

## 高数期中模拟考试参考答案

一、

1. 3

解 因为在 $[-\pi, \pi]$ 上, 当 $x=0, x=1, x=\pm\frac{\pi}{2}$ 时,  $f(x)$ 无意义, 所以 $x=0, x=1, x=\pm\frac{\pi}{2}$ 均为 $f(x)$ 在 $[-\pi, \pi]$ 上的间断点.

$$\text{又} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\tan x}{x} \cdot \frac{1+e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{1-e^{\frac{1}{x}}} = 1 \quad (\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} e^{\frac{1}{x}} = 0),$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\tan x}{x} \cdot \frac{e^{\frac{1}{x}}+e}{e^{\frac{1}{x}}-e} = -1 \quad (\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} e^{\frac{1}{x}} = 0),$$

所以 $x=0$ 是 $f(x)$ 的跳跃间断点.

$$\text{而} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{e^{\frac{1}{x}}+e}{x(e^{\frac{1}{x}}-e)} \cdot \tan x = \infty,$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{e^{\frac{1}{x}}+e}{x(e^{\frac{1}{x}}-e)} \cdot \tan x = \infty,$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\frac{\pi}{2}} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{e^{\frac{1}{x}}+e}{x(e^{\frac{1}{x}}-e)} \cdot \tan x = \infty,$$

所以 $x=1, x=\pm\frac{\pi}{2}$ 是 $f(x)$ 的无穷间断点. 故 $f(x)$ 在 $[-\pi, \pi]$ 上的第一类间断点为 $x=0$ .

2.

$$(-1)^{n-1}(n-1)! \left[ \frac{1}{(x+1)^n} - \frac{1}{(x-1)^n} \right].$$

具体思路如下:

$$[\ln(1-x)]' = \frac{-1}{1-x} = (x-1)^{-1},$$

$$[\ln(1-x)]'' = [(x-1)^{-1}]' = (-1)(x-1)^{-2},$$

$$[\ln(1-x)]''' = [(-1)(x-1)^{-2}]' = (-1)(-2)(x-1)^{-3} = (-1)^2 \cdot 2!(x-1)^{-3},$$

.....

$$\text{一般地, } [\ln(1-x)]^{(n)} = (-1)^{n-1} \frac{(n-1)!}{(x-1)^n}.$$

$$\text{同理, } [\ln(1+x)]^{(n)} = (-1)^{n-1} \frac{(n-1)!}{(x+1)^n}. \text{ 所以,}$$

$$\left[ \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} \right]^{(n)} = [\ln(1+x) - \ln(1-x)]^{(n)} = (-1)^{n-1} (n-1)! \left[ \frac{1}{(x+1)^n} - \frac{1}{(x-1)^n} \right].$$

3. 0

解 在方程两边同时对  $x$  求导,

$$1 + y' + \cos y \cdot y' = 0,$$

即

$$y' = -\frac{1}{1 + \cos y}.$$

故

$$y'' = (y')' = \left(-\frac{1}{1 + \cos y}\right)' = \frac{(1 + \cos y)'}{(1 + \cos y)^2} = -\frac{\sin y \cdot y'}{(1 + \cos y)^2}.$$

将上面求得的  $y'$  代入, 有

$$y'' = -\frac{\sin y \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{1 + \cos y}\right)}{(1 + \cos y)^2} = \frac{\sin y}{(1 + \cos y)^3}.$$

当  $x = -1$  时, 代入方程  $x + y + \sin y + 1 = 0$ , 得  $y + \sin y = 0$ , 根据三角函数图像的规律可知, 该方程有唯一解  $y = 0$ . 代入  $y = 0$  可求得  $f''(-1) = 0$ .

4. 12/5

复合函数求导

5. 3

令  $x^2 - 3x + 2 = 0$ , 解得  $x = 1$  或  $x = 2$ . 同时,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{y}{x} = 1, \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} y - x = 1$ . 故存在 3 条渐近线.

6. 1

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解} \quad & \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 - 2x) - f(x_0 - x)}{x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{[f(x_0 - 2x) - f(x_0)] - [f(x_0 - x) - f(x_0)]}{x} \\ &= -2f'(x_0) + f'(x_0) = 1 \end{aligned}$$

二、  
1.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\sin x} - e^{x \cos x}}{x - \sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\xi} (\sin x - x \cos x)}{x - \sin x} \quad (\text{其中 } \xi \text{ 介于 } \sin x \text{ 与 } x \cos x \text{ 之间})$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{由于 } \sin x \rightarrow 0, \quad x \cos x \rightarrow 0, \quad \text{故 } \xi \rightarrow 0 \\ \text{原式} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x - x \cos x}{x - \sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \frac{1}{6}x^3 + o(x^3) - x[1 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + o(x^2)]}{x - [x - \frac{1}{6}x^3 + o(x^3)]} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \frac{1}{6}x^3 - x + \frac{1}{2}x^3 + o(x^3)}{x - x + \frac{1}{6}x^3 + o(x^3)} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{6}}{\frac{1}{6}} = 2 \end{aligned}$$

2.

