

极限与连续习题课

一. 内容与要求

1. 了解极限的两个存在准则并会应用
2. 会用两个重要极限求极限
3. 掌握无穷小的比较与无穷小阶的估计, 会利用等价无穷小替换求极限
4. 理解函数在一点连续、间断的概念, 会判断间断点的类型
5. 了解初等函数的连续性, 掌握闭区间上连续函数的性质

知识要点:

1. 两个准则: 夹逼准则、单调有界必有极限准则

2. 两个重要极限(一般形式)

$$1^0 \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \alpha}{\alpha} = 1; \quad 2^0 \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 0} (1 + \alpha)^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} = e.$$

3. 若: $u(x) \rightarrow 1, v(x) \rightarrow \infty, (1^\infty)$

$$\therefore \lim u(x)^{v(x)} = \lim \left[(1 + u(x) - 1)^{\frac{1}{u(x)-1}} \right]^{[u(x)-1]v(x)}$$

$$\lim u(x)^{v(x)} = e^{\lim v(x)[u(x)-1]}$$



4. 常用的等价无穷小关系

$x \rightarrow 0$ 时,

$$\sin x \sim x, \quad \tan x \sim x, \quad 1 - \cos x \sim \frac{1}{2}x^2,$$

$$\arcsin x \sim x, \quad \arctan x \sim x,$$

$$(1+x)^\mu - 1 \sim \mu x \quad \sqrt[n]{1+x} - 1 \sim \frac{1}{n}x \quad (n \in \mathbb{N}^+)$$

$$\ln(1+x) \sim x, \quad \log_a(1+x) \sim \frac{x}{\ln a} \quad (a > 0, \neq 1)$$

$$e^x - 1 \sim x, \quad a^x - 1 \sim x \ln a \quad (a > 0, \neq 1)$$

注： 以上各式中的 x 都可换成任意无穷小 $u(x)$.

5. 区间点的判别方法:

间断点存在:(1)函数无定义点(分母为零的点)

(2)分段函数的分段点可能是间断点

间断点的类型:

{	可去间断点	} 第一类间断点	($f(x_0 - 0), f(x_0 + 0)$ 存在且相等)
	跳跃间断点			$f(x_0 - 0), f(x_0 + 0)$ 存在但不等	
{	无穷间断点	} 第二类间断点	($f(x_0 - 0), f(x_0 + 0)$ 至少有一为 ∞)
	振荡间断点			其它	

6. 求极限，常用方法如下：

- (1) 利用极限的运算性质
- (2) 利用函数的连续性
- (3) 利用极限存在两个准则
- (4) 利用两个重要极限
- (5) 利用等价无穷小代换
- (6) 利用左右极限
- (7) 利用变量代换

7. 判断极限不存在的方法：

- (1). 子列（数列）.
- (2). 左、右极限.
- (3). 函数列.

二.典型例题

1. 求极限

$$(1). \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n^6 + n}} + \frac{2^2}{\sqrt{n^6 + 2n}} + \dots + \frac{n^2}{\sqrt{n^6 + n^2}} \right)$$

$$(2). \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{1 + x^n + \left(\frac{x^2}{2}\right)^n} \quad (x \geq 0)$$

$$(1) \text{ 求 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n^6 + n}} + \frac{2^2}{\sqrt{n^6 + 2n}} + \cdots + \frac{n^2}{\sqrt{n^6 + n^2}} \right)$$

$$\text{解 } \because \frac{k^2}{\sqrt{n^6 + n^2}} \leq \frac{k^2}{\sqrt{n^6 + kn}} \leq \frac{k^2}{\sqrt{n^6 + n}}$$

$$\therefore \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{k^2}{\sqrt{n^6 + n^2}} \leq \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{k^2}{\sqrt{n^6 + kn}} \leq \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{k^2}{\sqrt{n^6 + n}}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{k^2}{\sqrt{n^6 + n^2}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6\sqrt{n^6 + n^2}} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{k^2}{\sqrt{n^6 + n}} = \frac{1}{3}$$

