

习题 1.5(P57)

1. 下列函数在指定的变化过程中哪些是无穷小量, 哪些是无穷大量?

- (1). $\frac{x-2}{x}$ ($x \rightarrow 0$) (2). $\ln x$ ($x \rightarrow 0^+$) (3). $e^{\frac{1}{x}}$ ($x \rightarrow 0^+$)
 (4). $e^{\frac{1}{x}}$ ($x \rightarrow 0^-$) (5). $1 - e^{\frac{1}{x^2}}$ ($x \rightarrow \infty$) (6). $\tan x$ ($x \rightarrow -\frac{\pi}{2}$)

答: (4)、(5)为无穷小量; (1)、(2)、(3)、(6)为无穷大量.

2. 下列函数在 x 的什么趋势之下为无穷小量, 什么趋势之下为无穷大量?

- (1). $\frac{x+1}{x^3-1}$ (2). $\sqrt{3x-2}$ (3). $\frac{x^2-1}{x-2}$
 (4). e^{-x} (5). $\frac{\sin x}{1+\cos x}$ ($0 \leq x \leq 2\pi$)

答: 无穷小量: (1). $x \rightarrow -1$, $x \rightarrow \infty$ (2). $x \rightarrow \frac{2}{3}$ (3). $x \rightarrow 1$ 或 $x \rightarrow -1$

(4). $x \rightarrow +\infty$ (5). $x \rightarrow 0$ 或 $x \rightarrow 2\pi$

无穷大量: (1). $x \rightarrow 1$ (2). $x \rightarrow +\infty$ (3). $x \rightarrow 2$

(4). $x \rightarrow -\infty$ (5). $x \rightarrow \pi$

3. 下列各题中的无穷小量是等价无穷小、同阶无穷小、还是高阶无穷小?

- (1). $\sqrt{1-x}-1$ 与 x ($x \rightarrow 0$)

解: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1-x}-1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\frac{x}{2}}{x} = -\frac{1}{2}$, 故当 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时 $\sqrt{1-x}-1$ 与 x 为同阶无穷小.

- (2). $\sqrt{x^2+2}-\sqrt{x^2+1}$ 与 $\frac{1}{x^2}$ ($x \rightarrow \infty$)

解: $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{x^2}}{\sqrt{x^2+2}-\sqrt{x^2+1}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{x^2}}{\frac{\sqrt{x^2+2}+\sqrt{x^2+1}}{x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\frac{2}{x^2}}+\sqrt{1+\frac{1}{x^2}}} = 0$

故当 $x \rightarrow \infty$ 时 $\frac{1}{x^2}$ 是 $\sqrt{x^2+2}-\sqrt{x^2+1}$ 的高阶无穷小.

- (3). $\frac{1-x}{1+x}$ 与 $1-\sqrt{x}$ ($x \rightarrow 1$)

$$\text{解: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1-x}{1+\sqrt{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(1-x) \cdot (1+\sqrt{x})}{(1+x) \cdot (1-x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(1+\sqrt{x})}{(1+x)} = 1$$

故当 $x \rightarrow \infty$ 时 $\frac{1-x}{1+x}$ 与 $1-\sqrt{x}$ 是等价无穷小.

(4). $\arcsin x$ 与 x ($x \rightarrow 0$)

$$\text{解: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\arcsin x}{x} \stackrel{\text{令 } t = \arcsin x}{=} \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{t}{\sin t} = 1$$

故当 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时 $\arcsin x$ 与 x 是等价无穷小.

(5). $\arctan x$ 与 x ($x \rightarrow 0$)

$$\text{解: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\arctan x}{x} \stackrel{\text{令 } t = \arctan x}{=} \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{t}{\tan t} = 1$$

故当 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时 $\arctan x$ 与 x 是等价无穷小

(6). $\sin^p x$ 与 x ($p > 0$) ($x \rightarrow 0$)

$$\text{解: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^p x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} \cdot \sin^{p-1} x = \begin{cases} 0 & p > 1 \\ 1 & p = 1 \\ \infty & 0 < p < 1 \end{cases}$$

故当 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时, $p > 1$ 时 $\sin^p x$ 是 x 的高阶无穷小; $p = 1$ 时 $\sin^p x$ 与 x 是等价无穷小;

$0 < p < 1$ 时 x 是 $\sin^p x$ 的高阶无穷小.

