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# CHAPTER 1

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## 2023-2024 学年微积分（一）（上）期中考试

### 1 基本计算题(每小题 6 分, 共 60 分)

1. 求极限  $l = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (-1)^n \sin(\sqrt{n^2 + 1}\pi).$

2. 求极限  $l = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\tan x} - e^x}{x - \sin x}.$

3. 当  $x \rightarrow 0$  时, 设  $u = \sqrt{1 + \tan x} - \sqrt{1 + \sin x}$  的主部为  $cx^k$ , 试确定常数  $c, k$  的值.

4. 求极限  $l = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{\arcsin x}{x} \right)^{\frac{1}{x^2}}$ .

5. 设函数  $f(x) = \frac{x - x^2}{\sin \pi x}$ , 指出  $f(x)$  的间断点并判断其类型.

6. 设  $y = \sqrt{x \sin x \sqrt{e^x - 1}}$  ( $0 < x < \pi$ ), 求导数  $y'$ .

7. 设  $f(x) = \begin{cases} a + x + \sqrt{1-x}, & x < 0 \\ 1 + b \arctan x, & x \geq 0 \end{cases}$ , 求常数  $a, b$ , 使  $f(x)$  在  $x = 0$  处可导.

8. 设函数  $y = y(x)$  由方程  $y = 2e^y \sin x - 7x$  确定的可微函数, 求  $dy|_{x=0}$ .

9. 设  $y = \frac{1}{2 - 3x - 2x^2}$ , 求  $y^{(n)}(0)$ .

10. 设  $y = \sin^4 x - \cos^4 x$ , 求  $y'$  及  $y''$ .

## 2 综合题 (每小题 6 分, 共 30 分)

11. 设函数  $y = y(x)$  由参数方程  $\begin{cases} x = t^2 + 1, \\ y = 4t - t^2 \end{cases}, t > 0$  确定, 过点  $(-1, 0)$  作  $y = y(x)$  的切线, 求切点  $(x_0, y_0)$ , 并写出该切线的方程.

12. 设  $y = g(x)$  是  $y = f(x)$  的反函数,  $f(x) = x + (1+x)^x$ , 求  $y = g(2+x^2)$  在  $x = 1$  处的导数.

13. 设  $b_i \geq 0 (i = 1, 2, \dots, n, \dots)$ ,  $x_n = \frac{b_1}{1+b_1} + \frac{b_2}{(1+b_1)(1+b_2)} + \dots + \frac{b_n}{(1+b_1)(1+b_2)\dots(1+b_n)}$ , 研究数列  $\{x_n\}$  的极限的存在性.

14. 设函数  $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{g(x) - e^{-x}}{x}, & x \neq 0, \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases}$ , 其中  $g(x)$  在  $(-\infty, +\infty)$  内具有一阶连续的导数, 且  $g''(0)$  存在,  $g(0) = 1$ ,  $g'(0) = -1$ , 求  $f'(x)$ , 并讨论  $f'(x)$  在  $x = 0$  处的连续性.
15. 一观察者站在地面上用望远镜观察一架飞机, 该飞机的高度为 20km, 正以 16km/min 的速度向观察者水平地飞过来, 试问当飞机离观察者的水平距离为 40km 时, 望远镜视角改变的速率是多少?

### 3 证明题 (每小题 5 分, 共 10 分)

16. 设函数  $f(x)$  在  $(a, b)$  内连续, 且  $x_i \in (a, b), i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ , 证明至少存在一点  $\xi \in (a, b)$ , 使

$$f(\xi) = \frac{1}{n} (f(x_1) + f(x_2) + \dots + f(x_n)).$$

17. 设函数  $f(x)$  在  $[0, 1]$  上连续, 在  $(0, 1)$  内可导, 并且  $f(0) = 0, f(1) = \frac{1}{2}$ , 证明存在  $\xi, \eta \in (0, 1)$ , 且  $\xi \neq \eta$ , 使得  $f'(\xi) + f'(\eta) = \xi + \eta$ .

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## CHAPTER 2

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# 2023-2024 学年微积分（一）（上）期中考试参考答案

## 1 基本计算题(每小题 6 分, 共 60 分)

### 1. Solution.

$$\begin{aligned} l &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (-1)^n n \sin((\sqrt{n^2 + 1} - n)\pi + n\pi) \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \sin((\sqrt{n^2 + 1} - n)\pi) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{\sqrt{n^2 + 1} + n}\right) \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{\sqrt{n^2 + 1} + n} \pi = \frac{\pi}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

### 2. Solution.

$$\begin{aligned} l &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x(e^{\tan x - x} - 1)}{x - \sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x - x}{x - \sin x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sec^2 x - 1}{1 - \cos x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan^2 x}{\frac{1}{2}x^2} = 2. \end{aligned}$$