$$\text{因为 } \frac{n}{\sqrt{n^2+n}} \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+1}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+2}} + L + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+n}} \leq \frac{n}{\sqrt{n^2+1}}$$

$$\text{又 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{\sqrt{n^2+n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{\sqrt{n^2+1}} = 1, \text{ 故原式} = 1.$$

$$3. \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} x(\sqrt{x^2+1} + x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+1} - x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x^2}} + 1} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

4.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{3-2e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{3+2e^{\frac{1}{x}}} \cdot \frac{\sin \pi x}{|x|} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{3-2e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{3+2e^{\frac{1}{x}}} \cdot \frac{\sin \pi x}{\pi x} \cdot (-\pi) = \frac{3-0}{3+0} \cdot (-\pi) = -\pi$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{3-2e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{3+2e^{\frac{1}{x}}} \cdot \frac{\sin \pi x}{|x|} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{3-2e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{3+2e^{\frac{1}{x}}} \cdot \frac{\sin \pi x}{\pi x} \cdot \pi = \frac{0-2}{0+2} \cdot \pi = -\pi$$

故原式  $= -\pi$ .

5.

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

其中  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \sin \frac{1}{x} = 0$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}} - e}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\frac{\ln(1+x)}{x}} - e}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e \left[ e^{\frac{\ln(1+x)}{x} - 1} - 1 \right]}{x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e \cdot \left[ \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x} - 1 \right]}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e \cdot \frac{\ln(1+x) - x}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e \cdot \frac{x \frac{1}{1+x} + 0(x^2) - 1}{x^2} = -\frac{e}{2}$$

$$\text{原式} = 0 - \frac{e}{2} = -\frac{e}{2}$$

6.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{2^x + 3^x}{2} \right)^{\frac{1}{e^{\sin x} - 1}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^{\frac{\ln \left( \frac{2^x + 3^x}{2} \right)}{e^{\sin x} - 1}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^{\frac{\ln \left( \frac{2^x + 3^x - 2}{2} + 1 \right)}{e^{\sin x} - 1}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^{\frac{\frac{2^x + 3^x - 2}{2}}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^{\frac{2^x + 3^x - 2}{2x}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^{\frac{2^x - 1}{2x} + \frac{3^x - 1}{2x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^{\frac{\ln 2 + \ln 3}{2}} = \sqrt{6}$$

三、

4. (1)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x} = 0 = f(0)$ ,  $f(x)$  在  $x=0$  处连续;

(2)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \sin \frac{1}{x} = 0$ ,  $f'(0) = 0$ ,  $f(x)$  在  $x=0$  处可导;

(3)  $x \neq 0$  时,  $f'(x) = 2x \sin \frac{1}{x} - \cos \frac{1}{x}$ ,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f'(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( 2x \sin \frac{1}{x} - \cos \frac{1}{x} \right)$  不存在,

因而  $f'(x)$  在  $x=0$  处不连续.

四、

由  $x_{n+1} - 1 = -(1 - x_n)^2 \leq 0$ , 可知该数列有上界 1.

由  $x_{n+1} = x_n(2 - x_n)$  用数学归纳法易证  $x_n > 0$ . 再由  $x_{n+1} - x_n = x_n(1 - x_n) \geq 0$  可知该数列单调增加. 由单调有界原理知  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n$  存在, 设其为  $a$ , 在递推公式两端取极限得到  $a = 2a - a^2$ , 解此方程得到  $a = 1$ .

五、

$$27. \text{ 答 } \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\sin t}{1 - \cos t}, \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \frac{1}{a(1 - \cos t)^2}, \frac{d^3 y}{dx^3} = \frac{-2 \sin t}{a^2(1 - \cos t)^4}.$$

$$\text{由参数方程可以得到} \begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} = a(1 - \cos t), \\ \frac{dy}{dt} = a \sin t, \end{cases} \quad \text{利用参数方程导数的计算公式得到}$$

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

用同样的方法可以得到  $y$  对  $x$  的二阶、三阶导数如下:

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{dy}{dx} \right) = \frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{dy}{dx} \right) \bigg/ \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{1}{a(1 - \cos t)^2}$$

$$\text{及} \quad \frac{d^3 y}{dx^3} = \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} \right) = \frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} \right) \bigg/ \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{-2 \sin t}{a^2(1 - \cos t)^4}.$$

六、

十五、解: 令  $F(x) = e^{g(x)} f(x)$ , 由已知条件,  $F(x)$  在  $[a, b]$  上连续, 在  $(a, b)$  内可导, 且

$$F(a) = e^{g(a)} f(a) = 0, \quad F(b) = e^{g(b)} f(b) = 0.$$

由洛尔定理知至少存在一点  $\xi \in (a, b)$ , 使得  $F'(\xi) = 0$ . 而

$$F'(x) = e^{g(x)} \cdot g'(x) \cdot f(x) + e^{g(x)} \cdot f'(x),$$

$$\text{由 } F(\xi) = 0 \text{ 知 } e^{g(\xi)} \cdot g'(\xi) \cdot f(\xi) + e^{g(\xi)} \cdot f'(\xi) = 0,$$

$$\text{即 } f'(\xi) + f(\xi)g'(\xi) = 0.$$