

第4讲: 实数系连续性的五个等价命题 (即实数理论)

(一) 五个等价命题:

(I) 确界原理: 若数集 E 有上(下)界, 则 E 必有上(下)确界;

(II) 单调有界极限存在性: 若数列 $\{a_n\}$ 单调(增(减))且

有上(下)界, 则 $\{a_n\}$ 必收敛, 即极限 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n$ 存在;

(III) 闭区间套定理: 若 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (a) [a_n, b_n] \supset [a_{n+1}, b_{n+1}], n=1, 2, 3, \dots \\ (b) b_n - a_n \rightarrow 0 (n \rightarrow \infty) \end{array} \right.$ 则

存在唯一实数 $\alpha_0 \in [a_n, b_n], n=1, 2, 3, \dots$

(IV) 致密(列紧)原理: 若 $\{a_n\}$ 有界且无穷多项, 则 $\{a_n\}$ 必有

收敛子列 $\{a_{n_k}\}$. 其中 $1 \leq n_1 < n_2 < n_3 < \dots < n_k < \dots, n_k \rightarrow \infty$.

(V) Cauchy (柯西)收敛准则: $\{a_n\}$ 收敛的充要条件为:

$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N \in \mathbb{N}^*,$ 对 $\forall m > n > N, |a_m - a_n| < \varepsilon$ 恒成立.

证法: (I) \Rightarrow (II) \Rightarrow (III) \Rightarrow (IV) \Rightarrow (V) \Rightarrow (III) \Rightarrow (I)

(II) \Rightarrow (I): 设 $\{a_n\}$ 单调且有下界 $m: a_n \geq m > m - \varepsilon, (\forall \varepsilon > 0), \forall n \in \mathbb{N}^*$
(1)

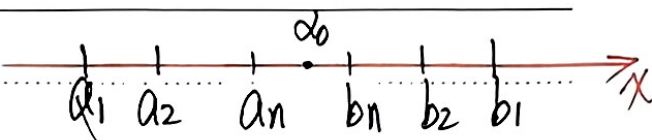


证(I), $\{a_n\}$ 有下确界, $\beta = \inf\{a_n\}$. 则 $a_n \geq \beta > \beta - \varepsilon$.

且 $\exists n_0 \in \mathbb{N}^*$ 使 $a_{n_0} < \beta + \varepsilon$. 又 $\{a_n\}$ 递减, 对 $\forall n > n_0 \Rightarrow a_n \leq a_{n_0}$

故 $\beta - \varepsilon < \beta \leq a_n \leq a_{n_0} < \beta + \varepsilon \Leftrightarrow |a_n - \beta| < \varepsilon \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \beta = \inf\{a_n\}$.

证(II) \Rightarrow (III): $\{[a_1, b_1] \supset [a_2, b_2] \supset \dots \supset [a_n, b_n] \supset [a_{n+1}, b_{n+1}] \Rightarrow \{a_n\} \uparrow$ 且有

上界 b_1 ; $\{b_n\}$ 递减且有下界 a_1 . 

证(III) $\{a_n\}$ 有上界, $\{b_n\}$ 有下界. $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = a, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n = b$. 则 $\begin{cases} a = \sup\{a_n\} \\ b = \inf\{b_n\} \end{cases}$

且 $b = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (b_n - a_n) + \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0 + a = a$, 故 $a = b = \alpha_0$. 则

$\alpha_0 \in \mathbb{R}$ 且 $a_n \leq a = \alpha_0 = b \leq b_n$ 即 $\alpha_0 \in [a_n, b_n], n=1, 2, 3, \dots$

证(III) \Rightarrow (II): $\{a_n\}$ 有界, 可设 $M > 0$ 使 $|a_n| \leq M$ 恒成立.

取 $[\alpha_1, \beta_1] = [-M, M]$, 则 $[\alpha_1, \beta_1]$ 中含 $\{a_n\}$ 的无穷多项. 任取其中一项

记为 a_{n_1} . 对 $[\alpha_1, \beta_1] = [\alpha_1, \frac{\alpha_1 + \beta_1}{2}] \cup [\frac{\alpha_1 + \beta_1}{2}, \beta_1]$. 则两个子区间中必有

一个含 $\{a_n\}$ 的无穷多项. 记为 $[\alpha_2, \beta_2]$. 在 $[\alpha_2, \beta_2]$ 中取 $\{a_n\}$ 中的一项 a_{n_2}

