=2+0=2.

## 2026 年考研数学零基础提前学同步作业

### 作业 4•七种未定式极限专题计算解析

[23] 
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+x\sin x} - \sqrt{\cos 2x}}{\tan^2 \frac{x}{2}} = \frac{1}{\tan^2 \frac{x}{2}}$$
[解析]  $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+x\sin x} - \sqrt{\cos 2x}}{\tan^2 \frac{x}{2}}$ 

$$= \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{1+x\sin x - \cos 2x}{\tan^2 \frac{x}{2}} \qquad (为子有理化)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{1+x\sin x - \cos 2x}{\tan^2 \frac{x}{2}} \qquad (非零因子淡化)$$

$$= \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\sin x(x+2\sin x)}{2 \cdot \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2} \qquad (二倍角公式化简)$$

$$= \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{x+2\sin x}{\frac{1}{2}x} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{x}{\frac{1}{2}x} + \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{2\sin x}{\frac{1}{2}x} = 2 + 4 = 6x.$$
[24] 求极限  $\lim_{x\to 0^+} \frac{e^x - 1 + x^2 \arctan \frac{1}{x}}{1 - \cos \sqrt{x}}$ 

$$\frac{e^x - 1 + x^2 \arctan \frac{1}{x}}{1 - \cos \sqrt{x}} \qquad (等价无穷小代换)$$

$$= \lim_{x\to 0^+} \frac{e^x - 1}{\frac{1}{2}x} + \lim_{x\to 0^+} \frac{x^2 \arctan \frac{1}{x}}{\frac{1}{2}x} \qquad (阿则运算法则)$$

$$= \lim_{x\to 0^+} \frac{x}{\frac{1}{2}x} + \lim_{x\to 0^+} 2x \arctan \frac{1}{x} \qquad (如则运算法则)$$

$$= \lim_{x\to 0^+} \frac{x}{\frac{1}{2}x} + \lim_{x\to 0^+} 2x \arctan \frac{1}{x} \qquad (如 \mod x)$$



【25】求极限 
$$\lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \left( \frac{\pi}{2} - x \right) \tan x$$
.

【解析】 
$$\lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \left( \frac{\pi}{2} - x \right) \tan x = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\frac{\pi}{2} - x}{\cos x} \cdot \sin x$$

$$= \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\frac{\pi}{2} - x}{\cos x} \cdot \sin x \qquad (\sin x)$$
 与非零因子,可淡化)

$$= \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\frac{\pi}{2} - x}{\cos x} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{-1}{-\sin x} = 1.$$

[26] 
$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \ln \left( 1 + \frac{1}{x} \right) \ln \left( 1 + e^x \right).$$

【解析】 
$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right) \ln\left(1 + e^{x}\right) = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\ln\left(1 + e^{x}\right)}{x} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{e^{x}}{e^{x} + 1} = 1.$$

【27】求极限 
$$\lim_{x\to\infty} \left( \frac{x^3}{2x^2-1} - \frac{x^2}{2x-1} \right)$$
.

【解析】 
$$\lim_{x\to\infty} \left( \frac{x^3}{2x^2-1} - \frac{x^2}{2x-1} \right) = \lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{x^2-x^3}{\left(2x^2-1\right)(2x-1)} \stackrel{\text{抓大头}}{=} -\frac{1}{4}$$
.

【解析】先定型,本题为1°型未定式极限,利用课程讲解的大招方法.

原式=
$$e^{\lim_{x\to 0}\frac{x+e^x-1}{x}}=e^{\lim_{x\to 0}(1+e^x)}=2$$
.

【29】求极限 
$$\lim_{x\to\infty} \left(\sin\frac{2}{x} + \cos\frac{1}{x}\right)^x$$
.

【解析】先定型,本题为 $1^{\circ}$ 型未定式极限,利用课程讲解的大招方法.

