

$$1. (1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 - \tan 2x)^{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 - \tan 2x)^{\frac{1}{\tan 2x} \cdot \left(-\frac{\tan 2x}{x}\right)} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(-\frac{\tan 2x}{x}\right)} = e^{-2}$$

$$(2) \sqrt[n]{n^2+n} \geq \sqrt[n]{n} \rightarrow 1$$

$$\sqrt[n]{n^2+n} \leq \sqrt[n]{2n^2} = \sqrt[n]{2} \cdot (\sqrt[n]{n})^2 \rightarrow 1$$

$$\text{则 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{n^2+n} = 1$$

$$(3) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{5x^2 - 4x^3}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{5x^2 - 1}{x^2} - \frac{4x^3 - 1}{x^2} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\ln 5 - \frac{x^3 \ln 4}{x^2} \right) = \ln 5$$

$$p=2$$

(4). 设 $f(x) \in C[0,1]$, 则 $f(x)$ 在 $[0,1]$ 上绝对连续.

从而 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, $\exists \delta > 0$. 当 $x_1, x_2 \in [0,1]$ 且 $|x_1 - x_2| < \delta$ 时, 有 $|f(x_1) - f(x_2)| < \varepsilon$

对 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} = 0$. 则 $\exists N_1$ 当 $n > N_1$ 时, 有 $\frac{1}{n} < \delta$

于是当 $n > N_1$ 时, 若 n 为偶数, 记为 $n = 2m$

$$\left| \frac{1}{2m} \sum_{k=1}^{2m} (-1)^k f\left(\frac{k}{2m}\right) \right| = \left| \frac{f\left(\frac{1}{2m}\right) - f\left(\frac{2}{2m}\right) + f\left(\frac{3}{2m}\right) - f\left(\frac{4}{2m}\right) + \dots + f\left(\frac{2m-1}{2m}\right) - f\left(\frac{2m}{2m}\right)}{2m} \right|$$

$$\leq \frac{m\varepsilon}{2m} < \varepsilon.$$

若 n 为奇数, $f \in C[0,1]$. 则 $\exists M$. 使得 $|f| \leq M$

$\exists N_2$, 当 $n > N_2$ 时, 有 $\frac{1}{n} < \delta$ 且 $\frac{M}{n} < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$

令 $n = 2m+1$

$$\text{于是 } \left| \frac{1}{2m+1} \sum_{k=1}^{2m+1} (-1)^k f\left(\frac{k}{2m+1}\right) \right| \leq \frac{f(1)}{2m+1} + \frac{\left| \sum_{k=1}^{2m} (-1)^k f\left(\frac{k}{2m+1}\right) \right|}{2m+1} < \frac{\varepsilon}{2} + \frac{m\varepsilon}{2m+1} < \varepsilon$$

$$\text{从而 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n (-1)^k f\left(\frac{k}{n}\right) = 0$$

$$2. (1) |\sqrt[n]{n} - 1| < \varepsilon \Leftrightarrow \sqrt[n]{n} < 1 + \varepsilon \Leftrightarrow n < (1 + \varepsilon)^n = 1 + n\varepsilon + \frac{n(n-1)}{2}\varepsilon^2 + \dots$$

$$\Leftrightarrow n < \frac{n(n-1)}{2}\varepsilon^2 \Leftrightarrow n > \frac{2}{\varepsilon^2} - 1$$

$$\text{对 } \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N = \left\lceil \frac{2}{\varepsilon^2} \right\rceil. \text{ 当 } n > N \text{ 时, 有}$$

$$|\sqrt[n]{n} - 1| < \varepsilon \text{ 成立.}$$

(2). 首先 $n \geq 2$ 时,

$$\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n = \sum_{k=0}^n C_n^k \frac{1}{n^k} = 1 + \sum_{k=2}^n \frac{1}{k!} \left(\frac{1}{n}\right) \cdots \left(\frac{1}{n}\right)$$

$$\leq 1 + \frac{1}{1!} + \frac{1}{2!} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n!}$$

另一方面, 对任意固定 $N \geq 2$, 当 $n \geq N$ 时

$$\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n \geq 1 + 1 + \sum_{k=2}^N \frac{1}{k!} \left(\frac{1}{n}\right) \cdots \left(\frac{1}{n}\right)$$

令 $n \rightarrow \infty$, 得

$$e \geq 1 + \frac{1}{1!} + \frac{1}{2!} + \cdots + \frac{1}{N!}$$

由 N 任意, 可得.

3. (1) $x_n' = n + \frac{1}{n}$, $x_n'' = n$

$$|x_n' - x_n''| = \frac{1}{n} \rightarrow 0$$

$$|f(x_n') - f(x_n'')| = |(n + \frac{1}{n})^2 - n^2| = 2 + \frac{1}{n^2} \rightarrow 2 \neq 0.$$

从而 $f(x) = x^2$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 上不连续.

(2). 对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, $\exists M > 0$ 当 $x > M$ 时,

$$|f(x) - 1| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$$

补充定义 $f(0) = 0$. 则 $f(x)$ 在 $[0, M+1]$ 上连续.

