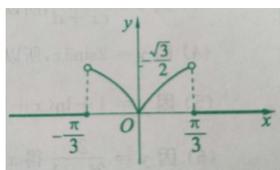


第一章 函数与极限

习题 1-1

1.略

2.解: (1) 不同. $f(x)$ 定义域为: $x \neq 0$, 而 $g(x)$ 定义域为 $x > 0$.(2) 不同. 对应法则不同: $f(x) = x$, 而 $g(x) = |x|$.(3) 相同. $f(x) = \sqrt[3]{x^3(x-1)} = x\sqrt[3]{x-1} = g(x)$.(4) 不同. $f(x)$ 定义域为 \mathbb{R} , $g(x)$ 的定义域为 $x \neq k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}, k \in \mathbb{Z}$.3.解: 函数 $y = \varphi(x)$ 的图形如图所示:

$$\varphi\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \left|\sin \frac{\pi}{6}\right| = \frac{1}{2},$$

$$\varphi\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \varphi\left(-\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \left|\sin \frac{\pi}{4}\right| = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2},$$

$$\varphi(-2) = 0.$$

4. 证明: (1) $y = f(x) = \frac{x}{1-x} = -1 + \frac{1}{1-x}, x \in (-\infty, 1)$.
 $\because \frac{1}{1-x}$ 在 $(-\infty, 1)$ 上单调递增, $\therefore y$ 在 $(-\infty, 1)$ 上也单调递增.
(2) $y = f(x) = x + \ln x, \because x$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 单调递增, $\ln x$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 上单调递增. 而两单调递增函数的和函数也是单调递增的. $\therefore y$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 上单调递增.5. 【思路探索】由奇偶性的定义, 验证 $f(x)$ 与 $f(-x)$ 的关系.

6.略

7.解: (1) 因 $y = \sqrt[3]{x+1}$, 所以 $x = y^3 - 1$, 则反函数为 $y = x^3 - 1$;(2) 因 $y = \frac{1-x}{1+x}$, 所以 $x = \frac{1-y}{1+y}$, 则反函数为 $y = \frac{1-x}{1+x}$;(3) 因 $y = \frac{ax+b}{cx+d}$, 所以 $x = \frac{b-dy}{cy-a}$, 则所求的反函数为 $y = \frac{b-dx}{cx-a}$;

(4) 因 $y = 2 \sin 3x$, 所以 $x = \frac{1}{3} \arcsin \frac{y}{2}$, 则 $y = 2 \sin 3x$ 的反函数为 $y = \frac{1}{3} \arcsin \frac{x}{2}$;

(5) 因 $y = 1 + \ln(x+2)$, 故 $x = \frac{e^y}{e} - 2$, 故反函数为 $y = e^{x-1} - 2$;

(6) 因 $y = \frac{2^x}{2^x + 1}$ 得 $x = \log_2 \frac{y}{1-y}$, 故所求反函数为 $y = \log_2 \frac{x}{1-x}$.

8. 解 (1) 复合函数为:

$$y = f(x) = \sin^2 x, y_1 = f\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \sin^2 \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{1}{4}, y_2 = f\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \sin^2 \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{3}{4}.$$

(2) 复合函数为: $y = f(x) = \sin 2x, y_1 = f\left(\frac{\pi}{8}\right) = \sin\left(2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{8}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$,

$$y_2 = f\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \sin\left(2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = 1.$$

(3) 复合函数为 $y = f(x) = \sqrt{1+x^2}$,
 $y_1 = f(1) = \sqrt{1+1^2} = \sqrt{2}, y_2 = f(2) = \sqrt{1+2^2} = \sqrt{5}$.

(4) 复合函数为: $y = f(x) = e^{x^2}, y_1 = f(0) = e^0 = 1, y_2 = f(1) = e^1 = e$

(5) 复合函数为: $y = (e^x)^2 = e^{2x}, y_1 = f(1) = e^2, y_2 = f(-1) = e^{-2}$.

9. 解: (1) $f(x^2)$ 的定义域由 $0 \leq x^2 \leq 1$ 决定, 所以 $f(x^2)$ 得定义域为 $\{x | -1 \leq x \leq 1\}$.

