

參考 答案

$$\therefore 1. \left[ \frac{2f'(x)}{f(x)} + \frac{2x}{1+x^2} e^{a \operatorname{arctan}(x^2)} \right] dx \quad \dots \dots \quad 5'$$

$$2. \quad y = x + 1 \quad \cdots 5'$$

$$3. \quad \frac{e^t(t+t^2)}{2t} \quad \dots 2' \quad -\frac{e^t(t-1)(t+1)}{8t^3} \quad \dots 3'$$

$$4. \quad e^{\frac{1}{2}} \quad = 5'$$

$$5. \quad x = -1, x = 0 \quad (\text{少一项不给分}). \quad \dots \quad 5'$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x t h(1+t \sin t) dt}{1 - \cos x^2} \quad (\text{第1法})$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\int_0^x t \ln(1+ts \sin t) dt}{\frac{1}{2} x^4} \quad \dots \quad 11$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \ln(1+x \sin x)}{2x^3} \quad \dots \quad 2'$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \sin x}{2x^2} \quad \dots \quad 2'$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{2x}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \quad \dots \quad 1'$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x t \ln(1+t \sin t) dt}{1 - \cos x^2} \quad (\text{解法} =)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+x \sin x)}{2x^2} \quad \dots \quad 3'$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x + x \cos x}{4x(1+x \sin x)} \quad \dots \quad 1'$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \cos x - x \sin x}{4 + 8x \sin x + 4x^2 \cos x}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}$$

三、解：两边对  $x$  求导

$$y + xy' + e^y y' = 0 \quad \dots \quad 1'$$

再对  $x$  求导

$$2y' + xy'' + e^y(y')^2 + e^y y'' = 0 \quad 2' \quad \dots \quad 2'$$

$$\text{解得 } y'' = -\frac{y'(2+e^y y')}{x+e^y} \quad \dots \quad 1'$$

$$\text{由①得 } y' = -\frac{y}{x+e^y} \quad \dots \quad 1'$$

代入②得

$$y'' = \frac{y(2x+2e^y - ye^y)}{(x+e^y)^3} \quad \dots \quad 2'$$

$$\cancel{y''=0} \quad y'' = 0 \quad \dots \quad 1'$$

四、证明：已知  $y_1 > y_2$ , 假设  $y_{k+1} > y_k$

$$\text{则 } y_{k+1} = \sqrt{6+y_k} < \sqrt{6+y_{k+1}} = y_k \quad (k=2,3,\dots)$$

由归纳法知  $\{y_n\}$  单调递减  $\dots \quad 2'$

因为  $y_n = \sqrt{6+y_{n-1}} > 0$ , 即  $\{y_n\}$  有下界

由单侧有界准则知,  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} y_n$  存在  $\dots \quad 2'$

设  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} y_n = A$ . 对原式两端取极限得  $A = \sqrt{6+A}$

$A=3$  或  $A=-2$  (舍)  $\dots \quad 2'$

综上 数列  $\{y_n\}$  有极限且  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} y_n = 3 \quad \dots \quad 1'$

五、(1) 由于  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{g(x) - \cos x}{x}$ , 这是  $\frac{0}{0}$  型

未定式, 可使用洛必达法则  $\dots \quad 1'$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{g(x) - \cos x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (g'(x) + \sin x) = g'(0)$$

故当  $a = g'(0)$  时,  $f(x)$  在点  $x=0$  处连续.  $\dots \quad 1'$

(2) 当  $x \neq 0$  时

$$f'(x) = \frac{x[g(x) + \sin x] - [g(x) - \cos x]}{x^2} \quad \dots 2'$$

当  $x=0$  时

$$f'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} \quad \dots 1'$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{g(x) - \cos x}{x} - g'(0)}{x} \quad \dots$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{g(x) - \cos x - xg'(0)}{x^2} \quad \dots 1'$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{g'(x) + \sin x - g'(0)}{2x} \quad \dots 1'$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{g''(x) + \cos x}{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} [g''(0) + 1] \quad \dots 1'$$

六、(1) 设分针与12点钟方向夹角为  $\theta_1$ , 时针与12点钟方向夹角为  $\theta_2$

则 时针与分针夹角为  $\alpha = \theta_2 - \theta_1$ , 均取顺时针为正方向.

