

1.  $x_0 \in [a, b]$   $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = f(x_0)$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{1}{f(x)} = \frac{1}{\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x)} = \frac{1}{f(x_0)}$

$\therefore \frac{1}{f(x)}$  在  $[a, b]$  连续

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

1.  $f(x) \leq 0$   $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} -f(x) = -\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = -f(x_0) = |f(x_0)|$

2.  $f(x) > 0$   $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} |f(x)| = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = f(x_0)$

$\therefore |f(x)|$  在  $x_0$  处连续

$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f^2(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = f(x_0) \cdot f(x_0) = f^2(x_0)$

$\therefore$  成立  
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} |f(x)| = |f(x_0)|$

2)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = f(x_0)$  或  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = -f(x_0)$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f^2(x) = f^2(x_0) \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = f(x_0)$   
或  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = -f(x_0)$

$\therefore f(x)$  不一定在  $x_0$  处连续

3.11)  $x=1$  和  $x=2$  可去  
函数不存在定义 第二类间断点  
4) 没有不连续点

$x \rightarrow 0^-$   $e^x \neq 0$   
 $x \rightarrow 0^+$   $\sin x = 0$

13)  $x = \frac{k\pi}{2}, k \in \mathbb{Z}$

$\tan x \neq 0$   $x \neq \frac{k\pi}{2}$   
4)  $x=0$   $x=1$

$x \rightarrow 1^-$   $x[\frac{1}{x}] > 1$   
 $x \rightarrow 1^+$   $x[\frac{1}{x}] = 0$

4.02)  $n \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow x = t$   
 $x = \frac{1-t^n}{2}$

$\forall \epsilon > 0, \delta > 0, |x - x_0| < \delta \Rightarrow \lim_{t \rightarrow 1} \frac{(1-t)^2}{1-t^n} = 2$

$|f(x) - f(x_0)| < \epsilon$   
 $\lim_{t \rightarrow 1} \frac{2}{1+t+t^2+\dots+t^{n-1}} = \frac{2}{n}$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x - \sin x}{x^3(1+\tan x + 1 + \sin x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x - \sin x}{x^3(1+\tan x + 1 + \sin x)}$

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

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \sin^2 \frac{x}{2}}{x^3(1+\tan x + 1 + \sin x) \cdot 4 \cdot \cos x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{2 \cos x(1+\tan x + 1 + \sin x)} = \frac{1}{4}$

15) 令  $\cos x = t^6$   
原式  $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{t^3 - t^4}{2x \cdot \sin x \cdot t^6} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{t-1}{2x \cdot \sin x \cdot t^4}$

$x \sim \sin x$   
 $\lim_{t \rightarrow 1} \frac{t-1}{2 \sin^2 x \cdot t^4} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 1} \frac{t-1}{2(1-t^2)t^4} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 1} \frac{-1}{2(1+t+\dots+t^3)t^4} = -\frac{1}{24}$

(b)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(e^x - 2x^3)}{\ln(e^{3x} + x^2)}$

可去间断点  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x}{x}$  洛必达构造 1.  $\frac{\ln(e^x+1)}{x} \rightarrow \frac{e^x-1}{x} \rightarrow 1$

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

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln e^{3x} (1 - \frac{2x^2}{e^x})}{\ln e^{3x} (1 + \frac{x^2}{e^{3x}})}$$

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

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

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{x} \ln(1 - \frac{2x^2}{e^x})}{\frac{1}{x} \ln(1 + \frac{x^2}{e^{3x}})}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\frac{2x^2}{e^x} \cdot \frac{1}{x}}{-\frac{x^2}{e^{3x}} \cdot \frac{1}{x}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (-2x) = 0$$

原式 =  $\frac{1}{3}$

5. ① 极限  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = A$

由题  $f(x) = f(x)$  极限  $\Rightarrow$  所有  $x$  所有  $\Rightarrow$  极限  $\checkmark$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(ax) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = A$$

$$f(x) = f(ax) = \dots = f(a^n x)$$

$$a > 0 \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} a^n = +\infty, f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} f(a^n x)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = A$$

$$|a| > 0 \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} a^n = 0, f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} f(a^n x)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = A$$

