工科数学分析A

第三章 函数与极限 习题课

(对应于《高数2A》第一章

习题课(spoc有视频讲解))

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本章知识结构



研究对象:函数

- > 定义
- ▶ 特性:单调性、有界性、奇偶性、周期性
- 反函数、复合函数、初等函数
- > 函数的连续性与间断点
- > 闭区间连续函数的性质

基于极限工具定义

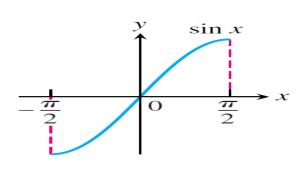
研究工具:极限

- > 数列极限定义、函数极限定义
- ▶ 极限存在准则: 迫敛准则、单调有界准则
- > 无穷小、无穷大
- > 求极限的方法
- ✓ 无穷小量乘以有界变量
- ✓ 极限四则运算法则
- ✓ 复合函数极限运算法则
- ✓ 两个重要极限
- ✓ 等价无穷小代换
- 利用初等函数的连续性进行运算

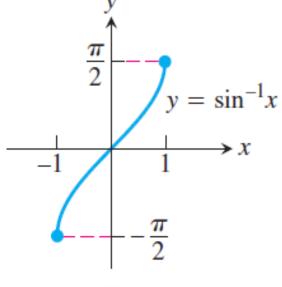
基本要求

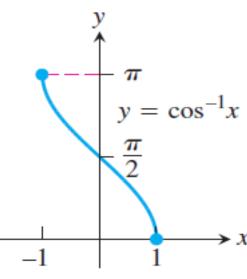
- 1. 正确理解极限的概念, 会叙述各种极限的 ε -N, ε - δ 定义. (对简单的函数, 要求在给定 ε 后能找出N或 δ).
 - 2. 熟练掌握极限的性质和四则运算法则.
 - 3. 掌握极限的各种求法.
- 4. 了解无穷小,无穷大概念; 掌握无穷小的比较; 熟悉常见的等价无穷小.
 - 5. 正确理解连续的概念; 掌握间断点的分类.
- 6. 掌握闭区间上连续函数的性质 (有界性定理、最大值最小值 定理、介值定理、零点存在定理).

一、反三角函数



 $\cos x$







定义域: [-1,1]

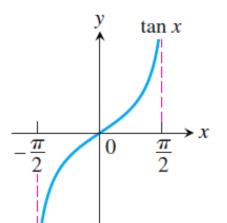
值域: $\left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$

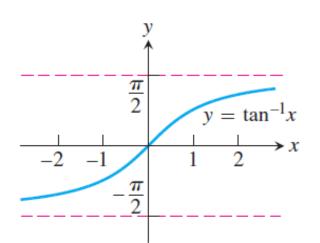
 $y = \arccos x$

定义域: [-1, 1]

值域: $[0,\pi]$

0

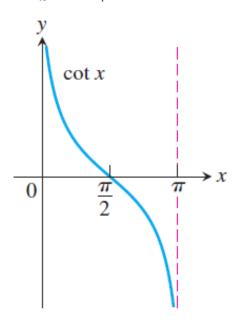


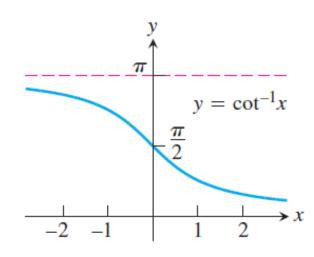




定义域: (-∞,+∞)

值域: $(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$





$$y = \operatorname{arc} \cot x$$

定义域: (-∞,+∞)

值域: (0,π)

常用三角函数公式

(1)
$$\begin{cases} \sin(x+y) = \sin x \cos y + \cos x \sin y \\ \sin(x-y) = \sin x \cos y - \cos x \sin y \\ \cos(x+y) = \cos x \cos y - \sin x \sin y \\ \cos(x-y) = \cos x \cos y + \sin x \sin y \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases}
2\sin x \sin y = \cos(x - y) - \cos(x + y) \\
2\cos x \cos y = \cos(x + y) + \cos(x - y) \\
2\sin x \cos y = \sin(x + y) + \sin(x - y)
\end{cases}$$

(3)
$$\begin{cases} \sin 2x = 2\sin x \cos x \\ \cos 2x = \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x \end{cases}$$
$$\tan 2x = \frac{2\tan x}{1 - \tan^2 x}$$

$$\begin{cases}
\sin^2 x = \frac{1}{2}(1 - \cos 2x) \\
\cos^2 x = \frac{1}{2}(1 + \cos 2x)
\end{cases} (5) \begin{cases}
\sin n\pi = 0 \\
\cos n\pi = (-1)^n \\
\sin(n\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}) = (-1)^n
\end{cases}$$

二、常用不等式

绝对值:
$$\forall x \in \mathbb{R}, |x| = \begin{cases} x, & x \ge 0, \\ -x, & x < 0. \end{cases}$$

1.
$$\forall x \in \mathbf{R} \Rightarrow |x| \ge 0$$
.

2.
$$\forall x \in \mathbb{R} \implies -|x| \le x \le |x|$$
.

3.
$$|x| \le h \ (h > 0) \Leftrightarrow -h \le x \le h$$
.

4.
$$|x| \ge h \ (h > 0) \Leftrightarrow x \ge h \ \text{iff} \ x \le -h$$
.

5.
$$\forall x, y \in \mathbb{R} \implies ||x| - |y|| \le |x \pm y| \le |x| + |y|$$
.

更一般地,设 $a_i \in \mathbb{R} (1 \le i \le n)$,有

$$\Rightarrow |a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n| \le |a_1| + |a_2| + \dots + |a_n|$$
.

