

第一章习题课课件后例子参考答案提示

极限

①

例1. (1), (3), (5) 正确

(2), (4), (6) 错误.

$$\text{例2} \quad (1) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{1 + \sqrt{\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^{3/2}}}}}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x}}} = 1$$

$$(2) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}}$$

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

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

例3

(1)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{2+x-(3x-2)}{\sqrt{2+x} + \sqrt{3x-2}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{4x+1} + \sqrt{5x-1}}{4x+1 - (5x-1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{-2x+4}{-x+2} \cdot \frac{6}{4} = 3$$

$$(2) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} \frac{\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{a} + \sqrt{x-a}}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} \frac{x-a}{(\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{a}) \sqrt{x-a} \sqrt{x+a}} + \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+a}} = 0 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2a}}$$

补1

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -8} \frac{\sqrt{1-x} - 3}{2 + \sqrt[3]{x}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow -8} \frac{(1-x-9)(4-2\sqrt[3]{x}+\sqrt[3]{x^2})}{(\sqrt{1-x}+3)(2^3+x)}$$

$$= \frac{-1}{6} (4+4+4) = -2$$

(2)

ex 4 1) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \left(\frac{1}{x+1} - \frac{3}{x^3+1} \right)$

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

ex 2 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\sqrt{x + \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}}} - \sqrt{x} \right)$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{x + \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}}} + \sqrt{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}}}{\sqrt{1 + \sqrt{\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^{3/2}}}}} + 1 = \frac{1}{2}$$

ex 5

1) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \sin \frac{2}{x} \quad \frac{1}{x} = t \quad \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 2t}{t} = 2$

2) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{6}} (\tan 3x \tan(\frac{\pi}{6} - x)) \quad \frac{\pi}{6} - x = t \quad \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \tan 3(\frac{\pi}{6} - t) \tan t = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan t}{\tan 3t} = \frac{1}{3}$

ex 6

1) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x} \sin x = 0$

3) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\arctan x}{x} = 0$

2) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \sqrt{|\cos \frac{1}{x}|} = 0$

4) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{x}}{x+1} \sin x = 0$

ex 7

1) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+\tan x} - \sqrt{1+\sin x}}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1+\tan x - (1+\sin x)}{x^3 (\sqrt{1+\tan x} + \sqrt{1+\sin x})}$
 $= \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x - \sin x}{x^3} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x (1 - \cos x)}{x^3} = \frac{1}{4}$

(2) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{1+x \sin x} - \sqrt{\cos x}}$

$$= 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2}{1+x \sin x - \cos x} = 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\frac{x \sin x}{x^2} + \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2}} = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{2}} = \frac{4}{3}$$

3) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos mx - \cos nx}{x^2} \quad (m \neq n)$

3) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1-\cos x^2}}{1-\cos x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}x^2}}{\frac{1}{2}x^2} = \sqrt{2}$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-2 \sin \frac{m+n}{2} x \sin \frac{m-n}{2} x}{x^2}$$

(2) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1-\sqrt{\cos x}}{1-\cos x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}x} \cdot \frac{1-\sqrt{\cos x}}{1+\sqrt{\cos x}} = 0$

$$= -2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} (m^2 - n^2) = -\frac{1}{2} (m^2 - n^2)$$

(3)

$$(4) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\alpha x} - e^{\beta x}}{\sin \alpha x - \sin \beta x} \quad (\alpha \neq \beta)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\beta x} (e^{\alpha x - \beta x} - 1)}{2 \cos \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} x \sin \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\alpha x - \beta x}{2 \cos \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} x} = 1$$

$$(5) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 (2 + \tan x - \sin x)}{(\cos x - e^{x^2}) \sin x} \quad (\text{将分母中 } \sin^2 x \text{ 改为 } \sin x)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 (2x - x)}{[\cos x - 1 - (e^{x^2} - 1)] x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^3}{(-\frac{1}{2}x^2 - x^2) x^2} = -\frac{2}{3}$$

$$(6) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1 + x \sin x} - 1}{e^{x^2} - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2} x \sin x}{x^2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$(7) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\arcsin \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}}{\ln(1-x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2} (-x)} = -1$$

$$(8) \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\ln x - \ln a}{x - a} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\ln \frac{x}{a}}{x - a} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\ln(1 + \frac{x-a}{a})}{x - a} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\frac{x-a}{a}}{x-a} = \frac{1}{a}$$

