

解 \$2025.9.15\$

P8.. 1. 求函数的定义域

(1) \$y = \frac{x}{x^2 - 1}\$  
 $\therefore x^2 \neq 1$   
 $\therefore x \neq \pm 1$   
 $\therefore x \in (-\infty, -1) \cup (-1, 1) \cup (1, +\infty)$

(2) \$y = \frac{1-x}{1+x} + \frac{1}{x+2}\$  
 $\therefore 1-x \neq 0$   
 $\therefore x \neq 1$   
 $\therefore x+2 \neq 0$   
 $\therefore x \neq -2$   
 $\therefore x \in (-\infty, -2) \cup (-2, 1) \cup (1, +\infty)$

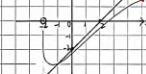
(3) \$y = \frac{5\sin x + 16\cos x}{16\cos x}\$  
 $\therefore 5\sin x \geq 0$   
 $16\cos x > 0$   
 $\therefore 5\sin x + 16\cos x \geq 2\sqrt{5} + 16$   
 $-4\leq 16\cos x \leq 16$   
 $\therefore x \in [0, \pi]$

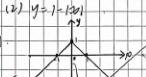
(4) \$y = \lg(1-x) + \lg(-2x-3)\$  
 $\therefore \begin{cases} 1-x > 0 \\ -2x-3 > 0 \end{cases}$   
 $\therefore \begin{cases} x < 1 \\ x < -1.5 \end{cases}$   
 $\therefore x < -1.5$   
 $\therefore x \in (-\infty, -1.5)$

3. \$\because f(x) = 2x^2 - 3x + 2\$  
 $\therefore f(1) = 2 - 3 + 2 = 1$   
 $f(x+1) = (x+1)^2 - 3(x+1) + 2$   
 $= x^2 + 2x + 1 - 3x - 3 + 2$   
 $= x^2 - x + b$

6. \$f(-1) = -1 - 1 - 2\$  
 $f(0) = 0 + 1 - 1$   
 $f(-t) = -t - t - 2$   
 $\therefore f(t) = -t^2 - t - 2$   
 $f(t+1) = -(t+1)^2 - (t+1) - 2$   
 $= -t^2 - 2t - 1 - t - 1 - 2$   
 $= -t^2 - 3t - 4$   
 $f(x+1) = -x^2 - 3x - 4$

7. 17(18)  
 $y = \frac{2x-4}{2x+2} = \frac{x-2}{x+1}$

(1) \$y = \frac{x-2}{x+1} \quad (x \neq -1)\$  


(2) \$y = 1 - 1/x\$  


9. 1. \$y = 0.15x\$  
 $0.15x = 20 \times 50$   
 $x = 20 \times 50 / 0.15$   
 $x = 20000 / 0.15$   
 $x = 133333.33$

2. \$y = 20x\$  
 $20x = 20 \times 50$   
 $x = 20 \times 50 / 20$   
 $x = 50$

1. (1)  $y = e^x \cos x$

$$f'(x) = -e^x \sin x + e^x \cos x = e^x(\cos x - \sin x)$$

$$f'(0) = 0$$

奇函数

(2)  $y = e^{2x} + e^{-2x}$

$$f(-x) = e^{-2x} + e^{2x} = f(x)$$

偶函数

(3)  $y = \sin x \cos x = \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x$

$$f(-x) = \frac{1}{2} \sin(-2x) = -\frac{1}{2} \sin(2x) = -f(x)$$

奇函数

(4)  $y = \sin x + e^{2x} - e^{-2x}$

$$f(-x) = -\sin x + e^{-2x} - e^{2x} = -f(x)$$

$$f(0) = 0$$

偶函数

3.  $f(x) = \frac{x}{1-x} - f'(x) \cdot x = \frac{x}{(1-x)^2}$

$y = (1-x)^{-1}$  在  $x=0$  处不可导

$f(0) = 0$  在  $(1, \infty)$  上可导

4. ∵ (1) 周期为 T  
 $\rightarrow f(2x+3T) = f(2x+3)$   
 $\therefore f(2x+3T) = f(2x+3)$   
 $\therefore f(2x+3)$  为周期为  $\frac{T}{2}$

5.