6. (平均值不等式) 设 $a_i > 0, i = 1, 2, \dots, n$,则

$$\frac{1}{1\left(\frac{1}{a}+\frac{1}{a}+\cdots+\frac{1}{a}\right)} \leq \sqrt[n]{a_1a_2\cdots a_n} \leq \frac{a_1+a_2+\cdots+a_n}{n}.$$

(几何平均值) (算术平均值)

(三角不等式)

(调和平均值)

三、判定极限存在的准则

- 1. 迫敛准则(夹逼准则,三明治定理)
- 2. 单调有界原理

两个重要极限

$$(1)\lim_{x\to 0}\frac{\sin x}{x}=1$$

(2)
$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x} \right)^x = e, \quad \lim_{x \to 0} \left(1 + x \right)^{\frac{1}{x}} = e$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\left(1+\frac{1}{n}\right)^n=e$$

四、常见的等价无穷小

当 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时,

(1)
$$x \sim \sin x \sim \tan x \sim \ln(1+x) \sim e^x - 1$$

$$(2) \quad 1-\cos x \sim \frac{x^2}{2}$$

(3)
$$a^x - 1 \sim x \ln a$$
 $(a > 0, a \ne 1)$

(4)
$$\sqrt{1+x} - 1 \sim \frac{x}{2}, \sqrt[n]{1+x} - 1 \sim \frac{x}{n}$$

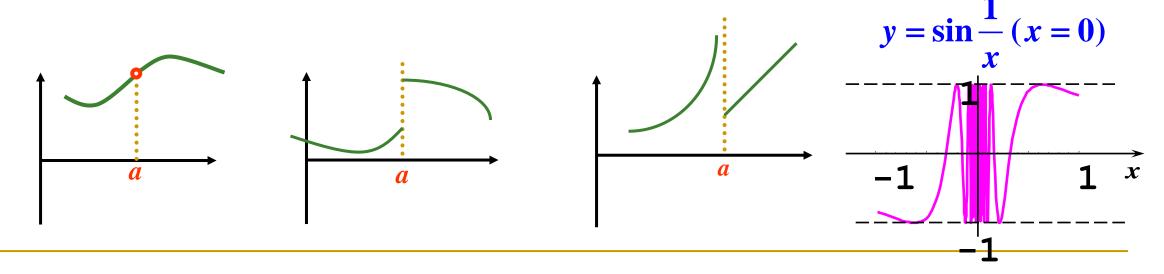
一般, 若
$$\alpha \neq 0$$
, $(1+x)^{\alpha} - 1 \sim \alpha x$

(5)
$$x^2 + x \sim x$$
, $x - \sin x = o(x)$

五、函数的连续性

若 $\lim_{x \to x_0} f(x) = f(x_0)$, 则称函数 y = f(x)在点 x_0 处连续.

1. 间断点 $\left\{ egin{array}{ll} egin{arra$



2.连续函数的运算性质

- (1)连续函数的和、差、积、商是连续的.
- (2)连续函数的复合函数是连续的.

- (3)函数y = f(x)在区间I内严格单调且连续,则它的反函数 $y = f^{-1}(x)$ 在相应区间f(I)上严格单调且连续.
- 3.初等函数的连续性
 - (1)一切基本初等函数在其定义域内是连续的.
 - (2)一切初等函数在其定义区间内是连续的.

4. 闭区间上连续函数的性质

定理1 (最大值和最小值定理) 闭区间上连续的函数在该区间上一定取得最大值和最小值.

定理2 (有界性定理) 闭区间上连续的函数一定在该区间上有界.

定理3(零点存在定理)

设 $f(x) \in C[a,b]$ 且 $f(a)f(b) < 0 \Rightarrow \exists \xi \in (a,b), \text{ def}(\xi) = 0.$

定理4(介值定理)

设 $f(x) \in C[a,b]$,且f(a) = A,f(b) = B, $A \neq B$, 则对A与B之间的任一数 $C \Rightarrow \exists \xi \in (a,b)$,使 $f(\xi) = C$.

六、极限求法小结

- (1) 利用函数连续性求极限——代入法.
- (2) 用恒等变形消去零因子法求极限.
- (3) 用同除一个函数的方法求 $\frac{\infty}{\infty}$ 型极限(扩大头).
- (4) 利用两个重要极限求极限.
- (5) 利用无穷小性质求极限.
- (6) 利用等价无穷小代换求极限.
- (7) 利用极限存在的两个准则证明极限存在并求极限.
- (8) 从左、右极限求分段函数在分界点处的极限.
- * (9) 用洛必达法则求未定式的极限(微分中值定理之后).

一、求极限

例1 利用极限的基本性质和运算法则

(1)
$$\lim_{x \to 1} \frac{x + x^2 + x^3 + \dots + x^n - n}{x - 1}$$

解 原式 =
$$\lim_{x \to 1} \frac{(x-1) + (x^2 - 1) + (x^3 - 1) + \dots + (x^n - 1)}{x - 1}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 1} \left[1 + (x+1) + (x^2 + x + 1) + \dots + (x^{n-1} + x^{n-2} + \dots + x + 1) \right]$$

$$= 1 + 2 + 3 + \cdots + n$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}n(n+1)$$

(2)
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \left[\frac{3}{1^2 \cdot 2^2} + \frac{5}{2^2 \cdot 3^2} + \dots + \frac{2n+1}{n^2 \cdot (n+1)^2} \right]$$

裂项

解 原式=
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \left[\frac{1}{1^2} - \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{2^2} - \frac{1}{3^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n^2} - \frac{1}{(n+1)^2} \right] = \lim_{n\to\infty} \left[1 - \frac{1}{(n+1)^2} \right] = 1$$

$$(3) \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2^2} \right) \left(1 - \frac{1}{3^2} \right) \cdots \left(1 - \frac{1}{n^2} \right)$$

$$\mathbf{R} \quad 1 - \frac{1}{k^2} = \frac{k^2 - 1}{k^2} = \frac{(k - 1)(k + 1)}{k^2},$$

