

总复习(一)

基本概念、求极限的方法

- 一、主要内容
- 二、典型例题

作业集重点题

练习册(上册)

(1) $p.3, 3$

(2) $p.7, 5$

(3) $p.8, 4$

(4) $p.10, 7, 8$

(5) $p.11, 4$

(6) $p.12, 5(1), 6$

(7) $p.15, 5$

(8) $p.17, 6$

(9) $p.20, 5$

(10) $p.22, 10$

(11) $p.23, 2$

(12) $p.26, 8(3),$

(13) $p.27, 10$

(14) $p.28, 5$

(15) $p.30, 5$

(16) $p.31, 4$

(17) $p.32, 7$

(18) $p.33, 1(4), (8); 2$

(19) $p.34, 3, 4$

- (20) *p.36* , 3
- (21) *p.37* , 5
- (22) *p.39* , 10 – 12
- (23) *p.40* , 3
- (24) *p.42* , 1
- (25) *p.43* , 2(1)
- (26) *p.44* , 4, 6
- (27) *p.45* , 1(1)、(2)
- (28) *p.48* , 5
- (29) *p.51* , 3(1), (3)
- (30) *p.52* , 4(3), (4)
- (31) *p.53* , 5(5), 6
- (32) *p.55* , 1(3), 2, 3(2)
- (33) *p.56* , 4(2), 5(3)
- (34) *p.57* , 6 – 8
- (35) *p.58* , 1(4), 2, 3(2)
- (36) *p.59* , 4,5
- (37) *p.60* , 6
- (38) *p.61* ,8
- (39) *p.64* ,5
- (40) *p.65* , 10
- (41) *p.66* , 11
- (42) *p.71* , 1

作业集(总册)

- (1) $p.1, 2$
- (2) $p.2, 4(1), (4), 5$
- (3) $p.3, 6 - 8$
- (4) $p.4, 10$
- (5) $p.5, 2, 3$
- (6) $p.6, 5(1)$
- (7) $p.7, 7, 9$
- (8) $p.8, 10 - 12$
- (9) $p.10, 3$
- (10) $p.11, 4(3), (4), 5$
- (11) $p.12, 6 - 9$

- (12) $p.13, 10$
- (13) $p.17, 1(10), 2, 3$
- (14) $p.18, 1, 2, 3(2)$
- (15) $p.19, 4, 5(1), 6$
- (16) $p.20, 7 - 9$
- (17) $p.21, 10 - 12$
- (18) $p.22, 4$
- (19) $p.23, 5, 6$
- (20) $p.24, 8$

一、主要内容

1. 微分学基本概念

函数、极限、无穷小、无穷大、无穷小的比较(高阶无穷小、同阶无穷小、等价无穷小)、连续、间断点、导数、微分.



2. 几个重要关系

(1) $\{x_n\}$ 收敛 $\iff \{x_n\}$ 有界

(2) $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = \infty \iff f(x)$ 在某 $\overset{\circ}{U}(x_0)$ 内无界

(3) 函数极限与其子列极限 的关系；

(4) 有极限的变量与无穷小 的关系；

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = A \Leftrightarrow f(x) = A + \alpha(x)$$

其中 $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \alpha(x) = 0.$

(5) 无穷大与无穷小的关系；

(6) 几个概念之间的关系

可微 $\Longleftrightarrow$ 可导 $\Rightarrow$ 连续 $\Rightarrow$ 极限存在

3. 求极限的方法

- (1) 极限定义;
- (2) 极限存在的充分必要条件;
- (3) 有关无穷小的运算;
- (4) 极限运算法则;
- (5) 极限存在准则;

- (6) 两个重要极限; 
- (7) 函数的连续性;
- (8) 导数定义;
- (9) 利用微分中值公式;
- (10) 洛必达法则;
- (11) 定积分定义.

二、典型例题

例1

$$\text{设 } f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\ln(1+ax^3)}{x - \arcsin x}, & x < 0 \\ 6, & x = 0 \\ \frac{e^{ax} + x^2 - ax - 1}{x \sin \frac{x}{4}}, & x > 0 \end{cases}, \text{ 问 } a \text{ 为何值时,}$$

$f(x)$ 在 $x = 0$ 处连续; a 为何值时, $x = 0$ 是 $f(x)$ 的可去间断点?

