

## 答案：第一章 函数、极限、连续测试题

### 一、选择题(每题3分,共15分)

1.A    2.B    3.D    4.C    5.D

详细解答:

1.

由已知条件知  $f(-x) = -f(x)$ ,  $g(-x) = g(x)$ . 设  $F(x) = f[f(x)]$ , 则

$$F(-x) = f[f(-x)] = f[-f(x)] = -f[f(x)].$$

所以  $f[f(x)]$  为奇函数.

故应选(A).

2.

解: 因为  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = a \neq 0$ , 所以  $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N$ , 当  $n > N$  时, 有  $|a_n - a| < \varepsilon$ , 即

$$a - \varepsilon < a_n < a + \varepsilon,$$

则

$$|a| - \varepsilon < |a_n| \leq |a| + \varepsilon,$$

取  $\varepsilon = \frac{|a|}{2}$ , 则知  $|a_n| > \frac{|a|}{2}$ .

3.

解: 取  $a_n = \frac{2}{n}, b_n = 1, c_n = \frac{n}{2}, (n = 1, 2, \dots)$

则选项(A)、(B)、(C)均可排除.

对于选项(D), 由  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n = 1, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} c_n = \infty$  知

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{b_n c_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{b_n} \cdot \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{c_n} = 0,$$

从而  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n c_n = \infty$ , 即  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n c_n$  不存在.

4.

解: 若  $\{x_n\}$  单调, 则由  $f(x)$  在  $(-\infty, +\infty)$

内单调有界知,  $\{f(x_n)\}$  单调有界, 因此

$\{f(x_n)\}$  收敛.

5.

分析  $x \rightarrow 0$  时, 显然  $f(x)$  是一个无穷小量, 比较  $f(x)$  与  $x$  的阶数, 需要根据极限

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x}$  的值进行判别, 这里只须知  $e^x - 1 \sim x (x \rightarrow 0)$  就能判别本题, 因为

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2^x + 3^x - 2}{x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{x \ln 2} + e^{x \ln 3} - 2}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{x \ln 2} - 1}{x} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{x \ln 3} - 1}{x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{x \ln 2} - 1}{x \ln 2} \cdot \ln 2 + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{x \ln 3} - 1}{x \ln 3} \cdot \ln 3 = \ln 2 + \ln 3 \neq 1 \end{aligned}$$

故  $f(x)$  与  $x$  是同阶但非等价无穷小量, 所以只有(D)项正确.

## 二、填空题(每题 3 分, 共 15 分)

1.  $\frac{1}{3}$       2.  $\frac{1}{2} \ln a$       3. 1      4.  $e^2$       5. 1

详细解答:

1.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: 原式} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \frac{1}{1 \cdot 4} + \frac{1}{4 \cdot 7} + \frac{1}{7 \cdot 10} + \cdots + \frac{1}{(3n-2)(3n+1)} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \left(1 - \frac{1}{4}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{7}\right) + \cdots + \left(\frac{1}{3n-2} - \frac{1}{3n+1}\right) \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{3n+1}\right) = \frac{1}{3}. \end{aligned}$$

2.

$$\text{解: 原式} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^2} \cdot \ln \left[ a^1 \cdot a^2 \cdot \cdots \cdot a^n \right] = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^2} \ln a^{\frac{n(n+1)}{2}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{n^2} \ln a = \frac{1}{2} \ln a.$$

3.

$$\text{解: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} (e^{\frac{1}{x}} + 1) = 1, \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (1 + x \sin \frac{1}{x}) = 1.$$

$$\text{于是 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 1.$$

4.

$$\text{解: 设 } y = [1 + \ln(1+x)]^{\frac{2}{x}}, \text{ 则}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \ln y = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \ln [1 + \ln(1+x)]}{x} = 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x} = 2$$

$$\text{所以 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} [1 + \ln(1+x)]^{\frac{2}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} y$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \exp(\ln y) = \exp(\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \ln y) = e^2$$

5.

$$\text{解 由于 } \sin^2(\pi \sqrt{n^2 + n}) = \sin^2(\pi \sqrt{n^2 + n} - n\pi) = \sin^2\left(\frac{n\pi}{\sqrt{n^2 + n} + n}\right) \rightarrow 1.$$

## 三、计算、证明题(1-10 题每题 6 分, 第 11 题 10 分, 共 70 分)

1.

$$\text{解 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left( \frac{2 + e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{1 + e^{\frac{4}{x}}} + \frac{\sin x}{x} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left( \frac{2e^{-\frac{4}{x}} + e^{-\frac{3}{x}}}{e^{-\frac{4}{x}} + 1} + \frac{\sin x}{x} \right) = 0 + 1 = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \left( \frac{2 + e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{1 + e^{\frac{4}{x}}} - \frac{\sin x}{x} \right) = 2 - 1 = 1$$

$$\text{故 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 1$$

2.

