第八节 函数的连续性

习题 1-8

1. 讨论下列函数的连续性. 并画出函数的图形:

(1)
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^3 + 1, & 0 \le x < 1, \\ 3 - x, & 1 \le x \le 2; \end{cases}$$
 (2) $f(x) = \begin{cases} x - 1, & x < 0, \\ \sqrt{1 - x^2}, & x \ge 0. \end{cases}$

解 (1) 易知 f(x) 在[0,1) 和(1,2] 上连续, 在x=1 点处,

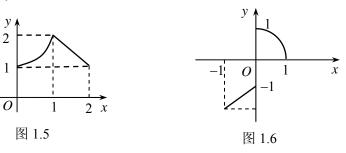
$$\lim_{x \to 1^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 1^+} (3 - x) = 2 = f(1); \quad \lim_{x \to 1^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 1^-} (x^3 + 1) = 2 = f(1),$$

故 f(x) 在 x = 1 处也连续,即函数在定义域[1,2]上连续.如图 1.5.

(2) 函数定义域为[-1,1], 易知函数在[-1,0]和(0,1]上连续, 在x=0点处,

$$\lim_{x \to 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 0^+} \sqrt{1 - x^2} = 1 = f(0); \quad \lim_{x \to 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 0^-} (x - 1) = -1 \neq f(0),$$

故x=0是f(x)的跳跃间断点. 如图 1.6.



2. 指出下列函数的间断点及其类型,如果是可去间断点,则补充或改变函数的定义使之连续:

(1)
$$y = \sin \frac{1}{x}$$
; (2) $y = \frac{\arcsin x}{x}$;

(3)
$$y = \frac{x^2 - 1}{x^2 - 3x + 2}$$
; (4) $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 + 1, & x > 0, \\ 2 - x, & x \le 0. \end{cases}$

解 (1) 函数在 x=0 处无定义,且当 $x\to 0$ 时,函数值在 -1 和 1 之间无限次的变动,称 x=0 是函数的振荡间断点.

(2) 因为 $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\arcsin x}{x} = 1$,所以 x = 0 是可去间断点,补充定义 y(0) = 1,则函数连续.

(3) 函数在x=1和x=2处无定义.

因为 $\lim_{x\to 1} \frac{x^2-1}{x^2-3x+2} = \lim_{x\to 1} \frac{x+1}{x-2} = -2$,所以 x=1 是函数的可去间断点,补充定义 v(1) = -2,则函数连续;

因为 $\lim_{x\to 2} \frac{x^2-1}{x^2-3x+2} = \infty$,所以 x=2 是无穷间断点.

- (4) 因为 $\lim_{x\to 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x\to 0^+} (x^2+1) = 1$; $\lim_{x\to 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x\to 0^-} (2-x) = 2$, 所以 x = 0 是函 数的跳跃间断点.
 - 设函数 f(x) 在点 x_0 处连续, 证明它的绝对值 |f(x)| 亦在点 x_0 处连续.

由 f(x) 在 $x = x_0$ 连续, 故 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, $\exists \delta > 0$, 当 $|x - x_0| < \delta$ 时, 恒有 证 $|f(x)-f(x_0)|<\varepsilon$, to

$$||f(x)| - |f(x_0)|| \le |f(x) - f(x_0)| < \varepsilon$$
,

即|f(x)|在 x_0 也连续.

4. 讨论函数 $f(x) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1 - x^{2n}}{1 + x^{2n}} x$ 的连续性, 若有间断点, 判断其类型.

解 易知
$$f(x) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1 - x^{2n}}{1 + x^{2n}} x = \begin{cases} -x & \exists |x| > 1, \\ 0 & \exists |x| = 1, \\ x & \exists |x| < 1, \end{cases}$$

在 x = -1 处, $\lim_{x \to -1^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \to -1^+} x = -1$, $\lim_{x \to -1^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \to -1^-} (-x) = 1$, 所以 x = -1 为 跳跃间断点;

在 x = 1 处, $\lim_{x \to 1^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 1^+} (-x) = -1$, $\lim_{x \to 1^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 1^-} x = 1$, 所以 x = 1 为跳跃间 断点.

