

## 第二章 极限

### 2.1 数列极限

1. 按  $\varepsilon$  定义证明下列极限:

(1) 证明: 由  $\left| \frac{\cos n}{n} \right| < \frac{1}{n} < \frac{1}{N} < \varepsilon, \forall \varepsilon > 0$ , 取  $N = \left[ \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \right], \forall n > N = \left[ \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \right], \left| \frac{\cos n}{n} \right| < \frac{1}{n} \leq \frac{1}{N+1} < \varepsilon$

(2) 证明: 令  $h_n = \sqrt[n]{n} - 1$ , 则  $h_n > 0$ , 而且

$$n = (1 + h_n)^n = 1 + nh_n + \frac{n(n-1)}{2}h_n^2 + \cdots + h_n^n \geq 1 + \frac{n(n-1)}{2}h_n^2$$

于是  $h_n^2 \leq \frac{2}{n}$ , 即  $h_n \leq \sqrt{\frac{2}{n}}, \forall \varepsilon > 0$ , 要使  $h_n < \varepsilon$ , 只须取  $\sqrt{\frac{2}{n}} < \varepsilon$ , 即  $n > \frac{2}{\varepsilon^2}$ , 令  $N = \left[ \frac{2}{\varepsilon^2} \right] + 1$  当  $n > N$  时, 有  $|\sqrt[n]{n} - 1| < \varepsilon$

(3) 证明: 由  $|\sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n}| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n}} < \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} < \varepsilon$ , 取  $N = \left[ \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \right] + 1$

(4) 证明: 由

$$\left| \frac{5n^2}{7n - n^2} - (-5) \right| = \left| \frac{5n}{7 - n} + 5 \right| = \frac{35}{|7 - n|} = \frac{35}{n - 7} = \frac{35}{\frac{n}{2} + \frac{n}{2} - 7} \leq \frac{70}{n} \quad (n \geq 14)$$

$\forall \varepsilon > 0$ , 令  $N = 14 + \left[ \frac{70}{\varepsilon} \right]$ , 则当  $n > N$  时, 有  $\left| \frac{5n^2}{7n - n^2} - (-5) \right| < \varepsilon$ .

(5) 证明: 由  $2^{\frac{1}{2010}} > 1$ , 令  $b = 2^{\frac{1}{2010}}$ , 则  $b > 1$ , 从而

$$\frac{n^{2010}}{2^n} = \left[ \frac{n}{\left( 2^{\frac{1}{2010}} \right)^n} \right]^{2010} = \left[ \frac{n}{b^n} \right]^{2010}.$$

令  $b = 1 + h (h > 0)$ , 则

$$b^n = (1 + h)^n = C_n^0 + C_n^1 h + \cdots + C_n^n h^n \geq C_n^2 h^2$$

$$\frac{n}{b^n} < \frac{n}{C_n^2 h^2} = \frac{2}{(n-1)h^2}$$

故  $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ , 取  $N = \left[ \frac{2}{\varepsilon h^2} \right] + 1$ , 则  $\left| \frac{n}{b^n} - 0 \right| < \varepsilon^{\frac{1}{2010}}$ , 那么

$$\left| \frac{n^{2010}}{2^n} - 0 \right| = \left| \left[ \frac{n}{b^n} \right]^{2010} \right| < \varepsilon,$$

即证.

(6) 证明:

$$\left| \frac{n!}{n^n} - 0 \right| = \frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{2}{n} \cdots \frac{n}{n} < \frac{1}{n} < \varepsilon,$$

取  $N = \left[ \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \right] + 1, \dots$

(7) 证明: 当  $n$  是偶数时,  $\left| \frac{n + \sqrt{n}}{n} - 1 \right| = \left| \frac{\sqrt{n}}{n} \right| = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n}} < \varepsilon$ , 取  $N_1 = \left[ \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \right] + 1$

当  $n$  是奇数时,  $\left| 1 - \frac{1}{10^n} - 1 \right| = \left| -\frac{1}{10^n} \right| = \frac{1}{10^n} < \varepsilon$ , 取  $N = \max \{N_1, N_2\}$  即可.

(8) 证明: 因为  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = a, \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N_1 > 0, \forall n > N, |a_n - a| < \varepsilon$ , 当  $n > N_1$ , 有

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \frac{a_1 + a_2 + \cdots + a_n}{n} - a \right| &= \left| \frac{1}{n} [(a_1 - a) + (a_2 - a) + \cdots + (a_n - a)] \right| \\ &\leq \frac{1}{n} (|a_1 - a| + \cdots + |a_n - a|) < \frac{N_1 M}{n} + \frac{n - N_1}{n} \varepsilon < \frac{N_1 M}{n} + \varepsilon \end{aligned}$$

其中  $M = \max \{|a_1 - a|, \dots, |a_n - a|\}$ .