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & -1 < x \leq 0 \\ 2x, & 0 < x \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

6. ∵  $M > 0$ ,  $\exists x_0 \in M+1 \cap (0, 1)$ .  
 $\therefore f(x_0) = M+1 > M$   
 $\therefore f(x_0) \in M$  在  $(0, 1)$  的元素  
 $\therefore L \subset D$   
 $\therefore \frac{1}{L} \subset \frac{1}{D} \subset 1$ . 即  $\frac{1}{L} \subset f(x_0) \subset 1$   
 $\therefore f(x_0) \in \frac{1}{L}$  在  $(1, 2)$  的元素

P.17 1. (ii)  $y = \frac{1-x}{1+x}$

$$\therefore x(1+y) = 1-y$$

$$\therefore 2x^2 = \frac{1-y}{1+y}$$

$$(5) \therefore y = \frac{2x^2}{1+2x^2}$$

$$\therefore 2^x = \frac{y}{1-y}$$

$$\therefore x = 2^{\frac{x}{2x+1}}$$

$$3. \therefore y = (-1)^{2x} \operatorname{sgn} x = \begin{cases} 1 & x > 0 \\ 0 & x = 0 \\ -1 & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore x = \begin{cases} y-1 & y > 1 \\ 0 & y=0 \\ y+1 & y < -1 \end{cases}$$

6.

$$f(2x+1) = \begin{cases} 2x+1+2 & 2x+1 < -1 \\ -(-2x+1) & |2x+1| \leq 1 \\ 2x+1-2 & 2x+1 > 1 \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} 2x+3 & x < -1 \\ -2x-1 & -1 \leq x \leq 0 \\ 2x-1 & x > 0 \end{cases}$$

P.18 1. (i)  $y = \arccos(\sin 2x)$       (ii)  $y = 3 \arccos(\cos 2x)$

$$\therefore -1 \leq 3 \cos 2x \leq 1 \quad \therefore -1 \leq \cos 2x \leq 1$$

$$\therefore x \in [\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{3}] \quad \therefore x \in [0, \pi]$$

$$(1) f(x) = \ln(\sin x) + \arcsin x \quad (4) f(x) = \ln(-x^2) + \tan 2x$$

$$= \begin{cases} \ln x + \frac{\pi}{2} & x > 0 \\ -\ln(-x) + \frac{\pi}{2} & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore x \neq 0$$

$$\therefore -x \neq 0$$

$$\therefore x \neq \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\therefore x \neq \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\therefore x \in (-1, \frac{\pi}{2}) \cup (\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi)$$

9.22 夏期題(A)(B)

(A)

1.  $\int_1^4$

2. (1)  $\left( -1 \leq \frac{2}{x} \leq 0 \right)$   
 $\therefore 0 \leq x \leq 1$   
 $2 \geq 3x$   
 $\therefore x \leq \frac{2}{3}$   
 $x \geq 1$   
 $\therefore 1 \leq x \leq \frac{2}{3}$   
 $\text{答 } y = x(x-1)(x-2)$

(2)  $\begin{cases} xy+2 > 0 \\ 1-x > 0 \\ 1-xy < 1 \end{cases}$   
 $\therefore \begin{cases} xy < 2 \\ x < 1 \\ xy > 0 \end{cases}$   
 $\therefore \begin{cases} x > 0 \\ y > 0 \\ x < 1 \\ xy < 2 \end{cases}$   
 $\text{答 } y = \begin{cases} x & 0 < x < 1 \\ \frac{2}{x} & 1 < x < \sqrt{2} \\ 2-x & \sqrt{2} < x < 2 \end{cases}$

3.  $\int_{-1}^1 \int_{-1}^1 |x| dx dy = 1$

4.  $f(2x-1) = \begin{cases} 1 & -1 \leq 2x-1 \leq 0 \\ 2x+1 & 0 < 2x-1 \leq 1 \\ 2 & 1 < 2x-1 \leq 3 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 1 & 0 \leq x \leq \frac{1}{2} \\ 2x+1 & \frac{1}{2} < x \leq 1 \\ 2 & 1 < x \leq \frac{3}{2} \end{cases}$

5. (1)  $f(-x) = f(x) = \sqrt{1+x^2} = \sqrt{1-x^2} = f(x)$   
 $\therefore$  偶函数

(2)  $\because f(-x) = e^{-2x} - e^{2x} + \sin(1-x^2)$   
 $= e^{-2x} - e^{2x} + \sin x^2$   
 $\Rightarrow f(2x)$