原式 =
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1\cdot 3}{2\cdot 2} \cdot \frac{2\cdot 4}{3\cdot 3} \cdot \dots \cdot \frac{(n-2)\cdot n}{(n-1)\cdot (n-1)} \cdot \frac{(n-1)\cdot (n+1)}{n\cdot n} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{n+1}{2n} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$(4) \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left[\left(x + \frac{a}{n} \right) + \left(x + \frac{2a}{n} \right) + \dots + \left(x + \frac{(n-1)a}{n} \right) \right]$$

含参量

$$\cancel{\mathbb{R}} \left(x + \frac{a}{n} \right) + \left(x + \frac{2a}{n} \right) + \dots + \left(x + \frac{(n-1)a}{n} \right) = (n-1)x + \frac{n(n-1)a}{2n}$$

原式 =
$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n-1}{n} \left(x + \frac{a}{2} \right) = x + \frac{a}{2}$$

(5)
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} (1+x)(1+x^2)(1+x^2)\cdots(1+x^{2^n})$$
, $\sharp + |x| < 1$

$$\mathbf{f}(1-x)(1+x)(1+x^2)(1+x^2)\cdots(1+x^{2^n})=1-x^{2^{n+1}}$$

原式 =
$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1 - x^{2^{n+1}}}{1 - x} = \frac{1}{1 - x}$$

例2 利用适当的函数变换求极限

(1)
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+x}-1}{\sqrt[3]{1+x}-1}$$

$$\mathbf{M}$$
 $\Leftrightarrow t = \sqrt[6]{1+x}$,

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+x} - 1}{\sqrt[3]{1+x} - 1} = \lim_{t \to 1} \frac{t^3 - 1}{t^2 - 1} = \lim_{t \to 1} \frac{(t-1)(t^2 + t + 1)}{(t-1)(t+1)} = \frac{3}{2}$$

法二 利用等价无穷小代换

$$x \rightarrow 0$$
, $(1+x)^{\alpha} - 1 \sim \alpha x$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+x} - 1}{\sqrt[3]{1+x} - 1} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2}x}{\frac{1}{3}x} = \frac{3}{2}$$

有理化

$$(2) \lim_{n\to\infty} \sin^2\left(\pi\sqrt{n^2+n}\right)$$

解 原式 =
$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \sin^2 \left[\pi \left(\sqrt{n^2 + n} - n \right) \right]$$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} \sin^2 \left(\pi \frac{n}{\sqrt{n^2 + n} + n} \right) = \sin^2 \frac{\pi}{2} = 1$$

$$(3) \lim_{x \to -\infty} \left(x + \sqrt{x^2 - x} \right)$$

解 原式 =
$$\lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{x^2 - (x^2 - x)}{x - \sqrt{x^2 - x}} = \lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{x}{x - \sqrt{x^2 - x}}$$
 (分子分母同除以 x)

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

有理化

(4)
$$\lim_{x \to a^{+}} \frac{\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{a} + \sqrt{x - a}}{\sqrt{x^{2} - a^{2}}}$$
 $(a > 0)$

解 原式 =
$$\lim_{x \to a^{+}} \frac{\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{a} + \sqrt{x - a}}{\sqrt{x + a} \cdot \sqrt{x - a}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2a}} \lim_{x \to a^{+}} \frac{\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{a} + \sqrt{x - a}}{\sqrt{x - a}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2a}} \lim_{x \to a^{+}} \left[\frac{\left(\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{a}\right)\left(\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{a}\right)}{\left(\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{a}\right)\sqrt{x - a}} + 1 \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2a}} \lim_{x \to a^{+}} \left[\frac{\sqrt{x-a}}{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{a}} + 1 \right]$$

$$=\frac{1}{\sqrt{2a}}$$

(5)
$$\lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{\left(1+2x\right)^{10} \left(1+3x\right)^{20}}{\left(1+6x^2\right)^{15}} = \frac{2^{10} \cdot 3^{20}}{6^{15}} = \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^5$$

有理式,分子分母 趋于无穷(抓大头)

(6)
$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{3e^x - 2e^{-x}}{2e^x + 3e^{-x}} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{3 - 2e^{-2x}}{2 + 3e^{-2x}} = \frac{3}{2}$$

(7)
$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin x^2 - 2x}{\cos^2 x + x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{-}\sin x^2 - 2}{\frac{1}{-}\cos^2 x + 1} = -2$$

注
$$\lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{1}{x} \sin x^2 = 0$$
, $\lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{1}{x} \cos^2 x = 0$ (无穷小与有界函数的乘积为无穷小)

(8)
$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \arcsin\left(x\sqrt{x^2 + 1} - x^2\right)$$

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

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

原式 =
$$\arcsin\left[\lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(x\sqrt{x^2 + 1} - x^2\right)\right] = \arcsin\frac{1}{2} = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

例3 利用两个重要极限

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

(2)
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \left(\sec^2 x\right)^{\frac{1}{x^2}} = \lim_{x\to 0} \left(1 + \tan^2 x\right)^{\frac{1}{x^2}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \left(1 + \tan^2 x \right)^{\frac{1}{\tan^2 x} \cdot \frac{\tan^2 x}{x^2}} = e$$

$$\sec^2 x = \tan^2 x + 1$$
$$\csc^2 x = \cot^2 x + 1$$

$$(3) \lim_{n \to \infty} \tan^n \left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{2}{n} \right)$$

解 原式 =
$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{1 + \tan \frac{2}{n}}{1 - \tan \frac{2}{n}} \right)^n = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{2 \tan \frac{2}{n}}{1 - \tan \frac{2}{n}} \right)^n$$

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

$$(4) \lim_{n\to\infty} \cos\frac{x}{2} \cos\frac{x}{2^2} \cdots \cos\frac{x}{2^n}, \quad x\neq 0$$

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

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

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

例4 利用极限存在的准则

(1)
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} (a^n + b^n + c^n)^{\frac{1}{n}}$$
, $\sharp + a > b > c > 0$.

