

# 习题 1-9

$$1. (1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\cos x)^{\frac{1}{\ln(1+x^2)}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^{\frac{\ln \cos x}{\ln(1+x^2)}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^{\frac{\cos x - 1}{x^2}} = e^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

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

$$(3) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (3^x + 9^x)^{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} 9^{\frac{1}{x}} (1 + \frac{1}{3^x})^{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} 9 (1 + \frac{1}{3^x})^{\frac{1}{x \cdot 3^x}} = 9 e^0 = 9$$

$$(4) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3 \sin x + x^2 \cos \frac{1}{x}}{(1 + \cos x) \ln(1+x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3 \sin x + x^2 \cos \frac{1}{x}}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{3 \sin x}{2x} + x \cos \frac{1}{x} \right) = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$(5) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{1}{n^2+n+1} + \frac{2}{n^2+n+2} + \dots + \frac{n}{n^2+n+n} \right) \geq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1+2+\dots+n}{n^2+n+n} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\times \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{1}{n^2+n+1} + \frac{2}{n^2+n+2} + \dots + \frac{n}{n^2+n+n} \right) \leq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1+2+\dots+n}{n^2+n+1} = \frac{1}{2}$$

则原极限 =  $\frac{1}{2}$

$$(6) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \left[ \sin \ln \left( 1 + \frac{3}{x} \right) - \sin \ln \left( 1 + \frac{1}{x} \right) \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3 \sin \ln \left( 1 + \frac{3}{x} \right)}{\frac{x}{3}} - \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin \ln \left( 1 + \frac{1}{x} \right)}{\frac{1}{x}} \\ = 3 - 1 = 2.$$

$$(7) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+\tan x} - \sqrt{1+\sin x}}{x(1-\cos x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x - \sin x}{x(1+\cos x)(\sqrt{1+\tan x} + \sqrt{1+\sin x})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x \tan x}{2x} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$(8) \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \tan 2x \tan \left( \frac{\pi}{4} - x \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\sin 2x \sin \left( \frac{\pi}{4} - x \right)}{\cos 2x \cos \left( \frac{\pi}{4} - x \right)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\sin 2x}{\cos \left( \frac{\pi}{4} - x \right)} \times \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\sin \left( \frac{\pi}{4} - x \right)}{\cos 2x} \\ = \frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{2}}{\cos 0} \times \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\sin \left( \frac{\pi}{4} - x \right)}{\cos 2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{-\cos \left( \frac{\pi}{4} - x \right)}{-2 \sin 2x} = \frac{\cos 0}{2 \sin \frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$(9) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{\cos x}{\cos 2x} \right)^{\frac{1}{x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{1 - 2 \sin^2 \frac{x}{2}}{1 - 2 \sin^2 x} \right)^{\frac{1}{x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1 - 2 \sin^2 \frac{x}{2})^{\frac{1}{2 \sin^2 \frac{x}{2}}}}{(1 - 2 \sin^2 x)^{\frac{1}{2 \sin^2 x}}} = \frac{e^{-\frac{1}{2}}}{e^{-2}} = e^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$(10) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[ \tan \left( \frac{\pi}{4} - x \right) \right]^{\cot x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{1 - \tan x}{1 + \tan x} \right)^{\cot x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1 - \tan x)^{-\cot x (-1)}}{(1 + \tan x)^{\cot x}} = \frac{e^{-1}}{e} = e^{-2}$$

$$(11) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{\sqrt[n]{a} + \sqrt[n]{b}}{2} \right)^n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{\frac{1}{n} \ln ab}{2} \right)^{\frac{2n}{\ln ab} \cdot \frac{\ln ab}{2}} = e^{\frac{\ln ab}{2}} = \sqrt{ab}.$$

$$(12) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \cot x - \frac{e^{2x}}{\sin x} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x - e^{2x}}{\sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 - 1 - 2x}{x} = -2.$$

$$\begin{aligned} (13) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{1}{x} + 2^{\frac{1}{x}} \right)^x &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{x} + 2^{\frac{1}{x}} - 1 \right)^{\frac{1}{\frac{1}{x} + 2^{\frac{1}{x}} - 1}} \cdot x \left( \frac{1}{x} + 2^{\frac{1}{x}} - 1 \right) \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} e^{(1 + x 2^{\frac{1}{x}} - x)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} e^{(1 + \frac{2^{\frac{1}{x}} - 1}{\frac{1}{x}})} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} e^{(1 + \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-\frac{1}{x^2} 2^{\frac{1}{x}} \ln 2}{-\frac{1}{x^2}})} \\ &= e^{1 + \ln 2} = 2e. \end{aligned}$$

$$(14) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\sin \sqrt{x^2 + 1} - \sin x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\sin x \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x^2}} - \sin x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\sin x - \sin x) = 0$$

$$(15) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left( \frac{a^x + b^x + c^x}{3} \right)^{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left( 1 + \frac{x \ln abc}{3} \right)^{\frac{1}{x}} = e^{\frac{\ln abc}{3}} = \sqrt[3]{abc}.$$

$$(16) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^x - 1}{x \ln x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{e^{x \ln x} - 1}{x \ln x} = 1$$

