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\left(-\frac{2}{5}\right)^n + 1}{3 \cdot \left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^n + 5} = \frac{0 + 1}{3 \cdot 0 + 5} = \frac{1}{5}$$

2.设
$$x_n = \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{n^3+1}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{n^3+2}} + \dots + \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{n^3+n}},$$
求极限 $\lim_{n \to \infty} x_n$ .

**M**: 
$$\because \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{n^3 + n}} \le \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{n^3 + k}} \le \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{n^3 + 1}}, \ k = 1, 2, \dots, n.$$

$$\therefore \frac{n}{\sqrt[3]{n^3 + n}} \le \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{n^3 + 1}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{n^3 + 2}} + \dots + \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{n^3 + n}} \le \frac{n}{\sqrt[3]{n^3 + 1}}$$

而 
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{n}{\sqrt[3]{n^3+n}} = 1$$
,且  $\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{n}{\sqrt[3]{n^3+1}} = 1$ ,根据夹逼定理得  $\lim_{n\to\infty} x_n = 1$ .

3. 求极限 
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{x \ln(1+3x)}{1-\cos x}$$
.

解: 极限 
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{x \ln(1+3x)}{1-\cos x}$$
 是 " $\frac{0}{0}$ " 型。当  $x\to 0$  时,  $1-\cos x\sim \frac{x^2}{2}$ ,  $\ln(1+3x)\sim 3x$ 

4.求极限 
$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \left( \frac{x^2 - 1}{x^2 + 1} \right)^{x^2 - x}$$

**解:** 
$$\lim_{x\to\infty} \left(\frac{x^2-1}{x^2+1}\right)^{x^2-x}$$
 是1<sup>∞</sup>型,用第二个重要极限  $\lim_{\alpha\to 0} (1+\alpha)^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} = e$ 