$$\text{解 } (x-1)^n = x^n - nx^{n-1} + \frac{n(n-1)}{2}x^{n-2} - \cdots + (-1)^n$$

$$\frac{1}{a} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^{2016}}{nx^{n-1} - \frac{n(n-1)}{2}x^{n-2} + \cdots + (-1)^{n+1}}$$

$$\therefore n-1 = 2016 \quad n = 2017$$

$$\frac{1}{a} = \frac{1}{n} \therefore a = 2017$$

3.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解 原式} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{3x^2 - x - 2}{\sqrt{x^2 + \sin x}(\sqrt{4x^2 + x - 1} - x - 1)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{3 - \frac{1}{x} - \frac{2}{x^2}}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{\sin x}{x^2}}(\sqrt{4 + \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x^2}} + 1 + \frac{1}{x})} = 1. \end{aligned}$$

4.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: 原式} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(1-x)(1+x)(1+x^2)(1+x^4)\cdots(1+x^{2^n})}{1-x} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(1-x^2)(1+x^2)(1+x^4)\cdots(1+x^{2^n})}{1-x} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(1-x^4)(1+x^4)\cdots(1+x^{2^n})}{1-x} \\ &= \cdots = \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1-(x^{2^n})^2}{1-x} = \frac{1}{1-x}. \quad (|x| < 1) \end{aligned}$$

5.

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} \left[ \left( \frac{2+\cos x}{3} \right)^{\frac{1}{x}} - 1 \right] &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\frac{1}{x} \ln(1 - \frac{1-\cos x}{3})} - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{x} \ln(1 - \frac{1-\cos x}{3})}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1 - \frac{1-\cos x}{3})}{x^2} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\frac{1-\cos x}{3}}{x^2} = -\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{x^2}{6}}{x^2} = -\frac{1}{6} \end{aligned}$$

6.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} g(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1 - a^{\frac{1}{x}}}{1 + a^{\frac{1}{x}}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{a^{-\frac{1}{x}} - 1}{a^{\frac{1}{x}} + 1} = -1, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} g(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{1 - a^{\frac{1}{x}}}{1 + a^{\frac{1}{x}}} = 1,$$

所以  $x \rightarrow 0$  时极限不存在.

## 7.

解  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} (x^3 - ax^2 - x + 4) = -1 - a + 1 + 4 = 4 - a = 0$

得  $a = 4$ ,

从而  $b = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x^3 - 4x^2 - x + 4}{x + 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{(x+1)(x-1)(x-4)}{x+1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} (x-1)(x-4) = 10$

$\therefore a = 4, b = 10$

## 8.

解 因为

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{(1+x)^{\frac{2}{x}} - e^2(1 - \ln(1+x))}{x} &= \frac{e^{\frac{2}{x} \ln(1+x)} - e^2(1 - \ln(1+x))}{x}, \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\frac{2}{x} \ln(1+x)}}{x} &= e^2, \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\frac{2}{x} \ln(1+x)} - e^2}{x} &= e^2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\frac{2}{x} \ln(1+x) - 2} - 1}{x} = e^2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{2}{x} \ln(1+x) - 2}{x} \\ &= 2e^2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+x) - x}{x^2} = 2e^2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{1+x} - 1}{2x} = -e^2, \end{aligned}$$

所以  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1+x)^{\frac{2}{x}} - e^2(1 - \ln(1+x))}{x} = 0$

## 9.

解 由  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1+x + \frac{f(x)}{x})^{\frac{1}{x}} = e^3$  可得  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} \ln(1+x + \frac{f(x)}{x}) = 3$ .

故有  $\frac{1}{x} \ln(1+x + \frac{f(x)}{x}) = 3 + \alpha$ , 其中  $\alpha \rightarrow 0 (x \rightarrow 0)$ , 即有

$$\frac{f(x)}{x^2} = \frac{e^{\alpha x + 3x} - 1}{x} - 1.$$

从而  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\alpha x + 3x} - 1}{x} - 1 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\alpha + 3)x}{x} - 1 = 2$ .

## 10.

解 当  $|x| < 1$  时,  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1+x}{1+x^{2n}} = 1+x$ ; 当  $|x| > 1$  时,  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1+x}{1+x^{2n}} = 0$ .

$$\text{故 } f(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x \leq -1 \\ 1+x, & -1 < x < 1 \\ 1, & x = 1 \\ 0, & x > 1 \end{cases}$$

由于  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} f(x) = f(-1) = 0$ , 所以  $x = -1$  为连续点. 而  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = 2, \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = 0$ , 所以  $x = 1$  为间断点.

