



习题 1.5 (1) ①  $\exists \varepsilon_0 > 0, \forall N \in \mathbb{N}^*,$  均存在  $m, n > N$ , 且  $|x_m - x_n| \geq \varepsilon_0$   
 ②  $\exists \varepsilon_0 > 0, \forall N \in \mathbb{N}^*, \exists p \in \mathbb{N}^*, \exists n > N,$  使  $|x_{n+p} - x_n| \geq \varepsilon_0;$

2. (3) 对  $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ , 取  $P = \lceil \frac{M}{\varepsilon} \rceil + 1$ , 其中  $M$  为  $C_k$  的一个界.

2. (3) 令  $M$  为  $C_k$  的一个界; 即  $|C_k| < M$ .

$$\text{取 } |a_{n+p} - a_n| = |C_{n+1}q^{n+1} + \dots + C_{n+p}q^{n+p}| \\ \leq |M| \cdot (|q|^{n+1} + |q|^{n+2} + \dots + |q|^{n+p})$$

$$= |M| \cdot |q|^{n+1} \cdot \frac{|q|^p - 1}{|q| - 1} < |M| \cdot |q|^{n+1} \cdot \frac{1}{1 - |q|} \text{ 对 } \forall \varepsilon > 0$$

$$\text{取 } N = \left\lceil \frac{\ln \varepsilon + \ln |q|}{\ln |q|} \right\rceil + 1, \text{ 则 } n+1 > \frac{\ln \varepsilon + \ln |q|}{\ln |q|}$$

$$\text{故 } |a_{n+p} - a_n| < |M| \cdot |q|^{n+1} \cdot \frac{1}{1 - |q|} < \varepsilon$$

$$\text{即 } \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N = \left\lceil \frac{\ln \varepsilon + \ln |q|}{\ln |q|} \right\rceil + 1, \text{ 当}$$

$$n > N \text{ 时, } \forall p \in \mathbb{N}^*, |a_{n+p} - a_n| < \varepsilon \text{ 恒成立}$$

$\therefore a_n$  为 Cauchy.  $\therefore a_n$  收敛

① 取  $N = \left\lceil \frac{\ln \frac{1}{\varepsilon} (1 - |q|)}{\ln |q|} \right\rceil$  ( $N$  怎么会与  $M$  无关?)

② 石南界原理

3. (1) 对于  $a_n$ .  $n = 3k$  时,  $a_n = \cos 2k\pi = 1$ ;

$n = 3k+1$  时,  $a_n = -\frac{1}{2}$ . 即  $a_n$  存在两子列

$\{a_{3k}\}$  收敛于 1;  $\{a_{3k+1}\}$  收敛于  $-\frac{1}{2}$ .

若  $a_n$  收敛于  $A$ , 则  $a_n$  所有子列收敛于  $A$ .

故可知  $a_n$  不收敛.

( $a_n$  收敛于  $A$  的必要条件为  $a_n$  所有子列均收敛于  $A$ )  $\wedge$  充分

发散数列: 存在发散子列或存在两收敛子列

6. 由 Balzano 定理有: 有界无穷数列必有收敛子列; 记为  $\{a_{n_k}\}$

$\therefore a_n$  发散.  $\therefore A$  不为  $a_n$  极限

$\therefore \exists \varepsilon > 0$ , 使  $a_n$  中无穷个  $a_n$  构成的子列依然在  $(A - \varepsilon, A + \varepsilon)$  之外; 这无穷多个  $a_n$  构成的子列依然有界, 故他们也存在收敛子列

$\{a_{n_j}\}$ . 显然  $a_{n_j}$  不收敛于  $A$ .

