

1. 求极限  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left( \frac{x}{(e^x - 1)\cos\sqrt{x}} \right)^{\frac{1}{\sin x}}$

解:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left( \frac{x}{(e^x - 1)\cos\sqrt{x}} \right)^{\frac{1}{\sin x}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{\sin x} \ln \left( 1 + \frac{x}{(e^x - 1)\cos\sqrt{x}} - 1 \right)}$

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

$$e^x - 1 = x + \frac{x^2}{2} + o(x^2), \quad \cos\sqrt{x} = 1 - \frac{x}{2} + o(x)$$

$$x - (e^x - 1)\cos\sqrt{x} = x - \left( x + \frac{x^2}{2} + o(x^2) \right) \left( 1 - \frac{x}{2} + o(x) \right)$$

$$= x - x + \frac{x^2}{2} - o(x^2) - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{4} - o(x^3) - o(x^2) + o(x^3) = \frac{x^3}{4} + o(x^2)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{x}{(e^x - 1)\cos\sqrt{x}} - 1}{\sin x} = 0, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left( \frac{x}{(e^x - 1)\cos\sqrt{x}} \right)^{\frac{1}{\sin x}} = 1$$

2. 设  $f(x)$  在  $x = x_0$  处具有二阶连续导数, 则

$$\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x) - 2f(x_0) + f(x_0 - \Delta x)}{(\Delta x)^2} =$$

(A)  $f'(x_0)$       (B)  $f''(x_0)$       (C)  $-f''(x_0)$       (D)  $-f'(x_0)$

### P114 例 2.7.9

设函数  $f(x)$  在  $x = a$  处具有二阶连续导数, 证明:

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a+h) + f(a-h) - 2f(a)}{h^2} = f''(a).$$

解:

$$f(x_0 + \Delta x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)\Delta x + \frac{1}{2}f''(\xi_1)(\Delta x)^2, \quad \xi_1 \text{ 介于 } x_0 \text{ 与 } x_0 + \Delta x \text{ 之间}$$

$$f(x_0 - \Delta x) = f(x_0) - f'(x_0)\Delta x + \frac{1}{2}f''(\xi_2)(\Delta x)^2, \quad \xi_2 \text{ 介于 } x_0 \text{ 与 } x_0 - \Delta x \text{ 之间}$$

$$\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x) - 2f(x_0) + f(x_0 - \Delta x)}{(\Delta x)^2} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{1}{2}f''(\xi_1) + \frac{1}{2}f''(\xi_2) \right) = f''(x_0)$$

3.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^{\sin \frac{1}{x}} - 1}{\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^k - \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)} = a \neq 0$  成立的充要条件是 ( )

(A) 与  $k$  无关

(B)  $k > 1$

(C)  $k > 0$

(D)  $k \neq 1$

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin \frac{1}{x}}{(k-1) \frac{1}{x}} = a \neq 0$$

4. 证明  $\frac{2a}{a^2 + b^2} < \frac{\ln b - \ln a}{b - a} < \frac{1}{\sqrt{ab}} \quad (0 < a < b)$

令  $f(x) = \ln x$ , 在  $[a, b]$  上利用 **Lagrange** 中值定理

$$\frac{\ln b - \ln a}{b - a} = \frac{1}{\xi} = f'(\xi), \quad a < \xi < b$$

$$\frac{1}{\xi} > \frac{2a}{a^2 + b^2} \quad a^2 + b^2 - 2a\xi > a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \geq 0$$

证： 要证  $\frac{b-a}{\sqrt{ab}} - \ln b + \ln a > 0$

$$\text{令 } f(x) = \frac{x-a}{\sqrt{ax}} - \ln x + \ln a, \quad (x > a), \quad f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{a}} - \frac{\sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{x}} - \ln x + \ln a$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} + \frac{\sqrt{a}}{2x\sqrt{x}} - \frac{1}{x} = \frac{x+a-2\sqrt{x} \cdot \sqrt{a}}{2x\sqrt{x} \cdot \sqrt{a}} = \frac{(\sqrt{x}-\sqrt{a})^2}{2x\sqrt{x} \cdot \sqrt{a}} > 0,$$

所以  $x > a$ ,  $f(x)$  单调增加; 又因为  $f(a) = 0$  且  $f(x)$  在  $[a, +\infty)$  上连续, 因此  $x > a$ ,  $f(x) > f(a) = 0$ . 又因为  $b > a$ , 所以  $f(b) > 0$ , 即

$$\frac{b-a}{\sqrt{ab}} - \ln b + \ln a > 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\ln b - \ln a}{b-a} < \frac{1}{\sqrt{ab}}$$

5. 设函数  $f(x)$  在  $x=a$  的某邻域内有定义, 则  $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a+2h) - f(a+h)}{h}$

存在是  $f(x)$  在  $x=a$  处可导的一个

- (A) 充分条件                      (B) 充要条件  
(C) 必要条件                      (D) 既非充分也非必要条件

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & x \neq 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases}, \quad a = 0$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a+2h) - f(a+h)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1-1}{h} = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a+2h) - f(a+h)}{h} &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a+2h) - f(a) - (f(a+h) - f(a))}{h} \\ &= 2 \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a+2h) - f(a)}{2h} - \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a+h) - f(a)}{h} = 2f'(a) - f'(a) = f'(a) \end{aligned}$$