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

$$(18) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}} - \sqrt{x}) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}} + \sqrt{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}} + 1} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} (19) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \cos \frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{4} \cdots \cos \frac{x}{2^n} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\cos \frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{4} \cdots \frac{2 \sin x}{2^n} \cdot \frac{\cos x}{2^n}}{\frac{2 \sin x}{2^n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\cos \frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{4} \cdots \frac{\sin x}{2^{n-1}}}{\frac{2 \sin x}{2^n}} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\cos \frac{x}{2} \sin \frac{x}{2}}{2^{n-1} \sin \frac{x}{2^n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin x}{2^n \sin \frac{x}{2^n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin x}{\frac{\sin x}{2^n}} = \frac{\sin x}{x}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (20) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{1}{n^3} + \frac{1+2}{n^3} + \cdots + \frac{1+2+\cdots+n}{n^3} \right) &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 + (1+2) + \cdots + \frac{n^2+n}{2}}{n^3} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(1^2 + 2^2 + \cdots + n^2) + (1 + 2 + \cdots + n)}{2n^3} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6} + \frac{n^2+n}{2}}{2n^3} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^3 + 3n^2 + 2n}{6n^3} = \frac{1}{6} \end{aligned}$$

2. 证明: 因为  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (y_n - x_n) = 0$ . 所以  $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N > 0$ . 使当  $n > N$  时, 有  $|y_n - x_n| < \varepsilon$

又因为  $x_n \leq a \leq y_n$ , 所以有  $|x_n - a| \leq |y_n - x_n| < \varepsilon, |y_n - a| \leq |y_n - x_n| < \varepsilon$ .

$$\text{则 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (x_n - a) = 0, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (y_n - a) = 0$$

$$\text{即 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} y_n = a$$

证毕

3. 解: 由于  $f(1)f(2)\cdots f(n) = a^1 a^2 \cdots a^n = a^{\frac{n(n+1)}{2}} \quad (0 < a < 1)$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a^{\frac{n(n+1)}{2}} = 0.$$

$$\text{又 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^2} = 0$$

则原极限等于 0

4. 解: 因为  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{P(x) - 2x^3}{x^2} = 1$

$$\text{由洛比达法则: } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{P'(x) - 12x}{2} = 1$$

$$\text{则 } P'(x) = 12x + 2$$

$$P'(x) = 6x^2 + 2x + C_1$$

$$P(x) = 2x^3 + x^2 + C_1 x + C_2$$

$$\text{又 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{P(x)}{x} = 3. \text{ 则 } P'(0) = 3, C_1 = 3, P(0) = 0, C_2 = 0$$

$$\text{则 } P(x) = 2x^3 + x^2 + 3x.$$

5. 解: (1) 因  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 + ax + b}{x^2 - x - 2} = 2$ , 且  $x \rightarrow 2$  时, 分母为无穷小, 则  $x \rightarrow 2$  时, 分子也为无穷小.

$$\text{即 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (x^2 + ax + b) = 4 + 2a + b = 0 \text{ 得 } b = -2a - 4. \text{ 又由:}$$

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

$$\text{得 } a = 2, \text{ 则 } b = -8.$$

$$(2) \text{ 因为 } \left(\frac{x+2a}{x-a}\right)^x = \left[1 + \frac{3a}{x-a}\right]^x = \left(1 + \frac{3a}{x-a}\right)^{\frac{x-a}{3a} \cdot \frac{3ax}{x-a}}$$

$$\text{取极限得 } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x+2a}{x-a}\right)^x = e^{3a} = 8$$

$$\Rightarrow a = \ln 2$$

$$(3) \text{ 原式} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^a}{n^b(1-(1-\frac{1}{n})^b)} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^a}{n^b(-(-\frac{b}{n}))} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{b} n^{a-b+1} = 1992$$

$$\text{所以 } \frac{1}{b} = 1992, a-b+1=0$$

$$\Rightarrow a = \frac{-1991}{1992}, b = \frac{1}{1992}$$

(4) 因为  $x \rightarrow 1$  时, 分子为无穷小, 则  $x \rightarrow 1$  时, 分母也为无穷小. 即:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} x^2 + ax + b = 1 + a + b = 0 \text{ 得 } a = -b - 1, \text{ 又由}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{5x^2(x-1)}{x^2 + ax + b} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1)^2}{x^2 + a(-b-1)x + b} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x-1}{x-b} = 1$$

