

运算规则、作差法(拟合法)

加减凑项法(幂指数函数求极限、套路： $f - g \sim f(\ln f - \ln g) \sim g(\ln f - \ln g)$ )

强行拉格朗日(有理化技巧)

$\ln \alpha \sim \ln \beta (\alpha \sim \beta)$

差分法

积分的等价无穷小

泰勒展开之高阶无穷小的处理

## 极限的四则运算

若 $\lim \alpha = A$ ,  $\lim \beta = B$

则 $\lim(\alpha \pm \beta) = \lim \alpha \pm \lim \beta$

则 $\lim \alpha \beta = \lim \alpha \cdot \lim \beta$

则 $\lim \frac{\alpha}{\beta} = \frac{\lim \alpha}{\lim \beta} (B \neq 0)$

## 二级结论

若 $\lim \alpha = A (A > 0)$ ,  $\lim \beta = B$

则 $\lim \alpha^\beta = A^B$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \sin x \cdot \cos x}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \sin x \cdot 1}{x^3}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \sin x \cdot \cos x}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - x \cdot \cos x}{x^3}$$

二级结论：分子或分母的非零因子可以直接进行计算

$\lim \gamma = C \neq 0$  且  $\lim \frac{f}{g}$  存在

$$\lim \frac{f \cdot \gamma}{g} = \lim \frac{f \cdot C}{g} \quad \lim \frac{f}{g \cdot \gamma} = \lim \frac{f}{g \cdot C}$$

二级结论：分子或分母的因子可以进行等价无穷小(大)的替换

$\gamma \sim \gamma^*$

若 $\lim \frac{f \cdot \gamma^*}{g}$  存在, 则 $\lim \frac{f \cdot \gamma}{g} = \lim \frac{f \cdot \gamma^*}{g}$

若 $\lim \frac{f}{g \cdot \gamma^*}$  存在, 则 $\lim \frac{f}{g \cdot \gamma} = \lim \frac{f}{g \cdot \gamma^*}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \frac{\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x}{e} \right]^x$$

作差法

$$A = B + (A - B)$$

比如我们要求 $\lim A$ ，但是 $\lim A$ 不太好直接求，可以考虑寻找一个与 $A$ 相接近的式子 $B$

并且 $\lim B$ 好求，所以我们只要考虑求 $\lim (A - B)$

这样的 $B$ 如何去找呢？

将 $A$ 中的非零因子直接计算，或者将 $A$ 中的无穷小(大)等价替换得到 $B$

注意了！这个方法的大前提是 $\lim B$ 和 $\lim (A - B)$ 都存在

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt{4x^2 + x} \ln \left( 2 + \frac{1}{x} \right) - 2x \ln 2$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[3]{x^3 + 2x^2 + 1} - xe^{\frac{1}{x}}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x + \sqrt{1 + x^2} - e^{\sin x}}{x \arctan x}$$

作差法的子方法(拟合法)

$$A = B + (A - B)$$

比如我们要求 $\lim A$ ，但是 $\lim A$ 不太好直接求，可以考虑寻找一个与 $A$ 相接近的式子 $B$

并且 $\lim B$ 好求并且我们猜测 $\lim B = \lim A$ ，所以我们只要考虑证明 $\lim (A - B) = 0$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=n+1}^{2n} \sin \frac{\pi}{k}$$

$$\sum_{k=n+1}^{2n} \sin \frac{\pi}{k} = \sum_{k=n+1}^{2n} \frac{\pi}{k} + \sum_{k=n+1}^{2n} \left( \sin \frac{\pi}{k} - \frac{\pi}{k} \right)$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{k}{n^2 + n + k^2}$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{k}{n^2 + n + k^2} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{nk}{n^2 + n + k^2} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{\frac{k}{n}}{1 + \frac{1}{n} + \left(\frac{k}{n}\right)^2} \xrightarrow{\text{联想}} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{\frac{k}{n}}{1 + \left(\frac{k}{n}\right)^2} = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{k}{n^2 + k^2}$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{k}{n^2 + n + k^2} = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{k}{n^2 + k^2} + \sum_{k=1}^n \left( \frac{k}{n^2 + n + k^2} - \frac{k}{n^2 + k^2} \right)$$

