

## 第一章总练习题

1. 求解下列不等式:

$$(1) \left| \frac{5x-8}{3} \right| \geq 2.$$

$$\text{解 } \frac{|5x-8|}{3} \geq 2, |5x-8| \geq 6, 5x-8 \geq 6 \text{ 或 } 5x-8 \leq -6, x \geq \frac{14}{5} \text{ 或 } x \leq \frac{2}{5}.$$

$$(2) \left| \frac{2}{5}x - 3 \right| \leq 3,$$

$$\text{解 } -3 \leq \frac{2}{5}x - 3 \leq 3, 0 \leq x \leq 15.$$

$$(3) |x+1| \geq |x-2|$$

$$\text{解 } (x+1)^2 \geq (x-2)^2, 2x+1 \geq -4x+4, x \geq \frac{1}{2}.$$

2. 设  $y = 2x + |2-x|$ , 试将  $x$  表示成  $y$  的函数.

$$\text{解 当 } x \leq 2 \text{ 时, } y = x+2, y \leq 4, x = y-2; \text{ 当 } x > 2 \text{ 时, } y = 3x-2, y > 4, x = \frac{1}{3}(y-2).$$

$$x = \begin{cases} y-2, & y \leq 4 \\ \frac{1}{3}(y-2), & y > 4. \end{cases}$$

3. 求出满足不等式  $\sqrt{1+x} < 1 + \frac{1}{2}x$  的全部  $x$ .

$$\text{解 } x \geq -1. \quad 2\sqrt{1+x} < x+2, 4(1+x) < x^2+4x+4, x^2 > 0. x \geq -1, x \neq 0.$$

4. 用数学归纳法证明下列等式:

$$(1) \frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{2^2} + \frac{3}{2^3} + \cdots + \frac{n}{2^n} = 2 - \frac{n+2}{2^n}.$$

证 当  $n=1$  时,  $2 - \frac{1+2}{2^1} = \frac{1}{2}$ , 等式成立. 设等式对于  $n$  成立, 则

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{2^2} + \frac{3}{2^3} + \cdots + \frac{n+1}{2^{n+1}} &= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{2^2} + \frac{3}{2^3} + \cdots + \frac{n}{2^n} + \frac{n+1}{2^{n+1}} \\ &= 2 - \frac{n+2}{2^n} + \frac{n+1}{2^{n+1}} = 2 - \frac{2n+4-(n+1)}{2^{n+1}} = 2 - \frac{(n+1)+3}{2^{n+1}}, \end{aligned}$$

即等式对于  $n+1$  也成立. 故等式对于任意正整数皆成立.

$$(2) 1 + 2x + 3x^2 + \cdots + nx^{n-1} = \frac{1 - (n+1)x^n + nx^{n+1}}{(1-x)^2} \quad (x \neq 1).$$

$$\text{证 当 } n=1 \text{ 时, } \frac{1 - (1+1)x^1 + 1x^{1+1}}{(1-x)^2} = \frac{(1-x)^2}{(1-x)^2} = 1, \text{ 等式成立.}$$

设等式对于  $n$  成立, 则

$$1 + 2x + 3x^2 + \cdots + nx^{n-1} + (n+1)x^n = \frac{1 - (n+1)x^n + nx^{n+1}}{(1-x)^2} + (n+1)x^n$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{1 - (n+1)x^n + nx^{n+1} + (1-x)^2(n+1)x^n}{(1-x)^2} \\
 &= \frac{1 - (n+1)x^n + nx^{n+1} + (1-2x+x^2)(n+1)x^n}{(1-x)^2} \\
 &= \frac{1 - (n+1)x^n + nx^{n+1} + (x^n - 2x^{n+1} + x^{n+2})(n+1)}{(1-x)^2} \\
 &= \frac{1 - (n+1)x^n + nx^{n+1} + (x^n - 2x^{n+1} + x^{n+2})(n+1)}{(1-x)^2} \\
 &= \frac{1 - (n+2)x^{n+1} + (n+1)x^{n+2}}{(1-x)^2},
 \end{aligned}$$

即等式对于 $n+1$ 成立.由归纳原理,等式对于所有正整数都成立.

5. 设  $f(x) = \frac{|2+x| - |x| - 2}{x}$

(1) 求  $f(-4), f(-1), f(-2), f(2)$  的值;

(2) 将  $f(x)$  表成分段函数;

(3) 当  $x \rightarrow 0$  时  $f(x)$  是否有极限:

(4) 当  $x \rightarrow -2$  时是否有极限?

解 (1)  $f(-4) = \frac{2-4-2}{-4} = -1, f(-1) = \frac{1-1-2}{-1} = 2, f(-2) = \frac{-2-2}{-2} = 2, f(2) = \frac{4-2-2}{2} = 0.$

(2)  $f(x) = \begin{cases} -4/x, & x \leq -2; \\ 2, & -2 < x \leq 0; \\ 0, & x > 0. \end{cases}$

(3) 无. 因为  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0-} f(x) = 2, \lim_{x \rightarrow 0+} f(x) = 0 \neq \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x).$

(4) 有.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -2-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -2-} (-4/x) = 2, \lim_{x \rightarrow -2+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -2+} 2 = 2 = \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} f(x), \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} f(x) = 2.$

6. 设  $f(x) = [x^2 - 14]$ , 即  $f(x)$  是不超过  $x^2 - 14$  的最大整数.

(1) 求  $f(0), f\left(\frac{3}{2}\right), f(\sqrt{2})$  的值;

(2)  $f(x)$  在  $x=0$  处是否连续?

(3)  $f(x)$  在  $x=\sqrt{2}$  处是否连续?

解 (1)  $f(0) = [-14] = -14, f\left(\frac{3}{2}\right) = \left[\frac{9}{4} - 14\right] = \left[-6 + \frac{1}{4}\right] = -7, f(\sqrt{2}) = [-12] = -12.$

(2) 连续. 因为  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0+} [y - 14] = -14 = f(0).$

(3) 不连续. 因为  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \sqrt{2}+} f(x) = -12, \lim_{x \rightarrow \sqrt{2}-} f(x) = -11.$

7. 设两常数  $a, b$  满足  $0 \leq a < b$ , 对一切自然数  $n$ , 证明:

(1)  $\frac{b^{n+1} - a^{n+1}}{b - a} < (n+1)b^n; (2) (n+1)a^n < \frac{b^{n+1} - a^{n+1}}{b - a}.$

$$\text{证 } \frac{b^{n+1} - a^{n+1}}{b - a} = \frac{(b - a)(b^n + b^{n-1}a + \cdots + a^n)}{b - a} < b^n + b^{n-1}b + \cdots + b^n = (n+1)b^n,$$

$$\text{类似有 } \frac{b^{n+1} - a^{n+1}}{b - a} > (n+1)a^n.$$

$$8. \text{对 } n=1, 2, 3, \cdots, \text{ 令 } a_n = \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n, b_n = \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{n+1}.$$

证明: 序列 $\{a_n\}$ 单调上升, 而序列 $\{b_n\}$ 单调下降, 并且 $a_n < b_n$ .

证令 $a = 1 + \frac{1}{n+1}, b = 1 + \frac{1}{n}$ , 则由7题中的不等式,

$$\frac{\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{n+1} - \left(1 + \frac{1}{n+1}\right)^{n+1}}{\frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1}} < (n+1) \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n,$$

$$\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{n+1} - \left(1 + \frac{1}{n+1}\right)^{n+1} < (n+1) \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n \frac{1}{n(n+1)}$$

$$\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{n+1} - \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n \frac{1}{n} < \left(1 + \frac{1}{n+1}\right)^{n+1},$$

$$\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n < \left(1 + \frac{1}{n+1}\right)^{n+1}.$$

$$(n+1) \left(1 + \frac{1}{n+1}\right)^n < \frac{\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{n+1} - \left(1 + \frac{1}{n+1}\right)^{n+1}}{\frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1}}$$

$$(n+1) \left(1 + \frac{1}{n+1}\right)^n \frac{1}{n(n+1)} < \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{n+1} - \left(1 + \frac{1}{n+1}\right)^{n+1}$$

$$\left(1 + \frac{1}{n+1}\right)^n \frac{1}{n} < \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{n+1} - \left(1 + \frac{1}{n+1}\right)^{n+1}$$

$$\left(1 + \frac{1}{n+1}\right)^n \left(\frac{1}{n} + 1 + \frac{1}{n+1}\right) < \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{n+1}.$$

$$\text{我们证明 } \frac{1}{n} + 1 + \frac{1}{n+1} > \left(1 + \frac{1}{n+1}\right)^2.$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{n} + 1 + \frac{1}{n+1} > 1 + \frac{2}{n+1} + \frac{1}{(n+1)^2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{n(n+1)} > \frac{1}{(n+1)^2}. \text{ 最后不等式显然成立.}$$

$$\text{当 } n \rightarrow \infty \text{ 时, } \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n \rightarrow e, \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{n+1} \rightarrow e, \text{ 故 } \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n < e < \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{n+1}.$$

