

## 第 16 次作业

教学内容: § 3.3.3 几点注意    § 3.3.4  $0 \cdot \infty$  型与  $\infty - \infty$  型    § 3.3.5  $1^\infty$  型,  $\infty^0$  型及  $0^0$  型  
§ 3.3.6 洛必达法则在求数列极限中的应用

### 1. 填空题

\*\* (1)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^{100} e^{\frac{1}{x^2}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}};$

解:  $+\infty$  .

\*\* (2)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{a^x + b^x + c^x}{3} \right)^{\frac{1}{x}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$  , 其中  $a, b, c$  为正的常数;

解:  $\sqrt[3]{abc}$

\*\*\* (3)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (a^x + b^x + c^x)^{\frac{1}{x}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$  , 其中  $a, b, c$  为正的常数;

解:  $\max(a, b, c)$

\*\*\* (4) 若  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left( \frac{a+x}{1+ax} \right)^{\frac{1}{x-1}} = e^{-3}$  , 则  $a = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$  .

解:  $-2$

### 2. 选择题

\*\* (1)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x \sqrt{\sin \frac{2}{x^2}}$  ( B )

(A) 等于 0    (B) 等于  $\sqrt{2}$     (C) 为无穷大    (D) 不存在, 也不为无穷大.

\*\*\* (2) 求极限  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x}}{x + \sin x}$  时, 下列各种解法中正确的是 ( C )

(A) 因为  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x}}{x + \sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x \sin \frac{1}{x} - \cos \frac{1}{x}}{1 + \cos x}$  不存在, 所以原极限不存在;

(B) 因为  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x}}{x + \sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2}{x + \sin x} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sin \frac{1}{x}$  , 而其中  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sin \frac{1}{x}$  不存在, 所以原极限不存在;

(C) 因为  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2}{x + \sin x} = 0$  , 而  $x \rightarrow 0$  时  $(x \neq 0) \sin \frac{1}{x}$  是有界量, 所以原极限为 0;

(D) 因为  $x \rightarrow 0$  时, 分子是二阶无穷小, 而分母是一阶无穷小, 所以原极限为 0.

### 3. 求下列极限:

\*\*\* (1)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \ln(1 + e^{ax}) \ln(1 + \frac{b}{x})$  ( $a, b$  为常数,  $a > 0$ );

解法一:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \ln(1+e^{ax}) \ln(1+\frac{b}{x}) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \ln(1+e^{ax}) \frac{b}{x} = b \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{ae^{ax}}{(1+e^{ax})} = b \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{a^2 e^{ax}}{ae^{ax}} = ab.$

解法二: 原式  $= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \ln[e^{ax}(1+e^{-ax})] \frac{b}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (ax + \ln(1+e^{-ax})) \frac{b}{x}$   
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (ab + \frac{b \ln(1+e^{-ax})}{a}) = ab + \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{b \ln(1+e^{-ax})}{a} = ab + \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{be^{-ax}}{a} = ab$

注: 解法二没有用到洛必达法则.

\*\*\* (2)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (x^2 - \csc^2 \frac{1}{x});$

解: 原式  $\stackrel{x=\frac{1}{t}}{=} \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} (\frac{1}{t^2} - \frac{1}{\sin^2 t}) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 t - t^2}{t^2 \sin^2 t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2}(1 - \cos 2t) - t^2}{t^4}$   
 $= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 2t - 2t}{4t^3} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{2\cos 2t - 2}{12t^2} = 2 \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\frac{(2t)^2}{2}}{12t^2} = -\frac{1}{3}.$

\*\* (3)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\frac{1}{\ln(1-x)} + \frac{1}{x}).$

解: 原式  $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x + \ln(1-x)}{x \ln(1-x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x + \ln(1-x)}{-x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \frac{1}{1-x}}{-2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{2x(1-x)} = \frac{1}{2}.$

4. 求下列极限:

\*\* (1)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (\cos \sqrt{x})^{\frac{1}{x}};$

解法一:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (\cos \sqrt{x})^{\frac{1}{x}} = \exp \left[ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left( \frac{1}{x} \ln \cos \sqrt{x} \right) \right] = \exp \left[ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left( \frac{-\sin \sqrt{x}}{\cos \sqrt{x}} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \right) \right]$