答案: C

6. P152 页习题 2.10 (A) 8

设  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x} \left( \frac{x + a_2 + \cdots + a_n}{n} \right)^n$  ( $x > 0, a_2 > 0, \dots, a_n > 0$ ), 求  $f(x)$

的最小值, 进而用数学归纳法证明:  $\sqrt[n]{a_1 a_2 \cdots a_n} \leq \frac{a_1 + a_2 + \cdots + a_n}{n}$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解 } f'(x) &= -\frac{1}{x^2} \left( \frac{x + a_2 + \cdots + a_n}{n} \right)^n + \frac{n}{x} \left( \frac{x + a_2 + \cdots + a_n}{n} \right)^{n-1} \cdot \frac{1}{n} \\ &= -\frac{1}{x^2} \left( \frac{x + a_2 + \cdots + a_n}{n} \right)^n + \frac{1}{x} \left( \frac{x + a_2 + \cdots + a_n}{n} \right)^{n-1} \\ &= \frac{1}{x} \left( \frac{x + a_2 + \cdots + a_n}{n} \right)^{n-1} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{x} \left( \frac{x + a_2 + \cdots + a_n}{n} \right) \right) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

得驻点  $x_0 = \frac{a_2 + a_3 + \cdots + a_n}{n-1}$ , 进而  $f''(x_0) > 0$ , 从而  $x_0$  是极小值点,

也是最小值点.

$$\text{最小值 } f(x_0) = \left( \frac{a_2 + a_3 + \cdots + a_n}{n-1} \right)^{n-1}$$

当  $n=2$  时,  $\sqrt{a_1 a_2} \leq \frac{a_1 + a_2}{2}$  成立

假设对  $n-1$  成立,

$$\sqrt[n-1]{a_1 a_2 \cdots a_{n-1}} \leq \frac{a_1 + a_2 + \cdots + a_{n-1}}{n-1}, \text{ 即: } a_1 a_2 \cdots a_{n-1} \leq \left( \frac{a_1 + a_2 + \cdots + a_{n-1}}{n-1} \right)^{n-1}$$

现在证明对  $n$  成立 由上面求最小值可知

$$\left( \frac{a_1 + a_2 + \cdots + a_{n-1}}{n-1} \right)^{n-1} \leq \frac{1}{a_n} \left( \frac{a_1 + a_2 + \cdots + a_n}{n} \right)^n$$

又由假设知

$$a_1 a_2 \cdots a_{n-1} \leq \left( \frac{a_1 + a_2 + \cdots + a_{n-1}}{n-1} \right)^{n-1} \leq \frac{1}{a_n} \left( \frac{a_1 + a_2 + \cdots + a_n}{n} \right)^n$$

$$a_1 a_2 \cdots a_{n-1} a_n \leq \left( \frac{a_1 + a_2 + \cdots + a_n}{n} \right)^n$$

$$\text{即 } \sqrt[n]{a_1 a_2 \cdots a_n} \leq \frac{a_1 + a_2 + \cdots + a_n}{n}$$

7. 曲线  $y = xe^{\frac{1}{x^2}}$  的渐进线有 ( )

- (A) 1条. (B) 2条. (C) 3条. (D) 4条.

解:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} xe^{\frac{1}{x^2}} = \infty \quad \text{没水平渐近线}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} xe^{\frac{1}{x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\frac{1}{x^2}}}{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\frac{1}{x^2}} \left( -\frac{2}{x^3} \right)}{-\frac{1}{x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^{\frac{1}{x^2}} \cdot \frac{2}{x} = \infty$$

$x=0$  是铅直渐近线

$$a = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{xe^{\frac{1}{x^2}}}{x} = 1$$

$$b = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (f(x) - ax) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( xe^{\frac{1}{x^2}} - x \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \left( e^{\frac{1}{x^2}} - 1 \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x}{x^2} = 0$$

有斜渐近线  $y = x$

答案: B

8. 曲线  $y = \frac{x^3 e^{\frac{1}{x^2}}}{(x-1)^2}$  的渐近线的条数为 ( )

- A、3. B、2. C、1. D、4.

解:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^3 e^{\frac{1}{x^2}}}{(x-1)^2} = \infty$  没水平渐近线

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

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^3 e^{\frac{1}{x^2}}}{(x-1)^2} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\frac{1}{x^2}}}{\frac{1}{x^3}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\frac{1}{x^2}} \left( -\frac{2x}{x^4} \right)}{-\frac{3x^2}{x^6}} = \frac{2}{3} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\frac{1}{x^2}}}{\frac{1}{x}} \\ &= \frac{2}{3} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\frac{1}{x^2}} \left( -\frac{2x}{x^4} \right)}{-\frac{1}{x^2}} = \frac{4}{3} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\frac{1}{x^2}}}{x} = \infty\end{aligned}$$

$x=0$ ,  $x=1$  是铅直渐近线

$$a = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^3 e^{\frac{1}{x^2}}}{x(x-1)^2} = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned}b &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (f(x) - x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^3 e^{\frac{1}{x^2}} - x(x-1)^2}{(x-1)^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^3 e^{\frac{1}{x^2}} - x^3 + 2x^2 - x}{x^2 - 2x + 1} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^3 e^{\frac{1}{x^2}} - x^3}{x^2 - 2x + 1} + \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x^2 - x}{x^2 - 2x + 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^3 (e^{\frac{1}{x^2}} - 1)}{x^2 - 2x + 1} + 2 = 2\end{aligned}$$

有斜渐近线  $y = x + 2$

答案: A