即  $\{a_{n_k}\}$  与  $\{a_{n_j}\}$  均为收敛子列且极限不同

8. 令  $b_n = |a_n - a_{n-1}|$ . 则  $b_n > 0$ . 且:

$\frac{b_{n+1}}{b_n} < q < 1 \therefore b_n$  单调递减.  $\therefore b_n$  有界且单减

故  $b_n$  有极限

$$|a_{n+p} - a_n| \leq |a_{n+p} - a_{n+p-1}| + |a_{n+p-1} - a_{n+p-2}| + \dots +$$

$$|a_{n+1} - a_n| \leq b_{n+1} \cdot (1 + q + \dots + q^{p-1})$$

$$\leq b_2 \cdot q^{n+1} \cdot \frac{1 - q^p}{1 - q} < b_2 \cdot \frac{q^{n+1}}{1 - q}$$

$$b_2 \text{ 为一常量. 取 } N = \left\lceil \frac{\ln \varepsilon + \ln q - \ln b_2}{\ln q} \right\rceil + 2, 1$$

$$n > N \text{ 时, } b_2 \cdot \frac{q^{n+1}}{1 - q} < \varepsilon \text{ 对 } \forall \varepsilon > 0 \text{ 恒成立.}$$

故可知  $a_n$  为 Cauchy.

$\therefore a_n$  收敛



①  $p$  为偶时, 最后一项为减, 也小于  $\frac{1}{(n+p)a}$ .

②  $|\frac{1}{(n+1)a} - (\frac{1}{(n+2)a} - \frac{1}{(n+3)a}) - (\frac{1}{(n+4)a} - \frac{1}{(n+5)a}) - \dots - \frac{1}{(n+p)a}|$   
 $< \max \{ \frac{1}{(n+1)a}, \frac{1}{(n+1)a} - \frac{1}{(n+p)a} \} \leq \frac{1}{(n+1)a}$

取  $N = \lceil \frac{1}{\epsilon} \rceil + 2$

则  $n > N$  时, 对  $p \in \mathbb{N}^*$ ,  $|a_{n+p} - a_n| < \epsilon$  恒成立

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# 数学作业纸

2.16) 取  $|a_{n+p} - a_n|$  ( $n, p \in \mathbb{N}^*$ ) 由于绝对值

$$\cos x = \sqrt[3]{y-1} \quad x = \arccos \sqrt[3]{y-1}$$

则取第一项为正

$$\therefore y = f^{-1}(x) = \arccos \sqrt[3]{x-1} \quad (x \in [0, 2])$$

$$D(f^{-1}) = [0, 2]$$

若  $p$  为奇数, 则  $|a_{n+p} - a_n|$

$$(5) \quad x < -1 \text{ 时, } y \in (-\infty, -1)$$

$$-1 \leq x \leq 2 \text{ 时, } y \in [-1, 8]$$

$$x > 2 \text{ 时, } y \in (8, +\infty)$$

$$= |\frac{1}{(n+1)a} - (\frac{1}{(n+2)a} - \frac{1}{(n+3)a}) - (\frac{1}{(n+4)a} - \frac{1}{(n+5)a}) - \dots - (\frac{1}{(n+p-1)a} - \frac{1}{(n+p)a})|$$

总体为正数

$$y = 1 - 2x^2 \Rightarrow x = \sqrt{\frac{y-1}{2}} \quad (y < -1)$$

$$y = x^3 \Rightarrow x = \sqrt[3]{y} \quad (-1 \leq y \leq 8)$$

$$y = 12x - 16 \Rightarrow x = \frac{y+16}{12} \quad (y > 8)$$

若  $p$  为偶数, 则  $|a_{n+p} - a_n| < |\frac{1}{(n+1)a} + \frac{1}{(n+p)a}|$

$$< \frac{2}{(n+1)a} \quad \text{取 } N = \lceil \frac{2}{\epsilon} \rceil + 2 \quad \text{则}$$

$n > N$  时,  $|a_{n+p} - a_n| < \epsilon$  恒成立 改正见上

$\therefore$  取  $N = \lceil \frac{2}{\epsilon} \rceil + 2$ .  $n > N$  时,  $|a_{n+p} - a_n| < \epsilon$  恒成立

