

一. 求下列极限 (每小题 7 分, 共 28 分)

$$1. \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{n+\sqrt{n}} - \sqrt{n}) \qquad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{1+n}{1+2n} \right)^n$$

$$3. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan 5x}{\ln(1+x) + \sin^2 x}.$$

$$4. \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\arctan x) \sin \frac{1}{x}$$

二. 求下列函数的导函数 (每小题 7 分, 共 28 分)

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\arctan x) \sin \left( \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{x} \right) = \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot 0 = 0$$

$$1. y = (\tan x)^{\sin x}.$$

$$2. F(x) = \int_{x^2}^{\sqrt{x}} \sqrt{1+t} dt \text{ 求 } F'(x).$$

$$3. y = \ln \left| \tan \left( \sqrt{x} + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \right|$$

$$4. \begin{cases} x = t \ln t, \\ y = e^t, \end{cases} \text{ 求 } \frac{dy}{dx} \text{ 与 } \frac{d^2y}{dx^2}.$$

三. 求下列积分 (每小题 6 分, 共 24 分)

$$1. \int \frac{dt}{\sin t}. \quad 2. \int \frac{2x-1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx. \quad 3. \int \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) dx \quad 4.$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{x^2(1+x^2)^2}$$

$$四. \text{证明不等式: } \frac{1}{3\sqrt{2}} \leq \int_0^1 \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{1+x \cos x}} dx \leq \frac{1}{3} \quad (7 \text{ 分})$$

五. 设函数  $g(x) = (\sin 2x)f(x)$ , 其中函数  $f(x)$  在  $x=0$  处连续,

问:  $g(x)$  在  $x=0$  处是否可导, 若可导, 求出  $g'(0)$  (7 分)

$$六. \text{设 } f''(x) \text{ 在 } (-\infty, +\infty) \text{ 上连续, } f(0)=0, \text{ 对函数 } g(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{f(x)}{x}, & x \neq 0, \\ a, & x = 0, \end{cases}$$

(1) 确定  $a$  的值, 使  $g(x)$  在  $(-\infty, +\infty)$  上连续,

(2) 对于 (1) 确定的  $a$  值, 证明  $g'(x)$  在  $(-\infty, +\infty)$  上连续. (6 分)

ONE

$$1 \text{ 解: 原式} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{n}}{\sqrt{n+\sqrt{n}} + \sqrt{n}}$$

$$\text{使 } 0 < \frac{1+n}{1+2n} < \frac{2}{3}. \quad \forall n > N$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}} + 1} = \frac{1}{2}$$

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

$$2 \text{ 解: } \because \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1+n}{1+2n} = \frac{1}{2} \quad \therefore \exists N > 0$$

$$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{2}{3} \right)^n = 0$$

$$3 \text{ 解: 原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{5 \cdot \frac{1}{5x} \tan 5x}{\frac{1}{x} \ln(1+x) + \frac{\sin x}{x} \sin x} = \frac{5}{1+0} = 5.$$

$$4 \text{ 解: 原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\arctan x) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \sin \frac{1}{x}$$

TWO

$$1 \text{ 解: } \ln y = \sin x \ln(\tan x)$$

$$2 \text{ 解: } F'(x) = \sqrt{1+\sqrt{x}} (\sqrt{x})' - \sqrt{1+x^2} (x^2)'$$

$$\therefore \frac{y'}{y} = \cos x \ln(\tan x) + \sin x \frac{1}{\tan x} \frac{1}{\cos^2 x}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \sqrt{1+\sqrt{x}} - 2x\sqrt{1+x^2}.$$

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

$$3 \text{ 解: } y' = \frac{1}{\tan\left(\sqrt{x} + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)} \left( \tan\left(\sqrt{x} + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \right)' = \frac{1}{\tan\left(\sqrt{x} + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)} \frac{1}{\cos^2\left(\sqrt{x} + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)} \left( \sqrt{x} + \frac{\pi}{4} \right)'$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{x} \sin\left(2\sqrt{x} + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x} \cos(2\sqrt{x})}.$$

$$4 \text{ 解: } \frac{dy}{dt} = e^t, \quad \frac{dx}{dt} = \ln t + 1, \quad \therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{e^t}{\ln t + 1}$$

