

hw_4

必做题:

1. 利用单调有界数列极限存在定理, 证明下列数列极限的存在性.

(a) $a_n = \frac{3}{1^2 \cdot 2^2} + \frac{5}{2^2 \cdot 3^2} + \cdots + \frac{2n+1}{n^2(n+1)^2}$

解: $a_n - a_{n-1} = \frac{2n+1}{n^2(n+1)^2} > 0$

故 $\{a_n\}$ 单调增加

又因为 $a_n = \frac{1}{1^2} - \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{2^2} - \frac{1}{3^2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n^2} - \frac{1}{(n+1)^2}$

$$= 1 - \frac{1}{(n+1)^2} < 1$$

故 $\{a_n\}$ 存在上界 1, s.t. $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}^*, a_n < 1$

故由单调有界数列极限存在定理, a_n 极限存在

(b) $a_n = 1 + \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^3} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n^n}$

解: $a_n - a_{n-1} = \frac{1}{n^n} > 0$

故 $\{a_n\}$ 单调增加

又因为 $a_n \leq 1 + \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n^n} \leq 1 + \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{2^3} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2^n} = 1 + \frac{\frac{1}{4}(1-(\frac{1}{2})^{n-1})}{1-\frac{1}{2}} < \frac{3}{2}$

故 $\{a_n\}$ 存在上界 $\frac{3}{2}$, s.t. $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}^*, a_n < \frac{3}{2}$

故由单调有界数列极限存在定理, a_n 极限存在

2. 证明下列递归数列收敛, 并求其极限.

(a) $a_1 > 0, a_{n+1} = \frac{1}{2} \left(a_n + \frac{1}{a_n} \right) (n = 1, 2, \cdots)$

解: (a) $a_{n+1} - a_n = \frac{1}{2} \left(a_n + \frac{1}{a_n} \right) - a_n$
 $= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{a_n} - a_n \right)$

① $a_n = 1$

② 若 $a_n > 1$

$a_{n+1} - a_n < 0$, $\{a_n\}$ 单调减少且 $\{a_n\}$ 有下界, 故 $\{a_n\}$ 收敛

③ 若 $a_n < 1$

$a_{n+1} - a_n > 0$, $\{a_n\}$ 单调增加且 $\{a_n\}$ 有上界, 故 $\{a_n\}$ 收敛

取极限

$$x = \frac{1}{2} \left(x + \frac{1}{x} \right), x^2 = 1, x = 1 (x > 0)$$

故极限为 1

(b) $a_1 = 1, a_{n+1} = 1 + \frac{a_n}{1+a_n}, n = 1, 2, \dots$

解: 由例2.5可知 $\{a_n\}$ 单调, 且 $1 < a_n < 2$ 故 a_n 收敛

取极限

$$x = 1 + \frac{x}{1+x}$$

$$x = \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} > 0$$

(c) $a_1 = 2, a_{n+1} = 2 + \frac{1}{a_n}, n = 1, 2, \dots$

解:

$$a_{n+1} - a_n = -\frac{a_n-2}{a_n}$$

$$a_{n+2} - a_n = -\frac{2(a_n-1-\sqrt{2})(a_n-1+\sqrt{2})}{2a_n+1}$$

当 $a_n < 1 + \sqrt{2}, a_{n+2} - a_n > 0$

$a_n > 1 + \sqrt{2}, a_{n+2} - a_n < 0$

故奇偶子列交替围绕 $1 + \sqrt{2}$ 逼近: a_{2k+1} 单调增加且有上界 $1 + \sqrt{2}$, a_{2k} 单调减少且有下界 $1 + \sqrt{2}$

故 $\{a_n\}$ 收敛, 极限为 $1 + \sqrt{2}$

3. 请写出 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x)$ 不存在的严格定义.

解: $\forall A \in \mathbb{R}, \exists \epsilon > 0, \forall M > 0, \exists x > M, |f(x) - A| \geq \epsilon$

4. 用定义严格证明 $f(x) = \frac{x(x+3)}{(x-1)(x+2)}$ 在 $x = 1$ 处的左极限是 $-\infty$.

解: 4. $\forall M > 0$, 取 $\delta = \min \left\{ \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{6M} \right\}$

则当 $x \in (1 - \delta, 1)$ 时

有

$$f(x) = \frac{x(x+3)}{(x-1)(x+2)} < -M$$

故

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = -\infty$$

5. 用定义严格证明: $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x^2-1}{x^2+3} = 2$.

