

答案. 第一章历年考题.

2003-2004.

$$1. \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^x + 4e^{-x}}{3e^x + 2e^{-x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1 + 4e^{-2x}}{3 + 2e^{-2x}} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{e^x + 4e^{-x}}{3e^x + 2e^{-x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{4 + e^{2x}}{2 + 3e^{2x}} = 2$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^x + 4e^{-x}}{3e^x + 2e^{-x}} = \frac{1}{3} \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{e^x + 4e^{-x}}{3e^x + 2e^{-x}} = 2 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^x + 4e^{-x}}{3e^x + 2e^{-x}} \text{ 不存在. 选 D.}$$

2.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \ln(x+2) = \ln 2. \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{\ln x} = 0 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} [(1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}} - 1] = e - 1 \quad \text{选 C.}$$

$$3. f(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\csc x - \cot x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{\sin x} - \frac{\cos x}{\sin x}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x \cdot \sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2}x^2}{x \cdot x} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$4. f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{9-x^2}}{\ln(x+2)} + \arcsin \frac{2x-1}{4}. \quad \text{求 } f(x) \text{ 的定义域.}$$

$$\begin{cases} x+2 > 0, & x+2 \neq 1. \\ 9-x^2 \geq 0. \\ -1 \leq \frac{2x-1}{4} \leq 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x > -2, & x \neq -1 \\ -3 \leq x \leq 3 \\ -\frac{3}{2} \leq x \leq \frac{5}{2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow x \in [-\frac{3}{2}, -1) \cup (-1, \frac{5}{2}]$$

$$5. \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n+2} [1+2+3+\dots+(n-1) - \frac{n^2}{2}] = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n+2} [\frac{n(n-1)}{2} - \frac{n^2}{2}] = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n+2} \cdot (-\frac{n}{2})$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-n}{2n+4} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$6. \text{证明: } \because \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = 0 \quad \therefore \forall \varepsilon_1 > 0, \exists N_1, \text{ 当 } n > N_1 \text{ 时有 } |x_n| < \varepsilon_1.$$

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \text{ 取 } \varepsilon_1 = \frac{\varepsilon}{M} > 0, \exists N, \text{ 当 } n > N \text{ 时有 } |x_n| < \varepsilon_1 = \frac{\varepsilon}{M}$$

$$\therefore \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N, \text{ 当 } n > N \text{ 时, } |x_n y_n| = |x_n| \cdot |y_n| \leq |x_n| M < \frac{\varepsilon}{M} \cdot M = \varepsilon$$

$$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n y_n = 0.$$

DH-1



扫描全能王 创建

2004-2005

1. B. $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = a \Leftrightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0. \exists N \in \mathbb{N}^+. \text{ 当 } n > N. |x_n - a| < \varepsilon.$

\therefore 只有 x_1, x_2, \dots, x_N 这有限项在 a 的 ε 邻域之外.

2. B. 无穷大一定无界. 无界不一定无穷大.

$y = \frac{1}{x} \sin \frac{1}{x}$ 在区间 $(0, 1]$ 内无界. 当 $x \rightarrow 0^+$ 时不是无穷大.

3.
$$g(x) = \frac{a(x+h)+b-(ax+b)}{h} = \frac{ah}{h} = a$$

4.
$$f(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x \sinh x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2}x^2}{x \cdot x} = \frac{1}{2}$$

5.
$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{x^3 - (a^2+1)x + a}{x^2 - a^2} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{x^3 - a^2x - (x-a)}{(x-a)(x+a)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{x(x-a)(x+a) - (x-a)}{(x-a)(x+a)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{x^2 + ax - 1}{x+a} = \frac{a^2 + a^2 - 1}{2a} = \frac{2a^2 - 1}{2a} = a - \frac{1}{2a} \end{aligned}$$

6.
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - e^{-x} - 2x}{x - \sinh x} \stackrel{\frac{0}{0}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x + e^{-x} - 2}{1 - \cosh x} \stackrel{\frac{0}{0}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2e^x}{-\sinh x} = \infty \quad (\text{第三题洛必达}).$$

2005-2006.

1. B. 数列收敛 \Rightarrow 有界. 反之不一定 $(1, -1, 1, -1, \dots)$

2. B. $g(x) = n + \frac{1}{n^3}, f(x) = n + \frac{1}{n^2}, g(x) = n + \frac{1}{n} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x)$ 不存在.

3. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} (2A + x^2) = 2A, \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (x \cos \frac{1}{x} + 1) = 1, 2A = 1, A = \frac{1}{2}.$

4.
$$1 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1 + \alpha x)^{\frac{1}{3}} - 1}{\cos x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{3}\alpha x^2}{-\frac{1}{2}x^2} = -\frac{2}{3}\alpha \quad \therefore \alpha = -\frac{3}{2}$$

5. 当 $x \in (-\infty, 1)$, $y = x$. 其反函数为 $y = x, x \in (-\infty, 1)$.
 当 $x \in [1, 4]$, $y = x^2$. 其反函数为 $y = \sqrt{x}, x \in [1, 16]$
 当 $x \in (4, +\infty)$, $y = 2^x$ 其反函数为 $y = \log_2 x, x \in (16, +\infty)$.

$$\therefore y = \begin{cases} x & x \in (-\infty, 1) \\ \sqrt{x} & x \in [1, 16] \\ \log_2 x & x \in (16, +\infty) \end{cases}$$

6.
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \sinh x}{e^x - 1 - x - \frac{x^2}{2}} \stackrel{\frac{0}{0}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cosh x}{e^x - 1 - x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sinh x}{e^x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cosh x}{e^x} = 1$$

D1-2



扫描全能王 创建

7. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1+e^{-x^2}}{1-e^{-x^2}} = 1. \therefore y=1$ 为水平渐近线.

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1+e^{-x^2}}{1-e^{-x^2}} = \infty. \therefore x=0$ 为铅直渐近线.

8. 证明: $\because \lim_{x \rightarrow a+0} f(x) = -\infty. \therefore \forall M_1 > 0. \exists \delta_1 > 0. \text{ 当 } x \in (a, a+\delta_1) \text{ 有 } f(x) < -M_1.$

$\therefore \exists x_1 \in (a, a+\delta_1). \text{ 有 } f(x_1) < 0.$

$\because \lim_{x \rightarrow b-0} f(x) = +\infty. \therefore \forall M_2 > 0. \exists \delta_2 > 0. \text{ 当 } x \in (b-\delta_2, b) \text{ 有 } f(x) > M_2.$

$\therefore \exists x_2 > x_1 \text{ 且 } x_2 \in (b-\delta_2, b) \text{ 有 } f(x_2) > 0.$

$\therefore f(x)$ 在 (a, b) 上连续. $\therefore f(x)$ 在 $[x_1, x_2]$ 上连续. 而 $f(x_1) < 0, f(x_2) > 0$

\therefore 由零点定理. $\exists \xi \in (x_1, x_2). f(\xi) = 0. \text{ 而 } (x_1, x_2) \subset (a, b). \therefore f(x)$ 在 (a, b) 内有零点.

2006-2007

1. $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^-} f(x)$ 和 $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^+} f(x)$ 都存在且相等.

2. 0.

3. $f(3) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x^2-9}{x-3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} (x+3) = 6$

4. $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan x}{\frac{1}{x}} \stackrel{0}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{-\frac{1}{1+x^2}}{-\frac{1}{x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^2}{1+x^2} = 1$

2007-2008

1. B.

2. $\left. \begin{array}{l} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} (x+2) = 2 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (x^2+a) = a \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow a=2. \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} (x^2+a) = 1+a=3 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} bx = b \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow b=3 \text{ 选 B}$

3. $\left. \begin{array}{l} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1+e^{-x^2}}{1-e^{-x^2}} = 1. \therefore y=1 \text{ 为水平渐近线} \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1+e^{-x^2}}{1-e^{-x^2}} = \infty \therefore x=0 \text{ 为铅直渐近线} \end{array} \right\} \text{ 选 D.}$

4. D



$$5. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (1 + \frac{4}{x})^x = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (1 + \frac{1}{\frac{x}{4}})^{\frac{x}{4} \cdot 4} = e^4$$

$$6. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \ln(1+x)}{1 - \cos x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \frac{1}{1+x}}{\sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{(1+x)^2}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x(1+x)^2} = \infty$$

7. 证明: 函数 $f(x) = \sin x + x + 1$ 在 $[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}]$ 内连续.

$$f(-\frac{\pi}{2}) = -1 - \frac{\pi}{2} + 1 = -\frac{\pi}{2} < 0, f(\frac{\pi}{2}) = 1 + \frac{\pi}{2} + 1 > 0$$

由零点定理, 在 $(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$ 内至少有一点 ξ , 使得 $f(\xi) = 0$.

