

(数学分析) 参考答案 (2005.11)

一. 1. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1+x}{1-x} \right)^{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(1 + \frac{2x}{1-x} \right)^{\frac{1-x}{2x} \cdot \frac{2}{1-x}} \dots\dots\dots(4 \text{ 分})$

$= e^2 \dots\dots\dots(6 \text{ 分})$

2. $y' = \cos f(x^2) \cdot f'(x^2)2x + f'(\tan^2 x) \cdot 2 \tan x \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} \dots\dots\dots(5 \text{ 分})$

$dy = [\cos f(x^2) \cdot f'(x^2)2x + f'(\tan^2 x) \cdot \frac{2 \sin x}{\cos^3 x}]dx \dots\dots\dots(6 \text{ 分})$

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

$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} e^{\frac{1}{1+x}} = 0 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} e^{\frac{1}{1+x}} = +\infty \dots\dots\dots(3 \text{ 分})$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} e^{\frac{1}{1+x}} = e \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+\sin x} - 1} = 2 \dots\dots\dots(5 \text{ 分})$

$x = -1$ 是第二类间断点, $x = 0$ 是第一类间断点. $\dots\dots\dots(6 \text{ 分})$

4. $e^{xy} \left(y + x \frac{dy}{dx} \right) + 2y \frac{dy}{dx} \ln x + \frac{y^2}{x} = 0 \dots\dots\dots(4 \text{ 分})$

在已知方程中令 $x = 1$, 得 $y = \ln 2 \dots\dots\dots(5 \text{ 分})$

代入上式解得 $\frac{dy}{dx} \Big|_{x=1} = -\frac{1}{2} \ln^2 2 - \ln 2. \dots\dots\dots(6 \text{ 分})$

二. 1. $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-e^t}{e^t + te^t} = \frac{1}{(e^t - 2)(t+1)} \dots\dots\dots(3 \text{ 分})$

$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \frac{-\frac{e^t(t+1) + e^t - 2}{(e^t - 2)^2(t+1)^2}}{e^t + te^t} = \frac{2 - 2e^t - te^t}{(e^t - 2)^2(t+1)^3 e^t} \dots\dots\dots(6 \text{ 分})$

$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} \Big|_{t=0} = 0 \dots\dots\dots(7 \text{ 分})$

$$2. \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left(\frac{x}{x-1} - \frac{1}{\ln x} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x \ln x - x + 1}{(x-1) \ln x} \dots\dots\dots(2 \text{ 分})$$

$$(\text{洛必达法则}) \quad = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\ln x}{\ln x + \frac{x-1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\ln x}{\ln x + 1 - \frac{1}{x}} \dots\dots\dots(5 \text{ 分})$$

$$(\text{洛必达法则}) \quad = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}} = \frac{1}{2} \dots\dots\dots(7 \text{ 分})$$

$$3. \text{ 当 } x \neq 0, \quad f'(x) = \arctan \frac{1}{x^2} + x \cdot \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{x^4}} \cdot \frac{-2}{x^3} = \arctan \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{2x^2}{x^4 + 1} \dots\dots\dots(3 \text{ 分})$$

$$f'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \arctan \frac{1}{x^2}}{x} = \frac{\pi}{2} \dots\dots\dots(5 \text{ 分})$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f'(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\arctan \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{2x^2}{x^4 + 1} \right) = \frac{\pi}{2} = f'(0)$$

$$f'(x) \text{ 在 } x=0 \text{ 处连续} \dots\dots\dots(7 \text{ 分})$$

$$4. (1) f(x) = \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \frac{x^6}{6!} + o(x^6) \right) - \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{1}{2!} \cdot \frac{x^4}{4} - \frac{1}{3!} \cdot \frac{x^6}{8} + o(x^6) \right) \dots\dots\dots(4 \text{ 分})$$

$$= -\frac{1}{12}x^4 + \frac{7}{360}x^6 + o(x^6) \dots\dots\dots(5 \text{ 分})$$

$$(2) \quad -\frac{1}{12} = \frac{f^{(4)}(0)}{4!} \quad f^{(4)}(0) = -2 \quad f^{(5)}(0) = 0 \quad \dots\dots\dots(7 \text{ 分})$$

$$\text{三. 令 } f(x) = \ln x - \frac{2(x-1)}{x+1} = \ln x - 2 + \frac{4}{x+1} \dots\dots\dots(2 \text{ 分})$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{4}{(x+1)^2} = \frac{(x-1)^2}{x(x+1)^2} > 0 \dots\dots\dots(5 \text{ 分})$$

$f(x)$ 单调增, 又 $f(1) = 0$, 故当 $x > 1$, $f(x) > 0$, 即

$$\ln x > \frac{2(x-1)}{x+1} \dots\dots\dots(8 \text{ 分})$$

四. $\cos \theta = \frac{x^2 + 60}{\sqrt{x^4 + 136x^2 + 3600}} = f(x) \quad (x > 0) \dots\dots\dots(4 \text{ 分})$

$$f'(x) = \frac{16(x^2 - 60)}{(x^4 + 136x^2 + 3600)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \dots\dots\dots(6 \text{ 分})$$

