2006-2007 学年第一学期 高等数学(2-1) 期中试题参考答案

- 一、选择题(4×5=20分)
- 1. 当 $x \to x_0$ 时, $\alpha(x)$, $\beta(x)$ 都是无穷小,则当 $x \to x_0$ 时,下列表示式哪一个不一定是 无穷小(**D**)

$$(A)|\alpha(x)|+|\beta(x)|$$

(B)
$$\alpha^2(x) + \beta^2(x)$$

$$(C) \ln \left[1 + \alpha(x) \cdot \beta(x)\right]$$

$$(D)\frac{\alpha^2(x)}{\beta(x)}$$

- 2. 设 $f(x) = x^2 \arctan \frac{1}{x^2}$,间断点 x = 0的类型为(A)
- (A)可去间断点 (B)跳跃间断点 (C)无穷间断点 (D)振荡间断点

3.
$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{2x+1}{\sqrt{x^2+3}} = (D)$$

2 (B)
$$-2$$
 (C) ± 2

- 4. 设 f(x) 可导,F(x) = f(x)(1+|x|),要使 F(x) 在 x = 0 处可导,则必有(A

(A)
$$f(0) = 0$$

(B)
$$f(0) = 1$$

(A)
$$f(0) = 0$$
 (B) $f(0) = 1$ (C) $f'(0) = 1$ (D) $f'(0) = 0$

(A) f(x) 在 x = 0 处间断

- (B) f(x) 在 x=0 处连续但不可导
- (C) f(x) 在 x = 0 处可导,但导数在 x = 0 处不连续 (D) f(x) 在 x = 0 处有连续导数 二、填空题(4×5=20分)
- 1. $\lim_{x \to 1} (3-2x)^{\frac{1}{1-x}} = e^2$
- 2. 当 $x \to 0$ 时,无穷小量 $1 \cos x$ 与 mx^n 等价(其中m,n为常数),则 $m = \frac{1}{2}$

4. 函数
$$f(x) = \frac{\ln x}{\sin(\pi x)}$$
 的一个可去间断点是 $x = 1$

5. 设
$$\begin{cases} x = e^t \cos t^2 \\ y = e^{2t} \sin t \end{cases}$$
 确定了函数 $y = y(x)$,
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{e^t (2\sin t + \cos t)}{\cos t^2 - 2t\sin t^2}$$

- 三、计算下列各题
- 1. 求极限(10分,每题5分)

(1)
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{x^2} \left(1 - \frac{\arcsin x}{x}\right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x - \arcsin x}{x^3} \quad \left(\frac{0}{0}\right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}}}{3x^2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{1 - x^2} - 1}{3x^2 \sqrt{1 - x^2}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - x^2 - 1}{3x^2 \sqrt{1 - x^2} (\sqrt{1 - x^2} + 1)} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{-1}{3\sqrt{1 - x^2} (\sqrt{1 - x^2} + 1)} = -\frac{1}{6}.$$

$$(2) \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{(1 + x)^{\frac{1}{x}} - e}{2x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{e^{\frac{1}{x} \ln(1 + x)}}{2x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{e^{\frac{1}{x} \ln(1 + x)}}{2x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{e^{\frac{1}{x} \ln(1 + x)}}{2x} = \frac{e}{2} \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{-\frac{1}{1 + x}}{2x + 3x^2} = -\frac{e}{4}.$$

2. (10 分)已知 $f(x) = x - 5 \arctan x$,试讨论函数的单调区间,极值,凹凸性,拐点,渐近线

解 函数的定义域为 $(-\infty,+\infty)$. $f'(x) = 1 - \frac{5}{1+x^2} = \frac{x^2-4}{1+x^2}$,令 f'(x) = 0 得驻点 $x = \pm 2$.

$$f''(x) = \frac{10x}{(1+x^2)^2}, \Leftrightarrow f''(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 0.$$

列表讨论函数的单调区间,极值,凹凸性,拐点:

x	$(-\infty, -2)$	-2	(-2,0)	0	(0, 2)	2	(2,+∞)
f'(x)	+	0	ı	_	_	0	+
f''(x)	-	-	-	0	+	+	+
y = f(x)		极大值 -2+5arctan2	,		*	极小值 2-5arctan2	
	n			拐点 (0,0)	U		

$$\begin{split} a_1 &= \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} (1 - \frac{5 \arctan x}{x}) = 1, \\ b_1 &= \lim_{x \to +\infty} [f(x) - a_1 x] = \lim_{x \to +\infty} (-5 \arctan x) = -\frac{5\pi}{2}, \\ a_2 &= \lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \to -\infty} (1 - \frac{5 \arctan x}{x}) = 1, \\ b_2 &= \lim_{x \to -\infty} [f(x) - a_2 x] = \lim_{x \to -\infty} (-5 \arctan x) = \frac{5\pi}{2}, \\ \text{渐近线为: } y = x \pm \frac{5\pi}{2}. \end{split}$$