$= \exp \left( -\frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sin \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}} \right) = e^{-\frac{1}{2}}.$

解法二:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (\cos \sqrt{x})^{\frac{1}{x}} = \exp \left[ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left( \frac{1}{x} \ln \cos \sqrt{x} \right) \right] = \exp \left[ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln(1 + \cos \sqrt{x} - 1)}{x} \right]$

$= \exp \left[ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{(\cos \sqrt{x} - 1)}{x} \right] = \exp \left[ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{-\frac{x}{2}}{x} \right] = e^{-\frac{1}{2}}$

$$*** (2) \lim_{\varphi \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{\sin \varphi}{\varphi} \right)^{\csc^2 \varphi};$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解法一: } \lim_{\varphi \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{\sin \varphi}{\varphi} \right)^{\csc^2 \varphi} &= \exp \left( \lim_{\varphi \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{\ln \frac{\sin \varphi}{\varphi}}{\sin^2 \varphi} \right) \right) = \exp \left( \lim_{\varphi \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln \sin \varphi - \ln \varphi}{\varphi^2} \right) \\ &\stackrel{\frac{0}{0}}{=} \exp \left( \lim_{\varphi \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\cos \varphi}{\sin \varphi} - \frac{1}{\varphi}}{2\varphi} \right) = \exp \left( \frac{1}{2} \lim_{\varphi \rightarrow 0} \frac{\varphi \cos \varphi - \sin \varphi}{\varphi^2 \sin \varphi} \right) = \exp \left( \frac{1}{2} \lim_{\varphi \rightarrow 0} \frac{\varphi \cos \varphi - \sin \varphi}{\varphi^3} \right) \\ &\stackrel{\frac{0}{0}}{=} \exp \left( \frac{1}{2} \lim_{\varphi \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos \varphi - \cos \varphi - \varphi \sin \varphi}{3\varphi^2} \right) = e^{-\frac{1}{6}}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解法二: } \lim_{\varphi \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{\sin \varphi}{\varphi} \right)^{\csc^2 \varphi} &= \exp \left( \lim_{\varphi \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{\ln \frac{\sin \varphi}{\varphi}}{\sin^2 \varphi} \right) \right) = \exp \left( \lim_{\varphi \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1 + \frac{\sin \varphi}{\varphi} - 1)}{\varphi^2} \right) \\ &= \exp \left( \lim_{\varphi \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\sin \varphi}{\varphi} - 1}{\varphi^2} \right) = \exp \left( \lim_{\varphi \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \varphi - \varphi}{\varphi^3} \right) = \exp \left( \lim_{\varphi \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos \varphi - 1}{3\varphi^2} \right) \\ &= \exp \left( \lim_{\varphi \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\frac{1}{2}\varphi^2}{3\varphi^2} \right) = e^{-\frac{1}{6}}. \end{aligned}$$

$$** (3) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1-} \left( \frac{2}{\pi} \arcsin x \right)^{\frac{1}{\arccos x}};$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1-} \left( \frac{2}{\pi} \arcsin x \right)^{\frac{1}{\arccos x}} &= \exp \left( \lim_{x \rightarrow 1-} \frac{\ln(\frac{2}{\pi} \arcsin x)}{\arccos x} \right) \\ &= \exp \left( \lim_{x \rightarrow 1-} \frac{\ln \frac{2}{\pi} + \ln \arcsin x}{\arccos x} \right) \stackrel{\frac{0}{0}}{=} \exp \left( \lim_{x \rightarrow 1-} \frac{\frac{1}{\arcsin x} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}}{-\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}} \right) = e^{-\frac{2}{\pi}} \end{aligned}$$