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{x^2} \right)^{-x^2} = e, \quad \lim_{x \to \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{x^2} \right)^{x^2} = e, \quad \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^2 - x}{x^2} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \left( \frac{x^2 - 1}{x^2 + 1} \right)^{x^2 - x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left( \frac{1 - \frac{1}{x^2}}{1 + \frac{1}{x^2}} \right)^{x^2 - x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{x^2} \right)^{-x^2 \cdot \frac{x^2 - x}{-x^2}} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left[ \left( 1 - \frac{1}{x^2} \right)^{-x^2} \right]^{\frac{x^2 - x}{-x^2}} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left[ \left( 1 - \frac{1}{x^2} \right)^{-x^2} \right]^{\frac{x^2 - x}{-x^2}} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left[ \left( 1 - \frac{1}{x^2} \right)^{-x^2} \right]^{\frac{x^2 - x}{-x^2}} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left[ \left( 1 - \frac{1}{x^2} \right)^{-x^2} \right]^{\frac{x^2 - x}{-x^2}} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left[ \left( 1 - \frac{1}{x^2} \right)^{-x^2} \right]^{\frac{x^2 - x}{-x^2}} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left[ \left( 1 - \frac{1}{x^2} \right)^{-x^2} \right]^{\frac{x^2 - x}{-x^2}} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left[ \left( 1 - \frac{1}{x^2} \right)^{-x^2} \right]^{\frac{x^2 - x}{-x^2}} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left[ \left( 1 - \frac{1}{x^2} \right)^{-x^2} \right]^{\frac{x^2 - x}{-x^2}} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left[ \left( 1 - \frac{1}{x^2} \right)^{-x^2} \right]^{\frac{x^2 - x}{-x^2}} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left[ \left( 1 - \frac{1}{x^2} \right)^{-x^2} \right]^{\frac{x^2 - x}{-x^2}} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left[ \left( 1 - \frac{1}{x^2} \right)^{-x^2} \right]^{\frac{x^2 - x}{-x^2}} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left[ \left( 1 - \frac{1}{x^2} \right)^{-x^2} \right]^{\frac{x^2 - x}{-x^2}} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left[ \left( 1 - \frac{1}{x^2} \right)^{-x^2} \right]^{\frac{x^2 - x}{-x^2}} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left[ \left( 1 - \frac{1}{x^2} \right)^{-x^2} \right]^{\frac{x^2 - x}{-x^2}} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left[ \left( 1 - \frac{1}{x^2} \right)^{-x^2} \right]^{\frac{x^2 - x}{-x^2}} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left[ \left( 1 - \frac{1}{x^2} \right)^{-x^2} \right]^{\frac{x^2 - x}{-x^2}} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left[ \left( 1 - \frac{1}{x^2} \right)^{-x^2} \right]^{\frac{x^2 - x}{-x^2}} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left[ \left( 1 - \frac{1}{x^2} \right)^{-x^2} \right]^{\frac{x^2 - x}{-x^2}} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left[ \left( 1 - \frac{1}{x^2} \right)^{-x^2} \right]^{\frac{x^2 - x}{-x^2}} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left[ \left( 1 - \frac{1}{x^2} \right)^{-x^2} \right]^{\frac{x^2 - x}{-x^2}} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left[ \left( 1 - \frac{1}{x^2} \right)^{-x^2} \right]^{\frac{x^2 - x}{-x^2}} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left[ \left( 1 - \frac{1}{x^2} \right)^{-x^2} \right]^{\frac{x^2 - x}{-x^2}} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left[ \left( 1 - \frac{1}{x^2} \right)^{-x^2} \right]^{\frac{x^2 - x}{-x^2}} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left[ \left( 1 - \frac{1}{x^2} \right)^{-x^2} \right]^{\frac{x^2 - x}{-x^2}} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left[ \left( 1 - \frac{1}{x^2} \right)^{-x^2} \right]^{\frac{x^2 - x}{-x^2}} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left[ \left( 1 - \frac{1}{x^2} \right)^{-x^2} \right]^{\frac{x^2 - x}{-x^2}} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left[ \left( 1 - \frac{1}{x^2} \right)^{-x^2} \right]^{\frac{x^2 - x}{-x^2}} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left[ \left( 1 - \frac{1}{x^2} \right)^{-x^2} \right]^{\frac{x^2 - x}{-x^2}} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left[ \left( 1 - \frac{1}{x^2} \right)^{-x^2} \right]^{\frac{x^2 - x}{-x^2}} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left[ \left( 1 - \frac$$

$$= \frac{e^{-1}}{e} = e^{-2}$$

5. 求参数方程 
$$\begin{cases} x = \ln(1+t), \\ y = t^2 + \arctan t \end{cases}$$
 的导数  $\frac{dy}{dx}$ .

解: 
$$\frac{dy}{dt} = (t^2 + \arctan t)' = 2t + \frac{1}{1+t^2} = \frac{2t^3 + 2t + 1}{1+t^2}$$
,

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \left(\ln(1+t)\right)' = \frac{1}{1+t},$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{\frac{dt}{dt}} = \frac{\frac{2t^3 + 2t + 1}{1 + t^2}}{\frac{1}{1 + t}} = \frac{(1 + t)(2t^3 + 2t + 1)}{1 + t^2}$$

6. 求方程 
$$\arctan \frac{y}{x} = \ln \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$
 所确定的隐函数  $y = y(x)$  的导数  $\frac{dy}{dx}$ .