(2) $f(\sin x)$ 的定义域由 $0 \leq \sin x \leq 1$ 决定故 $f(\sin x)$ 的

$$\text{定义域为 } \{x | 2k\pi \leq x \leq 2k\pi + \pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}\}.$$

(3) $f(x+a)$ 的定义域由 $0 \leq x+a \leq 1$ 决定, 所以 $f(x+a)$ 的定义域为 $\{x | -a \leq x \leq 1-a\}$

(4) $f(x+a) + f(x-a)$ 的定义域由 $\begin{cases} 0 \leq x+a \leq 1 \\ 0 \leq x-a \leq 1 \end{cases}$ 决定, 所以

1) 当 $a > \frac{1}{2}$ 时, 上方程组无解, 即 $f(x+a) + f(x-a)$ 的定义域为 ϕ .

2) 当 $0 < a \leq \frac{1}{2}$ 时, 解得 $a \leq x \leq 1-a$, 即定义域为 $\{x | a \leq x \leq 1-a\}$.

习题 1-2

1. 解 (1) 收敛, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2^n} = 0$.
- (2) 收敛, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (-1)^n \cdot \frac{1}{n} = 0$.
- (3) 收敛, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(2 + \frac{1}{n^2}\right) = 2$.
- (4) 收敛, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n+1-2}{n+1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{2}{n+1}\right) = 1$.
- (5) 发散, n 为偶数则 $x_n \rightarrow +\infty (n \rightarrow \infty)$; n 为奇数则 $x_n \rightarrow -\infty (n \rightarrow \infty)$.
- (6) 收敛, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = 0$.
- (7) 发散, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = +\infty$.
- (8) 发散, n 为偶数则 $x_n \rightarrow 2 (n \rightarrow \infty)$; n 为奇数则 $x_n \rightarrow 0 (n \rightarrow \infty)$.
2. (1) 必要条件; (2) 一定发散; (3) 不一定收敛, 例如数列 $\{(-1)^n\}$ 有界, 但发散.

习题 1-3

1. 解 (1) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -2} f(x) = 0$
- (2) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} f(x) = -1$
- (3) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x)$ 不存在, 因为 $f(0^+) \neq f(0^-)$
2. 解 (1) 错, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x)$ 存在与否, 与 $f(0)$ 的值无关
- (2) 对, 因为 $f(0^+) = f(0^-) = 0$
- (3) 错, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 0$, 其值与 $f(0)$ 的值无关
- (4) 错, $f(1^+) = 0$, 但 $f(1^-) = -1$, 故 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x)$ 不存在
- (5) 对, 因为 $f(1^+) \neq f(1^-)$
- (6) 对.
3. 解 (1) 对.
- (2) 对, 因为当 $x < -1$ 时, $f(x)$ 无定义
- (3) 对, 因为 $f(0^+) = f(0^-) = 0$

(4) 错, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 0$, 其值与 $f(0)$ 的值无关

(5) 对 (6) 对 (7) 对

(8) 错, 因为当 $x > 2$ 时, $f(x)$ 无定义, $f(2^+)$ 不存在.

$$4. \text{解 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} 1 = 1,$$

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

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 1.$$

$$\text{而 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \varphi(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{|x|}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} 1 = 1, \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \varphi(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{|x|}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} -1 = -1,$$

由于 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \varphi(x) \neq \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \varphi(x)$, $\therefore \varphi(x)$ 在 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时的极限不存在.

习 题 1-5

$$1. \text{解 (1) 原式} = \frac{\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (x^2 + 5)}{\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (x - 3)} = \frac{9}{-1} = -9$$