\therefore 方程 $\sin x + x + 1 = 0$ 在 $(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$ 内至少有一个实根.

若 $\sin x + x + 1 = 0$ 在 $(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$ 内还有另一个实根 η , 不妨设 $\xi < \eta$.

$\therefore \sin x + x + 1$ 在 $[\xi, \eta]$ 上连续, 在 (ξ, η) 内可导, 且 $f(\xi) = f(\eta) = 0$.

由罗尔定理, $\exists x_0, (\xi < x_0 < \eta), f'(x_0) = 0$.

而 $f'(x) = \cos x + 1 \geq 1, x \in [-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}]$, 矛盾.

$\therefore \sin x + x + 1 = 0$ 在 $(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$ 内有唯一实根.

2008-2009.

$$1. A. f(-x) = \ln(-x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) = \ln \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2} + x} = -\ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) = -f(x).$$

$$2. B. \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sin(x^2-1)}{x-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sin(x^2-1)}{x^2-1} \cdot (x+1) = 2.$$

$$3. \left. \begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (x \sin \frac{1}{x} + b) &= b \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{x} \sin x &= 1 \\ f(0) &= a \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \begin{aligned} a=b=1 &\text{ 时, } f(x) \text{ 连续.} \\ a=1 &\text{ 时 } f(x) \text{ 右连续.} \\ a=b &\text{ 时 } f(x) \text{ 右连续.} \end{aligned}$$

$$4. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1-2x)^{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} [1+(-2x)]^{\frac{1}{-2x} \cdot (-2)} = e^{-2}$$

$$5. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{x} \stackrel{0}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{1} = 2.$$



2008-2009 重考

1. B.

$$2. C. \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sinh(x-1)}{x^2-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sinh(x-1)}{x-1} \cdot \frac{1}{x+1} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$3. A. \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{e^{\frac{1}{x}}-1}{e^{\frac{1}{x}}+1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1-1/e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{1+1/e^{\frac{1}{x}}} = 1, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{e^{\frac{1}{x}}-1}{e^{\frac{1}{x}}+1} = -1. \quad \text{跳跃.}$$

$$4. D. \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sinh x}{x} = 1. \quad x=0 \text{ 无定义. 可去间断点.}$$

$$5. \quad -1 \leq \frac{x-1}{2} \leq 1, \quad -2 \leq x-1 \leq 2, \quad -1 \leq x \leq 3.$$

$$6. \quad f(1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2-1}{x^2-3x+2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1)(x+1)}{(x-1)(x-2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x+1}{x-2} = -2$$

$$7. \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2n^2-5n\sqrt{n}+3n-100}{(2+3n)^2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2n^2-5n\sqrt{n}+3n-100}{9n^2+12n+4} = \frac{2}{9}$$

2009-2010.

$$1. B. \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \sinh \frac{1}{x} = 0.$$

$$2. \quad \begin{cases} |x|-1 > 0 \\ 4-x > 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x < -1 \text{ 或 } x > 1 \\ x < 4 \end{cases} \Rightarrow D = (-\infty, -1) \cup (1, 4)$$

$$3. \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2}{1-\sqrt{1+x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2(1+\sqrt{1+x^2})}{(1-\sqrt{1+x^2})(1+\sqrt{1+x^2})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[-(1+\sqrt{1+x^2}) \right] = -2$$

$$4. \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x-2}{x+1} \right)^2 = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1-\frac{2}{x}}{1+\frac{1}{x}} \right)^2 = \frac{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1+\frac{1}{x} \right)^{-\frac{2}{x} \cdot (-2)}}{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1+\frac{1}{x} \right)^x} = \frac{e^{-2}}{e} = e^{-3}$$

$$5. \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan x \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan x}{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-\frac{1}{1+x^2}}{-\frac{1}{x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2}{1+x^2} = 1$$



2010-2011.

