

$$1. \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \arctan x = \frac{\pi}{2}, \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \arctan x = -\frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \arctan x \text{ 不存在}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \arctan \frac{1}{x} = \frac{\pi}{2}, \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \arctan \frac{1}{x} = -\frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \arctan \frac{1}{x} \text{ 不存在}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \arctan \frac{1}{x-1} = \frac{\pi}{2}, \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \arctan \frac{1}{x-1} = -\frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \arctan \frac{1}{x-1} \text{ 不存在}$$

$$2. \text{ 已知 } x_1 = 1, x_{n+1} = 1 + \frac{x_n}{1+x_n}, n=1,2,\dots, \text{ 证明: } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n \text{ 存在}$$

证明: 因为

$$x_{n+1} - x_n = \left(1 + \frac{x_n}{1+x_n}\right) - \left(1 + \frac{x_{n-1}}{1+x_{n-1}}\right) = \frac{x_n - x_{n-1}}{(1+x_n)(1+x_{n-1})}$$

所以 $(x_{n+1} - x_n)$ 与 $(x_n - x_{n-1})$ 同号, 又因为 $x_2 > x_1$, 故得 $\{x_n\}$ 单调增加

$$\text{因为 } x_{n+1} = 1 + \frac{x_n}{1+x_n} = 2 - \frac{1}{1+x_n} < 2, \text{ 所以 } \{x_n\} \text{ 有上界}$$

根据单调有界收敛定理, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n$ 存在. 令 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = A$,

$$\text{对 } x_{n+1} = 1 + \frac{x_n}{1+x_n} \text{ 两边取极限得: } A = 1 + \frac{A}{1+A}, \text{ 即 } A^2 - A - 1 = 0$$

$$A = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2}, \text{ 由保号性 } \Rightarrow A \geq 0, \text{ 所以 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = \frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2}$$

$$3. \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\sin \sqrt{x+1} - \sin \sqrt{x}) = 0$$

证明: $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, 由于

$$\begin{aligned} |(\sin \sqrt{x+1} - \sin \sqrt{x}) - 0| &= \left| 2 \cos \left(\frac{\sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt{x}}{2} \right) \sin \left(\frac{\sqrt{x+1} - \sqrt{x}}{2} \right) \right| \leq |\sqrt{x+1} - \sqrt{x}| \\ &= \left| \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt{x}} \right| \leq \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} < \varepsilon \Rightarrow \sqrt{x} > \frac{1}{2\varepsilon} \Rightarrow x > \frac{1}{4\varepsilon^2} \end{aligned}$$

取 $M = \frac{1}{4\varepsilon^2}$, 当 $x > M$ 时, 有 $|\sin \sqrt{x+1} - \sin \sqrt{x}| < \varepsilon$, 由极限定义知

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\sin \sqrt{x+1} - \sin \sqrt{x}) = 0$$

$$4. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} e^{-\frac{1}{x}} = 0$$

证明： $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ ，不妨设 $\varepsilon < 1$ ，由于

$$\left| e^{-\frac{1}{x}} - 0 \right| = \left| \frac{1}{e^{\frac{1}{x}}} \right| < \varepsilon \Rightarrow e^{\frac{1}{x}} > \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{x} > \ln\left(\frac{1}{\varepsilon}\right) = -\ln \varepsilon \Rightarrow x < -\frac{1}{\ln \varepsilon}$$

$$\text{取 } \delta = -\frac{1}{\ln \varepsilon} \quad \text{当 } 0 < x - 0 < \delta, \quad \left| e^{-\frac{1}{x}} - 0 \right| < \varepsilon$$

由极限定义知， $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} e^{-\frac{1}{x}} = 0$

5. 确定 a ， b 的值，使下列各式成立

$$(1) \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left(\sqrt{x^2 - x + 1} - ax - b \right) = 0$$

$$\text{解： 原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (-x) \left(\sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}} + a + \frac{b}{x} \right) = 0 \Rightarrow a = -1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left(\sqrt{x^2 - x + 1} + x - b \right) = 0$$

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

$$(2) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{x^2 + 1}{x + 1} - ax - b \right) = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解： 原式} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{x^2 + 1 - ax^2 - ax - bx - b}{x + 1} \right) \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{(1-a)x^2 - (a+b)x + 1-b}{x+1} \right) = 0 \Rightarrow a = 1, \quad b = -1 \end{aligned}$$

6. 求 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \left[\frac{2}{x} \right]$

