## 华北电力大学 2013-2014 学年第一学期 高等数学期中测试题

一、填空题(每小题3分,共12分)

1. 设函数
$$f(x) = a^x (a > 0, a \neq 1)$$
, 则  $\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{n^2} \ln(f(1) \cdot f(2) \cdot \dots \cdot f(n)) = \underline{\qquad}$ 

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{n^2} \ln(a^1 \cdot a^2 \cdot \dots \cdot a^n)$$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{n^2} \ln(e^{\ln a_1} \cdot e^{\ln a_2} \cdot \dots \cdot e^{\ln a_n})$$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\ln a + 2\ln a + \dots + n\ln a}{n^2}$$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n(n+1)\ln a}{2n^2} = \frac{\ln a}{2}$$

1 > 
$$x$$
 > 0  $\exists f$ ,  $f(x) = x \lim_{n \to \infty} \sqrt[n]{1 + 3^n + x^n} = 3x$ 

$$\lim_{x \to 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 0^+} 3x = 0;$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0^{-}} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} a \ln(1 - x) + b = b,$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 0^-} f(x), :: b = 0$$

$$f'(0^+) = 3, f'(0^-) = -a,$$

$$f'(0^+) = f'(0^-), \therefore a = -3$$

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 $f'(0^+) = f'(0^-), \therefore a = -3$   
3. 极限  $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{xtanx^3}{1-cosx^2} = \underline{\qquad}$ 

$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{x \tan x^3}{1-\cos x^2} \xrightarrow{\frac{x}{2}} \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{x^4}{\frac{1}{2}(x^2)^2} = 2$$

4. 极限 
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{(1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}}-e}{x} =$$
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$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{(1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}} - e}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{e^{\ln(1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}}} - e^{\frac{x^2 + 2x^2 + y}{x^2}}}{x} \lim_{x \to 0} e^{\ln(1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}}} (\frac{1}{x(1+x)} - \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x^2})$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} e^{\ln(1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}}} \lim_{x \to 0} \left( \frac{1}{x(1+x)} - \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x^2} \right) = e \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x - (1+x)\ln(1+x)}{x^2(1+x)}$$

$$= e \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x - \ln(1+x) - x\ln(1+x)}{x^2}$$

$$= e \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x - (x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \sigma(x^2)) - x(x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \sigma(x^2))}{x^3}$$

$$= e \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x - x + \frac{1}{2}x^2 - x^2 + \frac{1}{2}x^3 + \sigma(x^2)}{x^2} = -\frac{e}{2}$$

二、选择题(本题共18分,每小题3分)

5. 函数
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x \arctan \frac{1}{x}, x \neq 0 \\ 0, x = 0 \end{cases}$$
 在点 $x = 0$  处【 B】

(A)不连续

(B)连续但不可导

(C)可导

(D)无法判定

$$f'(0^{+}) = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{x \arctan \frac{1}{x} - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \arctan \frac{1}{x} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$f(x) - f(0) \qquad x \arctan \frac{1}{x} - f(0)$$

$$f'(0^{-}) = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{x \arctan \frac{1}{x} - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \arctan \frac{1}{x} = -\frac{\pi}{2}$$

 $f'(0^+) \neq f'(0^-), f(x)$ 在x = 0处的左导数不等于右导数, f(x)在x = 0处不可导。

6. 设
$$\lim_{x\to a} \frac{f(x)-f(a)}{(x-a)^2} = -1$$
,则 $f(x)$ 在点 $x = a$ 处【 C 】

(A)可导且 $f'(a) \neq 0$  (B)不可导

(C)取极大值

(D)取极小值

$$\lim_{x \to a} \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{(x - a)^2} = \lim_{x \to a} \frac{\frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x - a}}{x - a} = -1,$$

分母
$$x - a$$
在 $x \to a$ 时为 0,分子  $\frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x - a}$ 在 $x \to a$ 时为 0,  $\lim_{x \to a} \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x - a} = 0 = f'(a)$ 

$$\lim_{x\to a} \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{(x-a)^2} = -1$$
,由极限的保号性知,存在  $x = a$  的一个邻域,

使得
$$\frac{f(x)-f(a)}{(x-a)^2} \le 0$$
, 即 $f(x)-f(a) \le 0$ ,  $f(x) \le f(a)$ ,  $f(a)$ 为极大值。

