2020 级高数(上)第1章单元测验参考解答与评分标准

1. (1) 取子列 $x_{2n} = (\sqrt{2n})^{(-1)^{2n}} = \sqrt{2n} \to \infty$, $x_{2n-1} = (\sqrt{2n-1})^{(-1)^{2n-1}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2n-1}} \to 0$ $(n = 1, 2, \cdots)$,故 x_n 无界,但当 $n \to \infty$ 时不是 ∞ .

(2) 由题意,

$$0 \neq C = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{e^{x \cos x^2} - e^x}{x^n} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{e^x \left[e^{x (\cos x^2 - 1)} - 1 \right]}{x^n} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x (\cos x^2 - 1)}{x^n} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{-\frac{1}{2} x^4}{x^{n-1}} = -\frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \to 0} x^{5-n}.$$
显然,只有当 $n = 5$ 时,上式才等于非零常数.

(3) f(x) 在 x = 0.1 处无定义,故 x = 0.1 为间断点.

$$\lim_{x \to 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{\frac{x}{e^{x-1}} - 1} = \infty, \quad \lim_{x \to 1^{-}} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 1^{-}} \frac{1}{\frac{x}{e^{x-1}} - 1} = -1, \quad \lim_{x \to 1^{+}} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 1^{+}} \frac{1}{\frac{x}{e^{x-1}} - 1} = 0,$$

所以x=0为无穷间断点,x=1为跳跃间断点

(4) 因为
$$\frac{n(n+1)/2}{n^2+n+n} < \frac{1}{n^2+n+1} + \frac{2}{n^2+n+2} + \dots + \frac{n}{n^2+n+n} < \frac{n(n+1)/2}{n^2+n+1}$$
,且
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{n(n+1)/2}{n^2+n+n} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{n(n+1)/2}{n^2+n+1} = \frac{1}{2},$$

故原式 = $\frac{1}{2}$.

$$(5) \quad a = f(0) = \lim_{x \to 0} (\cos x)^{\frac{1}{x^2}} \stackrel{\text{iff}}{=} \lim_{x \to 0} \left[1 + (\cos x - 1) \right]_{x^2}^{\frac{1}{2}} = e^{\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\cos x - 1}{x^2}} = e^{\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{-\frac{1}{2}x^2}{x^2}} = e^{-\frac{1}{2}}.$$

(2)
$$\Re \underbrace{\mathbb{E}}_{t \to 0} = \lim_{t \to 0} t \tan \left[\frac{\pi}{4} (2 - t) \right] (2 \, \mathcal{H}) = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{t}{\tan \left(\frac{\pi}{4} t \right)} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{t}{\frac{\pi}{4} t} = \frac{4}{\pi} \cdot (4 \, \mathcal{H})$$

(3)
$$\lim_{x \to 0} (2^{x} + x)^{\frac{1}{\arcsin 2x}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \left[1 + (2^{x} + x - 1) \right]^{\frac{1}{\arcsin 2x}} = e^{\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2^{x} + x - 1}{2x}} (3 \%)$$

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

(4)
$$f(0+0) = \lim_{x \to 0^+} \left(\frac{2 + e^{1/x}}{1 + e^{3/x}} + \frac{\arcsin x}{\sqrt{x^2}} \right) = \lim_{x \to 0^+} \left(\frac{2e^{-3/x} + e^{-2/x}}{e^{-3/x} + 1} + \frac{x}{x} \right) = 0 + 1 = 1, \quad (3 \%)$$

所以原极限为1.

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3. (1) 由
$$\lim_{x \to a} \frac{f(x) - 1}{(x - a)^2} = -2$$
, 知此极限必为 $\frac{0}{0}$ 型, 得 $\lim_{x \to a} [f(x) - 1] = 0$, 即 $\lim_{x \to 1} f(x) = 1$. (2分)

又 f(x) 在 x = a 处连续, 故 $f(a) = \lim_{x \to a} f(x) = 1$. (2分)

(2) 因为
$$\lim_{x\to a} \frac{f(x)-1}{(x-a)^2} = -2$$
,根据局部保号性,在 $x=a$ 的某去心邻域内, $\frac{f(x)-1}{(x-a)^2} < 0$,得 $f(x)$ $-1 < 0$,所以 $f(x) < 1$. (4分)