又因为  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{N_1 M}{n} = 0$ , 对上述  $\varepsilon$ ,  $\exists N_2 > 0, \forall n > N_2, \left| \frac{N_1 M}{n} - 0 \right| < \varepsilon$

取  $N = \max \{N_1, N_2\}, \forall n > N$ , 有  $\left| \frac{a_1 + a_2 + \cdots + a_n}{n} - a \right| < \varepsilon$

2. 求下列数列的极限:

(1) 原式  $= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3 + \frac{4}{n} - \frac{1}{n^2}}{1 + \frac{1}{n^2}} = 3.$

(2) 因为  $1 < \sqrt[n]{n \lg n} < \sqrt[n]{n^2} \rightarrow 1, (n \rightarrow \infty)$ , 由迫敛性得, 原式  $= 1$ .

(3) 如上题 (5), 原式  $= 0$ .

(4) 令  $S_n = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{2^2} + \cdots + \frac{2n-1}{2^n}$ , 则

$$\frac{1}{2} S_n = \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{3}{2^3} + \cdots + \frac{2n-1}{2^{n+1}},$$

$$\begin{aligned} S_n - \frac{1}{2}S_n &= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{2^2} + \cdots + \frac{2n-1}{2^n} - \left( \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{3}{2^3} + \cdots + \frac{2n-1}{2^{n+1}} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{2^2} + \cdots + \frac{2}{2^n} - \frac{2n-1}{2^{n+1}} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2^{n-1}} - \frac{2n-1}{2^{n+1}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{故 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( 3 - \frac{2n+1}{2^n} \right) = 3$$

$$(5) \text{ 原式} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{1 \times \frac{1}{2} \times \cdots \times \frac{1}{n}} = 0 \text{ (由下题 16).}$$

(6)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{2} \right) \times \left( 1 + \frac{1}{2} \right) \times \cdots \times \left( 1 + \frac{1}{n} \right) \left( 1 - \frac{1}{n} \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{n+1}{n} = \\ &\frac{1}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

(7) 因为当  $n > 2$  时,

$$\begin{aligned} n! &< \sum_{k=1}^n k! = 1! + 2! + \cdots + n! < (n-2)(n-2)! + (n-1)! + n! \\ &< (n-1)(n-2)! + (n-1)! + n! = 2(n-1)! + n! \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{故, } 1 < \frac{1}{n!} \sum_{p=1}^n p! < 1 + \frac{2}{n} \rightarrow 1, \text{ 由迫敛性得, 原式} = 1.$$

$$\text{另解: 由 Stolz 定理: 原式} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+1)!}{(n+1)! - n!} = 1.$$

(8) 因为  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt[n]{n^2+1} - 1) = 0$ , 又  $\left| \sin \frac{n\pi}{2} \right| \leq 1$ , 所以, 原式 = 0. (无穷小量与有界量之积)

$$(9) \text{ 因为 } 3^n < n^3 + 3^n < n^3 \cdot 3^n + 3^n \cdot n^3 = 2n^3 \cdot 3^n,$$

$$3 < \sqrt[n]{n^3 + 3^n} < 3 \sqrt[n]{2} (\sqrt[n]{n})^3 \rightarrow 3,$$

故, 原式 = 3.

$$(10) \text{ 原式} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 2^{\frac{1}{2}} 2^{\frac{1}{4}} \cdots 2^{\frac{1}{2^n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 2^{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2^n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 2^{1 - \frac{1}{2^n}} = 2.$$

$$(11) \text{ 原式} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \left( 1 + \frac{1}{4n} \right)^{4n} \right)^2 = e^2.$$

$$(12) \text{ 因为 } 0 < a < 1, \text{ 所以 } a-1 < 0, \text{ 于是 } (1+n)^{a-1} < n^{a-1},$$

$$(1+n)^a = (1+n)(1+n)^{a-1} < (1+n)n^{a-1} = n^a + n^{a-1},$$

因而  $0 < (1+n)^a - n^a < n^{a-1}$ , 又因为  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^{a-1} = 0$ , 由迫敛性得, 原式  $= 0$ .

$$(13) \text{ 原式} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n}{\left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right)^n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n}{\left(\left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right)^{-n}\right)^{-1}} = e^2$$

(14) 因为  $na_n - 1 < [na_n] \leq na_n$ , 所以  $a_n - \frac{1}{n} < \frac{[na_n]}{n} \leq a_n$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(a_n - \frac{1}{n}\right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = a, \text{ 由迫敛性得, 原式} = a$$

(15) 因为

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{n}}} = \frac{n}{\sqrt{n^2 + n}} \leq \text{原式} \leq \frac{n}{\sqrt{n^2 + 1}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{n^2}}},$$

由迫敛性得, 原式  $= 1$ .