本题可取特殊函数 $f(x) = f(a) + (x - a)^2$ 判定。

7. 设
$$x \to 0$$
 时,变量 $\frac{1}{x^2}cos\frac{1}{x}$ 是【 D 】

(A)无穷小

(B)有界的,但不是无穷小

(C)无穷大

(D)无界的,但不是无穷大

8. 设函数 $f(x) = x^3 - 3ax + 2b$ , 其中a > 0,  $b^2 < a^3$ , 则方程f(x) = 0 【 B 】

(A)有一个实根

(B)有三个实根,且至少有一个正实根

(C)有三个正实根

(D)有三个实根,且至少有两个正实根

$$f'(x) = 3x^2 - 3a$$
,  $f'(x) = 0$ ,  $x = +\sqrt{a}$ 

$$f(\sqrt{a}) = -2a^{\frac{3}{2}} + 2b < 0, \left(b^2 < a^3, |b| < a^{\frac{3}{2}}\right), f(-\sqrt{a}) = 2a^{\frac{3}{2}} + 2b > 0,$$

 $f(+\infty) > 0, f(-\infty) < 0, f(0) = 2b$  可正可负, 选B

9. 若
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\sin 6x + xf(x)}{x^3} = 0$$
,则 $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{6+f(x)}{x^2} =$ 【 A 】
(A)36 (B)6 (C)0 (D)+  $\infty$ 

$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\sin 6x + xf(x)}{x^3} \xrightarrow{\overline{x}} \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{6x - \frac{1}{3!}(6x)^3 + \sigma(x^3) + xf(x)}{x^3}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{6x - 36x^3 + \sigma(x^3) + xf(x)}{x^3} = -36 + \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{6 + f(x)}{x^2} = 0$$

10. 函数 $v = 2^x$ 的麦克劳林公式中 $x^n$ 项的系数是 【 D

0. 函数
$$y = 2^x$$
的麦克劳林公式中 $x^n$ 项的系数是 【 D 】
$$(A) \frac{\ln^2 2}{n} \qquad (B) \frac{\ln^2 2}{n!} \qquad (C) \frac{(\ln 2)^{n-1}}{n!} \qquad (D) \frac{(\ln 2)^n}{n!}$$

$$y = 2^x = e^{\ln 2x} = 1 + (\ln 2x) + \frac{(\ln 2x)^2}{2!} + \dots + \frac{(\ln 2x)^n}{n!} + \dots$$

三、求下列函数或数列的极限: (每小题 5 分, 共 30 分)

(1) 
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{1 + x \sin x} - \cos x}{\sin^2 \frac{x}{2}}$$
 (2)  $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{e^{\tan x} - e^{\sin x}}{(\sqrt{1 + x} - 1)(\ln(1 + x) - 1)}$ 

(3) 
$$\lim_{x \to \infty} (\sin \frac{2}{x} + \cos \frac{1}{x})^x$$
 (4)  $\lim_{x \to \infty} [(x^2 + x) \ln (1 + \frac{1}{x}) - x - \frac{1}{x^2} \cos x]$ 

(5) 
$$\lim_{n \to \infty} (1 + 2^n + 3^n)^{\frac{1}{n}}$$
 (6)  $\lim_{n \to \infty} n^2 (\arctan \frac{1}{n} - \arctan \frac{1}{n+1})$ 

$$(1) \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{1 + x \sin x} - \cos x}{\sin^2 \frac{x}{2}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\left(1 + \frac{1}{2} x \sin x\right) - \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} x^2\right)}{\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2}$$

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

$$(2)\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{e^{tanx} - e^{sinx}}{\left(\sqrt{1+x} - 1\right)(\ln(1+x) - x)} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{e^{tanx} - e^{sinx}}{\frac{x}{2}\left(-\frac{x^2}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{e^{sinx}(e^{tanx - sinx} - 1)}{-\frac{x^3}{4}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{e^{tanx - sinx} - 1}{-\frac{x^3}{4}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{tanx - sinx}{-\frac{x^3}{4}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{sinx}{cosx} - sinx}{-\frac{x^3}{4}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{sinx(\frac{1 - cosx}{cosx})}{-\frac{x^3}{4}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin x (1 - \cos x)}{-\frac{x^3}{4} \cos x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x (\frac{1}{2}x^2)}{-\frac{x^3}{4}} = -2$$

$$(3) \lim_{x \to \infty} (\sin \frac{2}{x} + \cos \frac{1}{x})^x = \lim_{x \to \infty} e^{\ln(\sin \frac{2}{x} + \cos \frac{1}{x})x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} e^{(\sin \frac{2}{x} + \cos \frac{1}{x} - 1)x}$$

