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参考答案.

1. C.
- 提示: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x}{x} = 1$.
2. C.
- 原式 = $2^{\frac{1}{n-1}}$, 由等比数列求和可求解.
3. C.
4. $\frac{1}{6}$.

由已知, $y(0) = f(2e^0 - 1) = f(1) = 4$, 且 y 单调连续可导.

$\therefore y$ 的反函数在 $y=4$ 时, $x=0$.

$$\left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_{x=0} = \frac{df}{d(2e^x-1)} \cdot \left. \frac{d(2e^x-1)}{dx} \right|_{x=0} = f'(1) \cdot 2e^0 = 6.$$

$$\therefore \left. \frac{dx}{dy} \right|_{y=4} = \frac{1}{\left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_{x=0}} = \frac{1}{6}.$$

5. $-\frac{1}{4}$.

令 $x = \frac{1}{t}$, 则有:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= \frac{\sqrt{1+2t} - 2\sqrt{1+t} + 1}{t^2} = \frac{(\sqrt{1+2t} + 1)^2 - 4(1+t)}{t^2(\sqrt{1+2t} + 1 + 2\sqrt{1+t})} \\ &= \frac{2(\sqrt{1+2t} - 1) - t}{t^2(\sqrt{1+2t} + 1 + 2\sqrt{1+t})} = \frac{2(\sqrt{1+2t} - 1 - t)}{t^2(\sqrt{1+2t} + 1 + 2\sqrt{1+t})} \\ &= \frac{4(\sqrt{1+2t} - (1+t))(\sqrt{1+2t} + (1+t))}{t^2(\sqrt{1+2t} + 1 + 2\sqrt{1+t})(\sqrt{1+2t} + 1 + 2\sqrt{1+t})} = \frac{-4t^2}{t^2(\sqrt{1+2t} + 1 + 2\sqrt{1+t})(\sqrt{1+2t} + 1 + 2\sqrt{1+t})} \\ &\Rightarrow x \rightarrow +\infty \text{ 时, } t \rightarrow 0, \therefore \text{上式} \rightarrow -\frac{1}{4}. \end{aligned}$$

分子分母同乘 $(\sqrt{1+2t} + 1 + 2\sqrt{1+t})$.

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6. 由柯西中值定理,

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{bx} - e^{ax}}{\sin x - \sin 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\xi} b - e^{\eta} a}{\cos \xi} = 1.$$

7. 使用数学归纳法,

$n=1$ 时显然成立, 假设 $n=k$ 时也成立, 对于 $n=k+1$ 时, 有:

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\frac{k+2}{e}\right)^{k+1} &= \left(\frac{k+1}{e}\right)^k \left(\frac{k+2}{k+1}\right)^k \left(\frac{k+2}{e}\right) < k! \left(\frac{k+1}{k+1}\right)^{k+1} \cdot \left(\frac{k+1}{k+1}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{k+2}{e}\right) \\ &= k! \left(1 + \frac{1}{k+1}\right)^{k+1} \cdot (k+1) \cdot \frac{1}{e}, \quad \text{由 } \left(1 + \frac{1}{k+1}\right)^{k+1} < e. \\ &< k! \cdot (k+1) \cdot e \cdot \frac{1}{e} \\ &= (k+1)! \quad \text{归纳成立.} \end{aligned}$$

8. 设 $g(x) = \frac{1}{x}$, $F(x) = \frac{f(x)}{x}$, 由于 $x_1, x_2 > 0$, $\therefore x=0$ 不在 $[x_1, x_2]$ 中.

$\therefore g(x)$ 和 $F(x)$ 在 $[x_1, x_2]$ 上可微.

且在区间 (x_1, x_2) 上, $g(x) \neq 0$, $g(x_1) \neq g(x_2)$.

$\therefore g(x), F(x)$ 满足柯西中值定理条件.

\Rightarrow 在 (x_1, x_2) 内至少存在一点 ξ , 使 $\frac{F(x_1) - F(x_2)}{g(x_1) - g(x_2)} = \frac{F'(\xi)}{g'(\xi)}$.

$$\text{即 } \frac{\frac{f(x_1)}{x_1} - \frac{f(x_2)}{x_2}}{\frac{1}{x_1} - \frac{1}{x_2}} = \frac{\frac{f'(\xi) - f(\xi)}{\xi^2}}{-\frac{1}{\xi^2}} \Rightarrow \frac{x_1 f(x_2) - x_2 f(x_1)}{x_1 - x_2} = f(\xi) - \xi f'(\xi).$$

$$\text{即 } \frac{1}{x_1 x_2} \begin{vmatrix} x_1 & x_2 \\ f(x_1) & f(x_2) \end{vmatrix} = f(\xi) - \xi f'(\xi).$$

9. 设 $|f(x)|$ 在区间 $[0, \frac{3}{4}]$ 上的最大值为 $A = |f(x_0)|$.

不妨设 $x_0 > 0$, 则 $A = |f(x_0) - f(0)| = |f'(\xi)x_0|$ (由拉格朗日中值定理)

$$\leq |f'(\xi)|x_0 \leq A x_0 \leq \frac{3}{4}A. \quad \therefore A=0.$$

\therefore 在区间 $[0, \frac{3}{4}]$ 上, $f(x) \equiv 0$. $\therefore f(\frac{3}{4}) = 0$.

类似地, 设 $|f(x)|$ 在区间 $(\frac{3}{4}, 1]$ 上最大值为 $B = |f(x_1)|$.

$$\text{则 } B = |f(x_1) - f(\frac{3}{4})| = |f'(\xi_1)(x_1 - \frac{3}{4})| \leq |f'(\xi_1)| (x_1 - \frac{3}{4}) \leq \frac{3}{4}B.$$

$$\therefore B=0.$$

综上, $f(x) \equiv 0$.

10. 附加题:

$$\textcircled{1} \cos \frac{4\pi}{5} + \cos \frac{2\pi}{5} = 2\cos^2 \frac{2\pi}{5} + \cos \frac{2\pi}{5} - 1$$

$$\textcircled{2} \cos \frac{4\pi}{5} + \cos \frac{2\pi}{5} = \cos \frac{2\pi}{5} - \cos \frac{\pi}{5} = 2\cos^2 \frac{\pi}{5} - \cos \frac{\pi}{5} - 1.$$

= 倍角公式.
 $\cos X = -\cos(\pi - X)$

$$\text{由 } \textcircled{1} = \textcircled{2}, \quad 2\cos^2 \frac{2\pi}{5} + \cos \frac{2\pi}{5} - 1 = 2\cos^2 \frac{\pi}{5} - \cos \frac{\pi}{5} - 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2(\cos^2 \frac{2\pi}{5} - \cos^2 \frac{\pi}{5}) = -(\cos \frac{2\pi}{5} + \cos \frac{\pi}{5})$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \cos \frac{2\pi}{5} - \cos \frac{\pi}{5} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \cos \frac{2\pi}{5} + \cos \frac{4\pi}{5} = -\frac{1}{2}.$$

证毕