

(数学分析) 参考答案 (2006.11)

一. 1. 
$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1 + \frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n^2})^n$$
  

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} [(1 + \frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n^2})^{\frac{1}{\frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n^2}}}]^{n(\frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n^2})} = e \dots\dots\dots(6 \text{ 分})$$

2. 
$$\frac{d}{dx} f(\arctan \frac{1}{x}) = f'(\arctan \frac{1}{x}) \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{x^2}} (-\frac{1}{x^2})$$
  

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

$$f'(\arctan \frac{1}{x}) = -\frac{x^2 + 1}{x} \dots\dots\dots(5 \text{ 分})$$

$$f'(\frac{\pi}{4}) = -\frac{x^2 + 1}{x} \Big|_{x=1} = -2 \dots\dots\dots(6 \text{ 分})$$

3. 间断点  $x = 0, x = 1, x = 2 \dots\dots\dots(3 \text{ 分})$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = -\infty$   $x = 0$  是第二类间断点,

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\ln x}{x^2 - 3x + 2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{2x - 3} = -1$$

$x = 1$  是第一类间断点

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\ln x}{x^2 - 3x + 2} = \infty$$

$x = 2$  是第二类间断点  $\dots\dots\dots(6 \text{ 分})$

4. 
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (3x - \sqrt{ax^2 + bx + 1})$$
  

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(9-a)x^2 - bx - 1}{3x + \sqrt{ax^2 + bx + 1}} = 2$$
  

$$a = 9 \dots\dots\dots(3 \text{ 分})$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (3x - \sqrt{ax^2 + bx + 1})$$
  

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{-b - \frac{1}{x}}{3 + \sqrt{9 + \frac{b}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}}} = \frac{-b}{6} = 2$$
  

$$b = -12 \dots\dots\dots(6 \text{ 分})$$

二. 1.  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{3t^2 + 2t}{1 - \frac{1}{1+t}} = (1+t)(3t+2) = 3t^2 + 5t + 2$  .....(4 分)

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{6t+5}{1 - \frac{1}{1+t}} = \frac{(6t+5)(t+1)}{t} = \frac{6t^2 + 11t + 5}{t} \quad \text{.....(7 分)}$$

2.  $y' = 4ax^3 + 3bx^2 \quad y'' = 12ax^2 + 6bx$

由题意  
解得  $a+b=3 \quad 12a+6b=0$   
 $a=-3 \quad b=6$  ..... (3 分)

故  $y'' = -36x(x-1)$

令  $y'' = 0$ , 得  $x=0, x=1$

$x$	$(-\infty, 0)$	0	$(0, 1)$	1	$(1, +\infty)$
$y''$	-	0	+	0	-
$y$	$\cap$	拐点 (0,0)	$\cup$	拐点 (1,3)	$\cap$

.....(7 分)

3.  $1 - \frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{1}{2} \cos y \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} = 0,$

解得  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2}{2 - \cos y}$  .....(4 分)

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} &= \frac{-2 \frac{d}{dx}(2 - \cos y)}{(2 - \cos y)^2} = \frac{-2 \sin y \cdot \frac{dy}{dx}}{(2 - \cos y)^2} \\ &= \frac{-2 \sin y \cdot \frac{2}{2 - \cos y}}{(2 - \cos y)^2} = \frac{-4 \sin y}{(2 - \cos y)^3} \quad \text{.....(7 分)} \end{aligned}$$

4. 由题设  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) \sin 2x = 0$  .....(1 分)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1 + f(x) \sin 2x} - 1}{e^{3x} - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2} f(x) \sin 2x}{3x} \quad \text{.....(4 分)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) 2x}{6x} = \frac{1}{3} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 2 \quad \text{.....(6 分)}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 6 \quad \text{.....(7 分)}$$

三.  $x_1 = x_0^2 + 2x_0 = (x_0 + 1)^2 - 1$ , 因  $-1 < x_0 < 0$ , 所以  $-1 < x_1 < 0$

设  $-1 < x_n < 0$ , 由  $x_{n+1} = (x_n + 1)^2 - 1$ , 得  $-1 < x_{n+1} < 0$

故对  $\forall n$ , 有  $-1 < x_n < 0$  .....(3 分)

又由  $x_{n+1} = x_n^2 + 2x_n$ , 及  $-1 < x_n < 0$ , 得  $\frac{x_{n+1}}{x_n} = x_n + 2 > 1$