6. (1) ① 有界性  
 $\therefore (-1)^{2x+1} \geq 0$   
 $\therefore (-1)^{2x+1} \geq 0$   
 $\therefore 1+2x \geq 0$   
 $\therefore 1+2x \geq 0$   
 $\therefore f(2x+1) = \frac{1}{1+(2x+1)^2} = \frac{1}{1+4x^2+4x+1} \leq \frac{1}{2}$   
 对于  $y = \frac{1}{1+(2x+1)^2}$  在  $(-\infty, +\infty)$  都成立  
 $\therefore y = \frac{1}{1+(2x+1)^2}$  在  $(-\infty, +\infty)$  有界

② 单调性  
 $\therefore y = f(2x+1) = \frac{1}{1+(2x+1)^2}$   
 $\therefore f'(2x+1) = \frac{-4(2x+1)}{(1+(2x+1)^2)^2} > 0$   
 $\therefore (f(2x+1))' > 0$   
 $\therefore 1+2x > 0$   $\text{答 } x \in (-\infty, -\frac{1}{2})$

③ 可导性  
 $\therefore f'(x) = 1 + \frac{1}{x^2}$   
 在  $(0, +\infty)$  上  $f'(x)$  为增函数  
 $\therefore f'(x) > 0$   $\text{答 } y = 1 + \frac{1}{x^2}$  在  $(0, +\infty)$  上为增函数

7. (1)  $\exists \varepsilon > 0$ ,  $\forall \delta > 0$ ,  $\exists N \in \mathbb{N}$ ,  $\forall n, m > N$ ,  $|x_n - x_m| < \delta$

(2)  $\exists \alpha > 0$ ,  $\forall \delta > 0$ ,  $\exists N \in \mathbb{N}$ ,  $\forall n, m > N$ ,  $|x_n - x_m| < \alpha$

(3)  $\exists \alpha > 0$ ,  $\forall \delta > 0$ ,  $\exists N \in \mathbb{N}$ ,  $\forall n, m > N$ ,  $|x_n - x_m| < \alpha$

(4)  $\exists \alpha > 0$ ,  $\forall \delta > 0$ ,  $\exists N \in \mathbb{N}$ ,  $\forall n, m > N$ ,  $|x_n - x_m| < \alpha$

8. ①  $f(g(n)) = f(\varphi(n))$   
 $= \frac{1}{2} \varphi(n)$

②  $g(f(n)) = g(\varphi(n))$   
 $= \varphi^2(\varphi(n)) = \varphi(\varphi(n))$

③  $f(f(n)) = f(\varphi^2(n)) = \varphi^3(n)$

④  $g(g(n)) = g(\varphi(\varphi(n)))$   
 $= \varphi^3(\varphi(\varphi(n))) = \varphi^4(\varphi(n))$

9. (1)  $y = u^3$ ,  $u = \sqrt[3]{y}$   
(2)  $y = \frac{1}{u}$ ,  $u = \frac{1}{y}$ ,  $u = \varphi(y)$ ,  $u = \varphi(\varphi(y))$ ,  $u = \varphi^3(y)$

10. (1) 由題  $g(x) = f(x)f(-x)$   
 $\Rightarrow g(-x) = f(-x)f(x) = g(x)$   
 $\Rightarrow f(x)f(-x) \text{ 为偶函数}$

(2) 由  $h(x) = f(x) - f(-x)$   
 $\Rightarrow h(-x) = f(-x) - f(x) = -h(x)$   
 $\Rightarrow f(x) - f(-x) \text{ 为奇函数}$

11. 實驗者得  $y = (-0.8, 0.205)(0)$   
 $1.6, 2.050, 2.00$   
 $2.10, 2.0405, 2.00$   
 $\therefore$   
 $20.1980 < 20.2000$

(B)

1.  $\arcsin(\ln(-x^2))$ ,  $x \in [-\sqrt{e}, \sqrt{e}]$
2.  $\mathbb{C}$
3. D
4.  $f(x) = \ln(-x^2)$ ,  $x \in (-\infty, -1] \cup [1, \infty)$   
 $= \ln\left(\frac{1}{x^2+1}\right)$   
 $= -f(x^2)$   
 $\therefore f(x) = -f(x^2)$
5.  $f(x) = e^{3\ln(-x)} - e^{-3\ln(-x)}$   
 $= e^{-3\ln x} - e^{3\ln x}$   
 $\therefore f(-x) = f(x)$
6.  $\therefore f(x) = f(2x)$   
 $f(2x) = f(2(x-b))$   
 $\therefore f(2(b-x)) = f(2(2a-x))$   
 $\therefore f(2(b+x)) = f(2(2a+x))$   
 $\therefore f(2(b+2a+x)) = f(2x)$