(16) 由 1 (8), 如果  $a > 0$ , 原式  $= a$ , 若  $a = 0$ , 由不等式:

$$0 \leq \sqrt[n]{a_1 a_2 \cdots a_n} \leq \frac{a_1 + a_2 + \cdots + a_n}{n}$$

同样由 1 (8), 根据迫敛性得, 原式  $= 0$  (当  $a = 0$  时也成立).

(17) 由 3 (6), 令

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n} - \ln n\right) = a,$$

则

$$\begin{aligned} b_n &= \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2n}\right) - \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n}\right) \\ &= \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2n} - \ln(2n)\right) - \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n} - \ln n\right) + \ln 2 \\ &\quad b_n \rightarrow \ln 2 (n \rightarrow \infty). \end{aligned}$$

(18) 因为

$$\begin{aligned} a_{2n} &= 1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2n-1} - \frac{1}{2n} \\ &= \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2n}\right) - 2 \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2n}\right) \\ &= \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2n}\right) - \left(\frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n}\right) \\ &= b_n \rightarrow \ln 2 (n \rightarrow \infty) \end{aligned}$$

且  $a_{2n+1} = a_{2n} + \frac{1}{2n+1} \rightarrow \ln 2 (n \rightarrow \infty)$ , 这样  $\{a_{2n}\}$  和  $\{a_{2n+1}\}$  都收敛于同一极限, 故原式  $= \ln 2$ .

3. 证明下列数列收敛:

(1) 因为  $a_1 = \sqrt{2} > 1$ , 故  $a_2 = \sqrt{2a_1} > \sqrt{2 \cdot 1} = \sqrt{2} = a_1$ ,  
 设  $a_k > a_{k-1}$ , 则

$$a_{k+1} - a_k = \sqrt{2a_k} - \sqrt{2a_{k-1}} = \frac{2(a_k - a_{k-1})}{\sqrt{2a_k} + \sqrt{2a_{k-1}}} > 0,$$

即  $a_{k+1} > a_k$ , 由归纳法知, 所给数列单调递增.

又因为  $a_1 = \sqrt{2} < 2$ ,  $a_2 = \sqrt{2a_1} < \sqrt{2 \cdot 2} = 2$ , 设  $a_k < 2$  成立, 则  $a_{k+1} = \sqrt{2a_k} < 2$ , 由归纳法知,  $a_n < 2 (n = 1, 2, 3 \cdots)$ , 所以  $\{a_n\}$  单调递增有上界, 故由单调有界原理, 数列收敛.

设  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = A$ , 由  $a_n^2 = 2a_{n-1}$  两端取极限得  $A^2 = 2A$ , 得  $A=2$  (0 舍去).

(2) 根据

$$b_{n+1} = b_n(2 - b_n) = 2b_n - b_n^2 = 1 - (b_n^2 - 2b_n + 1) = 1 - (b_n - 1)^2$$

由  $0 < b_1 < 1$ , 和数学归纳法, 有  $0 < b_n < 1 (\forall n \in N^+)$ ,

由  $\frac{b_{n+1}}{b_n} = 2 - b_n > 1$ , 得  $b_{n+1} > b_n$ , 故序列  $\{b_n\}$  单调递增有上界, 故由单调有界原理, 数列收敛.

(3)  $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \forall m, n \in N^+$ , 要使

$$|a_m - a_n| = \left| \frac{\sin(n+1)}{2^{n+1}} + \frac{\sin(n+2)}{2^{n+2}} + \cdots + \frac{\sin m}{2^m} \right| < \varepsilon$$

由于

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \frac{\sin(n+1)}{2^{n+1}} + \frac{\sin(n+2)}{2^{n+2}} + \cdots + \frac{\sin m}{2^m} \right| &\leq \frac{1}{2^{n+1}} + \frac{1}{2^{n+2}} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2^m} \\ &= \frac{1}{2^n} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{2^{m-n}} \right) < \frac{1}{2^n} < \frac{1}{n}, \end{aligned}$$

取  $N = \left\lceil \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \right\rceil$ , 当  $n > N$  时, 有  $|a_m - a_n| < \varepsilon$ , 根据柯西收敛准则, 数列收敛.

