# 第1讲 极限强化练习参考答案

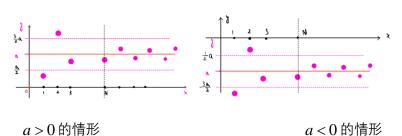
# 1.【答案】A

【解答】对于选项(A)和(B): 由于 $\lim_{n\to\infty}a_n=a$ 且 $a\neq 0$ 。取 $\varepsilon=\frac{|a|}{2}>0$ ,则 $\exists N>0$ ,使得当

n > N 时,恒有 $\left|a_n - a\right| < \frac{\left|a\right|}{2}$  成立,从而当n > N 时有:

$$\left|a_{n}\right| = \left|\left(a_{n} - a\right) + a\right| \ge \left|a\right| - \left|a_{n} - a\right| > \left|a\right| - \frac{\left|a\right|}{2} = \frac{\left|a\right|}{2} \circ (\text{如图所示})$$

故(A)正确,(B)错误。



(a)

对于选项(C): 取 
$$a_n = a - \frac{2}{n}$$
 , 则  $\lim_{n \to \infty} a_n = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left( a - \frac{2}{n} \right) = a$  , 但  $a_n = a - \frac{2}{n} < a - \frac{1}{n}$  , 故 (C)

错误。

对于选项(D): 取 
$$a_n = a + \frac{2}{n}$$
, 则  $\lim_{n \to \infty} a_n = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left( a + \frac{2}{n} \right) = a$ , 但  $a_n = a + \frac{2}{n} > a + \frac{1}{n}$ , 故 (D) 错

误。

综上所述, 答案选(A)。

2. 【解答】记 
$$f(x) = \frac{2 + e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{1 + e^{\frac{4}{x}}} + \frac{\sin x}{|x|} = \begin{cases} \frac{2 + e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{4} + \frac{\sin x}{x}, & x > 0\\ 1 + e^{\frac{1}{x}} + \frac{\sin x}{x}, & x > 0 \end{cases}$$
 因为

$$\lim_{x \to 0^{-}} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \left( \frac{2 + e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{1 + e^{\frac{4}{x}}} - \frac{\sin x}{x} \right) = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \left( \frac{2 + e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{1 + e^{\frac{4}{x}}} \right) - \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 2 - 1 = 1,$$

$$\exists \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \left( \frac{2 + e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{1 + e^{\frac{4}{x}}} + \frac{\sin x}{x} \right) = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{2 + e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{1 + e^{\frac{4}{x}}} + \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{\sin x}{x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \left( \frac{\frac{2}{\frac{4}{x}} + \frac{1}{\frac{3}{x}}}{\frac{1}{\frac{4}{x}} + 1} \right) + 1 = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \left( \frac{2e^{-\frac{4}{x}} + e^{-\frac{3}{x}}}{\frac{-\frac{4}{x}}{x} + 1} \right) + 1 = 0 + 1 = 1,$$

所以 
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \left( \frac{2 + e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{1 + e^{\frac{4}{x}}} + \frac{\sin x}{|x|} \right) = 1_{\circ}$$

【注】在求 
$$\lim_{x\to 0^{\pm}} \frac{2+e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{1+e^{\frac{4}{x}}}$$
时,可以用如下换元法:

$$\lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{2 + e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{1 + e^{\frac{4}{x}}} \underbrace{u = e^{\frac{1}{x}}}_{u \to +\infty} \lim_{u \to +\infty} \frac{2 + u}{1 + u^{4}} = 0; \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{2 + e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{1 + e^{\frac{4}{x}}} \underbrace{u = e^{\frac{1}{x}}}_{u \to 0} \lim_{u \to 0} \frac{2 + u}{1 + u^{4}} = 2.$$

# 3. 【答案】C

【解答】方法一: 由 
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\sin 6x + xf(x)}{x^3} = 0$$
得, $\frac{\sin 6x + xf(x)}{x^3} = \alpha$ ,其中 $\alpha \to 0(x \to 0)$ ;

所以 
$$f(x) = \frac{\alpha x^3 - \sin 6x}{x}$$
, 从而

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{6 + f(x)}{x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{6 + \frac{\alpha x^3 - \sin 6x}{x}}{x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\alpha x^3 + 6x - \sin 6x}{x^3}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{6x - \sin 6x}{x^3} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{6 - 6\cos 6x}{3x^2} = 2 \cdot \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - \cos 6x}{x^2}$$
$$= 2 \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2} \times 36x^2}{x^2} = 36$$

方法二: 由泰勒公式可得, 当 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时.

$$\sin 6x = 6x - \frac{(6x)^3}{3!} + o(x^3) = 6x - 36x^3 + o(x^3)$$

$$= -36 + \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{6x + xf(x)}{x^3} = -36 + \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{6 + f(x)}{x^2},$$

可得 
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{6+f(x)}{r^2} = 36.$$

注 : 
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{6 + f(x)}{x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{6x + xf(x)}{x^3} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\left(\sin 6x + xf(x)\right) + \left(6x - \sin 6x\right)}{x^3}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin 6x + xf(x)}{x^3} + \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{6x - \sin 6x}{x^3} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{6x - \sin 6x}{x^3}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{6x - \left[6x - \frac{(6x)^3}{3!} + o(x^3)\right]}{x^3} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{36x^3 + o(x^3)}{x^3} = 36$$

故答案选(C)。

【注】对于选择题,有时我们可以采用特例法求解。在此题中  $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\sin 6x + xf(x)}{x^3} = 0$ ,作

为特例, 我们取 
$$\frac{\sin 6x + xf(x)}{x^3} = 0$$
, 即  $f(x) = \frac{-\sin 6x}{x}$ , 从而

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{6 + f(x)}{x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{6 - \frac{\sin 6x}{x}}{x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{6x - \sin 6x}{x^3} = 36$$

4. 【解答】

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

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\ln\left(1 + \frac{\cos x - 1}{3}\right)}{x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\cos x - 1}{3x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{-\frac{1}{2}x^2}{3x^2} = -\frac{1}{6}$$

5. 【解答】 
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \left( \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} - \frac{\cos^2 x}{x^2} \right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^2 - \sin^2 x \cos^2 x}{x^2 \sin^2 x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^2 - \sin^2 x \cos^2 x}{x^4} \circ \frac{1}{x^4} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^2 - \sin^2 x \cos^2 x}{x^4} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^2 - \sin^2 x \cos^2 x}{x^4} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^2 - \sin^2 x \cos^2 x}{x^4} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^2 - \sin^2 x \cos^2 x}{x^4} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^2 - \sin^2 x \cos^2 x}{x^4} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^2 - \sin^2 x \cos^2 x}{x^4} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^2 - \sin^2 x \cos^2 x}{x^4} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^2 - \sin^2 x \cos^2 x}{x^4} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^2 - \sin^2 x \cos^2 x}{x^4} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^2 - \sin^2 x \cos^2 x}{x^4} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^2 - \sin^2 x \cos^2 x}{x^4} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^2 - \sin^2 x \cos^2 x}{x^4} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^2 - \sin^2 x \cos^2 x}{x^4} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^2 - \sin^2 x \cos^2 x}{x^4} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^2 - \sin^2 x \cos^2 x}{x^4} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^2 - \sin^2 x \cos^2 x}{x^4} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^2 - \sin^2 x \cos^2 x}{x^4} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^2 - \sin^2 x \cos^2 x}{x^4} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^2 - \sin^2 x \cos^2 x}{x^4} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^2 - \sin^2 x \cos^2 x}{x^4} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^2 - \sin^2 x \cos^2 x}{x^4} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^2 - \sin^2 x \cos^2 x}{x^4} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^2 - \sin^2 x \cos^2 x}{x^4} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^2 - \sin^2 x \cos^2 x}{x^4} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^2 - \sin^2 x \cos^2 x}{x^4} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^2 - \sin^2 x \cos^2 x}{x^4} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^2 - \sin^2 x \cos^2 x}{x^4} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^2 - \sin^2 x \cos^2 x}{x^4} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^2 - \sin^2 x \cos^2 x}{x^4} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^2 - \sin^2 x \cos^2 x}{x^4} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^2 - \sin^2 x}{x^4} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^2 - \sin^$$

下面用两种方法计算该极限:

方法一: 
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^2 - \sin^2 x \cos^2 x}{x^4} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^2 - \frac{1}{4} \sin^2 2x}{x^4} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{4x^2 - \sin^2 2x}{4x^4}$$
$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{4} \sin^2 2x \cos^2 2x = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{4x - \sin^2 2x}{4x^4}$$
$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{8x - 4\sin 2x \cos 2x}{16x^3} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{4x - \sin 4x}{8x^3} \circ \frac{1}{4} \cos^2 2x = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{4x - \sin 4x}{8x^3} = \lim_$$

由洛必达法则以及等价无穷小替换可得

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{4x - \sin 4x}{8x^3} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{4 - 4\cos 4x}{24x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - \cos 4x}{6x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2}(4x)^2}{6x^2} = \frac{4}{3}$$

或者利用泰勒公式可得

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{4x - \sin 4x}{8x^3} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{4x - \left[4x - \frac{1}{3!}(4x)^3 + o(x^3)\right]}{8x^3} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{32}{3}x^3 + o(x^3)}{8x^3} = \frac{4}{3}$$

故, 
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \left( \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} - \frac{\cos^2 x}{x^2} \right) = \frac{4}{3}$$
 o

方法二: 
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{x^2 - \sin^2 x \cos^2 x}{x^4} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{(x - \sin x \cos x)(x + \sin x \cos x)}{x^4}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\sin 2x\right)\left(x + \frac{1}{2}\sin 2x\right)}{x^4} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\left(2x - \sin 2x\right)\left(2x + \sin 2x\right)}{4x^4}$$

下面采用两种方式计算该极限:

其一.

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{(2x - \sin 2x)(2x + \sin 2x)}{4x^4} = \frac{1}{4} \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2x - \sin 2x}{x^3} \cdot \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2x + \sin 2x}{x}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \lim_{x \to 0} \left( 2 + \frac{\sin 2x}{x} \right) \cdot \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2x - \sin 2x}{x^3} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot (2 + 2) \cdot \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2x - \sin 2x}{x^3}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2x - \sin 2x}{x^3} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2 - 2\cos 2x}{3x^2} = \frac{2}{3} \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{x^2} = \frac{2}{3} \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2}(2x)^2}{x^2} = \frac{4}{3}$$

其二.

