

# §1. 练习总结.

1000.1.10.

$f(x)$  连续,  $f(0)=1$  且  $x \rightarrow 0$  时  $\int_0^{x-\tan x} f(t)dt$  与  $(1+\sin^a x)^b - 1$  等价无穷小,  $a, b=?$

$$①. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \int_0^{x-\tan x} f(t)dt = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \int_0^{-\frac{x^3}{3}} f(t)dt = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) \cdot \frac{-x^3}{3} \sim \frac{-x^3}{3}$$

若  $f(x) \sim ax^m, g(x) \sim bx^n, f(x), g(x), a, b \neq 0$ .  
则  $f[g(x)] \sim a(bx^n)^m = ab^m x^{mn}$

$$②. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1+\sin^a x)^b - 1 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} b \cdot \sin^a x = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} b \cdot x^a$$

$\therefore b = -\frac{1}{3}, a = 3$

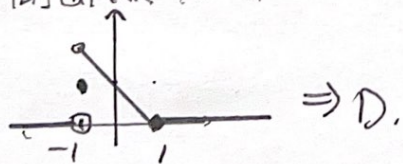
1000.1.14.

$$f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1-x}{1+x^{2n}} \text{ 则 } f(x) = ?$$

(A). 无间断点 (B). 间断点,  $x=1$

(C). 间断点,  $x=0$  (D). 间断点,  $x=-1$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x=1. \\ 1, & x=-1 \\ 0, & |x| > 1 \\ 1-x, & |x| < 1 \end{cases}$$



$\Rightarrow D.$

1000.1.23

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x \sqrt{1+t^2} dt}{x(e^{x^2}-1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{F(x) - F(\sin x)}{x^3} = F'(x)(x - \sin x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+t^2} (x - \sin x)}{x^3} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6}$$

1000.1.24

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

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

1000.1.28.(1).

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left( \sqrt{x^2-1} - \sqrt{x^2+1} + \frac{\sin^4 x}{x} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(\sqrt{x^2-1}-\sqrt{x^2+1})(\sqrt{x^2-1}+\sqrt{x^2+1})}{\sqrt{x^2-1}+\sqrt{x^2+1}} + \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{x^4}{x^{\frac{1}{2}}}}{\frac{1}{x}} \cdot \sin^4 x$$

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

1000.1.28(4).

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\sqrt{x}-1-\sqrt{2x+5}}{x^2-4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{3x-6}{x^2-4} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}-1+\sqrt{2x+5}} = \frac{1}{8}$$



1000.1.28(5) [换元]

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} e^{-x} (1 + \frac{1}{x})^x &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} e^{-x + x \ln(1 + \frac{1}{x})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} e^{\frac{\ln(1 + \frac{1}{x}) - \frac{1}{x}}{\frac{1}{x}}} \\ &\stackrel{\text{令 } t = \frac{1}{x}}{=} \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} e^{\frac{\ln(1+t) - t}{t^2}} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} e^{\frac{\frac{1}{1+t} - 1}{2t}} = e^{-\frac{1}{2}} \end{aligned}$$

1000.1.28(6). [洛+中值].

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} \frac{\cos x \ln(x-3)}{\ln(e^x - e^3)} &= \cos 3 \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} \frac{\ln(x-3)}{\ln(e^x - e^3)} \\ &\stackrel{0}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} \frac{e^x - e^3}{x-3} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} \frac{1}{e^x - \cos 3} \\ &= \frac{\cos 3}{e^3} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} \frac{e^x - e^3}{x-3}, \quad \begin{matrix} f(x) = e^x \\ f(x) - f(b) = f'(y)(x-b) \end{matrix} \\ &= \frac{\cos 3}{e^3} e^3 = \cos 3 \end{aligned}$$

1000.1.28.17

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{a_1^x + a_2^x + \dots + a_n^x}{n} \right)^{\frac{1}{x}}, \quad a_i > 0, \text{ 且 } a_i \neq 1, \quad i=1 \sim n, \quad n \geq 2$$

[solution].

