

2024.10.27 期中讲座

解激池

$$\begin{aligned}
 1. & \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(\cos x)}{\tan x} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x - 1}{x^2} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\sin x}{2x} \\
 &= -\frac{1}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \ln(\cos x) &= \ln(1 + \cos x - 1) \sim \cos x - 1 \\
 -\tan x &\sim x \\
 -\sin x &\sim x
 \end{aligned}$$

$$2. \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2^n \cdot n!}{n^n}$$

记  $a_n = \frac{2^n \cdot n!}{n^n}$ , 则

$$\frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \frac{2 \cdot n^n}{(n+1)^n} = 2 \left(1 - \frac{1}{n+1}\right)^n \rightarrow \frac{2}{e}, \quad n \rightarrow \infty$$

由于  $\frac{2}{e} < 1$ ,  $a_n \rightarrow 0$ . 这是因为

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N \in \mathbb{N}_+, \text{ 当 } n > N \text{ 时, } \frac{2}{e} - \varepsilon < \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} < \frac{2}{e} + \varepsilon,$$

$$\text{从而 } \left(\frac{2}{e} - \varepsilon\right)^{n-N} < \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \cdot \frac{a_n}{a_{n-1}} \cdots \frac{a_{n+2}}{a_{n+1}} < \left(\frac{2}{e} + \varepsilon\right)^{n-N}$$

由夹逼准则及  $\varepsilon$  的任意性, 令  $n \rightarrow \infty$ , 有  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$ .

定义法:  $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ , 不妨假设  $0 < \varepsilon < 1$ .

$$\text{因为 } \left(\frac{2^n \cdot n!}{n^n \cdot \varepsilon}\right)^{\frac{1}{n}} = \frac{2 \cdot (n!)^{\frac{1}{n}}}{n \cdot \varepsilon^{\frac{1}{n}}} \rightarrow \frac{2}{e} < 1,$$

$$\text{所以 } n \text{ 充分大时, } \left(\frac{2^n \cdot n!}{n^n \cdot \varepsilon}\right)^{\frac{1}{n}} < 1 \Rightarrow \frac{2^n \cdot n!}{n^n} < \varepsilon.$$

$$\text{从而 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2^n \cdot n!}{n^n} = 0.$$

$$3. \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \sqrt[3]{n^3 + n^2 + n} - \sqrt{n^2 + n} \right)$$

令  $t = \frac{1}{n}$ , 则原式 =  $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt[3]{1+t+t^2} - \sqrt{1+t}}{t}$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{3}(1+t+t^2)^{\frac{2}{3}}(1+t) - \frac{1}{2}(1+t)^{-\frac{1}{2}}}{1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{6}$$

$$4. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{x \sin x} - x(1+x)}{x^3}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1+x+\frac{1}{2}x^2+o(x^2))(x-\frac{1}{6}x^2+o(x^2)) - x(1+x)}{x^3}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$5. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^2 \left[ (1+\frac{1}{x})^x - e + \frac{e}{2x} \right]. \quad \begin{array}{l} x \text{ 在 } 0 \text{ 附近} \\ \ln(1+x) = x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{3}x^3 + o(x^3) \end{array}$$

$$(1+\frac{1}{x})^x = e^{x \ln(1+\frac{1}{x})} = \exp \left\{ x \left( \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{x^3} + o\left(\frac{1}{x^3}\right) \right) \right\}$$

$$= \exp \left\{ 1 - \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{x^2} + o\left(\frac{1}{x^2}\right) \right\}$$

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

$$= e \cdot \left[ 1 + \left( -\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{x^2} + o\left(\frac{1}{x^2}\right) \right) + \frac{1}{2} \left( -\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{x^2} + o\left(\frac{1}{x^2}\right) \right)^2 \right]$$

$$\triangleq E(x).$$

$$\text{原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^2 \left[ E(x) - e + \frac{e}{2x} \right]$$

$$= e \left( \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{8} \right) = \frac{11}{24} e.$$

6. 判断无穷小的阶数 ( $x \rightarrow 0$ ).