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

$$(3) \text{原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1)^2}{(x+1)(x-1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x-1}{x+1} = 0$$

$$(4) \text{原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x(4x^2 - 2x + 1)}{x(3x + 2)} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$(5) \text{原式} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(2x+h) \cdot h}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (2x+h) = 2x$$

$$(6) \text{原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} 2 - \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x} + \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x^2} = 2 - 0 + 0 = 2$$

$$(7) \text{原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(x+1)(x-1)}{(2x+1)(x-1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x+1}{2x+1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 + \frac{1}{x}}{2 + \frac{1}{x}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$(8) \text{原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x^3}}{1 - \frac{3}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x^4}} = \frac{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x^3} \right)}{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{3}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x^4} \right)} = 0$$

$$(9) \text{原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{(x-2)(x-4)}{(x-1)(x-4)} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$(10) \text{ 原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right) \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(2 - \frac{1}{x^2}\right) = 2$$

$$(11) \text{ 原式} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 - \frac{1}{2^{n+1}}}{1 - \frac{1}{2}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(2 - \frac{1}{2^n}\right) = 2$$

$$(12) \text{ 原式} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n(n-1)}{2n^2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$(13) \text{ 原式} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{5} \cdot \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) \left(1 + \frac{2}{n}\right) \left(1 + \frac{3}{n}\right) = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$(14) \text{ 原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x+2)(x-1)}{1-x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} -\frac{x+2}{x^2+x+1} = -1$$

$$2. \text{ 解 (1)} \because \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(x-2)^2}{x^3+2x^2} = 0, \therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^3+2x^2}{(x-2)^2} = \infty.$$

$$(2) \because \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x+1}{x^2} = 0, \therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2}{2x+1} = \infty.$$

$$(3) \because \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2x^3-x+1} = 0, \therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (2x^3-x+1) = \infty$$

$$3. \text{ 解 (1)} \because \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^2 = 0, \text{ 而 } \sin \frac{1}{x} \text{ 为有界函数, 即 } \left| \sin \frac{1}{x} \right| \leq 1, \therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^2 \cdot \sin \frac{1}{x} = 0.$$

$$(2) \because \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x} = 0, \text{ 而 } \arctan x \text{ 为有界函数 } \therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\arctan x}{x} = 0.$$

习 题 1-6

$$1. \text{ 解 (1)} \text{ 原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \omega \cdot \frac{\sin \omega x}{\omega x} = \omega \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \omega x}{\omega x} = \omega \cdot 1 = \omega$$

$$(2) \text{ 原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3}{\cos 3x} \cdot \frac{\sin 3x}{3x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3}{\cos 3x} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 3x}{3x} = 3 \cdot 1 = 3$$

$$(3) \text{ 原式} = \frac{2}{5} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 2x}{2x} \cdot \frac{5x}{\sin 5x} = \frac{2}{5} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 2x}{2x} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{5x}{\sin 5x} = \frac{2}{5}$$

$$(4) \text{ 原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \cos x \cdot \frac{x}{\sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \cos x \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{\sin x} = 1$$

$$(5) \text{ 原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \sin^2 x}{x \sin x} = 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 2$$

$$(6) \text{原式} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin \frac{x}{2^n}}{\frac{x}{2^n}} \cdot x = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x \cdot \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin \frac{x}{2^n}}{\frac{x}{2^n}} = x$$

2. 解 (1) 令 $-x = \frac{1}{t}$, 即 $t = -\frac{1}{x}$. 则 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时, $t \rightarrow \infty$,

$$\therefore \text{原式} = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{t}\right)^{-t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\left(1 + \frac{1}{t}\right)^t} = \frac{1}{e}.$$

$$(2) \text{令 } t = \frac{1}{2x}, \text{ 即 } x = \frac{1}{2t}, \text{ 则 } x \rightarrow 0 \text{ 时, } t \rightarrow \infty, \therefore \text{原式} = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{t}\right)^{2t} = e^2$$

$$(3) \text{原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x = e^2$$

(4) 令 $t = -x$, 即 $x = -t$. 则 $x \rightarrow \infty$ 时, $t \rightarrow \infty$,

$$\therefore \text{原式} = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{t}\right)^{-kt} = \left[\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\left(1 + \frac{1}{t}\right)^t} \right]^k = e^{-k}$$

习 题 1-7

$$1. \text{证明: } \because \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (2x - x^2) = 0, \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (x^2 - x^3) = 0 \text{ 且 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x^2 - x^3)}{(2x - x^2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x(1-x)}{2-x} = 0,$$

$\therefore x^2 - x^3$ 为 $2x - x^2$ 高阶的无穷小.