5. 求下列极限:

$$** (1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^{\frac{1}{1+\ln \sqrt{x}}};$$

$$\text{解: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^{\frac{1}{1+\ln \sqrt{x}}} = \exp\left[\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln x}{1+\ln \sqrt{x}}\right] = \exp\left[\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln x}{1+\frac{1}{2}\ln x}\right] = \exp\left[\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{\frac{1}{2x}}\right] = e^2;$$

$$*** (2) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} (\ln x)^{x-1}.$$

$$\text{解: 原式} \stackrel{0^0}{=} \exp\left[\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} (x-1) \ln(\ln x)\right] = \exp\left[\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{\ln(\ln x)}{(x-1)^{-1}}\right]$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \exp\left[\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{1}{\frac{x \ln x}{-(x-1)^{-2}}}\right] = \exp\left[-\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{(x-1)^2}{x \ln x}\right] = \exp\left[-\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{(x-1)^2}{x \ln(1+x-1)}\right] \\ &= \exp\left[-\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{(x-1)^2}{x(x-1)}\right] = \exp\left[-\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{(x-1)}{x}\right] = e^0 = 1. \end{aligned}$$

6. 求下列极限:

$$** (1) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (2 + e^x)^{-\frac{1}{x}};$$

$$\text{解: 原式} = \exp\left[\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} -\frac{1}{x} \ln(2 + e^x)\right] = \exp\left[\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} -\frac{e^x}{2 + e^x}\right] = e^{-1}.$$

$$*** (2) \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^-} (\tan x)^{\frac{3}{\ln(\pi-2x)}}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: 原式} &\stackrel{\infty^0}{=} \exp\left[\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^-} \frac{3 \ln \tan x}{\ln(\pi-2x)}\right] = \exp\left[\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^-} \frac{3 \sec^2 x}{\tan x} \cdot \frac{\pi-2x}{-2}\right] \\ &= e^{-3}. \end{aligned}$$

7. 求下列极限:

$$** (1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1+xa^x}{1+xb^x}\right)^{\frac{1}{x^2}} \quad (a > 0, b > 0, a \neq 1, b \neq 1, a \neq b);$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } &\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1+xa^x}{1+xb^x}\right)^{\frac{1}{x^2}} = \exp\left(\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x^2} \ln \frac{1+xa^x}{1+xb^x}\right) \\ &= \exp\left(\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x^2} \ln\left(1 + \frac{x(a^x - b^x)}{1+xb^x}\right)\right) \\ &= \exp\left(\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x^2} \frac{x(a^x - b^x)}{1+xb^x}\right) = \exp\left(\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(a^x - b^x)}{x(1+xb^x)}\right) \\ &= \exp\left(\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(a^x - b^x)}{x} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{(1+xb^x)}\right) = \exp\left(\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a^x \ln a - b^x \ln b}{1}\right) = \frac{a}{b} \end{aligned}$$

\*\* (2)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^{\frac{2}{\ln(1+x^3)}}$ .

解: 原式  $\stackrel{0}{=} \exp \left[ \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2 \ln x}{\ln(1+x^3)} \right] = \exp \left[ \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2}{x} \cdot \frac{1+x^3}{3x^2} \right] = e^{\frac{2}{3}}.$

\*\*\*8. 求极限  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x^2 \left[ \left( \frac{x+1}{x-1} \right)^{\frac{1}{x}} - 1 \right].$

解: 原式  $= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x^2 \left[ e^{\frac{1}{x} \ln \frac{x+1}{x-1}} - 1 \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x^2 \left[ \frac{1}{x} \ln \frac{x+1}{x-1} \right]$   
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln(1+\frac{1}{x}) - \ln(1-\frac{1}{x})}{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln(1+\frac{1}{x})}{\frac{1}{x}} - \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln(1-\frac{1}{x})}{\frac{1}{x}}$   
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{\frac{1}{x}} - \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-\frac{1}{x}}{\frac{1}{x}} = 1 - (-1) = 2.$

解二: 原式  $= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x^2 \left[ e^{\frac{1}{x} \ln \frac{x+1}{x-1}} - 1 \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x^2 \left[ \frac{1}{x} \ln \frac{x+1}{x-1} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \left[ \ln(1+\frac{2}{x-1}) \right]$   
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \left[ \frac{2}{x-1} \right] = 2.$

\*\*\*9.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^2 (a^{\frac{1}{x}} - a^{\frac{1}{x+1}}) \quad (a > 0, a \neq 1).$

解: 原式  $= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^2 \cdot a^{\frac{1}{x+1}} (a^{\frac{1}{x(x+1)}} - 1)$   
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} a^{\frac{1}{x+1}} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^2 \left( a^{\frac{1}{x(x+1)}} - 1 \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^2 \left( e^{\frac{\ln a}{x(x+1)}} - 1 \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^2 \frac{1}{x(x+1)} \ln a$   
 $= \ln a.$

