1. 设函数  $f(x) \in C[0,2a]$ ,且 f(0) = f(2a). 证明  $\exists \xi \in [0,a]$  使得  $f(\xi) = f(\xi + a)$ 

证明:  $\diamondsuit F(x) = f(x) - f(x+a)$ , 则 $F(x) \in C[0,a]$ 

$$F(0) = f(0) - f(a)$$
,  $F(a) = f(a) - f(2a) = f(a) - f(0)$ 

若 f(0)=f(a),取  $\xi=0$ ,即证结论成立. 否则  $F(0)\cdot F(a)<0$ ,由 零点定理,存在  $\xi\in(0,a)$ ,使  $F(\xi)=0\Rightarrow f(\xi)=f(\xi+a)$ 

<mark>2</mark>. 设  $a_{2m}$  < 0 ,证明:实系数多项式

$$x^{2m} + a_2 x^{2m-1} + \dots + a_{2m-1} x + a_{2m} = 0$$
至少有两个零点

证明: 
$$\diamondsuit f(x) = x^{2m} + a_2 x^{2m-1} + \dots + a_{2m-1} x + a_{2m}$$
,

因为 
$$f(x) = x^{2m} \left( 1 + \frac{a_2}{x} + \dots + \frac{a_{2m-1}}{x^{2m-1}} + \frac{a_{2m}}{x^{2m}} \right)$$
 所以

$$\lim_{x \to -\infty} f(x) = +\infty , \qquad \lim_{x \to +\infty} f(x) = +\infty ,$$

故 $\exists M > 0$ ,使得f(-M) > 0,且 f(M) > 0. 又因为 $f(0) = a_{\gamma_m} < 0$ 

在闭区间[-M,0]和[0,M]分别利用零点存在定理,得

$$\exists \xi_1 \in (-M,0) \subseteq (-\infty,+\infty)$$
,使得  $f(\xi_1) = 0$ .

$$\exists \xi_2 \in (0,M) \subseteq (-\infty,+\infty)$$
, 使得  $f(\xi_2) = 0$ .

故证

3. 
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt[3]{1 + \frac{x}{3}} - \sqrt[4]{1 + \frac{x}{4}}}{1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{x}{2}}}$$

$$\mathbf{PR}: \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt[3]{1 + \frac{x}{3}} - \sqrt[4]{1 + \frac{x}{4}}}{1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{x}{2}}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt[3]{1 + \frac{x}{3}} - 1}{1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{x}{2}}} - \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt[4]{1 + \frac{x}{4}} - 1}{1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{x}{2}}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{x}{3}}{-\left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(-\frac{x}{2}\right)\right)} - \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{x}{4}}{-\left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(-\frac{x}{2}\right)\right)} = \frac{4}{9} - \frac{4}{16} = \frac{7}{36}$$

$$(1+x)^{\alpha} - 1 \sim \alpha x \quad (x \to 0)$$

$$(1+x)^{\alpha} - 1 \sim \alpha x \quad (x \to 0)$$

$$1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{x}{2}} = -\left(\sqrt{1 - \frac{x}{2}} - 1\right) \sim -\left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(-\frac{x}{2}\right)\right)$$

$$4. \quad \lim_{n\to\infty} n(\sqrt[n]{3} - \sqrt[n]{2})$$

解: 
$$\lim_{n \to \infty} n(\sqrt[n]{3} - \sqrt[n]{2}) = \lim_{n \to \infty} n(3^{\frac{1}{n}} - 2^{\frac{1}{n}}) = \lim_{n \to \infty} n2^{\frac{1}{n}} \left( \left( \frac{3}{2} \right)^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1 \right)$$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} n2^{\frac{1}{n}} \frac{1}{n} \ln \frac{3}{2} = \ln \frac{3}{2}$$

$$x \to 0$$
,  $a^x - 1 \sim x \ln a$ 

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} n(\sqrt[n]{3} - \sqrt[n]{2}) = \lim_{n \to \infty} n(\sqrt[n]{3} - 1) - \lim_{n \to \infty} n(\sqrt[n]{2} - 1)$$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} n(3^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1) - \lim_{n \to \infty} n(2^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1) = \lim_{n \to \infty} n \frac{1}{n} \ln 3 - \lim_{n \to \infty} n \frac{1}{n} \ln 2 = \ln \frac{3}{2}$$

