



第一章 函数与极限

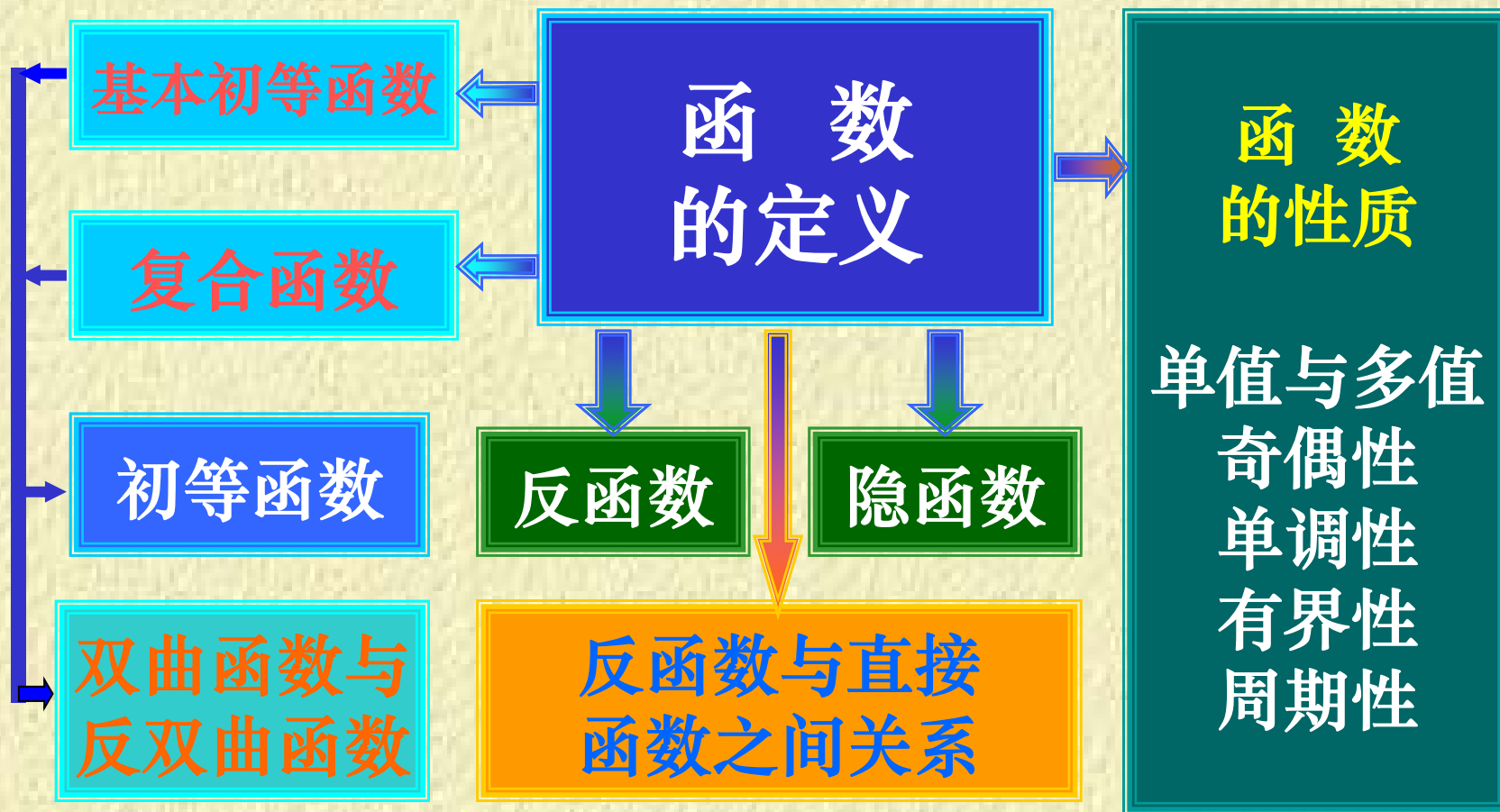
习题课

一、主要内容框图

二、典型例题

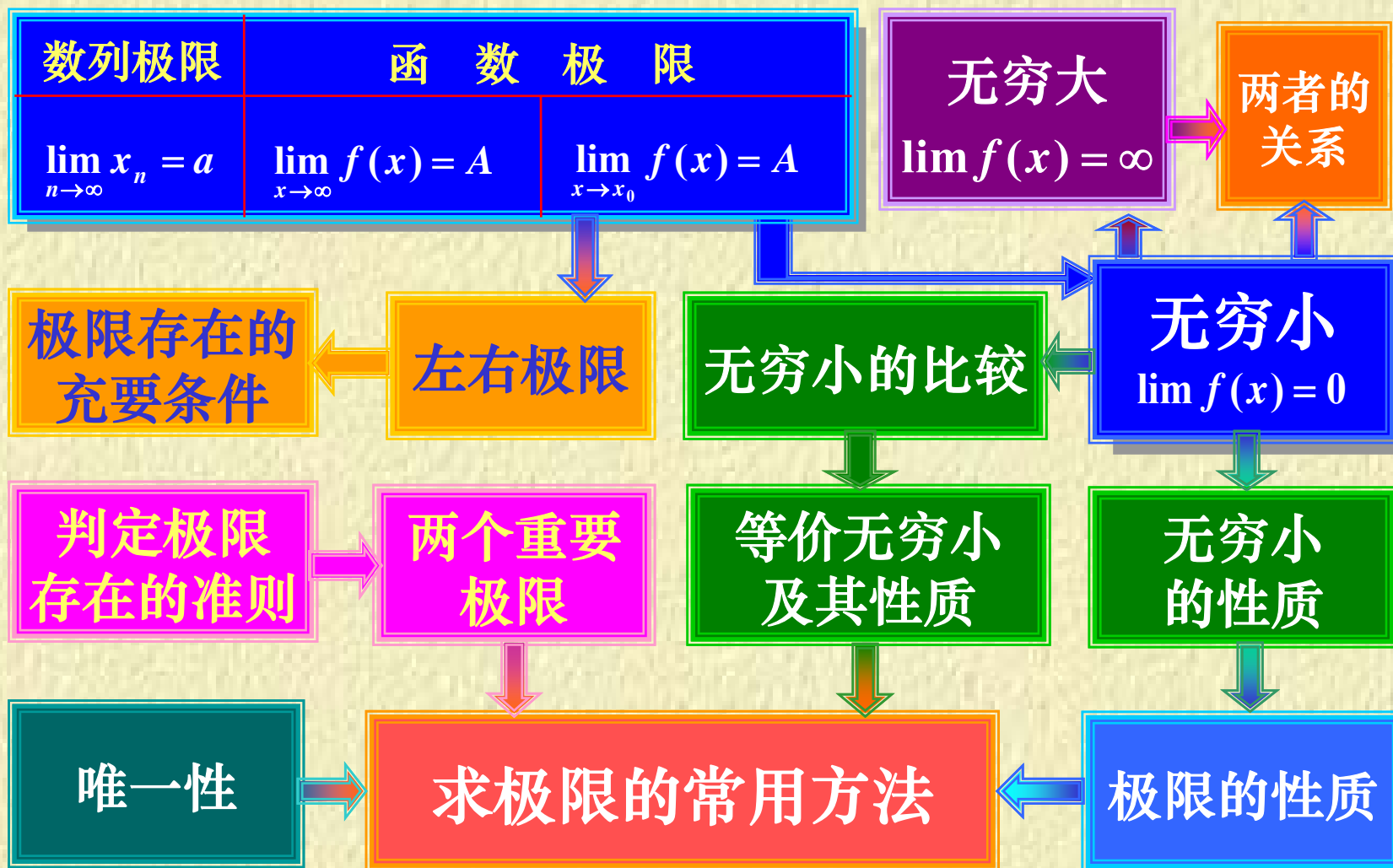


一、主要内容框图



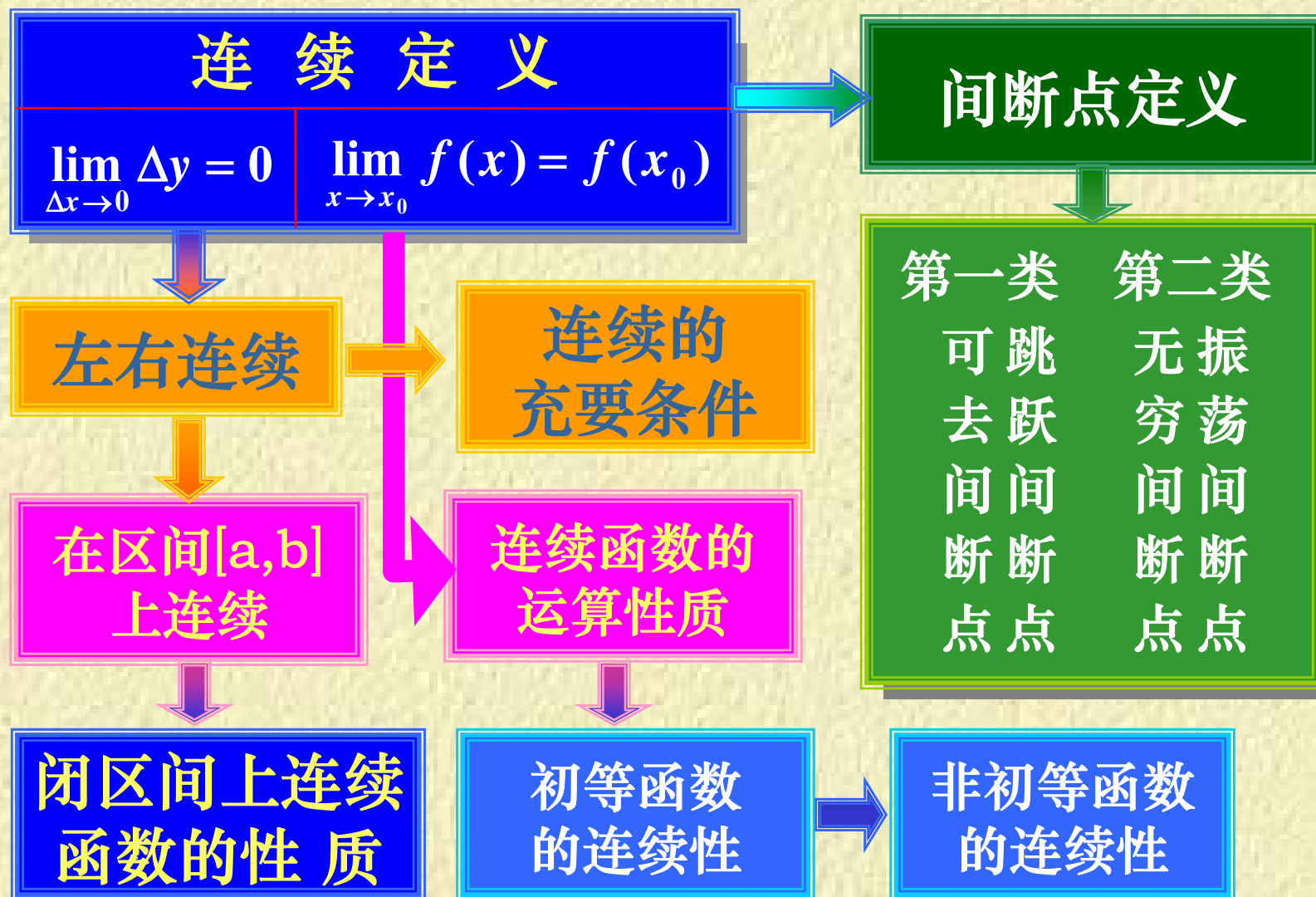


一、主要内容框图





一、主要内容框图





二、典型例题

例1 求函数 $y = \log_{(x-1)}(16 - x^2)$ 的定义域.

解
$$\begin{cases} 16 - x^2 > 0, \\ x - 1 > 0, \\ x - 1 \neq 1, \end{cases} \quad \longrightarrow \quad \begin{cases} |x| < 4 \\ x > 1 \\ x \neq 2 \end{cases}$$

$\longrightarrow 1 < x < 2$ 及 $2 < x < 4$,

即 $(1,2) \cup (2,4)$.



例2 设 $f(x) = \begin{cases} e^x, & x < 1 \\ x, & x \geq 1 \end{cases}, \varphi(x) = \begin{cases} x+2, & x < 0 \\ x^2-1, & x \geq 0 \end{cases}$

求 $f[\varphi(x)]$.

