

23 秋微积分先修试题解答

一. 选择题

1. 答案: (B)

解析: 若 $f'(0)$ 存在, 则

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} f[\ln(1+h)] = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f[0 + \ln(1+h)] - f(0)}{\ln(1+h)} = f'(0) \text{ 存在; 若}$$

$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} f[\ln(1+h)]$ 存在, 则

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} \stackrel{x = \ln(1+h)}{h = e^x - 1} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f[\ln(1+h)]}{\ln(1+h)} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f[\ln(1+h)]}{h}$$

存在.

2. 答案: (D)

解析:

$$\begin{aligned} f'(-x) &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(-x + \Delta x) - f(-x)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x - \Delta x) - f(x)}{\Delta x} \\ &= - \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x - \Delta x) - f(x)}{-\Delta x} = -f'(x) \end{aligned}$$

即 $f'(x)$ 是奇函数.

3. 答案: (C)

解析:

$$\int_0^1 f(ax) dx \stackrel{ax=t}{=} \frac{1}{a} \int_0^a f(t) dt = \frac{1}{a} [F(t)|_0^a] = \frac{1}{a} [F(a) - F(0)].$$

4. 答案: (C)

$$[f(x)g(x)]'|_{x=x_0} = [f'(x)g(x) + f(x)g'(x)]|_{x=x_0} = f'(x_0)g(x_0) + f(x_0)g'(x_0) = 0$$

即 x_0 是 $f(x)g(x)$ 的驻点.

不妨设 $f'(x_0), g'(x_0) > 0$, 则存在 $\delta > 0$ 使得

$$x \in (x_0 - \delta, x_0) \cup (x_0, x_0 + \delta) \text{ 时, } \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0}, \frac{g(x) - g(x_0)}{x - x_0} > 0. \text{ 因}$$

此, $\frac{f(x)g(x)}{(x - x_0)^2} > 0, f(x)g(x) > 0$. 当 $f'(x_0), g'(x_0) < 0$ 时, 类似可

证. 因此, $f(x_0)g(x_0) = 0$ 是极小值.

5. 答案: (D)

解析:

$$\begin{aligned} 5 &= \int_0^\pi [f(x) + f''(x)] \sin x \, dx = \int_0^\pi f(x) \sin x \, dx + \int_0^\pi f''(x) \sin x \, dx \\ &= \int_0^\pi f(x) \sin x \, dx + f'(x) \sin x \Big|_0^\pi - \int_0^\pi f'(x) \cos x \, dx \\ &= \int_0^\pi f(x) \sin x \, dx - \left[f(x) \cos x \Big|_0^\pi + \int_0^\pi f(x) \sin x \, dx \right] \\ &= f(\pi) + f(0) = 2 + f(0) \end{aligned}$$

因此, $f(0) = 3$.

二. 填空题

6. 答案: 2

解析:

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

7. 答案: $\sqrt[3]{\frac{15}{4}}$

解析: $f(2) - f(1) = f'(\xi)(2-1)$, $16-1=4\xi^3$, $\xi = \sqrt[3]{\frac{15}{4}}$.

8. 答案: 0

解析:

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \ln^2 x \cdot \ln \left(1 + \frac{x}{\ln x} \right) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \ln^2 x \cdot \frac{x}{\ln x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x \ln x = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln x}{\frac{1}{x}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{-\frac{1}{x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (-x) = 0\end{aligned}$$

9. 答案: 0

解析:

$$y = x^2 e^{x^2} = x^2 \left(1 + x^2 + \frac{x^4}{2!} + o(x^4) \right) = x^2 + x^4 + \frac{1}{2} x^6 + o(x^6).$$

因此, $a_5 = 0$, $y^{(5)}(0) = 5! a_5 = 0$.

