

$$1. c1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (CX^2 - 6X + 10) = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (CX^2 - 6X + 8) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} |CX - 2| |CX - 4|$$

$$\text{令 } \delta = \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow 1 < x < 3$$

$$1 < x < 3 \Rightarrow \delta = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\text{不妨取 } \delta = 1 \quad (|x-2| < 1 \Rightarrow x \in (1, 3))$$

$$|(x-2)(CX-4)| < |3CX-2| < \varepsilon$$

$$\frac{\varepsilon}{3} < x < 2 + \frac{\varepsilon}{3}$$

$$\therefore \delta = \min \left\{ 1, \frac{\varepsilon}{3} \right\}$$

$$|x-2| < \delta \quad |CX-2)(CX-4)-2| < \varepsilon$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} |CX-2)(CX-4)| < |3CX-2| < \varepsilon$$

$$\text{即 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} |CX-2)(CX-4)| = 0$$

$$\text{即 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (CX^2 - 6X + 8) = 0$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (CX^2 - 6X + 10) = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (CX^2 - 6X + 10) = 2$$

$$b(1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x \left[\frac{1}{x} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x \cdot \frac{1}{x} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x \left[\frac{1}{x} \right] \geq \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x \left(\frac{1}{x} - 1 \right) \text{ 或者 } \left[\frac{x}{x+1} \right]$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (1-x) = 1 \quad \text{或者 } \frac{1}{1+n} < x \leq \frac{1}{n}$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x \left[\frac{1}{x} \right] = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow n \leq \left[\frac{1}{x} \right] \leq n+1$$

$$12) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left(\frac{1}{x} \right)^x \leq \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x} \right)^x = e$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln x}{\frac{1}{x}} \leq \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln(1 + \frac{1}{x})}{\frac{1}{x}}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln x}{\frac{1}{x}} \leq \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln(1 + \frac{1}{x})}{\frac{1}{x}} < \frac{1}{n} \cdot n$$

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$$x \rightarrow 0^+ \quad n \leq \frac{1}{x} \leq n+1 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{n+1} < x \leq \frac{1}{n}$$

$$\frac{1}{n+1} < x \leq \frac{1}{n} \Rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{x} \right)^x < (n+1)^x \leq (n+1)^{\frac{1}{n}}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{n+1} = 0 \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{n} = 0 \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} (n+1)^{\frac{1}{n}} = 1$$

$$7. c2) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{C_0 x^{10} + \dots + C_9 x^9 - 1}{x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (x^9 + C_1 x^8 + \dots + C_9)$$

$$= 10$$

$$13) \text{原式} = \frac{(\sqrt{x}+1)(3\sqrt{x}^2+3\sqrt{x}+1)}{x-1}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{x}-1}{3\sqrt{x}-1} > \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{x}-1}{3\sqrt{x}-1}$$

$$\text{原式} = \frac{(\sqrt{x}-1)(3\sqrt{x}^2+3\sqrt{x}+1)}{(3\sqrt{x}-1)(3\sqrt{x}^2+3\sqrt{x}+1)(\sqrt{x}+1)}$$

$$= \frac{(x-1)(3\sqrt{x}^2+3\sqrt{x}+1)}{(x-1)(3\sqrt{x}+1)} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$15) \text{原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^k - 1}{x-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x-1 + x^2-1 + x^3-1 + \dots + x^k-1}{x-1}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (1 + (x+1) + Cx^2 + \dots + Cx^{k-1} + x^{k-2} + \dots + 1)$$

$$= \frac{(1+k-1)(k-1)}{2} = \frac{k(k-1)}{2}$$

$$17) \text{原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1-k+kx^L - Lx^k}{(x^k-1)(x^L-1)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(1-x)(1+x+\dots+x^{k-1}) - k(1-x)(1+x+\dots+x^{L-1})}{(x-1)^2(1+\dots+x^{k-1})(1+\dots+x^{L-1})} = \frac{1}{2} g(x)$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{k[(1+t)^L - 1] - L[(1+t)^k - 1]}{g(1+t)t^2}$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{k[1 + Lt + \frac{L(L-1)}{2}t^2 + \dots - 1] - L[1 + kt + \frac{k(k-1)}{2}t^2 + \dots - 1]}{g(1+t)t^2}$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{k(L - k) + \frac{k(L(L-1) - L(L-1))}{2}t^2 + o(t^2)}{g(1+t)t^2}$$

$$= \frac{k(L - k)}{2} = \frac{L-k}{2}$$

$$b). \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} x + |t| = t^6$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{t^3 - t^2}{t^6 - 1} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{t^2(t-1)}{(t^3-1)(t^3+1)} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{t^2}{(t^2+t+1)(t^3+1)}$$

$$8.1.12) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2}{2\sqrt{1-x} - 2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{x}{2\sqrt{1-x}} \right)^2 \cdot 2 = 2$$

$$(4) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos 5x - \cos 3x}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-2\sin 4x \cdot \sin x}{2x^2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 4x}{2x} \cdot \frac{\sin x}{x} \cdot 2 = 2$$

$$b) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan(\tan x)}{x}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos x} = 1$$

