

一、 求下列数列和函数的极限:

1.
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} n(\sqrt{n^2+2}-n);$$

解:
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} n(\sqrt{n^2+2}-n) = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{n(\sqrt{n^2+2}-n)(\sqrt{n^2+2}+n)}{\sqrt{n^2+2}+n}$$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{2n}{\sqrt{n^2 + 2} + n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{2}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{2}{n^2} + 1}} = 1.$$

2.
$$\lim_{x \to 7} \frac{2x^2 - 13x - 7}{x^2 - 49};$$

解:
$$\lim_{x \to 7} \frac{2x^2 - 13x - 7}{x^2 - 49} = \lim_{x \to 7} \frac{(2x+1)(x-7)}{(x+7)(x-7)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 7} \frac{2x+1}{x+7} = \frac{15}{14}.$$

3.
$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{x^3 + x^2 + 1}{2^x + x^3} (\sin x + \cos x);$$

$$\mathbf{R}: \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{x^3}{2^x} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{3x^2}{2^x \ln 2} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{6x}{2^x (\ln 2)^2} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{6}{2^x (\ln 2)^3} = 0.$$

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{x^3 + x^2 + 1}{2^x + x^3} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\frac{x^3}{2^x} + \frac{x^2}{2^x} + \frac{1}{2^x}}{1 + \frac{x^3}{2^x}} = 0,$$

 $|\sin x + \cos x| \le 2,$

所以
$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{x^3 + x^2 + 1}{2^x + x^3} (\sin x + \cos x) = 0.$$



4.
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\sqrt[5]{(1+x)^3}-1}{x}$$
;

解:
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt[5]{(1+x)^3} - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{(1+x)^{\frac{3}{5}} - 1}{x}$$

$$x \to 0 \qquad x \qquad x \to 0$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{3}{5}(1+x)^{\frac{3}{5}-1}}{1} = \frac{3}{5}$$



 $5. \quad \lim_{x\to 0^+} (\cot x)^{\frac{1}{\ln x}}.$

解:
$$(\cot x)^{\frac{1}{\ln x}} = e^{\frac{\ln \cot x}{\ln x}}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{\ln \cot x}{\ln x} = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{-\frac{\csc^{2} x}{\cot x}}{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{-x}{\sin x \cos x} = -1,$$

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

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一、 求下列函数的导数或微分:

1.
$$y = a^x + x^a + a^a$$
, $\Re y'$;

解:
$$y' = a^x \ln a + ax^{a-1}$$
.

2.
$$y = e^{\pi - 3x} \cos 3x$$
, $\Re dy|_{x=\pi/3}$;

解:
$$y' = e^{\pi - 3x}(-3)\cos 3x + e^{\pi - 3x}(-\sin 3x)3$$

= $-3e^{\pi - 3x}(\cos 3x + \sin 3x)$.

$$y'(\frac{\pi}{3}) = -3e^{\pi - 3\frac{\pi}{3}}(\cos \pi + \sin \pi) = 3,$$

所以
$$dy|_{x=\pi/3}=3dx$$
.



3. 函数 y = y(x) 由方程 $\arctan \frac{y}{x} = \ln(x^2 + y^2)$ 确定,求 y';

解:
$$\frac{y'x - y}{x^2} = \frac{2x + 2yy'}{x^2 + y^2}$$
$$y'x - y = 2x + 2yy',$$
$$y'(x - 2y) = 2x + y,$$
所以
$$y' = \frac{2x + y}{x - 2y}.$$

所以
$$y' = \frac{2x + y}{x - 2y}.$$



4. 函数 y = y(x) 由参数方程 $\begin{cases} x = 2e^t, \\ y = 3e^{-t} \end{cases}$ 确定,求 $\frac{dy}{dx}, \frac{d^2y}{dx^2};$

解:

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{-3e^{-t}}{2e^t} = -\frac{3}{2}e^{-2t},$$

$$\frac{d^{2}y}{dx^{2}} = \frac{d(\frac{dy}{dx})}{dx} = \frac{\frac{d}{dt}(\frac{dy}{dx})}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{-\frac{3}{2}e^{-2t}(-2)}{2e^{t}} = \frac{3}{2}e^{-3t}.$$

5.
$$y = \frac{x^3}{1-x}$$
, $x = x^3$

解:
$$y = \frac{x^3}{1-x} = \frac{x^3-1+1}{1-x} = -x^2-x-1+\frac{1}{1-x}$$
,

$$y^{(100)} = (-2x - 1 + \frac{1}{(1-x)^2})^{(99)} = (-2 + \frac{2}{(1-x)^3})^{(98)}$$

$$= \left(\frac{3!}{(1-x)^4}\right)^{(97)} = \dots = 100!(1-x)^{-101}.$$

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三、函数导数的应用.

