

1.5: 2013-2014学年第一学期 第一次测试

$$1. \frac{n}{2n + \sqrt{2}} < \frac{n}{2n + (-1)^n \sqrt{2}} < \frac{n}{2n - 1}, \quad \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N = \max \left\{ \left[\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2\varepsilon} \right] + 1, 2 \right\}, \quad N \in \mathbb{N}_+$$

$$\text{当 } n > N \text{ 时, } \left| \frac{n}{2n + (-1)^n \sqrt{2}} - \frac{1}{2} \right| < \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2n} < \varepsilon$$

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

2.(1)不收敛, 下证子列 $\{a_n = f(n)\}$ 不收敛。

$$a_n = (-1)^n \frac{n}{n+1}, \quad \text{设 } a_n \rightarrow t (n \rightarrow +\infty),$$

$$\text{当 } t \geq 0, \text{ 取 } \varepsilon = \frac{1}{2}, \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}_+, \exists a_{2n+1} = -\frac{2n+1}{2n+2} < t - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{当 } t \leq 0, \text{ 取 } \varepsilon = \frac{1}{2}, \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}_+, \exists a_{2n} = \frac{2n}{2n+1} > t + \frac{1}{2},$$

故 a_n 不收敛, 故 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (-1)^{[k]} \frac{x}{x+1}$ 不存在。

(2)当 $k \geq 1, \ln k \leq k - 1$, 对于 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, 取 $N = \left[\frac{1}{\varepsilon} \right] + 1$, 当 $k, l > N$ 时,

$$|a_k - a_l| \leq \sum_{k=N}^{+\infty} \frac{\ln k}{k^3} \leq \sum_{k=N}^{+\infty} \frac{k}{k^3} \leq \frac{1}{N} < \varepsilon, \quad \text{由 } Cauchy \text{ 收敛准则, } \{a_n\} \text{ 收敛。}$$

$$3.(1) \frac{n}{n + \sqrt{n}} \leq \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{n + (-1)^n \sqrt{k}} \leq \frac{n}{n - \sqrt{n}}, \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{n - \sqrt{n}} = 1 = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{n + \sqrt{n}}$$

$$\text{故 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{n + (-1)^n \sqrt{k}} = 1.$$

$$(2) \text{原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 + \ln(2x+1))^{\frac{1}{\ln(2x+1)} \cdot \frac{\ln(2x+1)}{\sin x}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(2x+1)}{\sin x}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x}{x}} = e^2.$$

$$(3) \text{原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1+x)^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{n}x}{x} = \frac{1}{n}.$$

$$(4) \text{原式} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^\alpha \left(\left(1 + \frac{\ln n}{n}\right)^\alpha - 1 \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^\alpha \cdot \alpha \cdot \frac{\ln n}{n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \alpha \cdot \frac{\ln n}{n^{1-\alpha}} = 0.$$

4.不妨设 $f(x)$ 单增,

先证 $f(x)$ 任一点 a 有左右极限, 且 $f(a-0) = \sup f(x), x < a, f(a+0) = \inf f(x), x > a$

令 $A = \inf f(x), x > a, \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists t > 0, A \leq f(a+t) \leq A + \varepsilon,$

又由单调, $\forall x \in (a, a+t), A \leq f(x) \leq f(a+t) < A + \varepsilon, |f(x) - A| \leq \varepsilon,$

即 $f(a+0) = A$, 而 $f(a-0)$ 同理, 即证得 $f(x)$ 任一点有左右极限。

故对于 $f(x)$ 的复合 $g(x) = \sin f(x)$, $\sin x$ 为连续函数, 亦任一点均有左右极限。证毕。

$$5. \text{取 } \varepsilon = \frac{1}{2}, \exists N \in \mathbb{N}_+, \text{ 当 } n > N, |a_n - a| < \frac{1}{2},$$

若 $a_n \neq a$, 取 $\varepsilon_0 = a_n - a$, 则不存在 $k \in \mathbb{N}_+$, 使 $|a_n - a| < \varepsilon_0$, 故 $a_n = a$ 。

6. $a_1 < 2$, $a_2 = 3 > 2$, $a_3 = \frac{5}{3} < 2$, \dots , 下证 $\{a_{2n+1}\}$ 和 $\{a_{2n}\}$ 均收敛。设 $f(x) = 3 - \frac{4}{x+2}$,

$$a_{2n+1} = 1 + \frac{2}{1 + \frac{2}{a_{2n-1}}} = 3 - \frac{4}{a_{2n-1} + 2}, \quad a_1 = 1, \quad \text{而 } x < 3 - \frac{4}{x+2} \text{ 得 } -1 < x < 2,$$

当 $a_{2k+1} < 2$ 时, 有 $a_{2k+1} < a_{2k+3} < 2$, 故 $\{a_{2k+1}\}$ 递增且有上界 2, 设 $\{a_{2k+1}\}$ 收敛于 $p \leq 2$;

而 $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} a_{2k+1} = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} f(a_{2k+1}) = f(p) = p$, 得 $p = -1$ 或 2 , 又 $a_{2k+1} > 0$, 故 $p = 2$

类似的, 对 a_{2k} 进行同理的计算, 可知 $\{a_{2k}\}$ 递减且有下界 2, 设 $\{a_{2k}\}$ 收敛于 q 且可证 $q = 2$;

综上, a_n 收敛于 2。

数分(黄亚平)