

一. 填空题或选择题 (每题 5 分, 计 30 分. 选择题正确选项唯一)

1. $\arctan\left(\tan\frac{7\pi}{4}\right) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$

2. $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (\sqrt{x^2 + x} - \sqrt{x^2 - x}) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$

3. 函数 $f(x) = \begin{cases} -1, & x \in \mathbb{Q} \\ 1, & x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q} \end{cases}$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上所有的连续点构成的集合为 $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$

4. $x \rightarrow -\infty$ 时函数形式的迫敛性定理: $\underline{\hspace{4cm}}.$

5. $x \rightarrow a^+$ 情形的归结原则 (Heine 定理): $\underline{\hspace{4cm}}.$

6. 设函数 $f(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 内连续且 $|f(x)| \geq 1$, 若在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 内函数 $f(x)g(x)$ 有唯一的间断点 $x = 0$, 则在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 内对函数 $g(x)$ 而言必定有 $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$

- (A). $g(x)$ 有唯一的间断点 $x = 0$; (B). $g(x)$ 可以有 $x = 0$ 以外的其它间断点;
(C). $g(x)$ 连续.

1. $\underline{-\frac{\pi}{4}}$; 2. $\underline{-1}$; 3. $\underline{\text{空集 or } \emptyset}$;

4. $x \rightarrow -\infty$ 时函数形式的迫敛性定理: 若函数 $f(x), g(x)$ 及 $h(x)$ 满足条件: (1). $g(x) \leq f(x) \leq h(x)$, $x \in U(-\infty)$; (2). $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} g(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} h(x) = A$. 则函数 $f(x)$ 极限存在, 且 $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = A$.

5. $x \rightarrow a^+$ 情形的归结原则 (Heine 定理):

$\lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f(x) = A$ 的必要且充分条件为 $\forall \{x_n\} \subset U_+(a), \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = a$, 有 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(x_n) = A$.

6. $\underline{A}.$

二. 解答题 (解答题必须给出必要的推理与论证的过程. 每题 10 分, 计 70 分) (*L'Hopital* 法则目前禁用中)

7. 求极限 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}-1} - \frac{4}{x^2-1} \right).$

解 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}-1} - \frac{4}{x^2-1} \right) \stackrel{\sqrt{x}=t}{=} \lim_{t \rightarrow 1} \left(\frac{1}{t-1} - \frac{4}{t^4-1} \right) \stackrel{t-1=u}{=} \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1}{u} - \frac{4}{(1+u)^4-1} \right) = \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1+u)^4-1-4u}{u((1+u)^4-1)}$
 $= \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{1+4u+6u^2+o(u^2)-1-4u}{u \cdot 4u} = \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{6u^2+o(u^2)}{4u^2} = \frac{3}{2}.$

8. 曾见有初学者错误的解题: $\because x \rightarrow 0$ 时 $\sin^2 x \sim x^2, \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \cos x = 1$,

$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\cos x + \sin^2 x)^{\frac{1}{x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 + x^2)^{\frac{1}{x^2}} = e$. 请你给出正确的解题过程与结果.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\cos x + \sin^2 x)^{\frac{1}{x^2}} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[(1 + \sin^2 x + \cos x - 1)^{\frac{1}{\sin^2 x + \cos x - 1}} \right]^{\frac{\sin^2 x + \cos x - 1}{x^2}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 x + \cos x - 1}{x^2}} \\ &= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\sin^2 x}{x^2} + \frac{\cos x - 1}{x^2} \right)} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\sin^2 x}{x^2} - \frac{1 - \cos^2 x}{x^2(1 + \cos x)} \right)} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\sin^2 x}{x^2} - \frac{\sin^2 x}{x^2(1 + \cos x)} \right)} = e^{1 - \frac{1}{2}} = e^{\frac{1}{2}}. \end{aligned}$$

或者, 由 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时有 $\sin x \sim x, 1 - \cos x \sim \frac{1}{2}x^2$,

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\cos x + \sin^2 x)^{\frac{1}{x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 + \sin^2 x + \cos x - 1)^{\frac{1}{x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(1 + x^2 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\left(1 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 \right)^{\frac{2}{x^2}} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} = e^{\frac{1}{2}}.$$

9. 用“ $\varepsilon - N$ ”定义证明 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2 + \sin n}{n^3 - 3n} = 0$.