(4)  $d_1 = 1, d_2 = 2, d_{n+1} = \alpha d_n + (1 - \alpha)d_{n-1}$ ,

$$|d_{n+1} - d_n| = (1 - \alpha)^{n-1} |d_2 - d_1| = (1 - \alpha)^{n-1},$$

由教材例 2.1.14 知,  $\{d_n\}$  收敛.

(5) 显然  $e_n > 0$  即  $\{e_n\}$  有下界, 又利用  $x^2 + y^2 \geq 2xy$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} e_{n+1} &= \frac{1}{2} \left( e_n + \frac{\sigma}{e_n} \right) \geq \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2\sqrt{e_n} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{\sigma}}{\sqrt{e_n}} = \sqrt{\sigma} \\ e_{n+1} &= \frac{1}{2} \left( e_n + \frac{\sigma}{e_n} \right) = \frac{e_n}{2} \left( 1 + \frac{\sigma}{e_n^2} \right) \leq \frac{e_n}{2} \left( 1 + \frac{\sigma}{\sigma} \right) = e_n \end{aligned}$$

即  $\{e_n\}$  单调递减, 由单调有界原理, 数列收敛.

(6) 由不等式:  $\frac{1}{k+1} < \ln \left( 1 + \frac{1}{k} \right) < \frac{1}{k}$ ,

$$0 < \frac{1}{k} - \ln \left( 1 + \frac{1}{k} \right) < \frac{1}{k} - \frac{1}{k+1},$$

在上式中取  $k$  从 1 到  $n$ , 并相加得

$$0 < y_n = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n} - \ln(n+1) < 1 - \frac{1}{n+1} < 1,$$

又由于

$$y_{n+1} - y_n = \frac{1}{n+1} + \ln(n+1) - \ln(n+2) = \frac{1}{n+1} - \ln \left( 1 + \frac{1}{n+1} \right) > 0,$$

故数列  $\{y_n\}$  单调递增有上界, 因此收敛.

$$x_n = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n} - \ln n = y_n + \ln \frac{n+1}{n},$$

故,  $\{x_n\}$  收敛.

4. 证明: 若  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sin n$  存在, 则由

$$\sin(n+2) - \sin n = 2 \sin 1 \cdot \cos(n+1),$$

可知  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \cos n = 0$ , 再由  $\sin(2n) = 2 \sin n \cdot \cos n$ , 可知  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sin 2n = 0$ , 于是

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sin n = 0.$$

但  $\cos^2 n + \sin^2 n = 1$ , 这与  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\cos^2 n + \sin^2 n) = 0$  矛盾.

**另证** 记  $I = [\frac{\pi}{4} + 2k\pi, \frac{3\pi}{4} + 2k\pi]$ , 则  $\forall x \in I$ ,  $\sin x \geq \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ . 由于区间  $I$  的长度  $\pi/2 > 1$ , 所以存在正整数  $n'_k \in I$  而  $\sin n'_k \geq \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ .

又, 在区间  $[(2k-1)\pi, 2k\pi]$  中选出正整数  $n_k''$ , 则  $\sin n_k'' \leq 0$ .

于是, 我们得到两个子列  $\{\sin n_k'\}$  和  $\{\sin n_k''\}$ . 若它们中有一个发散, 则数列  $\{\sin n\}$  发散; 若它们均收敛, 则极限不可能相等, 由归并原则,  $\{\sin n\}$  发散.

5. 证明:

(1) 显然  $\forall n, x_n \leq y_n$ ,

$$x_{n+1} - x_n = \sqrt{x_n y_n} - x_n = \sqrt{x_n} (\sqrt{y_n} - \sqrt{x_n}) \geq 0,$$

$$y_{n+1} - y_n = \frac{1}{2}(x_n + y_n) - y_n = \frac{1}{2}(x_n - y_n) \leq 0,$$

因此  $a \leq x_n \leq x_{n+1} \leq y_{n+1} \leq y_n \leq b$ , 从而  $\{x_n\}$  单调递增有上界,  $\{y_n\}$  单调递减有下界, 由单调有界原理, 数列  $\{x_n\}$  和  $\{y_n\}$  收敛.