1. 证明: 当
$$x > 0$$
 时, $\arctan x + \frac{1}{x} > \frac{\pi}{2}$;

证令
$$f(x) = \arctan x + \frac{1}{x} - \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$f(x)$$
 在 $(0,+\infty)$ 上连续,且

所以 f(x) 在 $(0,+\infty)$ 严格递减.

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

所以当
$$x > 0$$
 时, $f(x) > 0$, 即 $\arctan x + \frac{1}{x} > \frac{\pi}{2}$.

2. 求曲线 $y = \frac{x^2}{x+1}$ 的渐近线.

解 因为 $\lim_{x\to -1} \frac{x^2}{x+1} = \infty$, 所以 x = -1 是一条渐近线.

$$k = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^2}{(x+1)x} = 1,$$

$$b = \lim_{x \to \infty} (f(x) - kx) = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^2 - x(x+1)}{x+1}$$

$$=\lim_{x\to\infty}\frac{-x}{x+1}=-1,$$

所以 y = x - 1 是另一条渐近线。

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3. 求 $f(x) = (x^2 + 3x - 3)e^{-x}$ 在 $[-4, +\infty)$ 内的最大值和最小值.

解
$$f'(x) = (2x+3)e^{-x} - (x^2+3x-3)e^{-x}$$

= $-(x^2+x-6)e^{-x} = -(x-2)(x+3)e^{-x}$,
 $x_1 = -3, x_2 = 2$ 为驻点.

$$f(-4) = e^4$$
, $f(-3) = -3e^3$, $f(2) = 7e^{-2}$.

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{x^2 + 3x - 3}{e^x} = 0.$$

所以 f(x) 在区间 $[-4, +\infty)$ 内的最大值为 $f(-4) = e^4$,

最小值为
$$f(-3) = -3e^3$$
.



四、求常数 a,b, 使函数

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} & a, \\ & \end{cases}$$

在 x=0处连续.

$$\underset{x\to 0^{-1}}{\text{III}} f(x) = \lim_{x\to 0^{-1}} \frac{\ln(1+2x)}{\sqrt{1+x} - \sqrt{1-x}} = \lim_{x\to 0^{-1}} \frac{\frac{1}{1+2x}}{\frac{1}{2\sqrt{1+x}} - \frac{-1}{2\sqrt{1-x}}} = 2 = f(0) = a,$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 0^+} (x^2 + b) = b,$$

所以 a = b = 2.

$$\left\{\frac{\ln(1+2x)}{\sqrt{1+x}-\sqrt{1-x}}, \quad x<0,\right.$$

x = 0,

x = 0, $x^2 + b, \qquad x > 0$



五、设 f(x) 在 [0,1] 上连续,在 (0,1) 内可导,且

$$f(0) = 1, f(1) = e^{-1}$$
, 证明存在 $\xi \in (0,1)$, 使得 $f'(\xi) = -e^{-\xi}$.

它在 [0,1] 上连续,在 (0,1) 内可导,且

$$F(0) = 0 = F(1),$$

由罗尔中值定理知:存在 $\xi \in (0,1)$, 使得 $F'(\xi) = 0$,

即
$$f'(\xi) = -e^{-\xi}$$
.



六、已知曲线 y = f(x) 在点 (1,0) 处的切线在 y 轴上的截距为 -1,

(1) 求
$$f'(1)$$
, (2) 求极限 $\lim_{n\to\infty} (1+f(1+\frac{1}{n}))^n$.

解 (1) 曲线在 (1,0) 处的切线为 y-0=f'(1)(x-1).

所以
$$-f'(1) = -1$$
 即 $f'(1) = 1$.

(2) 由于 f(x) 在 x=1 处可导,故连续,

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} f(1 + \frac{1}{n}) = f(1) = 0.$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} (1 + f(1 + \frac{1}{n}))^n = \lim_{n \to \infty} (1 + f(1 + \frac{1}{n}))^{\frac{1}{f(1 + \frac{1}{n})n}} = e^{f'(1)} = e.$$

$$= e^{n \to \infty} \frac{f(1 + \frac{1}{n}) - f(1)}{1/n} = e^{f'(1)} = e.$$