## 习题 1.7(P77)

1.求下列各极限.

(1). 
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{2}}\right) \cos n$$

$$\underset{n\to\infty}{\text{HF}} : \quad \lim_{n\to\infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{2}}\right) \cos n = \lim_{n\to\infty} \left(\frac{\sqrt[n]{2} - 1}{\sqrt[n]{2}}\right) \cos n$$

因为 
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \left(\frac{\sqrt[n]{2}-1}{\sqrt[n]{2}}\right) = \frac{0}{1} = 0$$
,  $\left|\cos n\right| \le 1$ ,

$$\text{iim}_{n \to \infty} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{2}} \right) \cos n = 0$$

(2). 
$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{(2x-1)^{30} \cdot (3x-2)^{20}}{(2x+1)^{50}}$$

解: 
$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{(2x-1)^{30} \cdot (3x-2)^{20}}{(2x+1)^{50}} \frac{ 分子分母}{ 同除x^{50}} \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{(2-\frac{1}{x})^{30} \cdot (3-\frac{2}{x})^{20}}{(2+\frac{1}{x})^{50}}$$

$$=\frac{2^{30}\cdot 3^{20}}{2^{50}}=\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^{20}$$

(3). 
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \left( \frac{1^2}{n^3} + \frac{2^2}{n^3} + \dots + \frac{n^2}{n^3} \right)$$

$$\underset{n\to\infty}{\text{HI:}} \quad \lim_{n\to\infty} \left( \frac{1^2}{n^3} + \frac{2^2}{n^3} + \dots + \frac{n^2}{n^3} \right) = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6n^3} = \frac{1}{3}$$

(4). 
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{1-\cos x}{(e^x-1)\ln(1+x)}$$

$$\Re: \quad \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{(e^x - 1)\ln(1 + x)} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^2/2}{x \cdot x} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$(5). \quad \lim_{x\to 0} (1+\sin x)^{\cot x}$$

$$\text{#}: \lim_{x \to 0} (1 + \sin x)^{\cot x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \left[ (1 + \sin x)^{\frac{1}{\sin x}} \right]^{\cos x} = e^{1} = e$$

(6). 
$$\lim_{x \to 1} \left( \frac{1+x}{2+x} \right)^{\frac{1-\sqrt{x}}{1-x}}$$

$$\underset{x \to 1}{\text{HF}} : \quad \lim_{x \to 1} \left( \frac{1+x}{2+x} \right)^{\frac{1-\sqrt{x}}{1-x}} = \lim_{x \to 1} \left( \frac{1+x}{2+x} \right)^{\frac{1}{1+\sqrt{x}}} = \left( \frac{2}{3} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

(7). 
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \left( \frac{\sqrt[n]{a} + \sqrt[n]{b}}{2} \right)^n \quad (a>0, \ b>0)$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \left( \frac{\sqrt[n]{a} + \sqrt[n]{b}}{2} \right)^n = \lim_{x\to+\infty} \left( \frac{\sqrt[x]{a} + \sqrt[x]{b}}{2} \right)^x = e^{\lim_{x\to+\infty} x \ln\left(1 + \frac{x\sqrt{a} - 1 + \sqrt[x]{b} - 1}{2}\right)}$$

$$= e^{\lim_{x \to +\infty} x \ln \left(1 + \frac{x\sqrt{a} - 1 + x\sqrt{b} - 1}{2}\right)} \frac{\overline{\mathbb{E} / \mathbb{N}}}{\overline{\Phi} \underbrace{\mathbb{E}}} e^{\lim_{x \to +\infty} x \left(\frac{x\sqrt{a} - 1 + x\sqrt{b} - 1}{2}\right)}$$

$$= e^{\frac{1}{2} \left[ \lim_{x \to +\infty} x(\sqrt[x]{a} - 1) + \lim_{x \to +\infty} x(\sqrt[x]{b} - 1) \right]}$$

$$= e^{\frac{1}{2} \left[ \lim_{x \to +\infty} x(\frac{1}{x} \ln a) + \lim_{x \to +\infty} x(\frac{1}{x} \ln b) \right]} = e^{\frac{1}{2} \left[ \ln a + \ln b \right]} = \sqrt{ab}$$