(7). $x^2 + x^3 \sin \frac{1}{x}$ 与 x^2 ($x \rightarrow 0$)

$$\text{解: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 + x^3 \sin \frac{1}{x}}{x^2} = 1 + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \sin \frac{1}{x} = 1 + 0 = 1$$

故当 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时, $x^2 + x^3 \sin \frac{1}{x}$ 与 x^2 是等价无穷小.

(8). $\sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}}$ 与 $\sqrt[8]{x}$ ($x \rightarrow 0^+$)

$$\text{解法 1: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt[8]{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{x^{\frac{1}{4}}}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \sqrt{x^{\frac{3}{4}} + x^{\frac{1}{4}}} = 0$$

解法 2: $0 \leq \frac{\sqrt{x+\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt[8]{x}} \leq \frac{\sqrt{2\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt[8]{x}} \leq \frac{2\sqrt[4]{x}}{\sqrt[8]{x}} = 2\sqrt[8]{x} \quad x \in (0, 1)$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \sqrt[8]{x} = 0$, 由夹逼定理得 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sqrt{x+\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt[8]{x}} = 0$

故当 $x \rightarrow 0^+$ 时, $\sqrt{x+\sqrt{x}}$ 是 $\sqrt[8]{x}$ 的高阶无穷小.

4. 当 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时, 试确定下列无穷小量的阶.

(1). $\sqrt{x} + \sin x$

解: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sqrt{x} + \sin x}{\sqrt{x}} = 1 + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left(\frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{x}} \right) = 1 + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{x}} \right) = 1 + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \sqrt{x} = 1$

故 $\sqrt{x} + \sin x$ 为 $\frac{1}{2}$ 阶无穷小.

(2). $\sqrt{x} + x + 3x^2$

解: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sqrt{x} + x + 3x^2}{\sqrt{x}} = 1 + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (\sqrt{x} + x^{\frac{3}{2}}) = 1$

故 $\sqrt{x} + x + 3x^2$ 为 $\frac{1}{2}$ 阶无穷小.

(3). $\sqrt{x + \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}}}$

解: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sqrt{x + \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}}}}{\sqrt[8]{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sqrt{x + \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}}}}{\sqrt{x^{\frac{1}{4}}}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \sqrt{x^{\frac{3}{4}} + \sqrt{x^{\frac{1}{2}} + 1}} = 1$

故 $\sqrt{x + \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}}}$ 为 $\frac{1}{8}$ 阶无穷小.

(4). $x^{\frac{3}{4}} + x^{\frac{1}{3}}$

解: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^{\frac{3}{4}} + x^{\frac{1}{3}}}{x^{\frac{5}{12}}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (x^{\frac{5}{12}} + 1) = 1$

故 $x^{\frac{3}{4}} + x^{\frac{1}{3}}$ 为 $\frac{1}{3}$ 阶无穷小.

(5). $\tan x - \sin x$

$$\text{解: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x - \sin x}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x(1 - \cos x)}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x(x^2/2)}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

故 $\tan x - \sin x$ 为 3 阶无穷小.(6). $\sqrt[3]{\cos x} - 1$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解法 1: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt[3]{\cos x} - 1}{x^2} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x - 1}{x^2(\sqrt[3]{\cos^2 x} + \sqrt[3]{\cos x} + 1)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-x^2/2}{x^2(\sqrt[3]{\cos^2 x} + \sqrt[3]{\cos x} + 1)} = -\frac{1}{6} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{解法 2: 利用等价无穷小代换: } \sqrt[n]{1+x} - 1 \sim \frac{x}{n} \quad (x \rightarrow 0)$$

$$\sqrt[3]{\cos x} - 1 = \sqrt[3]{1 + (\cos x - 1)} - 1 \sim \frac{1}{3}(\cos x - 1) \sim \frac{1}{3}\left(-\frac{x^2}{2}\right) = -\frac{1}{6}x^2 \quad (x \rightarrow 0)$$

