## 微积分 A1 第 4 次习题课答案 函数极限与连续函数

1. 
$$f$$
在 $(0,+\infty)$ 上单调,  $\lim_{x\to+\infty} \frac{f(2x)}{f(x)} = 1, a > 0$ , 则  $\lim_{x\to+\infty} \frac{f(ax)}{f(x)} = 1$ .

证明: 
$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{f(2^n x)}{f(x)} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{f(2^n x)}{f(2^{n-1} x)} \cdot \frac{f(2^{n-1} x)}{f(2^{n-2} x)} \cdot \cdots \cdot \frac{f(2x)}{f(x)} = 1.$$

若 $a \ge 1$ ,则∃ $n \ge 0$ ,s.t.  $2^n \le a < 2^{n+1}$ ,从而对充分大的x,有

$$\frac{f(2^n x)}{f(x)} \le (\ge) \frac{f(ax)}{f(x)} \le (\ge) \frac{f(2^{n+1} x)}{f(x)}.$$

由夹挤原理得  $\lim_{x\to +\infty} \frac{f(ax)}{f(x)} = 1$ .

若
$$0 < a < 1$$
,则  $\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{f(ax)}{f(x)} = \lim_{t \to +\infty} \frac{f(t)}{f(t/a)} = 1$ .

2. 
$$\lim_{x \to 0} f(x) = 0, \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x) - f(x/2)}{x} = 0, \text{ } \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = 0.$$

证明: 
$$\forall \varepsilon > 0$$
,由 $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{f(x) - f(x/2)}{x} = 0$ ,  $\exists \delta > 0$ ,  $s.t.$ 

$$|f(x)-f(x/2)| < \varepsilon |x|, \ \forall 0 < |x| < \delta.$$

于是

$$|f(x)| \le \sum_{k=1}^{n} \left| f\left(\frac{x}{2^{k-1}}\right) - f\left(\frac{x}{2^{k}}\right) \right| + \left| f\left(\frac{x}{2^{n}}\right) \right|$$

$$\le \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{\varepsilon |x|}{2^{k-1}} + \left| f\left(\frac{x}{2^{n}}\right) \right| < 2\varepsilon |x| + \left| f\left(\frac{x}{2^{n}}\right) \right|, \quad \forall 0 < |x| < \delta.$$

 $\diamondsuit$ n  $\rightarrow +\infty$ ,由 $\lim_{x\to 0} f(x) = 0$ 得

$$|f(x)| \le 2\varepsilon |x|, \quad \forall 0 < |x| < \delta.$$

故 
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = 0.$$
□

3. 讨论函数的连续点与间断点: 
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \sin \pi x, & x \in \mathbb{Q}, \\ 0, & x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q}. \end{cases}$$

**解**: 若
$$x_0 \in \mathbb{Z}, 则$$

$$|f(x) - f(x_0)| = |f(x)| \le |\sin \pi x| = |\sin(\pi x_0 + \pi(x - x_0))|$$
$$= |\sin \pi (x - x_0)| \le \pi |x - x_0|.$$

所以  $\lim_{x \to x_0} f(x) = f(x_0), f(x)$ 在点 $x_0 \in \mathbb{Z}$ 处连续.

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} f(y_n) = 0, \quad \lim_{n\to\infty} f(x_n) = \lim_{n\to\infty} \sin \pi x_n = \lim_{n\to\infty} \sin \pi x_0 \neq 0.$$

故  $\lim_{x\to k} f(x)$ 不存在,  $x_0 \notin \mathbb{Z}$ 是f(x) 的第二类间断点□

4.  $f, g \in C[a,b], M(x) = \max\{f(x), g(x)\}, m(x) = \min\{f(x), g(x)\}, \bigcup M, m \in C[a,b].$ 

**解**: 
$$M(x) = \frac{f(x) + g(x)}{2} + \frac{1}{2} |f(x) - g(x)|, m(x) = \frac{f(x) + g(x)}{2} - \frac{1}{2} |f(x) - g(x)|,$$

故M,m ∈ C[a,b].□

- 5.  $\forall x, y \in \mathbb{R}$ ,有f(x+y) = f(x) + f(y).试证:
  - (1) 若f在 $x_0 = 0$ 处连续,则f(x) = cx.
  - (2) 若 $\exists a > 0$ , s.t. f在(-a,a)上有界, 则f(x) = cx.

证明: 由f(x+y) = f(x) + f(y)可得

$$f(0) = f(0) + f(0), f(0) = 0.$$

$$f(1) = f(\frac{1}{n}) + f(\frac{1}{n}) + \dots + f(\frac{1}{n}) = nf(\frac{1}{n}), f(\frac{1}{n}) = \frac{1}{n}f(1), \forall n \in \mathbb{N}.$$

$$f(\frac{m}{n}) = mf(\frac{1}{n}) = \frac{m}{n}f(1), \forall n, m \in \mathbb{N}.$$

$$0 = f(0) = f(\frac{m}{n}) + f(-\frac{m}{n}), f(-\frac{m}{n}) = -f(\frac{m}{n}) = -\frac{m}{n}f(1), \forall n, m \in \mathbb{N}.$$

记f(1) = c, 至此,我们证明了对任意有理数x,有f(x) = cx.

(1)  $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}, \exists$ 有理点列 $\{x_n\}$ 收敛到x,于是

$$f(x) = f(x_n) + f(x - x_n) = cx_n + f(x - x_n), \quad \forall n.$$

 $\diamondsuit n \to \infty$ ,由 $f 在 x_0 = 0$ 处的连续性可得 f(x) = cx + f(0) = cx.

