

习题一 参考答案

学院(系)

课目

200 年

月 日

一. 1. $y = \frac{\ln(x+4)}{\sqrt{x^2-4}}$ 定义域: $\begin{cases} x+4 > 0 \\ x^2-4 > 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{matrix} x > -4 \\ \text{且} \\ |x| > 2 \end{matrix}$

$\Rightarrow (-4, -2) \cup (2, +\infty)$

2. $\begin{cases} 0 \leq x+a \leq 1 \\ 0 \leq x-a \leq 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow [a, 1-a]$

3. $5(f(x)+x)+1 = 5 \cdot 2^x + 5x + 1$

4. 增. 参考课本例 1.1.2

5. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin x}{3x} = 0$, $\because |\sin x|$ 有界.

$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \sin \frac{1}{x} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin y}{y} = 1$ ($y = \frac{1}{x}$)

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sin(x-1)}{(x-1)} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin y}{y} = 1$ ($y = x-1$)

$\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} y \sin \frac{1}{y} = 0$, $|\sin \frac{1}{y}|$ 有界.

6. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (1-x)^{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} (1+\frac{1}{y})^{-y} = \frac{1}{e}$, ($y = -x$)

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

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

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

令 $y = -\frac{x+2}{4}$, $\Rightarrow \lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} (1+\frac{1}{y})^{-4y} = e^{-4}$

二. 证: $\forall x, y \in (0, 1)$, $x > y$,

$\therefore f(x)$ 在 $(0, 1)$ 单增, $\therefore f(x) > f(y)$

$\therefore -x, -y \in (-1, 0)$, $-x < -y$

又 $\because f(x) = -f(-x)$, $f(y) = -f(-y)$, $\therefore f(-x) < f(-y) \Rightarrow f(x) > f(y)$ f 在 $(-1, 0)$

(奇函数)

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($\because x, y$ 任意 $\therefore -x, -y$ 任意) 单增

$$\text{三} \cdot 1. \text{原式} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} \cdots + \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1})$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1 - \frac{1}{n+1}) = 1.$$

$$2. \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{n^2+17} - n}{\sqrt{n(n+1)} - \sqrt{n^2-1}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(\sqrt{n^2+17} - n)(\sqrt{n^2+17} + n)}{(\sqrt{n(n+1)} - \sqrt{n^2-1})(\sqrt{n(n+1)} + \sqrt{n^2-1})} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{n(n+1)} + \sqrt{n^2-1}}{\sqrt{n^2+17} + n}$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{17 \cdot (\sqrt{n(n+1)} + \sqrt{n^2-1})}{(n+1)(\sqrt{n^2+17} + n)}$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{17}{(n+1)} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{1+\frac{1}{n}} + \sqrt{1-\frac{1}{n}}}{\sqrt{1+\frac{17}{n^2}} + 1}$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{17}{n+1} \cdot \frac{1+1}{1+1} = 0$$

$$3. \text{原式} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{n}{2}(n+1)}{n^2} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

注意
(arctan n)
有界

$$4. \text{原式} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\sqrt{1 + \frac{a^2}{n^2}} + \frac{\arctan n}{n} + n \cdot \tan \frac{3}{n} \right).$$

$$= 1 + 0 + \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{\tan \frac{3}{n}}{\frac{3}{n}} \right) \quad \left(\because \frac{3}{n} \rightarrow 0 \right)$$

$$= 1 + 0 + 3 = 4. \quad \left(\because \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\tan \frac{3}{n}}{\frac{3}{n}} = 1 \right)$$

IV. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} -\frac{1}{x} = -\infty$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} -\frac{1}{x} = +\infty \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} 2^{-\frac{1}{x}} = 0 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} 2^{-\frac{1}{x}} = +\infty \end{cases}$

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

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \frac{1+0}{1-0} = 1.$$

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

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) \text{ 不存在, } \because \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) \neq \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = -1.$$

$$7. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x^2+1}{x+1} - ax-b \right)$$

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(1-a)x^2 + (b-a)x + b+1}{x+1} = 0.$$

$$\Rightarrow a=1, b=a=1.$$

$$7. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} (x+1) = 1$$

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

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

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

$$7. 1. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \left(e^{\frac{1}{x}} \sin \frac{3}{x} + x \arctan \frac{1}{x} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} 0 + 0 = 0.$$

$$\left(\because \sin \frac{3}{x} \text{ 有界}, e^{\frac{1}{x}} \rightarrow 0 \text{ 当 } x \rightarrow 0^- \right).$$

$$\left(\arctan \frac{1}{x} \text{ 有界}, x \rightarrow 0 \right).$$

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

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{2+x}{1+x+x^2} = \frac{3}{3} = 1.$$

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{2}{x+1} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x}\sqrt{3-x}} = \frac{2}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}.$$

$$4. \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sin(x^2-1)}{x^2+x-2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sin[(x+1)(x-1)]}{(x-1)(x+2)}$$

$$\left(\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sin[(x+1)(x-1)]}{(x+1)(x-1)} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin y}{y} = 1 \right)$$

$y = (x+1)(x-1)$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sin[(x+1)(x-1)]}{(x+1)(x-1)} \cdot \frac{x+1}{x+2}$$

$$= 1 \cdot \frac{1+1}{1+2} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$5. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x^2 \left(\cos^2 \frac{1}{x} - 1 \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x^2 \left(1 - 2\sin^2 \frac{1}{x} \right) = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{-2\sin^2 y}{y^2} = -2.$$

$(\because \frac{\sin y}{y} \rightarrow 1)$

$$6. \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} (x-2)^{\frac{1}{x-3}} \quad y = \frac{1}{x-3}$$

$$= \lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} \left[1 + \frac{1}{y} \right]^y = e.$$

$$11. 1. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\arcsin x)^3}{x(1-\cos x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^3}{x \cdot \frac{x^2}{2}} = 2$$

$$2. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x - \sin x}{\sin^3 x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\sin x - \sin x \cos x) / \cos x}{x^3}$$

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

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

$$(\ln(1+2x) \sim 2x, e^{3x}-1 \sim 3x)$$

$$4. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1-2\sin x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-2\sin x}{x} = -2$$

$$5. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1}{\sin x} - \frac{1}{\tan x} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{\sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{x^2}{2}}{x} = 0$$

$$6. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \left(e^{\frac{1}{x}} \sin \frac{1}{x} \right) + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\arcsin 2x}{x}$$

$$= 0 + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{2x}{x} = 2$$

九. 1. $X_n = n \left(\frac{1}{n^2 + \pi} + \dots + \frac{1}{n^2 + n\pi} \right)$

$$\frac{n^2}{n^2 + n\pi} \leq X_n \leq \frac{n^2}{n^2 + \pi}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2}{n^2 + n\pi} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{1 + \frac{\pi}{n}} = 1,$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2}{n^2 + \pi} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{1 + \frac{\pi}{n^2}} = 1$$

夹逼定理.

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} X_n = 1.$$

2. 显然单增. 且 $a_{n+1} = \sqrt{2 + a_n}$.

1) 证

归纳法 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a_1 = \sqrt{2} \leq 4. \text{ 假设 } a_k \leq 4, \text{ 则 } a_{k+1} \leq \sqrt{2+4} \leq 4. \\ \Rightarrow \text{任意 } a_n \leq 4 \Rightarrow \text{有界} \end{array} \right.$

$\Rightarrow \{a_n\}$ 有极限 a .

对 $a_{n+1} = \sqrt{2 + a_n}$ 取极限.

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_{n+1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{2 + a_n}$$

$$\Rightarrow a = \sqrt{2 + a} \Rightarrow a = 2.$$