

由4答

$$1. \text{ 考虑 } n \geq 2 \quad \left| \frac{n^2-n+2}{3n^2+2n-4} - \frac{1}{3} \right| = \left| \frac{10-5n}{3(3n^2+2n-4)} \right| = \frac{5}{3} \left| \frac{n-2}{3n^2+2n-4} \right| \leq \frac{5}{3} \left| \frac{n}{3n^2-4} \right|$$

$$\leq \frac{5}{3} \cdot \left| \frac{n}{2n^2} \right| = \frac{5}{6n} < \frac{1}{n} \quad \text{故 } \forall \varepsilon \exists N = \max\{\lceil \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \rceil, 2\} \text{ st. } \forall n > N$$

$$\left| \frac{n^2-n+2}{3n^2+2n-4} - \frac{1}{3} \right| < \varepsilon \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2-n+2}{3n^2+2n-4} = \frac{1}{3} \quad \#$$

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

$$= 0 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2a}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2a}}$$

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

$$4. \text{ 原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{\cos x \cdot \sin^2 x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \sin^2 \frac{x}{2}}{\sin^2 x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \cdot (\frac{x}{2})^2}{x^2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$5. \text{ 原式} < \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1^2+2^2+\dots+n^2}{\sqrt{n^6}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^3} \cdot \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\text{原式} > \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1^2+2^2+\dots+n^2}{\sqrt{n^6+n+\frac{1}{n}}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{6} \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{\sqrt{n^6+n+\frac{1}{n}}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{6} \frac{(1+\frac{1}{n})(2+\frac{1}{n})}{\sqrt{1+\frac{1}{n^5}+\frac{1}{n^7}}} = \frac{1}{3}$$

(由于  $n+\frac{1}{n}$  在  $(1, +\infty)$  上  $\uparrow$ )

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$$\Rightarrow \text{原式} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$6. \text{ ① } \alpha > 0 \quad |x^\alpha \sin \frac{1}{x^\beta}| \leq |x^\alpha| \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 0 = f(0) \Rightarrow \text{连续} \checkmark$$

$$\text{② } \beta < 0 \quad x^\alpha \sin \frac{1}{x^\beta} \sim x^{\alpha-\beta} \quad (x \rightarrow 0) \quad \alpha - \beta > 0 \text{ 时 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^{\alpha-\beta} = 0 = f(0) \Rightarrow \text{连续} \checkmark$$

$\alpha - \beta \leq 0$  不连续

$$\text{③ } \alpha = 0 \quad \beta \geq 0 \quad f(x) = \sin \frac{1}{x^\beta} \quad (x \neq 0), \quad \beta = 0 \quad f(x) = \sin |x| \quad (x \neq 0) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) \neq 0 \Rightarrow \text{不连续}$$

$$\beta > 0 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sin \frac{1}{x^\beta} \text{ 不存在} \Rightarrow \text{不连续}$$

$$\text{④ } \alpha < 0 \quad \beta \geq 0. \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^\alpha \sin \frac{1}{x^\beta} \text{ 不存在} \Rightarrow f(x) \text{ 不连续}$$

故综上 在  $\alpha > 0$  或  $\beta < 0$  且  $\alpha - \beta > 0$  时  $f(x)$  在  $x=0$  处连续.

7. 考虑  $f(x)$  在  $x=x_0$  处的连续性 若  $x_0 \neq m$  (整数) 取  $x_0$  附近收敛到  $x_0$  的有理数列  $\{p_n\}$  和无理数列  $\{q_n\}$  (数列的存在性由实数的稠密性易知)

$$f(p_n) = \sin 2p_n \rightarrow \sin 2x_0 \neq 0. \quad f(q_n) = 0 \quad \text{故此时 } f \text{ 不连续}$$



若  $x_0 = m$  整数，考虑有理数  $x$   ~~$f(x) - f(x_0) = |\sin nx - \sin nx_0| = |\sin nx|$~~

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} |f(x)| = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} |\sin nx| = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} |\sin(n(x-x_0))| \leq \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} n|x-x_0| = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} |f(x)| = 0 = \lim_{y \rightarrow x_0} f(y) \quad (y \text{ 为无理数}) \Rightarrow f(x) \text{ 连续}$$

综上  $f(x)$  在整数  $x=m$  处连续。

8. 定义域  ~~$(-\infty, 1) \cup (1, 7]$~~   $\Rightarrow (-\infty, 3) \cup [(-\infty, 0.2) \cup (2, 3)] \cap [7, 7]$   
 $= [-7, 2) \cup (2, 3]$

$$g(g(g(x))) = g(g(\frac{x}{\frac{x}{x-1}})) = g(g(\frac{x}{x-x+1})) = g(g(x)) = \frac{x}{\frac{x}{x-1}} = x \Rightarrow v.$$

$$g(\frac{1}{g(x)}) = g(\frac{x-1}{x}) = \frac{\frac{x-1}{x}}{\frac{x-1}{x}-1} = \frac{x-1}{-1} = 1-x$$