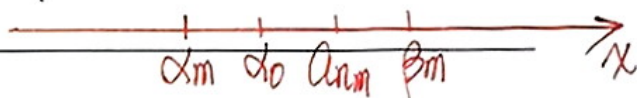
且 $n_2 > n_1$. 对 $[\alpha_2, \beta_2] = [\alpha_2, \frac{\alpha_2 + \beta_2}{2}] \cup [\frac{\alpha_2 + \beta_2}{2}, \beta_2]$, 两个子区间中必含 $\{a_n\}$

的无穷多项. 记为 $[\alpha_3, \beta_3]$. 在 $[\alpha_3, \beta_3]$ 中取 $\{a_n\}$ 中的一项 a_{n_3} (2)



a_n 且 $n_3 > n_2 > n_1, \dots$ 在 $[\alpha_m, \beta_m]$ 中任取 $\{a_n\}$ 中的一项 a_{n_m} .

且 $n_m > n_{m+1} > \dots > n_3 > n_2 > n_1$. 则 $\begin{cases} \textcircled{1} [\alpha_m, \beta_m] \supset [\alpha_{m+1}, \beta_{m+1}], m=1, 2, 3, \dots \\ \textcircled{2} \beta_m - \alpha_m = \frac{M - \epsilon M}{2^{m-1}} \rightarrow 0, (m \rightarrow \infty) \end{cases}$

由 (II) 及 (I) 知一事实 $\alpha_0 \in [\alpha_m, \beta_m]$. 

利用: $0 \leq |a_{n_m} - \alpha_0| \leq \beta_m - \alpha_m \rightarrow 0 (m \rightarrow \infty)$ 及夹逼原理:

$\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} |a_{n_m} - \alpha_0| = 0$ 即 $\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} a_{n_m} = \alpha_0$, 即 $\{a_n\}$ 有收敛子列

3.3) $\{a_{n_m}\}$. 且 $a_{n_m} \rightarrow \alpha_0 (m \rightarrow \infty)$.

证 (IV) \Rightarrow (V): 先证 Cauchy 收敛原理. 证 $\{a_n\}$ 收敛.

设 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = a \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow \forall \epsilon > 0, \exists N \in \mathbb{N}^*$, 对 $\forall n > N, |a_n - a| < \frac{\epsilon}{2} \Rightarrow$

对 $\forall m > n > N \Rightarrow |a_m - a| < \frac{\epsilon}{2}, \Rightarrow |a_m - a_n| \leq |a_m - a| + |a - a_n| < \frac{\epsilon}{2} + \frac{\epsilon}{2} = \epsilon.$

再证充分性: 证对 $\forall \epsilon > 0, \exists N \in \mathbb{N}^*$, 当 $m > n > N$ 时 $|a_m - a_n| < \epsilon$ 收敛.

取 $n = n_0 + 1$, 当 $m > n = n_0 + 1 > N$ 时, $|a_m - a_{n_0+1}| < \frac{\epsilon_0}{2} \Rightarrow$ 对 $\forall m > n_0 + 1$

$|a_m| \leq |a_m - a_{n_0+1}| + |a_{n_0+1}| < \frac{\epsilon_0}{2} + |a_{n_0+1}|$ 取 $M = \max\{|a_1|, |a_2|, \dots, |a_{n_0+1}| + \frac{\epsilon_0}{2}\}$

$= M$. 则 $|a_m| \leq M, \forall m \in \mathbb{N}^*$. 证 (IV) $\{a_n\}$ 有收敛子列 $\{a_{n_k}\}$.

设 $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} a_{n_k} = A \in \mathbb{R}$. 证 $\{a_n\}$ 也收敛于 A .

(3)



对 $\forall m > n_0 > n_0$ 有 $|a_m - a_n| < \varepsilon_0/2 \quad \forall k \rightarrow \infty$, 且

$$|a_m - A| \leq \varepsilon_0/2 < \varepsilon_0 \quad \text{即} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = A.$$

ε) 斯托尔兹定理证明:

(1°) 设 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n - a_{n-1}}{b_n - b_{n-1}} = A \in \mathbb{R}$ 且 $b_n \uparrow +\infty$ (非). 且对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N_0 \in \mathbb{N}^*$,

$$\text{当 } n > N_0 \text{ 时, } A - \varepsilon < \frac{a_n - a_{n-1}}{b_n - b_{n-1}} < A + \varepsilon \quad \text{且 } b_n - b_{n-1} > 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$(A - \varepsilon)(b_n - b_{n-1}) < a_n - a_{n-1} < (A + \varepsilon)(b_n - b_{n-1}), \quad n = N_0, N_0 + 1, N_0 + 2, \dots, n:$$

$$(A - \varepsilon)(b_{N_0} - b_{N_0-1}) < a_{N_0} - a_{N_0-1} < (A + \varepsilon)(b_{N_0} - b_{N_0-1})$$

$$(A - \varepsilon)(b_{N_0+1} - b_{N_0}) < a_{N_0+1} - a_{N_0} < (A + \varepsilon)(b_{N_0+1} - b_{N_0})$$

$$(A - \varepsilon)(b_{N_0+2} - b_{N_0+1}) < a_{N_0+2} - a_{N_0+1} < (A + \varepsilon)(b_{N_0+2} - b_{N_0+1})$$

$$\vdots$$

$$(A - \varepsilon)(b_n - b_{n-1}) < a_n - a_{n-1} < (A + \varepsilon)(b_n - b_{n-1})$$

相加得: (得同时除以 b_n)

$$\frac{(A - \varepsilon)(b_n - b_{n-1})}{b_n} < \frac{a_n - a_{n-1}}{b_n} < \frac{(A + \varepsilon)(b_n - b_{n-1})}{b_n} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$- \varepsilon + \frac{a_{n-1} - (A - \varepsilon)b_{n-1}}{b_n} < \frac{a_n}{b_n} - A < \varepsilon + \frac{a_{n-1} - (A + \varepsilon)b_{n-1}}{b_n} \quad (*)$$

$$\text{由 } \frac{a_{n-1} - (A - \varepsilon)b_{n-1}}{b_n} \rightarrow 0, \frac{a_{n-1} - (A + \varepsilon)b_{n-1}}{b_n} \rightarrow 0 \quad (n \rightarrow \infty) \text{ 对 } \forall \varepsilon > 0$$

(*)



$$\exists N \in \mathbb{N}^*, \forall n \in \mathbb{N}^*, -\varepsilon < \frac{a_{n+1} - (A-\varepsilon)b_{n+1}}{b_n} < \frac{a_{n+1} - (A+\varepsilon)b_{n+1}}{b_n} < \varepsilon$$

取 $N = \max\{N_0, N_1\}$ 且 $n > N$ 时, $\#(A \pm \varepsilon)$ 均

$$-\varepsilon - \varepsilon < \frac{a_n}{b_n} - A < \varepsilon + \varepsilon \Leftrightarrow \left| \frac{a_n}{b_n} - A \right| < 2\varepsilon. \text{ 得证.}$$

$$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1} - a_n}{b_{n+1} - b_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n - a_{n-1}}{b_n - b_{n-1}} = A \in \mathbb{R}.$$

(2) 若 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n - a_{n-1}}{b_n - b_{n-1}} = A = +\infty$ 且 $b_n \uparrow +\infty$ 且 $\left| \frac{a_n - a_{n-1}}{b_n - b_{n-1}} \right| > 1$ ($n > N$) 得

证: $\Rightarrow a_n - a_{n-1} > b_n - b_{n-1} > 0$ 得证 $\Rightarrow \{a_n\}$ 单调增(非). 且从

$$\begin{cases} a_{n_1} - a_{n_1-1} > b_{n_1} - b_{n_1-1} \\ a_{n_1+1} - a_{n_1} > b_{n_1+1} - b_{n_1} \\ a_{n_1+2} - a_{n_1+1} > b_{n_1+2} - b_{n_1+1} \\ \vdots \\ a_n - a_{n-1} > b_n - b_{n-1} \end{cases} \text{ 相加得:}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a_n - a_{n_1} &> b_n - b_{n_1} \Rightarrow \\ a_n &> b_n + (a_{n_1} - b_{n_1}) \rightarrow +\infty \quad (n \rightarrow \infty) \\ \text{即 } a_n &\uparrow +\infty \text{ (非) 且} \\ \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{b_n - b_{n-1}}{a_n - a_{n-1}} &= \frac{1}{+\infty} = 0^+ \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{例(1) 若 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{b_n}{a_n} = 0^+ \Leftrightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = +\infty = A.$$

(2) 若 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n - a_{n-1}}{b_n - b_{n-1}} = -\infty = A$, 可设 $c_n = -a_n$ 则