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$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(\tan x)}{x \cdot \cos(\tan x)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(\tan x)}{\tan x} \cdot \frac{\tan x}{x \cdot \cos(\tan x)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x}{x} = 1$$

$$8.1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (x-1) \tan \frac{x}{2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (x-1) \frac{\sin \frac{x}{2}}{\cos \frac{x}{2}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x-1}{\cos \frac{x}{2}}$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{t}{\cos \frac{x}{2} + \frac{x}{2}} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{t}{\cos \frac{x}{2} - \sin \frac{x}{2}}$$

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$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{x}{2}t}{\sin \frac{x}{2}t} = \frac{x}{2} = -\frac{x}{2}$$

$$12. \text{原极限等价于求 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{n^2 + 1}$$

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

$$t = \sqrt{n}$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{t^4 + t} = t^2 \left(\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{t^3}} - 1 \right)$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sin(t^2 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2 + 1}}) = 0$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 2n \sin(\pi \sqrt{4n^2 + 1}) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 2n \sin 2\pi n = 0$$

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$$13.$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\cos x \cdot \cos \frac{x}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{x}{4} \cdots \cos \frac{x}{2^n} \right) \right]$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{\cos \frac{x}{2^n} \cdot \sin \frac{x}{2^n}}{\sin \frac{x}{2^n}} \right) \right]$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{\cos \sin 2^n x}{2^n \sin \frac{x}{2^n}} \right) \right]$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{\sin 2x}{2x} \cdot \left(\frac{x}{2^n} \right) \right) \right] = 1$$

$$1.13) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (x - \sqrt{x^2 - 1})$$

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{1}{x + \sqrt{x^2 - 1}} \right) = 0$$

$$2. \text{证} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \sum_{k=1}^n a_k \cdot \sin \sqrt{x+k} > \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \sum_{k=1}^n a_k \sin \sqrt{x} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \sum_{k=1}^n a_k \cdot \sin \sqrt{x+k} < \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \sum_{k=1}^n a_k \cdot \sqrt{x+n} = 0$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \sum_{k=1}^n a_k \cdot \sin \sqrt{x+k} = 0$$

$$\text{构造 } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\sin \sqrt{x+k} - \sqrt{x}) = 0$$

同法 $\sum a_k = 0$
构造与0恒等式

4. 若极限存在, 由海涅定理.

则 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \cos X_n$ 存在, 其中.

$\forall M > 0, \exists N_0 \in \mathbb{N}^*, \text{ s.t. } n > N_0$

$|X_n| > M.$

又 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \cos X_n = \cos X_0$

则 $|\cos X_n - \cos X_0|$

$$= \left| \frac{\cos \frac{X_n + X_0}{2} \cdot 2 \sin \frac{X_n - X_0}{2}}{2 \sin \frac{X_n + X_0}{2} \cdot \sin \frac{X_n - X_0}{2}} \right|$$

$$\leq \left| 2 \sin \frac{X_n - X_0}{2} \right|$$

$$\leq |X_n - X_0|$$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \cos X_n = \cos X_0$

$\therefore |X_n - X_0| < \varepsilon.$

即 $X_n < X_0 + \varepsilon$

又 $\forall M > 0 \exists N_0 \in \mathbb{N}^*, \text{ s.t. } n > N_0$

$X_n > M > X_0 + \varepsilon. \therefore$ 不成立

\therefore 极限不存在

$$5. \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 - \frac{2a}{x+a}\right)^x$$

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

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

$$= e^{2a} = e^2 \quad \therefore a = 1$$

8. 设存在无穷大数列 $x_n \forall M > 0$

$\exists N_0 \in \mathbb{N}^*, \text{ s.t. } n > N_0, x_n > M$

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

$f(x)$ 为周期函数.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = A$$

$$f(x) = f(x+T)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x+T) = A.$$

x_0 是句多太

$x \in [x_0, x_0+T] \quad f(x) > A. \therefore f(x) \equiv A.$

$\forall y \in [0, T]$

$$y+nT \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} +\infty$$

$$f(y) = f(y+nT)$$

取极限.

$$f(y) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(y) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(y+nT) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = A$$

$f(y) \equiv A. \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}^+ \exists y \in [0, T]$

且 y 与 x 表示关系. $x = y+nT.$