

1. 证: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \sin \frac{1}{x} = 0$ 在 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时, $x \sin \frac{1}{x}$ 是无穷小量.

反证: 假设没有阶. $x \rightarrow 0$ 时, $x \sin \frac{1}{x}$ 是比所无穷小.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \sin \frac{1}{x}}{x^k} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \frac{1}{x}}{x^{k-1}} = C \quad C \text{ 为非零常数}$$

而 $\sin \frac{1}{x}$ 是有界函数. 知 ① $k=1$ 时 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sin \frac{1}{x}$ 不存在

② $k < 1$ 时 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \frac{1}{x}}{x^{k-1}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sin \frac{1}{x} x^{1-k} = 0$ 此时 C 无解

③ $k > 1$ 时 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \frac{1}{x}}{x^{k-1}} = \infty$ 此时 C 无解.

故这样的 C 不存在. 假设不成立! 故 没有阶

2. (a) 证: ① $y = ax + b$ 是曲线 $y = f(x)$ 的渐近线: $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} [f(x) - ax - b] = 0$ 或 $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} [f(x) - ax - b] = 0$

$$1) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} [f(x) - ax - b] = 0 \quad \because \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{x} = 0 \Rightarrow 0 = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[\frac{f(x)}{x} - a - \frac{b}{x} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[\frac{f(x)}{x} - a \right] - \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{b}{x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[\frac{f(x)}{x} - a \right] \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = a.$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (f(x) - ax - b) = 0. \quad \text{故 } b = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (f(x) - ax)$$

$$2) \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} [f(x) - ax - b] = 0. \quad \text{同理可得}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \begin{cases} a = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} \\ b = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (f(x) - ax) \end{cases} \quad \text{或} \quad \begin{cases} a = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} \\ b = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (f(x) - ax) \end{cases}$$

$$1) \begin{cases} a = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} \\ b = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (f(x) - ax) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (f(x) - ax - b) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (f(x) - ax) - b = 0 \Rightarrow ax + b \text{ 是 } f(x) \text{ 的渐近线}$$

$$2) \begin{cases} a = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} \\ b = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (f(x) - ax) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (f(x) - ax - b) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (f(x) - ax) - b = 0 \Rightarrow ax + b \text{ 是 } f(x) \text{ 的渐近线}$$

(b) 设 $f(x) = \sqrt{3x^2 + 4x + 1}$

① $x \rightarrow +\infty$ 时:

$$a = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt{3 + \frac{4}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}} = \sqrt{3}$$

$$b = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (f(x) - ax) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt{3x^2 + 4x + 1} - \sqrt{3}x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{4x + 1}{\sqrt{3x^2 + 4x + 1} + \sqrt{3}x} = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{渐近线 } y = ax + b: \quad y = \sqrt{3}x + \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

$$\textcircled{2} x \rightarrow -\infty \text{ 时: } a = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = -\sqrt{3}. \quad b = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (f(x) - ax) = -\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

综上, 有两条渐近线: $y = \sqrt{3}x + \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}$, $y = -\sqrt{3}x - \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}$

$$3. a) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sqrt[3]{x^2 - 1} - 1}{x^{\frac{1}{2}}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (x^{\frac{1}{6}} - 1) = -1 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \text{ 阶无穷小, 主部: } -x^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$b) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{a+x^2} - \sqrt{a}}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{(\sqrt{a+x^2} + \sqrt{a})x^2} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{a}} \Rightarrow 3 \text{ 阶无穷小, 主部: } \frac{1}{2\sqrt{a}}x^3$$

$$c) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+\tan x} - \sqrt{1-\sin x}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x + \sin x}{(\sqrt{1+\tan x} + \sqrt{1-\sin x})x} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x}{x} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} \right) = 1.$$

\Rightarrow 1 阶无穷小, 主部是 x .

$$d) \text{ 令 } f(x) = (\cos x)^x. \quad f(0) = 1 \quad f'(x) = (\ln \cos x - x \tan x) (\cos x)^x, \quad f'(0) = 0$$

$$f''(x) = (-2 \tan x - x \sec^2 x) (\cos x)^x + (\ln \cos x - x \tan x) (\cos x)^x \quad f''(0) = 0$$

$$f'''(x) = (-3 \sec^2 x - 2x \sec^2 x \tan x) (\cos x)^x + 2(\ln \cos x - x \tan x) (\cos x)^x + f'(x) \cdot \ln(\cos x) \Rightarrow f'''(0) = -3$$

$$\text{泰勒展开: } f(x) = 1 - \frac{3}{3!}x^3 + o(x^3)$$

$$\text{故 } (\cos x)^x - 1 = f(x) - 1 = -\frac{1}{2}x^3 + o(x^3) \Rightarrow 3 \text{ 阶无穷小, 主部: } -\frac{1}{2}x^3$$

$$4. (a) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x+2a}{x-a} \right)^x = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{3a}{x-a} \right)^{\frac{x-a}{3a} \times \frac{3ax}{x-a}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} e^{\frac{3ax}{x-a}} = 8$$

