历届试题选 (三) 解答

一、求下列极限:

(1)
$$\lim_{x \to \infty} (x^2 + x^{\frac{2}{3}})(e^{\frac{1}{x^2}} - e^{\frac{1}{x^2 + x + 1}});$$
 (2016—2017)

解:
$$\lim_{x \to \infty} (x^2 + x^{\frac{2}{3}}) (e^{\frac{1}{x^2}} - e^{\frac{1}{x^2 + x + 1}}) = \lim_{x \to \infty} e^{\frac{1}{x^2 + x + 1}} (x^2 + x^{\frac{2}{3}}) (e^{\frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x^2 + x + 1}} - 1)$$

$$= \lim_{x \to \infty} e^{\frac{1}{x^2 + x + 1}} \lim_{x \to \infty} (x^2 + x^{\frac{2}{3}}) \cdot (\frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x^2 + x + 1})$$

$$= \lim_{x \to \infty} (x^2 + x^{\frac{2}{3}}) \cdot \frac{x + 1}{x^2 (x^2 + x + 1)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{1}{x} (1 + x^{-\frac{4}{3}}) \cdot \frac{1 + \frac{1}{x}}{(1 + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2})}$$

$$= 0 \times 1 = 0.$$

(2)
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \left(\frac{2^x + 3^x + 4^x + 5^x}{4}\right)^{\frac{1}{x}}$$
; (2016—2017)

解:
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \left(\frac{2^x + 3^x + 4^x + 5^x}{4}\right)^{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x\to 0} \left(1 + \frac{2^x - 1 + 3^x - 1 + 4^x - 1 + 5^x - 1}{4}\right)^{\frac{1}{x}}$$

因为
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2^x - 1 + 3^x - 1 + 4^x - 1 + 5^x - 1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{x}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left(\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2^x - 1}{x} + \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{3^x - 1}{x} + \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{4^x - 1}{x} + \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{5^x - 1}{x} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left(\ln 2 + \ln 3 + \ln 4 + \ln 5 \right) = \ln(2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 \cdot 5)^{\frac{1}{4}} = \ln \sqrt[4]{120} ,$$

故
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \left(\frac{2^x + 3^x + 4^x + 5^x}{4}\right)^{\frac{1}{x}} = e^{\ln \sqrt[4]{120}} = \sqrt[4]{120}.$$

二、求函数
$$y = \ln(e^x + \sqrt{1 + e^{2x}})$$
 的导数 $\frac{dy}{dx}$. (2017—2018)

解:
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{e^x + \sqrt{1 + e^{2x}}} (e^x + \sqrt{1 + e^{2x}})'$$

$$= \frac{1}{e^x + \sqrt{1 + e^{2x}}} \left[e^x + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{1 + e^{2x}}} \left(1 + e^{2x} \right)' \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{e^x + \sqrt{1 + e^{2x}}} \left[e^x + \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + e^{2x}}} e^{2x} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{e^x + \sqrt{1 + e^{2x}}} \left[\sqrt{1 + e^{2x}} + e^x \right] \frac{e^x}{\sqrt{1 + e^{2x}}} = \frac{e^x}{\sqrt{1 + e^{2x}}} .$$

$$= \frac{1}{e^x + \sqrt{1 + e^{2x}}} \left[\sqrt{1 + e^{2x}} + e^x \right] \frac{e^x}{\sqrt{1 + e^{2x}}} .$$

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$$= \frac{1}{e^x + \sqrt{1 + e^{2x}}} + e^x \left[\sqrt{1 + e^{2x}} \right] .$$

$$= \sqrt{1 + x^2} + x \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + x^2}} (\ln \sec x) \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + x^2}} .$$

$$= \sqrt{1 - x^2} + (\sec x)^x \left(\ln \sec x + \frac{x}{\sec x} \cdot \sec x \tan x \right) .$$

$$= 2\sqrt{1 - x^2} + (\sec x)^x \left(\ln \sec x + \frac{x}{\sec x} \cdot \sec x \tan x \right) .$$