$$1. C. \begin{cases} -1 \leq \frac{x}{3} \leq 1 \\ \frac{x}{x-2} > 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} -3 \leq x \leq 3 \\ x < 0 \text{ 或 } x > 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow D = [-3, 0) \cup (2, 3]$$

$$2. B. \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a^n = 0, |a| < 1, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1+a^n}{1+a^{n+1}} = 1.$$

$$3. \text{令 } 1-x=t, x=1-t, f(t) = \frac{1-t+1}{2(1-t)-1} = \frac{2-t}{1-2t}, \therefore f(x) = \frac{2-x}{1-2x}$$

$$4. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sinh 2x}{\sqrt{1+ax}-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x}{\frac{1}{2}ax} = \frac{4}{a} = 1, \therefore a = 4$$

$$5. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x}{1+x^2} = 0, y=0 \text{ 为水平渐近线}$$

$$6. \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \left(\frac{4}{x^2-4} - \frac{1}{x-2} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{4-(x+2)}{x^2-4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{2-x}{x^2-4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{2-x}{(x-2)(x+2)} \\ = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} -\frac{1}{x+2} = -\frac{1}{4}$$

$$7. \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2}{4x-1} \sinh \frac{1}{x} = \frac{2^2}{4 \times 2 - 1} \sinh \frac{1}{2} = \frac{4}{7} \sinh \frac{1}{2}$$

2013-2014.

1. C.

$$2. C. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = A \Leftrightarrow f(x) = A + \alpha, \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \alpha = 0.$$

$$3. C. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x^3}{x^2+1} - \frac{x^2}{x-1} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^3(x-1) - x^2(x^2+1)}{(x^2+1)(x-1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^3 - x^2}{x^3 - x^2 + x - 1} = -1$$

4. D.

$$5. x(x-4) \geq 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \geq 0 \\ x-4 \geq 0 \end{cases} \text{ 或 } \begin{cases} x \leq 0 \\ x-4 \leq 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow D = (-\infty, 0] \cup [4, +\infty)$$

$$6. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x \ln x = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln x}{\frac{1}{x}} \stackrel{\frac{-\infty}{\infty}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{-\frac{1}{x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (-x) = 0.$$

$$7. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{e^x - e^{-x}} \stackrel{\frac{0}{0}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{e^x + e^{-x}} = \frac{1}{2}.$$



2013-2014 重考.

1. A. $g(x) = f(x) - f(-x)$. $g(-x) = f(-x) - f(x) = -[f(x) - f(-x)] = -g(x)$. \therefore 奇函数

2. C $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^2+1}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{1+\frac{1}{x^2}} = 1$. $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^2+1}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} -\sqrt{1+\frac{1}{x^2}} = -1$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{1}{1+e^{\frac{1}{x}}} = 1$. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{1+e^{\frac{1}{x}}} = 0$. ($\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{x} = +\infty$. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{1}{x} = -\infty$).

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \sinh \frac{1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sinh \frac{1}{x}}{\frac{1}{x}} = 1$.

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{2^x - 1} = \infty$.

3. A. $f(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (2+x^2)^{-\frac{2}{x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^{-\frac{2}{x^2} \ln(2+x^2)} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-2 \ln(2+x^2)}{x^2}} = 0$.

4. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(1+2x)^{10} (1+3x)^{20}}{(1+6x^2)^{15}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{(1+2x)^{10}}{x^{10}} \cdot \frac{(1+3x)^{20}}{x^{20}}}{\frac{(1+6x^2)^{15}}{x^{30}}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(2+\frac{1}{x})^{10} \cdot (3+\frac{1}{x})^{20}}{(6+\frac{1}{x^2})^{15}} = \frac{2^{10} \times 3^{20}}{6^{15}} = (\frac{3}{2})^5$

5. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x}{\sqrt{x+5} - \sqrt{5}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x(\sqrt{x+5} + \sqrt{5})}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 2(\sqrt{x+5} + \sqrt{5}) = 4\sqrt{5}$

2014-2015.

1. A. $\begin{cases} x \neq 0 \\ 1-x^2 \geq 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \neq 0 \\ -1 \leq x \leq 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow D = [-1, 0) \cup (0, 1]$

2. B. 单调有界数列必有极限, 数列收敛 \Rightarrow 有界.

3. D. $f(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1+x)^{-\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1+x)^{\frac{1}{x} \cdot (-1)} = e^{-1}$

4. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2+x}{2x^2-3x^2+1} = \frac{1}{2}$

5. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{6x}{\sqrt{x+7} - \sqrt{7}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{6x(\sqrt{x+7} + \sqrt{7})}{x} = 6 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\sqrt{x+7} + \sqrt{7}) = 12\sqrt{7}$.