9. 求极限

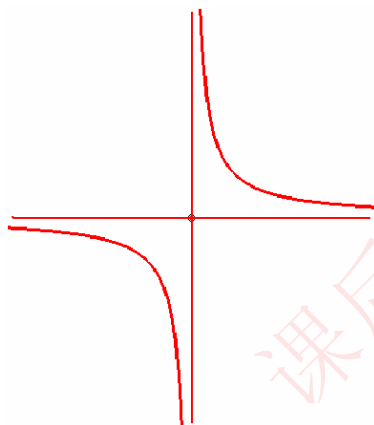
$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2^2}\right) \left(1 - \frac{1}{3^2}\right) \left(1 - \frac{1}{4^2}\right) \cdots \left(1 - \frac{1}{n^2}\right)$$

$$\text{解} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2^2}\right) \left(1 - \frac{1}{3^2}\right) \left(1 - \frac{1}{4^2}\right) \cdots \left(1 - \frac{1}{n^2}\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{4}{3} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{5}{4} \cdots \frac{n}{n} \cdot \frac{n+1}{n} = \frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{n+1}{2} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} (n \rightarrow \infty).$$

10. 作函数  $f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{nx}{nx^2 + a}$  ( $a \neq 0$ ) 的图形.

$$\text{解} f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{nx}{nx^2 + a} = \begin{cases} 0, & x = 0; \\ 1/x, & x \neq 0. \end{cases}$$



11. 在? 关于有界函数的定义下, 证明函数  $f(x)$  在区间  $[a, b]$  上为有界函数的充要条件为存在一个正的常数  $M$  使得  $|f(x)| < M, \forall x \in [a, b]$ .

证 设存在常数  $M_1, N$  使得  $M_1 \leq f(x) \leq N, \forall x \in [a, b]$ , 取  $M = \max\{|M_1|, |N|\} + 1$ , 则有  $|f(x)| < M, \forall x \in [a, b]$ .

反之, 若存在一个正的常数  $M$  使得  $|f(x)| < M, \forall x \in [a, b]$ , 则  $-M < f(x) < M, \forall x \in [a, b]$ .

12. 证明: 若函数  $y = f(x)$  及  $y = g(x)$  在  $[a, b]$  上均为有界函数, 则  $f(x) + g(x)$  及  $f(x)g(x)$  也都是  $[a, b]$  上的有界函数.

证 存在  $M_1, M_2$ ,  $|f(x)| < M_1, |g(x)| < M_2, \forall x \in [a, b]$ .  $|f(x) + g(x)| \leq |f(x)| + |g(x)| < M_1 + M_2$ ,  $|f(x)g(x)| = |f(x)| |g(x)| < M_1 M_2, \forall x \in [a, b]$ .

13. 证明:  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x} \cos \frac{\pi}{x}$  在  $x = 0$  的任一邻域内都是无界的, 但当  $x \rightarrow 0$  时  $f(x)$  不是无穷大量.

证 任取一个邻域  $(-\delta, \delta), \delta > 0$  和  $M > 0$ , 取正整数  $n$ , 满足  $\frac{1}{n} < \delta$  和  $n > M$ , 则  $\left|f\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)\right| = n > M$ ,

故  $f(x)$  在  $(-\delta, \delta)$  无界. 但是  $x_n = \frac{1}{2n+1/2} \rightarrow 0, f(x_n) = (2n+1/2) \cos(2n+1/2)\pi = 0 \nrightarrow \infty$ ,

故当  $x \rightarrow 0$  时  $f(x)$  不是无穷大量.

14. 证明  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n(x^n - 1) = \ln x (x > 0)$ .

证 令  $x^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1 = y_n$ , 则  $\frac{1}{n} \ln x = \ln(1 + y_n)$ ,  $n = \frac{\ln x}{\ln(1 + y_n)}$ .  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} y_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1 = 0$ .

注意到  $\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1 + y)}{y} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \ln(1 + y)^{\frac{1}{y}} = \ln \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} (1 + y)^{\frac{1}{y}} = \ln e = 1$ ,

我们有  $n(x^n - 1) = \frac{y_n \ln x}{\ln(1 + y_n)} \rightarrow \ln x (n \rightarrow \infty)$ .

15. 设  $f(x)$  及  $g(x)$  在实轴上有定义且连续. 证明: 若  $f(x)$  与  $g(x)$  在有理数集处处相等, 则它们在整个实轴上处处相等.

证 任取一个无理数  $x_0$ , 取有理数序列  $x_n \rightarrow x_0$ ,  $f(x_0) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(x_n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} g(x_n) = g(x_0)$ .

16. 证明  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} = \frac{1}{2}$ .

证  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \sin^2 \frac{x}{2}}{x^2} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \sin^2 y}{4y^2} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin y}{y} \right)^2 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1^2 = \frac{1}{2}$ .

17. 证明: (1)  $\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1 + y)}{y} = 1$ ; (2)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{x+a} - e^a}{x} = e^a$ .

证 (1)  $\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1 + y)}{y} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \ln(1 + y)^{\frac{1}{y}} = \ln \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} (1 + y)^{\frac{1}{y}} = \ln e = 1$ .

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

18. 设  $y = f(x)$  在  $a$  点附近有定义且有极限  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = 0$ , 又设  $y = g(x)$  在  $a$  点附近有定义, 且是有界函数. 证明  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x)g(x) = 0$ .

证 设  $|g(x)| < M, 0 < |x - a| < \delta_0$ . 对于任意  $\varepsilon > 0$ , 存在  $\delta_1 > 0$ , 使得当  $0 < |x - a| < \delta_1$  时  $|f(x)| < \varepsilon / M$ . 令  $\delta = \min\{\delta_1, \delta_0\}$ , 则  $0 < |x - a| < \delta$  时,

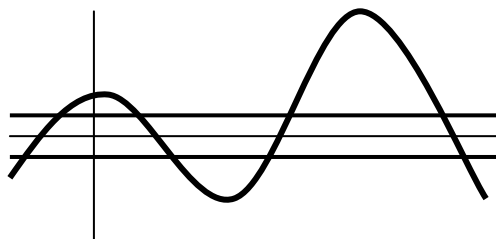
$|f(x)g(x)| = |f(x)| |g(x)| < \frac{\varepsilon}{M} \cdot M = \varepsilon$ , 故  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x)g(x) = 0$ .

19. 设  $y = f(x)$  在  $(-\infty, +\infty)$  中连续, 又设  $c$  为正的常数, 定义  $g(x)$  如下

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} f(x) & \text{当 } |f(x)| \leq c \\ c & \text{当 } f(x) > c \\ -c & \text{当 } f(x) < -c \end{cases}$$

试画出  $g(x)$  的略图, 并证明

$g(x)$  在  $(-\infty, +\infty)$  上连续.



证(一)若  $|f(x_0)| < c$ , 则存在  $\delta_0 > 0$ , 当  $|x - x_0| < \delta_0$  时  $|f(x)| < c$ ,  $g(x) = f(x)$ ,

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} g(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = f(x_0) = g(x_0).$$

若  $f(x_0) > c$ , 则存在  $\delta_0 > 0$ , 当  $|x - x_0| < \delta_0$  时  $f(x) > c$ ,  $g(x) = c$ ,

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} g(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} c = c = g(x_0).$$

若  $f(x_0) = c$ , 则  $g(x_0) = c$ . 对于任意  $\varepsilon > 0$ , 不妨设  $\varepsilon < c$ , 存在  $\delta > 0$ , 使得当  $|x - x_0| < \delta$  时

$$|f(x) - c| < \varepsilon. \text{ 设 } |x - x_0| < \delta. \text{ 若 } f(x) \leq c, \text{ 则 } g(x) = f(x), |g(x) - g(x_0)| = |f(x) - c| < \varepsilon,$$

$$\text{若 } f(x) > c, \text{ 则 } g(x) = c, |g(x) - g(x_0)| = 0 < \varepsilon.$$

证(二)利用  $g(x) = \min\{f(x), c\} + \max\{f(x), -c\} - f(x)$ .

$$\max\{f_1(x), f_2(x)\} = (|f_1(x) - f_2(x)| + f_1(x) + f_2(x)) / 2.$$

$$\min\{f_1(x), f_2(x)\} = (-|f_1(x) - f_2(x)| + (f_1(x) + f_2(x))) / 2.$$

20. 设  $f(x)$  在  $[a, b]$  上连续, 又设  $\eta = \frac{1}{3}[f(x_1) + f(x_2) + f(x_3)]$ ,

其中  $x_1, x_2, x_3 \in [a, b]$ . 证明存在一点  $c \in [a, b]$ , 使得  $f(c) = \eta$ .

证若  $f(x_1) = f(x_2) = f(x_3)$ , 则  $\eta = f(x_1)$ , 取  $c = x_1$  即可.

否则设  $f(x_1) = \min\{f(x_1), f(x_2), f(x_3)\}$ ,  $f(x_3) = \max\{f(x_1), f(x_2), f(x_3)\}$ ,

$f(x_1) < \eta < f(x_3)$ ,  $f$  在  $[x_1, x_3]$  连续, 根据连续函数的中间值定理, 存在一点  $c \in [a, b]$ ,

使得  $f(c) = \eta$ .

21. 设  $y = f(x)$  在点  $x_0$  连续而  $g(x)$  在点  $x_0$  附近有定义, 但在  $x_0$  不连续问  $kf(x) + lg(x)$

是否在  $x_0$  连续, 其中  $k, l$  为常数.

