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$$\begin{aligned} 1. \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\varphi(x)) - f(\varphi(0))}{x-0} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x^2(2+\sin \frac{1}{x})) - f(0)}{x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x^2(2+\sin \frac{1}{x})) - f(0)}{x^2(2+\sin \frac{1}{x})} \cdot \frac{x^2(2+\sin \frac{1}{x})}{x} \\ &= f'(0) \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x(2+\sin \frac{1}{x}) = f'(0) \cdot 0 = 0. \end{aligned}$$

故, 选 C.

$$\begin{aligned} 2. \quad & f(x) \text{ 在 } x=0 \text{ 处连续, 则 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = f(0), \text{ 即 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{g(x)}{x} = 2. \\ & \text{因此 } g(0) = 0, g'(0) = 2. \\ & \text{故选 C.} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3. \quad & f(x) \text{ 为奇函数, } f(0) = 0. \\ & \text{由拉格朗日中值定理, 有 } |f(x)| = |f(x) - f(0)| = |f'(\xi)| |x-0| \leq M \cdot 1. \\ & \text{故选 C.} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 4. \quad & \text{等价于比较 } \pi e \text{ 和 } e \ln \pi \text{ 大小. } (\Leftrightarrow) \text{ 比较 } \frac{\ln e}{e} \text{ 和 } \frac{\ln \pi}{\pi} \text{ 大小.} \\ & \therefore \text{只需考察 } f(x) = \frac{\ln x}{x} \text{ 在 } [e, \pi] \text{ 上的单调性.} \\ & f'(x) = \frac{1 - \ln x}{x^2} < 0, x \in [e, \pi]. \\ & \therefore f(\pi) < f(e). \text{ 即 } e^\pi > \pi^e. \end{aligned}$$



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5. 设  $P(x, x^3)$ . 则  $l = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = \sqrt{x^2 + x^6}$ .

由  $\frac{dx}{dt} = v_0$ ,  $\left. \frac{dl}{dt} \right|_{(x,y)=(1,1)} = \frac{2x+6x^5}{2\sqrt{x^2+x^6}} \frac{dx}{dt} \Big|_{x=1} = 2\sqrt{2}v_0$ .

6. 原式  $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - e^{\sin x \ln \cos x}}{x^3} = \frac{-\sin x \ln \cos x}{x^3} \stackrel{(x \rightarrow 0)}{=} \frac{-\sin x \ln(1 + (\cos x - 1))}{x^3}$   
 $= \frac{-\sin x (\cos x - 1)}{x^3} \stackrel{(x \rightarrow 0)}{=} -\frac{x(-\frac{1}{2}x^2)}{x^3} \stackrel{(x \rightarrow 0)}{=} \frac{1}{2}$

7. 由拉格朗日中值定理,  $\exists \xi \in [\sin x, x]$ .

s.t.  $-\sin \xi = \frac{\cos(\sin x) - \cos x}{\sin x - x}$ .

$\therefore$  原式  $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\sin \xi (\sin x - x)}{x^4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\sin \xi (-\frac{1}{6}x^3)}{x^4}$

$= \frac{1}{6} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \xi}{x}$ . 因为  $\xi \in [\sin x, x]$ .  $1 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(\sin x)}{x} \leq \frac{\sin \xi}{x} \leq \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1$   
 $(x \rightarrow 0) \quad (x \rightarrow 0)$

$\therefore$  原式  $= \frac{1}{6}$ .

8. 原式  $= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln(\frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan x)}{\ln x}$ , 其中, 由洛必达法则

$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln(\frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan x)}{\ln x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{1}{\frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan x} \cdot \frac{-1}{1+x^2}}{\frac{1}{x}} = -\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{x}{1+x^2}}{\frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan x}$   
 $= -\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{1-x^2}{(1+x^2)^2}}{-\frac{1}{1+x^2}} = -\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^2-1}{x^2+1} = -1$

$\therefore$  原式  $= e^{-1}$



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9. (1) 求极限.

(2) 注意到  $x_n = \prod_{i=1}^n (1 + \frac{n^2-n+2i-1}{n^3})$ , 则  $\ln x_n = \sum_{i=1}^n \ln(1 + \frac{n^2-n+2i-1}{n^3})$

由上问结论,

$$\frac{n^2-n+2i-1}{n^3+n^2+n} \leq \frac{n^2-n+2i-1}{n^3+n^2-n+2i-1} \leq \ln(1 + \frac{n^2-n+2i-1}{n^3}) \leq \frac{n^2-n+2i-1}{n^3}$$

则,

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{n^2-n+2i-1}{n^3+n^2+n} \leq \sum_{i=1}^n \ln(1 + \frac{n^2-n+2i-1}{n^3}) \leq \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{n^2-n+2i-1}{n^3}$$

由于  $\sum_{i=1}^n (n^2-n+2i-1) = n^3$ . 所以

$$\frac{n^3}{n^3+n^2+n} \leq \sum_{i=1}^n \ln(1 + \frac{n^2-n+2i-1}{n^3}) \leq \frac{n^3}{n^3} = 1$$

$n \rightarrow \infty$ , 由夹逼定理,  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \ln x_n = 1$ .

10. 利用单调有界原理.

$$\begin{aligned} a_{n+1} - a_n &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1}} - 2\sqrt{n+1} + 2\sqrt{n} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1}} - 2(\sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1}} - \frac{2}{\sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n}} \\ &= \frac{2}{2\sqrt{n+1}} - \frac{2}{\sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n}} < 0. \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore \{a_n\}$  单调减少.

下证  $\{a_n\}$  有下界.

注意到  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} < 2\sqrt{n} - 2\sqrt{n-1} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{n} + \sqrt{n-1}} < \frac{1}{\sqrt{n-1}}$ . 因此,

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{n-1}} < 2(\sqrt{n-1} - \sqrt{n-2}) < \frac{1}{\sqrt{n-2}}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{n-2}} < 2(\sqrt{n-2} - \sqrt{n-3}) < \frac{1}{\sqrt{n-3}}$$

将上述各式相加,  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} + \dots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} < 2\sqrt{n} - 2 < 1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \dots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n-1}}$

$\Rightarrow 1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \dots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} - 2\sqrt{n} > -2 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} > -2$ .  $\therefore -2$  为  $\{a_n\}$  一个下界.  $\therefore$  由单调有界原理,  $\{a_n\}$  收敛.