2015-2016

$$1. D. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (\sinh x + \frac{|x|}{x}) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (\sinh x + 1) = 1. \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} (\sinh x + \frac{|x|}{x}) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} (\sinh x - 1) = -1$$

$$2. A \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} e^x = 1 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (x^2 + k) = k$$

$$3. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{2x-1}{2x+1} \right)^{3x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\left(1 - \frac{1}{2x}\right)^{3x}}{\left(1 + \frac{1}{2x}\right)^{3x}} = \frac{\left[\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{-2x}\right)^{-2x} \right]^{-\frac{3}{2}}}{\left[\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2x}\right)^{2x} \right]^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{e^{-\frac{3}{2}}}{e^{\frac{3}{2}}} = e^{-3}$$

$$4. \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left(\frac{1}{x-1} - \frac{1}{\ln x} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\ln x - x + 1}{(x-1) \ln x} \stackrel{\frac{0}{0}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\frac{1}{x} - 1}{\ln x + \frac{x-1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1-x}{x \ln x + x - 1}$$

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

2016-2017.

$$1. \begin{cases} x \neq 0 \\ 3-x \geq 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \neq 0 \\ x \leq 3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow D = (-\infty, 0) \cup (0, 3]$$

$$2. f(x) = \frac{1}{x} \sqrt{1+x^2}, \quad x > 0. \quad f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{x}} \sqrt{1+\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^2} = x \sqrt{1+\frac{1}{x^2}} = \sqrt{x^2+1}$$

$$3. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \sinh \frac{1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sinh \frac{1}{x}}{\frac{1}{x}} = 1.$$

$$4. \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left(\frac{2}{x^2-1} - \frac{1}{x-1} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{2-x-1}{x^2-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1-x}{(x-1)(x+1)} = -\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{x+1} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$5. \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{1}{1 \cdot 2} + \frac{1}{2 \cdot 3} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n(n+1)} \right] = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1} \right]$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{n+1} \right) = 1.$$



2016-2017 夏季

$$1. f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = \frac{1 + \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^2}{\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^2} = \frac{1 + \frac{1}{x^2}}{\frac{1}{x^2}} = x^2 + 1$$

$$2. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} e^x = 1 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (a + 2x^2) = a$$

$$3. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 - 2x)^{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} [1 + (-2x)]^{\frac{1}{-2x} \cdot (-2)} = e^{-2}$$

$$4. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+x^2} - 1}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2}{x^2(\sqrt{1+x^2} + 1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2} + 1} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$5. \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1 + \cos(\pi x)}{(x-1)^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{-\pi \sinh(\pi x)}{2(x-1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{-\pi^2 \cos(\pi x)}{2} = \frac{\pi^2}{2}$$

2017-2018.

$$1. e^{2x} - 1 \sim 2x.$$

$$2. \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sinh(x^2 - 1)}{(x-1)(x+3)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sinh(x^2 - 1)}{(x^2 - 1)} \cdot \frac{x+1}{x+3} = \frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2} \quad \therefore x=1 \text{ 为可去间断点}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -3} \frac{\sinh(x^2 - 1)}{(x-1)(x+3)} = \infty. \quad \therefore x=-3 \text{ 为无穷间断点.}$$

$$3. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\arctan 6x}{\sinh 3x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{6x}{3x} = 2$$

$$4. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x + e^{-x} - 2}{1 - \cos x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{\sinh x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{\cos x} = 2$$

$$5. \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1+2+3+\dots+n}{n^2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{n(n+1)}{2}}{n^2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2+n}{2n^2} = \frac{1}{2}$$



2017-2018 (16/17)1.