證明

7.  $\therefore f(\sin x) = 3 - \cos 2x$   
 $= 3 - (1 - 2\sin^2 x)$   
 $= 2 + 2\sin^2 x$   
 $\therefore f(0.5\pi + 2x)$   
 $\therefore f(0.5\pi) = 2 + 2\cos^2 0$   
 $\Rightarrow$
8.  $g(x) = \ln(\ln(\ln(-x^2)))$   
 $\therefore g'(x) = \frac{1}{\ln(\ln(-x^2))} \cdot \frac{1}{\ln(-x^2)} \cdot \frac{1}{-x^2} = \frac{1}{x^2+1}$
9.  $y = \frac{x+1}{x-1}$ ,  $x \neq 1$   
 $\therefore f(y) = 3 - \frac{y+1}{y-1} = 2\left(\frac{y+1}{y-1}\right)$   
 $\times f\left(\frac{y+1}{y-1}\right) = 3f(y) - 2x$   
 $\therefore f(y) = \frac{9-y}{y-1} = 6x - 2\left(\frac{y+1}{y-1}\right)$   
 B.P.  $f(x) = \frac{1}{4}x + \frac{2x+1}{4(x-1)}$

9.23 例題 2-2

- (1)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^{\frac{1}{n}} = 1$  (2)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^{\frac{1}{n+1}}$
- (3)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^{\frac{1}{2n+3}}$  (4)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^{\frac{1}{2n+5}}$

2.  $\sqrt{x}$

9.28

2. D 3. A

4. (1)

(1)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x^{\frac{1}{n}} = 0$

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

(2)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) \neq \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x)$

5.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = 1$ ,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} g(x) \neq \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} h(x)$

例題 2-3

- (1)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{x^{\frac{1}{n}}} = \infty$ , 元々大  
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{x^{\frac{1}{n+1}}} = \infty$ , 元々大
- $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{x^{\frac{1}{n}}} = \infty$ , 元々大  
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{x^{\frac{1}{n+1}}} = \infty$ , 元々大
- (3)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{x^{\frac{1}{n}}} = 0 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{x^{\frac{1}{n+1}}}$ , 元々小  
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{x^{\frac{1}{n}}} = \infty$ , 元々大
- (4)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{x^{\frac{1}{n}}} = 0 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{x^{\frac{1}{n+1}}}$ , 元々小  
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{x^{\frac{1}{n}}} = \infty$ , 元々大

2023-10-13 2-6

1.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{2x - x^2}{2x + x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{2(1-x)}{2(1+x)} = 1$
2.  $x^2 \cdot 2^x$  是高阶无穷大
3. 11)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sin x}{x^2 + x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sin x}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1$
4.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\cos x - \cos 2x}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{-\sin x + 2\sin 2x}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{-\sin x + 4\sin x}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{3\sin x}{2x} = \frac{3}{2}$
5.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\arctan x}{\sin x}$  为未定型，用洛必达法则  

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\arctan x}{\sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{1}{1+x^2}}{\cos x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{1+x^2} = 1$$
6.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sin x}{x^2}$  为未定型，用洛必达法则  

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sin x}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\cos x}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{-\sin x}{2} = -\frac{1}{2}$$
7.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{1}{2}x^2}{x^2} = \frac{1}{2}$
8.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2 + x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{1}{2}x^2}{x^2 + x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{1 + x} = \frac{1}{2}$
9.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sin x - \sin 2x}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\cos x - 2\cos 2x}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\cos x - 4\cos 2x}{2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{-\sin x + 8\sin 2x}{2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{-\sin x + 16\sin x}{2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{15\sin x}{2} = 0$
10.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sin x - \sin 2x}{x^2 + x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\cos x - 2\cos 2x}{2x + 3x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\cos x - 4\cos 2x}{5x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{-\sin x + 8\sin 2x}{10x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{-\sin x + 16\sin x}{10} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{15\sin x}{10} = 0$

