A卷

一、选择题:每小题 3 分,共 24 分,下列每题给出的三个选项中,只有一个选项是符合题目要求的,请将答案涂写在答题卡上.

$$\lim_{x \to 0} (1 + \sin 3x)^{\frac{1}{x}} = (A) .$$

A. e^{3} .

B. $e^{\frac{1}{3}}$

C. 1.

EXECUTE:
$$\lim_{x \to 0} (1 + \sin 3x)^{\frac{1}{x}} = e^{\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin 3x}{x}} = e^3$$

$$\frac{2}{n} \cdot \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1^5 + 2^5 + \dots + n^5}{n^6} = \text{ (B)} .$$

A. 0.

B. $\frac{1}{6}$.

C. $\frac{1}{5}$.

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1^5 + 2^5 + \dots + n^5}{n^6} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{i}{n}\right)^5 = \int_0^1 x^5 dx = \frac{1}{6}$$

3、设 $f(x) = xe^{-x}$,则 $f^{(2019)}(0) = (A)$.

A. 2019.

B. $\frac{1}{2019}$.

C. 0.

$$\mathbf{f}(x) = xe^{-x} = x \left(1 - x + \frac{x^2}{2!} - \dots + \frac{x^{2018}}{2018!} - \dots \right)$$
$$= x - x^2 + \frac{x^3}{2!} - \dots + \frac{x^{2019}}{2018!} - \dots$$

$$f(x) = f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}x^2 + \dots + \frac{f^{(2019)}(0)}{2019!}x^{2019} + \dots$$

$$\frac{1}{2018!} = \frac{f^{(2019)}(0)}{2019!}$$

4、设
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x}, & x < 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases}$$
,则在点 $x = 0$ 处(A)。
$$\frac{\sqrt{1 + x^2} - 1}{x}, & x > 0$$

A.
$$f'(0) = \frac{1}{2}$$

A.
$$f'(0) = \frac{1}{2}$$
. B. $f'(0) = -\frac{1}{2}$. C. $f(x)$ 不可导.

$$C. f(x)$$
不可导.

#:
$$f'_{-}(0) = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$f'_{+}(0) = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{\sqrt{1 + x^{2}} - 1}{x^{2}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

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

5、设
$$\begin{cases} x = \tan t \\ y = \sec t \end{cases}$$
 (0\frac{\pi}{2}),则 $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$ = (C).

A.
$$\cos t$$
. B. $\cos^2 t$.

C.
$$\cos^3 t$$
.

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = \frac{\sec t \tan t}{\sec^2 t} = \sin t$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}^2 y}{\mathrm{d}x^2} = \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} \left(\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} \right) \cdot \frac{\mathrm{d}t}{\mathrm{d}x} = \cos t \cdot \frac{1}{\sec^2 t} = \cos^3 t$$

$$\frac{6}{6}$$
、定积分
$$\int_0^{2\pi} \sin^4 x \cdot \cos^2 x dx = (C).$$

A.
$$\frac{\pi}{32}$$
.

B.
$$\frac{\pi}{16}$$
 C. $\frac{\pi}{8}$.

C.
$$\frac{\pi}{8}$$
.

$$\frac{\mathbf{p}}{\mathbf{p}}$$
: $\mathbf{p} = \mathbf{p} + t$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \sin^4 x \cdot \cos^2 x dx = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin^4 t \cdot \cos^2 t dt = 2 \int_0^{\pi} (\sin^4 t - \sin^6 t) dt$$
$$= 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin^4 t - \sin^6 t) dt = 4 \left(\frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{5}{6} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \right) = \frac{\pi}{8}$$

<mark>7</mark>、以下三个反常积分中,发散的是(B).

A.
$$\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x^2} dx$$
.

B.
$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x dx$$

A.
$$\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x^2} dx$$
. B. $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x dx$. C. $\int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$.

$$\mathbf{F}: \int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x^{2}} dx = \lim_{b \to +\infty} \int_{1}^{b} \frac{\ln x}{x^{2}} dx = \lim_{b \to +\infty} \left(-\frac{\ln x}{x} \Big|_{1}^{b} + \int_{1}^{b} \frac{1}{x^{2}} dx \right) \\
= \lim_{b \to +\infty} \left(-\frac{\ln x}{x} \Big|_{1}^{b} - \frac{1}{x} \Big|_{1}^{b} \right) = 1$$

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

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x dx = \int_{0}^{+\infty} x dx + \int_{-\infty}^{0} x dx$$

$$\int_0^{+\infty} x dx = \lim_{b \to +\infty} \int_0^b x dx = \lim_{b \to +\infty} \frac{1}{2} b^2 = +\infty$$

$$\int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \lim_{\varepsilon \to 0^+} \int_0^{1-\varepsilon} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \lim_{\varepsilon \to 0^+} \arcsin(1-\varepsilon) = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

8、方程x⁵+x-1=0,(A).

