

$$\begin{aligned}
 1. \quad & \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+e^x} - \sqrt{1+e^{-x}}}{e^x - e^{-x}} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+e^x} - \sqrt{1+e^{-x}}}{2x} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\sqrt{1+e^x} - \sqrt{1+e^{-x}})(\sqrt{1+e^x} + \sqrt{1+e^{-x}})}{x(\sqrt{1+e^x} + \sqrt{1+e^{-x}})} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+e^0} + \sqrt{1+e^0}} \\
 &= \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{x} \\
 &\stackrel{L'}{=} \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{1} \\
 &= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 2. \quad & \ln y = \frac{1}{2} [\ln(x-1) + \ln(x-2) - \ln(x-3)] \\
 \frac{1}{y} \cdot y' &= \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{x-1} + \frac{1}{x-2} - \frac{1}{x-3} \right) \\
 y' &= \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{(x-1)(x-2)}{x-3}} \left( \frac{1}{x-1} + \frac{1}{x-2} - \frac{1}{x-3} \right) \\
 dy &= \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{(x-1)(x-2)}{x-3}} \left( \frac{1}{x-1} + \frac{1}{x-2} - \frac{1}{x-3} \right) dx
 \end{aligned}$$



$$3. \text{ 原式} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left| \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{k^2}{n^3+k} + \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{\sin k}{n^3+k} \right|$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{k^2}{n^3+k} \leq \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{k^2}{n^3+k} \leq \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{k^2}{n^3+1}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{k^2}{n^3+n} = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6(n^3+n)} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{k^2}{n^3+1} = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6(n^3+1)} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{k^2}{n^3+k} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$|\sin k| \leq 1 \therefore \left| \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{\sin k}{n^3+k} \right| \leq \frac{n}{n^3} = \frac{1}{n^2}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} = 0 \quad \therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{\sin k}{n^3+k} = 0$$

$$\therefore \text{原式} = \frac{1}{3} + 0 = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$4. \quad y(0) = 1$$

$$\therefore f(x,y) = y - 1 - \arctan(xy)$$

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= -\frac{F_x}{F_y}, \\ &= -\frac{\frac{y}{1+x^2}}{1-\frac{x}{1+xy^2}} \\ &= \frac{y}{1+xy^2-x} \end{aligned}$$

$$y'(0) = \frac{y(0)}{1} = 1$$

$$\therefore y = x + 1$$

$$5. \quad \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{2e^{2t}}{1+e^{2t}}, \quad \frac{dy}{dt} = 1 - \frac{e^t}{1+e^{2t}}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1+e^{2t}-e^t}{2e^{2t}}$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{dy}{dx} \right) = \frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{dy}{dx} \right) \cdot \frac{dt}{dx}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{dy}{dx} \right) = \frac{(2e^{2t}-e^t) \cdot 2e^{2t} - (1+e^{2t}-e^t) \cdot 4e^{2t}}{(2e^{2t})^2} = \frac{2e^{3t}-4e^{2t}}{4e^{4t}}$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{(e^t-2)(1+e^{2t})}{4e^{4t}}$$



$$6. f(x) = (1+x^2+o(x^3))(x - \frac{x^3}{6} + o(x^3)) + a(1-x^2+o(x^3)) = x + \frac{5}{6}x^3 + o(x^3) + a - ax^2 + o(x^3)$$

$$= a + x - ax^2 + \frac{5}{6}x^3 + o(x^3)$$

$$f(x) = f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}x^2 + \frac{f'''(0)}{3!}x^3 + o(x^3)$$

$$f'(0) = 1 \quad f''(0) = -2a \quad f'''(0) = 5$$

$$1 - 2a + 5 = 0 \quad \therefore a = 3$$

$$7. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x^a}{\sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} e^{\frac{a}{x}} = 0$$

$$\text{要使 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x^a}{\sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^{a-1} = 0$$

$$\text{则 } a-1 > 0, \text{ 即 } a > 1$$

$$\text{要使 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} e^{\frac{a}{x}} = 0, \text{ 则 } a > 0$$

$$\therefore a > 1 \quad \therefore D$$

$$8. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} e^{\frac{1}{x^2}} \arctan \frac{x^2+x+1}{(x+1)(x+2)} = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$\therefore y = \frac{\pi}{4}$  为曲线的水平渐近线.