$$2. \text{解: } \because \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 - \cos x)^2 = 0, \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sin^2 x = 0 \text{ 且 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1 - \cos x)^2}{\sin^2 x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2}x^2\right)^2}{x^2} = 0,$$

\therefore 当 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时, $(1 - \cos x)^2$ 是比 $\sin^2 x$ 高阶的无穷小.

$$3. \text{解 (1) } \because \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1-x^3}{1-x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (1+x+x^2) = 3, \therefore 1-x \text{ 与 } 1-x^3 \text{ 同阶, 不等价;}$$

$$(2) \because \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\frac{1}{2}(1-x^2)}{1-x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{2}(1+x) = 1, \therefore \text{无穷小 } 1-x \text{ 与 } \frac{1}{2}(1-x^2) \text{ 同阶而且等价.}$$

$$4. \text{解 (1) } \because \tan 3x \sim 3x (x \rightarrow 0), \therefore \text{原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3x}{2x} = \frac{3}{2}.$$

$$(2) \because \sin x^n \sim x^n (x \rightarrow 0), \sin x \sim x (x \rightarrow 0),$$

$$\therefore \text{原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^n}{x^m} = \begin{cases} 0, n > m, \\ 1, n = m, \\ \infty, n < m. \end{cases}$$

$$(3) \text{原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{\cos x \cdot \sin^2 x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\cos x} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \sin^2 \frac{x}{2}}{\sin^2 x} = 2 \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 \frac{x}{2}}{\sin^2 x} = 2 \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2}{x^2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$(4) \text{由于 } \cos x - 1 \sim -\frac{1}{2}x^2, \tan x \sim x, \sqrt[3]{1+x^2} - 1 \sim \frac{1}{3}x^2 \text{ 及 } \sqrt{1+\sin x} - 1 \sim \frac{1}{2}x,$$

$$\text{故原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\cos x - 1) \cdot \tan x}{(\sqrt[3]{1+x^2} - 1)(\sqrt{1+\sin x} - 1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\frac{1}{2}x^2 \cdot x}{\frac{1}{3}x^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2}x} = -3.$$

习题 1-8

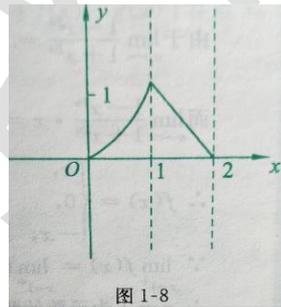
$$1. \text{解: } (1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(2-x) = 1, \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} x^2 = 1,$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = 1 = f(1),$$

$\therefore f(x)$ 在 $x=1$ 点连续.

$\therefore f(x)$ 在 $[0, 2]$ 上连续.

图形如图 1-8 所示



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

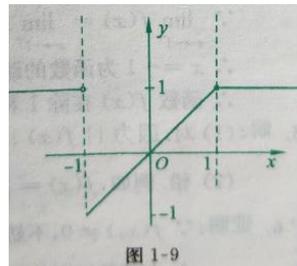
$\therefore x=1$ 点为连续点.

$$\text{又} \because \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} x = -1 \neq \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = 1,$$

$\therefore x=-1$ 为 $f(x)$ 间断点, 即 $f(x)$ 在 $x=-1$ 点不连续.

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

图形如图 1-9 所示



$$2. \text{解: } (1) y = f(x) = \frac{(x+1)(x-1)}{(x-1)(x-2)},$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x+1}{x-2} = -2, \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x+1}{x-2} = \infty.$$

$\therefore x=1$ 为可去间断点, 属第一类间断点; $x=2$ 为无穷间断点, 属第二类间断点.

可令 $y = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2-1}{x^2-3x+2}, & x \neq 1 \\ -2, & x = 1 \end{cases}$ 则 y 在 $x=1$ 点连续.

(2) $\because \lim_{x \rightarrow k\pi} \frac{x}{\tan x} = \infty (k \neq 0)$, 当 $k=0$ 时, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{\tan x} = 1$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{x}{\tan x} = 0$.