\*\*\*10.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\sin x} \sin x - e^{x \cos x} x \cos x}{x^3}.$

解: 令  $f(u) = ue^u$ ,  $f'(u) = (u+1)e^u$ ,  $u_1 = x \cos x$ ,  $u_2 = \sin x$ ,  
 $f(u_2) - f(u_1) = (\xi + 1)e^\xi (u_2 - u_1)$ ,  $\xi$  介于  $u_1$  与  $u_2$  之间

$$\begin{aligned}
& \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x e^{\sin x} - x \cos x e^{x \cos x}}{x^3} \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\xi + 1) e^{\xi} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x - x \cos x}{x^3} \quad (\text{当 } x \rightarrow 0, \xi \rightarrow 0) \\
&= 1 \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \sin x}{3x^2} = \frac{1}{3}.
\end{aligned}$$

\*\*\*11. 求极限  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (n \sin \frac{1}{n})^{n^2}$ .

$$\begin{aligned}
& \text{解: 首先可求: } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (x \sin \frac{1}{x})^{x^2} \stackrel{x = \frac{1}{t}}{=} \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} (\frac{\sin t}{t})^{\frac{1}{t^2}} \\
&= \exp \left[ \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{t^2} \ln \frac{\sin t}{t} \right] = \exp \left[ \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln \sin t - \ln t}{t^2} \right] = \exp \left[ \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{\cos t}{\sin t} - \frac{1}{t}}{2t} \right] \\
&= \exp \left[ \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{t \cos t - \sin t}{2t^2 \sin t} \right] = \exp \left[ \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{t \cos t - \sin t}{2t^3} \right] \\
&= \exp \left[ \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\cos t - t \sin t - \cos t}{6t^2} \right] = \exp \left[ \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{-t \sin t}{6t^2} \right] = e^{-\frac{1}{6}}, \\
&\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (n \sin \frac{1}{n})^{n^2} = e^{-\frac{1}{6}}.
\end{aligned}$$

### 第3章 (之5)

#### 第17次作业

教学内容: 3.4.1 泰勒公式

\*1.  $\cos x = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2} + R_3(x)$ , 则  $R_3(x) =$  ( )

(A)  $\frac{\sin \xi}{3!} x^3$       (B)  $\frac{-\sin \xi}{3!} x^3$   
 (C)  $\frac{\cos \xi}{4!} x^4$       (D)  $\frac{-\cos \xi}{4!} x^4$

(式中  $\xi$  介于 0 与  $x$  之间)

答: C

\*\*2. 设  $f(x)$  的泰勒展开式  $f(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n a_k (x - x_0)^k + R_n(x)$  中拉格朗日型余项  $R_n(x) =$  ( )

- (A)  $\frac{f^{(n+1)}(\theta x)}{(n+1)!}(x-x_0)^{n+1} \quad (0 < \theta < 1);$
- (B)  $\frac{f^{(n+1)}(x_0 + \theta x)}{(n+1)!}(x-x_0)^{n+1} \quad (0 < \theta < 1);$
- (C)  $\frac{f^{(n)}[x_0 + \theta(x-x_0)]}{n!}(x-x_0)^n \quad (0 < \theta < 1);$
- (D)  $\frac{f^{(n+1)}[x_0 + \theta(x-x_0)]}{(n+1)!}(x-x_0)^{n+1} \quad (0 < \theta < 1).$

答: D

\*\*3. 求  $f(x) = \arctan x$  的 3 阶麦克劳林展开式(带皮亚诺余项).

解:  $f(x) = \arctan x, \quad f(0) = 0,$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2}, \quad f'(0) = 1,$$

$$f''(x) = \frac{-2x}{(1+x^2)^2}, \quad f''(0) = 0,$$

$$f'''(x) = \frac{-2(1+x^2)^2 + 2x \cdot 2(1+x^2)2x}{(1+x^2)^4} = \frac{-2+6x^2}{(1+x^2)^3}, \quad f'''(0) = -2,$$

$$f(x) = x - \frac{2}{3!}x^3 + o(x^3) = x - \frac{1}{3}x^3 + o(x^3).$$

\*\*4. 求函数  $f(x) = xe^x$  的  $n$  阶麦克劳林公式(带拉格朗日型余项).

