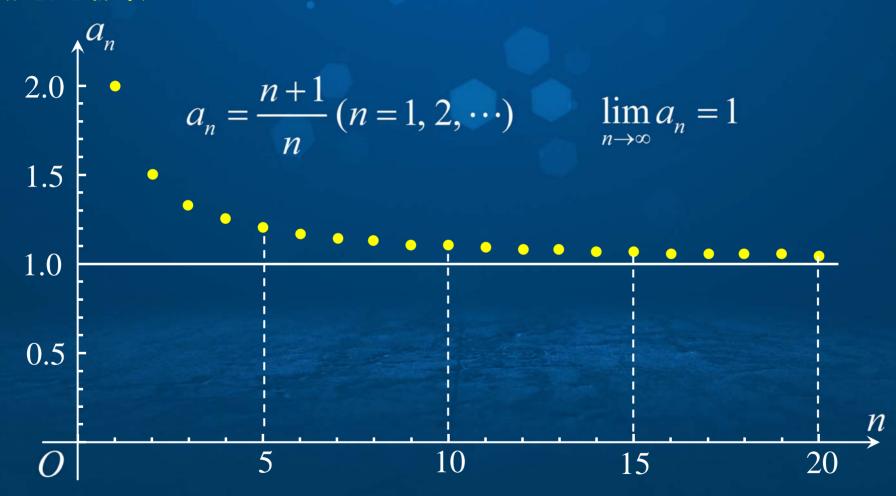
# 第14讲 函数极限的概念

# ● 数列的极限

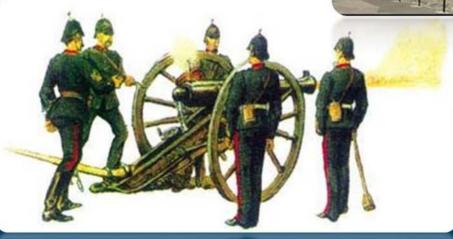








天体运动





炮弹发射

连续变量的变化过程

函数极限例子

函数极限的定义





#### 函数 y = f(x) 自变量 x 变化过程有六种形式:

(1) 
$$x \to -\infty$$

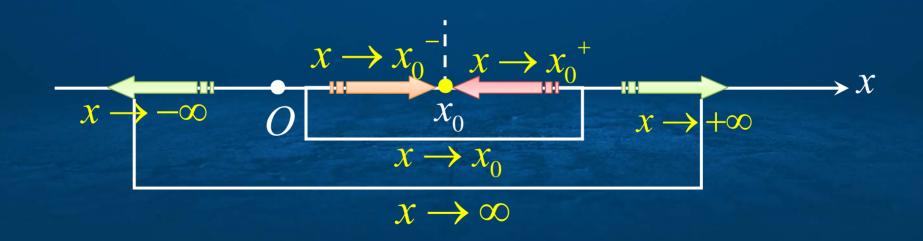
(1) 
$$x \to -\infty$$
 (2)  $x \to +\infty$  (3)  $x \to \infty$ 

(3) 
$$x \to \infty$$

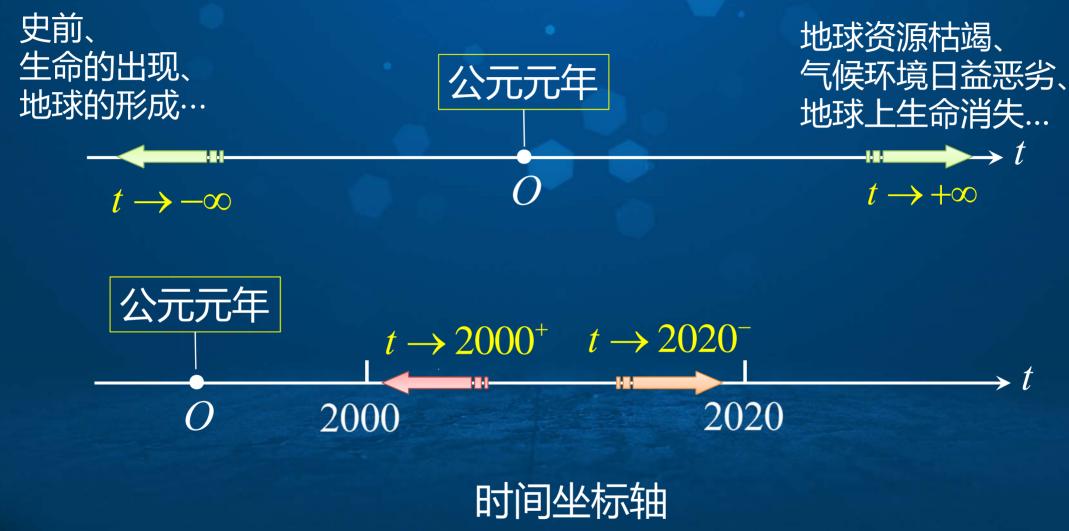
(4) 
$$x \to x_0^-$$
 (5)  $x \to x_0^+$  (6)  $x \to x_0$ 

