



# 考研高等数学笔记

## GRE Advanced Mathematics Note

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Victory won't come to us unless we go to it. — M. Moore

# 目 录

1	极限	1
1.1	函数极限的定义	1
1.2	函数极限的计算	3
1.3	函数极限的存在性	8
1.4	连续与间断	9
1.5	数列极限的定义与应用	10
1.6	数列极限的存在性与计算	11

# 第 1 章 极限

## 1.1 函数极限的定义

### 定义 1.1. 极限

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \cdot} f(x) = A \quad \text{其中} \begin{cases} x \rightarrow x_0 \\ x \rightarrow \infty \end{cases} \quad \text{满足} \forall \varepsilon > 0, x \rightarrow \cdot, |f(x) - A| < \varepsilon$$



性质:

1.  $A$  的唯一性: 极限若存在, 必唯一。

应用  $\begin{cases} \text{左右极限} \\ \text{导数} \end{cases}$

例如:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan \pi x}{|x|(x^2 - 1)} \quad I_+ = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\pi x}{x(x^2 - 1)} = -\pi \quad \text{同理可得} \quad I_- = \pi$$

2.  $A$  是一个数!

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \cdot} f(x) = A$$

例题 1.1:

$$\text{已知 } \lim_{a \rightarrow 1} f(x) \text{ 存在, } f(x) = \frac{x - \arctan(x-1) - 1}{(x-1)^3} + 2x^2 e^{x-1} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x)$$

求  $f(x)$  :

解:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{记: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) &= A, \text{ 所以 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = \frac{(x-1) - \arctan(x-1)}{(x-1)^3} + 2A \\ \Rightarrow \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} f(x) &= \frac{t - \arctan t}{t^3} + 2A = \frac{1}{3} + 2A = A \\ \Rightarrow A &= -\frac{1}{3} \end{aligned}$$

3. 有界性

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \cdot} |f(x)| \leq M$$

例题 1.2:

$$\text{若 } \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x)}{x - x_0} = A \text{ (存在) 求 } \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) \quad (1.1)$$

解:

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x)}{x - x_0} (x - x_0) = 0 \text{ (有界乘以无穷小)} \quad (1.2)$$

#### 4. 保号性

通俗说来,  $x \rightarrow \cdot$  时, 若  $A > 0, f(x) > 0$  (局部) 不等式脱帽法, 即:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \cdot} f(x) = A > 0 \Rightarrow f(x) > 0 \text{ (} x \rightarrow \cdot \text{)}$$

例题 1.3:

证明: 当  $x \rightarrow 0^+ 0 < \tan^2 x - x^2 < x^4$  成立.

解:

$$\text{分析: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\tan^2 x - x^2}{x^4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{(\tan x + x)(\tan x - x)}{x \cdot x^3} = \frac{2}{3} < 1$$

$$\text{故 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left[ \frac{\tan^2 x - x^2}{x^4} - 1 \right] < 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\tan^2 x - x^2}{x^4} - 1 < 0$$

$$\text{即 } \tan^2 x - x^2 < x^4$$

$$\text{又 } x \rightarrow 0^+ \tan x > x$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 < \tan^2 x - x^2 < x^4$$

#### 5. 等式脱帽

$$\Leftrightarrow f(x) = A + \alpha \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \cdot} \alpha = 0$$

注 1. 主要适用于抽象函数  $f(x)$ , 多用于已知某一极限求另一极限。2.  $f(x, y)$

例题 1.4:

$$\text{设 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln[1 + \frac{f(x)}{\sin x}]}{a^x - 1} = A \quad a > 0 \quad a \neq 1, \text{ 求 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x^2} \quad (1.3)$$

解:

分析: 等式脱帽法, 解出  $f(x)$ 

$$\text{即 } \frac{\ln[1 + \frac{f(x)}{\sin x}]}{a^x - 1} = A + \alpha$$

$$\text{其中 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \alpha = 0 \quad \ln[1 + \frac{f(x)}{\sin x}] = (a^x - 1)(A + \alpha)$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 + \frac{f(x)}{\sin x} = e^{(a^x - 1)(A + \alpha)}, f(x) = [e^{(a^x - 1)(A + \alpha)} - 1] \sin x$$

$$\text{则 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{((e^{(a^x - 1)(A + \alpha)} - 1)) \sin x}{x^2} = x \ln a$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(a^x - 1)(A + \alpha)}{x} = A \ln a$$

