

习题 3.2(P153)

1. 计算下列极限:

$$(1) \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{x^m - a^m}{x^n - a^n}$$

$$\text{解: } \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{x^m - a^m}{x^n - a^n} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{mx^{m-1}}{nx^{n-1}} = \frac{m}{n} a^{m-n}$$

$$(2) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{e^x}{x} - \frac{1}{e^x - 1} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{e^x}{x} - \frac{1}{e^x - 1} \right) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{2x} - e^x - x}{x(e^x - 1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{2x} - e^x - x}{x \cdot x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2e^{2x} - e^x - 1}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{4e^{2x} - e^x}{2} = \frac{3}{2} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\text{解: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - \cos x}{\sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x + \sin x}{\cos x} = 1$$

$$(4) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln \ln x}{x}$$

$$\text{解: } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln \ln x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{1}{x \ln x}}{1} = 0$$

$$(5) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x + \sin x - 1}{\ln(1+x)}$$

$$\text{解: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x + \sin x - 1}{\ln(1+x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x + \cos x}{\frac{1}{1+x}} = 2$$

$$\text{或: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x + \sin x - 1}{\ln(1+x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1 + \sin x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{x} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{x} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{x} = 2$$

$$(6) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(\ln x)^n}{x}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(\ln x)^n}{x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{n(\ln x)^{n-1} \cdot \frac{1}{x}}{1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{n(\ln x)^{n-1}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{n(n-1)(\ln x)^{n-2}}{x} \\ &= \cdots = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{n! (\ln x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{n! \cdot \frac{1}{x}}{1} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$(7) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \left(\frac{x}{x-1} - \frac{1}{\ln x} \right)$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{或: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \left(\frac{x}{x-1} - \frac{1}{\ln x} \right) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{x \ln x - x + 1}{(x-1) \ln x} \stackrel{t=x-1}{=} \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{(1+t) \ln(1+t) - t}{t \ln(1+t)} \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{(1+t) \ln(1+t) - t}{t \cdot t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln(1+t)}{2t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{t}{2t} = \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$(8) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \arcsin x}{\sin^3 x}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \arcsin x}{\sin^3 x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \arcsin x}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}}{3x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2} - 1}{3x^2 \sqrt{1-x^2}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2} - 1}{3x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\frac{x^2}{2}}{3x^2} = -\frac{1}{6} \quad (\text{利用了无穷小替换 } \sqrt{1+x} - 1 \sim \frac{x}{2}) \end{aligned}$$

$$(9) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\sin x}{x} \right)^{\frac{1}{x^2}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\sin x}{x} \right)^{\frac{1}{x^2}} &= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln \left(\frac{\sin x}{x} \right)}{x^2}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{x}{\sin x} \cdot \frac{x \cos x - \sin x}{x^2}}{2x}} \\ &= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \cos x - \sin x}{2x^3}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-x \sin x}{6x^2}} = e^{-\frac{1}{6}} \end{aligned}$$

或: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\sin x}{x} \right)^{\frac{1}{x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(1 + \left(\frac{\sin x}{x} - 1 \right) \right)^{\frac{1}{x^2}}$

由于 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\sin x}{x} - 1 \right) = 0$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x^2} = \infty$,

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\sin x}{x} - 1 \right) \frac{1}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x - x}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x - 1}{3x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\frac{x^2}{2}}{3x^2} = -\frac{1}{6}$$

故 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\sin x}{x} \right)^{\frac{1}{x^2}} = e^{-\frac{1}{6}}$

(10) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - e^{\sin x}}{x - \sin x}$

解: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - e^{\sin x}}{x - \sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\sin x} (e^{x - \sin x} - 1)}{x - \sin x} \xrightarrow[\text{替换}]{\text{无穷小}} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\sin x} (x - \sin x)}{x - \sin x} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^{\sin x} = 1$

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

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

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

$$= -\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln x}{(x^2 + 2x)^{-1}} \xrightarrow[\text{法则}]{\text{洛必达}} -\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x^{-1}}{-(2x+2)(x^2+2x)^{-2}} = -\frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x(x+2)^2 = 0$$

(12) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \left(1 - \tan \frac{x}{4} \right) \sec \frac{x}{2}$