(5) 
$$x \to x_0^+$$

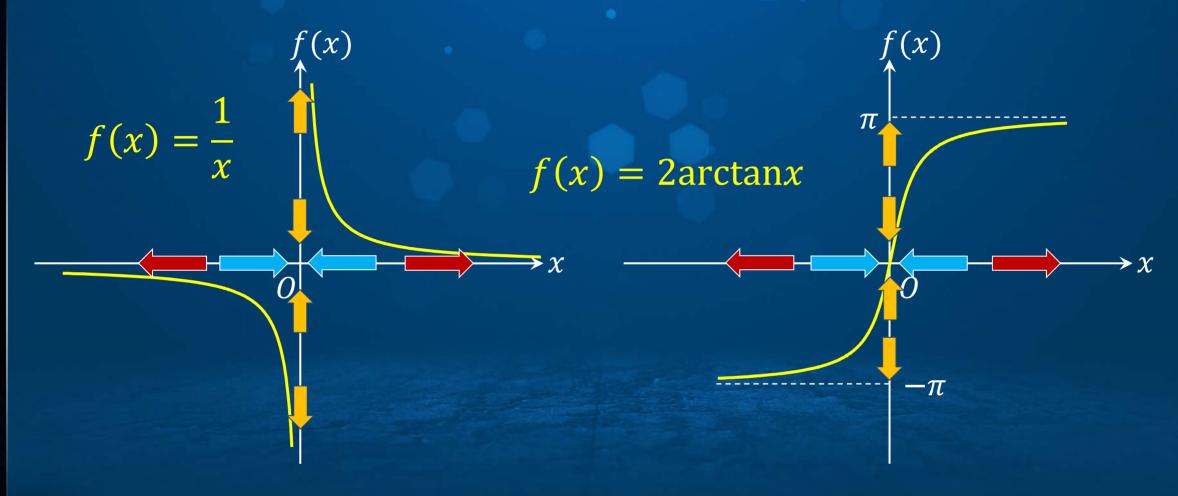
(6) 
$$x \rightarrow x_0$$



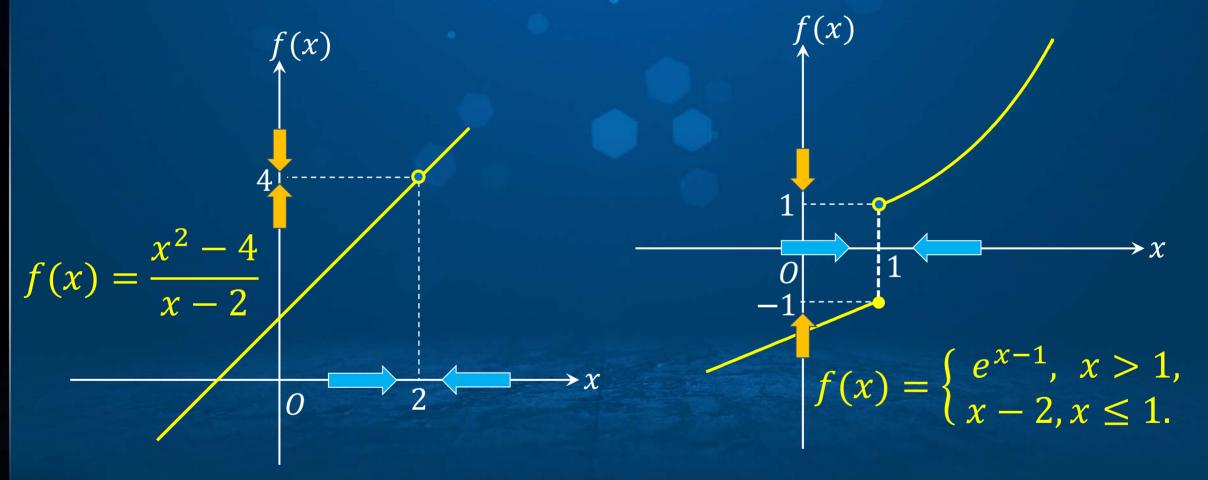














#### 函数关于过程x → +∞的极限定义

数列极限  $\lim_{n\to\infty} a_n = a$ 的定义:对于任何给定的正数 $\varepsilon$ ,存在正整数N,当n>N时,恒有  $|a_n-a|<\varepsilon$ .

定义1 设函数f(x)在x大于某一正数时有定义,若存在常数A,使得对任意给定的正数  $\varepsilon$ ,存在正数X,当x > X 时,恒有  $|f(x) - A| < \varepsilon$ 

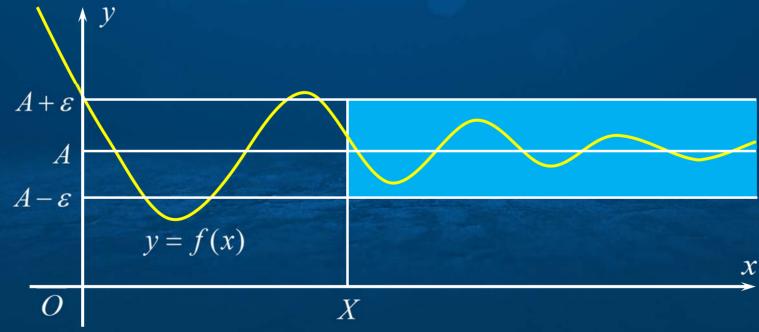
则称函数f(x)当 自变量x趋于无穷大(即  $x \to +\infty$ )时存在极限A, 记为  $\lim_{x \to +\infty} f(x) = A$ 或 $f(x) \to A$ (当 $x \to +\infty$ ).



