

习题 2.5

$f(x_0) = f(x_0^-) = f(x_0^+) \Rightarrow f(x)$ 在 x_0 处连续

1.(1) 证明: $f(x_0^-) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^-} f(x) = \cos x_0$

$$f(x_0^+) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^+} f(x) = \cos x_0$$

$$f(x_0) = \cos x_0 = f(x_0^-) = f(x_0^+)$$

$\therefore f(x)$ 在 x_0 处连续.

(2) 证明: $f(x_0^-) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^-} f(x) = a^{x_0}$

$$f(x_0^+) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^+} f(x) = a^{x_0}$$

$$f(x_0) = a^{x_0} = f(x_0^-) = f(x_0^+)$$

$\therefore f(x)$ 在 x_0 处连续.

2.(1) $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1+x, & x \geq 0 \\ x, & x < 0 \end{cases}$

分段点: $x=0$ $f(0)=1$

$$f(0^+) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = 1 \quad f(0^-) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = 0$$

$\therefore f(x)$ 在分段点处不连续.

(2) $f(x) = \begin{cases} x \sin \frac{1}{x}, & x > 0 \\ 1, & x = 0 \\ 2+x, & x < 0 \end{cases}$

分段点: $x=0$ $f(0)=1$

$$f(0^+) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = 0 \quad f(0^-) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = 2$$

$\therefore f(x)$ 在分段点处不连续.

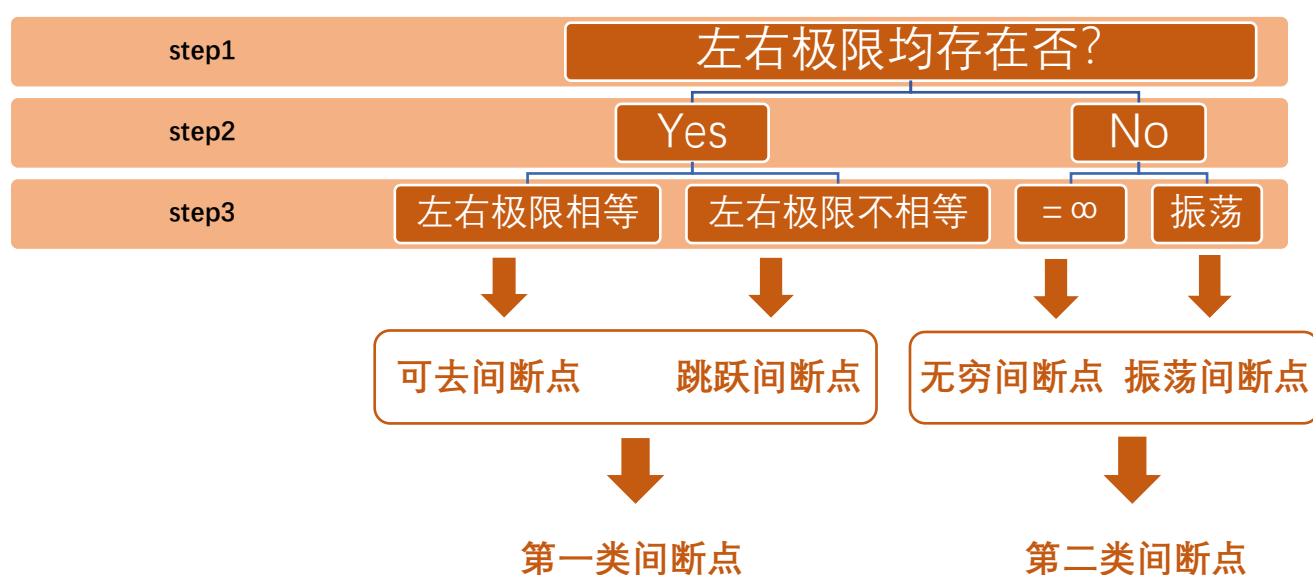
3.[补充 1] x_0 为 $f(x)$ 的间断点的三种情况:

① $f(x)$ 在 x_0 处无定义

② $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x)$ 不存在

③ $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) \neq f(x_0)$

[补充 2] 判断间断点类型



(1) $f(x) = \frac{x}{\sin x}$

$$f(0^+) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x}{\sin x} = 1 \quad f(0^-) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{x}{\sin x} = 1$$

$\therefore x=0$ 为 $f(x)$ 的可去间断点.

(2) $f(x) = [x]$

$$f(0^+) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} [x] = 0 \quad f(0^-) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} [x] = -1$$

$\therefore x=0$ 为 $f(x)$ 的跳跃间断点.