或

$$\begin{aligned} l &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^\xi \frac{\tan x - x}{x - \sin x} \quad (\xi \text{ 介于 } x \text{ 与 } \tan x \text{ 之间}) \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x - x}{x - \sin x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sec^2 x - 1}{1 - \cos x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan^2 x}{\frac{1}{2}x^2} = 2. \end{aligned}$$

### 3. Solution.

法一.

$$\begin{aligned} u &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \tan x} + \sqrt{1 + \sin x}} (\tan x - \sin x) \\ &\sim \frac{1}{2}(\tan x - \sin x) = \frac{1}{2} \tan x (1 - \cos x) \sim \frac{1}{4}x^3, \end{aligned}$$

即  $k = 3, c = \frac{1}{4}$ .

法二. 由题意得  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{u}{cx^k} = 1$ . 而

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{u}{cx^k} &= \frac{\tan x - \sin x}{cx^k(\sqrt{1 + \tan x} + \sqrt{1 + \sin x})} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x(1 - \cos x)}{2cx^k} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2}x^3}{2cx^k} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^{3-k}}{4c},\end{aligned}$$

故  $3 - k = 0, 4c = 1$ , 即  $k = 3, c = \frac{1}{4}$ .

#### 4. Solution.

$$\begin{aligned}l &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^{\frac{1}{x^2} \ln(\frac{\arcsin x}{x})} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x^2} \ln(\frac{\arcsin x}{x})} \\ &= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x^2} (\frac{\arcsin x}{x} - 1)} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\arcsin x - x}{x^3}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} - 1}{3x^2}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \sqrt{1-x^2}}{3x^2 \sqrt{1-x^2}}} \\ &= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2}x^2}{3x^2 \sqrt{1-x^2}}} = e^{\frac{1}{6}}.\end{aligned}$$

#### 5. Solution.

当  $\sin \pi x = 0$  即  $x = k, k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$  时,  $f(x)$  无定义, 故  $x = k, k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$  是  $f(x)$  的间断点.

因

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - x^2}{\sin \pi x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\pi x}{\sin \pi x} \cdot \frac{1 - x}{\pi} = \frac{1}{\pi}; \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\pi(1 - x)}{\sin \pi(1 - x)} \cdot \frac{x}{\pi} = \frac{1}{\pi},\end{aligned}$$

所以  $x = 0, 1$  是可去间断点;

当  $k = -1, \pm 2, \pm 3, \dots$  时,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow k} f(x) = \infty$ , 所以  $x = -1, \pm 2, \pm 3, \dots$  是无穷间断点.

#### 6. Solution.

因  $\ln y = \frac{1}{2} \left( \ln x + \ln \sin x + \frac{1}{2} \ln(e^x - 1) \right)$ ,

$$\text{所以 } y' = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{x \sin x \sqrt{e^x - 1}} \left( \frac{1}{x} + \cot x + \frac{e^x}{2(e^x - 1)} \right).$$

#### 7. Solution.

要  $f(x)$  在  $x = 0$  处可导, 必须  $f(x)$  在  $x = 0$  处连续, 即

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = f(0).$$

$$\text{因 } f(0) = 1, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (1 + b \arctan x) = 1 = f(0),$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} (a + x + \sqrt{1 - x}) = a + 1, \text{ 所以 } a + 1 = 1, \text{ 即 } a = 0.$$

$$\text{又 } f'_-(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x + \sqrt{1 - x}) - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1 - x}(1 - \sqrt{1 - x})}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1 - x} \cdot \frac{1}{2}x}{x} = \frac{1}{2},$$

$$f'_+(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 + b \arctan x - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{b \arctan x}{x} = b,$$

$$\text{要 } f(x) \text{ 在 } x = 0 \text{ 处可导, 必须 } f'_-(0) = f'_+(0), \text{ 所以 } b = \frac{1}{2}.$$

## 8. Solution.

法一. 当  $x = 0$  时  $y = 0$ .

方程两边求导

$$y' = 2e^y y' \sin x + 2e^y \cos x - 7,$$

$$\text{即 } y' = \frac{2e^y \cos x - 7}{1 - 2e^y \sin x},$$

$$\text{所以 } y'|_{x=0} = -5, \quad dy|_{x=0} = y'|_{x=0} dx = -5dx.$$

法二. 当  $x = 0$  时  $y = 0$ .