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{(2x - \sin 2x)(2x + \sin 2x)}{4x^4} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\left[2x - \left(2x - \frac{1}{3!}(2x)^3 + o\left(x^3\right)\right)\right] \cdot \left[2x + 2x - \frac{1}{3!}(2x)^3 + o\left(x^3\right)\right]}{4x^4}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\left[\frac{4}{3}x^3 + o(x^3)\right] \left[4x - \frac{4}{3}x^3 + o(x^3)\right]}{4x^4} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{16}{3}x^4 + o(x^4)}{4x^4} = \frac{4}{3}$$

故

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \left( \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} - \frac{\cos^2 x}{x^2} \right) = \frac{4}{3} .$$

# 6.【答案】0.

【解答】因为

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{x^3 + x^2 + 1}{2^x + x^3} \stackrel{\frac{\infty}{\infty}}{=} \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{3x^2 + 2x}{2^x \ln 2 + 3x^2} \stackrel{\frac{\infty}{\infty}}{=} \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{6x + 2}{2^x \ln^2 2 + 6x} \stackrel{\frac{\infty}{\infty}}{=} \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{6}{2^x \ln^3 2 + 6} = 0$$

又因为
$$|\sin x + \cos x| \le 2$$
,故  $\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{x^3 + x^2 + 1}{2^x + x^3} (\sin x + \cos x) = 0$ 。

7.【解达到】方法一:

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

下面用两种方式求该极限:

(1) 
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin x - x}{x^3} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\cos x - 1}{3x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{-\frac{1}{2}x^2}{3x^2} = -\frac{1}{6}$$

(2) 
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin x - x}{x^3} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\left[ x - \frac{1}{3!} x^3 + o(x^3) \right] - x}{x^3} = -\frac{1}{6}$$

故原式=
$$-\frac{1}{6}$$
。

方法二: 
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{x^2} \ln \frac{\sin x}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\ln \frac{\sin x}{x}}{x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{2x} \cdot \frac{x}{\sin x} \cdot \frac{x \cos x - \sin x}{x^2}$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x \cos x - \sin x}{x^3} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{-x \sin x}{3x^2} = -\frac{1}{6} \circ$$

8、【解答】 
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{[\sin x - \sin(\sin x)]\sin x}{x^4} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{[\sin x - \sin(\sin x)]x}{x^4} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin x - \sin(\sin x)}{x^3}$$

下面用三种方法求: 
$$I = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin x - \sin(\sin x)}{x^3}$$
。

方法一: 
$$I = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\cos x - \cos(\sin x) \cdot \cos x}{3x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\cos x \left[1 - \cos(\sin x)\right]}{3x^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - \cos(\sin x)}{x^2} = \frac{1}{3} \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2} (\sin x)^2}{x^2} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2} x^2}{x^2} = \frac{1}{6}$$

方法二: 
$$I = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin x - \sin(\sin x)}{\sin^3 x} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{t - \sin t}{t^3} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{t - \left(t - \frac{t^3}{3!} + o(t^3)\right)}{t^3}$$

$$= \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\frac{1}{6}t^3 + o(t^3)}{t^3} = \frac{1}{6}$$

方法三: 当 $x \to 0$ 时 $\sin x \to 0$ ,  $\sin(\sin x) = \sin x - \frac{\sin^3 x}{3!} + o(\sin^3 x)$ ,

所以 
$$\sin x - \sin(\sin x) = \frac{\sin^3 x}{3!} + o(\sin^3 x) \sim \frac{\sin^3 x}{6} \sim \frac{x^3}{6}$$
,

故

$$I = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{1}{6}x^3}{x^3} = \frac{1}{6}$$

综上所述, 
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{[\sin x - \sin(\sin x)]\sin x}{x^4} = \frac{1}{6}$$
 。

#### 【注】我们对方法三作如下说明:

由泰勒公式可得, 若  $x \rightarrow \Phi$  时,  $\varphi(x) \rightarrow 0$ , 则

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

从而
$$\varphi(x) - \sin(\varphi(x)) \sim \frac{\varphi^3(x)}{6}$$
,这个结论可直接使用。

# 9.【答案】2.

【解答】 
$$1 = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - \cos[xf(x)]}{(e^{x^2} - 1)f(x)} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2}[xf(x)]^2}{x^2f(x)} = \frac{1}{2}\lim_{x \to 0} f(x)$$
,由于  $f(x)$  在  $x = 0$  处连

续,所以
$$\lim_{x\to 0} f(x) = f(0)$$
,从而 $1 = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x\to 0} f(x) = \frac{1}{2} f(0)$ ,故 $f(0) = 2$ 。

# 10.【解答】

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{(1 - \cos x) \left[ x - \ln(1 + \tan x) \right]}{\sin^4 x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2} x^2 \left[ x - \ln(1 + \tan x) \right]}{x^4} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x - \ln(1 + \tan x)}{x^2}$$

下面用三种方法计算上式中的极限:  $I = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{x - \ln(1 + \tan x)}{x^2}$ .

方法一: 
$$I = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x - \ln(1 + \tan x)}{x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - \frac{\sec^2 x}{1 + \tan x}}{2x} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 + \tan x - \sec^2 x}{x(1 + \tan x)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\tan x (1 - \tan x)}{x (1 + \tan x)} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x (1 - \tan x)}{x (1 + \tan x)} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - \tan x}{1 + \tan x} = \frac{1}{2} \circ$$

方法二: 当
$$x \to 0$$
时,  $\tan x \to 0$ ,  $\ln(1 + \tan x) = \tan x - \frac{1}{2} \tan^2 x + o(\tan^2 x)$ ,

所以 
$$I = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x - \left(\tan x - \frac{1}{2}\tan^2 x + o\left(\tan^2 x\right)\right)}{x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x - \tan x}{x^2} + \frac{1}{2}\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\tan^2 x}{x^2}$$

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

方法三:

$$I = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x - \tan x + \tan x - \ln(1 + \tan x)}{x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x - \tan x}{x^2} + \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\tan x - \ln(1 + \tan x)}{x^2},$$

$$\pm \mp \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x - \tan x}{x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x - \left(x + \frac{1}{3}x^3 + o\left(x^3\right)\right)}{x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{-\frac{1}{3}x^3 + o\left(x^3\right)}{x^2} = 0,$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\tan x - \ln(1 + \tan x)}{x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\tan x - \ln(1 + \tan x)}{\tan^2 x} \stackrel{t = \tan x}{=} \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{t - \ln(1 + t)}{t^2}$$

$$= \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{t - \left(t - \frac{1}{2}t^2 + o\left(t^2\right)\right)}{t^2} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2}t^2 + o\left(t^2\right)}{t^2} = \frac{1}{2}, \quad \text{Figure } I = \frac{1}{2} \circ$$

故原式 =  $\frac{1}{2}I = \frac{1}{4}$ 。

11. 【答案】  $\frac{3}{2}$ e.

【解答】 方法一: 
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{e - e^{\cos x}}{\sqrt[3]{1 + x^2} - 1} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{e - e^{\cos x}}{\frac{1}{3}x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{e^{\cos x} \cdot \sin x}{\frac{2}{3}x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{e^{\cos x} \cdot x}{\frac{2}{3}x} = \frac{3}{2}e_{\circ}$$

方法二: 
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{e - e^{\cos x}}{\sqrt[3]{1 + x^2} - 1} \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{e^{\cos x} \left( e^{1 - \cos x} - 1 \right)}{\frac{1}{3} x^2} = 3e \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} = \frac{3}{2}e$$

方法三: 设 $f(t) = e^t$ ,则f(t)在 $[\cos x,1]$ 上连续可导,由拉格朗日中值定理可知

 $\exists \xi \in (\cos x, 1) \notin f(1) - f(\cos x) = f'(\xi)(1 - \cos x), \quad \text{即 } e - e^{\cos x} = e^{\xi}(1 - \cos x), \quad \text{由于}$ 

 $\cos x < \xi < 1$ ,故当  $x \to 0$  时,  $\xi \to 1$ ,从而  $\lim_{x \to 0} e^{\xi} = \lim_{\xi \to 1} e^{\xi} = e$ ,故

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{e - e^{\cos x}}{\sqrt[3]{1 + x^2} - 1} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{e^{\xi} (1 - \cos x)}{\frac{1}{3} x^2} = e \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2} x^2}{\frac{1}{3} x^2} = \frac{3}{2} e$$

12.【解答】 
$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \left( x^{\frac{1}{x}} - 1 \right)^{\frac{1}{\ln x}} = e^{\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\ln \left( \frac{1}{x^x - 1} \right)}{\ln x}}, \quad \text{下面计算极限} \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\ln \left( \frac{1}{x^x} - 1 \right)}{\ln x}.$$

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\ln\left(\frac{1}{x^{x}} - 1\right)}{\ln x} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\ln\left(e^{\frac{1}{x}\ln x} - 1\right)_{\frac{\infty}{\infty}}}{\ln x} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{e^{\frac{1}{x}\ln x} \frac{1 - \ln x}{x^{2}}}{\frac{1}{e^{x}} \ln x}}{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{e^{\frac{1}{x}\ln x} \frac{1 - \ln x}{x^{2}}}{\frac{1}{x}\left(e^{\frac{1}{x}\ln x} - 1\right)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{e^{\frac{1}{x} \ln x}}{\frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{x} \ln x} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{e^{\frac{1}{x} \ln x}}{\ln x} (1 - \ln x) = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{1 - \ln x}{\ln x} = -1,$$

故 原式 =e<sup>-1</sup>。

【注】对于 
$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\ln\left(x^{\frac{1}{x}} - 1\right)}{\ln x}$$
,我们介绍另外一种求法:

$$\lim_{\substack{x \to +\infty \\ x \to +\infty}} \frac{\ln\left(x^{\frac{1}{x}} - 1\right)}{\ln x} = \lim_{\substack{x \to +\infty \\ x \to +\infty}} \frac{\ln\left(e^{\frac{1}{x}\ln x} - 1\right)}{\ln x},$$

设  $f(t) = e^t$ ,则 f(t) 在  $\left[0, \frac{\ln x}{x}\right]$  上满足拉格朗日中值定理,从而存在  $\xi \in \left(0, \frac{\ln x}{x}\right)$ ,使  $e^{\frac{\ln x}{x}} - 1 = f\left(\frac{\ln x}{x}\right) - f(0) = f'(\xi)\left(\frac{\ln x}{x} - 0\right) = e^{\xi} \cdot \frac{\ln x}{x}$ ,

由于  $\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x} = 0$ ,从而  $x \to +\infty$ 时  $\xi \to 0$ ,由此可得

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\ln \left( e^{\frac{\ln x}{x}} - 1 \right)}{\ln x} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\ln \left( e^{\xi} \cdot \frac{\ln x}{x} \right)}{\ln x} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\xi + \ln \frac{\ln x}{x}}{\ln x} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\xi + \ln \ln x - \ln x}{\ln x}$$

$$= -1 + \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\xi}{\ln x} + \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\ln \ln x}{\ln x} = -1 + 0 + \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\ln \ln x}{\ln x} = -1 + \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\ln \ln x}{\ln x} = -1 + \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\frac{1}{\infty} \cdot \frac{1}{x}}{\ln x} = -1$$

# 13.【答案】B.

【解答】方法一: 因为 f(x) 在 x = 0 处可导,且 f(0) = 0,所以

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^2 f(x) - 2f(x^3)}{x^3} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} - 2\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x^3)}{x^3} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} - 2\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x^3) - f(0)}{x^3}$$

$$= f'(0) - 2f'(0) = -f'(0)$$

方法二: 因为 f(x) 在 x=0 处可导, 所以 f(x) 在 x=0 处可微, 从而

$$f(x)=f(0)+f'(0)\cdot x+o(x)=f'(0)\cdot x+o(x),$$

$$f(x^3)=f(0)+f'(0)x^3+o(x^3)=f'(0)x^3+o(x^3)$$

于是, 
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^2 f(x) - 2f(x^3)}{x^3} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^2 \left( f'(0)x + o(x) \right) - 2 \left( x^3 f'(0) + o(x^3) \right)}{x^3}$$
$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{-f'(0)x^3 + o(x^3)}{x^3} = -f'(0) \circ$$
 故答案选 (B) 。

#### 14.【解答】

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

下面用两种方法求  $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\ln(1+x)-x}{x^2}$  。

方法一: 利用洛必达法则

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

方法二: 利用泰勒公式

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\ln(1+x) - x}{x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + o(x^2) - x}{x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{-\frac{1}{2}x^2 + o(x^2)}{x^2} = -\frac{1}{2} \circ$$

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

15.【解答】方法一: 利用洛必达法则

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{1 + 2\sin x} - x - 1}{x \ln(1 + x)} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{1 + 2\sin x} - x - 1}{x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{2\cos x}{2\sqrt{1 + 2\sin x}} - 1}{2x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\cos x - \sqrt{1 + 2\sin x}}{2x\sqrt{1 + 2\sin x}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\cos x - \sqrt{1 + 2\sin x}}{2x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{-\sin x - \frac{2\cos x}{2\sqrt{1 + 2\sin x}}}{2} = -\frac{1}{2}.$$

方法二: 分子有理化

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{1 + 2\sin x} - x - 1}{x \ln(1 + x)} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{1 + 2\sin x} - (x + 1)}{x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{(1 + 2\sin x) - (x + 1)^2}{x^2 \left[\sqrt{1 + 2\sin x} + (x + 1)\right]}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2\sin x - x^2 - 2x}{2x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin x - x}{x^2} - \frac{1}{2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\cos x - 1}{2x} - \frac{1}{2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{-\frac{1}{2}x^2}{2x} - \frac{1}{2} = -\frac{1}{2} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

方法三: 利用泰勒公式

由于 
$$(1+x)^{\alpha} = 1 + \alpha x + \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)}{2!}x^2 + o(x^2)$$
,且  $x \to 0$  时,  $\sin x \to 0$ ,