故  $x_{n+1} < x_n$ , 即  $x_n$  单调减少, 所以  $\{x_n\}$  收敛 .....(6 分)

设  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = A$ , 得  $A = A^2 + 2A$

解得  $A = -1, A = 0$  (舍去)

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = -1 \quad \text{.....(9 分)}$$

四.  $x \neq 0$  时,  $g'(x) = \frac{xf'(x) - f(x)}{x^2}$  .....(3 分)

$$\begin{aligned} g'(0) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{g(x) - g(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - xf'(0)}{x^2} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(x) - f'(0)}{2x} = \frac{1}{2} f''(0) \quad \text{.....(6 分)} \end{aligned}$$

显然, 当  $x \neq 0$  时  $g'(x)$  连续

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} g'(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{xf'(x) - f(x)}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(x) + xf''(x) - f'(x)}{2x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f''(x)}{2} = \frac{f''(0)}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$g'(x)$  在点  $x = 0$  处连续, 故  $g'(x)$  在  $(-\infty, +\infty)$  连续. ....(9 分)

五.  $\pi r^2 h + \frac{2}{3} \pi r^3 = V \quad h = \frac{V}{\pi r^2} - \frac{2}{3} r$  .....(2 分)

设侧面单位面积造价为  $k$ , 总造价为  $p$ , 则

$$p = k \cdot 2\pi r h + 2k \cdot 2\pi r^2 = 2k \left( \frac{V}{r} + \frac{4}{3} \pi r^2 \right) \quad \text{.....(4 分)}$$

$$\text{令} \quad \frac{dp}{dr} = 2k \frac{8\pi r^3 - 3V}{3r^2} = 0 \quad \text{..... (7 分)}$$

$$\text{得} \quad r = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt[3]{\frac{3V}{\pi}} \quad h = \sqrt[3]{\frac{3V}{\pi}}$$

由问题的实际意义..., 当  $r = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt[3]{\frac{3V}{\pi}}, h = \sqrt[3]{\frac{3V}{\pi}}, p$  最小 .....(9 分)

六. 令  $f(x) = \ln x - \frac{x-1}{x+1}$  .....(2 分)

当  $x > 1$   $f'(x) = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{2}{(x+1)^2} = \frac{x^2+1}{x(x+1)^2} > 0$  .....(5 分)

所以  $f(x)$  单调增加, 由于  $f(1) = 0$ , 故当  $x > 1$  时,  $f(x) > 0$

即  $\ln x - \frac{x-1}{x+1} > 0$   $\ln x > \frac{x-1}{x+1}$  .....(8 分)

七. (1)  $\cos x - e^{x^2} = (1 - \frac{x^2}{2} + o(x^2)) - (1 + x^2 + o(x^2))$   
 $= -\frac{3}{2}x^2 + o(x^2)$  .....(4 分)

$c = -\frac{3}{2}$   $k = 2$  .....(5 分)

(2)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{x^2}{2} + 1 - \sqrt{1+x^2}}{(\cos x - e^{x^2}) \sin x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{x^2}{2} + 1 - \sqrt{1+x^2}}{(-\frac{3}{2}x^2) \cdot x^2}$   
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\frac{x^2}{2} + 1 - \sqrt{1+x^2})(\frac{x^2}{2} + 1 + \sqrt{1+x^2})}{(-\frac{3}{2}x^2) \cdot x^2 (\frac{x^2}{2} + 1 + \sqrt{1+x^2})}$   
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{x^4}{4}}{-\frac{3}{2}x^4 (\frac{x^2}{2} + 1 + \sqrt{1+x^2})}$   
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{4}}{-\frac{3}{2}(\frac{x^2}{2} + 1 + \sqrt{1+x^2})} = -\frac{1}{12}$  .....(9 分)

八. 由拉格朗日中值定理,  $\exists \xi \in (a, b)$ , 使  $\frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a} = f'(\xi)$  .....(1 分)

根据柯西中值定理,  $\exists \eta \in (a, b)$ , 使

$\frac{f(b) - f(a)}{e^b - e^a} = \frac{f'(\eta)}{e^\eta}$  .....(2 分)

于是  $f'(\xi) = \frac{e^b - e^a}{b - a} \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{e^b - e^a} = \frac{e^b - e^a}{b - a} \frac{f'(\eta)}{e^\eta}$

即  $\frac{f'(\xi)}{f'(\eta)} = \frac{e^b - e^a}{b - a} e^{-\eta}$  .....(4 分)