

3. 判断间断点类型

初等函数的间断点只可能是无定义点.

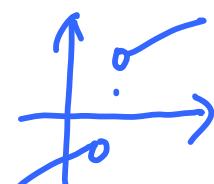
分段函数的间断点既可能是无定义点, 又可能是跳跃点.

* x_0 是 $f(x)$ 的间断点. $\Rightarrow f(x)$ 在 x_0 左右邻域内有定义

$$\text{如 } f(x) = \ln x \quad (x=0) \quad X$$

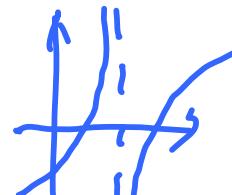
$f(x_0^-), f(x_0^+)$ 都 \exists
第一类

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} f(x_0^-) = f(x_0^+) \text{ 可去} \\ f(x_0^-) \neq f(x_0^+) \text{ 跳跃} \end{array} \right.$$



$f(x_0^-), f(x_0^+)$ 跳步
-且不 \exists

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} f(x_0^-), f(x_0^+) \text{ 跳步-且} \\ \text{为 } \infty \text{ (或 } +\infty, -\infty) \text{ 无穷} \end{array} \right.$$



第二类

$f(x)$ 在 $x \rightarrow x_0$ 时
出现振荡现象

振荡

$$\text{如 } f(x) = \sin \frac{1}{x} \quad (x=0)$$

【例 35】 函数 $f(x) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x-1)t^2 + (x-1)t}{|x-1| t^2 + (|x|-1)t} \cdot \frac{x}{|\sin x|}$ 的跳跃间断点有(B)

- (A) 0 个. (B) 1 个. (C) 2 个. (D) 无穷多个.

* 用极限定义函数 \Rightarrow 先求 $f(x)$ 表达式.

$$f(x) = \frac{x(x-1)}{|\sin x|(|x|-1)}$$

考察 $x=1, -1, k\pi$ ($k \in \mathbb{Z}$)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x(x-1)}{\sin x(x+1)} = \frac{1}{\sin 2} \Rightarrow x=1 \text{ 是可去点} \sim$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x(x-1)}{\sin x(x+1)} = \infty \Rightarrow x=-1 \text{ 是无穷点} \sim$$

$\exists k \neq 0$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow k\pi} f(x) = \infty \Rightarrow x=k\pi (k \neq 0)$ 是无穷点 \sim

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x(x-1)}{\sin x(x+1)} = 1 \Rightarrow x=0 \text{ 是跳跃点} \sim \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{x(x-1)}{\sin x(x+1)} = -1 \end{array} \right.$$

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

【例 36】设函数 $f(x) = \frac{1}{\arctan \frac{x}{x-1}}$, 则 $f(x)$ 有 ()

" $\ln \tan x$ "

- (A) 可去间断点 $x=0$.
(B) 可去间断点 $x=1$.
(C) 跳跃间断点 $x=0$.
(D) 跳跃间断点 $x=1$.

" e^∞ "

考察 $x=0, 1$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \infty \Rightarrow x=0 \text{ 是无穷点} \sim$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{若 } x \rightarrow 1^+, x-1 \rightarrow 0^+ \Rightarrow \frac{x}{x-1} \rightarrow +\infty \Rightarrow \arctan \frac{x}{x-1} \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2} \\ \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = \frac{2}{\pi} \end{array} \right.$$

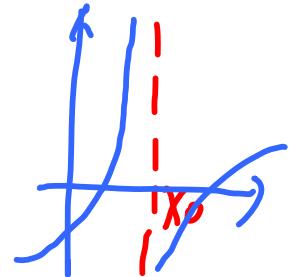
$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{若 } x \rightarrow 1^-, x-1 \rightarrow 0^- \Rightarrow \frac{x}{x-1} \rightarrow -\infty \Rightarrow \arctan \frac{x}{x-1} \rightarrow -\frac{\pi}{2} \\ \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = -\frac{2}{\pi} \end{array} \right.$$

后续更新 $\Rightarrow x=1$ 是跳跃点 \sim .

