

一. 1. $\frac{1}{2}, 5$

2. $\frac{15}{4\sqrt{\pi}} \text{cm}^3/\text{sec}$

3. $\frac{1}{1+\sqrt{2}}$

4. $-\frac{3}{2}$

5. 16

二. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{-2x} + x^2 + 2x - 1}{x \ln(1 + \frac{x}{4})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{-2x} + x^2 + 2x - 1}{\frac{x^2}{4}} \dots\dots\dots(2 \text{ 分})$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-2e^{-2x} + 2x + 2}{\frac{x}{2}} \dots\dots\dots(4 \text{ 分})$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{4e^{-2x} + 2}{\frac{1}{2}} \dots\dots\dots(6 \text{ 分})$$

$$= 12 \dots\dots\dots(8 \text{ 分})$$

三. $x > 0 \quad f'(x) = 2x \cos \frac{1}{x} + \sin \frac{1}{x} \dots\dots\dots(3 \text{ 分})$

$$x < 0 \quad f'(x) = \frac{1}{1 + \tan^2 x} 2 \tan x \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} = 2 \tan x \dots\dots\dots(6 \text{ 分})$$

$$f'_+(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x \cos \frac{1}{x} = 0 \dots\dots\dots(7 \text{ 分})$$

$$f'_-(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln(1 + \tan^2 x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\tan^2 x}{x} = 0 \dots\dots\dots(8 \text{ 分})$$

$$f'(0) = 0 \dots\dots\dots(9 \text{ 分})$$

四. $e^{x+y} (1 + \frac{dy}{dx}) = \frac{1}{1 + (\frac{x}{y})^2} \frac{y - x \frac{dy}{dx}}{y^2} = \frac{y - x \frac{dy}{dx}}{x^2 + y^2} \dots\dots\dots(\text{左 } 3 + \text{右 } 4 = 7 \text{ 分})$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y - (x^2 + y^2)e^{x+y}}{x + (x^2 + y^2)e^{x+y}} \dots\dots\dots(9 \text{ 分})$$

五.

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-t^2}}}{\frac{-2t}{1-t^2}} = \frac{\sqrt{1-t^2}}{-2t} \dots\dots\dots(1+2+1=4 \text{ 分})$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{\frac{d}{dt}(\frac{\sqrt{1-t^2}}{-2t})}{\frac{dx}{dt}} \dots\dots\dots(5 \text{ 分})$$

$$= -\frac{\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{-t}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} t - \sqrt{1-t^2}}{\frac{-2t}{1-t^2}} \dots\dots\dots(8 \text{ 分})$$

$$= -\frac{\sqrt{1-t^2}}{4t^3} \dots\dots\dots(9 \text{ 分})$$

六.

$$y' = 2k(x^2 - 3)2x = 4k(x^3 - 3x) \dots\dots\dots(2 \text{ 分})$$

$$y'' = 4k(3x^2 - 3) \dots\dots\dots(3 \text{ 分})$$

$$\text{令 } y'' = 0 \text{ 得 } x = 1 \dots\dots\dots(4 \text{ 分})$$

$$\text{此时 } y = 4k, \quad y' = -8k \dots\dots\dots(6 \text{ 分})$$

$$\text{法线} \quad y - 4k = \frac{1}{8k}(x - 1) \dots\dots\dots(7 \text{ 分})$$

$$\text{把}(0,0)\text{代入得} \quad -4k = -\frac{1}{8k} \quad k = \pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{8} \dots\dots\dots(9 \text{ 分})$$

七.

$$\text{设} \quad f(x) = 1 + x \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) - \sqrt{1+x^2} \dots\dots\dots(1 \text{ 分})$$

$$f'(x) = \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) + \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} - \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} = \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) > 0 \dots\dots\dots(6 \text{ 分})$$

$$f(x) \text{ 单调增, 又由于 } f(0) = 0 \text{ 所以 } f(x) > 0$$

$$\text{即} \quad 1 + x \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) - \sqrt{1+x^2} > 0$$

$$1 + x \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) > \sqrt{1+x^2} \dots\dots\dots(9 \text{ 分})$$

