1.  $\forall x > 0$ , 证明  $\frac{x}{1+x} < \ln(1+x) < x$ . 设f(t)=Int. 则当x>o时 f(t)在[1, HX]上连续,在(1, HX)内可导由Lagrange中值定理, 33∈(1, HX),使得f(3)= f(+x)-f(1) 以而  $\frac{1}{1+x} < \frac{h(1+x)}{x} < \frac{1}{1+x} < \frac{h(1+x)}{x} < \frac{h(1$ RP 1 - arctana - arctanb ① 当 b=a时 结论显然成立 ②当b和时,不妨没b<a 液f(x)=arctanx 则fin在cb,al上连续,在cb,a)内可导  $\frac{1}{a} \cdot \frac{axtana - axtanb}{a - b} = \left| \frac{1}{1+3^2} \right| \leq 1$ 由larrange中值定理,356(b, a) 作物 -f(b) 。 证明方程 $x^5+x-1=0$  只有一个正根. 数 | arctana - arctanb | ≤ | a-b | 设f(x)=x5+x-1 : f(x) = 5x++>0 则f(x)在[0, 1]上连续 ;f(x)在[0,+10)上单调增加 f(0)=-1<0 f(1)=1>0 由零点定理, 35€(0,1) 使身切=0 从而方程芯+X-1,20%个正根 即分代十二一至少有一个正根 4. 讨论函数  $f(x) = \left\{ \left[ \frac{\left(1+x\right)^{\frac{1}{x}}}{e} \right]^{\frac{1}{x}}, \right\}$  $x \leq 0$  $f(0-0) = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}} = e^{-\frac{1}{2}}$  $f(0t0) = \lim_{x \to 0+} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 0+} \left[ \frac{(ltx)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{e} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} = \lim_{x \to 0+} e^{\frac{(ltx)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{e}}$ 

$$| (0 + 0) | = \lim_{x \to 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left[ \frac{(U + x)^{\frac{1}{x}}}{e} \right]^{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \left[ \frac{(U + x)^{\frac{1}{x}}}{e} \right]^{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \left[ \frac{(U + x)^{\frac{1}{x}}}{e} \right]^{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \left[ \frac{(U + x)^{\frac{1}{x}}}{e} \right]^{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \left[ \frac{(U + x)^{\frac{1}{x}}}{e} \right]^{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \left[ \frac{(U + x)^{\frac{1}{x}}}{e} \right]^{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \left[ \frac{(U + x)^{\frac{1}{x}}}{e} \right]^{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \left[ \frac{(U + x)^{\frac{1}{x}}}{e} \right]^{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \left[ \frac{(U + x)^{\frac{1}{x}}}{e} \right]^{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \left[ \frac{(U + x)^{\frac{1}{x}}}{e} \right]^{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \left[ \frac{(U + x)^{\frac{1}{x}}}{e} \right]^{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \left[ \frac{(U + x)^{\frac{1}{x}}}{e} \right]^{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \left[ \frac{(U + x)^{\frac{1}{x}}}{e} \right]^{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \left[ \frac{(U + x)^{\frac{1}{x}}}{e} \right]^{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \left[ \frac{(U + x)^{\frac{1}{x}}}{e} \right]^{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \left[ \frac{(U + x)^{\frac{1}{x}}}{e} \right]^{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \left[ \frac{(U + x)^{\frac{1}{x}}}{e} \right]^{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \left[ \frac{(U + x)^{\frac{1}{x}}}{e} \right]^{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \left[ \frac{(U + x)^{\frac{1}{x}}}{e} \right]^{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \left[ \frac{(U + x)^{\frac{1}{x}}}{e} \right]^{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \left[ \frac{(U + x)^{\frac{1}{x}}}{e} \right]^{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \left[ \frac{(U + x)^{\frac{1}{x}}}{e} \right]^{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \left[ \frac{(U + x)^{\frac{1}{x}}}{e} \right]^{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \left[ \frac{(U + x)^{\frac{1}{x}}}{e} \right]^{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \left[ \frac{(U + x)^{\frac{1}{x}}}{e} \right]^{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \left[ \frac{(U + x)^{\frac{1}{x}}}{e} \right]^{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \left[ \frac{(U + x)^{\frac{1}{x}}}{e} \right]^{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \left[ \frac{(U + x)^{\frac{1}{x}}}{e} \right]^{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \left[ \frac{(U + x)^{\frac{1}{x}}}{e} \right]^{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \left[ \frac{(U + x)^{\frac{1}{x}}}{e} \right]^{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \left[ \frac{(U + x)^{\frac{1}{x}}}{e} \right]^{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \left[ \frac{(U + x)^{\frac{1}{x}}}{e} \right]^{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \left[ \frac{(U + x)^{\frac{1}{x}}}{e} \right]^{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \left[ \frac{(U + x)^{\frac{1}{x}}}{e} \right]^{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \left[ \frac{(U + x)^{\frac{1}{x}}}{e} \right]^{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \left[ \frac{(U + x)^{\frac{1}{x}}}{e} \right]^{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \left[ \frac{(U + x)^{\frac{1}{x}}}{e} \right]^{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \left[ \frac{(U + x)^{\frac{1}{x}}}{e} \right]^{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \left[ \frac{(U + x)^{\frac{1}{x}}}{e}$$

