

1. 用极限的定义证明:

1) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x-1}{x+1} = 1$.

(1) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x-1}{x+1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x-1}{x} = 1$

2) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos(x)}{x} = 0$.

又 $\frac{x-1}{x+1}$ 的极限存在且 $= 1$ #

3) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (2x-3) = 1$

$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos^2(x)}{x}$, $-1 \leq \cos(x) \leq 1$

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

$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos^2(x)}{x} = 0$ #

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

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} (2x-3) = 1$ - 5)

(1) = (2), 又 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (2x-3) = 1$ #

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

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

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

2. 求 $f(x) = \frac{x}{x}$, $\varphi(x) = \frac{|x|}{x}$, 在 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时的左右极限

并说明它们在 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时的极限是否存在?

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = 1$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = 1 \Rightarrow \lim \text{ exists}$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \varphi(x) = \frac{x}{x} = 1$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \varphi(x) = \frac{-x}{x} = -1 \Rightarrow \lim \text{ doesn't exist}$

3. 求 $f(x) = \begin{cases} e^x, & x \geq 0 \\ |x+1|, & x < 0 \end{cases}$, 求 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x)$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x)$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x)$ 是否存在?

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} |x+1| = 1$ - (1)

(1) = (2)

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

$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) \text{ exists 且等于 } 1$.

4. 级数极限 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x)$ 存在. 且函数 $f(x)$ 满足 $f(x) = x + 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x)$, 求 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x)$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) = 2 + \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) = 2 + 2 + \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) = 2 \cdot \infty$

故 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) = \infty$

5. 设 $f(x) = \begin{cases} \sqrt{x}, & x > 1 \\ e^x, & x \leq 1 \end{cases}$. 问极限 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x)$ 是否存在.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = \sqrt{x} = 1 \quad (1) \quad \text{且} \quad (2)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = e^1 = e \quad (2) \quad \therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) \text{ does not exist.}$$

6. 证明: 极限 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \cos \frac{1}{x}$ 不存在.

记 $f(x) = \cos \frac{1}{x}$, 因为

$$x_n = \frac{1}{2n\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}}, \quad y_n = \frac{1}{n\pi}, \quad n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

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

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(x_n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \cos(2n\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}) = 0. \quad (1)$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(y_n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \cos(n\pi) = -1 \quad (2)$$

(1) \neq (2), \therefore

$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \cos \frac{1}{x}$ 不存在.

7. 用函数极限的定义证明 $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \ln x = \ln x_0$ ($x_0 > 0$)

$x \rightarrow x_0^+$ 时

$\forall \epsilon > 0$, 要使 $|\ln x - \ln x_0| < \epsilon$, 只要使 $|\ln \frac{x}{x_0}| < \epsilon$

即使 $\frac{x}{x_0} < e^\epsilon, \quad x < x_0 e^\epsilon, \quad x - x_0 < x_0(e^\epsilon - 1)$

取 $\alpha = x_0(e^\epsilon - 1)$, 当 $0 < x - x_0 < \alpha$ 时, $|\ln x - \ln x_0| < \epsilon$

即 $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^+} \ln x = \ln x_0$.

$x \rightarrow x_0^-$ 时

$\forall \epsilon > 0$, 要使 $|\ln x - \ln x_0| < \epsilon$, 只要使 $|\ln \frac{x}{x_0}| < \epsilon$

即使 $-\frac{x}{x_0} < e^\epsilon, \quad x_0 - x_0 e^\epsilon, \quad 0 > x - x_0 > -x_0(e^\epsilon - 1)$

取 $\alpha = x_0(e^\epsilon - 1)$. 当 $0 < x_0 - x < \alpha$ 时, $|\ln x - \ln x_0| < \epsilon$

即 $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^-} \ln x = \ln x_0$,

综上, $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \ln x = \ln x_0$

8. 用函数极限的定义证明 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (2x^2 + 1) = 9$.

$\forall \varepsilon > 0$. 使 $|2x^2 + 1 - 9| = 2x^2 - 8 = \varepsilon$ 成立

只要 $(x+2)(x-2) < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$ 成立. 即取 $x=2$ 时

恒有 $(x+2)(x-2) < 0 < \varepsilon$ 成立.

故 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (2x^2 + 1) = 9$, proved.