## 1.2 函数极限的计算

七种未定式:

$$\frac{0}{0}, \frac{\infty}{\infty}, \infty \cdot 0, \infty - \infty, \infty^0, 0^0, 1^\infty$$

I. 先化简:

(1) 等价替换 (当  $x \rightarrow 0$  时)

$$\sin x \sim x$$

$$1 - \cos x \sim \frac{1}{2}x^2$$

$$\arcsin x \sim x$$

$$\arctan x \sim x$$

$$\ln(1+x) \sim x$$

$$e^x - 1 \sim x$$

$$a^x - 1 \sim x \ln a$$

$$(1+x)^\alpha - 1 \sim \alpha x$$

$$\star \text{ 若 } \alpha = o(\beta) \text{ 即 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\alpha}{\beta} \stackrel{''0''}{=} 0$$

(2) 化简

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{提取公因式} \\ \text{换元} \\ \text{通分} \\ u^v = e^{v \ln u} \\ \text{公式} \end{array} \right. \quad \text{换元} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = \frac{1}{t} \\ x - x_0 = t \\ a^n - b^n \text{ 因式分解} \\ \text{有理化 } \sqrt{a} - \sqrt{b} = \frac{a-b}{\sqrt{a}+\sqrt{b}} \end{array} \right.$$

(3) 及时提出极限不为 0 的因式

II. 洛必达法则:

$$\begin{aligned} 1. \lim_{x \rightarrow \cdot} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} &\stackrel{\text{"0/0"}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow \cdot} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)} \\ 2. \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\int_a^x f(t) dt}{\int_a^x g(t) dt} &\stackrel{\text{"0/0"}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} \\ 3. \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\int_a^{\phi(x)} f(t) dt}{\int_a^{\psi(x)} g(t) dt} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(\phi(x))\phi'(x)}{g(\psi(x))\psi'(x)} \end{aligned}$$

例题 1.5:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(3 + 2 \tan x)^2 - 3^x}{3 \sin^2 x + x^3 \cos \frac{1}{x}} \quad \left( \frac{0}{0} \text{型} \right) \quad (1.4)$$

解:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{[分析]} \text{ 由于 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^3 \cos \frac{1}{x}}{3 \sin^2 x} &= \frac{1}{3} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \cos \frac{1}{x} = 0 \\ &\stackrel{\text{高阶}}{\underset{\text{低阶}}{\longrightarrow}} x^3 \cos \frac{1}{x} = o(3 \sin^2 x) \\ \therefore 3 \sin^2 x + x^3 \cos \frac{1}{x} &\sim 3 \sin^2 x \sim 3x^2 \\ \text{原式} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3^x [(1 + \frac{2}{3} \tan x)^x - 1]}{3x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{x \ln(1 + \frac{2}{3} \tan x)} - 1}{3x^2} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \ln(1 + \frac{2}{3} \tan x)}{3x^2} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \cdot \frac{2}{3} \tan x}{3x^2} = \frac{2}{9} \end{aligned}$$

例题 1.6:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \int_0^x \frac{\sin 2t}{\sqrt{4+t^2} \int_0^x (\sqrt{t+1}-1) dt} dt$$

解:

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x \frac{\sin 2t}{\sqrt{4+t^2}} dt}{\int_0^x (\sqrt{t+1}-1) dt} = (\text{洛}) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\sin 2x}{\sqrt{4+x^2}}}{\sqrt{x+1}-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 2x}{\sqrt{4+x^2}(\sqrt{x+1}-1)} = 2$$

例题 1.7:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} \frac{\cos x \cdot \ln(x-3)}{\ln(e^x - e^3)} \quad \left( \frac{\infty}{\infty} \right)$$

解:

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \cos 3 \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} \frac{\ln(x-3)}{\ln(e^x - e^3)} = \cos 3 \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} \frac{1}{x-3} \cdot \frac{e^x - e^3}{e^x} = \frac{1}{e^3} \cos 3 \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} \frac{e^x - e^3}{x-3} \\
 &= \frac{\cos 3}{e^3} \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} \frac{e^x}{1} = \cos 3
 \end{aligned}$$

