

(科目: 微积分) 数 学 作 业 纸

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第 1 页

$$\begin{aligned}
 7. (8) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\tan x}{x} - \frac{\sin x}{x}}{x^2} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x}{x^2} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\sin x}{\cos x} - \sin x}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x \cdot (\frac{1 - \cos x}{\cos x})}{x^3} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x (1 - \cos x)}{\cos x \cdot x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} \cdot 2 \cdot (\frac{\sin \frac{x}{2}}{\frac{x}{2}})^2 \\
 &= \frac{1}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{x^2 - x + 1} - ax - b &\xrightarrow{t = -\frac{1}{x}} \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \sqrt{\frac{1+t+t^2}{t^2}} + \frac{a}{t} - b \\
 &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sqrt{t^2+t+1} + a}{t} - b = 0 \\
 &\text{由于 } t \rightarrow 0^+, \text{ 故 } \sqrt{t^2+t+1} + a \rightarrow 0 (!!!) \\
 \therefore a &= -\lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sqrt{t^2+t+1}}{t} = -1 \\
 \text{而 } b &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sqrt{t^2+t+1} - 1}{t} \\
 &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{t+1}{(\sqrt{t^2+t+1} + 1)} = \frac{1}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 8. (5) \quad x \rightarrow 1 \text{ 时, } \frac{1}{x-1} \rightarrow \infty. \text{ 令 } t = \frac{1}{x-1} \therefore x = \frac{1}{t} + 1 \\
 \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (2x-1)^{\frac{1}{x-1}} &\xrightarrow{t = \frac{1}{x-1}} \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} (\frac{2}{t} + 1)^t = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} (\frac{2}{t} + 1)^t \\
 \text{令 } m &= \frac{t}{2}, \text{ 则 } t \rightarrow \infty \text{ 时, } m \rightarrow \infty \\
 \text{原式} &= \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} (\frac{1}{m} + 1)^{m \cdot 2} = e^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (b) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - (2 \sin^2 \frac{x}{2} - 4 \sin \frac{x}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{x}{2})}{(2 \sin^2 \frac{x}{2} - 4 \sin \frac{x}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{x}{2}) \cdot x} \\
 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - (2 \sin^2 \frac{x}{2} - 4 \sin \frac{x}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{x}{2})}{(2 \sin^2 \frac{x}{2} - 4 \sin \frac{x}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{x}{2})} \\
 = e \\
 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{- (2 \sin^2 \frac{x}{2} - 4 \sin \frac{x}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{x}{2})}{x} \\
 = -\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sin \frac{x}{2} \cdot \frac{\sin \frac{x}{2}}{\frac{x}{2}} + 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \cos \frac{x}{2} \cdot \frac{\sin \frac{x}{2}}{\frac{x}{2}} \\
 = -0 + 2 = +2 \\
 \therefore \text{原式} = e^{+2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 7.4. \text{ 令 } \theta = \arctan x \text{ 且 } \theta \neq \pm \frac{\pi}{2} \\
 \text{则 } x = \tan \theta \\
 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \arctan x = 0 \text{ 且 } x \neq 0 \text{ 时, } \arctan x \neq 0 \\
 \text{故 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\arctan x}{2x} = \lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0} \frac{\theta}{2 \tan \theta} = \lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos \theta \cdot \theta}{2 \sin \theta} \\
 = \lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{2 \frac{\sin \theta}{\theta}} \cdot \lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0} \cos \theta = \frac{1}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 9. (1) \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{(1-a^2)x^2 - (1+2ab)x + 1-b^2}{\sqrt{x^2-x+1} + ax + b} \\
 = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{(1-a^2)x - (1+2ab) + \frac{1-b^2}{x}}{\sqrt{1-\frac{1}{x}+\frac{1}{x^2}} + a + \frac{b}{x}}
 \end{aligned}$$

下式: $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} = 1+a$ 则上式 \lim 必存在且为 0

$$\begin{aligned}
 \therefore 1-a^2=0 \quad 1+2ab=0 \quad \text{此处讨论 } a=1 \text{ 很麻烦} \\
 \therefore \begin{cases} a=1 \\ b=-\frac{1}{2} \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} a=-1 \\ b=\frac{1}{2} \end{cases}
 \end{aligned}$$

14. $\exists x_0 \in \mathbb{R}$, 假定 $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} D(x)$ 存在且为 A. 故 $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0, x \in U(x_0, \delta)$ 时, $|D(x) - A| < \varepsilon$ 恒成立. 当 $U(x_0, \delta)$ 内, 有无穷个有理数与无理数;

$\therefore |0-A| < \varepsilon$ 且 $|1-A| < \varepsilon$ 永远成立
取 $\varepsilon = \frac{1}{10}$, 则 $-\frac{1}{10} < A < \frac{1}{10}$
且 $\frac{9}{10} < A < \frac{11}{10}$

矛盾.