原式=
$$\lim_{x\to\infty}$$
  $\left(\sin\frac{2}{x} + \cos\frac{1}{x}\right)^x = e^{\lim_{x\to\infty} x \left(\sin\frac{2}{x} + \cos\frac{1}{x} - 1\right)}$ .

其中 
$$\lim_{x \to \infty} x \left[ \sin \frac{2}{x} - \left( 1 - \cos \frac{1}{x} \right) \right] = \lim_{x \to \infty} x \cdot \sin \frac{2}{x} - \lim_{x \to \infty} x \left( 1 - \cos \frac{1}{x} \right)$$
 (四则运算法则)



$$= \lim_{x \to \infty} x \cdot \frac{2}{x} - \lim_{x \to \infty} x \cdot \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^2 = 2 - 0 = 2.$$

因此, 
$$\lim_{x\to\infty} \left(\sin\frac{2}{x} + \cos\frac{1}{x}\right)^x = e^2$$
.

【30】求极限 
$$\lim_{x\to 0} (\frac{1+x}{1-e^{-x}} - \frac{1}{x}).$$

【解析】 
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \left(\frac{1+x}{1-e^{-x}} - \frac{1}{x}\right) = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{x+x^2-1+e^{-x}}{x(1-e^{-x})} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{x+x^2-1+e^{-x}}{x^2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 + 2x - e^{-x}}{2x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2 + e^{-x}}{2} = \frac{3}{2}.$$

【31】 求极限 
$$\lim_{x\to\infty} \left[ x - x^2 \ln \left( 1 + \frac{1}{x} \right) \right]$$

【32】求极限 
$$\lim_{x\to+\infty} \left(\frac{2}{\pi} \arctan x\right)^x$$
.

【解析】先定型,本题为1°型未定式极限,利用课程讲解的大招方法.