[及时提出极限不为 0 的因子]

例题 1.8:

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

解:

[分析] 有分母, 则通分

$$\text{原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x + x^2 - 1 + e^{-x}}{(1 - e^{-x}) \cdot x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 + 2x - e^{-x}}{2x} = 1 + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{2}$$

例题 1.9:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} e^{-x} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{x} \right)^{x^2} \quad u^v = v \ln n$$

解:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{原式} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^{-x} \cdot e^{x^2 \ln(1 + \frac{1}{x})} \\
 &= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} [x^2 \ln(1 + \frac{1}{x}) - x]} \stackrel{x = \frac{1}{t}}{=} e^{\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} [\frac{\ln(1+t)}{t^2} - \frac{1}{t}]} \\
 &= e^{\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} [\frac{\ln(1+t) - t}{t^2}]} = e^{-\frac{1}{2}}
 \end{aligned}$$

例题 1.10:

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

解:

$$\begin{aligned}
 u^v &= r^{v \ln u} \\
 &= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \ln(\frac{\ln x - 1}{\ln x + 1}) \cdot \ln x} \\
 &= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \ln(1 - \frac{2}{\ln x + 1}) \cdot \ln x} \\
 &= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-2 \ln x}{1 - \ln x + 1}} = e^{-2}
 \end{aligned}$$

例题 1.11:

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

解:

$$\begin{aligned}\lim u^v &\stackrel{1^\infty}{=} e^{\lim v \ln u} = e^{\lim v(\ln(1+u-1))} \\ &= e^{\lim v(u-1)}\end{aligned}$$

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

III. 泰勒公式:

$$f(x) = (\quad)x^0 + (\quad)x^1 + \cdots + (\quad)x^n + \cdots \quad \text{其中, } x^\alpha \text{ 成为“基”}$$

(1) 熟记公式

$$\begin{aligned}e^x &= 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \cdots + \frac{x^n}{n!} + \cdots = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!} \\ \sin x &= x - \frac{1}{3!}x^3 + \frac{1}{5!}x^5 + \cdots + (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!} = \sum (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!} \\ \cos x &= 1 - \frac{1}{2!}x^2 + \frac{1}{4!}x^4 - \cdots + (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n}}{2n!} \\ \ln(1+x) &= x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{3}x^3 - \cdots + (-1)^n \frac{x^n}{n} \\ (1+x)^\alpha &= 1 + \alpha x + \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)}{2}x^2 + o(x^2) \\ \tan x &= x + \frac{1}{3}x^3 + o(x^3) \\ \arctan x &= x - \frac{1}{3}x^3 + o(x^3) \\ \frac{1}{1-x} &= 1 + x + x^2 + \cdots + x^n \\ \frac{1}{1+x} &= 1 - x + x^2 - x^3 + \cdots + (-1)^n x^n + \cdots\end{aligned}$$

(2) 展开原则

 $\frac{A}{B}$  上下同阶原则

例题 1.12:

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

解:

$$\text{原式} = \frac{-\frac{1}{8}x^4}{-\frac{x^4}{2}}$$

 $A-B$  型——幂次最低



例题 1.13:

$$\cos x - e^{\frac{x^2}{2}} \sim ax^b \quad x \rightarrow 0$$

解:

$$\cos x = 1 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + o(x^2)$$

$$e^{\frac{x^2}{2}} = 1 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + o(x^2)$$

$$\cos x - e^{\frac{x^2}{2}} = -x^2 + o(x^2)$$

例题 1.14:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( \sqrt[6]{x^6 + x^5} - \frac{6}{x^6 - x^5} \right)$$

解:

$$\text{令 } x = \frac{1}{t} :$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \left( \sqrt[6]{\frac{1}{t^6} + \frac{1}{t^5}} - \sqrt[6]{\frac{1}{t^6} - \frac{1}{t^5}} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sqrt[6]{1+t}}{t} - \frac{\sqrt[6]{1-t}}{t}$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{(1+t)^{\frac{1}{6}} - (1-t)^{\frac{1}{6}}}{t}$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1 + \frac{1}{6}t - (1 - \frac{1}{6}t) + o(t)}{t}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3}$$