解: $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \left(1 - \tan \frac{x}{4} \right) \sec \frac{x}{2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{1 - \tan \frac{x}{4}}{\cos \frac{x}{2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{-\frac{1}{4} \sec^2 \frac{x}{4}}{-\frac{1}{2} \sin \frac{x}{2}} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{\sec^2 \frac{x}{4}}{\sin \frac{x}{2}} = 1$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left(\frac{1}{x} \right)^{\tan x} &= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} -\tan x \cdot \ln x} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} -\frac{\ln x}{\cot x}} \\ &= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{-\frac{1}{x}}{-\csc^2 x}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x}} = e^0 = 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$(14) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\arcsin x}{x} \right)^{\frac{1}{x^2}}$$

$$\text{解: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\arcsin x}{x} \right)^{\frac{1}{x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(1 + \left(\frac{\arcsin x}{x} - 1 \right) \right)^{\frac{1}{x^2}}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\arcsin x}{x} - 1 \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\arcsin x - x}{x} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} - 1 \right) = 0, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x^2} = \infty$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\arcsin x}{x} - 1 \right) \cdot \frac{1}{x^2} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\arcsin x - x}{x^3} \right) \stackrel{x = \sin t}{=} \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{t - \sin t}{\sin^3 t} \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{t - \sin t}{t^3} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos t}{3t^2} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{t^2}{2}}{3t^2} = \frac{1}{6} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{故 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\arcsin x}{x} \right)^{\frac{1}{x^2}} = e^{\frac{1}{6}}$$

$$(15) \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^-} (\cos x)^{\frac{\pi}{2-x}}$$

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

$$(16) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}} - e}{x}$$

$$\text{解: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}} - e}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\frac{\ln(1+x)}{x}} - e}{x} = e \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\frac{\ln(1+x)}{x} - 1} - 1}{x}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{无穷小替换} \quad e \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\ln(1+x)}{x} - 1}{x} &= e \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+x) - x}{x^2} = e \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{1+x} - 1}{2x} \end{aligned}$$

$$= e \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-1}{2(1+x)} = -\frac{e}{2}$$

$$(17) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln(a + be^x)}{\sqrt{a + bx^2}} \quad (b > 0)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln(a + be^x)}{\sqrt{a + bx^2}} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x}{\sqrt{a + bx^2}} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln(a + be^x)}{x} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{b}} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln(a + be^x)}{x} \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{b}} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{be^x}{a + be^x}}{1} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{b}} \end{aligned}$$

注: 第一步的处理很巧妙, 避开了直接使用罗必达法则对根式求导的繁琐, 值得借鉴.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{或: } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln(a + be^x)}{\sqrt{a + bx^2}} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln(\frac{a}{be^x} + 1)be^x}{\sqrt{a + bx^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln(\frac{a}{be^x} + 1) + \ln b + x}{\sqrt{a + bx^2}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln(\frac{a}{be^x} + 1) + \ln b + x}{\sqrt{a + bx^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln(\frac{a}{be^x} + 1)}{\sqrt{a + bx^2}} + \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln b}{\sqrt{a + bx^2}} + \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x}{\sqrt{a + bx^2}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{a}{be^x}}{\sqrt{a + bx^2}} + \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln b}{\sqrt{a + bx^2}} + \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x}{\sqrt{a + bx^2}} = 0 + 0 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{b}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{b}} \end{aligned}$$

$$(18) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1}{e} (1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}} \right)^{\frac{1}{x}}$$

$$\text{解: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1}{e} (1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}} \right)^{\frac{1}{x}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+x) - x}{x^2}} \xrightarrow[\text{洛必达}]{\text{法则}} e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{1+x} - 1}{2x}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-1}{2(1+x)}} = e^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

2. 判断下列极限能否用洛必达法则计算, 并计算极限.

$$(1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x}}{\sin x} \quad (2) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x - \sin x}{x + \sin x}$$

解: 因为分子、分母分别求导后, 极限不存在, 故不能用洛必达法则计算.

$$(1) \because \left| \sin \frac{1}{x} \right| \leq 1, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x = 0 \quad \therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x}}{\sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \sin \frac{1}{x} = 0$$

$$(2) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x - \sin x}{x + \sin x}$$

解: $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x - \sin x}{x + \sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 - \sin x/x}{1 + \sin x/x} = 1$

3. 设函数 $f(x)$ 在点 $x=0$ 处可导, 且 $f(0)=0$, 求 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1-\cos x)}{\tan x^2}$.

解: 因为 $f(x)$ 在点 $x=0$ 处可导, 故 $f(x)$ 在点 $x=0$ 处连续, 即 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = f(0)$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{所以 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1-\cos x)}{\tan x^2} & \xrightarrow{\text{代换}} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{[f(0+1-\cos x) - f(0)] \cdot (1-\cos x)}{x^2(1-\cos x)} \\ &= \lim_{1-\cos x \rightarrow 0} \frac{[f(0+1-\cos x) - f(0)]}{(1-\cos x)} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1-\cos x}{x^2} \\ &= f'(0) \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2/2}{x^2} = \frac{1}{2} f'(0) \end{aligned}$$

错误解法: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1-\cos x)}{\tan x^2} \xrightarrow[\text{法则}]{\text{罗必达}} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(1-\cos x) \cdot \sin x}{2x \sec^2 x^2} = \frac{1}{2} f'(0)$

最后一步求极限用到了 $f(x)$ 在点 $x=0$ 处的连续可导性, 但题目条件不足.