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$$= \sqrt{1 + x^2} + x \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{1 + x^2}} (1 + x^2)' + \frac{1}{x + \sqrt{1 + x^2}} (x + \sqrt{1 + x^2})' + \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{1 - x}{1 + x}\right)'} \left(\frac{1 - x}{1 + x}\right)' + \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{1 - x}{1 + x}\right)'} \left(\frac{1 - x}{1 + x}\right)' + \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{1 - x}{1 + x}\right)'} \left(\frac{1 - x}{1 + x}\right)' + \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{1 - x}{1 + x}\right)'} \left(\frac{1 - x}{1 + x}\right)' + \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{1 - x}{1 + x}\right)'} \left(\frac{1 - x}{1 + x}\right)' + \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{1 - x}{1 + x}\right)'} \left(\frac{1 - x}{1 + x}\right)' + \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{1 - x}{1 + x}\right)'} \left(\frac{1 - x}{1 + x}\right)' + \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{1 - x}{1 + x}\right)'} \left(\frac{1 - x}{1 + x}\right)' + \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{1 - x}{1 + x}\right)'} \left(\frac{1 - x}{1 + x}\right)' + \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{1 - x}{1 + x}\right)'} \left(\frac{1 - x}{1 + x}\right)' + \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{1 - x}{1 + x}\right)'} \left(\frac{1 - x}{1 + x}\right)' + \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{1 - x}{1 + x}\right)'} \left(\frac{1 - x}{1 + x}\right)' + \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{1 - x}{$$

五、求
$$y = \arctan \sqrt{1-x^2} + \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1+\sqrt{1-x^2}}{1-\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$
的一阶导数. (2020—2021)

解: 设
$$u = \sqrt{1-x^2}$$
, 则 $y = \arctan u + \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1+u}{1-u}$.

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

于是,
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}u} \frac{\mathrm{d}u}{\mathrm{d}x} = \frac{2}{(1+u^2)(1-u^2)} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{1-x^2}} (1-x^2)'$$
$$= \frac{2}{(1+1-x^2)(1-1+x^2)} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{1-x^2}} (-2x)$$
$$= \frac{2}{(x^3-2x)\sqrt{1-x^2}}.$$

六、设函数 f(x) 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上可导,且 f'(1) = f(1) = 2 , f'(2) = 3 ,则 y = f(f(x)) 在

x=1处的导数为___6___. (2021—2022)

解: y' = f'(f(x))f'(x), 则 $y'|_{x=1} = f'(f(1))f'(1) = f'(2)f'(1) = 3 \times 2 = 6$.

七、设
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \varphi(x)\cos\frac{1}{x}, & x \neq 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases}$$
, 其中 $\varphi(0) = \varphi'(0) = 0$, 求 $f'(0)$. (2017—2018)

解:
$$f'(0) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\varphi(x) \cos \frac{1}{x} - 0}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\varphi(x)}{x} \cos \frac{1}{x}$$
.

因为
$$\varphi'(0) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\varphi(x) - \varphi(0)}{x - 0} = 0$$
,即 $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\varphi(x)}{x} = 0$.

又因为
$$\left|\cos\frac{1}{x}\right| \le 1$$
,故 $f'(0) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\varphi(x)}{x} \cos\frac{1}{x} = 0$.

八、设函数 $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^k \sin \frac{1}{x}, & x < 0 \\ x^2 + a, & x \ge 0 \end{cases}$ 要使 f(x) 在 \mathbb{R} 上一阶导数连续,数 k ,a 应如何取

值? (2016—2017)

解: 显然, f(x) 在 $x \neq 0$ 导数都存在且连续, 且

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} kx^{k-1} \sin \frac{1}{x} - x^{k-2} \cos \frac{1}{x}, & x < 0 \\ 2x, & x > 0 \end{cases}.$$

因此,要使 f(x) 在 \mathbb{R} 上一阶导数连续,只需保证 f(x) 应在 x=0 处连续,可导,且 f'(x) 在 x=0 处连续即可.

因此,
$$\lim_{x\to 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x\to 0^-} x^k \sin \frac{1}{x}$$

存在,则k > 0.

因为
$$\lim_{x\to 0^-} x^k = 0$$
, $\left| \sin \frac{1}{x} \right| \le 1$, 故 $\lim_{x\to 0^-} f(x) = 0$.