$$(9) \lim_{x \rightarrow b} \frac{a^x - a^b}{x - b} = \lim_{x \rightarrow b} \frac{a^b (a^{x-b} - 1)}{x - b} = \lim_{x \rightarrow b} \frac{a^b (x-b) \ln a}{x - b} = a^b \ln a$$

$$(10) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln \cos ax}{\ln \cos bx} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1 + \cos ax - 1)}{\ln(1 + \cos bx - 1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos ax - 1}{\cos bx - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\frac{1}{2}(ax)^2}{-\frac{1}{2}(bx)^2} = \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^2$$

$$(11) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a^{x^2} - b^{x^2}}{(a^x - b^x)^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a^{x^2} - 1 - (b^{x^2} - 1)}{[a^x - 1 - (b^x - 1)]^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 \ln a - x^2 \ln b}{(x \ln a - x \ln b)^2} = \frac{1}{\ln \frac{a}{b}}$$

$$(12) \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\ln(1+3^x)}{\ln(1+2^x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{3^x}{2^x} = 0$$

$$(13) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln(1+3^x)}{\ln(1+2^x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln 3^x (1+3^{-x})}{\ln 2^x (1+2^{-x})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x \ln 3 + \ln(1+3^{-x})}{x \ln 2 + \ln(1+2^{-x})} = \frac{\ln 3}{\ln 2}$$

12/8 (1) $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \left(\frac{\sin x}{\sin a} \right)^{\frac{1}{x-a}}$

(4)

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \left(1 + \frac{\sin x - \sin a}{\sin a} \right)^{\frac{\sin a}{\sin x - \sin a} \cdot \frac{\sin x - \sin a}{\sin a} \cdot \frac{1}{x-a}}$$

$$= e^{\frac{1}{\sin a} \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\sin x - \sin a}{x-a}} = e^{\frac{1}{\sin a} \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{2 \cos \frac{x+a}{2} \sin \frac{x-a}{2}}{x-a}}$$

$$= e^{\frac{1}{\sin a} \cos a}$$

2) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\cos \frac{x}{\sqrt{n}} \right)^n$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} e^{n \left(1 + \cos \frac{x}{\sqrt{n}} - 1 \right) \frac{1}{\cos \frac{x}{\sqrt{n}} - 1} \cdot \left(\cos \frac{x}{\sqrt{n}} - 1 \right) n}$$

$$= e^{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} -\frac{1}{2} \frac{x^2}{n} \cdot n} = e^{-\frac{1}{2} x^2}$$

3) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{\sqrt[n]{a} + \sqrt[n]{b}}{2} \right)^n \quad (a > 0, b > 0)$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{\sqrt[n]{a} + \sqrt[n]{b} - 2}{2} \right)^{\frac{2}{\sqrt[n]{a} + \sqrt[n]{b} - 2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt[n]{a} + \sqrt[n]{b} - 2}{2} \cdot n}$$

$$= e^{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt[n]{a} + \sqrt[n]{b} - 2}{2} \cdot n}$$

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

$$= e^{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} (\ln a + \ln b) \cdot \frac{n}{2}}$$

$$= e^{\ln \sqrt{ab}} = \sqrt{ab}$$

例9

(5)

$$11) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{a_1^n + a_2^n + \dots + a_m^n} \quad (a_i > 0)$$

$$A = \sqrt[n]{A^n} < \sqrt[n]{a_1^n + a_2^n + \dots + a_m^n} < \sqrt[n]{m A^n} = A \sqrt[n]{m}$$

$$\text{又 } \sqrt[n]{m} \rightarrow 1 \quad (n \rightarrow \infty) \quad A = \max_i \{a_i\}$$

$$\therefore \text{原式} = A$$

$$12) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \left[\frac{1}{x} \right]$$

$$\frac{1}{x} - 1 < \left[\frac{1}{x} \right] \leq \frac{1}{x}$$

$$x < 0 \text{ 时 } 1 \leq x \left[\frac{1}{x} \right] < x \left(\frac{1}{x} - 1 \right) = 1 - x$$

$$x > 0 \text{ 时 } 1 - x < x \left[\frac{1}{x} \right] \leq 1$$

$$\text{可见 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \left[\frac{1}{x} \right] = 1$$

