

彭康学导团



彭 · 高数

高等数学上期中答案详解

(2019 版)



彭康书院课外学业辅导学友互助团

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2018 年高数上期中试题答案

一、选择题

1. C

$$\text{解析: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \arctan \frac{1}{2-x} = -\frac{\pi}{2} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \arctan \frac{1}{2-x} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

2. D

$$\text{解析: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1-\cos x}{\sqrt{x}} = 0 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} x^2 g(x) = 0 \quad f(0) = 0 \quad \therefore \text{连续}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1-\cos x}{x\sqrt{x}} = 0 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} xg(x) = 0 \quad \therefore \text{可导}$$

3. C

$$\text{解析: } x^2 - x - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0 \text{ 或 } 1 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{(x^2 - x - 2)(x - x^2)}{x} = -2$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{(x^2 - x - 2)(x^2 - x)}{x} = 2 \quad \therefore x = 0 \text{ 不可导}$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{(x^2 - x - 2)(x - x^2)}{x-1} = 2 \quad \therefore x = 1 \text{ 不可导}$$

4. B

$$\text{解析: } \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{(x-a)^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x-a} / (x-a) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f'(x)}{x-a} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f'(x) - f'(a)}{x-a} = f''(a) = -1 < 0$$

$$f(a) = 0 \quad f'(a) = 0 \quad \therefore \text{取极大值}$$

5. B

$$\text{解析: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1) - f(1-x)}{2x} = -1 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1) - f(1-x)}{x} = f'(1) = -2 = f'(5)$$

6. A

二、解答题

$$1. \text{原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} 2^{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \dots + \frac{1}{2^n}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} 2^{1 - \frac{1}{2^n}} = 2$$

$$2. dy = \left(\arctan x + \frac{x}{1+x^2} - \frac{x}{1+x^2} \right) dx = \arctan x dx$$

$$3. \text{原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \cot x - 1}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \cos x - \sin x}{x^2 \sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x - x \sin x - \cos x}{3x^2} = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$4. y'e^y + 6(y + xy') + 2x = 0 \quad y' = \frac{-2x - 6y}{6x + e^y} \quad \text{又 } y(0) = 0 \quad \therefore y'(0) = 0$$

$$5. \dot{x} = 3t^2 + 9 \quad \dot{y} = 2t - 2 \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\dot{y}}{\dot{x}} = \frac{2t-2}{3t^2+9} \quad \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \left(\frac{2t-2}{3t^2+9} \right)' / \dot{x} = \frac{-6t^2 + 12t + 18}{(3t^2+9)^3}$$

$$6. \text{设 } f(x) = e^x - 1 - xe^x \quad f'(x) = -xe^x < 0 \quad \therefore f(x) \text{ 单调减} \quad \text{又 } f(0) = 0$$

$$\therefore \text{当 } x > 0 \text{ 时 } f(x) < 0 \quad \text{即 } e^x - 1 - xe^x < 0 \Rightarrow e^x - 1 < xe^x$$

$$7. f'(x) = 1 - 2\sin x = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{6} \quad f(x) \text{ 先增后减, 在 } \frac{\pi}{6} \text{ 处取最大值, } f\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \frac{\pi}{6} + \sqrt{3}$$

[注: 也可以算出端点值进行比较]

$$8. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \sin ax = 0 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} e^{2x} + b = b + 1 \quad \therefore b + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow b = -1$$

$$f(0) = 0 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sin ax}{x} = a \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{e^{2x} - 1}{x} = 2 \quad \therefore a = 2 \quad f'(0) = 2$$

当 $x > 0$ 时, $f'(x) = 2\cos 2x$; 当 $x < 0$ 时, $f'(x) = 2e^{2x}$ $\therefore f(x) = \begin{cases} 2\cos 2x & x > 0 \\ 2e^{2x} & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$

9. (1) 定义域: $\{x|x \neq -1\}$ $f'(x) = \frac{4x(x+1)}{4(x+1)^4} = \frac{x}{(x+1)^3}$ $f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0$

当 $x < -1$ 时, $f'(x) > 0$; 当 $-1 < x < 0$ 时, $f'(x) < 0$; 当 $x > 0$ 时, $f'(x) > 0$

\therefore 增区间: $(-\infty, -1), (0, +\infty)$ 减区间: $(-1, 0)$ 极小值: $f(0) = 0$ 无极大值

(2) $f''(x) = \frac{1-2x}{(x+1)^4} = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{2}$ 凹区间: $(-\infty, -1), (-1, \frac{1}{2})$ 凸区间: $(\frac{1}{2}, +\infty)$ 拐点: $(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{18})$

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

\therefore 渐近线: $x = -1$ (垂直渐近线); $y = \frac{1}{2}$ (水平渐近线)

10. 证明: $f(x) = f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2}x^2 + \frac{f'''(\xi)}{6}x^3 = \frac{f''(0)}{2}x^2 + \frac{f'''(\xi)}{6}x^3$

$\begin{cases} f(1) = \frac{f''(0)}{2} + \frac{f'''(\xi_1)}{6} & \xi_1 \in (0, 1) \\ f(-1) = \frac{f''(0)}{2} - \frac{f'''(\xi_2)}{6} & \xi_2 \in (-1, 0) \end{cases}$ 两式相减: $f(1) - f(-1) = \frac{1}{6}[f'''(\xi_1) + f'''(\xi_2)] = 1$

令 $f'''(\eta) = \max\{f'''(\xi_1), f'''(\xi_2)\}$, 则 $f'''(\eta) > \frac{f'''(\xi_1) + f'''(\xi_2)}{2} = 3$ $\eta \in (-1, 1)$

11. $\because f(x)$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 上连续 $\therefore \exists \eta$ 使得 $f(\eta) = \frac{1}{2}$

由拉格朗日中值定理: $\begin{cases} \frac{f(\eta) - f(0)}{\eta} = f'(x_1) & x_1 \in (0, \eta) \\ \frac{f(1) - f(\eta)}{1 - \eta} = f'(x_2) & x_2 \in (\eta, 1) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{f'(x_1)} + \frac{1}{f'(x_2)} = 2$

2017 年高数上期中试题答案

一、填空题

1. e^2

解析: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^{\frac{1}{x} \ln(1+2xe^x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^{\frac{2xe^x}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^{2e^x} = e^2$

2. 3

解析: ${}^n\sqrt{3^n} < {}^n\sqrt{1+2^n+3^n} < {}^n\sqrt{3^n+3^n+3^n} \therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} {}^n\sqrt{3^n} = 3, \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} {}^n\sqrt{3 \cdot 3^n} = 3$ 由夹逼准则知原极限为 3

3. $\frac{1}{3}$

解析: $y' = \frac{2}{3}(x + e^{-\frac{x}{2}})^{\frac{1}{3}}(1 - \frac{1}{2}e^{-\frac{x}{2}}) = \frac{1}{3}$

4. 0; 1

解析: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = b$ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = 1$ $\therefore b = 1$

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

5. -1; 3

解析: $y'' = 6ax + 2b = 0 \Rightarrow x = -\frac{b}{3a} = 1$ 且 $2 = a + b$ $\therefore a = -1, b = 3$

二、选择题

1. D

解析: $\ln(1+2\sin x) \sim 2\sin x \sim 2x$

2. C

解析: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sqrt{|x|} \sin \frac{1}{x^2} = 0$ (因为 $\sin \frac{1}{x^2}$ 有界) \therefore 连续

3. D

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

$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(x)-f'(0)}{x} = f''(0) = 1 > 0$ $f(0) = 0$ $f'(0) = 0$ $\therefore x=0$ 处取极小值

4. C

解析: 根据“奇过偶不过”画草图:

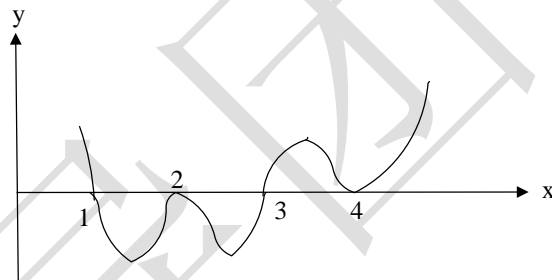
容易看出 $x=3$ 为拐点证明: 令 $g(x) = (x-1)(x-2)^2(x-4)^4$, 则 $y = (x-3)^3 g(x)$

$$y' = 3(x-3)^2 g(x) + (x-3)^3 g'(x)$$

$$y'' = 6(x-3)g(x) + 6(x-3)^2 g'(x) + (x-3)^3 g''(x) \quad y''(3) = 0$$

$$y''' = 6g(x) + 18(x-3)g'(x) + 9(x-3)^2 g''(x) + (x-3)^3 g'''(x) \quad y'''(3) = 6g(3) = 2 \quad \text{故 } x=3 \text{ 为拐点}$$

[注: 该点的二阶导数为 0, 三阶导数不为 0, 是该点为拐点的充分条件。对于幂函数的 n 重根, 若 $n \geq 3$ 且为奇数, 则此 n 重根为函数的拐点。]



三、解答题

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \cos x + \cos x - x \sin x}{4} = \frac{3}{4}$$

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

$$3. \text{原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x (\sin x + \cos x) - 2x - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \cos x e^x - 2}{1} = 0$$

$$4. \ln y^x = \ln e^{x+y} \Rightarrow x \ln y = x + y \Rightarrow \ln y + \frac{x}{y} y' = 1 + y' \Rightarrow dy = \frac{y(\ln y - 1)}{y - x} dx$$

$$5. \dot{x} = 2t, \quad \dot{y} = -\sin t \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\dot{y}}{\dot{x}} = -\frac{1 \sin t}{2 t} \quad \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \left(-\frac{1 \sin t}{2 t} \right)' / \dot{x} = -\frac{1}{4} \frac{t \cos t - \sin t}{t^3} = \frac{2}{\pi^3}$$

$$6. y' = 4x^3(12 \ln x - 7) + x^4 \cdot \frac{12}{x} = 16x^3(3 \ln x - 1) \quad y'' = 16 \left[3x^2(3 \ln x - 1) + x^3 \cdot \frac{3}{x} \right] = 144x^2 \ln x = 0 \Rightarrow x = 1$$

\therefore 凹区间 $(1, +\infty)$ 凸区间 $(0, 1)$ 极点 $(1, -7)$

$$7. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \sin \frac{\pi}{x^2 - 4} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{x(1+x)}{\cos(\frac{\pi}{2}x)} = 0 \quad \therefore x=0 \text{ 为跳跃间断点}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \sin \frac{\pi}{x^2 - 4} \text{ 不存在} \quad \therefore x=2 \text{ 为振荡间断点}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x(1+x)}{\cos(\frac{\pi}{2}x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{2x+1}{-\frac{\pi}{2}\sin(\frac{\pi}{2}x)} = -\frac{2}{\pi} \quad \therefore x = -1 \text{ 为可去间断点}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1-2k} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1-2k} \frac{x(1+x)}{\cos(\frac{\pi}{2}x)} = \infty \quad \therefore x = 1-2k (k=2,3,4\dots) \text{ 为无穷间断点}$$

连续区间为 R 除去上述间断点

$$8. (1) f(-1) = -f(1) = -1 \quad \text{令 } F(x) = f(x) - x \quad F(0) = 0 \quad F(1) = 0$$

$$\text{由罗尔定理: } \exists \xi \in (0,1) \text{ 使 } F'(\xi) = 0 \quad \text{即 } f'(\xi) - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow f'(\xi) = 1$$

$$[\text{注: 由拉格朗日中值定理: } \frac{f(1) - f(-1)}{1 - (-1)} = f'(\xi) = 1, \text{ 但 } \xi \in (-1,1) \text{ 不在题中要求范围}]$$

$$(2) \text{ 由 (1) 知 } f'(\xi) = 1, \text{ 由奇函数性质知, } f'(-\xi) = 1 \quad \text{令 } G(x) = e^x[f'(x) - 1]$$

$$F(\xi) = F(-\xi) = 0 \quad \text{由罗尔定理: } \exists \eta \in (-\xi, \xi) \text{ 使 } G'(\eta) = 0$$

$$\text{即 } e^\eta[f''(\eta) + f'(\eta) - 1] = 0 \Rightarrow f''(\eta) + f'(\eta) = 1$$

[注: 解此类题的技巧在于辅助函数的构建]

2016 年高数上期中试题答案

一、填空题

1. $a = 1$

$$\text{解析: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sqrt{a} - \sqrt{a-x}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{(\sqrt{a} - \sqrt{a-x})(\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{a-x})}{x(\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{a-x})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{x}{\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{a-x}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{a}}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\cos x}{x+2} = \frac{1}{2} \quad \therefore \frac{1}{2\sqrt{a}} = \frac{1}{2} \quad a = 1$$

2. $a = -2$

$$\text{解析: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 2x + e^{2ax} - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2\cos 2x + 2ae^{2ax}}{1} = 2 + 2a \quad \therefore 2 + 2a = a \quad a = -2$$

3. $(-10, 54)$

$$\text{解析: } \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \frac{\ddot{x}y - \dot{x}\ddot{y}}{\dot{x}^3} = \frac{2(3t^2+9) - 6t(2t-2)}{(3t^2+9)^3} \geq 0 \quad \text{解得: } 1 \leq t \leq 3$$

又 $x = t^3 + 9t$ 单调增 $\therefore -10 < x < 54$ (凹凸区间一般不考虑端点)

4. 1

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

5. $y = x + \frac{1}{e}$

$$\text{解析: 设渐近线为 } y = kx + b, \text{ 则 } k = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x \ln(e + \frac{1}{x})}{x} = 1$$

$$b = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} [f(x) - kx] = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} [x \ln(e + \frac{1}{x}) - x] = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \ln(1 + \frac{1}{ex}) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{ex} \ln(1 + \frac{1}{ex})^{ex} = \frac{1}{e}$$

二、选择题

1. D

$$\text{解析: 设 } \varphi(x) \text{ 在 } x_0 \text{ 处间断, 则 } \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{\varphi(x)}{f(x)} = \frac{\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \varphi(x)}{f(x_0)} \neq \frac{\varphi(x_0)}{f(x_0)}$$

A 反例: 若 $\varphi(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{x}, & x \neq 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases}$, $f(x) = 1$, 则 $\varphi[f(x)] = \varphi(1) = 1$ 无间断点

B 反例: 若 $\varphi(x) = \begin{cases} x+1, & x \geq 0 \\ x-1, & x < 0 \end{cases}$, 则 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} [\varphi(x)]^2 = 1 = [\varphi(0)]^2$ 无间断点.

C 反例: 若 $\varphi(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{x}, & x \neq 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases}$, $f(x)=1$, 则 $f[\varphi(x)]=1$ 无间断点.

2. D

解析: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1) - f(1-x)}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-f'(1-x) \cdot (-1)}{2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(1-x)}{2} = \frac{f'(1)}{2} = -1 \quad \therefore f'(1) = -2$

3. B

解析: 同 2018 年选择题第 4 题

4. D

解析: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1 - \cos x}{\sqrt{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{1}{2}x^2}{\sqrt{x}} = 0 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} x^2 g(x) = 0 \quad \therefore f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处连续

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

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x^2 g(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} xg(x) = 0 \quad \therefore f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处可导

5. C

解析: 对 A、B, 若 $f(x)=1$, 则 $f''(x_0)=f'(x_0)=0$ 故 A、B 错误

对 D, $f(x)$ 的最大值可在端点处 $x=a$ 或 $x=b$ 取到.

