## 高等数学期中模拟试卷

一、填空题(本题共8小题,每小题4分,满分32分)

**1**、
$$x^{3x} + y^3 = \frac{4}{3}$$
, 求( $\frac{1}{3}$ , 1)处的切线方程\_\_\_\_\_

1. 
$$\chi^{3\chi} + y^3 = \frac{1}{5}$$
,  $\bar{\chi}(\frac{1}{5}, 1)$  处的切战为程。
$$\chi^{3\chi} + y^3 = \frac{1}{5} \bar{\chi}(\frac{1}{5}, 1)$$

$$(e^{5\chi L_1 \chi})' + \partial y^2 \cdot y' = 0 \Rightarrow y' = \frac{L_1 \cdot 3 - 1}{3}$$
切线:  $y - 1 = \frac{L_1 \cdot 3 + 1}{3} (\chi - \frac{1}{3}) \Rightarrow y = \frac{L_2 \cdot 1}{3} \chi - \frac{L_3}{3} + \frac{10}{3}$ 

2、设函数
$$y = \frac{1}{2x+3}$$
,则 $y^{(n)}(0) =$ \_\_\_\_\_\_

解:法一:

$$\cos x - \cos 2x = -2\sin\frac{x+2x}{2}\sin\frac{x-2x}{2} = 2\sin\frac{3x}{2}\sin\frac{x}{2}$$

$$\lim \frac{\cos x - \cos 2x}{x^2} = \lim \frac{2\sin \frac{3x}{2} \sin \frac{x}{2}}{x^2} = \lim \frac{2 \cdot \frac{3x}{2} \cdot \frac{x}{2}}{x^2} = \frac{3}{2}$$

## ::二阶无穷小

法二: COSX - COS2X = COSX -(1-25in'x)

**4、**设f(x)在x = a可导,且 $f(a) \neq 0$ ,求 $\lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{f\left(a + \frac{1}{n}\right)}{f(a)}\right)^n = \underline{\qquad}$ 

解: 这是"1"。 原式= 
$$\exp \left[ \lim_{n \to \infty} n \frac{f\left(a + \frac{1}{n}\right) - f(a)}{f(a)} \right] = e^{\frac{f'(a)}{f(a)}}.$$

5、若函数y = y(x)满足(1 +  $x^2$ )<sup>2</sup>y" = y且x = tan t, y =  $\frac{u(t)}{\cos t}$ , 试求  $\frac{d^2u}{dt^2} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ 

**5** 若函数 y = y(x) 满足  $(1 + x^2)^2 y'' = y$  且

$$x = \tan t$$
,  $y = \frac{u(t)}{\cos t}$ 

试求  $\frac{\mathrm{d}^2 u}{\mathrm{d}t^2}$ .

解法1 利用参数方程求导法

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = \frac{\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}t}}{\frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}t}} = \frac{\cos t \frac{\mathrm{d}u}{\mathrm{d}t} + u \sin t}{\cos^2 t} \cdot \frac{1}{\sec^2 t} = \cos t \frac{\mathrm{d}u}{\mathrm{d}t} + u \sin t$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}^2 y}{\mathrm{d}x^2} = \frac{\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} \left( \cos t \frac{\mathrm{d}u}{\mathrm{d}t} + u \sin t \right)}{\frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}t}} = \frac{\cos t \frac{\mathrm{d}^2 u}{\mathrm{d}t^2} + u \cos t}{\sec^2 t} = \cos^3 t \left( \frac{\mathrm{d}^2 u}{\mathrm{d}t^2} + u \right)$$

代入 $(1+x^2)^2y''=y$ ,

$$\sec^4 t \cdot \cos^3 t \left( \frac{\mathrm{d}^2 u}{\mathrm{d}t^2} + u \right) = \frac{u}{\cos t},$$

故 
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}^2 u}{\mathrm{d}t^2} = 0$$

解法2利用复合函数求导法.