故 $\sqrt[3]{\cos x} - 1$ 为 2 阶无穷小.(7). $\sqrt{1 + \tan^2 x} - 1$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解法 1: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1 + \tan^2 x} - 1}{x^2} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan^2 x}{x^2(\sqrt{1 + \tan^2 x} + 1)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2}{x^2(\sqrt{1 + \tan^2 x} + 1)} = \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{解法 2: } \sqrt{1 + \tan^2 x} - 1 \sim \frac{1}{2}\tan^2 x \sim \frac{1}{2}x^2 \quad (x \rightarrow 0)$$

故 $\sqrt{1 + \tan^2 x} - 1$ 为 2 阶无穷小.(8). $\sqrt{1 + \tan x} - \sqrt{1 + \sin x} \quad (x \rightarrow 0^+)$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解法 1: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1 + \tan x} - \sqrt{1 + \sin x}}{x^3} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x - \sin x}{x^3} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \tan x} + \sqrt{1 + \sin x}} \\ &\stackrel{\text{同(5)}}{=} \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{解法 2: } \sqrt{1 + \tan x} - \sqrt{1 + \sin x} = (\sqrt{1 + \tan x} - 1) - (\sqrt{1 + \sin x} - 1)$$

$$\sim \frac{1}{2}(\tan x - \sin x) = \frac{1}{2}\tan x(1 - \cos x) \sim \frac{1}{2}x \cdot \frac{x^2}{2} = \frac{x^3}{4}$$

故 $\sqrt{1 + \tan x} - \sqrt{1 + \sin x}$ 为 3 阶无穷小.

5. 利用等价无穷小的替换性质, 求下列极限.

(1). $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan 2x}{5x}$

解: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan 2x}{5x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x}{5x} = \frac{2}{5}$

(2). $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(x^n)}{(\tan x)^m}$ (m, n 为正整数)

解: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(x^n)}{(\tan x)^m} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^n}{x^m} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^{n-m} = \begin{cases} 0 & n > m \\ 1 & n = m \\ \infty & n < m \end{cases}$

(3). $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos mx}{(\sin x)^2}$

解: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos mx}{(\sin x)^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(mx)^2/2}{x^2} = \frac{m^2}{2}$

(4). $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x - \sin x}{\sin^3 x}$

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

(5). $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1 + \tan^2 x} - 1}{x \sin x}$

解: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1 + \tan^2 x} - 1}{x \sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan^2 x}{x \sin x (\sqrt{1 + \tan^2 x} + 1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2}{x \cdot x (\sqrt{1 + \tan^2 x} + 1)} = \frac{1}{2}$

或 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1 + \tan^2 x} - 1}{x \sin x} \stackrel{\sqrt[n]{1+x} - 1 \sim \frac{x}{n}}{\sim} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2} \tan^2 x}{x \sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2} x^2}{x \cdot x} = \frac{1}{2}$

(6). $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{5x^2 - 2(1 - \cos^2 x)}{6x^3 + 4\sin^2 x}$

解:
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{5x^2 - 2(1 - \cos^2 x)}{6x^3 + 4\sin^2 x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{5x^2 - 2\sin^2 x}{6x^3 + 4\sin^2 x}$$

分子分母
同除 x^2
$$\frac{5 - 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x^2}}{6 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x + 4 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x^2}} = \frac{5 - 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2}{x^2}}{6 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x + 4 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2}{x^2}} = \frac{3}{4}$$

(7).
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \sqrt{1 - x^2}}{e^x - \cos x}$$

解: 见教材 P72 例 10

(8).
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{1-x} - 2}{x^2}$$

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2(-x^2/2)}{x^2(\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{1-x} + 2)} = -\frac{1}{4}$$