

基础:

$$a + aq + aq^2 + \cdots + aq^{n-1} = \begin{cases} \frac{a(1-q^n)}{1-q}, & q \neq 1, \\ an, & q = 1. \end{cases}$$

## 基础过关 1-4

B 1.  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2^n}) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$

- (A)  $\frac{3}{2}$ . (B) 2. (C) 4. (D)  $\infty$ .

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

A 2.  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1+2+3+\cdots+(n-1)}{n^2} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$

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

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

A 3.  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+1)(n+2)(n+3)}{5n^3} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$

- (A)  $\frac{1}{5}$ . (B)  $\frac{2}{5}$ . (C)  $\frac{3}{5}$ . (D) 0.

$$3. \frac{(n+1)^3}{5n^3} \leq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+3)^3}{5n^3} = \frac{1}{5}$$

B 4.  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 2^n \sin \frac{x}{2^n}$ ,  $x$  为不等于零的常数.

- (A)  $\frac{x}{2}$ . (B)  $x$ . (C)  $\sin x$ . (D)  $\sin \frac{x}{2}$ .

$$4. \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 2^n \sin \frac{x}{2^n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin \frac{x}{2^n}}{\frac{1}{2^n}} = \frac{\frac{x}{2^n}}{\frac{1}{2^n}} = x$$

C 5.  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{n+3\sqrt{n}} - \sqrt{n-2\sqrt{n}}) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$

- (A) 1. (B) 0. (C)  $\frac{5}{2}$ . (D) 3

$$5. \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n+3\sqrt{n} - n+2\sqrt{n}}{\sqrt{n+3\sqrt{n}} + \sqrt{n-2\sqrt{n}}} = \frac{5\sqrt{n}}{\sqrt{1+3\frac{\sqrt{n}}{n}} + \sqrt{1-2\frac{\sqrt{n}}{n}}} = \frac{5}{2}$$

D 6.  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{nx^2}{2} \tan \frac{2\pi}{n} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$

- (A)  $\infty$ . (B)  $x^2$ . (C)  $\frac{x^2}{2}$ . (D)  $x^2\pi$ .

$$6. \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\tan \frac{2\pi}{n}}{\frac{2\pi}{n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{2\pi}{n}}{\frac{2\pi}{n}} = x^2$$

C 7. 求极限  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{n^2+2n} - n)$ .

$$7. \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2+2n-n^2}{\sqrt{n^2+2n}+n} = \frac{2n}{\sqrt{n^2+2n}+n} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{1+\frac{2}{n}}+1} = 1$$

- (A)  $\infty$ . (B) 0. (C) 1. (D)  $\sqrt{2}$ .

8. 求  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \left( \frac{1}{n^2 + \pi} + \frac{1}{n^2 + 2\pi} + \dots + \frac{1}{n^2 + n\pi} \right)$ .

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

$$8. \frac{n^2}{n^2 + n\pi} \leq \text{原式} \leq \frac{n^2}{n^2 + \pi}$$

$$\downarrow \quad \quad \downarrow \quad \quad \downarrow$$

$$1 \quad \quad 1 \quad \quad 1$$

9. 求极限  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{2^2} \right) \left( 1 - \frac{1}{3^2} \right) \dots \left( 1 - \frac{1}{n^2} \right)$ .

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

$$9. (1 - \frac{1}{n^2}) = \frac{n^2 - 1}{n^2} = \frac{n-1}{n} \cdot \frac{n+1}{n}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{原式} = (1 - \frac{1}{2^2})(1 - \frac{1}{3^2}) \dots (1 - \frac{1}{n^2})$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{原式} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{n+1}{n} = \frac{1}{2}$$

10. (02-2) 设  $0 < x_1 < 3, x_{n+1} = \sqrt{x_n(3-x_n)} (n=1, 2, \dots)$ , 证明数列  $\{x_n\}$  的极限存在, 并

求此极限.

- (A) 会证明, 且  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = \frac{3}{2}$  (B) 不会证明单调性.  
(C) 不会证明有界性. (D) 单调性和有界性都不会证明.

③ 设极限为  $a \Rightarrow a = \sqrt{a(3-a)} \Rightarrow a = \frac{3}{2}$

10. ① 有界性: (基本不等式)

$$x_{n+1} = \sqrt{x_n(3-x_n)} \leq \frac{3}{2}$$

② 单调性:

$$\frac{x_{n+1}}{x_n} = \sqrt{\frac{3}{x_n} - 1} > 1$$

11. (00-3) 设对任意的  $x$ , 总有  $\varphi(x) \leq f(x) \leq g(x)$ , 且  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} [g(x) - \varphi(x)] = 0$ , 则  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x)$

- (A) 存在且等于零. (B) 存在但不一定等于零.  
(C) 一定不存在. (D) 不一定存在.

11. 反例:

$$\begin{cases} g(x) = x & f(x) = x + \frac{1}{x} \\ \varphi(x) = x + \frac{1}{x^2} \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} [g(x) - \varphi(x)] = 0$$

但  $x + \frac{1}{x}$  不存在.