所以 
$$(1+2\sin x)^{\frac{1}{2}} = 1 + \frac{1}{2}(2\sin x) + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2} - 1)(2\sin x)^2 + o(\sin^2 x)$$

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

故 
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{1 + 2\sin x} - x - 1}{x\ln(1 + x)} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 + \sin x - \frac{1}{2}\sin^2 x + o(\sin^2 x) - x - 1}{x^2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin x - x - \frac{1}{2}\sin^2 x + o(\sin^2 x)}{x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin x - x}{x^2} - \frac{1}{2} = -\frac{1}{2} \circ$$

# 16. 【解答】

$$\lim_{x \to 0} (\cos 2x + 2x \sin x)^{\frac{1}{x^4}} = e^{\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\ln(\cos 2x + 2x \sin x)}{x^4}} = e^{\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\ln[1 + (\cos 2x + 2x \sin x - 1)]}{x^4}} = e^{\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\cos 2x - 1 + 2x \sin x}{x^4}} \circ$$

下面用两种方法求指数部分的极限。

方法一: 利用洛必达法则

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\cos 2x - 1 + 2x \sin x}{x^4} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2(\sin x + x \cos x) - 2\sin 2x}{4x^3}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin x + x \cos x - \sin 2x}{2x^3} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2 \cos x - x \sin x - 2 \cos 2x}{6x^2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{-3\sin x - x\cos x + 4\sin 2x}{12x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{8\cos 2x - 4\cos x + x\sin x}{12} = \frac{1}{3}$$

故 
$$\lim_{x \to 0} (\cos 2x + 2x \sin x)^{\frac{1}{x^4}} = e^{\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\cos 2x - 1 + 2x \sin x}{x^4}} = e^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

方法二: 利用泰勒公式

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\cos 2x - 1 + 2x \sin x}{x^4} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\left[1 - \frac{1}{2!}(2x)^2 + \frac{1}{4!}(2x)^4 + o(x^4)\right] - 1 + 2x\left[x - \frac{1}{3!}x^3 + o(x^3)\right]}{x^4} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{1}{3}x^4 + o(x^4)}{x^4} = \frac{1}{3},$$

从而 
$$\lim_{x \to 0} (\cos 2x + 2x \sin x)^{\frac{1}{x^4}} = e^{\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\cos 2x - 1 + 2x \sin x}{x^4}} = e^{\frac{1}{3}} \circ$$

# 17. 【答案】B

【解答】方法一: 由
$$\lim_{x\to a} \frac{f(x)-a}{x-a} = b$$
 得, $\lim_{x\to a} (f(x)-a)=0$ ,所以 $\lim_{x\to a} f(x)=a$ ,从而

$$\lim_{x \to a} \frac{\sin f(x) - \sin a}{x - a} = \lim_{x \to a} \frac{2 \sin \frac{f(x) - a}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{f(x) + a}{2}}{x - a} = \lim_{x \to a} \frac{2 \frac{f(x) - a}{2}}{x - a} \cdot \cos \frac{f(x) + a}{2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to a} \left( \frac{f(x) - a}{x - a} \cos \frac{f(x) + a}{2} \right) = b \cos a$$

方法二:同"方法一"中的分析可得 $\lim_{x\to a}f(x)=a$ ,对函数 $g(t)=\sin t$ 使用拉格朗日中值定

理得,存在介于f(x)与a之间的点 $\xi$ ,使得

$$\sin f(x) - \sin a = g(f(x)) - g(a) = g'(\xi)(f(x) - a) = \cos \xi(f(x) - a),$$

这里 $\xi \to a(x \to a)$ 。

因此 
$$\lim_{x \to a} \frac{\sin f(x) - \sin a}{x - a} = \lim_{x \to a} \cos \xi \frac{f(x) - a}{x - a} = b \cos a$$

选项(D)的错误在于 f(x) 在 x = a 处不一定连续,尽管  $\lim_{x \to a} f(x) = a$  ,但 f(a) 不一定等于 a 。故答案选(B)。

18.【答案】 $\frac{1}{2}$ 

【解答】分别计算极限 
$$\lim_{x\to\infty} \left(\frac{x+c}{x-c}\right)^x$$
,  $\lim_{x\to\infty} \left[f(x)-f(x-1)\right]$ 。

$$\lim_{x\to\infty} \left(\frac{x+c}{x-c}\right)^x = e^{\lim_{x\to\infty} x \ln\left(\frac{x+c}{x-c}\right)} = e^{\lim_{x\to\infty} x \ln\left(1+\frac{2c}{x-c}\right)} = e^{\lim_{x\to\infty} x \cdot \frac{2c}{x-c}} = e^{2c};$$

由拉格朗日中值定理可得,存在 $\xi \in (x-1,x)$ ,使得

$$f(x) - f(x-1) = f'(\xi) \left[ x - (x-1) \right] = f'(\xi)$$

因为 $x-1 < \xi < x$ , 所以当 $x \to \infty$ 时,  $\xi \to \infty$ , 从而

$$\lim_{x\to\infty} [f(x)-f(x-1)] = \lim_{x\to\infty} f'(\xi) = e_0$$

由题设可得 $e^{2c} = e$ ,解得 $c = \frac{1}{2}$ 。

# 19. 【答案】C

【解答】方法一: 因为
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \left[ \frac{1}{x} - \left( \frac{1}{x} - a \right) e^x \right] = 1$$
,所以 $1 = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{1 - (1 - ax)e^x}{x}$ 。

下面用两种方法计算该极限:

其一, 
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{1-(1-ax)e^x}{x} = \lim_{x\to 0} [ae^x - (1-ax)e^x] = a-1;$$

$$\not \sqsubseteq \neg, \quad \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - (1 - ax)e^x}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - (1 - ax)[1 + x + o(x)]}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{(a - 1)x + o(x)}{x} = a - 1.$$

所以, a-1=1, 从而 a=2。

方法二:

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

所以, a-1=1, 从而 a=2。

20.【解答】记 $f(x) = \int_0^x \ln(1+t^2) dt$ ,由于 $\ln(1+x^2) > 0$ ,(x > 0)且单调递增,故 当

$$x \to +\infty$$
 时,  $f(x) \ge \int_1^x \ln(1+t^2) dt \ge \int_1^x \ln 2 dt = (x-1) \ln 2 \to +\infty$ ,

所以 
$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} f(x) = +\infty$$
 。由  $\lim_{x \to +\infty} F(x) = 0$  得  $\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x^{\alpha}} = 0$ ,所以  $\alpha > 0$  。

再由 
$$0 = \lim_{x \to +\infty} F(x) = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x^{\alpha}} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\ln(1+x^2)}{\alpha x^{\alpha-1}}, \quad$$
 得  $\alpha > 1$ ,此时

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\ln(1+x^2)}{\alpha x^{\alpha-1}} \stackrel{\stackrel{\frown}{=}}{=} \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{2x}{(1+x^2)\alpha(\alpha-1)x^{\alpha-2}} = \frac{2}{\alpha(\alpha-1)} \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{x}{x^{\alpha}(1+\frac{1}{x^2})} = 0$$

综上所述,  $\alpha$  的取值范围为 $1 < \alpha < 3$ 。

# 【注】我们也可以由

$$\int_0^x \ln(1+t^2) dt > \int_{\frac{x}{2}}^x \ln(1+t^2) dt > \int_{\frac{x}{2}}^x \ln[1+(\frac{x}{2})^2] dt = \ln[1+(\frac{x}{2})^2] \int_{\frac{x}{2}}^x 1 dt$$

$$= \frac{x}{2} \ln(1 + \frac{x^2}{4}) \to +\infty (x \to +\infty)$$

得出 
$$\int_0^x \ln(1+t^2) dt \to +\infty, (x \to +\infty).$$

# 21. 【答案】B

【解答】 由 
$$1 = \lim_{x \to 0} (e^x + ax^2 + bx)^{\frac{1}{x^2}} = e^{\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{x^2} \ln(e^x + ax^2 + bx)} = e^{\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{x^2} \ln[1 + (e^x + ax^2 + bx - 1)]} = e^{\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{e^x + ax^2 + bx - 1}{x^2}}$$

得 
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{e^x + ax^2 + bx - 1}{x^2} = 0$$
。

所以,
$$0 = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{e^x + ax^2 + bx - 1}{x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{[1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + o(x^2)] + ax^2 + bx - 1}{x^2}$$
$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{(1+b)x + (\frac{1}{2} + a)x^2 + o(x^2)}{x^2},$$
$$故 b = -1, \quad a = -\frac{1}{2}, \quad \text{这选 (B)} \quad .$$

【注】我们也可以利用洛必达法则由  $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{e^x + ax^2 + bx - 1}{x^2} = 0$  确定其中的参数 a , b 。

请同学们自己试一试。

# 22.【答案】B.

【解答】 当 
$$x \to 0$$
 时,  $(1-\cos x)\ln(1+x^2) \sim \frac{1}{2}x^2 \cdot x^2 = \frac{1}{2}x^4$ ;  $x\sin(x^n) \sim x \cdot x^n = x^{n+1}$ ;  $e^{x^2} - 1 \sim x^2$ 。 由题设可得,  $4 > n+1 > 2$ , 所以正整数  $n = 2$ 。

故答案选(B)。

23. 【证明】方法一: 由泰勒公式可得

$$f(x) = f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}x^2 + o(x^2)(x \to 0) ,$$

分别取 x = h, 2h, 3h 得

$$f(h) = f(0) + f'(0)h + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}h^2 + o(h^2),$$
  

$$f(2h) = f(0) + f'(0) \cdot 2h + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}(2h)^2 + o(h^2),$$
  

$$f(3h) = f(0) + f'(0) \cdot 3h + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}(3h)^2 + o(h^2),$$

于是

$$\lambda_1 f(h) + \lambda_2 f(2h) + \lambda_3 f(3h) - f(0)$$

$$= (\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3 - 1)f(0) + (\lambda_1 + 2\lambda_2 + 3\lambda_3)f'(0)h + (\lambda_1 + 4\lambda_2 + 9\lambda_3)\frac{f''(0)}{2!}h^2 + o(h^2) \circ$$

由 
$$\lambda_1 f(h) + \lambda_2 f(2h) + \lambda_3 f(3h) - f(0) = o(h^2)$$
 可得

因为 
$$f(0) \neq 0$$
,  $f'(0) \neq 0$ ,  $f''(0) \neq 0$ , 所以

$$\begin{cases} \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3 = 1, \\ \lambda_1 + 2\lambda_2 + 3\lambda_3 = 0, \\ \lambda_1 + 4\lambda_2 + 9\lambda_3 = 0, \end{cases}$$

又因为该线性方程组的系数行列式为 
$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 4 & 9 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \neq 0$$
,

所以该线性方程组有唯一解。故存在唯一的一组实数  $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3$  使得当  $h \to 0$  时,

 $\lambda_1 f(h) + \lambda_2 f(2h) + \lambda_3 f(3h) - f(0)$  是比  $h^2$  高阶的无穷小。

方法二: 由 
$$0 = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{\lambda_1 f(h) + \lambda_2 f(2h) + \lambda_3 f(3h) - f(0)}{h^2}$$

得 
$$\lambda_1 f(0) + \lambda_2 f(0) + \lambda_3 f(0) - f(0) = 0,$$

因为
$$f(0) \neq 0$$
,所以  $\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3 = 1$  。 ①

又由

$$0 = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{\lambda_1 f(h) + \lambda_2 f(2h) + \lambda_3 f(3h) - f(0)}{h^2} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{\lambda_1 f'(h) + 2\lambda_2 f'(2h) + 3\lambda_3 f'(3h)}{2h}$$

得 
$$\lambda_1 f'(0) + 2\lambda_2 f'(0) + 3\lambda_3 f'(0) = 0$$
。

因为 
$$f'(0) \neq 0$$
,所以  $\lambda_1 + 2\lambda_2 + 3\lambda_3 = 0$  , ②

进而有

$$0 = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{\lambda_1 f'(h) + 2\lambda_2 f'(2h) + 3\lambda_3 f'(3h)}{2h} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{\lambda_1 f''(h) + 4\lambda_2 f''(2h) + 9\lambda_3 f''(3h)}{2} = \frac{1}{2} (\lambda_1 + 4\lambda_2 + 9\lambda_3) f''(0)$$