9.  $\forall x_0 \in (0, 1), x > x_0, e^x f(x) e^{-f(x)}$  单调不减

$$\Rightarrow e^x f(x) \geq e^{x_0} f(x_0) \quad e^{-f(x)} \geq e^{-f(x_0)} \Rightarrow f(x) \leq f(x_0).$$

$$e^{x_0-x} f(x_0) \leq f(x) \Rightarrow e^{x_0-x} f(x_0) \leq f(x) \leq f(x_0).$$

$$\text{令 } x \rightarrow x_0 \Rightarrow f(x) \rightarrow f(x_0) \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^+} f(x) = f(x_0).$$

$$\text{同理 } \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^-} f(x) = f(x_0) \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = f(x_0) \text{ 即在 } x_0 \text{ 处连续.}$$

10.  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{a(\cos t - \cos t + t \sin t)}{a(-\sin t + \sin t + t \cos t)} = \tan t.$  该线斜率为  ~~$\tan t$~~   $-\cot t$

$$\text{法线: } y - a(\sin t - t \cos t) = -\cot t (x - a(\cos t + t \sin t))$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin t y + \cos t x - a = 0 \quad d = \frac{|\sin t \cdot a(\sin t - t \cos t) + \cos t \cdot a(\cos t + t \sin t) - a|}{\sqrt{\sin^2 t + \cos^2 t}}$$

$$d = \frac{|a|}{\sqrt{\sin^2 t + \cos^2 t}} = a \Rightarrow v.$$

11.  $x_{n+1} = \frac{1}{2}(x_n + \frac{3}{x_n}) \geq \sqrt{3} \Rightarrow$  有下界.

$$\frac{x_{n+1}}{x_n} = \frac{1}{2}(1 + \frac{3}{x_n^2}) \leq \frac{1}{2}(1 + \frac{3}{3}) = 1 \Rightarrow x_{n+1} \leq x_n \text{ 即 } x_{n+1} \text{ 单调不增.}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n \text{ 存在} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_{n+1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2}(x_n + \frac{3}{x_n}) \Rightarrow b = \frac{1}{2}(b + \frac{3}{b}) \Rightarrow b = \frac{3}{b} \Rightarrow b = \sqrt{3}$$





$$12. y(0) = -y(0) \cdot 1 + 2e^{y(0)} \sin 0 - 7 \cdot 0 \Rightarrow \cancel{2y(0)} \Rightarrow 2y(0) = 0 \Rightarrow y(0) = 0.$$

$$y' = -y'e^x - ye^x + 2e^y y' \sin x + 2e^y \cos x - 7.$$

$$y'(0) = -y'(0) - y(0) + 2e^{y(0)} - 7 \Rightarrow 2y'(0) = -7 + 2 \Rightarrow y'(0) = -\frac{5}{2}$$

13.  $f(x)$  在  $x=0$  处可导  $\Rightarrow f(x)$  在  $x=0$  处连续.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = f(0) = A,$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} x^2 \sin \frac{\pi}{x} = 0 = A \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = b = 0 = A.$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 \sin \frac{\pi}{x}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \sin \frac{\pi}{x} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{ax^2}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} ax = 0 \quad \forall a \text{ 均成立.} \Rightarrow f'(0) = 0.$$

故  $A = b = 0$   $a$  为任意实数时  $f(x)$  在  $x=0$  处可导.

14.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^+} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0}$  存在.  $\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0)}{\Delta x}$  存在.  $= f'_+(x_0)$

$$\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0^+} \Delta y = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} \cdot \Delta x = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0)}{\Delta x} \cdot \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0^+} \Delta x = 0 \cdot f'_+(x_0) = 0.$$

同理理由左导数存在  $\Rightarrow \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0^-} \Delta y = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \Delta y = 0$

即  $\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} (f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0)) = 0 \Rightarrow f(x)$  在  $x_0$  连续.

$$15. d^3 uv = d^3 u \cdot v + 3d^2 u \cdot dv + 3du \cdot d^2 v + u d^3 v$$

$$= \ln x \cdot e^x (dx)^3 + 3 \frac{1}{x} \cdot e^x (dx)^3 + 3 \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{x^2}\right) \cdot e^x (dx)^3 + \frac{2}{x^3} e^x (dx)^3.$$

$$= e^x \left( \ln x + \frac{3}{x} - \frac{3}{x^2} + \frac{2}{x^3} \right) (dx)^3$$

$$d^3 \left( \frac{u}{v} \right) = d^3 (\ln x \cdot e^{-x}) = \ln x \cdot (-e^{-x}) (dx)^3 + 3 \cdot \frac{1}{x} e^{-x} (dx)^3 + 3 \left(-\frac{1}{x^2}\right) (-e^{-x}) (dx)^3 + \frac{2}{x^3} e^{-x} (dx)^3$$

$$= e^{-x} \left( \frac{2}{x^3} + \frac{3}{x^2} + \frac{3}{x} - \ln x \right) (dx)^3.$$