例10

$$x_1 = \sqrt{a}, \quad x_{n+1} = \sqrt{a + x_n} \quad a > 0.$$

$$\text{设 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = A > 0, \quad \text{则 } A^2 = a + A \Rightarrow A = \frac{1 + \sqrt{1 + 4a}}{2}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad x_1 = \sqrt{a}, \quad x_2 = \sqrt{a + \sqrt{a}} > \sqrt{a + 0} = x_1$$

$$\text{假设 } x_n > x_{n-1}$$

$$\text{则有 } x_{n+1} = \sqrt{a + x_n} > \sqrt{a + x_{n-1}} = x_n$$

可见 $\{x_n\}$ 单增

$$\textcircled{2} \quad x_1 = \sqrt{a} < 1 + \sqrt{a}$$

$$\text{假设 } x_n < 1 + \sqrt{a}$$

$$\text{则有 } x_{n+1} = \sqrt{a + x_n} < \sqrt{a + 1 + \sqrt{a}} < \sqrt{a + 1 + 2\sqrt{a}} = 1 + \sqrt{a}$$

可见 $\{x_n\}$ 有上界.

(6)

例 11.

$$x_n = a > 0, \quad x_{n+1} = \frac{1}{2} \left(x_n + \frac{a}{x_n} \right)$$

$$x_{n+1} = \frac{1}{2} \left(x_n + \frac{a}{x_n} \right) \geq \sqrt{x_n \cdot \frac{a}{x_n}} = \sqrt{a} \quad \text{有下界}$$

$$x_{n+1} - x_n = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{a}{x_n} - x_n \right) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{a - x_n^2}{x_n} < 0 \quad \text{单调}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n \rightarrow A > 0 \quad (n \rightarrow \infty)$$

则

$$A = \frac{1}{2} \left(A + \frac{a}{A} \right) \Rightarrow A = \sqrt{a}.$$

例 12.

$$x_1 = 1, \quad x_{n+1} = 1 + \frac{x_n}{1+x_n}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad x_{n+1} = 1 + \frac{x_n}{1+x_n} < 1+1=2 \quad (x_n > 0) \quad \text{有上界.}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad x_1 = 1 < x_2 = 1 + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{假设 } x_{n-1} < x_n$$

$$\text{则有 } x_{n+1} - x_n = 1 + \frac{x_n}{1+x_n} - 1 - \frac{x_{n-1}}{1+x_{n-1}}$$

$$= \frac{x_n(1+x_{n-1}) - x_{n-1}(1+x_n)}{(1+x_n)(1+x_{n-1})} = \frac{x_n - x_{n-1}}{(1+x_n)(1+x_{n-1})} > 0$$

可见 $\{x_n\}$ 单调.

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n \rightarrow a > 0. \quad (n \rightarrow \infty)$$

则

$$a = 1 + \frac{a}{1+a} \Rightarrow a = \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}.$$

例 13

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 + ax + b}{x^2 - x - 2} = 2, \text{ 求 } a, b$$

(7)

解:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (x^2 + ax + b) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 + ax + b}{x^2 - x - 2} \cdot (x^2 - x - 2) = 0$$

$$\therefore 4 + 2a + b = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 + ax + b}{(x+1)(x-2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(x-2)(x+2+a)}{(x-2)(x+1)} = \frac{4+a}{3} = 2$$

$$\therefore a = 2$$

$$b = -8$$

例 14

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x^2 + 1}{x+1} - ax - b \right) = 0.$$

解:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 + 1 - (ax+b)(x+1)}{x+1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 + 1 - (ax^2 + ax + bx + b)}{x+1} = 0$$

$$\therefore a = 1, -(a+b) = 0 \Rightarrow a = 1, b = -1.$$

或

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

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x^2 + 1}{x(x+1)} - a - \frac{b}{x} \right) = 0$$

$$\therefore 1 - a = 0 \Rightarrow a = 1.$$

$$b = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x^2 + 1}{x+1} - x \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 + 1 - x(x+1)}{x+1} = -1$$

例 15. $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt{x^2 - x + 1} - ax - b) = 0$

解:

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

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

$$1 - a = 0 \Rightarrow a = 1$$

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

12) 16.

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x+a & x>0 \\ 3 & x=0 \\ \frac{x^2}{\cos x - 1} & x<0 \end{cases}$$

(8)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (x+a) = a$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{x^2}{\cos x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{x^2}{-\frac{1}{2}x} = -2$$

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

12) 17.

