

一. (30') 计算

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

(2)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{2^x + 3^x}{2} \right)^{\frac{1}{x}}$

(3)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \sin x}{\sin^3 x}$

(4)  $y = x^{\cos x}$ , 求  $dy$

(5) 设  $y = y(t)$  由参数方程  $\begin{cases} x = t - \sin t \\ y = 1 - \cos t \end{cases}$  确定  
求  $\frac{dy}{dx} \Big|_{t=\frac{\pi}{2}}$  和  $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} \Big|_{t=\frac{\pi}{2}}$

二. (10') 设  $f(x) = \begin{cases} x + \sin x^2, & x \leq 0 \\ \ln(1+x), & x > 0 \end{cases}$ , 求  $f'(x)$

三. (10') 证明  $x > 0$  时  $\ln(1+x) > \frac{\arctan x}{1+x}$

四. (20') 讨论函数  $y = xe^{-x}$  的极值与拐点.  
单调区间、凹凸区间、拐点及渐近线  
并作出其图像.

五. (10') 求  $e^{\sin x}$  的带有  $o(x^5)$  余项的 Maclaurin 展开式

六. (10') 设  $f(x)$  在  $[a, +\infty)$  上可微, 且  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = f(a)$ .

证明: 存在  $x_0 \in (a, +\infty)$ , 使得  $f'(x_0) = 0$ .

七. (10') 设  $f_n(x) = x^n + x - 1, n \in \mathbb{N}_+$

(1) 证明: 对任何  $n > 1$ , 方程  $f_n(x) = 0$  在  $[\frac{1}{2}, 1]$  上有且仅有一个实根.

(2) 设  $a_n \in [\frac{1}{2}, 1]$  是  $f_n(x) = 0$  的根. 证明  $\{a_n\}$  收敛, 并求其极限.

$$a_n^n + a_n = a_{n+1}^{n+1} + a_{n+1}$$

$$a_n^n - a_{n+1}^{n+1} = a_{n+1} - a_n > 0$$

$$= a_n^n \left[ 1 - \left( \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right)^n \cdot a_{n+1} \right]$$

$$< 1 < 1$$

(i).

$$\frac{n}{\sqrt{n^2+n}} < \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+1}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+2}} + \dots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+n}} < \frac{n}{\sqrt{n^2+1}}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{\sqrt{n^2+n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\frac{1}{n}}} = 1$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{\sqrt{n^2+1}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\frac{1}{n^2}}} = 1$$

$$\therefore \text{原式} = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{2^x + 3^x}{2} \right)^{\frac{1}{x}} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( 1 + \frac{2^x + 3^x - 2}{2} \right)^{\frac{2}{2^x + 3^x - 2} \cdot \frac{2^x + 3^x - 2}{2x}} \\
 &= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2^x + 3^x - 2}{2x}} \\
 &= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln 2 \cdot 2^x + \ln 3 \cdot 3^x}{2}} \\
 &= e^{\frac{\ln 6}{2}} \\
 &= 6 - \sqrt{e}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (3) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \sin x}{\sin^3 x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \sin x}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{3x^2} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{6x} = \frac{1}{6}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(4). \quad y = x^{\cos x}$$

$$\ln y = \cos x \cdot \ln x$$

$$\frac{y'}{y} = -\sin x \cdot \ln x + \frac{\cos x}{x}$$

$$\therefore y' = \left( \frac{\cos x}{x} - \ln x \cdot \sin x \right) \cdot x^{\cos x}$$

$$\therefore dy = \left( \frac{\cos x}{x} - \ln x \cdot \sin x \right) \cdot x^{\cos x} dx$$

$$(5) \begin{cases} x = t - \sin t \\ y = 1 - \cos t \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{\sin t}{1 - \cos t}$$

$$\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} \Big|_{t=\frac{\pi}{2}} = 1$$

$$\begin{cases} x = t - \sin t \\ y' = \frac{\sin t}{1 - \cos t} \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{\left(\frac{\sin t}{1 - \cos t}\right)'}{(t - \sin t)'} = \frac{\cos t (1 - \cos t) - \sin^2 t}{(1 - \cos t)^2}$$

$$= \frac{\cos t - 1}{(1 - \cos t)^3}$$

$$\therefore \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} \Big|_{t=\frac{\pi}{2}} = -1$$

$$\therefore f(x) = \begin{cases} x + \sin x^2, & x \leq 0 \\ \ln(1+x), & x > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} 1 + \cos x^2 \cdot 2x, & x \leq 0 \\ \frac{1}{1+x}, & x > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{证明: 设 } f(x) = \frac{\arctan x}{1+x} - \ln(1+x)$$

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

$$= \frac{\frac{1+x}{1+x^2} - \arctan x - (1+x)}{(1+x)^2}$$

$$g(x) = \frac{1+x}{1+x^2} - \arctan x - (1+x)$$

$$g'(x) = \frac{1+x^2 - (1+x) \cdot 2x}{(1+x^2)^2} - \frac{1}{1+x^2} - 1$$

$$= \frac{1+x^2 - 2x - 2x^2 - (1+x^2) - (1+x^2)^2}{(1+x^2)^2}$$

$$= \frac{-(x^4 + x^2 + 2x + 1)}{(1+x^2)^2} < 0$$

$g(x) \downarrow$   $g(x)$  在  $x=0$  点连续

$$\therefore g(x) < g(0) = 1 - 0 - 1 = 0$$

$$\therefore f'(x) < 0 \quad f(x) \text{ 在 } x=0 \text{ 连续}$$

$$\therefore f(x) < f(0) = 0 \quad \therefore \text{证记}$$

例.  $f(x) = x \cdot e^{-x}$

$$f'(x) = e^{-x} + x \cdot e^{-x} \cdot (-1)$$

$$= (1-x)e^{-x}$$

$x$	$(-\infty, 1)$	1	$(1, +\infty)$
$f'(x)$	+	0	-
$f(x)$	$\nearrow$	$\frac{1}{e}$	$\searrow$

