

## 1.3: 2012-2013学年第一学期 第一次测试

1.(1)伪。举例:  $a_n = (-1)^n \cdot a$

(2)真。  $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N \in \mathbb{N}_+,$  当  $n > N$  时,  $|a_n - a_N| < \varepsilon,$  即  $n_1, n_2 > N$  时,  $|a_{n_1} - a_{n_2}| < 2\varepsilon,$  由柯西收敛准则,  $\{a_n\}$  收敛。

(3)真。  $g(x) = f(x) - x, g(-2) \geq -1 - (-2) = 1 > 0, g(2) \leq 1 - 2 = -1 < 0,$

$g(x)$  在  $[-2, 2]$  上连续, 由介值定理,  $\exists x_0 \in (-2, 2), g(x_0) = f(x_0) - x_0 = 0$  即  $f(x_0) = x_0。$

(4)伪。举例:  $f(x) = x,$  在  $\mathbb{R}$  上一致连续, 但很明显无界。

2.(1)  $n > 1$  时,  $1 < \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{\frac{1}{n}} < \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right),$

而  $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} 1 = 1 = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right),$  故  $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{\frac{1}{n}} = 1$

$n < -1$  时,  $1 < \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{\frac{1}{n}} < \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{-1},$

而  $\lim_{n \rightarrow -\infty} 1 = 1 = \lim_{n \rightarrow -\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{-1},$  故  $\lim_{n \rightarrow -\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{\frac{1}{n}} = 1$

综上,  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{\frac{1}{n}} = 1$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \text{原式} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{n}}\right) + \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n \cdot \frac{1}{n}}{1 + \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{n}}} + 1 \\ &= \frac{1}{1 + \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{n}}} + 1 = \frac{3}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$(3) \text{原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{2}{x+1}\right)^{\frac{x+1}{2} \cdot 4-2} = e^4 \left(\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x+2}\right)\right)^{-2} = e^4$$

$$\begin{aligned} (4) \text{原式} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x (\sqrt{1 + \sin x} - 1)}{\cos x (1 - \cos(\sin x))} \stackrel{t = \sin x}{=} \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{t(\sqrt{1+t} - 1)}{1 - \cos t} \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+t} + 1} \cdot \frac{t^2}{1 - \cos t} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{t^2}{\frac{1}{2}t^2} = 1 \end{aligned}$$

3. 当  $x > 0, nx > 0, nx \rightarrow +\infty (n \rightarrow +\infty),$  令  $t = nx, f(x) = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 + x^2 e^t}{x e^t} = x;$

当  $x = 0, f(x) = 1;$

当  $x < 0, nx < 0, nx \rightarrow -\infty (n \rightarrow -\infty),$  令  $t = nx, f(x) = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 + x^2 e^t}{x e^t} = -\infty;$

综上,  $f(x)$  在  $(0, +\infty)$  连续,  $x = 0$  处为无穷间断点

4. 反证法, 设其不为常值函数, 即  $\exists a \in \mathbb{R}, a \neq 1, f(a) \neq f(1),$  不妨设  $a > 1.$

取  $a_n = a^{\frac{1}{2^n}},$  由  $f(x^2) = f(x),$  显然  $f(a_n) = f(a) \neq f(1),$  而  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 1,$

$f(x)$  在  $x = 1$  处连续, 但取  $\varepsilon = \frac{1}{2} |f(a) - f(1)|, \forall \delta > 0, |x - 1| < \delta$  时,

$\exists N = \left\lceil \log_2 \left( \ln \frac{a}{1 + \delta} \right) \right\rceil + 1, |a_n - 1| < \delta,$  但  $|f(a_n) - f(1)| = 2\varepsilon > \varepsilon,$  与  $x = 1$  处  $f$  连续矛盾,

故  $f(x)$  在  $x \geq 1$  时为常值函数。而  $x \in (0, 1)$  证明同理。故原命题成立。

$$5. \text{令 } f(x) = \frac{\alpha(1+x)}{\alpha+x},$$

当  $0 < x_1 < \sqrt{\alpha}$  时, 由  $\alpha > 1$ , 有  $\alpha > x_{n+1} = \frac{\alpha(1+x_n)}{\alpha+x_n} > x_n$ ,  $\{x_n\}$  递增且有上界, 设  $\{x_n\}$  收敛于  $t$ ,

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(x_n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(t) = t, \text{ 得 } t = \pm\sqrt{\alpha}, \text{ 又 } x_n > 0, \text{ 故 } t \geq 0, t = \sqrt{\alpha}, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = \sqrt{\alpha};$$

当  $x_1 = \sqrt{\alpha}$  时,  $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}_+, x_n = \sqrt{\alpha}, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = \sqrt{\alpha}$ ;

当  $x_1 > \sqrt{\alpha}$  时,  $\alpha < x_{n+1} < x_n$ ,  $\{x_n\}$  递减且有下界, 设  $\{x_n\}$  收敛于  $p$ ,

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(x_n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(p) = p, \text{ 得 } p = \pm\sqrt{\alpha}, \text{ 又 } x_n > 0, \text{ 故 } p \geq 0, p = \sqrt{\alpha}, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = \sqrt{\alpha};$$

综上,  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = \sqrt{\alpha}$ .

$$6. a_n = 1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} + \cdots + (-1)^{n-1} \frac{1}{n} > 0,$$

$a_{2k+1} - a_{2k-1} = -\frac{1}{2k} + \frac{1}{2k+1} < 0$ ,  $\{a_{2k+1}\}$  递减, 又  $a_{2k+1} > 0$ , 设  $\{a_{2k+1}\}$  收敛于  $p$ ;

$a_{2k+2} - a_{2k} = -\frac{1}{2k+2} + \frac{1}{2k+1} > 0$ ,  $\{a_{2k}\}$  递增,

又  $a_{2k} = \frac{1}{1 \cdot 2} + \frac{1}{3 \cdot 4} + \cdots + \frac{1}{(2k-1) \cdot 2k} < 1 - \frac{1}{2k} < 1$ , 设  $\{a_{2k}\}$  收敛于  $q$ ;

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} (a_{2k+1} - a_{2k}) = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2k+1} = 0 = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} a_{2k+1} - \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} a_{2k} = p - q, \text{ 即 } p = q,$$

故  $\{a_n\}$  收敛。

7. 由  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{n} = 0$ ,  $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ ,  $\exists N_0 \in \mathbb{N}_+$ , 当  $n > N_0$  时  $\left| \frac{a_n}{n} \right| < \varepsilon$ ,  $|a_n| < n\varepsilon$ ,

取  $M = \max\{a_1, a_2, \dots, a_{N_0}\}$ , 当  $n > \max\left\{N_0, \left[\frac{M}{\varepsilon} + 1\right]\right\}$  时,  $\forall i \leq n, i \in \mathbb{N}_+$ , 有:

$$\left| \frac{a_i}{n} \right| \leq \varepsilon, \text{ 故 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \max_{1 \leq k \leq n} \{a_k\} = 0.$$