

1. (10 分) 设 $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{g(x) - \sin x}{x}, & x \neq 0 \\ a, & x = 0 \end{cases}$, 其中 $g(x)$ 具有二阶连续导数,

(其中 $g(x)$ 具有二阶导数), $g(0) = 0$, $g'(0) = 1$, (1) 求 a 的值使 $f(x)$ 连续; (2) 求 $f'(x)$; (3) 讨论 $f'(x)$ 连续性。

解: (1) $a = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{g(x) - \sin x}{x} \left(\frac{0}{0} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (g'(x) - \cos x) = 0$ (4 分)

$$\left(a = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{g(x) - \sin x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{g(x) - g(0)}{x} - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 0 \right)$$

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

$$f'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{g(x) - \sin x}{x^2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{g'(x) - \cos x}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{g'(x) - g'(0)}{2x} + \frac{1 - \cos x}{2x} \right) = \frac{1}{2} g''(0)$$

$$\therefore f'(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x(g'(x) - \cos x) - (g(x) - \sin x)}{x^2}, & x \neq 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} g''(0) & x = 0 \end{cases} \quad (8 \text{ 分})$$

$$\begin{aligned} (3) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f'(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x(g'(x) - \cos x) - (g(x) - \sin x)}{x^2} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{g'(x) - \cos x + x(g''(x) + \sin x) - (g'(x) - \cos x)}{2x} \\ &= \frac{g''(0)}{2} = f'(0), \end{aligned}$$

因此 $f'(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 连续。 (10 分)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f'(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x(g'(x) - \cos x) - (g(x) - \sin x)}{x^2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x(g'(x) - g'(0)) + g'(0)x - x \cos x - (g(x) - \sin x)}{x^2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{g'(x) - g'(0)}{x} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{g'(0) - \cos x + x \sin x - g'(x) + \cos x}{2x}$$

$$= g''(0) - \frac{1}{2} g''(0) = \frac{1}{2} g''(0) = f'(0)$$

2. (12 分) 设函数 $g(x)$ 有一阶连续导数, $g(0)=1$, $g'(0)=2$, $g''(0)=3$,

$$\text{令 } f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{g(x) - \cos x}{x}, & x \neq 0 \\ 2, & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

(1) 求 $f'(x)$; (2) 讨论 $f'(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 的连续性.

解 (1) $x \neq 0$ 时, $f'(x) = \frac{x(g'(x) + \sin x) - (g(x) - \cos x)}{x^2}$;

—— 2 分

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

—— 6 分

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

所以 $f'(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处连续.

—— 12 分

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{xg'(x) - g(x) + x \sin x + \cos x}{x^2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{xg'(x) - xg'(0)}{x^2} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-g(x) + xg'(0) + x \sin x + \cos x}{x^2}$$

$$= g''(0) + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-g'(x) + g'(0) + \sin x + x \cos x - \sin x}{2x}$$

$$= g''(0) - \frac{1}{2}g''(0) + \frac{1}{2} = 2 = f'(0)$$

3. 设 $f(x) = x + x^3|x|$ ，则使 $f^{(n)}(0)$ 存在的最高阶数 n 为 ()。

(A) 1 (B) 2 (C) 3 (D) 4

4. (10 分) 设 $x_1 = 14$, $x_{n+1} = \sqrt{x_n + 2}$ ($n = 1, 2, \dots$),

(1) 求极限 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n$; (2) 求极限 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{4(x_{n+1} - 2)}{x_n - 2} \right)^{\frac{1}{x_n - 2}}$

解: (1) 用单调有界原理可证 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = 2$

(2)

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{4(x_{n+1} - 2)}{x_n - 2} \right)^{\frac{1}{x_n - 2}} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \left(\frac{4(\sqrt{x+2} - 2)}{x - 2} \right)^{\frac{1}{x-2}} \\ &= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{4(\sqrt{x+2} - 2) - x + 2}{x - 2}} \\ &= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{4(\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x+2}}) - 1}{2(x-2)}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{2 - \sqrt{x+2}}{2(x-2)\sqrt{x+2}}} \\ &= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{4 - x - 2}{2(x-2)\sqrt{x+2}(2 + \sqrt{x+2})}} = e^{-\frac{1}{16}} \end{aligned}$$

5. 若 $f(x)$ 在 x_0 点 n 阶可导, 可推出 $f(x)$ 在 x_0 点附近 $n-1$ 阶以下可导。

这是因为

$$f^{(n)}(x_0) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f^{(n-1)}(x_0 + \Delta x) - f^{(n-1)}(x_0)}{\Delta x}$$

6. (2012 级期中试题) 求极限 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - e^{\sin x}}{x \ln(1+x) - x^2 + \sin^6 x}$.