为常值

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

$$f(x_{n+1}) = f(x_n) + f(1) \quad \text{且 } x > y > 0$$

$$f(x_{n+2}) = f(x_{n+1}) + f(1) \Rightarrow f(x) > 0$$

$x = x \quad y = -x$

$$f(x_{n+p}) = f(x_n) + p \cdot f(1)$$

$$f(x_{n+p}) - f(x_n) = p \cdot f(1)$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x_{n+p}) = f(x_n) + p \cdot f(1)$$

$$f(x_{n+p}) = f(x_n) + p \cdot f(1)$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = x \cdot f(1), \forall x \in \mathbb{N}^*$$

$$\text{设 } x = \frac{n}{m} > 0 \quad n = mx$$

$$f(n) = n \cdot f(1) = f(mx) = m \cdot f(x)$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \lim_{m \rightarrow +\infty} m \cdot f(x) = 0$$

$$9. x \in [a, b], f(x) \in (a, b)$$

$$\therefore x_n \in f(a, b)$$

$$\therefore f(x) \uparrow$$

$$\therefore f(x_{n+1}) - f(x_n) > 0$$

$$\therefore x_{n+2} - x_{n+1} > 0 \therefore x_n \uparrow$$

$\therefore x_n$  有极限

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_{n+1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(x_n) \rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_{n+1} = f(\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n)$$

$$\Rightarrow x_{n+1} = f(x_n) \Rightarrow c = f(c)$$

$$10. |f(x) - f(y)| \leq K|x - y| < |x - y|$$

$$\text{令 } y = 0$$

$$|f(x) - f(0)| \leq K|x| < |x|$$

$$\therefore f(x) \in [-|x|, |x|] \quad f(x) \in [f(0) - |x|, f(0) + |x|]$$

$$\text{即 } f(x) \text{ 有界} \quad \text{即 } f(x) \text{ 有界}$$

$$f(x_{n+1}) \in [-|x_{n+1}|, |x_{n+1}|] \quad f(x_n) \in [f(0) - |x_n|, f(0) + |x_n|]$$

$$\therefore f(x_{n+1}) \in [-|x_{n+1}|, |x_{n+1}|] \quad f(x_{n+1}) \in [f(0) - |x_{n+1}|, f(0) + |x_{n+1}|]$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} f(x_n) = 0$$

$$|x_{n+1} - x_n| = |f(x_n) - f(x_{n-1})| \leq K|x_n - x_{n-1}|$$

$$\leq K|f(x_{n-1}) - f(x_{n-2})| \leq K^2|x_{n-1} - x_{n-2}| \leq \dots \leq K^{n-1}|x_0 - x_1|$$

$$f(x_{n+p}) - f(x_n) = |x_{n+p} - x_n| \leq |x_{n+p} - x_{n+p-1}| + |x_{n+p-1} - x_{n+p-2}| + \dots + |x_{n+1} - x_n|$$

$$\leq C(K^{n+p-1} + K^{n+p-2} + \dots + K^n)|x_2 - x_1|$$

$$= K^n \frac{1 - K^{p+1}}{1 - K} |x_2 - x_1| \leq \frac{K^n}{1 - K} |x_2 - x_1|$$

$$\therefore K \in (0, 1) \therefore \{x_n\} \text{ 是柯西列} \therefore x_n \text{ 收敛}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = \xi \quad \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N \in \mathbb{Z}^+, \text{ 当 } n > N \text{ 时 } |x_n - \xi| < \varepsilon$$

$$|f(x_n) - f(\xi)| \leq K|x_n - \xi| \leq K \cdot \varepsilon < \varepsilon$$

$$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(x_n) = f(\xi)$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_{n+1} = \xi = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(x_n) = f(\xi)$$