

2021—2022 学年第一学期 期中考试模拟试题

答 案 解 析

《高等数学》 (共 8 页)

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一. 单项选择题

1. C

解析： $e^{\tan x} - e^x = e^x(e^{\tan x - x} - 1) \sim \tan x - x \quad (x \rightarrow 0)$

$$\text{所以 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\tan x} - e^x}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x - x}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sec^2 x - 1}{3x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 x}{3x^2} = \frac{1}{3}$$

所以 $e^{\tan x} - e^x$ 是 x^3 的同阶无穷小

2. C

解析：对于 C, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} y_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n y_n \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x_n} = 0$, 所以 y_n 为无穷小

$$\text{取数列 } x_n = \begin{cases} 0, & n = 2k + 1 \\ 1, & n = 2k \end{cases} \quad y_n = \begin{cases} n, & n = 2k + 1 \\ 0, & n = 2k \end{cases}$$

满足 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n y_n = 0$ 代入 A、B、D 知, A、B、D 错误

3. D

$$\text{解析：因为 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{1 - \cos x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2f(x)}{x^2} = 2$$

所以 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 0$ 且 $\exists \delta > 0, x \in \dot{U}(0, \delta), f(x) > 0$

又 $f(x)$ 在 $x = 0$ 的一邻域连续

$$\text{故 } f(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 0$$

所以 $\exists \delta > 0, x \in \dot{U}(0, \delta), f(x) > f(0)$

综上所述, $x = 0$ 是 $f(x)$ 的极小值点

4. C

解析: 因为当 $x_n = \frac{1}{2n\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}}$ ($n = 1, 2, \dots$) 时, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x_n} \sin \frac{1}{x_n} = \infty$

当 $y_n = \frac{1}{2n\pi}$ ($n = 1, 2, \dots$) 时 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{y_n} \sin \frac{1}{y_n} = 0$

所以 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} \sin \frac{1}{x}$ 极限不存在, 但不是 ∞ , 选 C

5. D

解析: 首先判断 $f(x)$ 在 $x = 0$ 处是否连续, 即考察 $x = 0$ 处左右极限是否等于 $f(0)$

显然 $\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = f(0) = 0$ 而用夹逼准则易知 $\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = 0$ 故 $f(x)$ 在 $x = 0$ 处连续

接下来用定义判断 $f(x)$ 在 $x = 0$ 处是否可导

$x < 0$ 时 $f'(x) = 1$, 故 $f'_-(0) = 1$

而 $f'_+(x) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\Delta x) - f(0)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \frac{1}{n}$

又 $\frac{1}{n+1} < x \leq \frac{1}{n}$ 所以 $1 \leq \frac{1}{x} \leq \frac{n+1}{n}$

而当 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时, $n \rightarrow \infty$, 不等式两边都趋于 1, 由夹逼准则, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = 1$

故 $f'_-(0) = f'_+(0)$ 即 $f(x)$ 在 $x = 0$ 处可导

D 选项正确

二. 填空题

1. 1; -1

解析: $f(0+0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{3 \arctan x + b \sin 2x}{\ln(1+x)}$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{3 \arctan x + b \sin 2x}{x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left(3 \frac{\arctan x}{x} + b \frac{\sin 2x}{x} \right)$$

$$= 3 + 2b$$

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

因为 $f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处连续, 所以 $f(0-0) = f(0+0) = f(0) = 1$

故 $a=1, b=-1$

2. (2)(3)

解析: (1) $\dot{f}(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)-f(0)}{x} = -1$, 而题目未指明 $f(0)=0$

(2) 导数定义

$$\begin{aligned} (3) \quad & \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(e^h - 1) - f(0)}{h} + \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0) - f(-h)}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(e^h - 1) - f(0)}{e^h - 1} \cdot \frac{e^h - 1}{h} + \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(-h) - f(0)}{-h} \\ &= -1 - 1 \end{aligned}$$

$= -2$

$$(4) \text{ 反例: } f(x) = \begin{cases} -x + 2x^2 \cos\left(\frac{1}{x}\right), & x \neq 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