解 原式 = $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{e^x - e^{\sin x}}{x^3}}{\frac{x \ln(1+x) - x^2}{x^3} + \frac{\sin^6 x}{x^3}}$, 其中

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - e^{\sin x}}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^{\sin x} \frac{e^{x - \sin x} - 1}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \sin x}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{3x^2} = \frac{1}{6},$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \ln(1+x) - x^2}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+x) - x}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{1+x} - 1}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-1}{2(1+x)} = -\frac{1}{2},$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^6 x}{x^3} = 0,$$

所以 原极限 = $-\frac{1}{3}$.

7. $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{2^n + 3^n}{5}\right)^{\frac{1}{n}}$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{2^n + 3^n}{5}\right)^{\frac{1}{n}} = e^{\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{n} \ln \left(\frac{2^n + 3^n}{5}\right)}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{n} \ln \left(\frac{2^n + 3^n}{5}\right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln \left(\frac{2^x + 3^x}{5}\right)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{\frac{2^x + 3^x}{5}} \cdot \frac{2^x \ln 2 + 3^x \ln 3}{5} = \ln 3$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{2^n + 3^n}{5}\right)^{\frac{1}{n}} = e^{\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{n} \ln \left(\frac{2^n + 3^n}{5}\right)} = 3$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{2^n + 3^n}{5} \right)^{\frac{1}{n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\frac{2^n + 3^n}{5}} = \frac{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{2^n + 3^n}}{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{5}} = 3$$

8. (10 分) 求 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{(e^{\sin x} - 1) \sin x} \cdot \ln \frac{\sin x}{x}$.

解 原式 = $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\sin x \cdot \sin x} \cdot \ln \left(\frac{\sin x - x}{x} + 1 \right)$ (3 分)

= $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1}{x^2} \cdot \frac{\sin x - x}{x} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x - x}{x^3}$ (6 分)

= $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x - 1}{3x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\frac{x^2}{2}}{3x^2} = -\frac{1}{6}$. (10 分)

9. (10 分) 求 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{1-x} - 2}{\tan x \cdot \arctan x}$

解: 原式 = $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2\sqrt{1+x}} - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{1-x}}}{2x}$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\sqrt{1-x} - \sqrt{1+x}}{4x\sqrt{1-x^2}}}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1-x-1-x}{4x\sqrt{1-x^2}(\sqrt{1-x} + \sqrt{1+x})} = -\frac{1}{4}$$

10. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan(\tan x) - x}{x^3} = (\quad)$

A、 $-\frac{2}{3}$. B、 $\frac{1}{3}$. C、 $-\frac{1}{3}$. D、 $\frac{2}{3}$.

解: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan(\tan x) - x}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan(\tan x) - \tan x}{\tan^3 x} \cdot \frac{\tan^3 x}{x^3} + \frac{\tan x - x}{x^3} = \frac{2}{3}$

11. 求 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1+x}{1+\sin x} \right)^{\frac{1}{x^2 \ln(1+2x)}}$.

解 $\left(\frac{1+x}{1+\sin x} \right)^{\frac{1}{x^2 \ln(1+2x)}} = e^{\frac{1}{x^2 \ln(1+2x)} \ln \left(\frac{1+x}{1+\sin x} \right)},$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x^2 \ln(1+2x)} \ln \left(\frac{1+x}{1+\sin x} \right) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{2x^3} \ln \left(1 + \frac{x - \sin x}{1 + \sin x} \right) \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1}{2x^3} \cdot \frac{x - \sin x}{1 + \sin x} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{x - \sin x}{2x^3} \right) \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{6x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{x^2}{2}}{6x^2} = \frac{1}{12}, \end{aligned}$$

原极限 $= e^{\frac{1}{12}}.$

12. 求极限 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+x^2) - \ln(1+\sin^2 x)}{(e^x - 1)\sin^3 x}$

解 原式 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln \left(\frac{1+x^2}{1+\sin^2 x} \right)}{x^4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{x^2 - \sin^2 x}{1 + \sin^2 x}}{x^4}$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 - \sin^2 x}{x^4(1 + \sin^2 x)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x + \sin x}{x} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \sin x}{x^3} \\ &= 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{3x^2} = \frac{1}{3} \end{aligned}$$