1.  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{n+1}{n^2 + n+1} + \frac{n+2}{n^2 + n+2} + \dots + \frac{n+n}{n^2 + n+n} \right) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$

- (A)  $\frac{3}{2}$ . (B)  $\frac{1}{2}$ . (C)  $\infty$ . (D) 0.

$$1. \frac{n^2 + \frac{n(n+1)}{2}}{n^2 + n + n} \leq \text{原式} \leq \frac{n^2 + \frac{n(n+1)}{2}}{n^2 + n + 1}$$

$$\downarrow \quad \quad \downarrow \quad \quad \downarrow$$

$$\frac{3}{2} \quad \quad \frac{3}{2} \quad \quad \frac{3}{2}$$

2. 有一个结论:  $\Rightarrow D$

【例 39】  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{a_1^n + a_2^n + \dots + a_m^n}$ , 其中  $a_i > 0 (i = 1, 2, \dots, m)$ .

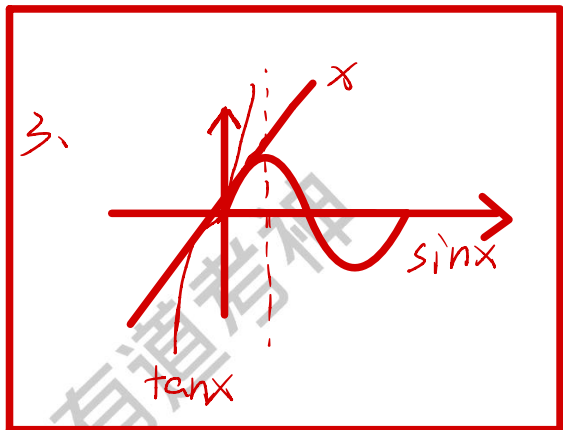
引申出一个定理: 结果为  $\sqrt[n]{\text{最大的项}}$

D 2. 设  $x > 0$ , 则  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{1 + 2^n + x^n} =$  \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) 2. (B)  $x$ . (C)  $\begin{cases} 1, 0 < x < 1 \\ 2, 1 \leq x < 2 \\ x, x \geq 2 \end{cases}$  (D)  $\begin{cases} 2, 0 < x < 2 \\ x, x \geq 2 \end{cases}$ .

C 3. 设  $x \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$ , 则  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{x^n + \sin^n x + \tan^n x} =$  \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A)  $x$ . (B)  $\sin x$ . (C)  $\tan x$ . (D)  $\infty$ .



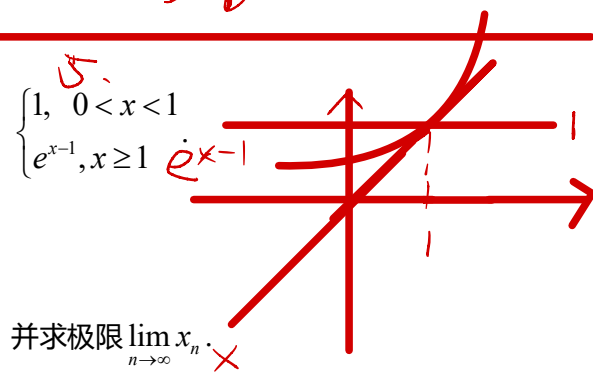
D 4. 设  $0 < a < b$ , 则  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} [(-a)^n + (-b)^n]^{\frac{2}{n}} =$  \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A)  $a^2$ . (B)  $-a^2$ . (C)  $-b^2$ . (D)  $b^2$ .

4.  $\sqrt[n]{(-a)^{2n} + (-b)^{2n} + 2(ab)^n}$   
 $= \sqrt[n]{a^{2n} + b^{2n} + 2(ab)^n}$   
 $= b^2$

D 5. 设  $x > 0$ , 则  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{1 + x^n + (e^{x-1})^n} =$  \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A)  $x$ . (B)  $e^{x-1}$ . (C)  $\begin{cases} 1, 0 < x < 1 \\ x, x \geq 1 \end{cases}$  (D)  $\begin{cases} 1, 0 < x < 1 \\ e^{x-1}, x \geq 1 \end{cases}$ .



6. 设  $x_1 > 0, x_{n+1} = \frac{1}{3}(2x_n + \frac{1}{x_n^2}), n = 1, 2, K$ , 证明  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n$  存在

并求极限  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n$ .

- (A) 会证明, 且  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = 1$  (B) 不会证明单调性.  
 (C) 不会证明有界性. (D) 单调性和有界性都不会证明.

6. ① 有界性:  $x_{n+1} = \frac{1}{3}(x_n + x_n + \frac{1}{x_n^2}) \geq \sqrt[3]{1} = 1$

$$\frac{a+b+c}{3} \geq \sqrt[3]{abc}$$

② 单调性:  $x_{n+1} - x_n = \frac{2}{3}x_n + \frac{1}{3x_n^2} - x_n = -\frac{1}{3}x_n + \frac{1}{3x_n^2}$   
 $= \frac{1 - x_n^3}{3x_n^2} \leq 0$

③ 设  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = a$   $\therefore a = \frac{1}{3}(2a + \frac{1}{a^2}) \Rightarrow a = 1$