

## 第5讲: 函数极限 24种

(一) 数列  $\{a_n\}$  极限 4种的特等定义:

$$(1) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = a \in \mathbb{R} \Leftrightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N \in \mathbb{N}^*, \text{ 对 } \forall n > N, |a_n - a| < \varepsilon;$$

$$(2) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = +\infty \Leftrightarrow \forall M > 0, \exists N \in \mathbb{N}^*, \text{ 对 } \forall n > N, a_n > M;$$

$$(3) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = -\infty \Leftrightarrow \forall M > 0, \exists N \in \mathbb{N}^*, \text{ 对 } \forall n > N, a_n < -M;$$

$$(4) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \infty \Leftrightarrow \forall M > 0, \exists N \in \mathbb{N}^*, \text{ 对 } \forall n > N, |a_n| > M.$$

例1. 对  $\forall k \in \mathbb{N}^*$ , 证明  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^k = +\infty$ .

证: 对  $\forall M > 0$ , 要使  $n^k > M$  只需  $n > \sqrt[k]{M}$ , 取  $N = [\sqrt[k]{M}] + 1$ , 则

$$\text{对 } \forall n > N, \text{ 有 } n > \sqrt[k]{M} \Leftrightarrow n^k > M \text{ 恒成立. } \therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^k = +\infty.$$

(二) 设  $x_0$  为实数,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = a \in \mathbb{R}$  的  $\varepsilon - \delta$  定义:

$\forall \varepsilon > 0$ , 若  $\exists \delta > 0$ , 对  $\forall 0 < |x - x_0| < \delta$ ,  $|f(x) - a| < \varepsilon$  恒成立.

若  $x$  从大于  $x_0$  的方向趋于  $x_0$  时,  $f(x)$  以实数  $a$  为极限, 则记作

$$f(x_0 + 0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^+} f(x) = a \Leftrightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0, \text{ 当 } x_0 < x < x_0 + \delta \text{ 时, } |f(x) - a| < \varepsilon.$$

若  $x$  从小于  $x_0$  的方向趋于  $x_0$  时,  $f(x)$  以  $a$  为极限, 则记作 (1)



$f(x_0-0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^-} f(x) = A \Leftrightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0, \text{ 当 } x_0 - \delta < x < x_0 \text{ 时, } |f(x) - A| < \varepsilon.$

$\forall \delta > 0, f(x_0-0), f(x_0+0)$  分别称为函数  $f(x)$  在  $x_0$  处的左、右极限。

Th1:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = A \in \mathbb{R} \Leftrightarrow f(x_0-0) = A = f(x_0+0)$ , ( $x_0$  为聚点)

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

即对  $\forall 0 < x - x_0 < \delta$  即  $x_0 < x < x_0 + \delta$  时  $|f(x) - A| < \varepsilon \Rightarrow f(x_0+0) = A$ ; 又对

$\forall -\delta < x - x_0 < 0$  即  $x_0 - \delta < x < x_0$  时  $|f(x) - A| < \varepsilon \Rightarrow f(x_0-0) = A$ . 故

$f(x_0-0) = A = f(x_0+0).$

" $\Leftarrow$ "  $\Leftarrow$   $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = A \Rightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta_1 > 0, \text{ 当 } x_0 < x < x_0 + \delta_1 \text{ 时, } |f(x) - A| < \varepsilon;$

又  $f(x_0-0) = A \Rightarrow$  对  $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta_2 > 0, \text{ 当 } x_0 - \delta_2 < x < x_0 \text{ 时, } |f(x) - A| < \varepsilon,$

取  $\delta = \min\{\delta_1, \delta_2\}$ , 则当  $x_0 < x < x_0 + \delta$  或  $x_0 - \delta < x < x_0$  即  $|x - x_0| < \delta$  时,

总有  $|f(x) - A| < \varepsilon$ .  $\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = A.$

Th2:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = A \in \mathbb{R} \Leftrightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = A = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x)$

" $\Leftarrow$ "  $\Leftarrow$   $\forall x = \frac{1}{t}$ , 则  $x \rightarrow \infty \Leftrightarrow t \rightarrow 0, x \rightarrow +\infty \Leftrightarrow t \rightarrow 0^+, x \rightarrow -\infty \Leftrightarrow t \rightarrow 0^-$