迫敛准则

#
$$a < (a^n + b^n + c^n)^{\frac{1}{n}} < \sqrt[n]{3}a$$
,

 $\lim_{n\to\infty} 3^{\frac{1}{n}} = 1$, 由迫敛准则, $\lim_{n\to\infty} (a^n + b^n + c^n)^{\frac{1}{n}} = a = \max\{a, b, c\}$.

(2) 设
$$u_n = \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!}$$
, 求 $\lim_{n\to\infty} u_n$.

解 令
$$v_n = \frac{(2n)!!}{(2n+1)!!}$$
, 显然 $u_n < v_n$, 于是 $u_n \cdot u_n < v_n \cdot u_n = \frac{1}{2n+1}$,

$$\Rightarrow 0 < u_n < \frac{1}{\sqrt{2n+1}},$$
 由迫敛准则, $\lim_{n \to \infty} u_n = 0$.

迫敛准则

$$(3)\lim_{n\to\infty}\sqrt[n]{n}$$

解 由于
$$\sqrt[n]{n} > 1$$
,记 $h_n = \sqrt[n]{n} - 1$, $\sqrt[n]{n} = 1 + h_n$,

$$n = (1 + h_n)^n = 1 + n \cdot h_n + \frac{n(n-1)}{2!} (h_n)^2 + \dots + (h_n)^n$$
$$\ge 1 + \frac{n(n-1)}{2!} (h_n)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 < h_n \le \sqrt{\frac{2}{n}},$$

由迫敛准则知, $\lim_{n\to\infty}h_n=0$, 所以 $\lim_{n\to\infty}\sqrt[n]{n}=1$.

迫敛准则

(4)
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \left(\frac{n+1}{n^2+1} + \frac{n+2}{n^2+2} + \dots + \frac{n+n}{n^2+n} \right)$$

$$\Re \Rightarrow x_n = \frac{n+1}{n^2+1} + \frac{n+2}{n^2+2} + \dots + \frac{n+n}{n^2+n},$$

$$a_n = \frac{n+1}{n^2+n} + \frac{n+2}{n^2+n} + \dots + \frac{n+n}{n^2+n} = \frac{n^2 + \frac{n(n+1)}{2}}{n^2+n},$$

$$b_n = \frac{n+1}{n^2+1} + \frac{n+2}{n^2+1} + \dots + \frac{n+n}{n^2+1} = \frac{n^2 + \frac{n(n+1)}{2}}{n^2+1},$$

则
$$a_n < x_n < b_n$$
,且 $\lim_{n \to \infty} a_n = \lim_{n \to \infty} b_n = \frac{3}{2}$,

由迫敛准则,
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} x_n = \frac{3}{2}$$
.

迫敛准则

$$(5) \, \Re \lim_{x \to 0} x \left\lceil \frac{1}{x} \right\rceil.$$

解 由取整函数的性质, $\frac{1}{x}-1 < \left| \frac{1}{x} \right| \le \frac{1}{x}$.

因此由迫敛性得 $\lim_{x\to 0^+} x \left[\frac{1}{x}\right] = 1;$

当
$$x < 0$$
, $1 \le x \left\lceil \frac{1}{x} \right\rceil < 1 - x$, 同理得 $\lim_{x \to 0^-} x \left[\frac{1}{x} \right] = 1$;

于是求得 $\lim_{x\to 0} x \left[\frac{1}{x}\right] = 1.$

(6) 设
$$a > 0$$
, $x_1 > 0$, $x_{n+1} = \frac{1}{2} \left(x_n + \frac{a}{x_n} \right)$. 证明数列 $\{x_n\}$ 收敛, 并求 $\lim_{n \to \infty} x_n$.

解 易知
$$x_n > 0$$
, 且 $x_{n+1} = \frac{1}{2} \left(x_n + \frac{a}{x_n} \right) \ge \sqrt{x_n \cdot \frac{a}{x_n}} = \sqrt{a}$,

于是
$$\frac{x_{n+1}}{x_n} = \frac{1}{2} \left(1 + \frac{a}{x_n^2} \right) \le \frac{1}{2} \left(1 + \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2}} \right) = 1 \left(n > 2 \right),$$

即数列 $\{x_n\}$ 单调减且有下界,由单调有界原理知 $\{x_n\}$ 收敛.

则
$$A = \pm \sqrt{a}$$
, 因为 $x_n \ge \sqrt{a}$,所以 $\lim_{n \to \infty} x_n = \sqrt{a}$.

单调有界准则

例5 利用无穷小的性质和等价无穷小代换

$$(1) \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2^x + 3^x - 2}{x}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2^x + 3^x - 2}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \left(\frac{2^x - 1}{x} + \frac{3^x - 1}{x} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \left(\frac{x \ln 2}{x} + \frac{x \ln 3}{x} \right) = \ln 2 + \ln 3 = \ln 6$$

$$(2)\lim_{x\to 0}\frac{\mathrm{e}^x-\mathrm{e}^{\sin x}}{x-\sin x}$$

原式 =
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{e^{\sin x} \left(e^{x - \sin x} - 1 \right)}{x - \sin x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{e^{\sin x} \left(x - \sin x \right)}{x - \sin x} = e^{0} \cdot 1 = 1$$

(3)
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} n^2 \left(x^{\frac{1}{n}} - x^{\frac{1}{n+1}} \right), \quad x > 0.$$

解 原式 =
$$\lim_{n \to \infty} n^2 x^{\frac{1}{n+1}} \left(x^{\frac{1}{n(n+1)}} - 1 \right)$$

= $\lim_{n \to \infty} x^{\frac{1}{n+1}} \cdot n^2 \frac{1}{n(n+1)} \ln x = \ln x$

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

(5)
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\sqrt[3]{1+x\sin x} - \cos x}{\ln(1+x^2+x^3)}$$