(8). 
$$\lim_{x\to\infty} \left(\frac{1}{x} + 2^{\frac{1}{x}}\right)^x$$

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \left( \frac{1}{x} + 2^{\frac{1}{x}} \right)^x = e^{\lim_{x \to \infty} x \ln \left( \frac{1}{x} + 2^{\frac{1}{x}} - 1 \right)} = e^{\lim_{x \to \infty} x \left( \frac{1}{x} + 2^{\frac{1}{x}} - 1 \right)} = e^{\lim_{x \to \infty} x \left( \frac{1}{x} + 2^{\frac{1}{x}} - 1 \right)}$$

$$= e^{1 + \lim_{x \to \infty} x(2^{\frac{1}{x}} - 1)} = e^{1 + \lim_{x \to \infty} x(2^{\frac{1}{x}} - 1)} = e^{1 + \lim_{x \to \infty} x(\frac{1}{x} \ln 2)} = e^{1 + \ln 2} = 2e$$

(9). 
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{1 + x \sin x} - 1}{e^{x^2} - 1}$$

$$\text{#}: \quad \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{1 + x \sin x} - 1}{e^{x^2} - 1} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x \sin x / 2}{x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x \cdot x / 2}{x^2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

(10). 
$$\lim_{x \to 0} [1 + \ln(1 + x)]^{\frac{1}{x}}$$

$$\underset{x\to 0}{\text{HI:}} \quad \lim_{x\to 0} [1+\ln(1+x)]^{\frac{1}{x}} = e^{\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{1}{x} \ln[1+\ln(1+x)]} = e^{\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{1}{x} \ln(1+x)} = e^{\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{1}{x} \cdot x} = e^{\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{1}{x} \cdot x} = e^{\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{1}{x} \cdot x}$$

(11). 
$$\lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{\sqrt{4x^2 + x - 1} + x - 1}{\sqrt{x^2 + \sin x}}$$

$$\frac{\text{解:}}{\lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{\sqrt{4x^2 + x - 1} + x - 1}{\sqrt{x^2 + \sin x}} \frac{\text{分子分母}}{\text{同除} - x} \lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{\sqrt{4 + \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x^2} - 1 + \frac{1}{x}}}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{\sin x}{x^2}}} = 1$$

(12). 
$$\lim_{x\to 0} (\cos x)^{\frac{1}{\ln(1+x^2)}}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} (\cos x)^{\frac{1}{\ln(1+x^2)}} = e^{\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\ln[1+(\cos x-1)]}{\ln(1+x^2)}} = e^{\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{(\cos x-1)}{x^2}}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{-x^2/2}{x^2} = e^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

(13). 
$$\lim_{x\to 0} (1+3x)^{\frac{2}{\sin x}}$$

#: 
$$\lim_{x\to 0} (1+3x)^{\frac{2}{\sin x}} = e^{\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{2\ln(1+3x)}{\sin x}} = e^{\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{2\cdot(3x)}{\sin x}} = e^{6}$$

(14). 
$$\lim_{x \to 1} \frac{\sqrt{3-x} - \sqrt{1+x}}{x^2 + x - 2}$$

解: 
$$\lim_{x\to 1} \frac{\sqrt{3-x}-\sqrt{1+x}}{x^2+x-2} \frac{$$
 分子有  $\\ \overline{$  理化  $\\ } \lim_{x\to 1} \frac{2(1-x)}{(x+2)(x-1)(\sqrt{3-x}+\sqrt{1+x})}$ 

$$= \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{-2}{(x+2)(\sqrt{3-x} + \sqrt{1+x})} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{6}$$

