

1. (1) 不可以, 任意与无限个等阶
 (2) 不可以, 无穷个n, 不能保证 $n > N^*$ 时, $|a_n - a| < \varepsilon$. $\{a_n\} = \{(-1)^n\}$, 任意正数 $\varepsilon > 0$, 偶数项都满足
 (3) 可以, 不妨设 $\frac{1}{k} < \varepsilon$, 则 $n > N_k$ 时 $|a_n - a| < \frac{1}{k} < \varepsilon$ ε 用来描述, $|a_{n-1}| < \varepsilon$, 且 $\{a_n\}$ 发散
 (4) 可以, 设 $\varepsilon = \frac{1}{2} \leq \varepsilon < 1$, 则 $|a_n - a| < \varepsilon < 1$ 通项与极限A
 (5) 不可以, 应改为 $|a_n - a| < \varepsilon$. 可以 $\sqrt[n]{a_n - a + \varepsilon}$ 距离很小, 只要 k 任意大, $\frac{1}{k}$ 任意

2. (1) $\left| \frac{\cos n}{\sqrt{n}} \right| < \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} < \varepsilon \Rightarrow n > \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2}$. 可取 $N = \left[\frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \right] + 1$
 当 $n > N$ 时 $\left| \frac{\cos n}{\sqrt{n}} \right| < \varepsilon$. $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\cos n}{\sqrt{n}} = 0$.
 数列 $4, 3, 2, 1, 0, \dots$
 $-2, -3, -4, \dots, -n$
 从第五项开始 $a_n - 0 < \varepsilon$ 但 a_n 发散

(2) $\left| \frac{\sqrt{n} \cos n^2}{n+1} \right| < \left| \frac{\sqrt{n}}{n+1} \right| < \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} < \varepsilon \Rightarrow n > \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2}$. 可取 $N = \left[\frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \right] + 1$
 当 $n > N$ 时 $\left| \frac{\sqrt{n} \cos n^2}{n+1} \right| < \varepsilon$. $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{n} \cos n^2}{n+1} = 0$

(3) $\left| \frac{3(\sqrt{n+1}) - \frac{5}{2}}{2\sqrt{n+1}} \right| = \left| \frac{3}{2} - \frac{5}{4\sqrt{n+1}} \right| < \frac{5}{4\sqrt{n+1}} < \varepsilon$. $n > \frac{25}{16\varepsilon^2}$ 可取 $N = \left[\frac{25}{16\varepsilon^2} \right] + 1$
 当 $n > N$ 时 $\left| \frac{3(\sqrt{n+1}) - \frac{5}{2}}{2\sqrt{n+1}} \right| < \varepsilon$. $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3\sqrt{n+1}}{2\sqrt{n+1}} = \frac{3}{2}$
 可以把系数也改掉
 追求 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3\sqrt{n+1}}{2\sqrt{n+1}} = \frac{3}{2}$
 N 的取值要加

(4) $\left| \frac{5n^2}{7n-n^2} + 5 \right| = \left| \frac{35n}{7n-n^2} \right| = \left| \frac{35}{7-n} \right|$. 原式 $= \left| \frac{35}{n-7} \right| < \varepsilon$.
 $n > \frac{35}{\varepsilon} + 7$ 可取 $N = \left[\frac{35}{\varepsilon} \right] + 8$
 当 $n > N$ 时 $\left| \frac{5n^2}{7n-n^2} + 5 \right| < \varepsilon$. $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{5n^2}{7n-n^2} = -5$
 $n > \max\{7, N\}$ 不需要去加

(5) $|\sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n}| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n}} < \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} < \varepsilon$, 可取 $n > \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2}$, $N = \left[\frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \right] + 1$
 当 $n > N$ 时 $|\sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n}| < \varepsilon$. $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n}) = 0$

(6) $\left| \frac{1+2+\dots+n}{n^2} - \frac{1}{2} \right| = \left| \frac{(n+1) \cdot n}{2n^2} - \frac{1}{2} \right| = \frac{1}{2n} < \varepsilon$. $n > \frac{1}{2\varepsilon}$ 可取 $N = \left[\frac{1}{2\varepsilon} \right] + 1$
 当 $n > N$ 时 $\left| \frac{1+2+\dots+n}{n^2} - \frac{1}{2} \right| < \varepsilon$. $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1+2+\dots+n}{n^2} = \frac{1}{2}$

(7) $\left| \frac{n!}{n^n} \right| = \left| \frac{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot \dots \cdot n}{n \cdot n \cdot n \cdot \dots \cdot n} \right| < \left| \frac{1 \cdot n \cdot n \cdot \dots \cdot n}{n \cdot n \cdot n \cdot \dots \cdot n} \right| = \left| \frac{1}{n} \right| < \varepsilon$. $n > \frac{1}{\varepsilon}$ 可取 $N = \left[\frac{1}{\varepsilon} \right] + 1$
 当 $n > N$ 时 $\left| \frac{n!}{n^n} \right| < \varepsilon$. $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n!}{n^n} = 0$
 $n = \frac{(k+1)! 2^k}{b^{k+1}}$