$\therefore A$ 不存在
 $\therefore D(x)$ 无极限

数 学 作 业 纸

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IV

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第 2 页

8. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sin x^2}{(x-0)^2} = 1$ 故 $\sin x^2$ 为 2 阶无穷小量

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{2\sqrt{x} + x^3}{(x-0)^{\frac{1}{2}}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sqrt{x} \cdot (2 + (\sqrt{x})^5)}{\sqrt{x}} = 1$$

$\therefore 2\sqrt{x} + x^3$ 为 $\frac{1}{2}$ 阶无穷小

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{e^{x^3} - 1}{x^3} = e \text{ 故 } e^{x^3} - 1 \text{ 为 3 阶无穷小}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sin(\tan x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sin(\tan x)}{\tan x} \cdot \frac{\tan x}{x} = 1$$

$\sin(\tan x)$ 为 1 阶无穷小

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln(1+x^{\frac{2}{3}})}{x^{\frac{2}{3}}} = 1 \therefore \ln(1+x^{\frac{2}{3}}) \text{ 为 } \frac{2}{3} \text{ 阶无穷小}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1 - \cos x^2}{x^4} = \frac{1}{2} \therefore 1 - \cos x^2 \text{ 为 4 阶无穷小}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sqrt{x} - \sqrt[4]{x}}{\sqrt[4]{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x^{\frac{1}{4}}(x^{\frac{1}{4}} - 1)}{x^{\frac{1}{4}}} = -1$$

$\therefore \sqrt{x} - \sqrt[4]{x}$ 为 $\frac{1}{4}$ 阶无穷小量

从高到低: $1 - \cos x^2$; $e^{x^3} - 1$; $\sin x^2$;
 $\ln(1+x^{\frac{2}{3}})$; $2\sqrt{x} + x^3$; $\sqrt{x} - \sqrt[4]{x}$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2}{n^2} = 1 \therefore n^2 \text{ 为 2 阶无穷大量}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2}{e^n} = 0 \therefore e^n \text{ 为 } n^2 \text{ 高阶无穷大}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln(1+n^2)}{n^2} = 0 \therefore n^2 \text{ 为 } \ln(1+n^2) \text{ 高阶无穷大}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n!}{n^n} = 0 \therefore n^n \text{ 为 } n! \text{ 高阶无穷大}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^n}{n!} = 0 \therefore n! \text{ 为 } e^n \text{ 高阶无穷大}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2^n}{e^n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\frac{2}{e})^n = 0 \therefore e^n \text{ 为 } 2^n \text{ 高阶无穷大}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2}{2^n} = 0 \therefore 2^n \text{ 为 } n^2 \text{ 高阶无穷大}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{n^3 + n}}{n^2} = 0 \therefore n^2 \text{ 为 } \sqrt{n^3 + n} \text{ 高阶无穷大}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{n}}{\sqrt{n^3 + n}} = 0 \therefore \sqrt{n^3 + n} \text{ 为 } \sqrt{n} \text{ 高阶无穷大}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln(1+n^2)}{\sqrt{n}} = 0 \therefore \sqrt{n} \text{ 为 } \ln(1+n^2) \text{ 高阶无穷大}$$

故阶数从大到小为:

$$n^n; n!; e^n; 2^n; n^2; \sqrt{n^3 + n}; \sqrt{n}; \ln(1+n^2)$$

12. (1) \Rightarrow (2). 由定义有: $f(x)$ 定义在 $(a, +\infty)$ 内;

$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists M > 0$, 当 $x > M$ 时, $|f(x) - A| < \varepsilon$ 恒成立; 故取 $\varepsilon' = \frac{1}{2}\varepsilon$. $\exists M'$ 使得 $x_2 > x_1 > M$ 时, $|f(x_2) - f(x_1)| \leq |f(x_1) - A| + |f(x_2) - A| < \varepsilon$

即 (1) \Rightarrow (2)

(3) \Rightarrow (1) 假设 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) \neq A$. 则 $\forall \delta > 0$, 均

$\exists \varepsilon_0 > 0, \exists x_0 \in \bigcup_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (x_0, \delta)$ 有 $|f(x_0) - A| \geq \varepsilon_0$.