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \frac{d \frac{dy}{dx}}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{e^t (\ln t + 1) - \frac{1}{t} e^t}{(\ln t + 1)^3}.$$

THERE

$$1 \text{ 解: 原式} = \int \frac{dt}{2 \sin \frac{t}{2} \cos \frac{t}{2}} = \int \frac{dt}{2 \tan \frac{t}{2} \cos^2 \frac{t}{2}}.$$

$$2 \text{ 解: 原式} = -2 \int \frac{-x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx - \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{d \tan \frac{t}{2}}{\tan \frac{t}{2}} = \ln \left| \tan \frac{t}{2} \right| + C.$$

$$= -2\sqrt{1-x^2} - \arcsin x + C.$$

$$\text{解: 原式} = x \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) - \int x \frac{1 + \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}}{x + \sqrt{1+x^2}} dx$$

$$= x \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) - \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx = x \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) - \sqrt{1+x^2} + C$$

$$\text{解: 原式} = \int \frac{(1+x^2) - x^2}{x^2(1+x^2)^2} dx = \int \frac{1}{x^2(1+x^2)} dx - \int \frac{1}{(1+x^2)^2} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{x^2} dx - \int \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx - \int \frac{1}{(1+x^2)^2} dx$$

$$\int \frac{1}{(1+x^2)^2} dx \stackrel{x=\tan t}{=} \int \frac{\cos^4 t}{\cos^2 t} dt = \int \cos^2 t dt = \frac{1}{2} \int (1 + \cos 2t) dt$$

$$= \frac{t}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \sin 2t + C = \frac{1}{2} t + \frac{1}{4} \frac{2 \tan t}{1 + \tan^2 t} + C = \frac{1}{2} \arctan x + \frac{1}{2} \frac{x}{1+x^2} + C.$$

$$\therefore \text{原式} = -\frac{1}{x} - \frac{3}{2} \arctan x + \frac{x}{2(1+x^2)} + C.$$

## FOUR

$$\text{证: } \because \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{2}} \leq \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{1+x\cos x}} \leq \frac{x^2}{1} \quad x \in [0, 1]$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{3\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int_0^1 x^2 dx \leq \int_0^1 \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{1+x\cos x}} dx \leq \int_0^1 x^2 dx = \frac{1}{3}$$

## FIVE

解:  $\because f(x)$  在  $x=0$  处连续,  $\therefore g(x) = (\sin 2x)f(x)$  在  $x=0$  处有定义且

$$g(0) = 0$$

$$\text{又} \because \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{g(x) - g(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\sin 2x)f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 2x}{x} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 2f(0) \quad \text{存在}$$

$\therefore g(x)$  在  $x=0$  处可导, 且  $g'(0) = 2f(0)$ 。

## SIX

解: (1)  $\because f''(x)$  在  $(-\infty, +\infty)$  上连续,  $\therefore f(x)$  在  $(-\infty, +\infty)$  上连续,  $\therefore$  当  $x \neq 0$  时  $g(x)$  连续,

$$\text{由} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = f'(0), \quad \therefore \text{当 } a = f'(0) \text{ 时 } g(x) \text{ 在 } x=0 \text{ 处连续,}$$

(2) 当  $x \neq 0$  时  $g'(x) = \frac{xf'(x) - f(x)}{x^2}$  为连续函数, ( $\because f(x)$  及  $f'(x)$  在  $(-\infty, +\infty)$  上连续)

$$\begin{aligned} g'(0) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{g(x) - g(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{f(x)}{x} - f'(0)}{x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - xf'(0)}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(x) - f'(0)}{2x} = \frac{1}{2} f''(0). \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} g'(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{xf'(x) - f(x)}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(x) + xf''(x) - f'(x)}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f''(x)}{2} = \frac{1}{2} f''(0) \\ &= g'(0) \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore g'(x)$  在  $x=0$  处连续, 从而在  $(-\infty, +\infty)$  上连续。