解: $\forall \epsilon > 0$, 取 $M = \sqrt{\frac{7}{\epsilon}}$

$$|f(x) - 2| = \left| \frac{2x^2-1}{x^2+3} - 2 \right| = \frac{7}{x^2+3} < \epsilon$$

故

$$\forall x > M, |f(x) - 2| < \epsilon$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x^2-1}{x^2+3} = 2$$

6. 证明函数 $f(x) = \frac{1}{x} \cos \frac{1}{x}$ 在点 $x = 0$ 的邻域内无界, 但当 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时, 并非无穷大.

解: ①无界:

$$\text{令 } x_n = \frac{1}{2n\pi},$$

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

$$f(x_n) = 2n\pi \cos(2n\pi) = 2n\pi \rightarrow \infty$$

故无界

②非无穷大

$$\text{令 } x_n = \frac{1}{2n\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}},$$

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

$$f(x_n) = (2n\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}) \cos(2n\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}) = 0$$

故

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(x_n) = 0$$

故非无穷大

7. 求下列函数在指定点的左、右极限, 并判断函数在该点处是否存在极限.

$$(a) f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{(x-1)^2}}{x-1} \text{ 在 } x_0 = 1 \text{ 处.}$$

解:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = -1$$

不存在极限

$$(b) f(x) = \frac{2^{\frac{1}{x}} - 1}{2^{\frac{1}{x}} + 1} \text{ 在 } x_0 = 0 \text{ 处.}$$

$$\text{解: 令 } \frac{1}{x} = t$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2^t - 1}{2^t + 1} = 1$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{2^t - 1}{2^t + 1} = -1$$

不存在极限

8. 对函数 $f(x) = x \sin \frac{1}{x}$, 证明 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 0$. 并指出下面的计算错误在什么地方?

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

解: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sin \frac{1}{x}$ 不存在, 无法计算

9. 计算下面极限

$$\text{a) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{x^2 - 6x + 8}{x^2 - 5x + 4}$$

$$\text{解: 原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{(x-2)(x-4)}{(x-1)(x-4)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{x-2}{x-1} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\text{b) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+x+x^2}-1}{\sin 2x}$$

$$\text{解: 原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x+x^2}{\sin 2x(\sqrt{1+x+x^2}+1)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1+x}{2 \cos 2x(\sqrt{1+x+x^2}+1)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\text{c) } \lim_{x \rightarrow -8} \frac{\sqrt{1-x}-3}{2+\sqrt[3]{x}}$$

$$\text{解: 原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -8} \frac{1-x-9}{(2+\sqrt[3]{x})(\sqrt{1-x}+3)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow -8} \frac{-x-8}{(2+\sqrt[3]{x})(\sqrt{1-x}+3)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow -8} \frac{-(\sqrt[3]{x^2}-2\sqrt[3]{x}+4)}{\sqrt{1-x}+3} = -2$$

$$\text{d) } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt{x}(\sqrt{x+a}-\sqrt{x})$$

$$\text{解: 原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}+\sqrt{x+a}} = \frac{a}{1+\sqrt{1+\frac{a}{x}}} = \frac{a}{2}$$

10. 计算下面极限

$$\text{a) } \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\sin x - \sin a}{x - a}$$

$$\text{解: 原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{2 \cos \frac{x+a}{2} \sin \frac{x-a}{2}}{x-a}$$

$$= \cos a$$

$$\text{b) } \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos x}{\frac{\pi}{2} - x}$$

$$\text{解: 令 } t = \frac{\pi}{2} - x$$

$$\text{原式} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos(\frac{\pi}{2}-t)}{t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin t}{t} = 1$$

$$\text{c) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+x \sin x} - \cos x}{\sin^2 \frac{x}{2}}$$

$$\text{解: 原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \sin x + \sin^2 x}{\sin^2 \frac{x}{2}(\sqrt{1+x \sin x} + \cos x)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{4(x \sin x + \sin^2 x)}{x^2(\sqrt{1+x \sin x} + \cos x)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{8}{\sqrt{1+x \sin x} + \cos x}$$

$$= 4$$

$$\text{d) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (1-x) \tan \frac{\pi x}{2}$$

解: 令 $t = 1 - x$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{t \tan \frac{\pi(1-t)}{2}}{t} \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{t \cot \frac{\pi t}{2}}{t} \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{t}{\tan \frac{\pi t}{2}} = \frac{2}{\pi} \end{aligned}$$