2023-10-14 2-7

1.  $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & x \in \mathbb{Q} \\ 0 & x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q} \end{cases}$
2.  $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & x \in \mathbb{Q} \\ 0 & x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q} \end{cases}$
3.  $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & x \in \mathbb{Q} \\ 0 & x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q} \end{cases}$
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8.  $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & x \in \mathbb{Q} \\ 0 & x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q} \end{cases}$
9.  $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & x \in \mathbb{Q} \\ 0 & x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q} \end{cases}$
10.  $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & x \in \mathbb{Q} \\ 0 & x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q} \end{cases}$

(2)

$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = 1 \quad \text{且 } f(0) = 1$

$\therefore f(x)$  在  $x=0$  处连续

$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = 1 \quad \text{且 } f(0) = 1$

$\therefore f(x)$  在  $x=0$  处连续

$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = 1 \quad \text{且 } f(0) = 1$

$\therefore f(x)$  在  $x=0$  处连续

$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = 1 \quad \text{且 } f(0) = 1$

$\therefore f(x)$  在  $x=0$  处连续

$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = 1 \quad \text{且 } f(0) = 1$

$\therefore f(x)$  在  $x=0$  处连续

3. (1) 当  $x=0$  时  
 $f(0) = \frac{0+1}{0-1} = -\infty$ .  
 $|f(x)| = b$ .  
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x)$  不存在.  
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = -\infty$ .  
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} |f(x)| = b$ .

(2)  $|f(x)| = 1$ .  
 $x=0$ .  
 $f(0)$  不存在.  
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = 1$ .  
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = -1$ .

(1)  $x=0$  为间断点  
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = \frac{\sin 0}{0}$  不存在  
 $\therefore x=0$  为可去间断点  
 $\text{补充 } f(0)=2.$

(2)  $x=0$  为间断点  
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln x}{x}$  不存在  
 $\therefore x=0$  为无穷间断点.

④  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \arcsin \frac{1}{x} = \frac{\pi}{2}$   
 $x \rightarrow 0^+$  为单侧间断点.

(3)  $x=0$  为间断点  
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln x}{x} = 0, \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln x}{x} = +\infty$   
 $x=0$  为无穷间断点

(4)  $x=1, x=2$  为间断点  
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{x^2-1}{x-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} x+1 = 2$   
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \frac{x^2-1}{x-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \frac{x^2-4}{(x-2)(x+2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \frac{x-2}{x+2} = -2$   
 $\therefore x=1$  为同阶间断点, 补充  $f(1)=2$   
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{x^2-1}{x-1} = \infty$

(5)  $x=0, x=2$  为间断点  
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\cos x}{x}$  不存在  
 $\therefore x=0$  为跳跃间断点  
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \frac{\cos x}{x} = 2$   
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{\cos x}{x} = 0, \therefore x=2$  为无穷间断点

(6)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1, \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sin x}{x} = -1$   
 $\therefore x=0$  为跳跃间断点

題目 2. (A)

(1)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^2} = 0$

(2)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2^n}{n!} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2^n \cdot 2^{n+1}}{(n+1)!} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2^{2n+1}}{(n+1)n!} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2^{2n+1}}{2^n n!} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2^{2n}}{n!} = \infty$

(3)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2^n}{n!} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2^n}{n \cdot n!} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2^n}{n^2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2^n}{n^2} = \infty$

(4)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{n+1} - 1}{\sqrt{n+2} + 1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{n+1} - 1}{\sqrt{n+2} + 1} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{n+2} - \sqrt{n+1}}{\sqrt{n+2} - \sqrt{n+1}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(\sqrt{n+2} - \sqrt{n+1})(\sqrt{n+1} - 1)}{(\sqrt{n+2} + 1)(\sqrt{n+2} - \sqrt{n+1})} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(\sqrt{n+2} - \sqrt{n+1})(\sqrt{n+1} - 1)}{n+2 - n-1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(\sqrt{n+2} - \sqrt{n+1})(\sqrt{n+1} - 1)}{1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{n+2} - \sqrt{n+1})(\sqrt{n+1} - 1) = \infty$

(5)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{(1+\frac{1}{n})^{n+1}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{e^{n+1}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} e^{-n-1} = 0$

(6)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{(1+\frac{1}{n})^{n+2}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{e^{n+2}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} e^{-n-2} = 0$

(7)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{(1+\frac{1}{n})^{n+1}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{e^{n+1}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} e^{-n-1} = 0$

(8)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{(1+\frac{1}{n})^{n+2}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{e^{n+2}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} e^{-n-2} = 0$

