

1. 解: 因为  $f(x) = \frac{\cos x}{1-e^x}$ , 所以  $f(x) + f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = \frac{\cos x}{1-e^x} + \frac{\cos \frac{1}{x}}{1-e^{\frac{1}{x}}}$ , 显然定义域为

$$1-e^x \neq 0 \cup 1-e^{\frac{1}{x}} \neq 0 \cup x \neq 0 \iff x \in (-\infty, 0) \cup (0, +\infty). \square$$

2. 解: 显然有

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x + 5 \ln(1+x)}{5x + \ln^2(1+x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 + 5 \cdot \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x}}{5 + \frac{\ln^2(1+x)}{x}} = \frac{1 + 5 \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x}}{5 + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln^2(1+x)}{x}} = \frac{1 + 5 \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x}}{5 + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2}{x}} = \frac{6}{5}. \square$$

3. 解: 因为  $y = \operatorname{arccot} \sqrt{1-x}$ , 所以

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

$$\text{因此可得 } dy|_{x=-1} = \frac{1}{2(2-x)\sqrt{1-x}} \Big|_{x=-1} dx = \frac{1}{2(2+1)\sqrt{1+1}} dx = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{12} dx. \square$$

4. 解: 显然可得

$$\begin{aligned} f'_-(0) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{e^{\frac{x}{2}} + \cos x - 2}{x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\left(1 + \frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2 + o(x^2)\right) + \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + o(x^2)\right) - 2}{x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\frac{x}{2} - \frac{x^2}{4} + o(x^2)}{x} = \frac{1}{2}. \square \end{aligned}$$

或

$$\begin{aligned} f'_-(0) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{e^{\frac{x}{2}} + \cos x - 2}{x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\frac{1}{2}e^{\frac{x}{2}} + \sin x}{1} = \frac{1}{2}. \square \end{aligned}$$

5. 解: 拐点是二阶导数左右异号的点.  $\square$

6. 解: 利用高阶求导公式即可

$$y = \cos(5x) \implies y^{(n)} = 5^n \cdot \cos\left(5x + n \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \implies y^{(n)}(0) = 5^n \cos\left(\frac{n\pi}{2}\right). \square$$

7. 解: 先作变形有  $f(x) = \frac{x}{1-x} = x \cdot \frac{1}{1-x}$ , 则

$$f(x) = x \cdot \left(\sum_{k=0}^{n-1} x^k + o(x^{n-1})\right) = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} x^{k+1} + o(x^n). \square$$

8. 解: 对  $y = \sqrt{2x-1}$  求导可得

$$y' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2x-1}} \Rightarrow y'|_{x=5} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2 \cdot 5 - 1}} = \frac{1}{3}$$

因此可得切线方程为  $y = \frac{1}{3}(x-5) + 3 \Leftrightarrow x - 3y + 4 = 0$ .  $\square$

9. 解: D.

对于 A: 缺少极限存在的前提; 对于 B: 导数极限定理可知; 对于 C: 考虑尖点, 导数不存在.  $\square$

10. 解: C.

因为  $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^{\alpha^2} \sin\left(\frac{1}{e^x+1}\right), & x > 0 \\ 0, & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$  在  $x=0$  处可导, 则

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^{\alpha^2} \sin\left(\frac{1}{e^x+1}\right) = \sin\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^{\alpha^2} = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha^2 > 0$$

再利用可导的定义有  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(x)-f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x)-f(0)}{x} = 0$ , 则

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x)-f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x^{\alpha^2} \sin\left(\frac{1}{e^x+1}\right)}{x} = \sin\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^{\alpha^2-1} = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha^2 - 1 > 0$$

综上可得  $\alpha \in (-\infty, -1) \cup (1, +\infty)$ .  $\square$

11. 解:

因为  $e^{3x^{\frac{1}{5}}} - 1$  与  $ax^b \ln(x+1)$  为等价无穷小, 则有

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{3x^{\frac{1}{5}}} - 1}{ax^b \ln(x+1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3x^{\frac{1}{5}}}{ax^{b+1}} = 1$$

比较系数可得  $a = 3$ ,  $b = -\frac{4}{5}$ .  $\square$

12. 解: 利用泰勒公式即可

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+\tan x} - \sqrt{1+x}}{x^3} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\left(1 + \frac{1}{2}\tan x + o(x)\right) - \left(1 + \frac{1}{2}x + o(x)\right)}{x^3} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2}(\tan x - x) + o(x)}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3}x^3}{x^3} = \frac{1}{6}. \square \end{aligned}$$