$$1. f[f(x)] = \frac{\frac{x}{1+x}}{1+\frac{x}{1+x}} = \frac{x}{1+x} \cdot \frac{1+x}{1+2x} = \frac{x}{1+2x}$$

$$2. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \sin \frac{1}{x} = 0. \quad x=0 \text{ 为可去间断点.}$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{e^x}{1-x^2} = 0. \quad \therefore y=0 \text{ 是水平渐近线.}$$

$$4. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{2-x}{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(1 - \frac{x}{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[1 + \left(-\frac{x}{2}\right)\right]^{\frac{1}{-x} \cdot (-1)} = e^{-\frac{1}{2}}.$$

$$5. 1 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sinh(1-x)}{a(1-x)^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1-x}{a(1-x)(1+x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{a(1+x)} = \frac{1}{2a} \quad \therefore a = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$6. \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{\sqrt{x+1}-2}{x-3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x+1-4}{(x-3)(\sqrt{x+1}+2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+1}+2} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\left(\stackrel{0}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x+1}}}{1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x+1}} = \frac{1}{4} \right).$$

$$7. \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{3^n}\right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 - \frac{1}{3^{n+1}}}{1 - \frac{1}{3}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{2 \cdot 3^n}\right) = \frac{3}{2}$$

2017-2018 (16/17)2.

$$1. 1 - \cos 2x \sim \frac{1}{2} \cdot (2x) = x \quad (x \rightarrow 0).$$

$$2. f(f(x)) = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{1-x}} = \frac{1-x}{x}$$

$$3. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan 6x}{\sinh 2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{6x}{2x} = 3$$

$$4. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{4-x^2}-2}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{4-x^2-4}{x^2(\sqrt{4-x^2}+2)} = -\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{4-x^2}+2} = -\frac{1}{4}$$

$$\left(\stackrel{0}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{-x}{\sqrt{4-x^2}}}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-1}{2\sqrt{4-x^2}} = -\frac{1}{4} \right)$$

$$5. \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1+2+3+\cdots+n}{n(n-1)} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n(n+1)}{2n(n-1)} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n+1}{2n-2} = \frac{1}{2}$$



2018-2019

$$1. \begin{cases} \frac{1}{1-x} > 0 \\ x+2 > 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x < 1 \\ x > -2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow D = [-2, 1)$$

$$2. \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} (1 + \cos x)^{2 \sec x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} (1 + \cos x)^{\frac{1}{\cos x} \cdot 2} = e^2$$

$$3. a = f(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (x \sinh \frac{1}{x} + 1) = 1$$

$$4. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{e^x - 1} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1 - x}{x(e^x - 1)} \stackrel{0}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{e^x - 1 + x e^x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x}{e^x + e^x + x e^x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{2+x} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{or } (e^x - 1 - x) \stackrel{0}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1 - x}{x^2} \stackrel{0}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$5. \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1+2+\dots+n}{n} - \frac{n}{2} \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{n(n+1)}{2n} - \frac{n}{2} \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

2018-2019.

$$1. \begin{cases} x+2 > 0 \\ 3-x > 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x > -2 \\ x < 3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow D = (-2, 3) \text{ 选 A.}$$

$$2. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos^2 x}{a \sin^2 \frac{x}{2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1 - \cos x)(1 + \cos x)}{a \cdot \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2} x^2 \cdot 2}{\frac{a}{4} x^2} = \frac{4}{a} \therefore a = 4.$$

$$3. \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} x^2 = 1 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} (ax - 1) = a - 1. \quad a = 2.$$

$$4. \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{x+2} - \sqrt{3}}{x-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x+2-3}{(x-1)(\sqrt{x+2} + \sqrt{3})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+2} + \sqrt{3}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\text{or } \left(\stackrel{0}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x+2}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}} \right)$$

$$5. \lim_{x \rightarrow 10} \left(\frac{x+1}{x-1} \right)^x = \lim_{x \rightarrow 10} \left(\frac{1+\frac{1}{x}}{1-\frac{1}{x}} \right)^x = \lim_{x \rightarrow 10} \frac{(1+\frac{1}{x})^x}{(1-\frac{1}{x})^x} = \frac{e}{e^{-1}} = e^2$$

$$\text{or } \left(= \lim_{x \rightarrow 10} e^{x \ln \frac{x+1}{x-1}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 10} x \ln(1 + \frac{2}{x-1})} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 10} x \cdot \frac{2}{x-1}} = e^2 \right)$$

$$\text{or } \left(= \lim_{x \rightarrow 10} e^{x \ln \frac{x+1}{x-1}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 10} \frac{\ln(x+1) - \ln(x-1)}{\frac{1}{x}}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 10} \frac{\frac{1}{x+1} - \frac{1}{x-1}}{-\frac{1}{x^2}}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 10} \frac{2x^2}{x^2-1}} = e^2 \right)$$

