

# 微积分 I (第一层次) 期中试卷 (2017.11.18)

一、用极限定义证明下列极限: (6分×2 = 12 分)

1.  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{n} + 1}{2n - 5} = 0$ .  $\epsilon-N$  语言
2.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{2x^2 - x - 1}{x^2 - 1} = \frac{3}{2}$ .  $\epsilon-\delta$  语言

二、计算下列极限: (6分×3 = 18 分)

1.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 + x)^{\frac{1}{\sin x}}$ ;  $\rightarrow$  对数化 + 等价无穷小因子替换
2.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x(\pi - 2 \arctan x)$ ;  $\rightarrow$  洛必达法则
3.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x - x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x}}{\ln(1 + x)}$ .  $\rightarrow$  等价无穷小因子替换 + 无穷小性质

三、(10分) 设  $f(x) = \begin{cases} e^{\sin ax} - 1, & x \geq 0 \\ b \ln(1 + x), & x < 0 \end{cases}$ , 其中参数  $a, b$  都不为 0. 如果  $f''(0)$  存在, 求  $a, b$ .

四、(10分) 当  $x \rightarrow 0$  时, 以  $x$  为基准无穷小, 求  $(\cos x - 1) \ln(1 + x)$  的无穷小主部.

五、(10分) 求方程  $x^3 + y^3 - 3axy = 0$  ( $a > 0$ ) 所确定的隐函数  $y(x)$  的二阶导数  $y''$ .

六、(10分) 设  $f(x)$  在  $[0, 1]$  上可导,  $f(0) = 0, f(1) = 1, f'(0) = 1$ , 证明:  $\exists \eta \in (0, 1)$ , 使得  $f'(\eta) = \frac{f(\eta)}{\eta}$ .

七、(10分) 求参数方程  $\begin{cases} x = 4 \cos \theta \\ y = 1 + \sin \theta \end{cases}$  ( $0 \leq \theta < \pi$ ) 所确定的曲线在  $x = 2$  处的切线和法线方程.

八、(10分) 设  $f(x)$  在  $(-\infty, +\infty)$  上可导,  $f'(x) = -xf(x), f(0) = 1$ , 证明: 对任意的正整数  $k$ ,

- ① 构造原函数  $\frac{x^2}{2}$   $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^k f(x) = 0$ .  $\rightarrow$  指数 + 幂
- ② 指数 + 幂

九、(10分) 设  $f(x) = ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d$ , 其中  $a, b, c, d$  为常数且  $a \neq 0$ . 证明方程  $f(x) = 0$  有三个不相等的实数根的必要条件是  $b^2 - 3ac > 0$ .

利用拉格朗日中值定理  $f'(x)$  有两根  $\Rightarrow b^2 - 3ac > 0$ .

微积分I (第一层次) 期中试卷参考答案17.11.18

一、证明: 1.  $\left| \frac{\sqrt{n}+1}{2n-5} - 0 \right| = \frac{\sqrt{n}+1}{2n-5} < \frac{2\sqrt{n}}{n} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{n}} \quad (n > 5), \quad \forall \varepsilon > 0, \text{ 要使 } \left| \frac{\sqrt{n}+1}{2n-5} - 0 \right| < \varepsilon, \text{ 只需 } \frac{2}{\sqrt{n}} < \varepsilon, \text{ 即 } n > \frac{4}{\varepsilon^2}, \text{ 取 } N = \max\left\{\left\lceil \frac{4}{\varepsilon^2} \right\rceil + 1, 5\right\}, \text{ 则当 } n > N \text{ 时, 总有 } \left| \frac{\sqrt{n}+1}{2n-5} - 0 \right| < \varepsilon.$

$$2. \left| \frac{2x^2 - x - 1}{x^2 - 1} - \frac{3}{2} \right| = \frac{|x-1|}{2(x+1)} \leq |x-1| \quad (\text{设 } 0 < |x-1| < 1)$$

$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \text{ 取 } \delta = \min\{1, \varepsilon\}, \text{ 则当 } 0 < |x-1| < \delta \text{ 时, 总有 } \left| \frac{x^2 - x - 1}{x^2 - 1} - \frac{3}{2} \right| < \varepsilon.$