显然  $\frac{d\theta_2}{dt} = \frac{\pi}{6} (\text{rad} \cdot h^{-1})$

$$\frac{d\theta_1}{dt} = 2\pi (\text{rad} \cdot h^{-1})$$

故  $\frac{d\alpha}{dt} = \frac{d(\theta_2 - \theta_1)}{dt} = \frac{d\theta_2}{dt} - \frac{d\theta_1}{dt} = -\frac{11}{6}\pi (\text{rad} \cdot h^{-1})$

(或  $\frac{d\alpha}{dt} = \frac{11}{6}\pi$  亦可)  $\dots 2'$

(2) 在3点时,  $\theta_1=0$ ,  $\theta_2=\frac{\pi}{2}$ , 分针长  $L_1=40\text{cm}$ , 时针长  $L_2=30\text{cm}$ .

由余弦定理得

$$l_1^2 + l_2^2 - L^2 = 2l_1l_2 \cos(\theta_1 - \theta_2) = 2l_1l_2 \cos\alpha \quad \dots 2'$$

两侧对  $t$  求导  $-2L \frac{dL}{dt} = -2l_1l_2 \sin\alpha \frac{d\alpha}{dt} \quad \dots 2'$

在此取  $\alpha = \frac{\pi}{2}$   $L = \sqrt{l_1^2 + l_2^2 - 2l_1l_2 \cos \frac{\pi}{2}} = 50 (\text{cm}) \dots 1'$

代入已知条件可得  $\frac{dL}{dt} = -44\pi \text{ (cm} \cdot \text{h}^{-1}\text{)} \quad \dots 2'$

七、证明：法一：

左侧：令  $f(x) = x - \sin x \quad (x > 0)$

$f'(x) = 1 - \cos x \geq 0$ , 即  $f(x)$  在  $x > 0$  时单调递增

$\therefore f(x) > f(0) = 0$ , 即  $x > \sin x \quad (x > 0) \quad \dots 3'$

右侧：令  $g(x) = \sin x - x + \frac{x^3}{6}$

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

显然  $x > 0$  时，恒有  $x+2\sin \frac{x}{2} > 0$   $\dots 1'$

$$\text{令 } h(x) = x - 2\sin \frac{x}{2}, \quad h'(x) = 1 - \cos \frac{x}{2} \geq 0.$$

从而  $h(x) > h(0) = 0$ . 即  $g'(x) > 0 \quad (x > 0) \quad \dots 2'$

$\therefore g(x)$  在  $x > 0$  时单调递增  $g(x) > g(0) = 0$

$$\text{即 } \sin x > x - \frac{x^3}{6} \quad \dots 1'$$

$$\sin x = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} + o(x^5) \quad \dots 2'.$$

法二：

右侧：令  $g(x) = \sin x - x + \frac{x^3}{6}$

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

$$g''(x) = -\sin x + x \quad \text{由法一可知 } x > 0 \text{ 时 } x > \sin x \quad \dots 1'$$

$$\therefore g''(x) > 0$$

即  $g(x)$  单调递增

$$\therefore g(x) > g(0) = 0 \quad \text{即 } g(x) \text{ 单调递增} \quad \dots 2'$$

得证

左侧 同上

11.

| $x$   | $(-\infty, 0)$ | 0  | $(0, 1)$ | 1              | $(1, +\infty)$ |
|-------|----------------|----|----------|----------------|----------------|
| $y'$  | -              | 0  | -        | 不 <sup>可</sup> | -              |
| $y''$ | +              | 0  | -        | 不 <sup>可</sup> | +              |
| $y$   | 单减下凸           | 拐点 | 单减上凸     | 拐点             | 单减下凸           |