解 $f(0^-) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\ln(1+ax^3)}{x - \arcsin x} \quad \left(\frac{0}{0}\right)$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{ax^3}{x - \arcsin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{3ax^2}{1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\cancel{6ax}}{\frac{1}{\cancel{2}} \cdot \frac{\cancel{-2x}}{(1-x^2)^{3/2}}} = -6a$$

$$f(0^+) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{e^{ax} + x^2 - ax - 1}{x \sin \frac{x}{4}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{e^{ax} + x^2 - ax - 1}{x \cdot \frac{x}{4}} = 4 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{e^{ax} + x^2 - ax - 1}{x^2}$$

$$= 4 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{ae^{ax} + 2x - a}{2x} = 4 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{a^2 e^{ax} + 2}{2} = 2a^2 + 4$$

$$f(0) = 6$$

$$\because \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) \text{存在} \iff f(0^-) = f(0^+)$$

$$\text{即 } -6a = 2a^2 + 4, \text{ 得 } a = -1, \text{ 或 } a = -2.$$

$$\text{而 } f(x) \text{在 } x = 0 \text{处连续} \iff f(0^-) = f(0^+) = f(0)$$

$$\text{即 } -6a = 2a^2 + 4 = 6,$$

$$\therefore \text{当 } a = -1 \text{时, } f(x) \text{在 } x = 0 \text{处连续;}$$

$$\text{当 } a = -2 \text{时, } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 12 \neq f(0) = 6,$$

因而 $x = 0$ 是 $f(x)$ 的可去间断点 .

例2 讨论 $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x}{\sin x}, & x < 0 \\ 2, & x = 0 \\ \frac{\int_0^{2x} \ln(1+t)dt}{2x^2}, & x > 0 \end{cases}$ 的连续性,

并指出其间断点的类型.

解 1° 找 $f(x)$ 无定义的点

间断点: $x = n\pi (n = -1, -2, \dots)$

$$\because \lim_{x \rightarrow n\pi} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow n\pi} \frac{x}{\sin x} = \infty \quad (n = -1, 2, \dots)$$

$\therefore x = n\pi$ ($n = -1, -2, \dots$) 是 $f(x)$ 的第二类无穷间断点.

2° 查分段点: $x = 0$

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

$$f(0^+) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\int_0^{2x} \ln(1+t) dt}{2x^2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +0} \frac{\cancel{2} \cdot \ln(1 + 2x)}{\cancel{2} \cdot 2x} = 1$$

$$f(0^-) = f(0^+) = 1 \neq f(0) = 2$$

$\therefore x = 0$ 是 $f(x)$ 的第一类可去间断点 .

再由初等函数的连续性可知, $f(x)$ 的连续范围是

$$I = \{x \mid x \neq n\pi \ (n = 0, -1, -2, \cdots), x \in R\}$$

类似题 1. 设函数 $f(x) = \frac{\ln|x|}{|x-1|} \sin x$, 则 $f(x)$ 有 (A)

(A) 1个可去间断点, 1个跳跃间断点;

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(B) 1个可去间断点, 1个无穷间断点;

(C) 2跳跃间断点; (D) 2个无穷间断点.

解 $f(x)$ 无定义的点: $x = 0, x = 1$.

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\ln|x|) \sin x = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln|x|}{\frac{1}{\sin x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln|x|}{\frac{1}{\cos x}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln|x|}{\frac{1}{\cos x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln|x|}{\frac{1}{\cos x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln|x|}{\frac{1}{\cos x}} \\ &= -\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} \cdot \sin x = -1 \times 0 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore x = 0$ 是 $f(x)$ 的可去间断点.

$$f(x) = \frac{\ln|x|}{|x-1|} \sin x$$

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

$$= (\sin 1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{\ln x}{1-x} \stackrel{\left(\frac{0}{0}\right)}{=} (\sin 1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{-1} = -\sin 1$$

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

$$= (\sin 1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{1} = \sin 1$$

$f(1^-) \neq f(1^+)$, $\therefore x = 1$ 是 $f(x)$ 的跳跃间断点.

2. 函数 $f(x) = \frac{(e^x + e)\tan x}{x(e^x - e)}$ 在 $[-\pi, \pi]$ 上的第一类间断点是 $x = (A)$.

(A) 0. (B) 1. (C) $-\frac{\pi}{2}$. (D) $\frac{\pi}{2}$.

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

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

3. 设 $f(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 内有定义, 且 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = a$,

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right), & x \neq 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{cases}$$

讨论 $g(x)$ 在 $x = 0$ 处的连续性, 若 $x = 0$ 是间断点, 请指出其类型.