(15). 
$$\lim_{x \to 0} e^{x+1} (1 + e^x \sin^2 x)^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}-1}}$$

$$\underset{x\to 0}{\text{He}} \cdot \lim_{x\to 0} e^{x+1} (1 + e^x \sin^2 x)^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}-1}} = \lim_{x\to 0} e^{x+1} \lim_{x\to 0} (1 + e^x \sin^2 x)^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}-1}}$$

$$= e \cdot e^{\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\ln(1 + e^x \sin^2 x)}{\sqrt{1 + x^2 - 1}}} = e \cdot e^{\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{e^x \sin^2 x}{x^2 / 2}} = e \cdot e^{\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{e^x \cdot x^2}{x^2 / 2}} = e \cdot e^2 = e^3$$

2. 设 
$$f(x) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\ln(e^x + x^n)}{\sqrt{n}}$$
, 求  $f(x)$  的定义域.

解: 因为当 $x \le -1$ 时,  $e^x + x^n < 0$ ; f(x)无意义;

当
$$|x| < 1$$
时,  $\lim_{n \to \infty} x^n = 0$ ,故  $\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\ln(e^x + x^n)}{\sqrt{n}} = 0$ ;

$$rightharpoonup x = 1$$
时,  $\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\ln(e^x + x^n)}{\sqrt{n}} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\ln(e+1)}{\sqrt{n}} = 0$ ;

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n \ln x + \ln(\frac{e^x}{x^n} + 1)}{\sqrt{n}} = \infty \qquad (\because \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{e^x}{x^n} = 0)$$

综上所述: 
$$f(x) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\ln(e^x + x^n)}{\sqrt{n}} = 0$$
,  $x \in (-1, 1]$ 

3. 设
$$x_1 = \sqrt{a}$$
,  $x_2 = \sqrt{a + x_1}$ , ...,  $x_n = \sqrt{a + x_{n-1}}$ , ..., 其中 $a > 0$ , 求 $\lim_{n \to \infty} x_n$ .

解: (1) 证 $\{x_n\}$ 单调递增(归纳法)

因为  $x_1 = \sqrt{a}$  ,  $x_2 = \sqrt{a + \sqrt{a}} \ge \sqrt{a} = x_1$  , 所以  $x_1 \le x_2$  ; 假设有  $x_{k-1} \le x_k$  ,下面证  $x_k \le x_{k+1}$  : 因  $x_{k+1} = \sqrt{a + x_k} \ge \sqrt{a + x_{k-1}} = x_k$  ,由数学归纳法知  $\{x_n\}$ 单调递增;

(2) 证
$$\{x_n\}$$
有上界(归纳法).

$$x_1 = \sqrt{a} \le \sqrt{1+4a} \ , \ \ \mbox{$\stackrel{<}{\upolesmath{\upolesmath{\square}}}$} x_k \le \sqrt{1+4a}$$

由数学归纳法知 $\{x_n\}$ 有上界;

由单调有界准则知,  $\lim_{n\to\infty} x_n$  存在.

设  $\lim_{n\to\infty}x_n=A$  ,则对等式  $x_n=\sqrt{a+x_{n-1}}$  两端取极限,得  $A=\sqrt{a+A}$  ,解得

4. 设当  $x \to 0$  时, $(1-\cos x)\ln(1+x^2)$  是比  $x\sin x^n$  高阶的无穷小,而  $x\sin x^n$  是比  $(e^{x^2}-1)$  高阶的无穷小,求正整数 n 的值.

解: 因为 
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{(1-\cos x)\ln(1+x^2)}{x^4} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{(x^2/2)\cdot x^2}{x^4} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{e^{x^2} - 1}{x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^2}{x^2} = 1 \quad , \quad \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x \sin x^n}{x^{n+1}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x \cdot x^n}{x^{n+1}} = 1$$

即  $(1-\cos x)\ln(1+x^2)$ 、 $(e^{x^2}-1)$  及分别是 4 阶、2 阶及 n+1 的无穷小

由题意得:  $2 < n+1 < 4 \quad (n \in N^+)$ , 即n+1=3, 故n=2

5. 选择a的值,使下列函数处处连续.