$$\stackrel{x = \frac{1}{t}}{\longrightarrow} \lim e^{(\sin 2t + \cos t - 1)\frac{1}{t}} = e^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} &(4)\lim_{x\to\infty} |(x^2+x)\ln\left(1+\frac{1}{x}\right)-x-\frac{1}{x^2}cosx|\\ &\lim_{x\to\infty} \left[(x^2+x)\ln\left(1+\frac{1}{x}\right)-x\right] = \lim_{x\to\infty} \left[(x^2+x)(\frac{1}{x}-\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{x^2})-x\right] = \frac{1}{2}\\ &\lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{1}{x^2}cosx = 0\\ &\lim_{x\to\infty} \left[(x^2+x)\ln\left(1+\frac{1}{x}\right)-x-\frac{1}{x^2}cosx\right] = \frac{1}{2}\\ &(5)\lim_{n\to\infty} (1+2^n+3^n)^{\frac{1}{n}} = \lim_{x\to\infty} \left[3^n\left(\frac{1}{3^n}+\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^2+1\right)^{\frac{1}{n}} = \lim_{x\to\infty} (3^n)^{\frac{1}{n}}\left(\frac{1}{3^n}+\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^2+1\right)^{\frac{1}{n}} = 3\\ &(6)\lim_{n\to\infty} n^2\left(\arctan\frac{1}{n}-\arctan\frac{1}{n+1}\right) \xrightarrow{\#\#\#H+} \lim_{x\to\infty} n^2\frac{1}{1+\xi^2}\left(\frac{1}{n}-\frac{1}{n+1}\right), \xi\in \left(\frac{1}{n},\frac{1}{n+1}\right)\\ &n\to\infty \#f, \ \xi\to 0, \lim_{x\to\infty} n^2\frac{1}{1+\xi^2}\left(\frac{1}{n}-\frac{1}{n+1}\right) = \lim_{x\to\infty} n^2\left(\frac{1}{n}-\frac{1}{n+1}\right) = \lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{n^2}{n(n+1)} = 1\\ &\mathbb{E}[0, (6\%) \# \text{MFM} \text$$

$$f(0^{+}) = f(0^{-}), a + b - 2 = 0$$

$$f'(0^{+}) = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{(a + b)\sin x + 2\ln(1 - x)}{x^{2}} = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{2\sin x + 2\ln(1 - x)}{x^{2}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{2\cos x - 2\frac{1}{1 - x}}{2x} = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{2(1 - x)\cos x - 2}{2x(1 - x)} = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{2\cos x - 2x\cos x - 2}{2x} = -1$$

$$f'(0^{-}) = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{e^{ax} - 1}{x} = a$$

$$f'(0^{+}) = f'(0^{-}), a = -1, b = 3$$

七、证明题(10分)

若函数f(x)在闭区间[0, 1]上连续,在开区间(0, 1)内可导,且f(0) = 0, f(1) = 1, 证明:

- (1)存在 $\xi \in (0,1)$ , 使得 $f(\xi) = 1 \xi$ ;
- (2)存在两个不同的点 $a,b \in (0,1)$ , 使得f'(a)f'(b) = 1.

证明:

$$(1) F(x) = f(x) - 1 + x, F(0) = f(0) - 1 = -1 < 0, F(1) = f(1) - 1 + 1 = 1 > 0,$$
存在 $\xi \in (0,1), 使得F(\xi) = 0, 即f(\xi) = 1 - \xi.$ 

(2)根据(1),

存在
$$a \in (0,\xi)$$
上,由拉格朗日中值定理, $F'(a) = \frac{F(\xi) - F(0)}{\xi - 0} = \frac{1}{\xi}$ , $F'(a) = f'(a) + 1$ 

$$f'(a) = \frac{1 - \xi}{\xi}$$

存在
$$b \in (\xi,1)$$
上,由拉格朗日中值定理, $F'(b) = \frac{F(\xi) - F(1)}{\xi - 1} = \frac{-1}{\xi - 1}$ , $F'(b) = f'(b) + 1$ 

$$f'(b) = \frac{1-\xi}{\xi}$$

$$f'(a)f'(b) = 1$$

注:本试题答案由"寒雀秋虫"独立解答录入,旨在提高大家共同学习氛围,答案仅供参考,请勿用于其他活动,纠错反馈,请联系作者 QQ1114187185。