三、计算题

1. $-\frac{1}{6}$

解析: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\arctan x - x}{\ln(1+2x^3)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{1+x^2} - 1}{\frac{6x^2}{1+2x^3}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} -\frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{1+2x^3}{1+x^2} = -\frac{1}{6}$

2. $2dx$

解析: $dy = \left[\frac{2}{\cos^2 2x} + 2^{\sin x} (\ln 2) \cos x \right] dx \quad \therefore dy|_{x=\frac{\pi}{2}} = (2+0)dx = 2dx$

3. -2

解析: $\because e^y + 6xy + x^2 - 1 = 0 \quad \therefore y(0) = 0$

$\because y'e^y + 6(y+xy') + 2x = 0 \quad \therefore y'(0) = 0$

$\because y'^2 e^y + y'' e^y + 6(y' + y' + xy'') + 2 = 0$

4. $x=0$ 为跳跃间断点; $x=-1$ 为可去间断点;

$x=-(2k+1), k=1, 2, \dots$ 为无穷间断点; $x=2$ 为震荡间断点.

解析: $f(0) = -\sin \frac{1}{4} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{x(x+1)}{\cos \frac{\pi x}{2}} = 0 \neq f(0) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \sin \frac{1}{x^2 - 4} = f(0)$

$\therefore x=0$ 处不连续, 为跳跃间断点

$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x(x+1)}{\cos \frac{\pi x}{2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{2x+1}{-\frac{\pi}{2} \sin \frac{\pi x}{2}} = \frac{2}{\pi} \quad \therefore x=-1$ 为可去间断点

当 $\cos \frac{\pi x}{2} = 0$ 时, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2k+1} f(x) = \infty \quad \therefore x=-(2k+1), k=1, 2, \dots$ 为无穷间断点

当 $x=2$ 时, $x^2-4=0$, 此时 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \sin \frac{1}{x^2-4}$ 不存在 $\therefore x=2$ 为振荡间断点

$$5. (1) x \neq 0 \text{ 时 } f'(x) = \frac{(g'(x) + e^{-x})x - (g(x) - e^{-x})}{x^2}$$

$$x \neq 0 \text{ 时 } f'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{g(x) - e^{-x}}{x^2} - 0}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{g(x) - e^{-x}}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{g'(x) + e^{-x}}{2x}$$

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

$$(2) f'(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{(g'(x) + e^{-x})x - (g(x) - e^{-x})}{x^2}, & x \neq 0 \\ \frac{g''(0) - 1}{2}, & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f'(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(g'(x) + e^{-x})x - g(x) + e^{-x}}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(g'(x) + e^{-x}) + x(g''(x) - e^{-x}) - g'(x) - e^{-x}}{2x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{g''(x) - e^{-x}}{2} = \frac{g''(0) - 1}{2} = f'(0) \quad \therefore f'(x) \text{ 在 } x=0 \text{ 处连续, 即在 } (-\infty, +\infty) \text{ 上连续}$$

6. 同 2018 年解答题第 9 题

7. 同 2018 年解答题第 10 题

8. 设 $F(x) = e^{-x} f(x)$, 则存在 η 使 $\frac{F(b) - F(a)}{b - a} = F'(\eta)$

$$\text{即 } \frac{e^{-b} f(b) - e^{-a} f(a)}{b - a} = e^{-\eta} [f'(\eta) - f(\eta)] \quad \therefore e^{-\eta} [f'(\eta) - f(\eta)] = \frac{e^{-b} - e^{-a}}{b - a}$$

设 $G(x) = e^{-x}$, 则存在 ξ 使 $\frac{G(b) - G(a)}{b - a} = G'(\xi)$ 即 $\frac{e^{-b} - e^{-a}}{b - a} = -e^{-\xi}$

$$\therefore e^{-\eta} [f'(\eta) - f(\eta)] = -e^{-\xi} \quad e^{\xi - \eta} [f(\eta) - f'(\eta)] = 1$$

2015 年高数上期中试题答案

一、填空题

1. $a = b$

解析: $f(0) = a \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sin bx}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{bx}{x} = b \quad \therefore a = b$

1. 1

解析: 原式 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{x \ln(1 + \tan x)} - 1}{x \sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \ln(1 + \tan x)}{x \sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \ln(1 + \tan x)}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x}{x} = 1$

2. $y = x - 1$

解析: 设 $y = kx + b$ $k = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{y}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 + 1}{x^2 + x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 + \frac{1}{x^2}}{1 + \frac{1}{x}} = 1$ $b = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (y - kx) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-x + 1}{x + 1} = -1$

3. $(-\infty, 2]$

解析: $y'' = (x - 2)e^{-x} \leq 0 \quad \therefore x \leq 2$

4. e

解析: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{e^x - a}{x(x-1)}$ 极限存在 $\therefore a = e$

二、选择题

1. B

同 2016 年选择题第 1 题

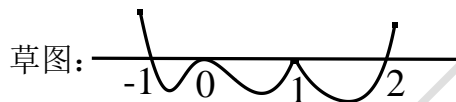
2. A

同 2016 年选择题第 2 题

3. C

解析: 不妨取 $n=3$, $f''(x)=2f(x) \cdot f'(x)=2f^3(x)$ $f'''(x)=6f^2(x) \cdot f'(x)=6f^4(x)$ 归纳法知: $f^n(x)=6f^2(x) \cdot f'(x)=n![f(x)]^{n+1}$

4. B

解析: $f(x)=(x-2)(x+1)|x(x-1)(x+1)|$ 由图知不可导点为 $x=0$ 和 $x=1$ 

5. D

解析: 同 2016 年选择题第 3 题

三、计算题

1. $e^{-\frac{1}{6}}$

解析: $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (x \sin \frac{1}{x})^{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} e^{x^2 \ln(x \sin \frac{1}{x})}$ 令 $t = \frac{1}{x}$, 则 $x = \frac{1}{t}$ 原式 $= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} e^{t^2 \ln \frac{\sin t}{t}} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} e^{\frac{\ln \sin t - \ln t}{t^2}}$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln \sin t - \ln t}{t^2} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\cos t}{\sin t} - \frac{1}{t}}{2t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{t \cos t - \sin t}{2t^2 \sin t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{t \cos t - \sin t}{2t^3} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{-t \sin t}{6t^2} = -\frac{1}{6}$$

2. $-3(\arcsin \frac{1}{x})^2 \frac{1}{|x|\sqrt{x^2-1}}$ ($x > 1$ 或 $x < -1$)

解析: $y' = 3(\arcsin \frac{1}{x})^2 \frac{-\frac{1}{x^2}}{\sqrt{1-\frac{1}{x^2}}} = -3(\arcsin \frac{1}{x})^2 \frac{1}{|x|\sqrt{x^2-1}}$ ($x > 1$ 或 $x < -1$)

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

解析: $t=0$ 时 $x=3, y=1$ $\dot{x}|_{t=0} = 6t+2=2$ $y e^y \sin t + e^y \cos t - \dot{y} = 0$ $\dot{y}|_{t=0} = e$

$\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\dot{y}}{\dot{x}} = \frac{e}{2}$ 切线方程为 $y = \frac{e}{2}(x-3)+1$

4. $\frac{2(x^2+y^2)}{(x-y)^3}$

解析: $\frac{1}{1+(\frac{y}{x})^2} \cdot \frac{y'x-y}{x^2} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2x+2yy'}{x^2+y^2}$ $\frac{y'x-y}{x^2+y^2} = \frac{x+yy'}{x^2+y^2}$ $y'x-y = x+yy' \Rightarrow y' = \frac{x+y}{x-y}$

$$y' + y''x - y' = 1 + y'^2 + yy'' \Rightarrow y'' = \frac{y'^2 + 1}{x-y} = \frac{(\frac{x+y}{x-y})^2 + 1}{x-y} = \frac{2(x^2+y^2)}{(x-y)^3}$$

5. (1) $\varphi(x) = \sqrt{\ln(1-x)}$, 定义域 $(-\infty, 0]$ (2) $-\frac{1}{4\sqrt{\ln 2}}$

解析: (1) $f[\varphi(x)] = e^{\varphi^2(x)} = 1-x$ 又 $\varphi(x) \geq 0 \therefore \varphi(x) = \sqrt{\ln(1-x)}$ 定义域 $(-\infty, 0]$

$$(2) \varphi'(x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\ln(1-x)}} \cdot \frac{-1}{1-x} \therefore \varphi'(-1) = -\frac{1}{4\sqrt{\ln 2}}$$