二、 1.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1+x)^{\frac{1}{\sin x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1+x)^{\frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{x}{\sin x}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{\sin x}} = e;$

$$2. \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x(\pi - 2 \arctan x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\pi - 2 \arctan x}{\frac{1}{x}} \stackrel{0}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{-\frac{2}{1+x^2}}{-\frac{1}{x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2x^2}{1+x^2} = 2;$$

$$3. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x - x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x}}{\ln(1+x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x - x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x}}{x} = 2 - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \sin \frac{1}{x} = 2.$$

三、解:  $f'_+(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{e^{\sin ax} - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sin ax}{x} = a;$

$$f'_-(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{b \ln(1+x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{bx}{x} = b; \quad \text{所以 } a = b;$$

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} a \cos(ax) e^{\sin ax}, & x > 0; \\ a, & x = 0; \\ \frac{a}{1+x}; & x < 0. \end{cases}$$

$$f''_+(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f'(x) - f'(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{a \cos ax e^{\sin ax} - a}{x} \stackrel{0}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{-a^2 \sin(ax) e^{\sin ax} + a^2 \cos^2(ax) e^{\sin ax}}{1} = a^2;$$

$$f''_-(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f'(x) - f'(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{a}{1+x} - a}{x} \stackrel{0}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{-b}{(1+x)^2} = -a; \quad \text{所以 } a^2 = -a, \text{ 解得 } a = b = -1.$$

四、解:  $(\cos x - 1) \ln(1+x) \sim -\frac{x^2}{2} \cdot x = -\frac{x^3}{2}, \text{ 所以无穷小主部是 } -\frac{x^3}{2}.$

五、解: 把  $y$  看作  $x$  的函数, 方程两边对  $x$  求导得  $3x^2 + 3y^2 \cdot y' - 3ay - 3ax \cdot y' = 0 \quad (1), \text{ 可得 } y' = \frac{ay - x^2}{y^2 - ax}.$

(1) 式化简得  $x^2 + y^2 y' - ay - ax y' = 0, \text{ 两边继续对 } x \text{ 求导得 } 2x + 2y(y')^2 + y^2 y'' - 2ay' - ax y'' = 0,$

$$\text{解得 } y'' = \frac{2ay' - 2y(y')^2 - 2x}{y^2 - ax} = \frac{2a(ay - x^2)(y^2 - ax) - 2y(ay - x^2)^2 - 2x(y^2 - ax)^2}{(y^2 - ax)^3}.$$

六、证明: 设  $F(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{f(x)}{x}, & 0 < x \leq 1, \\ 1, & x = 0, \end{cases} \quad F'(x) = \frac{xf'(x) - f(x)}{x^2}, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} F(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} =$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = f'(0) = 1 = F(0), \text{ 故 } F(x) \text{ 在 } [0, 1] \text{ 上连续, 在 } (0, 1) \text{ 内可导, } F(0) = F(1) = 1, \text{ 由}$

洛尔定理可得,  $\exists \eta \in (0, 1), \text{ 使得 } F'(\eta) = \frac{\eta f'(\eta) - f(\eta)}{\eta^2} = 0, \text{ 即 } f'(\eta) = \frac{f(\eta)}{\eta}.$

七、解：\$x=2\$ 时 \$\theta = \frac{\pi}{3}, y = 1 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\$. 切线的斜率 \$k = \frac{dy}{dx}\bigg|\_{\theta=\frac{\pi}{3}} = \frac{\frac{dy}{d\theta}}{\frac{dx}{d\theta}}\bigg|\_{\theta=\frac{\pi}{3}} = \frac{\cos \theta}{-4 \sin \theta}\bigg|\_{\theta=\frac{\pi}{3}} = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{12}\$,

切线方程为 \$y = \left(1 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{12}(x-2)\$, 法线方程为 \$y = \left(1 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) + 4\sqrt{3}(x-2)\$.

八、证明：设 \$F(x) = e^{\frac{x^2}{2}} f(x)\$, 则 \$F'(x) = xe^{\frac{x^2}{2}} f(x) + e^{\frac{x^2}{2}} f'(x) = e^{\frac{x^2}{2}} (f'(x) + xf(x)) = 0\$, 故 \$F(x) = C = F(0) = 1\$, 即 \$e^{\frac{x^2}{2}} f(x) = 1\$, 所以 \$f(x) = e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}\$. 所以 \$\lim\_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^k f(x) = \lim\_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^k}{e^{\frac{x^2}{2}}} = 0\$.