(1). 
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} e^x & x < 0 \\ a + x & x \ge 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\underset{x\to 0^{-}}{\text{HI:}} \quad \lim_{x\to 0^{-}} f(x) = \lim_{x\to 0^{-}} e^{x} = 1, \quad \lim_{x\to 0^{+}} f(x) = \lim_{x\to 0^{+}} (a+x) = a,$$

因为 
$$\lim_{x\to 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x\to 0^+} f(x)$$
,推得  $a=1$ ,从而  $\lim_{x\to 0} f(x) = 1 = f(0)$ 

(2). 
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{x} & x \ge 1\\ a\cos \pi x & x < 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{#}: \quad \lim_{x \to 1^{-}} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 1^{-}} a \cos \pi \ x = -a \ , \quad \lim_{x \to 1^{+}} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 1^{+}} \frac{2}{x} = 2 \ ,$$

因为 
$$\lim_{x\to 1^-} f(x) = \lim_{x\to 1^+} f(x)$$
,推得  $a = -2$ ,从而  $\lim_{x\to 1} f(x) = 2 = f(0)$ 

(3). 
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} e^{x} (\sin x + \cos x) & x > 0 \\ 2x + a & x \le 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{#F:} \quad \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} (2x + a) = a \; , \quad \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} e^{x} (\sin x + \cos x) = 1 \; ,$$

因为 
$$\lim_{x\to 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x\to 0^+} f(x)$$
,推得  $a=1$ ,从而  $\lim_{x\to 0} f(x) = 1 = f(0)$ 

(4). 
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1 - e^{\tan x}}{\arcsin(x/2)} & x > 0\\ ae^{2x} & x \le 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{iii} \quad \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} ae^{2x} = a,$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 0^+} \frac{1 - e^{\tan x}}{\arcsin(x/2)} = \lim_{x \to 0^+} \frac{-\tan x}{x/2} = \lim_{x \to 0^+} \frac{-x}{x/2} = -2 ,$$

因为 
$$\lim_{x\to 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x\to 0^+} f(x)$$
,推得  $a = -2$ ,从而  $\lim_{x\to 0} f(x) = -2 = f(0)$ 

6. 求常数**a**的值.

(1). 
$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \left( \frac{x+a}{x-a} \right)^x = 9$$

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \left( \frac{x+a}{x-a} \right)^x = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{2a}{x-a} \right)^x = e^{\lim_{x \to \infty} x \ln\left(1 + \frac{2a}{x-a}\right)} = e^{\lim_{x \to \infty} x \left(\frac{2a}{x-a}\right)} = e^{2a}$$

由 
$$e^{2a} = 9 = 3^2$$
 推得  $a = \ln 3$ 

(2). 
$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \left( \frac{x + 2a}{x - a} \right)^x = 8$$

$$\underset{x\to\infty}{\text{HF}}: \quad \lim_{x\to\infty} \left(\frac{x+2a}{x-a}\right)^x = \lim_{x\to\infty} \left(1+\frac{3a}{x-a}\right)^x = e^{\lim_{x\to\infty} x \ln\left(1+\frac{3a}{x-a}\right)} = e^{\lim_{x\to\infty} x\left(\frac{3a}{x-a}\right)} = e^{3a}$$

由 
$$e^{3a} = 8 = 2^3$$
 推得  $a = \ln 2$ 

(3). 当
$$x \to 0$$
时, $(1-ax^2)^{\frac{1}{4}} - 1$ 与 $x \tan x$  是等价无穷小.