10. 答案: $\frac{\pi}{4e^2}$

解析:

$$\begin{aligned}\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{e^{x+1} + e^{3-x}} &= \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{d(e^x)}{e^{2x+1} + e^3} = \frac{1}{e^2} \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{d(e^{x-1})}{e^{2(x-1)} + 1} \\ &= \frac{1}{e^2} [\arctan(e^{x-1})]_1^{+\infty} = \frac{1}{e^2} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) = \frac{\pi}{4e^2}\end{aligned}$$

三. 解答题

11. 解析: 当 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时, $f(x) \sim -x^2$, $x^n f(x) \sim -x^{n+2}$,

$$\ln \cos x^2 = \ln(1 + \cos x^2 - 1) \sim \cos x^2 - 1 \sim -\frac{1}{2}x^4,$$

$e^{\sin^2 x} - 1 \sim \sin^2 x \sim x^2$. 因此, $2 < n + 2 < 4$, $0 < n < 2$, $n = 1$.

12. 解析: 因为 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} g(x) = g(0) = 0$, 所以

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} g(x) \sin \frac{1}{x} = 0 = f(0), \text{ 即 } f(x) \text{ 在 } x = 0 \text{ 处连续. 又因}$$

$$\text{为 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{g(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{g(x) - g(0)}{x} = g'(0) = 0, \text{ 所以}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{g(x)}{x} \sin \frac{1}{x} = 0, \text{ 即 } f(x) \text{ 在 } x = 0 \text{ 处可导, 且}$$

$$f'(0) = 0.$$

13. 解析: 因为 $f''(x) \neq 0$, 所以 $f'(x + \theta h) - f'(x) \neq 0$.

$$\begin{aligned}
\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \theta &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\theta h}{f'(x + \theta h) - f'(x)} \cdot \frac{f'(x + \theta h) - f'(x)}{h} \\
&= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\theta h}{f'(x + \theta h) - f'(x)} \cdot \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(x + \theta h) - f'(x)}{h} \\
&= \frac{1}{f''(x)} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} - f'(x)}{h} = \frac{1}{f''(x)} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x) - f'(x)h}{h^2} \\
&= \frac{1}{f''(x)} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2!} f''(x)h^2 + o(h^2)}{h^2} = \frac{1}{f''(x)} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2} f''(x)h^2}{h^2} = \frac{1}{2}
\end{aligned}$$

14. 解析: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} [f(e^{x^2}) - 3f(1 + \sin x^2)] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} [2x^2 + o(x^2)],$

$$-2f(1) = 0, \quad f(1) = 0, \quad f(-1) = f(1) = 0.$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
&\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(e^{x^2}) - f(1) + 3f(1) - 3f(1 + \sin x^2)}{x^2} \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(e^{x^2}) - f(1)}{x^2} - 3 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1 + \sin x^2) - f(1)}{x^2} \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(e^{x^2}) - f(1)}{e^{x^2} - 1} - 3 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1 + \sin x^2) - f(1)}{\sin x^2} \\
&= f'(1) - 3f'(1) = -2f'(1) = 2
\end{aligned}$$

因此, $f'(1) = -1, \quad f'(-1) = -f'(1) = 1.$ 切线方程为

$$y - f(-1) = f'(-1)(x + 1), \quad y = x + 1.$$

15. 解析: (1) 设 $F(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt - \frac{1}{2}x^2, \quad F(0) = 0,$

$$F(1) = \int_0^1 f(t) dt - \frac{1}{2} = 0, \quad F(0) = F(1),$$

由罗尔定理可知, 存在

$c \in (0, 1)$, 使得 $F'(c) = 0$, 即 $f(c) - c = 0$, $f(c) = c$.

(2) 设 $G(x) = f(x) - x$, 则 $G(0) = G(c) = G(1)$, 由罗尔定理可知,

存在 $\eta_1 \in (0, c)$, $\eta_2 \in (c, 1)$ 使得 $G(\eta_i) = 0$ ($i = 1, 2$), 即

$f'(\eta_i) - 1 = 0$. 设 $H(x) = e^x [f'(x) - 1]$, 则 $H(\eta_i) = 0$ ($i = 1, 2$), 再

次由罗尔定理可知, 存在 $\xi \in (\eta_1, \eta_2)$ 使得 $H'(\xi) = 0$, 即

$e^\xi [f'(\xi) - 1] + e^\xi f''(\xi) = 0$, $f''(\xi) = 1 - f'(\xi)$.