

真题测试

A (90-3) 极限 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{n+3\sqrt{n}} - \sqrt{n-\sqrt{n}}) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

(A) 2

(B) 0

(C) 不会做

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解析: } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+3\sqrt{n}) - (n-\sqrt{n})}{\sqrt{n+3\sqrt{n}} + \sqrt{n-\sqrt{n}}} \\ = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4\sqrt{n}}{\sqrt{n+3\sqrt{n}} + \sqrt{n-\sqrt{n}}} \end{aligned}$$

A (94-2) 计算 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \tan^n \left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{2}{n} \right)$.

$$\begin{aligned} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4\sqrt{n}}{2\sqrt{n}} \quad \text{大头} \\ &= 2 \end{aligned}$$

(A) e^4

(B) 1

(C) 不会做

法一:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解析: 原式} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} e^{n \ln \tan \left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{2}{n} \right)} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} e^{\frac{\ln \tan \left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{2}{n} \right)}{\frac{1}{n}}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} e^{\frac{\sec^2 \left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{2}{n} \right) \cdot \left(-\frac{2}{n^2} \right)}{-\frac{1}{n^2}}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} e^{\frac{2}{\cos^2 \left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{2}{n} \right)}} \end{aligned}$$

法二:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1 + \tan^2 \frac{2}{n}}{1 - \tan^2 \frac{2}{n}} \right)^n \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{2 \tan^2 \frac{2}{n}}{1 - \tan^2 \frac{2}{n}} \right)^n \\ &= e^{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2 \tan^2 \frac{2}{n}}{1 - \tan^2 \frac{2}{n}}} \\ &= e^{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 2n \cdot \frac{2}{n}} \\ &= e^4 \end{aligned}$$

A (02-3) 设常数 $a \neq \frac{1}{2}$, 则 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \ln \left[\frac{n - 2na + 1}{n(1-2a)} \right]^n = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

(A) $\frac{1}{1-2a}$

(B) $e^{\frac{1}{1-2a}}$

(C) 不会做

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解析: 原式} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \ln \left[1 + \frac{1}{n(1-2a)} \right]^n \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \ln \left[1 + \frac{1}{n(1-2a)} \right] \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \cdot \frac{1}{n(1-2a)} \\ &= \frac{1}{1-2a} \end{aligned}$$

(90-1) 设 $x_1 = 10$, $x_{n+1} = \sqrt{6+x_n}$ ($n=1, 2, \dots$),

试证数列 $\{x_n\}$ 极限存在, 并求此极限.

证: ① 令 $f(x) = \sqrt{6+x}$, 则

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{6+x}} > 0 \quad \wedge \quad f(x) \uparrow$$

$$\because x_1 = 10, \quad x_2 = \sqrt{6+x_1} = 4$$

$$\wedge x_1 > x_2$$

$$\wedge x_n > x_{n+1}$$

$$\{x_n\} \downarrow$$

② $x_{n+1} > 0$ 即 $\{x_n\}$ 下有界

则数列 $\{x_n\}$ 单调减且有下界, 极限 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n$ 存在, 设 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = a$

等式 $x_{n+1} = \sqrt{6+x_n}$ 两端取极限得

$$a = \sqrt{6+a}$$

$$\wedge a = 3, \quad a = -2 \text{ (舍)}$$

$$\text{综上 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = 3$$

(06-1;2) 设数列 $\{x_n\}$ 满足

$$0 < x_1 < \pi, x_{n+1} = \sin x_n (n = 1, 2, \dots).$$

(I) 证明 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n$ 存在, 并求该极限;

(II) 计算 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x_{n+1}}{x_n} \right)^{\frac{1}{x_n^2}}.$

(1) $\because x_1 \in (0, \pi) \therefore x_2 = \sin x_1 \in (0, 1]$

假设: $x_1 \in (0, 1]$ 则 $x_{n+1} = \sin x_n \in (0, 1]$

证:

$\therefore x_n \in (0, 1]$

$\therefore \{x_n\}$ 有界

$\because x_{n+1} = \sin x_n < x_n$

$\therefore \{x_n\} \downarrow$

则数列 $\{x_n\}$ 单调减且有下界, 极限 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n$ 存在, 设 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = a$

$a = \sin a$

$\therefore a = 0$

$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = 0$

(2) 原式 = $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{\sin x_n}{x_n} \right)^{\frac{1}{x_n^2}}$

= $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\sin t}{t} \right)^{\frac{1}{t^2}}$

= $e^{\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{t^2} \ln \left(\frac{\sin t}{t} \right)}$

= $e^{\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{t}{\sin t} \cdot \frac{\cos t \cdot t - \sin t}{t^2}}{2t}}$

= $e^{\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{t \cdot \cos t - \sin t}{2t^3}}$

= $e^{\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{t \cdot [1 - \frac{t^2}{2} + o(t^2)] - [t - \frac{t^3}{6} + o(t^3)]}{2t^3}}$

= $e^{\frac{\frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{2}}{2}}$

= $e^{-\frac{1}{6}}$