因为  $f''(0) \neq 0$ ,所以  $\lambda_1 + 4\lambda_2 + 9\lambda_3 = 0$ , ③

联立①, ②, ③得 
$$\begin{cases} \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3 = 1, \\ \lambda_1 + 2\lambda_2 + 3\lambda_3 = 0, \\ \lambda_1 + 4\lambda_2 + 9\lambda_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

同方法一知该线性方程组有唯一解,故结论成立。

【注】
$$D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 4 & 9 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1^2 & 2^2 & 3^2 \end{vmatrix}$$
是一个三阶范德蒙行列式,其值为

$$D = (2-1) \cdot (3-1) \cdot (3-2) = 2 \neq 0$$

利用初等变换或克莱姆法则,我们可以求出  $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3$  : 由

$$\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\
1 & 2 & 3 & 0 \\
1 & 4 & 9 & 0
\end{pmatrix}
\xrightarrow{r_2 - r_1}
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\
0 & 1 & 2 & -1 \\
0 & 3 & 8 & -1
\end{pmatrix}
\xrightarrow{r_3 - 3r_2}
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\
0 & 1 & 2 & -1 \\
0 & 0 & 2 & 2
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\frac{1}{2} \times r_3}
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\
0 & 1 & 2 & -1 \\
0 & 0 & 1 & 1
\end{pmatrix}
\xrightarrow{r_2 - 2r_3}
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 1 & 0 & -3 \\
0 & 0 & 1 & 1
\end{pmatrix}
\xrightarrow{r_1 - r_2}
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 0 & 0 & 3 \\
0 & 1 & 0 & -3 \\
0 & 0 & 1 & 1
\end{pmatrix}
\xrightarrow{r_1 - r_2}
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 0 & 0 & 3 \\
0 & 1 & 0 & -3 \\
0 & 0 & 1 & 1
\end{pmatrix}
\xrightarrow{r_2 - 2r_3}
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 1 & 0 & -3 \\
0 & 0 & 1 & 1
\end{pmatrix}
\xrightarrow{r_1 - r_2}
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 0 & 0 & 3 \\
0 & 1 & 0 & -3 \\
0 & 0 & 1 & 1
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$\lambda_1 = 3, \lambda_2 = -3, \lambda_3 = 1$$

24.【答案】 $\frac{3}{4}$ 

【解答】 
$$I = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{1 + x \arcsin x} - \sqrt{\cos x}}{kx^2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 + x \arcsin x - \cos x}{kx^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + x \arcsin x} + \sqrt{\cos x}} = \frac{1}{2k} \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 + x \arcsin x - \cos x}{x^2} \circ$$

下面用两种方法求上式中的极限  $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{1+x \arcsin x - \cos x}{x^2}$ .

方法一: 
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{1+x \arcsin x - \cos x}{x^2} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{1-\cos x}{x^2} + \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{x \arcsin x}{x^2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2}x^2}{x^2} + \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^2}{x^2} = \frac{1}{2} + 1 = \frac{3}{2}$$

方法二: 
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 + x \arcsin x - \cos x}{x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 + x(x + o(x)) - (1 - \frac{x^2}{2} + o(x^2))}{x^2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{3}{2}x^2 + o(x^2)}{x^2} = \frac{3}{2},$$

所以 
$$I = \frac{3}{4k}$$
 , 又由题设  $I = 1$  得  $\frac{3}{4k} = 1$  , 故  $k = \frac{3}{4}$  。

【注】我们再提供一种方法供大家参考

$$I = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{1 + x \arcsin x} - \sqrt{\cos x}}{kx^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\left(1 + x \arcsin x\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} - 1 + 1 - \sqrt{\cos x}}{kx^2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\left(1 + x \arcsin x\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} - 1}{kx^{2}} - \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\left(1 + \cos x - 1\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} - 1}{kx^{2}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2}x^2}{kx^2} - \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2}(\cos x - 1)}{kx^2} = \frac{1}{2k} + \frac{1}{2}\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2}x^2}{kx^2} = \frac{1}{2k} + \frac{1}{4k} = \frac{3}{4k}$$

所以 
$$I = \frac{3}{4k}$$
 , 又由题设  $I = 1$  , 所以  $\frac{3}{4k} = 1$  , 故  $k = \frac{3}{4}$  。

25. 【解析】 方法一: 因为 
$$e^x = 1 + x + \frac{1}{2!}x^2 + \frac{1}{3!}x^3 + o(x^3) = 1 + x + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{6}x^3 + o(x^3)$$
,所以

$$e^{x}(1+Bx+Cx^{2}) = \left(1+x+\frac{x^{2}}{2}+\frac{x^{3}}{6}+o\left(x^{3}\right)\right)(1+Bx+Cx^{2})$$
$$=1+(1+B)x+\left(\frac{1}{2}+B+C\right)x^{2}+\left(\frac{1}{6}+\frac{B}{2}+C\right)x^{3}+o(x^{3})$$

由题设  $e^{x}(1+Bx+Cx^{2})=1+Ax+o(x^{3})$ 可得

$$\begin{cases} 1+B=A \\ \frac{1}{2}+B+C=0 \\ \frac{1}{6}+\frac{B}{2}+C=0 \end{cases}$$

解得 
$$A = \frac{1}{3}, B = -\frac{2}{3}, C = \frac{1}{6}$$
。

方法二: 由
$$e^x(1+Bx+Cx^2)=1+Ax+o(x^3)$$
, 可得 $e^x(1+Bx+Cx^2)-1-Ax=o(x^3)$ ,

由

$$0 = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{e^{x} (1 + Bx + Cx^{2}) - 1 - Ax}{x^{3}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{e^{x} \left[ (1 + B) + (B + 2C)x + Cx^{2} \right] - A}{3x^{2}},$$

得 
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \left[ e^x \left( \left( 1+B \right) + \left( B+2C \right) x + Cx^2 \right) - A \right] = 0,$$

即得, 
$$1+B-A=0$$
, ①

$$0 = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{e^x \left[ (1+B) + (B+2C)x + Cx^2 \right] - A}{3x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{e^x \left[ (1+2B+2C) + (B+4C)x + Cx^2 \right]}{6x}$$

得 
$$\lim_{x \to 0} e^x \left[ (1 + 2B + 2C) + (B + 4C)x + Cx^2 \right] = 0$$

即得, 
$$1+2B+2C=0$$
,②

从而

$$0 = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{e^x \left[ \left( 1 + 2B + 2C \right) + (B + 4C)x + Cx^2 \right]}{6x} = \frac{1}{6} \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\left( 1 + 2B + 2C \right) + (B + 4C)x + Cx^2}{x} = \frac{0}{6} \frac{B + 4C}{6}$$

即得, 
$$B+4C=0.$$
 ③

联立方程①,②,③可得 
$$\begin{cases} 1+B-A=0\\ 1+2B+2C=0 \end{cases}, \ \text{解得} \ A=\frac{1}{3}, B=-\frac{2}{3}, C=\frac{1}{6} \ .$$

26. 【答案】 A

【解答】方法一: 由 
$$1 = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x - \sin ax}{x^2 \ln(1 - bx)} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x - \sin ax}{-bx^3} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - a\cos ax}{-3bx^2}$$

得  $\lim_{x\to 0} (1-a\cos ax) = 0$ ,所以1-a=0,故a=1。从而

$$1 = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{-3bx^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2}x^2}{-3bx^2} = -\frac{1}{6b},$$
所以  $b = -\frac{1}{6}$ 。 综上所述  $a = 1, b = -\frac{1}{6}$ 。

方法二:

$$\pm 1 = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x - \sin ax}{x^2 \ln(1 - hx)} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x - \sin ax}{-hx^3}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x - \left[ax - \frac{(ax)^3}{3!} + o(x^3)\right]}{-bx^3} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{(1 - a)x + \frac{a^3}{6}x^3 + o(x^3)}{-bx^3}$$

得 
$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} &1-a=0, \\ &\frac{a^3}{6}=-b, \end{aligned} \right.$$
 解 得  $\left\{ \begin{aligned} &a=1 \\ &b=-\frac{1}{6} \end{aligned} \right.$  。 故答案选(A)。

27. 【解答】 (1) 
$$a = \lim_{x \to 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left( \frac{1+x}{\sin x} - \frac{1}{x} \right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left( \frac{x(1+x) - \sin x}{x \sin x} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x + x^2 - \sin x}{x^2} = 1 + \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x - \sin x}{x^2} = 1 + \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{2x} = 1 + \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2}x^2}{2x} = 1 + 0 = 1;$$

(2) 
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x) - a}{x^k} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x) - 1}{x^k} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{1 + x}{\sin x} - \frac{1}{x} - 1}{x^k} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x + x^2 - \sin x - x \sin x}{x^{k+1} \sin x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x + x^2 - \sin x - x \sin x}{x^{k+2}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x + x^2 - \left(x - \frac{1}{3!}x^3 + o(x^3)\right) - x\left(x - \frac{1}{3!}x^3 + o(x^3)\right)}{x^{k+2}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{1}{3!} x^3 + o(x^3)}{x^{k+2}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{1}{6} x^3}{x^{k+2}} = \frac{1}{6} \lim_{x \to 0} x^{1-k}.$$

由于当 $x \to 0$ 时,f(x) - a与 $x^k$ 是同阶无穷小,故k-1=0,解得k=1。

【注】对于第(2)问,我们提供另一种解法:利用等价无穷小的传递性得

$$f(x) - a = \frac{1+x}{\sin x} - \frac{1}{x} - 1 = \frac{1+x}{\sin x} - \frac{1+x}{x} = (1+x)\frac{x - \sin x}{x \sin x}$$
$$\sim \frac{x - \sin x}{x \sin x} \sim \frac{x - \sin x}{x^2} = \frac{x - \left(x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + o(x^3)\right)}{x^2} = \frac{\frac{1}{6}x^3 + o(x^3)}{x^2} \sim \frac{1}{6}x$$

所以k=1

# 28.【解答】方法一: 因为

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

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

$$\cos 3x = 1 - \frac{1}{2!}(3x)^2 + o(x^2) = 1 - \frac{9}{2}x^2 + o(x^2),$$

所以

$$1 - \cos x \cos 2x \cos 3x = 1 - \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + o(x^2)\right) \cdot \left(1 - 2x^2 + o(x^2)\right) \cdot \left(1 - \frac{9}{2}x^2 + o(x^2)\right)$$
$$= 1 - \left(1 - \frac{5}{2}x^2 + o(x^2)\right) \cdot \left(1 - \frac{9}{2}x^2 + o(x^2)\right) = 1 - \left(1 - 7x^2 + o(x^2)\right) = 7x^2 + o(x^2) - 7x^2,$$

由题设可得, a=7, n=2。

方法二: 由积化和差公式可得

$$1 - \cos x \cdot \cos 2x \cdot \cos 3x = 1 - \frac{1}{2}(\cos 2x + \cos 4x)\cos 2x = 1 - \frac{1}{2}\cos^2 2x - \frac{1}{2}\cos 4x \cdot \cos 2x$$
$$= 1 - \frac{1}{4}(1 + \cos 4x) - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2}(\cos 6x + \cos 2x) = \frac{3}{4} - \frac{1}{4}(\cos 2x + \cos 4x + \cos 6x),$$

下面采用两种方式求参数 a, n。

所以a=7, n=2。

其二,由 
$$1 = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - \cos x \cdot \cos 2x \cdot \cos 3x}{ax^n} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{3}{4} - \frac{1}{4}(\cos 2x + \cos 4x + \cos 6x)}{ax^n}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{1}{4} (2\sin 2x + 4\sin 4x + 6\sin 6x)}{anx^{n-1}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\cos 2x + 4\cos 4x + 9\cos 6x}{an(n-1)x^{n-2}} = \frac{14}{n(n-1)a} \lim_{x \to 0} x^{2-n}$$