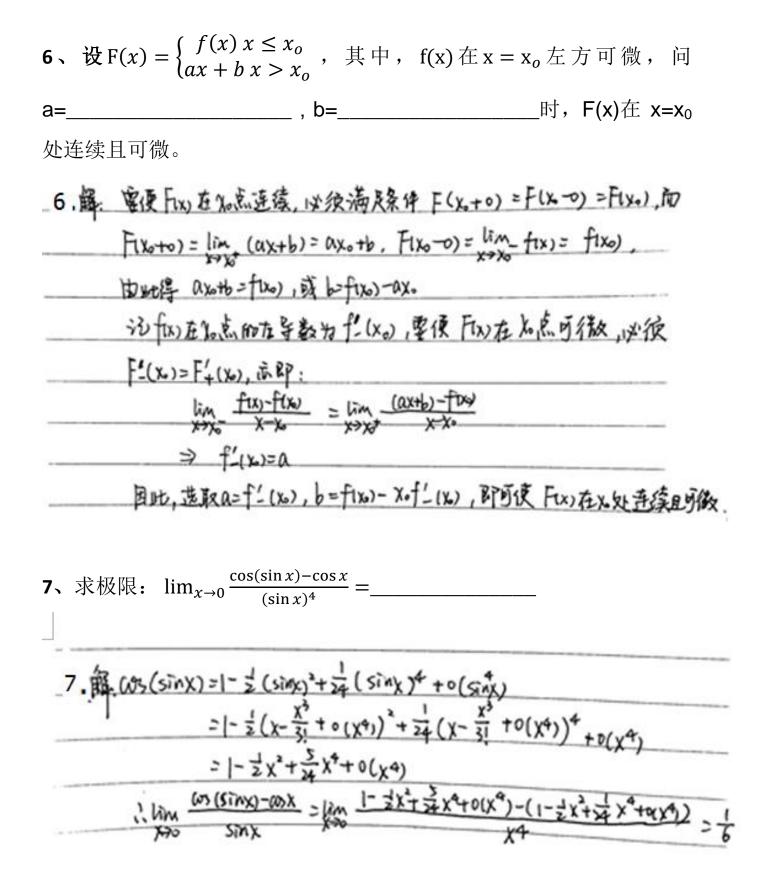
$$u(t) = y(x)\cos t$$
,  $x = \tan t$ 

所以
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}u}{\mathrm{d}t} = y'(x)\sec t - y(x)\sin t$$
,

$$\frac{d^2 u}{dt^2} = y''(x) \sec^3 t - y(x) \cos t$$

$$= [y''(x) \sec^4 t - y(x)] \cos t$$

$$= [(1 + x^2)^2 y'' - y(x)] \cos t = 0$$



8、函数
$$f(x) = \frac{(e^{\frac{1}{x}} + e)\tan x}{x(e^{\frac{1}{x}} - e)}$$
 在[-π, π]上的第一类间断点为 x=\_\_\_\_\_.

解: 
$$\lim_{x\to 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x\to 0^+} \left( \frac{1 + e \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{x}}}{1 - e^{-\frac{1}{x}} \cdot e} \cdot \frac{\tan x}{x} \right) = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0^{-}} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{\left(e^{\frac{1}{x}} + e\right)}{\left(e^{\frac{1}{x}} - e\right)} \cdot \frac{\tan x}{x} = \frac{e}{-e} \cdot 1 = -1$$

∴x=0 是 f(x)的第一类间断点

二、计算下列各题(本题共 4 小题,每小题 7 分,满分 28 分)

**9、** 己知
$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{x}, y = f\left(\frac{x+1}{x-1}\right), 求 \frac{dy}{dx}$$
。

9 
$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$$
,  $y = f(\frac{x+1}{x+1})$ 

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dx} \cdot \frac{dx}{dx} = f(u) \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{12} \left[ -\frac{2}{(x+y)^2} \right] = \frac{2}{(x+x^2)} \cdot (x+x^2)$$

**10.** 
$$\lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{(\arctan x)^2}{\sqrt{1+x\sin x}-\sqrt{\cos x}} \cdot (2-\frac{x}{e^x-1})$$

解: 分别对
$$\frac{(\operatorname{arctanx})^2}{\sqrt{1+\operatorname{xsinx}}-\sqrt{\cos x}}$$
和 $\left(2-\frac{x}{e^x-1}\right)$ 运用洛必达定理即可

答案: 4/3

**11.** 
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \sum_{k=1}^n (\sqrt{1+\frac{k}{n^2}}-1)$$

解:

$$\sqrt{1+\frac{k}{n^2}}-1 = \sqrt{\frac{k\!+\!n^2}{n^2}}-\frac{n}{n} = \frac{\sqrt{k\!+\!n^2}\!-\!n}{n} = \frac{k}{n(\sqrt{n^2\!+\!k}\!+\!n\,)}$$

$$\frac{\frac{n(n+1)}{2}}{n(\sqrt{n^2+1}+n)} > \frac{\sum k}{\sum n(\sqrt{n^2+k}+n)} > \frac{\frac{n(n+1)}{2}}{n(\sqrt{n^2+n}+n)}$$

