

证明: (1) 对于 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, 要使 $|(2x+1)-3| < \varepsilon$ (2) 对于 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, 要使 $|(3x+1)-7| < \varepsilon$

只需 $2|x-1| < \varepsilon$

只需 $3|x-2| < \varepsilon$

即 $|x-1| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$

即 $|x-2| < \frac{\varepsilon}{3}$

令 $\delta = \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$, 则当 $|x-1| < \delta$ 时

令 $\delta = \frac{\varepsilon}{3}$, 则当 $|x-2| < \delta$ 时,

恒有 $|(2x+1)-3| < \varepsilon$

恒有 $|(3x+1)-7| < \varepsilon$

$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (2x+1) = 3$

$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (3x+1) = 7$

(3) 对于 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, 要使 $|\sin x - \sin x_0| < \varepsilon$

即 $2 \left| \sin \frac{x-x_0}{2} \cos \frac{x+x_0}{2} \right| < \varepsilon$

$\Leftrightarrow 2 \left| \sin \frac{x-x_0}{2} \right| < \varepsilon$

$\Leftrightarrow |x-x_0| < \varepsilon$

令 $\delta = \varepsilon$, 则当 $|x-x_0| < \delta$ 时,

恒有 $|\sin x - \sin x_0| < \varepsilon$

即 $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \sin x = \sin x_0$

2 证明 (1) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} [x] = 0$

(2) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} [x] = -1$

(3) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \sin x = 0$

对于 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, 取 $\delta = \varepsilon$, 则当 $0 < x < \delta$ 时, 恒有 $|[x] - 0| = |0 - [x]| = 0 < \delta = \varepsilon$

\therefore 对于 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, 取 $\delta = \varepsilon$, 则当 $0 < x < \delta$ 时, 恒有 $|[x] - (-1)| = |1 - [x]| = 1 < \delta = \varepsilon$

\therefore 对于 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, 取 $\delta = \varepsilon$, 则当 $0 < x < \delta$ 时, 恒有 $|x \sin x - 0| = |x \sin x| = |x| < \delta = \varepsilon$

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

$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} [x] = -1$

$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \sin x = 0$

(4) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \sin x = 0$

对于 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, 取 $\delta = \varepsilon$, 则当 $0 < x < \delta$ 时, 恒有 $|x \sin x - 0| = |x \sin x| = |x| < \delta = \varepsilon$

$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \sin x = 0$

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3解: 证明: (1) 对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, 取 $X = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}}$, 则当 $|x| > X$ 时,

$$\left| \frac{x^2+1}{x^2+2} - 1 \right| = \left| \frac{1}{x^2+2} \right| = \frac{1}{x^2+2} < \frac{1}{x^2} = \varepsilon.$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2+1}{x^2+2} = 1.$$

(2) 对于 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, 取 $X = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}}$, 则当 $|x| > X$ 时,

$$\left| \frac{1}{x^2+1} - 0 \right| = \left| \frac{1}{x^2+1} \right| = \frac{1}{x^2+1} < \frac{1}{x^2} = \varepsilon$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x^2+1} = 0$$

$$(3) \therefore |\sqrt{x^2+1} - x| - 0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+1} + x}$$

当 $x \rightarrow +\infty$ 时, 不妨设 $x > 1$, 有 $\sqrt{x^2+1} + x > x$

$$\therefore |\sqrt{x^2+1} - x| - 0 < \frac{1}{x}$$

对于 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, 可取 $X = \max\{1, \frac{1}{\varepsilon}\}$

只要 $x > X$ 时, 就有 $|\sqrt{x^2+1} - x| - 0 < \frac{1}{x} < \frac{1}{X} = \varepsilon$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} |\sqrt{x^2+1} - x| = 0.$$

$$(4) \therefore \left| \frac{\sqrt{x+2} - \sqrt{3}}{x-1} \right| = \left| \frac{x+2-3}{(x-1)(\sqrt{x+2} + \sqrt{3})} \right| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+2} + \sqrt{3}} < \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+2}} < \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$$

对于 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, 可取 $X = \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2}$

只要 $x > X$ 时, 就有 $\left| \frac{\sqrt{x+2} - \sqrt{3}}{x-1} \right| < \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} < \frac{1}{\sqrt{X}} = \varepsilon$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x+2} - \sqrt{3}}{x-1} = 0$$

4. 解: 由题意: $f(x) = \begin{cases} 2, & x > 0 \\ 0, & x < 0 \end{cases}$

$$x^3 - y^3 = (x - y)(x^2 + xy + y^2)$$

$$\Rightarrow x - y = \frac{x^3 - y^3}{x^2 + xy + y^2}$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = 2,$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = 2$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = 0$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) \neq \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x)$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) \neq \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x)$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) \text{ 不存在}$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) \text{ 不存在}$$

$$\therefore x^{\frac{1}{3}} - y^{\frac{1}{3}} = \frac{x - y}{x^{\frac{2}{3}} + (xy)^{\frac{1}{3}} + y^{\frac{2}{3}}} \quad S(10)$$