解如果  $l = 0$ ,  $kf(x) + lg(x)$  在  $x_0$  连续; 如果  $l \neq 0$ ,  $kf(x) + lg(x)$  在  $x_0$  不连续, 因否则

$g(x) = [(kf(x) + lg(x)) - kf(x)] / l$  将在  $x_0$  连续.

22. 证明 Dirichlet 函数处处不连续.

证任意取  $x_0$ . 取有理数列  $x_n \rightarrow x_0$ , 则  $D(x_n) \rightarrow 1$ ; 取无理数列  $x'_n \rightarrow x_0$ , 则  $D(x'_n) \rightarrow 0$ ;

故  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} D(x)$  不存在,  $D(x)$  在  $x_0$  不连续.

23. 求下列极限:

$$(1) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{1+x}{1+2x} \right)^{|x|} = 0; (2) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\arctan x) \sin \frac{1}{x} = \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot 0 = 0;$$

$$(3) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan 5x}{\ln(1+x^2) + \sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan 5x / x}{x[\ln(1+x^2)] / x^2 + \sin x / x} = \frac{5}{1} = 5.$$

$$(4) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (\sqrt{x})^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}-1}} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} (1+y)^{1/y} = e.$$

24. 设函数  $y = f(x)$  在  $[0, +\infty)$  内连续, 且满足  $0 \leq f(x) \leq x$ . 设  $a_1 \geq 0$  是一任意数, 并假定  $a_2 = f(a_1), a_3 = f(a_2), \dots$ , 一般地  $a_{n+1} = f(a_n)$ . 试证明  $\{a_n\}$  单调递减, 且极限  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n$  存在.

若  $l = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n$ , 则  $l$  是方程  $f(x) = x$  的根, 即  $f(l) = l$ .

证  $a_{n+1} = f(a_n) \leq a_n, \{a_n\}$  单调递减. 又  $a_{n+1} = f(a_n) \geq 0 (n = 1, 2, \dots), \{a_n\}$  单调递减有下界,

故 $a_n$ 有极限. 设 $l = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n$ , 则 $l = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_{n+1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(a_n) = f(\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n) = f(l)$ .

25. 设函数 $y = E(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 内有定义且处处连续, 并且满足下列条件:

$$E(0) = 1, E(1) = e, E(x+y) = E(x)E(y).$$

证明 $E(x) = e^x (\forall x \in (-\infty, +\infty))$ .

证用数学归纳法易得 $E(x_1 + \cdots + x_n) = E(x_1) \cdots E(x_n)$ . 于是 $E(nx) = E(x)^n$ .

设 $n$ 是正整数, 则 $E(n) = E(1 + \cdots + 1) = E(1)^n = e^n$ .

$1 = E(0) = E(n + (-n)) = E(n)E(-n) = e^n E(-n)$ ,  $E(-n) = e^{-n}$ . 对于任意整数 $E(n) = e^n$ .

对于任意整数 $n$ ,  $E(1) = E(n \cdot \frac{1}{n}) = E(n)E(\frac{1}{n}) = e^n E(\frac{1}{n})$ ,  $E(\frac{1}{n}) = e^{\frac{1}{n}}$ .

$E(\frac{m}{n}) = E(m \cdot \frac{1}{n}) = \left(E(\frac{1}{n})\right)^m = \left(e^{\frac{1}{n}}\right)^m = e^{\frac{m}{n}}$ . 即对于所有有理数 $r$ ,  $E(r) = e^r$ .

对于无理数 $x$ , 取有理数列 $x_n \rightarrow x$ , 由 $E(x)$ 的连续性,

$$E(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} E(x_n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} e^{x_n} = e^{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n} (e^x \text{ 的连续性}) = e^x.$$

# 习题 1.1

1. 证明 $\sqrt{3}$ 为无理数.

证 若 $\sqrt{3}$ 不是无理数, 则 $\sqrt{3} = \frac{p}{q}$ ,  $p, q$ 为互素自然数. $3 = \frac{p^2}{q^2}$ ,  $p^2 = 3q^2$ . 3除尽 $p^2$ ,

必除尽 $p$ , 否则 $p = 3k + 1$ 或 $p = 3k + 2$ .  $p^2 = 9k^2 + 6k + 1$ ,  $p^2 = 9k^2 + 12k + 4$ , 3除 $p^2$ 将余1. 故 $p = 3k$ ,  $9k^2 = 3q^2$ ,  $q^2 = 3k^2$ , 类似得3除尽 $q$ . 与 $p, q$ 互素矛盾.

2. 设 $p$ 是正的素数, 证明 $\sqrt{p}$ 是无理数.

证 设 $\sqrt{p} = \frac{a}{b}$ ,  $a, b$ 为互素自然数, 则 $p = \frac{a^2}{b^2}$ ,  $a^2 = pb^2$ , 素数 $p$ 除尽 $a^2$ , 故 $p$ 除尽 $a$ ,

$a = pk$ .  $p^2 k^2 = pb^2$ ,  $pk^2 = b^2$ . 类似得 $p$ 除尽 $b$ . 此与 $a, b$ 为互素自然数矛盾.

3. 解下列不等式:

(1)  $|x| + |x-1| < 3$ ; (2)  $|x^2 - 3| < 2$ .

解 (1) 若 $x < 0$ , 则 $-x + 1 - x < 3$ ,  $2x > -2$ ,  $x > -1$ ,  $(-1, 0)$ ;

若 $0 < x < 1$ , 则 $x + 1 - x < 3$ ,  $1 < 3$ ,  $(0, 1)$ ;

若 $x > 1$ , 则 $x + x - 1 < 3$ ,  $x < 3/2$ ,  $(1, 3/2)$ .

$X = (-1, 0) \cup (0, 1) \cup (1, 3/2)$ .

(2)  $-2 < x^2 - 3 < 2$ ,  $1 < x^2 < 5$ ,  $1 < |x|^2 < 5$ ,  $1 < |x| < \sqrt{5}$ ,  $x = (1, \sqrt{5}) \cup (-\sqrt{5}, -1)$ .

4. 设 $a, b$ 为任意实数, (1) 证明 $|a+b| \geq |a| - |b|$ ; (2) 设 $|a-b| < 1$ , 证明 $|a| < |b| + 1$ .

证 (1)  $|a| = |a+b+(-b)| \leq |a+b| + |-b| = |a+b| + |b|$ ,  $|a+b| \geq |a| - |b|$ .

(2)  $|a| = |b+(a-b)| \leq |b| + |a-b| < |b| + 1$ .

5. 解下列不等式:

(1)  $|x+6| > 0.1$ ; (2)  $|x-a| > l$ .

解 (1)  $x+6 > 0.1$ 或 $x+6 < -0.1$ .  $x > -5.9$ 或 $x < -6.1$ .  $X = (-\infty, -6.1) \cup (-5.9, +\infty)$ .

(2) 若 $l > 0$ ,  $X = (a+l, +\infty) \cup (-\infty, a-l)$ ; 若 $l = 0$ ,  $x \neq a$ ; 若 $l < 0$ ,  $X = (-\infty, +\infty)$ .

6. 若 $a > 1$ , 证明 $0 < \sqrt[n]{a} - 1 < \frac{a-1}{n}$ , 其中 $n$ 为自然数.

证 若 $a > 1$ , 显然 $\sqrt[n]{a} = b > 1$ .  $a-1 = \sqrt[n]{a}^n - 1 = (\sqrt[n]{a}-1)(b^{n-1} + b^{n-2} + \cdots + 1) > n(\sqrt[n]{a}-1)$ .

7. 设 $(a, b)$ 为任意一个开区间, 证明 $(a, b)$ 中必有有理数.

证 取自然数 $n$  满足 $1/10^n < b-a$ . 考虑有理数集合

$A = A_n = \{\frac{m}{10^n} \mid m \in \mathbf{Z}\}$ . 若 $A_n \cap (a, b) = \emptyset$ , 则 $A = B \cup C$ ,  $B = A \cap \{x \mid x \geq b\}$ ,

$C = A \cap \{x \mid x \leq a\}$ .  $B$ 中有最小数 $m_0/10^n$ ,  $(m_0-1)/10^n \in C$ ,

$b-a \leq m_0/10^n - (m_0-1)/10^n = 1/10^n$ , 此与 $n$ 的选取矛盾.

8. 设 $(a, b)$ 为任意一个开区间, 证明 $(a, b)$ 中必有无理数.

证 取自然数 $n$  满足 $1/10^n < b-a$ . 考虑无理数集合 $A_n = \{\sqrt{2} + \frac{m}{10^n} \mid m \in \mathbf{Z}\}$ . 以下仿8题.