得

$$\begin{cases} 2 - n = 0, \\ \frac{14}{n(n-1)a} = 1, \end{cases}$$

解得n=2. a=7。

方法三: 因为

 $1 - \cos x \cdot \cos 2x \cdot \cos 3x = 1 - \cos x + \cos x \cdot (1 - \cos 2x) + \cos x \cdot \cos 2x \cdot (1 - \cos 3x)$ 

所以

$$1 = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - \cos x \cdot \cos 2x \cdot \cos 3x}{ax^n} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - \cos x + \cos x \cdot (1 - \cos 2x) + \cos x \cdot \cos 2x (1 - \cos 3x)}{ax^n}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} + \cos x \cdot \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{x^2} + \cos x \cdot \cos 2x \frac{1 - \cos 3x}{x^2}}{ax^{n-2}}$$

由于

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \left( \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} + \cos x \cdot \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{x^2} + \cos x \cdot \cos 2x \frac{1 - \cos 3x}{x^2} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} + \lim_{x \to 0} \cos x \cdot \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{x^2} + \lim_{x \to 0} \cos x \cdot \cos 2x \frac{1 - \cos 3x}{x^2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2}x^2}{x^2} + \lim_{x \to 0} \cos x \cdot \frac{\frac{1}{2}(2x)^2}{x^2} + \lim_{x \to 0} \cos x \cdot \cos 2x \frac{\frac{1}{2}(3x)^2}{x^2} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{4}{2} + \frac{9}{2} = 7,$$

所以,
$$1 = \frac{7}{a} \lim_{x \to 0} x^{2-n}$$
,故 $\begin{cases} 2-n=0 \\ \frac{7}{a} = 1 \end{cases}$ ,解得 $n=2$  , $a=7$  。

方法四:

$$1 = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - \cos x \cdot \cos 2x \cdot \cos 3x}{ax^n} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - e^{\ln[\cos x \cdot \cos 2x \cdot \cos 3x]}}{ax^n}$$

$$= -\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\ln \cos x + \ln \cos 2x + \ln \cos 3x}{ax^n}$$

$$= -\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\ln[1 + (\cos x - 1)] + \ln[1 + (\cos 2x - 1)] + \ln[1 + (\cos 3x - 1)]}{ax^n}$$

$$= -\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{ax^{n-2}} \frac{\ln[1 + (\cos x - 1)] + \ln[1 + (\cos 2x - 1)] + \ln[1 + (\cos 3x - 1)]}{x^2}$$

又

【注】类似于上面的方法四, 我们还有下面的方法:

由于
$$u \to 0$$
时,  $u \sim \ln(1+u)$ , 所以有,

$$1 - \cos x \cos 2x \cos 3x = -(\cos x \cos 2x \cos 3x - 1) \sim -\ln\left[1 + (\cos x \cos 2x \cos 3x - 1)\right]$$
$$= -\ln\cos x \cos 2x \cos 3x = -(\ln\cos x + \ln\cos 2x + \ln\cos 3x)$$

又由于 
$$\ln \cos x = \ln \left[ (\cos x - 1) + 1 \right] \sim (\cos x - 1) \sim -\frac{1}{2} x^2$$
, 所以  $\ln \cos x = -\frac{1}{2} x^2 + o(x^2)$ ;

同理有 
$$\ln \cos 2x = -\frac{4}{2}x^2 + o(x^2)$$
,  $\ln \cos 3x = -\frac{9}{2}x^2 + o(x^2)$ , 从而

$$-\left(\ln\cos x + \ln\cos 2x + \ln\cos 3x\right) = -\left[\left(-\frac{1}{2}x^2 + o\left(x^2\right)\right) + \left(-\frac{4}{2}x^2 + o\left(x^2\right)\right) + \left(-\frac{9}{2}x^2 + o\left(x^2\right)\right)\right]$$

$$= 7x^2 + o\left(x^2\right) \sim 7x^2$$

故 
$$1-\cos x \cdot \cos 2x \cdot \cos 3x \sim 7x^2 (x \to 0)$$
。 因此  $n=2$  ,  $a=7$ 。

# 29.【答案】 (C).

【解答】由
$$\cos x - 1 = x \sin \alpha(x)$$
 得 $\sin \alpha(x) = \frac{\cos x - 1}{x}$ 。又由于 $|\alpha(x)| < \frac{\pi}{2}$ ,所以

$$\alpha(x) = \arcsin \frac{\cos x - 1}{x}$$
; 又因为当 $x \to 0$ 时,  $\frac{\cos x - 1}{x} \sim \frac{-\frac{1}{2}x^2}{x} = -\frac{1}{2}x$ ,所以

$$\alpha(x) = \arcsin \frac{\cos x - 1}{x} \sim \frac{\cos x - 1}{x} \sim -\frac{1}{2}x$$
。所以,当  $x \to 0$  时,  $\alpha(x)$  是与  $x$  同阶但是不等价的无穷小。故答案选(C)。

# 30.【答案】(B).

【解答】 当 
$$x \to 0^+$$
 时,  $\ln^{\alpha} (1+2x) \sim (2x)^{\alpha} = 2^{\alpha} x^{\alpha}$ ,  $(1-\cos x)^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} \sim \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} x^{\frac{2}{\alpha}}$ , 由题设可

知 
$$\begin{cases} \alpha > 1, \\ \frac{2}{\alpha} > 1, \end{cases}$$
 所以, $1 < \alpha < 2$ 。故答案选(B)。

# 31.【答案】 (D).

# 【解答】方法一:

由泰勒公式得,  $x \to 0$  时  $\tan x = x + \frac{1}{3}x^3 + o(x^3)$ 。所以

$$p(x) - \tan x = a + bx + cx^2 + dx^3 - \left(x + \frac{1}{3}x^3 + o(x^3)\right) = a + (b - 1)x + cx^2 + (d - \frac{1}{3})x^3 + o(x^3)$$

由 
$$p(x) - \tan x = o(x^3)$$
 得,
$$\begin{cases} a = 0, \\ b - 1 = 0, \\ c = 0, \\ d - \frac{1}{3} = 0. \end{cases}$$
 所以
$$\begin{cases} a = 0, \\ b = 1, \\ c = 0, \text{ bélome } b = 1, \\ c = 0, \text{ belome } b = 1, \\ c = 0, \text{ belome } b = 1, \\ c = 0, \text{ belome } b = 1, \\ c = 0, \text{ belome } b = 1, \\ c = 0, \text{ belome } b = 1, \\ c = 0, \text{ belome } b = 1, \\ c = 0, \text{ belome } b = 1, \\ c = 0, \text{ belome } b = 1, \\ c = 0, \text{ belome } b = 1, \\ c = 0, \text{ belome } b = 1, \\ c = 0, \text{ belome } b = 1, \\ c = 0, \text{ belome } b = 1, \\ c = 0, \text{ belome } b = 1, \\ c = 0, \text{ belome } b = 1, \\ c = 0, \text{ belome } b = 1, \\ c = 0, \text{ belome } b = 1, \\ c = 0, \text{ belome } b = 1, \\ c = 0, \text{ belome } b = 1, \\ c = 0, \text{ belome } b = 1, \\ c = 0, \text{ belome } b = 1, \\ c = 0, \text{ belome } b = 1, \\ c = 0, \text{ belome } b = 1, \\ c = 0, \text{ belome } b = 1, \\ c = 0, \text{ belome } b = 1, \\ c = 0, \text{ belome } b = 1, \\ c = 0, \text{ belome } b = 1, \\ c = 0, \text{ belome } b = 1, \\ c = 0, \text{ belome } b = 1, \\ c = 0, \text{ belome } b = 1, \\ c = 0, \text{ belome } b = 1, \\ c = 0, \text{ belome } b = 1, \\ c = 0, \text{ belome } b = 1, \\ c = 0, \text{ belome } b = 1, \\ c = 0, \text{ belome } b = 1, \\ c = 0, \text{ belome } b = 1, \\ c = 0, \text{ belome } b = 1, \\ c = 0, \text{ belome } b = 1, \\ c = 0, \text{ belome } b = 1, \\ c = 0, \text{ belome } b = 1, \\ c = 0, \text{ belome } b = 1, \\ c = 0, \\ c = 0, \text{ belome } b = 1, \\ c = 0, \\$$

方法二:

由 
$$0 = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{a + bx + cx^2 + dx^3 - \tan x}{x^3}$$
 得,  $\lim_{x \to 0} (a + bx + cx^2 + dx^3 - \tan x) = 0$  , 从而

$$a = 0$$
 ,  $\nabla$ 

$$0 = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{bx + cx^2 + dx^3 - \tan x}{x^3} \frac{0}{0} \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{b + 2cx + 3dx^2 - \sec^2 x}{3x^2}, \quad \text{Mfm}$$

$$\lim_{x\to 0} (b+2cx+3dx^2-\sec^2 x) = b-1=0$$
, 解得  $b=1$ .

再由 
$$0 = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 + 2cx + 3dx^2 - \sec^2 x}{3x^2} = \frac{1}{3} \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2cx + 3dx^2 - \tan^2 x}{x^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \lim_{x \to 0} \left( \frac{-\tan^2 x}{x^2} + \frac{3dx^2}{x^2} + \frac{2cx}{x^2} \right) = \frac{1}{3} (-1 + 3d) + \frac{1}{3} \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2c}{x},$$

得 
$$\begin{cases} c = 0 \\ -1 + 3d = 0 \end{cases}$$
,所以  $\begin{cases} c = 0 \\ d = \frac{1}{3} \end{cases}$ 。综上所述:  $a = 0$ ,  $b = 1$ ,  $c = 0$ ,  $d = \frac{1}{3}$ 。

故答案选(D).

#### 32. 【解答】

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{n} - e}{\frac{b}{n^{a}}} = \frac{1}{b} \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{e^{n\ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)} - e}{\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)^{a}} = \frac{e}{b} \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{e^{n\ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) - 1} - 1}{\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)^{a}} = \frac{e}{b} \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n\ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) - 1}{\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)^{a}}$$

$$= \frac{e}{b} \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n \left(\frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{2n^2} + o\left(\frac{1}{n^2}\right)\right) - 1}{\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)^a} = \frac{e}{b} \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{-\frac{1}{2n} + o\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)}{\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)^a} = \frac{e$$

由当 $n \to \infty$ 时, $\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n - e$ 与 $\frac{b}{n^a}$ 为等价无穷小知, $\frac{-e}{2b}\lim_{n \to \infty} n^{a-1} = 1$ ,所以a = 1,

$$-\frac{e}{2b} = 1$$
, 解得  $b = -\frac{e}{2}$  。 故  $a = 1$ ,  $b = -\frac{e}{2}$  。

【注】我们还可以利用下面两种方式求a, b。请同学们细细体会。

$$(1) \left(1+\frac{1}{n}\right)^n - e = e^{n\ln\left(1+\frac{1}{n}\right)} - e = e^{\xi}\left(n\ln\left(1+\frac{1}{n}\right) - 1\right), \ \ \sharp \oplus \xi \, \text{是介于} \, n\ln\left(1+\frac{1}{n}\right) = 1 \, \text{ the } 1$$

间。故当 $n \to \infty$ 时, $\xi \to 1$ ,从而

$$e^{\xi}\left(n\ln\left(1+\frac{1}{n}\right)-1\right)\sim e\left(n\left(\frac{1}{n}-\frac{1}{2n^2}+o\left(\frac{1}{n^2}\right)\right)-1\right)\sim -\frac{e}{2n}$$

故, 
$$-\frac{e}{2n} = \frac{b}{n^a}$$
, 解得  $a = 1$ ,  $b = -\frac{e}{2}$ .

$$(2) \quad \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{n} - e = e^{n \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)} - e = e\left(e^{n \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) - 1} - 1\right) = e\left(e^{n\left(\frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{2n^{2}} + o\left(\frac{1}{n^{2}}\right)\right) - 1} - 1\right)$$

$$= e^{\left(e^{-\frac{1}{2n}+o\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)}-1\right)} \sim e^{\left(-\frac{1}{2n}+o\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)\right)} \sim -\frac{e}{2n}(n \to \infty),$$

从而
$$-\frac{\mathrm{e}}{2n} = \frac{b}{n^a}$$
,解得 $a = 1$ , $b = -\frac{\mathrm{e}}{2}$ 。

# 33.【答案】C

【解答】因为 
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\int_0^{x^2} (e^{t^3} - 1) dt}{x^7} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{(e^{x^6} - 1) \cdot 2x}{7x^6} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{2x^7}{7x^6} = 0$$
, 所以当  $x\to 0$  时,

$$\int_0^{x^2} (e^{t^3} - 1) dt$$
 是  $x^7$  的高阶无穷小,故应选(C)。

【注】这里再向同学们补充介绍两种方法。

①由
$$\left[\int_0^{x^2} (e^{t^3} - 1) dt\right]' = \left(e^{x^6} - 1\right) \cdot 2x \sim 2x^7$$
 可得 $\int_0^{x^2} \left(e^{t^3} - 1\right) dt \sim \frac{1}{4}x^8$ ;

② 
$$\int_0^{x^2} \left( e^{t^3} - 1 \right) dt = \int_0^{x^2} \left( t^3 + \cdots \right) dt = \frac{1}{4} x^8 + \cdots \sim \frac{1}{4} x^8$$
,  $\text{Fild } \int_0^{x^2} \left( e^{t^3} - 1 \right) dt = o(x^7)$ .