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

$$\begin{aligned} 2) \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}}} &= \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x(1 + \sqrt{x})}} = \sqrt{x + x^{\frac{1}{4}}(1 + x^{\frac{1}{2}})} \\ &= \sqrt{x^{\frac{1}{4}}(1 + x^{\frac{3}{4}} + x^{\frac{1}{2}})} \\ &= x^{\frac{1}{8}} \sqrt{1 + x^{\frac{3}{4}} + x^{\frac{1}{2}}} \sim x^{\frac{1}{8}} \end{aligned}$$

$$3) \sqrt{1+x} - \sqrt{1-x}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{or } \sqrt{1+x} - \sqrt{1-x} \\ &= \frac{2x}{\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{1-x}} \sim x \end{aligned}$$

$$4) e^{\tan x} - e^x = e^x (e^{\tan x - x} - 1) \sim \tan x - x \quad (\text{暂时不好处理})$$

12) 18.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1 + \frac{f(x)}{\sin 2x})}{3^x - 1} = 5 \quad f' \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x^2}$$

$$\text{解: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{\sin 2x} \cdot \frac{1}{x \ln 3} = 5$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{2x^2 \ln 3} = 5 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x^2} = 10 \ln 3$$

(9)

$$\text{Ex 19} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+f(x) \sin 2x} - 1}{e^{3x} - 1} = 2. \quad \text{Find } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x)$$

S. 19:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2} f(x) \sin 2x}{3x} = 2$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2} f(x) \cdot 2x}{3x} = 2 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 6$$

Ex 20

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

 ~~$x < 1$~~

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x & |x| < 1 \\ 0 & |x| = 1 \\ -x & |x| > 1 \end{cases}$$

连续性

(10)

例1 正确: (1) (3)

错误: (2) (4) (5) (6)

例2. 1) $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x+1} \\ \frac{\frac{1}{x-1} - \frac{1}{x}}{\frac{1}{x-1} - \frac{1}{x}} \end{cases}$

间断点: $x-1 \neq 0, x \neq 0, x+1 \neq 0$

$$\frac{1}{x-1} - \frac{1}{x} \neq 0$$

$\Rightarrow x = -1, 0, 1$ 为间断点

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{1}{x(x+1)} \cdot \frac{x(x-1)}{1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x-1}{x+1} = \infty$$

无穷间断点

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x-1}{x+1} = -1 \quad \text{可去间断点}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x-1}{x+1} = 0 \quad \text{可去间断点}$$

连续区间: $(-\infty, -1) \cup (-1, 0) \cup (0, 1) \cup (1, +\infty)$

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

$$\sin x = 0 \Rightarrow x = k\pi \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{\sin x} = 1 \quad x=0 \text{ 可去}$$

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow k\pi \\ k \neq 0}} f(x) = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow k\pi \\ k \neq 0}} \frac{x}{\sin x} = \infty \quad x = k\pi, k \neq 0 \text{ 无穷}$$

连续区间: $((k-1)\pi, k\pi) \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$3) f(x) = \frac{(x-1) \sin x}{(x^2-1)|x|}$$

(11)

$$x^2-1=0 \Rightarrow x=\pm 1,$$

$$|x|=0 \Rightarrow x=0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{|x|} = \begin{cases} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\sin x}{-x} = -1 \end{cases}$$

跳跃间断点

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sin x}{(x+1)x} = \frac{1}{2} \sin 1$$

可去间断点

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

无穷间断点

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

$$\ln x \neq 0 \Rightarrow x=1$$

$$x > 0 \Rightarrow x=0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{\ln x} = \infty$$

无穷间断点

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

可去间断点

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

$$\frac{x}{x-1} = 0 \Rightarrow x=0$$

$$x-1=0 \Rightarrow x=1$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{1 - e^{\frac{x}{x-1}}} = \begin{cases} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{1}{1 - e^{\frac{x}{x-1}}} = 0 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{1}{1 - e^{\frac{x}{x-1}}} = 1 \end{cases}$$

(12)

$$(6) f(x) = \begin{cases} \cos \frac{\pi}{2} x & |x| \leq 1 \\ |x-1| & |x| > 1 \end{cases}$$

解:

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} (1-x) = 2$$

$x = -1$ 跳跃间断点

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

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

$x = 1$ 可去间断点

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

$$f(1) = \cos \frac{\pi}{2} = 0$$

$$(7) f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^3-x}{\sin \pi x} & x < 0 \\ \ln(1+x) + \sin \frac{1}{x^2-1} & x \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{x^3-x}{\sin \pi x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{x(x^2-1)}{\pi x} = -\frac{1}{\pi}$$

$x = 0$ 跳跃

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

11)

(13)

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

(i) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = ?$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \arctan \frac{1}{x} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \arctan \frac{1}{x} = -\frac{\pi}{2}$$

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2) $f(x) = \frac{\tan 2x}{x}$

(i) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = ?$ $x = \frac{n\pi}{2} \pm \frac{\pi}{4}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan 2x}{x} = 2$$

3) $f(x) = \frac{2^{\frac{1}{x}} - 1}{2^{\frac{1}{x}} + 1}$

(i) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = ?$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{2^{\frac{1}{x}} - 1}{2^{\frac{1}{x}} + 1} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{2^{\frac{1}{x}} - 1}{2^{\frac{1}{x}} + 1} = -1$$

4) $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sin x}{x}, & x \neq 0 \\ 1, & x = 0 \end{cases}$

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

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

$$f(0) = 1$$

例 3.

(14)

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sin ax}{\sqrt{1-\cos x}} & x < 0 \\ -1 & x = 0 \\ \frac{1}{x} \ln \frac{1}{1+bx} & x > 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{在 } x=0 \text{ 处连续.}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\sin ax}{\sqrt{1-\cos x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{ax}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}(-x)}} = -\sqrt{2}a$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{-\ln(1+bx)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{-bx}{x} = -b$$

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

$$\therefore -\sqrt{2}a = -b = -1 \Rightarrow a = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, b = 1$$

例 2

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\ln(1+2x)}{\sqrt{1+x} - \sqrt{1-x}} & -1 \leq x < 0 \\ a & x = 0 \\ x^2 + b & 0 < x \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\ln(1+2x)}{\sqrt{1+x} - \sqrt{1-x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{2x}{\sqrt{1+x} - \sqrt{1-x}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{2x}{2x} \cdot (\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{1-x}) = 2 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$f(0) = a$$

$$\therefore 2 = b = a$$

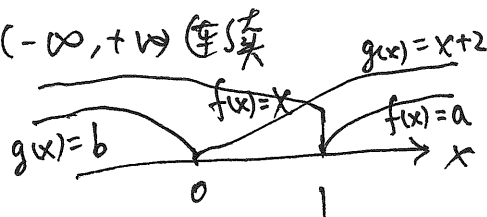
(15)

例 4. $f(x) = \begin{cases} x & x < 1 \\ a & x \geq 1 \end{cases}$

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} b & x < 0 \\ x+2 & x \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$f(x) + g(x) \in (-\infty, +\infty) \quad (\neq \emptyset)$$

解:



$$h(x) = f(x) + g(x) = \begin{cases} x+b & x < 0 \\ 2x+2 & 0 \leq x < 1 \\ x+2+a & x \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} h(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} (x+b) = b \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} h(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (2x+2) = 2 \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow b = 2 = h(0)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} h(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (2x+2) = 2$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} h(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} (2x+2) = 4 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} h(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} (x+2+a) = 3+a \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow 4 = 3+a = h(1)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} h(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} (x+2+a) = 3+a$$

例 5

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

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & x > 0 \\ 0 & x = 0 \\ -1 & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$f[g(x)] = 1 \quad x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$$

$$g[f(x)] = \begin{cases} 2 & x \neq 0 \\ 1 & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

例 6

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

(16)

$$= \begin{cases} -1 & |x| < 1 \\ x^2 & |x| > 1 \\ 0 & x = 1 \\ 0 & x = -1 \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} x^2 & x < -1 \\ -1 & -1 < x < 1 \\ x^2 & x > 1 \\ 0 & x = \pm 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} x^2 = 1$$

$$f(-1) = 0 \quad x = -1 \text{ 跳跃}$$

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

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

$$f(1) = 0, \quad x = 0 \text{ 跳跃}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} x^2 = 1$$

例 7.

$$f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^{2n+1} + ax^2 + bx}{x^{2n} + 1}$$

$(-\infty, +\infty)$ 连续.