## 习题 1.2

1. 求下列函数的定义域:

$$(1) y = \ln(x^2 - 4); (2) y = \ln \sqrt{\frac{1+x}{1-x}}; (3) y = \sqrt{\ln \frac{5x-x^2}{4}}; (4) y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2x^2+5x-3}}.$$

解 (1)  $x^2 - 4 > 0, |x|^2 > 4, |x| > 2, D = (-\infty, -2) \cup (2, +\infty).$

$$(2) \frac{1+x}{1-x} > 0, \begin{cases} 1-x > 0 \\ 1+x > 0 \end{cases} \text{ 或 } \begin{cases} 1-x < 0 \\ 1+x < 0 \end{cases}, -1 < x < 1, D = (-1, 1).$$

$$(3) \frac{5x-x^2}{4} > 1, x^2 - 5x - 4 < 0, x^2 - 5x + 4 = 0, (x-1)(x-4) = 0, x_1 = 1, x_2 = 4.$$

$$D = (1, 4).$$

$$(4) 2x^2 + 5x - 3 > 0, (2x-1)(x+3) = 0, x_1 = -3, x_2 = 1/2, D = (-\infty, -3) \cup (1/2, +\infty).$$

2. 求下列函数的值域  $f(X)$ , 其中  $X$  为题中指定的定义域.

$$(1) f(x) = x^2 + 1, X = (0, 3), f(X) = (1, 10).$$

$$(2) f(x) = \ln(1 + \sin x), X = (-\pi/2, \pi], f(X) = (-\infty, \ln 2].$$

$$(3) f(x) = \sqrt{3+2x-x^2}, X = [-1, 3], 3+2x-x^2 = 0, x^2 - 2x - 3 = 0, (x+1)(x-3) = 0, x_1 = -1, x_2 = 3, f(X) = [0, f(1)] = [0, 4].$$

$$(4) f(x) = \sin x + \cos x, X = (-\infty, +\infty).$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{2}(\sin x \cos(\pi/4) + \cos x \sin(\pi/4)) = \sqrt{2} \sin(x + \pi/4), f(X) = [-\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2}].$$

3. 求函数值:

$$(1) \text{ 设 } f(x) = \frac{\ln x^2}{\ln 10}, \text{ 求 } f(-1), f(-0.001), f(100);$$

$$(2) \text{ 设 } f(x) = \arcsin \frac{x}{1+x^2}, \text{ 求 } f(0), f(1), f(-1);$$

$$(3) \text{ 设 } f(x) = \begin{cases} \ln(1-x), & -\infty < x \leq 0, \\ -x, & 0 < x < +\infty, \end{cases} \text{ 求 } f(-3), f(0), f(5).$$

$$(4) \text{ 设 } f(x) = \begin{cases} \cos x, & 0 \leq x < 1, \\ 1/2, & x = 1, \\ 2^x, & 1 < x \leq 3 \end{cases} \text{ 求 } f(0), f(1), f(3/2), f(2).$$

$$\text{解 (1) } f(x) = \log x^2, f(-1) = \log 1 = 0, f(-0.001) = \log(10^{-6}) = -6, f(100) = \log 10^4 = 4.$$

$$(2) f(0) = 0, f(1) = \arcsin(1/2) = \pi/6, f(-1) = \arcsin(-1/2) = -\pi/6.$$

$$(3) f(-3) = \ln 4, f(0) = 0, f(5) = -5.$$

$$(4) f(0) = \cos 0 = 1, f(1) = 1/2, f(3/2) = 2\sqrt{2}, f(2) = 4.$$

$$4. \text{ 设函数 } f(x) = \frac{2+x}{2-x}, x \neq \pm 2, \text{ 求 } f(-x), f(x+1), f(x)+1, f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right), \frac{1}{f(x)}.$$

$$\text{解 } f(-x) = \frac{2-x}{2+x}, x \neq \pm 2; f(x+1) = \frac{2+x+1}{2-x-1} = \frac{3+x}{1-x}, x \neq 1, x \neq -3,$$

$$f(x)+1=\frac{2+x}{2-x}+1=\frac{4}{2-x}, x \neq \pm 2; f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)=\frac{2-1/x}{2+1/x}=\frac{2x-1}{2x+1}, x \neq 0, x \neq \pm 1/2,$$

$$\frac{1}{f(x)}=\frac{2+x}{2-x}, x \neq \pm 2.$$

5. 设  $f(x)=x^3$ , 求  $\frac{f(x+\Delta x)-f(x)}{\Delta x}$ , 其中  $\Delta x$  为一个不等于零的量.

$$\text{解 } \frac{f(x+\Delta x)-f(x)}{\Delta x}=\frac{(x+\Delta x)^3-x^3}{\Delta x}=\frac{x^3+3x^2\Delta x+3x\Delta x^2+\Delta x^3-x^3}{\Delta x}=3x^2+3\Delta x+\Delta x^2.$$

6. 设  $f(x)=\ln x, x>0, g(x)=x^2, -\infty<x<+\infty$ , 试求  $f(f(x)), g(g(x)), f(g(x)), g(f(x))$ .

$$\text{解 } f(f(x))=f(\ln x)=\ln \ln x, x>1; g(g(x))=g(x^2)=x^4, -\infty<x<+\infty;$$

$$f(g(x))=f(x^2)=\ln x^2, x \neq 0; g(f(x))=g(\ln x)=\ln^2 x, x>0.$$

$$7. \text{ 设 } f(x)=\begin{cases} 0, & x \geq 0, \\ -x, & x < 0; \end{cases} g(x)=\begin{cases} x, & x \geq 0; \\ 1-x, & x < 0; \end{cases} \text{ 求 } f(g(x)), g(f(x)).$$

$$\text{解 } \forall x, g(x) \geq 0, f(g(x))=0.$$

$$g(f(x))=\begin{cases} g(0), & x \geq 0, \\ g(-x), & x < 0. \end{cases}=\begin{cases} 0, & x \geq 0, \\ -x, & x < 0. \end{cases}$$

8. 作下列函数的略图:

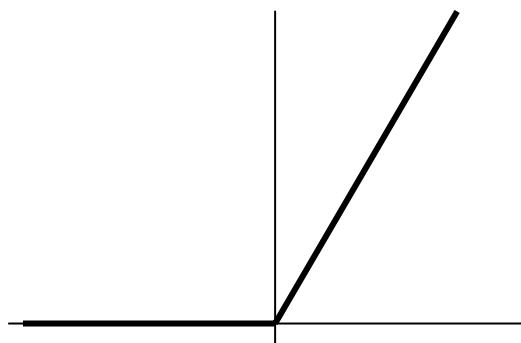
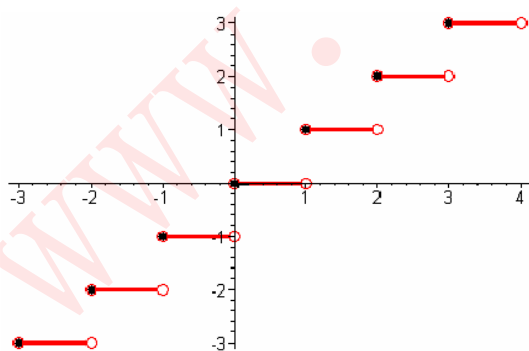
(1)  $y=[x]$ , 其中  $[x]$  为不超过  $x$  的最大整数;

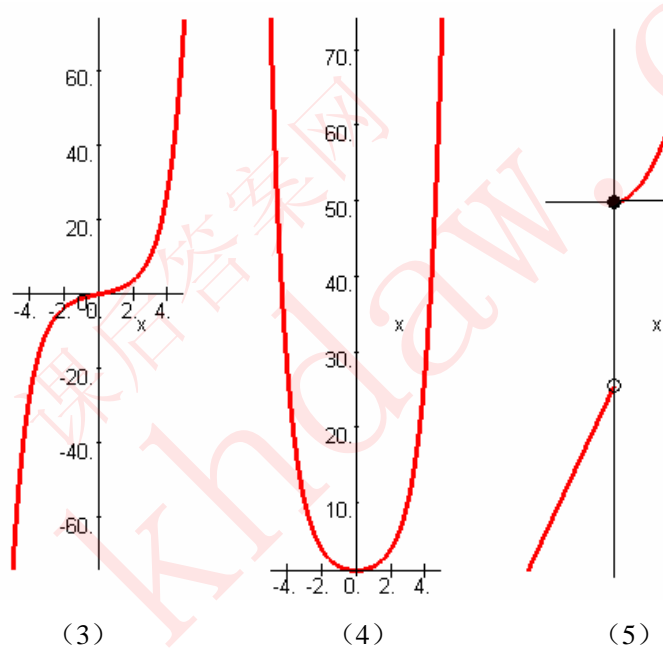
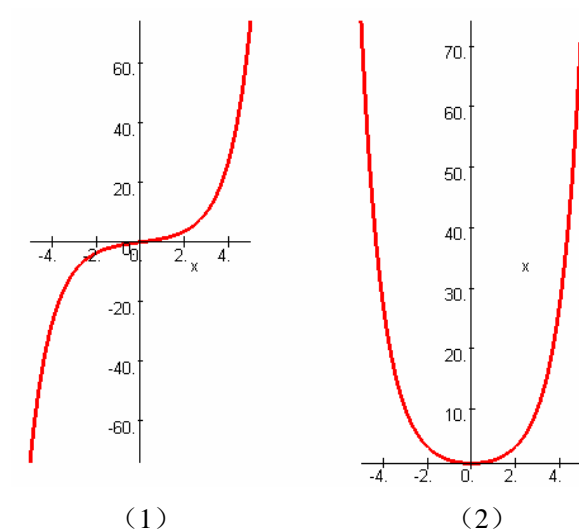
(2)  $y=[x]+x$ ;

$$(3) y=\sinh x=\frac{1}{2}(e^x-e^{-x}) (-\infty<x<+\infty);$$

$$(4) y=\cosh x=\frac{1}{2}(e^x+e^{-x}) (-\infty<x<+\infty);$$

$$(5) y=\begin{cases} x^2, & 0 \leq x < 0, \\ x-1, & -1 \leq x < 0. \end{cases}$$