3. (10 分) 设函数
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} a x^2 + bx + c, & x < 0 \\ \ln(1+x) & x \ge 0 \end{cases}$$
 在 $x = 0$ 处有二阶导数,确定参数 a,b,c

的值.

f(x) 在 x=0 一 阶 可 导 ,

$$f'_{+}(0) = \lim_{x \to 0+} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \to 0+} \frac{\ln(1 + x)}{x} = 1,$$

$$\therefore f'_{-}(0) = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{a \, x^{2} + bx + c}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} (ax + b + \frac{c}{x}) = 1$$

 $\therefore b = 1, c = 0$

且
$$f'(0) = 1$$
. 又当 $x > 0$ 时, $f'(x) = \frac{1}{1+x}$,当 $x < 0$ 时, $f'(x) = 2ax + b = 2ax + 1$,

已知
$$f''(0)$$
 存在,而 :: $f''_+(0) = \lim_{x \to 0+} \frac{f'(x) - f'(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \to 0+} \frac{\frac{1}{1+x} - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0+} \frac{-1}{1+x} = -1,$

$$f''(0) = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{f'(x) - f'(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{2ax + 1 - 1}{x} = 2a, : f''(0) = 2a = -1 = f''(0)$$

$$\therefore a = -\frac{1}{2}.$$

综上所述
$$a = -\frac{1}{2}, b = 1, c = 0.$$

4. (6 分)设 f(x) 为连续函数,且 $\lim_{x\to 2} \frac{f(x)+3}{\ln(x-1)} = 1$,求曲线 y = f(x)在 x = 2 处的切线 方程.

$$\lim_{x \to 2} \ln(x-1) = 0, \quad \exists \lim_{x \to 2} \frac{f(x)+3}{\ln(x-1)} = 1 \quad , \quad \exists \lim_{x \to 2} [f(x)+3] = 0,$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \to 2} f(x) = -3 = f(2),$$

$$f'(2) = \lim_{x \to 2} \frac{f(x) - f(2)}{x - 2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 2} \frac{f(x) + 3}{\ln(x - 1)} \cdot \frac{\ln(x - 1)}{x - 2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 2} \frac{f(x) + 3}{\ln(x - 1)} \cdot \lim_{x \to 2} \frac{\ln(x - 1)}{x - 2} = 1,$$

故 曲线 y = f(x) 在 x = 2 处的切线方程为: y + 3 = x - 2, 即 y - x + 5 = 0.

5.
$$(6 分)$$
将 $f(x) = \frac{1+x^2}{1-x+x^2}$ 在 $x = 0$ 处展开到含 x^4 项,并计算 $f^{(4)}(0)$.

$$\Re : f(x) = \frac{1+x^2}{1-x+x^2} = 1 + \frac{x}{1-(x-x^2)}$$

$$= 1+x\left[1+(x-x^2)+(x-x^2)^2+(x-x^2)^3+\circ((x-x^2)^3)\right]$$

$$= 1+x+x^2-x^4+\circ(x^4)$$

$$\therefore \frac{f^{(4)}(0)}{4!} = -1, \Rightarrow f^{(4)}(0) = -4! = -24.$$

6. (6 分)证明不等式 $3x < \tan x + 2\sin x$ (0 < $x < \frac{\pi}{2}$).

$$f'(x) = \sec^2 x + 2\cos x - 3 = \frac{1 + 2\cos^3 x - 3\cos^2 x}{\cos^2 x},$$

再令 $\varphi(x) = 1 + 2\cos^3 x - 3\cos^2 x$, $\varphi(0) = 0$,

 $\varphi'(x) = -6\cos^2 x \sin x + 6\cos x \sin x = 6\sin x \cos x (1 - \cos x) > 0, \quad (0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2}).$

 $\therefore \varphi(x)$ 在 $[0, \frac{\pi}{2})$ 单调递增, $\therefore \pm 0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2}$ 时, $\varphi(x) = 1 + 2\cos^3 x - 3\cos^2 x > \varphi(0) = 0$,

$$\overline{\text{mi}}\cos^2 x > 0$$
, $\therefore f'(x) = \sec^2 x + 2\cos x - 3 = \frac{1 + 2\cos^3 x - 3\cos^2 x}{\cos^2 x} > 0$,

 $\therefore f(x)$ 在 $[0, \frac{\pi}{2})$ 单调递增,故 当 $0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2}$ 时, $f(x) = \tan x + 2\sin x - 3x > f(0) = 0$, 即 $3x < \tan x + 2\sin x$ ($0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2}$).

7. (6 分)设 y = y(x) 由方程 $x^2y + e^{xy} \ln y - 4 = 0$ 所确定, 求 y'.

