

复习题2. 第15-20题

15. 对于任意的 x 和 y , 函数满足 $f(x+y) = f(x) + f(y)$, 且 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 0$. 证明 $f(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上为连续函数.

证: $\because f(x+y) = f(x) + f(y)$, 令 $y = \Delta x$ 且 $\Delta x \rightarrow 0$

$$\text{原式} = f(x+\Delta x) = f(x) + f(\Delta x)$$

$$\text{两边同取极限: } \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} f(x+\Delta x) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} f(x) + \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} f(\Delta x)$$

$$\text{又: } \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} f(\Delta x) = 0, \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = f(x)$$

$$\therefore \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} f(x+\Delta x) = f(x).$$

$\therefore f(x)$ 连续.

16. $f(x)$ 在 $[0, +\infty)$ 上连续, 且 $f(x) = f(x^2)$, $x \in (0, +\infty)$. 证: $f(x)$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 上为常值函数.

$$\text{证: } \because f(x) = f(x^2) \quad \therefore f(x) = f(x^{\frac{1}{2}}) \quad \therefore f(x^{\frac{1}{2}}) = f(x^{\frac{1}{4}})$$

$$\text{由此: } f(x) = f(x^{\frac{1}{2}}) = f(x^{\frac{1}{4}}) = f(x^{\frac{1}{8}}) \dots = f(x^{\frac{1}{2^n}})$$

$$\text{当 } n \rightarrow \infty \text{ 时, 令 } a_n = \frac{1}{2^n}, \therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 2^0 = 1$$

$$\therefore f(x) = f(x^{\frac{1}{2^n}}) = f(1) \quad (n \rightarrow \infty) \text{ 时.}$$

$$\therefore f(x) = f(1) \text{ 恒为常值.}$$

17. 设 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上有定义, 满足 $a \leq f(x) \leq b$, $x \in [a, b]$. 假设存在常数 $L \in [0, 1)$, 使得对任意 $x', x'' \in [a, b]$

$$\text{有 } |f(x') - f(x'')| \leq L |x' - x''|$$

① 证明 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 连续.

② 存在唯一 $\xi \in [a, b]$, 使 $f(\xi) = \xi$

③. 对任意的 $x_1 \in [a, b]$, 定义迭代序列 $x_{n+1} = f(x_n)$, $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$, 则 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = \xi$.

$$\text{简证: (1) } |f(x') - f(x'')| \leq L |x' - x''|$$

$$\text{令 } x'' = x_0, x' \rightarrow x_0 \quad (x_0 \in [a, b]).$$

$$\text{则 } L |x' - x''| \rightarrow 0 \quad \therefore |f(x') - f(x'')| \rightarrow 0.$$

$$\text{再 } \lim_{x' \rightarrow x_0} |f(x') - f(x'')| \leq \lim_{x' \rightarrow x_0} L |x' - x''| = 0$$

$$x' \rightarrow x_0, x'' = x_0$$

由夹逼定理

当自变量变化很小时对应函数变量也是无穷小, 故连续

$$(2) \quad a \leq f(x) \leq b \quad \text{构造函数 } F(x) = f(x) - x$$

$$f(a) - a \geq 0$$

$$f(b) - b \leq 0$$

由介值定理 $[a, b]$ 上必有一零点.

$$f(\xi) - \xi = 0$$

$$f(\xi) = \xi$$

$$(3) \quad |f(x_n) - \xi| \leq L |x_n - \xi| \quad \because L \in [0, 1)$$

$$|f(x_n) - \xi| \leq L |x_n - \xi| \quad n \rightarrow \infty \quad x_n \text{ 与 } \xi \text{ 差} \rightarrow 0.$$

$$|x_{n+1} - \xi| \leq L |x_n - \xi| \quad (\text{相当于 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = \xi)$$



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设 $f(x)$ 在 $[0,1]$ 连续, $f(0)=f(1)$. 证明: 对任意自然数 $n \geq 2$, 存在 $\xi_n \in [0,1]$, 使得 $f(\xi_n) = f(\frac{1}{n} + \xi_n)$

证: 令 $h(x) = f(x) - f(\frac{1}{n} + x)$ $\because x \in [0,1], \frac{1}{n} + x \in [0,1] \therefore x \in [0, 1 - \frac{1}{n}]$.

