

习题

8. (2) 1 , (5) $\frac{1}{2}$,

(6)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 - 3x + 2}{x^3 - x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-2)(x-1)}{x(x-1)(x+1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x-2}{x(x+1)} = -\frac{1}{2},$$

(7)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - x + 1}}{3x + 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{\frac{x^2 - x + 1}{9x^2 + 6x + 1}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{\frac{1 - \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}}{9 + \frac{6}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}}} = \frac{1}{3}$$

(8) $\frac{1}{2}$, (9) $\frac{n(n+1)}{2}$, (10) $\frac{mn(n-m)}{2}$,

9. (2) $a = 1, b = -1$,

$$(3) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{x^2 - x - 1} - ax - b) = 0,$$

解: $\because \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{x^2 - x - 1} - ax - b) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{x^2 - x - 1} - ax) - \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} b$,

$$\therefore b = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{x^2 - x - 1} - ax),$$

$$\text{又} \because \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{x^2 - x - 1} - ax) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \left(\frac{\sqrt{x^2 - x - 1}}{x} - a \right),$$

所以显然 $a > 0$, 并且 $a = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - x - 1}}{x} = 1$,

$$\therefore b = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{x^2 - x - 1} - x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-x-1}{\sqrt{x^2 - x - 1} + x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-1 - \frac{1}{x}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x^2}} + 1} = -\frac{1}{2},$$

1. $\frac{\alpha}{\beta}$, (5) $(-1)^n$, (6) $\frac{2}{\pi}$,

(8) $\frac{1}{8}$, (9) e^{-10} , (11) e^{-2} , (12) e^2 , 2. (1) $\because \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x \sin \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x^3}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sin \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}} = 1$,

$\therefore x \sim 0^+$ 时 $x \sin \sqrt{x} \sim \sqrt{x^3}$ 成立。

4. (1) 1 , (2) $\frac{1}{2}$, (4) $\frac{1}{2}$,

5. 设 $m, n \in N_+$, 证明:

(1) 当 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时, $\circ(x^m) + \circ(x^n) = \circ(x^l), l = \min(m, n)$;

设 $f(x) = \circ(x^m)$, 所以 $f(x) = \alpha(x)x^m$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \alpha(x) = 0$,

同理设 $g(x) = \circ(x^n)$, 所以 $g(x) = \beta(x)x^n$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \beta(x) = 0$,

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)+g(x)}{x^l} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x^l} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{g(x)}{x^l}$$

由于 $m-l \geq 0, n-l \geq 0$, 所以 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x^l} = 0, \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{g(x)}{x^l} = 0$,

所以 $\circ(x^m) + \circ(x^n) = \circ(x^l), l = \min(m, n)$,

(2) 当 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时, $\circ(x^m) \cdot \circ(x^n) = \circ(x^{m+n})$,

设 $f(x) = o(x^m)$, 所以 $f(x) = \alpha(x)x^m$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \alpha(x) = 0$,

同理设 $g(x) = o(x^n)$, 所以 $g(x) = \beta(x)x^n$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \beta(x) = 0$,

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) \cdot g(x)}{x^{m+n}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \alpha(x) \cdot \beta(x) = 0,$$

所以 $o(x^m) \cdot o(x^n) = o(x^{m+n})$

(3) 当 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时, $o(cx^n) = o(x^n)(c \neq 0)$,

设 $f(x) = o(cx^n)$, 所以 $f(x) = \alpha(x)cx^n$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \alpha(x) = 0$,

$$\text{由于 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{c\alpha(x)x^n}{x^n} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} c\alpha(x) = 0$$

7. 证明: 取 $a_n = \frac{1}{2n\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}}$, $n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$, 则 $0 < a_n < 1$, 但 $f(a_n) = 2n\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}$,

所以 $f(x)$ 在区间 $(0, 1]$ 内无界,

但 $\exists G_0 = 2 > 0$, 对于 $\forall \delta > 0$, 总存在正整数 n 使得 $0 < \frac{1}{2n\pi} < \delta$, 取 $x_0 = \frac{1}{2n\pi}$,

则 $f(x_0) = 2n\pi \cdot \sin 2n\pi = 0 < G_0$,

所以当 $x \rightarrow 0^+$ 时, $f(x)$ 不是无穷大量。