5. 解: (1) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x+1}{x^2+2} = \frac{1+1}{1+2} = \frac{2}{3}$

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

(3) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2-4}{x-2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (x+2) = 4$ (4) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{x^2-4}{x+2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} (x-2) = -4$

(5) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^3+x+1}{x^3+2x+1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1+\frac{1}{x^2}+\frac{1}{x^3}}{1+\frac{2}{x}+\frac{1}{x^3}}$
 $= \frac{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (1+\frac{1}{x^2}+\frac{1}{x^3})}{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (1+\frac{2}{x}+\frac{1}{x^3})} = 1$

(6) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^3+1}{x^4+1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{x}+\frac{1}{x^4}}{1+\frac{1}{x^4}} = 0$

(7) $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x+2}{x+1} = 1$

(8) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^2+2}{x^2+1} = 1$

(10) $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\sqrt[3]{x} - \sqrt[3]{a}}{\sqrt[3]{x-a}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\frac{x-a}{x^{\frac{2}{3}} + (ax)^{\frac{1}{3}} + a^{\frac{2}{3}}}}{\sqrt[3]{x-a}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{(x-a)^{\frac{1}{3}}}{x^{\frac{2}{3}} + (ax)^{\frac{1}{3}} + a^{\frac{2}{3}}} = 0$

(9) $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{2x+1}{x+2} \right)^{\frac{\sin x}{x}}$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{2x+1}{x+2} \right) = 2$$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 0$ ($\sin x$ 是有界变量, $\frac{1}{x}$ 是无穷小量, 无穷小量与有界变量的乘积是无穷小量)

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{2x+1}{x+2} \right)^{\frac{\sin x}{x}} = 2^0 = 1$$

$$6. \text{解} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (\frac{x+5}{x^2+1} + 5) = \frac{1+5}{1+1} + 5 = 8$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (6 + \frac{x^2-1}{x-1}) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (6 + x + 1) = 7 + 1 = 8$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = 8$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = 8$$

$$7. \text{解} (1) \text{要证} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x+1}{x} = \infty$$

$$\text{即证} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 + \frac{1}{x}) = \infty$$

$$\text{只需证} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} = \infty$$

$$\text{只需证} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x = 0$$

对于 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, 取 $\delta = \varepsilon$, 当 $0 < |x - 0| < \delta$ 时,

$$\text{有 } |x - 0| = |x| < \delta = \varepsilon$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x = 0, \text{即} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x+1}{x} = \infty.$$

$$(2) \text{要证} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} e^{\frac{1}{x}} = +\infty$$

$$\text{即证} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} e^{-\frac{1}{x}} = 0$$

对于 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, 取 $\delta = -\frac{1}{\ln \varepsilon}$, 当 $0 < |x - 0| < \delta$ 时

$$\text{有 } |e^{-\frac{1}{x}} - 0| = e^{-\frac{1}{x}} < \delta = \varepsilon$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} e^{-\frac{1}{x}} = 0, \text{即} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} e^{\frac{1}{x}} = +\infty$$

$$(3) \text{要证} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x^2 = +\infty$$

$$\text{即证} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x^2} = 0$$

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

$$\text{有 } |\frac{1}{x^2} - 0| = \frac{1}{x^2} < \frac{1}{X^2} = \varepsilon$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x^2} = 0, \text{即} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x^2 = +\infty$$

$$(4) \text{要证} \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} x^3 = -\infty$$

$$\text{即证} \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{1}{x^3} = 0$$

对于 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, 取 $X = \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{\varepsilon}}$, 则当 $|x| > X$ 时,

$$\text{有 } |\frac{1}{x^3} - 0| = \frac{1}{|x|^3} < \frac{1}{X^3} = \varepsilon$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{1}{x^3} = 0, \text{即} \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} x^3 = -\infty$$

8 解: ① 当 $m=n$ 时, $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_m + a_{m-1} \frac{1}{x} + \dots + a_1 \frac{1}{x^{m-1}} + a_0 \frac{1}{x^m}}{b_n + b_{n-1} \frac{1}{x} + \dots + b_1 \frac{1}{x^{n-1}} + b_0 \frac{1}{x^n}} = \frac{a_m}{b_n}$

② 当 $m < n$ 时, $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_m \frac{1}{x^{n-m}} + a_{m-1} \frac{1}{x^{n-m+1}} + \dots + a_0 \frac{1}{x^n}}{b_n + b_{n-1} \frac{1}{x} + \dots + b_0 \frac{1}{x^n}} = 0$

③ 当 $m > n$ 时, 令 $g(x) = a_m x^m + a_{m-1} x^{m-1} + \dots + a_1 x + a_0$

$$h(x) = b_n x^n + b_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \dots + b_1 x + b_0$$

由②得 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{h(x)}{g(x)} = 0$

$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{g(x)}{h(x)} = \infty$