



同济大学

TONGJI UNIVERSITY
SHANGHAI

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

1. 极限 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \sqrt{\cos 2x}}{\sin \sin x^2}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \sqrt{1 + \cos 2x}}{x^2} \cdot \frac{x^2}{\sin x^2} \cdot \frac{\sin x^2}{\sin \sin x^2} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\frac{1}{2}(\cos 2x - 1)}{x^2} \quad (1+x)^n - 1 \sim nx \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\frac{1}{2}(-\frac{1}{2}(2x)^2)}{x^2} = 1. \quad \cos x - 1 \sim -\frac{1}{2}x^2 \end{aligned}$$

2. 设 $f(x) = \begin{cases} \ln(1+x^4), & -\infty < x \leq 1 \\ Ae^{\arctan x}, & 1 < x < +\infty \end{cases}$ $f(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上连续.

则 $A =$ _____

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } f(1) &= f(1) = \ln 2, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \ln(1+x^4) = \ln 2 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} Ae^{\arctan x} = Ae^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \\ \Rightarrow A &= e^{-\frac{\pi}{4}} \ln 2. \end{aligned}$$

3. 曲线 $y = \frac{x}{x-1} + \ln(2+3e^x)$ 的斜渐近线方程为

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } k_+ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} y/x = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{x-1} + \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln(2+3e^x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{3e^x}{2+3e^x} = 1 \\ b_+ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (y - k_+ x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x}{x-1} + \ln(2+3e^x) - x \\ &= 1 + \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \ln\left(\frac{2+3e^x}{e^x}\right) = 1 + \ln 3. \end{aligned}$$

$$k_- = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} y/x = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{1}{x-1} + \frac{\ln(2+3e^x)}{x} = 0$$

$$y = x + (1 + \ln 3).$$

4. 设 $y = \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2})$, 则 $\frac{dy}{dx} =$ _____

$$y' = \frac{1 + \frac{2x}{2\sqrt{1+x^2}}}{x + \sqrt{1+x^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$$

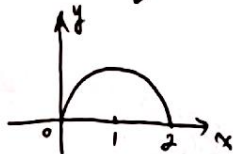
$$y' = \left[(1+x^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \right]' = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot (1+x^2)^{-\frac{3}{2}} \cdot 2x$$

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

5. 函数 $y = \sqrt{2x-x^2}$ 的单调增加区间为 _____

$$\text{解: } y' = \frac{2-2x}{2\sqrt{2x-x^2}} \geq 0 \Rightarrow x \in [0, 1].$$

$$\text{变形: } y^2 + (x-1)^2 = 1, y \geq 0.$$



6. 设 $y = f(x)$ 由 $\begin{cases} x = t - \arctan t \\ y = \ln(1+t^2) \end{cases}$ 确定, 则 $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} =$ _____

$$\text{解: } \frac{dx}{dt} = 1 - \frac{1}{1+t^2} = \frac{t^2}{1+t^2}, \quad \frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{2t}{1+t^2}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy/dt}{dx/dt} = \frac{2t}{t^2} = \frac{2}{t}$$

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

7. 设 $x_n \leq y_n \leq z_n (n=1, 2, \dots)$, 且 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (z_n - x_n) = 0$,

则 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} y_n$ 不一定存在 C.

夹逼准则, 条件变弱. $x_n = y_n = z_n = n$.
 $x_n = y_n = z_n = 0$.

8. 设 $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1 - \cos x^2}{x^2}, & x > 0 \\ g(x) \sin x^2, & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$ 其中 $g(x)$ 为有界函数;

则 $f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处, 导数为零 D.

$$f(0) = 0, \quad f'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} g(x) \sin x^2 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^2 g(x) = 0 \quad (\text{无穷小乘有界})$$

$$f(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x^2}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2}x^4}{x^2} = 0, \quad \text{连续}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{g(x) \sin x^2}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x g(x) = 0.$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x^2}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2}x^4}{x^2} = 0, \quad \text{导数为 0.}$$

9. 设曲线C的方程为 $y=f(x)$, $x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$, 不一定正确的

- ① 若 $f(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上单增, 则 $f'(0) > 0$. $y=x^3$
- ② 若 $f'(0) > 0$, 则 $f(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上单增. $y = \frac{\sin x}{x}$
- ③ 若 $(0, f(0))$ 是曲线C的拐点, 则 $f''(0) = 0$. $y = x^{\frac{1}{2}}$
- ④ 若 $f''(0) = 0$, 则 $(0, f(0))$ 是曲线C的拐点. $y = x^4$

10. 设 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时, $f(x), g(x)$ 分别是 x 的 n 阶和 m 阶的无穷小, 在下列命题中, 正确的个数是

- ① $f(x)g(x)$ 是 x 的 $m+n$ 阶无穷小. ✓
- ② 若 $n > m$, 则 $\frac{f(x)}{g(x)}$ 是 x 的 $n-m$ 阶无穷小. ✓
- ③ 若 $n \leq m$, 则 $f(x) - g(x)$ 是 x 的 n 阶无穷小. ✗

$f(x) = l_1 x^n + o(x^n), g(x) = l_2 x^m + o(x^m)$.