(8) $a^n = (c+b)^n = 1 + C_n^1 b + \dots + C_n^k b^k + \dots + C_n^n b^n$
 $\frac{n^k}{a^n} = \frac{(k+1)!}{n! (1 - \frac{1}{n})(1 - \frac{2}{n}) \dots (1 - \frac{k}{n})} b^{k+1}$
 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^k}{a^n} = 0$
 $\frac{n^k}{a^n} < \frac{(k+1)! 2^k}{n! b^{k+1}} = \frac{M}{n} < \varepsilon$
 $N = \max\{2k, \left[\frac{M}{\varepsilon} \right] + 1\}$

$$1.9) \frac{a^n}{n!} = \frac{a \cdot a \cdots a}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdots n} \leq \frac{a}{n} \quad \text{取 } k_0 \leq a \leq k_0 + 1 \quad \text{令 } M = \frac{a^{k_0}}{k_0!} \cdot a$$

$$= \frac{a \cdot a}{1 \cdot 2} \cdot \frac{a}{k_0} \cdot \left(\frac{a}{k_0+1} - \frac{a}{n} \right) \leq \frac{a^{k_0}}{k_0!} \cdot \frac{a}{n} = \frac{M}{n} < \varepsilon \quad n > \frac{M}{\varepsilon} \max\left\{\left\lceil \frac{M}{\varepsilon} \right\rceil + 1, k_0 + 1\right\}$$

$$3. |a_n - a| < \varepsilon \quad |a_n| - |a| < \varepsilon$$

$$1^\circ a > 0 \quad \forall \varepsilon > 0 \quad \exists n > N_1 \text{ 使得 } |a_n - a| < \varepsilon \quad 0 < a_n - \varepsilon < a_n < a + \varepsilon \quad \frac{a^n}{n!} < \varepsilon$$

$$\therefore ||a_n| - |a|| = |a_n - a| < \varepsilon$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a^n}{n!} = 0$$

$$2^\circ a < 0 \quad \forall \varepsilon > 0 \quad \exists n > N_2 \text{ 使得 } |a_n - a| < \varepsilon \quad a - \varepsilon < a_n < a + \varepsilon < 0$$

$$\therefore ||a_n| - |a|| = |a_n - a| < \varepsilon \quad ||a_n| - |a|| \leq |a_n - a|$$

$$\therefore n > \max\{N_1, N_2\} \quad ||a_n| - |a|| < \varepsilon$$

$$a > 2$$

$$a_n = -2 + \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^n \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| -2 + \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^n \right| = 2$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} -2 + \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^n = -2 \neq a$$

$$4. \forall \varepsilon > 0 \quad n > N \quad |b_n - a_n| < \varepsilon \quad \text{又 } b_n \geq a \geq a_n$$

$$|b_n - a_n| < |b_n - a| + |a - a_n| \quad \therefore |b_n - a| \leq |b_n - a_n| < \varepsilon$$

$$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n = a \quad \text{同证 } |a - a_n| \leq |b_n - a_n| < \varepsilon$$

$$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = a$$

$$5. \because \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = a \quad \forall \varepsilon > 0 \quad n > N \text{ 时 } |a_n - a| < \varepsilon$$

$$n+k > n > N \quad \therefore |a_{n+k} - a| < \varepsilon$$

$$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_{n+k} = a$$

$$6. \text{取 } N \in \mathbb{N}^* \quad n > N, \text{ 且 } n \text{ 为偶数} \quad |a_n - a| = |2n - a|$$

$$\text{任意取 } a \in \mathbb{R}, \text{ 取都可取 } \varepsilon > 1$$

$$\therefore |2n - a| \geq 1$$

$$\therefore n > \max\left\{\frac{a+1}{2}, N\right\}$$

$$|2n - a| \geq \left| 2 \cdot \frac{a+1}{2} - a \right| = 1$$

$$\text{说明任意 } a \in \mathbb{R} \text{ 均非数列极限} \quad a_n = n[1 + (-1)^n] \text{ 发散}$$

$$\text{可以取 } \varepsilon$$

$$a \neq 0 \quad n \text{ 为奇数 } n > N \text{ 时 } \varepsilon = \frac{|a|}{2} \quad |a_{n+1} - a| = |a| > \frac{|a|}{2} = \varepsilon$$

$$a > 0 \quad n > N \text{ 且 } n \text{ 为偶数 } \exists N > \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \quad |a_n - 0| = |2n| > 2N > \varepsilon$$