由曲线方程知  $x=0, x=-1, x=-2$  为间断点.

$$\text{但只有 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^{\frac{1}{x^2}} \arctan \frac{x^2+x+1}{(x+1)(x+2)} = \infty$$

$\therefore x=0$  为曲线的铅直渐近线.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{y}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^{\frac{1}{x^2}} \arctan \frac{x^2+x+1}{(x+1)(x+2)}}{x}$$

$$= 0$$

$\therefore$  曲线没有斜渐近线  $\therefore B$



9.  $f(x)$  在  $x=0$  处可导,  $f'(0^+)$  和  $f'(0^-)$  存在且相等.

A.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x^2)}{\arcsin x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x^2)}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x^2) - f(0)}{x^2 - 0}$  存在

$\therefore x \rightarrow 0, x^2 \rightarrow 0^+$   $\therefore$  说明  $f'(0^+)$  存在

B.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x^3)}{\arcsin x - x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x^3)}{x^3} = 6 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x^3) - f(0)}{x^3 - 0}$  存在

$x \rightarrow 0$  时,  $x^3 \rightarrow 0$   $\therefore$  说明  $f'(0)$  存在

C.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[ \frac{f(2x) - f(x)}{x} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[ 2 \frac{f(2x) - f(0)}{2x - 0} - \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} \right]$  存在

但无法说明  $f'(0)$  存在

例如  $f(x) = |x|$  则原式 =  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{|2x| - |x|}{x}$   
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{|x|}{x}$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{|x|}{x}$  不存在.  $\therefore$  无法说明  $f'(0)$  存在

D.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x^3)}{1 - \cos x} = 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x^3)}{x^2}$  存在.  $\therefore$  无法说明  $f'(0)$  存在.  $\therefore$  B

10.  $\because \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x^2} \sin \frac{1}{x}$  其中  $\sin \frac{1}{x} \in [-1, 1], \frac{1}{x^2} \rightarrow \infty$

$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x^2} \sin \frac{1}{x} \neq 0$   $\therefore \frac{1}{x^2} \sin \frac{1}{x}$  不是无穷小.

若  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x^2} \sin \frac{1}{x} = \infty$ , 则  $\frac{1}{x^2} \sin \frac{1}{x}$  为无穷大

但  $\frac{1}{x^2} \sin \frac{1}{x} \in [-\frac{1}{x^2}, \frac{1}{x^2}]$

$\frac{1}{x^2} \sin \frac{1}{x}$  可以变得无穷大任意大, 但不趋于无穷大

$\therefore \frac{1}{x^2} \sin \frac{1}{x}$  为无界的且不是无穷大.  $\therefore$  D.

11. 可能的间断点为  $x=0, x=1$  和  $x= \pm \frac{\pi}{2}$

对于  $x=0$ :  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = 1, \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = -1$

$\therefore x=0$  为第一类间断点.

对于  $x=1$ :  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = \infty$

$\therefore x=1$  为第二类间断点.

对于  $x= \pm \frac{\pi}{2}$ ,  $\tan x \rightarrow \infty$  极限为无穷大

$\therefore x= \pm \frac{\pi}{2}$  为第二类间断点.

$\therefore$  3.



12.  $|f(x)| \leq 1 - \cos x$ , 当  $x \rightarrow 0$  时,  $1 - \cos x \rightarrow 0$

根据夹逼定理.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 0$

$f(x)$  在  $x=0$  处极限存在

$$|f(0)| \leq 1 - \cos 0 = 0 \quad f(0) = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 0 = f(0) \quad \therefore \text{函数在 } x=0 \text{ 处连续.}$$

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要使函数在  $x=0$  处可导, 必须满足  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)-f(0)}{x-0}$  存在

即  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x}$  存在

$$\left| \frac{f(x)}{x} \right| \leq \frac{1 - \cos x}{|x|}$$

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

根据夹逼定理. 得  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left| \frac{f(x)}{x} \right| = 0$

即  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = 0 \quad \therefore f(x)$  在  $x=0$  处可导.