= 1. 计算极限 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\arctan x}{x} \right)^{\frac{1}{x^2}}$

原式 = $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^{\frac{1}{x^2} \ln \left(\frac{\arctan x}{x} \right)}$
 = $\exp \left\{ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x^2} \left(\frac{\arctan x}{x} - 1 \right) \right\}$
 = $\exp \left\{ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\arctan x - x}{x^3} \right\}$
 = $e^{-\frac{1}{3}}$

2. 计算极限 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} - \cos x}{x^4}$

原式 = $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x^4} \left[\left(1 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{24}x^4 + o(x^4) \right) - \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{24}x^4 + o(x^4) \right) \right]$
 = $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x^4} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{8}x^4 - \frac{1}{24}x^4 + o(x^4) \right)$
 = $\frac{1}{12}$

洛必达三次也可以算出.

3. 设 $f(x) = e^x \sin x$, 求 $f^{(n)}(x)$.

解: $f'(x) = e^x (\sin x + \cos x)$
 $= e^x \cdot \sqrt{2} \sin \left(x + \frac{\pi}{4} \right)$
 $f''(x) = e^x \cdot \sqrt{2} \cdot \left(\sin \left(x + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) + \cos \left(x + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \right)$
 $= (\sqrt{2})^2 e^x \left(\sin \left(x + \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot 2 \right) \right)$
 $f^{(n)}(x) = (\sqrt{2})^n e^x \sin \left(x + \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot n \right)$

归纳假设.

$f^{(n+1)}(x) = (\sqrt{2})^n e^x \left[\sin \left(x + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) + \cos \left(x + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \right]$
 $= (\sqrt{2})^{n+1} e^x \sin \left(x + \frac{\pi}{4} (n+1) \right)$

4. 设 $y=y(x)$ 由方程 $e^{x+y} + xy = x^2 + \cos 2x$ 确定求 $y'(0)$.

解: 代入 $x=0, e^y = 1 \Rightarrow y(0) = 0$.

求导: $e^{x+y}(1+y') + y + xy' = 2x - 2\sin 2x$

代入 $x=0, e^0(1+y'(0)) + 0 = 0 \Rightarrow y'(0) = -1$.

求导: $e^{x+y}(1+y')^2 + e^{x+y} \cdot y'' + y' + y' + xy'' = 2 - 4\cos 2x$

代入 $x=0, e^0(1+(-1))^2 + y''(0) + (-1) + (-1) = 2 - 4$

$\Rightarrow y''(0) - 2 = -2, y''(0) = 0$.

5. 求函数 $y = \frac{\ln x}{x}$ 的单调区间及其图形的凹或凸的区间.

解: $y' = \frac{\frac{1}{x} \cdot x - \ln x}{x^2} = \frac{1 - \ln x}{x^2}$

$y'' = \frac{-\frac{1}{x^2} \cdot x^2 - 2x(1 - \ln x)}{x^4} = \frac{2 \ln x - 3}{x^3}$

$(0, e], y' \geq 0, \uparrow, [e, +\infty), y' \leq 0, \downarrow$

$(0, e^{\frac{3}{2}}], y'' \leq 0, \text{凸}, [e^{\frac{3}{2}}, +\infty), y'' \geq 0, \text{凹}$



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6. 证明: 当 $x > 0$ 时, 有 $\frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} < \ln(x+\sqrt{1+x^2}) < x$.

证: 令 $f(x) = \ln(x+\sqrt{1+x^2})$, 在 $(0, x)$ 上用 Lagrange

$$\exists \xi \in (0, x) \text{ s.t. } \frac{(x-0)}{\sqrt{1+\xi^2}} = f(x) - f(0)$$

$$\text{即 } \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+\xi^2}} = \ln(x+\sqrt{1+x^2}).$$

$$\text{由 } \xi \in (0, x), \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\xi^2}} < 1, \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\xi^2}} > \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$$

$$\text{故 } \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} < \ln(x+\sqrt{1+x^2}) < x.$$

三. 讨论函数 $f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln(x^{2n} + 2^n)}{n}$, $(x > 0)$ 的连续性!

$$f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \ln \left((x^{2n} + 2^n)^{\frac{1}{n}} \right) = \ln \left(\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (x^{2n} + 2^n)^{\frac{1}{n}} \right)$$

$$= \ln(\max\{x^2, 2\})$$

$$\text{即 } f(x) = \begin{cases} \ln x^2, & x \geq \sqrt{2} \\ \ln 2, & 0 < x < \sqrt{2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \sqrt{2}} f(x) = \ln 2$$

f 在 \mathbb{R} 上连续.

$$\left(\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (a^n + b^n + c^n)^{\frac{1}{n}} = \max\{a, b, c\} \right)_{a, b, c > 0}$$

四. 当 $n \rightarrow \infty$ 时, 若 $e - (1 + \frac{1}{n})^n \sim an^{-b}$ ($b > 0$).