永久联系微信 4550060

4. 斜渐近线

无迹点

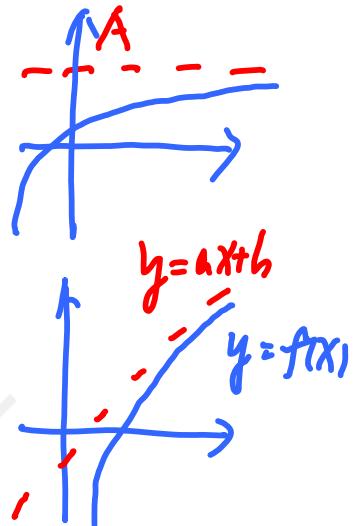


$$\text{① } \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow x_0^+ \\ x \rightarrow -\infty}} f(x) = \infty \text{ (或 } +\infty, -\infty) \Rightarrow x = x_0 \text{ 是 } y = f(x)$$

(x \rightarrow x_0^-) \quad \text{且 } y = \ln x \ (x=0) \quad \text{斜率} \sim

$$\text{② } \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow +\infty \\ x \rightarrow -\infty}} f(x) = A \Rightarrow y = A \text{ 是 } y = f(x) \text{ 的平行渐近线}$$

且 $y = e^x \ (y=0), y = \arctan x \quad 1 y = \pm \frac{\pi}{2}$



$$\text{③ } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow +\infty \\ x \rightarrow -\infty}} \frac{f(x)}{x} = a \neq 0 \\ \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow +\infty \\ x \rightarrow -\infty}} [f(x) - ax] = b \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow y = ax + b \text{ 是 } y = f(x) \text{ 的斜渐近线}$$

且 $y = \sqrt{x^2 - 1} \ (y = \pm x) \quad y = x + \frac{1}{x} \ (y = x)$

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} [f(x) - ax - b] = 0 \quad \text{且} \\ & \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[\frac{f(x)}{x} - a - \frac{b}{x} \right] = 0 \end{aligned}$$

* 在 $x \rightarrow +\infty, x \rightarrow -\infty$ 每个方向上，渐近线共多 1 条

(17-2) 曲线 $y = x \left(1 + \arcsin \frac{2}{x} \right)$ 的斜渐近线方程为 _____.

$$\arcsin d(x) \sim d(x) \quad (d(x) \rightarrow 0)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } & \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{y}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{\arcsin \frac{2}{x}}{x} \right) = 1 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (y - x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \arcsin \frac{2}{x} = 2 \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow y = x + 2 \end{aligned}$$

即: * $f(x) = ax + b + d(x) \quad (\text{当 } x \rightarrow \infty \text{ 时}, d(x) \rightarrow 0)$

$$\Rightarrow y = ax + b \text{ 是 } y = f(x) \text{ 的渐近线}$$

① 拉格朗日

② 希勒展开

$$y = x \left[1 + \frac{2}{x} + \frac{1}{2!} \left(\frac{2}{x} \right)^2 + \dots \right] = x + 2 + \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{x^2} + \dots \rightarrow 0$$

- 【例 37】(2007 年考研题) 曲线 $y = \frac{1}{x} + \ln(1+e^x)$ 满足渐近线的条数为 ()

(A) 0.

(B) 1.

(C) 2.

(D) 3.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} y = \infty \Rightarrow x=0 \text{ 是铅直} \sim$$

① 铅直

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} y = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left[\frac{1}{x} + \ln(1+e^x) \right] \stackrel{x \rightarrow 0}{\rightarrow} 0$$

② 小平 + 斜

$$\Rightarrow y=0 \text{ 是小平} \sim$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} y = +\infty$$

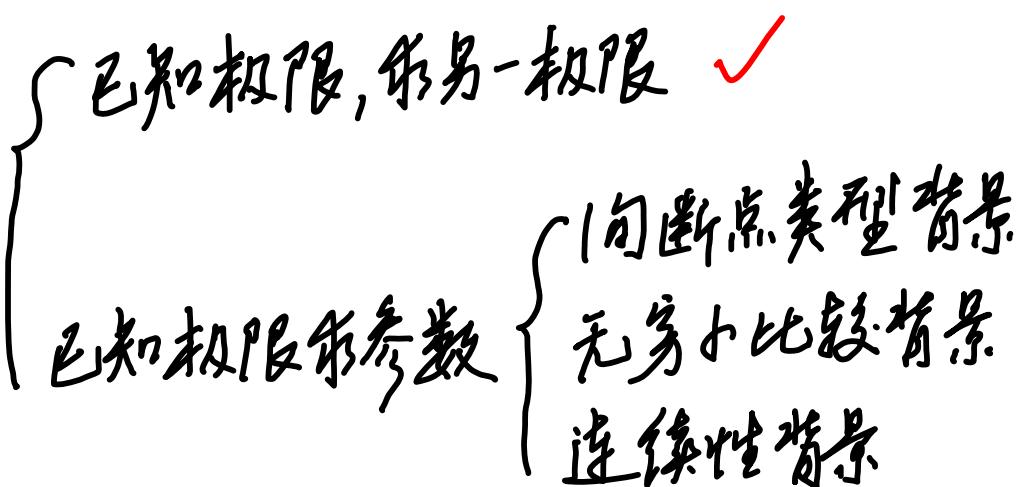
$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{y}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[\frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{\ln(1+e^x)}{x} \right] \stackrel{x \rightarrow 0}{\rightarrow} 1 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (y-x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[\frac{1}{x} + \ln(1+e^x) - x \right] = \ln e^x \end{array} \right.$$