(2)

$$x_1 > y_1 > 0, x_{n+1} = \frac{1}{2}(x_n + y_n) \geq \sqrt{x_n y_n}, y_{n+1} = \frac{2}{\frac{1}{x_n} + \frac{1}{y_n}} \leq \sqrt{x_n y_n}$$

即  $n \geq 2$  时,  $x_n \geq y_n$ , 由

$$x_{n+1} - x_n = \frac{1}{2}(y_n - x_n) \leq 0, y_{n+1} - y_n = \frac{y_n(x_n - y_n)}{x_n + y_n} \geq 0,$$

得  $n \geq 2$  时,

$$\frac{2ab}{a+b} \leq y_n \leq y_{n+1} \leq x_{n+1} \leq x_n \leq \frac{a+b}{2},$$

即  $\{x_n\}$  单调递减有下界,  $\{y_n\}$  单调递增有上界, 由单调有界原理, 数列  $\{x_n\}$  和  $\{y_n\}$  收敛.

6. 证明: 因为对一切  $n$ , 有  $A_n \leq M$ , 所以  $\{A_n\}$  为有上界的数列. 又由于  $A_{n+1} - A_n = |a_{n+1} - a_n| \geq 0$ , 则  $\{A_n\}$  单调递增, 由单调有界原理,  $\{A_n\}$  收敛.

因为  $\forall m, n \in N$ , 有

$$\begin{aligned} |a_m - a_n| &= |a_m - a_{m-1} + a_{m-1} - a_{m-2} + \cdots + a_{n+1} - a_n| \\ &\leq |a_m - a_{m-1}| + |a_{m-1} - a_{m-2}| + \cdots + |a_{n+1} - a_n| \\ &= A_m - A_n = |A_m - A_n| \end{aligned}$$

由于  $\{A_n\}$  收敛, 由柯西收敛准则, 则  $\{a_n\}$  收敛.

7. 容易证明,

$$y_1 \geq y_3 \geq \cdots \geq y_{2n-1} \geq \cdots \geq 0, y_2 \leq y_4 \leq \cdots \leq y_{2n} \leq \cdots \leq \frac{x}{2},$$

即奇数列与偶数列皆为单调有界数列, 但单调性相反. 由单调有界原理, 奇数列与偶数列极限都存在. 令

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} y_{2n+1} = a, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} y_{2n} = b,$$

则由  $y_{2n} = \frac{x}{2} - \frac{y_{2n-1}^2}{2}$  及  $y_{2n-1} = \frac{x}{2} - \frac{y_{2n-2}^2}{2}$ , 两边取极限可得

$$b = \frac{x}{2} - \frac{a^2}{2} \text{ 及 } a = \frac{x}{2} - \frac{b^2}{2},$$

$\therefore (a-b)(1 - \frac{a+b}{2}) = 0$ . 因为  $a+b \leq x \leq 1$ , 所以  $a=b$ , 原数列收敛, 且有

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} y_n = \sqrt{1+x} - 1.$$

## 2.2 函数极限

(1)  $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ , 要使  $|\sqrt{x} - 3| = \left| \frac{x-9}{\sqrt{x}+3} \right| < \frac{1}{3} \cdot |x-9| < \varepsilon$ ,

取  $\delta = 3\varepsilon > 0$ , 则  $\forall x: 0 < |x-9| < \delta$ , 有  $|\sqrt{x} - 3| < \varepsilon$ .

(2)  $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ , 要使  $\left| \frac{1}{x} \sin \frac{1}{x} - 0 \right| = \left| \frac{1}{x} \sin \frac{1}{x} \right| \leq \left| \frac{1}{x} \right| < \varepsilon$ ,

取  $M = \frac{1}{\varepsilon} > 0$ , 则  $\forall |x| > M > 0$ , 有  $\left| \frac{1}{x} \sin \frac{1}{x} - 0 \right| < \varepsilon$ .

(3)  $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ , 要使  $\left| x \sin \frac{1}{x} - 0 \right| = \left| x \sin \frac{1}{x} \right| \leq |x| < \varepsilon$ ,

取  $\delta = \varepsilon > 0$ , 则  $\forall 0 < x < \delta$ , 有  $\left| x \sin \frac{1}{x} - 0 \right| < \varepsilon$ .

(4)  $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ , 要使  $\left| \frac{x^2+1}{x^2-x-1} - 1 \right| = \left| \frac{x+2}{x^2-x-1} \right| < \left| \frac{2x}{x^2} \right| = \frac{2}{x} < \varepsilon, (x > 2)$ ,

取  $M = \frac{2}{\varepsilon} + 2 > 0$ , 则  $\forall x > M > 0$ , 有  $\left| \frac{x^2+1}{x^2-x-1} - 1 \right| < \varepsilon$ .