解 $\because \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} g(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = a$

$\therefore$ 当 $a = 0$ 时, $g(x)$ 在 $x = 0$ 处的连续;

当 $a \neq 0$ 时, $x = 0$ 是 $g(x)$ 的第一类可去间断点.

例3 设 $f(x) = \begin{cases} a \ln(1-x) + b, & x \leq 0 \\ x \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{1+3^n+x^n}, & x > 0 \end{cases}$,

试确定常数 a, b , 使 $f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处可导.

解 $\because \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{1+3^n+x^n}$

$$= \begin{cases} 3 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^n + 1 + \left(\frac{x}{3}\right)^n}, & 0 < x \leq 3 \quad \left(0 < \frac{x}{3} \leq 1\right) \\ x \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^n + \left(\frac{3}{x}\right)^n + 1}, & x > 3 \quad \left(0 < \frac{3}{x} < 1\right) \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} 3, & 0 < x \leq 3 \\ x, & x > 3 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore f(x) = \begin{cases} a \ln(1-x) + b, & x \leq 0 \\ 3x, & 0 < x \leq 3, \\ x^2, & x > 3 \end{cases}$$

由于 $f(x)$ 在 $x = 0$ 处可导，必连续。

而 $f(x)$ 在 $x = 0$ 处连续 $\iff f(0^-) = f(0^+) = f(0)$

$$\text{由 } f(0^-) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} [a \ln(1-x) + b] = b$$

$$f(0^+) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} 3x = 0 = f(0)$$

$$\text{得 } b = 0.$$

$$\text{又 } \because f(x) \text{ 在 } x=0 \text{ 处可导} \iff f'_-(0) = f'_+(0)$$

$$\begin{aligned} f'_-(0) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{a \ln(1-x) - 0}{x} = -a. \end{aligned}$$

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{3x - 0}{x} = 3$$

$$\therefore -a = 3, \quad a = -3.$$

即当 $a = -3$, $b = 0$ 时, $f(x)$ 在 $x = 0$ 处可导.

例4 设 $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{g(x) - \cos x}{x}, & x \neq 0 \\ a, & x = 0 \end{cases}$, 其中 $g(x)$ 有

二阶导数, $g(0) = 1$.

(1) 确定 a 的值, 使 $f(x)$ 在 $x = 0$ 处连续;

(2) 在(1)成立的情形下, 求 $f'(x)$.

解 1. $f(x)$ 在 $x = 0$ 处连续 $\Leftrightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = f(0) = a$

$$\because \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{g(x) - \cos x}{x} \quad \left(\frac{0}{0}\right)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{g'(x) + \sin x}{1} = g'(0)$$

$$\therefore a = g'(0)$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2. \text{ 当 } x \neq 0 \text{ 时, } f'(x) &= \left[\frac{g(x) - \cos x}{x} \right]' \\ &= \frac{x[g(x) - \cos x]' - [g(x) - \cos x]}{x^2} \\ &= \frac{x[g'(x) + \sin x] - [g(x) - \cos x]}{x^2} \end{aligned}$$

当 $x = 0$ 时,

$$\begin{aligned} f'(0) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{g(x) - \cos x}{x} - g'(0)}{x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{g(x) - \cos x - g'(0)x}{x^2} \quad \left(\frac{0}{0}\right) \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{g'(x) + \sin x - g'(0)}{2x} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{g'(x) - g'(0)}{x - 0} + \frac{\sin x}{x} \right] = \frac{1}{2} [g''(0) + 1] \end{aligned}$$

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

例5 设 $f(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上有定义, 在区间 $[0, 2]$ 上
(2004年考研) $f(x) = x(x^2 - 4)$

若对于任意 x 都满足:

$$f(x) = k f(x+2)$$

其中 k 为常数. 问: k 为何值时, $f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处可导?

解 1° 求 $f(x)$ 在 $[-2, 0)$ 的表达式.