则对上述 $\varepsilon > 0$, $\exists \delta > 0$. 当 $x_1, x_2 \in [0, M+1]$ 且 $|x_1 - x_2| < \delta$ 时, 有 $|f(x_1) - f(x_2)| < \varepsilon$

不妨假定上述 $\delta < 1$. 则当 $x_1, x_2 \in [M, +\infty)$

$$|f(x_1) - f(x_2)| = |f(x_1) - 1 + 1 - f(x_2)| \leq |f(x_1) - 1| + |1 - f(x_2)| < \varepsilon.$$

而 $\delta < 1$. 则 x_1, x_2 要么同属于 $[0, M+1]$ 要么同属于 $[M, +\infty)$.

4. (1) $f(x) = x$, $x_n = (-1)^n$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = 1, \quad f(\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n) = 1, \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(x_n) = -1$$

(2) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(x_n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \inf \{f(x_n), f(x_{n+1}), \dots\}$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(x_n) = f(\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \inf \{x_n, x_{n+1}, \dots\}) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(\inf \{x_n, x_{n+1}, \dots\})$$

要证 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(x_n) = f(\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n)$, 只要证 $\inf \{f(x_n), f(x_{n+1}), \dots\} = f(\inf \{x_n, x_{n+1}, \dots\})$

证明如下: 设 $m = \inf \{x_n, x_{n+1}, \dots\}$, 即证 $\inf \{f(x_n), f(x_{n+1}), \dots\} = f(m)$.

则 $x_k \geq m \quad \forall k \geq n$.

又 f 是单调不减的, 故 $f(x_k) \geq f(m), \quad \forall k \geq n$

对 $\forall \delta > 0$, $\exists X_N (N \geq n)$, 使得 $m < X_N < m + \delta$

$f(x)$ 在 $x=m$ 处连续, 则对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0$. 当 $|x-m| < \delta$ 时, 有

$$|f(x) - f(m)| < \varepsilon.$$

从而对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists X_N$, 使得 $|f(X_N) - f(m)| < \varepsilon$.

$$\text{即 } f(X_N) < f(m) + \varepsilon. \quad \text{证毕.}$$

(注二): 令 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = A$, 则 $\exists \{x_{n_k}\}$ s.t. $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} x_{n_k} = A$

于是 $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} f(x_{n_k}) = f(A)$, $\{f(x_{n_k})\}$ 是 $\{f(x_n)\}$ 的子列. 则

$$f(A) \geq \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(x_n)$$

取 $\{f(x_n)\}$ 的子列 $\{f(x_{m_k})\}$. s.t. $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} f(x_{m_k}) = \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(x_n)$

又 $\{x_{m_k}\}$ 有界, 则有收敛子列 $\{x_{m'_k}\}$. s.t.

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} f(x_{m'_k}) = f(\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} x_{m'_k}) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(x_n)$$

又 $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} x_{m'_k} \geq A$.

则由 f 的单调性, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(x_n) = f(\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} x_{m'_k}) \geq f(A)$

$$\text{综上 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(x_n) = f(A) = f(\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n).$$

5. (1) $g(x) = f(x) - x$

则 $g(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续.

且 $g(a) = f(a) - a \geq 0$, $g(b) = f(b) - b \leq 0$. 由介值定理, $\exists c \in [a, b]$, s.t. $f(c) = c$.

(2). (法一) 不妨设 $f(a) > a$, $f(b) < b$ 则显然结论成立.

此时, 令 $A = \{x \mid x \in [a, b] \text{ 且 } f(x) > x\}$

由 $a \in A$, $b \notin A$. 则 A 非空有界, 则 A 有上确界.

令 $M = \sup A$.

(i) 若 $M \in A$, 则对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, $M + \varepsilon \notin A$. (这里取 ε 足够小, 使得 $M + \varepsilon \leq b$)

于是 $f(M) \leq f(M + \varepsilon) \leq M + \varepsilon$.

由 f 的连续性, $f(M) \leq M$. 与 $M \in A$ 有 $f(M) > M$ 矛盾.

故 $M \notin A$

(iv) 当 $M \notin A$ 时.

则 ~~$f(M)$~~ $f(M) \leq M$.

~~又由 (i) 可知 $f(M)$~~

若 $f(M) = M$, 则结论成立.

否则 $f(M) < M$.

则由上确界定义知, $\exists x_0 \in A$, $f(M) < x_0 < M$ 且 $f(x_0) > x_0$

于是 $x_0 > f(M) \geq f(x_0) > x_0$ 矛盾.

从而 结论成立.