方程两边求微分, 得

$$dy = 2e^y \sin x dy + 2e^y \cos x dx - 7dx,$$

$$dy = \frac{2e^y \cos x - 7}{1 - 2e^y \sin x} dx, \quad dy|_{x=0} = \left. \frac{2e^y \cos x - 7}{1 - 2e^y \sin x} \right|_{x=0} dx = -5dx.$$

$$9. \text{ Solution. } y = \frac{1}{(1-2x)(x+2)} = \frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{x+2} - \frac{2}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{2x-1}.$$

$$\text{由公式 } \left( \frac{1}{(1+x)} \right)^{(n)} = \frac{(-1)^n n!}{(1+x)^{n+1}}, \text{ 得}$$

$$\begin{aligned} y^{(n)}(x) &= \frac{1}{5} \left( \frac{1}{x+2} \right)^{(n)} - \frac{2}{5} \left( \frac{1}{2x-1} \right)^{(n)} = \frac{1}{5} \frac{(-1)^n \cdot n!}{(x+2)^{n+1}} - \frac{2}{5} \frac{(-1)^n \cdot 2^n \cdot n!}{(2x-1)^{n+1}} \\ &= \frac{n!}{5} \left( \frac{(-1)^n}{(x+2)^{n+1}} - \frac{(-1)^n 2^{n+1}}{(2x-1)^{n+1}} \right), \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{所以 } y^{(n)}(0) = \frac{n!}{5} \left( \frac{(-1)^n}{2^{n+1}} + 2^{n+1} \right).$$

$$10. \text{ Solution. } y = \sin^4 x - \cos^4 x = (\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x)(\sin^2 x - \cos^2 x) = -\cos 2x,$$

所以

$$y' = 2 \sin 2x,$$

$$y'' = 4 \cos 2x.$$

## 2 综合题 (每小题 6 分, 共 30 分)

$$11. \text{ Solution. } \text{设切点 } (x_0, y_0) \text{ 对应的参数为 } t = t_0, \text{ 则 } \left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_{t=t_0} = \left. \frac{4-2t}{2t} \right|_{t=t_0} = \frac{2-t_0}{t_0},$$

$$\text{曲线在 } (x_0, y_0) \text{ 的切线方程为 } y - y_0 = \frac{2-t_0}{t_0}(x - x_0),$$

$$\text{即 } y - (4t_0 - t_0^2) = \frac{2-t_0}{t_0}(x - t_0^2 - 1) \text{ 化简得 } y = \frac{2-t_0}{t_0}x + 2t_0 - \frac{2-t_0}{t_0},$$

切线过  $(-1, 0)$ , 故代入方程得  $t_0^2 - t_0 - 2 = 0$ , 解得:  $t_0 = -2$  (不合题意),  $t_0 = 1$ ,

由  $t_0 = 1$  得  $(x_0, y_0) = (2, 3)$ , 故所求切线方程为  $y = x + 1$ .

12. **Solution.** 由题意得  $f'(x) = 1 + (1+x)^x \left( \ln(1+x) + \frac{x}{1+x} \right)$ ,

所以  $f'(1) = 2(\ln 2 + 1)$ .

$$f(1) = 3, \quad g'(3) = \frac{1}{f'(1)} = \frac{1}{2(\ln 2 + 1)},$$

$$y' = g'(2+x^2) \cdot 2x = 2xg'(2+x^2), \quad y'|_{x=1} = g'(3) \cdot 2 = \frac{1}{\ln 2 + 1}.$$

13. **Solution.**

$$\begin{aligned} x_{n+1} &= \frac{b_1}{1+b_1} + \frac{b_2}{(1+b_1)(1+b_2)} + \cdots + \frac{b_n}{(1+b_1)(1+b_2)\cdots(1+b_n)} + \frac{b_{n+1}}{(1+b_1)(1+b_2)\cdots(1+b_{n+1})} \\ &= x_n + \frac{b_{n+1}}{(1+b_1)(1+b_2)\cdots(1+b_{n+1})} \geq x_n, \end{aligned}$$

故数列  $\{x_n\}$  单调递增.

$$\text{因 } \frac{b_k}{(1+b_1)(1+b_2)\cdots(1+b_k)} = \frac{1}{(1+b_1)(1+b_2)\cdots(1+b_{k-1})} - \frac{1}{(1+b_1)(1+b_2)\cdots(1+b_k)},$$

$$\text{所以 } x_n = 1 - \frac{1}{1+b_1} + \left( \frac{1}{1+b_1} - \frac{1}{(1+b_1)(1+b_2)} \right) + \cdots + \left( \frac{1}{(1+b_1)(1+b_2)\cdots(1+b_{n-1})} - \frac{1}{(1+b_1)(1+b_2)\cdots(1+b_n)} \right).$$

$$\text{故 } x_n = 1 - \frac{1}{(1+b_1)(1+b_2)\cdots(1+b_n)} < 1.$$

从而数列  $\{x_n\}$  有上界, 由单调有界准则知数列得极限存在.