且  $A = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} f(\frac{1}{t}) \Leftrightarrow \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} f(\frac{1}{t}) = A = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^-} f(\frac{1}{t}).$



$$\text{即从 } A = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} f\left(\frac{1}{t}\right) \stackrel{x=\frac{1}{t}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x); \quad A = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^-} f\left(\frac{1}{t}\right) \stackrel{x=\frac{1}{t}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x)$$

$$\text{极 } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = A \Leftrightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = A = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x), \quad \text{即 } f(\infty) = A \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} f(+\infty) = A \\ f(-\infty) = A \end{cases}$$

$$\text{例 2. 利用 } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x = e = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x = e.$$

三) 函数极限的四则运算法则 (设  $x_0, a, b, c, c_1, c_2$  为常数)

$$\text{令 } \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = a, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} g(x) = b, \quad \text{则}$$

$$(1) \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} (c_1 f(x) + c_2 g(x)) = c_1 a + c_2 b = (\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x)) c_1 + (\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} g(x)) c_2$$

$$(2) \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) g(x) = a \cdot b = (\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x)) (\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} g(x)), \quad \text{特别地, 当 } f(x) = g(x) \text{ 时,}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f^2(x) = a^2 = (\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x))^2, \quad \text{即函数的极限等于极限的平方。}$$

$$(3) \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \frac{a}{b} \quad (b \neq 0).$$

证 (1): 当  $c_1 = c_2 = 0$  时, 结论显然成立, 当  $|c_1 + c_2| > 0$  时, 令  $f(x) \rightarrow a$

$$g(x) \rightarrow b \quad (x \rightarrow x_0) \Rightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta_1 > 0, \text{ 当 } 0 < |x - x_0| < \delta_1 \text{ 时, } |f(x) - a| < \frac{\varepsilon}{|c_1 + c_2|},$$

$$\exists \delta_2 > 0, \text{ 当 } 0 < |x - x_0| < \delta_2 \text{ 时, } |g(x) - b| < \frac{\varepsilon}{|c_1 + c_2|}, \quad \text{取 } \delta = \min\{\delta_1, \delta_2\}, \text{ 则 } \delta > 0$$

$$\text{且当 } 0 < |x - x_0| < \delta \text{ 时, } |c_1 f(x) + c_2 g(x) - (c_1 a + c_2 b)| \leq |c_1| |f(x) - a| + |c_2| |g(x) - b|$$

(3).



$$\frac{\varepsilon}{|a|+|b|} + \frac{\varepsilon}{|a|+|b|} = \varepsilon, \text{ 即 } \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} (a f(x) + b g(x)) = a + b.$$

$$\vec{1} \text{ (2)}: \because |f(x)g(x) - ab| \leq |f(x)g(x) - g(x)a| + |g(x)a - ab| = |g(x)| |f(x) - a| + |a| |g(x) - b|$$

$$\vec{1} \text{ (3)}: f(x) \rightarrow a (x \rightarrow x_0) \Rightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta_1 > 0, \text{ 当 } x: 0 < |x - x_0| < \delta_1 \text{ 时, } |f(x) - a| < \varepsilon;$$

$$\vec{1} \text{ (4)}: g(x) \rightarrow b (x \rightarrow x_0). \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta_2 > 0, \text{ 当 } x: 0 < |x - x_0| < \delta_2 \text{ 时, } |g(x) - b| < \varepsilon.$$

$$\Rightarrow |g(x)| \leq |g(x) - b| + |b| < \varepsilon + |b|. \triangleq \delta = \min\{\delta_1, \delta_2\}, \text{ 则当 } x: 0 < |x - x_0| < \delta \text{ 时,}$$

$$|f(x)g(x) - ab| < (\varepsilon + |b|)\varepsilon + |a|\varepsilon = (|a| + |b| + \varepsilon)\varepsilon \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x)g(x) = a \cdot b.$$

推论: 若  $f_k(x) \rightarrow a_k \in \mathbb{R}, k=1, 2, 3, \dots, m, (x \rightarrow x_0)$  时, 有:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f_1(x) \cdot f_2(x) \cdots f_m(x) = a_1 \cdot a_2 \cdot a_3 \cdots a_m = \left(\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f_1(x)\right) \left(\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f_2(x)\right) \cdots \left(\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f_m(x)\right)$$

特别地, 若  $f_1(x) \equiv f_2(x) \equiv f_3(x) \equiv \cdots \equiv f_m(x)$  时,  $a_1 = a_2 = \cdots = a_m$ . 则有:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} (f(x))^m = a^m = \left(\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x)\right)^m, \forall m \in \mathbb{N}^*$$

函数极限:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = a \in \mathbb{R}$  也是有“四性”, 即同解、有界性、唯一性、得解性、得号性.