因为 f(x) 在 x = 0 处连续,则 $\lim_{x \to 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 0^+} (x^2 + a) = a = \lim_{x \to 0^-} f(x) = 0$,即 a = 0.

所以,
$$f'_{-}(0) = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{x^{k} \sin \frac{1}{x}}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \to 0} x^{k - 1} \sin \frac{1}{x},$$
$$f'_{+}(0) = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{x^{2} - 0}{x - 0} = 0.$$

由 $f'_{-}(0) = f'_{+}(0)$ 可得 k > 1 ,且 f'(0) = 0.

由 f'(x) 在 x = 0 处连续,则

$$\lim_{x \to 0^{-}} f'(x) = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} (kx^{k-1} \sin \frac{1}{x} - x^{k-2} \cos \frac{1}{x}) = f'(0) = 0 ,$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0^{+}} f'(x) = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} 2x = 0 ,$$

可得k > 2.

九、设函数
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} b(1+\sin x)a + 2x > \\ e^{ax}-1, & x \le 0 \end{cases}$$
 在 $(-\infty,+\infty)$ 上处处可导,求 a,b .

解:因为 $f'(x) = \begin{cases} b\cos x, & x > 0 \\ e^{ax} - 1, & x < 0 \end{cases}$,即f(x)在 $(-\infty, 0)$ 和 $(0, +\infty)$ 上都可导,因此只需考虑

x = 0点的连续性和可导性.

由于
$$\lim_{x \to 0^{+}} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} (b(1+\sin x) + a + 2) = a + b + 2,$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0^{-}} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} (e^{ax} - 1) = 0,$$

由 f(x) 在 x = 0 处可导,则 f(x) 在 x = 0 处连续,于是

$$\lim_{x \to 0^{+}} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} f(x) = f(0) ,$$

即
$$a+b+2=0$$
.

$$\nabla \qquad f'_{+}(0) = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{b(1 + \sin x) + a + 2 - 0}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{b \sin x}{x} = b,$$

$$f'_{-}(0) = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{e^{ax} - 1 - 0}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{ax}{x} = a,$$

由 $f'_{+}(0) = f'_{-}(0)$, 得 a = b, 因为 a + b + 2 = 0, 故 a = b = -1.

十、设函数
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} (1+ax^2)^{\frac{1}{x}}, & x > 0 \\ b, & x = 0 在 (-\infty, +\infty)$$
上可导,试求常数 a, b, c . (2020—2021) $c + \sin x, & x < 0 \end{cases}$

解: f(x) 在 $x \neq 0$ 处都是可导的,只需考虑 x = 0 处 f(x) 的可导性.

因为 f(x) 在 x = 0 处可导,则 f(x) 在 x = 0 处连续.

注意到,
$$\lim_{x\to 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x\to 0^+} (1+ax^2)^{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x\to 0^+} (1+ax^2)^{\frac{1}{x}}$$
.

因为
$$\lim_{x\to 0^+} ax^2 \cdot \frac{1}{x} = 0$$
,则 $\lim_{x\to 0^+} (1+ax^2)^{\frac{1}{x}} = e^0 = 1$,即 $\lim_{x\to 0^+} f(x) = 1$.

而
$$\lim_{x \to 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 0^-} (c + \sin x) = c$$
,由 $\lim_{x \to 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 0^-} f(x) = f(0)$,可得 $1 = c = b$

$$\nabla \qquad f'_{+}(0) = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{(1 + ax^{2})^{\frac{1}{x}} - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{ax^{2} \cdot \frac{1}{x}}{x} = a,$$

$$f'_{-}(0) = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{1 + \sin x - 1}{x} = 1.$$

由于 f(x) 在 x = 0 处可导,即 f'(0) = f'(0),故 a = 1.

十一、设函数 f(x) 在 x=0 的某个邻域上单调、二阶可导,其反函数为 g(x). 已知 f(0)=1,

$$f'(0) = 2$$
, $f''(0) = 3$, 求 $g(x)$ 在 $x = 1$ 处的一阶导数和二阶导数. (2018—2019)

解: :: g(f(x)) = x,则两边求导,得

$$g'(f(x))f'(x) = 1$$
.

