## 高等数学(A)习题课

Dongfeng Zhang

Southeast University





一. 填空题

1. 
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \left( \left( \frac{2}{3} \right)^n + \sqrt[n]{\frac{1}{4}} + \frac{1}{5} \sqrt[n]{n} + \frac{\sin n}{n} \right) =$$

2. 
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \left( \frac{1^2}{n^3+1} + \frac{2^2}{n^3+\frac{1}{2}} + \dots + \frac{n^2}{n^3+\frac{1}{n}} \right) =$$

3. 
$$\mathfrak{g}f(x) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{x^{2n+1}-x}{x^{2n+1}}, (x>0), \ \mathfrak{N}y = f(x) = 0$$

4. 
$$\lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{(2x-3)^{20}(3x+2)^{30}}{(2x+1)^{50}} =$$

5. 
$$\mathfrak{F}_{t}(x) = \lim_{t \to +\infty} (1+x) \frac{e^{tx} - e^{-tx}}{e^{tx} + e^{-tx}}, \, \mathfrak{M}_{t}(x) = 0$$





6. 
$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} (\sqrt{(x+a)(x+b)} - x) =$$

7. 
$$\lim_{x\to 4} \frac{\sqrt{1+2x}-3}{\sqrt{x}-2} =$$

8. 
$$\lim_{x\to 1} \frac{x^{n'}-1}{x-1} =$$

9. 
$$\lim_{x\to 1} \frac{x+x^2+\dots+x^n-n}{x-1} =$$

10. 
$$\lim_{x\to 1} \frac{x^4 + 2x^2 - 3}{x^2 - 3x + 2} =$$





二. 判断 $x \to 0$ 时,下列函数极限是否存在

1. 
$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2} \sin \frac{1}{x}$$

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

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





## 三. 求下列极限

- 1.  $\lim_{n\to\infty} (1-\frac{1}{2^2})(1-\frac{1}{3^2})\cdots(1-\frac{1}{n^2})$
- 2.  $\lim_{n\to\infty} \left(\frac{1}{n^x} + \frac{2}{n^x} + \dots + \frac{n}{n^x}\right)$
- 3.  $\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{x^n x^{-n}}{x^n + x^{-n}}, (x \neq 0)$
- 4.  $\lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{1}{x} \cdot [x]$





5. 
$$\lim_{x\to+\infty} (1+2^x+3^x)^{\frac{1}{x}}$$

6. 
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \left( \frac{n+1}{n^2+1} + \frac{n+2}{n^2+2} + \dots + \frac{n+n}{n^2+n} \right)$$

7. 
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{3x^n-1}{2x^n+1}, x>0$$





## 四. 解答题

- 1. 设 $f(x) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1 + x^2 e^{nx}}{1 + e^{nx}}$ , 写出f(x) 的表达式.
- 2.  $\mathfrak{g}_{f}(x) = a^{x}(a > 0, a \neq 1), \ \mathfrak{F}_{\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{n^{2}}} \ln(f(1)f(2)\cdots f(n)).$
- 3. 设p(x) 为多项式,且 $\lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{p(x)-x^3}{x^2} = 2, \lim_{x\to0} \frac{p(x)}{x} = 1,$  求p(x).
- 4. 确定常数a, b, 使得 $\lim_{x\to\infty} (\frac{x^2+1}{x+1} ax b) = 0$ .





- 5. **已知** $\lim_{x\to 2} \frac{x^2 ax + b}{x^2 4} = -\frac{1}{4}$ , 求a, b.
- 6.(局部保号性) 若 $\lim_{x \to x_0} f(x) = A,$  且A > 0, 则 $\exists N^{\circ}(x_0, \delta),$  使

得当 $x \in N^{\circ}(x_0, \delta)$  时,f(x) > 0.

推论: 若在 $N^{\circ}(x_0, \delta)$ 内, $f(x) \geq 0$ ,且 $\lim_{x \to x_0} f(x) = A$ ,则A > 0.

问题: 若把推论中的条件改为f(x) > 0, 是否必有A > 0?

7. 证明: 若 $\lim_{x\to x_0} f(x) = A \neq 0$ , 则 $\exists N^{\circ}(x_0, \delta)$ , 使得

当 $x \in N^{\circ}(x_0, \delta)$  时,有 $|f(x)| > \frac{|A|}{2}$ .