(9)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{1}{n+1} \right)^n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{1}{n+1} \right)^{n+1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{1}{n+1} \right)^{n+1} = 0$

(10)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{1}{n+1} \right)^{\frac{1}{n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{1}{n+1} \right)^{\frac{1}{n+1}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} e^{\ln \left( \frac{1}{n+1} \right)^{\frac{1}{n+1}}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} e^{\frac{\ln \left( \frac{1}{n+1} \right)}{n+1}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} e^{\frac{-\ln(n+1)}{n+1}} = e^{-1} = \frac{1}{e}$

(11)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{(1+\frac{1}{n})^{n+2}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{e^{n+2}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} e^{-n-2} = 0$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{2025. 10. 28} \quad 3-2 \\
 & (1) y' = 2x+3+0.05x^6 \\
 & (2) y' = \frac{x^6(6x^5 + 3x^4 - 2x^3 + 0.05x^6 + 2x^2 - 1)}{x^6} \\
 & (3) \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\sin x}{2\sqrt{6}} + \sqrt{6}\cos x \\
 & (4) y = \frac{10-(x+1)^2}{(x-1)^2} \\
 & = \frac{3}{(x-1)^2} \\
 & (5) y' = 0.05x^5(10x^4 + 10x^3 - 10x^2 + 10x + 1) \\
 & (6) y' = \frac{e^{2x}(2x-1)^2}{(2x-1)^4} \quad \checkmark
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{2. 11) } y = \arccos \varphi \Rightarrow -\frac{\varphi}{\sqrt{1-\varphi^2}} \\ & \therefore y' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\varphi^2}} = \frac{\cos \varphi}{\sin \varphi} = \frac{\cos \varphi}{\sqrt{1-\cos^2 \varphi}} \\ & \quad = \frac{\cos \varphi}{\sqrt{1-\varphi^2}} \\ & \text{12) } \varrho' = \tan \theta + \frac{\varrho}{\sin \theta} + \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin^2 \theta} \\ & \quad = \frac{\sin \theta \cos \theta + \cos \theta + \varrho}{\sin^2 \theta} \\ & \quad = \frac{\cos \theta(\sin \theta + 1) + \varrho}{\sin^2 \theta} \\ & \quad \therefore \frac{d\varrho}{d\theta} = \varrho \cdot \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta} + \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta} + \frac{\varrho}{\sin^2 \theta} \\ & \text{13) } f'(x) = \frac{e^{ix}}{(e^{ix})^2 + 1} \times i \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{e^{2ix}}} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{e^{2ix}+1}} \\ & > \frac{3e^{ix}}{2(e^{ix}+1)} \times \frac{e^{ix}+1}{e^{ix}} = \frac{3}{2(e^{ix}+1)} \end{aligned}$$

$$3. \because y' = 3x^2 - 1, \text{ 求切线} \Rightarrow y = kx + b$$

原点切线与 $3x - y - 1 = 0$ 平行

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则 } y &= 3x - 1 = kx + b, \text{ 得 } x = 1 \\ \text{当 } x = 1 \text{ 时, } y &= 3 - 1 + b = 2 \\ \text{当 } x = 0 \text{ 时, } y &= 1 + b = 2 \end{aligned}$$

所以 $k = 3, b = 1$

所以 $y = 3x + 1$

所以 $3x - y - 2 = 0$

4. (1)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(2x) \ln(n(2x+a)-n(2x))}{\sin x}$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(2x)}{\sin x} \cdot \frac{\ln(n(2x+a)-n(2x))}{\ln(2x)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{n(1+\frac{a}{2x})-n}{2x} = a$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2+2x-1}{\sin x} = 1$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2}(2x+2)}{2x} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}$$

(2)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x - x}{x^3}$

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

(3)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \cos(\alpha \cos(\beta x))$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \cos(\alpha) = 1$$

5. 全  $f(x)$  在  $\mathbb{R}$  上連繫.