34. 【答案】 y = 2x + 1

【解答】方法一:由于

$$k = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{y}{x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} (2 - \frac{1}{x}) e^{\frac{1}{x}} = 2,$$

$$b = \lim_{x \to \infty} (y - kx) = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left( (2x - 1) e^{\frac{1}{x}} - 2x \right) = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left( 2x (e^{\frac{1}{x}} - 1) - e^{\frac{1}{x}} \right) = \lim_{x \to \infty} 2x (e^{\frac{1}{x}} - 1) - \lim_{x \to \infty} e^{\frac{1}{x}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to \infty} \left( 2x \cdot \frac{1}{x} \right) - 1 = 2 - 1 = 1.$$

故斜渐近线方程为y = 2x + 1。

方法二: 当
$$x \to \infty$$
时,  $\frac{1}{x} \to 0$ , 从而 $e^{\frac{1}{x}} = 1 + \frac{1}{x} + o\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$ ,

所以 
$$y = (2x-1)e^{\frac{1}{x}} = (2x-1)\left(1 + \frac{1}{x} + o\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)\right) = 2x+1 + \left(-\frac{1}{x} + 2x \cdot o\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)\right) = 2x+1 + \alpha$$

由于当
$$x \to \infty$$
时, $-\frac{1}{x} \to 0, 2x \cdot o\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = 2 \cdot \frac{o\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)}{\frac{1}{x}} \to 0$ ,所以 $\alpha = -\frac{1}{x} + 2x \cdot o\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \to 0$ 

故斜渐近线方程为y = 2x + 1。

35.【答案】 
$$y = \frac{1}{5}$$

【解答】由于
$$\lim_{x\to\infty} y = \lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{x+4\sin x}{5x-2\cos x} = \lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{1+\frac{4\sin x}{x}}{5-\frac{2\cos x}{x}}$$
。又当 $x\to\infty$ 时, $\frac{1}{x}\to 0$ ,

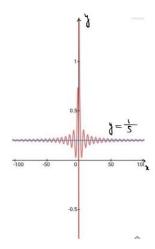
 $|4\sin x| \le 4$ ,  $|2\cos x| \le 2$ , 从而

$$\lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{4\sin x}{x} = \lim_{x\to\infty} \left[ \frac{1}{x} (4\sin x) \right] = 0, \lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{2\cos x}{x} = \lim_{x\to\infty} \left[ \frac{1}{x} (2\cos x) \right] = 0, \quad \exists \mathbb{R}$$

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} y = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x + 4\sin x}{5x - 2\cos x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{1 + \frac{4\sin x}{x}}{5 - \frac{2\cos x}{x}} = \frac{1 + 0}{5 - 0} = \frac{1}{5}.$$

所以曲线 
$$y = \frac{x + 4\sin x}{5x - 2\cos x}$$
 的水平渐近线方程为  $y = \frac{1}{5}$  。

【注】①为了方便同学们理解,我们画出该函数及其水平渐近线的图像,如图。



# ②同学们可能会想到使用洛必达法则计算

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} y = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x + 4\sin x}{5x - 2\cos x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{1 + 4\cos x}{5 + 2\sin x}$$

由于 $\lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{1+4\sin x}{5+2\cos x}$ 不存在,所以这里不能使用洛必达法则。

#### 36.【答案】D

# 【解答】先求垂直渐近线

函数  $y = \frac{1}{x} + \ln(e^x + 1)$  在 x = 0 点处无定义,在其它点处均连续。由于

$$\lim_{x \to 0} y = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{x} + \lim_{x \to 0} \ln(e^x + 1) = \infty ,$$

所以x=0为该曲线的一条垂直渐近线;

再求斜渐近线 (水平渐近线)

方法一: 由于 
$$k = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{y}{x} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{1}{x} \left( \frac{1}{x} + \ln(e^x + 1) \right) = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{1}{x^2} + \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\ln(e^x + 1)}{x}$$

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

$$b = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left( y - kx \right) = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left( \frac{1}{x} + \ln\left(e^x + 1\right) - x \right) = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left( \ln\left(e^x + 1\right) - \ln e^x \right) = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \ln \frac{e^x + 1}{e^x}$$
$$= \lim_{x \to +\infty} \ln \left( \frac{1}{e^x} + 1 \right) = 0_{\circ}$$

所以该曲线有一条斜渐近线y = x;

由于 
$$k = \lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{y}{x} = \lim_{x \to -\infty} \left( \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{\ln(e^x + 1)}{x} \right) = 0$$

$$b = \lim_{x \to -\infty} (y - kx) = \lim_{x \to -\infty} y = \lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{1}{x} + \lim_{x \to -\infty} \ln(e^x + 1) = 0 + 0,$$

故y=0为该曲线的水平渐近线。

方法二: 当 $x \rightarrow +\infty$ 时, 由于

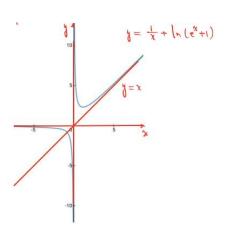
$$y = \frac{1}{x} + \ln(e^x + 1) = \ln\left[e^x \left(e^{-x} + 1\right)\right] + \frac{1}{x} = \ln e^x + \ln\left(e^{-x} + 1\right) + \frac{1}{x} = x + \alpha,$$

其中
$$\alpha = \ln(e^{-x} + 1) + \frac{1}{x} \to 0 + 0 = 0$$
,所以该曲线有一条斜渐近线  $y = x$ ;

当 
$$x \to -\infty$$
 时,由于  $y = \frac{1}{x} + \ln(e^x + 1) \to 0 + 0 = 0$ ,故  $y = 0$  为该曲线的水平渐近线。

综上所述,该曲线有三条渐近线,分别为 y=0, y=x, x=0。故答案选(D)。

【注】为了方便同学们理解,我们画出该曲线及三条渐近线的图像,<mark>如</mark>



# 37.【答案】C

【解答】对于选项(A):由于  $y = x + \sin x$  在  $(-\infty, +\infty)$  上连续,所以该曲线无垂直渐近线。

又由于 
$$k = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{y}{x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x + \sin x}{x} = 1 + \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1$$
,

$$b = \lim_{x \to \infty} (y - kx) = \lim_{x \to \infty} (x + \sin x - x) = \lim_{x \to \infty} \sin x$$
 不存在,

从而该曲线无斜渐近线及水平渐近线,所以该曲线无渐近线。

对于选项(B): 由于  $y = x^2 + \sin x$  在  $(-\infty, +\infty)$  上连续,所以该曲线无垂直渐近线。又由于

$$k = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{y}{x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^2 + \sin x}{x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} x + \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} = \infty + 0 = \infty$$
,从而该曲线没有斜渐近线及

水平渐近线,所以该曲线无渐近线。

对于选项(C): 
$$y = x + \sin \frac{1}{x}$$
在  $x = 0$  处无定义,在其余点处均连续。由于  $\lim_{x \to 0} \left( x + \sin \frac{1}{x} \right)$ 

$$=\lim_{x\to 0} x + \lim_{x\to 0} \sin\frac{1}{x} = 0 + \lim_{x\to 0} \sin\frac{1}{x} \neq \infty$$
,从而该曲线无垂直渐近线;

$$\pm \frac{1}{x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{y}{x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x + \sin \frac{1}{x}}{x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{\sin \frac{1}{x}}{x} \right) = 1,$$

$$b = \lim_{x \to \infty} (y - kx) = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left( x + \sin \frac{1}{x} - x \right) = \lim_{x \to \infty} \sin \frac{1}{x} = 0$$
,从而该曲线有斜渐近线  $y = x$ 。

对于选项(D): 
$$y = x^2 + \sin\frac{1}{x}$$
在  $x = 0$  处无定义,  $\lim_{x \to 0} \left( x^2 + \sin\frac{1}{x} \right) = \lim_{x \to 0} x^2 + \lim_{x \to 0} \sin\frac{1}{x}$ 

$$=0+\lim_{x\to 0}\sin\frac{1}{x}\neq\infty$$
,故该曲线无垂直渐近线;

又由于
$$k = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{y}{x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^2 + \sin\frac{1}{x}}{x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left( x + \frac{\sin\frac{1}{x}}{x} \right) = \lim_{x \to \infty} x + \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{1}{x} \sin\frac{1}{x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} x = \infty,$$

从而该曲线无斜渐近线及水平渐近线、故该曲线无渐近线。

综上所述,答案选(C)。

#### 38. 【答案】 (D).

【解答】由于 
$$\lim_{x\to\infty} f(x) = 0$$
,且  $\lim_{x\to\infty} x = -\infty$ ,所以  $\lim_{x\to\infty} \left(a + e^{bx}\right) = a + \lim_{x\to\infty} e^{bx} = \infty$ ,从  $mb < 0$ 。设  $g(x) = a + e^{bx}$ ,则  $g(x)$  的值域为  $(a, +\infty)$ 。又  $f(x)$  在  $(-\infty, +\infty)$  上连续,故 其分母  $g(x) \neq 0$ ,从而  $a \geq 0$  。故答案选(D)。

# 39. 【答案】-2.

【解答】因为 
$$\lim_{x \to 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 0^+} \frac{1 - e^{\tan x}}{\arcsin \frac{x}{2}} = \lim_{x \to 0^+} \frac{-\tan x}{\frac{x}{2}} = \lim_{x \to 0^+} \frac{-x}{\frac{x}{2}} = -2,$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0^{-}} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} a e^{2x} = a, \quad f(0) = a.$$
由于  $f(x)$  在  $x = 0$  处连续,所以

$$\lim_{x \to 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 0^-} f(x) = f(0), \quad \text{in } a = -2.$$

40. 【解答】首先,函数 
$$f(x)$$
 在  $\left[\frac{1}{2},1\right]$  上连续。

$$\pm \lim_{x \to 1^{-}} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 1^{-}} \left( \frac{1}{\pi x} + \frac{1}{\sin \pi x} - \frac{1}{\pi (1 - x)} \right) = \frac{1}{\pi} + \lim_{x \to 1^{-}} \left( \frac{1}{\sin \pi x} - \frac{1}{\pi (1 - x)} \right)$$

$$\underline{\underline{x = 1 + t}} \frac{1}{\pi} + \lim_{t \to 0^{-}} \left( \frac{1}{\sin \pi (1 + t)} + \frac{1}{\pi t} \right) = \frac{1}{\pi} + \lim_{t \to 0^{-}} \left( \frac{1}{\pi t} - \frac{1}{\sin \pi t} \right) \quad \underline{\underline{u = \pi t}} \frac{1}{\pi} + \lim_{u \to 0^{-}} \left( \frac{1}{u} - \frac{1}{\sin u} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} + \lim_{u \to 0^{-}} \frac{\sin u - u}{u \sin u} = \frac{1}{\pi} + \lim_{u \to 0^{-}} \frac{\sin u - u}{u^{2}} = \frac{0}{0} + \lim_{u \to 0^{-}} \frac{\cos u - 1}{2u} = \frac{1}{\pi} + \lim_{u \to 0^{-}} \frac{-\frac{1}{2}u^{2}}{2u} = \frac{1}{\pi}$$

要使 
$$f(x)$$
 在  $\left[\frac{1}{2},1\right]$  上连续,只需定义  $f\left(1\right) = \lim_{x \to 1^-} f(x) = \frac{1}{\pi}$  。

41. 【解答】 
$$\lim_{x \to 0^{-}} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{\ln(1 + ax^{3})}{x - \arcsin x} = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{ax^{3}}{x - \arcsin x} = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{3ax^{2}}{1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^{2}}}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{3ax^{2}}{1 - (1 - x^{2})^{-\frac{1}{2}}} = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{3ax^{2}}{-\frac{1}{2}x^{2}} = -6a$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0^{+}} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{e^{ax} + x^{2} - ax - 1}{x \sin \frac{x}{4}} = 4 \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{e^{ax} + x^{2} - ax - 1}{x^{2}} = 4 \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{ae^{ax} + 2x - a}{2x}$$

$$= 4 \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{a^{2}e^{ax} + 2}{2} = 2a^{2} + 4^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

①当 
$$\lim_{x\to 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x\to 0^-} f(x) = f(0)$$
 时,  $f(x)$  在  $x = 0$  处连续,即

$$-6a = 2a^2 + 4 = 6$$
, 解得,  $a = -1$ .

