

$$13. \text{ 取 } a_n = \frac{1}{2n\pi}, \quad b_n = \frac{1}{2n\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$\text{则 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(a_n) = +\infty, \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(b_n) = 0.$$

故  $f(x)$  在  $(0, 1)$  内无界, 且在  $x \rightarrow 0^+$  时不是无穷大量

$$15: (1) \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{\alpha(x)}{\alpha(x)} = 1$$

$$(2) \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{\beta(x)}{\alpha(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{1}{\frac{\alpha(x)}{\beta(x)}} = 1$$

$$(3) \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{\gamma(x)}{\alpha(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{\gamma(x)}{\beta(x)} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{\beta(x)}{\alpha(x)} = 1$$

$$16: (1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x - \sin x}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x (1 - \cos x)}{\cos x \cdot x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \sin x \sin^2 \frac{x}{2}}{\cos x \cdot x^3} = \frac{1}{2}$$

17] 证

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

17] 证

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

17] 证

$$18: (3) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt[n]{1 + \sin x} - 1}{\arctan x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{n} \sin x}{\arctan x} = \frac{1}{n}$$

$$(4) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{1 + \cos x}}{\sin^2 x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{[\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{1 + \cos x}] \sin^2 x} = \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{8}$$

$$(5) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1 + x + x^2} - 1}{\sin 2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2}(x + x^2)}{\sin 2x} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$(6) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1 + x^2} - 1}{1 - \cos x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2}x^2}{2 \sin^2 \frac{x}{2}} = 1$$



P60.

1: 不一定. 如  $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & x = x_0 \\ 0 & x \neq x_0 \end{cases}$

4:  $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0$ , 只要  $|x - x_0| < \delta$ , 就有  $|f(x) - f(x_0)| < \varepsilon$ .

而  $||f(x)| - |f(x_0)|| < |f(x) - f(x_0)| < \varepsilon$ . 故  $|f(x)|$  在  $x = x_0$  处连续

$$(2) M(x) = \frac{f(x) + g(x)}{2} + \frac{|f(x) - g(x)|}{2}$$

$$m(x) = \frac{f(x) + g(x)}{2} - \frac{|f(x) - g(x)|}{2}$$

由(1)即得.

6: (3)  $f(x) = [\cos x] = \begin{cases} 1 & x = n\pi \\ 0 & x \neq n\pi \end{cases}$

故  $f(x)$  的间断点是  $x = n\pi, n \in \mathbb{Z}$ , 类型为可去间断点

(4)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = 0, \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = 1$ ,  $x = 0$  是  $f(x)$  的跳跃间断点

(6)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (x+2) = 4 = f(2)$ . 无间断点

7:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = 1, \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = f(0) = a$  故  $f(x)$  在  $x = 0$  处连续  $\Leftrightarrow a = 1$

9: 当  $|x| < 1$  时  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1+x}{1+x^{2n}} = 1+x$ .

当  $|x| > 1$  时  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1+x}{1+x^{2n}} = 0$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1+1}{1+1^{2n}} = 1, \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1+(-1)}{1+(-1)^{2n}} = 0$$

故  $f(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x \leq -1 \\ 1+x & -1 < x < 1 \\ 1 & x = 1 \\ 0 & x > 1 \end{cases}$   $f(x)$  在  $x = 1$  处不连续 (跳跃间断点)



$$14. \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \quad f(x) = f\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) = \dots = f\left(\frac{x}{2^n}\right) = \dots$$

$$\text{而 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f\left(\frac{x}{2^n}\right) = f(0), \text{ 故 } f(x) \equiv f(0)$$

$$17. (1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+x+x^2} - 1}{\sin 2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2}(x+x^2)}{\sin 2x} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$(3) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\sqrt[10]{1+\tan x} - 1)(\sqrt{1+x} - 1)}{2x \sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{10} \tan x \cdot \frac{1}{2} x}{2x \sin x} = \frac{1}{40}$$

$$(5) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos(1 - \cos x)}{x^4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \sin^2 \frac{1 - \cos x}{2}}{x^4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \left(\frac{1 - \cos x}{2}\right)^2}{x^4}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \left(\sin^2 \frac{x}{2}\right)^2}{x^4} = \frac{1}{8}$$

$$(6) \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x(\sqrt{x^2+100} + x)}{1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{100x}{(\sqrt{x^2+100} - x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{100}{-\sqrt{1+\frac{100}{x^2}} - 1}$$

$$= -50$$

$$(7) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\sin \sqrt{x+1} - \sin \sqrt{x}) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} 2 \cos \frac{\sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt{x}}{2} \sin \frac{\sqrt{x+1} - \sqrt{x}}{2}$$

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

P70.

$$2: f(0) = -b < 0, f(a+b) = a - a \sin(a+b) \geq 0.$$

由介值定理可知  $\exists \xi \in (0, a+b]$  s.t.  $f(\xi) = 0$

$$4. \text{ 令 } g(x) = f(x) - x, \text{ 则 } g(a) = f(a) - a \geq 0, g(b) = f(b) - b \leq 0.$$

由介值定理知  $\exists x_0 \in [a, b]$  s.t.  $f(x_0) = x_0$ .

7:  $f(x)$  在  $[a, b]$  上必取到最小值  $m$ , 最大值  $M$ . 而  $m \leq \frac{f(x_1) + \dots + f(x_n)}{n} \leq M$

由介值定理可知  $\exists \xi \in [a, b]$  s.t.  $f(\xi) = \frac{f(x_1) + \dots + f(x_n)}{n}$



8. 设  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = l$ . 则对于  $\varepsilon = 1$ ,  $\exists A > 0$ , s.t.  $|f(x) - l| < 1, \forall x > A$ .  
而  $f(x)$  在  $[a, A]$  上有最大值和最小值. 故  $\exists M_1$ , s.t.  $|f(x)| < M_1, x \in [a, A]$ .  
取  $M = \max\{M_1, |l| + 1\}$ . 则  $|f(x)| < M, \forall x \in [a, +\infty)$ .

10. (1)(2)(3) 不存在. (存在最大值和介值定理).

(4) 如  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x} + 1$