解 方程 $x^2y + e^{xy} \ln y - 4 = 0$ 两边关于 x 求导,

$$2xy + x^{2} \cdot y' + e^{xy}(y + xy') \ln y + e^{xy} \cdot \frac{y'}{y} = 0,$$

$$\therefore y' = -\frac{2xy^2 + e^{xy}y^2 \ln y}{x^2y + e^{xy}(1 + xy \ln y)}.$$

- 四、 $(6 \, f)$ 设函数 f(x) 在[0,1] 上连续,且 f(x) 在[0,1] 上不恒等于零,f(x) 在[0,1] 内可导,f(0)=0,证明:存在 $\xi \in (0,1)$,使得 $f(\xi)$ $f'(\xi)>0$.
- 证 令 $F(x) = f^2(x)$,则由题设知,F(x)在[0,1]上连续,在(0,1)内可导,F'(x) = 2f(x)f'(x), $\exists x_0 \in (0,1)$,使得 $f(x_0) \neq 0$, $\Rightarrow F(x_0) = f^2(x_0) > 0$,

F(0) = 0. F(x) 在[0, x_0]上应用拉格朗日中值定理, $\xi \in (0, x_0) \subseteq (0, 1)$,

$$2f(\xi)f'(\xi) = F'(\xi) = \frac{F(x_0) - F(0)}{x_0 - 0} = \frac{f^2(x_0)}{x_0} > 0,$$

故 $f(\xi)f'(\xi) > 0$.

2007-2008 学年第一学期 高等数学(2-1) 期中试题参考答案

- 一、填空题(共5小题,每小题4分,共20分)
 - 1. 函数 y = x [x]的最小正周期是 1 .

$$2. \lim_{x\to\infty} \left(\frac{x+a}{x-a}\right)^x = \underline{e^{2a}}.$$

- 3. $\ln \cos x \in x$ 的 2 阶无穷小量 $(x \to 0)$.
- 4. $f(x) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{nx}{nx^2 + 1} \right)$ 的间断点是 x = 0 , 且是 第二类无穷 间断点.

5. 已知
$$y = x^9$$
,则 $y^{(10)} = 0$.

二、选择题(共5小题,每小题4分,共20分)

1. 下列说法错误的是 A

A. 若
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} x_n = a$$
 $\lim_{n\to\infty} y_n = b$,且 $\exists N \in \mathbb{N}$, $\forall n > \mathbb{N}$ 时有 $x_n > y_n$,则 $a > b$

B 若函数y = f(x)在点 x_0 可导,则f(x)在点 x_0 处连续.

C. 驻点不一定是极值点极值点也不一定是驻点

D. 若 f(x) 在点 x_0 可导且取得极值,则 x_0 为驻点.

2.
$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} x (\sqrt{1+x^2} - x) = D$$

A
$$0$$
, B $-\infty$, C $+\infty$, D $\frac{1}{2}$.

3.x=0是 C

A 曲线 $v = x^4$ 的拐点, B 函数 $v = x^3$ 的极值点,

C 函数 $y = x^4$ 的驻点 , D 函数 y = |x| 的可导点 .

A 直线x = -2

 $B \qquad y = 3x - 6, \qquad C \qquad y = x - 2$

C A与B都是

5. 若 $y = x^x 则 y' = A$

 $A \quad x^{x}(\ln x + 1) \quad B \quad x^{x} \ln x \qquad C \quad x \cdot x^{x-1} \qquad D \qquad \ln x + 1$

三、解答题(本题共8小题,每题5分,共40分)

1. 求极限
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \left(\frac{a_1^x + a_2^x + \dots + a_n^x}{n} \right)^{\frac{n}{x}}$$
 , $(a_i > 0, i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$ (1°)

$$\mathbf{R} \quad \lim_{x \to 0} \left(\frac{a_1^x + a_2^x + \dots + a_n^x}{n} \right)^{\frac{n}{x}} = \lim_{x \to 0} e^{\frac{n}{x} \ln \frac{a_1^x + a_2^x + \dots + a_n^x}{n}} = \lim_{x \to 0} e^{\frac{n}{x} [\ln(a_1^x + a_2^x + \dots + a_n^x) - \ln n]}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} e^{\frac{n \left[\ln(a_1^x + a_2^x + \dots + a_n^x) - \ln n\right]}{x}} = e^{\frac{\ln a_1 + \ln a_2 + \dots + \ln a_n}{x}} = e^{\frac{\ln (a_1^x + a_2^x + \dots + a_n^x) - \ln n}{x}} = e^{\frac{\ln (a_1^x + a_2^x + \dots + a_n^x) - \ln n}{x}} = e^{\frac{\ln a_1 + \ln a_2 + \dots + \ln a_n}{x}} = e^{\frac{\ln (a_1 \cdot a_2 \cdot \dots a_n)}{x}} = a_1 \cdot a_2 \cdot \dots a_n$$

