

函数的极限与连续性

——习题课

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例1.求 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \cos \frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2^2} \cdots \cos \frac{x}{2^n}, (x \neq 0)$

解 原式 = $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\cos \frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2^2} \cos \frac{x}{2^n} \cdot 2 \sin \frac{x}{2^n}}{2 \sin \frac{x}{2^n}}$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\cos \frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{4} \cdots \cos \frac{x}{2^{n-1}} \cdot 2 \sin \frac{x}{2^{n-1}}}{2^2 \sin \frac{x}{2^n}}$$

$$= \cdots = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin x}{2^n \sin \frac{x}{2^n}} = \frac{\sin x}{x} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{x}{2^n}}{\sin \frac{x}{2^n}} = \frac{\sin x}{x}$$

例2. 设 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x+c}{x-c} \right)^x = 4$, 求 c .

解 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x+c}{x-c} \right)^x = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{2c}{x-c} \right)^x$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left\{ \left[\left(1 + \frac{2c}{x-c} \right)^{\frac{x-c}{2c}} \right]^{2c} \cdot \left(1 + \frac{2c}{x-c} \right)^c \right\} = e^{2c}$$

$$\text{或 } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x+c}{x-c} \right)^x = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\left(1 + \frac{c}{x} \right)^x}{\left(1 - \frac{c}{x} \right)^x} = \frac{e^c}{e^{-c}} = e^{2c}$$

$$e^{2c} = 4 \Rightarrow 2c = 2\ln 2, \text{ 得 } c = \ln 2.$$

例3 求极限 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{n+1}{n^2+1} + \frac{n+2}{n^2+2} + \cdots + \frac{n+n}{n^2+n} \right)$

[分析] 要用夹逼定理，须进行放缩

$$\frac{n(n+1)}{n^2+n} \leq \Delta \leq \frac{n(n+n)}{n^2+1},$$

$$\text{但 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n(n+1)}{n^2+n} = 1, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n(n+n)}{n^2+1} = 2,$$

不能这样用夹逼定理，进行放缩须
恰倒好处

解 注意到分子成等差数列

$$\frac{n+k}{n^2+n} \leq \frac{n+k}{n^2+k} \leq \frac{n+k}{n^2+1},$$

$$\text{即 } \frac{n(3n+1)}{2(n^2+n)} \leq \Delta \leq \frac{n(3n+1)}{2(n^2+1)}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n(3n+1)}{2(n^2+n)} = \frac{3}{2}, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n(3n+1)}{2(n^2+1)} = \frac{3}{2},$$

$$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{n+1}{n^2+1} + \frac{n+2}{n^2+2} + \cdots + \frac{n+n}{n^2+n} \right) = \frac{3}{2}.$$

例4. 设 $p(x)$ 是多项式, 且 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{p(x) - x^3}{x^2} = 2$,

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{p(x)}{x} = 1$, 求 $p(x)$.

解 $\because \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{p(x) - x^3}{x^2} = 2$,

\therefore 设 $p(x) = x^3 + 2x^2 + ax + b$ (a, b 待定),

又 $\because \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{p(x)}{x} = 1$,

$\therefore p(x) = x^3 + 2x^2 + ax + b \sim x$ ($x \rightarrow 0$)

$\therefore b = 0, a = 1$. 故 $p(x) = x^3 + 2x^2 + x$.

例5.若 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[\sqrt{ax^2 + bx + c} - \alpha x - \beta \right] = 0,$

求 α, β ($a > 0$)

解 $\frac{1}{x} = t, x \rightarrow +\infty, t \rightarrow 0+,$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[\sqrt{ax^2 + bx + c} - \alpha x - \beta \right] = 0,$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{t \rightarrow +0} \frac{\sqrt{a + bt + ct^2} - \alpha - \beta t}{t} = 0,$$

$$\therefore \alpha = \sqrt{a} .$$

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore \beta &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[\sqrt{ax^2 + bx + c} - \alpha x \right] \\&= \lim_{t \rightarrow +0} \frac{\sqrt{a + bt + ct^2} - \sqrt{a}}{t} \\&= \lim_{t \rightarrow +0} \frac{b + ct}{\sqrt{a + bt + ct^2} + \sqrt{a}} = \frac{b}{2\sqrt{a}}.\end{aligned}$$

例6.确定 a, b 的值,使 $f(x) = \frac{x-b}{(x-a)(x-1)}$

有无穷间断点 $x=0$,有可去间断点 $x=1$.