解 $f[\varphi(x)] = \begin{cases} e^{\varphi(x)}, & \varphi(x) < 1 \\ \varphi(x), & \varphi(x) \geq 1 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} e^{x+2}, & x < -1 \\ x+2, & -1 \leq x < 0 \\ e^{x^2-1}, & 0 \leq x < \sqrt{2} \\ x^2-1, & x \geq \sqrt{2} \end{cases}$

分析: $x < 0, \varphi(x) = x+2 < 1, \implies x < -1;$

$x < 0, \varphi(x) = x+2 \geq 1, \implies -1 \leq x < 0;$

$x \geq 0, \varphi(x) = x^2-1 < 1, \implies 0 \leq x < \sqrt{2};$

$x \geq 0, \varphi(x) = x^2-1 \geq 1, \implies x \geq \sqrt{2}.$



例3 求下列极限:

$$(1) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\sin \sqrt{x+1} - \sin \sqrt{x})$$

$$(2) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \sin 2\pi \sqrt{n^2 + 1}$$

解 (1) $\sin \sqrt{x+1} - \sin \sqrt{x}$

$$= 2 \sin \frac{\sqrt{x+1} - \sqrt{x}}{2} \cos \frac{\sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt{x}}{2}$$

$$= 2 \sin \frac{1}{2(\sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt{x})} \cos \frac{\sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt{x}}{2}$$

无穷小 有界

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\sin \sqrt{x+1} - \sin \sqrt{x}) = 0$$



例3 求下列极限:

$$(1) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\sin \sqrt{x+1} - \sin \sqrt{x})$$

$$(2) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \sin 2\pi \sqrt{n^2 + 1}$$

解

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

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \cdot \frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{n^2 + 1} + n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{n^2}} + 1} = \pi$$

(2)分析:

$$\sqrt{n^2 + 1} = n \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{n^2}},$$

$$\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{n^2}} - 1 \sim \frac{1}{2n^2},$$

$$\sqrt{n^2 + 1} - n \sim \frac{1}{2n}$$



例4 求 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1 + \tan x}{1 + \sin x} \right)^{\frac{1}{x^3}}$.

❖ **配 e 法** 设 $\lim u(x) = 0$, $\lim v(x) = \infty$, 则有

$$\lim (1 + u)^v = \lim [(1 + u)^{\frac{1}{u}}]^{uv} = e^{\lim uv}.$$

解 原式 = $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[1 + \frac{\tan x - \sin x}{1 + \sin x} \right]^{\frac{1}{x^3}}$

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

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

$$\therefore \text{原式} = e^{\frac{1}{2}}.$$



例5 求 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{2 + e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{1 + e^{\frac{4}{x}}} + \frac{\sin x}{|x|} \right)$.

解 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left(\frac{2 + e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{1 + e^{\frac{4}{x}}} + \frac{\sin x}{|x|} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left(\frac{2 + e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{1 + e^{\frac{4}{x}}} + \frac{\sin x}{x} \right) = 1$

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

→ 原式 = 1

提示: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} e^{\frac{1}{x}} = +\infty, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} e^{\frac{1}{x}} = 0$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{2 + e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{1 + e^{\frac{4}{x}}} = \lim_{u \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2 + u}{1 + u^4} = 0, \quad (u = e^{\frac{1}{x}})$$



例6 确定常数 a, b , 使 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt[3]{1-x^3} - ax - b) = 0$

解 令 $x = \frac{1}{t}$, 原式化为

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \left(\sqrt[3]{1 - \frac{1}{t^3}} - \frac{a}{t} - b \right) = 0$$

即

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt[3]{t^3 - 1} - a}{t} = b$$

故 $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} (\sqrt[3]{t^3 - 1} - a) = -1 - a = 0$

于是 $a = -1$, 而

$$b = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt[3]{t^3 - 1} + 1}{t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \sqrt[3]{1 - t^3}}{t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{3} t^3}{t} = 0$$

提示:

$$\lim g(x) = 0, \lim \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = A$$

$$\implies \lim f(x) = \lim \frac{f}{g} \cdot g = 0$$

$$(1+x)^\mu - 1 \sim \mu x$$



例7 当 $x \rightarrow 0^+$ 时, $\sqrt[3]{x^2 + \sqrt{x}}$ 是 x 的几阶无穷小?

解 设其为 x 的 k 阶无穷小, 则

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sqrt[3]{x^2 + \sqrt{x}}}{x^k} = C \neq 0$$

因
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sqrt[3]{x^2 + \sqrt{x}}}{x^k} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sqrt[6]{x} \sqrt[3]{\sqrt{x^3} + 1}}{x^k} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sqrt[6]{x}}{x^k}$$

故 $k = \frac{1}{6}$

提示: $x^2 + \sqrt{x} = \sqrt{x} (\sqrt{x^3} + 1) \sim \sqrt{x}$



例8 设函数 $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{a(1 - \cos x)}{x^2}, & x < 0 \\ 1, & x = 0 \\ \ln(b + x^2), & x > 0 \end{cases}$

在 $x = 0$ 连续, 则 $a = \underline{2}$, $b = \underline{e}$.