解: 
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{(1-ax^2)^{\frac{1}{4}}-1}{x\tan x} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\frac{1}{4}(-ax^2)}{x\cdot x} = -\frac{a}{4}$$
,  $\pm -\frac{a}{4} = 1$  推得  $a = -4$ 

7. 已知 
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+\frac{f(x)}{\tan x}}-1}{x\ln(1+x)} = A \neq 0$$
,求 $c$  及 $k$ ,使 $f(x) \sim cx^k$ (当 $x\to 0$ 时).

解: 由 
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+\frac{f(x)}{\tan x}}-1}{x\ln(1+x)} = A \neq 0$$
 可得  $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{f(x)}{\tan x} = 0$ , 所以

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{1 + \frac{f(x)}{\tan x}} - 1}{x \ln(1 + x)} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{f(x)}{2 \tan x}}{x \cdot x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x)}{2x^2 \cdot \tan x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x)}{2x^2 \cdot x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x)}{2x^3} = A$$

即 
$$f(x) \sim 2Ax^3$$
,所以  $c = 2A$ ,  $k = 3$ 

## 8. 设函数

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sin(ax)}{\sqrt{1 - \cos x}} & x < 0\\ b & x = 0\\ \frac{1}{x} [\ln x - \ln(x^2 + x)] & x > 0 \end{cases}$$

当a,b 为何值时,f(x)在点 $x \to 0$ 处连续?

$$\lim_{x \to 0^{-}} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{\sin(ax)}{\sqrt{1 - \cos x}} = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{ax}{\sqrt{x^{2}/2}} = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{ax}{\sqrt{x^{2}/2}} = -\sqrt{2}a,$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 0^+} \frac{1}{x} [\ln x - \ln(x^2 + x)] = \lim_{x \to 0^+} \frac{-\ln(1 + x)}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0^+} \frac{-x}{x} = -1,$$

因为 
$$\lim_{x\to 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x\to 0^+} f(x)$$
,推得  $a = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ ,

又 
$$\lim_{x\to 0} f(x) = -1$$
,  $f(0) = b$ , 由  $\lim_{x\to 0} f(x) = f(0)$  推得  $b = -1$ 

9. 试求常数a,b的值,使得下列等式成立.

(1). 
$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \left( \frac{x^2 + 1}{x + 1} - ax - b \right) = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\frac{x^2 + 1}{x + 1} - ax - b}{x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left( \frac{x^2 + 1}{x^2 + x} - a - \frac{b}{x} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{x \to \infty} \left( \frac{x^2 + 1}{x^2 + x} - a - \frac{b}{x} \right) = 1 - a = 0, \quad \text{if } a = 1;$$

$$b = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left( \frac{x^2 + 1}{x + 1} - x \right) = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left( \frac{1 - x}{x + 1} \right) = -1$$

(2). 
$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \left( \sqrt{x^2 - x + 1} - ax + b \right) = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - x + 1} - ax + b}{x} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left( \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}} - a + \frac{b}{x} \right) = 1 - a = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - x + 1} - ax + b}{x} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left( \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}} - a + \frac{b}{x} \right) = 1 - a = 0$$

$$b = -\lim_{x \to +\infty} \left( \sqrt{x^2 - x + 1} - x \right) = -\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{1 - x}{\sqrt{x^2 - x + 1} + x} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{1 - \frac{1}{x}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2} + 1}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

10. 确定常数c,使极限  $\lim_{x\to\infty}[(x^5+7x^4+2)^c-x]$ 存在,且不为零,并求极限的值.