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= k f(x+2) & (-2 \leq x < 0) \\ &= k(x+2)[(x+2)^2 - 4] & (0 \leq x+2 < 2) \\ &= kx(x+2)(x+4) \end{aligned}$$

于是当 $x \in [-2, 2]$ 时, 有

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} kx(x+2)(x+4), & -2 \leq x < 0 \\ x(x^2 - 4), & 0 \leq x \leq 2 \end{cases}$$

2° 讨论 $f(x)$ 在 $x = 0$ 处的可导性

由题设知 $f(0) = 0$.

$$\begin{aligned} f'_-(0) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\cancel{k}x(x+2)(x+4) - 0}{\cancel{x}} = 8k \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 f'_+(0) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\cancel{x}(x^2 - 4) - 0}{\cancel{x}} = -4
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\because f(x) \text{ 在 } x=0 \text{ 处可导} \Leftrightarrow f'_-(0) = f'_+(0)$$

$$\text{即 } 8k = -4, \quad k = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$\therefore$ 当 $k = -\frac{1}{2}$ 时, $f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处可导.

例6 设 $f(x)$ 连续, $\varphi(x) = \int_0^1 f(xt)dt$, 且

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = A, \text{ 其中 } A \text{ 为常数, 求 } \varphi'(x),$$

并讨论 $\varphi'(x)$ 在 $x = 0$ 处的连续性.

解
$$f(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} \cdot x = A \cdot 0 = 0$$

$$\varphi(0) = \int_0^1 f(0)dt = \int_0^1 0dt = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned}\varphi(x) &= \int_0^1 f(xt)dt \stackrel{u=xt}{=} \int_0^x f(u) \cdot \frac{du}{x} \quad (x \neq 0) \\ &= \frac{\int_0^x f(u)du}{x} \quad (x \neq 0).\end{aligned}$$

(1) 求 $\varphi'(x)$.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{当 } x \neq 0 \text{ 时, } \varphi'(x) &= \left(\frac{\int_0^x f(u)du}{x} \right)' \\ &= \frac{xf(x) - \int_0^x f(u)du}{x^2}.\end{aligned}$$

当 $x = 0$ 时,

$$\varphi'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\varphi(x) - \varphi(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\int_0^x f(u) du}{x} - 0}{x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x f(u) du}{x^2} \left(\frac{0}{0} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{2x} = \frac{A}{2}$$

$$\therefore \varphi'(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{A}{2}, & x = 0 \\ \frac{xf(x) - \int_0^x f(u) du}{x^2}, & x \neq 0 \end{cases}.$$

(2) 讨论 $\varphi'(x)$ 在 $x = 0$ 处的连续性 . $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \varphi'(x) \stackrel{?}{=} \varphi'(0)$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \varphi'(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{xf(x) - \int_0^x f(u)du}{x^2}.$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{f(x)}{x} - \frac{\int_0^x f(u)du}{x^2} \right]$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x f(u)du}{x^2} = A - \frac{A}{2} = \frac{A}{2} = \varphi'(0)$$

$\therefore \varphi'(x)$ 在 $x = 0$ 处的连续 .

例7 求下列极限:

$$(1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^{\tan x} \sqrt{\sin t} dt}{\int_0^{\sin x} \sqrt{\tan t} dt} \cdot \left(\frac{0}{0}\right)$$

解 原式 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{\sin(\tan x)} \cdot \sec^2 x}{\sqrt{\tan(\sin x)} \cdot \cos x}$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\cos^3 x} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{\sin(\tan x)}}{\sqrt{\tan(\sin x)}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{\sin(\tan x)}}{\sqrt{\tan(\sin x)}} \left(\frac{0}{0}\right)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sqrt{\frac{\sin(\tan x)}{\tan(\sin x)}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \because \text{当 } x \rightarrow 0 \text{ 时, } \quad & \sin(\tan x) \sim \tan x \\ & \tan(\sin x) \sim \sin x \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(\tan x)}{\tan(\sin x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x}{\sin x} = 1$$

$$\text{从而 原式} = \sqrt{1} = 1$$

$$(2) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1+x}{1-e^{-x}} - \frac{1}{x} \right) \quad (\infty - \infty)$$

$$\text{解 原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x + x^2 - 1 + e^{-x}}{x(1 - e^{-x})} \quad \left(\frac{0}{0} \right)$$

当 $u \rightarrow 0$ 时,
 $e^u - 1 \sim u.$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x + x^2 - 1 + e^{-x}}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 + 2x - e^{-x}}{2x} \quad \left(\frac{0}{0} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 + e^{-x}}{2} = \frac{3}{2}.$$

注 下列做法是错误的:

$$\text{原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x + x^2 - 1 + e^{-x}}{x^2} \neq \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x + x^2 - x}{x^2} = 1$$

$$(3) \quad I = \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+2r) + f(x-2r) - 2f(x)}{r^2}, \quad \left(\frac{0}{0}\right)$$

