

第一章 作业 1.2 解答

一. 填空题 (每空 5 分, 本大题满分 25 分)

1. 曲线 $y = \frac{x}{x+1} \cos \frac{1}{x}$ 有水平渐近线 $y = \underline{1}$ 和铅直渐近线 $x = \underline{-1}$.

2. 设 $f(x) = (1+2x)^{\frac{1}{x}}$, 则 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \underline{e^2}$.

3. 曲线 $y = \sqrt{x^2 + x} - x$ 有水平渐近线 $\underline{\frac{1}{2}}$.

4. 设 $f(x) = \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{x \sin x}$, 则 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \underline{2}$

二. 解答下列各题 (每小题 10 分, 本大题满分 60 分)

1. (1) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 9} \frac{x - 2\sqrt{x} - 3}{x - 9} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 9} \frac{(\sqrt{x} + 1)(\sqrt{x} - 3)}{(\sqrt{x} - 3)(\sqrt{x} + 3)} = \frac{2}{3}$

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

2. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\sqrt{2x+5} - 3}{x^2 - 5x + 6};$

解: 原式 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\sqrt{2x+5} - 3}{x^2 - 5x + 6} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2x+5} + 3}{\sqrt{2x+5} + 3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{2}{(x-3)(\sqrt{2x+5} + 3)} = -\frac{1}{3}.$

3. (1) 解: $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(3x+2)^{90} (x+3)^{10}}{(2x+1)^{100}} = \frac{3^{90}}{2^{100}}$

(2) 设 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x+c}{x-c}\right)^x = 4$, 求 c

解: 因为 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x+c}{x-c}\right)^x = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(1+\frac{c}{x})^x}{(1-\frac{c}{x})^x} = \frac{e^c}{e^{-c}} = e^{2c} = 4$, 所以 $c = \ln 2$

4. (1) 求 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{3^n + 4^n + 5^n}$

解: $5 < \sqrt[n]{3^n + 4^n + 5^n} < 5\sqrt[n]{3},$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 5\sqrt[n]{3} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 5(3^{\frac{1}{n}}) = 5 \cdot 3^0 = 5,$

因此由夹逼法知 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{3^n + 4^n + 5^n} = 5$.

$$(2) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \left[\frac{1}{(n+1)^2} + \frac{1}{(n+2)^2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{(n+n)^2} \right]$$

解: 记 $x_n := n \left[\frac{1}{(n+1)^2} + \frac{1}{(n+2)^2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{(n+n)^2} \right]$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} x_n &> y_n := n \left[\frac{1}{(n+1)(n+2)} + \frac{1}{(n+2)(n+3)} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2n(2n+1)} \right] \\ &= n \left[\left(\frac{1}{n+1} - \frac{1}{n+2} \right) + \left(\frac{1}{n+2} - \frac{1}{n+3} \right) + \cdots + \left(\frac{1}{2n} - \frac{1}{2n+1} \right) \right] = n \left(\frac{1}{n+1} - \frac{1}{2n+1} \right), \\ x_n &< z_n := n \left[\frac{1}{n(n+1)} + \frac{1}{(n+1)(n+2)} + \cdots + \frac{1}{(2n-1)2n} \right] \\ &= n \left[\left(\frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1} \right) + \left(\frac{1}{n+1} - \frac{1}{n+2} \right) + \cdots + \left(\frac{1}{2n-1} - \frac{1}{2n} \right) \right] = \frac{1}{2}, \end{aligned}$$

而

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} y_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \left(\frac{1}{n+1} - \frac{1}{2n+1} \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{n}{n+1} - \frac{n}{2n+1} \right) = 1 - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}, \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} z_n = \frac{1}{2},$$

因此由夹逼法知 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = \frac{1}{2}$, 即原式 $= \frac{1}{2}$.

5. 求 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left(\frac{1}{1-x} - \frac{3}{1-x^3} \right)$

解: 原式 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1+x+x^2-3}{1-x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1)(x+2)}{(1-x)(1+x+x^2)} = -1$

6. 已知 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^3 + ax + b}{x^2 - 4} = 4$, 求常数 a, b 的值.

解: 因为 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (x^2 - 4) = 0$, 又 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^3 + ax + b}{x^2 - 4} = 4$,

所以 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} x^3 + ax + b = 8 + 2a + b = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^3 + ax + b}{x^2 - 4} (x^2 - 4) = 4 \times 0 = 0$

又 $4 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^3 + ax + b}{x^2 - 4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(x^2 + 2x + a + 4)(x - 2)}{(x + 2)(x - 2)} = \frac{12 + a}{4}$

故 $a = 4$, $b = -16$

三. 证明题: (15 分)

1. 用 $\varepsilon - \delta$ 定义证明: $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1-4x^2}{2x+1} = 2$

证明: $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, 要使 $|\frac{1-4x^2}{2x+1} - 2| = |2x+1| = 2|x+\frac{1}{2}| < \varepsilon$, 只要 $|x+\frac{1}{2}| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$.

综上 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, 取 $\delta = \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$, 当 $0 < |x+\frac{1}{2}| < \delta$ 时, 有 $|\frac{1-4x^2}{2x+1} - 2| = |2x+1| = 2|x+\frac{1}{2}| < \varepsilon$,

所以由定义得 $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1-4x^2}{2x+1} = 2$

2. 证明: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x[\frac{1}{x}] = 1$

证明: $\because \frac{1}{x} - 1 < [\frac{1}{x}] < \frac{1}{x} + 1$

$\therefore 1-x < x[\frac{1}{x}] < 1+x \quad (x > 0)$

又 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} 1-x = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} 1+x = 1$

故 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x[\frac{1}{x}] = 1$

3. 证明: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{n} = 1$

【提示: 令 $a_n = \sqrt[n]{n} - 1 \geq 0$, 并利用二项公式

$$(1+a_n)^n = 1 + na_n + \frac{n(n-1)}{2}a_n^2 + \cdots + na_n^{n-1} + a_n^n. \text{】}$$

证明: 令 $a_n = \sqrt[n]{n} - 1 \geq 0$, 则

$$n = (1+a_n)^n = 1 + na_n + \frac{n(n-1)}{2}a_n^2 + \cdots + na_n^{n-1} + a_n^n \geq 1 + \frac{n(n-1)}{2}a_n^2,$$

可知 $a_n \leq \sqrt{\frac{2}{n}}$. 我们知道 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{\frac{2}{n}} = 0$, 因此由夹逼法知 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$, 从而 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{n} = 1$.