极限  $\lim_{x\to +\infty} f(x) = A$  定义简洁形式:

 $\lim_{x \to +\infty} f(x) = A \Leftrightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0, \; \exists X > 0, \; \underline{\exists} X > X \; \overline{\mathbf{n}}, \; \underline{\mathbf{n}} = \overline{\mathbf{n}} |f(x) - A| < \varepsilon.$ 

极限  $\lim_{x \to +\infty} f(x) = A$  定义的几何解释

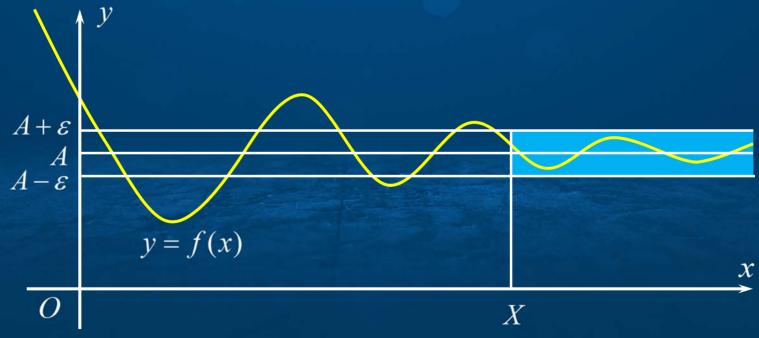




极限  $\lim_{x\to +\infty} f(x) = A$  定义简洁形式:

 $\lim_{x \to +\infty} f(x) = A \Leftrightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0, \; \exists X > 0, \; \underline{\exists} X > X \; \overline{\mathbf{n}}, \; [\underline{\mathbf{n}}] = [f(x) - A] < \varepsilon.$ 

极限  $\lim_{x \to +\infty} f(x) = A$  定义的几何解释

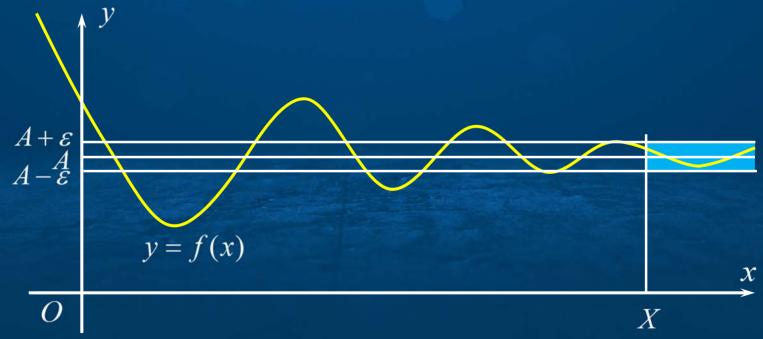




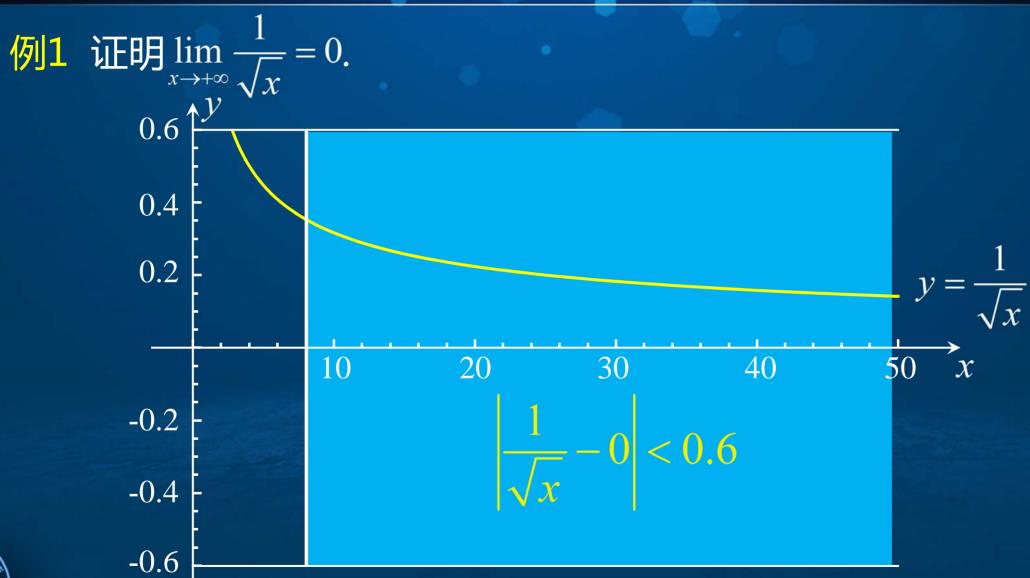
极限  $\lim_{x\to +\infty} f(x) = A$  定义简洁形式:

 $\lim_{x \to +\infty} f(x) = A \Leftrightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0, \; \exists X > 0, \; \underline{\exists} X > X \; \overline{\mathbf{n}}, \; [\underline{\mathbf{n}}] = [f(x) - A] < \varepsilon.$ 

