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$$\begin{aligned}
 4. \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \left( \frac{1+2^x}{2} \right)^{\frac{1}{x}} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \left( \frac{2^{x-1} + 1}{2} \right)^{\frac{1}{x}} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \left( \frac{2^{x-1} - 2^{-1}}{2} \right)^{\frac{2}{x-1}} \cdot \left[ \frac{2^{-1}}{2} \right]^{\frac{1}{x}} = e^{\ln \frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{2} \\
 \text{且 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{2^x - 1}{2x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{x \ln 2}{2x} = \frac{\ln 2}{2} = \ln \sqrt{2}.
 \end{aligned}$$

四、解答题(每小题 10 分,共 30 分)

1. 已知  $f(x)$  在  $[0,1]$  上连续, 且  $f(0) > 0, f(1) < 1$ , 试证: 存在  $\xi \in (0,1)$ , 使得  $f(\xi) = \xi$ .

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{令 } F(x) &= f(x) - x, \quad \forall x \in C_{[0,1]} \\
 F(0) &= f(0) - 0 > 0 \\
 F(1) &= f(1) - 1 < 0
 \end{aligned}
 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} F(0) \cdot F(1) < 0 \end{array} \right.$$

由零点定理  $\exists \xi \in (0,1)$ , 使  $F(\xi) = 0$

即  $f(\xi) = \xi$ .

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2. 设  $f(x) = \frac{x^2 - x}{|x|(x^2 - 1)}$ , 求  $f(x)$  的间断点及其类型.

$$f(x) = \frac{x(x-1)}{|x|(x-1)(x+1)} \quad \begin{cases} \text{去掉 } x=0, x=1, x=-1 \end{cases}$$

$\forall x = -1, \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x(x-1)}{|x|(x-1)(x+1)} = \infty$   
 $\therefore x = -1$  为第二类无穷间断点.

$$\forall x = 0, \begin{cases} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x(x-1)}{(-x)(x-1)(x+1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{-1}{x+1} = -1 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{x(x-1)}{x(x-1)(x+1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{1}{x+1} = 1 \end{cases}$$

$\therefore x = 0$  为第一类跳跃间断点

$$\forall x = 1, \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x(x-1)}{|x|(x-1)(x+1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x}{|x|(x+1)} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$\therefore x = 1$  为第一类可去间断点

3. 设函数  $f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^{2n+1} + (a-1)x^n - 1}{x^{2n} - ax^n - 1}$ ,  $a$  为常数, 求  $f(x)$  的分段表达式, 并确定常数  $a$  的值, 使  $f(x)$  在  $[0, +\infty)$  上连续.

$$|x| < 1, \quad x^{2n+1}, x^{2n}, x^n \rightarrow 0 \quad (n \rightarrow \infty) \quad \therefore f(x) = \frac{-1}{-1} = 1$$

$$|x| > 1, \quad f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x + (a-1)x^{-n} - x^{-2n}}{1 - a x^{-n} - x^{-2n}} = \frac{x}{1-a} = x$$

$$x = 1, \quad f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 + (a-1)-1}{1 - a - 1} = \frac{a-1}{-a} = -1 + \frac{1}{a}$$

$$x = -1, \quad f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-1 + (a-1)(-1)^n - 1}{1 - a(-1)^n - 1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-2 + (-1)^n \cdot (a-1)}{-a \cdot (-1)^n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} [(-1)^n \frac{2}{a} + \frac{1}{a} - 1] \text{ 不存在}$$

$$\therefore f(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & |x| < 1 \\ x, & |x| > 1 \\ \frac{1}{a}-1, & x = 1 \end{cases}$$

$\because f(x)$  在  $[0, +\infty)$  连续  $\therefore f(x)$  在  $x=1$  处连续

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} 1 = 1, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} x = 1$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{a}-1 = 1 \Rightarrow a = \frac{1}{2}$$