(5)  $\forall \varepsilon > 0 (\varepsilon < 1)$ , 要使  $\left| 2^{\frac{1}{x}} - 0 \right| = 2^{\frac{1}{x}} < \varepsilon$ ,

取  $\delta = -\frac{\ln 2}{\ln \varepsilon} > 0$ , 则  $\forall -\delta < x < 0$ , 有  $\left| 2^{\frac{1}{x}} - 0 \right| < \varepsilon$ .

(6) 对  $\forall 0 < \varepsilon < \frac{\pi}{2}$ , 解不等式  $\left| \arctan x - \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}\right) \right| = \frac{\pi}{2} + \arctan x < \varepsilon$ ,

得  $x < -\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \varepsilon\right)$ , 取  $M \geq \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \varepsilon\right) > 0$ , 于是

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists M \geq \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \varepsilon\right), \forall x < -M \Rightarrow \left| \arctan x - \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}\right) \right| < \varepsilon.$$



2. 计算下列极限:

$$(1) \text{ 原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{4}{x} + \frac{5}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x^3}}{5 + \frac{6}{x} - \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{10}{x^3}} = 0.$$

$$(2) \text{ 原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(2+\frac{3}{x})^{2000} (7-\frac{3}{x})^{10}}{(9+\frac{1}{x})^{2010}} = \frac{2^{2000} \cdot 7^{10}}{9^{2010}}.$$

(3)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= \lim_{\tau \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x+\tau-x) \left[ (x+\tau)^2 + (x+\tau)x + x^2 \right]}{\tau} \\ &= \lim_{\tau \rightarrow 0} [(x+\tau)^2 + (x+\tau)x + x^2] = 3x^2 \end{aligned}$$

(4)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1+x+x^2-3}{1-x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x+x^2-2}{1-x^3} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1)(x+2)}{(1-x)(1+x+x^2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} -\frac{x+2}{x^2+x+1} = -1 \end{aligned}$$

(5)

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

(6)

$$\text{原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(x-\sqrt{x}) - (x+\sqrt{x})}{\sqrt{x-\sqrt{x}} + \sqrt{x+\sqrt{x}}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{-2}{\sqrt{1-\frac{\sqrt{x}}{x}} + \sqrt{1+\frac{\sqrt{x}}{x}}} = -1.$$

$$(7) \text{ 因为 } \frac{1}{x} - 1 < \left\lfloor \frac{1}{x} \right\rfloor \leq \frac{1}{x}, \text{ 当 } x > 0 \text{ 时, 有 } 1-x < x \left\lfloor \frac{1}{x} \right\rfloor \leq 1,$$

当  $x < 0$  时, 有  $1-x > x \left\lfloor \frac{1}{x} \right\rfloor \geq 1$ , 由迫敛性得知, 原式 = 1.

$$(8) \text{ 因为 } \frac{b}{x} - 1 < \left\lfloor \frac{b}{x} \right\rfloor \leq \frac{b}{x}, \text{ 由于 } a > 0, b > 0, x \rightarrow 0^+, \text{ 故 } \frac{b}{a} - \frac{x}{a} < \frac{x}{a} \left\lfloor \frac{b}{x} \right\rfloor \leq \frac{b}{a},$$

由迫敛性得知, 原式 =  $\frac{b}{a}$ .

(9)

$$x \rightarrow 0^+, a > 0, \left\lfloor \frac{x}{a} \right\rfloor = 0, \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left\lfloor \frac{x}{a} \right\rfloor \frac{b}{x} = 0.$$

(10) 因为  $x-1 < [x] \leq x$ , 若  $x > 0$ , 则  $1 - \frac{1}{x} < [x] \frac{1}{x} \leq 1$ , 当  $x \rightarrow +\infty$  时, 由迫敛性原则, 原式=1, 同理可证  $x \rightarrow -\infty$  时极限也是 1, 所以原式=1.

$$(11) \text{ 原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +0} \frac{x}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{1+x^n} = 1.$$

$$(12) \text{ 原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{1 - \frac{9}{x^2}} = 0.$$

$$(13) \text{ 原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} e^{\frac{\ln \cos \sqrt{x}}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} e^{\frac{-2 \sin^2 \frac{\sqrt{x}}{2}}{x}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{e}}.$$

$$(14) \text{ 原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sin \frac{4}{x}}{\frac{4}{x}} \cdot 4 = 4.$$

$$(15) \text{ 原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \sin x}{\sin x} \cdot \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1.$$

(16) 令  $\arctan x = t$ , 则  $x = \tan t, x \rightarrow 0 \Leftrightarrow t \rightarrow 0$ ,

$$\text{原式} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{t}{\tan t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \left[ \frac{t}{\sin t} \cdot \cos t \right] = 1$$