9. 设  $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2, & x \geq 0, \\ x, & x < 0, \end{cases}$  求下列函数并且作它们的图形:

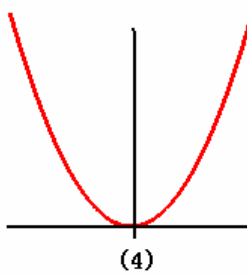
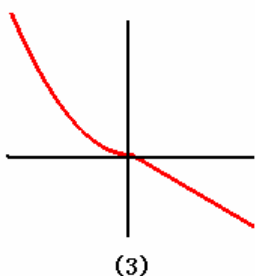
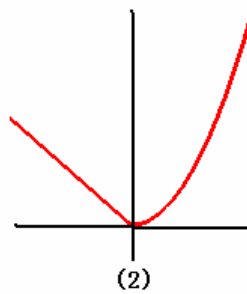
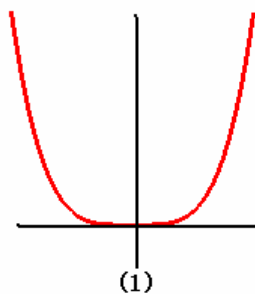
(1)  $y = f(x^2)$ ; (2)  $y = |f(x)|$ ; (3)  $y = f(-x)$ ; (4)  $y = f(|x|)$ .

解 (1)  $y = x^4, -\infty < x < +\infty$ .

(2)  $y = |f(x)| = \begin{cases} x^2, & x \geq 0, \\ -x, & x < 0. \end{cases}$

(3)  $y = f(-x) = \begin{cases} x^2, & -x \geq 0, \\ -x, & -x < 0 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} x^2, & x \leq 0, \\ -x, & x > 0. \end{cases}$

(4)  $y = f(|x|) = x^2, -\infty < x < +\infty$ .



10.求下列函数的反函数:

(1)  $y = \frac{x}{2} - \frac{2}{x} (0 < x < +\infty)$ ;

(2)  $y = \sinh x (-\infty < x < +\infty)$ ;

(3)  $y = \cosh x (0 < x < +\infty)$ .

解(1)  $\frac{x}{2} - \frac{2}{x} = y, x^2 - 2yx - 4 = 0, x = y + \sqrt{y^2 + 4}, y = x + \sqrt{x^2 + 4} (-\infty < x < +\infty)$ .

(2)  $\frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2} = y, z = e^x, z^2 - 2yz - 1 = 0, e^x = z = y + \sqrt{y^2 + 1}, x = \ln(y + \sqrt{y^2 + 1}),$

$y = \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}), (-\infty < x < +\infty)$ .

(3)  $\frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2} = y, z = e^x, z^2 - 2yz + 1 = 0, e^x = z = y + \sqrt{y^2 - 1}, x = \ln(y + \sqrt{y^2 - 1}),$

$y = \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 - 1}), (x \geq 1)$ .

11.证明  $\cosh^2 x - \sinh^2 x = 1$ .

证  $\cosh^2 x - \sinh^2 x = \left(\frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{(e^{2x} + e^{-2x} + 2) - (e^{2x} + e^{-2x} - 2)}{4} = 1$ .

12.下列函数在指定区间内是否是有界函数?

(1)  $y = e^{x^2}, x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$ ; 否

(2)  $y = e^{x^2}, x \in (0, 10^{10})$ ; 是

(3)  $y = \ln x, x \in (0, 1)$ ; 否

(4)  $y = \ln x, x \in (r, 1)$ , 其中  $r > 0$ . 是

(5)  $y = \frac{e^{-x^2}}{2 + \sin x} + \cos(2^x), x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$ ; 是  $|y| \leq \frac{1}{2-1} + 1 = 2$ .

(6)  $y = x^2 \sin x, x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$ ; 否.

(7)  $y = x^2 \cos x, x \in (-10^{10}, 10^{10})$ . 是

13. 证明函数  $y = \sqrt{1+x} - \sqrt{x}$  在  $(1, +\infty)$  内是有界函数.

$$\text{证 } y = \sqrt{1+x} - \sqrt{x} = \frac{(\sqrt{1+x} - \sqrt{x})(\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{x})}{\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{x}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{x}} < \frac{1}{\sqrt{2} + 1} (x > 1).$$

13. 研究函数  $y = \frac{x^6 + x^4 + x^2}{1 + x^6}$  在  $(-\infty, +\infty)$  内是否有界.

$$\text{解 } |x| \leq 1 \text{ 时, } \frac{x^6 + x^4 + x^2}{1 + x^6} \leq 3, |x| > 1 \text{ 时, } \frac{x^6 + x^4 + x^2}{1 + x^6} \leq \frac{3x^6}{x^6} = 3,$$

$$|y| = y \leq 3, x \in (-\infty, +\infty).$$

### 习题 1.3

1. 设  $x_n = \frac{n}{n+2}$  ( $n=1, 2, \dots$ ), 证明  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = 1$ , 即对于任意  $\varepsilon > 0$ , 求出正整数  $N$ , 使得当  $n > N$  时有  $|x_n - 1| < \varepsilon$ , 并填下表:

$\varepsilon$	0.1	0.01	0.001	0.0001
$N$	18	198	1998	19998

证  $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ , 不妨设  $\varepsilon < 1$ , 要使  $|x_n - 1| = \left| \frac{n}{n+2} - 1 \right| = \frac{2}{n+2} < \varepsilon$ , 只需  $n > \frac{2}{\varepsilon} - 2$ , 取

$N = \left\lceil \frac{2}{\varepsilon} - 2 \right\rceil$ , 则当  $n > N$  时, 就有  $|x_n - 1| < \varepsilon$ .

2. 设  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = l$ , 证明  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |a_n| = |l|$ .

证  $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N$ , 使得当  $n > N$  时,  $|a_n - l| < \varepsilon$ , 此时  $||a_n| - |l|| \leq |a_n - l| < \varepsilon$ , 故  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |a_n| = |l|$ .

3. 设  $\{a_n\}$  有极限  $l$ , 证明

(1) 存在一个自然数  $N, n < N \mid |a_n| < |l| + 1$ ;

(2)  $\{a_n\}$  是一个有界数列, 即存在一个常数  $M$ , 使得  $|a_n| \leq M (n=1, 2, \dots)$ .

证 (1) 对于  $\varepsilon = 1, \exists N$ , 使得当  $n > N$  时,  $|a_n - l| < 1$ , 此时  $|a_n| = |a_n - l + l| \leq |a_n - l| + |l| < |l| + 1$ .

(2) 令  $M = \max\{|l| + 1, |a_1|, \dots, |a_N|\}$ , 则  $|a_n| \leq M (n=1, 2, \dots)$ .

4. 用  $\varepsilon - N$  说法证明下列各极限式:

$$(1) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3n+1}{2n-3} = \frac{3}{2}; \quad (2) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt[3]{n^2} \sin n}{n+1} = 0;$$

$$(3) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^2 q^n = 0 (|q| < 1); \quad (4) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n!}{n^n} = 0;$$

$$(5) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{1}{1 \cdot 2} + \frac{1}{2 \cdot 3} + \dots + \frac{1}{(n-1) \cdot n} \right) = 1;$$

$$(6) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{1}{(n+1)^{3/2}} + \dots + \frac{1}{(2n)^{3/2}} \right) = 0.$$

证 (1)  $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ , 不妨设  $\varepsilon < 1$ , 要使  $\left| \frac{3n+1}{2n-3} - \frac{3}{2} \right| = \frac{11}{2(2n-3)} < \varepsilon$ , 只需  $n > \frac{11}{2\varepsilon} + 3$ ,

取  $N = \left\lceil \frac{11}{2\varepsilon} + 3 \right\rceil$ , 当  $n > N$  时,  $\left| \frac{3n+1}{2n-3} - \frac{3}{2} \right| < \varepsilon$ , 故  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3n+1}{2n-3} = \frac{3}{2}$ .