5. 设f(x),g(x)在[a,b]可导,且f'(x)g(x)+f(x)g'(x)<0,则当 $x\in(a,b)$ 时,有不

$$(f(x)g(x))^{\prime}<0 \Rightarrow f(x)g(x)$$

$$(A)\frac{f(x)}{f(a)} > \frac{g(x)}{g(a)}$$

$$(B) \frac{f(x)}{f(b)} > \frac{g(x)}{g(b)}$$

$$(C) f(x)g(x) > f(a)g(a)$$

$$(D)/f(x)g(x) > f(b)g(b).$$

$$f(b)g(b) < \frac{f(x)}{f(a)}g(x) < f(a)g(a)$$

5. 方程 
$$\ln x = ax (a > 0)$$
 有几个实根?

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有几个实根?

 $i \zeta f(x) = \frac{\ln x}{x}$   $x \in (0, +\infty)$ 
 $f(x) = \frac{1 - \ln x}{x^2} = 0 \Rightarrow x = e$ 
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6. 试证: 
$$\exists x > 0$$
时,  $1 + \frac{1}{2}x > \sqrt{1+x}$ 

$$f(e) = e^{-1}$$

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

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

全 fW=H=X-VI+X

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

当 a=e-时 方程有唯一实根

当 ∝ OKE H 方程有两个字根

f(x)在[0,+1x]上连续,在(0,+1x)内f(x)>0

7. 求极限 
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{1+\frac{1}{2}x^2-\sqrt{1+x^2}}{(\cos x-e^{x^2})\sin x^2}$$
.

い、f(x)在f(x)、+以上車调増加 即 H 立 x - V i + x > 0   
从而当 x > 0 B寸 f(x) > f(o) = 0   
7. 求极限 
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{1+\frac{1}{2}x^2-\sqrt{1+x^2}}{(\cos x-e^{x^2})\sin x^2} := \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{1+\frac{1}{2}x^2-(1+\frac{1}{2}x^2+\frac{1}{2})}{-\frac{3}{2}x^2\cdot x^2}$$

 $\cos \chi = \left| -\frac{1}{2!} \chi^2 + \frac{1}{4!} \chi^4 + \cdots \right|$ 

$$e^{x^2} = 1 + x^2 + \frac{1}{2!}x^4 + \cdots$$

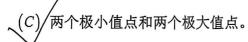
$$=\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{8x^{4} + o(x^{4})} = -\frac{1}{12}$$

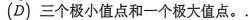
8. 求极限 
$$x \to \infty$$
  $\left[x - x^2 \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)\right]$ .  $\frac{t = \frac{1}{x}}{t \to \infty}$   $\frac{t - M(1+t)}{t^2}$   $\frac{t - M(1+t)}{t^2}$   $\frac{t - M(1+t)}{t^2}$   $\frac{t - M(1+t)}{t^2}$ 

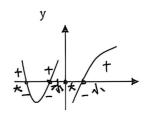
10. 设函数 f(x) 在  $(-\infty, +\infty)$  内连续,其导函数的图形如图所示,则 f(x) 有

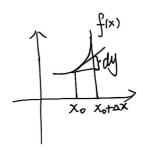
( )

- (A) 一个极小值点和两个极大值点。
- (B)两个极小值点和一个极大值点。









11. 设函数 y = f(x) 具有二阶导数,且 f'(x) > 0, f''(x) > 0,  $\Delta x$  为自变量 x 在  $x_0$ 处的增量, $\Delta x$ 与dy分别为f(x)在点 $x_0$ 处对应的增量与微分。若 $\Delta x > 0$ ,则

$$(A) / 0 < dy < \Delta y \qquad (B) \ 0 < \Delta y < dy \qquad (C) \ \Delta y < dy < 0 \qquad (D) \ dy < \Delta y < 0.$$

(B) 
$$0 < \Delta y < dy$$

$$(C) \Delta y < dy < 0$$

$$(D) dy < \Delta y < 0.$$

12. 设常数 k > 0,函数  $f(x) = \ln x - \frac{x}{e} + k$  在  $(0, +\infty)$  内零点的个数为 2个.