解: 由  $f'(x) = e^x(1+x), \quad f''(x) = e^x(2+x), \quad \dots, \quad f^{(n+1)}(x) = e^x(n+1+x),$  知

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= f(0) + f'(0)(x-0) + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}(x-0)^2 + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!}x^n + \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!}x^{n+1} \\ &= x + x^2 + \frac{1}{2!}x^3 + \dots + \frac{1}{(n-1)!}x^n + \frac{e^\xi(n+1+\xi)}{(n+1)!}x^{n+1}, \quad (\xi \text{ 在 } 0, x \text{ 之间}). \end{aligned}$$

说明: 其中  $\xi$  也可以表示为  $\theta x (0 < \theta < 1).$

\*\*5. 求函数  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$  在基点  $x_0 = 3$  处带拉格朗日型余项的四阶泰勒公式.

$$\text{解: } f(x) = \frac{1}{x}, f(3) = \frac{1}{3}, f'(x) = -\frac{1}{x^2}, f'(3) = -\frac{1}{9}, f''(x) = \frac{2}{x^3}, f''(3) = \frac{2}{27},$$

$$f'''(x) = -\frac{3!}{x^4}, f'''(3) = -\frac{3!}{81}, f^{(4)}(x) = \frac{4!}{x^5}, f^{(4)}(3) = \frac{4!}{243}, f^{(5)}(x) = -\frac{5!}{x^6}$$

$f(x) = \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{9}(x-3) + \frac{1}{27}(x-3)^2 - \frac{1}{81}(x-3)^3 + \frac{1}{243}(x-3)^4 - \frac{1}{\xi^6}(x-3)^5$ , 其中  $\xi$  在 3 与  $x$  之间.

## 第 3 章 (之 6)

### 第 18 次作业

**教学内容:** 3.4.2 几个常用函数的泰勒公式      3.4.3 泰勒公式的应用

\*\*1. 求  $a_0, a_1, a_2, a_3$ , 使当  $x \rightarrow 1$  时, 有

$$10^x = a_0 + a_1(x-1) + a_2(x-1)^2 + a_3(x-1)^3 + o((x-1)^3).$$

解: 设  $f(x) = 10^x$ , 则上式即为函数  $f(x)$  在基点  $x_0 = 1$  处带皮亚诺余项的三阶泰勒公式.

因为  $f(x)$  在基点  $x_0 = 1$  处带皮亚诺余项的三阶泰勒公式为

$$\begin{aligned} 10^x &= 10e^{(x-1)\ln 10} \\ &= 10[1 + (x-1)\ln 10 + \frac{1}{2!}(x-1)^2 \ln^2 10 + \frac{1}{3!}(x-1)^3 \ln^3 10 + o((x-1)^3)], \end{aligned}$$

由带皮亚诺余项的泰勒公式的唯一性知

$$a_0 = 10, a_1 = 10\ln 10, a_2 = 5\ln^2 10, a_3 = \frac{5}{3}\ln^3 10.$$

\*\*2. 求函数  $f(x) = xe^{1+x^2}$  的带皮亚诺型余项的  $2n+1$  阶的麦克劳林公式.

解: 因为  $e^x = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \cdots + \frac{x^n}{n!} + o(x^n)$ ,

在上式中令  $x = x^2$ , 得

$$e^{x^2} = 1 + x^2 + \frac{(x^2)^2}{2!} + \cdots + \frac{(x^2)^n}{n!} + o(x^{2n}) = 1 + x^2 + \frac{x^4}{2!} + \cdots + \frac{x^{2n}}{n!} + o(x^{2n}).$$

所以,  $f(x)$  的带皮亚诺型余项的  $2n+1$  阶的泰勒公式

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= xe^{1+x^2} = exe^{x^2} = ex[1 + x^2 + \frac{x^4}{2!} + \cdots + \frac{x^{2n}}{n!} + o(x^{2n})] \\ &= ex + ex^3 + \frac{e}{2!}x^5 + \cdots + \frac{e}{n!}x^{2n+1} + o(x^{2n+1}). \end{aligned}$$

\*\*3. 求函数  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x+2}$  在基点  $x_0 = 1$  处的带皮亚诺型余项的  $n$  阶泰勒公式.