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \left( \frac{2}{\pi} \arctan x \right)^{x} = e^{\lim_{x \to +\infty} \left( \frac{2}{\pi} \arctan x - 1 \right)} = e^{\lim_{x \to +\infty} \left( \frac{2}{\pi} \arctan x - 1 \right)} = e^{\lim_{x \to +\infty} \left( \frac{2}{\pi} \arctan x - 1 \right)} = e^{\lim_{x \to +\infty} \left( \frac{2}{\pi} \arctan x - 1 \right)} = e^{\lim_{x \to +\infty} \left( \frac{2}{\pi} \arctan x - 1 \right)} = e^{\lim_{x \to +\infty} \left( \frac{2}{\pi} \arctan x - 1 \right)} = e^{\lim_{x \to +\infty} \left( \frac{2}{\pi} \arctan x - 1 \right)} = e^{\lim_{x \to +\infty} \left( \frac{2}{\pi} \arctan x - 1 \right)} = e^{\lim_{x \to +\infty} \left( \frac{2}{\pi} \arctan x - 1 \right)} = e^{\lim_{x \to +\infty} \left( \frac{2}{\pi} \arctan x - 1 \right)} = e^{\lim_{x \to +\infty} \left( \frac{2}{\pi} \arctan x - 1 \right)} = e^{\lim_{x \to +\infty} \left( \frac{2}{\pi} \arctan x - 1 \right)} = e^{\lim_{x \to +\infty} \left( \frac{2}{\pi} \arctan x - 1 \right)} = e^{\lim_{x \to +\infty} \left( \frac{2}{\pi} \arctan x - 1 \right)} = e^{\lim_{x \to +\infty} \left( \frac{2}{\pi} \arctan x - 1 \right)} = e^{\lim_{x \to +\infty} \left( \frac{2}{\pi} \arctan x - 1 \right)} = e^{\lim_{x \to +\infty} \left( \frac{2}{\pi} \arctan x - 1 \right)} = e^{\lim_{x \to +\infty} \left( \frac{2}{\pi} \arctan x - 1 \right)} = e^{\lim_{x \to +\infty} \left( \frac{2}{\pi} \arctan x - 1 \right)} = e^{\lim_{x \to +\infty} \left( \frac{2}{\pi} \arctan x - 1 \right)} = e^{\lim_{x \to +\infty} \left( \frac{2}{\pi} \arctan x - 1 \right)} = e^{\lim_{x \to +\infty} \left( \frac{2}{\pi} \arctan x - 1 \right)} = e^{\lim_{x \to +\infty} \left( \frac{2}{\pi} \arctan x - 1 \right)} = e^{\lim_{x \to +\infty} \left( \frac{2}{\pi} \arctan x - 1 \right)} = e^{\lim_{x \to +\infty} \left( \frac{2}{\pi} \arctan x - 1 \right)} = e^{\lim_{x \to +\infty} \left( \frac{2}{\pi} \arctan x - 1 \right)} = e^{\lim_{x \to +\infty} \left( \frac{2}{\pi} \arctan x - 1 \right)} = e^{\lim_{x \to +\infty} \left( \frac{2}{\pi} \arctan x - 1 \right)} = e^{\lim_{x \to +\infty} \left( \frac{2}{\pi} \arctan x - 1 \right)} = e^{\lim_{x \to +\infty} \left( \frac{2}{\pi} \arctan x - 1 \right)} = e^{\lim_{x \to +\infty} \left( \frac{2}{\pi} \arctan x - 1 \right)} = e^{\lim_{x \to +\infty} \left( \frac{2}{\pi} \arctan x - 1 \right)} = e^{\lim_{x \to +\infty} \left( \frac{2}{\pi} \arctan x - 1 \right)} = e^{\lim_{x \to +\infty} \left( \frac{2}{\pi} \arctan x - 1 \right)} = e^{\lim_{x \to +\infty} \left( \frac{2}{\pi} \arctan x - 1 \right)} = e^{\lim_{x \to +\infty} \left( \frac{2}{\pi} - 1 \right)} = e^{\lim_{x \to +\infty} \left( \frac{2}{\pi} - 1 \right)} = e^{\lim_{x \to +\infty} \left( \frac{2}{\pi} - 1 \right)} = e^{\lim_{x \to +\infty} \left( \frac{2}{\pi} - 1 \right)} = e^{\lim_{x \to +\infty} \left( \frac{2}{\pi} - 1 \right)} = e^{\lim_{x \to +\infty} \left( \frac{2}{\pi} - 1 \right)} = e^{\lim_{x \to +\infty} \left( \frac{2}{\pi} - 1 \right)} = e^{\lim_{x \to +\infty} \left( \frac{2}{\pi} - 1 \right)} = e^{\lim_{x \to +\infty} \left( \frac{2}{\pi} - 1 \right)} = e^{\lim_{x \to +\infty} \left( \frac{2}{\pi} - 1 \right)} = e^{\lim_{x \to +\infty} \left( \frac{2}{\pi} - 1 \right)} = e^{\lim_{x \to +\infty} \left( \frac{2}{\pi} - 1 \right)} = e^{\lim_{x \to +\infty} \left( \frac{2}{\pi} - 1 \right)} = e^{\lim_{x \to +\infty} \left( \frac{2}{\pi} - 1 \right)} = e^{\lim_{x \to +\infty} \left( \frac{2}{\pi} - 1 \right)} = e^{\lim_{x \to +\infty} \left( \frac{2}{\pi} - 1 \right)} = e^{\lim_{x \to +\infty} \left( \frac{2}{\pi} - 1 \right)} = e^{\lim_{x \to +\infty} \left( \frac{2}{\pi} - 1 \right)} = e^{\lim_{x \to +\infty}$$

$$=e^{-\frac{2}{\pi}\lim_{x\to +\infty}\frac{x^2}{1+x^2}}=e^{-\frac{2}{\pi}}.$$

【小课堂】 
$$\left(\arctan x\right)' = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$$
.

【33】求极限  $\lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin x)^{\tan x}$ .