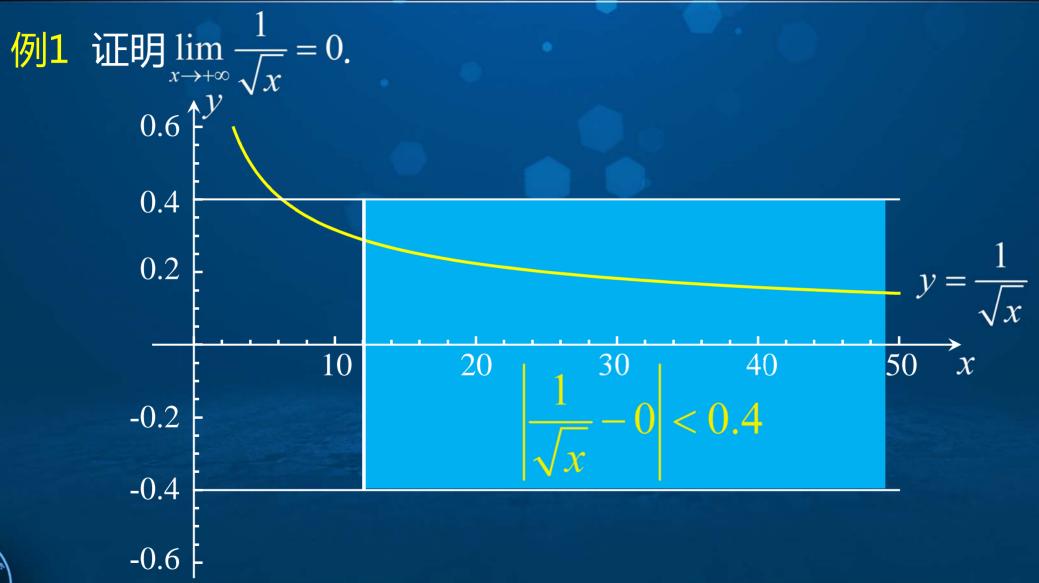
极限  $\lim_{x \to +\infty} f(x) = A$  定义的几何解释



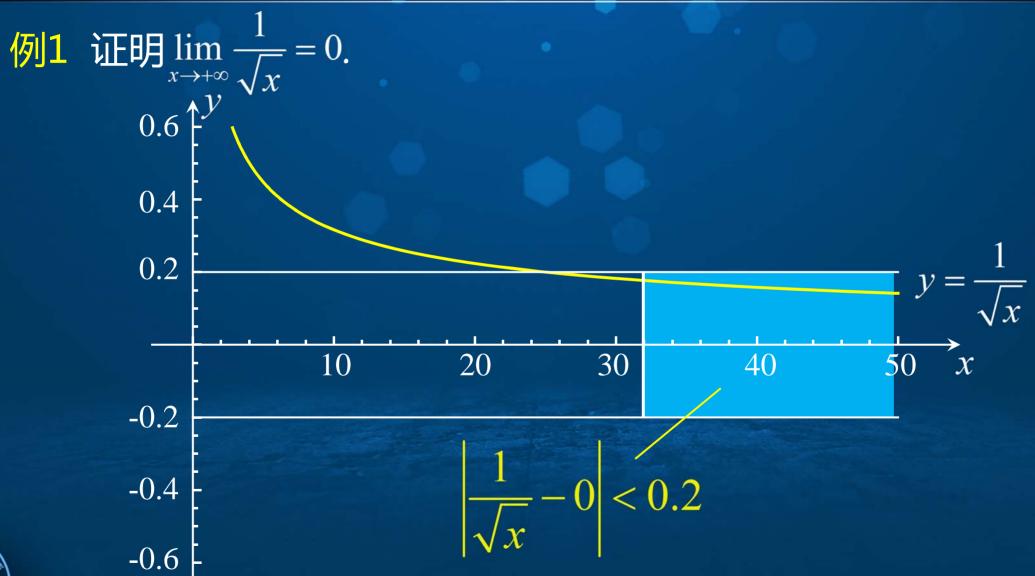














极限	定义
$\lim_{x\to +\infty} f(x) = A$	$\forall \varepsilon > 0$ , $\exists X > 0$ ,



极限	定义
$\lim_{x \to +\infty} f(x) = A$	$\forall \varepsilon > 0$ , $\exists X > 0$ ,
$\lim_{x \to -\infty} f(x) = A$	$\forall \varepsilon > 0$ , $\exists X > 0$ ,



极限	定义
$\lim_{x \to +\infty} f(x) = A$	$\forall \varepsilon > 0$ , $\exists X > 0$ ,
λ / 50	$\forall \varepsilon > 0$ , $\exists X > 0$ ,
$\lim_{x\to\infty}f(x)=A$	$\forall \varepsilon > 0$ , $\exists X > 0$ , $\dot{\exists}  x  > X$ 时, $ f(x) - A  < \varepsilon$