解 原式 =
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\sqrt[3]{1+x\sin x} - 1 + 1 - \cos x}{x^2 + x^3}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt[3]{1 + x \sin x} - 1}{x^2 + x^3} + \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2 + x^3}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{1}{3}x\sin x}{x^2} + \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2}x^2}{x^2} = \frac{5}{6}$$

(6)
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\ln(\sin^2 x + e^x) - x}{\ln(x^2 + e^{2x}) - 2x}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\ln(\sin^2 x + e^x) - x}{\ln(x^2 + e^{2x}) - 2x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\ln \left[e^{x} (e^{-x} \sin^{2} x + 1) \right] - x}{\ln \left[e^{2x} (e^{-2x} x^{2} + 1) \right] - 2x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\ln(e^{-x} \sin^2 x + 1)}{\ln(e^{-2x} x^2 + 1)} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{e^{-x} \sin^2 x}{e^{-2x} x^2} = 1$$

(7)
$$\lim_{x\to+\infty} \left(\sin\left(\ln\left(1+x\right)\right) - \sin\left(\ln x\right) \right)$$

等价代换,

有界量乘无穷小仍为无穷小

解

$$\sin(\ln(1+x)) - \sin(\ln x)$$

$$=2\cos\frac{\ln(1+x)+\ln x}{2}\cdot\sin\frac{\ln(1+x)-\ln x}{2}$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \to +\infty} \sin \frac{\ln(1+x) - \ln x}{2} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \sin \frac{\ln(\frac{1}{x} + 1)}{2} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{1}{2x} = 0,$$

且
$$2\cos\frac{\ln(1+x)+\ln x}{2}$$
有界,

$$\therefore \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(\sin \left(\ln \left(1 + x \right) \right) - \sin \left(\ln x \right) \right) = 0.$$

(8) $\lim_{x\to 0} \left(\frac{a^x+b^x+c^x}{3}\right)^{\frac{1}{x}}, a>0, b>0, c>0.$

等价无穷小代换

解 设
$$f(x) = \left(\frac{a^x + b^x + c^x}{3}\right)^{\frac{1}{x}}, \ln f(x) = \frac{1}{x} \ln \left(\frac{a^x + b^x + c^x}{3}\right).$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{x} \ln \left(\frac{a^x + b^x + c^x}{3} \right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{x} \ln \left(1 + \frac{a^x + b^x + c^x - 3}{3} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{a^{x} + b^{x} + c^{x} - 3}{3x} = \frac{1}{3} \lim_{x \to 0} \left(\frac{a^{x} - 1}{x} + \frac{b^{x} - 1}{x} + \frac{c^{x} - 1}{x} \right)$$

$$=\frac{1}{3}(\ln a + \ln b + \ln c),$$

∴原式 =
$$e^{\frac{1}{3}(\ln a + \ln b + \ln c)}$$
 = $\sqrt[3]{abc}$.

等价无穷小代换

$$(9)\lim_{x\to 0}\left(\frac{3-\mathrm{e}^x}{2+x}\right)^{\csc x}$$

解 原式 = $e^{\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{1}{\sin x} \ln\left(\frac{3-e^x}{2+x}\right)}$,

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{\sin x} \ln \left(\frac{3 - e^x}{2 + x} \right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{\sin x} \ln \left(1 + \frac{1 - x - e^x}{2 + x} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{1 - x - e^x}{2 + x} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \to 0} \left(-1 - \frac{e^x - 1}{x} \right) = -1,$$

∴原式 = e⁻¹.

(10) 当 $x \to 1^+$ 时, $\sqrt{3x^2 - 2x - 1} \cdot \ln x$ 是 x - 1的k 阶无穷小, 求k 的值.

$$\mathbf{f} = \sqrt{3x^2 - 2x - 1} \cdot \ln x$$

$$= \sqrt{(3x+1)(x-1)} \cdot \ln\left(1+x-1\right)$$

$$\sim 2\sqrt{x-1} \cdot (x-1) = 2(x-1)^{\frac{3}{2}}, x \to 1^+$$

$$\therefore k = \frac{3}{2}.$$

等价无穷小代换

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\ln\left(1 + \frac{f(x)}{\sin x}\right)}{3^x - 1} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\ln\left(1 + \frac{f(x)}{\sin x}\right)}{x \ln 3} = 5,$$

$$\Rightarrow \stackrel{\text{"}}{=} x \to 0$$
时, $\ln\left(1 + \frac{f(x)}{\sin x}\right) \sim \frac{f(x)}{\sin x} \sim (5\ln 3)x$,

$$\therefore \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x)}{x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x)}{x \sin x} = 5 \ln 3.$$

例6 利用左右极限

极限存在⇔

$$(1) \lim_{x\to 0} \left(\frac{m+n}{2} - \frac{m-n}{\pi} \arctan \frac{1}{x} \right)$$

左极限与右极限存在且相等

$$\text{ f } f\left(0-0\right) = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \left(\frac{m+n}{2} - \frac{m-n}{\pi} \arctan \frac{1}{x}\right) = \frac{m+n}{2} - \frac{m-n}{\pi} \cdot \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = m,$$

$$f(0+0) = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \left(\frac{m+n}{2} - \frac{m-n}{\pi} \arctan \frac{1}{x} \right) = \frac{m+n}{2} - \frac{m-n}{\pi} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = n,$$

所以当 $m \neq n$ 时, $f(0-0) \neq f(0+0)$, 所求极限不存在; 当m = n 时, 所求极限存在, 极限值为m = n.