两边极限均为 $\frac{1}{4}$ 

答案: 1/4

**12.** 
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \left(\frac{(1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}}}{e}\right)^{\frac{1}{x}}$$

解:

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

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

研究
$$\left(\frac{(1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}}}{e}-1\right)\frac{1}{x}$$
的极限,原式= $\left(\frac{e^{\frac{1}{x}\ln(1+x)}-e}{e}\right)\frac{1}{x}$ 

将ln(1+x) 泰勒展开,再使用洛必达定理即可答案:1/e

## 三、解答题(本题共5小题,每小题8分,满分40分)

13、证明重要极限: 
$$\lim_{x\to\infty} \left(1+\frac{1}{x}\right)^x = e$$

证明: ∀x≥1, 有

$$[x] \le x \le [x] + 1$$

$$\frac{1}{[x] + 1} \le \frac{1}{x} \le \frac{1}{[x]}$$

记 n=[x],则当 $x \to +\infty$ 时, $n \to +\infty$ ,且

$$(1 + \frac{1}{n+1})^n < (1 + \frac{1}{x})^x < (1 + \frac{1}{n})^{n+1}$$

$$\overline{\text{iii}} \qquad \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{n+1} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n \cdot \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)$$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^n \cdot \lim_{n \to \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{n} \right) = e$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{n+1} \right)^n = \frac{\lim_{n \to \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{n+1} \right)^{n+1}}{\lim_{n \to \infty} (1 + \frac{1}{n+1})} = e$$

由夹逼准则, $\lim_{x\to+\infty} \left(1+\frac{1}{x}\right)^x = e$ 

当 $x \to -\infty$ 时,令t = -x,则 $t \to +\infty$ ,且

$$\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^{x} = \left(1 - \frac{1}{t}\right)^{-t} = \left(\frac{t}{t-1}\right)^{t} = \left(1 + \frac{1}{t-1}\right)^{t}$$
$$= \left(1 + \frac{1}{t-1}\right)^{t-1} \left(1 + \frac{1}{t-1}\right)$$

于是

$$\lim_{n \to -\infty} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{x} \right)^x = \lim_{t \to +\infty} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{t-1} \right)^{t-1} \cdot \lim_{t \to +\infty} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{t-1} \right) = e$$

综上,

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{x} \right)^x = e$$

14、设函数f(x)在[0,1]上有二阶导数,且满足 $|f(x)| \le a$ , $|f''(x)| \le b$  (a>0, b>0 是常数),证明对任意 $x \in (0,1)$ , $|f'(x)| \le 2a + \frac{b}{2}$ 。

## 证: 利用表勒公式, 对4×e(0.1)

$$f(0) = f(x) + f'(x) (-x) + \frac{f''(5_1)}{2!} \chi^2, \ 5_1 \in [0, x)$$

$$f(1) = f(x) + f'(x) (1-x) + \frac{f''(5_1)}{2!} (1-x)^2, \ 5_2 \in [x, 1]$$

函式相域、得  $f(1) - f(0) = f'(x) + \frac{1}{2} [f''(5_1) (1-x)^2 - f''(5_1) (1-x)^2]$ 

$$|f'(x)| = |f(1) - f(0)| + \frac{1}{2} [f''(5_1)] \chi^2 + \frac{1}{2} [f''(5_1) (1-x)^2]$$

$$\leq (1 + (1) - f(0)) + \frac{1}{2} [f''(5_1)] \chi^2 + \frac{1}{2} [f''(5_1) (1-x)^2]$$

$$\leq (1 + (1) - f(0)) + \frac{1}{2} [f''(5_1)] \chi^2 + \frac{1}{2} [f''(5_1) (1-x)^2]$$

$$\leq (1 + (1) - f(0)) + \frac{1}{2} [f''(5_1)] \chi^2 + \frac{1}{2} [f''(5_1) (1-x)^2]$$

$$\leq (1 + (1) - f(0)) + \frac{1}{2} [f''(5_1)] \chi^2 + \frac{1}{2} [f''(5_1) (1-x)^2]$$

$$\leq (1 + (1) - f(0)) + \frac{1}{2} [f''(5_1)] \chi^2 + \frac{1}{2} [f''(5_1) (1-x)^2]$$