无穷小比阶及其反问题

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \cdot} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \left( \frac{0}{0} \right) \begin{cases} 0 & \text{高阶} \\ c \neq 0 & \text{同阶} \\ \infty & \text{低阶} \end{cases}$$

例题 1.15:

$$\text{当 } x \rightarrow 0^+ \text{ 时, } \alpha = \int_0^x \cos t^2 dt \quad \beta = \int_0^{x^2} \tan \sqrt{t} dt \quad \gamma = \int_0^{\sqrt{x}} \tan t^3 dt$$

解:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\gamma}{\alpha} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\int_0^{\sqrt{x}} \sin^3 t dt}{\int_0^x \cos t^2 dt} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sin x^{\frac{2}{3}} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}}{\cos x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x^{\frac{2}{3}}}{x^{\frac{1}{2}}} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \gamma \text{ 更高阶 } \gamma = o(\alpha)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\beta}{\gamma} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\int_0^{x^2} \tan \sqrt{t} dt}{\int_0^{\sqrt{x}} \sin t^3 dt} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\tan x \cdot 2x}{\sin x^{\frac{3}{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \beta = o(\gamma)$$

$$\beta > \gamma > \alpha$$

### 1.3 函数极限的存在性

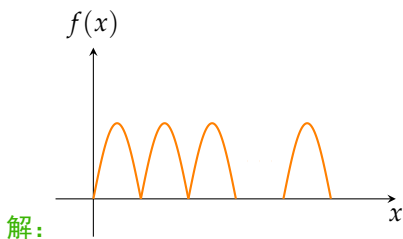
1. 具体型, 但洛必达法则失效——夹逼准则

例题 1.16:

$$\text{记: } s(x) = \int_0^x |\sin t| dt$$

(i) 证明: 当  $n\pi \leq x < (n+1)\pi$  时,  $2n \leq s(x) \leq 2(n+1)$

(ii) 求:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\int_0^x |\sin t| dt}{x}$



(i) 由图可知:  $S(n\pi) = n \cdot 2$

$$[(n+1)\pi] = (n+1) \cdot 2$$

$$S'(x) > 0$$

$$\text{当 } n\pi \leq x \leq (n+1)\pi$$

$$2n = S(n\pi) \leq S(x) \leq S(n+1)\pi = 2(n+1)$$

(ii) 由于:  $2n \leq \int_0^x |\sin t| dt \leq 2(n+1)$ ,  $\frac{1}{(n+1)\pi} \leq \frac{1}{x} \leq \frac{1}{n\pi}$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2n}{(n+1)\pi} \leq \frac{\int_0^x |\sin t| dt}{x} \leq \frac{2(n+1)}{n\pi}$$

$$n \rightarrow \infty \text{ 时, } \frac{2n}{(n+1)\pi} = \frac{2}{\pi} = \frac{2(n+1)}{n\pi}$$

$$\text{故: } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\int_0^x |\sin t| dt}{x} = \frac{2}{\pi}$$

## 2. 抽象型——单调有界准则

若  $f(x)$  递增, 且有上界。则,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \exists$

例题 1.17:

设,  $x \geq 0$ ,  $f(x)$  满足  $f'(x) = \frac{1}{x^2 + f^2(x)}$   $f(0) = 1$  证明

$$(1). f'(x) \leq \frac{1}{1+x^2} \quad x \geq 0$$

$$(2). \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) \text{ 存在, 且小于 } 1 + \frac{\pi}{2}$$

解:

$$(1). \text{ 由于 } f'(x) > 0 \therefore f(x) \uparrow \therefore f'(x) = \frac{1}{x^2 + f^2(x)} \leq \frac{1}{x^2 + 1}$$

$$(2). f(x) = f(a) + \int_0^x f'(t) dt$$

$$\therefore f(x) = f(0) + \int_0^x \frac{1}{t^2 + f^2(t)} dt$$

$$\leq 1 + \int_0^x \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt = 1 + \arctan x < 1 + \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\text{且, } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = 1 + \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{t^2 + f^2(t)} dt = 1 + \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{t^2 + 1} dt = 1 + \frac{\pi}{2}$$