$$\text{则 } b=1, a=-2$$

(5) 因为  $x \rightarrow 1$  时, ~~极限值为0~~ <sup>极限值为0</sup>. 则  $x \rightarrow 1$  时, 分子也为无穷小, 即:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} a(x-1)^2 + b(x-1) + c - \sqrt{x^2+3} = 0 \text{ 得 } c=2, \text{ 又}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{a(x-1)^2 + b(x-1) + 2 - \sqrt{x^2+3}}{(x-1)^2} = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{2a(x-1) + b - \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+3}}}{x-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} 2a(x-1) + b - \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+3}} = b - \frac{1}{2} = 0 \text{ 得 } b = \frac{1}{2}. \text{ 又}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{2a(x-1) + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+3}}}{x-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left( 2a - \frac{\sqrt{x^2+3}}{\sqrt{x^2+3}(x-1)} \right) = 2a - \frac{3}{8} = 0$$

$$\text{得 } a = \frac{3}{16}$$

$$\text{则 } a = \frac{3}{16}, b = \frac{1}{2}, c = 2$$

6. 解: 因分子为3次项, 分母为1次多项式, 则  $L \neq 0$ .

因  $x \rightarrow -1$  时, 分母为无穷小, 则  $x \rightarrow 1$  时, 分子也为无穷小.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} (x^3 - ax^2 - x + 4) = -1 - a + 5 = 0 \text{ 得 } a = 4$$

$$\text{则 } \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x^3 - 4x^2 - x + 4}{x+1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{3x^2 - 8x - 1}{1} = 10$$

$$\text{即 } L = 10$$

7. 解:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} [(x^5 + 7x^4 + 2)^c - x]$  极限存在且不为0, 则:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (x^5 + 7x^4 + 2)^c = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (x+m)^{5c} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (x+m) \quad (m \text{ 为常数})$$

$$\text{此时 } 5c = 1 \text{ 得 } c = \frac{1}{5}. \text{ 则 } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} [(x^5 + 7x^4 + 2)^{\frac{1}{5}} - x] = m.$$

$$\text{因 } (x+m)^5 = x^5 + 5mx^4 + \dots + m^5.$$

当  $x \rightarrow \infty$  时, 上式只取前两项, 后面可忽略

$$\text{则 } 5m = 7, \text{ 得 } m = \frac{7}{5}$$

8. 解: 设  $f(x) \sim Cx^k$ . 由已知, 有:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+\frac{f(x)}{\sin x}} - 1}{x^2} = \frac{\frac{f(x)}{\sin x}}{x^2 \left( \sqrt{1+\frac{f(x)}{\sin x}} + 1 \right)} = \frac{f(x)}{x^3 \left( \sqrt{1+\frac{f(x)}{\sin x}} + 1 \right)} = \frac{Cx^{k-3}}{\sqrt{1+\frac{f(x)}{\sin x}} + 1} = A \neq 0$$

因  $x \rightarrow 0$  时 分母绝不为 0, 则  $x^{k-3} = 1$  则  $k-3=0$  则  $k=3$ .

即  $f(x) = Cx^3$

则原极限  $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{Cx^3}{x^2 \sqrt{1+\frac{Cx^3}{\sin x}} + 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{C}{\sqrt{1+Cx^3} + 1} = \frac{C}{2} = A.$

则  $C = 2A$ .

9. 解: 因为  $f(x)$  在  $x=1$  处连续.

又  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} 3x = 3$

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

则  $e^{2a} - e^a + 1 = 3$

得  $a = \ln 2$

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

当  $|x| < 1$  时.  $f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-1}{-1} = 1$

当  $|x| = 1$  时.  $f(x) = \frac{1 + (a-1) - 1}{1 - a - 1} = \frac{1-a}{a}.$

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

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

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

则  $a = \frac{1}{2}.$

11. 解: 因  $x > 0$  和  $x < 0$  时  $f(x)$  表达式为初等函数且连续. 所以只考虑  $x=0$  处.

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} b \arctan \frac{1}{x} = \frac{\pi}{2} b$

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

因  $f(x)$  处处连续, 则  $\frac{\pi}{2} b = a = 1$

则  $a = 1 \quad b = \frac{2}{\pi}.$

12. 证: 因为  $g(x)$  在  $x=0$  连续, 则  $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ .  $\exists \delta > 0$ . 当  $|x-0| < \delta$  时,

$$|g(x) - g(0)| < \varepsilon.$$

因  $g(0)=0$ ,  $|f(x)| \leq |g(x)|$  则  $f(x)=0$

$$\text{则 } |f(x) - f(0)| = |f(x)| \leq |g(x)| = |g(x) - g(0)| < \varepsilon$$

则  $f(x)$  在  $x=0$  处连续.