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{a_1^x + a_2^x + \dots + a_n^x}{n} \right)^{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( 1 + \frac{a_1^x - 1 + a_2^x - 1 + \dots + a_n^x - 1}{n} \right)^{\frac{1}{x}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\neq \Delta \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a_1^x - 1 + a_2^x - 1 + \dots + a_n^x - 1}{nx} \\ &= \frac{1}{n} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a_1^x - 1}{x} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a_2^x - 1}{x} + \dots + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a_n^x - 1}{x} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{1}{n} (\ln a_1 + \ln a_2 + \dots + \ln a_n)$$

$$= \frac{1}{n} \ln(a_1 a_2 \dots a_n) = k$$

$$\therefore \text{原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[ (1 + kx)^{\frac{1}{kx}} \right]^k = e^{\frac{1}{n} \ln(a_1 \dots a_n)} = \sqrt[n]{a_1 a_2 \dots a_n}$$



1000.1.30(1)

$\tan(\sqrt{x+2}-\sqrt{2})$   $x \rightarrow 0^+$   $x$  的几倍无影响。

(solution)

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

$$\stackrel{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+}}{=} \tan[\sqrt{2(1+\frac{x}{2}-1)}] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \tan[\sqrt{\frac{x}{2}}] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sqrt{x}}{2} \rightarrow 0$$

1000.1.32

$a > 0, b > 0, c > 0$  且

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{(a^x+b^x)^{\frac{1}{x}}}{c}, & x \neq 0 \\ c, & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

1)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(a^x+b^x)^{\frac{1}{x}}}{c} = \sqrt{ab}$  当  $c = \sqrt{ab}$  时连续

2) 判断  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x), \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x), \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x), f(-1), f(1)$  大小。

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(a^x+b^x)^{\frac{1}{x}}}{c} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{c} \sqrt[x]{a^x+b^x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[\frac{x}{\max\{a,b\}+\min\{a,b\}}]{\max\{a,b\}+\min\{a,b\}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \max\{a,b\} \sqrt[\frac{x}{\max\{a,b\}+\min\{a,b\}}]{1+\frac{\min\{a,b\}}{\max\{a,b\}}} = \max\{a,b\}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(a^x+b^x)^{\frac{1}{x}}}{c} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{c} \sqrt[\frac{x}{\frac{1}{a}+\frac{1}{b}}]{\frac{1}{a}+\frac{1}{b}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\max\{\frac{1}{a}, \frac{1}{b}\}} = \min\{a,b\}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \sqrt{ab}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} f(x) = \frac{a+b}{2} \leq f(-1) = \frac{2ab}{a+b} \leq \sqrt{ab} \leq \frac{a+b}{2} \leq \max$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) \leq f(-1) \leq f(0) \leq f(1) \leq \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x)$$

1000.1.34

$$f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^{n+2} - x^{-n}}{x^n + x^{-n}} \quad \text{间断点与类型}$$

(solution)

$$f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^{2n+2} - 1}{x^{2n} + 1} = \begin{cases} -1 & |x| \in (0,1) \\ x^2 & |x| > 1 \\ 0 & |x| = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = -1, \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = 1 \Rightarrow x = \pm 1 \text{ 是跳跃间断点}$$

1000.1.35

$$f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^{\frac{1}{x}} \arctan \frac{1}{x}}{x^2 + e^{nx}}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x > 0 \\ \frac{e^{\frac{1}{x}} \arctan \frac{1}{x}}{x^2}, & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{x^2} \cdot \frac{\arctan \frac{1}{x}}{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \lim_{t \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot \frac{e^{\frac{1}{t}}}{\left(\frac{t}{e}\right)^2} = 0 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x)$$

$\therefore x=0$  是可去间断点,  $x=1$  跳跃



1.1000.37

$$f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^{2n+1} + ax^2 + bx}{x^{2n} + 1} \quad \text{连续, 求 } a, b.$$

[solution].

$$|x| \in (0, 1) \quad f(x) = ax^2 + bx$$

$$|x| \in (1, +\infty) \quad f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$|x| = 0 \quad f(0) = 0$$

$$|x| = 1 \quad f(1) = \frac{1}{2}(a+b+1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x)$$

$$\frac{1}{2}(a+b+1) = 1 = a+b.$$

1000.14.3.

$$f(x) = \frac{\sqrt[3]{x}}{\lambda - e^{-kx}} \quad x \in (-\infty, +\infty) \text{ 内连续, } \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = 0$$

$$\lambda < 0? \quad k < 0?$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = 0. \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} e^{-kx} = \infty \Rightarrow k > 0.$$

$$\text{若 } \lambda > 0, \text{ 有 } \lambda = e^{-kx} \therefore \lambda \leq 0.$$

1000.14.4

$$f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 + nx(1-x) \sin^2 \pi x}{1 + n \sin^2 \pi x}$$

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

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x \cdot \frac{1 + \frac{1-x}{x} n \sin^2 \pi x}{1 + n \sin^2 \pi x}$$

$$\text{当 } \sin \pi x = 0 \text{ 时, } f(x) = x^2$$

当  $x$  不取整数时,  $f(x) = x(1-x)$

当  $x \in \mathbb{Z}$  时有第一类间断点.

