

極限的定理



定理 1 :

設 m 與 c 皆為常數 , $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = L$ 且 $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) = M$, 則

$$(1) \lim_{x \rightarrow a} c = c$$

$$(2) \lim_{x \rightarrow a} x = a$$

$$(3) \lim_{x \rightarrow a} (mf(x) + c) = mL + c$$



函數四則運算的極限



定理 1 :

設 m 與 c 皆為常數 , $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = L$ 且 $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) = M$, 則

$$(4) \lim_{x \rightarrow a} [f(x) \pm g(x)] = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) \pm \lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) = L \pm M$$

$$(5) \lim_{x \rightarrow a} [f(x)g(x)] = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) \lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) = LM$$

$$(6) \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \frac{\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x)}{\lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x)} = \frac{L}{M} \quad (M \neq 0)$$



多項式函數的極限



定理 2 :

設 $P(x)$ 為 n 次多項式函數 , 則 $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} P(x) = P(a), \forall a \in R$

Pf : 設 $P(x) = c_n x^n + c_{n-1} x^{n-1} + c_{n-2} x^{n-2} + \cdots + c_1 x + c_0$

$$\text{則 } \lim_{x \rightarrow a} P(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} (c_n x^n + c_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \cdots + c_1 x + c_0)$$

$$\text{(by (1), (3), (4))} \quad = c_n \lim_{x \rightarrow a} x^n + c_{n-1} \lim_{x \rightarrow a} x^{n-1} + \cdots + c_1 \lim_{x \rightarrow a} x + c_0$$

$$\text{(by (5))} \quad = c_n a^n + c_{n-1} a^{n-1} + \cdots + c_1 a + c_0$$

$$= P(a)$$



例題



Ex1: 求 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (x^3 - 2x + 1)$

Sol : $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (x^3 - 2x + 1) = 2^3 - 2 \cdot 2 + 1 = 5$



有理函數的極限



定理 3 :

設 $R(x)$ 為有理函數，則 $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} R(x) = R(a), \forall a \in D_R$

Pf : 設 $R(x) = \frac{P(x)}{Q(x)}$ ，其中 $P(x), Q(x)$ 為多項式函數

$$\text{則 } \lim_{x \rightarrow a} R(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{P(x)}{Q(x)} = \frac{\lim_{x \rightarrow a} P(x)}{\lim_{x \rightarrow a} Q(x)} = \frac{P(a)}{Q(a)} = R(a)$$

(by 定理 1 (6)) (by 定理 2, $Q(a) \neq 0$)



例題



$$\text{Ex 2: 求 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 - 4}{x + 2}$$

$$\text{Sol : } \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 - 4}{x + 2} = 0$$

$$\text{Ex 3: 求 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 - 4}{x - 2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Sol : } \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 - 4}{x - 2} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(x + 2)(x - 2)}{x - 2} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (x + 2) \\ &= 4 \end{aligned}$$



合成函數的極限



定理 4 :

若兩函數 f 與 g 的合成函數 $f(g(x))$ 存在，且

$$(1) \lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) = b$$

$$(2) \lim_{y \rightarrow b} f(y) = f(b)$$

則
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(g(x)) = f(\lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x)) = f(b)$$



例題



Ex 4: 設 $f(x) = \frac{x-1}{x+1}$, $g(x) = x^2$, 求 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(g(x))$

Sol : $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(g(x)) = f(\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} g(x)) = f(\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} x^2) = f(4) = \frac{3}{5}$



根號函數的極限



定理 5 :

$$(1) \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \sqrt[n]{x} = \sqrt[n]{a}, \quad \text{當 } a \geq 0 \text{ 且 } n \in \mathbf{N} \text{ 時,}$$

或當 $a < 0$ 且 $n = 1, 3, 5, \dots$ 時

$$(2) \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \sqrt[n]{f(x)} = \sqrt[n]{\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x)}, \quad \text{當 } \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) \geq 0 \text{ 且 } n \in \mathbf{N} \text{ 時,}$$

或當 $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) < 0$ 且 $n = 1, 3, 5, \dots$ 時



例題



$$Ex5: \text{求 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 8} (\sqrt[3]{x} + \sqrt{x})$$

$$\begin{aligned} Sol : \lim_{x \rightarrow 8} (\sqrt[3]{x} + \sqrt{x}) \\ &= \sqrt[3]{8} + \sqrt{8} \\ &= 2 + 2\sqrt{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$Ex6: \text{求 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 10} \left(\sqrt{\frac{x-9}{x-1}} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} Sol : \lim_{x \rightarrow 10} \left(\sqrt{\frac{x-9}{x-1}} \right) \\ &= \sqrt{\lim_{x \rightarrow 10} \frac{x-9}{x-1}} \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \end{aligned}$$