所以当a=-1时,f(x)在x=0处连续;

②当  $\lim_{x\to 0^{-}} f(x) = \lim_{x\to 0^{+}} f(x) \neq f(0)$  时, x = 0 是 f(x) 的可去间断点,即  $-6a = 2a^{2} + 4 \neq 6$ ,

解得 a=-2。所以当 a=-2 时, x=0 是 f(x) 的可去间断点。

【注】在求  $\lim_{x\to 0^{\pm}} f(x)$  时,也可以使用泰勒公式。

$$\lim_{x \to 0^{-}} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{\ln(1 + ax^{3})}{x - \arcsin x} = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{ax^{3}}{x - \left(x + \frac{1}{6}x^{3} + o(x^{3})\right)} = -6a$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0^{+}} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{e^{ax} + x^{2} - ax - 1}{x \sin \frac{x}{4}} = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{\left(1 + ax + \frac{a^{2}x^{2}}{2!} + o(x^{2})\right) + x^{2} - ax - 1}{\frac{x^{2}}{4}}$$

$$=4\lim_{x\to 0^+}\frac{(1+\frac{a^2}{2})x^2+o(x^2)}{x^2}=2a^2+4.$$

42、【答案】 (D).

【解答】 
$$\lim_{x \to 0} g(x) = \lim_{x \to 0} f(\frac{1}{x}) = \lim_{u \to \infty} f(u) = a_0$$

- (1) 当 a = 0 时,  $\lim_{x \to 0} g(x) = 0 = g(0)$ 。此时 g(x) 在 x = 0 点连续。
- (2) 当  $a \neq 0$  时,  $\lim_{x\to 0} g(x) = a \neq 0 = g(0)$ 。此时 g(x) 在 x = 0 点不连续。

故 g(x) 在 x = 0 处的连续性与 a 的取值相关。

故答案选(D)。

#### 43. 【答案】0

【解答】 当 x = 0 时,  $f(x) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{0}{1} = 0$  ;

当 
$$x \neq 0$$
 时,  $f(x) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{(n-1)x}{nx^2 + 1} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{nx - x}{nx^2 + 1} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{x - \frac{x}{n}}{x^2 + \frac{1}{n}} = \frac{1}{x}$ .

所以, 
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{x}, x \neq 0, \\ 0, x = 0. \end{cases}$$
。因为 $\lim_{x \to 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{x} = \infty$ ,所以 $x = 0$ 是 $f(x)$ 的间断点。

# 44.【答案】A

【解答】在 $[-\pi,\pi]$ 上, f(x) 无定义的点为  $x = -\frac{\pi}{2},0,1,\frac{\pi}{2}$ ,其余点处均连续。

因为 
$$\lim_{x \to -\frac{\pi}{2}} f(x) = \lim_{x \to -\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\left(e^{\frac{1}{x}} + e\right) \tan x}{x \left(e^{\frac{1}{x}} - e\right)}$$

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

故  $x = -\frac{\pi}{2}$  为 f(x) 的第二类间断点;

因为 
$$\lim_{x\to 0} f(x) = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{(e^{\frac{1}{x}} + e)\tan x}{x(e^{\frac{1}{x}} - e)} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{e^{\frac{1}{x}} + e}{e^{\frac{1}{x}} - e}$$

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

故x = 0为f(x)的第一类间断点(跳跃间断点);

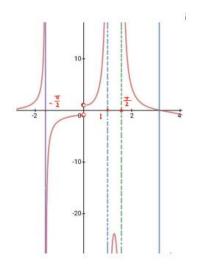
因为 
$$\lim_{x\to 1} \frac{(e^{\frac{1}{x}} + e)\tan x}{x(e^{\frac{1}{x}} - e)} = \lim_{x\to 1} \left(\frac{e^{\frac{1}{x}} + e}{e^{\frac{1}{x}} - e} \cdot \frac{\tan x}{x}\right) = \tan 1 \cdot \lim_{x\to 1} \frac{e^{\frac{1}{x}} + e}{e^{\frac{1}{x}} - e} = \infty$$

故x=1为f(x)的第二类间断点;

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

故  $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$  为 f(x) 的第二类间断点。综上所述,答案选(A)。

【注】为了方便同学们理解,我们画出该函数的图像,<mark>如图</mark>。



### 45.【答案】B

【解答】因为 f(x) 在区间[-1,1]上连续,所以

$$\lim_{x \to 0} g(x) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\int_0^x f(t) dt}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} f(x) = f(0)$$

又因为 g(x) 在 x = 0 处无定义,所以 x = 0 是 g(x) 的可去间断点。故答案选(B)。

# 46.【答案】B

【解答】函数 f(x) 在 x = -1,0,1 处无定义,在其余点处均连续。

因为 
$$\lim_{x \to -1} f(x) = \lim_{x \to -1} \frac{x(x-1)}{(x+1)(x-1)} \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x^2}} = \lim_{x \to -1} \frac{x}{x+1} \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x^2}} = \infty$$
,所以  $x = -1$  为  $f(x)$ 

的无穷间断点;

因为 
$$\lim_{x\to 0} f(x) = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{x(x-1)}{(x+1)(x-1)} \sqrt{\frac{1+x^2}{x^2}} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{x}{x+1} \sqrt{\frac{1+x^2}{x^2}} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+x^2}}{x+1} \cdot \frac{x}{|x|}$$

其中 
$$\lim_{x\to 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x\to 0^+} \frac{\sqrt{1+x^2}}{x+1} \cdot \frac{x}{x} = 1$$
,  $\lim_{x\to 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x\to 0^-} \frac{\sqrt{1+x^2}}{x+1} \cdot \frac{x}{-x} = -1$ ,

故x = 0为f(x)的跳跃间断点;

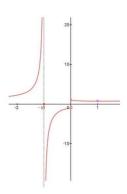
因为 
$$\lim_{x \to 1} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{x(x-1)}{(x+1)(x-1)} \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x^2}} = \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{x}{x+1} \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x^2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$
,所以  $x = 1$  为  $f(x)$  的

可去间断点。

综上所述: f(x) 的无穷间断点只有 x = -1 。

故答案选(B)。

【注】为了方便同学们理解,我们画出该函数的图像,<mark>如图</mark>



47.【答案】 
$$\frac{1}{1-2a}$$
.

# 【解答】

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \ln \left[ \frac{n - 2na + 1}{n(1 - 2a)} \right]^n = \lim_{n \to \infty} \ln \left[ \frac{n(1 - 2a) + 1}{n(1 - 2a)} \right]^n = \lim_{n \to \infty} n \ln \left[ 1 + \frac{1}{n(1 - 2a)} \right] = \lim_{n \to \infty} n \cdot \frac{1}{n(1 - 2a)} = \frac{1}{1 - 2a}$$

# 48.【解答】因为

$$x_{n+1} = \sqrt{x_n(3-x_n)} \le \frac{x_n + (3-x_n)}{2} = \frac{3}{2}, (n=1,2,...),$$

所以数列 $\{x_n\}$ 有上界。因为

$$x_{n+1} - x_n = \sqrt{x_n(3 - x_n)} - x_n = \sqrt{x_n}(\sqrt{3 - x_n} - \sqrt{x_n}) = \frac{\sqrt{x_n}(3 - 2x_n)}{\sqrt{3 - x_n} + \sqrt{x_n}}, (n = 2, 3, ...)$$
 其中

$$0 < x_1 < 3$$
,  $0 < x_{n+1} \le \frac{3}{2}$ ,  $(n = 1, 2, ...)$ 

所以 
$$x_{n+1} - x_n = \frac{\sqrt{x_n} (3 - 2x_n)}{\sqrt{3 - x_n} + \sqrt{x_n}} \ge 0, (n = 1, 2, ...)$$
  $\circ$ 

即数列 $\{x_n\}$ 当 $n \ge 2$  时单调递增且有上界,故由单调有界法则可知数列 $\{x_n\}$ 的极限存在。

令
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} x_n = l$$
,在 $x_{n+1} = \sqrt{x_n(3-x_n)}$ 两边取极限得

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} x_{n+1} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \sqrt{x_n(3-x_n)}$$

所以 
$$l=\sqrt{l(3-l)}$$
 ,解得  $l=\frac{3}{2}$  或  $l=0$  ,因为  $x_n>0$  ,所以  $l=\lim_{n\to\infty}x_n\geq x_2>0$ 

因此 
$$l = \frac{3}{2}$$
, 故  $\lim_{n \to \infty} x_n = \frac{3}{2}$ 。

【注】在此题中,证明数列 $\{x_n\}$ 单调时,除了可以采用作差以外,还可以采用作商的方

法: 由于
$$0 < x_n \le \frac{3}{2} (n = 2, 3, \dots)$$
,所以

$$\frac{x_{n+1}}{x_n} = \frac{\sqrt{(3-x_n)x_n}}{x_n} = \sqrt{\frac{3-x_n}{x_n}} = \sqrt{\frac{3}{x_n}-1} \ge \sqrt{\frac{\frac{3}{3}-1}{\frac{3}{2}}} = 1(n=2,3,\cdots),$$

故  $0 < x_n \le x_{n+1} (n = 2, 3, \cdots)$ 。

49.【答案】(B).