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

$$= 0$$

$$\Rightarrow y=x \text{ 是斜} \sim. \quad \times$$

三、已知极限求另一极限



【例 40】 已知 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln\left[1 + \frac{f(x)}{\sin 2x}\right]}{5^x - 1} = 3$, 则 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x^2} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

由题意, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \ln\left[1 + \frac{f(x)}{\sin 2x}\right] = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{f(x)}{\sin 2x} \rightarrow 0 \ (x \rightarrow 0)$ $\ln[1 + \alpha(x)] \sim \alpha(x) \ (\alpha(x) \rightarrow 0)$
 $\Rightarrow \ln\left[1 + \frac{f(x)}{\sin 2x}\right] \sim \frac{f(x)}{\sin 2x} \sim \frac{f(x)}{2x} \ (x \rightarrow 0)$

故 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{2x(5^x - 1)} = 3 \sim x^{\ln 5}$ $a^x - 1 = e^{x \ln a} - 1 \sim x \ln a \ (x \rightarrow 0)$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{2x(5^x - 1)} \frac{2x(5^x - 1)}{x^2} = 3 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x(5^x - 1)}{x^2}$

$\stackrel{[2]}{=} 3 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 2 \cdot 5^x \ln 5 = 6 \ln 5.$ ✓

【例 42】 已知函数 $f(x) = \frac{e^x - b}{(x-a)(x-1)}$ 有无穷间断点 $x=0$ 和可去间断点 $x=1$, 则 $a = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}, b = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$

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

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{e^x - b}{x(x-1)} \stackrel{[1]}{\rightarrow} 0 \Rightarrow b = e$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} \exists, \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} g(x) = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 0 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = c \neq 0, \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} g(x) = 0 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \infty, \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) \exists \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} g(x) = 0$$

【例 43】(2011 年考研题) 已知当 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时, 函数 $f(x) = 3\sin x - \sin 3x$ 与 cx^k 是等价无穷小, 则 (C)

- (A) $k=1, c=4$. (B) $k=1, c=-4$.
 (C) $\checkmark k=3, c=4$. (D) $k=3, c=-4$.

$$f(x) = 3[x - \frac{1}{6}x^3 + o(x^3)] - [3x - \frac{1}{6}(3x)^3 + o(x^3)] \\ = 4x^3 + o(x^3) \sim 4x^3 \quad (x \rightarrow 0)$$

[注]

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3\sin x - \sin 3x}{cx^k} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3\cos x - 3\cos 3x}{ckx^{k-1}} \\ & \quad \text{交叉约分} \\ & \quad = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{9\sin 3x - 3\sin x}{ck(k-1)x^{k-2}} \\ & \quad = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{27\cos 3x - 3\cos x}{ck(k-1)(k-2)x^{k-3}} \quad \text{存在吗?} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{由 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{27\cos 3x - 3\cos x}{ck(k-1)(k-2)x^{k-3}} = 1 \text{ 得 } k=3, c=4$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3\sin x - \sin 3x}{4x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3\cos x - 3\cos 3x}{12x^2} \\ & \quad \checkmark \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{9\sin 3x - 3\sin x}{24x} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{27\cos 3x - 3\cos x}{24} = 1.$$

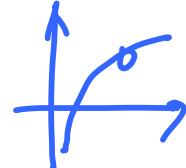
【例 44】已知函数

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\int_0^x \arcsin t dt}{x^2}, & x < 0, \\ 1, & x = 0, \\ \frac{\sqrt{1+x} - \sqrt{1+\sin x}}{x \ln(1-bx^2)}, & x > 0 \end{cases}$$

在 $x = 0$ 处连续, 求 a, b 的值.

$\sim -bx^2$

[解] * 求参数的基本策略之列方程.



$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = f(0) \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) \exists \quad (\Rightarrow f(0^-) = f(0^+))$$

$$[\text{解}] f(0^-) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\int_0^x \arcsin t dt}{x^2} \stackrel{0}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\arcsin x}{2x} = \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

" $f(b) - f(a)$ "

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

$$f(t) = \sqrt{1+t}$$

$$f'(0^+) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{1}{2\sqrt{1+x}}(1-\sin x)}{-bx^3} \stackrel{0}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x - \sin x}{-bx^3} \stackrel{0}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x - \sin x}{-bx^3}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{1+x}} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x - \sin x}{-bx^3} = -\frac{1}{12b}$$

$$\text{由 } f(0^-) = f(0^+) = f(0) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{\pi}{2} = 1 \\ -\frac{1}{12b} = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = 2 \\ b = -\frac{1}{12} \end{cases} \quad \times$$