【解析】原式=
$$e^{\lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \tan x \cdot (\sin x - 1)} = e^{\lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x \cdot (\sin x - 1)}{\cos x}} = e^{\lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x - 1}{\cos x}}$$
 ( $\lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \sin x = 1$  非零因子)

$$=e^{\lim_{x\to\frac{\pi}{2}}\frac{\cos x}{-\sin x}}=e^0=1.$$

【34】 求极限 
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \left( \frac{a^x + b^x + c^x}{3} \right)^{\frac{1}{x}} (a > 0, b > 0, c > 0).$$

【解析】 
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \left( \frac{a^x + b^x + c^x}{3} \right)^{\frac{1}{x}} = e^{\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{1}{x} \left( \frac{a^x + b^x + c^x}{3} - 1 \right)} = e^{\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{a^x + b^x + c^x - 3}{3x}}$$

$$= e^{\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{a^x \ln a + b^x \ln b + c^x \ln c}{3}} = e^{\frac{\ln a + \ln b + \ln c}{3}} = e^{\frac{1}{3} \ln abc} = \sqrt[3]{abc}.$$

【35】求极限 
$$\lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{4}} (\tan x)^{\frac{1}{\cos x - \sin x}}$$
.

【解析】  $\lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{4}} (\tan x)^{\frac{1}{\cos x - \sin x}} = e^{\lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{\cos x - \sin x} (\tan x - 1)}$ .

因为

$$\lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{\cos x - \sin x} (\tan x - 1) = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\tan x - 1}{\cos x - \sin x} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\sec^2 x}{-\sin x - \cos x} = -\sqrt{2} ,$$

【36】求极限 
$$\lim_{x\to\infty}$$
  $\left[\frac{\dot{q} + \dot{x}^2 + \dot{q}}{(x-a)(x-b)}\right]^{\frac{1}{2}}$  ·

【解析】 
$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \left[ \frac{x^2}{(x-a)(x-b)} \right]^x = e^{\lim_{x \to \infty} x \cdot \left[ \frac{x^2}{(x-a)(x-b)} - 1 \right]} = e^{\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{(a+b)x^2 - abx}{x^2 - (a+b)x + ab}} = e^{a+b} .$$

## 2026 年考研数学零基础提前学同步作业

## 作业 5•连续与间断解析

【37】设 
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{x} \sin \frac{x}{\pi}, & x \neq 0, \\ a, & x = 0. \end{cases}$$
 在  $x = 0$  处连续,则  $a =$ \_\_\_\_\_.

【解析】由题意可知,  $\lim_{x\to 0} f(x) = f(0) = a$  ,因为

$$\lim_{x \to 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2}{x} \sin \frac{x}{\pi} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2}{x} \cdot \frac{x}{\pi} = \frac{2}{\pi},$$

所以 $a = \frac{2}{\pi}$ .

【38】若函数 
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1-\cos\sqrt{x}}{ax}, & x > 0 \\ b, & x \le 0 \end{cases}$$
 在  $x = 0$  处连续,则  $a, b$  需满足\_\_\_\_\_\_.

【解析】因为 f(x) 在 x = 0 连续,所以  $\lim_{x \to 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 0^-} f(x) = f(0)$ . 又因为

【39】若 
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sin 2x + e^{2ax} - 1}{x}, & x \neq 0 \\ a, & x = 0 \end{cases}$$
,在  $x = 0$  处连续,则  $a =$ \_\_\_\_\_.

【解析】因为f(x)在x=0处连续,所以 $\lim_{x\to 0} f(x) = f(0) = a$ .

又因为 
$$\lim_{x \to 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin 2x + e^{2ax} - 1^{\#}}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin 2x}{x} + \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{e^{2ax} - 1}{x} = 2 + 2a = a$$

所以a = -2.

【答案】x=0, 跳跃间断点(或第一类间断点)

【解析】因为

$$\lim_{x \to 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 0} e^{-\frac{1}{x^2}} \arctan \frac{1}{x - 1} = -\frac{\pi}{4} \lim_{x \to 0} e^{-\frac{1}{x^2}} = 0,$$



所以  $\lim_{x\to 0} f(x) = f(0)$ , 即函数在 x = 0 处连续.