其中 $f(x) = \int_0^{x^2} \frac{1}{1+t^3} dt.$

解

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(x+2r) \cdot 2 + f'(x-2r) \cdot (-2)}{2r} \\ &= \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(x+2r) - f'(x-2r)}{r} \\ &= \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \frac{2f''(x+2r) + 2f''(x-2r)}{1} = 4f''(x). \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore f(x) = \int_0^{x^2} \frac{1}{1+t^3} dt$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{1+(x^2)^3} \cdot 2x = 2 \cdot \frac{x}{1+x^6}$$

$$f''(x) = 2 \cdot \left(\frac{x}{1+x^6} \right)' = 2 \cdot \frac{1-5x^6}{(1+x^6)^2}$$

$$\therefore I = 4 f''(x) = \frac{8(1-5x^6)}{(1+x^6)^2}$$

(4) 设 $0 < |x| < 1$, 求 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1 + 2x + 3x^2 + \cdots + nx^{n-1})$.

解

$$\begin{aligned} & 1 + 2x + 3x^2 + \cdots + nx^{n-1} \\ &= (x)' + (x^2)' + (x^3)' + \cdots + (x^n)' \\ &= (x + x^2 + x^3 + \cdots + x^n)' \\ &= [(1 + x + x^2 + x^3 + \cdots + x^n) - 1]' = \left(\frac{1 - x^{n+1}}{1 - x} - 1 \right)' \\ &= \frac{-(n+1)x^n(1-x) - (1-x^{n+1}) \cdot (-1)}{(1-x)^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & 1 + 2x + 3x^2 + \cdots + nx^{n-1} \\
 = & \frac{-(n+1)x^n(1-x) - (1-x^{n+1}) \cdot (-1)}{(1-x)^2} \\
 = & \frac{(n+1)x^n}{x-1} + \frac{1-x^{n+1}}{(1-x)^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

当 $0 < |x| < 1$ 时，
可以证明：

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (n+1)x^n = 0$$

$$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1 + 2x + 3x^2 + \cdots + nx^{n-1})$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{(n+1)x^n}{x-1} + \frac{1-x^{n+1}}{(1-x)^2} \right] = \frac{1}{(1-x)^2}.$$

例8 填空题

1. 设 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时, $e^{\tan x} - e^x$ 与 x^n 是同阶无穷小,
则 $n = \underline{3}$.

解

$$\begin{aligned} c &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\tan x} - e^x}{x^n} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^x \cdot \frac{e^{\tan x - x} - 1}{x^n} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^x \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\tan x - x} - 1}{x^n} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x - x}{x^n} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sec^2 x - 1}{nx^{n-1}} = \frac{1}{n} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan^2 x}{x^{n-1}} \quad (c \neq 0) \end{aligned}$$

2. 设当 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时, $(1 - \cos x) \ln(1 + x^2)$ 是 $x \sin x^n$ 高阶无穷小, 而 $x \sin x^n$ 是比 $(e^{x^2} - 1)$ 高阶的无穷小, 则正整数 $n = \underline{\quad 2 \quad}$.

解 当 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时,

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

$$x \sin x^n \sim x^{n+1}, \quad e^{x^2} - 1 \sim x^2$$

依题
设,

$$0 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1 - \cos x) \ln(1 + x^2)}{x \sin x^n} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^{3-n}}{2}$$

得 $n < 3$

又由 $0 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \sin x^n}{e^{x^2} - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^{n-1}$

得 $n > 1$

$$\therefore n = 2.$$

3. 设 $a_n = \frac{3}{2} \int_0^{\frac{n}{n+1}} x^{n-1} \sqrt{1+x^n} dx$, 则极限

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n a_n = \underline{(1+e^{-1})^{\frac{3}{2}} - 1}.$$

解 $a_n = \frac{3}{2n} \int_0^{\frac{n}{n+1}} \sqrt{1+x^n} d(1+x^n)$

$$= \frac{1}{n} (1+x^n)^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_0^{\frac{n}{n+1}} = \frac{1}{n} \left\{ \left[1 + \left(\frac{n}{n+1} \right)^n \right]^{\frac{3}{2}} - 1 \right\}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n a_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left\{ \left[1 + \frac{1}{\left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^n} \right]^{\frac{3}{2}} - 1 \right\} = (1+e^{-1})^{\frac{3}{2}} - 1.$$

4. 已知 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{xf(x) + \ln(1+2x)}{x^2} = 0$, 则 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2+f(x)}{x} = \underline{2}$.