6. $(2 - \frac{2\sqrt{6}}{3})\pi$

解析:
$$\begin{cases} 2\pi r = R\theta \\ h = \sqrt{R^2 - r^2} \end{cases} \quad V = \frac{\pi}{3} r^2 h = \frac{\pi}{3} \left(\frac{R\theta}{2\pi}\right)^2 \sqrt{R^2 - \left(\frac{R\theta}{2\pi}\right)^2} = \frac{R^3}{24\pi^2} \theta^2 \sqrt{4\pi^2 - \theta^2}$$

$$V' = \frac{R^3}{24\pi^2} \left(2\theta \sqrt{4\pi^2 - \theta^2} + \frac{-2\theta \cdot \theta^2}{2\sqrt{4\pi^2 - \theta^2}} \right) = 0 \quad \theta = 0 \text{ 或 } \frac{2\sqrt{6}}{3} \pi \quad \therefore \varphi = 2\pi - \theta = \left(2 - \frac{2\sqrt{6}}{3}\right)\pi \text{ 时容积最大}$$

7. (1) 假设存在 x_0 , 使 $g(x_0) = 0$, ($a < x_0 < b$), 则 $g(a) = g(x_0) = g(b) = 0$

由罗尔定理知: 存在 x_1, x_2 使 $g'(x_1) = g'(x_2) = 0$, ($a < x_1 < x_0, x_0 < x_2 < b$)

\therefore 存在 x_3 , 使 $g''(x_3) = 0$, ($x_1 < x_3 < x_2$) 与 $g''(x) \neq 0$ 矛盾

\therefore 假设不成立 故在 (a, b) 内 $g(x) \neq 0$.

(2) 令 $F(x) = f(x)g'(x) - g(x)f'(x)$, 则 $F(a) = F(b) = 0$

由罗尔定理知: 存在 $\xi \in (a, b)$, 使 $F'(\xi) = 0$, 即 $f(\xi)g''(\xi) - g(\xi)f''(\xi) = 0$

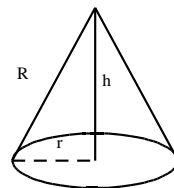
$$\text{又 } g(x) \neq 0, \quad g''(x) \neq 0 \quad \therefore \frac{f(\xi)}{g(\xi)} = \frac{f''(\xi)}{g''(\xi)}$$

8. $\because f''(x) < 0 \quad \therefore x > 0$ 时 $f'(x)$ 为减函数 又 $f'(a) < 0 \quad \therefore f'(x) < 0 \quad \therefore f(x)$ 在 $(a, +\infty)$ 上单调递减

当 $x_0 = a + \frac{f(a)}{|f'(a)|}$ 时, 存在 $a < x_1 < x_0$ 使 $f'(x_1) = \frac{f(x_0) - f(a)}{x_0 - a}$ 又 $f'(x)$ 为减函数 $\therefore f'(x_1) < f'(a)$

$$\text{即 } \frac{f(x_0) - f(a)}{x_0 - a} < f'(a) \quad \frac{f(x_0) - f(a)}{f(a)} < f'(a) \quad f(x_0) - f(a) < f'(a) \cdot \frac{f(a)}{|f'(a)|}$$

$$f(x_0) - f(a) < f'(a) \cdot \frac{f(a)}{-f'(a)} \quad \therefore f(x_0) < 0 \text{ 又 } f(a) > 0, \text{ 故在 } (a, x) \text{ 中必有一实根}$$



2014 年高数上期中试题答案

一、填空题

1. $\frac{5}{2}$

解析: 原式 $= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(2^{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8} + \dots + \frac{1}{2^n}} + \frac{(n - \sqrt{n^2 - n})(n + \sqrt{n^2 - n})}{n + \sqrt{n^2 - n}} \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(2^{1 - \frac{1}{2^n}} + \frac{n}{n + \sqrt{n^2 - n}} \right)$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 2^{1 - \frac{1}{2^n}} + \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{1 + \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{n}}} = \frac{5}{2}$$

2. 0 或 1

解析: $x(e^{\frac{1}{x}} - e) = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0$ 或 $x = 1$

3. $-2014!$

解析: $y = \frac{1}{x^2 - 1} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{x-1} - \frac{1}{x+1} \right)$ $\therefore \left(\frac{1}{x} \right)^{(n)} = (-1)^n \frac{n!}{x^{n+1}}$

$$\therefore \left(\frac{1}{x-1} \right)^{(n)} = (-1)^n \frac{n!}{(x-1)^{n+1}} \quad \left(\frac{1}{x+1} \right)^{(n)} = (-1)^n \frac{n!}{(x+1)^{n+1}}$$

$$y^{(n)} = \frac{1}{2} \left[\left(\frac{1}{x-1} \right)^{(n)} - \left(\frac{1}{x+1} \right)^{(n)} \right] \quad \therefore y^{(2014)}(0) = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{2014!}{-1} - \frac{2014!}{1} \right] = -2014!$$

4. $\frac{\pi}{2} dx$

解析: 令 $z = 2x - 1$, 则 $\begin{cases} y = f(z) \\ z = 2x - 1 \end{cases}$

$$x = 0 \text{ 时 } z = -1 \quad dy|_{x=0} = \arctan z^2 dz|_{z=-1} = \frac{\pi}{4} dz = \frac{\pi}{4} d(2x-1) = \frac{\pi}{2} dx$$

二、选择题

1. D

解析: 例如: 若 $a_n = \sin \frac{n\pi}{2}$, $b_n = \frac{1}{n \sin \frac{\pi}{2}}$, 则 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n$ 均不存在, 但 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n b_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} = 0$

2. C

解析: 若取 $x = \frac{1}{n\pi}$, 则 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n\pi \sin n\pi = 0$

若取 $x = \frac{1}{2n\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}}$ 则 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (2n\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}) \sin(2n\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}) = \infty \quad \therefore f(x)$ 无界但不是无穷大

3. C

解析: $\ln(\cos x + 2x^2 - 1 + 1) \sim \cos x + 2x^2 - 1 \sim kx^2$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x + 2x^2 - 1}{kx^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\sin x + 4x}{2kx} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\cos x + 4}{2kx} = \frac{3}{2k}$$

4. B

解析: $f'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} > 0 \quad \therefore$ 当 $x > 0$ 时, $f(x) > 0$

5. A

解析: 若 $f''(x) + [f'(x)]^3 = \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2}$, 则 $f''(0) + [f'(0)]^3 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2}x^2}{x^2} = \frac{1}{2}$

$\therefore f''(0) = \frac{1}{2} > 0$ 又 $f'(0) = 0 \quad \therefore x = 0$ 为极小值点

三、判断题

1. \times

解析: 例如: $y = \frac{1}{x}$, $a = 0$, $b = 1$ 时, 在 $[\delta, 1 - \delta]$ 上一致连续, 而在 $(0, 1)$ 上不一致连续.