【解答】 
$$I = \lim_{n \to \infty} \ln \sqrt[n]{(1+\frac{1}{n})^2 (1+\frac{2}{n})^2 \dots (1+\frac{n}{n})^2} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{2}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \ln(1+\frac{i}{n}) = 2 \int_0^1 \ln(1+x) dx$$

$$=2\int_0^1 \ln(1+x)d(1+x)^{u=1+x} = 2\int_1^2 \ln u du = 2\int_1^2 \ln x dx$$

故本题答案选(B)。

(注) ① 
$$I = 2\int_{1}^{2} \ln x dx = \left(2x \ln x \Big|_{1}^{2} - \int_{1}^{2} x \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx\right) = 2(2 \ln 2 - 1) = 4 \ln 2 - 2$$

$$2 I = \lim_{n \to \infty} \ln \sqrt[n]{\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^2 \left(1 + \frac{2}{n}\right)^2 \dots \left(1 + \frac{n}{n}\right)^2} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{2}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \ln \left(1 + \frac{i}{n}\right),$$

上式右端可视为  $f(x) = 2 \ln x$  在 [1,2] 上的特殊划分  $1 < 1 + \frac{1}{n} < 1 + \frac{2}{n} < \dots < 1 + \frac{n}{n} = 2$  下取

$$\xi_i = 1 + \frac{i}{n} \in \left[1 + \frac{i-1}{n}, 1 + \frac{i}{n}\right], i = 1, 2, \dots, n \text{ 的—个和式的极限}, \quad \lambda = \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \{\Delta x_i\} = \frac{1}{n},$$

故  $I = \int_1^2 2 \ln x dx$ 。

方法一: 令  $f(x) = \ln x$ , 由拉格朗日中值定理可得,  $\exists \xi \in (n, n+1)$ , 使得

$$\ln\left(1+\frac{1}{n}\right) = \ln(n+1) - \ln n = f(n+1) - f(n) = f'(\xi)[(n+1) - n] = f'(\xi) = \frac{1}{\xi},$$

因为
$$\frac{1}{n+1} < \frac{1}{\xi} < \frac{1}{n}$$
,所以 $\frac{1}{n+1} < \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) < \frac{1}{n}$ 。

方法二: 由于
$$\frac{1}{n+1} < \ln\left(1+\frac{1}{n}\right) < \frac{1}{n} \Leftrightarrow \frac{\frac{1}{n}}{1+\frac{1}{n}} < \ln\left(1+\frac{1}{n}\right) < \frac{1}{n}$$
,故只需证明

$$\frac{x}{1+x} < \ln(1+x) < x(x>0)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow f(x) = \ln(1+x) - x$$
,  $\iiint f'(x) = \frac{1}{1+x} - 1 = \frac{-x}{1+x}$ 

当x > 0时, f'(x) < 0; 又由于f(0) = 0, 所以当x > 0时, f(x) < f(0) = 0;

故 $\ln(1+x) < x(x>0)$ 。

令 
$$g(x) = (1+x)\ln(1+x) - x$$
,则  $g'(x) = \ln(1+x) > 0$ , 故  $g(x)$  在  $(0,+\infty)$  单

调递增,又g(0) = 0,因此当x > 0时,g(x) > g(0) = 0,从而 $\frac{x}{1+x} < \ln(1+x)(x > 0)$ 。

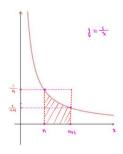
综上所述: 
$$\frac{1}{n+1} < \ln\left(1+\frac{1}{n}\right) < \frac{1}{n}$$
。

方法三:

首先 
$$\ln\left(1+\frac{1}{n}\right) = \ln(n+1) - \ln n = \ln x\Big|_{n}^{n+1} = \int_{n}^{n+1} \frac{1}{x} dx$$
,又由于  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$ 在[ $n, n+1$ ] 上单调

递减,所以 
$$\int_{n}^{n+1} \frac{1}{x} dx < \int_{n}^{n+1} \frac{1}{n} dx = \frac{1}{n}$$
 , 且  $\int_{n}^{n+1} \frac{1}{x} dx > \int_{n}^{n+1} \frac{1}{n+1} dx = \frac{1}{n+1}$  , (如图)

故 
$$\frac{1}{n+1} < \ln\left(1+\frac{1}{n}\right) < \frac{1}{n}$$
。



(Ⅱ) 先证明{a<sub>n</sub>}单调。

$$a_{n+1} - a_n = \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n+1} - \ln(n+1)\right) - \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n} - \ln n\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{n+1} - \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) < 0$$

由(I)知  $\frac{1}{n+1} < \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) < \frac{1}{n}$ ,所以  $a_{n+1} - a_n < 0$ ,即  $a_{n+1} < a_n$ ,故  $\{a_n\}$  单调递减。

再证明 $\{a_n\}$ 有下界。由 $\ln\left(1+\frac{1}{n}\right) < \frac{1}{n}$ 得,

$$a_{n} = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n} - \ln n > \ln \left( 1 + \frac{1}{1} \right) + \ln \left( 1 + \frac{1}{2} \right) + \dots + \ln \left( 1 + \frac{1}{n} \right) - \ln n$$

$$= \ln \left( 2 \right) + \ln \left( \frac{3}{2} \right) + \dots + \ln \left( \frac{n+1}{n} \right) - \ln n = \ln \left( 2 \times \frac{3}{2} \times \dots \times \frac{n+1}{n} \right) - \ln n = \ln \left( n+1 \right) - \ln n > 0,$$

所以 $\{a_n\}$ 有下界,由单调有界法则知 $\{a_n\}$ 收敛。

【注】在(II)中也可以用如下方法证明 $\{a_n\}$ 有界:

$$a_n = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n} - \ln n > \int_1^2 \frac{1}{x} dx + \int_2^3 \frac{1}{x} dx + \dots + \int_n^{n+1} \frac{1}{x} dx - \ln n$$

$$= \int_1^{n+1} \frac{1}{x} dx - \ln n = \ln (n+1) - \ln n > 0_0$$

### 51.【答案】(B).

【解答】由 $a_n>0$ 知, $S_n-S_{n-1}=a_n>0$ ( $n\geq 2$ ),所以 $\{S_n\}$ 单调递增。当 $\{S_n\}$ 有界时,由单调有界法则知, $\lim_{n\to\infty}S_n$  存在,设 $\lim_{n\to\infty}S_n=S$  ,则 $\lim_{n\to\infty}a_n=\lim_{n\to\infty}(S_n-S_{n-1})=S-S=0$  ,即  $\{a_n\}$  收敛于 0;当 $\{a_n\}$  收敛时, $\{S_n\}$  不一定有界,例如:取 $a_n=1$ ,则 $\lim_{n\to\infty}a_n=1$ ,但  $S_n=n\to +\infty$  。综上所述: $\{S_n\}$  有界是 $\{a_n\}$  收敛的充分非必要条件。

故答案选(B)。

52.【答案】  $\frac{\pi}{4}$ 

【解答】

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} n \left( \frac{1}{1^2 + n^2} + \frac{1}{2^2 + n^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n^2 + n^2} \right) = \lim_{n \to \infty} n \cdot \frac{1}{n^2} \left[ \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{1}{n}\right)^2} + \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{2}{n}\right)^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{i}{n}\right)^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{i}{n}\right)^2} \right]$$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{i}{n}\right)^2} = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1 + x^2} dx = \arctan x \left| \frac{1}{0} = \frac{\pi}{4} \right|$$

53. 【解答】 (1) 由于  $f'(x) = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x^2} = \frac{x-1}{x^2}$ ,令 f'(x) = 0,解得唯一驻点 x = 1。

方法一: 列表讨论如下:

X	(0,1)	1	(1,+∞)
f'(x)	-	0	+
f(x)	<b>+</b>	最小值	<b>↑</b>

因此 x = 1 为 f(x) 的最小值点,且最小值 f(1) = 1。

方法二: 由于  $f''(x) = -\frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{2}{x^3}$  ,且 f''(1) = -1 + 2 = 1 > 0 ,从而 x = 1 为 f(x) 的极小值

点,又因为x=1为f(x)唯一的驻点,所以x=1为f(x)的最小值点,且最小值f(1)=1。

(2) 由 (1) 知 
$$\ln x_n + \frac{1}{x_n} \ge 1$$
,又因为  $\ln x_n + \frac{1}{x_{n+1}} < 1$ ,所以  $\ln x_n + \frac{1}{x_{n+1}} < 1 \le \ln x_n + \frac{1}{x_n}$ ,

故 
$$\frac{1}{x_{n+1}} < \frac{1}{x_n}$$
 , 由于  $x_n > 0$  , 所以  $x_{n+1} > x_n$  。因此  $\{x_n\}$  单调递增。又由于

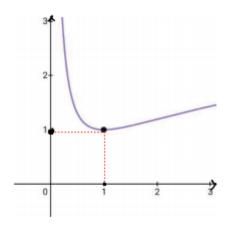
 $\ln x_n < \ln x_n + \frac{1}{x_{n+1}} < 1$ ,所以  $x_n < e$ , 从而数列  $\{x_n\}$  单调递增且有上界,故由单调有界法则

知,数列 $\{x_n\}$ 极限存在。设 $\lim_{n\to\infty}x_n=a$ ,由于 $\ln x_n+\frac{1}{x_{n+1}}<1$ ,两边取极限得

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \left( \ln x_n + \frac{1}{x_{n+1}} \right) \le 1 ,$$

所以  $\ln a + \frac{1}{a} \le 1$  ,又由于  $\ln a + \frac{1}{a} \ge 1$  ,故  $\ln a + \frac{1}{a} = 1$  ,从而 a = 1,即  $\lim_{n \to \infty} x_n = 1$ 。

【注】为方便同学们理解,我们由(1) 中方法一的讨论画出函数 f(x) 的图像(如图)



# 54.【答案】 (D).

【解答】设 $\lim_{n\to\infty} x_n = a$ ,

对于选项 (A) ,  $\lim_{n\to\infty} \sin x_n = 0 \Leftrightarrow \sin a = 0 \Rightarrow a = k\pi (k \in \mathbb{Z})$ , 所以 (A) 错误;

对于选项 (B) :  $\lim_{n\to\infty} (x_n + \sqrt{|x_n|}) = 0 \Leftrightarrow a + \sqrt{|a|} = 0 \Rightarrow a = 0$  或 -1 ,所以 (B) 错误;

对于选项 (C) :  $\lim_{n\to\infty}(x_n+x_n^2)=0 \Leftrightarrow a+a^2=0 \Rightarrow a=0$ 或-1,所以 (C) 错误

对于选项 (D):  $\lim_{n\to\infty} (x_n + \sin x_n) = 0 \Leftrightarrow a + \sin a = 0$ , 由于  $f(x) = x + \sin x$  满足:

 $f'(x) = 1 + \cos x \ge 0$ ,所以 f(x) 在  $(-\infty, +\infty)$  上单调递增,又由于 f(0) = 0,所以 a = 0。 综上所述,答案选(D)。

55. 【解答】(1)先证明数列 $\{a_n\}$ 的单调性。下面给出两种方法。

方法一: 由于当 $x \in (0,1)$ 时,有 $x^{n+1} < x^n$ ,故 $x^{n+1}\sqrt{1-x^2} < x^n\sqrt{1-x^2}$ , $x \in (0,1)$ ,

由定积分的性质知

$$\int_0^1 x^{n+1} \sqrt{1-x^2} \, \mathrm{d}x < \int_0^1 x^n \sqrt{1-x^2} \, \mathrm{d}x \; ,$$

故 $a_{n+1} < a_n$ ,从而数列 $\{a_n\}$ 单调递减。

方法二: 
$$a_n = \int_0^1 x^n \sqrt{1 - x^2} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n t \cos^2 t dt, (n = 0, 1, 2, \dots)$$

由于 
$$\sin^{n+1} t < \sin^n t, t \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$
, 所以  $\sin^{n+1} t \cos^2 t < \sin^n t \cos^2 t, t \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ 

故 
$$a_{n+1} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{n+1} t \cos^2 t dt < \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n t \cos^2 t dt = a_n$$
 , 从而数列  $\{a_n\}$ 单调递减。

再证明 
$$a_n = \frac{n-1}{n+2} a_{n-2} (n=2,3,...)$$
。这里我们给出两种方法。

又
$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{n-1}{n+2}=1$$
,由夹逼准则知 $\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{a_n}{a_{n-1}}=1$ 。

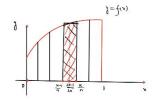
# 56.【答案】B

【解答】注意 
$$\frac{2k-1}{2n} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{k-1}{n} + \frac{k}{n} \right)$$
 为区间  $\left[ \frac{k-1}{n}, \frac{k}{n} \right]$  的中点(如图),故

$$\int_{0}^{1} f(x) dx = \lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{k=1}^{n} f\left(\frac{2k-1}{2n}\right) \frac{1}{n}, \text{ 立即可得 (A) 错误, (B) 正确}.$$

选项(C)和(D)是将[0,1]区间进行2n等分,从而 $\int_0^1 f(x) dx = \lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{k=1}^{2n} f\left(\frac{k-1}{2n}\right) \frac{1}{2n}$ ,所以(C),(D)都是错误的。

综上所述, 答案选 (B)。



$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\sum_{k=1}^{n}f\left(\frac{2k-1}{2n}\right)\frac{1}{n}=\int_{0}^{1}f(x)dx$$

【注】在考试中,作为一种解答选择题的方法,同学们可以尝试特例法,在本题中,取  $f(1)=1,\;\; \text{通过计算} \int_0^1 f(x) \mathrm{d}x\; \text{及各选项},\;\; \text{可快速将(A)(C)(D)排除。}$