



# 南开大学作业纸

系别\_\_\_\_\_ 班级\_\_\_\_\_ 姓名\_\_\_\_\_ 第\_\_\_\_\_页

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

故选C.

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

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

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



# 南开大学作业纸

系别\_\_\_\_\_ 班级\_\_\_\_\_ 姓名\_\_\_\_\_ 第\_\_\_\_\_页

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

$$\text{由 } \frac{\partial x}{\partial t} = V_0, \quad \frac{d f}{dt} \Big|_{(x,y)=(1,1)} = \frac{2x+6x^5}{2\sqrt{x^2+x^6}} \frac{dx}{dt} \Big|_{x=1} = 2\sqrt{2}V_0.$$

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

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} 7. \bar{\text{原式}} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\sin \xi / (\sin x - x)}{x^4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\sin \xi (-\frac{1}{6}x^3)}{x^4} \\ &= \frac{1}{6} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \xi}{x}. \text{ 因为 } \xi \in [\sin x, x]. \quad 1 \stackrel{(x \rightarrow 0)}{\approx} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(\sin x)}{x} \leq \frac{\sin x}{x} \leq \frac{\sin x}{x} \stackrel{(x \rightarrow 0)}{=} 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \bar{\text{原式}} = \frac{1}{6}.$$

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

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

$$\therefore \bar{\text{原式}} = e^{-1}$$



# 南开大学作业纸

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9. (1) 求 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \ln x_n$ .

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

由上问结论,

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

则,

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

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

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

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

10. 利用单调有界原则.

$$\begin{aligned} a_{n+1} - a_n &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1}} - 2\sqrt{n+1} + 2\sqrt{n} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1}} - 2(\sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1}} - \frac{2}{\sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n}} \\ &= \frac{2}{2\sqrt{n+1}} - \frac{2}{\sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n}} < 0. \quad \therefore \{a_n\} \text{ 单调减少}. \end{aligned}$$

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,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1}} &< 2(\sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n}) < \frac{1}{\sqrt{n-2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} &< 2(\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{1}) < \frac{1}{\sqrt{1}} \end{aligned}$$

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

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