# 2026 考研数学零基础提前学课堂手迹版讲义 新浪微博: 考研数学周洋鑫

零基础提前学(8)

#### 1. 连续

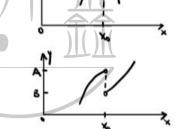
- (1) 定义:
- (2) 图像:
- (3) 意义:
- (4) 左连续、右连续
- (5) 判定
- (6) 闭区间连续

(7) 初等函数连续性

#### 【考点4】间断点

- 1. 第一类间断点(单侧均存在)
- (1) 可去间断点 lim t(x) = t(x)
- (2) 跳跃间断点

lim +(x) + lim +(x)



math

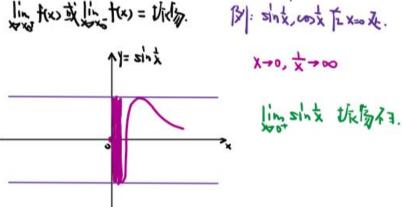
# 2. 第二类间断点(至少有一侧不存在)

(1) 无穷间断点

lim tx其主的主考極例学用洋鑫 (xxx 或x)



ling two 或ling two = 比像.





### 【考点】函数的无定义点一定是函数的间断点.

分段函数的分段点有可能是间断点.

#### 【解颢】

- 1. 找函数的无定义点(一定是);分段函数分段点(可能是)
- 2. 求极限, 并判定.

【例5.5】求下列函数的间断点,并判定间断点的类型.

(1) 
$$f(x) = \frac{\sin x}{|x|}$$
; (2)  $f(x) = e^{\frac{1}{x}}$ ;  $\chi = 0$ 

(3) 
$$f(x) = \frac{e^{\frac{1}{x}} + \frac{1}{2}}{2e^{\frac{1}{x}} + 1}$$
; (4)  $f(x) = \sin \frac{1}{x}$ .

(3) 
$$f(x) = \frac{e^{\frac{1}{x}} + \frac{1}{2}}{2e^{\frac{1}{x}} + 1}$$
: **X=0** (4)  $f(x) = \sin \frac{1}{x}$ . **X=0** The

(5) 
$$\lim_{x \to 0^+} \frac{e^{\frac{1}{x}} + \frac{1}{x}}{e^{\frac{1}{x}} + \frac{1}{x}} = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0^-} \frac{e^{\frac{1}{x}} + \frac{1}{x}}{e^{\frac{1}{x}} + \frac{1}{x}} = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0^-} \frac{e^{\frac{1}{x}} + \frac{1}{x}}{e^{\frac{1}{x}} + \frac{1}{x}} = \frac{1}{x}$$

刈 x=o 为县数1五间凸色.



【例5.6】求函数  $f(x) = \frac{1}{e^{\frac{x}{x^{-1}}} - 1}$  的间断点,并判定间断点的类型.

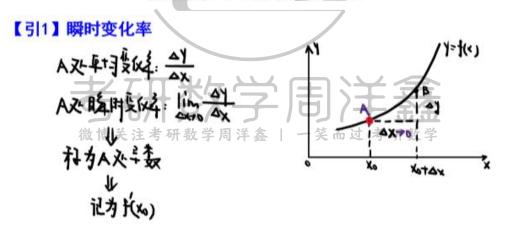
同題と 
$$x=0$$
,  $x=1$ .

$$\frac{1}{x^{2}} = 0 \Rightarrow x=0$$

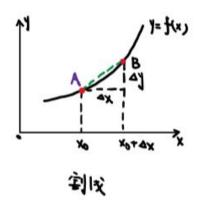
$$\frac{1}{x^{2}} = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{x^$$

# 提前学 6 导数的定义



# 【引2】切线斜率



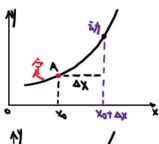
## 【考点1】导数定义

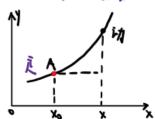
- 1. 核心定义 ƒ(x₀) = lim ΔΥ Δχ
- 2. 增量定义

$$f(x_0) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{f(x_{0} + \Delta x) - f(x_0)}{\Delta x}$$

