高等数学一(上)期中复习题参考答案

一、选择题:

- 1. C; 2. C; 3. A; 4.C; 5.B; 6.A; 7.D.
- 二、填空题
- 1. [1, 3];
- 2.2;

3.
$$y = -\frac{\pi}{4}(x-1) - \frac{\pi^2}{16}$$
;

- 4. x=0, y=1
- 5. 3;

6.
$$-\frac{\ln 10}{2}$$
;

7.
$$-2^9 x^3 \cos 2x - 2^9 \cdot 15x^2 \sin 2x + 2^8 \cdot 135x \cos 2x + 2^{10} \cdot 45 \sin 2x$$

8.
$$-x^2 \sec^2 x$$

三、解下列各题:

1. 求下列函数的极限:

(1) 解:
$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x+1}{x^3 - x + 4} = 0 \quad \text{并且} \quad \left| \sin(3x^2) \right| \le 1$$
$$\therefore \lim_{x \to \infty} f(x) = 0.$$

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

(3)
$$\mathbb{M}: : : 1 \le \frac{1! + 2! + \dots + n!}{n!} \le \frac{(n-2)(n-2)! + (n-1)! + n!}{n!} \to 1, (n \to \infty)$$

$$: : \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1! + 2! + \dots + n!}{n!} = 1.$$

(4)解: $:: x_1 > 0, :: x_n$ 均为正数,并且

$$x_{n+1} = \frac{5(1+x_n)}{5+x_n} < \frac{5(1+x_n)}{1+x_n} = 5$$
, 则数列 $\{x_n\}$ 有界.

$$\stackrel{\cong}{=} n > 2 \text{ Iff}, \quad x_{n+1} - x_n = \frac{5(1+x_n)}{5+x_n} - \frac{5(1+x_{n-1})}{5+x_{n-1}} = \frac{20(x_n-x_{n-1})}{(5+x_n)(5+x_{n-1})}.$$

因而当 $x_2 \ge x_1$ 时,数列 $\{x_n\}$ 单调增加;

当 $x_1 > x_2$ 时,数列 $\{x_n\}$ 单调减少.

由单调有界准则数列 $\{x_n\}$ 极限存在.

设
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} x_n = a$$
, $\therefore a = \frac{5(1+a)}{5+a}$ $\therefore a = \sqrt{5}(a = -\sqrt{5})$ 舍去)

$$\therefore \lim_{n\to\infty} x_n = \sqrt{5}.$$

2. 讨论函数 $f(x) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{x^{2n-1} + x^2}{x^{2n} + 1}$ 的连续性,若有间断点要说明其类型.

$$\text{#:} \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2, & |x| < 1; \\ x^{-1}, & |x| > 1; \\ 1, & x = 1; \\ 0, & x = -1 \end{cases}$$

则当 $x \neq \pm 1$ 时为初等函数处处连续; 点x = 1 为连续点; 点x = -1 为 第一类跳跃间断点.

3.
$$\Re:$$
 (1) $\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = \frac{\mathrm{d}y/\mathrm{d}t}{\mathrm{d}x/\mathrm{d}t} = \frac{\sin t + t\cos t - \sin t}{\cos t}$,

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}^2 y}{\mathrm{d}x^2} = \frac{\mathrm{d}(\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x})}{\mathrm{d}t} \cdot \frac{\mathrm{d}t}{\mathrm{d}x} = \frac{1}{\frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}t}} = \frac{1}{\cos t},$$

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2}\Big|_{t=\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{1}{\cos\frac{\pi}{4}} = \sqrt{2}.$$

解:
$$(x^{\sin x})' = x^{\sin x} \left(\frac{\sin x}{x} + \cos x \ln x \right)$$

等式两边求导得

$$y' = e^{x+y} (1+y') + (x^{\sin x})'$$
从而 $y' = \frac{e^{x+y} + x^{\sin x} \left(\frac{\sin x}{x} + \cos x \ln x\right)}{1 - e^{x+y}}$.

4.
$$\Re$$
: $f(1^+) = \lim_{x \to 1^+} (ax^2 + 1) = a + 1$,

$$f(1^{-}) = \lim_{x \to 1^{-}} (-x^{2} + bx) = b - 1,$$

由 f(x) 在 x = 1 连续知 b = a + 2.

$$f'_{+}(1) = \lim_{x \to 1^{+}} \frac{ax^{2} + 1 - (a+1)}{x - 1} = 2a,$$

$$f'_{-}(1) = \lim_{x \to 1^{-}} \frac{-x^2 + bx - (b-1)}{x-1} = b-2,$$

由 f(x) 在 x = 1 可导知 b = 2a + 2.

则得 a=0,b=2.

由于
$$F(0)F(a) = [f(a) - f(0)][f(0) - f(a)],$$

若 f(0) = f(a), 则取 $\xi = 0$, a 满足要求.

若 $f(0) \neq f(a)$,则 F(0)F(a) < 0,由介值定理可知,存在点 $\xi \in (0,a)$,使 $F(\xi) = 0$,即 $f(\xi) = f(\xi + a)$.

6. 提示: $\diamondsuit F(x) = e^x f(x)$.

7. 证明: 由于 $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = 0$,就有 f(0) = 0, $f'(0) = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = 0$, 又因为

f(1)=0,由罗尔中值定理,存在 $\xi_1\in \left(0,1\right)$,使得 $f'\left(\xi_1\right)=0$. 函数f'(x)在区间 $\left[\xi_1,1\right]$ 也

满足罗尔中值定理,存在 $\xi \in (\xi_1,1)$,使得 $f''(\xi)=0$.

8. 证明: 由介值定理,存在 $c \in (0,b)$ 使 f(c) = A,再由拉格朗日中值定理,存在 $\xi \in (0,c)$,使得 $f'(\xi)(c-0) = f(c) - f(0)$.

9.
$$\text{MF:} \quad y' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}, \quad \text{If } \sqrt{1-x^2} \, y' = 1.$$

两边求导, $(1-x^2)y''-xy'=0$.

等式两边求n 阶导数得

$$\left[(1-x^2)y^{(n+2)} - 2xny^{(n+1)} - 2 \cdot \frac{n(n-1)}{2}y^{(n)} \right] - \left(xy^{(n+1)} + ny^{(n)} \right) = 0$$

整理后可得结论.

10. 证: 由于 0 < f(x) < x 和 $a_1 > 0$, 则 $0 < a_{n+1} = f(a_n) < a_n$, 即

数列 $\{a_n\}$ 单调递减且有下界,故数列 $\{a_n\}$ 收敛.

令 $\lim_{n \to \infty} a_n = t$, 由极限保号性得 $t \ge 0$.

又
$$f(x)$$
 在 $[0,+\infty)$ 内连续, $\lim_{x\to t} f(x) = f(t)$ ($\lim_{x\to 0^+} f(x) = f(0)$),

则
$$f(t) = \lim_{n \to \infty} f(a_n) = \lim_{n \to \infty} a_{n+1} = t$$

假若t > 0,则f(t) < t,矛盾,故 $\lim_{n \to \infty} a_n = t = 0$.