$\therefore f(x)$  有极大值点  $x=1$ , 极大值为  $\frac{1}{e}$

$$f''(x) = -e^{-x} + (1-x) \cdot e^{-x} \cdot (-1)$$

$$= e^{-x} [-1 + x - 1] = (x-2) \cdot e^{-x}$$

$$x \in (-\infty, 2) \quad \square$$

$$x \in (2, +\infty) \quad \square$$

$$f(2) = \frac{2}{e^2}$$

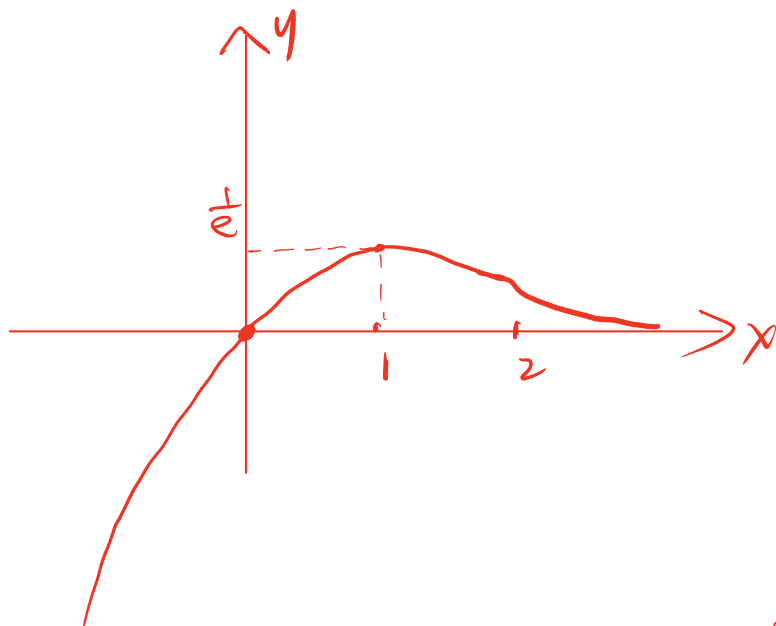
$$\text{拐点 } (2, \frac{2}{e^2})$$

无垂直渐近线

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} e^x = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x \cdot e^{-x} = 0$$

水平渐近线  $y=0$



$$1 + x - \frac{x^3}{6} + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{6}$$

$$\underline{2}. y = e^{\sin x}$$

$$e^x = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + o(x^3)$$

$$\sin x = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + o(x^3)$$

$$u = \sin x = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + o(x^3)$$

$$u^2 = x^2 + o(x^3) \quad u^3 = x^3 + o(x^3)$$

$$e^{\sin x} = 1 + \sin x + \frac{\sin^2 x}{2} + \frac{\sin^3 x}{6} + o(x^3)$$

$$= 1 + x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + o(x^3) + \frac{x^2 + o(x^3)}{2} + \frac{x^3 + o(x^3)}{6} + o(x^3)$$

$$= 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2} + o(x^3)$$

六、

作变量替换  $x = \frac{1}{t} + a - 1 = \varphi(t)$

则  $\varphi(1) = a$   $\varphi(t) \rightarrow +\infty$   $t \rightarrow 0^+$

$g(t) = f(\varphi(t))$  在  $(0, 1)$  可导

$g(t) \rightarrow g(1)$

令  $g(0) = g(1)$

由 Rolle 定理: 存在  $\xi' \in (0, 1)$

令  $\xi = \varphi(\xi')$

则  $f'(\xi) \cdot \varphi'(\xi') = 0$

$\varphi(\xi') = -\frac{1}{\xi'} \neq 0$

$\therefore f'(\xi) = 0$

五. (10) 求  $e^{x^2}$  的带有  $o(x^5)$  余项的 Maclaurin 展开式

六. (10) 设  $f(x)$  在  $[a, +\infty)$  上可微, 且  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = A$

证明: 存在  $\eta \in (a, +\infty)$ , 使得  $f'(\eta) = 0$ .

七. (10) 设  $f_n(x) = x^n + x - 1, n \in \mathbb{N}_+$

(1) 证明: 对任何  $n > 1$ , 方程  $f_n(x) = 0$  在  $[\frac{1}{2}, 1]$  上有且仅有一个实根.

(2) 设  $\{a_n\} \subset [\frac{1}{2}, 1]$  是使  $f_{n_n}(a_n) = 0$  的实数, 证明  $\{a_n\}$  收敛, 并求其极限.

或

至少可取到一点  $c$ , 使  $f(c) \neq A$ ,

否则  $f(x) \equiv A, \forall x, f'(x) = 0$

不妨设  $f(c) < A$

取  $\varepsilon = \frac{A - f(c)}{2} > 0$



$\exists x > c, \forall \eta > x$ , 有  $|f(\eta) - A| < \varepsilon$

$\Rightarrow f(\eta) > A - \varepsilon = \frac{A + f(c)}{2} > f(c)$

$\forall b > x$ , 则  $b > c, f(b) > f(c)$

$\therefore f(x)$  在  $[a, b]$  上连续,  $f(x)$  有最小值点  $\xi$ ,

又:  $x=a$  与  $x=c$  不是  $f(x)$  的最小值

$\therefore \xi \in (a, c)$ ,

由 Fermat:  $f'(\xi) = 0$

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(22).

$$a_n^n + a_n - 1 = 0$$

$$a_n \in \left[ \frac{1}{2}, 1 \right]$$