

5.  $\because \delta \in (0, 1)$

$\therefore |x-3| < \delta < 1$

$\therefore x \in (2, 4)$

又  $|x^2-9| = |x-3||x+3| < |x+3|\delta$

$\therefore$  只需证  $|x+3| < 7$

$\because x \in (2, 4)$

$\therefore |x+3| < 7$

综上  $|x^2-9| < 7\delta$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} x^2 = 9 \Leftrightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0, \ni \forall 0 < |x-3| < \delta, \text{ 有 } 0 < |x^2-9| < \varepsilon$

1° 当  $\varepsilon \in (0, 7)$  时

由前面的证明可知, 若取  $\delta = \frac{\varepsilon}{7}$ , 则此时  $\delta \in (0, 1)$ , 命题成立

2° 当  $\varepsilon \in [7, +\infty)$  时

$0 < |x^2-9| < \varepsilon \Leftrightarrow |x^2-9| < 7 \Leftrightarrow x \in (\sqrt{2}, 4)$

$\Leftrightarrow x-3 \in (\sqrt{2}-3, 1) \Leftrightarrow |x-3| \in (0, 1)$

$\therefore$  当取  $\delta = 1$  时 命题成立

综上 当取  $\delta = \min\left\{\frac{\varepsilon}{7}, 1\right\}$  时 有  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} x^2 = 9$  Q.E.D

6.  $\because \delta \in (0, 1)$

$\therefore |x-4| < \delta < 1$

$\therefore x \in (3, 5)$

又  $|\sqrt{x}-2| = \frac{|x-4|}{\sqrt{x}+2}$

$\therefore |\sqrt{x}-2| < \frac{\delta}{\sqrt{3}+2}$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \sqrt{x} = 2 \Leftrightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0, \ni \forall |x-4| < \delta, \text{ 有 } |\sqrt{x}-2| < \varepsilon$

1° 当  $\varepsilon \in (0, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}+2})$  时

若取  $\delta = (\sqrt{3}+2)\varepsilon$ , 则  $\delta \in (0, 1)$ , 由前面的证明可知, 命题成立

2° 当  $\varepsilon \in [\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}+2}, +\infty)$  时

$|\sqrt{x}-2| < \varepsilon \Leftrightarrow |\sqrt{x}-2| < \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}+2} = 2-\sqrt{3} \Leftrightarrow \sqrt{x}-2 \in (\sqrt{3}-2, 2-\sqrt{3})$

$\Leftrightarrow x \in (3, (4-\sqrt{3})^2) \Leftrightarrow |x-4| \in (0, 1)$

$\therefore$  当取  $\delta = 1$  时 命题成立

综上 当取  $\delta = \min\{(\sqrt{3}+2)\varepsilon, 1\}$  时  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \sqrt{x} = 2$  Q.E.D

7. (1)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} (x^2+5x) = 24 \Leftrightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0, \ni \forall |x-3| < \delta, \text{ 有 } |(x^2+5x)-24| < \varepsilon$

证明: 取  $\delta = \min\left\{\frac{\varepsilon}{12}, 1\right\}$ , 则有  $|x-3| < 1$

又  $|x-3| < 1$

$\therefore x \in (2, 4)$

$\therefore |x+8| \in (10, 12)$

则有  $|x^2+5x-24| = |x-3| \cdot |x+8| < 12\delta \leq \varepsilon$

综上  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} (x^2+5x) = 24$  Q.E.D

(2)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2-1}{x-1} = 2 \Leftrightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0, \ni \forall |x-1| < \delta, \text{ 有 } \left|\frac{x^2-1}{x-1} - 2\right| < \varepsilon$

$$(2) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2-1}{x-1} = 2 \Leftrightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0, \exists \forall |x-1| < \delta, \text{有} \left| \frac{x^2-1}{x-1} - 2 \right| < \varepsilon$$

$$\text{证明: } \because \left| \frac{x^2-1}{x-1} - 2 \right| = |x+1|$$

$$\therefore \text{只需证 } \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0, \exists \forall |x-1| < \delta, \text{有} |x+1| < \varepsilon$$

显然 当取  $\delta = \varepsilon$  时 命题成立

$$\text{综上 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2-1}{x-1} = 2 \quad \text{Q.E.D.}$$

$$10. \quad 1^\circ \text{ 先证明 } \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = A \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow a} |f(x)| = |A|$$

$$\because \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = A$$

$$\therefore \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0, \exists \forall |x-a| < \delta, \text{有} |f(x)-A| < \varepsilon$$

$$\text{要证 } \lim_{x \rightarrow a} |f(x)| = |A|, \text{即证 } \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0, \exists \forall |x-a| < \delta, \text{有} ||f(x)| - |A|| < \varepsilon$$

$$\text{首先证明 } |x| - |y| \leq |x-y| \Leftrightarrow |x|^2 + |y|^2 - 2|x||y| \leq x^2 + y^2 - 2xy \\ \Leftrightarrow |A| \geq A \quad \text{显然成立}$$

$$\therefore \text{有 } ||f(x)| - |A|| \leq |f(x) - A| < \varepsilon$$

$$2^\circ \text{ 再证明 } \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = A \not\Leftrightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow a} |f(x)| = |A|$$

$$\text{取 } f(x) = x, a=1, A=-1$$

$$\text{显然 } \lim_{x \rightarrow a} |f(x)| = |A| \text{ 成立, 但 } \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = A \text{ 不成立}$$

Q.E.D.