A.  $\sqrt{1+\arcsin x} - \sqrt{1+x}$

$$= \frac{\arcsin x - x}{\sqrt{1+\arcsin x} + \sqrt{1+x}} \sim \arcsin x - x \triangleq f(x)$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} - 1, \quad f''(x) = \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)(1-x^2)^{-\frac{3}{2}}(-2x) \sim x.$$

故  $f(x)$  为 3 阶无穷小.

B.  $\sqrt{1+2x} - x - 1 \triangleq f(x).$

$$f'(x) = \frac{2}{2\sqrt{1+2x}} - 1, \quad f''(x) = \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)(1+2x)^{-\frac{3}{2}} \cdot 2 \rightarrow -1, \quad x \rightarrow 0.$$

故  $f(x)$  为 2 阶无穷小.

$$\tan x = x + \frac{1}{3}x^3 + \frac{2}{15}x^5 + o(x^5).$$

C.  $x(\tan x - x) \triangleq x f(x)$

$$f'(x) = \sec^2 x - 1, \quad f''(x) = 2\sec^2 x \tan x \sim x.$$

故  $f(x)$  为 3 阶无穷小,  $x(\tan x - x)$  为 4 阶无穷小.

D.  $e^{5x^4-2x} - 1 \sim 5x^4 - 2x \sim x$ . 故为 1 阶无穷小.

7. 
$$f \Leftarrow a \Leftarrow b \Leftrightarrow c \Leftarrow d$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \Downarrow \\ e \\ \Uparrow \\ g \end{array}$$

8. A. 只有在  $\varphi(x)$  的值域真包含  $[x_1, x_3]$  时,  $f(\varphi(x))$  有 3 个间断点.

9. 2.  $f(x) = (x-2)(x+1)|x| \cdot |x+1| \cdot |x-1|$

$$\text{只有 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{f(x) - f(1)}{x-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-2)(x+1)|x| \cdot |x+1| \cdot |x-1|}{x-1}$$

$$\text{和 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x-0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x-2)(x+1)|x| \cdot |x+1| \cdot |x-1|}{x}$$

不存在, 即  $f(x)$  在  $x=0$  和  $x=1$  处不可导.

10. 1)  $f(x) = \ln x + \frac{1}{x}$ ,  $f'(x) = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x^2} = \frac{x-1}{x^2}$ .

$$0 < x < 1, f'(x) < 0, \quad x > 1, f'(x) > 0.$$

$$f(x)_{\min} = f(1) = 1.$$

12) 由 1),  $\ln x + \frac{1}{x} \geq 1, \quad \forall x > 0.$

$$\text{因为 } \ln x_n + \frac{1}{x_{n+1}} < 1, \text{ 即 } \ln x_n + \frac{1}{x_n} \geq 1,$$

$$\text{所以 } \frac{1}{x_n} > \frac{1}{x_{n+1}}, \quad x_n < x_{n+1}.$$

$$\text{又 } \ln x_n + \frac{1}{x_{n+1}} < 1, \quad x_n < e.$$

由单调收敛准则,  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n$  存在, 设为 A.

则  $\ln A + \frac{1}{A} \leq 1$ , 结合 (1),  $A = 1$ .

11. 证  $x < \arcsin x < \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$ ,  $0 < x < 1$ .

法一: 设  $f(x) = \arcsin x - x$ ,  $g(x) = \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} - \arcsin x$ .

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} - 1 > 0, \quad g'(x) = \frac{x^2}{(1-x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} > 0.$$

$$f(x) > f(0) = 0, \quad g(x) > g(0) = 0,$$

$$\text{从而 } x < \arcsin x < \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}, \quad 0 < x < 1.$$

法二: 要证  $x < \arcsin x < \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$ ,

$$\text{只需证 } 1 < \frac{\arcsin x}{x} < \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}.$$

设  $\varphi(x) = \arcsin x$ , 则  $\varphi'(0) = 1$ ,  $\varphi'(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$ .

由 Lagrange's 中值定理, 存在  $\xi \in (0, x)$ ,  $\varphi'(\xi) = \frac{\arcsin x}{x}$ .

即需证  $\varphi'(0) < \varphi'(\xi) < \varphi'(x)$ ,  $0 < \xi < x$ .

由  $\varphi'(x)$  增, 上式显然, 因此得证.