- 5. 设数列  $x_n$  与  $y_n$  满足  $\lim_{n\to\infty} x_n y_n = 0$  ,则下列断言正确的是 (
  - (A) 若 $x_n$ 发散,则 $y_n$ 必发散.
  - (B) 若 $x_n$  无界,则 $y_n$  必有界.
  - (C) 若 $x_n$ 有界,则 $y_n$ 必为无穷小.
  - (D) 若 $\frac{1}{x_n}$ 为无穷小,则 $y_n$ 必为无穷小.

解: (D) 
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} y_n = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{x_n} \cdot x_n y_n = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{x_n} \cdot \lim_{n\to\infty} x_n y_n = 0$$

(A) 
$$x_n = n, y_n = \frac{1}{n^2}$$

(B) 
$$x_n:1,0,2,0,3,0,4,0,\cdots$$
,  $y_n:0,1,0,2,0,3,0,4,\cdots$ 

(C) 
$$x_n = \frac{1}{n^2}, y_n = n$$

6. 设
$$f(x) = \frac{\tan x}{|x|} \arctan \frac{1}{x}$$
, 则 ( )

- (A) x=0 是振荡间断点. (B) x=0 是无穷间断点.
- (C) x=0 是可去间断点. (D) x=0 是跳跃间断点.

7. 设 
$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} (\sqrt{x^2 + 2x + 2} - ax - b) = 0$$
,则常数( )

- (A) a=1, b=1.
- (B) a=1, b=-1.
- (C) a=-1, b=1. (D) a=-1, b=-1.

**M**: 
$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} x \left( \sqrt{1 + \frac{2}{x} + \frac{2}{x^2}} - a - \frac{b}{x} \right) = 0 \Rightarrow a = 1$$

$$b = \lim_{x \to +\infty} (\sqrt{x^2 + 2x + 2} - x) = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{2x + 2}{\sqrt{x^2 + 2x + 2} + x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{2 + \frac{2}{x}}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{2}{x} + \frac{2}{x^2} + 1}} = 1$$

- 8. 函数  $f(x) = \frac{|x| \cdot \sin(x-2)}{x(x-1)(x-2)^2}$  在下列哪一个区间内有界?\_\_\_\_\_
  - A. (-1,0);

B. (0,1);

C. (1,2);

- D. (2,3).
- 9. 设 f(x) 在[0,1]连续, f(1)=0,  $\lim_{x\to \frac{1}{2}} \frac{f(x)-1}{\left(x-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2}=1$ ,证明:
  - (1) 存在 $\xi \in \left(\frac{1}{2}, 1\right)$ ,使 $f(\xi) = \xi$ ;(2) f(x) 在[0,1]上最大值大于1
  - 证明: (1) 由  $\lim_{x \to \frac{1}{2}} \frac{f(x)-1}{\left(x-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2} = 1$  及 f(x) 在 [0,1] 连续,得  $f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = 1$

$$\Rightarrow F(x) = f(x) - x$$
,  $F\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} > 0$ ,

$$F(1) = f(1) - 1 = -1 < 0,$$

由连续函数零点定理知存在  $\xi \in \left(\frac{1}{2},1\right)$  使 $F(\xi)=0$ ,

即 
$$f(\xi) = \xi$$

(2) 
$$\lim_{x \to \frac{1}{2}} \frac{f(x)-1}{\left(x-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2} = 1 > 0$$
,

由保号性定理知 $\forall x \in \left(\frac{1}{2} - \delta, \frac{1}{2}\right) \cup \left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} + \delta\right)$ 时,

有 f(x) > 1, 故 f(x) 在[0,1]上最大值大于1