

# 第一章《函数与极限》测试题

1. (1)  $e^{\frac{1-x}{1+x}}$ ; (2)  $\left[ \frac{a+1}{2}, \frac{b+1}{2} \right]$ ; (3) -4; (4) 0; (5)  $[-4, -1) \cup (1, 2]$ .

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3. (1) 解: 原式 =  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\sqrt{4 + \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x^2}} - 1 - \frac{1}{x}}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{\sin x}{x^2}}} = 1$

(2) 解: 原式 =  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left[ \left( 1 + \frac{-(x-1)^2}{x^2+1} \right)^{\frac{x^2+1}{-(x-1)^2}} \right]^{\frac{-2x}{x^2+1}} = e^{-1}$

(3) 解: 原式 =  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1 + e^{-x} \sin^2 x)}{\ln(1 - e^{-2x} x^2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{-x} \sin^2 x}{-e^{-2x} x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2}{-x^2} = -1$

(4) 解: 原式 =  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{x \ln(1+x)} - 1}{\ln(1 + \cos x - 1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \ln(1+x)}{\cos x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2}{-\frac{x^2}{2}} = -2$

(5) 解: 原式 =  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+x^4} - 1 + 1 - \sqrt[3]{1-x^2}}{4x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+x^4} - 1}{4x^2} - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt[3]{1-x^2} - 1}{4x^2} = \frac{1}{12}$

(6) 解: 原式 =  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} e^{\frac{\ln x}{1-x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} e^{\frac{\ln(1+x-1)}{1-x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} e^{\frac{x-1}{1-x}} = e^{-1}$

4. 解:  $f(0+0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0+0} \frac{1}{x} \ln \left( 1 + \frac{-2x}{1+x+x^2} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0+0} \frac{1}{x} \frac{-2x}{1+x+x^2} = -2$

$f(0-0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0-0} \frac{ax^3(\sqrt{1+\tan x} + \sqrt{1+\sin x})}{\tan x(1-\cos x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0-0} \frac{ax^3(\sqrt{1+\tan x} + \sqrt{1+\sin x})}{\frac{1}{2}x^3} = 4a$  由连续性

$f(0) = f(0+0) = f(0-0)$  知,  $b = -2 = 4a$ ,  $a = -\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $b = -2$

5. (1) 解: 该初等函数在孤立的没定义的点  $x_1 = 0, x_2 = -1$  均为间断点,

$$Q f(0-0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -0} \frac{e^x - e^{-\frac{1}{x}}}{e^{-1} - e^{\frac{1}{x}}} = e, f(0+0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +0} \frac{e^x e^{-\frac{1}{x}} - 1}{e^{-1} e^{-\frac{1}{x}} - 1} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{e^{\frac{-1}{x}} - 1}{e^{-1 - \frac{1}{x}} - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x - \frac{1}{x}}{-1 - \frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x^2 - 1}{-x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x - 1}{-1} = 2$$

从而  $x_1 = 0$  为第一类跳跃间断点,  $x_2 = -1$  为第一类可去间断点

(2) 解: 该初等函数函数孤立的没定义的点  $x_1 = 0, x_2 = 1, x_3 = -1$  均为间断点,

$$Q f(0-0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -0} \frac{x^2 - x}{-x(x^2 - 1)} = -1, f(0+0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +0} \frac{x^2 - x}{x(x^2 - 1)} = 1,$$

$$f(1-0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1-0} \frac{x^2 - x}{x(x^2 - 1)} = \frac{1}{2}, f(1+0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1+0} \frac{x^2 - x}{x(x^2 - 1)} = \frac{1}{2},$$

$$f(-1-0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1-0} \frac{x(x-1)}{-x(x-1)(x+1)} = +\infty, f(-1+0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1+0} \frac{x^2 - x}{-x(x^2 - 1)} = -\infty,$$

从而  $x_1 = 0$  为第一类跳跃间断点,  $x_2 = 1$  为第一类可去间断点,  $x_3 = -1$  为第二类无穷型间断点

6. 解: Q  $x \rightarrow 0$  时,  $2^x - 1 \sim x \ln 2$ ,  $\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \ln[1 + \frac{f(x)}{\sin x}] = 0, \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{\sin x} = 0$ ,

$$\text{从而 } 3 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln[1 + \frac{f(x)}{\sin x}]}{2^x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x^2 \ln 2}, \text{ 因此 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x^2} = 3 \ln 2$$

7. 证: 通分后知, 分子为零才是方程的根。令

$f(x) = a_1(x-1)(x-2)(x-3) + a_2x(x-2)(x-3) + a_3x(x-1)(x-3) + a_4x(x-1)(x-2)$  则有  $f(x)$  在  $(-\infty, +\infty)$  上连续, 且  $f(0) = -6a_1 < 0, f(1) = 2a_2 > 0, f(2) = -2a_3 < 0, f(3) = 6a_4 > 0$

由闭区间连续函数的零点定理,  $\exists \xi_1 \in (0, 1), f(\xi_1) = 0, \exists \xi_2 \in (1, 2), f(\xi_2) = 0, \exists \xi_3 \in (2, 3), f(\xi_3) = 0$ ,

而一元三次函数最多有三个不同的零点, 因而方程  $\frac{a_1}{x} + \frac{a_2}{x-1} + \frac{a_3}{x-2} + \frac{a_4}{x-3} = 0$  有且仅有三个实根.

