1、证明 $0 < e - (1 + \frac{1}{n})^n < \frac{3}{n}, (n = 1, 2, \cdots)$ 。当指数 n 是什么样的数值时,表达式 $\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n$ 与数 e 之差小于 0.001?

证明: 显然
$$0 < (1 + \frac{1}{n})^n < e < (1 + \frac{1}{n})^{n+1}$$
即 $0 < e - (1 + \frac{1}{n})^n < (1 + \frac{1}{n})^{n+1} - (1 + \frac{1}{n})^n$
而 $(1 + \frac{1}{n})^{n+1} - (1 + \frac{1}{n})^n = (1 + \frac{1}{n})^n [(1 + \frac{1}{n}) - 1] = \frac{1}{n} (1 + \frac{1}{n})^n < \frac{3}{n}$
因而 $0 < e - (1 + \frac{1}{n})^n < \frac{3}{n}$
其次,要 $e - \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n < 0.001$,只要 $\frac{3}{n} \le 0.001$,即只要 $n \ge 3000$,

所以,当指数 n 是代表任一不小于 3000 的正整数,表达式 $\left(1+\frac{1}{n}\right)^n$ 与数 e 之差就小于 0.001。

2、证明不等式:

$$\frac{1}{n+1} < \ln(1+\frac{1}{n}) < \frac{1}{n}$$
,其中 n 为任意正整数。

证明: (1) 因为 $1 < \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n < e$,两边取对数,得 $0 < n \ln(1 + \frac{1}{n}) < 1$,故,

 $\ln(1+\frac{1}{n}) < \frac{1}{n};$ 又因为 $e < \left(1+\frac{1}{n}\right)^{n+1}$, 两边取对数得, $1 < (n+1)\ln(1+\frac{1}{n})$, 故 $\ln(1+\frac{1}{n}) > \frac{1}{n+1}$, 故 $\frac{1}{n+1} < \ln(1+\frac{1}{n}) < \frac{1}{n}$ 。

3、证明: 若 $x_n > 0$ $(n = 1, 2 \cdots)$ 且 $\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{x_{n+1}}{x_n}$ 存在,则 $\lim_{n \to \infty} \sqrt[n]{x_n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{x_{n+1}}{x_n}$ 。

证明: 令 $y_n = \frac{x_{n+1}}{x_n} (n = 1, 2 \cdots)$,则 $y_n > 0$,由假定 $\lim_{n \to \infty} y_n$ 存在,设为 a,则 $\lim_{n \to \infty} (y_1 y_2 \cdots y_{n-1})^{\frac{1}{n-1}} = a$,于是,

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \sqrt[n]{x_n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \sqrt[n]{x_1} \sqrt[n]{\frac{x_2}{x_1} \frac{x_3}{x_2} \cdots \frac{x_n}{x_{n-1}}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \sqrt[n]{x_1} [(y_1 y_2 \cdots y_n)^{\frac{1}{n-1}}]^{\frac{n-1}{n}} = 1 \cdot a = a = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{x_{n+1}}{x_n}$$

4、证明若 p 为正整数,则
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} (\frac{1^p + 2^p + \dots + n^p}{n^p} - \frac{n}{p+1}) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$y_n \to +\infty \text{ if } \frac{x_{n+1} - x_n}{y_{n+1} - y_n} = \frac{(p+1)(n+1)^p + [n^{p+1} - (n+1)^{p+1}]}{(p+1)[(n+1)^p - n^p]} = \frac{\frac{p(p+1)}{2}n^{p+1} + \cdots}{p(p+1)n^{p+1} + \cdots}$$

$$\stackrel{\underline{\text{H}}}{=} n \to \infty \text{ ft}, \quad \frac{x_{n+1} - x_n}{y_{n+1} - y_n} \to \frac{1}{2}, \quad \text{ft} \text{ ft} \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{x_n}{y_n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{1^p + 2^p + \dots + n^p}{n^p} - \frac{n}{p+1} \right) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$5 \cdot \Re \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+2} + \dots + \frac{1}{2n} \right)$$

解: 因为
$$1+\frac{1}{2}+\dots+\frac{1}{n}=C+\ln n+\varepsilon_n(1)$$
, $1+\frac{1}{2}+\dots+\frac{1}{2n}=C+\ln 2n+\varepsilon_{2n}(2)$
其中 C 为欧拉常数, $\varepsilon_n\to 0, \varepsilon_{2n}\to 0 (n\to\infty)$

