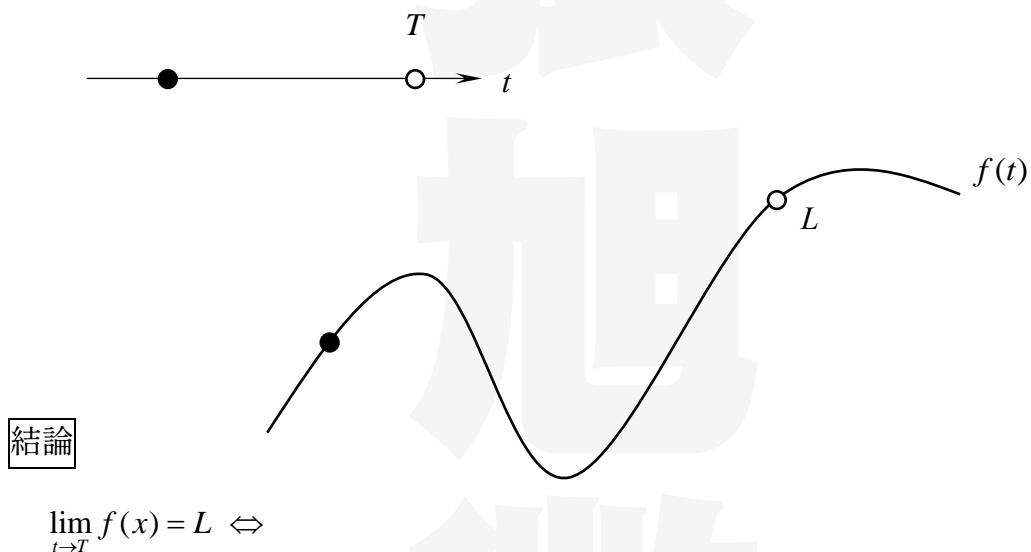


重點二 極限的嚴格定義

1. 用參數 (parameter) 的觀點看函數：



$$\lim_{t \rightarrow T} f(t) = L \Leftrightarrow$$

2. 極限存在的嚴格定義：

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = L \Leftrightarrow$$

3. 此定義又稱為 ε - δ 定義

例題 1.

Apply the ε - δ definition to show that $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (3x + 2) = 5$.

解

例題 2.

Apply the ε - δ definition to show that $\lim_{x \rightarrow -2} (5x - 7) = -17$.

解**例題 3. (精選範例 2-1)**

Apply the ε - δ definition to show that $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (x^2 + 5) = 9$.

解

例題 4. (精選範例 2-2)

Apply the ε - δ definition to show that $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{1}{x-1} = \frac{1}{2}$.

解

例題 5. (精選範例 2-3)

Apply the ε - δ definition to show that $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \sqrt{x+1} = 2$.

解

重點二 (補充) 極限的唯一性

1. 若一函數 $f(x)$ 在 $x = x_0$ 的極限存在，則其極限值是唯一的。

說明

1° Suppose that $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = L$ and $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = M$.

If $L \neq M$, then $\frac{|L - M|}{2} > 0$.

2° $\because \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = L$ and $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = M$

$\therefore \exists \delta > 0$ such that, $\forall 0 < |x - x_0| < \delta$, $|f(x) - L|, |f(x) - M| < \frac{|L - M|}{2}$

So, $\forall 0 < |x - x_0| < \delta$, we have

$|L - M| \leq |[L - f(x)] + [f(x) - M]| \leq |L - f(x)| + |f(x) - M| < |L - M|$,
which yields a contradiction.

Hence $L = M$. [Q.E.D.]

2. 面對極限問題 ($\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x)$)

\Rightarrow 直觀猜值 \Rightarrow 用嚴格定義證明 \Rightarrow 唯一性告訴你此極限值唯一