八

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x+c}{x-c} \right)^x = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[\left(1 + \frac{2c}{x-c} \right)^{\frac{x-c}{2c}} \right]^{\frac{2cx}{x-c}} \dots\dots\dots(3 \text{ 分})$$

$$= e^{2c} \dots\dots\dots(4 \text{ 分})$$

设 $y = x^{\frac{1}{x}} \quad \ln y = \frac{\ln x}{x} \dots\dots\dots(5 \text{ 分})$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \ln y = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x} = 0 \dots\dots\dots(7 \text{ 分})$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^{\frac{1}{x}} = 1 \dots\dots\dots(8 \text{ 分})$$

$$e^{2c} = 3 \quad c = \frac{1}{2} \ln 3 \dots\dots\dots(9 \text{ 分})$$

九.





$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} y = \infty \quad \text{有垂直渐近线 } x = 1 \dots\dots\dots(1 \text{ 分})$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{y}{x} = -1 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (y+x) = -2 \quad \text{有斜渐近线 } y = -x-2 \dots\dots\dots(3 \text{ 分})$$

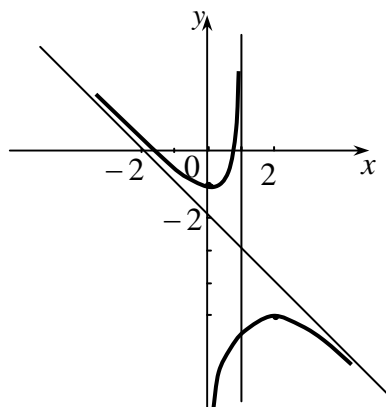
$$y' = \frac{2x-x^2}{(1-x)^2} \dots\dots\dots(4 \text{ 分})$$

$$\text{令 } y' = 0 \quad \text{得 } x = 0 \quad x = 2 \dots\dots\dots(6 \text{ 分})$$

$$y'' = \frac{-2}{(x-1)^3} \dots\dots\dots(7 \text{ 分})$$

x	$(-\infty, 0)$	0	$(0, 1)$	1	$(1, 2)$	2	$(2, +\infty)$
y'	-	0	+		+	0	-
y''	+		+		-		-
y		极小值 -1		间断		极大值 -5	

$\dots\dots\dots(10 \text{ 分})$



$\dots\dots\dots(12 \text{ 分})$

十. 不妨设底边及侧壁每单位费用为 1, 矩形的宽度为 t , 建造费用为 y ,

$$\frac{1}{2}\pi\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2 + xt = a \quad \dots\dots\dots(1 \text{ 分})$$

$$y = \frac{3}{2} \cdot \pi \frac{x}{2} + x + 2t = \frac{\pi}{2}x + x + \frac{2a}{x} \quad \dots\dots\dots(3 \text{ 分})$$

$$y' = \frac{\pi}{2} + 1 - \frac{2a}{x^2} \quad \dots\dots\dots(6 \text{ 分})$$

$$\text{令 } y' = 0 \text{ 得 } x = 2\sqrt{\frac{a}{\pi+2}} \quad \dots\dots\dots(8 \text{ 分})$$

由问题的实际意义, ..., 故当 $x = 2\sqrt{\frac{a}{\pi+2}}$ m 时建造费用最省(9 分)

十一. 令 $F(x) = f(x)e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}$ (1 分)

则 $F(x)$ 在 $[0,1]$ 上可导

由题设 $f(0) = 0$ (2 分)

$$f(1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = 0 \quad \dots\dots\dots(4 \text{ 分})$$

故 $F(0) = F(1) = 0$

根据拉格朗日中值定理, 存在 $\xi \in (0,1)$, 使 $F'(\xi) = 0$ (6 分)

即 $f'(\xi)e^{-\frac{\xi^2}{2}} + f(\xi)e^{-\frac{\xi^2}{2}}(-\xi) = 0$

$$e^{-\frac{\xi^2}{2}} \neq 0 \quad \therefore f'(\xi) = \xi f(\xi) \quad \dots\dots\dots(7 \text{ 分})$$