同解性、有界性、唯一性、得解性、得号性.

设函数  $y = f(x)$  的定义域为  $I$ ,  $x_0 \in I$ , 且  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = a \in \mathbb{R}$ .

对  $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0$ , 当  $0 < |x - x_0| < \delta$  时,  $|f(x) - a| < \varepsilon \Rightarrow |f(x)| \leq |f(x) - a| + |a|$



$\langle \varepsilon + |a|, \text{令 } M = \varepsilon + |a|, \text{则 } M > 0, \text{且在 } x_0 \text{ 的邻域: } 0 < |x - x_0| < \delta,$

恒有  $|f(x)| \leq M$  成立. 因此, 函数  $f(x)$  在  $x_0$  的邻域范围:  $0 < |x - x_0| < \delta$

是有界的, 且  $f(x)$  在整个定义域  $I$  上未必有界!

(四). 无穷远极限及其证明:

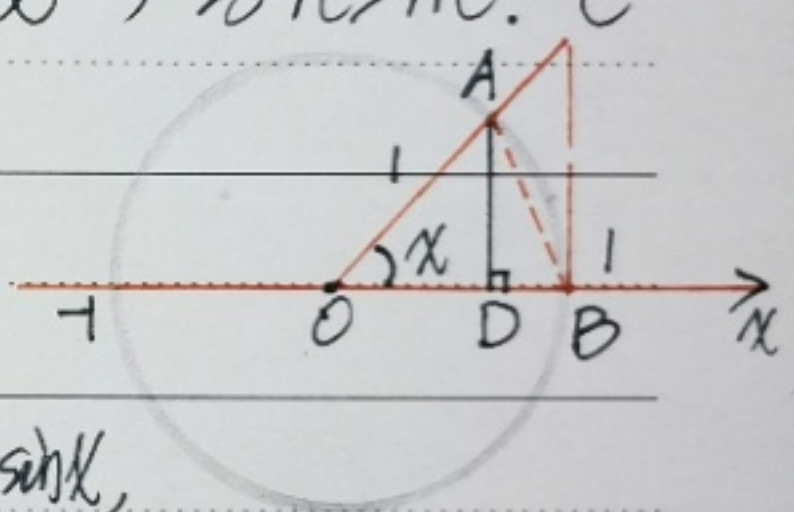
(1).  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1$ ; (2).  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (1 + \frac{1}{x})^x = e \approx 2.718281828$ .

(3).  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_0 x^n + a_1 x^{n-1} + a_2 x^{n-2} + \dots + a_{n-1} x + a_n}{b_0 x^m + b_1 x^{m-1} + b_2 x^{m-2} + \dots + b_{m-1} x + b_m} = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{若 } m > n; \\ a_0/b_0, & \text{若 } m = n; (b_0 \neq 0) \\ \infty, & \text{若 } n > m. \end{cases} c$

证: 先证  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1$ .

" $x \rightarrow 0^+$ , 不妨设  $0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2}$ ,

在右图的单位圆中,  $\triangle AOB$  的面积 =  $\frac{1}{2} x \times \sin x$ ,



显然扇形 AOB 的面积 =  $\frac{1}{2} x^2 > \frac{1}{2} \sin x$ , 而  $\triangle OCB$  的面积

=  $\frac{1}{2} OB \cdot BC = \frac{1}{2} x \tan x > \text{扇形 AOB 面积} > \triangle AOB \text{ 面积}$ , 即:

$\frac{1}{2} \tan x > \frac{1}{2} x^2 > \frac{1}{2} \sin x$ , ( $0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2}$ ), 同时  $\sin x < \cos x$ :

$$\frac{1}{\cos x} > \frac{x}{\sin x} > 1 \Leftrightarrow 1 < \frac{\sin x}{x} < \cos x. \text{ 且}$$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} 1 = 1 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \cos x$ , 无穷远极限的夹逼准则:

有  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1$ .



$$\text{证: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1.$$

令  $t = -x$ , 则  $x < 0$  时  $t > 0$ , 且  $x \rightarrow 0^- \Leftrightarrow t \rightarrow 0^+$ . 从而

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\sin x}{x} \stackrel{t=-x}{=} \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sin(-t)}{-t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sin t}{t} = 1.$$

总之可知,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1$ .