解: 由于  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x+2} = \frac{1}{3+(x-1)} = \frac{1}{3(1+\frac{x-1}{3})}$ ,



$$\frac{1}{1+x} = 1 + \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{(-1)(-1-1)(-1-2)\cdots(-1-k+1)}{k!} x^k + o(x^n) = 1 + \sum_{k=1}^n (-1)^k x^k + o(x^n)。$$

在上式中令  $\frac{x-1}{3}$  代  $x$ ，得  $f(x)$  在基点  $x_0 = 1$  处的带皮亚诺型余项的  $n$  阶泰勒公式

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= \frac{1}{x+2} = \frac{1}{3(1+\frac{x-1}{3})} = \frac{1}{3} \left[ 1 + \sum_{k=1}^n (-1)^k \left(\frac{x-1}{3}\right)^k + o\left(\left(\frac{x-1}{3}\right)^n\right) \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{3} - \frac{x-1}{3^2} + \frac{(x-1)^2}{3^3} + \cdots + (-1)^n \frac{(x-1)^n}{3^{n+1}} + o((x-1)^n) \end{aligned}$$

\*\*\*4. 利用泰勒公式计算  $\ln 1.05$  的近似值，使其绝对误差不超过 0.001。

解：由于  $\ln(1+x) = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} + \cdots + (-1)^{n-1} \frac{x^n}{n} + (-1)^n \frac{1}{(n+1)(1+\xi)^{n+1}} x^{n+1}$ ， $0 < \xi < x$ 。

$$\text{取 } x = 0.05, \text{ 要使 } |R_n(0.05)| = \left| \frac{(-1)^n}{(n+1)(1+\xi)^{n+1}} (0.05)^{n+1} \right| < \frac{(0.05)^{n+1}}{n+1} < (0.05)^{n+1} < 0.001,$$

只需  $n \geq 2$ 。所以

$$\ln 1.05 = \ln(1+0.05) \approx 0.05 - \frac{(0.05)^2}{2} = 0.049。$$

5. 利用泰勒公式求下列极限：

$$**** (1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x - e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}}{x^4};$$

$$\text{解：} \cos x = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{1}{24} x^4 + o(x^4)$$

$$e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{1}{2!} \left(-\frac{x^2}{2}\right)^2 + o(x^4)$$

$$\text{原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\left[1 - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{1}{24} x^4 + o(x^4)\right] - \left[1 - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{1}{8} x^4 + o(x^4)\right]}{x^4}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\left(\frac{1}{24} - \frac{1}{8}\right) x^4 + o(x^4)}{x^4} = -\frac{1}{12}。$$

$$*** (2) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x \sin x - x(1+x)}{x^3};$$

解: 
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x \sin x - x(1+x)}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{[1+x+\frac{x^2}{2!}+o(x^2)][x-\frac{x^3}{3!}+o(x^3)]-(x+x^2)}{x^3}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{[x+x^2+\frac{x^3}{2}-\frac{x^3}{3!}+o(x^3)]-(x+x^2)}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{3}x^3+o(x^3)}{x^3} = \frac{1}{3}.$$

\*\*\*\* (3) 
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{x^2}{2} - \sqrt{1+x^2} + 1}{x^2(\cos x - e^{x^2})};$$

解: 原式 
$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{x^2}{2} - \left[1 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{8}x^4 + o(x^4)\right] + 1}{x^2 \left\{ \left[1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + o(x^2)\right] - [1 + x^2 + o(x^2)] \right\}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{8}x^4 + o(x^4)}{x^2 \left\{ -\frac{3}{2}x^2 + o(x^2) \right\}} = -\frac{1}{12}.$$

\*\*\*\* (4) 
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x[2x - 1 - 2x^2 \ln(1 + \frac{1}{x})].$$

解: 令  $x = \frac{1}{t}$ , 根据  $\ln(1+t) = t - \frac{1}{2}t^2 + \frac{1}{3}t^3 + o(t^3)$ , 可得