(17) 因为

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\sin^2 x - \sin^2 \tau}{x - \tau} &= \frac{(\sin x + \sin \tau)(\sin x - \sin \tau)}{x - \tau} \\ &= \frac{2 \cos \frac{x+\tau}{2} \cdot \sin \frac{x-\tau}{2}}{x - \tau} (\sin x + \sin \tau) \\ &= \cos \frac{x+\tau}{2} \cdot \frac{\sin \frac{x-\tau}{2}}{\frac{x-\tau}{2}} \cdot (\sin x + \sin \tau), \end{aligned}$$

所以, 原式  $= \cos \tau (\sin \tau + \sin \tau) = \sin 2\tau$ .

$$(18) \text{ 原式} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (3x-1) \cdot \ln(1+\frac{4}{5x-1})} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{4}{5x-1} \cdot (3x-1)} = e^{\frac{12}{5}}.$$

$$(19) \text{ 原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \left( 1 + \frac{\alpha}{x} \right)^{\frac{x}{\alpha}} \right]^{\alpha\beta} = e^{\alpha\beta}$$

$$(20) \text{ 原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} a^x \ln a = \ln a$$

$$(21) \text{ 原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{a}$$

$$(22) \text{ 原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} a^x \ln a = a^a \ln a$$

$$(23) \text{ 原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} ax^{a-1} = a^a$$

3. 已知下列极限, 求出  $\alpha$  与  $\beta$ :

$$(1) \quad \alpha = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{x^2+1}{x+1}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^2+1}{x^2+x} = 1$$

$$\beta = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left( \frac{x^2+1}{x+1} - x \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1-x}{x+1} = -1$$

$$(2) \quad \alpha = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} -\frac{\sqrt{x^2+x+1}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} -\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}} = -1$$

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

$$(3) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{x+\alpha+\beta}}{x^2-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{x+\alpha+\beta}}{(x-1)(x+1)} = 1, \text{ 则 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{x+\alpha+\beta}}{(x-1)} = 2,$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{x+\alpha+\beta}}{(x-1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x+\alpha-\beta^2}{x-1} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+\alpha-\beta}}$$

故  $\alpha - \beta^2 = -1$ ,  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\alpha-\beta}} = 2$ , 得  $\alpha = -\frac{15}{16}$ ,  $\beta = -\frac{1}{4}$ .

4. 证明下列各题:

$$(1) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin \frac{2}{x}}{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin \frac{2}{x}}{\frac{2}{x}} \cdot 2 = 2,$$

由函数极限的局部有界性知,  $\frac{\sin \frac{2}{x}}{\frac{1}{x}}$  在无穷大邻域内有界.

$$(2) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \sin \sqrt{x}}{x^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}} = 1,$$

由函数极限的局部有界性知,  $\frac{x \sin \sqrt{x}}{x^{\frac{3}{2}}}$  在  $U_+^0(0)$  内有界.

$$(3) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x+1} - \sqrt{x}}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x+1-x}{\sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt{x}} \cdot \sqrt{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x}} + 1} = \frac{1}{2},$$

由函数极限的局部有界性知,  $\frac{\sqrt{x+1} - \sqrt{x}}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}}$  在正无穷大邻域内有界.

(4) 因为

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1+x)^n - (1+nx)}{x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^n + C_n^{n-1}x^{n-1} + \cdots + C_n^2x^2}{x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (x^{n-1} + C_n^{n-1}x^{n-2} + \cdots + C_n^2x) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

(5)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 \sin x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \sin x = 0$$

(6)

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

$$(7) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^n - 1}{n(x-1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^{n-1} + x^{n-2} + \cdots + x + 1}{n} = 1$$

$$(8) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x}{\sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\cos x} = 1$$

(9) 设  $f_1(x) = o(h(x))$ ,  $f_2(x) = o(h(x))$ 

$$\text{则 } \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f_1(x)}{h(x)} = 0, \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f_2(x)}{h(x)} = 0$$

$$\text{于是 } \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f_1(x) \pm f_2(x)}{h(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f_1(x)}{h(x)} \pm \frac{f_2(x)}{h(x)} = 0$$

(10) 设  $f_1(x) = o(h_1(x))$ ,  $f_2(x) = o(h_2(x))$ 

$$\text{则 } \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f_1(x)}{h_1(x)} = 0, \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f_2(x)}{h_2(x)} = 0$$

$$\text{于是 } \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f_1(x) \cdot f_2(x)}{h_1(x) \cdot h_2(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f_1(x)}{h_1(x)} \cdot \frac{f_2(x)}{h_2(x)} = 0$$

$$(11) \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{\frac{1}{1+h(x)} - 1 + h(x)}{h(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{h(x)}{1+h(x)} = 0, h(x) \rightarrow 0 (x \rightarrow x_0).$$

