2014/15 浙江工业大学高等数学 A(上) 期中考试试卷

 学院:
 班级:
 姓名:
 学号:

 题号
 三
 四
 五
 六
 总分

 得分

一、试解下列各题 (每小题 3 分):

1.
$$\lim_{x\to\infty} \left(1+\frac{1}{2x+1}\right)^{x+1} = \sqrt{e}$$

2.
$$\lim_{x \to 1} \left(\frac{1}{x^2 - 1} - \frac{1}{x - 1} \right) =$$

3. 设
$$y = xe^{x^2}$$
, 则 $\frac{dy}{dx} = (+2x^2)e^{x^2}$.

4. 设
$$y = \frac{1}{x} + 2\sqrt{x}$$
, 则 $dy = \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$ dx .

5. 设
$$xy = e^{x+y}$$
, 则 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{e^{x+y}-y}{y-e^{x+y}}$.

10. 当
$$x \to 0$$
 时 $\frac{2}{3}(\cos x - \cos 2x)$ 是 x^2 的 \overline{D} .

- (A) 高阶无穷小;
- (B) 同阶无穷小, 但不是等价无穷小;
- (C) 低价无穷小;
- (D) 等价无穷小;

二、试解下列各题 (每小题 6 分):

1. 求极限
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{1-\cos 2x}{x\sin x}$$

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

2.
$$\frac{\partial x}{\partial x} = \frac{2\sqrt{t}}{t}$$
, $\frac{\partial y}{\partial x}$, $\frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial x^2}$
 $\frac{\partial y}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}t^{\frac{2}{3}}}{2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot t^{\frac{1}{2}}} = \frac{1}{3}t^{-\frac{1}{6}}$

$$\frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial^2$$

4. 讨论方程 $8x^3 - 6x + 1 = 0$ 在区间 (-1,1) 内的实根个数。

$$\frac{1}{4} : 2f(x) = 8x^{3} - 6x + 1$$

$$f(x) = 24x^{2} - 6 \quad 2f(x) = 0 \quad x = \pm \frac{1}{2}$$

$$x - 1 \quad (-1, -\frac{1}{2}) - \frac{1}{2} \quad (-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}) = \frac{1}{2} \quad (\frac{1}{2}, 1) \quad 1$$

$$f(x) + - + - +$$

$$f(x) - 1 \quad f(x) = 0 \quad x = \pm \frac{1}{2}$$

$$x - 1 \quad (-1, -\frac{1}{2}) - \frac{1}{2} \quad (-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}) = \frac{1}{2} \quad (\frac{1}{2}, 1) \quad 1$$

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5. 東函数
$$f(x) = x^*(12\ln x - 7)$$
 的務点。

 $f(x) = 16x^3(3\ln x - 1)$ f(x) = 14xx hx

 $f(x) = 0$ $f(x) = 0$ $f(x) = 1$ $f(x) =$

6. 设 $f(x) = (x-1)(x-2)\cdots(x-n)$, 求 f'(1)

$$32^{-1} \cdot f'(1) = \lim_{N \to 1} \frac{(N-1)(N-2)\cdots(N-n)}{N-1} = \lim_{N \to 1} |N-2|\cdots(N-n)$$

$$= (-1)^{n-1}(n-1)!$$

下列陈述中,哪些是对的,哪些是错的?对的请说明理由;错的试给出反例(每小 题 3 分):

1. 如果 $\lim_{x\to x} f(x)$ 存在,但 $\lim_{x\to x} g(x)$ 不存在,那么 $\lim_{x\to x} [f(x)+g(x)]$ 不存在。

2. 如果
$$\lim_{x \to x_0} f(x)$$
 存在,但 $\lim_{x \to x_0} g(x)$ 不存在,那么 $\lim_{x \to x_0} f(x) \cdot g(x)$ 不存在。
错. 反(幻): $f(x) = \lambda$ $g(x) = \lim_{x \to x_0} \lambda = 0$

$$\lim_{x \to x_0} \chi \text{ foth } \lim_{x \to x_0} \chi = 0$$

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3. 如果函数 f(x) 在 a 连续,那么 |f(x)| 也在 a 连续。

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四、(6分)设y=f(x)在 $x=x_0$ 的某个邻域内具有三阶连续导数,如果 $f''(x_0)=0$,

五、(8分) 设 $f(x) = 3x^2 + Ax^{-3}$, $0 < x < +\infty$, 其中 A>0。试讨论 A 为何值时,使对任一 $x \in (0,+\infty)$ 都有 $f(x) \ge 20$ 。

$$f(x) = 6x - 3Ax^{2} = \frac{6x^{5} - 3A}{x^{2}} \qquad f'(x) = 6 + 12Ax^{-5}$$

$$f(x) = 0 \qquad X = \left(\frac{A}{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \qquad [1/3 - 8/3]$$

$$Q \qquad f'(\left(\frac{A}{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}) = 1070 \qquad \text{fig. } 6x$$

$$f(x) = 0 \qquad X = \left(\frac{A}{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \qquad \text{fig. } 6x$$

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六、(8分) 讨论函数
$$y = \begin{cases} x^k \sin \frac{1}{x} & x \neq 0 \\ 0 & x = 0 \end{cases}$$
 在 $x = 0$ 处的连续性与可导性 $(k > 0)$ 。