又因为

$$\lim_{x \to 1^{+}} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 1^{+}} e^{-\frac{1}{x^{2}}} \arctan \frac{1}{x - 1} = e^{-1} \lim_{x \to 1^{+}} \arctan \frac{1}{x - 1} = e^{-1} \frac{\pi}{2},$$

$$\lim_{x \to 1^{-}} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 1^{-}} e^{-\frac{1}{x^{2}}} \arctan \frac{1}{x - 1} = e^{-1} \lim_{x \to 1^{-}} \arctan \frac{1}{x - 1} = -e^{-1} \frac{\pi}{2},$$

所以x = 0为函数的跳跃间断点.

【41】设 
$$f(x) = \frac{e^{\frac{1}{x}} - 1}{e^{\frac{1}{x}} + 1}$$
,则  $x = 0$  是  $f(x)$  的( ).

(A) 可去间断点

(B) 跳跃间断点

(C) 第二类间断点

(D) 连续点

#### 【解析】因为

$$\lim_{x \to 0^{+}} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{e^{\frac{1}{x}} - 1}{e^{\frac{1}{x}} + 1} = 1, \quad \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{e^{\frac{1}{x}} - 1}{e^{\frac{1}{x}} + 1} = -1$$

所以  $\lim_{x\to 0^+} f(x) \neq \lim_{x\to 0^-} f(x)$ , 故 x=0 是跳跃间断点,应选(B).

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## 2026 年考研数学零基础提前学同步作业

### 作业 6•导数定义

【42】设 
$$f(x) = x(x+1)(x+2)\cdots(x+n)$$
,则  $f'(0) =$ 

【解析】由导数定义可知,

$$f'(0) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x(x+1) \cdots (x+n)}{x}$$
$$= \lim_{x \to 0} (x+1)(x+2) \cdots (x+n) = n!.$$

【43】判断  $y = e^{-|x|}$  在 x = 0 处的连续性与可导性.

【分析】连续性判定的核心在于"看 $\lim_{x\to 0} f(x) = f(0)$ ",

可导性判定的核心在于"看
$$f'(0) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0}$$
是否存在".

【解析】(连续性)因为

$$\lim_{x\to 0} \overline{y(x)} = \lim_{x\to 0} e^{-|x|} = e^0 = 1$$
,  $\exists y(0) = e^0 = 1$ ,

所以  $\lim_{x\to 0} y(x) = y(0)$ , 故 y(x) 在 x = 0 处连续.

(可导性) 因为

$$y'_{+}(0) = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{y(x) - y(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{e^{-|x|} - 1}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{e^{-x} - 1}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{-x}{x} = -1,$$

$$y'_{-}(0) = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{y(x) - y(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{e^{-|x|} - 1}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{e^{x} - 1}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{x}{x} = 1$$

所以  $y'_{+}(0) \neq y'_{-}(0)$ , 于是 y(x) 在 x = 0 处不可导.

【44】 若 f(x) 在  $x = x_0$  处可导,判断下列说法的正确性.

- (1)  $f'(x_0)$ 存在; ( )
- (2) f(x)在 $x = x_0$ 处连续; ( )
- (3) f'(x)在  $x = x_0$  处连续. ( )

【解析】(1)对,(2)对,(3)错



【45】若 $f''(x_0)$ 存在,判断下列说法的正确性.

(1) 
$$f''(x)$$
在  $x = x_0$  处连续; ( )

(2) 
$$f'(x)$$
在  $x = x_0$  处连续; (2)

(3) 
$$f(x)$$
在  $x = x_0$  处连续.