解: 由已知条件  $\lim_{x\to\infty}[(x^5+7x^4+2)^c-x]$ 存在,且不为零,可知c>0,且函数的最高

方幂为 
$$5c$$
,故  $\lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{(x^5+7x^4+2)^c-x}{x^{5c}} = 0$ ,即  $\lim_{x\to\infty} \left[ \left(1+\frac{7}{x}+\frac{2}{x^5}\right)^c-x^{1-5c} \right] = 0$ 

又 
$$\lim_{x\to\infty} \left(1 + \frac{7}{x} + \frac{2}{x^5}\right)^c = 1$$
,得  $\lim_{x\to\infty} x^{1-5c} = 1$ ,推得  $1-5c = 0$ ,即  $c = \frac{1}{5}$ 

$$\lim_{x\to\infty} [(x^5 + 7x^4 + 2)^{\frac{1}{5}} - x] = \lim_{x\to\infty} x \cdot [(1 + \frac{7}{x} + \frac{2}{x^5})^{\frac{1}{5}} - 1]$$

$$\frac{\overline{\mathcal{L}}\overline{\mathcal{S}} \cdot \overline{\mathcal{I}}}{|\mathcal{L}|} \lim_{x \to \infty} x \cdot \frac{1}{5} \left[ \frac{7}{x} + \frac{2}{x^5} \right] = \frac{7}{5}$$

11. 求下列函数的间断点,并指出间断点的类型.

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

解: 
$$|x| < 1$$
 时,  $\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{(1-x^{2n})x}{1+x^{2n}} = x$  ,  $|x| = 1$  时,  $\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{(1-x^{2n})x}{1+x^{2n}} = 0$ 

当
$$|x| > 1$$
时, 
$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{(1-x^{2n})x}{1+x^{2n}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{(\frac{1}{x^{2n}}-1)x}{\frac{1}{x^{2n}}+1} = -x$$
,故  $f(x) = \begin{cases} x & |x| < 1 \\ 0 & |x| = 1 \\ -x & |x| > 1 \end{cases}$ 

$$\lim_{x \to -1^{-}} f(x) = \lim_{x \to -1^{-}} (-x) = 1, \quad \lim_{x \to -1^{+}} f(x) = \lim_{x \to -1^{+}} x = -1;$$

$$\lim_{x \to 1^{-}} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 1^{-}} x = 1, \qquad \lim_{x \to 1^{+}} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 1^{+}} (-x) = -1;$$

$$\lim_{x \to -1^{-}} f(x) \neq \lim_{x \to -1^{+}} f(x), \quad \lim_{x \to 1^{-}} f(x) \neq \lim_{x \to 1^{+}} f(x)$$

故 $x = \pm 1$ 为第一类间断点(跳跃间断点).

(2). 
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} e^{\frac{1}{x-1}} & x > 0 \text{ } \underline{\text{H}} \text{ } x \neq 1 \\ \ln(1+x) & -1 < x \le 0 \end{cases}$$

解: x = 0 为分段点,而函数 f(x) 在点 x = 1 处无定义,故讨论这两点:

$$\lim_{x \to 0^{-}} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \ln(1+x) = 0, \quad \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} e^{\frac{1}{x-1}} = e^{-1}$$

 $\lim_{x\to 0^-} f(x) \neq \lim_{x\to 0^+} f(x), \quad \text{故 } x = 0 \text{ 为第一类间断点 (跳跃间断点)};$ 

$$\lim_{x \to 1^{-}} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 1^{-}} e^{\frac{1}{x-1}} = 0, \qquad \lim_{x \to 1^{+}} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 1^{+}} e^{\frac{1}{x-1}} = \infty$$

故x = 1为第二类间断点(无穷间断点).

(3). 
$$f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{1+x} - \sqrt[3]{1+x}}{\sin x}$$

解: 欲使 f(x) 有意义,则  $\sin x \neq 0$  且  $1+x \geq 0$  ,故 f(x) 的定义域为  $x \geq -1$ 

在 $x \neq k\pi$  (k为自然数),因而 $x = k\pi$  (k为自然数)是间断点

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{\sqrt{1+x} - 1}{x} + \frac{1 - \sqrt[3]{1+x}}{x}}{\frac{\sin x}{x}} = \frac{\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x/2}{x} + \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{-x/3}{x}}{\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin x}{x}} = \frac{1}{6}$$

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故x = 0为第一类间断点(可去间断点); 当 $k \neq 0$ 时,

$$\lim_{x \to k\pi} f(x) = \lim_{x \to k\pi} \frac{\sqrt{1+x} - \sqrt[3]{1+x}}{\sin x} = \infty \quad (\lim_{x \to k\pi} [\sqrt{1+x} - \sqrt[3]{1+x}] \neq 0, \lim_{x \to k\pi} \sin x = 0)$$

故 $x = k\pi$  (k为正整数) 为第二类间断点(无穷间断点).

