

课堂练习一参考答案

1. 判断函数 $y = \ln(\sqrt{4x^2 + 1} - 2x)$ 的奇偶性, 并给予证明. (15)

$$\text{解: } f(-x) + f(x) = \ln(\sqrt{4(-x)^2 + 1} - 2(-x)) + \ln(\sqrt{4x^2 + 1} - 2x)$$

$$= \ln(4x^2 + 1 - 4x^2) = \ln 1 = 0,$$

所以 $y = \ln(\sqrt{4x^2 + 1} - 2x)$ 是奇函数.

2. 求函数 $y = \begin{cases} x-2 & 0 < x \leq 1 \\ 3-(x-3)^2 & 1 < x \leq 3 \end{cases}$ 的反函数. (15)

解: $y = x-2, 0 < x \leq 1$ 是严格递增函数, 它的反函数是 $y = x+2, -2 < x \leq -1$,

$y = 3-(x-3)^2, 1 < x \leq 3$ 是严格递增函数, 它的反函数是 $y = 3-\sqrt{3-x}, -1 < x \leq 3$,

所以所求函数的反函数是 $y = \begin{cases} x+2, & -2 < x \leq -1 \\ 3-\sqrt{3-x}, & -1 < x \leq 3 \end{cases}$ 其定义域是 $(-2, 3]$.

3. 填空 (5×6)

$$(1) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^\alpha} = (0) (\alpha > 0). \quad (2) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} q^n = (0) (|q| < 1). \quad (3) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^{1/n} = (1).$$

$$(4) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} C^{1/n} = (1) (C > 0). \quad (5) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = (1). \quad (6) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (1 + \frac{1}{x})^x = (e).$$

4. 用数列极限的 $\varepsilon-N$ 定义证明 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2n+1}{3n-4} = \frac{2}{3}$. (10)

证明: 对任意 $\varepsilon > 0$, 要使 $|\frac{2n+1}{3n-4} - \frac{2}{3}| < \varepsilon$,

$$\text{只要 } |\frac{2n+1}{3n-4} - \frac{2}{3}| = |\frac{6n+3-6n+8}{3(3n-4)}| = \frac{11}{3(3n-4)} < \varepsilon, \text{ 所以取 } N = [\frac{11}{9\varepsilon} + \frac{4}{3}],$$

$$\text{只要 } n > N \text{ 就有 } |\frac{2n+1}{3n-4} - \frac{2}{3}| < \varepsilon, \text{ 故 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2n+1}{3n-4} = \frac{2}{3}.$$

5. 求极限 (2×10)

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

$$\text{解: } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{5n^2 + 3n + 2}{3n^2 + 5n + 1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{5 + \frac{3}{n} + \frac{2}{n^2}}{3 + \frac{5}{n} + \frac{1}{n^2}} = \frac{5 + \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3}{n} + \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{n^2}}{3 + \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{5}{n} + \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^2}} = \frac{5}{3}$$

$$(2) \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (\frac{1}{x-2} - \frac{12}{x^3-8}).$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \left(\frac{1}{x-2} - \frac{12}{x^3-8} \right) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2+2x+4-12}{(x-2)(x^2+2x+4)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(x-2)(x+4)}{(x-2)(x^2+2x+4)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x+4}{x^2+2x+4} = \frac{1}{2}.\end{aligned}$$

6. 若 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续, 求证: 在 $[a, b]$ 上必存在点 ξ ,

$$\text{使 } 3f(\xi) = f(a) + 2f(b). \quad (10)$$

证明: 设 $F(x) = 3f(x) - f(a) - 2f(b)$, 它在 $[a, b]$ 上连续,

$$F(a)F(b) = [3f(a) - f(a) - 2f(b)][3f(b) - f(a) - 2f(b)] = -2[f(a) - f(b)]^2 \leq 0.$$

当 $f(a) = f(b)$ 时, 取 $\xi = a$, 当 $f(a) \neq f(b)$ 时, $F(a)F(b) < 0$, 由根的存在定理知:

存在 $\xi \in (a, b)$ 使得 $3f(\xi) = f(a) + 2f(b)$.

所以在 $[a, b]$ 上必存在点 ξ , 使 $3f(\xi) = f(a) + 2f(b)$.