

在极限计算中，微分中值公式的使用常能大大降低计算量，从下面的极限计算问题可见其功效。

问题一 求极限 $l = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan(\tan x) - \sin(\sin x)}{\tan x - \sin x}$.

解 因为分母 $g(x) = \tan x - \sin x = \tan x \cdot (1 - \cos x) \sim \frac{1}{2}x^3$,

也有

$$\tan(\sin x) - \sin(\sin x) \sim \frac{1}{2}(\sin x)^3 \sim \frac{1}{2}x^3 ,$$

所以对分子作拆分

$$f(x) = (\tan(\tan x) - \tan(\sin x)) + (\tan(\sin x) - \sin(\sin x)) .$$

$$\begin{aligned} l &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x^3/2} \\ &= 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan(\tan x) - \tan(\sin x)}{x^3} + 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan(\sin x) - \sin(\sin x)}{x^3} \\ &= 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sec^2 \xi \cdot (\tan x - \sin x)}{x^3} + 1 \quad (\text{中值 } \xi \text{ 介于 } \tan x \text{ 与 } \sin x \text{ 之间}) \\ &= 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x - \sin x}{x^3} + 1 \quad (\text{当 } x \rightarrow 0 \text{ 时, 由迫敛性知 } \xi \rightarrow 0, \text{ 进而 } \sec^2 \xi \rightarrow 1) \\ &= 1 + 1 = 2 . \end{aligned}$$

问题二 求极限 $l = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\sin x + e^{\tan x})^{\frac{1}{x}} - (\tan x + e^{\sin x})^{\frac{1}{x}}}{x^3}$.

解 注意

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} \ln(\sin x + e^{\tan x}) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x + e^{\tan x} - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\sin x}{x} + \frac{e^{\tan x} - 1}{x} \right) = 2 ,$$

同理 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} \ln(\tan x + e^{\sin x}) = 2$.

$$l = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\frac{1}{x} \ln(\sin x + e^{\tan x})} - e^{\frac{1}{x} \ln(\tan x + e^{\sin x})}}{x^3} \quad (\text{对函数 } e^t \text{ 用微分中值公式})$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^{\xi} \cdot \frac{\frac{1}{x} \ln(\sin x + e^{\tan x}) - \frac{1}{x} \ln(\tan x + e^{\sin x})}{x^3}$$

(中值 ξ 介于 $\frac{1}{x} \ln(\sin x + e^{\tan x})$ 与 $\frac{1}{x} \ln(\tan x + e^{\sin x})$ 之间)

(由迫敛性知中值 $\xi \rightarrow 2$)

$$= e^2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(\sin x + e^{\tan x}) - \ln(\tan x + e^{\sin x})}{x^4}$$

(对函数 $\ln t$ 用微分中值公式)

$$= e^2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\eta} \cdot \frac{(\sin x + e^{\tan x}) - (\tan x + e^{\sin x})}{x^4}$$

(中值 $\eta \rightarrow 1$)

$$= e^2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\tan x} - \tan x - (e^{\sin x} - \sin x)}{x^4}$$

(对函数 $e^t - t$ 用微分中值公式)

$$= e^2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (e^{\zeta} - 1) \cdot \frac{\tan x - \sin x}{x^4} \quad (\text{中值介于 } \sin x \text{ 与 } \tan x \text{ 之间, } \zeta \rightarrow 0, \frac{\zeta}{x} \rightarrow 1)$$

$$= e^2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\zeta} - 1}{\zeta} \cdot \frac{\zeta}{x} \cdot \frac{\tan x - \sin x}{x^3}$$

$$= e^2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x - \sin x}{x^3} = e^2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x \cdot (1 - \cos x)}{x^3} = \frac{1}{2} e^2.$$