加减凑项法

将原本不好求的极限通过凑中间项拆分成两个好求的极限

$$AB - CD = (AB - BC) + (BC - CD)$$

$$f(g) - h(r) = (f(g) - f(r)) + (f(r) - h(r))$$

$$A^B - C^D = (A^B - C^B) + (C^B - C^D)$$

$$AB - CD = (AB - BC) + (BC - CD)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt{4x^2 + x} \ln\left(2 + \frac{1}{x}\right) - 2x \ln 2$$

$$f(g) - h(r) = (f(g) - f(r)) + (f(r) - h(r))$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan(\tan x) - \sin(\sin x)}{\tan x - \sin x}$$

$$A^B - C^D = (A^B - C^B) + (C^B - C^D)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\sin x)^x - x^{\sin x}}{x^3 \ln x}$$

套路：

$$A^B - C^D = e^{B \ln A} - e^{D \ln C} = e^{\xi} (B \ln A - D \ln C)$$

$$A^B - C^D = C^D \left( \frac{A^B}{C^D} - 1 \right) = C^D (e^{B \ln A - D \ln C} - 1)$$

$$(\sin x)^x - x^{\sin x} = e^{x \ln \sin x} - e^{\sin x \ln x} = e^{\xi} (x \ln \sin x - \sin x \ln x) \sim x \ln \sin x - \sin x \ln x$$

$$(\sin x)^x - x^{\sin x} = x^{\sin x} \left( \frac{(\sin x)^x}{x^{\sin x}} - 1 \right) = x^{\sin x} (e^{x \ln \sin x - \sin x \ln x} - 1) \sim x \ln \sin x - \sin x \ln x$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\sin x)^x - x^{\sin x}}{x^3 \ln x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \ln \sin x - \sin x \ln x}{x^3 \ln x}$$

$$\frac{x \ln \sin x - \sin x \ln x}{x^3 \ln x} = \frac{x \ln \sin x - x \ln x}{x^3 \ln x} + \frac{x \ln x - \sin x \ln x}{x^3 \ln x}$$

$$\text{或者} \frac{(\sin x)^x - x^{\sin x}}{x^3 \ln x} = \frac{(\sin x)^x - x^x}{x^3 \ln x} + \frac{x^x - x^{\sin x}}{x^3 \ln x}$$

套路： $A^B - C^D$ 是分子或分母的因子

$$A^B - C^D = e^{B \ln A} - e^{D \ln C} = e^{\xi} (B \ln A - D \ln C)$$

$$A^B - C^D = C^D \left( \frac{A^B}{C^D} - 1 \right) = C^D (e^{B \ln A - D \ln C} - 1)$$

套路延伸： $f - g$ 是分子或分母的因子

$f, g$ 有一个是幂指函数 $A^B$ 或者含有幂指函数 $A^B$ 或者是连乘的形式 $a_1 \cdots a_n$

$$f - g = e^{\ln f} - e^{\ln g} = e^{\xi} (\ln f - \ln g)$$

$$f - g = g \left( \frac{f}{g} - 1 \right) = g (e^{\ln f - \ln g} - 1)$$

作用就是降低运算等级

特别的当 $g = 1$

$$f - 1 = e^{\ln f} - e^0 = e^{\xi} \ln f \sim \ln f$$

$$f - 1 = e^{\ln f} - 1 \sim \ln f$$

若 $f \sim g$

$$\text{则 } f - g \sim f (\ln f - \ln g) \sim g (\ln f - \ln g)$$

求极限  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x \sqrt[2]{\cos 2x} \cdots \sqrt[n]{\cos nx}}{x^2}$

求极限  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{n! x^n - \sin x \sin 2x \cdots \sin nx}{x^{n+2}}$



$$x^{x^x} \sim x, \quad x^{x^{\sin x}} \sim x, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^\alpha (\ln x)^\beta = 0 (\alpha > 0)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{(\sin x)^{x^{\sin x}} - x^{(\sin x)^x}}{x^3} = \frac{(\sin x)^{x^{\sin x}} - x^{x^{\sin x}}}{x^3} + \frac{x^{x^{\sin x}} - x^{x^x}}{x^3} + \frac{x^{x^x} - x^{(\sin x)^x}}{x^3}$$

$$(\sin x)^{x^{\sin x}} - x^{x^{\sin x}} = x^{x^{\sin x}} \left( e^{x^{\sin x} \ln \frac{\sin x}{x}} - 1 \right) \sim x \cdot x^{\sin x} \ln \frac{\sin x}{x} \sim x \left( \frac{\sin x}{x} - 1 \right) \sim -\frac{x^3}{6}$$

$$x^{x^{\sin x}} - x^{x^x} = x^{x^x} \left( e^{(x^{\sin x} - x^x) \ln x} - 1 \right) \sim x (x^{\sin x} - x^x) \ln x = x \cdot x^x (e^{(\sin x - x) \ln x} - 1) \ln x$$

$$\sim x (\sin x - x) (\ln x)^2 \sim -\frac{x^3}{6} \cdot x (\ln x)^2$$

$$x^{x^x} - x^{(\sin x)^x} = x^{x^x} \left( 1 - e^{((\sin x)^x - x^x) \ln x} \right) \sim -x ((\sin x)^x - x^x) \ln x = -x ((\sin x)^x - x^x) \ln x$$

$$= -x \cdot x^x \left( e^{x \ln \frac{\sin x}{x}} - 1 \right) \ln x \sim -x \cdot x \ln \frac{\sin x}{x} \ln x \sim -x \cdot x \left( \frac{\sin x}{x} - 1 \right) \ln x \sim \frac{x^3}{6} \cdot x \ln x$$