12. 设 
$$f(x) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{x^{2n-1} + ax^2 + bx}{x^{2n} + 1}$$
 为连续函数,试确定 $a, b$  的值.

解: 
$$|x| < 1$$
 时,  $\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{x^{2n-1} + ax^2 + bx}{x^{2n} + 1} = ax^2 + bx$ 

$$\stackrel{\text{diff}}{=} x = 1 \text{ prior}, \quad \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{x^{2n-1} + ax^2 + bx}{x^{2n} + 1} = \frac{a + b + 1}{2}$$

当 
$$x = -1$$
 时,  $\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{x^{2n-1} + ax^2 + bx}{x^{2n} + 1} = \frac{a - b - 1}{2}$ 

当
$$|x| > 1$$
时(此时为 $\frac{\infty}{\infty}$ 型), $\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{x^{2n-1} + ax^2 + bx}{x^{2n} + 1}$   $\frac{ 分子分母}{同除x^{2n-1}} \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1 + ax^{3-2n} + bx^{-2n}}{x + x^{-2n}} = \frac{1}{x}$ 

$$\lim_{x \to -1^{-}} f(x) = \lim_{x \to -1^{-}} \frac{1}{x} = -1, \quad \lim_{x \to -1^{+}} f(x) = \lim_{x \to -1^{+}} (ax^{2} + bx) = a - b$$

$$\lim_{x\to -1^-} f(x) = \lim_{x\to -1^+} f(x)$$
, 故得  $a-b = -1$ ,

$$\lim_{x \to 1^{-}} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 1^{-}} (ax^{2} + bx) = a + b , \quad \lim_{x \to 1^{+}} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 1^{+}} \frac{1}{x} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x\to 1^-} f(x) = \lim_{x\to 1^+} f(x)$$
, 故得  $a+b=1$ , 解得:  $a=0,b=1$ 

可验证此时 
$$\lim_{x\to -1} f(x) = f(-1)$$
,  $\lim_{x\to 1} f(x) = f(1)$ 

13. 设函数 f(x) 对一切  $x_1$  ,  $x_2$  满足等式  $f(x_1+x_2)=f(x_1)\cdot f(x_2)$  , 且 f(x) 在 x=0 第 1 章 极限与连续 第 7 节 综合例题 10/12

点连续,证明: f(x)在任一点x处都连续.

证明: 
$$\forall x$$
,则有 $f(x+\Delta x)=f(x)\cdot f(\Delta x)$ ,  $f(x)=f(x+0)=f(x)\cdot f(0)$ 

$$bday = f(x + \Delta x) - f(x) = f(x)[f(\Delta x) - f(0)]$$

$$f(x)$$
 在  $x = 0$  点连续性得:  $\lim_{\Delta x \to 0} [f(\Delta x) - f(0)] = 0$ 

因而得: 
$$\lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \Delta y = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} f(x)[f(\Delta x) - f(0)] = f(x) \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} [f(\Delta x) - f(0)] = 0$$

即 f(x)在任一点x处都连续.