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{e} = \frac{e - x}{ex} = 0 \Rightarrow x = e$$

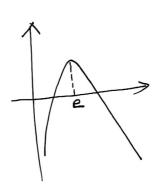
殔

$\chi$	(0, e)	P	(e,+w)
fix)	+	0	_
f(x)	1	极大	7

$$f(e) = |-|+k=k>0$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 0^+} (\ln x - \frac{x}{E} + k) = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{x\to+\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x\to+\infty} (\ln x - \frac{2}{6}tk) = -\infty$$



> (x) 1

13. 设在[0,1]上f''(x) > 0,则f'(0),f'(1),f(1) - f(0) 或f(0) - f(1) 这几个数

的大小顺序为(

$$(A) f'(1) > f'(0) > f(1) - f(0)$$

$$(B) f'(1) > f(1) - f(0) > f'(0)$$

$$(C) f(1) - f(0) > f'(1) > f'(0)$$

$$(D) f'(1) > f(0) - f(1) > f'(0)$$

14. 设
$$f'(x_0) = f''(x_0) = 0$$
,  $f'''(x_0) > 0$ , 则( )

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

 $(A) f'(x_0)$  是 f'(x) 的极大值

 $(B) f(x_0)$  是 f(x) 的极大值

$$(C)$$
  $f(x_0)$  是  $f(x)$  的极小值  $(D)(x_0, f(x_0))$  是曲线  $y = f(x)$  的拐点

D没f(x)=lnx

zff(x)在[a b]上用Lagrange中值定理 王3  $\in$  (a, b), 使  $f(3) = \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b-a}$  民  $\frac{h^2b - h^2a}{b-a} = \frac{2hn3}{3}$ 

数 
$$\frac{h^2b - h^2a}{b-a} = \frac{2\ln 3}{3} > \frac{4}{e^2}$$

 $f'''(x_0) \neq 0$ ,试问 $(x_0, f(x_0))$ 是不是拐点,为什么?  $f(x) = f(x_0) + f(x_0)(x-x_0) + \frac{1}{2}f''(x_0)(x-x_0)^2 + \frac{f''(3)}{6}(x-x_0)^3 \qquad 3 \text{ (FX5X212)}$   $= f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x-x_0) + \frac{f''(3)}{6}(x-x_0)^3$   $f(x) = f'(x_0) + \frac{f''(3)}{2}(x-x_0)^2$  $f''(x) = f''(x)(x-x_0)$ 

- :: 在%的左右邻域内 f(x)的符号号
- :,(Xo,fXo))是拐点

由 $f(x) = \frac{f'(y)}{(n+2)!} (x-x_0)^{n-2}$  由n-2为奇数,及其的专名印域内 f'似 异号

核  $(x_0, f(w))$  曲线 y=f(x) 的 拐点. 17. 设 f(x) 在 $x_0$  处有n 阶导数,且  $f'(x_0)=f''(x_0)=\cdots=f^{(n-1)}(x_0)=0$ ,  $f^{(n)}(x_0) \neq 0$ ,证明:

- (1) 当n为奇数时,f(x)在 $x_0$ 处不取得极值组( $x_0$ , $f(x_0)$ )为曲线 y=f(x)的 拐点.
- (2) 当n为偶数时,f(x)在 $x_0$ 处取得极值,且当 $f^{(n)}(x_0) < 0$ 时, $f(x_0)$ 为极大

值, 当  $f^{(n)}(x_0) > 0$  时,  $f(x_0)$  为极小值.

证. 由Taylor展开 f(x)= f(x)+ f(x) (x+x)n+Rn(x)

当年10亿分 取得极小值\_

18. 设函数 f(x) 在 [a,b] 连续,在 (a,b) 内可微,且 f(a) < 0,f(b) < 0,又有一点

 $c \in (a,b)$ , f(c) > 0. 证明: 存在一点 $\xi \in (a,b)$ 使得 $f(\xi) + f'(\xi) = 0$ .