由两边夹准则, 原式 = $\frac{1}{3}$



两个常用的极限

(1) 若 $|q| < 1$, 那么 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} q^n = 0$;

(2) 若 $a > 0$ 且 $a \neq 1$, 那么 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} a^x = 1 = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{a}$

例 设 $x_n = (1 + 2^n + 3^n)^{\frac{1}{n}}$, 求 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n$

解 $\because 3^n < 1 + 2^n + 3^n < 3 \cdot 3^n \quad \therefore 3 < x_n < 3^n \cdot 3,$

$\because \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 3^n \cdot 3 = 3,$ 由两边夹准则, 原式 = 3

思考: 设 a, b, c, d 均为正数, 则

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{a^n + b^n + c^n + d^n} = \max\{a, b, c, d\}$$

(2). 求 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{1 + x^n + \left(\frac{x^2}{2}\right)^n} \quad (x \geq 0)$

解

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{1 + x^n + \left(\frac{x^2}{2}\right)^n} = \max\left\{1, x, \frac{x^2}{2}\right\}$$
$$= \begin{cases} 1, & 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ x, & 1 < x \leq 2 \\ \frac{x^2}{2}, & x > 2 \end{cases}$$

注： 设 $a_i > 0, (i = 1, 2, \dots, m.)$,

$$\text{求 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{a_1^n + a_2^n \cdots + a_m^n} = \text{Max}(a_1, a_2 \cdots a_m)$$



2 设 $a > 0, a_1 > 0, a_{n+1} = \frac{1}{2}(a_n + \frac{a}{a_n}), n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$

试证 $\{a_n\}$ 收敛, 并求 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n$.

证明 $a_{n+1} = \frac{1}{2}(a_n + \frac{a}{a_n}) \geq \sqrt{a} \Rightarrow \{a_n\}$ 有下界

$$\frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \frac{1}{2}(1 + \frac{a}{a_n^2}) \leq 1 \quad (a_n^2 \geq a)$$

$\Rightarrow \{a_n\}$ 单调减少

$$\text{令 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = A, \text{ 则 } A = \frac{1}{2}(A + \frac{a}{A}) \quad A = \pm\sqrt{a}$$

$$\because a_n > 0, \quad \therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \sqrt{a}$$



3. 求极限

$$(1). \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \left(\frac{\sin x}{\sin a} \right)^{\frac{1}{x-a}} \quad (a \neq n\pi)$$

$$(2). \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{a^{x+1} + b^{x+1} + c^{x+1}}{a + b + c} \right)^{\frac{1}{x}} \quad (a > 0, b > 0, c > 0)$$

$$(3). \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin x)^{\tan x}$$

$$(1). \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \left(\frac{\sin x}{\sin a} \right)^{\frac{1}{x-a}} \quad (a \neq n\pi) \quad (1^\infty)$$

解: 原式 = $e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{1}{x-a} \cdot \left(\frac{\sin x}{\sin a} - 1 \right)}$

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

注: $\lim u(x)^{v(x)} = \lim \left[(1 + u(x) - 1)^{\frac{1}{u(x)-1}} \right]^{[u(x)-1]v(x)}$

$$= e^{\lim v(x)[u(x)-1]}$$



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

解：先求

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} \left[\frac{a^{x+1} - a + b^{x+1} - b + c^{x+1} - c}{a + b + c} \right]$$

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



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

$$= \frac{\ln(a^a b^b c^c)}{a+b+c}$$

$$\text{原式} = e^{\frac{\ln(a^a b^b c^c)}{a+b+c}} = (a^a b^b c^c)^{\frac{1}{a+b+c}}$$

$$(3). \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin x)^{\tan x} \quad (1^\infty)$$

解: 原式 = $e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \tan x (\sin x - 1)}$ 令 $x - \frac{\pi}{2} = t$ $e^{\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos t}{-\sin t} (\cos t - 1)}$

$$= e^{\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos t}{-t} \left(-\frac{t^2}{2}\right)} = e^0 = 1$$



4. 求下列极限

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

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

$$(3) \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{\sin(mx)}{\sin(nx)} \quad (m, n \in \mathbb{N}^+)$$

$$(4) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln \cos \beta x}{\ln \cos \alpha x} \quad (\alpha, \beta \neq 0)$$

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



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

解.