解(方法1) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2+f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x + xf(x)}{x^2}$

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

$\frac{0}{0}$

$\frac{0}{0}$

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

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

(方法2) 由 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{xf(x) + \ln(1+2x)}{x^2} = 0$, 知

$$xf(x) + \ln(1+2x) = o(x^2)$$

$$\therefore f(x) = \frac{o(x^2) - \ln(1+2x)}{x}$$

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

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

错解 由等价无穷小代换, $\ln(1+2x) \sim 2x \quad (x \rightarrow 0)$

$$\text{得} \quad 0 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{xf(x) + \ln(1+2x)}{x^2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{xf(x) + 2x}{x^2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) + 2}{x}$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 + f(x)}{x} = 0.$$

例9 已知 $f(x)$ 是周期为 5 的连续函数，它在 $x = 0$ 的某邻域内满足关系式：

$$f(1 + \sin x) - 3f(1 - \sin x) = 8x + o(x)$$

其中 $o(x)$ 是当 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时比 x 高阶的无穷小，且 $f(x)$ 在 $x = 1$ 处可导，求曲线 $y = f(x)$ 在点 $(6, f(6))$ 处的切线方程。

解 由 $f(x)$ 的连续性，及

$$f(1 + \sin x) - 3f(1 - \sin x) = 8x + o(x)$$

得 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} [f(1 + \sin x) - 3f(1 - \sin x)]$
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} [8x + o(x)] = 0$

即 $f(1) - 3f(1) = 0, \quad f(1) = 0.$

又 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1 + \sin x) - 3f(1 - \sin x)}{\sin x}$
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{8x}{\sin x} + \frac{o(x)}{x} \cdot \frac{x}{\sin x} \right] = 8$

$$\text{而} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1 + \sin x) - 3f(1 - \sin x)}{\sin x}$$

$$\stackrel{t=\sin x}{=} \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1+t) - 3f(1-t)}{t} \quad (\because f(1) = 0)$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{f(1+t) - f(1)}{t} + 3 \cdot \frac{f(1-t) - f(1)}{-t} \right]$$

$$= f'(1) + 3f'(1) = 4f'(1)$$

$$\therefore 4f'(1) = 8, \quad f'(1) = 2.$$

由于 $f(x+5) = f(x)$,

所以令 $x = 1$,

得 $f(6) = f(1) = 0$

又 $f'(1) = f'(x)|_{x=1}$

$$= f'(x+5)|_{x=1} \cdot (x+5)'|_{x=1} = f'(6) \cdot 1 = f'(6)$$

$$\therefore f'(6) = f'(1) = 2$$

故所求切线方程为: $y = 2(x - 6)$.

例10 已知 $f(x)$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 内可导, $f(x) > 0$,

$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = 1$, 且满足:

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{f(x + hx)}{f(x)} \right]^{\frac{1}{h}} = e^{\frac{1}{x}}, \text{ 求 } f(x).$$

解

$$\because \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{f(x + hx)}{f(x)} \right]^{\frac{1}{h}}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{而} \quad & \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} \ln \left[\frac{f(x+hx)}{f(x)} \right] \\ &= x \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln f(x+hx) - \ln f(x)}{hx} = x \cdot [\ln f(x)]' \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{f(x+hx)}{f(x)} \right]^{\frac{1}{h}} &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} e^{\frac{1}{h} \ln \left[\frac{f(x+hx)}{f(x)} \right]} \\ &= e^{x [\ln f(x)]'} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{由已知条件得} \quad e^{x [\ln f(x)]'} = e^{\frac{1}{x}},$$

$$\text{故 } x[\ln f(x)]' = \frac{1}{x}, \text{ 即 } [\ln f(x)]' = \frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$\therefore \ln f(x) = \int \frac{1}{x^2} dx = -\frac{1}{x} + c_1$$

$$\text{即 } f(x) = ce^{-\frac{1}{x}}$$

$$\text{由 } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = 1, \text{ 得 } c = 1$$

$$\therefore f(x) = e^{-\frac{1}{x}}.$$

例11 确定常数 a, b, c 的值, 使

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{ax - \sin x}{\int_b^x \frac{\ln(1+t^3)}{t} dt} = c \quad (c \neq 0).$$