(2)  $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ , 要使  $\left| \frac{\sqrt[3]{n^2} \sin n}{n+1} \right| < \varepsilon$ , 由于  $\left| \frac{\sqrt[3]{n^2} \sin n}{n+1} \right| \leq \frac{\sqrt[3]{n^2}}{n+1} \leq \sqrt[3]{n}$ , 只需  $\sqrt[3]{n} < \varepsilon, n > \frac{1}{\varepsilon^3}$ ,

$$\text{取 } N = \left\lceil \frac{1}{\varepsilon^3} \right\rceil, \text{ 当 } n > N \text{ 时 } \left| \frac{\sqrt[3]{n^2} \sin n}{n+1} \right| < \varepsilon.$$

$$(3) |q| = \frac{1}{1+\alpha} (\alpha > 0), n > 4$$

$$|n^2 q^n| = \frac{n^2}{(1+\alpha)^n} = \frac{n^2}{1+n\alpha + \frac{n(n-1)}{2}\alpha^2 + \frac{n(n-1)(n-2)}{6}\alpha^3 + \cdots + \alpha^n}$$

$$< \frac{6n}{(n-1)(n-2)\alpha^3} < \frac{24}{n\alpha^3} < \varepsilon, n > \frac{24}{\varepsilon\alpha^3}, N = \max\{4, \left\lceil \frac{24}{\varepsilon\alpha^3} \right\rceil\}.$$

$$(4) \frac{n!}{n^n} \leq \frac{1}{n} < \varepsilon, n > \frac{1}{\varepsilon}, N = \left\lceil \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \right\rceil.$$

$$(5) \left| \left( \frac{1}{1 \cdot 2} + \frac{1}{2 \cdot 3} + \cdots + \frac{1}{(n-1)n} \right) - 1 \right|$$

$$= \left| \left( \left( \frac{1}{1} - \frac{1}{2} \right) + \left( \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} \right) + \cdots + \left( \frac{1}{(n-1)} - \frac{1}{n} \right) \right) - 1 \right| = \frac{1}{n} < \varepsilon, n > \frac{1}{\varepsilon}, N = \left\lceil \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \right\rceil.$$

$$(6) \frac{1}{(n+1)^{3/2}} + \cdots + \frac{1}{(2n)^{3/2}} \leq \frac{n}{(n+1)^{3/2}} < \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} < \varepsilon, n > \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2}, N = \left\lceil \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \right\rceil.$$

5. 设  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$ ,  $\{b_n\}$  是有界数列, 即存在常数  $M$ , 使得  $|b_n| < M (n=1, 2, \cdots)$ , 证明  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n b_n = 0$ .

证  $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ ,  $\exists$  正整数  $N$ , 使得  $|a_n| < \frac{\varepsilon}{M}$ ,  $|a_n b_n| = |a_n| |b_n| \leq \frac{\varepsilon}{M} M = \varepsilon$ ,

故  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n b_n = 0$ .

6. 证明  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{n} = 1$ .

证  $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ , 要使  $|\sqrt[n]{n} - 1| = \sqrt[n]{n} - 1 < \varepsilon$ , 只需  $\frac{n}{(1+\varepsilon)^n} < 1$ .

而  $\frac{n}{(1+\varepsilon)^n} = \frac{n}{1+n\varepsilon + \frac{n(n-1)}{2}\varepsilon^2} < \frac{2}{(n-1)\varepsilon^2} < \frac{4}{n\varepsilon^2}$ , 只需  $\frac{4}{n\varepsilon^2} < 1, n > \frac{4}{\varepsilon^2}, N = \left\lceil \frac{4}{\varepsilon^2} \right\rceil$ .

7. 求下列各极限的值:

$$(1) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n}) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n}} = 0.$$

$$(2) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^3 + 3n^2 - 100}{4n^3 - n + 2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 + 3/n - 100/n^2}{4 - 1/n^2 + 2/n^2} = \frac{1}{4}.$$

$$(3) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(2n+10)^4}{n^4 + n^3} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(2+10/n)^4}{1+1/n} = 16.$$

$$(4) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^{-2n} = \left[ \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^n \right]^{-2} = e^{-2}.$$

$$(5) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right)^n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\left(1 + \frac{1}{n-1}\right)^{n-1} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n-1}\right)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n-1}\right)^{n-1} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n-1}\right)} = \frac{1}{e}.$$

$$(6) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right)^{n^2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right)^n\right]^n, \text{取 } q \in \left(\frac{1}{e}, 1\right), \exists N, \text{当 } n > N \text{ 时, } \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right)^n < q$$

$$0 < \left[\left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right)^n\right]^n < q^n, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} q^n = 0, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right)^n\right]^n = 0, \text{即 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right)^{n^2} = 0.$$

$$(7) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{n^2}\right)^n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right)^n = e \cdot \frac{1}{e} = 1.$$

8. 利用单调有界序列有极限证明下列序列极限的存在性:

$$(1) x_n = \frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{2^2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n^2}, x_{n+1} = x_n + \frac{1}{(n+1)^2} > x_n,$$

$$x_n < 1 + \frac{1}{1 \cdot 2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{(n-1)n} = 2 - \frac{1}{n} < 2. x_n \text{ 单调增加有上界, 故有极限.}$$

$$(2) x_n = \frac{1}{2+1} + \frac{1}{2^2+1} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2^n+1}, x_{n+1} = x_n + \frac{1}{2^{n+1}+1} > x_n,$$

$$x_n = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2^2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2^n} = \frac{1}{2} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2^2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2^{n-1}}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1 - \frac{1}{2^n}}{1 - \frac{1}{2}} < 1.$$

$x_n$  单调增加有上界, 故有极限.

$$(3) x_n = \frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n+n}, x_{n+1} - x_n = \frac{1}{2n+2} - \frac{1}{n+1} = -\frac{1}{2n+2} < 0,$$

$x_{n+1} < x_n, x_n > 0, x_n$  单调减少有下界, 故有极限.

$$(4) x_n = 1 + 1 + \frac{1}{2!} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n!}, x_{n+1} - x_n = \frac{1}{(n+1)!} > 0,$$

$$x_n \leq 2 + \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3}\right) + \cdots + \left(\frac{1}{n-1} - \frac{1}{n}\right) = 3 - \frac{1}{n} < 3.$$

$x_n$  单调增加有上界, 故有极限.

$$9. \text{ 证明 } e = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + 1 + \frac{1}{2!} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n!}\right).$$



$$\begin{aligned} \text{证} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n &= 1 + n \frac{1}{n} + \frac{n(n-1)}{2!} \frac{1}{n^2} + \cdots + \frac{n(n-1) \cdots (n-k+1)}{k!} \frac{1}{n^k} + \\ &\cdots + \frac{n(n-1) \cdots (n-n+1)}{n!} \frac{1}{n^n} \\ &= 2 + \frac{1}{2!} \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right) + \frac{1}{k!} \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right) \cdots \left(1 - \frac{k-1}{n}\right) + \frac{1}{n!} \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right) \cdots \left(1 - \frac{n-1}{n}\right) \\ &< 1 + 1 + \frac{1}{2!} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n!} \cdot e = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n \leq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + 1 + \frac{1}{2!} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n!}\right). \end{aligned}$$

对于固定的正整数 $k$ , 由上式, 当 $n > k$ 时,

$$\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n > 2 + \frac{1}{2!} \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right) + \frac{1}{k!} \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right) \cdots \left(1 - \frac{k-1}{n}\right),$$

$$\text{令 } n \rightarrow \infty \text{ 得 } e \geq \left(1 + 1 + \frac{1}{2!} + \cdots + \frac{1}{k!}\right),$$

$$e \geq \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + 1 + \frac{1}{2!} + \cdots + \frac{1}{k!}\right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + 1 + \frac{1}{2!} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n!}\right).$$

10. 设满足下列条件:  $|x_{n+1}| \leq k |x_n|, n = 1, 2, \cdots$ , 其中是小于1的正数. 证明

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = 0.$$

证由  $|x_{n+1}| \leq k |x_n| \leq k^2 |x_{n-1}| \leq \cdots k^{n-1} |x_1| \rightarrow 0 (n \rightarrow \infty)$ , 得  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = 0$ .

## 习题 1.4

1. 直接用 $\varepsilon$ - $\delta$ 说法证明下列各极限等式:

$$(1) \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \sqrt{x} = \sqrt{a} (a > 0); (2) \lim_{x \rightarrow a} x^2 = a^2; (3) \lim_{x \rightarrow a} e^x = e^a; (4) \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \cos x = \cos a.$$

$$\text{证 (1)} \forall \varepsilon > 0, \text{要使 } |\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{a}| = \frac{|x-a|}{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{a}} < \varepsilon, \text{由于 } \frac{|x-a|}{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{a}} < \frac{|x-a|}{\sqrt{a}},$$

$$\text{只需 } \frac{|x-a|}{\sqrt{a}} < \varepsilon, |x-a| < \sqrt{a}\varepsilon. \text{取 } \delta = \sqrt{a}\varepsilon, \text{则当 } |x-a| < \delta \text{ 时, } |\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{a}| < \varepsilon, \text{故 } \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \sqrt{x} = \sqrt{a}.$$

$$(2) \forall \varepsilon > 0, \text{不妨设 } |x-a| < 1. \text{要使 } |x^2 - a^2| = |x+a||x-a| < \varepsilon, \text{由于 } |x+a| \leq |x-a| + |2a| < 1 + |2a|,$$

$$\text{只需 } (1 + |2a|)|x-a| < \varepsilon, |x-a| < \frac{\varepsilon}{1 + |2a|}. \text{取 } \delta = \min\left\{\frac{\varepsilon}{1 + |2a|}, 1\right\}, \text{则当 } |x-a| < \delta \text{ 时,}$$

$$|x^2 - a^2| < \varepsilon, \text{故 } \lim_{x \rightarrow a} x^2 = a^2.$$

$$(3) \forall \varepsilon > 0, \text{设 } x > a. \text{要使 } |e^x - e^a| = e^a(e^{x-a} - 1) < \varepsilon, \text{即 } 0 < (e^{x-a} - 1) < \frac{\varepsilon}{e^a}, 1 < e^{x-a} < 1 + \frac{\varepsilon}{e^a},$$

$$0 < x-a < \ln\left(1 + \frac{\varepsilon}{e^a}\right), \text{取 } \delta = \min\left\{\frac{\varepsilon}{1 + |2a|}, 1\right\}, \text{则当 } 0 < x-a < \delta \text{ 时, } |e^x - e^a| < \varepsilon,$$

$$\text{故 } \lim_{x \rightarrow a+} e^x = e^a. \text{类似证 } \lim_{x \rightarrow a-} e^x = e^a. \text{故 } \lim_{x \rightarrow a} e^x = e^a.$$

$$(4) \forall \varepsilon > 0, \text{要使 } |\cos x - \cos a| = 2 \left| \sin \frac{x+a}{2} \sin \frac{x-a}{2} \right| = 2 \left| \sin \frac{x+a}{2} \right| \left| \sin \frac{x-a}{2} \right| \leq |x-a|,$$

$$\text{取 } \delta = \varepsilon, \text{则当 } |x-a| < \delta \text{ 时, } |\cos x - \cos a| < \varepsilon, \text{故 } \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \cos x = \cos a.$$