2. 求极限 $\lim_{x\to 0+} \frac{x^{-x} - (\sin x)^{-x}}{\arctan x^{-2} \ln(1+x)}$

解 当 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时, $x^2 \sim \arctan x^2$, $x \sim \ln(1+x)$, $1-e^x \sim (-x)$, $\lim_{x \to 0} x^x$ $= \lim_{x \to 0} e^{x \ln x} = e^0 = 1.$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \to 0+} \frac{x^{x} - (\sin x)^{x}}{\arctan x^{2} \ln(1+x)} = \lim_{x \to 0+} \frac{x^{x} - (\sin x)^{x}}{x^{3}} = \lim_{x \to 0+} \frac{x^{x} \left[1 - \left(\frac{\sin x}{x}\right)^{x}\right]}{x^{3}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0+} \frac{1 - e^{\frac{\sinh x}{x}}}{x^3} = \lim_{x \to 0+} \frac{-x \ln \frac{\sin x}{x}}{x^3} = -\lim_{x \to 0+} \frac{\ln \frac{\sin x}{x}}{x^2}$$

$$= -\lim_{x \to 0+} \frac{x \cos x - \sin x}{2x}$$

$$= -\lim_{x \to 0+} \frac{x \cos x - \sin x}{2x^3} = -\lim_{x \to 0+} \frac{\cos x - x \sin x - \cos x}{6x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0+} \frac{x \sin x}{6x^2} = \frac{1}{6}.$$
3. $\exists \exists y = x^2 \sin 2x \Re y^{(e)}(0).$

$$\not(x) = (0) = (uv)^{(e)}|_{x=0} = [u^{(e)} \cdot v + nu^{(e-1)} \cdot v' + \frac{n(n-1)}{2!} u^{(n-2)} \cdot v'' + \cdots + u \cdot v^{(e)}]|_{x=0}$$

$$= [x^2 2^n \sin(2x + \frac{n\pi}{2}) + 2^n nx \sin(2x + \frac{(n-1)\pi}{2}) + n(n-1)2^{n-2} \sin(2x + \frac{(n-2)\pi}{2}) + 0]|_{x=0}$$

$$= n(n-1)2^{n-2} \sin(\frac{n\pi}{2} - \pi) = -n(n-1)2^{n-2} \sin(\pi - \frac{n\pi}{2}) = -n(n-1)2^{n-2} \sin\frac{n\pi}{2}$$

$$= \begin{cases} 0, & n = 2k, \\ n(n-1) \cdot 2^{n-2} (-1)^{k+1}, & n = 2k+1. \end{cases} \quad k = 0, 1, 2, \cdots.$$
4. $\exists \exists y = \frac{\sqrt{x+1} \sin x}{(x^2+1)(x+2)} \Re dy.$

$$\not(x' = \frac{1}{2(x+1)} + \cos x - \frac{2x}{x^2+1} - \frac{1}{x+2}$$

$$\therefore y' = y \frac{1}{2(x+1)} + \cot x - \frac{2x}{x^2+1} - \frac{1}{x+2}$$

$$\exists x dy = y' dx = \frac{\sqrt{x+1} \sin x}{(x^2+1)(x+2)} \cdot \left[\frac{1}{2(x+1)} + \cot x - \frac{2x}{x^2+1} - \frac{1}{x+2} \right]$$

$$\exists x dy = y' dx = \frac{\sqrt{x+1} \sin x}{(x^2+1)(x+2)} \cdot \left[\frac{1}{2(x+1)} + \cot x - \frac{2x}{x^2+1} - \frac{1}{x+2} \right]$$

$$\exists x dy = y' dx = \frac{\sqrt{x+1} \sin x}{(x^2+1)(x+2)} \cdot \left[\frac{1}{2(x+1)} + \cot x - \frac{2x}{x^2+1} - \frac{1}{x+2} \right]$$

$$\exists x dy = y' dx = \frac{\sqrt{x+1} \sin x}{(x^2+1)(x+2)} \cdot \left[\frac{1}{2(x+1)} + \cot x - \frac{2x}{x^2+1} - \frac{1}{x+2} \right]$$

$$\exists x dy = y' dx = \frac{\sqrt{x+1} \sin x}{(x^2+1)(x+2)} \cdot \left[\frac{1}{2(x+1)} + \cot x - \frac{2x}{x^2+1} - \frac{1}{x+2} \right]$$

$$\exists x dy = y' dx = \frac{\sqrt{x+1} \sin x}{(x^2+1)(x+2)} \cdot \left[\frac{1}{2(x+1)} + \cot x - \frac{2x}{x^2+1} - \frac{1}{x+2} \right]$$

$$\exists x dy = y' dx = \frac{\sqrt{x+1} \sin x}{(x^2+1)(x+2)} \cdot \left[\frac{1}{2(x+1)} + \cot x - \frac{2x}{x^2+1} - \frac{1}{x+2} \right]$$