## 1.4 连续与间断

由于一切初等函数在其定义区间内必连续, 故只研究两类特殊点  $\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \text{无定义点} & \text{一定} \\ \text{分段点} & \text{不一定} \end{array} \right.$

## 2. 连续:

$$(1). \text{ 内点处: } \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^+} f(x) \stackrel{(i)}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^-} f(x) \stackrel{(ii)}{=} f(x_0) \Rightarrow f(x) \text{ 在 } x_0 \text{ 连续}$$

(2). 端点处: 左端点看右连续, 右端点看左连续。

## 3. 间断 (前提是左右两侧有定义):

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} (i)(ii) \text{ 存在 } (i) \neq (ii) \Rightarrow \text{跳跃间断点} \\ (i)(ii) \text{ 存在 } (i) = (ii) \neq (iii) \Rightarrow \text{可去间断点} \end{array} \right\} \text{第一类间断点}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} (i)(ii) \text{ 至少一个不存在 } (\infty) \Rightarrow \text{无穷间断点} \\ (i)(ii) \text{ 至少一个不存在 (震荡)} \Rightarrow \text{震荡间断点} \end{array} \right\} \text{第二类间断点}$$

例题 1.18:

当  $x \in (-\frac{1}{2}, 1]$  时, 确定  $f(x) = \frac{\tan \pi x}{|x|(x^2 - 1)}$  的间断点

解:

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\text{可能的点有: } x=0, x=1, x=\frac{1}{2} \\
 &x=0: \left. \begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan \pi x}{x(x^2-1)} &= -\pi \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan \pi x}{-x(x^2-1)} &= \pi \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \text{跳跃间断点} \\
 &x=1: \frac{\tan \pi x}{x(x+1)(x-1)} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\tan \pi x}{x-1} = \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow \text{可去间断点} \\
 &x=\frac{1}{2}: \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}} \frac{\tan \pi x}{x(x^2+1)} = \infty \Rightarrow \text{无穷间断点}
 \end{aligned}$$

## 1.5 数列极限的定义与应用

### 定义 1.2. 数列极限

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = a$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N > 0, n > N, |x_n - a| < \varepsilon$$



如果满足以上条件, 那么它有如下性质:

1.  $\Rightarrow a$  唯一 (极限若存在, 必有唯一性)
2.  $\Rightarrow$  极限是一个数
3.  $\Rightarrow x_n$  有界
4.  $\Rightarrow$  若  $a > 0$ ,  $\Rightarrow n \rightarrow \infty$  时,  $x_n > 0$  (★脱帽法)
5.  $\Rightarrow$  极限若存在, 则所有子列  $x_{n_k}$  均收敛于  $a$ .

$$\text{例如, } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_{2n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_{2n+1} = a \Leftrightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = a$$

$$\star \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{正推} \left\{ \begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow \cdot} f(x) = A > B &\Rightarrow f(x) > B \\ \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = a > b &\Rightarrow x_n > b \end{aligned} \right. \\ \text{逆推} \left\{ \begin{aligned} f(x) \geq B &\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \cdot} f(x) (\text{若存在}) \geq B \\ x_n \geq B &\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n \geq B \end{aligned} \right. \end{array} \right.$$

例题 1.19:

假设数列  $\{a_n\}$  满足:  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = 1$ , 则: C

- A.  $\{a_n\}$  有界      B.  $\{a_n\}$  不存在极限  
C.  $\{a_n\}$  自某项起同号      D.  $\{a_n\}$  自某项起单调

解:

$$C: \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} > 0 \Rightarrow \exists N > 0, n > N, \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} > 0$$

例题 1.20:

已知:  $\{a_n\}$  单调, 下列说法正确的是: B

$$A. \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (e^{a_n} - 1) \text{ 存在} \quad B. \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{1}{1 + a_n^2} \right) \text{ 存在}$$

$$C. \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sin a_n \text{ 存在} \quad D. \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{1 - a_n^2} \text{ 存在}$$

解:

A: 取  $a_n = n$ B: 若  $\{a_n\} \uparrow$  且有上界  $\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n \exists$ 若  $\{a_n\} \downarrow$  且有下界  $\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n \exists$ 若无上界,  $a_n \rightarrow +\infty$ , 若无下界,  $a_n \rightarrow -\infty$ .