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

$$\dot{f}(x) = \begin{cases} -1, & x = 0 \\ -1 + 4x \cos \frac{1}{x} + 2 \sin \frac{1}{x}, & x \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{当 } x = \frac{1}{2n\pi + 0.5\pi}, n \in \mathbb{N}, f(x) = 1 > 0$$

3. $1 - x + 0.5x^2 - 0.5x^3 + o(x^3)$

解析: $f(x) = \cos x \cdot \frac{1}{1+x}$

$$= [1 - 0.5x^2 + o(x^3)][1 - x + x^2 - x^3 + o(x^3)]$$

$$= 1 - x + 0.5x^2 - 0.5x^3 + o(x^3)$$

4. 0;0;2

解析: $f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 的某个领域 $(-\delta, \delta)$ (δ 是某个正数) 内的泰勒级数为

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} f^{(n)}(0) x^n$$

故当 n 充分大时, $\frac{1}{n} \in (-\delta, \delta)$, 所以有:

$$\frac{1}{n^2} = f\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k!} f^{(k)}(0) \left(\frac{1}{n}\right)^k = f(0) + f'(0) \cdot \frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{2} f''(0) \cdot \frac{1}{n^2} + o\left(\frac{1}{n^2}\right)$$

由此可知, $f(0) = f'(0) = 0, f''(0) = 2$

三. 解答题

1. 计算下列极限或导数

$$\begin{aligned} (1) & \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt[m]{1+\alpha x} \sqrt[n]{1+\beta x} - 1}{x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt[m]{1+\alpha x} \sqrt[n]{1+\beta x} - \sqrt[m]{1+\beta x} + \sqrt[m]{1+\beta x} - 1}{x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt[m]{1+\beta x} (\sqrt[m]{1+\alpha x} - 1) + \sqrt[m]{1+\beta x} - 1}{x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\alpha}{m} x + \frac{\beta}{n} x}{x} \\ &= \frac{\alpha}{m} + \frac{\beta}{n} \end{aligned}$$

(2) 由已知: $\sin 6x + xf(x) = o(x^3)$, 得 $f(x) = o(x^2) - \frac{\sin 6x}{x}$

$$\text{则 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{6 + f(x)}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{6 - \frac{\sin 6x}{x} + o(x^2)}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{(6x)^3}{3!}}{x^3} = 36$$

(3) 令 $t = x - 1$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{x} - e^{\frac{x-1}{2}}}{\ln^2(2x-1)} \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+t} - e^{\frac{t}{2}}}{\ln^2(1+2t)} \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+t} - e^{\frac{t}{2}}}{4t^2} \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1 + \frac{1}{2}t - \frac{1}{8} + o(t^2)) - (1 + \frac{1}{2}t + \frac{1}{8}t^2 + o(t^2))}{4t^2} \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\frac{1}{4}t^2 + o(t^2)}{4t^2} = -\frac{1}{16} \end{aligned}$$

$$(4) \begin{cases} \dot{x}(t) = -2 \sin t \\ \dot{y}(t) = 3 \cos t \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\dot{y}}{\dot{x}} = -\frac{3}{2} \cot t$$

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \frac{\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right)}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{\ddot{y}(t)\dot{x}(t) - \dot{y}(t)\ddot{x}(t)}{\dot{x}^3(t)} = -\frac{3}{4 \sin^3 t}$$

2. 易知, $x = 0, x = 1, x = 2$ 是间断点

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

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

$\therefore x = 0$ 是可去间断点, 属于第一类间断点

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

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

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

$\therefore x = 1$ 是跳跃间断点, 属于第一类间断点

当 $x \rightarrow 2^+, f(x) \rightarrow +\infty$; 当 $x \rightarrow 2^-, f(x) \rightarrow +\infty$