D 1-11



扫描全能王 创建

$$6. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{e^x - 1} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1 - x}{x(e^x - 1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1 - x}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$7. \text{证明: 设 } f(x) = x^5 - 3x - 1$$

$$f(x) \text{ 在 } [1, 2] \text{ 上连续, } f(1) = -3 < 0, f(2) = 32 - 6 - 1 = 25 > 0.$$

由零点定理, $\exists \xi \in (1, 2), f(\xi) = 0$. $\therefore x^5 - 3x - 1$ 至少有一个根在 1 和 2 之间.

2018-2019 (重考).

$$1. \begin{cases} 4 - x^2 \geq 0 \\ x \neq 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} -2 \leq x \leq 2 \\ x \neq 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow D = [-2, 0) \cup (0, 2]$$

$$2. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 + \sinh x)^{\frac{2}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 + \sinh x)^{\frac{1}{\sinh x} \cdot \frac{2 \sinh x}{x}} = e^2$$

$$3. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1}{x} \sinh x + 1 \right) = 2 = f(0) = 1 + a. \Rightarrow a = 1$$

$$4. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{e^x}{x} - \frac{1}{e^x - 1} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{2x} - e^x - x}{x(e^x - 1)} \stackrel{0}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2e^{2x} - e^x - 1}{e^x - 1 + xe^x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{4e^{2x} - e^x}{e^x + e^x + xe^x} \\ = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{4e^{2x} - 1}{2 + x} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$5. \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{2^3} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2^{n-1}} \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 - \frac{1}{2^n}}{1 - \frac{1}{2}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(2 - \frac{1}{2^{n-1}} \right) = 2$$



2019-2020 (16期).

1. $0 \leq \ln x \leq 1, 1 \leq x \leq e \quad D=[1, e]$

2. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^{\frac{1}{x}} = 0 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (x+a) = a$

3. $\lim_{x \rightarrow -3} \frac{x-1}{x^2+2x+6} = \infty$. $\because x=-3$ 是唯一铅直渐近线 $\therefore x^2+2x+6 = (x-1)(x+3) = x^2+2x-3$

$\therefore b=-3$

4. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+\sinh x} - 1}{\operatorname{arcsinh} x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2} \sinh x}{x} = \frac{1}{2} \quad (\sqrt{1+\sinh x} - 1 \sim \frac{1}{2} \sinh x, \operatorname{arcsinh} x \sim x)$

5. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x+2}{x+1} \right)^x = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1+\frac{2}{x}}{1+\frac{1}{x}} \right)^x = \frac{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1+\frac{2}{x} \right)^x}{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1+\frac{1}{x} \right)^x} = \frac{e^2}{e} = e$

2019-2020.

1. $f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{1+x^2}}{x}$ 令 $\frac{1}{x} = t, x = \frac{1}{t} > 0 \therefore t > 0$.

$f(t) = \frac{\sqrt{1+t^2}}{\frac{1}{t}} = t \sqrt{1+t^2} = \sqrt{1+t^2} \therefore f(x) = \sqrt{1+x^2}$

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

$\therefore x=-1$ 为铅直渐近线.

3. $f(x) = \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}), f(-x) = \ln(-x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) = \ln \frac{1}{x + \sqrt{1+x^2}} = -\ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) = -f(x)$

4. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2^x+3^x-2}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (2^x \ln 2 + 3^x \ln 3) = \ln 2 + \ln 3 \neq 1$. 同阶不等价.

5. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+\sinh x^2} - 1}{x \tanh x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2} \sinh x^2}{x \cdot x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2} x^2}{x^2} = \frac{1}{2}$

6. $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} [\sqrt{1+2+\dots+n} - \sqrt{1+2+\dots+(n-1)}] = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\sqrt{\frac{n(n+1)}{2}} - \sqrt{\frac{n(n-1)}{2}} \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{\frac{n}{2}} (\sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n-1})$
 $= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{\frac{n}{2}} \cdot \frac{2}{\sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n-1}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2\sqrt{n}}{\sqrt{2}(\sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n-1})} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\frac{1}{n}} + \sqrt{1-\frac{1}{n}}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

D 1-B



扫描全能王 创建