$$\exists x dy = y' dx = \frac{\sqrt{x+1} \sin x}{(x^2+1)(x+2)} \cdot \left[\frac{1}{2(x+1)} + \cot x - \frac{2x}{x^2+1} - \frac{1}{x+2} \right]$$

$$\exists x dy = y' dx = \frac{\sqrt{x+1} \sin x}{(x^2+1)(x+2)} \cdot \left[\frac{1}{2(x+1)} + \cot x - \frac{2x}{x^2+1} - \frac{1}{x+2} \right]$$

$$\exists x dy = y' dx = \frac{\sqrt{x+1} \sin x}{(x^2+1)(x+2)} \cdot \left[\frac{1}{2(x+1)} + \cot x - \frac{2x}{x^2+1} - \frac{1}{x+2} \right]$$

$$\exists x dy = y' dx = \frac{\sqrt{x+1} \sin x}{(x^2+1)(x+2)} \cdot \left[\frac{1}{2(x+1)} + \cot x - \frac{2x}{x^2+1} - \frac{1}{x+2} \right]$$

$$\exists x dy = \frac{\sqrt{x+1} \sin x}{(x^2+1)(x+2)} \cdot \frac{1}{x^2+1} - \frac{1}{x^2+1} -$$

6. 求函数 $y = xe^x$ 在 x = 0 的 n 阶泰勒公式,并写出拉格朗日余项. **解** : $y = xe^x$, y(0) = 0, $y' = (1+x)e^x$, y'(0) = 1, $y'' = (2+x)e^x$, y''(0) = 2, ...,

$$y^{(n)} = (n+x)e^x$$
, $y^{(n)}(0) = n$, $y^{(n+1)} = (n+1+x)e^x$.

$$\therefore xe^{x} = y(0) + y'(0)x + \frac{y''(0)}{2!}x^{2} + \dots + \frac{y^{(n)}(0)}{n!}x^{n} + \frac{y^{(n+1)}(\theta x)}{(n+1)!}x^{n+1} \qquad (0 < \theta < 1)$$

$$= x + x^{2} + \frac{x^{3}}{2!} + \dots + \frac{x^{n}}{(n-1)!} + \frac{(n+1+\theta x)e^{\theta x}}{(n+1)!}x^{n+1} \qquad (0 < \theta < 1).$$

7. 求函数 $y = 3x^4 - 4x^3 + 1$ 的极值点和拐点.

$$\mathbf{R} \quad \mathbf{y'} = 12x^3 - 12x^2 = 12x^2(x-1), \quad \mathbf{y''} = 36x^2 - 24x = 12x(3x-2),$$

令
$$y' = 0$$
,得驻点: $x = 0, x = 1$; 令 $y'' = 0$,得可能拐点的横坐标: $x = 0, x = \frac{2}{3}$

当 $x \in (-\infty,0) \cup (0,1)$ 时,y' < 0 , ∴ x = 0不是函数的极值点;

当 $x \in (0,1)$ 时, y' < 0 , 当 $x \in (1,+\infty)$ 时, y' > 0 , ∴ x = 1 是函数的极小值点,且极小值为: y(1) = 0 .

当
$$x \in (-\infty,0)$$
时, $y'' > 0$,当 $x \in (0,\frac{2}{3})$ 时, $y'' < 0$,当 $x \in (\frac{2}{3},+\infty)$ 时, $y'' > 0$,

故曲线 $y = 3x^4 - 4x^3 + 1$ 有两个拐点: (0,1), $(\frac{2}{3}, \frac{11}{27})$.

8. 设
$$\begin{cases} x = \ln(1+t^2) \\ y = t - \arctan t \end{cases}, \quad \stackrel{*}{x} \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2}.$$

$$\mathbf{f} \qquad \because \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y'_t}{x'_t} = \frac{1 - \frac{1}{1 + t^2}}{\frac{2t}{1 + t^2}} = \frac{t}{2},$$

$$\therefore \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right) = \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{t}{2} \right) = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{t}{2} \right) \cdot \frac{dt}{dx} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{2t}{1+t^2}} = \frac{1+t^2}{4t}.$$

四. $(6 \, f)$ 讨论函数 $f(x) = \begin{cases} x \sin \frac{1}{x}, & x \neq 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases}$, 在 x = 0 点处的连续性和可导性.

解 :: $\lim_{x\to 0} f(x) = \lim_{x\to 0} x \sin \frac{1}{x} = 0 = f(0)$, :: f(x) 在 x = 0 点处连续;

而
$$f'(0) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x \sin \frac{1}{x} - 0}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \sin \frac{1}{x}$$
不存在,

故 f(x)在 x=0 点处不可导

五. (7 分) 证明方程 $x^{101} + x^{51} + x - 1 = 0$ 有且仅有一个实根.