14. 证明: 若f(x)在[a,b]上连续,且 $a < x_1 < x_2 < \cdots < x_n < b$ ,则在 $[x_1,x_n]$ 上必有

一点 
$$\xi$$
, 使  $f(\xi) = \frac{1}{n} [f(x_1) + f(x_2) + \dots + f(x_n)].$ 

证明:因为 $[x_1,x_n]$   $\subset$  [a,b],由f(x)在[a,b] 上连续知:f(x)在 $[x_1,x_n]$  上连续,故 f(x)在 $[x_1,x_n]$  上取得最大值M和最大值m,即

$$m \le f(x_1) \le M$$

$$m \le f(x_2) \le M$$

.....

$$m \le f(x_n) \le M$$

不等式相加得:  $m \leq \frac{1}{n} [f(x_1) + f(x_2) + \dots + f(x_n)] \leq M$ 

$$\Rightarrow \quad \mu = \frac{1}{n} [f(x_1) + f(x_2) + \dots + f(x_n)], \qquad \qquad \mathbb{M} \quad m \leq \mu \leq M,$$

- (1) 若 $\mu = m$ 或 $\mu = M$ ,则由最大值最小值定理知,  $\exists \xi \in [x_1, x_n]$ ,使得 $f(\xi) = \mu$ ;
- (2) 若 $m < \mu < M$ ,,则由介值定理知, $\exists \xi \in (x_1, x_n)$ ,使得 $f(\xi) = \mu$ ,

总之, 
$$\exists \xi \in [x_1, x_n]$$
, 使得  $f(\xi) = \frac{1}{n} [f(x_1) + f(x_2) + \dots + f(x_n)]$ 

15. 设f(x)在(a,b)内连续, $f(a^+)$ , $f(b^-)$ 存在,证明: f(x)在(a,b)内有界.

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证明: 构造辅助函数

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} f(a^+) & x = a \\ f(x) & x \in (a,b), \\ f(b^-) & x = b \end{cases} \quad \emptyset F(x) \stackrel{\cdot}{\times} [a,b] \stackrel{\cdot}{\perp} \stackrel{\cdot}{\times} \stackrel{\cdot}{\times} [a,b]$$

由最大值最小值定理的推论知: F(x)在[a,b]上有界,因而F(x)在(a,b)内也有界,而  $F(x) = f(x) \quad x \in (a,b)$ ,即 f(x)在(a,b)内有界.

- 16. 设函数  $f(x) = x^n + a_1 x^{n-1} + \dots + a_{n-1} x + a_n$   $(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n)$  为实常数),证明:
- (1). 若 $a_n > 0$ , 且n为奇数,则方程f(x) = 0至少有一负根.
- (2). 若 $a_n < 0$ , 且n为奇数,则方程f(x) = 0至少有一正根.
- (3). 若 $a_n < 0$ ,且n为偶数,则方程f(x) = 0至少有一个正根和一个负根.
- 证明: (1) n 为奇数, 故有  $\lim_{x\to -\infty} f(x) = -\infty$ , 由负无穷大的定义知:  $\exists a < 0$ ,使得 f(a) < 0,又  $f(0) = a_n > 0$ ,在 [a,0] 上应用零点定理:  $\exists \xi \in (a,0)$ ,使得  $f(\xi) = 0$  即方程 f(x) = 0 至少有一负根.
  - (2) n 为奇数, 故有  $\lim_{x\to +\infty} f(x) = +\infty$ , 由正无穷大的定义知:  $\exists b > 0$ ,使得 f(b) > 0,又  $f(0) = a_n < 0$ ,在 [0,b]上应用零点定理:  $\exists \xi \in (0,b)$ ,使得  $f(\xi) = 0$  即方程 f(x) = 0 至少有一正根.
  - (3) n 为偶数,故有  $\lim_{x\to\infty} f(x) = +\infty$ ,由正无穷大的定义知:  $\exists a < 0$ ,使得 f(a) > 0,  $\exists b > 0$ ,使得 f(b) > 0, 又  $f(0) = a_n < 0$ ,分别在 [a,0] 及 [0,b] 上应用零点定理:  $\exists \xi_1 \in (a,0)$ ,  $\exists \xi_2 \in (0,b)$ , 使得  $f(\xi_i) = 0$  (i=1,2),

即方程 f(x) = 0 至少有一个正根和一个负根.