解 $\because x=0$ 是 $f(x)$ 的无穷间断点,

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \infty \Rightarrow$$

$$0 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{f(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x-a)(x-1)}{x-b}$$

$$= \frac{a}{-b} \Rightarrow a=0, b \neq 0,$$

又 $x = 1$ 是 $f(x) = \frac{x - b}{(x - a)(x - 1)}$

的可去间断点,

故 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x)$ 存在.

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (x - b) = 1 - b = 0.$$

$$\therefore b = 1.$$

例7. 设 $f(x)$ 和 $\varphi(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 有定义, $f(x)$ 为连续函数, 且 $f(x) \neq 0$, $\varphi(x)$ 有间断点, 则:

A. $\varphi[f(x)]$ 必有间断点; B. $f[\varphi(x)]$ 必有间断点;

✓ C. $\frac{\varphi(x)}{f(x)}$ 必有间断点; D. $\varphi^2(x)$ 必有间断点.

$$A. f(x) = e^x, \varphi(x) = \begin{cases} -1 & x \leq 0 \\ 1 & x > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$B. f(x) = |x|, \varphi(x) = \begin{cases} -1 & x \leq 0 \\ 1 & x > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$D. \varphi(x) = \begin{cases} -1 & x \leq 0 \\ 1 & x > 0 \end{cases}$$

例8.已知 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1 + f(x)\sin 2x} - 1}{e^{3x} - 1} = 2,$

求 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x).$

解 使用等价无穷小量

当 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时, $\sin x \sim x$,

$$\sqrt{1 + x} - 1 \sim \frac{1}{2}x,$$

$$(1 + x)^\alpha - 1 \sim \alpha x (\alpha \neq 0).$$

从而由等价无穷小的代换性质得

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

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

$$\text{由 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 2x}{2x} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) \text{ 存在, 且 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 6.$$

例9. 若 $f(x)$ 在 $\mathbb{R}^+ = (0, +\infty)$ 上有定义,
且 $\forall x, y \in \mathbb{R}^+$, 有 $f(xy) = f(x) + f(y)$,
若 $f(x)$ 在 $x_0=1$ 处连续.

(1).证明: $f(x)$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 上连续.

(2).求 $f(x)$.

解(1). $f(1) = f(1 \times 1) = 2f(1), \therefore f(1) = 0.$

$$\begin{aligned} \forall x \in (0, +\infty), \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} f(x+h) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} f\left(\frac{x+h}{x} \cdot x\right) \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left[f\left(\frac{x+h}{x}\right) + f(x) \right] = f(x) + \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} f\left(\frac{x+h}{x}\right) \\ &= f(x) + f(1) = f(x). \\ \therefore f(x) &\text{在 } (0, +\infty) \text{ 上连续.} \end{aligned}$$

解(2).取 $a \in (0, +\infty), a \neq 1, f(a) = f\left(a^{\frac{1}{n} \times n}\right) = nf\left(a^{\frac{1}{n}}\right), n \in \mathbb{Z}^+,$

$\therefore f\left(a^{\frac{1}{n}}\right) = \frac{1}{n}f(a)$, 于是 $\forall m \in \mathbb{Z}^+$, 有 $f\left(a^{\frac{m}{n}}\right) = \frac{m}{n}f(a)$,

记 $a^{\frac{m}{n}} = u, f(a) = c$, 则 $f(u) = c \log_a u, u \in (0, +\infty) \cap \mathbb{Q}.$

$\forall x \in (0, +\infty) \cap (\mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q}), \exists \{r_n\} \subset (0, +\infty) \cap \mathbb{Q}$, 使 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} r_n = x$,

由 f 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 上连续知, $\forall x \in (0, +\infty) \cap (\mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q})$ 有

$$f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(r_n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(r_n) = c \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \log_a r_n = c \log_a x,$$

$\therefore \forall x \in (0, +\infty), f(x) = c \log_a x$, 其中 $c = f(a)$.

Exercise :

1. 指出函数的间断点, 并说明这些间断点的类型, 如果是可去间断点, 则补充或改变函数的定义使它连续:

$$(1). f(x) = \frac{x}{\tan x}, \text{ 在 } x \in \mathbb{R} \text{ 上 } .$$

$$(2). f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 - x^{2n}}{1 + x^{2n}} .$$