2. 设 $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = l$ , 证明存在 $a$ 的一个空心邻域 $(a-\delta, a) \cup (a, a+\delta)$ , 使得函数 $u = f(x)$ 在该邻域内使有界函数.

$$\text{证对于 } \varepsilon = 1, \text{存在 } \delta > 0, \text{使得当 } 0 < |x-a| < \delta \text{ 时, } |f(x) - l| < 1, \text{从而}$$

$$|f(x)| = |f(x) - l + l| \leq |f(x) - l| + |l| < 1 + |l| = M.$$

3. 求下列极限:

$$(1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1+x)^2 - 1}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x + x^2}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(1 + \frac{x}{2}\right) = 1.$$

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

$$(3) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{x+a} - \sqrt{a}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{x(\sqrt{x+a} + \sqrt{a})} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{a}} (a > 0).$$

$$(4) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 - x - 2}{2x^2 - 2x - 3} = \frac{-2}{-3}.$$

$$(5) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 - x - 2}{2x^2 - 2x - 3} = \frac{-2}{-3}.$$

$$(6) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(2x-3)^{20}(2x+2)^{10}}{(2x+1)^{30}} = \frac{2^{30}}{2^{30}} = 1.$$

$$(7) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+x} - \sqrt{1-x}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x}{x(\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{1-x})} = 1.$$

$$(8) \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \left( \frac{1}{x+1} - \frac{3}{x^3+1} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x^2 - x + 1 - 3}{(x+1)(x^2 - x + 1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x^2 - x - 2}{(x+1)(x^2 - x + 1)}$$

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

$$(9) \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{\sqrt{1+2x} - 3}{\sqrt{x} - 2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{(\sqrt{1+2x} - 3)(\sqrt{x} + 2)(\sqrt{1+2x} + 3)}{(\sqrt{x} - 2)(\sqrt{x} + 2)(\sqrt{1+2x} + 3)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{(2x-8)(\sqrt{x} + 2)}{(x-4)(\sqrt{1+2x} + 3)} = \frac{2 \cdot 4}{6} = \frac{4}{3}.$$

$$(10) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^n - 1}{x - 1} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1+y)^n - 1}{y} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{ny + \frac{n(n-1)}{2}y^2 + \dots + y^n}{y} = n.$$

$$(11) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{x^2+1} - \sqrt{x^2-1}) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{\sqrt{x^2+1} + \sqrt{x^2-1}} = 0.$$

$$(12) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a_0 x^m + a_1 x^{m-1} + \dots + a_m}{b_0 x^n + b_1 x^{n-1} + \dots + b_n} (b_n \neq 0) = \frac{a_m}{b_n}.$$

$$(13) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_0 x^m + a_1 x^{m-1} + \dots + a_m}{b_0 x^n + b_1 x^{n-1} + \dots + b_n} (a_0, b_0 \neq 0) = \begin{cases} a_0/b_0, & m = n \\ 0, & n > m \\ \infty, & m > n. \end{cases}$$

$$(14) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^4+8}}{x^2+1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{1+8/x^4}}{1+1/x^2} = 1.$$

$$(15) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt[3]{1+3x} - \sqrt[3]{1-2x}}{x+x^2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\sqrt[3]{1+3x} - \sqrt[3]{1-2x})(\sqrt[3]{1+3x}^2 + \sqrt[3]{1+3x}\sqrt[3]{1-2x} + \sqrt[3]{1-2x}^2)}{(x+x^2)(\sqrt[3]{1+3x}^2 + \sqrt[3]{1+3x}\sqrt[3]{1-2x} + \sqrt[3]{1-2x}^2)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{5x}{x(1+x)(\sqrt[3]{1+3x}^2 + \sqrt[3]{1+3x}\sqrt[3]{1-2x} + \sqrt[3]{1-2x}^2)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{5}{(1+x)(\sqrt[3]{1+3x}^2 + \sqrt[3]{1+3x}\sqrt[3]{1-2x} + \sqrt[3]{1-2x}^2)} = \frac{5}{3}.$$

$$(16) a > 0, \lim_{x \rightarrow a+0} \frac{\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{a} + \sqrt{x-a}}{\sqrt{x^2-a^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a+0} \left( \frac{\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{x^2-a^2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+a}} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow a+0} \left( \frac{(\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{a})(\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{a})}{\sqrt{x+a}\sqrt{x-a}(\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{a})} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+a}} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow a+0} \left( \frac{(x-a)}{\sqrt{x+a}\sqrt{x-a}(\sqrt{x}+\sqrt{a})} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+a}} \right)$$

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

4. 利用  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1$  及  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x = e$  求下列极限:

$$(1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \alpha x}{\tan \beta x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \alpha x}{\sin \beta x} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \cos \beta x = \frac{\alpha}{\beta}.$$

$$(2) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(2x^2)}{3x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(2x^2)}{2x^2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x^2}{3x} = 1 \cdot 0 = 0$$

$$(3) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan 3x - \sin 2x}{\sin 5x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan 3x}{\sin 5x} - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 2x}{\sin 5x} = \frac{3}{5} - \frac{2}{5} = \frac{1}{5}.$$

$$(4) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0+} \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-\cos x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0+} \frac{x}{\sqrt{2} \sin \frac{x}{2}} = \sqrt{2}.$$

$$(5) \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\sin x - \sin a}{x - a} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\cos \frac{x+a}{2} \sin \frac{x-a}{2}}{\frac{x-a}{2}} = \cos a.$$

$$(6) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{k}{x}\right)^{-x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{k}{x}\right)^{\frac{x}{k}(-k)} = \left[ \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{k}{x}\right)^{\frac{x}{k}} \right]^{-k} = e^{-k}.$$

$$(7) \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} (1-5y)^{1/y} = \left[ \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} (1-5y)^{1/(5y)} \right]^{-5} = e^{-5}.$$

$$(8) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^{x+100} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x \left[ \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right) \right]^{100} = e.$$

5. 给出  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = +\infty$  及  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = -\infty$  的严格定义.

$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = +\infty$ : 对于任意给定的  $A > 0$ , 存在  $\delta > 0$ , 使得当  $0 < |x - a| < \delta$  时  $f(x) > A$ .

$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = -\infty$ : 对于任意给定的  $A > 0$ , 存在  $\Delta > 0$ , 使得当  $x < -\Delta$  时  $f(x) < -A$ .

## 习题 1.5

1. 试用  $\varepsilon - \delta$  说法证明

(1)  $\sqrt{1+x^2}$  在  $x=0$  连续

(2)  $\sin 5x$  在任意一点  $x=a$  连续.

证(1)  $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ , 要使  $|\sqrt{1+x^2} - \sqrt{1+0^2}| = \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{1+x^2}+1} < \varepsilon$ . 由于  $\frac{x^2}{\sqrt{1+x^2}+1} \leq x^2$ , 只需

$x^2 < \varepsilon$ ,  $|x| < \sqrt{\varepsilon}$ , 取  $\delta = \sqrt{\varepsilon}$ , 则当  $|x| < \delta$  时有  $|\sqrt{1+x^2} - \sqrt{1+0^2}| < \varepsilon$ , 故  $\sqrt{1+x^2}$  在  $x=0$  连续.

(2)(1)  $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ , 要使  $|\sin 5x - \sin 5a| = 2 \left| \cos \frac{5x+5a}{2} \right| \left| \sin \frac{5(x-a)}{2} \right| < \varepsilon$ .

由于  $2 \left| \cos \frac{5x+5a}{2} \right| \left| \sin \frac{5(x-a)}{2} \right| \leq 5|x-a|$ , 只需  $5|x-a| < \varepsilon$ ,  $|x-a| < \frac{\varepsilon}{5}$ ,

取  $\delta = \frac{\varepsilon}{5}$ , 则当  $|x-a| < \delta$  时有  $|\sin 5x - \sin 5a| < \varepsilon$ , 故  $\sin 5x$  在任意一点  $x=a$  连续.