$\therefore a_n$  为 Cauchy. 证毕

$$y = f^{-1}(x) = \begin{cases} -\sqrt{\frac{x-1}{2}} & (x < -1) \\ \sqrt[3]{x} & (-1 \leq x \leq 8) \\ \frac{x+16}{12} & (x > 8) \end{cases}$$

(11).  $f: [0, 1) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ .

$$y = \tan(x\pi - \frac{1}{2}\pi)$$

$$f: \mathbb{N}^* \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$$

$$y = \frac{1}{4} - (-1)^x (\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{4})$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} -\frac{x+1}{2}, & x \in \text{奇} \\ \frac{x}{2}, & x \in \text{偶} \end{cases}$$

12. (1) 不为 Cauchy. 如令  $x_n = \frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \dots + \frac{1}{n}$

$$|x_{n+p} - x_n| = |\frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n+p}| < \frac{p}{n+1} < \frac{p}{n}$$

但  $x_n$  不收敛

关于  $\sum_{i=1}^n (\frac{1}{i})$  不收敛:

$$A. (1 + \frac{1}{2}) > \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1 \quad 1 + \frac{1}{2} + (\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4}) > \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + (\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4}) > \frac{3}{2}$$

$$(1 + \frac{1}{2}) + (\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4}) + (\frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{7} + \frac{1}{8}) > \frac{3}{2} + \frac{1}{8} \times 4 = 2$$

$$\therefore 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \dots + \frac{1}{2^k} > \frac{k+1}{2}$$

B.  $\frac{1}{a-1} + \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{a+1} > \frac{3}{a}$  ( $a > 1$  时恒成立)

$$S = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{5} + \dots + \frac{1}{n} = 1 + (\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4}) + (\frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{7} + \frac{1}{8}) + \dots$$

$\dots > 1 + 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \dots$  即递归

18. (1)  $y = \ln(x-1) + 2$ .  $D(f) = (1, +\infty)$   $R(f) = (-\infty, +\infty)$

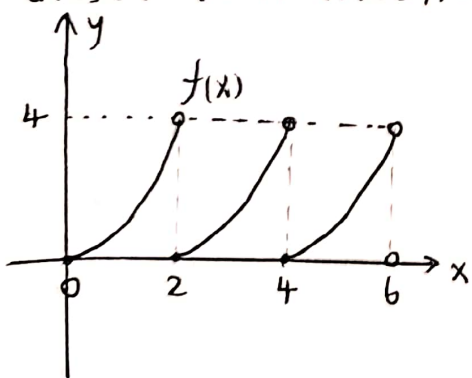
$$y-2 = \ln x \quad e^{y-2} = x \quad \therefore x = e^{y-2} + 1$$

$$\text{即 } f^{-1}(x) = y = e^{x-2} + 1 \quad D(f^{-1}) = (-\infty, +\infty)$$

$$f^{-1}(x) = e^{x-2} + 1$$

(3)  $y = 1 + \cos^3 x$  ( $x \in [0, \pi]$ )  $\therefore D(f) = [0, \pi]$

$$R(f) = [0, 2]$$





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12.2. 成立:

$$|x_{n+p} - x_n| \leq |x_{n+p} - x_{n+p-1}| + |x_{n+p-1} - x_{n+p-2}|$$

$$+ \dots + |x_{n+1} - x_n| \leq \frac{1}{n^2} + \frac{1}{(n+1)^2} + \frac{1}{(n+2)^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{(n+p-1)^2}$$

$$\leq \frac{1}{(n-1) \cdot n} + \frac{1}{n \cdot (n+1)} + \dots + \frac{1}{(n+p-2)(n+p-1)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{n-1} - \frac{1}{n+p-1} < \frac{1}{n-1}$$

取  $N = [\frac{1}{\epsilon}] + 2$ . 当  $\forall n > N$ , 总有  $|x_{n+p} - x_n| < \epsilon$

$\therefore \{x_n\}$  为 Cauchy.

清华  
实践



$\forall \varepsilon > 0$ , 取  $\delta = x_0(e^\varepsilon - 1)$ , 则  $\delta > 0$ .

