

# 参考答案

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

2.  $y = x+1 \dots 5'$

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

4.  $e^{-\frac{1}{2}} \dots 5'$

5.  $x=-1, x=0$  (少一项不给分)  $\dots 5'$

二.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x t \ln(1+t \sin t) dt}{1 - \cos x^2} \quad (\text{解法一})$

$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x t \ln(1+t \sin t) / dt}{\frac{1}{2} x^4} \dots 1'$

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

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

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

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

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x t \ln(1+t \sin t) dt}{1 - \cos x^2} \quad (\text{解法二})$

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

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

$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \cos x - x \sin x}{4 + 8x \sin x + 4x^2 \cos x} \dots 1'$

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

三、解：两边对  $x$  求导

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

再对  $x$  求导

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

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

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

代入②得

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

$$y'(0) = 0 \quad y(0) = 0 \quad \dots \quad 1'$$

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

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

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

$$A = 3 \text{ 或 } A = -2 \left(\frac{2}{3}\right) \quad \dots \quad 2'$$

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

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

当  $x=0$  时

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 时针分针夹角为  $\alpha = \theta_2 - \theta_1$ , 均取1顺时针为正方向.

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

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

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

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

(2) 在3:00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

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

$$\text{两侧同时对 } t \text{ 求导 } -2L \frac{dL}{dt} = -2l_1l_2 \sin \alpha \frac{d\alpha}{dt} \dots 2'$$

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

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

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  $x + 2\sin \frac{x}{2} > 0$

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

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  $g(x) > g(0) = 0$

即  $\sin x > x - \frac{x^3}{6}$

$$\sin x = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} + o(x^6)$$

法二：

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

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

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

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

即  $g'(x)$  单调递增

$\therefore g'(x) > g'(0) = 0$  即  $g(x)$  单调递增

得证

左侧同上

11.

$x$	$(-\infty, 0)$	0	$(0, 1)$	1	$(1, +\infty)$
$y'$	-	0	-	符号	-
$y''$	+	0	-	符号	+
$y$	单调下凹	拐点(0)	单调上凹	拐点(1)	单调下凹

... 6'

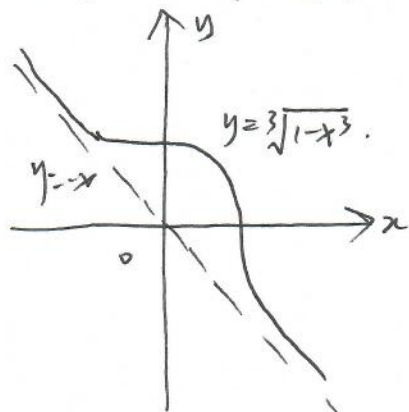
(求解过程2' 表格4')

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

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

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

$$= 0$$

故  $y = -x$  为斜渐近线

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

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

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sinh x + x f(x)}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x^3} [(1 + f(0))x + f'(0)x^2 +$$

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



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

$$\text{即 } f(0) = -1, \quad f'(0) = 0, \quad f''(0) = \frac{4}{3} \quad (\text{错一个不给分}) \quad \dots \quad 1'$$

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

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

$$\text{即 } f(-1) = 0, \text{ 得 } b-a=1 \quad \dots \quad 1'$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

十一. (1) 令  $F(x) = f(x) - x \quad \dots \quad 1'$

则  $F(x)$  在  $[\frac{1}{2}, 1]$  上连续

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

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

$$\text{即 } f(\eta) = \eta \quad \dots \quad 1'$$

(2) 令  $F(x) = f(x) e^{-x} f(x) \quad \dots \quad 2'$

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

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

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

$$\therefore \exists \xi \in (\xi_1, \xi_2) \subset (a, b), \text{ 使 } F'(\xi) = 0 \text{ 即 } f'(\xi) = f(\xi) \quad \dots \quad 2'.$$