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2 + \sin n}{n^3 - 3n} = 0. \quad \text{分析 } \forall \varepsilon > 0, \text{ 欲找到 } N, \text{ 使在 } n > N \text{ 时有 } \left| \frac{n^2 + \sin n}{n^3 - 3n} - 0 \right| < \varepsilon.$$

$$\text{而 } \left| \frac{n^2 + \sin n}{n^3 - 3n} - 0 \right| \leq \frac{2n^2}{|n^3 - 3n|} = \frac{2n}{|n^2 - 3|}, n \geq 3 \text{ 时 } \frac{1}{2}n^2 > 3, \text{ 此时有 } \frac{2n}{|n^2 - 3|} = \frac{2n}{n^2 - 3} < \frac{2n}{n^2 - \frac{1}{2}n^2} = \frac{4}{n},$$

$$\text{当 } \frac{4}{n} < \varepsilon \text{ 时就有 } \left| \frac{n^2 + \sin n}{n^3 - 3n} - 0 \right| < \varepsilon. \quad \frac{4}{n} < \varepsilon \Leftrightarrow n > \frac{4}{\varepsilon}.$$

$$\text{证明 } \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N \geq \max \left(3, \frac{4}{\varepsilon} \right), \forall n > N, \text{ s.t. } \left| \frac{n^2 + \sin n}{n^3 - 3n} - 0 \right| \leq \frac{2n^2}{|n^3 - 3n|} = \frac{2n}{n^2 - 3} < \frac{2n}{n^2 - \frac{1}{2}n^2}$$

$$= \frac{4}{n} < \frac{4}{N} \leq \frac{4}{4/\varepsilon} = \varepsilon. \text{ 证毕}$$

——→由于证明过程中放缩处理的不同, 各人找到的 N 往往不同, 无法一一给出.

10. 设 $a_n = \frac{\sin 1}{1} + \frac{\sin 2}{2^2} + \frac{\sin 3}{3^3} + \cdots + \frac{\sin n}{n^n}$, 试运用 Cauchy 收敛准则证明数列 $\{a_n\}$ 收敛.

解 对于 $a_n = \frac{\sin 1}{1} + \frac{\sin 2}{2^2} + \frac{\sin 3}{3^3} + \cdots + \frac{\sin n}{n^n}$, $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N \geq \frac{1}{\varepsilon}, \forall n > N, \forall p \in \mathbb{N}^*$,

$$s.t. |a_n - a_{n+p}| = \left| \frac{\sin(n+1)}{(n+1)^{n+1}} + \frac{\sin(n+2)}{(n+2)^{n+2}} + \cdots + \frac{\sin(n+p)}{(n+p)^{n+p}} \right| \leq \frac{1}{(n+1)^{n+1}} + \frac{1}{(n+2)^{n+2}} + \cdots + \frac{1}{(n+p)^{n+p}}$$

$$\leq \frac{1}{(n+1)^2} + \frac{1}{(n+2)^2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{(n+p)^2} < \frac{1}{n(n+1)} + \frac{1}{(n+1)(n+2)} + \cdots + \frac{1}{(n+p-1)(n+p)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1} + -\frac{1}{n+1} - \frac{1}{n+2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n+p-1} - \frac{1}{n+p} = \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+p} < \frac{1}{n} < \frac{1}{N} \leq \frac{1}{1/\varepsilon} = \varepsilon.$$

$$\longrightarrow \text{另作不同的放大, } \frac{1}{(n+1)^{n+1}} + \frac{1}{(n+2)^{n+2}} + \cdots + \frac{1}{(n+p)^{n+p}} < \frac{1}{2^{n+1}} + \frac{1}{2^{n+2}} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2^{n+p}}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{1}{2^{n+1}} - \frac{1}{2^{n+p+1}}}{1 - \frac{1}{2}} < \frac{\frac{1}{2^{n+1}}}{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{2^n}, \text{ 故亦可以取 } N \geq \log_2 \frac{1}{\varepsilon}, \text{ 或者径直由 } \frac{1}{2^n} < \frac{1}{n} \dots$$

11. 设 $f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\cos \frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{4} \cdots \cos \frac{x}{2^n} \right)$, 试给出函数 $f(x)$ 不带数列极限符号的表达式, 进而讨论函数 $f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处的连续性.

解 由 $2 \sin \frac{x}{2^n} \cos \frac{x}{2^n} = \sin \frac{x}{2^{n-1}}$ 得

$$x \neq 0 \text{ 时, } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\cos \frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{4} \cdots \cos \frac{x}{2^n} \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2^n \cos \frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{4} \cdots \cos \frac{x}{2^n} \sin \frac{x}{2^n}}{2^n \sin \frac{x}{2^n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin x}{2^n \sin \frac{x}{2^n}} = \frac{\sin x}{x},$$

$$\therefore f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sin x}{x}, & x \neq 0 \\ 1, & x = 0 \end{cases}. \quad \text{在 } x \neq 0 \text{ 时, 初等函数 } \frac{\sin x}{x} \text{ 有定义, 故其在 } x \neq 0 \text{ 处点点连续.}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1 = f(0), \text{ 即函数 } f(x) \text{ 在 } x=0 \text{ 处连续.}$$

\therefore 函数 $f(x)$ 在其定义域 \mathbb{R} 上连续.

12. 设 $a_0 = 1$, $a_{n+1} = \sin a_n, n \in \mathbb{N}$, 证明数列 $\{a_n\}$ 收敛, 求出 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n$, 并给出 $\sup\{a_n\}$, $\inf\{a_n\}$.