证: 先证  $x \rightarrow +\infty$  时, 有  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (1 + \frac{1}{x})^x = e$ .

对  $\forall x > 1$ ,  $\exists n \in \mathbb{N}^*$ , 使  $n < x \leq n+1 \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{n+1} \leq \frac{1}{x} < \frac{1}{n} \Rightarrow$

$$(1 + \frac{1}{n+1})^x \leq (1 + \frac{1}{x})^x < (1 + \frac{1}{n})^x, \text{ 利用 } n < x \leq n+1, \text{ 有:}$$

$$(1 + \frac{1}{n+1})^n < (1 + \frac{1}{x})^x < (1 + \frac{1}{n})^{n+1} \quad \text{且 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1 + \frac{1}{n})^{n+1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1 + \frac{1}{n})^n (1 + \frac{1}{n})$$

$$= e \cdot 1 = e, \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1 + \frac{1}{n+1})^n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(1 + \frac{1}{n+1})^{n+1}}{(1 + \frac{1}{n+1})} = \frac{e}{1} = e,$$

依函数极限的夹逼准则:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (1 + \frac{1}{x})^x = e$ , 从而

$n < x \leq n+1$  知,  $n \rightarrow \infty \Leftrightarrow x \rightarrow +\infty$ . 故  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (1 + \frac{1}{x})^x = e$ ;

而对  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (1 + \frac{1}{x})^x$ , 只要设  $y = -x$ , 则  $x \rightarrow -\infty$  时,  $y \rightarrow +\infty$ .

$$\text{且 } \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (1 + \frac{1}{x})^x \stackrel{y=-x}{=} \lim_{y \rightarrow +\infty} (1 + \frac{1}{-y})^{-y} = \lim_{y \rightarrow +\infty} (1 + \frac{1}{y-1})^y \stackrel{y-1=t}{=} \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} (1 + \frac{1}{t})^{t+1}$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} (1 + \frac{1}{t})^{t+1} = \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} (1 + \frac{1}{t})^t (1 + \frac{1}{t}) = e \cdot 1 = e.$$

总之, 有  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (1 + \frac{1}{x})^x = e$ .

(6).



证(3): ① 若  $m > n$  时. 分子分母同除以最高次幂  $x^m$ , 则(3)

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_0 x^{n-m} + a_1 x^{n-m-1} + a_2 x^{n-m-2} + \dots + a_{n-1} x^{-1} + a_n x^{-m}}{b_0 + b_1 x^{-1} + b_2 x^{-2} + \dots + b_{m-1} x^{-m+1} + b_m x^{-m}} = \frac{a_0 \cdot 0 + a_1 \cdot 0 + a_2 \cdot 0 + \dots + a_{n-1} \cdot 0 + a_n \cdot 0}{b_0 + b_1 \cdot 0 + b_2 \cdot 0 + \dots + b_{m-1} \cdot 0 + b_m}$$
$$= \frac{0}{b_0} = 0;$$

② 若  $m = n$  时. 分子分母同除以最高次幂  $x^n = x^m$ , 则(3)

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_0 \cdot 1 + a_1 x^{-1} + a_2 x^{-2} + \dots + a_{n-1} x^{-n} + a_n x^{-n}}{b_0 \cdot 1 + b_1 x^{-1} + b_2 x^{-2} + \dots + b_{n-1} x^{-n} + b_n x^{-n}} = \frac{a_0 + 0 + 0 + \dots + 0}{b_0 + 0 + 0 + \dots + 0} = \frac{a_0}{b_0};$$

③. 由(10)可知, 若  $n > m$  时,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{b_0 x^m + b_1 x^{m+1} + \dots + b_{m-1} x + b_m}{a_0 x^n + a_1 x^{n+1} + \dots + a_{n-1} x + a_n} = 0,$

$$\iff \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_0 x^n + a_1 x^{n+1} + \dots + a_{n-1} x + a_n}{b_0 x^m + b_1 x^{m+1} + \dots + b_{m-1} x + b_m} = \infty.$$

从今以后, 以上三组重要极限都可作为公式使用!

西. 作业: EX1.3:

1/2), (3); 2/2), (4); 3/2); 5/1), (2); 9/3), (4); 10/3); ch1 练/13.

丙. 第6讲: 函数极限习题课 (2024.9.20)