A. 只有一个实根. B. 只有三个实根. C. 有五个实根.

EXAMPLE 1
$$\lim_{x \to -\infty} (x^5 + x - 1) = -\infty$$
, $\lim_{x \to +\infty} (x^5 + x - 1) = +\infty$

$$f(x) = x^5 + x - 1 \Rightarrow f'(x) = 5x^4 + 1 > 0$$

二、选择题:每小题 4 分,共 16 分,下列每题给出的四个选项 中,只有一个选项是符合题目要求的,请将答案涂写在答题卡上. 函数 f(x) 满足 f(0) = 0, f'(0) > 0则 $\lim_{x \to 0^+} x^{f(x)} = (B)$.

- A. 0.
- B. 1.
- C. 2.
- D. 不存在.

$$\lim_{x \to 0^+} x^{f(x)} = e^{\lim_{x \to 0^+} f(x) \ln x}$$

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

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

- $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, $\exists \delta > 0$, $\dot{\exists} 0 < x x_0 < \delta$ 时, 恒有 $|f(x) a| < \varepsilon$, 则(B).

 - A. $\lim_{x \to x_0} f(x) = a$ B. $\lim_{x \to x_0^+} f(x) = a$

 - C. $\lim_{x \to x_0^-} f(x) = a$ D. f(x) 在 x_0 点处连续.
- 3. 设存在常数L > 0,使得 $|f(x_2) f(x_1)| \le L|x_2 x_1|^2$ $(\forall x_1, x_2 \in (a,b))$,则(D).
 - f(x)在(a,b)内有间断点
 - B. f(x)在(a,b)内连续,但有不可导点.
 - C. f(x)在(a,b)内可导, $f'(x) \neq 0$
 - D. f(x)在(a,b)内可导, $f'(x) \equiv 0$

微积分)

$$\forall x_0 \in (a,b), |f(x)-f(x_0)| \le L|x-x_0|^2$$

$$0 \le \lim_{x \to x_0} \left| \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} \right| \le \lim_{x \to x_0} \frac{L |x - x_0|^2}{|x - x_0|} = 0$$

$$f'(x_0) = \lim_{x \to x_0} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} = 0$$

4、方程 $y'' - 3y' + 2y = 1 + e^x \cos 2x$, 则其特解形式为(D)(高数、

$$A. \quad y = b + e^x A \cos 2x.$$

B.
$$y = b + e^x ((a_0 x + a_1) \cos 2x + (c_0 x + c_1) \sin 2x)$$
.

c.
$$y=b+xe^x(A\cos 2x+B\sin 2x)$$
.

$$D. \quad y = b + e^x \left(A\cos 2x + B\sin 2x \right).$$

4、以下四个函数中,在指定的区间上不一致连续的是(B).

(工数)

A.
$$f(x) = \sin x$$
在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上.

B.
$$f(x) = \sin \frac{1}{x}$$
在(0,1)上.

C.
$$f(x) = \arctan x$$
在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上.

D.
$$f(x) = \ln x$$
 在(1,2)上.

- 三、判断题(每小题 2 分, 共 10 分)(正确的涂 T, 错误的涂 F)
- 1、设f(x)可积,则 $\Phi(x) = \int_a^x f(x) dx$ 必为f(x)的一个原函数.

 (F)
- $\frac{2}{3}$ 、设非负函数 f(x) 有连续的导数,由曲线 y = f(x) $(a \le x \le b)$ 绕 x 轴旋转一周所形成的旋转曲面的面积微元为: $dS = 2\pi f(x) dx$.

(F)
$$dS = 2\pi f(x)ds$$

 $\frac{3}{3}$ 、设 f(x) 是以 T 为周期的可导函数,则 f'(x) 仍以 T 为周期.

(T)

$$\mathbf{p}'$$
: $f(x+T) = f(x) \Rightarrow f'(x+T) = f'(x)$

 $\frac{4}{3}$ 、设 $x \to a$ 时,f(x) 与g(x) 分别是x-a 的n 阶与m 阶无穷小,n < m,那么f(x)+g(x) 是x-a 的n 阶无穷小.

(T)

$$\frac{f(x)}{(x-a)^n} = k_1, \quad k_1 \neq 0 \quad ; \quad \lim_{x \to a} \frac{g(x)}{(x-a)^m} = k_2, \quad k_2 \neq 0$$

$$\lim_{x \to a} \frac{f(x) + g(x)}{(x-a)^n} = \lim_{x \to a} \frac{f(x)}{(x-a)^n} + \lim_{x \to a} \frac{g(x)}{(x-a)^m} (x-a)^{m-n} = k_1$$

5、设
$$x_n \le z_n \le y_n$$
,且 $\lim_{n \to \infty} (y_n - x_n) = 0$,则 $\lim_{n \to \infty} z_n = 0$.

(F)

Prime:
$$x_n = \sqrt{n^2 - 1}$$
, $z_n = n$, $y_n = \sqrt{n^2 + 1}$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} (y_n - x_n) = \lim_{n \to \infty} (\sqrt{n^2 + 1} - \sqrt{n^2 - 1}) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{2}{\sqrt{n^2 + 1} + \sqrt{n^2 - 1}} = 0$$