九、证明：方程 \$f(x) = 0\$ 有三个不相等的实数根，设为 \$x\_1, x\_2, x\_3\$, 不妨设 \$x\_1 < x\_2 < x\_3\$.

\$f(x)\$ 在 \$[x\_1, x\_2]\$ 上连续，在 \$(x\_1, x\_2)\$ 内可导，\$f(x\_1) = f(x\_2) = 0\$, 由洛尔定理，\$\exists \xi\_1 \in (x\_1, x\_2)\$, 使得 \$f'(\xi\_1) = 0\$; 同理，\$\exists \xi\_2 \in (x\_2, x\_3)\$, 使得 \$f'(\xi\_2) = 0\$; 即 \$f'(x) = 3ax^2 + 2bx + c = 0\$ 有两个不相等的实数根，故 \$\Delta = 4b^2 - 12ac > 0\$, 即 \$b^2 - 3ac > 0\$.

## 微积分 I (第一层次) 期中试卷参考答案 18.11.17

一、 1. 证明：\$\left| \sqrt{x^2-1} - \sqrt{3} \right| = \frac{|(x-2)(x+2)|}{\sqrt{x^2-1} + \sqrt{3}} \leq 5|x-2|\$ (设 \$0 < |x-2| < 1\$)

\$\forall \varepsilon > 0\$, 取 \$\delta = \min\left\{1, \frac{\varepsilon}{5}\right\}\$, 则当 \$0 < |x-2| < \delta\$ 时，总有 \$\left| \sqrt{x^2-1} - \sqrt{3} \right| < \varepsilon\$.

2. 解：\$4 \leq \sqrt[n]{n^4 + 4^n} \leq \sqrt[n]{n^4 \cdot 4^n} = 4(\sqrt[n]{n})^4\$, \$\lim\_{n \rightarrow \infty} 4 = \lim\_{n \rightarrow \infty} 4(\sqrt[n]{n})^4 = 4\$, 由夹逼准则得 \$\lim\_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{n^4 + 4^n} = 4\$.

3. \$\lim\_{x \rightarrow 0} (1+2x)^{\frac{2}{x}} = \lim\_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[ (1+2x)^{\frac{1}{2x}} \right]^4 = e^4\$.

4. \$dy = y' dx = 2\sqrt{1-x^2} dx\$.

5. \$\lim\_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x \left( (1 + \frac{1}{x})^x - e \right) \stackrel{\frac{1}{x} = t}{=} \lim\_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{(1+t)^{\frac{1}{t}} - e}{t} = \lim\_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{e \left[ e^{\frac{\ln(1+t)}{t} - 1} - 1 \right]}{t} = e \cdot \lim\_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln(1+t) - t}{t^2} = -\frac{e}{2}\$,  
所以原式 \$= -\frac{e}{2}\$

6. \$\lim\_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{x^2} - \cos x}{x \arcsin x} = \lim\_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{x^2} - 1}{x^2} + \lim\_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} = 1 + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{2}\$.

7. \$\lim\_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x^2} \left( (1 + \ln(1+x))^{2x} - 1 \right) = \lim\_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{2x \ln(1+\ln(1+x))} - 1}{x^2} = \lim\_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x \ln(1 + \ln(1+x))}{x^2} = \lim\_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \ln(1+x)}{x} = 2\$.

8. \$\lim\_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+x) - \arctan x}{cx^k} \stackrel{0}{=} \lim\_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{1+x} - \frac{1}{1+x^2}}{ckx^{k-1}} = \lim\_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x(x-1)}{(1+x)(1+x^2)ckx^{k-1}} \stackrel{k=2}{=} -\frac{1}{2c} = 1\$,  
所以 \$k=2, c = -\frac{1}{2}\$, 无穷小主部为 \$-\frac{x^2}{2}\$.

二、\$f(x) = \frac{5x-1}{(x+1)(2x-1)} = \frac{2}{x+1} + \frac{1}{2(x-\frac{1}{2})}\$, 所以 \$f^n(x) = (-1)^n n! \left( \frac{2}{(1+x)^{n+1}} + \frac{1}{2(x-\frac{1}{2})^{n+1}} \right)\$.