$x \in U(x_0, \delta)$  时,  $e^{-\varepsilon} \leq \frac{x}{x_0} < e^\varepsilon$ , 即  $|\ln x - \ln x_0| < \varepsilon$

$x > x_0 - \delta = x_0 \cdot (2 - e^\varepsilon) > x_0 > e^{-\varepsilon} \cdot x_0$



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# 数学作业纸

三角不等式:  $||a| - |b|| \leq |a - b|$

$||f(x)| - |A|| \leq |f(x) - A|$

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$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \ln x = \ln x_0$ ; 见上:

已知  $f(x) = \ln x$  为上凹函数

取  $a < x_0 < b$ .

取  $\delta_0 > 0$ ; 使  $a < x_0 - \delta_0$ ,  $x_0 + \delta_0 < b$

对  $\forall x \in (x_0 - \delta_0, x_0) \cup (x_0, x_0 + \delta_0)$

由凹函数性质:  $\frac{f(b) - f(x_0)}{b - x_0} < \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} < \frac{f(x_0) - f(a)}{x_0 - a}$

1°  $x > x_0$  时,  $\frac{f(b) - f(x_0)}{b - x_0} (x - x_0) + f(x_0) < f(x)$

$< \frac{f(x_0) - f(a)}{x_0 - a} (x - x_0) + f(x_0)$

$x \rightarrow x_0^+$  时,  $f(x_0) \leq f(x) \leq f(x_0)$ ; 故  $f(x) \rightarrow f(x_0)$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^+} \ln x = \ln x_0$

2°  $x < x_0$  时,  $\frac{f(b) - f(x_0)}{b - x_0} (x - x_0) + f(x_0) > f(x)$

$\frac{f(x_0) - f(a)}{x_0 - a} (x - x_0) + f(x_0)$

$x \rightarrow x_0^-$  时,  $f(x_0) \geq f(x) \geq f(x_0)$

$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^-} \ln x = \ln x_0$

综上:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \ln x = \ln x_0$

改正见下一页:

2. (3) 等价: 取  $\varepsilon \geq 2^{-k}$ . 则对  $\forall k \in \mathbb{N}^*$ ,

均  $\exists \delta > 0$  且  $\varepsilon \geq 2^{-k}$ .  $\exists \delta_k > 0$ ,  $x \in U(x_0, \delta_k)$

则有  $|f(x) - A| < 2^{-k} \leq \varepsilon$

即  $\forall \varepsilon$ . 取  $k \geq \lceil -\log_2 \varepsilon \rceil + 1$ . 取对应的  $\delta_k$ ,

则  $x \in U(x_0, \delta_k)$  则有  $|f(x) - A| < \varepsilon$

(4) 等价:  $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ , 取  $n \geq \lceil \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \rceil + 1$ , 则每个  $n$  对应

一个  $\delta_n = \frac{1}{n}$ . 有  $0 < |x - x_0| < \delta_n$ ;  $|f(x) - A| < \frac{1}{n} < \varepsilon$

$\therefore \forall \varepsilon > 0$ , 均存在  $\delta_n > 0$ ,  $0 < |x - x_0| < \delta_n$  时,

$|f(x) - A| < \varepsilon$

4. 已知  $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ ,  $\exists \delta > 0$ ,  $x \in U(x_0, \delta)$  时,  $|f(x) - A| < \varepsilon$ .

$\therefore -\varepsilon < f(x) - A < \varepsilon$

$\therefore A - \varepsilon < f(x) < A + \varepsilon$

$\therefore$  一方面  $|f(x)| < \{|A + \varepsilon|, |A - \varepsilon|\}_{\max} \leq |A| + \varepsilon$

