

第五节、极限存在准则 无穷小的比较



一、夹逼准则



二、单调有界定理



三、两个重要极限



四、无穷小的比较



五、作业

一、夹逼准则

准则I 若数列 x_n, y_n 及 z_n 满足下列条件:

$$(1) y_n \leq x_n \leq z_n \quad (n=1, 2, 3 \cdots) \quad (1)$$

$$(2) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} y_n = a, \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} z_n = a,$$

则数列 x_n 的极限存在, 且 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = a$.

证 $\because y_n \rightarrow a, \quad z_n \rightarrow a, \quad \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N_1 > 0, N_2 > 0$, 使得

$$\text{当 } n > N_1 \text{ 时恒有 } a - \varepsilon < y_n < a + \varepsilon, \quad (2)$$

$$\text{当 } n > N_2 \text{ 时恒有 } a - \varepsilon < z_n < a + \varepsilon, \quad (3)$$

取 $N = \max\{N_1, N_2\}$, (1)、(2)、(3)同时成立.

当 $n > N$ 时, 恒有 $a - \varepsilon < y_n \leq x_n \leq z_n < a + \varepsilon$,

即 $|x_n - a| < \varepsilon$ 成立, $\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = a$.

上述数列极限存在的准则可以推广到函数的极限.

准则I' 若当 $x \in \overset{\circ}{U}(x_0, \delta)$ (或 $|x| > M$) 时,有

$$(1) \quad g(x) \leq f(x) \leq h(x),$$

$$(2) \quad \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow x_0 \\ (x \rightarrow \infty)}} g(x) = A, \quad \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow x_0 \\ (x \rightarrow \infty)}} h(x) = A,$$

则 $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow x_0 \\ (x \rightarrow \infty)}} f(x)$ 存在, 且等于 A .

准则 I 和准则 I' 称为**夹逼准则**.

注意: 利用夹逼准则求极限关键是构造出 y_n 与 z_n ,
并且 y_n 与 z_n 的极限是容易求的.

例1

$$\text{求 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2 + 1}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2 + 2}} + \cdots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2 + n}} \right)$$

解

准则I 若数列 x_n, y_n 及 z_n 满足下列条件:

$$(1) y_n \leq x_n \leq z_n \quad (n = 1, 2, 3 \cdots)$$

$$(2) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} y_n = a, \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} z_n = a,$$

则数列 x_n 的极限存在, 且 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = a$

$$\because \frac{n}{\sqrt{n^2 + n}} < \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2 + 1}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2 + 2}} + \cdots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2 + n}} < \frac{n}{\sqrt{n^2 + 1}},$$

$$\text{又 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{\sqrt{n^2 + n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{n}}} = 1,$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{\sqrt{n^2 + 1}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{n^2}}} = 1, \text{ 由夹逼定理得}$$

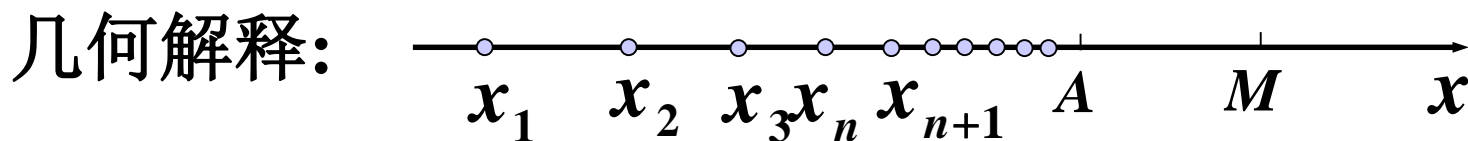
$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2 + 1}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2 + 2}} + \cdots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2 + n}} \right) = 1.$$

二、单调有界定理

如果数列 x_n 满足条件

$$\begin{array}{ll} x_1 \leq x_2 \cdots \leq x_n \leq x_{n+1} \leq \cdots, & \text{单调增加} \\ x_1 \geq x_2 \cdots \geq x_n \geq x_{n+1} \geq \cdots, & \text{单调减少} \end{array} \left. \vphantom{\begin{array}{l} x_1 \leq x_2 \cdots \leq x_n \leq x_{n+1} \leq \cdots, \\ x_1 \geq x_2 \cdots \geq x_n \geq x_{n+1} \geq \cdots, \end{array}} \right\} \text{单调数列}$$

准则II 单调有界数列必有极限.