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

$$(b) x \rightarrow 0 \text{ 时 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+ax^2}-1}{\cos x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+ax^2}-1}{-\sin^2 x} \times \frac{\cos x + 1}{\sqrt{1+ax^2}+1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{ax^2}{-\sin^2 x} \times \frac{\cos x + 1}{\sqrt{1+ax^2}+1}$$

$$\therefore a = -2 \quad \quad \quad = -ax \frac{2}{2x^2} = -\frac{a}{2}$$

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

$$\Rightarrow a=1, b=-1.$$

任意 x : $y = ax + b = x - 1$ 且 $y = \frac{x^2+1}{x+1}$ 为渐近线

$$(d) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (3x - \sqrt{ax^2 - bx + 1}) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(3-a)x^2 + bx - 1}{3x + \sqrt{ax^2 - bx + 1}} = 2.$$

$$\Rightarrow a=9, b=2(3+\sqrt{a})=12$$

任意 x : $y = 3x - 2$ 且 $y = \sqrt{9x^2 - 12x + 1}$ 为渐近线.

$$5. (a) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{(e^x - 1) \ln(1+x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{x^2}{2}}{x \cdot x} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$(b) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 + \tan x}{\sqrt{1-x^2} - 1} = - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^3 (\sqrt{1-x^2} + 1)}{x^2} = -0 \times 2 = 0.$$

$$(c) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(\cos ax)}{\ln(\cos bx)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos ax - 1}{\cos bx - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\frac{a^2 x^2}{2}}{-\frac{b^2 x^2}{2}} = \frac{a^2}{b^2}$$

$$(d) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^{\frac{1}{x} \ln \frac{2^x + 3^x}{2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^{\frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{(2^x - 1) + (3^x - 1)}{2}} = e^{\frac{1}{2} \left(\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2^x - 1}{x} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3^x - 1}{x} \right)}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2^x - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2^x - 1}{e^x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln 2 \cdot 2^x}{e^x} = \ln 2 \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{2}{e} \right)^x = \ln 2. \text{ 同理 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3^x - 1}{x} = \ln 3$$

$$\text{故 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{2^x + 3^x}{2} \right)^{\frac{1}{x}} = e^{\frac{1}{2}(\ln 2 + \ln 3)} = \sqrt{6}.$$

$$6. x \rightarrow 0 \text{ 时 } \sin 2x \sim 2x. \text{ 故 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{\sin 2x} = 0. \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3^x - 1}{x} = \ln 3$$

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

$$\text{故 } 5 = \frac{1}{2 \ln 3} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x^2} \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x^2} = 10 \ln 3$$

7. a) 定义域 $x \neq 0, x \neq -1, x \neq 1$

$$y = \frac{x-1}{x+1}$$

b) 间断点: $x = 2k\pi - \frac{\pi}{2}, k \in \mathbb{Z}$
无穷间断点.

间断点: $x=0$ 与 $x=1$: 可去间断点.

补充: $f(0) = -1, f(1) = 0$

$x = -1$: 无穷间断点.

$$c) y = \begin{cases} 0, & x \neq 0 \\ 1, & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

间断点: $x=0$. 可去间断点.

修改: $f(0) = 0$

$$d) y = \frac{1}{1 + e^x}$$

间断点: $x=1$. 可去间断点.

补充: $f(1) = 0$.

$f(x)$ 在右段内连续.

8. a) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\sin ax}{x} = a.$

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

$\therefore a=1, \frac{b}{2}=1.$

$\Rightarrow a=1, b=2$

b) $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{x}, & |x| > 1 \\ \frac{1+a+b}{2}, & x=1 \\ \frac{-1+a-b}{2}, & x=-1. \\ ax^2+bx, & |x| < 1. \end{cases}$

$x=1$ 点: $a+b = \frac{1+a+b}{2} = 1 \Rightarrow a+b=1$

$x=-1$ 点: $a-b = \frac{-1+a-b}{2} = -1 \Rightarrow a-b=-1.$

$\Rightarrow a=0, b=1$

9. 当 $x < 0$ 时, $f(x) = e^x + b$ 连续. 当 $x > 0$ 时, $f(x) = x^a \sin \frac{1}{x}$ 连续

当 $x=0$ 时, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = f(0) = 1+b.$

当 $a \leq 0$ 时, $x^a \sin \frac{1}{x}$ 在 $x \rightarrow 0^+$ 时不存在极限. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x)$ 不存在, 故 $f(x)$ 不连续

当 $a > 0$ 时, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^a \sin \frac{1}{x} = 0$

故 $1+b=0, b=-1$

故 $f(x)$ 连续 当且仅当 $a > 0$ 且 $b=-1$

10. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \varphi(x) = \varphi(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \varphi(x)$

当 $x > 0$ 时, $0 \leq |f(x)| \leq |\varphi(x)|$ 故 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} |f(x)| = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} |\varphi(x)| = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = 0$

同理, 当 $x < 0$ 时 $0 \leq |f(x)| \leq |\varphi(x)| \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} |f(x)| = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} |\varphi(x)| = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = 0$

11. 1a) 设 $f(x) = \sin x - 7\cos x$. 则 $f(0) = -7, f(\frac{\pi}{2}) = 1. f(0)f(\frac{\pi}{2}) < 0$

由零点定理知 $\exists x_0 \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2}), f(x_0) = 0$. 故区间 $(0, \frac{\pi}{2})$ 上有根

1b) $f(0)f(1) = f(1)f(2) = f(2)f(3) = f(3)f(4) = -1 < 0$

故 f 在 $(0,1), (1,2), (2,3), (3,4)$ 上均至少有 1 根

故 $f(x)$ 至少在 $[0,4]$ 上有 4 个解. 且必有偶数个解.