14. **Solution.**

$$\text{当 } x \neq 0 \text{ 时, } f'(x) = \frac{x(g'(x) + e^{-x}) - g(x) + e^{-x}}{x^2} = \frac{xg'(x) + (x+1)e^{-x} - g(x)}{x^2}.$$

当  $x = 0$  时,

$$\begin{aligned} f'(0) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{g(x)-e^{-x}}{x} - 0}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{g(x) - e^{-x}}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{g'(x) + e^{-x}}{2x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{g'(x) + 1 + e^{-x} - 1}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{g'(x) - g'(0) + e^{-x} - 1}{2x} = \frac{1}{2}(g''(0) - 1), \end{aligned}$$

因

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f'(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x(g'(x) + e^{-x})}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{g'(x) + e^{-x}}{x} - \frac{g(x) - e^{-x}}{x^2} \right) \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{g'(x) + e^{-x}}{x} = - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{g(x) - e^{-x}}{x^2} = g''(0) - 1 - \frac{1}{2}(g''(0) - 1) = \frac{1}{2}(g''(0) - 1) = f'(0), \end{aligned}$$

故  $f'(x)$  在  $x = 0$  处连续.

15. **Solution.** 设时刻  $t$  飞机离观察者的水平距离为  $x$ km, 望远镜视角为  $\theta$  弧度, 则有

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = -16 \text{ km/min}, \quad x = 20 \tan \theta,$$

$$\text{故 } \theta = \arctan \frac{x}{20}, \quad \text{于是 } \frac{d\theta}{dt} = \frac{1}{20 + \frac{x^2}{20}} \frac{dx}{dt}.$$

$$\text{当 } x = 40 \text{ km, } \frac{dx}{dt} = -16 \text{ (km/min) 时, } \frac{d\theta}{dt} = \frac{1}{20 + \frac{40^2}{20}} (-16) = -\frac{4}{25} \text{ rad/min.}$$

即望远镜视角改变的速率是  $-\frac{4}{25}$  rad/min.

### 3 证明题 (每小题 5 分, 共 10 分)

16. **Proof.** 不妨设  $a < x_1 < x_2 < \dots < x_n < b$ , 显然  $f(x)$  在  $[x_1, x_n]$  上连续.

故  $f(x)$  在  $[x_1, x_n]$  上必取得最大值  $M$  和最小值  $m$ , 即  $m \leq f(x) \leq M, x \in [x_1, x_n]$ , 从而有  $m \leq f(x_i) \leq M, i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ , 故有

$$m \leq \frac{1}{n} (f(x_1) + f(x_2) + \dots + f(x_n)) \leq M.$$

由介值定理知至少存在一点  $\xi \in [x_1, x_n] \subset (a, b)$  使得

$$f(\xi) = \frac{1}{n} (f(x_1) + f(x_2) + \dots + f(x_n)).$$

使得  $f(\xi) = 0$  即  $\alpha\xi = \tan \xi$ , 故方程  $\alpha x = \tan x$  在  $(0, \frac{\pi}{2})$  内至少有一个实根.

17. **Proof.**

法一. 令  $F(x) = f(x) - \frac{1}{2}x^2$ ,

则  $F(x)$  在  $[0, 1]$  上连续, 在  $(0, 1)$  内可导, 且  $F(0) = f(0) = 0$ ,  $F(1) = f(1) - \frac{1}{2} = 0$ ,

函数  $F(x)$  在  $\left[0, \frac{1}{2}\right], \left[\frac{1}{2}, 1\right]$  上分别应用 Lagrange 中值定理得,  $\exists \eta \in \left(0, \frac{1}{2}\right), \xi \in \left(\frac{1}{2}, 1\right)$ , 使得

$$\begin{aligned} F\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) - F(0) &= F'(\eta) \frac{1}{2}, & \text{即 } 2F\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) &= f'(\eta) - \eta, \\ F(1) - F\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) &= F'(\xi) \frac{1}{2}, & \text{即 } -2F\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) &= f'(\xi) - \xi, \end{aligned}$$

两式相加得  $f'(\eta) - \eta + f'(\xi) - \xi = 0$ , 即  $f'(\xi) + f'(\eta) = \xi + \eta$ .

法二. 令  $G(x) = f(x) - f(1-x)$ , 则

$$G'(x) = f'(x) + f'(1-x), \quad G(0) = f(0) - f(1) = -\frac{1}{2}, \quad G\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = 0.$$

应用 Lagrange 中值定理得,  $\exists \xi \in \left(0, \frac{1}{2}\right)$ , 使

$$G\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) - G(0) = G'(\xi) \left(\frac{1}{2} - 0\right) \quad \text{即} \quad f'(\xi) + f'(1-\xi) = 1.$$

令  $\eta = 1 - \xi \in \left(\frac{1}{2}, 1\right)$ , 即得  $f'(\xi) + f'(\eta) = \xi + \eta$ .