(2) 式减(1)式得
$$\frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+2} + \dots + \frac{1}{2n} = \ln 2n - \ln n + \varepsilon_{2n} - \varepsilon_n \to \ln 2(n \to \infty)$$

所以 $\lim_{n \to \infty} (\frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+2} + \dots + \frac{1}{2n}) = \ln 2$

6、求下面函数的存在域: $y = \lg[\cos(\lg x)]$

解: 当 $\cos(\lg x) > 0$ 时,y 值确定。解之,得 $(2k - \frac{1}{2})$ $\pi < \lg x < (2k + \frac{1}{2})$ π ,

从而,存在域为满足 $10^{(2k-\frac{1}{2})\pi} < x < 10^{(2k+\frac{1}{2})\pi} (k=1,2\cdots)$ 的数x的集合

7、设
$$p(x) = a_0 x^n + a_1 x^{n-1} + \dots + a_n$$
, 式中 $a_i (i = 0.1, 2 \dots)$ 为实数,证明:
$$\lim_{x \to \infty} |p(x)| = +\infty$$
 。

证明: 不妨设 $a_0 \neq 0$,则 $|p(x)| \geq |a_0| \cdot |x^n| \cdot \left| 1 - (\frac{|a_1|}{|a_0|} \cdot \frac{1}{|x|} + \frac{|a_2|}{|a_0|} \cdot \frac{1}{|x|^2} + \dots + \frac{|a_n|}{|a_0|} \cdot \frac{1}{|x|^n} \right|$

由于 $\lim_{x\to\infty}\frac{1}{|x|^i}=0$ ($i=0,1,2,\cdots$),故存在 $E_1>0$,使当 $|x|>E_1$ 时恒有

$$\left|1 - \left(\frac{|a_1|}{|a_0|} \cdot \frac{1}{|x|} + \frac{|a_2|}{|a_0|} \cdot \frac{1}{|x|^2} + \dots + \frac{|a_n|}{|a_0|} \cdot \frac{1}{|x|^n}\right)\right| > \frac{1}{2}, \quad \text{Median} |p(x)| > \frac{1}{2} |a_0| \cdot |x|^n$$

任给 M>0,设
$$E_2 = \sqrt[n]{\frac{2M}{|a_0|}}$$
, 取 $E = \max\{E_1, E_2\}$, 则当 $|x| > E$ 时恒有

$$|p(x)| > M$$
, $\lim_{x \to \infty} |p(x)| = +\infty$

$$8 \cdot \Re \lim_{x \to -1} \frac{x^3 - 2x - 1}{x^5 - 2x - 1}$$

$$\lim_{x \to -1} \frac{x^3 - 2x - 1}{x^5 - 2x - 1} = \lim_{x \to -1} \frac{(x+1)(x^2 - x - 1)}{(x+1)(x^4 - x^3 + x^2 - x - 1)} = \lim_{x \to -1} \frac{(x^2 - x - 1)}{(x^4 - x^3 + x^2 - x - 1)} = \frac{1}{3}$$

另解: 设
$$t = x + 1(t \to 0)$$
,则 $\lim_{x \to -1} \frac{x^3 - 2x - 1}{x^5 - 2x - 1} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{t^2 - 2t + 1}{t^4 - 5t^3 + 10t^2 + 10t + 3} = \frac{1}{3}$

$$9 \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \frac{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt[3]{x} + \sqrt[4]{x}}{\sqrt{2x+1}}$$

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt[3]{x} + \sqrt[4]{x}}{\sqrt{2x+1}} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{1 + x^{-\frac{1}{6}} + x^{-\frac{1}{4}}}{\sqrt{2 + \frac{1}{x}}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