1000.14.6.

设  $f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \cos^n \frac{1}{n^x} \quad (0 < x < +\infty)$ , 则  $f(x)$  在

间断点处取值.

$$(\text{solution}) \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} e^{n \ln \cos \frac{1}{n^x}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} e^{n(\frac{\cos \frac{1}{n^x}}{\frac{1}{n^x}} - 1)}$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} e^{\frac{1}{n^x} n \ln \cos \frac{1}{n^x}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} e^{-\frac{1}{n^{2x-1}}}$$

$$x \in (0, \frac{1}{2}) \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = 0$$

$$x = \frac{1}{2} \quad f(\frac{1}{2}) = e^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$x \in (\frac{1}{2}, +\infty) \quad f(x) = 1.$$

$\Rightarrow$  间断点处取值  $e^{-\frac{1}{2}}$

1000.14.7

$f(x) = 27x^3 + 5x^2 - 2$  的反函数为  $f^{-1}$ .

$$\text{求极限 } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f^{-1}(27x) - f^{-1}(x)}{\sqrt[3]{x}}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = 27x^3 + o(x^3)$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f^{-1}(y) = \sqrt[3]{\frac{y}{27}}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f^{-1}(27x)}{\sqrt[3]{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt[3]{27x}}{\sqrt[3]{x}} = 1$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f^{-1}(x)}{\sqrt[3]{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{27}x}}{\sqrt[3]{x}} = \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow \text{原} = \frac{2}{3}$$







$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} g(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{e^x \arctan x}{(1+e^x)^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{\pi}{2} e^x}{(1+e^x)^2} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} g(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{e^x \arctan x}{1+e^x} = \frac{0 \cdot \frac{-\pi}{2}}{1} = 0$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} g(x) = 0$$

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x^3}{x^3 + \frac{x^3}{6}} = 6$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(g(x)) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{e^{-x} - 1 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + x}{x^3/6} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{(-x) + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^2}{2} + x}{x^3/6} = 6$$

$$\Rightarrow 6$$

1000.14.11.

$a > 1$  且为常数 则  $k$  为何值时极限

$$I = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} [(x^a + 8x^4 + 2)^k - x] \text{ 存在, 并求其值}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(x^a + 8x^4 + 2)^k}{x} = C = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left( \frac{x^a + 8x^4 + 2}{x^{1/k}} \right)^k$$

当  $k \leq 0$  时

$$I \rightarrow +\infty$$

$k > 0$  时,  $a = k < 0$ ,  $k > a$ ,  $I = 2$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{(1+8t^{a-4}+2t^a)^k - t^{ak-1}}{t^{ak}}$$

$$\text{当 } ak-1=0 \text{ 时为 } 0/0 \text{ 型} \Rightarrow k = \frac{1}{a}$$

$$I = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{(1+8t^{a-4}+2t^a)^{\frac{1}{a}} - 1}{t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{8t^{a-4}+2t^a}{at} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{a} (8t^{a-5}+2t^{a-1})$$

$$a=5 \text{ 时 } I = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{5} (8+0) = \frac{8}{5} \Rightarrow k = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$a \neq 5 \text{ 时 } I = 0 \Rightarrow k = \frac{1}{a}$$

1000.14.13

设  $x \geq 0$  时,  $f(x)$  满足  $f'(x) = \frac{1}{x^2 + f^2(x)}$  且  $f(0)=1$ .  
证明:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x)$  存在.

$$f'(0) = \frac{1}{0+1} = 1 \quad f'(x) = \frac{1}{x^2 + f^2(x)} \leq \frac{1}{x^2 + 1}$$

$$f(x) - f(0) = \int_0^x f'(t) dt \leq \int_0^x \frac{dt}{1+t^2} = \arctan x$$

$$f(x) \leq 1 + \arctan x < 1 + \frac{\pi}{2} \quad (上界) \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) \text{ 存在.}$$

1000.14.15.

$$f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{1+(2x)^n + x^{2n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} e^{\frac{1}{n} \ln(1+(2x)^n + [x^n]^2)}$$

$$x \in [0, \frac{1}{2}): f(x) = \ln 2x \cdot 0 + 0 \cdot \ln x = 0 = 1$$

$$x \in [\frac{1}{2}, 1): f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(2x)^n \ln 2x}{(2x)^n + 1} = e^{\ln 2x} = 2x$$

$$x \in [1, +\infty): f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{0 \cdot (x^n) + \ln x \cdot (x^n)^2}{0 \cdot (x^n) + [x^n]^2} = e^{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 2 \ln x} = x^2$$