4. 显然,
$$0 < a_n \le 1$$
,即 $\{a_n\}$ 有界 (3分). $a_1 = 1$, $a_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$, $a_1 > a_2$. 设 $a_{n-1} > a_n$,则

$$a_n - a_{n+1} = \sqrt{\frac{a_{n-1}}{1 + a_{n-1}}} - \sqrt{\frac{a_n}{1 + a_n}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{a_{n-1}}{1 + a_{n-1}}}} + \sqrt{\frac{a_n}{1 + a_n}} \cdot \frac{a_{n-1} - a_n}{(1 + a_{n-1})(1 + a_n)} > 0,$$

即 $\{a_n\}$ 单减,从而 $\{a_n\}$ 收敛. (5分)

令
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} a_n = a$$
 ,则在 $a_{n+1} = \sqrt{\frac{a_n}{1+a_n}}$ 两边取极限得 $a = \sqrt{\frac{a}{1+a}}$,故 $\lim_{n\to\infty} a_n = \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}$. (2 分)

5. 由题意,
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{ax^2 + bx + c - \cos x}{x^2} = 0$$
 ,故 $\lim_{x\to 0} (ax^2 + bx + c - \cos x) = 0$,得 $c = 1$. (4 分)

从而,
$$0 = \lim_{x \to 0} \left(a + \frac{b}{x} + \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} \right) = a + \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{b}{x} + \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2}x^2}{x^2}$$
,得 $b = 0, a = -\frac{1}{2}$. (6分)

6.
$$f(0+0) = \lim_{x \to 0^+} \frac{3\arctan x + b\sin 2x}{\ln(1+x)} = 3\lim_{x \to 0^+} \frac{\arctan x}{x} + b\lim_{x \to 0^+} \frac{\sin 2x}{x} = 3 + 2b$$
, (3 分)

$$f(0-0) = \lim_{r \to 0^{-}} \frac{1 - \sqrt[a]{1 - x^{2}}}{r^{2}} = -\lim_{r \to 0^{-}} \frac{\left[1 + (-x^{2})\right]^{\frac{1}{a}} - 1}{r^{2}} = -\lim_{r \to 0^{-}} \frac{\frac{1}{a}(-x^{2})}{r^{2}} = \frac{1}{a} . (3 \%)$$

因为 f(x) 在 x = 0 处连续,所以 f(0+0) = f(0-0) = f(0) = 1,故 a = 1, b = -1. (3分)

7. 显然,
$$x = k$$
 ($k = -1, -2, \cdots$) 及 $x = 1$ 为 $f(x)$ 的间断点. (2 分)

$$k = -1$$
 时, $\lim_{x \to -1} f(x) = \lim_{x \to -1} \frac{x^3 - x}{\sin \pi x} = \lim_{x \to -1} \frac{3x^2 - 1}{\pi \cos \pi x} = -\frac{2}{\pi}$,故 $x = -1$ 为可去间断点. (3 分)

$$k = -2, -3, \cdots$$
 时, $\lim_{x \to k} f(x) = \lim_{x \to k} \frac{x^3 - x}{\sin \pi x} = \infty$, 故 $x = k$ $(k = -2, -3, \cdots)$ 为无穷间断点. (2 分)

 $\lim_{x \to 1} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 1} \left[\ln(1+x) + \sin \frac{1}{x^2 - 1} \right]$ 不存在也不为 ∞ ,故x = 1为第二类(振荡)间断点. (2分) 对于分段点 x=0,因为

$$\lim_{x \to 0^{-}} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{x^{3} - x}{\sin \pi x} = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{3x^{2} - 1}{\pi \cos \pi x} = -\frac{1}{\pi}, \quad \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \left[\ln(1 + x) + \sin \frac{1}{x^{2} - 1} \right] = -\sin 1,$$
故 $x = 0$ 为 $f(x)$ 的跳跃间断点. (3 分)

8. (1) 令
$$F(x) = f(x) + 2x - 1$$
,则 $F(x)$ 在 $[0,1]$ 上连续,且 $F(0) = -1$, $F(1) = 2$. (2分)

(2) 因为 f(x) 在 [0,2] 上连续,所以 f(x) 在 [0,2] 上有最大值 M 和最小值 m. 从而

$$m \le f(0), f(1), f(2) \le M$$
, $6m \le 2f(0) + f(1) + 3f(2) \le 6M$,
$$m \le \frac{2f(0) + f(1) + 3f(2)}{6} \le M \cdot (4 \frac{2}{3})$$

由介值定理,存在 $\xi \in [0,2]$,使得 $f(\xi) = \frac{2f(0) + f(1) + 3f(2)}{6}$,即 $2f(0) + f(1) + 3f(2) = 6f(\xi)$. (3分)