证 令 $f(x) = x^{101} + x^{51} + x - 1$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 连续, f(0) = -1 < 0 , f(1) = 2 > 0 ,

由零点定理,f(x) = 0在(0,1)内至少有一个实根,即方程 $x^{101} + x^{51} + x - 1 = 0$ 至少有一个实根,

又 $f'(x) = 101x^{100} + 51x^{50} + 1 > 0$, $\forall x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$. $\therefore f(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 严格单调递增,

故 方程 $x^{101} + x^{51} + x - 1 = 0$ 有且仅有一个实根.

六 . (7 分) 设 f(x) 在 [0,3] 上 连 续 , 在 (0,3) 内 可 导 , 且 f(0)+2f(1)+3f(2)=6, f(3)=1, 证明必存在 $\xi \in (0,3)$ 使得 $f'(\xi)=0$.

由 f(0) + 2f(1) + 3f(2) = 6,可得:

- (1) f(0) = f(1) = f(2) = 1, 此时直接由洛尔定理, $\exists \xi \in (0,3)$ 使得 $f'(\xi) = 0$.
- (2) f(0), f(1), f(2) 这三个函数值中必既有大于 1 的值,也有小于 1 的值(否则, 即 f(0) > 1, f(1) > 1, f(2) > 1, 或 f(0) < 1, f(1) < 1, f(2) < 1, 这都与f(0)+2f(1)+3f(2)=6矛盾),不妨设f(0)<1,f(2)>1,

此时, f(x) 在 [0,2] 上应用连续函数的介值定理, $\exists c \in [0,2]$, 使得 f(c)=1 , 又 f(3) = 1,

在[c,3] \subseteq [0,3]上应用洛尔定理,必 $\exists \xi \in (c,3) \subset (0,3)$ 使得 $f'(\xi) = 0$. 综上所述,必 $\exists \xi \in (0,3)$ 使得 $f'(\xi) = 0$.

2008-2009 学年第一学期 高等数学(2-1) 期中试题参考答案

- 一、选择题(4×5=20分)
- 1. 设常数 k > 0,则函数 $f(x) = \ln x \frac{x}{e} + k$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 内零点的个数为 (B)
 - (A) 3 个;
- (B) $2 \uparrow$; (C) $1 \uparrow$; (D) $0 \uparrow$.
- 2. 设函数 $f(x) = x^2 \arctan \frac{1}{x}$,则其间断点 x = 0的类型为(A)
- (A) 可去间断点 (B) 跳跃间断点 (C) 无穷间断点 (D) 振荡间断点 3. $\lim_{x\to\infty} (\sqrt{x^2-2x+3} \sqrt{x^2+2x-1}) = (D)$)

- (A) 2; (B) -2; (C) ± 2 ; (D) 不存在.
- 4. 设 f(x) 可导, F(x) = f(x)(1+|x|) ,要使 F(x) 在 x = 0 处可导,则必有(A)

- (A) f(0) = 0; (B) f(0) = 1; (C) f'(0) = 1; (D) f'(0) = 0.
- - (A) f(x) 在 x = 0 处间断; (B) f(x) 在 x = 0 处连续但不可导;
- (C) f(x) 在 x = 0 处可导,但导数在 x = 0 处不连续; (D) f(x) 在 x = 0 处有连 续导数.
- 二、填空题(4×5=20分)
- 1. $\lim_{x\to 0} (x+e^x)^{\frac{1}{x}} = e^2$.
- 2. 当 $x \to 0$ 时,无穷小量 $\tan x \sin x = mx^n$ 等价(其中m 为常数),则 $m = \frac{1}{2}$,

$$n = 3$$
.

- 3. $\c y f(x) = \sin 2x$, $g(x) = x^2$, $f'[g(x)] = 2\cos 2x^2$.
- 4. 函数 $f(x) = \frac{\ln(1+x)}{\sin \pi x}$ 的一个可去间断点是 x = 0.

5. 设
$$\begin{cases} x = \ln(1+t^2) \\ y = \arctan t \end{cases}$$
 确定了函数 $y = y(x), \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{2t}$.

三、计算下列各题

1. 求极限(10分,每小题5分)

(1)
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\ln(1+\sin^2 x)}{e^{x^2} - 1} \qquad (\stackrel{\text{th}}{=} x \to 0 \text{ ft}), \quad \ln(1+\sin^2 x) \sim \sin^2 x \sim x^2; \quad e^{x^2} - 1 \sim x^2)$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^2}{x^2} = 1.$$

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

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{-\ln(1+x)}{2x+3x^2} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{-\frac{1}{1+x}}{2+6x} = -\frac{1}{4}.$$

2. (10 分)已知 $y = \frac{x}{1+x^2}$,试讨论函数的单调区间,极值,凹凸性,拐点,渐近线.