(2)
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \left(\frac{2 + e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{1 + 2e^{\frac{2}{x}}} + \frac{\sin x}{|x|} \right)$$

极限存在⇔

左极限与右极限存在且相等

$$\mathbf{P} f(0-0) = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \left(\frac{2 + e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{1 + 2e^{\frac{2}{x}}} + \frac{\sin x}{-x} \right) = 2 - 1 = 1,$$

$$f(0+0) = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \left(\frac{2 + e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{1 + 2e^{\frac{2}{x}}} + \frac{\sin x}{x} \right) = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \left(\frac{2e^{-\frac{2}{x}} - \frac{1}{x}}{e^{-\frac{2}{x}} + e^{-\frac{1}{x}}} + \frac{\sin x}{x} \right) = 0 + 1 = 1,$$

由于
$$f(0-0) = f(0+0)$$
, 极限存在, $\lim_{x\to 0} \left(\frac{2 + e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{1 + 2e^{\frac{2}{x}}} + \frac{\sin x}{|x|} \right) = 1.$

例7 根据极限确定参数

 $\mathbf{f}(x)$ 在x = 0处连续,则有

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{1 + x \sin x} - 1}{\ln(1 + kx^2)} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2} x \sin x}{kx^2} = \frac{1}{2k} = f(0) = 2,$$

$$\therefore k = \frac{1}{4}.$$

(2) 试确定常数 a,b 的值, 使得 $\lim_{x\to+\infty} \left(\sqrt{x^2-x+1}-(ax+b)\right)=0$.

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - x + 1} - (ax + b)}{x} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(\sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}} - \left(a + \frac{b}{x} \right) \right) = 0,$$

即 1-a=0, 于是 a=1.

所以
$$b = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(\sqrt{x^2 - x + 1} - ax \right) = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(\sqrt{x^2 - x + 1} - x \right)$$

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

(3) 试确定常数 a,b 的值, 使得 $\lim_{x\to +\infty} \left(\sqrt{3x^2 + 4x - 7} - (ax + b) \right) = 0$.

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(\sqrt{3x^2 + 4x - 7} - (ax + b) \right) = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{3x^2 + 4x - 7 - (ax + b)^2}{\sqrt{3x^2 + 4x - 7} + ax + b}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\left(3 - a^2\right)x^2 + \left(4 - 2ab\right)x - \left(7 + b^2\right)}{\sqrt{3x^2 + 4x - 7} + ax + b} = 0,$$

上述极限为0,表明分子的最高幂次低于分母的最高幂次,

例8 求由极限定义的函数表达式

(1) 设
$$f(x) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1 - x^{2n+1}}{2 + x^{2n}}$$
, 求 $f(x)$ 的表达式.

解 当
$$|x| < 1$$
 时, $\lim_{n \to \infty} x^{2n} = 0$,

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

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

$$f(1) = 0, f(-1) = \frac{2}{3},$$

迫敛准则

(2)
$$\Re f(x) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \sqrt[n]{1 + x^n + \left(\frac{x^2}{2}\right)^n}, \ x \ge 0.$$

解 若a,b,c > 0, 由迫敛准则, $\lim_{n\to\infty} (a^n + b^n + c^n)^{\frac{1}{n}} = \max\{a,b,c\}.$

由 max
$$\left\{1, x, \frac{x^2}{2}\right\} = 1$$
, 解得 $0 \le x \le 1$,

由 max
$$\left\{1, x, \frac{x^2}{2}\right\} = x$$
, 解得 $1 \le x \le 2$,

由
$$\max\left\{1, x, \frac{x^2}{2}\right\} = \frac{x^2}{2}$$
, 解得 $x \ge 2$,

于是
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 \le x \le 1, \\ x, & 1 < x \le 2, \\ \frac{x^2}{2}, & x > 2. \end{cases}$$

$$(3) 求函数 f(x) = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{x(1+\sin\pi x)^n + \sin\pi x}{1+(1+\sin\pi x)^n} (-1 \le x \le 1).$$

解 当
$$-1 < x < 0$$
时, $\lim_{n \to \infty} (1 + \sin \pi x)^n = 0$, ∴ $f(x) = \sin \pi x$.

$$\therefore f(x) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{x + \frac{\sin \pi x}{\left(1 + \sin \pi x\right)^n}}{\frac{1}{\left(1 + \sin \pi x\right)^n} + 1} = x.$$

$$f(0) = 0, f(1) = \frac{1}{2}, f(-1) = -\frac{1}{2}.$$

$$f(x) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{x + \frac{\sin \pi x}{(1 + \sin \pi x)^n}}{\frac{1}{(1 + \sin \pi x)^n} + 1} = x.$$

$$f(x) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{x + \frac{\sin \pi x}{(1 + \sin \pi x)^n}}{\frac{1}{(1 + \sin \pi x)^n} + 1} = x.$$

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$$f(x) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{x + \frac{1}{(1 + \sin \pi x)^n}}{\frac{1}{(1 + \sin \pi x)^n} + 1} = x.$$

二、讨论连续性及间断点

例9 讨论
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} |x-1|, |x| > 1, \\ \cos \frac{\pi x}{2}, |x| \le 1 \end{cases}$$
 的连续性.

$$\mathbf{f}(x) = \begin{cases} 1 - x, & x < -1, \\ \cos \frac{\pi x}{2}, -1 \le x \le 1, \\ x - 1, & x > 1, \end{cases}$$

显然 f(x)在($-\infty$,-1),(-1,1), $(1,+\infty)$ 内连续.

当
$$x=-1$$
时,

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

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

所以x=-1为f(x)的第一类跳跃间断点.

当
$$x = 1$$
时, $f(1-0) = \lim_{x \to 1^{-}} \cos \frac{\pi x}{2} = 0 = f(1)$,

$$f(1+0) = \lim_{x \to 1^+} (x-1) = 0 = f(1)$$
, 于是 $f(x)$ 在点 $x = 1$ 连续.

故
$$f(x)$$
在($-\infty$, -1) \bigcup (-1 , $+\infty$) 连续.

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 - x, & x < -1, \\ \cos \frac{\pi x}{2}, -1 \le x \le 1, \\ x - 1, & x > 1, \end{cases}$$

例10 求
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} e^{\frac{1}{x-1}}, & x > 0, \text{ 的间断点, 并判断类型.} \\ \ln(1+x), x \le 0 \end{cases}$$

解 f(x)的定义域:(-1,1)U $(1,+\infty)$.