$\therefore x = k\pi (k = \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots)$ 为无穷间断点, 属第二类间断点;

$x=0$ 和 $x = k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} (k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots)$ 为可去间断点, 属第一类间断点.

可补充定义 $y = \begin{cases} \frac{x}{\tan x}, & x \neq k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ 且 } x \neq 0 \\ 0, & x = k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} \\ 1, & x = 0 \end{cases} (k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots)$, 则此时

y 在 $x=0$ 和 $x = k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} (k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots)$ 点连续.

(3) \because 当 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时, 函数值在 0 与 1 之间变动无限多次, 所以点 $x=0$ 为函数 $y = \cos^2 \frac{1}{x}$ 的振荡间断点, 属第二类间断点.

(4) $\because \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} y = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} (3-x) = 2$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} y = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} (x-1) = 0$

$\therefore x=1$ 为函数的跳跃间断点, 属第一类间断点.

习 题 1-9

1. 解 (1) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sqrt{x^2 - 2x + 5} = \sqrt{x^2 - 2x + 5} \Big|_{x=0} = \sqrt{5}$

(2) $\lim_{\alpha \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} (\sin 2\alpha)^3 = (\sin 2\alpha)^3 \Big|_{\alpha=\frac{\pi}{4}} = 1$

(3) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{6}} \ln(2 \cos 2x) = \ln(2 \cos 2x) \Big|_{x=\frac{\pi}{6}} = 0$

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

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

(6) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \alpha} \frac{\sin x - \sin \alpha}{x - \alpha} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \alpha} \frac{2 \cdot \cos \frac{x+\alpha}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{x-\alpha}{2}}{x - \alpha} = \cos \alpha$

$$(7) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt{x^2+x} - \sqrt{x^2-x}) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(\sqrt{x^2+x} - \sqrt{x^2-x}) \cdot (\sqrt{x^2+x} + \sqrt{x^2-x})}{\sqrt{x^2+x} + \sqrt{x^2-x}} = \frac{2}{1+1} = 1$$

$$(8) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\left(1 - \frac{1}{2}x^2\right)^{\frac{2}{3}} - 1}{x \cdot \ln(1+x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{2}{3} \left(-\frac{1}{2}x^2\right)}{x \cdot x} = -\frac{1}{3}$$

2.解: (1) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} e^{\frac{1}{x}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x}} = e^0 = 1$

$$(2) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \ln \frac{\sin x}{x} = \ln \left(\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} \right) = \ln 1 = 0$$

$$(3) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^{\frac{x}{2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} = \left[\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} = e^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$(4) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 + 3 \tan^2 x)^{\cot^2 x} \stackrel{\text{令 } t = \tan^2 x}{=} \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} (1 + 3t)^{\frac{1}{t}} \stackrel{\text{令 } u = \frac{1}{3t}}{=} \lim_{u \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{u}\right)^{3u}$$

$$= \left[\lim_{u \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{u}\right)^u \right]^3 = e^3$$

$$(5) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{3+x}{6+x}\right)^{\frac{x-1}{2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{3}{6+x}\right)^{\frac{x+6}{3} \cdot \frac{3(x-1)}{2(x+6)}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{3(x-1)}{2(x+6)} \ln \left(1 - \frac{3}{6+x}\right)^{\frac{x+6}{3}} \right]} = e^{-\frac{3}{2}}$$

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

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

$$(7) \lim_{x \rightarrow e} \frac{\ln x - 1}{x - e} \stackrel{\text{令 } s = x - e}{=} \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(e+s) - \ln e}{s} = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln\left(1 + \frac{s}{e}\right)}{s} = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{s}{e}}{s} = \frac{1}{e}$$

$$(8) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{3x} - e^{2x} - e^x + 1}{\sqrt[3]{(1+x)(1-x)} - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(e^{2x} - 1)(e^x - 1)}{(1-x^2)^{\frac{1}{3}} - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x \cdot x}{-\frac{1}{3} \cdot x^2} = -6$$

3.解: $\because \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (a+x) = a, \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} e^x = 1,$

要使 $f(x)$ 成为 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 内的连续函数, 则应满足:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = f(0), \text{ 即 } a = 1 = a + 0, \therefore a = 1$$

\therefore 当 $a = 1$ 时, $f(x)$ 为 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 内的连续函数.