由零点定理  $\exists s_i \in (0,c)$   $s_i \in (c,b)$  使  $f(s_i) = f(s_i) = 0$ 设FXX=exfxx)

在131,301上对F的用品化中值定理。336(31,32)二(a,b) 使F(3)=0 即 e3f(3)+e3f(s)=0

tx f(3)+f(3)=0

- 19. 已知函数 f(x) 在[0, 1]上连续,在(0, 1)内可导,且 f(0)=0, f(1)=1。 证明:
- (I) 存在 $\xi \in (0,1)$ ,使得 $f(\xi) = 1 \xi$ ;
- (II)存在两个不同的点 $\eta,\zeta \in (0,1)$ ,使得 $f'(\eta)f'(\zeta) = 1$ .
- (I) 全g(x)=f(x)-1+x 则 g(x)在[0, 门上连续 g(0)=-1<0 g(1)=170 由零点定理,存在36(0/1),使干导g(3)=0 即f(3)=1-3

(工)在[0,3]和[3,1]上对f(x)用lagrange中值定理.  

$$=16(0.3)$$
 使 $f(y)=\frac{f(y)-f(y)}{3-0}=\frac{1-3}{3}$   
 $=16(3,1)$  使 $f(y)=\frac{f(y)-f(y)}{1-3}=\frac{3}{1-3}$   
从而 $f(y)\cdot f(y)=\frac{f(y)-f(y)}{3}\cdot \frac{2}{1-3}=1$ 

20. 设f(x)为[a,b]上二阶可导,f'(a) = f'(b) = 0。求证:  $\exists \xi \in (a,b)$ ,使得

$$|f''(\xi)| \ge 4 \frac{|f(b) - f(a)|}{|(b - a)^{2}|}. \qquad \int \left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) = \int (a) + \int (a) \left(\frac{a+b}{2} - a\right) + \frac{f'(\xi_{1})}{2!} \left(\frac{a+b}{2} - a\right)^{2} \\ = \int (a) + \frac{f'(\xi_{1})}{2!} \cdot \frac{(b-a)^{2}}{4!} a < 3 + \frac{a+b}{2!} \left(\frac{a+b}{2} - a\right)^{2} \\ = \int (a) + \frac{f'(\xi_{1})}{2!} \cdot \frac{(b-a)^{2}}{4!} a < 3 + \frac{a+b}{2!} \left(\frac{a+b}{2} - a\right)^{2} \\ = \int (a) + \frac{f'(\xi_{1})}{2!} \cdot \frac{(b-a)^{2}}{4!} a < 3 + \frac{a+b}{2!} \left(\frac{a+b}{2} - a\right)^{2} \\ = \int (a) + \frac{f'(\xi_{1})}{2!} \cdot \frac{(b-a)^{2}}{4!} a < 3 + \frac{a+b}{2!} \left(\frac{a+b}{2} - a\right)^{2} \\ = \int (a) + \frac{f'(\xi_{1})}{2!} \cdot \frac{(b-a)^{2}}{4!} a < 3 + \frac{a+b}{2!} \left(\frac{a+b}{2} - a\right)^{2} \\ = \int (a) + \frac{f'(\xi_{1})}{2!} \cdot \frac{(b-a)^{2}}{4!} a < 3 + \frac{a+b}{2!} a < 3$$

曲线
$$y = f(x)$$
的凹、凸区间和拐点.   
 $f(x)$ 的定义域为尺且在定义域内连续
$$f(x) = |-\frac{2}{1+X^2}| = |-\frac{2}{1+X^2}| = 0 \Rightarrow X = 1$$

$$f(x) = \frac{2X(||t|) - (Y_1) - 2X}{(|t|)^2} = \frac{4X}{(|t|)^2} = 0 \Rightarrow X = 0$$

$$(|t|) = \frac{2X(||t|) - (Y_1) - 2X}{(|t|)^2} = \frac{4X}{(|t|)^2} = 0 \Rightarrow X = 0$$

$$(|t|) = \frac{2X(||t|) - (Y_1) - 2X}{(|t|)^2} = \frac{4X}{(|t|)^2} = 0 \Rightarrow X = 0$$

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故 f6)的单增区则为 (-∞,+] 和(1,+∞) 单减区间为日,门 极大值 f(H) = -1 + 至  $f_{N} = \frac{2X||f_{N}^{2}|-(f_{1})}{(f_{1}^{2})^{2}} = \frac{f_{N}^{2}}{(f_{1}^{2})^{2}} = 0 \Rightarrow X = 0$  极値  $f_{N} = 1 - \frac{2}{(f_{1}^{2})^{2}}$  数値  $f_{N} = 1 - \frac{2}{(f_{1}^{2})^{2$ 

22. 设极限  $\lim_{x \to x_0} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{(x - x_0)^2} = -1$ ,则  $x = x_0$  是函数 f(x) 的(

(A) 极大值点 (B) 极小值点 (C) 驻点,但非极值点 (D) 非驻点 (FS) 性