$\therefore h(x)$ 在 $[0, 1 - \frac{1}{n}]$ 上连续.

$\therefore \exists m, M$, 使: $m \leq h(x) \leq M$

即 $m \leq h(\frac{k}{n}) \leq M, k=0, 1, 2, \dots, n-1$; $[h(x) = f(x) - f(\frac{n-x+1}{n})]$, 当 $x=n-1$ 时, $\frac{n-x+1}{n} = 1$, 因此将自变量 x 写为 $\frac{k}{n}$ 的形式.

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} m \leq h(\frac{1}{n}) \leq M; \\ m \leq h(\frac{2}{n}) \leq M; \\ \vdots \\ m \leq h(\frac{n-1}{n}) \leq M; \end{array} \right\} \text{累加得: } n \cdot m \leq \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} h(\frac{k}{n}) \leq n \cdot M$$

$$\Leftrightarrow m \leq \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} h(\frac{k}{n}) \leq M$$

\therefore 由介值定理, 必存在一点 $\xi_n \in [0,1]$, 使 $h(\xi_n) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} h(\frac{k}{n})$

$$\therefore h(\xi_n) = h(0) + h(\frac{1}{n}) + \dots + h(\frac{n-1}{n})$$

$$= f(0) - f(\frac{1}{n} + 0) + f(\frac{1}{n}) - f(\frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n}) + f(\frac{2}{n}) - f(\frac{1}{n} + \frac{2}{n}) + \dots + f(\frac{n-1}{n}) - f(\frac{1}{n} + \frac{n-1}{n})$$

$$= f(0) - f(\frac{1}{n}) + f(\frac{1}{n}) - f(\frac{2}{n}) + f(\frac{2}{n}) - f(\frac{3}{n}) + \dots + f(\frac{n-1}{n}) - f(1)$$

$$= f(0) - f(1) = 0$$

$$\therefore h(\xi_n) = 0 \quad \text{即} \quad f(\xi_n) - f(\frac{1}{n} + \xi_n) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow f(\xi_n) = f(\frac{1}{n} + \xi_n)$$

9. 对任意的 x , 函数 $f(x)$ 满足 $f(x) = f(2x)$ 且 $f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处连续. 证明 $f(x)$ 为常值函数.

证: $\because f(x) = f(2x) \therefore f(2x) = f(x) = f(\frac{x}{2}) = f(\frac{x}{4}) = \dots = f(\frac{x}{2^n})$

当 $n \rightarrow \infty$ 时, 令 $a_n = \frac{x}{2^n} \therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$

即 $f(x) = f(\frac{x}{2^n}) = f(0)$ ($n \rightarrow \infty$) 时.

又: $f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 连续, 即 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = f(0)$ 极限存在

$\therefore f(x) = f(0)$ 存在.

$\therefore f(x)$ 为常值函数.



20. 对于任意的 x , 总有 $\varphi(x) \leq f(x) \leq \phi(x)$ 且 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \varphi(x)$ 且 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\phi(x) - \varphi(x)) = 0$. 问极限 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x)$ 是否一定存在? 如果存在, 证明. 如果不存在, 请举反例说明.

解: 该极限 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x)$ 不一定存在.

$$\because \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} [\phi(x) - \varphi(x)] = 0 \not\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \phi(x) \text{ 与 } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \varphi(x) \text{ 存在,}$$

不满足夹逼准则, 故 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x)$ 不一定存在.

$$\text{反例 } \varphi(x) = \sin x - \frac{1}{x^2}, \quad f(x) = \sin x, \quad \phi(x) = \sin x + \frac{1}{x^2}$$

