

$$\textcircled{1} \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\textcircled{2} 1$$

$$\textcircled{3} (0, \frac{2}{e^{x_2}})$$

$$\textcircled{4} -2$$

$$\textcircled{5} \frac{1}{6}a$$

$$\textcircled{6} 2f(e^{\sin x}) \cdot f'(e^{\sin x}) \cdot e^{\sin x} \cos x dx$$

$$\textcircled{7} \frac{3}{4(1-t)}$$

$$\textcircled{8} 0$$

$$\textcircled{9} y=1,$$

$$\textcircled{10} 2024$$

$$\textcircled{11} y = \frac{1}{2a} \left(\frac{1}{a+bx} + \frac{1}{a-bx} \right)$$

$$y' = \frac{b}{2a} \left(\frac{1}{(a-bx)^2} + \frac{-1}{(a+bx)^2} \right)$$

$$y'' = \frac{2!b^2}{2a} \left[\frac{1}{(a-bx)^3} + \frac{(-1)^2}{(a+bx)^3} \right],$$

$$\vdots \\ y^{(n)} = \frac{n!b^n}{2a} \left[\frac{1}{(a-bx)^{n+1}} + \frac{(-1)^n}{(a+bx)^{n+1}} \right]$$

$$\textcircled{12} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^n \right) n^2 \left(1 - n \sin \frac{1}{n} \right)$$

$$\text{Ansatz: } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^2 \left(1 - n \sin \frac{1}{n} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^2 \left[1 - n \left(\frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{3!} \left(\frac{1}{n} \right)^3 + o\left(\left(\frac{1}{n} \right)^4 \right) \right) \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{6}$$

$$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} = e^{\frac{1}{6}}$$

P2

$$(13) \quad y' = \frac{x(2-x)}{e^x}$$

$$y'' = \frac{x^2 - 4x + 2}{e^x}$$

$$\sum y'' = 0 \Rightarrow x_{1,2} = 2 \pm \sqrt{2}$$

$$x \quad (-\infty, 2-\sqrt{2}), \quad 2-\sqrt{2} \quad (2-\sqrt{2}, 2+\sqrt{2}), \quad 2+\sqrt{2} \quad (2+\sqrt{2}, +\infty)$$

$$f''(x) \quad + \quad 0 \quad - \quad 0 \quad +$$

$$[3] : (2-\sqrt{2}, 2+\sqrt{2})$$

$$[2] : (-\infty, 2-\sqrt{2}), \quad (2+\sqrt{2}, +\infty)$$

$$\text{解}: (2-\sqrt{2}, (2-\sqrt{2})^2 e^{-2+\sqrt{2}}), \quad (2+\sqrt{2}, (2+\sqrt{2})^2 e^{-2-\sqrt{2}})$$

$$(14) \quad e^{-y} \cdot (-y') + y + xy' - e^x = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow y' = \frac{e^x - y}{x - e^{-y}}$$

$$\cancel{y''} = e^{-y} \cdot (-y')^2 + e^{-y} \cdot (-y'') + y' + y' + xy'' - e^x = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow y'' = \frac{e^x - e^{-y} (y')^2 - 2y'}{x - e^{-y}}$$

$$x=0, y=0 \Rightarrow y'|_{x=0} = -1,$$

$$\Rightarrow y''|_{x=0} = -2.$$

$$\textcircled{15} \quad x = 0, 1, 2, 3$$

$$x=0, \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \frac{3}{\ln 2}, \text{ 第一类间断点}$$

$$x=1: \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = \infty, \text{ 和类无穷大}$$

$$x=2, \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) = 0, \text{ 第一类间断点}$$

$$x=3, \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} f(x) = \frac{\sin 3}{3}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} f(x) = -\frac{\sin 3}{3}, \text{ 第二类间断点}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{16} \quad \textcircled{1} \quad f'(0) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^{\alpha-1} \sin \frac{1}{x} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \text{若 } \alpha-1 > 0 \text{ 即 } \alpha > 1 \text{ 时, } f'(0) \text{ 为 } f'(0) = 0$$

\textcircled{2} 当 \$x \neq 0\$ 时,

$$f'(x) = \alpha x^{\alpha-1} \sin \frac{1}{x} - x^{\alpha-2} \cos \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\therefore \underline{\underline{f'(x) \text{ 在 } x=0 处不连续}}$$

$$\therefore \text{若 } \alpha-2 > 0 \text{ 即 } \alpha > 2 \text{ 时, 有 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f'(x) = 0 = f'(0)$$

即 \$f'(x)\$ 在 \$x=0\$ 处连续

$$\textcircled{17} \quad \text{令 } f(x) = \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x$$

$$\ln f(x) = x [\ln(1+x) - \ln x]$$

$$\text{而 } \left(x [\ln(1+x) - \ln x] \right)'$$

$$= [\ln(1+x) - \ln x] - \frac{1}{x+1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{1+x}, \quad \exists z \in (x, 1+x)$$

$$> 0$$

$\therefore f(x)$ 单增 ($x > 0$ 时),

$$\text{又 } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x = e$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x < e,$$

$$\text{令 } g(x) = \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^{x+1}$$

同理可证 $x > 0$ 时, $g(x)$ 单减, 且有 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} g(x) = e$.

$$\therefore e < \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^{x+1} \quad \text{得证.}$$

或取对数, 即需证 $x \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right) < 1 < (x+1) \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)$

$$\frac{\ln(1+x) - \ln x}{\frac{1}{x}} < 1 < \frac{\ln(1+x) - \ln x}{\frac{1}{x+1}}.$$

題 12.

(18) 令 $F(x) = f(x) - \frac{M}{n}x$.

由題意知 $\exists x_0 \in (0, 1)$, s.t. $f(x_0) = M$

計算 $F(0) = 0$, $F(1) = -\frac{M}{n} < 0$,

而 $F(x_0) = M - \frac{M}{n}x_0 > 0$

在 $[x_0, 1]$ 上用零點定理, $\exists h \in (x_0, 1)$, s.t. $F(h) = 0$

在 $[0, h]$ 上用 Rolle 定理. $\exists z_n \in (0, h) \subset (0, 1)$

s.t. $F'(z_n) = 0$, $f'(z_n) = \frac{M}{n}$.

題 13: 若已有 $h_n \in (0, 1)$, s.t. $f'(h_n) = \frac{M}{n}$.

由 Rolle 定理, $\exists z_n \in (0, h_n)$, s.t.

$f''(z_n) = 0$, 而 $f''(x) < 0 (x \in (0, 1))$ 矛盾