或者

$$\begin{aligned}
\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+\tan x} - \sqrt{1+x}}{x^3} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\sqrt{1+\tan x} - 1) - (\sqrt{1+x} - 1)}{x^3} \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2}\tan x + o(x)\right) - \left(\frac{1}{2}x + o(x)\right)}{x^3} \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2}(\tan x - x) + o(x)}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3}x^3}{x^3} = \frac{1}{6}. \square
\end{aligned}$$

或者

$$\begin{aligned}
\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+\tan x} - \sqrt{1+x}}{x^3} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\sqrt{1+\tan x})^2 - (\sqrt{1+x})^2}{x^3(\sqrt{1+\tan x} + \sqrt{1+x})} \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x - x}{x^3(\sqrt{1+\tan x} + \sqrt{1+x})} \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{3}x^3}{2x^3} = \frac{1}{6}. \square
\end{aligned}$$

13. 解: 利用夹逼准则放缩即可

$$\begin{aligned}
\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{k}{n^2 + n + n} &\leq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{1}{n^2 + n + 1} + \frac{2}{n^2 + n + 2} + \cdots + \frac{n}{n^2 + n + n} \right) \leq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{k}{n^2 + n + 1} \\
&\leq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{n(n+1)}{2}}{n^2 + n + 1} \leq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{1}{n^2 + n + 1} + \frac{2}{n^2 + n + 2} + \cdots + \frac{n}{n^2 + n + n} \right) \leq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{n(n+1)}{2}}{n^2 + n + 1} \\
&\leq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{1}{n^2 + n + 1} + \frac{2}{n^2 + n + 2} + \cdots + \frac{n}{n^2 + n + n} \right) \leq \frac{1}{2}
\end{aligned}$$

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

14. 解: 利用幂指化即可

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

而

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x^2} \ln \left( 1 + \arctan \frac{2}{x} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\arctan \frac{2}{x}}{x^2} = 0$$

$$\text{所以 } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( 1 + \arctan \frac{2}{x} \right)^{\frac{1}{x^2}} = e^0 = 1. \square$$

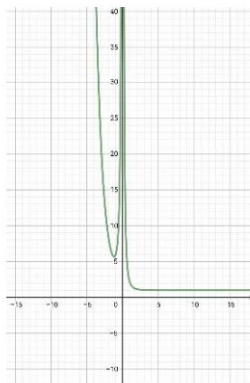
注: 本题出的很烂, 简单判断一下这里是  $1^0$  型, 答案显然是 1.

15. 解: 题目已经说了求水平渐近线, 那我们直接取极限即可

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

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

因此水平渐近线为  $y = 1$ .  $\square$



16. 解: 求微分直接求导即可

$$\begin{aligned} y = f(\arcsin \sqrt{x}) &\implies y' = f'(\arcsin \sqrt{x}) \cdot (\arcsin \sqrt{x})' \\ &= f'(\arcsin \sqrt{x}) \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - (\sqrt{x})^2}} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} = \frac{f'(\arcsin \sqrt{x})}{2\sqrt{x(1-x)}} \end{aligned}$$

因此可得  $dy = \frac{f'(\arcsin \sqrt{x})}{2\sqrt{x(1-x)}} dx$ .  $\square$

17. 解: 利用莱布尼茨法则和高阶导数公式即可

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) = x \ln(1+x) &\implies f^{(n)}(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n C_n^k \cdot x^{(n-k)} \cdot [\ln(1+x)]^{(k)} \\ &= x [\ln(1+x)]^{(n)} + n x' [\ln(1+x)]^{(n-1)} \\ &= x \cdot \frac{(-1)^{n-1} \cdot (n-1)!}{(x+1)^n} + n \frac{(-1)^{n-2} \cdot (n-2)!}{(x+1)^{n-1}}. \square \\ &= (-1)^n \frac{(n-2)!}{(x+1)^{n-1}} \left[ n - \frac{x(n-1)}{x+1} \right] = (-1)^n \frac{(n+x)(n-2)!}{(x+1)^n}. \square \end{aligned}$$