极限	定义
	$\forall \varepsilon > 0$ , $\exists X > 0$ ,
	$\forall \varepsilon > 0$ , $\exists X > 0$ ,
$\lim_{x\to\infty}f(x)=A$	$\forall \varepsilon > 0$ , $\exists X > 0$ , $\dot{\exists}  x  > X$ 时, $ f(x) - A  < \varepsilon$

#### 性质(函数单边极限与双边极限的关系)

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} f(x) = A \Leftrightarrow \lim_{x \to +\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \to -\infty} f(x) = A$$



#### ● $x \to x_0$ 时函数极限的定义

定义2 设函数f(x)在 $x_0$ 的某去心邻域内 $U_0(x_0,r)$ 有定义,若存在常数A,使得对任意给定的正数  $\varepsilon$ ,存在正数 $\delta(\delta < r)$ ,当  $0 < |x - x_0| < \delta$ 时,恒有

$$|f(x) - A| < \varepsilon$$
,

则称函数f(x)当自变量 x趋于 $x_0$  (即  $x \to x_0$ )时存在极限A, 记为

$$\lim_{x\to x_0} f(x) = A \quad \text{if} \quad f(x) \to A(x\to x_0) \ .$$

 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$  ,  $\exists \delta > 0$ ,  $\dot{=} 0 < |x - x_0| < \delta$ 时 ,  $\dot{=} f(x) - A| < \varepsilon$ .



极限	定义
$\lim_{x \to x_0} f(x) = A$	$\forall \varepsilon > 0$ , $\exists \delta > 0$ ,



极限	定义
$\lim_{x \to x_0} f(x) = A$	$\forall \varepsilon > 0$ , $\exists \delta > 0$ ,
$\lim_{x \to x_0^+} f(x) = A$	$\forall \varepsilon > 0$ , $\exists \delta > 0$ ,



极限	定义
$\lim_{x \to x_0} f(x) = A$	$\forall \varepsilon > 0$ , $\exists \delta > 0$ ,
$\lim_{x \to x_0^+} f(x) = A$	$\forall \varepsilon > 0$ , $\exists \delta > 0$ ,
$\lim_{x \to x_0^-} f(x) = A$	$\forall \varepsilon > 0$ , $\exists \delta > 0$ , $\dot{\exists} -\delta < x - x_0 < 0$ 时, $ f(x) - A  < \varepsilon$

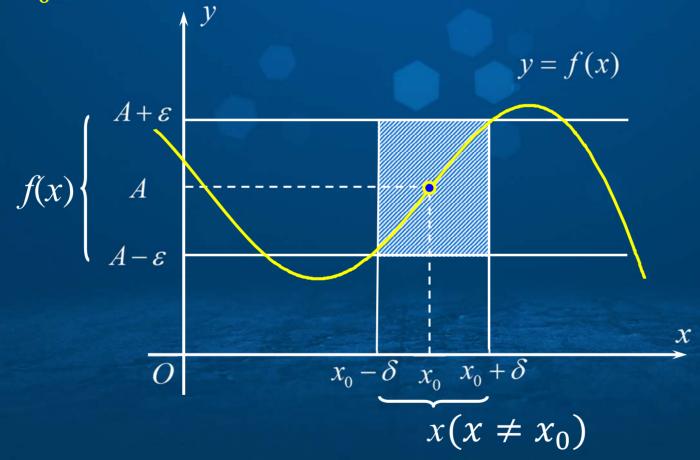


极限	定义
$\lim_{x \to x_0} f(x) = A$	$\forall \varepsilon > 0$ , $\exists \delta > 0$ ,
$\lim_{x \to x_0^+} f(x) = A$	$\forall \varepsilon > 0$ , $\exists \delta > 0$ ,
$\lim_{x \to x_0^-} f(x) = A$	$\forall \varepsilon > 0$ , $\exists \delta > 0$ , $\dot{\exists} -\delta < x - x_0 < 0$ 时, $ f(x) - A  < \varepsilon$

