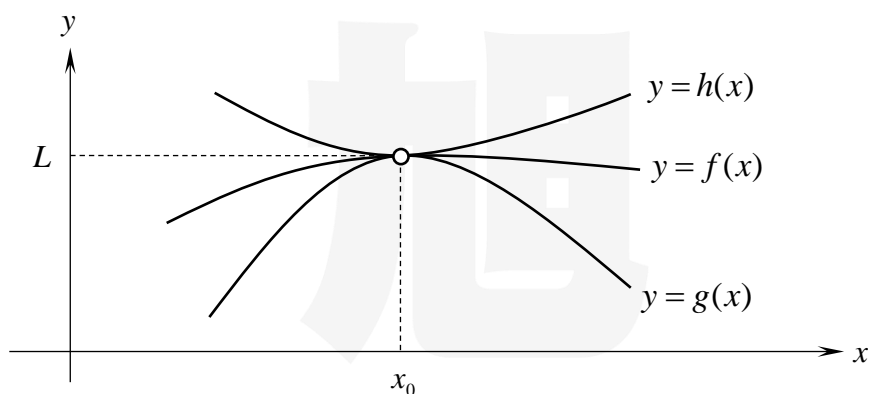


重點十一 夾擠定理

1. 定理內容：

若 $\begin{cases} \exists \eta > 0 \text{ 使得 } \forall 0 < |x - x_0| < \eta \text{ 皆有 } g(x) \leq f(x) \leq h(x) \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} g(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} h(x) = L \end{cases}$ ，則： _____



說明

1° Given $\varepsilon > 0$, since $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} g(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} h(x) = L$,

$\exists \delta_0 > 0$ such that, $\forall 0 < |x - x_0| < \delta_0$, $|g(x) - L| < \varepsilon$ and $|h(x) - L| < \varepsilon$.

So, $\forall 0 < |x - x_0| < \delta_0$, $g(x) > L - \varepsilon$ and $h(x) < L + \varepsilon$

2° Let $\delta = \min\{\eta, \delta_0\}$,

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

$$L - \varepsilon < g(x) \leq f(x) \leq h(x) < L + \varepsilon$$

$$\Rightarrow -\varepsilon < f(x) - L < \varepsilon$$

$$\Rightarrow |f(x) - L| < \varepsilon$$

3° Since ε is arbitrary, $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = L$. [Q.E.D.]

2. 此定理當 $x_0 = \infty$ 或 $x_0 = -\infty$ 時也可以使用！

例題 1.

Show that $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1$.

解

例題 2.

Find the following limits.

(1) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin x}{x}$ (2) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (x \sin \frac{1}{x})$

解

例題 3. (精選範例 11-1)

Let $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2, & \text{if } x \in \mathbb{Q} \\ 0, & \text{if } x \notin \mathbb{Q} \end{cases}$ and $g(x) = \begin{cases} x, & \text{if } x \in \mathbb{Q} \\ 0, & \text{if } x \notin \mathbb{Q} \end{cases}$, show that

(1) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 0$

(2) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} g(x) = 0$

解

張
旭
微
積
分

例題 4. (精選範例 11-2)

Find the following limits.

(1) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} 3^{\frac{1}{x}}$

(2) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[x]{3^x + 5^x + 7^x}$

解

張
旭
微
積
分