

第二次作业 参考答案

10.9 - 10.15

习题 1.2 A 类

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- (2) 解: $|\sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n}| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n}} < \frac{1}{2\sqrt{n}} \cdot \forall \varepsilon > 0$. 取 $N = [\frac{1}{4\varepsilon^2}] + 1$,
当 $n > N$ 时, $|\sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n}| < \frac{1}{2\sqrt{n}} < \varepsilon$.
故 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n}) = 0$. 得证。

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解: 由于 $||x_n| - |a|| \leq |x_n - a|$.
由 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = a$ 知 $\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists N \in \mathbb{N}^*$ 当 $n > N$ 时, 恒有 $|x_n - a| < \varepsilon$.
此时有 $||x_n| - |a|| \leq |x_n - a| < \varepsilon$.
故 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |x_n| = |a|$. 得证。

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- (4) 解: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{n^2 + n} - n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{\sqrt{n^2 + n} + n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{n}} + 1} = \frac{1}{2}$.
(6) 解: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1^2 + 2^2 + \dots + n^2}{n^3 + 1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6}}{(n+1)(n^2 - n + 1)} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n(2n+1)}{6(n^2 - n + 1)}$
 $= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2 + \frac{1}{n}}{6(1 - \frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n^2})} = \frac{1}{3}$.

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(1) 解:

$$\left| \frac{\sin x}{x} \right| \leq \frac{1}{|x|}.$$

$\forall \varepsilon > 0$, 取 $X = \frac{1}{\varepsilon} > 0$, 当 $|x| > X$ 时,

$$\left| \frac{\sin x}{x} \right| \leq \frac{1}{|x|} < \varepsilon.$$

故 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 0$.

(6) 解:

$$|\sqrt{x} - 2| = \frac{|x - 4|}{\sqrt{x} + 2} < \frac{|x - 4|}{2}.$$

$\forall \varepsilon > 0$, 取 $\delta = 2\varepsilon > 0$ ($\delta < 4$), 则当 $|x - 4| < \delta$ 时,

$$|\sqrt{x} - 2| < \frac{|x - 4|}{2} < \varepsilon.$$

故 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \sqrt{x} = 2$.

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(6) 解: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \sqrt{1 - x^2}}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{1 + \sqrt{1 - x^2}} = \frac{1}{2}.$

(7) 解: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^m - 1}{x^n - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1)(1+x+\dots+x^{m-1})}{(x-1)(1+x+\dots+x^{n-1})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1+x+\dots+x^{m-1}}{1+x+\dots+x^{n-1}} = \frac{m}{n}.$

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(2) 解:

$$f(0 - 0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} (3x + 1) = 1, \quad f(0 + 0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \sqrt{2x + 1} = 1.$$

$$f(0 - 0) = f(0 + 0) = 1,$$

故 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x)$ 存在, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 1$.

(4) 解:

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

$$f(0 + 0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x}{2 - \sqrt{4 - x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (2 + \sqrt{4 - x}) = 4.$$

$f(0 - 0) \neq f(0 + 0)$. 故 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x)$ 不存在.