右极限
$$f(x_0 + 0) = \lim_{x \to x_0^+} f(x)$$
 左极限 $f(x_0 - 0) = \lim_{x \to x_0^-} f(x)$ 

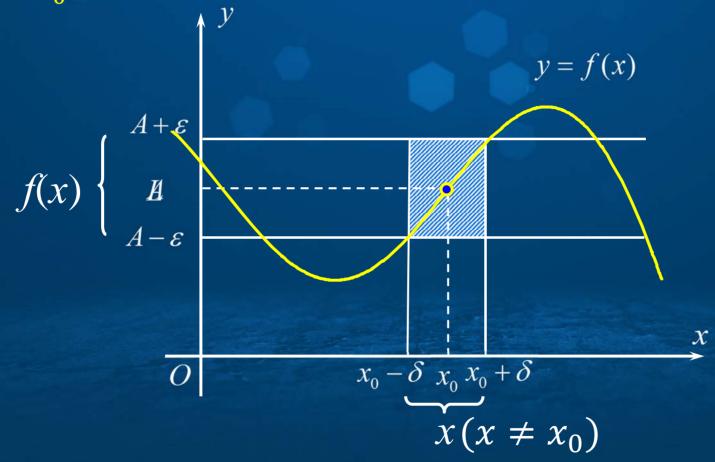


# 极限 $\lim_{x \to x_0} f(x) = A$ 的几何解释:

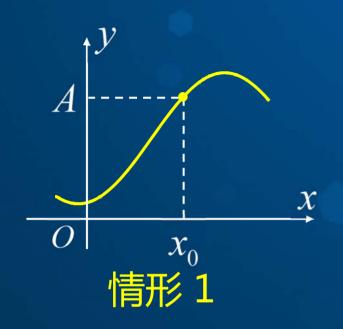


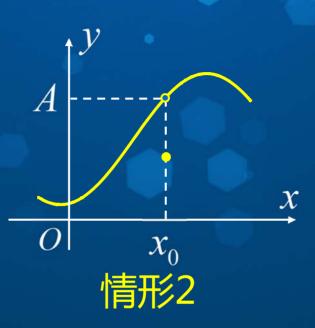


# 极限 $\lim_{x \to x_0} f(x) = A$ 的几何解释:











情形1:  $f(x_0)$ 有定义且  $A = f(x_0)$ 

情形2:  $f(x_0)$ 有定义但  $A \neq f(x_0)$ 

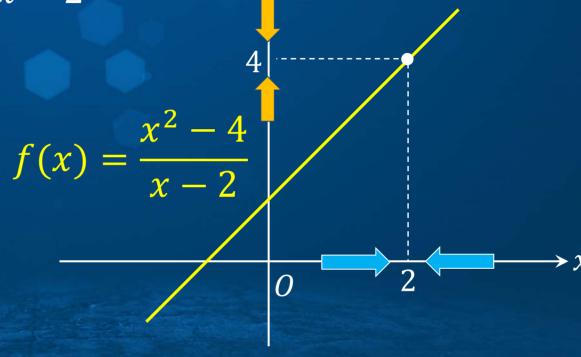
情形 $3:f(x_0)$ 无定义



例2 用定义验证函数极限  $\lim_{x\to 2} \frac{x^2-4}{x-2} = 4.$ 

例3 设 $x_0$ 为任意实数, 试用定义验证函数极限:

$$\lim_{x \to x_0} \sin x = \sin x_0.$$



f(x)



#### 性质(单侧极限与双侧极限的关系)

$$\lim_{x \to x_0} f(x) = A \Leftrightarrow \lim_{x \to x_0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \to x_0^-} f(x) = A$$

例4 讨论函数 
$$f(x) = \frac{|x|}{x} (x \neq 0)$$
 当 $x \to 0$ 时极限的存在性.

例5 设 
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2, x > -1, \\ x + a, x < -1, \end{cases}$$
 试确定常数 $a$  使  $\lim_{x \to -1} f(x)$ 存在.