对式子 g'(f(x))f'(x) = 1, 两边对 x 求导, 得

$$g''(f(x))(f'(x))^{2} + g'(f(x))f''(x) = 0,$$

令
$$x = 0$$
, 得 $g''(f(0))(f'(0))^2 + g'(f(0))f''(0) = 0$,

$$g''(1) \cdot 2^2 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 3 = 0.$$

解得
$$g''(1) = -\frac{3}{8}$$
.

十二、已知函数 $f(x) = \arctan x + \sin x$, 求 $f^{(11)}(0)$. (2016—2017)

两边求n阶导数,即 $[(1+x^2)g'(x)]^{(n)}=0$.

由莱布尼茨公式,

即

$$g^{(n+1)}(x)(1+x^{2}) + ng^{(n)}(x)(1+x^{2})' + \frac{n \cdot (n-1)}{2!}g^{(n-1)}(x)(1+x^{2})'' = 0,$$

$$g^{(n+1)}(x)(1+x^{2}) + ng^{(n)}(x) \cdot 2x + \frac{n(n-1)}{2!}g^{(n-1)}(x) \cdot 2 = 0.$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 0$$
, $g^{(n+1)}(0) = -n(n-1)g^{(n-1)}(0)$.

所以,
$$g^{(11)}(0) = -10.9g^{(9)}(0) = 10.9 \cdot 8.7g^{(7)}(0) = \cdots = -10!g'(0)$$
.

因为g'(0) = 1, 所以, $g^{(11)}(0) = -10!$.

故
$$f^{(11)}(x) = g^{(11)}(x) + (\sin x)^{(11)} = g^{(11)}(x) + \sin(x + \frac{11}{2}\pi).$$

令
$$x = 0$$
, 得 $f^{(11)}(0) = g^{(11)}(0) + \sin \frac{11}{2} \pi = -10! - 1$.

十三、已知
$$y = x^2 \cos^2 x + \frac{1}{1+x}$$
, 求 $y^{(n)}(0)$ $(n \ge 3)$. (2017—2018)

解:
$$y = x^2 \cos^2 x + \frac{1}{1+x} = x^2 \cdot \frac{1+\cos 2x}{2} + \frac{1}{1+x} = \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{1}{2}x^2 \cos 2x + \frac{1}{1+x}$$
.

记 $g(x) = x^2 \cos 2x$, 由莱布尼茨公式, 得

$$g^{(n)}(x) = (\cos 2x)^{(n)} \cdot x^{2} + n(\cos 2x)^{(n-1)} \cdot (x^{2})' + \frac{n(n-1)}{2}(\cos 2x)^{(n-2)} \cdot (x^{2})''$$

$$g^{(n)}(x) = 2 \cos x(+2\frac{n}{2}\pi) \cdot x^{2} + n \cdot 2^{n-1}\cos x(+2\frac{n-1}{2}\pi) \cdot 2x$$

$$+ \frac{n(n-1)}{2}2^{n-2}\cos(2x + \frac{n-2}{2}\pi) \cdot 2.$$

令 x = 0,得

$$g^{(n)}(0) = -2^{n-2}n(n-1)\cos\frac{n}{2}\pi.$$

注意到,
$$(\frac{1}{1+x})^{(n)} = \frac{(-1)^n n!}{(1+x)^{n+1}}$$
, 故

$$y^{(n)}(0) = \frac{1}{2} g^{(n)}(0) + \left(\frac{(-1)^n n!}{(1+x)^{n+1}}\right)\Big|_{r=0} = -2^{n-3} n(n-1) \cos \frac{n\pi}{2} + (-1)^n n!.$$

十四、设函数 $f(x) = x \ln(1-x^2)$, 求 $f^{(11)}(0)$. (2019—2020)

解: 记
$$g(x) = \ln(1-x^2) = \ln(1+x) + \ln(1-x)$$
, 则 $g'(x) = \frac{1}{1+x} + \frac{1}{x-1}$.

$$\mathbb{Q}^{(n)}(x) = \left(\frac{1}{1+x}\right)^{(n-1)} + \left(\frac{1}{x-1}\right)^{(n-1)} = \frac{(-1)^{n-1}(n-1)!}{(1+x)^n} + \frac{(-1)^{n-1}(n-1)!}{(x-1)^n}.$$

所以,
$$g^{(n)}(0) = (-1)^{n-1}(n-1)!-(n-1)!$$
.