# 3. 计算型定义

$$f(x_0) = \lim_{x \to x_0} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0}$$





【例6.1】已知函数  $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\sin x}, & x \neq 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases}$ 

【例6.2】设函数  $f(x) = (e^{x} - 1)(e^{2x} - 2)\cdots(e^{nx} - n)$ , 其中 n 为正整数,则  $f'(0) = _____.$ 

$$\hat{f}(x) = \{(x^{-1})\}(x) 
\hat{f}(x) = \{(x^{$$



#### 【考】比值极限性质

$$2 \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = A.$$

(1)#lim g(x)=o 灯 lim f(x)= 0.

记!

(2004年, 数三, 4分) 若 
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\sin x}{e^x - a} (\cos x - b) = 5$$
, 则  $a = n + 1$  .

Line  $\frac{x(\cos x - b)}{e^x - a} = 5$ 

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Line  $\frac{x(\cos x - b)}{e^x - 1 -$ 

[例6.3] 设 f(x) 在 x = 2 处连续,且  $\lim_{x \to 2} \frac{f(x)}{x^2 - 4} = 1$ ,求 f'(2) = 4 .

IT:  $\lim_{x \to 2} \frac{f(x)}{x^2 - 4} = 1$  ⇒  $\lim_{x \to 2} f(x) = 0$ .

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IT:  $\lim_{x \to 2} \frac{f(x)}{x^2 - 4} = 1$  ⇒  $\lim_{x \to 2} f(x) = f(x)$ The first f(x) = 0.

The first f(x) = 0 is f(x) = f(x).

The first f(x) = 0 is f(x) = f(x).

The first f(x) = 0 is f(x) = 1 in f(x) = 1

#### 【考点2】单侧导数定义

$$f_{1} = \frac{f(x_{0})}{4x_{0}} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{f(x_{0} + \Delta x) - f(x_{0})}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{f(x_{0}) - f(x_{0})}{x - x_{0}}$$

$$f_{+}^{2} \stackrel{*}{\cancel{\times}} \cdot f_{+}^{\prime}(x_{0}) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{f(x_{0} + \Delta x) - f(x_{0})}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{f(x_{0} - f(x_{0}))}{x - x_{0}}$$

【例6.4】设
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{3}x^3, x \le 1 \\ x^2, x > 1 \end{cases}$$
,则 $f(x)$ 在 $x = 1$ 处的(**为**)

【例6.4】设 
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{3}x^3, x \le 1 \\ x^2, x > 1 \end{cases}$$
 , 则  $f(x)$  在  $x = 1$  处的 .

A. 左、右导数都存在
C. 左导数不存在、右导数存在
D. 左、右导数都不存在
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{3}x^3, x \le 1 \\ x^2, x > 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{1}{1-(1)} = \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{\frac{1}{1-x}(x) - \frac{1}{1-x}(x)}{x-1} = \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{\frac{2}{1-x}(x) - \frac{1}{1-x}(x)}{x-1} = \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{\frac{2}{1-x}(x) - \frac{1}{1-x}(x)}{x-1} = \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{2}{1-x} = \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{2}{1$$

70. 设
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 \sin \frac{1}{1+x^2}, x \le 0, \\ \frac{1-\cos x}{x>0}, & \text{则} f(x) \in x = 0 \text{ 处}(\mathbf{b}). \end{cases}$$

70. 设 $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 \sin \frac{1}{1+x^2}, x \leq 0, \\ \frac{1-\cos x}{x}, x > 0, \\ \frac{1}{x} = 0 & \text{ Month of } x = 0 \text{ Mo$ 

$$\lim_{x \to 0^{+}} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{1}{1 - \cos x} = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{1}{2x^{2}} = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{1-(0)} = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{x-o}{x^{-0}} = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{x}{x^{-1}} = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{x}{x^{-1}} = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{1-(0)} = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{x-o}{x^{-1}} = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{x}{x^{-1}} = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{x}{x^{-1}} = 0$$

刘 f(o)3 且为o.