2. \checkmark

解析: 设 $x \in [x_1, x_2]$, 由凸函数定义可知: $f(x) \leq \lambda f(x_1) + (1 - \lambda)f(x_2)$ 其中 $\lambda = \frac{x_2 - x}{x_2 - x_1}$

带入上式: $(x_2 - x_1)f(x) \leq (x_2 - x)f(x_1) + (x - x_1)f(x_2)$ 化简得: $\frac{f(x) - f(x_1)}{x - x_1} \geq \frac{f(x_2) - f(x)}{x_2 - x}$

令 $x_1 = a$, $x_2 = a + \Delta x$, 则 $\frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x - a} \geq \frac{f(a + \Delta x) - f(a)}{a + \Delta x - a}$

当 $\Delta x \rightarrow 0$ 时: $\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x + \Delta x) - f(x)}{\Delta x} < f'(a) \quad \therefore f(x) \geq (x - a)f'(a) + f(a)$

四、计算题

1. $\frac{1}{L}$

解析: 由数学归纳法, 假设 $x_k = \frac{2^{2^k-1} - 1}{2^{2^k-1} L}$, 带入 $x_{n+1} = x_n(2 - Lx_n)$, 得 $x_{k+1} = \frac{2^{2^k} - 1}{2^{2^k} L}$

$$\text{又 } x_1 = \frac{1}{2L} \text{ 成立} \quad \therefore x_n = \frac{2^{2^{n-1}} - 1}{2^{2^{n-1}} L} \quad \text{故 } \lim_{x_n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = \lim_{x_n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{L} - \frac{1}{2^{2^{n-1}} L} = \frac{1}{L}$$

2. 2 ; 5

$$\text{解析: } e^{xy} + \sin x - y = 0 \quad \text{当 } x=0 \text{ 时, } y=1 \quad (y + xy')e^{xy} + \cos x - y' = 0 \quad \text{当 } x=0 \text{ 时, } y'=2$$

$$(y' + y' + xy')e^{xy} + (y + xy')^2 e^{xy} - \sin x - y'' = 0 \quad \text{当 } x=0 \text{ 时, } y''=5$$

3. $a = -\frac{4}{3}, b = \frac{1}{3}$

$$\text{解析: } \begin{cases} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 1 + a \cos 2x + b \cos 4x = 1 + a + b = 0 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 + a \cos 2x + b \cos 4x)'' = -4a - 16b = 0 \end{cases} \quad \therefore a = -\frac{4}{3}, b = \frac{1}{3}$$

五、证明题

1. 证明: 令 $f(x) = \frac{\sin x}{x}, x \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$ $f'(x) = \frac{x \cos x - \sin x}{x^2}$ 令 $g(x) = x \cos x - \sin x$

$$\text{则 } g'(x) = \cos x - x \sin x - \cos x = -x \sin x < 0 \quad \therefore g(x) \text{ 单调递减} \quad \text{又 } g(0) = 0$$

$$\therefore g(x) < 0 \text{ 即 } f'(x) < 0 \quad \therefore f(x) \text{ 单调递减}$$

$$\text{又 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 1 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} f(x) = \frac{2}{\pi} \quad \therefore \frac{2}{\pi} < f(x) < 1 \quad \text{即 } \frac{2}{\pi} < \frac{\sin x}{x} < 1$$

2. (1) 令 $F(x) = f(x) - x \quad \therefore F(\frac{1}{2}) = f(\frac{1}{2}) - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} > 0 \quad F(1) = f(1) - 1 = -1 < 0$

$$\text{又 } F(\frac{1}{2}) \text{ 在 } [0, 1] \text{ 上连续, 在 } (0, 1) \text{ 上可导} \quad \therefore \exists \xi \in (\frac{1}{2}, 1), \text{ 使 } F(\xi) = 0 \text{ 即 } f(\xi) = \xi$$

(2) 令 $G'(x) = [f'(x) - \lambda f(x) + \lambda x - 1]e^{-\lambda x}$ 则 $G(x) = e^{-\lambda x} [f(x) - x]$

$$\text{又 } G(0) = f(0) = 0 \quad G(\xi) = e^{-\lambda \xi} [f(\xi) - \xi] = 0$$

$$\text{由罗尔定理知: } \exists \eta \in (0, \xi), \text{ 使 } G'(\eta) = 0 \text{ 即 } f'(\eta) - \lambda [f(\eta) - \eta] = 1$$

3. (使用闭区间套定理或 weierstrass 定理证明)

反证法: 假设 $f(x)$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 上有无穷多个零点, 对 $[0, 1]$ 进行二分, 则在 $[0, \frac{1}{2}]$ 与 $[\frac{1}{2}, 1]$ 中至少有一个区间内有无穷多个零点. 对有无穷多个零点的区间在进行二分, 不断二分后总有一个区间内有无穷多个零点. 当区间长度小于 Δx 时, 取区间内任意两零点 $x_0, x_0 + \Delta x'$, 且 $|\Delta x'| < |\Delta x_0|$, 则

$$f'(x_0) = \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x') - f(x_0)}{\Delta x'} = 0, \text{ 与 } f'(x_0) \neq 0 \text{ 矛盾.}$$

故假设不成立, $f(x)$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 上只有有限个零点.

2013 年高数上期中试题答案

一、填空题

1. $\ln 3$

$$\text{解析: } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x+a}{x-a}\right)^x = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} e^{x \ln \left(\frac{x+a}{x-a}\right)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} e^{\frac{2a}{x-a}} = e^{2a} = 9 \quad a = \frac{\ln 9}{2} = \ln 3$$

2. $e^{-2}; e^{-2} - 1$

$$\text{解析: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (1-2x)^{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} e^{\frac{1}{x} \ln(1-2x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} e^{\frac{1}{x}(-2x)} = e^{-2}, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sin ax}{x} = a$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} a = b + 1 \\ e^{-2} = b + 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = e^{-2} \\ b = e^{-2} - 1 \end{cases}$$

3. 0; 1

$$\text{解析: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{e^{\frac{1}{1-x}} \sin x}{-x} = -e \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{e^{\frac{1}{1-x}} \sin x}{-x} = e \quad \therefore x=0 \text{ 为跳跃间断点}$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} e^{\frac{1}{1-x}} \sin 1 = \infty$$

$\therefore x=1$ 为无穷大间断点

4. 1

解析: $\ln(1+ax) \sim ax, \sin x \sim x \quad \therefore a=1$

$$5. \frac{\cos x + x}{x \cos x \ln a} dx$$

$$\text{解析: } y' = \frac{\sec x + \tan x + x \left(\frac{\sin x}{\cos^2 x} + \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} \right)}{x(\sec x + \tan x) \ln a} = \frac{\cos x + \sin x \cos x + x \sin x + x}{x(\cos x + \sin x \cos x) \ln a} = \frac{\cos x + x}{x \cos x \ln a}$$

6. 2

$$\text{解析: 原式} = \lim_{n \rightarrow 0} \left(2 - \frac{1}{2^n} \right) \cdot \frac{\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{n^2}}}{1 + \frac{1}{n}} = 2$$

$$7. \frac{\pi}{6} + \sqrt{3}$$

解析: $y' = 1 - 2 \sin x = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{6} \quad y'' = -2 \cos x < 0 \quad \therefore x = \frac{\pi}{6}$ 为极大值点

$$\text{故 } y_{\max} = y|_{x=\frac{\pi}{6}} = \frac{\pi}{6} + 2 \cos \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{\pi}{6} + \sqrt{3}$$

二、计算题

$$1. \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{解析: 原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2} x^4}{x^4} = \frac{1}{2}$$

2. 2A

$$\text{解析: } \sqrt{1+x} - 1 \sim \frac{1}{2}x \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+f(x)\sin x} - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2}f(x)\sin x}{x} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = A \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 2A$$

$$3. \text{定义法: } x_{n+1} = \frac{x_n + 2}{x_n + 1} > 1 \quad |x_n - \sqrt{2}| = \left| \frac{x_{n-1} + 2}{x_{n-1} + 1} - \sqrt{2} \right| = \left| 1 - \sqrt{2} + \frac{1}{x_{n-1} + 1} \right|$$

$$\left| \frac{(1-\sqrt{2})x_{n-1} + 2 - \sqrt{2}}{x_{n-1} + 1} \right| = \frac{\sqrt{2}-1}{x_{n-1}+1} |x_{n-1} - \sqrt{2}| < \frac{\sqrt{2}-1}{2} |x_{n-1} - \sqrt{2}| < \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}-1}{2}\right)^2 |x_{n-1} - \sqrt{2}| < \dots <$$

$$\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}-1}{2}\right)^{n-2} |x_2 - \sqrt{2}| = \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}-1}{2}\right)^{n-1} \left| \frac{3}{2} - \sqrt{2} \right| < \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}-1}{2}\right)^{n-1} < \varepsilon$$