$\therefore x = 2$ 是无穷间断点, 属于第二类间断点

3. 解析: $f(x) = (2x+10)e^{\frac{1}{x-1}}$

$$\text{有 } \dot{f}(x) = 2e^{\frac{1}{x-1}} - (2x+10)e^{\frac{1}{x-1}} \frac{1}{(x-1)^2} = \frac{2(x-4)(x+1)}{(x-1)^2} e^{\frac{1}{x-1}}$$

$$\text{得 } \dot{f}(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x = 4, x = -1$$

分析有:

$$x \in (-\infty, -1), \dot{f}(x) > 0, f(x) \uparrow$$

$$x \in (-1, 1), \dot{f}(x) < 0, f(x) \downarrow$$

$$x \in (1, 4), \dot{f}(x) < 0, f(x) \downarrow$$

$$x \in (4, +\infty), \dot{f}(x) > 0, f(x) \uparrow$$

当 $x = -1$ 时, $f(x)$ 取极大值 $8e^{-\frac{1}{2}}$

当 $x = 4$ 时, $f(x)$ 取极大值 $18e^{\frac{1}{3}}$

由于 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = 0$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = +\infty$, 故 $x = 1$ 为一条铅垂渐近线

又 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = 0$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = 2$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) - 2x = 12$, 故 $y = 2x + 12$ 为一条斜渐近线

4. 解析: 设 $f(x)$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 上的最小值点为 x_0 , 则 $f(x)$ 在 $x = x_0$ 处的 Taylor 展开式

$$f(x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0) + \frac{\ddot{f}(\xi)}{2}(x - x_0)^2$$

进而知:

$$\ddot{f}(\xi) = \frac{2f(x) + 2}{(x - x_0)^2}$$

取 $x = 0$ 得:

$$\ddot{f}(\xi_0) = \frac{2}{x_0^2}$$

取 $x = 1$ 得:

$$\ddot{f}(\xi_1) = \frac{2}{(1 - x_0)^2}$$

又

$$\max(\ddot{f}(\xi_0), \ddot{f}(\xi_1)) = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{x_0^2} & , 0 < x_0 < \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{2}{(1-x_0)^2} & , \frac{1}{2} < x_0 < 1 \end{cases}$$

故 $\max(\ddot{f}(\xi_0), \ddot{f}(\xi_1)) \geq 8$, 取 $\ddot{f}(\xi) = \max(\ddot{f}(\xi_0), \ddot{f}(\xi_1))$ 即可

5. 解析: 先用数学归纳法证明 $x_n > 0$

$$\text{再由 } x_{n+1} = \frac{2}{3}x_n(3 - x_n) \leq \frac{2}{3}\left(\frac{x_n + 3 - x_n}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{3}{2}$$

得 $0 < x_n \leq \frac{3}{2}$ ($n \geq 2$) (也可以直接用数学归纳法证明 $0 < x_n \leq \frac{3}{2}$ ($n \geq 2$))

$$\text{所以 } x_{n+1} = \frac{2}{3}x_n(3 - x_n) \geq \frac{2}{3}x_n\left(3 - \frac{3}{2}\right) = x_n$$

故 $\{x_n\}$ 从第二项开始递增, 而 $\{x_n\}$ 有上界, 故 $\{x_n\}$ 收敛

对递推公式两边取极限即得 $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} x_n = \frac{3}{2}$

6. 解: $f(x) = \frac{3x+1}{x^2+x-2}$

$$= \frac{3x+1}{(x+2)(x-1)}$$

$$= \frac{4}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{x-1} + \frac{5}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{x+2}$$

$$= \frac{5}{6} \cdot \frac{1}{1+0.5x} - \frac{4}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{1-x}$$

$$= \frac{5}{6} \left[1 - 0.5x + (0.5x)^2 - (0.5x)^3 + (0.5x)^4 - (0.5x)^5 \cdot \frac{1}{(1+0.5x\theta_1)^6} \right] - \frac{4}{3} \left[1 + x + x^2 + x^3 + x^4 + \frac{x^5}{(1+x\theta_2)^6} \right]$$

$$= \frac{5}{6} [1 - 0.5x + (0.5x)^2 - (0.5x)^3 + (0.5x)^4] - \frac{4}{3} (1 + x + x^2 + x^3 + x^4) - \frac{5}{6} (0.5x)^5 \frac{1}{(1+0.5x\theta_1)^6} - \frac{4}{3} \frac{x^5}{(1+x\theta_2)^6}$$

