

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

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



夸克扫描王

极速扫描，就是高效



$$3. \sqrt[n]{n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{k^2}{n^3+k} + \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{\sin k}{n^3+k} \right)$$

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

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

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

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

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

$$\therefore \sqrt[n]{n} = \frac{1}{3} + 0 = \frac{1}{3}$$

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

$$\text{令 } F(x, y) = y - 1 - \arctan(xy)$$

$$y' = - \frac{F_x'}{F_y'}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{y}{1+(xy)^2}}{1 - \frac{x}{1+(xy)^2}}$$

$$= \frac{y}{1+(xy)^2 - x}$$

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

$$\therefore y = x + 1$$

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$\therefore y = \frac{\pi}{4}$ 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x^2} \sin \frac{1}{x} \neq 0, \therefore \frac{1}{x^2} \sin \frac{1}{x}$ 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

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

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

要使函数在 $x=0$ 处可导. 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 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = 0 \therefore f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处可导.

$\therefore \square$



$$13. (1) \text{原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \ln 3 \cdot x \cdot \frac{x}{\ln 3}}{-\frac{1}{6} x^3 \cdot 1} = -\frac{6 \ln 3}{\ln^2 3} = -6 \log_3 3$$

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

(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:

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

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

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

$$\text{又 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} v(x) = e \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} u(x) = e \quad \text{则 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \xi = e$$

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

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

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

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{b-ac}} \cdot \left(\frac{a}{2(\sqrt{ax+b}-\sqrt{b-ac})\sqrt{ax+b}} - \frac{a}{2(\sqrt{ax+b}+\sqrt{b-ac})\sqrt{ax+b}} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{b-ac}} \cdot \frac{a(\sqrt{ax+b}+\sqrt{b-ac}-\sqrt{ax+b}+\sqrt{b-ac})}{2\sqrt{ax+b}(ax+b-b+ac)} = \frac{1}{(x+c)\sqrt{ax+b}}$$

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

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

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

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



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 $y = kx + b$

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

$$= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} -\frac{x}{1+x}} = e^{-1}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

又 $\frac{o(x^2)}{x^2} \rightarrow 0$. 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 $g(x) = e^{-2x} [f'(x) - 1]$ 则 $g'(x) = e^{-2x} [f''(x) - 2f'(x) + 2]$

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. $\exists \xi \in (0, \eta)$. 使 $g'(\xi) = 0$ 即 $f''(\xi) - 2f'(\xi) = -2$