解 $\because \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \int_b^x \frac{\ln(1+t^3)}{t} dt$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_b^x \frac{\ln(1+t^3)}{t} dt}{ax - \sin x} \cdot (ax - \sin x) = \frac{1}{c} \cdot 0 = 0$$

$$\therefore \int_b^0 \frac{\ln(1+t^3)}{t} dt = 0$$

利用定积分的保号性，可以断定： $b = 0$.

$$\text{于是 } c = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{ax - \sin x}{\int_0^x \frac{\ln(1+t^3)}{t} dt} \quad \left(\frac{0}{0}\right)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{a - \cos x}{x}}{\ln(1+x^3)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(a - \cos x)x}{\ln(1+x^3)} \quad \left(\frac{0}{0}\right)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(a - \cos x)x}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a - \cos x}{x^2}$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (a - \cos x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a - \cos x}{x^2} \cdot x^2 = c \cdot 0 = 0$$

$$a - 1 = 0, \quad a = 1.$$

从而
$$c = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{2x} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

例12 已知 $f(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 内可导, 且

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f'(x) = e,$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x+c}{x-c} \right)^x = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\int_{x-1}^x f(t) dt}{x},$$

求 c 的值.

解 $\because \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x+c}{x-c} \right)^x = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[\left(1 + \frac{2c}{x-c} \right)^{\frac{x-c}{2c}} \right]^{\frac{2cx}{x-c}}$

$$= e^{2c}$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \int_{x-1}^x f(t) dt = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\int_{x-1}^x f(t) dt}{x} \cdot x = \infty$$

$$\text{故 } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\int_{x-1}^x f(t) dt}{x} \stackrel{\left(\frac{\infty}{\infty}\right)}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x) - f(x-1)}{1}$$

又由拉格朗日中值定理, $\exists \xi \in (x-1, x)$,

$$\text{使 } f(x) - f(x-1) = f'(\xi) \cdot 1$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} [f(x) - f(x-1)] = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f'(\xi)$$

$$= \lim_{\xi \rightarrow \infty} f'(\xi) = e$$

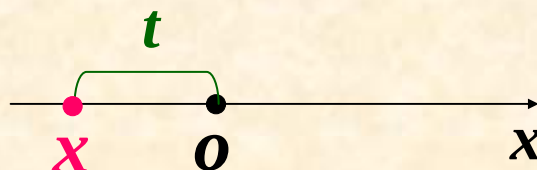
于是 $e^{2c} = e$, 故 $c = \frac{1}{2}$.

例13 设 $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & x > 0 \\ 0, & x = 0, \\ -1, & x < 0 \end{cases}$ $F(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt$

讨论 $F(x)$ 的连续性及可导性.

解

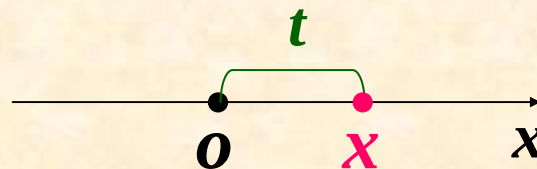
当 $x < 0$ 时,



$$F(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt = \int_0^x (-1) dt = -x$$

当 $x = 0$ 时, $F(0) = 0$

当 $x > 0$ 时,



$$F(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt = \int_0^x 1 dt = x$$

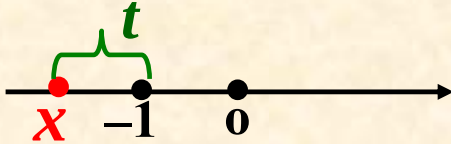
$$\therefore F(x) = |x|$$

$\therefore F(x)$ 在 R 上连续, 在 $x = 0$ 处不可导,
在 $x \neq 0$ 处可导.

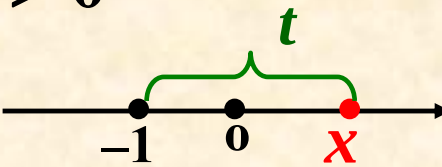
类似题:

1. 设 $f(x) = |x|$, 求 $\int_{-1}^x f(t)dt, x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$.

解 $\int_{-1}^x f(t)dt = \begin{cases} \int_{-1}^x (-t)dt, & x \leq 0 \\ \int_{-1}^0 (-t)dt + \int_0^x tdt, & x > 0 \end{cases}$



The first diagram shows a number line with points -1, 0, and x marked. A green bracket labeled 't' is drawn above the segment from -1 to x, indicating the integration interval for the case x ≤ 0.