例2 证明数列 $x_n = \sqrt{3 + \sqrt{3 + \sqrt{\cdots + \sqrt{3}}}}$ (n 重根式)的极限存在.

证 显然 $x_{n+1} > x_n$, $\therefore \{x_n\}$ 是单调递增的 ;

又 $\because x_1 = \sqrt{3} < 3$, 假定 $x_k < 3$, $x_{k+1} = \sqrt{3 + x_k} < \sqrt{3 + 3} < 3$,

$\therefore \{x_n\}$ 是有界的; $\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n$ 存在. $\because x_{n+1} = \sqrt{3 + x_n}$,

$$x_{n+1}^2 = 3 + x_n, \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_{n+1}^2 = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (3 + x_n), \quad A^2 = 3 + A,$$

$$\text{解得 } A = \frac{1 + \sqrt{13}}{2}, \quad A = \frac{1 - \sqrt{13}}{2} \text{ (舍去)} \quad \therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = \frac{1 + \sqrt{13}}{2}.$$

准则II' 设函数 $f(x)$ 在点 x_0 的某左 (右) 邻域内单调且有界, 则 $f(x)$ 在 x_0 的左 (右) 极限必存在。

三、两个重要极限

1.

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

设单位圆 O , 圆心角 $\angle AOB = x$, ($0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2}$)

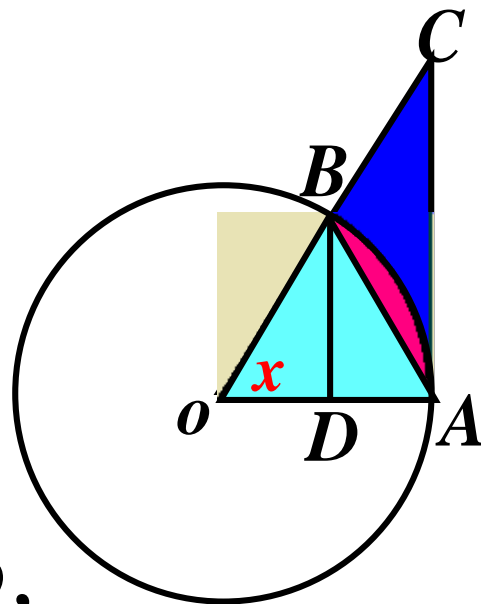
作单位圆的切线, 得 $\triangle ACO$.