(1)
$$f(0-0) = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \ln(1+x) = 0$$
, $f(0+0) = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} e^{\frac{1}{x-1}} = e^{-1}$,

所以x = 0为f(x)的第一类跳跃间断点.

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

所以x=1为f(x)的第二类无穷间断点.

例11 求
$$f(x) = \frac{\ln x}{(x-1)(x-2)}$$
的间断点,并判断类型.

解 f(x)的定义域: $(0,1)\cup(1,2)\cup(2,+\infty)$.

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

$$= \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{(x-1)}{(x-1)(x-2)} = -1, \quad 所以 x_1 = 1 为第一类可去间断点.$$

(2)
$$\lim_{x \to 2} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 2} \frac{\ln x}{(x-1)(x-2)} = \infty,$$

所以 $x_2 = 2$ 为 f(x) 的第二类无穷间断点.

例12 试确定 a,b 的值, 使得函数 $f(x) = \frac{e^x - b}{(x-a)(x-1)}$

(1)有无穷间断点 x = 0; (2)有可去间断点 x = 1.

\mathbf{m} (1) 当 x = 0 为无穷间断点时,

$$\lim_{x\to 0}\frac{\mathrm{e}^x-b}{(x-a)(x-1)}=\infty,$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \to 0} (x - a)(x - 1) = a = 0,$$

若
$$b = 1$$
, $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{x(x - 1)} = -1 \neq \infty$,

$$\Rightarrow a = 0, b \neq 1.$$

$$(2)$$
 当 $x=1$ 为可去间断点时,

$$\lim_{x\to 1}\frac{\mathrm{e}^x-b}{(x-a)(x-1)}$$
存在,

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x\to 1} (e^x - b) = e - b = 0, b = e.$$

若
$$a = 1$$
, $\lim_{x \to 1} \frac{e^x - e}{(x - 1)^2} = \infty$,

$$\Rightarrow b = e, a \neq 1.$$

例13 求
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^3 - x}{\sin \pi x}, & x < 0, \\ \ln(1+x) + \sin \frac{1}{x^2 - 1}, & x \ge 0 \end{cases}$$
 的间断点, 并判断类型.

解 1.当x < 0时,由 $\sin \pi x = 0$,得 $x = -1, -2, -3, \cdots$

(1)
$$\stackrel{\text{diff}}{=} x_1 = -1$$
 $\stackrel{\text{diff}}{=} f(x) = \lim_{x \to -1} \frac{x^3 - x}{\sin \pi x} = \lim_{x \to -1} \frac{x(x-1)(x+1)}{-\sin \pi(x+1)} = -\frac{2}{\pi}$

 $\therefore x_1 = -1$ 为第一类可去间断点.

$$(2) \stackrel{\underline{\smile}}{=} x_k = -k \ (k = 2, 3, \cdots), \quad \lim_{x \to x_k} f(x) = \lim_{x \to x_k} \frac{x^3 - x}{\sin \pi x} = \infty,$$

 $\therefore x_k = -k (k = 2,3,\cdots)$ 为第二类无穷间断点.

\mathbf{M} 2. 当 $x \ge 0$ 时,

(1)
$$\exists x = 0 \exists t, f(0+0) = -\sin t,$$

$$f(0-0) = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{x^{3} - x}{\sin \pi x} = -\frac{1}{\pi},$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^3 - x}{\sin \pi x}, & x < 0, \\ \ln(1+x) + \sin \frac{1}{x^2 - 1}, & x \ge 0 \end{cases}$$

 $\therefore x = 0$ 为第一类跳跃间断点.

(2) 当
$$x = 1$$
时, $\lim_{x \to 1} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 1} \left(\ln(1+x) + \sin\frac{1}{x^2 - 1} \right)$ 不存在,

且 f(x)在 $\ln 2-1$ 和 $\ln 2+1$ 之间无限振荡,

 $\therefore x = 1$ 为第二类振荡间断点.

三、证明题

例14 设
$$a_n \ge 0$$
, $\lim_{n \to \infty} a_n = a > 0$, 求证 $\lim_{n \to \infty} \sqrt[n]{a_n} = 1$.

证 因为 $\lim_{n\to\infty} a_n = a > 0$,根据极限的保号性, $\exists N \in \mathbb{N}^*$,

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt[n]{\frac{a}{2}} < \sqrt[n]{a_n} < \sqrt[n]{\frac{3a}{2}} .$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \sqrt[n]{\frac{a}{2}} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \sqrt[n]{\frac{3a}{2}} = 1, 所以由迫敛准则, \lim_{n\to\infty} \sqrt[n]{a_n} = 1.$$

例15 若单调数列的一个子列收敛,则这个数列收敛.

证 不妨设数列 $\{a_n\}$ 单调增,且有 $\lim_{k\to\infty}a_{n_k}=a$,

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists K \in \mathbb{N}^*,$$
使得 $\forall k > K,$ 有 $\left| a_{n_k} - a \right| < \varepsilon.$

取 $N = n_{K+1}$, 对 $\forall n > N$, $\exists l \in \mathbb{N}^*$, 使得 $n_{K+1} < n < n_l$,

由数列的单调性, $a_{n_{K+1}} \leq a_n \leq a_{n_l}$,

于是
$$-\varepsilon < a_{n_{K+1}} - a \le a_n - a \le a_{n_l} - a < \varepsilon$$
,

从而 $|a_n - a| < \varepsilon$. 所以 $\lim_{n \to \infty} a_n = a$.

例16 设 $x_1 = \sqrt{3}$, $x_{n+1} = \sqrt{3 + x_n}$ $(n \in \mathbb{N}^*)$. 证明数列 $\{x_n\}$ 收敛, 并求该极限值.