解 函数
$$y = \frac{x}{1+x^2}$$
 的定义域为 $(-\infty, +\infty)$,

$$y' = \frac{1-x^2}{(1+x^2)^2}$$
, $\Leftrightarrow y' = 0$, 得驻点: $x = \pm 1$.

$$y'' = \frac{2x^3 - 6x}{(1+x^2)^3}$$
,令 $y'' = 0$,得可能拐点的横坐标: $x = 0, x = \pm\sqrt{3}$...

当
$$|x| < 1$$
时, $y' > 0$,当 $|x| > 1$ 时, $y' < 0$,

∴
$$y = \frac{x}{1+x^2}$$
 在 $(-\infty,-1]$ $\bigcup [1,+\infty)$ 单调递减,在 $(-1,1)$) 单调递增;在 $x = -1$ 取

得极小值
$$y(-1) = -\frac{1}{2}$$
,在 $x = 1$ 取得极大值 $y(1) = \frac{1}{2}$.

当
$$x \in (-\infty, -\sqrt{3})$$
) $\bigcup (0, \sqrt{3})$ 时, $y'' < 0$,当 $x \in (-\sqrt{3}, 0)$ $\bigcup (\sqrt{3}, +\infty)$ 时, $y'' > 0$,

$$\therefore y = \frac{x}{1+x^2} \, \text{在}(-\infty, -\sqrt{3}) \, \text{U}(0, \sqrt{3}) \, \text{上凸, } \text{在}(-\sqrt{3}, 0) \, \text{U}(\sqrt{3}, +\infty) \, \text{下凸,}$$

有三个拐点: $(\pm\sqrt{3},\pm\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4})$, (0,0).

$$\therefore a = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{y}{x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{1}{1 + x^2} = 0 \cdot b = \lim_{x \to \infty} [y - ax] = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x}{1 + x^2} = 0$$
.

∴ 曲线
$$y = \frac{x}{1+x^2}$$
 的渐近线是 $y = 0$.

3. (10 分) 设函数 $f(x) = \begin{cases} a x^2 + b x + c, & x < 0 \\ \ln(1+x), & x \ge 0 \end{cases}$ 在 x = 0 处有二阶导数,确定参数 a, b, c 的

 \mathbf{M} : f(x) 在 x = 0 处有二阶导数,则 f(x) 在 x = 0 处连续, f'(0) , f''(0) 都存在,

$$\lim_{x \to 0_+} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 0_+} \ln(1+x) = 0 , \quad \lim_{x \to 0_-} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 0_-} (a \ x^2 + bx + c) = c , \quad \therefore c = 0 ,$$

$$\overrightarrow{\text{m}} f(0) = 0$$
, $\therefore f'_{+}(0) = \lim_{x \to 0+} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \to 0+} \frac{\ln(1 + x)}{x} = 1$,

$$f'_{-}(0) = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{a x^{2} + bx}{x} = b$$
, $\therefore b = 1$, $\coprod f'(0) = 1$.

又当
$$x > 0$$
时, $f'(x) = \frac{1}{1+x}$,当 $x < 0$ 时, $f'(x) = 2ax + b = 2ax + 1$,

$$\therefore f''(0) = \lim_{x \to 0+} \frac{f'(x) - f'(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \to 0+} \frac{\frac{1}{1 + x} - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0+} \frac{-1}{x + 1} = -1,$$

$$f''(0) = \lim_{x \to 0-} \frac{f'(x) - f'(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \to 0-} \frac{(2 \ a \ x + 1) - 1}{x} = 2 \ a, \quad \therefore \ 2 \ a = -1, \ a = -\frac{1}{2}.$$

综上所述, $a = -\frac{1}{2}, b = 1, c = 0$.

4. (6 分)设 f(x) 在 x=1 处可导,且 $f(1-x)-2f(1+x)=-\sin 3x+o(x)$, 求曲线 y = f(x)在 x = 1处的切线方程.

解 因为 f(x) 在 x = 1 处可导,则必连续,在 $f(1-x) - 2f(1+x) = -\sin 3x + o(x)$ 中,

$$f(1-x) - f(1)$$
 2 $f(1+x) - f(1)$ - $\sin 3x + o(x)$

$$-\frac{f(1-x)-f(1)}{-x}-2\frac{f(1+x)-f(1)}{x}=\frac{-\sin 3x+o(x)}{x},$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \left[-\frac{f(1-x) - f(1)}{-x} - 2\frac{f(1+x) - f(1)}{x} \right] = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{-\sin 3x + o(x)}{x}$$

$$\Rightarrow -f'(1) - 2f'(1) = -3$$

$$\therefore f'(1) = 1$$
. 故曲线 $y = f(x)$ 在 $x = 1$ 处的切线方程为: $y = x - 1$.