套路：  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x)^{g(x)}$  幂指函数极限取对数

$$x^{x^x}, x^{x^{\sin x}} \sim x, x^{x^x}, x^{\sin x} \rightarrow 1, \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^\alpha (\ln x)^\beta = 0 (\alpha > 0)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \tan \left( x + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \right)^{\frac{1}{\tan x}}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \frac{\left( 1 + \frac{1}{x} \right)^x}{e} \right]^x$$

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$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) - \sin x}{x \arctan x}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{\cos x + 2 \sin x} - 1 - x}{x \tan x}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt[3]{\cos x + 3 \sin x} - 1 - x}{x \tan x}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt[n]{\cos x + n \sin x} - 1 - x}{x \tan x} \quad (n \geq 3)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x \left( \frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan x \right)$$

有理化技巧

$$a - b = \frac{a^2 - b^2}{a + b} = \frac{a^3 - b^3}{a^2 + ab + b^2} = \frac{a^n - b^n}{a^{n-1} + a^{n-2}b + \cdots + ab^{n-2} + b^{n-1}}$$

差分法  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f_n(x)$

$$f_n = \sum_{k=2}^n (f_k - f_{k-1}) + f_1 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (f_k - f_{k-1}), \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f_1$$

求极限  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x \sqrt[2]{\cos 2x} \cdots \sqrt[n]{\cos nx}}{x^2}$

求极限  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan \tan \tan x - x}{\tan x - x}$

求极限  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{n! x^n - \sin x \sin 2x \cdots \sin nx}{x^{n+2}}$

$$0 \leq m \leq n, 0 \leq p \leq q, a_m, b_p \neq 0$$

$$f(x) = a_m x^m + \cdots + a_n x^n + o(x^n) \quad f_0 = a_m x^m + \cdots + a_n x^n$$

$$g(x) = b_p x^p + \cdots + b_q x^q + o(x^q) \quad g_0 = b_p x^p + \cdots + b_q x^q$$

(1) 乘积的展开

$$f(x)g(x) = f_0 g_0 + o(x^{\min\{n+p, q+m\}})$$

$$(a_m x^m + \cdots + a_n x^n + o(x^n))(b_m x^m + \cdots + b_n x^n + o(x^n))$$

$$= (a_m x^m + \cdots + a_n x^n)(b_m x^m + \cdots + b_n x^n) + o(x^{m+n})$$

(2) 连乘的展开

$$f^{(i)}(x) = a_m^{(i)} x^m + \cdots + a_n^{(i)} x^n + o(x^n) \quad f_0^{(i)}(x) = a_m^{(i)} x^m + \cdots + a_n^{(i)} x^n$$

$$f^{(1)}(x) \cdots f^{(k)}(x) = f_0^{(1)} \cdots f_0^{(k)} + o(x^{n+m(k-1)})$$

(3) 幂的展开

$$f^k(x) = (a_m x^m + \cdots + a_n x^n + o(x^n))^k = f_0^k + o(x^{n+m(k-1)})$$

(4) 复合函数泰勒展开

$$f(g(x)) = (a_m g^m + \cdots + a_n g^n + o(g^n)) = (a_m g^m + \cdots + a_n g^n + o(x^{pn}))$$

泰勒展开多少阶？

分子(分母)是多少阶，分母(分子)就展开到多少阶的高阶无穷小

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+x)\ln(1-x) - 2\ln(\cos x)}{\cos x - 1 + \frac{1}{2}x^2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x \sqrt[2]{\cos 2x} \cdots \sqrt[n]{\cos nx}}{x^2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{n!x^n - \sin x \sin 2x \cdots \sin nx}{x^{n+2}}$$

变限积分的等价无穷小

$f(x)$ ,  $f^*(x)$  连续且  $f(x) \sim f^*(x)$ , 则  $\int_0^x f(t)dt \sim \int_0^x f^*(t)dt$