2. 设  $y = f(x)$  在  $x_0$  处连续且  $f(x_0) > 0$ , 证明存在  $\delta > 0$  使得当  $|x - x_0| < \delta$  时  $f(x) > 0$ .

证 由于  $f(x)$  在  $x_0$  处连续, 对于  $\varepsilon = f(x_0)/2$ , 存在  $\delta > 0$  使得当  $|x - x_0| < \delta$  时

$|f(x) - f(x_0)| < f(x_0)/2$ , 于是  $f(x) > f(x_0) - f(x_0)/2 = f(x_0)/2 > 0$ .

3. 设  $f(x)$  在  $(a, b)$  上连续, 证明  $|f(x)|$  在  $(a, b)$  上也连续, 并且问其逆命题是否成立?

证 任取  $x_0 \in (a, b)$ ,  $f$  在  $x_0$  连续. 任给  $\varepsilon > 0$ , 存在  $\delta > 0$  使得当  $|x - x_0| < \delta$  时

$|f(x) - f(x_0)| < \varepsilon$ , 此时  $||f(x)| - |f(x_0)|| \leq |f(x) - f(x_0)| < \varepsilon$ , 故  $|f|$  在  $x_0$  连续. 其逆命题

不真, 例如  $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & x \text{ 是有理数} \\ -1, & x \text{ 是无理数} \end{cases}$  处处不连续, 但是  $|f(x)| \equiv 1$  处处连续.

4. 适当地选取  $a$ , 使下列函数处处连续:

$$(1) f(x) = \begin{cases} \sqrt{1+x^2}, & x < 0, \\ a+x & x \geq 0; \end{cases} \quad (2) f(x) = \begin{cases} \ln(1+x), & x \geq 1, \\ a \arccos \pi x, & x < 1. \end{cases}$$

解 (1)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0-} \sqrt{1+x^2} = 1 = f(0)$ ,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0+} f(x) = f(0) = a = 1$ .

(2)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1+} \ln(1+x) = \ln 2 = f(1)$ ,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1-} a \arccos \pi x = -a = f(1) = \ln 2$ ,  $a = -\ln 2$ .

5. 利用初等函数的连续性及定理3求下列极限:

$$(1) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \cos \frac{\sqrt{1+x} - \sqrt{x}}{x} = \cos \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{1+x} - \sqrt{x}}{x} = \cos 0 = 1.$$

$$(2) \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} x^{\sqrt{x}} = 2^{\sqrt{2}}.$$

$$(3) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^{\frac{\sin 2x}{\sin 3x}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 2x}{\sin 3x}} = e^{\frac{2}{3}}.$$

$$(4) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \arctan \frac{\sqrt{x^4+8}}{x^2+1} = \arctan \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^4+8}}{x^2+1} = \arctan 1 = \frac{\pi}{4}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} (5) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{(\sqrt{x^2+1} - \sqrt{x^2-2})|x|} &= \sqrt{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} [(\sqrt{x^2+1} - \sqrt{x^2-2})|x|]} \\ &= \sqrt{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \frac{3|x|}{\sqrt{x^2+1} + \sqrt{x^2-2}} \right]} = \sqrt{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \frac{3}{\sqrt{1+1/x^2} + \sqrt{1-2/x^2}} \right]} = \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}. \end{aligned}$$

6. 设  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = a > 0$ ,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} g(x) = b$ , 证明  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x)^{g(x)} = a^b$ .

$$\text{证 } \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x)^{g(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} e^{(\ln f(x))g(x)} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} [(\ln f(x))g(x)]} = e^{b \ln a} = a^b.$$

7. 指出下列函数的间断点及其类型, 若是可去间断点, 请修改函数在该点的函数值, 使之称为连续函数:

(1)  $f(x) = \cos \pi(x - [x])$ , 间断点  $n \in \mathbf{Z}$ , 第一类间断点.

(2)  $f(x) = \operatorname{sgn}(\sin x)$ , 间断点  $n\pi, n \in \mathbf{Z}$ , 第一类间断点.

(3)  $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2, & x \neq 1, \\ 1/2, & x = 1. \end{cases}$  间断点  $x = 1$ , 第一类间断点.

(4)  $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 + 1, & 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ \sin \frac{\pi}{x-1}, & 1 < x \leq 2, \end{cases}$  间断点  $x = 1$ , 第二类间断点.

(5)  $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2-x}, & 0 \leq x \leq 1, \\ x, & 1 < x \leq 2, \\ \frac{1}{1-x}, & 2 < x \leq 3. \end{cases}$  间断点  $x = 2$ , 第一类间断点.

8. 设  $y = f(x)$  在  $\mathbf{R}$  上是连续函数, 而  $y = g(x)$  在  $\mathbf{R}$  上有定义, 但在一点  $x_0$  处间断.

问函数  $h(x) = f(x) + g(x)$  及  $\varphi(x) = f(x)g(x)$  在  $x_0$  点是否一定间断?

**解**  $h(x) = f(x) + g(x)$  在  $x_0$  点一定间断. 因为如果它在  $x_0$  点连续,

$g(x) = (f(x) + g(x)) - f(x)$  将在  $x_0$  点连续, 矛盾. 而  $\varphi(x) = f(x)g(x)$  在  $x_0$  点未必间断. 例如  $f(x) \equiv 0, g(x) = D(x)$ .

## 习题 1.6

1. 证明: 任一奇数次实系数多项式至少有一实根.

证设  $P(x)$  是一奇数次实系数多项式, 不妨设首项系数是正数, 则  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} P(x) = +\infty$ ,

$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} P(x) = -\infty$ , 存在  $A, B, A < B, P(A) < 0, P(B) > 0, P$  在  $[A, B]$  连续, 根据连续函数的中间值定理, 存在  $x_0 \in (A, B)$ , 使得  $P(x_0) = 0$ .

2. 设  $0 < \varepsilon < 1$ , 证明对于任意一个  $y_0 \in \mathbf{R}$ , 方程  $y_0 = x - \varepsilon \sin x$  有解, 且解是唯一的.

证令  $f(x) = x - \varepsilon \sin x, f(-|y_0| - 1) = -|y_0| - 1 + \varepsilon < -|y_0| \leq y_0$ ,

$f(|y_0| + 1) \geq |y_0| + 1 - \varepsilon > |y_0| \geq y_0, f$  在  $[-|y_0| - 1, |y_0| + 1]$  连续, 由中间值定理, 存在  $x_0 \in [-|y_0| - 1, |y_0| + 1], f(x_0) = y_0$ . 设  $x_2 > x_1$ ,

$f(x_2) - f(x_1) = x_2 - x_1 - \varepsilon(\sin x_2 - \sin x_1) \geq x_2 - x_1 - \varepsilon |x_2 - x_1| > 0$ , 故解唯一.

3. 设  $f(x)$  在  $(a, b)$  连续, 又设  $x_1, x_2 \in (a, b), m_1 > 0, m_2 > 0$ , 证明存在  $\xi \in (a, b)$  使得

$$f(\xi) = \frac{m_1 f(x_1) + m_2 f(x_2)}{m_1 + m_2}.$$

证如果  $f(x_1) = f(x_2)$ , 取  $\xi = x_1$  即可. 设  $f(x_1) < f(x_2)$ , 则

$$f(x_1) = \frac{m_1 f(x_1) + m_2 f(x_1)}{m_1 + m_2} \leq \frac{m_1 f(x_1) + m_2 f(x_2)}{m_1 + m_2} \leq \frac{m_1 f(x_2) + m_2 f(x_2)}{m_1 + m_2} = f(x_2),$$

在  $[x_1, x_2]$  上利用连续函数的中间值定理即可.

4. 设  $y = f(x)$  在  $[0, 1]$  上连续且  $0 \leq f(x) \leq 1, \forall x \in [0, 1]$ . 证明在存在一点  $t \in [0, 1]$  使得  $f(t) = t$ .

证  $g(t) = f(t) - t, g(0) = f(0) \geq 0, g(1) = f(1) - 1 \leq 0$ . 如果有一个等号成立, 取  $t$  为 0 或 1. 如果等号都不成立, 则由连续函数的中间值定理, 存在  $t \in (0, 1)$ , 使得  $g(t) = 0$ , 即  $f(t) = t$ .

5. 设  $y = f(x)$  在  $[0, 2]$  上连续, 且  $f(0) = f(2)$ . 证明在  $[0, 2]$  存在两点  $x_1$  与  $x_2$ , 使得  $|x_1 - x_2| = 1$ , 且  $f(x_1) = f(x_2)$ .

证令  $g(x) = f(x+1) - f(x), x \in [0, 1]$ .

$g(0) = f(1) - f(0), g(1) = f(2) - f(1) = f(0) - f(1) = -g(0)$ . 如果  $g(0) = 0$ , 则

$f(1) = f(0)$ , 取  $x_1 = 0, x_2 = 1$ . 如果  $g(0) \neq 0$ , 则  $g(0), g(1)$  异号, 由连续函数的中间值定理, 存在  $\xi \in (0, 1)$  使得  $g(\xi) = f(\xi+1) - f(\xi) = 0$ , 取  $x_1 = \xi, x_2 = \xi + 1$ .