The second diagram shows a number line with points -1, 0, and x marked. A green bracket labeled 't' is drawn above the segment from -1 to x, indicating the integration interval for the case x > 0.

$$= \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} - \frac{x^2}{2}, & x \leq 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} + \frac{x^2}{2}, & x > 0 \end{cases}$$

2. 设 $f(x) = x$, $g(x) = \begin{cases} \sin x, & 0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, \\ 0, & x > \frac{\pi}{2} \end{cases}$,

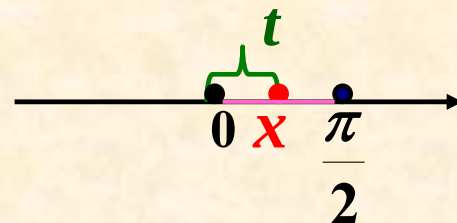
求 $\int_0^x f(t)g(x-t)dt$, 在 $[0, +\infty)$ 上的表达式.

解 $\int_0^x f(t)g(x-t)dt \xrightarrow{u=x-t} \int_x^0 f(x-u)g(u)(-du)$

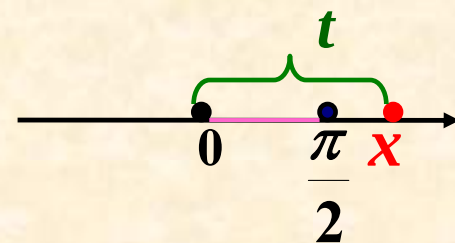
$$= \int_0^x f(x-u)g(u)du = \int_0^x (x-u)g(u)du$$

$$= \int_0^x (x-u)g(u)du$$

$$= \begin{cases} \int_0^x (x-u) \sin u du, & 0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \\ \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (x-u) \sin u du + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^x (x-u) \cdot 0 du, & x > \frac{\pi}{2} \end{cases}$$



$$= \begin{cases} x - \sin x, & 0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \\ x - 1, & x > \frac{\pi}{2} \end{cases}$$



3. 设 $f(x) = \begin{cases} 2x, & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$, $g(x) = \begin{cases} e^{-x}, & x > 0 \\ 0, & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$,

求 $h(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x)g(t-x)dx$ 的表达式.

解
$$h(t) = \int_{-\infty}^0 \underbrace{f(x)}_0 g(t-x)dx + \int_0^1 f(x)g(t-x)dx$$

$$+ \int_1^{+\infty} \underbrace{f(x)}_0 g(t-x)dx$$

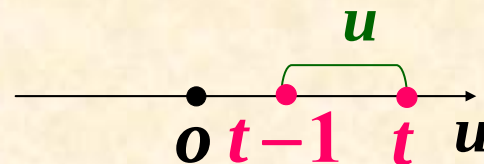
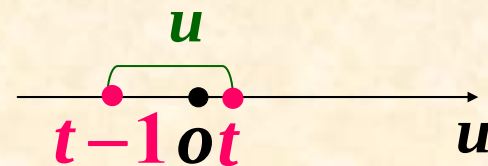
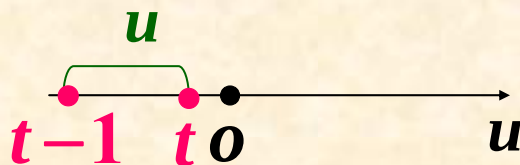
$$= \int_0^1 f(x)g(t-x)dx = \int_0^1 2xg(t-x)dx$$

$$h(t) = \int_0^1 2xg(t-x)dx$$

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} e^{-x}, & x > 0 \\ 0, & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\underline{\underline{u = t - x}} \quad 2 \int_t^{t-1} (t-u)g(u)(-du) = 2 \int_{t-1}^t (t-u)g(u)du$$

$$= \begin{cases} 0, & \text{当 } t \leq 0 \text{ 时} \\ 2 \int_{t-1}^0 (t-u) \underbrace{g(u)}_0 du + 2 \int_0^t (t-u) e^{-u} du, & \text{当 } 0 < t \leq 1 \text{ 时} \\ 2 \int_{t-1}^t (t-u) e^{-u} du, & \text{当 } t > 1 \text{ 时} \end{cases}$$



$$h(t) = \begin{cases} 0, & t \leq 0 \\ 2(e^{-t} + t - 1), & 0 < t \leq 1 \\ 2e^{-t}, & t > 1 \end{cases}$$