另一方面 1°  $|A| - \varepsilon < 0$  时,  $|f(x)| > 0 > |A| - \varepsilon$

2°  $|A| - \varepsilon > 0$  时,

2.1°  $A$  为正时:  $f(x) > A - \varepsilon = |A| - \varepsilon$

2.2°  $A$  为负时:  $A - \varepsilon < f(x) < A + \varepsilon < 0$

$\therefore |A| - \varepsilon < |f(x)| < |A| + \varepsilon$

$\therefore$  恒有  $|A| - \varepsilon < |f(x)| < |A| + \varepsilon$

$\therefore -\varepsilon < |f(x)| - |A| < \varepsilon$

$\therefore ||f(x)| - |A|| < \varepsilon$

即  $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ ,  $\exists \delta > 0$ ,  $x \in U(x_0, \delta)$  时,

$||f(x)| - |A|| < \varepsilon$

$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} |f(x)| = |A|$

$x \rightarrow x_0$

6. (1) 设  $f(x)$  在  $(a, b)$  上确界为  $M$ . 则  $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ , 均  $\exists x_0 \in (a, b)$  且  $f(x_0) > M - \varepsilon$

取  $\delta_0 = b - x_0$ .  $\delta_0 > 0$ .

则  $\forall x \in (b - \delta_0, b)$ .  $|f(x) - M|$

$= M - f(x) < M - f(b - \delta_0) < \varepsilon$

即  $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ , 均  $\exists \delta_0 > 0$ . 当  $x \in (b - \delta_0, b)$  时,

$|f(x) - M| < \varepsilon \therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow b} f(x) = M$ . (存在)



(4)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{\sqrt{(x-1)^2}}{x-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{|x-1|}{x-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{1-x}{x-1} = -1$

(11)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^{m+1}}{x-1} = \frac{\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (m+1)x^m}{\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} 1} = m+1$  (洛必达法则)  $\rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1)(x^{m+1} + x^{m+2} + \dots + x^0)}{(x-1)} = m+1$

(17)  $x \rightarrow 0$  时,  $\frac{1}{x+1} < [x] < \frac{1}{x}$ , 可知  $x \rightarrow 0$  时,

$x(\frac{1}{x+1}) < x \cdot [x] < x \cdot \frac{1}{x}$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x(\frac{1}{x+1}) = 0$   $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \cdot \frac{1}{x} = 1$  由夹逼定理

$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \cdot [x] = 0$

改正:

等价 = 充分且必要

1. 充分性:  $\forall k \in \mathbb{N}^*$ ,  $\exists \delta_k > 0$ , 当  $x \in U(x_0, \delta_k)$  时,  $|f(x) - A| < 2^{-k}$ . 故对  $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ , 取  $k > -\log_2 \varepsilon$  即  $\exists \delta_k > 0$ , 当  $x \in U(x_0, \delta_k)$  时,  $|f(x) - A| < 2^{-k} < \varepsilon$

必要性:  $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ ,  $\exists \delta_\varepsilon > 0$ ,  $x \in U(x_0, \delta_\varepsilon)$  时  $|f(x) - A| < \varepsilon$ .  $\forall k \in \mathbb{N}^*$ , 取  $\varepsilon = 2^{-k}$ , 则  $|f(x) - A| < 2^{-k}$  也  $\exists \delta_k > 0$ . 必要性成立;

(4) 不等价:

(4) 为  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = A$  的充分不必要条件

$\forall n \in \mathbb{N}^*$ ,  $\forall x \in U(x_0, \frac{1}{n})$ ,  $|f(x) - A| < \frac{1}{n}$  对  $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ , 取  $n > \frac{1}{\varepsilon}$ . 则  $\exists \delta_n < \varepsilon$  且  $\delta_n = \frac{1}{n}$   $x \in U(x_0, \delta_n)$  时,  $|f(x) - A| < \frac{1}{n} < \varepsilon$ . 充分性成立

必要性不成立:  $f(x) = \begin{cases} 2^{-x} - 1, & (x \neq \frac{1}{2}) \\ 2, & (x = \frac{1}{2}) \end{cases}$

可知  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 0$ . 但  $n=1$  时,  $x \in U(0, 1)$  时,

取  $x = \frac{1}{2}$ .  $|f(\frac{1}{2}) - 0| = 2 > 1 = \frac{1}{n}$  矛盾

即取一个断点即可