$f(x)$ ,  $f^*(x)$  连续且  $f(x) \sim f^*(x)$ ,  $h(x) \rightarrow 0$  且  $\neq 0 (x \rightarrow 0)$ , 则  $\int_0^{h(x)} f(t)dt \sim \int_0^{h(x)} f^*(t)dt$

若  $f(x) \sim ax^n (a \neq 0, n \geq 0)$

$f(x)$ ,  $f^*(x)$  连续且  $f(x) \sim f^*(x)$  (不一定无穷小),  $h(x) \sim h^*(x)$  (无穷小), 则  $\int_0^{h(x)} f(t)dt \sim \int_0^{h^*(x)} f^*(t)dt$

$$\alpha = \int_0^x \cos t^2 dt \quad \beta = \int_0^{x^2} \tan \sqrt{t} dt \quad \gamma = \int_0^{\sqrt{x}} \sin t^3 dt$$

求  $\alpha, \beta, \gamma$  阶数 ( $x \rightarrow 0^+$ ) 2004

$$A = \int_0^x (e^{t^2} - 1) dt \quad B = \int_0^x \ln(1 + \sqrt{t^3}) dt \quad C = \int_0^{\sin x} \sin t^2 dt \quad D = \int_0^{1-\cos x} \sqrt{\sin^3 t} dt$$

A, B, C, D 阶数谁最高 ( $x \rightarrow 0^+$ ) 2020

变限积分的等价无穷小

$f(x)$ ,  $f^*(x)$  连续且  $f(x) \sim f^*(x)$ , 则  $\int_0^x f(t) dt \sim \int_0^x f^*(t) dt$

$f(x)$ ,  $f^*(x)$  连续且  $f(x) \sim f^*(x)$ ,  $h(x) \rightarrow 0$  且  $\neq 0 (x \rightarrow 0)$ , 则  $\int_0^{h(x)} f(t) dt \sim \int_0^{h(x)} f^*(t) dt$

若  $f(x) \sim ax^n (a \neq 0, n \geq 0)$

$f(x)$ ,  $f^*(x)$  连续且  $f(x) \sim f^*(x)$  (不一定无穷小),  $h(x) \sim h^*(x)$  (无穷小), 则  $\int_0^{h(x)} f(t) dt \sim \int_0^{h^*(x)} f^*(t) dt$

$$\alpha = \int_0^{(\sin x - \tan x) \ln x} \frac{\sin t}{\ln(1+t)} dt \quad \beta = \int_0^{(\sin x)^2 \ln x + x^2} \frac{\ln(\cos t)}{\arctan t} dt$$

$\alpha$ ,  $\beta$  趋于 0 的速度谁更快 ( $x \rightarrow 0^+$ )

$$\alpha = \int_{\sin x - x}^{\sin x - \tan x} \ln(\cos t) dt$$

求  $\alpha$  的阶数 ( $x \rightarrow 0^+$ )

$f(x)$  连续且  $h(x) \sim h^*(x)$  (无穷小)  $\Rightarrow \int_0^{h(x)} f(x) dx \sim \int_0^{h^*(x)} f(x) dx$

$$\text{例如 } f(x) = \begin{cases} e^{-\frac{1}{x^2}} & x \neq 0, \\ 0 & x = 0 \end{cases} \quad h(x) = x, \quad h^*(x) = \sin x$$



$$\alpha \sim \beta (\text{大或小}) (\alpha, \beta > 0) \Rightarrow \ln \alpha \sim \ln \beta (\text{大})$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left( x^{\frac{1}{x}} - 1 \right)^{\frac{1}{\ln x}}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x \ln(x + 2e^x)}{\ln(x + e^{x^2})}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left( \frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan x \right)^{\frac{1}{\ln x}}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (\tan x)^{\sin 3x}$$

$\infty - \infty$ 型极限

$\alpha, \beta \rightarrow +\infty$

若  $\alpha \sim \beta$ , 则  $\lim(\alpha - \beta) = \lim \beta (\ln \alpha - \ln \beta) = \lim \alpha (\ln \alpha - \ln \beta)$

$\lim(\alpha - \beta)$  可推  $\alpha \sim \beta$

$\infty - \infty$ 型极限

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \sqrt[n+1]{(n+1)!} - \sqrt[n]{n!} \right]$$

$$\alpha < 1, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[ (n+1)^\alpha - n^\alpha \right]$$

$$\alpha \geq 5, \text{ k未知, 若 } I = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[ (x^\alpha + 8x^4 + 2)^k - x \right] \text{ 存在, 求 } I$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[3]{x^3 + 2x^2 + 1} - xe^{\frac{1}{x}}$$