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N = \left\lceil \frac{\ln \varepsilon}{\ln \frac{\sqrt{2}-1}{2}} + 1 \right\rceil, \text{ 当 } n > N \text{ 时, } |x_n - \sqrt{2}| < \varepsilon \quad \therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x_n = \sqrt{2}$$

$$4. \tan t; \frac{1}{at \cos^3 t}$$

解析: $\dot{x} = a(t \cos t) \quad \ddot{x} = a(\cos t - t \sin t) \quad \dot{y} = a(t \sin t) \quad \ddot{y} = a(\sin t + t \cos t)$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\dot{y}}{\dot{x}} = \tan t \quad \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \frac{\ddot{y} - \dot{y} \dot{x}}{\dot{x}^3} = \frac{1}{at \cos^3 t}$$

$$5. f'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{-\frac{1}{x^2}}}{x} = \lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^{-y^2}}{x} = \lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} \frac{y}{e^{y^2}} = \lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2ye^{y^2}} = 0 \therefore f'(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{x^3} e^{-\frac{1}{x^2}} & x \neq 0 \\ 0 & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f'(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2}{x^3} e^{-\frac{1}{x^2}} = \lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2y^3}{e^{y^2}} = \lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} \frac{6y^3}{2ye^{y^2}} = \lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3y}{e^{y^2}} = 0 = f'(0) \therefore f'(x) \text{ 在 } x=0 \text{ 处连续}$$

$$5. \text{ 设 } f(x) = \sin x - \frac{2}{\pi}x, \quad f'(x) = \cos x - \frac{2}{\pi}, \quad f''(x) = -\sin x < 0 \therefore f'(x) \text{ 单调递减}$$

$$\text{又 } f'(0) = 1 - \frac{2}{\pi} > 0 \quad f'\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = -\frac{2}{\pi} < 0, \therefore f(x) \text{ 先增后减}$$

$$\text{又 } f(0) = 0 \quad f\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 0 \therefore f(x) > 0, \text{ 即 } \sin x > \frac{2}{\pi}x$$

$$7. f(x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x-x_0) + \frac{f''(x_0)}{2!}(x-x_0)^2 \begin{cases} f(0) = f(c) - cf'(c) + \frac{f''(\xi_1)}{2}c^2 & \xi_1 \in (0, c) \\ f(1) = f(c) - (1-c)f'(c) + \frac{f''(\xi_2)}{2}(1-c)^2 & \xi_2 \in (c, 1) \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore f(1) - f(0) = f'(c) + \frac{f''(\xi_2)}{2}(1-c)^2 - \frac{f''(\xi_1)}{2}c^2$$

$$|f'(c)| = \left| f(1) - f(0) + \frac{f''(\xi_1)}{2}c^2 - \frac{f''(\xi_2)}{2}(1-c)^2 \right| \leq |f(1)| + |f(0)| + \frac{1}{2}|f''(\xi_1)|c^2 + \frac{1}{2}|f''(\xi_2)|(1-c)^2$$

$$\leq 2a + \frac{b}{2}[c^2 + (1-c^2)] \leq 2a + \frac{b}{2}$$

$$8. \frac{1}{2}f''(0)$$

$$\text{解析: } \frac{f(x) - f(\ln(1+x))}{x - \ln(1+x)} = f'(\xi) \quad \ln(1+x) < \xi < x, \quad \text{原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(\xi)[x - \ln(1+x)]}{x^3}$$

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

$$9. \text{ 设 } F(x) = \frac{f(x)}{1+x^2}, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} F(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x)}{1+x^2} = 0, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} F'(x) = \frac{(1+x^2)f'(x) - 2xf(x)}{(1+x^2)^2}, \quad \therefore \text{有 } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} F(x) =$$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} F(x) = 0$, 又 $F(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 内可导, 由罗尔定理可知: $\exists \xi \in \mathbb{R}$, 使 $F'(\xi) = 0$, 即 $f'(\xi)(1+\xi^2) = 2\xi f(\xi)$ 成立.

2012 年高数上期中试题答案

一、填空题

1. 1

$$\text{解析: } \frac{n}{\sqrt{n^2+n}} < \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+n}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+n}} + \cdots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+n}} < \frac{n}{\sqrt{n^2+1}} \quad \therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{\sqrt{n^2+n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{\sqrt{n^2+1}} = 1 \therefore \text{原式成立.}$$

$$2. \frac{2 - \ln x}{x^2} \sin \frac{2 - 2 \ln x}{x}$$

$$\text{解析: } y' = -2 \cos\left(\frac{1 - \ln x}{x}\right) \sin\left(\frac{1 - \ln x}{x}\right) \frac{-1 - (1 - \ln x)}{x^2} = \frac{2 - \ln x}{x^2} \sin \frac{2 - 2 \ln x}{x}$$

3. 1 ; -1

解析: $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{1 - \cos x}{(x+1)x^2} = \infty$ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x-1}{x^2+x-2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{2x+1} = \frac{1}{3}$

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

4. -3 ; -2

解析: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1-2x)}{x} = -2$ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sin bx}{x} = b$ $\therefore \begin{cases} -2=a+1 \\ b=a+1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a=-3 \\ b=-2 \end{cases}$

5. 等价无穷小

解析: $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x)+g(x)}{g(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \left[\frac{f(x)}{g(x)} + 1 \right] = 1$

6. e^4

解析: 原式 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[\left(1 + \frac{4}{x-1} \right)^{\frac{x-1}{4}} \right]^{\frac{4(x+1)}{x-1}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} e^{\frac{4(x+1)}{x-1}} = e^4$

二、计算题

1. $\frac{5}{2}$

解析 $y' = \frac{1 + \frac{2x}{2\sqrt{1+x^2}}}{x + \sqrt{1+x^2}} - \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{1 + \frac{x^2}{4}} + \frac{2}{\sqrt{1-4x^2}}$ $\therefore y'(0) = \frac{5}{2}$

2. $\{\cos x f'(\sin x) \cdot \sin[f(\sin x)] + f(\sin x) \cos[f(x)] f'(x)\} dy$

解析: $y' = \cos x f'(\sin x) \cdot \sin[f(\sin x)] + f(\sin x) \cos[f(x)] f'(x)$

3. $\frac{1}{f''(t)}$

解析: $\dot{x} = f''(t)$ $\ddot{x} = f'''(t)$ $\dot{y} = f'(t) + t f''(t) - f'(t) = t f''(t)$ $\ddot{y} = f''(t) + t f'''(t)$

$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \frac{\dot{x}\ddot{y} - \ddot{x}\dot{y}}{\dot{x}^3} = \frac{f''(t)[f''(t) + t f'''(t)] - f'''(t) t f''(t)}{[f''(t)]^3} = \frac{1}{f''(t)}$

4. 设 $f(x) = \arctan x - \frac{1}{2} \arccos \frac{2x}{1+x^2}$ $f'(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{2(1+x^2) - 4x^2}{(1+x^2) \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{2x}{1+x^2}\right)^2}} = 0$ 又 $f(1) = \frac{\pi}{4}$ $\therefore f(x) = \frac{\pi}{4}$

5. 由中值定理: $\frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = f'(\xi), 0 < \xi < x$ 设 $f(x_0) = 0$, 则 $f(x_0) = x_0 f'(\xi) + f(0) = 0$

$x_0 = -\frac{f(0)}{f'(\xi)} > 0 \therefore f'(x)$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 上单调递增, 故有唯一零点.