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

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

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

$$\frac{a}{2} = 1 = \ln b$$



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

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

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

当 $x = -1$ 时, $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} (1-x) = 2.$

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

⊖ $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} f(x) \neq \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} f(x)$, 故 $f(x)$ 在 $x = -1$ 间断.



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

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

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

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

⊙ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = f(1)$, 故 $f(x)$ 在 $x = 1$ 连续.

∴ $f(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, -1) \cup (-1, +\infty)$ 连续.



例10 设函数 $f(x) = \frac{e^x - b}{(x-a)(x-1)}$ 有无穷间断点 $x = 0$

及可去间断点 $x = 1$, 试确定常数 a 及 b .

解 \ominus $x = 0$ 为无穷间断点, 所以

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

$$\iff \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (x-a)(x-1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x-a)(x-1)}{e^x - b} \cdot (e^x - b) = 0$$

$$\iff a = 0$$

\ominus $x = 1$ 为可去间断点, $\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{e^x - b}{x(x-1)}$ 极限存在

$$\iff \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (e^x - b) = 0 \iff b = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} e^x = e$$



例11 求极限 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\sqrt{1 + \frac{i}{n^2}} - 1 \right)$.

解
$$\sqrt{1 + \frac{i}{n^2}} - 1 = \frac{\sqrt{n^2 + i} - n}{n} = \frac{i}{n(\sqrt{n^2 + i} + n)}$$

$$\frac{i}{n(\sqrt{n^2 + n} + n)} \leq \frac{i}{n(\sqrt{n^2 + i} + n)} < \frac{i}{2n^2}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{i}{n(\sqrt{n^2 + n} + n)} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n+1}{2(\sqrt{n^2 + n} + n)} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{i}{2n^2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n+1}{4n} = \frac{1}{4}$$

由夹逼法得 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\sqrt{1 + \frac{i}{n^2}} - 1 \right) = \frac{1}{4}$



例12 设 $f(x)$ 在闭区间 $[0,1]$ 上连续,且 $f(0) = f(1)$,

证明必有一点 $\xi \in [0,1]$ 使得 $f(\xi + \frac{1}{2}) = f(\xi)$.

证明 令 $F(x) = f(x + \frac{1}{2}) - f(x)$, 则 $F(x)$ 在 $[0, \frac{1}{2}]$ 上连续.

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

讨论: 若 $F(0) = 0$, 则 $\xi = 0$, $f(0 + \frac{1}{2}) = f(0)$;

若 $F(0) \neq 0$, 则 $F(0) \cdot F(\frac{1}{2}) = -[F(0)]^2 < 0$.

由零点定理知, $\exists \xi \in (0, \frac{1}{2})$, 使 $F(\xi) = 0$.

即 $f(\xi + \frac{1}{2}) = f(\xi)$ 成立.



测试题

1. 计算 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3x^3 + 5}{5x^2 + 3} \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)$.

2. 设 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x + 2a}{x - a}\right)^x = 8$, 求 a 的值.

3. 计算 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1 + x \sin x} - \sqrt{\cos x}}{x(e^x - 1)}$.

4. 计算 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt{x^2 + 5x} - \sqrt{x^2 - x})$.

测试题



5. 计算 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin x)^{\tan x}$.

6. 若 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 + Ax + B}{x - 1} = 3$, 求 A, B .

7. 设 $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 + a, & x \leq 0 \\ \frac{\ln(1+2x)}{\sqrt{1+x} - \sqrt{1-x}}, & 0 < x < 1 \end{cases}$, 求 a 的值,

使 $f(x)$ 在点 $x = 0$ 处连续.

测试题



8. 求 $f(x) = \arctan \frac{1}{x} + \frac{x-1}{\ln|x|}$ 的间断点,
并判断其类型.
9. 求曲线 $y = \frac{x^2}{x-2} \sin \frac{1}{x}$ 的渐近线.
10. 设 $x_1 = 1, x_{n+1} = \sqrt{x_n + 6} (n = 1, 2, \dots)$.
试证 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n$ 存在, 并求此极限.