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{c_n - c_{n-1}}{b_n - b_{n-1}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-a_n + a_{n-1}}{b_n - b_{n-1}} = - \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n - a_{n-1}}{b_n - b_{n-1}} = -(-\infty) = +\infty \text{ 例(2)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{c_n}{b_n} = +\infty \Leftrightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-a_n}{b_n} = +\infty \Leftrightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = -\infty = A.$$

证: 若 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n - a_{n-1}}{b_n - b_{n-1}} = \infty$ 则推不出 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = \infty$, 例: 设 $a_n = e^{1/n}$, $b_n = n$.

$$\text{且 } b_n \uparrow +\infty \text{ (非) 且 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n - a_{n-1}}{b_n - b_{n-1}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(e^{1/n}) - (e^{1/(n-1)})}{n - (n-1)} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (e^{1/n} - e^{1/(n-1)}) = \infty, \text{ 且}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(e^{1/n})}{n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (e^{1/n}) \text{ 振荡发散, 不收敛. 无穷大发散. (5)}$$



(三) 例題:

收斂的數列 $\{a_n\}$ 稱為 "Cauchy 列" 或 "基列".

(1) 設 $a_n = 1 + \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n^2}$, $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$. 證明 $\{a_n\}$ 是 Cauchy 列;

(2) 設 $a_n = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \dots + \frac{1}{n}$, $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$. 證明 $\{a_n\}$ 不是 Cauchy 列.

證(1), 對 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, $\exists n_0 \in \mathbb{N}^*$ 使 $\frac{1}{n_0} < \varepsilon$. 對 $\forall m > n > n_0$ 有

$$|a_m - a_n| = \frac{1}{(n+1)^2} + \frac{1}{(n+2)^2} + \frac{1}{(n+3)^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{m^2} < \frac{1}{n(n+1)} + \frac{1}{(n+1)(n+2)} + \dots + \frac{1}{(m-1)m} = \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{m} < \frac{1}{n} < \frac{1}{n_0} < \varepsilon. \text{ 故 Cauchy 列} \Rightarrow \text{收斂列}, \{a_n\} \text{ 是 Cauchy 列}.$$

證(2). 對 $\varepsilon_0 = \frac{1}{2} > 0$. 對 $\forall N \in \mathbb{N}^*$ 取 $n > N$, $m = 2n$, 則 $m > n > N$ 而

$$|a_m - a_n| = \frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+2} + \dots + \frac{1}{2n} > \frac{n}{2n} = \frac{1}{2} = \varepsilon_0. \text{ 故 Cauchy 列} \Rightarrow \text{收斂列}, \{a_n\} \text{ 收斂}$$

即 $\{a_n\}$ 不是 Cauchy 列。

(四) 作業:

(1) ex 1, 2: 17/2, (3), (4); 24;

(2) ch 1 綜合: 3/1; 7; 9; 10/2; 11.

(6)



第4讲(续)

(一) 实数集连续性中 (V) \Rightarrow (III) \Rightarrow (I) 的证明:

证 (V) \Rightarrow (III). 已知 (V) 成立, 即 $\{a_n\}$ 收敛的必要条件是

$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N_0 \in \mathbb{N}^*$, 当 $m > n > N_0$ 时, $|a_m - a_n| < \varepsilon$ 恒成立.

而 (III) 的已知条件是 $\begin{cases} \text{(1). } [a_n, b_n] \supset [a_{n+1}, b_{n+1}], n=1, 2, 3, \dots \\ \text{(2). } b_n - a_n \rightarrow 0 (n \rightarrow \infty). \end{cases}$

要证明存在实数 $\alpha_0 \in [a_n, b_n], n=1, 2, 3, \dots$

(1) 由 $b_n - a_n \rightarrow 0 (n \rightarrow \infty) \Rightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N_0 \in \mathbb{N}^*$, 当 $n > N_0$ 时, $|b_n - a_n| < \varepsilon$

对 $\forall m > n > N_0$, 由于 $[a_{n_0}, b_{n_0}] \supset [a_n, b_n] \supset [a_m, b_m] \Rightarrow$

$|a_m - a_n| \leq |b_n - a_n| < \varepsilon$, 符合 Cauchy 收敛准则, $a_{n_0}, a_n, a_m, b_m, b_n, b_{n_0}$ $\xrightarrow{\text{IX}}$

$\{a_n\}$ 收敛. 令 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = A \in \mathbb{R}$. 由 A 是 $\{a_n\}$ 的上确界知 $a_n \leq A$,