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

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

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

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

$$(2) \text{原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(\sin^2 x + e^x) - \ln e^x}{\ln(x^2 + e^{2x}) - \ln e^{2x}}$$

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

$$\text{解法二: } \ln(e^x + \sin^2 x) = \ln\left[e^x \left(1 + \frac{\sin^2 x}{e^x}\right)\right]$$

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

$$(3) \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{\sin(mx)}{\sin(nx)} \quad (m, n \in \mathbb{N}^+)$$

解: $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{\sin(mx)}{\sin(nx)} \xrightarrow{\text{令 } x - \pi = t} \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin m(\pi + t)}{\sin n(\pi + t)}$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{(-1)^m \sin mt}{(-1)^n \sin nt}$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{(-1)^m mt}{(-1)^n nt} = \frac{(-1)^{m-n} m}{n}$$

注: $\sin(x + n\pi) = (-1)^n \sin x$

$$(4) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln \cos \beta x}{\ln \cos \alpha x} \quad (\alpha, \beta \neq 0) \quad \left(\frac{0}{0}\right)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1 + \cos \beta x - 1)}{\ln(1 + \cos \alpha x - 1)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos \beta x - 1}{\cos \alpha x - 1}$$

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



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

解:

注意此项含绝对值

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left(\frac{2 + e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{1 + e^{\frac{4}{x}}} + \frac{\sin x}{|x|} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left(\frac{2e^{-\frac{4}{x}} + e^{-\frac{3}{x}}}{e^{-\frac{4}{x}} + 1} + \frac{\sin x}{x} \right) = 1$$

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

→ 原式 = 1



5. 已知 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1 + f(x) \sin 2x} - 1}{e^{3x} - 1} = 2$, 求 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x)$ 。

解: 由题设知 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\sqrt{1 + f(x) \sin 2x} - 1) = 0$

进而知 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) \sin 2x = 0$

于是有 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1 + f(x) \sin 2x} - 1}{e^{3x} - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2} f(x) \sin 2x}{3x}$

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

所以 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 6$



6.(1).求 $x \rightarrow 1^+$ 时, $f(x) = \sqrt{3x^2 - 2x - 1} \cdot \ln x$
是 $x - 1$ 的几阶无穷小?

(2) $x \rightarrow 0$ 时 $f(x) = e^{x^2} - \cos x$ 是 x 的几阶无穷小?

1.10总习题 1(8)

解(1). $\because f(x) = \sqrt{3x + 1} \cdot \sqrt{x - 1} \cdot \ln[1 + (x - 1)]$

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

\therefore 当 $x \rightarrow 1$ 时, $f(x)$ 是 $x - 1$ 的 $\frac{3}{2}$ 阶无穷小.

$$(2) f(x) = e^{x^2} - \cos x = e^{x^2} - 1 + 1 - \cos x$$

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{x^2} - \cos x}{x^2} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{x^2} - 1 + 1 - \cos x}{x^2} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{x^2} - 1}{x^2} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} = \frac{3}{2}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{即 } f(x) = e^{x^2} - \cos x &= e^{x^2} - 1 + 1 - \cos x \\ &\sim x^2 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 = \frac{3}{2}x^2\end{aligned}$$

$\therefore x \rightarrow 0$ 时 $f(x) = e^{x^2} - \cos x$ 是 x 的 2 阶无穷小。

注：若 $\alpha \sim \alpha'$, $\beta \sim \beta'$, 且 $\lim \frac{\alpha}{\beta} \neq -1$, 则

$$\alpha + \beta \sim \alpha' + \beta'$$



7 设 $f(x) = \frac{x}{1 - e^{\frac{x}{1-x}}}$, 讨论间断点及类型

1.10 总习题1(7).