13. 证: 对  $\forall x_0 \in (-\infty, +\infty)$ . 令  $\Delta x = x - x_0$ , 有.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} f(x_0 + \Delta x) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} [f(x_0) + f(\Delta x)] = f(x_0) + \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} f(\Delta x).$$

由于  $f(x)$  在  $x=0$  处连续, 有  $\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} f(\Delta x) = f(0)$

$$\text{因此 } \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = f(x_0) + f(0) = f(x_0 + 0) = f(x_0)$$

故  $f(x)$  在  $x_0$  处连续.

由  $x_0$  的任意性, 得  $f(x)$  在  $(-\infty, +\infty)$  内处处连续.

$$14. \text{证: 令 } f(x) = \frac{a_1}{x-\lambda_1} + \frac{a_2}{x-\lambda_2} + \frac{a_3}{x-\lambda_3}$$

$$\text{因 } f(\lambda_1^+) = +\infty > 0 \quad f(\lambda_2^-) = -\infty < 0 \quad f(\lambda_2^+) = +\infty > 0 \quad f(\lambda_3^-) = -\infty < 0$$

则由零点定理:  $\exists \xi_1 \in (\lambda_1, \lambda_2)$ ,  $\xi_2 \in (\lambda_2, \lambda_3)$ , 使.

$$f(\xi_1) = 0 \quad f(\xi_2) = 0$$

$$\text{又 } f'(x) = \frac{-a_1}{(x-\lambda_1)^2} - \frac{a_2}{(x-\lambda_2)^2} - \frac{a_3}{(x-\lambda_3)^2}$$

则  $f'(x)$  在  $(\lambda_1, \lambda_2)$  中  $< 0$  在  $(\lambda_2, \lambda_3)$  中  $< 0$

即  $f(x)$  在  $(\lambda_1, \lambda_2)$  中单调减, 在  $(\lambda_2, \lambda_3)$  中单调减

则在  $(\lambda_1, \lambda_2)$ ,  $(\lambda_2, \lambda_3)$  中根分别唯一.

证毕

15. 证: 设时间为  $t$ , 地点为  $x$  ( $x$  为三维向量). 温度为  $T$ ,

那么  $T = f(x, t)$ . 对  $\forall t$ ,  $f(x, t)$  是关于  $x$  的连续函数, 设  $-x$  为  $x$  的对称点,

$$\text{任取 } x_0, \text{ 有 } y = f(x_0, t) - f(-x_0, t).$$

若  $y=0$ , 那么  $x_0$  即为所求.

若  $y \neq 0$ . 那么有  $z = f(-x_0, t) - f(x_0, t) = -y$ , 由于  $f$  是连续函数,

所以  $F(x) = f(x, t) - f(-x, t)$  是连续函数, 又  $F$  可以取大于 0 和小于 0 的值,

所以存在一点  $x_1$ , 使  $F(x_1) = 0$ , 即两对称点温度相等.

16. 证: 设任意点原位置为  $x$ . 时间为  $t$ , 则随时间  $t$  变化后位置  $f(x, t)$ .

显然  $f(x, t)$  是连续的函数.

则  $F(x) = f(x, 0) - f(x, t)$  为  $t$  时间后  $x$  位置改变.

已知  $f(a, 0) - f(a, t) = F(a) \geq 0$

$$f(b, 0) - f(b, t) = F(b) < 0$$

由零值定理,  $[a, b]$  间必有一点  $\xi$ , 使  $F(\xi) = 0$ .

$$\text{即 } f(\xi, 0) - f(\xi, t) = 0$$

即  $\xi$  保持位置不变.

17. 证明: (1) 因为  $a_n > 0$ ,  $n$  为奇数, 则  $f(0) = a_n > 0$ .

$$\text{又 } \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = -\infty < 0$$

则由零值定理,  $f(x) = 0$  至少有一负根.

(2) 因  $a_n < 0$ , 则  $f(0) = a_n < 0$

$$\text{又 } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = +\infty > 0$$

则由零值定理,  $f(x) = 0$  至少有一正根.

(3) 因  $a_n < 0$ ,  $n$  为偶数.

$$\text{则 } f(0) = a_n < 0.$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = +\infty > 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = +\infty > 0$$

则  $f(x) = 0$  至少有一正根和一负根.