总 习 题 一

1. 解: (1) 必要, 充分; (2) 充分必要.

$$2. \text{ 解: } a = f(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\cos x)^{-x^2} = 1$$

$$3. \text{ 解: (1) 因为 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2^x + 3^x - 2}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2^x - 1}{x} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3^x - 1}{x} = \ln 2 + \ln 3 = \ln 6 \neq 1,$$

所以当 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时, $f(x)$ 与 x 同阶但是非等价无穷小, 应选 B.

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

因 $f(0^-)$, $f(0^+)$ 均存在, 但 $f(0^-) \neq f(0^+)$, 所以 $x = 0$ 是 $f(x)$ 的跳跃间断点, 选 B.

$$4. \text{ 解: (1) } \because \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1)^2}{x^2 - x + 1} = 0, \therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 - x + 1}{(x-1)^2} = \infty$$

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

$$(3) \text{ 令 } t = \frac{2x+1}{2}, \text{ 则 } x = \frac{2t-1}{2}. \therefore \text{ 当 } x \rightarrow \infty \text{ 时, } t \rightarrow \infty.$$

$$\therefore \text{ 原式} = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{t}\right)^{\frac{2t+1}{2}} = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{t}\right)^{t \cdot \frac{2t+1}{2t}} = e^{\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2t+1}{2t} \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{t}\right)} = e$$

$$(4) \because \sin x \sim x (x \rightarrow 0), \sec x - 1 \sim \frac{x^2}{2} (x \rightarrow 0)$$

$$\therefore \tan x - \sin x = \sin x (\sec x - 1) \sim \frac{x^3}{2} (x \rightarrow 0), \therefore \text{ 原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^3}{2} / x^3 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$(5) \text{ 原式} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{3} \ln \frac{a^x + b^x + c^x}{3}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{3} \ln \left(1 + \frac{a^x + b^x + c^x - 3}{3}\right)} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a^x + b^x + c^x - 3}{3x}} = e^{\frac{1}{3} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{a^x - 1}{x} + \frac{b^x - 1}{x} + \frac{c^x - 1}{x}\right)};$$

$$= e^{\frac{1}{3} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{e^{\ln a \cdot x} - 1}{x} + \frac{e^{\ln b \cdot x} - 1}{x} + \frac{e^{\ln c \cdot x} - 1}{x}\right)} = e^{\frac{1}{3} \ln(abc)} = \sqrt[3]{abc}$$

$$(6) \text{ 原式} \text{ 令 } t = x - \frac{\pi}{2} \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} (\cos t)^{\frac{\cos t}{\sin t}} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} (1 + \cos t - 1)^{\frac{1}{\cos t - 1} \cdot \frac{\cos t - 1}{-\sin t} \cos t} = e^0 = 1$$

(7) 令 $t = x - a$, 则 $x = a + t$, 当 $x \rightarrow a$ 时, 有 $t \rightarrow 0$, 故

$$\text{原式} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln\left(1 + \frac{t}{a}\right)}{t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{t}{a}}{t} = \frac{1}{a}.$$

$$(8) \text{ 原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \cdot x}{-\frac{1}{2}x^2} = -2$$

5. 解: $\because f(x)$ 在 $(0, +\infty), (-\infty, 0)$ 内连续, \therefore 只需讨论 $f(x)$ 在 $x = 0$ 点的连续性即可.

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

要使 $f(x)$ 在 $x = 0$ 点连续, 应满足: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = f(0)$,

$$\text{即 } 0 = a = a + 0, \therefore a = 0.$$

\therefore 当 $a = 0$ 时, $f(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 内连续.

$$6. \text{ 证明: } \because \frac{n}{\sqrt{n^2+n}} \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+1}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+2}} + \dots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+n}} \leq \frac{n}{\sqrt{n^2+1}} < 1,$$

$$\text{而且 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{\sqrt{n^2+n}} = 1 = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{\sqrt{n^2+1}},$$

$$\therefore \text{ 由夹逼准则, 知: } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+1}} + \dots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+n}} \right) = 1.$$