解 间断点: $x = 1, 1 - e^{\frac{x}{1-x}} = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0$.

$$x = 0, \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{1 - e^{\frac{x}{1-x}}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{-\frac{x}{1-x}} = -1,$$

$\therefore x = 0$ 为可去间断点。

$$x = 1, \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{x}{1 - e^{\frac{x}{1-x}}} = 1, \left(\frac{x}{1-x} \rightarrow -\infty, e^{\frac{x}{1-x}} \rightarrow 0 \right)$$

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

$x = 1$ 为跳跃间断点。



8.(1) 讨论 $f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^n}{1+x^n}$ ($x \geq 0$) 的连续性.

解 当 $x \in [0, 1)$ 时, $f(x) = 0$;

当 $x = 1$ 时, $f(x) = \frac{1}{2}$; 即 $f(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & 0 \leq x < 1 \\ \frac{1}{2}, & x = 1 \\ 1, & x > 1 \end{cases}$

当 $x > 1$ 时, $f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{(\frac{1}{x})^n + 1} = 1$

由初等函数连续性知:

$f(x)$ 在 $[0, 1)$ 及 $(1, +\infty)$ 内连续, $x=1$ 是 $f(x)$ 的跳跃间断点.

(2). 设 $f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^{2n-1} + ax + b}{1 + x^{2n}}$ 为连续函数, 求 a, b

解:

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} ax + b & |x| < 1 \\ \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{x} + \frac{a}{x^{2n-1}} + \frac{b}{x^{2n}}}{\frac{1}{x^{2n}} + 1} = \frac{1}{x} & |x| > 1 \\ \frac{1}{2}(1 + a + b) & x = 1 \\ \frac{1}{2}(-1 - a + b) & x = -1 \end{cases}$$

$\Rightarrow 1 = a + b, -a + b = -1$

$\Rightarrow a = 1, b = 0$

注: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x^n = \begin{cases} 0 & |x| < 1 \\ \infty & |x| > 1 \\ 1 & x = 1 \\ \text{不存在} & x = -1 \end{cases}$



9 设 $f(x) \in C_{[a,b]}$, $a < x_1 < x_2 < \cdots < x_n < b$,

证明 $\exists \xi \in (a,b)$ 使得 $f(\xi) = \frac{1}{n} [f(x_1) + f(x_2) + \cdots + f(x_n)]$

证: 当 $n = 1$ 时, 取 $\xi = x_1$ 即可.

当 $n \geq 2$ 时, $\because f(x) \in C_{[x_1, x_n]}$

$$\therefore \exists M = \max_{x \in [x_1, x_n]} f(x), \quad m = \min_{x \in [x_1, x_n]} f(x)$$

$$\because m \leq \frac{1}{n} [f(x_1) + f(x_2) + \cdots + f(x_n)] \leq M$$

$\therefore \exists \xi \in [x_1, x_n] \subseteq (a, b)$ 使得

$$f(\xi) = \frac{1}{n} [f(x_1) + f(x_2) + \cdots + f(x_n)]$$

综上所述, 结论成立. 27

10. 设 $f(x) \in C_{[0,2a]}$, 且 $f(0) = f(2a)$, 证明: $\exists \xi \in [0, a]$, 使得 $f(\xi) = f(a + \xi)$.

1.10 总习题 第10题

证明 令 $F(x) = f(x) - f(a + x) \in C_{[0,a]}$

$$F(0) = f(0) - f(a),$$

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

(1) 若 $f(a) \neq f(0)$, 则 $F(0) \cdot F(a) < 0$ 根据零点定理:

$\exists \xi \in [0, a]$, 使得 $F(\xi) = 0$, 即 $f(\xi) = f(a + \xi)$.

(2) 若 $f(a) = f(0)$, 取 $\xi = 0$ 即得 $f(\xi) = f(a + \xi)$.