

1、求极限. (32 分)

$$(1) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+3}} + \cdots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+n+1}} \right) \quad (2) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{n}{n+1} \right)^{n+1}$$

$$(3) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\tan x - \sin x}{x^3} \right) \quad (4) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1}{\ln(1+x)} - \frac{1}{x} \right)$$

2、求导数. (20 分)

$$(1) \text{ 设 } y = \ln \tan \frac{x}{3} + e^{\sqrt{x}} \sin x^2, \text{ 求 } y'.$$

$$(2) \text{ 设函数 } y = y(x) \text{ 由方程 } e^y - xy = e \text{ 所确定, 求 } y'(0).$$

$$3、\text{ 已知 } f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 \cos \frac{1}{x^2} & x \neq 0 \\ a & x = 0 \end{cases} \text{ 在 } x=0 \text{ 处连续, 求 } a \text{ 的值, 并讨论此时 } f(x) \text{ 在}$$

$x=0$ 处是否可导, 若可导, 则求出 $f'(0)$; 若不可导, 说明理由. (16 分)

$$4、\text{ 设 } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f'(x) = 3, \text{ 求 } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} [f(x+5) - f(x)]. \quad (16 \text{ 分})$$

5、设某同学在操场跑步时速度函数为 $S(t) = 2t^3 - 9t^2 + 12t$, 时间 $t \in [0, 3]$. 试判断该同学在这段时间内有几次加速过程和几次减速过程? 并给出具体时间段以及加速度为零的时刻. (16 分)

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1. (1) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n+2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+3}} + \dots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+n+1}} \right)$

解: $\frac{1}{\sqrt{n+2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+3}} + \dots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+n+1}} = \sum_{k=2}^{n+1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+k}}$
而由夹逼准则可得 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{n+n+1}} < \sum_{k=2}^{n+1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+k}} < \frac{n}{\sqrt{n+2}}$

而 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{\sqrt{n+2}} = 1$ $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+n+1}} = 0$
 $\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n+2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+3}} + \dots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+n+1}} \right) = 1$

(2) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\tan x - \sin x}{x^3} \right)$

解: $\tan x - \sin x = \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} - \sin x$
 $= \sin x \frac{1 - \cos x}{\cos x}$

又: $\sin x \sim x$, $1 - \cos x \sim \frac{x^2}{2}$

$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\tan x - \sin x}{x^3} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \cdot \frac{x^2}{2}}{x^3} = \frac{1}{2}$

2. (1) $y = \tan \frac{x}{3} + e^{\sqrt{x}} \sin x^2$

$\therefore y' = \frac{1}{\tan^2 \frac{x}{3}} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot \sec^2 \frac{x}{3} + e^{\sqrt{x}} \left(\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \sin x^2 + x \cos x^2 \right)$
 $= \frac{1}{3 \sin^2 \frac{x}{3}} + e^{\sqrt{x}} \left(\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \sin x^2 + x \cos x^2 \right)$

(2) $e^y - xy = e$

\therefore 两边同时求导

$e^y \cdot y' - (y + xy') = 0$

令 $x=0$ 得 $e^y - 0 = e$

解得 $y=1$

将 $x=0$, $y=1$ 代入求导后式子得

$y' = \frac{1}{e}$

$\therefore y'(0) = \frac{1}{e}$

(2) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{n}{n+1} \right)^{n+1}$

解: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{n}{n+1} \right)^{n+1}$

由 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^n = e$ 得 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^{n+1} = e$

$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{n}{n+1} \right)^{n+1} = \frac{1}{e}$

(4) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1}{\ln(x)} - \frac{1}{x} \right)$

解: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{x - \ln(x)}{x \ln(x)} \right)$

由洛必达法则得

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \ln(x)}{x \ln(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \frac{1}{x}}{\ln(x) + 1}$

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

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$$3. \therefore f(x) = \begin{cases} x \cos \frac{1}{x} & x \neq 0 \\ a & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

在 $x=0$ 处连续

$$\therefore f(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x)$$

$$\text{又} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \cos \frac{1}{x} = 0$$

$$\text{而 } f(0) = a$$

$$\therefore a = 0$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(h) - f(0)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{h \cos \frac{1}{h}}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \cos \frac{1}{h} = 0$$

极限存在且等于0

$\therefore f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处可导 且 $f'(0) = 0$

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$$(5) s(t) = 2t^3 - 9t^2 + 12t$$

$$\therefore s'(t) = 6t^2 - 18t + 12 = 6(t-1)(t-2)$$

$$\text{令 } s'(t) = 0 \text{ 得 } t = 1, 2$$

\therefore 对于 $t \in [0, 1]$ $s'(t) > 0$ 此区间为加速过程

$t \in (1, 2)$ $s'(t) < 0$ 此区间为减速过程

$t \in (2, 3]$ $s'(t) > 0$ 此区间为加速过程

综上所述在这段时间内有两次加速过程

分别为 $t \in [0, 1]$, $[2, 3]$

有一次减速过程, 为 $[1, 2]$

加速度为0的时刻为 $t=1$ 或 $t=2$.