5. (6 分) 给出函数 $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2 + 3x + 2}$ 的含拉格朗日余项的麦克劳林公式.

$$\mathbf{F}$$
 : $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2 + 3x + 2} = \frac{1}{(x+1)(x+2)} = \frac{1}{x+1} - \frac{1}{x+2}$

$$\therefore f^{(n)}(x) = \left(\frac{1}{x+1}\right)^{(n)} - \left(\frac{1}{x+2}\right)^{(n)} = (-1)^n \cdot n! \left[\frac{1}{(x+1)^{n+1}} - \frac{1}{(x+2)^{n+1}}\right],$$

$$f^{(n+1)}(x) = (-1)^{n+1} \cdot (n+1)! \left[\frac{1}{(x+1)^{n+2}} - \frac{1}{(x+2)^{n+2}} \right],$$

$$f(0) = \frac{1}{2}$$
 , $f'(0) = -(1 - \frac{1}{2^2})$, $f''(0) = 2! \cdot (1 - \frac{1}{2^3})$

$$\cdots, f^{(n)}(0) = (-1)^n \cdot n! (1 - \frac{1}{2^{n+1}})$$

$$\therefore f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2 + 3x + 2} = f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}x^2 + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!}x^n + \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\theta x)}{(n+1)!}x^{n+1} \quad (0 < \theta < 1).$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} - (1 - \frac{1}{2^2}) x + (1 - \frac{1}{2^3}) x^2 + \dots + (-1)^n (1 - \frac{1}{2^{n+1}}) x^n + (-1)^{n+1} \left[\frac{1}{(\theta x + 1)^{n+2}} - \frac{1}{(\theta x + 2)^{n+2}} \right] x^{n+1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} - \frac{3}{4} x + \frac{7}{8} x^2 + \dots + (-1)^n (1 - \frac{1}{2^{n+1}}) x^n + (-1)^{n+1} \left[\frac{1}{(\theta x + 1)^{n+2}} - \frac{1}{(\theta x + 2)^{n+2}} \right] x^{n+1} \quad (0 < \theta < 1) .$$

6. (6 分)证明: 当 x < 1时, $e^x \le \frac{1}{1-x}$.

证 当 x < 1时,1 - x > 0,即要证: $e^x(1 - x) \le 1$. 令 $f(x) = 1 - e^x(1 - x)$, (x < 1) $f'(x) = xe^x$, $f''(x) = e^x(x + 1)$,令 f'(x) = 0,得 f(x) 在 $(-\infty, 1)$ 内的唯一驻点:

且 f''(0) = 1 > 0, ∴ f(0) = 0 是 f(x) 在 $(-\infty, 1)$ 内的唯一极小值,即最小值.

故 当 x < 1时, $f(x) \ge f(0) = 0$,即 $e^x (1-x) \le 1$,亦即 $e^x \le \frac{1}{1-x}$.

7. (6 分) 设 y = y(x) 由方程 $xy + e^x - e^y = 0$ 所确定, 求 y''(0).

解 方程 $xy + e^x - e^y = 0$ 两边关于 x 求导两次, $y + xy' + e^x - e^y y' = 0$,

$$\Rightarrow y' = \frac{e^x + y}{e^y - x},$$

$$2y' + xy'' + e^x - e^y(y')^2 - e^yy'' = 0$$
, $\Rightarrow y'' = \frac{2y' + e^x - e^y(y')^2}{e^y - x}$,

当 x = 0时,由方程 $xy + e^x - e^y = 0$ 知 y = 0,

$$\therefore y'(0) = \frac{e^x + y}{e^y - x} \bigg|_{\substack{x=0 \ y=0}} = 1, \qquad y''(0) = \frac{2y' + e^x - e^y(y')^2}{e^y - x} \bigg|_{\substack{x=0 \ y=0 \ y'=1}} = 2.$$

四、(6 分) 设函数 f(x) 在[0,1]上连续, f(x) 在(0,1) 内可导, f(0) = f(1) = 0,证明: $\exists \xi \in (0,1)$, 使得 $f(\xi) + 2f'(\xi) = 0$.

证 令 $F(x) = e^{\frac{1}{2}x} f(x)$, 则 由 题 设 知 F(x) 在 [0,1] 上 连 续 , 在 (0,1) 内 可 导 , 且 $F'(x) = \frac{1}{2} e^{\frac{1}{2}x} f(x) + e^{\frac{1}{2}x} f'(x)$, F(0) = f(0) = 0, $F(1) = e^{\frac{1}{2}} f(1) = 0$, 根据洛尔中值定理,

∃
$$\xi$$
 ∈ (0,1)使得 $F'(\xi) = \frac{1}{2}e^{\frac{1}{2}\xi}f(\xi) + e^{\frac{1}{2}\xi}f'(\xi) = 0$,而 $e^{\frac{1}{2}\xi} \neq 0$,

:.
$$\frac{1}{2}f(\xi) + f'(\xi) = 0$$
, $\mathbb{P} f(\xi) + 2f'(\xi) = 0$.