解: 方程 
$$\arctan \frac{y}{x} = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left( x^2 + y^2 \right)$$
 对  $x$  求导,  $y = y(x)$ 

$$\frac{d}{dx}\left(\arctan\frac{y}{x}\right) = \frac{1}{2}\frac{d}{dx}\left(\ln\left(x^2 + y^2\right)\right)$$

$$\frac{1}{1+\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^2} \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x} \left(\frac{y}{x}\right) = \frac{1}{2\left(x^2+y^2\right)} \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x} \left(x^2+y^2\right)$$

$$\frac{1}{1+\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^2} \cdot \frac{x\frac{dy}{dx} - y}{x^2} = \frac{1}{2\left(x^2 + y^2\right)} \left(2x + 2y\frac{dy}{dx}\right)$$

$$\frac{1}{1+\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^2} \cdot \frac{x\frac{dy}{dx} - y}{x^2} = \frac{1}{2(x^2 + y^2)} \left(2x + 2y\frac{dy}{dx}\right)$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = \frac{x+y}{x-y}$$

7.设
$$F(x) = \int_{x}^{x^2} x \cos t^2 dt$$
,求 $\frac{dF(x)}{dx}$ 和 $\frac{d^2F(x)}{dx^2}$ .

解: 
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}F(x)}{\mathrm{d}x} = \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x} \left( x \int_0^{x^2} \cos t^2 \mathrm{d}t + x \int_x^0 \cos t^2 \mathrm{d}t \right)$$

$$= \int_0^{x^2} \cos t^2 dt + x \frac{d}{dx} \left( \int_0^{x^2} \cos t^2 dt \right) + \int_x^0 \cos t^2 dt + x \frac{d}{dx} \left( \int_x^0 \cos t^2 dt \right)$$

$$= \int_{x}^{x^2} \cos t^2 dt + 2x^2 \cos x^4 - x \cos x^2$$

$$\frac{d^2 F(x)}{dx^2} = \frac{d}{dx} \left[ \int_{x}^{x^2} \cos t^2 dt + 2x^2 \cos x^4 - x \cos x^2 \right]$$

$$= \frac{d}{dx} \left[ \int_{x}^{x^{2}} \cos t^{2} dt \right] + \frac{d}{dx} \left[ 2x^{2} \cos x^{4} - x \cos x^{2} \right]$$

$$= 6x\cos x^4 - 2\cos x^2 - 8x^5\sin x^4 + 2x^2\sin x^2$$

8.求 
$$y = \frac{x^{\sqrt{x}}(3-2x)^2}{(1+x)\sqrt[3]{2+x}}$$
 的导数  $\frac{dy}{dx}$ .

解: 取对数求导法,这里设 2x-3>0, x>3/2

$$\ln y = \ln x + 2\ln |3 - 2x| - \ln(1+x) - \frac{1}{3}\ln(2+x)$$

$$\frac{1}{v}y' = \frac{\ln x}{2\sqrt{x}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} + \frac{4}{2x-3} - \frac{1}{1+x} - \frac{1}{3(x+2)}$$

$$y' = \left[\frac{2 + \ln x}{2\sqrt{x}} + \frac{4}{2x - 3} - \frac{1}{1 + x} - \frac{1}{3(x + 2)}\right] \frac{x^{\sqrt{x}} (3 - 2x)^2}{(1 + x)\sqrt[3]{2 + x}}$$

9. 计算不定积分 
$$\int \frac{\sin x \, dx}{\cos^2 x + \cos x - 6}$$

解:设 $u = \cos x$ ,则

$$\int \frac{-d(\cos x)}{(\cos - 2)(\cos x + 3)} = \frac{1}{5} \int \left( \frac{1}{\cos x + 3} - \frac{1}{\cos x - 2} \right) d\cos x = \frac{1}{5} \ln \left| \frac{\cos x + 3}{\cos x - 2} \right| + C$$

10.计算不定积分 
$$\int \frac{\arcsin\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x(1-x)}} dx$$

解: 设
$$u = \sqrt{x}$$
,则 $x = u^2$ , d $x = 2u$ d $u$ 

$$\int \frac{\arcsin\sqrt{x} \, dx}{\sqrt{x(1-x)}} = 2\int \frac{\arcsin u}{\sqrt{1-u^2}} \, du$$