4. 设函数 $f(x)$ 二阶可导, 求极限 $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - 2f(x) + f(x-h)}{h^2}$.

解: 因为 $f(x)$ 二阶可导, 故函数 $f(x)$ 在点 x 处连续, 即有

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} f(x+h) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} f(x-h) = f(x)$$

所以 $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - 2f(x) + f(x-h)}{h^2}$

对 h 求导, x 为常数
用罗必达法则 $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(x+h) - f'(x-h)}{2h}$

题中没有二阶连续可导的条件, 故不能再应用洛必达法则, 用导数定义求 $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{[f'(x+h) - f'(x)] - [f'(x-h) - f'(x)]}{2h}$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{1}{2} \left[\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(x+h) - f'(x)}{h} + \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(x-h) - f'(x)}{-h} \right] \\
&= \frac{1}{2} [f''(x) + f''(x)] = f''(x)
\end{aligned}$$

错误解法:

- (1) 用洛必达法则时, 未弄清表达式中在求极限时 x 和 h 哪个是变量, 不知道是对 x 求导还是对 h 求导
- (2) 应用了两次洛必达法则, 误用了“函数 $f(x)$ 二阶连续可导”的条件, 而题设中并没有二阶连续可导性.

5. 设函数 $f(x)$ 具有二阶连续导数, 且 $f(0) = 0$,

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{f(x)}{x} & x \neq 0 \\ f'(0) & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

试求 $g'(0)$, 并判断在点 $x = 0$ 处的连续性.

解: $g'(x) = \left[\frac{f(x)}{x} \right]' = \frac{xf'(x) - f(x)}{x^2} \quad (x \neq 0)$

因为函数 $f(x)$ 具有二阶连续导数, $f(0) = 0$

$$\text{故 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = f(0) = 0, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f'(x) = f'(0), \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f''(x) = f''(0)$$

$$\text{从而 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} g(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} \xrightarrow{\text{洛必达法则}} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f'(x) = f'(0)$$

即函数 $g(x)$ 在点 $x = 0$ 处的连续,

$$\text{所以 } g'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} g'(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{xf'(x) - f(x)}{x^2}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{洛必达法则}} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{xf''(x)}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f''(x)}{2} = \frac{f''(0)}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{或由导数的定义 } g'(0) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{g(x) - g(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{f(x)}{x} - f'(0)}{x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - xf'(0)}{x^2} \xrightarrow[\text{法则}]{\text{洛必达}} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(x) - f'(0)}{2x} = \frac{1}{2} f''(0) \end{aligned}$$

6. 确定 a, b , 使 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (x^{-3} \sin 3x + ax^{-2} + b) = 0$

解: $\because \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (x^{-3} \sin 3x + ax^{-2} + b) = 0$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^2 (x^{-3} \sin 3x + ax^{-2} + b) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (x^{-1} \sin 3x + a + bx^2) = 3 + a = 0$$

$$a = -3$$

$$\therefore b = -\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (x^{-3} \sin 3x - 3x^{-2}) = -\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 3x - 3x}{x^3}$$

$$\xrightarrow[\text{法则}]{\text{洛必达}} -\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3 \cos 3x - 3}{3x^2} = -\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos 3x - 1}{x^2} \xrightarrow[\text{代换}]{\text{无穷小}} -\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-(3x)^2/2}{x^2} = \frac{9}{2}$$

7. 设函数 $f(x)$ 具有二阶连续导数, 且 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = 0$, $f''(0) = 4$, 求 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[1 + \frac{f(x)}{x} \right]^{\frac{1}{x}}$

解: 因为函数 $f(x)$ 具有二阶连续导数, 故 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f''(x) = f''(0)$, 且 $f(x)$ 及 $f'(x)$ 均在 $x = 0$ 处连续,

$$\text{由 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = 0 \text{ 可得 } f(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} \cdot x = 0 \times 0 = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f'(x) = f'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = 0$$

$$\text{故 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[1 + \frac{f(x)}{x} \right]^{\frac{1}{x}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x^2}} \xrightarrow[\text{法则}]{\text{洛必达}} e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(x)}{2x}}$$

$$\xrightarrow[\text{法则}]{\text{洛必达}} e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f''(x)}{2}} \xrightarrow[\text{连续性}]{\text{二阶}} e^{\frac{f''(0)}{2}} = e^2$$

易出的错误: 有的同学没有说明 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 0$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f'(x) = 0$ 就使用洛必达法则