11.

证 (1) 由于  $f_n(0) = -2 < 0$ ,  $f_n(\frac{2}{n}) = (\frac{2}{n})^n > 0$ ,

故在  $[0, \frac{2}{n}]$  上应用零点定理,  $\exists a_n \in (0, \frac{2}{n}) \subset (0, +\infty)$ , 使  $f_n(a_n) = 0$ .

又  $f'_n(x) = nx^{n-1} + n > 0, x \in (0, +\infty)$ , 因此  $f_n(x)$  在  $(0, +\infty)$  上严格单调增,

故在  $(0, +\infty)$  上有唯一正根  $a_n$ . ... 5 分

(2) 由  $n \in N^*$ , 得  $0 \leq \frac{2}{n} - \frac{2}{n^2} < 1$ ,  $\frac{2}{n} - \frac{2}{n^2} < \frac{2}{n}$ ,

故  $f_n(\frac{2}{n} - \frac{2}{n^2}) = (\frac{2}{n} - \frac{2}{n^2})^n - \frac{2}{n} < 0$ .

进一步得  $a_n \in (\frac{2}{n} - \frac{2}{n^2}, \frac{2}{n})$ , 因此  $(1 + \frac{2}{n} - \frac{2}{n^2})^n < (1 + a_n)^n < (1 + \frac{2}{n})^n$ .

令  $n \rightarrow \infty$ , 则  $(1 + \frac{2}{n})^n = (1 + \frac{2}{n})^{\frac{n}{2} \cdot 2} \rightarrow e^2$ ,

$(1 + \frac{2}{n} - \frac{2}{n^2})^n = (1 + \frac{2n-2}{n^2})^{\frac{n^2}{2n-2} \cdot \frac{2n(n-1)}{n^2}} \rightarrow e^2$ ,

应用夹逼准则知  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1 + a_n)^n = e^2$ . ... 10 分

#### 四、附加题 (每题 4 分, 共 20 分)

1.

解 原式  $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(\sin^2 x + e^x) - \ln e^x}{\ln(x^2 + e^{2x}) - \ln e^{2x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(\sin^2 x / e^x + 1)}{\ln(x^2 / e^{2x} + 1)}$

做等价无穷小代换

上式  $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 x / e^x}{x^2 / e^{2x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x \sin^2 x}{x^2} = 1$

2. 解 做等价无穷小代换

原式  $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x^4}{x^2(1 - \cos x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x^4}{x^2 \frac{x^2}{2}} = 4$

3. 解 当  $x \rightarrow 0$  时,  $(1 - \cos x) \ln(1 + x^2)$  是比  $x \sin x^n$  高阶的无穷小,

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1 - \cos x) \ln(1 + x^2)}{x \sin x^n} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2} x^2 \cdot x^2}{x^{n+1}} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^{3-n}$ , 故  $n < 3$

又  $x \sin x^n$  是比  $e^{x^2} - 1$  高阶的无穷小,

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \sin x^n}{e^{x^2} - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^{n+1}}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^{n-1}$ , 故  $n > 1$

综上所述,  $n = 2$

$$\begin{aligned}
 4. \text{解} \quad & \frac{1}{n(n+3)} = \frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+3} \right) \\
 & \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \frac{1}{1 \times 4} + \frac{1}{2 \times 5} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n(n+3)} \right] \\
 &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{3} \left[ \left( 1 - \frac{1}{4} \right) + \left( \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{5} \right) + \left( \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{6} \right) + \left( \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{7} \right) + \cdots \right. \\
 & \quad \left. + \left( \frac{1}{n-2} - \frac{1}{n+1} \right) + \left( \frac{1}{n-1} - \frac{1}{n+2} \right) + \left( \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+3} \right) \right] \\
 &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{3} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{n+1} - \frac{1}{n+2} - \frac{1}{n+3} \right) = \frac{1}{3} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} \right) = \frac{11}{18}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$5. \text{解} \quad \text{令 } h(x) = f(x) + g(x) \text{ 由 } f, g \text{ 定义可知 } h(x) = \begin{cases} 1 - ax & x \leq -1 \\ x - 1 & -1 < x \leq 0 \\ x + 1 - b & x > 0 \end{cases}$$

$h(x)$  连续, 故

$$h(-1) = 1 + a = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} h(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} x - 1 = -2$$

$$h(0) = 0 - 1 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} h(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x + 1 - b = 1 - b$$

因此  $a = -3, b = 2$