10,
$$\Re \lim_{x\to 7} \frac{\sqrt{x+2} + \sqrt[3]{x+20}}{\sqrt[4]{x+9} - 2}$$

$$\frac{1}{x \to 7} \frac{\sqrt{x+2} + \sqrt[3]{x+20}}{\sqrt[4]{x+9} - 2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 7} \left[\frac{(\sqrt[4]{(x+2)^3} - \sqrt[6]{(x+20)^2})(\sqrt[4]{x+9} + 2)(\sqrt[4]{x+9} + 4)}{(\sqrt[4]{x+9} - 2)(\sqrt[4]{x+9} + 2)(\sqrt[4]{x+9} + 4)} \right] \cdot \left[\frac{\sqrt[6]{(x+2)^{15}} + \sqrt[6]{(x+2)^{12}(x+20)^2} + \dots + \sqrt[6]{(x+20)^{10}}}{(\sqrt[6]{(x+2)^{15}} + \dots + \sqrt[6]{(x+20)^{10}})} \right]$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 7} \frac{[(x+2)^3 - (x+20)^2](\sqrt[4]{x+9} + 2)(\sqrt{x+9} + 4)}{(x-7)(\sqrt[6]{(x+2)^{15}} + \dots + \sqrt[6]{(x+20)^{10}})}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 7} \frac{(x-7)(x^2 + 12x + 56)(\sqrt[4]{x+9} + 2)(\sqrt{x+9} + 4)}{(x-7)(\sqrt[6]{(x+2)^{15}} + \dots + \sqrt[6]{(x+20)^{10}})}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 7} \frac{(x^2 + 12x + 56)(\sqrt[4]{x+9} + 2)(\sqrt{x+9} + 4)}{(\sqrt[6]{(x+2)^{15}} + \sqrt[6]{(x+2)^{15}} + \dots + \sqrt[6]{(x+20)^{10}})}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 7} \frac{(x^2 + 12x + 56)(\sqrt[4]{x+9} + 2)(\sqrt{x+9} + 4)}{(\sqrt[6]{(x+2)^{15}} + \sqrt[6]{(x+2)^{15}} + \dots + \sqrt[6]{(x+20)^{10}})}$$

$$= \frac{189 \cdot 4 \cdot 8}{3^5 + 3^4 \cdot 3 + 3^3 \cdot 3^2 + 3^2 \cdot 3^3 + 3 \cdot 3^4 + 3^5}$$

$$= \frac{6048}{1458} = 4\frac{4}{27}$$

11.
$$\vec{x} \lim_{x \to a} \frac{\tan x - \tan a}{x - a}$$

Prime:
$$\lim_{x \to a} \frac{\tan x - \tan a}{x - a} = \lim_{x \to a} \frac{\sin(x - a)}{(x - a)\cos x \cos a} = \frac{1}{\cos^2 a}, (a \neq \frac{2k + 1}{2}\pi, k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \cdots)$$

$$12 \cdot \Re \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - \cos x \cos 2x \cos 3x}{1 - \cos x}$$

解: 因为
$$1-\cos x \cos 2x \cos 3x$$

$$=1-\frac{1}{2}(\cos 4x + \cos 2x)\cos 2x$$

$$=1-\frac{1}{2}\cos 4x \cos 2x - \frac{1}{2}\cos^2 2x$$

$$=1-\frac{1}{4}(\cos 6x + \cos 2x) - \frac{1}{4}(1+\cos 4x)$$

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

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

$$\text{FIT U} = \frac{1}{4} \lim_{x \to 0} \left[\left(\frac{\sin x}{\sin \frac{x}{2}} \right)^2 + \frac{\sin 2x}{\sin \frac{x}{2}} \right)^2 + \frac{\sin 3x}{\sin \frac{x}{2}} \right]^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} (4 + 16 + 36) = 14$$

13.
$$\Re \lim_{x\to\infty} \left(\frac{3x^2-x+1}{2x^2+x+1} \right)^{\frac{x^3}{1-x}}$$

解: 当
$$x \to \infty$$
时, $\frac{3x^2 - x + 1}{2x^2 + x + 1} \to \frac{3}{2}$ 及 $\frac{x^3}{1 - x} = \frac{x^2}{\frac{1}{x} - 1} \to -\infty$

$$\text{FIT } \bigcup_{x \to \infty} \lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\frac{3x^2 - x + 1}{2x^2 + x + 1} \right)^{\frac{x^3}{1 - x}} = 0$$

$$14 \cdot \Re \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{4}} (\tan x)^{\tan 2x}$$

$$\lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{4}} (\tan x)^{\tan 2x} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{4}} (\tan x)^{\frac{2 \tan x}{1 - \tan^2 x}} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{4}} (1 + \tan x - 1)^{\frac{1}{\tan x - 1} \frac{-2 \tan x}{\tan x + 1}} = e^{-1}$$