解 $a_0 = 1$, $a_{n+1} = \sin a_n, n \in \mathbb{N}, \therefore a_n \in (0, 1)$, 由基本不等式

$x \in [0, \pi/2], 0 \leq \sin x \leq x$, 并且, 当且仅当 $x = 0$ 时 “=” 成立

得 $0 < a_{n+1} = \sin a_n < a_n$, 即数列 $\{a_n\}$ 单调递减, 又 $a_n > 0, \therefore$ 数列 $\{a_n\}$ 收敛.

记 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = A$, 由 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_{n+1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sin a_n = \sin(\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n)$, 得 $A = \sin A$,

$\therefore a_n > 0, \therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = A \geq 0, \therefore$ 要有 $A = \sin A$, 唯一的有 $A = 0$.

于是, $\sup\{a_n\} = a_0 = 1, \inf\{a_n\} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$.

13. (1). 证明 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{n} = 1$.

(2). 求极限 ((i), (ii) 两个小题任选 1 个, 只做 1 个, 多做不计分):

$$(i). \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (2n+1)^{\frac{1}{n^2+1}}; \quad (ii). \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (n^2+1)^{\frac{1}{2n+1}}.$$

(1). 证明 记 $\sqrt[n]{n} = 1 + h_n, h_n > 0 (n > 1), n = (1 + h_n)^n = 1 + nh_n + C_n^2 h_n^2 + \cdots + h_n^n > 1 + C_n^2 h_n^2$,

$$\therefore 0 < \sqrt[n]{n} - 1 = h_n < \sqrt{\frac{2}{n}}.$$

$$\therefore \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N \geq \frac{2}{\varepsilon^2}, \forall n > N, s.t. 0 < \sqrt[n]{n} - 1 < \sqrt{\frac{2}{n}} < \sqrt{\frac{2}{N}} \leq \sqrt{\frac{2}{2/\varepsilon^2}} = \varepsilon, \therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{n} = 1.$$

法二 由 $1 \leq \sqrt[n]{n} = (1 \cdots 1 \cdot \sqrt{n} \cdot \sqrt{n})^{\frac{1}{n}} \leq \frac{n-2+2\sqrt{n}}{n} < 1 + \frac{2}{\sqrt{n}}$, (将 $n-2$ 个 1 连乘)

$$\therefore 0 \leq \sqrt[n]{n} - 1 < \frac{2}{\sqrt{n}}.$$

$$\therefore \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N \geq \frac{4}{\varepsilon^2}, \forall n > N, 有 0 \leq \sqrt[n]{n} - 1 = (1 \cdots 1 \cdot \sqrt{n} \cdot \sqrt{n})^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1 \leq \frac{n-2+2\sqrt{n}}{n} - 1$$

$$< \frac{2}{\sqrt{n}} < \frac{2}{\sqrt{N}} \leq \frac{2}{\sqrt{4/\varepsilon^2}} = \varepsilon. \therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{n} = 1.$$

$$(2). (i). \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (2n+1)^{\frac{1}{n^2+1}}; \quad (ii). \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (n^2+1)^{\frac{1}{2n+1}}.$$

解 (i). 由命题 “若 $\lim u(x) = A > 0, \lim v(x) = B$ 均存在, 那么 $\lim u(x)^{v(x)} = A^B$.”

$$\text{知有 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (2n+1)^{\frac{1}{n^2+1}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (2n+1)^{\frac{1}{2n+1} \cdot \frac{2n+1}{n^2+1}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[(2n+1)^{\frac{1}{2n+1}} \right]^{\frac{2n+1}{n^2+1}} = 1^0 = 1.$$

$$\text{法二 (i). } 1 < (2n+1)^{\frac{1}{n^2+1}} \leq (3n)^{\frac{1}{n^2+1}} \leq (3n^2)^{\frac{1}{n^2}} = (3)^{\frac{1}{n^2}} \cdot (n^2)^{\frac{1}{n^2}},$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (3)^{\frac{1}{n^2}} = 1, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (n^2)^{\frac{1}{n^2}} = 1, \text{ 由 Squeeze th. 得 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (2n+1)^{\frac{1}{n^2+1}} = 1.$$

$$(ii). 1 < (n^2+1)^{\frac{1}{2n+1}} \leq (2n^2)^{\frac{1}{2n+1}} \leq (2n^2)^{\frac{1}{n}} < (2)^{\frac{1}{n}} \cdot (n^2)^{\frac{1}{n}} = (2)^{\frac{1}{n}} \cdot \left(n^{\frac{1}{n}}\right)^2,$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (2)^{\frac{1}{n}} = 1, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (n)^{\frac{1}{n}} = 1, \text{ 由 Squeeze th. 得 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (n^2+1)^{\frac{1}{2n+1}} = 1.$$