6. 极大值: 0 ; 极小值 $-\frac{3}{5} \left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^{\frac{2}{3}}$

解析: $f'(x) = \frac{5}{3} x^{\frac{2}{3}} - \frac{2}{3} x^{-\frac{1}{3}} \neq 0$ \therefore 增区间: $(\frac{2}{5}, +\infty), (-\infty, 0)$ 减区间: $(0, \frac{2}{5})$, 故极大值为 $f(0) = 0$,

极小值为 $f(\frac{2}{5}) = -\frac{3}{5} \left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^{\frac{2}{3}}$

7. $3 \ln 2$

解析: $\because \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \sin e^x$ 有界 $\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin e^x}{2^x} = 0$ $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} [\ln(1+2^x)] \cdot \ln(1+\frac{3}{x}) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3\ln(1+2^x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3 \frac{2^x \ln 2}{1+2^x}}{1}$
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3\ln 2}{\frac{1}{2^x} + 1} = 3\ln 2$ \therefore 原式 $= 3\ln 2$

8. $\sqrt[3]{20000}$

解析: 设燃料费用 $Q = kv^3$ 则 $40 = k20^3 \Rightarrow k = \frac{1}{200}$, 总费用 $w = (\frac{v^3}{200} + 200) \frac{s}{v} = (\frac{v^2}{200} + \frac{200}{v})s$

$$w' = (\frac{v}{100} + \frac{200}{v^2})s = 0 \Rightarrow v = \sqrt[3]{20000}$$

9. 同 2013 年计算题第 5 题

10. $\ln x = \ln 3 + \frac{(x-3)}{3} - \frac{(x-3)^2}{3^2 \cdot 2} + \dots + (-1)^{n+2} \frac{(x-3)^{n+1}}{3^{n+1}(n+1)}$, 当 $x < 3$ 时, $\xi \in (3, x)$; 当 $x > 3$ 时, $\xi \in (x, 3)$

11. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x)}{x} = 0 \Rightarrow f(0) = 0, f'_+(0) = 0$ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{f(x)}{x-1} = 1 \Rightarrow f(1) = 0, f'_-(1) = 1$

由达布定理: f 在 $[0, 1]$ 上连续, 在 $(0, 1)$ 上可导, 所以导函数能取到 $f'(0) \sim f'(1)$ 上的所有值.

$\therefore \exists \xi \in (0, 1)$, 使 $f'(\xi) = \frac{1}{e}$, 即 $ef'(\xi) = 1$.

2011 年高数上期中试题答案

一、填空题

1. $-3; -2$

解析: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln(1-2x)}{x} = -2$ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sin bx}{x} = b$ $\therefore \begin{cases} -2 = a + 1 \\ b = a + 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = -3 \\ b = -2 \end{cases}$

2. $\frac{2 - \ln x}{x^2} \sin \frac{2 - 2 \ln x}{x}$

解析: $y' = -2 \cos(\frac{1 - \ln x}{x}) \sin(\frac{1 - \ln x}{x}) \frac{-1 - (1 - \ln x)}{x^2} = \frac{2 - \ln x}{x^2} \sin \frac{2 - 2 \ln x}{x}$

3. $1; -1$

解析: $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{1 - \cos x}{(x+1)x^2} = \infty$ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x-1}{x^2+x-2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{2x+1} = \frac{1}{3}$

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

4. $-\frac{3}{2}; -\frac{9}{2}$

解析: $y'' = 6ax + 2b$ $\begin{cases} 3 = a + b \\ 0 = 6a + 2b \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = -\frac{3}{2} \\ b = \frac{9}{2} \end{cases}$

5. $(2x+1)e^{2x}$

解析: $f(x) = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} x \left[\left(1 + \frac{1}{t}\right)^t \right]^{2x} = xe^{2x}$ $\therefore f'(x) = e^{2x} + 2xe^{2x}$

6. $5, -1; 0; \frac{1}{2}; \left(\frac{9}{2}\right)^2 \cdot \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^{\frac{2}{3}}$

$$\text{解析: } y' = 2(x-5)(x+1)^{\frac{2}{3}} + (x-5)^2 \frac{2}{3}(x+1)^{-\frac{1}{3}} = \frac{2(x-5)}{(x+1)^{\frac{1}{3}}} \left[(x+1) + \frac{(x-5)}{3} \right] = \frac{4(x-5)(2x-1)}{3(x+1)^{\frac{1}{3}}}$$

$$\therefore \text{增区间: } \left(-1, \frac{1}{2}\right), (5, +\infty) \quad \text{减区间: } (-\infty, -1), \left(\frac{1}{2}, 5\right) \quad x \rightarrow -1 \text{ 时, } y' \rightarrow \infty$$

$$\therefore \text{极小值为 } y(-1) = 0, \quad y(5) = 0, \quad \text{极大值为 } y\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \left(\frac{9}{2}\right)^2 \cdot \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^{\frac{2}{3}}$$

二、计算题

$$1. \frac{x \ln x}{(x^2 - 1)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

$$\text{解析 } y' = \frac{2x}{2\sqrt{x^2-1}} - \frac{\sqrt{x^2-1}}{x} - \frac{2x}{2\sqrt{x^2-1}} \ln x = \frac{x \ln x}{(x^2 - 1)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

2. 2

$$\text{解析: 原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x \sin x - x^3 - x}{\frac{1}{x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\sin x + \cos x)e^x - 3x^2 - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \cos x e^x - 6x}{1} = 2$$

$$3. \frac{1}{f''(t)}$$

$$\text{解析: } \dot{x} = f''(t) \quad \ddot{x} = f'''(t) \quad \dot{y} = f'(t) + t f''(t) - f'(t) = t f''(t) \quad \ddot{y} = f''(t) + t f'''(t)$$

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \frac{\ddot{y} - \dot{x} \dot{y}}{\dot{x}^3} = \frac{f''(t)[f''(t) + t f'''(t)] - f''(t) t f''(t)}{[f''(t)]^3} = \frac{1}{f''(t)}$$

4. 极大值

$$\text{解析: 设 } g(x) = \frac{1-e^x}{x} \quad g'(x) = \frac{(1-x)e^x - 1}{x^2}; \quad \text{设 } h(x) = (1-x)e^x - 1 \quad h'(x) = -xe^x < 0 \therefore h(x) \text{ 单调}$$

$$\text{减, 又 } h(0) = 0 \quad \therefore x > 0 \text{ 时, } g'(x) < 0; \quad \therefore x < 0 \text{ 时, } g'(x) > 0 \quad \text{又 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} g(x) = -1 \therefore g(x) < 0, \text{ 即 } x < 0$$

$$\text{时 } g(x) \text{ 单调增, } x > 0 \text{ 时 } g(x) \text{ 单调减. 取 } x = \tau, \text{ 则 } f'(\tau) = 0, \text{ 即 } \tau f''(\tau) = 1 - e^\tau \Rightarrow f''(\tau) = \frac{1 - e^\tau}{\tau} < 0 \therefore f(\tau)$$

为极大值, $x=0$ 时 $y=e$

5. $e(1-e)$

$$\text{解析: } (y + xy') \cos(xy) - \frac{1}{x+1} + \frac{y'}{y} = 0 \quad e - 1 + \frac{y'}{e} = 0 \quad y' = e(1-e)$$

$$6. (1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{g(x) - \cos x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{g'(x) + \sin x}{1} = g'(0) \therefore a = g'(0)$$

$$(2) f'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{g'(x) - \cos x}{x} - a}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{g(x) - \cos x - ax}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{g''(x) + \cos x}{2}$$

$$= \frac{g''(0) + 1}{2}, \quad \text{当 } x \neq 0 \text{ 时 } f'(x) = \frac{[g'(x) + \sin x]x - [g(x) - \cos x]}{x^2}$$

$$\therefore f'(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{[g'(x) + \sin x]x - g(x) + \cos x}{x^2} & x \neq 0 \\ \frac{g''(0) + 1}{2} & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$(3) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f'(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{[g'(x) + \sin x]x - [g(x) - \cos x]}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{g'(x) + \sin x + [g''(x) + \cos x]x - g'(x) - \sin x}{2x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{g''(x) + \cos x}{2} = \frac{g''(0) + 1}{2} = f'(0), \therefore f'(x) \text{ 在 } x=0 \text{ 处连续.}$$

