



测试题解答

1. 计算 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3x^3 + 5}{5x^2 + 3} \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)$.

解
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3x^3 + 5}{5x^2 + 3} \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3x^3 + 5}{5x^2 + 3} \cdot \frac{1}{x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3x^3 + 5}{5x^3 + 3x}$$

$$= \frac{3}{5}$$



测试题解答

2. 设 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x+2a}{x-a} \right)^x = 8$, 求 a 的值.

解
$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x+2a}{x-a} \right)^x &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{3a}{x-a} \right)^x \\ &= \exp \left[\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3a}{x-a} \cdot x \right] = \exp(3a) = e^{3a} \\ e^{3a} = 8, \quad 3a &= \ln 8, \quad a = \ln 2 \end{aligned}$$

♦配 e 法 设 $\lim u(x) = 0$, $\lim v(x) = \infty$, 则有

$$\lim (1+u)^v = \lim \left[(1+u)^{\frac{1}{u}} \right]^{uv} = e^{\lim uv}.$$



测试题解答

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

解 原式 = $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 + x \sin x - \cos x}{x(e^x - 1)} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x \sin x} + \sqrt{\cos x}}$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 + x \sin x - \cos x}{x^2}$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\sin x}{x} + \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} \right)$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{3}{4}$$



测试题解答

4. 计算 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt{x^2 + 5x} - \sqrt{x^2 - x})$.

解 原式 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{6x}{\sqrt{x^2 + 5x} + \sqrt{x^2 - x}}$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{6}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{5}{x}} + \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{x}}}$$
$$= 3$$



测试题解答

5. 计算 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin x)^{\tan x}$.

解 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin x)^{\tan x} = \exp[\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin x - 1)\tan x]$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \exp\left[\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{-\cos^2 x}{\sin x + 1} \cdot \frac{\sin x}{\cos x}\right] = \exp\left[-\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{\sin x + 1} \cdot \cos x\right] \\ &= \exp(0) = e^0 = 1 \end{aligned}$$

♦配 e 法 设 $\lim u(x) = 0$, $\lim v(x) = \infty$, 则有

$$\lim(1+u)^v = \lim[(1+u)^{\frac{1}{u}}]^u{}^v = e^{\lim u v}.$$



测试题解答

6. 若 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 + Ax + B}{x - 1} = 3$, 求 A, B .

解 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (x^2 + Ax + B) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 + Ax + B}{x - 1} \cdot (x - 1) = 0$

$$1 + A + B = 0, \quad A = -1 - B$$

$$x^2 + Ax + B = x^2 - (1 + B)x + B = (x - 1)(x - B)$$

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (x - B) = 1 - B = 3$$

$$B = -2, \quad A = -1 - B = 1$$



测试题解答

7. 设 $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 + a, & x \leq 0 \\ \frac{\ln(1+2x)}{\sqrt{1+x} - \sqrt{1-x}}, & 0 < x < 1 \end{cases}$, 求 a 的值,

使 $f(x)$ 在点 $x=0$ 处连续.

解 $f(x)$ 在点 $x=0$ 处连续

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

而 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = f(0) = a$

所以 $a = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln(1+2x)}{\sqrt{1+x} - \sqrt{1-x}}$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln(1+2x)}{2x} \cdot (\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{1-x}) = 2$$



测试题解答

8. 求 $f(x) = \arctan \frac{1}{x} + \frac{x-1}{\ln|x|}$ 的间断点,

并判断其类型.

解 $f(x)$ 在其定义域组成区间 $(-\infty, -1), (-1, 0), (0, 1)$ 和 $(1, +\infty)$ 内连续, 间断点为 $x = -1, x = 0, x = 1$

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

$x = -1$ 为 $f(x)$ 的无穷间断点

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

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

$x = 0$ 为 $f(x)$ 的跳跃间断点

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) &= \frac{\pi}{4} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x-1}{\ln x} \\ &= \frac{\pi}{4} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x-1}{\ln[1+(x-1)]} \\ &= \frac{\pi}{4} + 1\end{aligned}$$

$x = 1$ 为 $f(x)$ 的可去间断点



测试题解答

9. 求曲线 $y = \frac{x^2}{x-2} \sin \frac{1}{x}$ 的渐近线.

解 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} y = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2}{x-2} \sin \frac{1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2}{x-2} \cdot \frac{1}{x} = 1$

水平渐近线为 $y = 1$

函数 y 的间断点为 $x = 0, x = 2$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} y = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2}{x-2} \sin \frac{1}{x} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} y = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2}{x-2} \sin \frac{1}{x} = \infty$$

铅直渐近线为 $x = 2$



测试题解答

10. 设 $x_1 = 1, x_{n+1} = \sqrt{x_n + 6}$ ($n = 1, 2, \dots$).

试证 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n$ 存在，并求此极限.

证明 $x_1 = 1 < 3$, 假设 $x_n < 3$, 则

$$x_{n+1} = \sqrt{x_n + 6} < \sqrt{3 + 6} = 3$$

由归纳原理得知数列 $\{x_n\}$ 有上界3

$$x_{n+1} = \sqrt{x_n + 6} > \sqrt{x_n + 2x_n} = \sqrt{3x_n} > x_n$$

因此数列 $\{x_n\}$ 单调增加，且有上界3. 所以 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n$ 存在.

设 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = A$, 由 $x_{n+1} = \sqrt{x_n + 6}$ 得

$$A = \sqrt{A + 6}, \quad A = 3, \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = A = 3$$