又 A 是 $\{b_n\}$ 的下确界, $\therefore A \leq b_n \Rightarrow a_n \leq A \leq b_n, n=1, 2, 3, \dots$

令 $\alpha_0 = A$, 则 $\alpha_0 \in [a_n, b_n], n=1, 2, 3, \dots$

证 (III) \Rightarrow (I): 设 $E = \{a_n\}$ 是 \mathbb{R} 是数集, 设 E 有上界 M , 则 $a_n \leq M, \forall n \in \mathbb{N}^*$. 取 $[\alpha, \beta] = [a_1, M]$, 则 $[\alpha, \beta]$ 的右端无 E 中点, 但 $[\alpha, \beta]$ 本身含 E 中之点. 附 (1)



之端, 称这样的区间 $[\alpha, \beta]$ 为“正则区间”. 二等分 $[\alpha, \beta] =$

$[\alpha, \frac{\alpha+\beta}{2}] \cup [\frac{\alpha+\beta}{2}, \beta]$. 则两个子区间中至少有一个右端无 E 中之点.

但集合 E 中点,

记其为 $[\alpha_1, \beta_1]$. 再二等分 $[\alpha_1, \beta_1] = [\alpha_1, \frac{\alpha_1+\beta_1}{2}] \cup [\frac{\alpha_1+\beta_1}{2}, \beta_1]$, 则两个

子区间中至少有一个右端无 E 中之点. 记其为 $[\alpha_2, \beta_2]$, \dots

二等分 $[\alpha_n, \beta_n] = [\alpha_n, \frac{\alpha_n+\beta_n}{2}] \cup [\frac{\alpha_n+\beta_n}{2}, \beta_n]$, 则两个子区间中至少有一个

右端无 E 中之点. 记其为 $[\alpha_{n+1}, \beta_{n+1}]$. 从而 $\begin{cases} \textcircled{1} [\alpha_n, \beta_n] \supset [\alpha_{n+1}, \beta_{n+1}], n \in \mathbb{N}^* \\ \textcircled{2} \beta_n - \alpha_n = \frac{\beta - \alpha}{2^n} \rightarrow 0 \end{cases}$

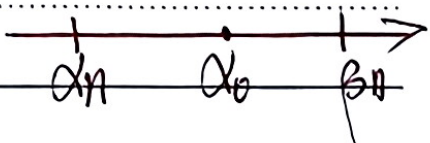
依 (四) 知, 存在唯一实数 $\alpha_0 \in [\alpha_n, \beta_n], n=1, 2, 3, \dots$

且有 $\alpha_0 = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \alpha_n, \alpha_0 = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \beta_n$. 现在证明 α_0 即是 E 的上确界.

(1) 对 $\forall x \in E$. 由于 $[\alpha_n, \beta_n]$ 的右端无 E 中之点知, $x \leq \beta_n, n \in \mathbb{N}^*$

令 $n \rightarrow \infty$. 得 $x \leq \alpha_0$. 即 α_0 是 E 的上界;

(2) 对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$. 由 $\beta_n - \alpha_n \rightarrow 0 (n \rightarrow \infty)$ 知, $\exists N \in \mathbb{N}^*$, 当 $n > N$ 时.

$0 \leq \alpha_0 - \alpha_n < \beta_n - \alpha_n < \varepsilon \Rightarrow \alpha_n > \alpha_0 - \varepsilon$. 

由于 $[\alpha_n, \beta_n]$ 是正则的, $\exists x \in [\alpha_n, \beta_n], x \in E$ 故

$\alpha_0 - \varepsilon < \alpha_n \leq x \leq \beta_n$ 即同时有 $\begin{cases} \textcircled{1} x \leq \alpha_0, \forall x \in E \\ \textcircled{2} \text{对 } \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists x \in E \text{ 使 } x > \alpha_0 - \varepsilon \end{cases}$ 得

这就表明: α_0 是 $E = \{a_n\}$ 的上确界。即 $\alpha_0 = \sup E$ 。

(E) 函数极限的 24 种初等定义: (设 x_0 为实数) (预习)

(1). $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = A \in \mathbb{R} \Leftrightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0, \text{ 对 } \forall 0 < |x - x_0| < \delta, |f(x) - A| < \varepsilon.$

(2). $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^+} f(x) = A \in \mathbb{R} \Leftrightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0, \text{ 对 } \forall 0 < x - x_0 < \delta, |f(x) - A| < \varepsilon;$

