

1. 用“ $\varepsilon - N$ ”定义证明 (两选一): (1). $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n - \sin n}{n^3 + 6} = 0$. (2). $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2 + (-1)^n}{n^2 - n} = 1$.

2. 若 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时, $e^{x \cos(x^2)} - e^x$ 与 ax^n 为等价无穷小量, 问 $n = ?$

3. 求极限 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt[3]{1+x} - \sqrt[3]{1-x}}{\sqrt[4]{1+x} - \sqrt[4]{1-x}}$.

4. 求极限 (1). $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{3^n + 4^n}{2} \right)^{\frac{1}{n}}$; (2). $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{3^{\frac{1}{n}} + 4^{\frac{1}{n}}}{2} \right)^n$; (3). $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{n+5}{3n-2} \right)^n$. (4). $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{n^2-5}{n^2+5} \right)^n$.

5. 设 $a_n \leq a \leq b_n$ ($n=1, 2, \dots$), 且 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (a_n - b_n) = 0$. 求证: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = a, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n = a$.

6. 叙述关于数列极限的 Cauchy 收敛准则. 试依此证明数列 $a_n = 1 + \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n^2}$ 收敛.

7. 如果我们已经证明, $\left\{ \left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^n \right\}$ 为递增数列, $\left\{ \left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^{n+1} \right\}$ 为递减数列且均有界, 因而它们都收敛.

(I). 记 $A = \left\{ \left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^{n+1}, n \in \mathbb{N}^* \right\}$, 问 $\sup A = ? \inf A = ?$

(II). 证明: (1). $n \in \mathbb{N}^*, \frac{1}{n+1} < \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right) < \frac{1}{n}$; (2). $\left\{ 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n} - \ln n \right\}$ 收敛;

(3). $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n+n} \right) = \ln 2$; (4). $\left\{ \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} \right) \left(1 + \frac{1}{2^2} \right) \dots \left(1 + \frac{1}{2^n} \right) \right\}$ 收敛.