解:

$$\frac{2}{x} - 1 < \left[\frac{2}{x} \right] \leq \frac{2}{x},$$

$$\text{当 } x > 0 \text{ 时, } x\left(\frac{2}{x} - 1\right) < x \left[\frac{2}{x} \right] \leq x \cdot \frac{2}{x} = 2$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x\left(\frac{2}{x} - 1\right) = 2, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} 2 = 2, \quad \text{故 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x \left[\frac{2}{x} \right] = 2$$

$$\text{当 } x < 0 \text{ 时, } x\left(\frac{2}{x} - 1\right) > x \left[\frac{2}{x} \right] \geq x \cdot \frac{2}{x} = 2$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} x\left(\frac{2}{x} - 1\right) = 2, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} 2 = 2, \quad \text{故 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} x \left[\frac{2}{x} \right] = 2 \quad \text{从而}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \left[\frac{2}{x} \right] = 2$$

7. $a^n - b^n = (a - b)(a^{n-1} + a^{n-2}b + \cdots + ab^{n-2} + b^{n-1})$

$$(1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^m - 1}{x - 1} \quad (m \in \mathbf{N}_+)$$

$$\text{解: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^m - 1}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x - 1)(x^{m-1} + x^{m-2} + \cdots + x + 1)}{x - 1} = m$$

$$(2) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^m - 1}{x^n - 1} \quad (m, n \in \mathbf{N}_+)$$

$$\text{解: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^m - 1}{x^n - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1)(x^{m-1} + x^{m-2} + \cdots + x + 1)}{(x-1)(x^{n-1} + x^{n-2} + \cdots + x + 1)} = \frac{m}{n}$$

$$(3) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x + x^n + \cdots + x^n - n}{x - 1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x + x^2 + \cdots + x^n - n}{x - 1} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1) + (x^2-1) + \cdots + (x^n-1)}{x-1} \\ &= 1 + 2 + \cdots + n = \frac{n(1+n)}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$a^m - b^m = (a-b)(a^{m-1} + a^{m-2}b + \cdots + ab^{m-2} + b^{m-1})$$

$$(4) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1+x)^{\frac{1}{m}} - 1}{x} \quad (m \in \mathbf{N}_+)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1+x)^{\frac{1}{m}} - 1}{x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{[(1+x)^{\frac{1}{m}} - 1][(1+x)^{\frac{m-1}{m}} + (1+x)^{\frac{m-2}{m}} + \cdots + (1+x)^{\frac{1}{m}} + 1]}{x[(1+x)^{\frac{m-1}{m}} + (1+x)^{\frac{m-2}{m}} + \cdots + (1+x)^{\frac{1}{m}} + 1]} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1+x) - 1}{x[(1+x)^{\frac{m-1}{m}} + (1+x)^{\frac{m-2}{m}} + \cdots + (1+x)^{\frac{1}{m}} + 1]} = \frac{1}{m} \end{aligned}$$

$$(5) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1+mx)^n - (1+nx)^m}{x^2} \quad (m, n \in \mathbf{N}_+)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1+mx)^n - (1+nx)^m}{x^2} \\ = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(C_n^0 + C_n^1 mx + C_n^2 m^2 x^2 + C_n^3 m^3 x^3 + \cdots) - (C_m^0 + C_m^1 nx + C_m^2 n^2 x^2 + C_m^3 n^3 x^3 + \cdots)}{x^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(C_n^0 + C_n^1 mx + C_n^2 m^2 x^2) - (C_m^0 + C_m^1 nx + C_m^2 n^2 x^2)}{x^2} \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{C_n^2 m^2 x^2 - C_m^2 n^2 x^2}{x^2} = \frac{C_n^2 m^2 - C_m^2 n^2}{1} \\
&= \frac{n(n-1)}{2} m^2 - \frac{m(m-1)}{2} n^2 = \frac{nm(n-m)}{2}
\end{aligned}$$

$$(6) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1+nx)^{\frac{1}{m}} - (1+mx)^{\frac{1}{n}}}{x} \quad (m, n \in \mathbf{N}_+) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1+x)^{\frac{1}{m}} - 1}{x} = \frac{1}{m}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{解: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1+nx)^{\frac{1}{m}} - (1+mx)^{\frac{1}{n}}}{x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{(1+nx)^{\frac{1}{m}} - 1}{x} - \frac{(1+mx)^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1}{x} \right] \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} n \frac{(1+nx)^{\frac{1}{m}} - 1}{nx} - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} m \frac{(1+mx)^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1}{mx} = \frac{n}{m} - \frac{m}{n} = \frac{n^2 - m^2}{mn}
\end{aligned}$$