扇形 OAB 的圆心角为 x , $\triangle OAB$ 的高为 BD ,

$\triangle AOB$ 的面积 $<$ 圆扇形 AOB 的面积 $<$ $\triangle AOC$ 的面积

由于 $BD = \sin x$, 弧长 $AB = x$, $AC = \tan x$,

$\therefore \sin x < x < \tan x$, 即 $\cos x < \frac{\sin x}{x} < 1$,



$$\cos x < \frac{\sin x}{x} < 1, \quad 0 < |x| < \frac{\pi}{2},$$

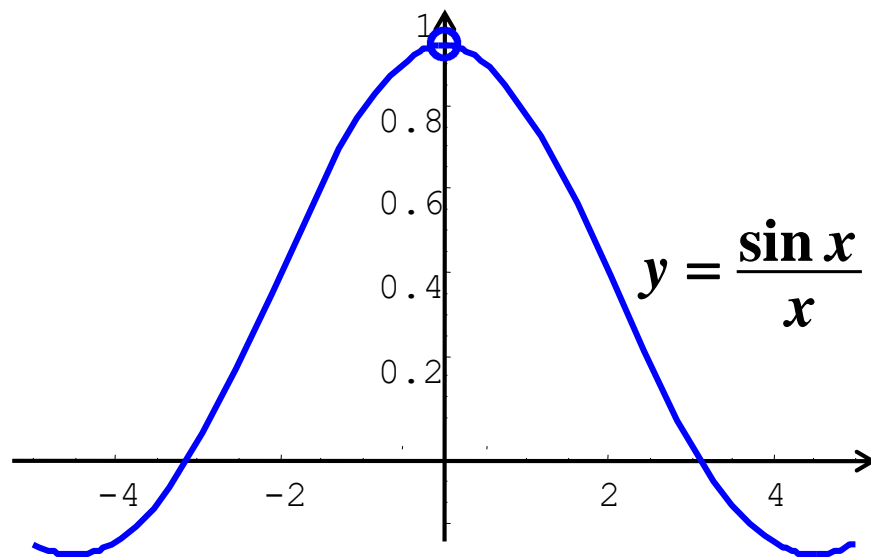
$$|\sin x| < |x|, x \neq 0$$

$$0 < |\cos x - 1| = 1 - \cos x = 2\sin^2 \frac{x}{2} < 2\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{x^2}{2},$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2}{2} = 0, \quad \therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 - \cos x) = 0, \quad \text{即 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \cos x = 1,$$

$$\text{又 } \therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 1 = 1,$$

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



例3. 求 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x}{x}$.

解 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\sin x}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos x} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\cos x} = 1,$

例4. 求 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\arcsin x}{x}$.

解 原式 $\xlongequal{t = \arcsin x} \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{t}{\sin t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\frac{\sin t}{t}} = 1.$

例5. 求 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2}$.

解 原式 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \sin^2 \frac{x}{2}}{x^2} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\sin u}{u} \right)^2 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1^2 = \frac{1}{2}.$

例6. 已知圆内接正 n 边形面积为

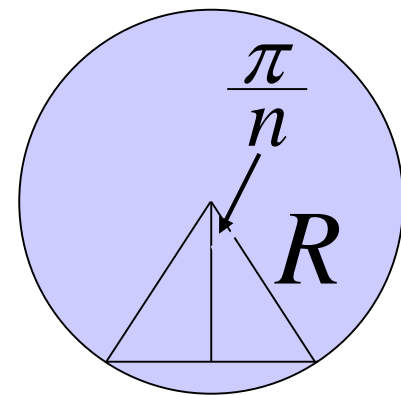
$$A_n = n R^2 \sin \frac{\pi}{n} \cos \frac{\pi}{n}$$

证明: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} A_n = \pi R^2.$

证 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} A_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \pi R^2 \frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{n}}{\frac{\pi}{n}} \cos \frac{\pi}{n} = \pi R^2$

说明: 计算中注意利用

$$\lim_{\phi(x) \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \phi(x)}{\phi(x)} = 1.$$



2

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

定义 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n = e.$

设 $x_n = \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n$

$$= 1 + \frac{n}{1!} \cdot \frac{1}{n} + \frac{n(n-1)}{2!} \cdot \frac{1}{n^2} + \cdots + \frac{n(n-1) \cdots (n-n+1)}{n!} \cdot \frac{1}{n^n}$$

$$= 1 + 1 + \frac{1}{2!} \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right) + \cdots + \frac{1}{n!} \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right) \left(1 - \frac{2}{n}\right) \cdots \left(1 - \frac{n-1}{n}\right).$$

$$x_n = \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n = 1 + 1 + \frac{1}{2!} \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right) + \cdots + \frac{1}{n!} \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right) \left(1 - \frac{2}{n}\right) \cdots \left(1 - \frac{n-1}{n}\right).$$