原式

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{t} \left[ \frac{2}{t} - 1 - \frac{2}{t^2} \ln(1+t) \right] = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{2t - t^2 - 2 \ln(1+t)}{t^3}$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{2t - t^2 - 2[t - \frac{1}{2}t^2 + \frac{1}{3}t^3 + o(t^3)]}{t^3}$$

$$= -\frac{2}{3}.$$

\*\*\*\*6. 设  $f''(x)$  在  $x=a$  点连续,  $f(a)=0$ ,  $f'(a) \neq 0$ , 求  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \left[ \frac{f(x)}{f'(a)(x-a)} \right]^{\frac{1}{x-a}}.$

解: 原式 
$$= \exp \left\{ \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \left[ \frac{f(x)}{f'(a)(x-a)} - 1 \right] \frac{1}{x-a} \right\} = \exp \left[ \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x) - f'(a)(x-a)}{f'(a)(x-a)^2} \right]$$

$$= \exp \left[ \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f'(x) - f'(a)}{f'(a)2(x-a)} \right] = e^{\frac{f''(a)}{2f'(a)}}.$$

\*\*\*7. 设  $f(x)$  在  $x_0$  的某邻域内有  $(n-1)$  阶导数, 在  $x_0$  处有连续的  $n$  阶导数,

$$\text{且 } f'(x_0) = f''(x_0) = \cdots = f^{(n-1)}(x_0) = 0, \text{ 求 } \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{(x - x_0)^n}.$$

$$\text{解: } \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{(x - x_0)^n} = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x_0) + \frac{1}{n!} \cdot f^{(n)}(\xi) \cdot (x - x_0)^n - f(x_0)}{(x - x_0)^n} \quad (\xi \text{ 在 } x \text{ 与 } x_0 \text{ 之间})$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f^{(n)}(\xi)}{n!} = \frac{1}{n!} f^{(n)}(x_0).$$

\*\*\*8. 设  $f(x)$  在  $[a, b]$  上具有 1 阶连续导数,  $f''(x)$  在  $(a, b)$  内存在, 且  $f(a) = f(b) = 0$ . 又

存在常数  $c \in (a, b)$ , 使  $f(c) > 0$ . 试证, 至少存在一点  $\xi \in (a, b)$ , 使  $f''(\xi) < 0$ .

解法一: (多次利用拉格朗日定理) 依题意,  $f(x)$  在  $[a, c]$  及  $[c, b]$  上均满足拉格朗日中值定理的条件, 所以存在  $\xi_1 \in (a, c), \xi_2 \in (c, b)$ , 使得

$$f'(\xi_1) = \frac{f(c) - f(a)}{c - a} > 0, f'(\xi_2) = \frac{f(b) - f(c)}{b - c} < 0.$$

又  $f(x)$  在  $[a, b]$  上具有一阶连续导数, 且  $f'(x)$  在  $(a, b)$  内可导, 所以,  $f'(x)$  在  $[\xi_1, \xi_2]$

上也满足拉格朗日中值定理的条件. 所以, 存在  $\xi \in (\xi_1, \xi_2) \subseteq (a, b)$ , 使得

$$f''(\xi) = \frac{f'(\xi_2) - f'(\xi_1)}{\xi_2 - \xi_1} < 0.$$

解法二: (泰勒公式) 反证法, 假设对一切  $\xi \in (a, b)$ , 有  $f''(\xi) \geq 0$ .

将  $f(a)$  和  $f(b)$  在  $c$  处展开为一阶泰勒公式:

$$f(a) = f(c) + f'(c)(a - c) + \frac{f''(\xi_1)}{2}(a - c)^2,$$

$$f(b) = f(c) + f'(c)(b - c) + \frac{f''(\xi_2)}{2}(b - c)^2, \text{ 其中 } \xi_1, \xi_2 \in (a, b).$$

由于  $f(a) = f(b) = 0$ , 所以

$$0 = f(c) + f'(c)(a - c) + \frac{f''(\xi_1)}{2}(a - c)^2$$

$$0 = f(c) + f'(c)(b - c) + \frac{f''(\xi_2)}{2}(b - c)^2$$

再注意到  $f(c) > 0$ , 有  $f'(c)(a - c) < 0$  且  $f'(c)(b - c) < 0$ , 这是个矛盾! 因此结论成立.