 $=2\int \arcsin u \, d \arcsin u = (\arcsin u)^2 + C = (\arcsin \sqrt{x})^2 + C$ 

**11.**计算定积分 
$$\int_{-1}^{1} \left( x^3 \arctan x + e^{x^2} \sin x \right) dx$$

解: 因为 $x^3$  arctan x 是偶函数, $e^{x^2}$  sin x 是奇函数,且该两函数都在[-1,1]上连续,则

$$\int_{-1}^{1} x^{3} \arctan x dx = 2 \int_{0}^{1} x^{3} \arctan x dx, \quad \int_{-1}^{1} e^{x^{2}} \sin dx = 0$$

 $\int_{-1}^{1} \left( x^3 \arctan x + e^{x^2} \sin x \right) dx = 2 \int_{0}^{1} x^3 \arctan x dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{1} \arctan x d(x^4)$ 

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[ x^4 \arctan x \right]_0^1 - \int_0^1 x^4 d(\arctan x)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left( \arctan 1 - \int_0^1 \frac{x^4}{1+x^2} dx \right) = \frac{\pi}{8} + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \frac{(1-x^4)-1}{1+x^2} dx$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{8} + \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{1} \left( 1 - x^{2} - \frac{1}{1 + x^{2}} \right) dx = \frac{\pi}{8} + \frac{1}{2} \left( x - \frac{x^{3}}{3} - \arctan x \right) \Big|_{0}^{1}$$

$$=\frac{\pi}{8} + \frac{1}{2} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{3} - \arctan 1 \right) = \frac{1}{3}$$

12. 讨论函数 
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^3 \sin \frac{1}{x^2}, & x \neq 0, \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases}$$
 在  $x = 0$  处连续性,  $f'(0)$  和  $f''(0)$  的存在性。

**解: 1)** 当 $x \to 0$ 时, $x^3$ 是无穷小, $\sin \frac{1}{r^2}$ 是有界函数,则

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

 $\therefore f(x)$ 在x=0处连续。

**2)** 当 
$$x \to 0$$
 时, $x^2$  是无穷小, $\sin \frac{1}{x^2}$  是有界函数。当  $x \ne 0$  时,则  $f(x) = x^3 \sin \frac{1}{x^2}$ , $f(0) = 0$ 

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

 $\therefore f(x)$ 在x = 0处一阶导数存在,f'(0) = 0。

**3**) 当 
$$x \to 0$$
 时,  $x$  是无穷小,  $\sin \frac{1}{x^2}$  是有界函数。则  $\lim_{x \to 0} 3x \sin \frac{1}{x^2} = 0$ ,

当 
$$x \to 0$$
 时, $-\frac{2}{x}$  是无穷大, $\cos \frac{1}{x^2}$  是有界函数。则 $-\frac{2}{x}\cos \frac{1}{x^2}$  在(0,1]无界,

故 
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \left(-\frac{2}{x}\cos\frac{1}{x^2}\right)$$
不存在。

当
$$x \neq 0$$
时,  $f(x)=x^3\sin\frac{1}{x^2}$ ,  $f'(0)=0$ , 则

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

 $\therefore f(x)$ 在x = 0处二阶导数f''(0)不存在。

13. 设扇形的圆心角 $\alpha=60^{\circ}$ ,半径R=100cm。如果圆心角不变,半径R减少1cm,问扇

形面积大约改变了多少?(扇形面积= $\frac{1}{2}\alpha R^2$ )

解:扇形的面积与半径的函数关系式为 $S(R) = \frac{1}{2}\alpha R^2$ 



$$\alpha = \frac{\pi}{3}$$
,  $S(R) = \frac{\pi}{6}R^2$ ,  $S' = \frac{\pi}{3}R$ ,  $\Delta R = 1cm << 100cm$ 

$$\Delta S \approx S' \Delta R = \frac{100\pi}{3}$$
.