其中 $\theta_1, \theta_2 \in (0, 1)$

7. 证明: 构造 $h(x) = e^x(f(x) - \dot{f}(x))$

则 $\dot{h}(x) = e^x[f(x) - \ddot{f}(x)]$

$$\because \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x)}{x} = 1$$

$$\therefore f(0) = 0, \dot{f}(0+0) = 1 \exists y_1 > 0, f(y_1) > 0$$

$$\because \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{f(x)}{x-1} = 2$$

$$\therefore f(1) = 0, \dot{f}(0+0) = 2 \exists y_2 > y_1, f(y_2) < 0$$

$$\therefore \exists \theta \in (y_1, y_2), f(\theta) = 0$$

$$\text{故 } \exists \lambda \in (0, \theta), f(\lambda) = 0, \dot{f}(\lambda) = 0$$

$$\text{又 } h(0) = f(0) - \dot{f}(0) = -1 < 0, h(1) = e[f(1) - \dot{f}(1)] = -2e < 0$$

$$h(\lambda) = e^\lambda f(\lambda) > 0 \text{ 故 } \exists \xi \in (0, \pi), \dot{h}(\xi) = 0$$

$$\text{即 } \ddot{f}(\xi) = f(\xi)$$

四. 附加题

1. 解: 令 $f_n(x) = nx - 1 + \ln x$

注意到对任意 $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$, 有 $f_n(x)$ 单调递增

$$\text{且 } f_n\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) = -\ln n < 0, f_n\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}\right) = \sqrt{n} - 1 - \ln \sqrt{n} > 0$$

$$\text{因此 } \frac{1}{n} < x_n < \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$$

根据夹逼准则知必有 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = 0$

2. 解: 构造 $F(x) = f(x)\sin x + \dot{f}(x)\cos x$

$$\because f^2(0) + [\dot{f}(0)]^2 = 4, |f(x)| \leq 1$$

$$\therefore |F(0)| = |\dot{f}(0)| = \sqrt{3} > 1$$

$$\text{又 } |F(-\frac{\pi}{2})| = |f(-\frac{\pi}{2})| \leq 1, |F(\frac{\pi}{2})| = |f(\frac{\pi}{2})| \leq 1$$

$$\text{故 } \exists \xi \in [-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}] \text{ 使得 } \dot{F}(\xi) = [f(\xi) + \ddot{f}(\xi)]\cos \xi = 0$$

$$\text{即 } f(\xi) + \ddot{f}(\xi) = 0$$

3. 解: $\because x_{n+1} = x_{n+1}^2 - 2$

$$\therefore x_{n+1}^2 = x_n^4 + 4 - 4x_n^2, \text{ 即 } x_{n+1}^2 - 4 = x_n^2(x_n^2 - 4)(*)$$

$$\because x_2 = 3, x_3 = 5 > 4$$

\therefore 由数学归纳法可知: 当 $n > 2$ 时, $x_n > 4$

$$\text{则 } \frac{x_{n+1}^2 - 4}{x_{n+1}^2} = x_n^2 > 16$$

$$\text{记 } y_n = x_n^2 - 4$$

$$\text{则 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} y_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_{n-1}^2 x_{n-2}^2 x_{n-3}^2 \cdots x_2^2 (x_1^2 - 4) = +\infty$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n^2 = +\infty$$

$$\Rightarrow y_{n+1} = y_n x_n^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \prod_1^n y_{n+1} = \prod_1^n y_n x_n^2$$

$$\Rightarrow y_{n+1} = y_1 (x_1 x_2 \cdots x_n)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x_1 x_2 \cdots x_n}{x_{n+1}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{\frac{x_{n+1}^2 - 4}{x_{n+1}^2}} = 1$$