以上情况原式均存在。

$$D: \text{取 } a_n = 1 - \frac{1}{n+1}$$

## 1.6 数列极限的存在性与计算

1. 归结原则(Heine) 若  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = A$  则,  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(n) = A$

例题 1.21:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^3 \left( \sin \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{2} \sin \frac{2}{n} \right)$$

解:

$$\stackrel{x=\frac{1}{n}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sin x - \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

2. 直接计算法

例题 1.22:

$$\text{设, } a_1 = 3, a_{n+1} = a_n^2 + a_n, n = 1, 2, \dots \quad \text{求: } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{1}{1 + a_1} + \frac{1}{1 + a_2} + \dots + \frac{1}{1 + a_n} \right)$$

解:

$$a_{n+1} = a_n^2 + a_n > a_n \Rightarrow \{a_n\} \uparrow$$

$$\text{如果有上界} \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = A \Rightarrow A = A^2 + A \Rightarrow A = 0$$

$$\because a_n \geq 3 \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = A \geq 3 \text{ 矛盾} \therefore \{a_n\} \text{ 无上界} \Rightarrow +\infty$$

$$\text{又: } a_{n+1} = a_n(a_n + 1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{a_{n+1}} = \frac{1}{a_n(a_n + 1)} = \frac{1}{a_n} - \frac{1}{a_n + 1}$$

$$\frac{1}{a_n + 1} = \frac{1}{a_n} - \frac{1}{a_{n+1}}$$

$$\text{故, 原式} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{1}{a_1} - \frac{1}{a_2} + \frac{1}{a_2} - \frac{1}{a_3} + \cdots + \frac{1}{a_n} - \frac{1}{a_{n+1}} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{1}{a_1} - \frac{1}{a_{n+1}} \right) = \frac{1}{a_1} = \frac{1}{3}$$

### 3. 定义法

构造 " $|x_n - a| \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = a$  (先斩后奏)"

例题 1.23:

设:  $x_1 = 1, x_n = 1 + \frac{1}{1 + x_{n-1}} \quad n = 2, 3, \dots$  证明:  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n$  存在, 并求其值。

解:

易求  $a$ , 易放缩

$$\text{构造 } |x_n - \sqrt{2}| = \left| 1 + \frac{1}{1 + x_{n-1}} - \sqrt{2} \right| = \left| \frac{2 + x_{n-1} - \sqrt{2} - \sqrt{2}x_{n-1}}{1 + x_{n-1}} \right|$$

$$= \left| \frac{(x_{n-1} - \sqrt{2})(1 - \sqrt{2})}{1 + x_{n-1}} \right|$$

$$< (\sqrt{2} - 1)|x_{n-1} - \sqrt{2}|$$

$$< (\sqrt{2} - 1)^2|x_{n-2} - \sqrt{2}|$$

... ..

$$< (\sqrt{2} - 1)^{n-1}|x_1 - \sqrt{2}| = (\sqrt{2} - 1)^n \quad n \rightarrow \infty = 0$$

注:

$$\text{若: } |x_n - a| \leq k|x_{n-1} - a| \quad 0 < k < 1$$

$$\Rightarrow$$

$$0 \leq |x_n - a| \leq k^1|x_{n-1} - a|$$

$$\leq k^2|x_{n-2} - a|$$

$$\leq \dots$$

$$\leq k^{n-1}|x_1 - a|$$

4. 单调有界准则  $\{x_n\} \uparrow$  且有上界  $\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = A$

5. 夹逼准则★★★  $n \rightarrow \infty$ 

$$\begin{array}{ccc} Y_n & \leq & X_n \leq Z_n \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ A & \Rightarrow & A \Leftarrow A \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{4.1: 用导数综合} \\ \text{4.2: 用积分综合} \\ \text{4.3: 用方程列, 区间列综合} \\ \text{4.4: 用极限综合} \end{array}$$

## 例题 1.24:

(1). 设:  $f(x) = x + \ln(2-x)$ , 求  $f(x)$  的最大值

(2). 设:  $x_1 = \ln 2, x_n = \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \ln(2-x_i) \quad n=2, 3, \dots$  证明  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n$  存在, 并求其值。