【解析】(1)错,(2)对,(3)对

【46】已知 f(x) 在 x = a 的某个领域内有定义,则

(1) 
$$\lim_{h \to +\infty} h[f(a+\frac{1}{h})-f(a)] =$$
\_\_\_\_\_\_

(2) 
$$\lim_{h\to 0} \frac{f(a) - f(a-h)}{h} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$

$$(3) \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{f(a+5x)-f(a)}{x} =$$

(3) 
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(a+5x)-f(a)}{x} =$$
(4)  $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(a+\sin x^2)-f(a)}{x^2} =$ 

(5) 
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(a+x^3) - f(a)}{x^3} = \underline{\qquad}$$

【分析】本题重点考察导数的推广定义,核心:一凑结构、二看零,重点回顾课程内容.

【解析】(1) 
$$\lim_{\substack{h \to +\infty \\ \text{(i)}}} h \left[ f\left(a + \frac{1}{h}\right) - f\left(a\right) \right] = \lim_{\substack{h \to +\infty \\ \text{(i)}}} \frac{f\left(a + \frac{1}{h}\right) - f\left(a\right)}{-2 \left[a\right]} = f'_+(a);$$

(2) 
$$\lim_{h\to 0} \frac{f(a)-f(a-h)}{h} = \lim_{h\to 0} \frac{f(a+(-h))-f(a)}{-h} = f'(a);$$

(3) 
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{f(a+5x)-f(a)}{x} = 5\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{f(a+5x)-f(a)}{5x} = 5f'(a);$$

(4) 
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(a+\sin x^2) - f(a)}{x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(a+\sin x^2) - f(a)}{\sin x^2} \cdot \frac{\sin x^2}{x^2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(a + \sin x^2) - f(a)}{\sin x^2} = f'_+(a);$$

(5) 
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{f(a+x^3)-f(a)}{x^3} = f'(a).$$

【47】已知 
$$f'(3) = 2$$
,则  $\lim_{h\to 0} \frac{f(3-h)-f(3)}{2h} =$ \_\_\_\_\_\_.

【解析】 
$$\lim_{h\to 0} \frac{f(3-h)-f(3)}{2h} = \lim_{h\to 0} \frac{f(3+(-h))-f(3)}{(-h)\cdot(-2)} = -\frac{1}{2}f'(3) = -1.$$

【48】已知 
$$f(x)$$
在  $x = 0$  处连续,且  $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x)}{x^2} = 2026$ ,则  $f(0) =$ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_,

$$f'(0) =$$
\_\_\_\_\_.

【解析】因为
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{f(x)}{x^2} = 2026$$
,且 $\lim_{x\to 0} x^2 = 0$ ,所以 $\lim_{x\to 0} f(x) = 0$ .

又因为
$$f(x)$$
在 $x=0$ 处连续,所以 $\lim_{x\to 0} f(x) = f(0) = 0$ .

于是,由导数定义知

【49】设 
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x}{1+e^{\frac{1}{x}}}, x \neq 0, \\ 1+e^{\frac{1}{x}} \end{cases}$$
则函数  $f(x)$ 在  $x = 0$  处 ( ).

- (A) 不连续,且为第一类间断点. (B) 不连续,且为第二类间断点.
- (C) 连续, 直发 (0) 存在. 研数学周洋鑫 | 一笑而过 考研数学
- (D) 连续, 但 f'(0) 不存在.

#### 【解析】因为

又因为

$$\lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{x}{1 + e^{\frac{1}{x}}} = 0 \ (\exists \text{ \mathcal{E}} \pi), \ \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{x}{1 + e^{\frac{1}{x}}} = 0 \ (\exists \text{ \mathcal{E}} \pi),$$

所以 
$$\lim_{x\to 0} f(x) = f(0) = 0$$
,故函数  $f(x)$ 在  $x = 0$  处连续.



$$f'_{+}(0) = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{f(0) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{\frac{x}{1 + e^{\frac{1}{x}}}}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{1}{1 + e^{\frac{1}{x}}} = 0;$$

$$f'_{-}(0) = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{f(0) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{\frac{x}{1 + e^{\frac{1}{x}}}}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{1}{1 + e^{\frac{1}{x}}} = 1,$$

所以f(x)在x=0处不可导.



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