

1. (10 分) 设 $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{g(x) - \sin x}{x}, & x \neq 0 \\ a, & x = 0 \end{cases}$, 其中 $g(x)$ 具有二阶连续导数,

(其中 $g(x)$ 具有二阶导数), $g(0) = 0$, $g'(0) = 1$, (1) 求 a 的值使 $f(x)$ 连续; (2) 求 $f'(x)$; (3) 讨论 $f'(x)$ 连续性。

解: (1) $a = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{g(x) - \sin x}{x} \left(\frac{0}{0} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (g'(x) - \cos x) = 0$ (4 分)

$$\left(a = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{g(x) - \sin x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{g(x) - g(0)}{x} - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 0 \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) f'(0) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{g(x) - \sin x}{x^2} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{g'(x) - \cos x}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{g''(x) + \sin x}{2} = \frac{g''(0)}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$f'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{g(x) - \sin x}{x^2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{g'(x) - \cos x}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{g'(x) - g'(0)}{2x} + \frac{1 - \cos x}{2x} \right) = \frac{1}{2} g''(0)$$

$$\therefore f'(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x(g'(x) - \cos x) - (g(x) - \sin x)}{x^2}, & x \neq 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} g''(0) & x = 0 \end{cases} \quad (8 \text{ 分})$$

$$\begin{aligned} (3) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f'(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x(g'(x) - \cos x) - (g(x) - \sin x)}{x^2} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{g'(x) - \cos x + x(g''(x) + \sin x) - (g'(x) - \cos x)}{2x} \\ &= \frac{g''(0)}{2} = f'(0), \end{aligned}$$

因此 $f'(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 连续。 (10 分)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f'(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x(g'(x) - \cos x) - (g(x) - \sin x)}{x^2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x(g'(x) - g'(0)) + g'(0)x - x \cos x - (g(x) - \sin x)}{x^2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{g'(x) - g'(0)}{x} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{g'(0) - \cos x + x \sin x - g'(x) + \cos x}{2x}$$

$$= g''(0) - \frac{1}{2} g''(0) = \frac{1}{2} g''(0) = f'(0)$$

2. 设 $f(x) = x + x^3|x|$, 则使 $f^{(n)}(0)$ 存在的最高阶数 n 为 ()。

(A) 1 (B) 2 (C) 3 (D) 4

3. (10 分) 设 $x_1 = 14$, $x_{n+1} = \sqrt{x_n + 2}$ ($n = 1, 2, \dots$),

(1) 求极限 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n$; (2) 求极限 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{4(x_{n+1} - 2)}{x_n - 2} \right)^{\frac{1}{x_n - 2}}$

解: (1) 用单调有界原理可证 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = 2$

(2)

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{4(x_{n+1} - 2)}{x_n - 2} \right)^{\frac{1}{x_n - 2}} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \left(\frac{4(\sqrt{x+2} - 2)}{x - 2} \right)^{\frac{1}{x-2}} \\ &= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{4(\sqrt{x+2} - 2) - x + 2}{x - 2}} \\ &= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{4(\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x+2}}) - 1}{2(x-2)}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{2 - \sqrt{x+2}}{2(x-2)\sqrt{x+2}}} \\ &= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{4 - x - 2}{2(x-2)\sqrt{x+2}(2 + \sqrt{x+2})}} = e^{-\frac{1}{16}} \end{aligned}$$

4. 若 $f(x)$ 在 x_0 点 n 阶可导, 可推出 $f(x)$ 在 x_0 点附近 $n-1$ 阶以下可导。

这是因为

$$f^{(n)}(x_0) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f^{(n-1)}(x_0 + \Delta x) - f^{(n-1)}(x_0)}{\Delta x}$$

5. (2012 级期中试题) 求极限 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - e^{\sin x}}{x \ln(1+x) - x^2 + \sin^6 x}$.

解 原式 = $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{e^x - e^{\sin x}}{x^3}}{\frac{x \ln(1+x) - x^2}{x^3} + \frac{\sin^6 x}{x^3}}$, 其中

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - e^{\sin x}}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^{\sin x} \frac{e^{x - \sin x} - 1}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \sin x}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{3x^2} = \frac{1}{6},$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \ln(1+x) - x^2}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+x) - x}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{1+x} - 1}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-1}{2(1+x)} = -\frac{1}{2},$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^6 x}{x^3} = 0,$$

$$\text{所以 原极限} = -\frac{1}{3}.$$

6. [习题 2.9(A) 第 5 题] 设 $f(x) = x^2 \sin x$, 求 $f^{(99)}(0)$.