$$\text{解: } f(x) = \begin{cases} ax^2 + bx & |x| < 1 \\ x & |x| > 1 \\ \frac{1}{2}(1+a+b) & x = 1 \\ \frac{1}{2}(-1+a-b) & x = -1 \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} f(x) = f(-1) \Rightarrow -1 = a - b = \frac{1}{2}(-1 + a - b)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = f(1) \Rightarrow a + b = 1 = \frac{1}{2}(1 + a + b)$$

$$\Rightarrow a = 0 \quad b = 1$$

例3

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

(17)

$$= \begin{cases} \frac{1}{x} & |x| < 1 \\ 1 & |x| > 1 \\ 2 & x = 1 \\ 0 & x = -1 \end{cases}$$

例8. $f(x) = \frac{1}{|a| + ae^{bx}}$ $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = 0$

解: $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{1}{|a| + ae^{bx}} = 0$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} e^{bx} = \infty \Rightarrow b < 0$$

又 $f(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 内连续, 故 $|a| + ae^{bx} \neq 0 \Rightarrow a > 0$.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{|a| + ae^{bx}} = \frac{1}{|a|} = \frac{1}{a}$$

例9. $f(x) = \frac{e^x - a}{x(x-1)}$ 有无穷间断点 $x=0$, 可去间断点 $x=1$.

解: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \infty \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x(x-1)}{e^x - a} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{0}{1-a} = 0$ 且 $1-a \neq 0$.

(若 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (e^x - a) = 1-a=0 \Rightarrow a=1$, 则 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x(x-1)}{e^x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (x-1) = -1$ 矛盾)

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

$$\therefore e - a = 0 \Rightarrow a = e$$

例4 $f(x) = \frac{e^x - b}{(x-a)(x-1)}$ 有无穷间断点 $x=0$, 可去间断点 $x=1$.

解: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \infty \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x-a)(x-1)}{e^x - b} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{a}{1-b} = 0 \Rightarrow a=0$ 且 $b \neq 1$.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{e^x - b}{x(x-1)} = A \text{ (存在)} \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (e^x - b) = 0 \Rightarrow b = e$$

例 10 $f(x) = e^x$ 在 $x=0$ 处连续, 证明 $f(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 连续. (18)

证: $\forall x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$.

$$\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} f(x+\Delta x) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} e^{x+\Delta x} = e^x \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} e^{\Delta x} = e^x \cdot e^0 = e^x = f(x)$$

例 11 $f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处连续, $f(x_1+x_2) = f(x_1)f(x_2)$ 证 $f(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 连续.

证: $\forall x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$

$$\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} f(x+\Delta x) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} f(x)f(\Delta x) = f(x) \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} f(\Delta x) = f(x)f(0) = f(x)f(1) = f(x)$$

例 6 $f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处连续, $f(x_1+x_2) = f(x_1) + f(x_2)$

证 $\forall x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} f(x+\Delta x) &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} [f(x) + f(\Delta x)] = f(x) + \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} f(\Delta x) \\ &= f(x) + f(0) \\ &= f(x+0) = f(x) \end{aligned}$$

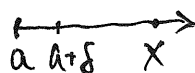
例 12. $f \in C(a, b)$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f(x) = A$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow b^-} f(x) = B$. 证明: $f(x) \in B(a, b)$.

证: 令 $g(x) = \begin{cases} A & x=a \\ f(x) & a < x < b \\ B & x=b \end{cases}$

则 $g(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续, $g(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上有界, 而 $g(x)$ 与 $f(x)$ 在 $x=a, x=b$ 处相差有限值, 故 $f(x)$ 在 (a, b) 内有界.

例 7. $f(x)$ 在 $(a, +\infty)$ 内连续, $\lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f(x) = A$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = B$, 证明 $f(x)$ 在 $(a, +\infty)$ 内有界.

证: 由 $\lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f(x) = A$, 知 $\exists \delta > 0$, 使 $\forall x \in (a, a+\delta)$, 有 $|f(x)| \leq M_1$.



由 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = B$, 知 $\exists X > 0$, 使 $\forall x \in (X, +\infty)$, 有 $|f(x)| \leq M_2$.

又 f 在 $[a+\delta, X]$ 上连续, 有 $\forall x \in [a+\delta, X]$, 有 $|f(x)| \leq M_3$.

取 $M = \max \{M_1, M_2, M_3\}$, 对 $\forall x \in (a, +\infty)$ 有 $|f(x)| \leq M$.

即 $f(x)$ 在 $(a, +\infty)$ 内有界.