(3) $f(x) = \frac{1}{\sin x}$

$$f(0^+) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{\sin x} = \infty \quad f(0^-) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{1}{\sin x} = \infty$$

$\therefore x=0$ 为 $f(x)$ 的无穷间断点.

$$(4) \quad f(x) = \sin \frac{1}{x}$$

$$f(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sin \frac{1}{x}, \text{ 不存在}$$

$\therefore x=0$ 为 $f(x)$ 的振荡间断点.

$$(5) \quad f(x) = \frac{1}{1 - e^{\frac{x}{1-x}}}$$

$$f(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{1 - e^{\frac{x}{1-x}}} \text{ 不存在}$$

$\therefore x=0$ 为 $f(x)$ 的振荡间断点.

$$(6) \quad f(x) = \frac{\tan x}{x}$$

$$f(0^+) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\tan x}{x} = 1 \quad f(0^-) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\tan x}{x} = 1$$

$\therefore x=0$ 为 $f(x)$ 的可去间断点.

$$4.(1) \quad f(x) = x - [x]$$

$$\text{对 } \forall x_0 \in \mathbb{Z} : f(x_0^+) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^+} (x - [x]) = 0$$

$$f(x_0^-) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^-} (x - [x]) = 1$$

$\therefore f(x)$ 在所有整数点处不连续, 而在其他点处是连续的.

$$(2) \quad f(x) = \frac{x}{\sin x}$$

间断点: $x=n\pi, n \in \mathbb{Z}$ (无定义)

$\therefore f(x)$ 在 $x=n\pi$ ($n \in \mathbb{Z}$) 处不连续, 而在其他点是连续的.

$$(3) \quad f(x) = \cot x = \frac{\cos x}{\sin x}$$

$x=n\pi, n \in \mathbb{Z}$ 时无定义, 同上

$\therefore f(x)$ 在 $x=n\pi$ ($n \in \mathbb{Z}$) 处不连续, 而在其他点是连续的.

$$(4) \quad f(x) = \sqrt{\frac{(x-1)(x-3)}{x+1}}$$

$$\frac{(x-1)(x-3)}{x+1} \geq 0 \Rightarrow \text{定义域: } [-1, 1] \cup [3, +\infty)$$

$\therefore f(x)$ 在其定义域上连续.

5.

$$\begin{aligned}
 (1) \quad & \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \arcsin \frac{1-x}{1-x^2} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \arcsin \frac{1-x}{(1-x)(1+x)} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \arcsin \frac{1}{1+x} \\
 &= \frac{\pi}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) \quad & \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \ln(1 + e^x) \\
 &= \ln \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 + e^x) \\
 &= \ln 2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(3) \text{ 令 } F(x) = \frac{\sqrt[3]{x+1} \ln(2+x^2)}{(1-x^3) + \cos x}$$

$$(4) \text{ 令 } F(x) = \frac{x^2 + e^{1-x}}{\ln(2+x)}$$

由于初等函数在其定义域内连续

$$\text{同 (3) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} F(x) = F(1) = \frac{2}{\ln 3}$$

$$\text{故 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} F(x) = F(0) = \frac{\ln 2}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (5) \quad & \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sqrt{\frac{1+x}{1-x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sqrt{\frac{2}{1-x}} - 1 \\
 &= 1
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (6) \quad & \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{1}{\sin(\pi x + \frac{\pi}{2})} \\
 &= \frac{1}{\sin \frac{\pi}{2}} = 1
 \end{aligned}$$

6.证明: (1) $\because f(x)$ 在 x_0 处连续 $\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = f(x_0)$

$$\therefore \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0,$$

$$\text{当 } 0 < |x - x_0| < \delta, \text{ 有 } |f(x) - f(x_0)| < \varepsilon,$$

$$\therefore |f(x) - f(x_0)| \geq ||f(x)| - |f(x_0)||$$

$$\therefore ||f(x)| - |f(x_0)|| < \varepsilon, \text{ 即 } |f(x)| \text{ 在 } x_0 \text{ 处连续}$$

$$\text{故 } |f(x)^2 - f(x_0)^2| = [f(x) + f(x_0)][f(x) - f(x_0)] < \varepsilon$$

$$\therefore f(x)^2 \text{ 在 } x_0 \text{ 处连续}$$

(2) 反之不成立

例如 $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & x \geq 0 \\ -1, & x < 0 \end{cases}$ 在 $x=0$ 处不连续

$$7. |x| > 1 \text{ 时, } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^{2n+1} + (a-1)x^{n-1}}{x^{2n} - ax^{n-1}}$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x + \frac{a-1}{x^n} - \frac{1}{x^{2n}}}{1 - \frac{a}{x^n} - \frac{1}{x^{2n}}} = x$$

$$|x| < 1 \text{ 时, 原式} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{0+0-1}{0-0-1} = 1 (|x| < 1, n \rightarrow \infty \text{ 时, } x^n \rightarrow 0)$$

$$x = -1 \text{ 时, } f(-1) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-1 + (-1)^n(a-1) - 1}{1 - (-1)^n a - 1}$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-2 + (-1)^n(a-1)}{(-1)^{n+1}a}$$

$$= \begin{cases} -\frac{a+1}{a}, & n \text{ 为奇} \\ \frac{3-a}{a}, & n \text{ 为偶} \end{cases} \text{ 故 } f(-1) \text{ 不存在}$$

$$x = 1 \text{ 时, } f(-1) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1+a-1-1}{1-a-1} = \frac{1-a}{a}$$

$$\therefore f(x) \begin{cases} 1, & |x| < 1 \\ \frac{1-a}{a}, & x = 1 \\ x, & |x| > 1 \end{cases} \quad \text{在 } x = -1 \text{ 无定义}$$

要使 $f(x)$ 在 $[0, +\infty)$ 上连续, $\frac{1-a}{a} = 1, \therefore a = \frac{1}{2}$