... 6' (求解过程 2' 基格 4')

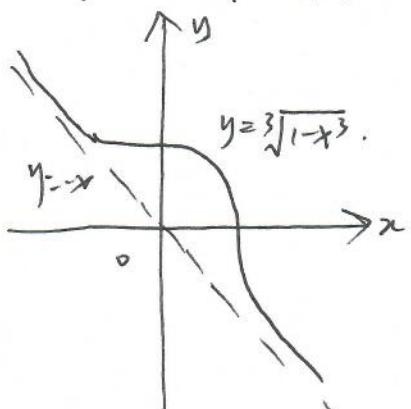
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\sqrt[3]{1-x^3}}{x} = -1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} [\sqrt[3]{1-x^3} - (-x)] = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} [\sqrt[3]{1-x^3} + \sqrt[3]{x^3}] =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{(1-x^3)^2} - \sqrt[3]{x^3(1-x^3)} + \sqrt[3]{x^6}}$$

$$= 0$$

故  $y = -x$  为斜渐近线



$$\text{九. } \because \sin x = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + o(x^3)$$

$$f(x) = f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}x^2 + o(x^2) \quad \dots 2'$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x + xf'(x)}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x^2} \left[ [1+f'(0)]x + f''(0)x^2 + \right.$$

$$\left. \left( \frac{f''(0)}{2!} - \frac{1}{6} \right) x^3 + o(x^3) \right] = \frac{1}{2} \quad \dots 2'$$

$$\text{故 } 1+f(0)=0 \quad f'(0)=0 \quad \frac{f''(0)}{2}-\frac{1}{6}=\frac{1}{2}$$

即  $f''(0) = \frac{4}{3}$  (错一个不给分) ... 1'

+. (1)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{f(x)}{(x+1)^2} = 2$ , 极限存在

$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} f(x) = 0$  ... ... ... 2'

即  $f(-1) = 0$ , 得  $b-a=1$  ... 1'

由于  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{f(x)}{(x+1)^2}$  是  $\frac{0}{0}$  不定型, 可以使用洛必达法则

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{f'(x)}{2(x+1)} \quad \text{由理 } \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} f'(x) = 0 \text{ 得 } \begin{cases} a=-2 \\ b=1 \end{cases} \dots 1'$$

$$(2) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1+2x) \frac{1}{\ln(-2x+1)} \quad \text{则 } f'[-f(a)] = f'[-f(-2)] = 5 \dots 1'$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1+2x)^{\frac{1}{2x}} \cdot \frac{2x}{\ln(-2x+1)} \quad \dots \quad 2'$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^{\frac{2x}{\ln(-2x+1)}} \quad \dots \quad 2'$$

$$= e^{-2} \quad \dots \quad 2'$$

+-. (1)  $\exists F(x) = f(x) - x$  ... 1'

则  $F(x)$  在  $[\frac{1}{2}, 1]$  上连续

$F(\frac{1}{2}) = 1 - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} > 0 \quad F(1) = -1 < 0 \quad \dots 2'$

由介值定理  $\exists \eta \in (\frac{1}{2}, 1)$  使  $F(\eta) = 0$

即  $f(\eta) = \eta$  ... 1'

(2)  $\exists F(x) = f(x) e^{-x} f(x)$  ... 2'

则  $F(a) > 0 \quad F(\frac{a+b}{2}) < 0 \quad F(b) > 0$

由零点定理  $\exists \xi_1 \in (a, \frac{a+b}{2}), \xi_2 \in (\frac{a+b}{2}, b)$  使  $F(\xi_1) = F(\xi_2) = 0 \quad \dots 2'$

又  $F(x)$  在  $[\xi_1, \xi_2]$  上满足罗尔定理

$\therefore \exists \varepsilon \in (\xi_1, \xi_2) \subset (a, b)$ , 使  $F'(\varepsilon) = 0$  即  $f'(\varepsilon) = f(\varepsilon) \dots 2'$ .