扇形的面积大约减少了 $\frac{100\pi}{3}$ 平方厘米。

14. 设 f(x) 在 [0,1] 上连续,且  $0 \le f(x) \le \frac{1}{3}$ . 证明:存在  $\xi \in [0,1)$ ,使得  $f(\xi)e^{\xi} = \xi$ .

**证明: 令** $F(x) = f(x)e^x - x$ 。由f(x)在[0,1]上连续,得

$$\lim_{x \to 1^{-}} F(x) = \lim_{x \to 1^{-}} \left[ f(x)e^{x} - x \right] = f(1)e - 1 = F(1),$$

 $\lim_{x\to 0^+} F(x) = \lim_{x\to 0^+} \left[ f(x)e^x - x \right] = f(0)e^0 - 0 = F(0), \text{ $\mathbb{M}$ in } F(x) \times [0,1] \text{ $\mathbb{L}$ is $\sharp$ } .$ 

1) 若 f(0) 是 f(x) 在 [0,1] 上的最小值,由  $0 \le f(x) \le \frac{1}{3}$ 。得

F(0) = 0 , 则  $\xi = 0$  是  $f(x)e^x = x$  的根。既,  $f(\xi)e^{\xi} = \xi$  。

**2)** 若 f(0)不是 f(x) 在[0,1] 上的最小值 0,由 F(x) 在[0,1] 上连续,  $0 \le f(x) \le \frac{1}{3}$ 。 得

$$F(0) = f(0)e^0 - 0 = f(0) > 0$$
,  $F(1) = f(1)e - 1 = e \left[ f(1) - \frac{1}{e} \right] \le e \left( \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{e} \right) < 0$ .根据零点

定理, 得存在 $\xi \in (0,1)$ , 使得 $F(\xi) = 0$ . 得 $f(\xi)e^{\xi} = \xi$ 。

3) 综合 1) 和 2) 知,存在  $\xi$  ∈ [0,1),使得  $f(\xi)e^{\xi} = \xi$ 。

15. 求曲线  $y = \sqrt{x}$  在区间 (1,3) 内的一点,使得该点的切线与直线 x = 1, x = 3 以及  $y = \sqrt{x}$  所围的平面图形面积最小,并求此取最小面积的图形绕 x 轴旋转一周所得旋转体的体积。

解:设所求的切点为: $(x_0, \sqrt{x_0})$ .求得切线为

$$y = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x_0}} x + \frac{\sqrt{x_0}}{2}$$

于是所围图形的面积为:

$$S = \int_{1}^{3} \left( \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x_0}} x + \frac{\sqrt{x_0}}{2} - \sqrt{x} \right) dx = \frac{2}{\sqrt{x_0}} + \sqrt{x_0} - \int_{1}^{3} \sqrt{x} dx.$$

对<sup>x<sub>0</sub></sup> 求导数得

$$S' = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x_0}} - \frac{1}{(\sqrt{x_0})^3} = 0 \Rightarrow x_0 = 2.$$

所以切线为:

$$y = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}x + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

于是旋转体的体积为:

$$V_x = \pi \int_1^3 (\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} x + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})^2 - (\sqrt{x})^2 dx = \pi \int_1^3 (\frac{x^2}{8} - \frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{2}) dx = \frac{\pi}{12}.$$

16. 求函数  $y = \sin x$  ( $0 \le x \le \pi$ ) 绕 x 轴旋转一周所得的旋转体的侧面积。解:

$$F = \int_0^{\pi} \sin x \sqrt{1 + \cos^2 x} dx = -\int_0^{\pi} \sqrt{1 + \cos^2 x} d(\cos x)$$

$$= 2 \int_0^1 \sqrt{1 + u^2} du = (分部积分法)$$

$$= 2 [u\sqrt{1 + u^2} - \int_0^1 \sqrt{1 + u^2} du + \int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + u^2}} du]$$

$$= \sqrt{2} + \ln(\sqrt{2} + 1)$$