- 5. 计算下列极限:
- $(1) \quad \lim_{x\to 1}\sin(2x-1);$

- (2) $\lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{4}} \ln(\tan x);$
- $\lim_{x \to +\infty} (\sqrt{x^2 + 2} \sqrt{x^2 x}); \qquad (4) \quad \lim_{x \to 2} \frac{\sqrt{x + 2} 2}{x 2};$

(6) $\lim_{x \to +\infty} x(\sqrt{1+\frac{1}{x}}-1)$.

解 (1) $\lim_{x\to 1} \sin(2x-1) = \sin 1$.

(2)
$$\lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{4}} \ln(\tan x) = \ln(\tan \frac{\pi}{4}) = 0$$
.

(3)
$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} (\sqrt{x^2 + 2} - \sqrt{x^2 - x}) = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{2 + x}{\sqrt{x^2 + 2} + \sqrt{x^2 - x}} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\frac{2}{x} + 1}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{2}{x^2}} + \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{x}}}$$

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

(4)
$$\lim_{x \to 2} \frac{\sqrt{x+2}-2}{x-2} = \lim_{x \to 2} \frac{x-2}{(x-2)(\sqrt{x+2}+2)} = \lim_{x \to 2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+2}+2} = \frac{1}{4}.$$

(5)
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x}}{\sin 2x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x}}{2x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x}{2} \sin \frac{1}{x} = 0.$$

(6)
$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} x(\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x}} - 1) = \lim_{x \to +\infty} x(\frac{\sqrt{x+1}}{\sqrt{x}} - 1) = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \sqrt{x}(\sqrt{x+1} - \sqrt{x})$$

$$= \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt{x}} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x} + 1}} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

6. 计算下列极限:

(1)
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\tan 2x}{x}$$
; (2) $\lim_{x\to \infty} e^{\frac{2x+1}{x^2}}$;

(3)
$$\lim_{x \to 0} (1 + 2 \tan^2 x)^{\cot^2 x}$$
; (4) $\lim_{x \to \infty} (\frac{x^2 - 1}{x^2 + 1})^{x^2}$;

(5)
$$\lim_{n \to \infty} n[\ln(1+n) - \ln n];$$
 (6) $\lim_{x \to \infty} (\frac{x-1}{x})^{\cot \frac{1}{x}}.$

$$\text{ fill } \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\tan 2x}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2x}{x} = 2.$$

(2)
$$\lim_{x \to \infty} e^{\frac{2x+1}{x^2}} = e^{\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{2x+1}{x^2}} = e^0 = 1.$$

(3)
$$\lim_{x \to 0} (1 + 2 \tan^2 x)^{\cot^2 x} = \left[\lim_{x \to 0} (1 + 2 \tan^2 x)^{\frac{1}{2 \tan^2 x}}\right]^2 = e^2.$$

(4)
$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\frac{x^2 - 1}{x^2 + 1}\right)^{x^2} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left(1 - \frac{2}{x^2 + 1}\right)^{-\frac{x^2 + 1}{2} - \frac{2x^2}{x^2 + 1}} = e^{\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{-2x^2}{x^2 + 1}} = e^{-2}.$$

(6)
$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\frac{x-1}{x}\right)^{\cot \frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{x}\right)^{(-x)\left(-\frac{\cot \frac{1}{x}}{x}\right)} = e^{\lim_{x \to \infty} \left(-\frac{\frac{1}{x}}{\tan \frac{1}{x}}\right)} = e^{-1}.$$

7. 设函数

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sqrt{1+x}-1}{x}, & x > 0, \\ b, & x = 0, \\ \frac{\arcsin ax}{2x}, & x < 0. \end{cases}$$

试求a、b, 使f(x)处处连续.

 $\mathbf{F}(x)$ 处处连续,则必在 x=0 处连续,故

$$\lim_{x \to 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 0^+} \frac{\sqrt{1+x} - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0^+} \frac{\frac{1}{2}x}{x} = \frac{1}{2} = f(0) = b, \quad \text{If } b = \frac{1}{2};$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0^{-}} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{\arcsin ax}{2x} = \frac{a}{2} = f(0) = b , \text{ if } a = 2b = 1.$$