

第四周参考解答

1.2.18 (2) 用数学归纳法证明 $\frac{C}{2} \leq a_n \leq 1 - \sqrt{1-C}$ *

当 $n=1$ 时, 结论显然成立, 假设 $n=k$ 时结论成立

则当 $n=k+1$ 时, $\frac{C}{2} \leq \frac{C}{2} + \frac{a_k^2}{2} \leq \frac{C}{2} + (1 - \sqrt{1-C})^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 1 - \sqrt{1-C}$

故 $n=k+1$ 时结论仍成立, 即 * 得证!

又 $a_{n+1} - a_n = \frac{1}{2}(a_n + a_{n-1})(a_n - a_{n-1})$ 与 $a_n - a_{n-1}$ 同号

结合 $a_2 \geq \frac{C}{2} = a_1$ 知 $\{a_n\}$ 单调递增, 进而极限存在

设 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = A \leq 1 - \sqrt{1-C}$, 在 $a_{n+1} = \frac{C}{2} + \frac{a_n^2}{2}$ 中令 $n \rightarrow +\infty$ 可得

$$A = \frac{C}{2} + \frac{A^2}{2} \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 1 - \sqrt{1-C}.$$

(4) 由归纳法不难得到 $1 \leq a_n \leq \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}$

又 $a_{n+1} - a_n = \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} - \frac{a_{n-1}}{a_{n-1}+1}$ 与 $a_n - a_{n-1}$ 同号 (利用 $\frac{x}{1+x}$ 递增)

结合 $a_1 \geq a_0$ 知 $\{a_n\}$ 单调递增, 进而可设 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = A \leq \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}$

在 $a_n = 1 + \frac{a_{n-1}}{1+a_{n-1}}$ 中令 $n \rightarrow +\infty$ 即得 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}$.

$$22. (2) a_n = \left(1 + \frac{1}{2-n}\right)^{2-n \cdot \frac{n+1}{2-n}} \rightarrow e^{-1}.$$

$$(3) a_n = \left[1 + \frac{1}{-(2+n)}\right]^{-(2+n) \cdot \frac{n}{-(2+n)}} \rightarrow e^{-1}.$$

Ppt P64: 7. 易用归纳法得到 $a_n \geq \sqrt{n}$, 对递推式平方知

$$\frac{1}{a_{n+1}^2} + a_{n+1}^2 = a_n^2 + \frac{1}{a_n^2} + 4 \Rightarrow a_{n+1}^2 = a_1^2 + \frac{1}{a_1^2} + 4n - \frac{1}{a_{n+1}^2} \in [4n + \lambda - 1, 4n + \lambda]$$

$$\left(\text{其中 } \lambda = a_1^2 + \frac{1}{a_1^2}\right) \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n^2}{n} = 4 \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{\sqrt{n}} = 2.$$

$$\text{由 Stolz Thm 得 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{a_k}}{\sqrt{n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{a_{n+1}}}{\sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n}}{a_{n+1}} = 1.$$

$$1.3.1(1) \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists M_\varepsilon = \frac{\ln \varepsilon}{\ln a}, \text{ 当 } x < \frac{\ln \varepsilon}{\ln a} \text{ 时}$$

$$|a^x - 0| = a^x = e^{x \ln a} < e^{\ln \varepsilon} = \varepsilon \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} a^x = 0.$$

$$(3) \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta_\varepsilon = \min \left\{ \frac{1}{2}, \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \right\}, \text{ 当 } |x+1| \in (0, \delta_\varepsilon) \text{ 时}, |x| > \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\left| \frac{x^2-1}{x^2+x} - 2 \right| = \frac{|x+1|}{|x|} < \frac{\frac{\varepsilon}{2}}{\frac{1}{2}} = \varepsilon \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x^2-1}{x^2+x} = 2.$$

$$1.3.2(2) \text{ 原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1)(x^{n-1} + x^{n-2} + \dots + 1)}{x-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (x^{n-1} + x^{n-2} + \dots + 1) = n. \quad \begin{matrix} n=0 \text{ 时} \\ \text{原式} = \frac{0}{0} \end{matrix}$$

$$(4) \text{ 原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(3 + \frac{6}{x})^{70} (8 - \frac{5}{x})^{20}}{(5 - \frac{1}{x})^{90}} = \frac{3^{70} \cdot 8^{20}}{5^{90}}$$

(此时不能沿用之前的变形, 从逻辑上要单独处理)

$$1.3.3(2) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{|x|}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x}{x} = 1, \text{ 而 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{|x|}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{-x}{x} = -1 \text{ 故 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{|x|}{x} \text{ 不存在.}$$

$$1.3.5(3) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} 2^x = 1 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} (1+x^2) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) \text{ 故 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 1$$

$$(4) \text{ 令 } x_n = \frac{1}{2n\pi} \rightarrow 0^+, y_n = \frac{1}{(2n+1)\pi} \rightarrow 0^+ \quad (n \rightarrow +\infty)$$

$$\text{且 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \cos x_n = 1, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \cos y_n = -1, \text{ 从而 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \cos \frac{1}{x} \text{ 极限不存在}$$

故 $f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处无极限.

$$14(ii) (\Rightarrow) \text{ 由渐近线定义知当 } d_0^2 = x^2 + f^2(x) \rightarrow +\infty \text{ 时, } |f(x) - b| \rightarrow 0.$$

$$\text{从而 } f(x) \rightarrow b, x \rightarrow \pm\infty, \text{ 故 } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = b \text{ 或 } \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = b.$$

$$(\Leftarrow) \text{ 不论何种情形, 总存在 } (x, f(x)), \text{ 使得 } d_0^2 = x^2 + f^2(x) \rightarrow +\infty \text{ 且 } \lim_{d_0^2 \rightarrow +\infty} |f(x) - b| = 0, \text{ 从而 } y=b \text{ 为曲线 } C \text{ 渐近线.}$$

$$\text{ppt p26.2: } \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x)^{g(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} e^{g(x) \cdot \ln f(x)} = e^{B \cdot \ln A} = A^B$$

(利用了 $\ln x$ 的连续性, 复合运算与四则运算)