类似地, $x_{n+1} = 1 + 1 + \frac{1}{2!} \left(1 - \frac{1}{n+1}\right) + \cdots$

$$+ \frac{1}{n!} \left(1 - \frac{1}{n+1}\right) \left(1 - \frac{2}{n+1}\right) \cdots \left(1 - \frac{n-1}{n+1}\right)$$

$$+ \frac{1}{(n+1)!} \left(1 - \frac{1}{n+1}\right) \left(1 - \frac{2}{n+1}\right) \cdots \left(1 - \frac{n}{n+1}\right).$$

$\because x_{n+1} > x_n$, $\therefore \{x_n\}$ 是单调递增的;

$$x_n < 1 + 1 + \frac{1}{2!} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n!} < 1 + 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2^{n-1}} = 3 - \frac{1}{2^{n-1}} < 3,$$

$\therefore \{x_n\}$ 是有界的; $\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n$ 存在. 记为 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n = e$
 $(e = 2.71828 \cdots)$

当 $x \geq 1$ 时, 记 $[x]=n$, 有 $n \leq x < n+1$,

$$\left(1 + \frac{1}{n+1}\right)^n < \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x < \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{n+1},$$

$$\text{而 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{n+1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n \cdot \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) = e,$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n+1}\right)^n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n+1}\right)^{n+1} \cdot \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n+1}\right)^{-1} = e,$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x = e.$$

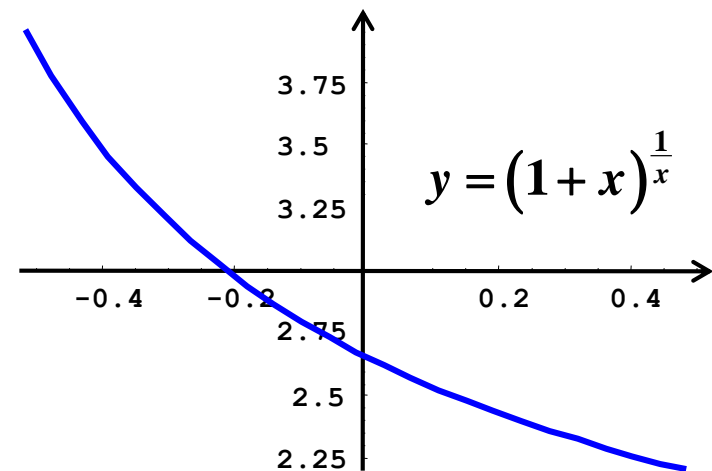
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x = e.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x &\stackrel{\text{令 } t = -x}{=} \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{t}\right)^{-t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{t-1}\right)^t \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{t-1}\right)^{t-1} \left(1 + \frac{1}{t-1}\right) = e. \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x = e.$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x \stackrel{\text{令 } t = \frac{1}{x}}{=} \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} (1+t)^{\frac{1}{t}} = e.$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}} = e.$$



特点： 1^∞ 不定式

例7. 求 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{x}\right)^{2x}$.

解: $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{x}\right)^{2x} \xlongequal{t = -x} \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{t}\right)^{-2t}$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\left(\left(1 + \frac{1}{t}\right)^t\right)^2} = \frac{1}{e^2}$$

说明 若利用 $\lim_{\phi(x) \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{\phi(x)}\right)^{\phi(x)} = e$, 则

$$\text{原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\left(1 + \frac{1}{-x}\right)^{-x} \right)^{-2} = e^{-2}.$$

例8. 求 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\sin \frac{1}{x} + \cos \frac{1}{x} \right)^x$.

解 原式 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\left(\sin \frac{1}{x} + \cos \frac{1}{x} \right)^2 \right)^{\frac{x}{2}}$

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

一般地, 对于幂指函数 $(u(x))^{v(x)}$ ($u(x) > 0, u(x) \neq 1$),
若 $\lim u(x) = a > 0$, $\lim v(x) = b$, 则

$$\lim (u(x))^{v(x)} = a^b$$