5. 证明: 用  $|x| (x \neq 0)$  除  $|f(x)|$  可得

$$\left| \frac{f(x)}{x} \right| = \left| a_1 \frac{\sin x}{x} + 2a_2 \frac{\sin 2x}{2x} + \cdots + na_n \frac{\sin nx}{nx} \right| \leq \left| \frac{\sin x}{x} \right| \leq 1,$$

于是

$$-1 \leq a_1 \frac{\sin x}{x} + 2a_2 \frac{\sin 2x}{2x} + \cdots + na_n \frac{\sin nx}{nx} \leq 1,$$

当  $x \rightarrow 0$  时, 由极限不等式有  $-1 \leq a_1 + 2a_2 + \cdots + na_n \leq 1$ , 即证.

6. 证明: 若  $f(x)$  在  $(0, +\infty)$  上不恒为  $a$ , 假设  $\xi$  是区间  $(0, +\infty)$  中的一数, 且  $f(\xi) \neq 0$ , 则  $f(\xi) = f(2\xi) = \cdots = f(2^N \xi) \neq 0$ ,  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 2^n \xi = +\infty$ ,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = a$ ,  $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists M > 0, \forall x > M$ , 有  $a - \varepsilon < f(x) < a + \varepsilon$ , 由于  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 2^n \xi = +\infty$ , 故  $\exists N > 0$ , 使  $2^N \xi > M$ ,

所以  $a - \varepsilon < f(2^N \xi) < a + \varepsilon$ , 由  $\varepsilon$  的任意性, 有  $f(\xi) = f(2^N \xi) = a$ , 矛盾, 所以  $f(x) \equiv a, x \in (0, +\infty)$ .

7. 证明: 设  $x_0 \in (0, 1)$ , 令  $x_n = x_0^{2^n} (n = 1, 2, \cdots)$ . 则  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = 0$ ,

$$\text{由归结原则 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(x_n) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = f(1),$$

$$\text{由 } f(x^2) = f(x), \text{ 得 } f(x_n) = f(x_0^{2^n}) = f(x_0^{2^{n-1}}) = \cdots = f(x_0),$$

$$f(x_0) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(x_0) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(x_n) = f(1).$$

按照同样的方法, 由  $x_0 \in (1, +\infty)$ , 也推出  $f(x_0) = f(1)$ ,  
因此  $f(x) \equiv f(1), x \in (0, +\infty)$ .

8. 证明: 因为  $f(a-0) < f(a+0)$ ,

设  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a^-} f(x) = A, \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f(x) = B$ , 则  $A < B$ .

取  $\varepsilon = \frac{B-A}{2}$ ,  $\exists \delta_1 > 0$ , 当  $-\delta_1 < x - a < 0$ , 有  $f(x) < A + \varepsilon = \frac{A+B}{2}$ ,

$\exists \delta_2 > 0$ , 当  $0 < y - a < \delta_2$  时, 有  $\frac{A+B}{2} = B - \varepsilon < f(y)$ ,

取  $\delta = \min\{\delta_1, \delta_2\}$ , 则当  $a - \delta < x < a < y < a + \delta$  时, 有

$$f(x) < \frac{A+B}{2} < f(y).$$

9. 证明: 设  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} [f(x+1) - f(x)] = A$ .

设正整数  $n_0 \in (a, +\infty)$ ,  $|f|$  在区间  $[n_0, n_0 + 1]$  内有上界  $M$ , 限制  $x > n_0 + 1$ ,  
则有,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{f(x)}{x} &= \left\{ \frac{[f(x) - f(x-1)] + \cdots + [f(x - ([x] - n_0)) - f(x - ([x] - n_0) - 1)]}{[x] - n_0} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{f(x - ([x] - n_0))}{[x] - n_0} \right\} \cdot \frac{[x] - n_0}{x}, \end{aligned}$$

由  $0 \leq x - [x] \leq 1$ , 得  $n_0 \leq x - ([x] - n_0) < n_0 + 1$ , 于是

$$|f(x - ([x] - n_0))| \leq M, \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x - ([x] - n_0))}{[x] - n_0} = 0.$$

又  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{[x] - n_0}{x} = 1$ , 由结论当  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = a$ , 有  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_1 + a_2 + \cdots + a_n}{n} = a$ ,

有  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = A$ .