$\therefore D.$



$$13.(1) \text{ 原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \ln 3 \cdot x \cdot \frac{x}{\ln 2}}{-\frac{1}{6} x^3 \cdot 1} = -\frac{6 \ln 3}{\ln 2} = -6 \log_2 3$$

$$(2) \text{ 原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^{\csc^2 x \cdot \ln \cos x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^{\frac{\ln \cos x}{\sin^2 x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^{\frac{\ln(1-\frac{1}{2}x^2)}{x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^{\frac{-\frac{1}{2}x^2}{x^2}} = e^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

(3) 对分子展开有

$$\cos x = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2} + O(x^4).$$

$$\text{则 } \sqrt{\cos x} = (1 - \frac{1}{2}x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} = 1 - \frac{x^2}{4} + O(x^4)$$

$$\sqrt[3]{\cos x} = (1 - \frac{1}{2}x^2)^{\frac{1}{3}} = 1 - \frac{x^2}{6} + O(x^4).$$

$$\text{故 } \sqrt{\cos x} - \sqrt[3]{\cos x} = -\frac{x^2}{12} + O(x^4).$$

对分子展开：

$$e^{(1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}}} - (1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}} = e^{e^{\frac{1}{x} \ln(1+x)}} - e^{e \cdot \frac{1}{x} \ln(1+x)}.$$

$$\frac{\ln(1+x)}{x} = 1 - \frac{x}{2} + \frac{x^2}{3} + O(x^2)$$

考虑到分子实为  $e^{V(x)}$  与  $e^{U(x)}$  之差的形式，使用拉格朗日中值定理

得到  $\exists \xi \in (V(x), U(x))$ , 使分子  $= e^{\xi} (e^{\frac{1}{x} \ln(1+x)} - e \cdot \frac{1}{x} \cdot \ln(1+x)).$

$$\text{又 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} V(x) = e, \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} U(x) = e, \text{ 则 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \xi = e$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{那 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^{\frac{1}{x} \ln(1+x)} - e \cdot \frac{1}{x} \cdot \ln(1+x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (e^{1 - \frac{x}{2} + \frac{x^2}{3} + O(x^2)} - e(1 - \frac{x}{2} + \frac{x^2}{3} + O(x^2))) \\ &= e \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} ((1 - \frac{x}{2} + \frac{x^2}{3} + \frac{x^2}{8} + O(x^2)) - (1 - \frac{x}{2} + \frac{x^2}{3} + O(x^2))) \\ &= e \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{8}x^2 + O(x^2). \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{结合分子分母, 原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^e \cdot e \cdot \frac{1}{8}x^2}{-\frac{x^2}{12}} = -\frac{3}{2}e^{e+1}$$

$$14.(1) . y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{b-ac}} (\ln(\sqrt{ax+b}-\sqrt{b-ac}) - \ln(\sqrt{ax+b}+\sqrt{b-ac}))$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dy}{dx} &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{b-ac}} \cdot \left( \frac{a}{2(\sqrt{ax+b}-\sqrt{b-ac})\sqrt{ax+b}} - \frac{a}{2(\sqrt{ax+b}+\sqrt{b-ac})\sqrt{ax+b}} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{b-ac}} \cdot \frac{a(\sqrt{ax+b}+\sqrt{b-ac} - \sqrt{ax+b}-\sqrt{b-ac})}{2\sqrt{ax+b}(ax+b-b+ac)} = \frac{1}{(x+c)\sqrt{ax+b}} \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \text{ 对 } a^{x^a} \text{ 有. } (a^{x^a})' = a^{x^a} \cdot \ln a \cdot (x^a)' \quad (x^a)' = (e^{x \ln x})' = e^{x \ln x} \cdot (\ln x + 1).$$