解; 因为 $\sin x = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} - \cdots + \frac{x^{97}}{97!} + o(x^{97})$

则有 $f(x) = x^2 \sin x = x^3 - \frac{x^5}{3!} + \frac{x^7}{5!} - \cdots + \frac{x^{99}}{97!} + o(x^{99})$

$$f(x) = x^2 \sin x = f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}x^2 + \cdots + \frac{f^{(99)}(0)}{99!}x^{99} + o(x^{99})$$

$$\frac{f^{(99)}(0)}{99!} = \frac{1}{97!}, \quad f^{(99)}(0) = 98 \times 99$$

考虑 $f^{(98)}(0) = ?$, $f^{(100)}(0) = ?$

7. [习题 2.9(A) 第 7 题] 设 $f(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 内具有二阶导数,

且 $f''(x) > 0$, 又已知 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x^2}$ 存在, 证明当 $x \neq 0$ 时, $f(x) > 0$.

证明: $f(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x^2} \cdot x^2 = 0$

$$f'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x^2} \cdot x = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x^2} \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 0 = f(0)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x}}{x} \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = 0 = f'(0)$$

$$f(x) = f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{1}{2!}f''(\xi)x^2 = \frac{1}{2!}f''(\xi)x^2 > 0, \quad x \neq 0,$$

ξ 介于 x 与 0 之间.

8. 设函数 $f(x)$ 在 (a,b) 内有 $f''(x) > 0$, x_1, x_2, x_3 是 (a,b) 内相异的三点, 证明: $f\left(\frac{x_1+x_2+x_3}{3}\right) < \frac{f(x_1)+f(x_2)+f(x_3)}{3}$

证明: 令 $x_0 = \frac{x_1+x_2+x_3}{3}$, 由泰勒公式

$$f(x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x-x_0) + \frac{1}{2}f''(\xi)(x-x_0)^2, \quad \xi \text{ 介于 } x \text{ 与 } x_0 \text{ 之间}$$

$$f(x_1) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x_1-x_0) + \frac{1}{2}f''(\xi_1)(x_1-x_0)^2, \quad \xi_1 \text{ 介于 } x_1 \text{ 与 } x_0 \text{ 之间}$$

$$f(x_2) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x_2-x_0) + \frac{1}{2}f''(\xi_2)(x_2-x_0)^2, \quad \xi_2 \text{ 介于 } x_2 \text{ 与 } x_0 \text{ 之间}$$

$$f(x_3) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x_3-x_0) + \frac{1}{2}f''(\xi_3)(x_3-x_0)^2, \quad \xi_3 \text{ 介于 } x_3 \text{ 与 } x_0 \text{ 之间}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{所以 } f(x_1) + f(x_2) + f(x_3) &= 3f(x_0) + \frac{1}{2}f''(\xi_1)(x_1-x_0)^2 \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2}f''(\xi_2)(x_2-x_0)^2 + \frac{1}{2}f''(\xi_3)(x_3-x_0)^2 \\ f(x_1) + f(x_2) + f(x_3) &> 3f(x_0) \end{aligned}$$

即

$$f\left(\frac{x_1+x_2+x_3}{3}\right) < \frac{f(x_1)+f(x_2)+f(x_3)}{3}$$

9. 设 $f(x)$ 在 $[a,b]$ 上有二阶导数, $f'(a) = f'(b) = 0$, 证明存在 $\xi \in (a,b)$ 使

$$|f''(\xi)| \geq 4 \frac{|f(b)-f(a)|}{(b-a)^2}$$

证明: 由泰勒公式

$$f(x) = f(a) + f'(a)(x-a) + \frac{f''(\xi)}{2!}(x-a)^2$$

$$f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) = f(a) + f'(a)\left(\frac{a+b}{2} - a\right) + \frac{f''(\xi_1)}{2!}\left(\frac{a+b}{2} - a\right)^2 = f(a) + \frac{f''(\xi_1)}{8}(b-a)^2$$

$$\xi_1 \in \left(a, \frac{a+b}{2}\right)$$

同理 $f(x) = f(b) + f'(b)(x-b) + \frac{f''(\xi)}{2!}(x-b)^2$

$$f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) = f(b) + f'(b)\left(\frac{a+b}{2} - b\right) + \frac{f''(\xi_2)}{2!}\left(\frac{a+b}{2} - b\right)^2 = f(b) + \frac{f''(\xi_2)}{8}(a-b)^2$$

$$\xi_2 \in \left(\frac{a+b}{2}, b\right)$$

$$0 = f(a) - f(b) + \frac{(b-a)^2}{8}[f''(\xi_1) - f''(\xi_2)]$$

$$4 \frac{|f(b) - f(a)|}{(b-a)^2} = \left| \frac{f''(\xi_1) - f''(\xi_2)}{2} \right| \leq \frac{1}{2}(|f''(\xi_1)| + |f''(\xi_2)|)$$

于是将 $|f''(\xi_1)|$, $|f''(\xi_2)|$ 中较大者设为 $|f''(\xi)|$, 则有

$$|f''(\xi)| \geq 4 \frac{|f(b) - f(a)|}{(b-a)^2}$$