例 13. $\sin x + x + 1 = 0 \quad (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$

(19)

证: $f(x) = \sin x + x + 1 \quad x \in [-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}]$

$f(x)$ 在 $[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}]$ 上连续, 且 $f(-\frac{\pi}{2}) = -\frac{\pi}{2} < 0$, $f(\frac{\pi}{2}) = 2 + \frac{\pi}{2} > 0$.

故由零点定理, 存在 $\xi \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$, 使 $f(\xi) = 0$. 即 $\sin x + x + 1 = 0$ 在 $(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$ 内至少有一实根.

例 14. $P(x) = a_0 x^{2n+1} + a_1 x^{2n} + \dots + a_{2n+1} \quad (a_0 \neq 0)$

证: 不妨设 $a_0 > 0$.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} P(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} x^{2n+1} (a_0 + \frac{a_1}{x} + \dots + \frac{a_{2n+1}}{x^{2n+1}}) = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} P(x) = +\infty$$

可见 $\exists x_1 < 0$, 使 $P(x_1) < 0$, $\exists x_2 > 0$, 使 $P(x_2) > 0$.

$P(x)$ 在 $[x_1, x_2]$ 上连续, 且 $P(x_1)P(x_2) < 0$. 故由零点定理, 存在 $\xi \in (x_1, x_2) \subset (-\infty, +\infty)$ 使 $P(\xi) = 0$. 即奇次多项式 $P(x)$ 至少有一实根.

例 15. $\frac{a_1}{x-\lambda_1} + \frac{a_2}{x-\lambda_2} + \frac{a_3}{x-\lambda_3} = 0 \quad (a_1, a_2, a_3 > 0, \lambda_1 < \lambda_2 < \lambda_3)$

在 (λ_1, λ_2) , (λ_2, λ_3) 内各有一个实根.

证: 令 $f(x) = a_1(x-\lambda_2)(x-\lambda_3) + a_2(x-\lambda_1)(x-\lambda_3) + a_3(x-\lambda_1)(x-\lambda_2)$

则 $f(x)$ 在 $[\lambda_1, \lambda_2]$, $[\lambda_2, \lambda_3]$ 上连续.

且 $f(\lambda_1) = a_1(\lambda_1-\lambda_2)(\lambda_1-\lambda_3) > 0$

$f(\lambda_2) = a_2(\lambda_2-\lambda_1)(\lambda_2-\lambda_3) < 0$

$f(\lambda_3) = a_3(\lambda_3-\lambda_1)(\lambda_3-\lambda_2) > 0$

由零点定理可得结论.

例16. $f(x)$ 在 $[0, 2a]$ 连续, $f(0) \neq f(2a)$, 证明 $f(x) = f(x+a)$ 在 $[0, a]$ 上至少有一根. (20)

证: $g(x) = f(x) - f(x+a) \quad 0 \leq x \leq a.$

$$g(0) = f(0) - f(a)$$

$$g(a) = f(a) - f(2a) = f(a) - f(0)$$

$$g(0)g(a) = -[f(0) - f(a)]^2 \leq 0.$$

当 $g(0)g(a) = 0$, 即 $g(0) = g(a) = 0$ 时, 存在 $x=0, a$ 使 $g(x)=0$.

当 $g(0)g(a) < 0$ 时, 由零点定理, 存在 $\xi \in (0, a)$ 使 $g(\xi)=0$.

综上, 存在 $\xi \in [0, a]$, 使 $g(\xi)=0$, 即 $f(x) = f(x+a)$ 在 $[0, a]$ 上至少有一实根.

例17. $f(x) \in C[a, b]$. $\lambda_i > 0$, $\lambda_1 + \dots + \lambda_n = 1$. $f(\xi) = \lambda_1 f(x_1) + \dots + \lambda_n f(x_n)$

证: $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续, $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上有最大值 M 和最小值 m .

$$\text{即} \quad m \leq f(x_i) \leq M \quad i=1, 2, \dots, n$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \dots + \lambda_n) m &\leq \lambda_1 f(x_1) + \lambda_2 f(x_2) + \dots + \lambda_n f(x_n) \\ &\leq (\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \dots + \lambda_n) M \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{故} \quad m \leq \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i f(x_i) \leq M$$

由介值定理. $\exists \xi \in [a, b]$, 使 $f(\xi) = \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i f(x_i)$.