

习题: 2.3

2014年12月30日 20:32

习题 2.3. A. P1.

略.

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求下列极限.

$$1. \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(-2)^n + 3^n}{(-2)^{n+1} + 3^{n+1}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(-\frac{2}{3})^n + 1}{(-2)(-\frac{2}{3})^n + 3} = \frac{1}{3} \quad (\because 0 < q < 1, q^n \rightarrow 0)$$

$$2. \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{n^2} + \frac{2}{n^2} + \dots + \frac{n-1}{n^2} \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^2} + \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{n^2} + \dots + \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n-1}{n^2} = 0$$

X 四则运算只对有限项成立.

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{n^2} + \frac{2}{n^2} + \dots + \frac{n-1}{n^2} \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^2} [1 + 2 + \dots + (n-1)]$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^2} \cdot \frac{n(n-1)}{2} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$3. \because \frac{1}{1 \cdot 2} + \frac{1}{2 \cdot 3} + \dots + \frac{1}{n(n+1)}$$

$$= 1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} + \dots + \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1} = 1 - \frac{1}{n+1}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{1 \cdot 2} + \frac{1}{2 \cdot 3} + \dots + \frac{1}{n(n+1)} \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{n+1} \right) = 1.$$

$$4. \because \frac{1}{2!} + \frac{2}{3!} + \dots + \frac{n}{(n+1)!}$$

$$= 1 - \frac{1}{2!} + \frac{1}{2!} - \frac{1}{3!} + \dots + \frac{1}{n!} - \frac{1}{(n+1)!}$$

$$= 1 - \frac{1}{(n+1)!}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{(n+1)!} \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{(n+1)!} \right) = 1$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{2!} + \frac{2}{3!} + \dots + \frac{n}{(n+1)!} \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{(n+1)!} \right) = 1.$$

求下列极限.

习题 2.3. A. P₂.

$$\begin{aligned} (1). \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt{x^2+x} - x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+x} + x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\frac{1}{x}} + 1} = \frac{1}{2}. \\ (2). \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\sqrt{3x^2+x}}{x} &= -\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \sqrt{\frac{3x^2+x}{x^2}} = -\sqrt{3}. \\ (3). \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{4x^2+2x+1}}{3x} &= \frac{2}{3}. \\ (4). \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\sqrt{9x^2+x+3}}{6x} &= -\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\sqrt{9x^2+x+3}}{6\sqrt{x^2}} = -\frac{1}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

5. 已知 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = 0$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} g(x) = 1$. 则

$$(1). \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (f(x) + g(x)) = 1. \quad (2). \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = 0$$

$$(3). \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x)g(x) = 0. \quad (4). \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{g(x)}{f(x)} = \infty.$$

6. 略. 7. 略.

8. 求下函数的渐近线.

$$(1). y = \frac{x^2-2x-2}{x-1} = \frac{(x-1)^2-3}{x-1} = x-1 - \frac{3}{x-1}$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 - 2x - 2}{x-1} = \infty. \quad \therefore x=1 \text{ 为垂直渐近线.}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 - 2x - 2}{x-1} = \infty \quad \therefore \text{无水平渐近线.}$$

$$\text{又 } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 - 2x - 2}{x^2 - x} = 1. \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{x^2 - 2x - 2}{x-1} - x \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 - 2x - 2 - x^2 + x}{x-1}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-x + 2}{x-1} = -1$$

$y = x - 1$ 为斜渐近线.

习题 2.3. A, P₃.

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

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{2x^2}{(1-x)^2} = \infty. \quad \therefore x=1 \text{ 为垂直渐近线.}$$

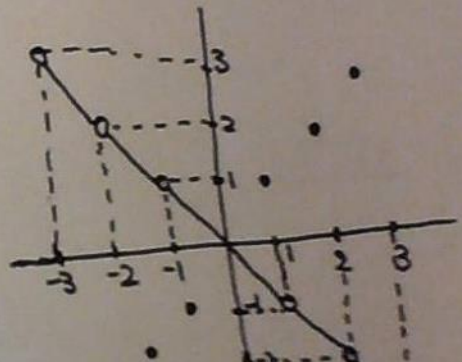
$$\text{又 } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x^2}{(1-x)^2} = 2. \quad \therefore y=2 \text{ 为水平渐近线.}$$

B.

1. 已知 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = +\infty$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} g(x) = +\infty$. 则

- (1). $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} [f(x) + g(x)] = +\infty$.
- (2). $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} [f(x) - g(x)]$ 不确定.
- (3). $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x)g(x) = +\infty$.
- (4). $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)}$ 不确定.

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2. 略. 3. 略.

3. 设 $f(x) = \begin{cases} x & x \in \mathbb{Z} \\ -x & x \notin \mathbb{Z} \end{cases}$.

(1). 画出 $f(x)$ 的草图 (2). 讨论 $f(x)$ 与 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} |f(x)|$.

解: (1). 如图.

(2). $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x)$ 不存在. $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} |f(x)| = +\infty$.

4. 设 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x^2+1}{x+1} - ax - b \right) = 0$. 试确定 a, b .

习题 2.3. B. P4.

解: $\because \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x^2+1}{x+1} - ax - b \right) = 0$.

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{x^2+1}{x+1} - ax - b &= \frac{x^2+1 - ax^2 - bx - ax - b}{x+1} \\ &= \frac{(1-a)x^2 - (a+b)x - (b-1)}{x+1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore 1-a=0 \Rightarrow a=1 \text{ 且 } a+b=0 \Rightarrow b=-1. \quad \#$$

5. 设 a, b, c 为常数, $a \neq 0$. 证明:

$$y = \frac{ax^2+bx+c}{x+1} \text{ 有斜渐近线.}$$

解: $\because \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{ax^2+bx+c}{x^2+x} = a$.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{ax^2+bx+c}{x+1} - ax \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{ax^2+bx+c-ax^2-ax}{x+1}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{ax^2+bx+c}{x+1} - ax \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{ax^2+bx+c-ax^2-ax}{x+1}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(b-a)x+c}{x+1} = b-a.$$

$\therefore y = ax + b - a$ 为斜渐近线. *

6. 田备.