$$(a^{x^a})' = a^{x^a} \cdot \ln a \cdot x^a (\ln x + 1)$$

$$\text{对 } x^{x^a} \text{ 有: } (x^{x^a})' = (e^{x^a \ln x})' = e^{x^a \ln x} \cdot (x^a \ln x)' = x^{x^a} (ax^{a-1} \ln x + x^{a-1}) = x^{x^a+a-1} (a \ln x + 1)$$

$$\text{对 } x^{a^x} \text{ 有: } (x^{a^x})' = (e^{a^x \ln x})' = e^{a^x \ln x} \cdot (a^x \ln x)' = x^{a^x} (a^x \ln a \ln x + a^x \cdot \frac{1}{x}) = x^{a^x+a} (a \ln x + \frac{1}{x})$$

$$\text{则原式} = a^{x^a} \ln a \cdot x^a (\ln x + 1) + x^{x^a+a-1} (a \ln x + 1) + x^{a^x+a} (a \ln x + \frac{1}{x})$$



15.  $x \rightarrow +\infty$  时,  $y \rightarrow +\infty$ . 则无水平渐近线  
 $x > 0$  时不存在  $(1+x)^x = 0$ . 则无垂直渐近线

则对于斜渐近线  $y = kx + b$

$$k = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{y}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left( \frac{x}{1+x} \right)^x = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{1+x} \right)^x = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{1+x} \right)^{-x} \cdot \left( -\frac{x}{1+x} \right) \\ = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} -\frac{x}{1+x}} = e^{-1}$$

$$b = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} y - kx = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x \left[ \left( \frac{x}{1+x} \right)^x - e^{-1} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x \left[ \frac{1}{\left( 1 + \frac{1}{x} \right)^x} - e^{-1} \right]$$

考虑到  $x \rightarrow +\infty$  时泰勒展开不方便计算. 取  $t = \frac{1}{x}$

$$b = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1+t)^{-\frac{1}{t}} - e^{-1}}{t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{-\frac{1}{t} \ln(1+t)} - e^{-1}}{t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{-1 + \frac{t}{2} + o(t)} - e^{-1}}{t} \\ = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{-1} (e^{\frac{t}{2} + o(t)} - 1)}{t} \\ = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{-1} (\frac{t}{2} + o(t))}{t} = \frac{1}{2e}$$

则斜渐近线为  $y = \frac{1}{e}x + \frac{1}{2e}$

16.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x(\ln(1+x) + a \cos 2x + b)}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x(x + o(x)) + a(1 - 2x^2 + o(x^2)) + b}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a+b}{x^2} + (1-2a) + \frac{o(x^2)}{x^2}$

$\Rightarrow \frac{o(x^2)}{x^2} \rightarrow 0$ . 则  $\frac{a+b}{x^2}$  不发散当且仅当  $a+b=0$ . 又  $1-2a=2025$  联立解得.  $\begin{cases} a = -1012 \\ b = 1012 \end{cases}$

17. (1) 由极限条件  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = 1$ . 可知  $f(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) - f(0) = 0$

$$\text{则 } f'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = 1$$

(2) 构造辅助函数  $g(x) = e^{-2x} [f'(x) - 1]$  且  $g'(x) = e^{-2x} [f''(x) - 2f'(x) + 2]$

那么证明存在两个不同的  $x$  使  $g(x)=0$  即可. 又  $g(0)=0$ . 考虑构造  $\eta \in (0, 1)$ . 使  $f'(\eta)=1$ . 那么由于  $f(0)=0$ ,  $f(1)=1$ . 根据拉格朗日中值定理,  $\exists \eta$ . 使  $f'(\eta) = \frac{f(1)-f(0)}{1-0} = 1$

则  $g(\eta)=0$ . 根据罗尔定理.  $\exists \zeta \in (0, \eta)$ . 使  $g'(\zeta)=0$  即  $f''(\zeta) - 2f'(\zeta) + 2 = 0$