求 a, b 的值.

解: 由 Taylor.

$$(1 + \frac{1}{n})^n = e^{n \ln(1 + \frac{1}{n})} = e^{n(\frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{2n^2} + o(\frac{1}{n^2}))} = e^{1 - \frac{1}{2n} + o(\frac{1}{n})}$$

$$e - (1 + \frac{1}{n})^n = e - e^{1 - \frac{1}{2n} + o(\frac{1}{n})} = e(1 - e^{-\frac{1}{2n} + o(\frac{1}{n})}) \sim \frac{e}{2n}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e - (1 + \frac{1}{n})^n}{an^{-b}} = 1 \text{ 得 } a = \frac{e}{2}, b = 1.$$

五. 求极限 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left(\frac{m}{1-x^m} - \frac{n}{1-x^n} \right)$, 其中 m, n 是任意给定的正整数, $m \neq n$.

$$\text{解: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left(\frac{m}{1-x^m} - \frac{n}{1-x^n} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left(\frac{m - nx^n - n + mx^m}{(1-x^m)(1-x^n)} \right) \text{ 洛必达前先用等价无穷小}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{m - n + nx^m - mx^n}{[-m(x-1)] \cdot [-n(x-1)]}$$

$$\stackrel{\frac{0}{0}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{mnx^{m-1} - mnx^{n-1}}{2mn(x-1)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^{m-1} - x^{n-1}}{2(x-1)} \text{ 讨论 } m, n$$

$$m=1, n>1, \text{原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1-x^{n-1}}{2(x-1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{-(n-1)x^{n-2}}{2} = \frac{1-n}{2}$$

$$n=1, m>1, \text{原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^{m-1}-1}{2(x-1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(m-1)x^{m-2}}{2} = \frac{m-1}{2}$$

$$m>1, n>1, \text{原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(m-1)x^{m-2} - (n-1)x^{n-2}}{2} = \frac{(m-1)-(n-1)}{2} = \frac{m-n}{2}$$

$$\text{综上得原式} = \frac{m-n}{2}$$

六. 设函数 $f(x)$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 上连续, 在 $(0, 1)$ 内可导, $f(0) = 1$,

$f(1) = \frac{1}{2}$, 且 $f(x)$ 在 $(0, 1)$ 内至多有一个零点, 证明:

存在 $\xi \in (0, 1)$, 使得 $f'(\xi) + f^2(\xi) = 0$.

思考: $f \rightarrow F$

↓ 中值定理

$$f'(\xi) \leftarrow F'(\xi)$$

$$\text{构造 } F, f'(x) + f^2(x) = 0.$$

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

$$\frac{f'}{f} = [\ln f]'$$

$$\frac{f'}{f^2} = \left[\frac{1}{f} \right]'$$

由 $\frac{f''}{f'} + 1 = 0$.

↓ $[-\frac{1}{f'}]' + [x]' = C$

考虑 $F(x) = x - \frac{1}{f'(x)}$.

Case I. $f(x)$ 无零点.

令 $F(x) = x - \frac{1}{f'(x)}$.

$F(0) = -1, F(1) = 1 - 2 = -1$

$F(0) = F(1)$. 由 Rolle 中值定理.

$\exists \xi \in (0, 1), F'(\xi) = 0$.

$F'(x) = 1 + \frac{f''(x)}{f'(x)} = \frac{1}{f'(x)} [f'(x) + f''(x)]$.

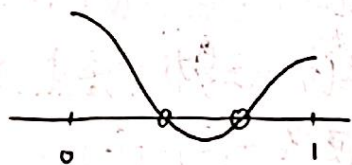
$\Rightarrow f''(\xi) + f'(\xi) = 0$.

Case II. $f(x)$ 只有一个零点, $f(x_0) = 0$.

思考: 有 x_0 点信息 $f(x_0) = 0$. 能否说明 $f'(x_0) = 0$?

\rightsquigarrow 费马引理. x_0 若是极值点, 则有 $f'(x_0) = 0$.

极小值. 若有 $\eta, f(\eta) < 0$



则 $(0, \eta)$ 上, $f(0) \cdot f(\eta) < 0$.

$(\eta, 1)$ 上, $f(\eta) \cdot f(1) < 0$. 在 $(0, \eta), (\eta, 1)$ 上分别存在至少一个零点.

与题意矛盾. 因此有 $f(x) \geq 0$.

又仅有一个零点 $f(x_0) = 0$. 故 x_0 为最小值点.

由费马引理, $f'(x_0) = 0$. 即 $f'(x_0) + f''(x_0) = 0$.