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$$\leq (1 + (1) - f(0)) + \frac{1}{2} [f''(5_1)] \chi^2 + \frac{1}{2} [f''(5_1) (1-x)^2]$$

$$\leq (1 + (1) - f(0)) + \frac{1}{2} [f''(5_1) (1-x)^2] \chi^2 + \frac{1}{2} [f''(5_1) (1-x)^2]$$

$$\leq (1 + (1) - f(0)) + \frac{1}{2} [f''(5_1) (1-x)^2] \chi^2 + \frac{1}{2} [f''(5_1) (1-x)^2]$$

$$\leq (1 + (1) - f(0)) + \frac{1}{2} [f''(5_1) (1-x)^2] \chi^2 + \frac{1}{2} [f''(5_1) (1-x)^2]$$

$$\leq (1 + (1) - f(0)) + \frac{1}{2} [f''(5_1) (1-x)^2] \chi^2 + \frac{1}{2} [f''(5_1) (1-x)^2]$$

**15、**设 $x_1 > 0$ ,  $x_{n+1} = \frac{4(1+x_n)}{4+x_n}$   $(n = 1,2,\cdots)$ , 证明数列 $\{x_n\}$ 收敛,并求  $\lim_{n\to\infty} x_n$ 。

证:首先由题设知: $x_n > 0$ ,因此  $1 < x_n < 4$   $x_{n+1} - x_n = \frac{4(1+x_n)}{4+x_n} - \frac{4(1+x_{n-1})}{4+x_{n-1}} = \frac{12(x_n - x_{n-1})}{(4+x_n)(4+x_{n-1})}$ 于是  $x_{n+1} - x_n$  与  $x_n - x_{n-1}$  同号,因此  $\{x_n\}$  单调,由单调有界原理知  $\{x_n\}$  收敛,设  $\lim_{n \to \infty} x_n = a$  在递推关系式两端令  $n \to \infty$ ,取极限得  $a = \frac{4(1+a)}{4+a}$  解得 $a_1 = 2, a_2 = -2$ (由极限保号性得知  $a \ge 1$ , 舍去),因此  $\lim_{n \to \infty} x_n = 2$ 

**16、**己知函数 $f(x) = \ln(1+x) - x$ , $g(x) = x \ln x$ 。

(1)求函数f(x)的最大值;

(2)设
$$0 < a < b$$
,证明 $0 < g(a) + g(b) - 2g(\frac{a+b}{2}) < (b-a)\ln 2$ .

(I)略;

(II) 证明: 依题意,有 $g'(x) = \ln x + 1$ 

$$g\left(a\right)+g\left(b\right)-2g\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right)=g\left(b\right)-g\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right)-\left(g\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right)-g\left(a\right)\right)$$

由拉格朗日中值定理得,存在 $\lambda \in \left(a, \frac{a+b}{2}\right), \mu \in \left(\frac{a+b}{2}, b\right)$ ,使得

$$g(b) - g\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) - \left(g\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) - g(a)\right) = \left(g'(\mu) - g'(\lambda)\right) \bullet \frac{b-a}{2} = (\ln \mu - \ln \lambda) \bullet \frac{b-a}{2}$$

$$= \ln \frac{\mu}{\lambda} \bullet \frac{b-a}{2} < \ln \frac{b}{a} \bullet \frac{b-a}{2} < \ln \frac{4a}{a} \bullet \frac{b-a}{2} = (b-a) \ln 2$$

评注: 对于不等式中含有 g(a), g(b),  $g(\frac{a+b}{2})(a < b)$  的形式, 我们往往可以把

$$g\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right)-g\left(a\right)$$
和  $g\left(b\right)-g\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right)$ , 分别对  $g\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right)-g\left(a\right)$ 和  $g\left(b\right)-g\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right)$ 两次

运用拉格朗日中值定理.

17、求证
$$\frac{2}{n(n+1)} < ln2 \cdot ln3 \cdot ln4 \cdot \cdots \cdot lnn$$

解: 
$$f(x) = \ln x - \frac{x-1}{x+1}(x > 0)$$

分析: 
$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{(x+1)-(x-1)}{(x+1)^2} = \frac{x^2+1}{x(x+1)^2} > 0$$
, 函数 $f(x)$  在(0,+ $\infty$ )上单调递增。

所以当
$$_{x>1}$$
时,有 $_{f(x)}$ >f(1)=0,即有 $_{\ln x>\frac{x-1}{x+1}}$ ( $_{x>1}$ )

因而有 
$$\ln 2 > \frac{2-1}{2+1} = \frac{1}{3}$$
,  $\ln 3 > \frac{3-1}{3+1} = \frac{2}{4}$ ,  $\ln 4 > \frac{4-1}{4+1} = \frac{3}{5}$ , .....

$$\ln n > \frac{n-1}{n+1}$$

综上有
$$\frac{2}{n(n+1)} < \ln 2 \cdot \ln 3 \cdot \ln 4 \cdot \dots \cdot \ln n$$