15,
$$\Re \lim_{x\to\infty} \cos^n \frac{x}{\sqrt{n}}$$

$$\frac{\mathbf{R}}{\mathbf{R}}: \lim_{x \to \infty} \cos^{n} \frac{x}{\sqrt{n}} = \lim_{x \to \infty} (1 + \tan^{2} \frac{x}{\sqrt{n}})^{-\frac{n}{2}} = \lim_{x \to \infty} (1 + \tan^{2} \frac{x}{\sqrt{n}})^{\frac{1}{\tan^{2} \frac{x}{\sqrt{n}}} \cdot (\frac{\tan^{2} \frac{x}{\sqrt{n}}}{\sqrt{n}})^{2} \cdot (-\frac{x^{2}}{2})} = e^{-\frac{x^{2}}{2}}$$

16.
$$\vec{x} \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\ln(x^2 - x + 1)}{\ln(x^{10} + x + 1)}$$

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\ln(x^2 - x + 1)}{\ln(x^{10} + x + 1)} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{2\ln x + \ln(1 - \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2})}{10\ln x + \ln(1 + \frac{1}{x^9} + \frac{1}{x^{10}})} = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$17. \quad \Re \lim_{x \to a} \frac{x^x - a^a}{x - a}$$

$$\frac{x^x - a^a}{x - a} = a^a \cdot \frac{e^{x \ln x - a \ln a} - 1}{x \ln x - a \ln a} \cdot \frac{x \ln x - a \ln a}{x - a}$$

而当
$$x \to a$$
时,

$$\frac{x \ln x - a \ln a}{x - a} = \frac{x \ln x - x \ln a}{x - a} + \ln a = \frac{x}{a} \cdot \frac{\ln(1 + \frac{x - a}{a})}{\frac{x - a}{a}} + \ln a \to 1 + \ln a = \ln ea$$

又因为
$$\frac{e^{x \ln x - a \ln a} - 1}{x \ln x - a \ln a} \rightarrow 1$$
, $(x \rightarrow a)$,

所以
$$\lim_{x\to a} \frac{x^x - a^a}{x - a} = a^a \ln ea$$

18.
$$\Re$$
 (1) $\lim_{x\to-\infty}\frac{\ln(1+3^x)}{\ln(1+2^x)}$; (2) $\lim_{x\to+\infty}\frac{\ln(1+3^x)}{\ln(1+2^x)}$

#: (1)
$$\lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{\ln(1+3^x)}{\ln(1+2^x)} = \lim_{x \to -\infty} \left[\frac{\ln(1+3^x)}{3^x} \cdot \frac{2^x}{\ln(1+2^x)} \cdot (\frac{2}{3})^{-x} \right] = 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 0 = 0$$

$$(2) \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\ln(1+3^{x})}{\ln(1+2^{x})} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{x \ln 3 + \ln(1+3^{-x})}{x \ln 2 + \ln(1+2^{-x})} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\ln 3 + \frac{1}{x} \cdot \ln(1+3^{-x})}{\ln 2 + \frac{1}{x} \cdot \ln(1+2^{-x})} = \frac{\ln 3}{\ln 2}$$

19.
$$\vec{x} \lim_{x \to +\infty} x(\frac{\pi}{2} - \arcsin \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}})$$

解:

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} x (\frac{\pi}{2} - \arcsin \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}}) = \lim_{x \to +\infty} x \arcsin \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} (\frac{\arcsin \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}}}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}}} \cdot \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}}) = 1$$

解: 因为
$$\sin x = 2^n \cos \frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{4} \cdots \cos \frac{x}{2^n} \sin \frac{x}{2^n}$$

所以,

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\cos \frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{4} \cdots \cos \frac{x}{2^n} \right) = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\frac{\sin x}{2^n} \cdot \frac{1}{\sin \frac{x}{2^n}} \right) = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\frac{\frac{x}{2^n}}{\sin \frac{x}{2^n}} \cdot \frac{\sin x}{x} \right) = \frac{\sin x}{x} (x \neq 0)$$

当 x=0 时,原式显然为 1.