

# 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(7)

#### 【1】函数极限方法回顾

- 1. 等价无穷小代换
- 2. 泰勒公式展开

#### 【2】两个注意点

- 1. 非零因子可以先代入算出
- 2. 加减法中见到存在项就拆开计算

## 

- 1. 定型—四化—定法
- 2. 七种未定式每一种计算方法体系

【例4.11】 
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \left(\frac{1+e^x}{2}\right)^{\cot x}$$
 五耳 米久 字 1 十 金釜



【例4.12】 求极限 
$$\lim_{x\to 0^+} x \ln x$$
.  $0.500$  本之之。
$$\lim_{x\to 0^+} x \ln x = \lim_{x\to 0^+} \frac{1}{x} \lim_{$$

【例4.13】求极限 lim x<sup>sin x</sup>

$$L = e^{\frac{\ln x \ln x}{\ln x \ln x}}$$

$$= e^{\frac{\ln x \ln x}{\ln x \ln x}}$$

$$= e^{\frac{\ln x \ln x}{\ln x \ln (1-x)}}$$
[2025 年数学—] 若  $\lim_{x \to 0^+} \frac{x^x}{\ln x \ln (1-x)}$ 



$$f(-x) = (-x) \cdot (-to_x) e^{-zinx} = x to_x \cdot e^{-zinx} \neq f(x)$$

$$f(0) = 0 \qquad f(\frac{1}{4}) = \frac{1}{4} e^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \qquad f(x) = 0$$

$$f(x) = (-x) \cdot (-to_x) e^{-zinx} = \infty$$

【经验】一般地,函数中如果函数 x",一般都不是周期函数.

【考点】无穷大量一定是无界变量.



【考点3】左右开弓法求极限

(1) 
$$\lim_{x \to x_0} f(x) = a \Leftrightarrow \lim_{x \to x_0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \to x_0^-} f(x) = a.$$

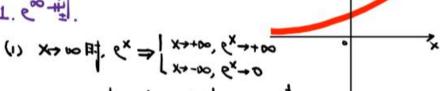


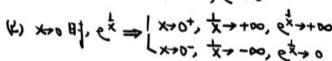
(2)  $\lim_{x \to \infty} f(x) = a \Leftrightarrow \lim_{x \to \infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \to \infty} f(x) = a$ 

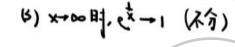
【考】常见的需要分左右极限的形式

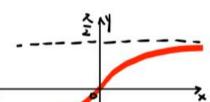


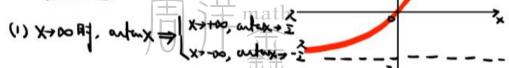
L. ontropo #1.

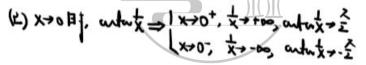


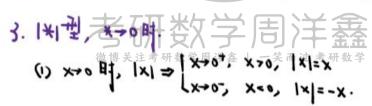


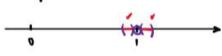




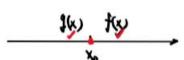












【例4.14】设 
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \arctan \frac{1}{x-1}, x > 1 \\ ax, & x \le 1 \end{cases}$$
, 若  $\lim_{x \to 1} f(x)$  存在,则  $a =$ \_\_\_\_\_\_.

$$\lim_{x \to 1^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 1^+} \alpha x = \alpha$$

$$\lim_{x \to 1^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 1^+} \alpha x = \alpha$$

【例4.15】 
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{e^{\frac{1}{x}}+1}{e^{\frac{1}{x}}-1} \arctan \frac{1}{x} = \underline{\frac{2}{x}}$$

e<sup>60</sup> autmoo

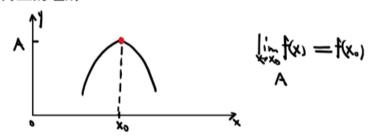
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{e^{\frac{1}{x}} + 1}{e^{\frac{1}{x}} - 1} \arctan \frac{1}{x} = \underbrace{\frac{1}{x} + 1}_{x} \underbrace{\frac{e^{\frac{1}{x}} + 1}{e^{\frac{1}{x}} - 1}}_{x} = \underbrace{\frac{1}{x} + 1}_{x} \underbrace{\frac{e^{\frac{1}{x}} + 1}{e^{\frac{1}{x}} - 1}}_{x} = \underbrace{\frac{1}{x}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

# 零基础 5·连续与间断

### 【考点1】函数的连续

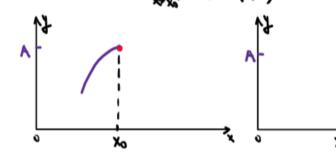
1. 函数连续的定式 针 签 字 局 洋 鑫

2. 几何上的理解



3. 连续的包含的信息





### 4. 连续的判定

不需要分左右: 於(4)=f(4)

需要分左右时: lim f(x) = lim f(x) = f(xo)

[例5.1] 
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} (\cos x)^{x^2}, & x \neq 0 \\ a, & x = 0 \end{cases}$$
 在  $x = 0$  处连续,则  $a = \underbrace{\begin{array}{c} -\frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1$ 

【例5.2】若函数 
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1-\cos\sqrt{x}}{ax}, & x > 0 \checkmark \\ b, & x \le 0 \end{cases}$$
 在  $x = 0$  处连续,则 入

A. 
$$ab = \frac{1}{2}$$

C. 
$$ab = 0$$

B. 
$$ab = -\frac{1}{2}$$

D. 
$$ab = 2$$

$$\lim_{x \to 1} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 0^{-1}} f(x) = f(0)$$

$$\begin{cases}
\frac{x^{\alpha}}{1} + f(x) = \frac{x^{\alpha}}{1} + \frac{\alpha x}{1} = \frac{1}{1}
\end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases}
\frac{x^{\alpha}}{1} + f(x) = \frac{x^{\alpha}}{1} + \frac{\alpha x}{1} = \frac{1}{1}
\end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{1} = p$$



[例5.3] 设函数 
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1 - e^{\tan x}}{\arcsin \frac{x}{2}}, & x > 0 \\ \frac{ae^{2x}}{2}, & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0^{+}} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} f(x) = f(0)$$

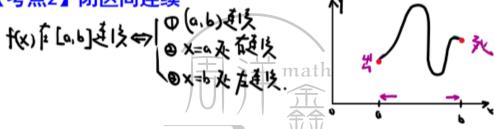
$$\lim_{x \to 0^{+}} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{1 - e^{\tan x}}{\cos x} = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{-x}{2x} = -2$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0^{+}} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} ae^{2x} = a$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0^{+}} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} ae^{2x} = a$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0^{+}} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} ae^{2x} = a$$

【考点2】闭区间连续



### 【考点3】初等函数的连续性

- 1. 什么是初等函数? 要会判断
- 2. 定理: 初等函数在定义区间内均是连续的.
- 3. 对于初等的复数表,《求连续区间不就是求"定义区间".



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