令 $f'(x) = 0$, 得 $x = \sqrt{60}$

由问题的实际意义, θ 确有最大值, 当 $x = \sqrt{60}$ 时, θ 取得最大值.(8 分)

五. 由题设, $f(0) = 0 \quad f'(0) = 0 \quad f''(0) = -5 \dots\dots\dots(2 \text{ 分})$

$$R = \frac{(1 + (f'(0))^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{|f''(0)|} = \frac{1}{5} \dots\dots\dots(4 \text{ 分})$$

$$\because \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = f(0) = 0 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2}{f(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x}{f'(x)} \dots\dots\dots(5 \text{ 分})$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2}{\frac{f'(x) - f'(0)}{x}} = \frac{2}{f''(0)} = -\frac{2}{5} \dots\dots\dots(6 \text{ 分})$$

六. 在方程中令 $x = 0$, 得 $f(0) = 0$, $\therefore f(5) = 0 \dots\dots\dots(2 \text{ 分})$

$$\frac{f(\sin x) - f(0)}{\sin x} = 2 + \frac{\alpha(x)}{\sin x} \dots\dots\dots(4 \text{ 分})$$




令 $x \rightarrow 0$, 得 $f'(0) = 2$, $\therefore f'(5) = 2 \dots\dots\dots(5 \text{ 分})$

所求切线为 $y = 2(x - 5) \dots\dots\dots(6 \text{ 分})$

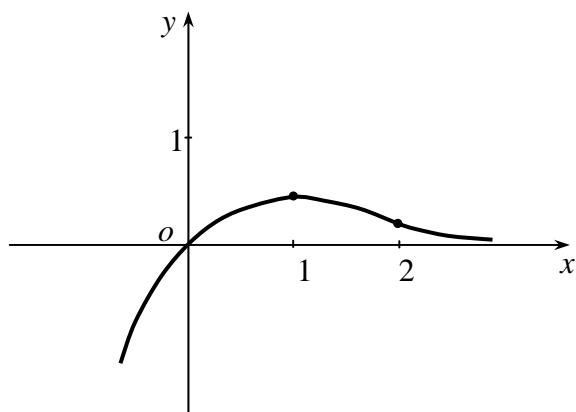
七. (1) $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x e^{-x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x}{e^x} = 0$, $y = 0$ 为水平渐近线(1 分)

$y' = e^{-x}(1 - x)$, 令 $y' = 0$, 得 $x = 1 \dots\dots\dots(2 \text{ 分})$

$y'' = e^{-x}(x - 2)$, 令 $y'' = 0$, 得 $x = 2 \dots\dots\dots(3 \text{ 分})$

x	$(-\infty, 1)$	1	$(1, 2)$	2	$(2, +\infty)$
y'	+	0	—		—
y''	—		—	0	+
y		极大值 $\frac{1}{e}$		拐点 $(2, \frac{2}{e^2})$	

.....(6 分)



.....(8 分)

(2) 考察 $y = xe^{-x}$ 与 $y = a$ 的交点,

当 $a > \frac{1}{e}$, 方程无实根,

当 $a = \frac{1}{e}$, 有一实根 $x = 1$,

当 $0 < a < \frac{1}{e}$, 有两实根, 位于 $(0,1), (1+\infty)$,

当 $a \leq 0$, 有一实根, 位于 $(-\infty, 0]$(12 分)

八. (1) 令 $F(x) = f(x) - \frac{M}{n}x$,(1 分)

$$F(0) = 0, \quad F(1) = -\frac{M}{n} < 0, \quad \text{设 } F(c) = M \quad c \in (0,1)$$

$$F(c) = M - \frac{M}{n}c = \frac{M}{n}(n-c) > 0$$

由介值定理, $\exists \xi \in (c,1)$, 使 $F(\xi) = 0$ (4 分)

由洛尔定理, $\exists x_n \in (0, \xi) \subset (0,1)$, 使 $F'(x_n) = 0$

$$\text{即 } f'(x_n) - \frac{M}{n} = 0, \quad f'(x_n) = \frac{M}{n} \quad \text{.....(5 分)}$$

因为 $F''(x) = f''(x) < 0$, $F'(x)$ 单调, x_n 惟一(6 分)

(2) 由于 $f''(x) < 0$, $f'(x)$ 单调减, 而

$$f'(x_n) = \frac{M}{n} > \frac{M}{n+1} = f'(x_{n+1}), \quad \therefore x_n < x_{n+1} \quad \text{.....(7 分)}$$

又 $x_n < 1$, 故数列 $\{x_n\}$ 有极限.(8 分)