由莱布尼茨公式,得

$$f^{(n)}(x) = g^{(n)}(x) \cdot x + ng^{(n-1)}(x) \cdot 1,$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 0$$
, $f^{(n)}(0) = ng^{(n-1)}(0) = [(-1)^n - 1]n(n-2)!$.

故
$$f^{(11)}(0) = [(-1)^{11} - 1] \cdot 11 \cdot 9! = -\frac{11!}{5}.$$

十五、设
$$f(x) = (x^2 + x + 1)\cos^2\frac{x}{2}$$
, 求 $f^{(20)}(0)$. (2020—2021)

解:
$$f(x) = (x^2 + x + 1)\cos^2\frac{x}{2} = \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + x + 1)(1 + \cos x)$$
.

由莱布尼茨公式,

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

$$=\cos(x+\frac{n\pi}{2})\cdot\frac{1}{2}(x^2+x+1)+n\cos(x+\frac{(n-1)\pi}{2})\cdot\frac{1}{2}(2x+1)$$

$$+\frac{n(n-1)}{2}\cos(x+\frac{(n-2)\pi}{2})\cdot1$$
故
$$f^{(n)}(0) = \frac{1}{2}\cos\frac{n\pi}{2} + \frac{n}{2}\cos\frac{(n-1)\pi}{2} + \frac{n(n-1)}{2}\cos\frac{(n-2)\pi}{2}.$$
因此,
$$f^{(10)}(0) = \frac{1}{2}\cos5\pi + 5\cos\frac{9\pi}{2} + \frac{10\cdot9}{2}\cos4\pi$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{90}{2} = \frac{80}{2}.$$

十六、设函数 $f(x) = (x^2 + x + 1)\cos 2x$, 求 $f^{(8)}(0)$. (2021—2022)

解:由莱布尼茨公式,得

因此,

$$f^{(8)}(0) = 2^8 \cos 4\pi + 8 \cdot 2^7 \cos \frac{7\pi}{2} + 56 \cdot 2^6 \cos 3\pi = 2^8 - 7 \cdot 2^9 = -13 \cdot 2^8 = -3328.$$

十七、已知函数
$$f(x)$$
 在 $x = 0$ 处连续,且满足 $\lim_{x \to 0} (\frac{f(x)}{x} - \frac{1}{x} - \frac{\sqrt{1 + 2x} - 1}{x^2}) = 2$,证明: $f(x)$

在x = 0处可导,并求f'(0). (2021—2022)

解: 因为 $\lim_{x\to 0} \left(\frac{f(x)}{x} - \frac{1}{x} - \frac{\sqrt{1+2x}-1}{x^2}\right) = 2$,由极限与无穷小的关系, $x \neq 0$ 时,我们有

$$\frac{f(x)}{x} - \frac{1}{x} - \frac{\sqrt{1+2x} - 1}{x^2} = 2 + \alpha(x),$$

其中 $\alpha(x)$ 为 $x \to 0$ 时的无穷小,即 $\lim_{x \to 0} \alpha(x) = 0$.

于是,
$$f(x) = 1 + \frac{\sqrt{1+2x}-1}{x} + 2x + x\alpha(x)$$
.

因为f(x)在x=0处连续,则

$$f(0) = \lim_{x \to 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 0} [1 + \frac{\sqrt{1 + 2x} - 1}{x} + 2x + x\alpha(x)]$$

$$= 1 + \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{1 + 2x} - 1}{x} = 1 + \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2} \cdot 2x}{x} = 2.$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 + \frac{\sqrt{1 + 2x} - 1}{x} + 2x + x\alpha(x) - 2}{x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{1 + 2x} - 1}{x} - 1 + \lim_{x \to 0} (2 + \alpha(x))$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{1 + 2x} - 1 - x}{x} + 2$$

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

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

$$= -\frac{1}{2} + 2 = \frac{3}{2}.$$