11. 计算下列极限

$$\text{a) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sqrt[3]{1-2x}$$

解: 原式 = 1

$$\text{b) } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{2}{x^2} + \cos \frac{1}{x} \right)^{x^2}$$

解: 令 $t = \frac{1}{x}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} (2t^2 + \cos t)^{\frac{1}{t^2}} \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} (1 + 2t^2 + \cos t - 1)^{\frac{1}{t^2}} \\ &\approx \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \left(1 + \frac{3t^2}{2} \right)^{\frac{1}{t^2}} = e^{\frac{3}{2}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{c) } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x^2}{x^2-1} \right)^x$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: 原式} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[\left(1 + \frac{1}{x^2-1} \right)^{x^2-1} \right]^{\frac{x}{x^2-1}} \\ &= e^0 = 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{d) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \sqrt[3]{\cos \sqrt{x}}$$

解: 原式 = 1

选做题:

1. 求 a_n 的极限, 其中 $a_n = \frac{1!+2!+\cdots+n!}{n!}, n = 1, 2, \cdots$

$$\text{解: } a_n = \frac{1!+2!+\cdots+n!}{n!} = \frac{1}{n!} + \frac{2!}{n!} + \cdots + 1$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0 + 0 + \cdots + 1 = 1$$

2. 给定两个正数 a 和 b , 且有 $0 < b < a$. 令 $a_0 = a, b_0 = b$, 并按递推公式 $a_n = \frac{a_{n-1}+b_{n-1}}{2}, b_n = \sqrt{a_{n-1}b_{n-1}}, n = 1, 2, \dots$ 定义数列 a_n, b_n . 证明这两个数列收敛于同一个极限 (但不需求出极限值) .

解: $a_n = \frac{a_{n-1}+b_{n-1}}{2} > \sqrt{a_{n-1}b_{n-1}} = b_n$

$a_n - a_{n+1} = a_n - \frac{a_n+b_n}{2} > 0, \{a_n\}$ 单调减少

$\frac{b_{n+1}}{b_n} = \sqrt{\frac{a_n}{b_n}} > 1, \{b_n\}$ 单调增加

$\{a_n\}$ 有下界 $b_0, \{b_n\}$ 有上界 a_0 , 故 $\{a_n\}, \{b_n\}$ 均收敛

令 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = A, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n = B$

$A = \frac{A+B}{2}, A = B$, 成立

3. 证明: $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} a^x = 0 (a > 1)$.

解: 令 $t = -x$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} a^x = \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} a^{-t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{a^t} = 0$

4. 用定义证明 $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \sin x = \sin x_0$.

解: $\forall \epsilon > 0$, 取 $\delta = \epsilon$, 当 $|x - x_0| < \delta$ 时

$|\sin x - \sin x_0| = \left| 2 \cos \frac{x+x_0}{2} \sin \frac{x-x_0}{2} \right| \leq 2 \left| \sin \frac{x-x_0}{2} \right| \leq |x - x_0| < \epsilon$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \sin x = \sin x_0$

5. 考虑数列 $x_n = \cos \frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2^2} \cos \frac{x}{2^3} \cdots \cos \frac{x}{2^n}$.

(a) 证明: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = \frac{\sin x}{x}$ (提示: 利用 $\sin 2\theta = 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta$)

解: $x_n = \frac{\sin x}{2 \sin \frac{x}{2}} \cdot \frac{\sin \frac{x}{2}}{2 \sin \frac{x}{4}} \cdots \frac{\sin \frac{x}{2^{n-1}}}{2 \sin \frac{x}{2^n}}$

$= \frac{\sin x}{2^n \sin \frac{x}{2^n}}$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = \frac{\sin x}{x} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{x}{2^n}}{\sin \frac{x}{2^n}} = \frac{\sin x}{x}$

(b) 证明 Vieta 公式: $\frac{2}{\pi} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}}} \cdots$ (提示: 利用

$\cos \frac{\theta}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cos \theta}$ 及 $\cos \frac{\pi}{4} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}$)

解: $\frac{2}{\pi} = \frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{2}}{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \cos \frac{\pi}{4} \cos \frac{\pi}{8} \cos \frac{\pi}{16} \cdots$

$\cos \frac{\pi}{4} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \quad \cos \frac{\pi}{8} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}}$

$$\text{故 } \frac{2}{\pi} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}}} \cdots$$