证 显然
$$x_2 = \sqrt{3 + \sqrt{3}} > x_1$$
, 且 $x_1 < 3$. 假设 $x_{k+1} > x_k$, 且 $x_k < 3$.

$$\text{II} \qquad x_{k+2} = \sqrt{3 + x_{k+1}} > \sqrt{3 + x_k} = x_{k+1},$$

:. 数列 $\{x_n\}$ 单调增且有上界,必收敛. 设 $\lim_{n\to\infty}x_n=A$,

由
$$x_{n+1} = \sqrt{3 + x_n}$$
, $x_{n+1}^2 = 3 + x_n$, 取极限, 得 $A^2 = 3 + A$,

解得
$$A = \frac{1+\sqrt{13}}{2}$$
, $A = \frac{1-\sqrt{13}}{2}$ (舍去), $\lim_{n\to\infty} x_n = \frac{1+\sqrt{13}}{2}$.

例17 设 $x_1 = 2, x_{n+1} = 2 + \frac{1}{x_n} (n \in \mathbb{N}^*)$. 证明数列 $\{x_n\}$ 收敛,

并求该极限值.

证 由
$$x_1 = 2, x_{n+1} = 2 + \frac{1}{x_n}$$
 易得 $2 \le x_n < 3$, 即数列 $\{x_n\}$ 有界.

$$x_{n+2} - x_n = \frac{1}{x_{n+1}} - \frac{1}{x_{n-1}} = \frac{x_{n-1} - x_{n+1}}{x_{n-1}x_{n+1}},$$

$$\therefore x_{n+2} - x_n 与 x_{n+1} - x_{n-1}$$
 异号,从而与 $x_n - x_{n-2}$ 同号,

 \Rightarrow 奇子列 $\{x_{2k-1}\}$ 单调增,偶子列 $\{x_{2k}\}$ 单调减.

例17 设
$$x_1 = 2, x_{n+1} = 2 + \frac{1}{x_n} (n \in \mathbb{N}^*)$$
. 证明数列 $\{x_n\}$ 收敛.

由单调有界准则,奇子列 $\{x_{2k-1}\}$ 与偶子列 $\{x_{2k}\}$ 均收敛,设二者的极限分别为A与B.

由
$$x_{n+1} = 2 + \frac{1}{x_n}$$
 得 $A = 2 + \frac{1}{B}$, 且 $B = 2 + \frac{1}{A}$, $\Rightarrow A = B$,

由于 $\{x_n\}$ 的奇子列与偶子列收敛于同一极限值,故 $\{x_n\}$ 收敛.

由
$$A = 2 + \frac{1}{A}$$
 解得 $A = 1 + \sqrt{2}$.

$$\therefore \lim_{n\to\infty} x_n = 1 + \sqrt{2}.$$

例18 设 $f(x) \in C(a,b)$,且f(a+0),f(b-0)存在,则f(x)在(a,b)内有界.

$$\mathbf{iif} \ \Leftrightarrow F(x) = \begin{cases} f(a+0), & x = a, \\ f(x), & x \in (a,b), \\ f(b-0), & x = b, \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{x \to a^{+}} F(x) = \lim_{x \to a^{+}} f(x) = f(a+0) = F(a),$$

$$\lim_{x \to b^{-}} F(x) = \lim_{x \to b^{-}} f(x) = f(b-0) = F(b),$$

$$\therefore F(x) \in C[a,b], 则F(x) 在[a,b] 上有界.$$

于是 f(x)在(a,b)上有界.

闭区间上连续函数性质

例19 设f(x)在[a,b]上连续, $f([a,b]) \subset [a,b]$.

证明: 存在 $x_0 \in [a,b]$, 使 $f(x_0) = x_0$.

证 由条件知 $a \leq f(a), f(b) \leq b$.

- (2) 若 a < f(a), f(b) < b,

令 F(x) = f(x) - x,则 F(x)在[a,b]上连续,

且 $F(a) \cdot F(b) = (f(a) - a) \cdot (f(b) - b) < 0.$

由零点存在定理,存在 $x_0 \in (a,b)$, 使 $F(x_0) = 0$, 即

$$f(x_0) = x_0.$$

- 例20 设函数 f(x)在[0,2a]上连续,且 f(0) = f(2a). 证明: $\exists \xi \in [0,a)$,使 $f(\xi) = f(\xi + a)$.
- 证 设 F(x) = f(x) f(x+a), 则 F(x) 在[0,a]上连续.
- 且 F(0) = f(0) f(a), F(a) = f(a) - f(2a) = f(a) - f(0).
 - (1)若f(0) = f(a),则 $\xi = 0$ 即为所求;
 - (2) 若 $f(0) \neq f(a)$, 则 $F(0) \cdot F(a) < 0$, 由零点定理知
 - $\exists \xi \in (0,a)$, 使 $F(\xi) = 0$, 即 $f(\xi) = f(\xi + a)$.
 - 综上, $\exists \xi \in [0,a)$, 使 $f(\xi) = f(\xi + a)$.

例21 证明: 当n 为奇数时,方程

$$a_0 x^n + a_1 x^{n-1} + \dots + a_{n-1} x + a_n = 0 \ (a_0 \neq 0)$$
 至少有一实根.

$$\lim_{x\to\infty}\frac{f(x)}{x^n}=a_0\neq 0, \text{ 由函数极限的保号性, } \exists X_0>0, 使当|x|>X_0$$
时

$$\frac{f(x)}{x^n}$$
与 a_0 同号. 不妨设 $a_0 > 0$, 取 $a = -(X_0 + 1), b = X_0 + 1$,

则 f(a) < 0, f(b) > 0, 于是 $f(a) \cdot f(b) < 0, 又 f(x)$ 在[a,b]上连续,

故由零点存在定理知 $\exists \xi \in (a,b)$, 使 $f(\xi) = 0$,

即方程 $a_0 x^n + a_1 x^{n-1} + \dots + a_{n-1} x + a_n = 0$ 至少有一实根.