12. 令 $f(x) = a \sin x + b - x$ $f(0) = b > 0. f(a+b+1) = a(\sin x - 1) - 1 < 0. \Rightarrow f(a+b+1)f(0) < 0$

又 $f(x)$ 在 $[0, +\infty)$ 上连续

故 $f(x)$ 在 $(0, a+b+1)$ 上一定有根

13. 令 $F(x) = f(x) - g(x)$. 则 $F(a) < 0, F(b) > 0 \Rightarrow F(a)F(b) < 0$

又 $F(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续.

$\therefore \exists \xi \in (a, b), F(\xi) = 0$ 即 $f(\xi) = g(\xi)$

14. ① 当 $f(1) = f(2) = f(3)$ 时, 易知 此时令 $y=1, x=0$ 时有 $f(x) = f(y)$

② 当 $f(1) \neq 0$ 时. 令 $F(x) = f(x+1) - f(x)$. 则 $F(x) \in [-1, 1]$

$\Rightarrow F(1) = f(2) - f(1) = f(0) - f(1) = -F(0) \neq 0.$

$\Rightarrow F(1) \times F(0) < 0$

$\therefore \exists \xi \in [0, 1] \quad f(\xi) = 0$. 即 $f(\xi+1) = f(\xi)$

令 $x = \xi, y = \xi+1$. 即知有 $f(x) = f(y), y-x=1$. 满足.

15. $f(0) = a_n < 0$
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = +\infty$ $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = +\infty$ 由连续性 知 $\exists x_1 \in (-\infty, 0), f(x_1) > 0$
 $\exists x_2 \in (0, +\infty), f(x_2) > 0$
 故由介值定理 $\exists \xi_1 \in (x_1, 0), f(\xi_1) = 0, \exists \xi_2 \in (0, x_2), f(\xi_2) = 0$ 易知 $\xi_1 \neq \xi_2$
 故至少有两根

16. 证: 取 $\varepsilon = 1$. 知 $\exists \delta$. 当 $|x| > \delta$ 时, $|f(x) - A| < \varepsilon = 1$. 即 $A-1 < f(x) < A+1$
 由连续函数闭区间上有界, 设 $f(x)$ 在 $[-\delta, \delta]$ 上有一个上界为 M_1 , 下界为 M_0 .
 则 $f(x)$ 在 \mathbb{R} 上有: $\min\{A-1, M_0\} \leq f(x) \leq \max\{A+1, M_1\}$
 $\Rightarrow f(x)$ 在 \mathbb{R} 上有界.

17. $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}_+$: 设 $F_n(x) = f(x + \frac{1}{n}) - f(x) \quad (x \in [0, \frac{n-1}{n}])$
 由 $f(0) = f(1)$. 知 $\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} f_n(\frac{i}{n}) = f(1) - f(0) = 0$.
 ① 若 $\exists i \in \mathbb{N}, i \in [0, n-1]$ 使 $F_n(\frac{i}{n}) = 0$. 则令 $\xi_n = \frac{i}{n}$ 则 $f(\xi_n) = f(\xi_n + \frac{1}{n})$
 ② 若 $\forall i \in \mathbb{N}, i \in [0, n-1], F_n(\frac{i}{n}) \neq 0$. 则由 $\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} f_n(\frac{i}{n}) = 0$ 知
 必 $\exists \bar{i}_1, \bar{i}_2 \in \mathbb{N}, \bar{i}_1, \bar{i}_2 \in [0, n-1]$, 使得 $F_n(\frac{\bar{i}_1}{n}) < 0 < F_n(\frac{\bar{i}_2}{n})$
 从而 $\exists \xi \in (\min\{\frac{\bar{i}_1}{n}, \frac{\bar{i}_2}{n}\}, \max\{\frac{\bar{i}_1}{n}, \frac{\bar{i}_2}{n}\})$, 使 $F_n(\xi) = 0 \Rightarrow f(\xi) = f(\xi + \frac{1}{n})$
 综上, $\exists \xi \in [0, 1]$ 使 $f(\xi_n) = f(\xi_n + \frac{1}{n})$

18. 证:
 反证法. 假设 $\exists x_0 \in [0, 1], f(x_0) \neq 2$.
 由无理数在实数上稠密, 知存在无理数 z . 满足 $\min\{f(x_0), 2\} < z < \max\{f(x_0), 2\}$,
 故由介值定理, $\exists \xi \in (\min\{x_0, \frac{1}{2}\}, \max\{x_0, \frac{1}{2}\})$, $f(\xi) = z$.
 这与 $f(x)$ 只取有理值矛盾!
 假设不成立. 故 $f(x) = 2$.