18. 解: 求导判断单调性即可

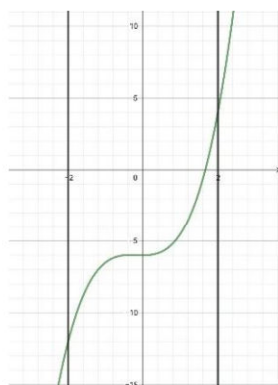
$$y = x^3 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 - 6 \implies y' = 3x^2 + x = x(3x+1) = 0 \implies x = 0, x = -\frac{1}{3}$$

则当  $x \in (-\infty, -\frac{1}{3}) \cup (0, +\infty)$  时,  $y' > 0$ ,  $y$  递增; 当  $x \in (-\frac{1}{3}, 0)$  时,  $y' < 0$ ,  $y$  递减, 则

存在极小值点  $x = 0$  和极大值点  $x = -\frac{1}{3}$ , 求解可得

$$y(0) = -6, y\left(-\frac{1}{3}\right) = -\frac{323}{54}, y(-2) = -12, y(2) = 4$$

因此最大值为 4，最大值点为  $x = 2$ ；最小值为 -12，最小值点为  $x = -2$ .  $\square$



19. 解：利用参数方程求导即可

$$\begin{cases} \sin t - x e^x + t = 0 \\ y = \sin t + t \end{cases} \iff \begin{cases} \cos t dt - (x+1)e^x dx + dt = 0 \\ dy = \cos t dt + dt \end{cases} \implies \begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{1 + \cos t}{(x+1)e^x} \\ \frac{dy}{dt} = 1 + \cos t \end{cases}$$

则有

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{1 + \cos t}{\frac{1 + \cos t}{(x+1)e^x}} = (x+1)e^x$$

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$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{dy}{dx} \right) = \frac{d(x+1)e^x}{dx} = (x+2)e^x. \square$$

20. 解：定义域  $x \neq 2 \cup e^{\frac{x^2}{x-2}} - 1 \neq 0 \iff x \neq 2, 0$ ，那么

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

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

则  $x = 0$  是第一类间断点，属于可去间断点，又

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

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

则  $x = 2$  是第一类间断点，属于跳跃间断点，在其他定义域内  $f(x)$  均连续.  $\square$

21. 解：构造  $f(x) = \sin \frac{x}{2} - \frac{x}{\pi}$ ,  $x \in (0, \pi)$ ，求导可得

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2} - \frac{1}{\pi} = 0 \implies \cos \frac{x}{2} = \frac{2}{\pi} \implies x = 2 \arccos \frac{2}{\pi}$$

因为  $\cos \frac{x}{2}$  在  $x \in (0, \pi)$  内单调, 因此导函数有且仅有一个零点  $x = 2 \arccos \frac{2}{\pi}$ , 即  $f(x)$  的最小值出现在端点处, 则有

$$f(x) > f(0) = 0, f(x) > f(\pi) = 0$$

则当  $x \in (0, \pi)$  时, 有  $\sin \frac{x}{2} > \frac{x}{\pi}$ .  $\square$

22. 证明: 利用微分方程即可

(1) 表达式等价于

$$2xf(x) + f'(x) = 0 \iff \frac{dy}{dx} + 2xy = 0 \iff \frac{1}{y} dy + 2x dx = 0 \iff \ln y + x^2 = C$$

即可得到  $y = e^{-x^2+C} \iff ye^{x^2} = C' \iff e^{x^2} f(x) = C'$ , 则我们可以构造  $G(x) = e^{x^2} f(x)$ ,

且有  $G(a) = G(b) = 0$ , 则  $\exists \xi \in (a, b)$ , s.t.  $G'(\xi) = 0$ , 即

$$G'(\xi) = e^{\xi^2} f(\xi) \cdot 2\xi + e^{\xi^2} f'(\xi) = e^{\xi^2} (2\xi f(\xi) + f'(\xi)) = 0$$

即  $2\xi f(\xi) + f'(\xi) = 0$ .  $\square$

(2) 观察可得(2)式为(1)的导数, 又因为  $G'(b) = e^{b^2} (2bf(b) + f'(b)) = 0$ , 则  $\exists \eta \in (a, b)$ , s.t.

$$G''(\eta) = e^{\eta^2} (2f(\eta) + 2\eta f'(\eta) + f''(\eta)) = 0$$

即  $2f(\eta) + 2\eta f'(\eta) + f''(\eta) = 0$ .  $\square$