$\forall M > 0, \exists x_M > M$ 且 $|f(x_M) - A| \geq \varepsilon_0$

取 $x_n = x_M + n-1$. 则 x_n 趋向 $+\infty$ 且

$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} f(x_n) = A$. 与 $|f(x_1) - A| = |f(x_M) - A| \geq \varepsilon_0$ 矛盾. 故 (3) \Rightarrow (1) 成立

(2) \Rightarrow (3). 可知 $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists M > 0$. $x_2 > x_1 > M$ 时 $|f(x_1) - f(x_2)| < \varepsilon$. 取 x_n 为任意一个趋

于 $+\infty$ 的点列, $\exists M > 0$ 对应 $\exists N > 0$,

当 $m, n > N$ 时, $x_m > x_n > M$. 有

$|f(x_m) - f(x_n)| < \varepsilon$. 从而 $\{f(x_n)\}$ 为 Cauchy.

设其收敛于 B

又点列 $\{y_n\}$ 趋于 $+\infty$. $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} y_n = A$. 下证 $A = B$.

取 $\{z_n\}$. $z_{n-1} = x_n$. $z_{2n} = y_n$ 且 z_n 趋于 $+\infty$

则 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(z_n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(z_{2n-1}) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(z_{2n})$

$\therefore A = B$

$\therefore (1) \Rightarrow (2) \Rightarrow (3) \Rightarrow (1)$

得证 这题 logic 有毒, 应加上

所有数列均收敛, 称此极限为 A .

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第 3 页

$$(1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(\tan x)}{\tan(\sin x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(\tan x)}{\tan x} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x}{\tan(\sin x) \cdot \sin x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x}{\sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\cos x} = 1$$

$$(3) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a^{\sin x} - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a^{\sin x} - 1}{\sin x \cdot \ln a} \cdot \frac{\sin x \cdot \ln a}{x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x \cdot \ln a}{x} = \ln a$$

$$(9) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+x\sin x} - \cos x}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1+x\sin x - \cos^2 x}{x^2(\sqrt{1+x\sin x} + \cos x)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x(x + \sin x)}{x \cdot x(\sqrt{1+x\sin x} + \cos x)}$$

$$= 1$$

$$11. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{\frac{1}{2}x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \cdot \sin^2 \frac{x}{2}}{2 \cdot (\frac{x}{2})^2} = 1$$

故 $1 - \cos x$ 与 $\frac{1}{2}x^2$ 为等价无穷小.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1+2x)^{\frac{1}{3}}}{2\beta x + 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 + \frac{1}{3} \cdot 2x + \dots}{2\beta x + 1}$$

$$= 1 \quad \text{故 } (1+2x)^{\frac{1}{3}} - 1 \text{ 与 } \frac{2}{3}x \text{ 为等价无穷小}$$

$$\therefore \frac{2}{3} = \frac{1}{2} \quad \therefore 2 = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$12. \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^p (a^{\frac{1}{x}} - a^{\frac{1}{x+1}}) \quad x^p (a^{\frac{1}{x}} - a^{\frac{1}{x+1}}) = x^p a^{\frac{1}{x+1}} (a^{\frac{1}{x(x+1)}} - 1)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^{p-1} \left(\frac{a^{\frac{1}{x}}}{\frac{1}{x}} - \frac{a^{\frac{1}{x+1}}}{\frac{1}{x+1}} \cdot \frac{x}{x+1} \right) \quad \sim x^{p-1} \cdot \frac{\ln a}{x(x+1)} \quad (x \rightarrow +\infty)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^{p-1} \left(\ln a - \ln a \cdot \frac{x}{x+1} \right) \rightarrow \text{此处有问题}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^{p-1}}{x+1} \ln a \quad \therefore p \leq 2$$

13. $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists M > 0$. 当 $U > M$ 时, $|f(u) - A| < \varepsilon$ 恒成立

而对每个 M , 均 $\exists \delta > 0, x \in U(x_0, \delta)$ 时, $|g(x)| > M$.

故 $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists M > 0, \exists \delta > 0$. 使 $x \in U(x_0, \delta)$ 时,

$|g(x)| > M$ 且 $|f(g(x)) - A| < \varepsilon$. 即 $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(g(x)) = A$.

将 ∞ 换为 $+\infty$ 或 $-\infty$, 结论仍成立