(2) *f*在(-*a*,*a*)上有界,∃M>0,s.t.

$$|f(x)| < M, \quad \forall x \in (-a, a).$$

于是, 
$$\forall \varepsilon > 0$$
,  $\diamondsuit N = \left[\frac{M}{N}\right] + 1$ , 则  $\frac{M}{N} < \varepsilon$ .  $\diamondsuit \delta = \frac{a}{N}$ ,则

$$|f(x) - f(0)| = |f(x)| = |f(\frac{1}{N}Nx)| = \frac{1}{N}|f(Nx)| \le \frac{M}{N} < \varepsilon, \quad \forall |x| < \delta.$$

故 f在  $x_0 = 0$  处连续. 由(1)知, f(x) = cx,  $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$ 口

证明:反证法。若结论不成立,则 $\exists A > 0, \forall n \in \mathbb{N}, \exists x_n > n, s.t.$ 

$$0 \le f(x_n) \le A$$
.

 $f \in C[0,A]$ ,因此f在[0,A]上有最大值M,于是

$$f(f(x_n)) \le M$$
,  $\lim_{n \to \infty} x_n = +\infty$ ,

与 $\lim_{x\to+\infty} f(f(x)) = +\infty$ 矛盾.  $\Box$ 

证明: 
$$\Leftrightarrow g(x) = f(x + \frac{1}{n}) - f(x) - \frac{1}{n}$$
, 则  $g \in C[0, \frac{n-1}{n}]$ , 且

$$g(0) = f(\frac{1}{n}) - f(0) - \frac{1}{n},$$

$$g(\frac{1}{n}) = f(\frac{2}{n}) - f(\frac{1}{n}) - \frac{1}{n}$$

. . .

$$g(\frac{n-1}{n}) = f(1) - f(\frac{n-1}{n}) - \frac{1}{n}$$

各式相加得,  $g(0) + g(\frac{1}{n}) + \dots + g(\frac{n-1}{n}) = f(1) - f(0) - 1 = 0.$ 

于是 $g(0), g(\frac{1}{n}), \dots, g(\frac{n-1}{n})$ 全为0,或有两项异号.由介值定理, $\exists \xi \in (0,1), s.t.$ 

$$g(\xi) = 0$$
,  $\forall f(\xi + \frac{1}{n}) = f(\xi) + \frac{1}{n}$ .

**8.** 设 $f \in C(-\infty, +\infty)$ , f 以T为周期. 求证:  $\forall a \in \mathbb{R}, \exists \xi \in [0, T], s.t. f(a + \xi) = f(\xi)$ .

证明:  $f \in C[0,T]$ ,由连续函数的最大最小值定理, $\exists x_1, x_2 \in [0,T]$ , st.

$$f(x_1) = \max_{0 \le x \le T} f(x), \quad f(x_2) = \min_{0 \le x \le T} f(x).$$

由f 的周期性,

$$f(x_1) = \max_{x \in \mathbb{R}} f(x), \quad f(x_2) = \min_{x \in \mathbb{R}} f(x).$$

 $\diamondsuit g(x) = f(a+x) - f(x)$ ,则

$$g(x_1) = f(a+x_1) - f(x_1) \le 0$$
,  $g(x_2) = f(a+x_2) - f(x_2) \ge 0$ .

由连续函数的介值定理,  $\exists \xi \in [0,T], s.t.g(\xi) = 0$ ,即 $f(a+\xi) = f(\xi)$ .

9. 在( $-\infty$ ,  $+\infty$ )上, f(x) 单调递减,  $e^x f(x)$  单调递增. 求证:  $f(x) \in C(-\infty, +\infty)$ . 证明: 任意取定 $x_0 \in \mathbb{R}$ , 只要证  $\lim_{x \to x_0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \to x_0^+} f(x) = f(x_0)$ .

f(x)在 $(x_0 - a, x_0)$ 上单调递减,集合  $\{f(x): x_0 - a < x < x_0\}$ 有下界 $f(x_0)$ ,从而有下确界

$$A = \inf \{ f(x) : x_0 - a < x < x_0 \} \ge f(x_0).$$

由下确界的定义, $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists x_1 \in (x_0 - a, x_0), s.t. f(x_1) < A + \varepsilon.$  再由 f(x)的单调性,有

$$A \le f(x) < f(x_1) < A + \varepsilon, \quad \forall x \in (x_1, x_0).$$

由极限的定义,有

$$\lim_{x \to x_0^-} f(x) = A = \inf \{ f(x) : x_0 - a < x < x_0 \} \ge f(x_0).$$

同理可证: 对单调递增的函数  $g(x) = e^x f(x)$ ,

$$\lim_{x \to x_0} g(x) = \sup \{g(x) : x_0 - a < x < x_0\} \le g(x_0).$$

于是
$$e^{x_0} f(x_0) = g(x_0) \ge \lim_{x \to x_0^-} g(x) = \lim_{x \to x_0^-} e^x f(x) = e^{x_0} \lim_{x \to x_0^-} f(x).$$

$$f(x_0) \ge \lim_{x \to x_0^-} f(x).$$

综上, 
$$\lim_{x \to x_0^-} f(x) = f(x_0)$$
. 同理可证  $\lim_{x \to x_0^+} f(x) = f(x_0)$ . □