- $f(x)$  在  $(-1, 1)$  上連續
- $f(-1) = -\frac{1}{2} + i(1/\sqrt{3})$
- $f(-1) + f(1) < 0$
- $f(x)$  在  $(1, 1)$  上沒有零點
- $2^{2-x}$  在  $(-1, 1)$  上有實根

6.  $\begin{cases} f(x) = \sin(a+b)x \\ f(x) = a \sin(bx) \end{cases}$

- $f(x)$  在  $(0, \pi)$  上連續
- $f(0) = f(\pi b) < 0$
- $f(0) < f(\pi b) \leq 0$
- $f(x)$  在  $(0, \pi b)$  上有零點
- $b \pi b < a \pi b \leq 0$

7.  $a > 0, b > 0$

- $f'(0) < 0, f(ab)^2 \geq 0$
- $f(0) < f(ab) < 0$
- $f(0) < f(ab) \leq 0$
- $f(x)$  在  $(0, ab)$  上有零點
- $b \pi b < a \pi b \leq 0$

(4)  $y = \cos x + \frac{1}{\sin x}$   
 $y' = -\sin x + \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} \cdot (\cos x)$   
 $= \frac{\cos x \sin^2 x - \sin x}{\sin^2 x}$

(5)  $y = (1 + \sin x)^3 \cdot \cos x$   
 $y' = 3(1 + \sin x)^2 \cdot (\cos x) + (\sin x)^3 \cdot (-\sin x)$   
 $= 3(1 + \sin x)^2 \cos x - (\sin x)^3$

(6)  $y = \frac{1}{(x^2+1)^{\frac{1}{2}}} = \frac{(x^2+1)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{(x^2+1)^2}$   
 $y' = \frac{1}{3(x^2+1)^{\frac{2}{3}}} - \frac{2x}{(x^2+1)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$

(7)  $y = 2\cos x \sin x \sin x + 2\sin x \cos x \cos x$   
 $= \sin x \cos x (\sin x + \sin x)$

(8)  $y = \frac{2x \sec x \tan x}{1+x^2}$

(9)  $y' = \frac{1}{x^2} \cdot \frac{1-x^2}{x^2+x^2}$

(10)  $y = \frac{1}{x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{(\ln x - x)} + \ln x \cdot \frac{1}{x^2}$   
 $y' = \frac{1}{x^2 \cdot (\ln x - x)^2} + \frac{1}{x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{(\ln x - x)} \cdot \cancel{(\frac{1}{x^2})}$   
 $= \frac{1}{x^2 \cdot (\ln x - x)^2} + \frac{1}{x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{(\ln x - x)}$

(11)  $y' = f'(\cos x) \cdot (\cos x)' + (\cos x) \cdot f'(\cos x)$   
 $= -f'(\cos x) \cdot \sin x - \cos x \cdot f'(\cos x)$

(12)  $y' = f'(\tan x) \cdot (\tan x)' + f'(\sec^2 x) \cdot \sec^2 x \cdot f'(\sec^2 x)$   
 $= f'(\tan x) \cdot \sec^2 x + f'(x) \cdot \sec^2(x) \cdot f'(x)$

1.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(4+x) - f(4)}{x}$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2}(4+2x) - \frac{1}{2}(4)}{x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x}{x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 2 = 2$$

2.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(cos(x))' - (cos(0))'}{x}$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{d}{dx}(\cos(x)) - \frac{d}{dx}(\cos(0))}{x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\sin(x) - (-\sin(0))}{x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\sin(x)}{x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} -\frac{1}{x} \sin(x) = -\sin(0) = 0$$

3.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a+x) - f(a)}{x}$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2}(a+2x) - \frac{1}{2}(a)}{x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x}{x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 2 = 2$$

4. (1)  $\because \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a+x) - f(a)}{x} = k = f'(a)$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a+2x) - f(a)}{x} = k$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a+2x) - f(a)}{2x} = k$$

(2)  $\because f'(a) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a+x) - f(a)}{x}$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a+x) - f(a)}{x} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a+x) - f(a+x)}{x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a+x) - f(a)}{x} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a+x) - f(a+x)}{x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a+x) - f(a)}{x} + 2k$$

5.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(2x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(2x) - f(0)}{x}$

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

4. C ✓

5. ✓

6.  $\frac{1}{2}t = \infty$ .

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(at+b)e^{at}}{t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{at(e^{at})}{t} + \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{b(e^{at})}{t}$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{at e^{at}}{t} + b = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} a e^{at} + b$$

$$\therefore \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{ae^t}{t} = 2b, \quad b = 1$$

7. C ✓

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{e^{t^2}}{t^2} \right)^{\cos t} = e^{\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} (\frac{1}{t^2} \ln e^{t^2}) \cos t}$$

$$= e^{\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln e^{t^2}}{t^2} \cos t}$$

$$= e^{\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2t}{e^{t^2}} \cos t} = e^0 = 1$$