(3). $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^-} f(x) = A \in \mathbb{R} \Leftrightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0, \text{ 对 } \forall -\delta < x - x_0 < 0, |f(x) - A| < \varepsilon;$

(4). $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = +\infty \Leftrightarrow \forall M > 0, \exists \delta > 0, \text{ 对 } \forall 0 < |x - x_0| < \delta, f(x) > M.$

(5). $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^+} f(x) = +\infty \Leftrightarrow \forall M > 0, \exists \delta > 0, \text{ 对 } \forall 0 < x - x_0 < \delta, f(x) > M;$

(6). $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^-} f(x) = +\infty \Leftrightarrow \forall M > 0, \exists \delta > 0, \text{ 对 } \forall -\delta < x - x_0 < 0, f(x) > M;$

(7). $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = -\infty \Leftrightarrow \forall M > 0, \exists \delta > 0, \text{ 对 } \forall 0 < |x - x_0| < \delta, f(x) < -M;$

(8). $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^+} f(x) = -\infty \Leftrightarrow \forall M > 0, \exists \delta > 0, \text{ 对 } \forall 0 < x - x_0 < \delta, f(x) < -M;$

(9). $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^-} f(x) = -\infty \Leftrightarrow \forall M > 0, \exists \delta > 0, \text{ 对 } \forall -\delta < x - x_0 < 0, f(x) < -M;$

(10). $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = \infty \Leftrightarrow \forall M > 0, \exists \delta > 0, \text{ 对 } \forall 0 < |x - x_0| < \delta, |f(x)| > M;$

(11). $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^+} f(x) = \infty \Leftrightarrow \forall M > 0, \exists \delta > 0, \text{ 对 } \forall 0 < x - x_0 < \delta, |f(x)| > M;$

(12). $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^-} f(x) = \infty \Leftrightarrow \forall M > 0, \exists \delta > 0, \text{ 对 } \forall -\delta < x - x_0 < 0, |f(x)| > M;$



$$(13). \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = A \in \mathbb{R} \Leftrightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists x_0 > 0, \text{ 对 } \forall x > x_0, |f(x) - A| < \varepsilon;$$

$$(14). \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = A \in \mathbb{R} \Leftrightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists x_0 < 0, \text{ 对 } \forall x < -x_0, |f(x) - A| < \varepsilon;$$

$$(15). \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = A \in \mathbb{R} \Leftrightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists x_0 > 0, \text{ 对 } \forall |x| > x_0, |f(x) - A| < \varepsilon;$$

$$(16). \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = +\infty \Leftrightarrow \forall M > 0, \exists x_0 > 0, \text{ 对 } \forall x > x_0, f(x) > M;$$

$$(17). \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = -\infty \Leftrightarrow \forall M > 0, \exists x_0 > 0, \text{ 对 } \forall x > x_0, f(x) < -M;$$

$$(18). \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \infty \Leftrightarrow \forall M > 0, \exists x_0 > 0, \text{ 对 } \forall x > x_0, |f(x)| > M;$$

$$(19). \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = +\infty \Leftrightarrow \forall M > 0, \exists x_0 < 0, \text{ 对 } \forall x < -x_0, f(x) > M;$$

$$(20). \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = -\infty \Leftrightarrow \forall M > 0, \exists x_0 < 0, \text{ 对 } \forall x < -x_0, f(x) < -M;$$

$$(21). \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = \infty \Leftrightarrow \forall M > 0, \exists x_0 < 0, \text{ 对 } \forall x < -x_0, |f(x)| > M;$$

$$(22). \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = +\infty \Leftrightarrow \forall M > 0, \exists x_0 > 0, \text{ 对 } \forall |x| > x_0, f(x) > M;$$

$$(23). \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = -\infty \Leftrightarrow \forall M > 0, \exists x_0 > 0, \text{ 对 } \forall |x| > x_0, f(x) < -M;$$

$$(24). \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \infty \Leftrightarrow \forall M > 0, \exists x_0 > 0, \text{ 对 } \forall |x| > x_0, |f(x)| > M.$$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = \beta$ 中 β 有 3 种选择, $+\infty, -\infty, \infty$ 四种选择; x_0 有 3 种选择 x_0^+, x_0^-, ∞ 六种选择, 共有 $C_4^1 \times C_6^1 = 24$ 种组合.

附 (4)