8. 证: 设  $g(x) = f(x) - f(x + \frac{b-a}{2})$ , 则  $g(x)$  在  $[a, \frac{a+b}{2}]$  上连续

$$\text{且 } g(a) = f(a) - f(\frac{a+b}{2}), g\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) = f(\frac{a+b}{2}) - f(b),$$

Q  $f(a) = f(b)$ , 若  $g(a) = 0$ , 则  $g\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) = 0, c = \frac{a+b}{2} \in (a, b)$

若  $g(a) \neq 0$ , 则  $g(a)g\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) < 0$ , 由零点定理,  $\exists c \in (a, b), g(c) = 0$ ,

从而有  $c \in (a, b)$  使得  $f(c) = f(c + \frac{b-a}{2})$ .

9. 解: 先讨论求出极限使函数分段表达式,

$$\text{当 } 0 < x < 1 \text{ 时 } f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^{2n+3} - x}{x^{2n+1} + 1} = -x$$

$$\text{当 } x > 1 \text{ 时 } f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 - x^{-2n}}{1 + x^{-2n-1}} = x^2$$

$$\text{当 } x = 1 \text{ 时 } f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1-1}{1+1} = 0$$

$$\text{从而 } f(x) = \begin{cases} -x, & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0, & x = 1 \\ x^2, & x > 1 \end{cases}$$

由于  $f(1) = 0 \neq f(1+0) = 1^2 = 1, f(1-0) = -1$

故  $x=1$  为第一类跳跃间断点, 该函数的连续区间为  $(0, 1), (1, +\infty)$

10. 解: 由  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \infty$  知  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (x-a)(x-1) = 0$ , 从而  $a = 0$ ,

又  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = A$  ( $A \neq 0$  为常数),

分母  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} x(x-1) = 0$  从而分子  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (\sqrt{1+3x} - b)(x-b) = 0$  所以  $b = 2$  或  $b = -1$

把  $b = -1$ ,  $a = 0$ , 代入  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\sqrt{1+3x}-1)(x-1)}{x(x-1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\sqrt{1+3x}-1)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{3}{2}x}{x} = \frac{3}{2} \neq \infty$ , 舍去

所以  $a = 0, b = 2$

11. 解: 记  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = A$ , 则  $f(x) = 3x^2 + 2xA$ , 在上式两边取极限(令  $x \rightarrow 1$ ), 得

$$A = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} 3x^2 + \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} 2xA, \text{ 即 } A = 3 + 2A, \text{ 所以 } A = -3, \text{ 所以 } f(x) = 3x^2 - 6x$$

12. 证明: (1) 证  $\{a_n\}$  有下界.

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因为  $a_1 = 2 > 1$ , 由均值不等式得  $a_n = \frac{1}{2}(a_{n-1} + \frac{1}{a_{n-1}}) \geq \sqrt{a_{n-1} \cdot \frac{1}{a_{n-1}}} = 1 (n=2,3,\dots)$

即  $a_n \geq 1 (n=1,2,3,\dots)$

(2) 证  $\{a_n\}$  单调递减

由  $a_n \geq 1 (n=1,2,3,\dots)$  得:  $a_{n+1} = \frac{1}{2}(a_n + \frac{1}{a_n}) \leq \frac{1}{2}(a_n + \frac{1}{1}) \leq \frac{1}{2}(a_n + a_n) = a_n$ ,

故  $\{a_n\}$  单调递减. 由单调有界准则知,  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n$  存在

(3) 求  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n$

设  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = A$ , 则对等式  $a_{n+1} = \frac{1}{2}(a_n + \frac{1}{a_n})$  两端取极限, 得  $A = \frac{1}{2}(A + \frac{1}{A})$ , 即  $A = 1$  ( $A = -1$

不合题意, 舍去), 所以  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 1$ .

13. 证明: (1) 证  $\{x_n\}$  单调递增 (归纳法)

$$x_n = 1 + \frac{x_{n-1}}{1+x_{n-1}} = 2 - \frac{1}{1+x_{n-1}}$$

因为  $x_1 = 1$ ,  $x_2 = 2 - \frac{1}{1+1} = \frac{3}{2}$ , 所以  $x_1 < x_2$ ; 假设有  $x_{k-1} < x_k$ , 下面证  $x_k < x_{k+1}$ :

因  $x_{k+1} = 2 - \frac{1}{1+x_k} > 2 - \frac{1}{1+x_{k-1}} = x_k$ , 由数学归纳法知  $\{x_n\}$  单调递增.

(2) 证  $\{x_n\}$  有上界. 由  $x_n = 2 - \frac{1}{1+x_{n-1}}$  的表达式知  $x_n < 2$ , 由单调有界准则知,  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n$  存在.

(3) 求  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n$

设  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = A$ , 则对等式  $x_n = 2 - \frac{1}{1+x_{n-1}}$  两端取极限, 得  $A = 2 - \frac{1}{1+A}$ , 即  $A = \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}$

( $A = \frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2}$  不合题意, 舍去), 所以  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}$