7. $10^3\sqrt{3}$ km/h ; 720元/h

解析: 参考 2012 年计算题第 8 题

三、证明题

$$1. (1) \text{ 设 } f(x) = \arctan x - \frac{1}{2} \arccos \frac{2x}{1+x^2} \quad f'(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{2(1+x^2) - 4x^2}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{2x}{1+x^2}\right)^2}} = 0$$

$$\text{又 } f(1) = \frac{\pi}{4} \quad \therefore f(x) = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$(2) \text{ 设 } f(x) = \frac{1}{\ln(1+x)} - \frac{1}{x}, 0 < x < 1 \quad f'(x) = \frac{-\frac{1}{x+1}}{\ln^2(1+x)} + \frac{1}{x^2} = \frac{(1+x)\ln^2(1+x) - x^2}{(1+x)[x\ln(1+x)]^2}$$

$$\text{设 } g(x) = (1+x)\ln^2(1+x) - x^2$$

$$g''(x) = \frac{2\ln(1+x)}{1+x} + \frac{2}{1+x} - 2 = \frac{2[\ln(1+x) - x]}{1+x}$$

$$\therefore h(x) \text{ 单调减} \quad \text{又 } h(0) = 0$$

$$\text{设 } h(x) = \ln(1+x) - x, \text{ 则 } h'(x) = -\frac{x}{1+x} < 0$$

$$\therefore g''(x) < 0 \quad \text{又 } g'(0) = 0 \quad \therefore g'(x) < 0 \quad \therefore h(x) < 0$$

$$\text{又 } g(0) = 0 \quad \therefore g(x) < 0 \quad \therefore f'(x) < 0$$

故 $f(x)$ 单调减

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

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

2. 设 $f(a) = 1, f(b) = 0 \quad \therefore f(x)$ 的最值在 $(0,1)$ 内取到 $\therefore x = a, x = b$ 必为极值点

$$\text{由费马定理可知: } f'(a) = 0, f'(b) = 0 \quad f(x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0) + \frac{f''(\xi)}{2}(x - x_0)^2$$

$$\text{令 } x = a, x_0 = b, \text{ 则 } f(a) = f(b) + f'(b)(a - b) + \frac{f''(\xi)}{2}(a - b)^2 \quad \therefore 1 = \frac{f''(\xi)(a - b)^2}{2}$$

$$\therefore a - b \in (0,1) \text{ 且 } a \neq b \quad \therefore (a - b)^2 \in (0,1) \quad \text{故 } f''(\xi) = \frac{2}{(a - b)^2} > 2$$

2010 年高数上期中试题答案

一、填空题

1. e

$$\text{解析: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{e^x - a}{x(x-1)} \text{ 极限存在} \quad \therefore a = e$$

2. $(-1, -\frac{1}{e^2})$

$$\text{解析: } y'' = 4(x+1)e^{2x} = 0, \quad x = -1 \quad y = -e^{-2}$$

3. -2

$$\text{解析: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 2x + e^{2ax} - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2\cos 2x + 2ae^{2ax}}{1} = 2 + 2a \quad \therefore 2 + 2a = a \quad a = -2$$

$$4. y = -\frac{2}{9}x$$

解析: $t=0$ 时, $x=0, y=0$ \therefore 切点为 $(0,0)$ $\left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_{t=0} = \frac{\dot{y}}{\dot{x}} = \frac{2t-2}{3t^2+9} = -\frac{2}{9} \quad \therefore y = -\frac{2}{9}x.$

$$5. y = x + \frac{1}{e}$$

解析: 设渐近线为 $y=kx+b$, 则 $k = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x \ln(e + \frac{1}{x})}{x} = 1$

$$b = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} [f(x) - kx] = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} [x \ln(e + \frac{1}{x}) - x] = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \ln(1 + \frac{1}{ex}) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{e} \ln(1 + \frac{1}{ex})^{ex} = \frac{1}{e}$$

二、选择题

1. C

解析: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \arctan \frac{1}{2-x} = -1 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \arctan \frac{1}{2-x} = 1 \quad \therefore$ 为跳跃间断点.

2. D

解析: $\because f(0)=0 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} x^2 g(0) = 0 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1-\cos x}{\sqrt{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{1}{2}x^2}{\sqrt{x}} = 0 \quad f'_-(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{x^2 g(x) - f(0)}{x} = 0$

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

3. C

解析: $f'(x) > 0$ 单调增, $f''(x) < 0$ 为凸函数.

4. A

解析: $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x - a} = f'(a) = -1$

三、计算题

$$1. \frac{3}{2}$$

解析: 原式 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1+x)x - (1-e^{-x})}{x(1-e^{-x})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 + x - 1 + e^{-x}}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x + 1 - e^{-x}}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 + e^{-x}}{2} = \frac{3}{2}$

2. $\cos 3$

解析: 原式 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1+x)x - (1-e^{-x})}{x(1-e^{-x})} = (\cos 3) \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} \frac{\ln(x-3)}{\ln(e^x - e^3)} = (\cos 3) \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} \frac{\frac{1}{x-3}}{\frac{e^x}{e^x - e^3}} = (\cos 3) \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} \frac{1 - e^{3-x}}{x-3}$
 $= (\cos 3) \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} \frac{e^{3-x}}{1} = \cos 3$

$$3. \frac{1}{x\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

解析: $y = \ln \frac{2x}{(\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{1-x})^2} = \ln(2x) - 2\ln(\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{1-x}) \quad y' = \frac{1}{x} - 2 \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x}} - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{1-x}}}{\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{1-x}}$
 $= \frac{1}{x} + \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2} + 1-x^2} = \frac{1}{x\sqrt{1-x^2}}$

$$4. \frac{2e^2 - 3e}{4}$$

解析: $t=0$ 时, $\dot{x}=6t+2=2$ $\ddot{x}=6$ $t=0$ 时, $y=1$

$$\dot{y}e^y \sin t + e^y \cos t - \dot{y} = 0 \quad \dot{y} = e$$

$$(\ddot{y}e^y + \dot{y}^2 e^y) \sin t + \dot{y}e^y \cos t + \dot{y}e^y \cos t - e^y \sin t - \ddot{y} = 0 \quad \ddot{y} = 2e^2$$

$$\therefore \left. \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} \right|_{t=0} = \left. \frac{\ddot{y} - \ddot{y}}{\dot{x}^3} \right|_{t=0} = \frac{2 \times 2e^2 - 6e}{2^3} = \frac{2e^2 - 3e}{4}$$

$$5. \ln x = \ln 2 + \frac{(x-2)}{2} - \frac{(x-2)^2}{2 \cdot 2^2} + \dots + (-1)^{n+1} \frac{(x-2)^n}{n \cdot 2^n} + o((x-2)^n)$$

四、解答题

$$1. (1) \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x)}{x-a} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f'(x)}{1} = f'(a) \quad \therefore A = f'(a)$$

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

$$\therefore g'(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{f'(x)(x-a) - f(x)}{(x-a)^2} & x \neq a \\ \frac{f''(a)}{2} & x = a \end{cases}$$

$$(3) \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f'(x)(x-a) - f(x)}{(x-a)^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f''(x)(x-a) + f'(x) - f'(x)}{2(x-a)} = \frac{f''(a)}{2} \quad \therefore g'(x) \text{ 在 } x=a \text{ 处连续.}$$

$$2. (1) x \in [-2, 0] \quad x+2 \in [0, 2] \quad f(x) = kf(x+2) = k(x+2)[(x+2)^2 - 4] = k(x+2)(x+4)x$$

$$(2) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x(x^2 - 4) - f(0)}{x} = -4 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{k(x+2)(x+4)x - f(0)}{x} = 8k \quad 8k = -4 \Rightarrow k = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$3. \text{ 令 } T(x) = f(x) - 2x, \text{ 则 } T(1) = 3 \quad T(5) = -9 \quad T(6) = 0 \quad \therefore T(x) \text{ 在 } [1, 5] \text{ 上连续}$$

$$\therefore \exists \delta \in (1, 5), \text{ 使 } T(\delta) = 0 \quad \text{令 } F(x) = [f(x) - 2x]e^{g(x)}, \text{ 则 } F(\delta) = 0 \quad F(6) = 0$$

由罗尔定理可知: $\exists \xi \in (\delta, 6)$, 使 $F'(\xi) = 0$, 即

$$[f'(\xi) - 2 + f(\xi)g'(\xi) - 2\xi g'(\xi)]e^{g(\xi)} = 0 \quad \therefore \exists a \in (1, 6), \text{ 使 } f'(a) + g'(a)[f(a) - 2a] = 2$$



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