解:

$$(1) f'(x) = x + \frac{-1}{2-x} = \frac{1-x}{2-x} = 0 \rightarrow x=1 \text{ 为唯一驻点}$$

$$x < 1 \Rightarrow f'(x) > 0 \Rightarrow f(x) \uparrow$$

$$1 < x < 2 \Rightarrow f'(x) < 0 \Rightarrow f(x) \downarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow x=1 \text{ 最大值 } f_{\max} = f(1) = 1 \text{ 有上界}$$

$$(2). x_n = \ln(2-x_1) + \dots + \ln(2-x_{n-1})$$

$$x_{n+1} = \ln(2-x_1) + \dots + \ln(2-x_{n-1}) + \ln(2-x_n)$$

$$\text{故, } x_{n+1} = x_n + \ln(2-x_n) = f(x_n)$$

$$\begin{cases} 1^\circ f(x) \leq 1 \Rightarrow f(x_n) \leq 1 \Rightarrow x_{n+1} \leq 1 \text{ 有上界} \\ 2^\circ x_{n+1} - x_n = \ln(2-x_n) \geq 0 \Rightarrow x_n \uparrow \end{cases}$$

$\therefore$  极限存在  $= a$

$$a = a + \ln(2-a) \Rightarrow a = 1$$

① 验证  $x_1 > \xi$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} x_1 & > & x_2 & > & \xi \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ x_1 & > & 2\ln(1+x_1) & > & 2\ln(1+\xi) \end{array}$$

② 假设  $x_{n-1} > x_n > \xi$

③ 证明:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} x_n & > & x_{n+1} & > & \xi \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ x_n & > & 2\ln(1+x_n) & > & 2\ln(1+\xi) \end{array}$$

由单调有界准则:  $\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = A()$

$$\Rightarrow a = 2\ln(1+a) \Rightarrow a = \xi$$

例题 1.25:

设:  $x_1 = 1, x_n = \int_0^1 \min\{x, x_{n-1}\} dx \quad n = 2, 3, \dots$  证明  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n$  存在, 并求其值。

解:

$$\begin{aligned}
 x_1 &= 1 \\
 x_2 &= \int_0^1 \min\{x, 1\} dx = \frac{1}{2} \\
 x_3 &= \int_0^1 \min\{x, \frac{1}{2}\} dx = \frac{3}{8} \\
 x_n &= \int_0^1 \min\{x, x_{n-1}\} dx \\
 &= \int_0^1 x dx + \int_0^1 x_{n-1} dx \\
 1 &> x_{n-1} - \frac{1}{2} x_{n-1}^2 > 0 \\
 \frac{1}{2} x_{n-1}^2 &< x_{n-1} \\
 x_n - x_{n-1} &= -\frac{1}{2} x_{n-1}^2 < 0 \downarrow \\
 \text{故, 极限存在记为 } a \\
 \Rightarrow a &= a - \frac{a^2}{2} \Rightarrow a = 0
 \end{aligned}$$

用极限证明:

例题 1.26:

证明: 当  $x \rightarrow 0^+$  时

(1)  $0 < \tan^2 x - x < x^4$  成立 (保号性)

(2) 设:  $x_n = \sum_{k=1}^n \tan^2 \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+k}}$ , 求  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n$

解:

$$\begin{aligned}
 (1) & x^2 < \tan^2 x < x^4 + x^2 \quad \text{Q.E.D.} \\
 (2) & \frac{1}{n+k} < \tan^2 \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+k}} < \frac{1}{n+k} + \frac{1}{(n+k)^2} \\
 \sum \frac{1}{n+k} & < \sum \tan^2 \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+k}} < \sum \frac{1}{n+k} + \sum \frac{1}{(n+k)^2} \\
 \text{其中: } 0 & \leq \frac{1}{(n+1)^2} + \frac{1}{(n+2)^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{(n+k)^2} \leq \frac{1}{n} = 0 \\
 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{n+k} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{1 + \frac{k}{n}} \cdot \frac{1}{n} = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+x} dx = \ln 2
 \end{aligned}$$