(法二). 若不存在 $c \in [a, b]$, s.t. $f(c) = c$. 则有

$$f(a) > a, \quad f(b) < b$$

$$\text{令 } a_1 = a, \quad b_1 = b.$$

构造 $\{a_n\}, \{b_n\}$ 为.

$$\text{若 } f\left(\frac{a_n + b_n}{2}\right) > \frac{a_n + b_n}{2}, \text{ 则 } a_{n+1} = \frac{a_n + b_n}{2}, \quad b_{n+1} = b_n.$$

$$\text{否则 } a_{n+1} = a_n, \quad b_{n+1} = \frac{a_n + b_n}{2}.$$

则我们构造了闭区间套.

$$(i) \quad [a_n, b_n] \supset [a_{n+1}, b_{n+1}], \quad \forall n.$$

$$(ii) \quad b_n - a_n = \frac{b-a}{2^{n+1}} \rightarrow 0 \quad (n \rightarrow \infty).$$

$$(iii). \quad f(a_n) > a_n, \quad f(b_n) < b_n.$$

由闭区间套定理, $\exists c \in [a, b]$.

$$\text{s.t.} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n = c.$$

$$\text{且} \quad a_n \leq c \leq b_n$$

$$a_n < f(a_n) \leq f(c) \leq f(b_n) < b_n.$$

两边令 $n \rightarrow \infty$. 得 $c = f(c)$.

6. 证明: (证一)
 $0 \leq a_{m+n} \leq a_m + a_n + \frac{1}{m} + \frac{1}{n}$

$$\text{则 } 0 \leq a_{m+n} + \frac{2}{m+n} \leq \left(a_m + \frac{2}{m}\right) + \left(a_n + \frac{2}{n}\right)$$

$$\text{令 } b_n = a_n + \frac{2}{n}$$

$$\text{则 } 0 \leq b_{m+n} \leq b_m + b_n$$

由 $\frac{b_m}{m}$ 极限存在, 则 $\frac{a_m}{m}$ 极限也存在.

(证二). $\forall N \geq 1, n = mN + k, 0 \leq k \leq N-1$

$$\begin{aligned} a_n &= a_{mN+k} \leq a_{mN} + a_k + \frac{1}{mN} + \frac{1}{k} \\ &\leq a_{(m-1)N} + a_N + \frac{1}{(m-1)N} + \frac{1}{N} + \frac{1}{mN} + a_k + \frac{1}{k} \\ &\leq a_{(m-2)N} + 2a_N + \frac{1}{(m-2)N} + \frac{1}{(m-1)N} + \frac{1}{mN} + \frac{2}{N} + a_k + \frac{1}{k} \\ &\leq \dots \\ &\leq ma_N + \frac{m-1}{N} + \frac{1}{N} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{m-1} + \frac{1}{m}\right) + (a_k + \frac{1}{k}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{a_n}{n} \leq \frac{ma_N}{mN+k} + \frac{m-1}{N(mN+k)} + \frac{1+\frac{1}{2}+\dots+\frac{1}{m}}{N(mN+k)} + \frac{a_k + \frac{1}{k}}{mN+k}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{n} \leq \frac{a_N}{N} + \frac{1}{N^2}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{n} \leq \inf_{N \geq 1} \left\{ \frac{a_N}{N} + \frac{1}{N^2} \right\} \leq \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{a_N}{N} + \frac{1}{N^2} \right) = \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_N}{N}$$

从而 $\left\{ \frac{a_n}{n} \right\}$ 极限存在.

7. 证明: 考虑 $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0}$ 这里 x_0 是 (a, b) 中任意点.

若上述极限存在, 则 $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} (f(x) - f(x_0)) = 0$ 同时极限为 0. 于是 $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = f(x_0)$

考虑任意 $x_1 < x_0 < x_2$.

$$\text{则 } \exists \lambda \in (0, 1), \text{ s.t. } x_0 = \lambda x_1 + (1-\lambda)x_2$$

$$\text{于是 } \frac{f(x_0) - f(x_1)}{x_0 - x_1} = \frac{\lambda f(x_1) + (1-\lambda)f(x_2) - f(x_1)}{(1-\lambda)x_1 + (1-\lambda)x_2 - x_1} = \frac{(1-\lambda)(f(x_2) - f(x_1))}{(1-\lambda)(x_2 - x_1)} = \frac{f(x_2) - f(x_1)}{x_2 - x_1}$$

对 $\forall x_0 < x_1 < x_2 \in (a, b)$.

$$\exists \lambda \in (0, 1) \text{ s.t. } x_1 = \lambda x_0 + (1-\lambda)x_2$$

$$\text{则 } \frac{f(x_1) - f(x_0)}{x_1 - x_0} \leq \frac{\lambda f(x_0) + (1-\lambda)f(x_2) - f(x_0)}{\lambda x_0 + (1-\lambda)x_2 - x_0} = \frac{f(x_2) - f(x_0)}{x_2 - x_0}$$

即 $\frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0}$ 在 $x > x_0$ 时, 是单调递增的

在 x_0 左侧 找 $c \in (a, b)$

$$\text{则 } \frac{f(x_0) - f(c)}{x_0 - c} \leq \frac{f(x) - f(c)}{x - c} \leq \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0}$$

于是 $\frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0}$ 有下界. 从而极限存在.

$$x_0 = \lambda c + (1-\lambda)x$$

$$\frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} = \frac{f(x_0) - f(x)}{x_0 - x} \geq \frac{\lambda f(c) + (1-\lambda)f(x) - f(x)}{\lambda c - \lambda x} = \frac{f(x) - f(c)}{x - c}$$