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1. 用定义证明以下各式:

$$(1) \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \sin x = \sin x_0;$$

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

$$(3) \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \sqrt{x^2 + 5} = 3;$$

$$(4) \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x-3}{x^2-9} = \frac{1}{6};$$

$$(5) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{x-1}{x^2-1} = 0;$$

$$(6) \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (x + \sqrt{x^2 - a}) = 0.$$

$$\text{解: } (1) |\sin x - \sin x_0| = 2 \left| \cos \frac{x+x_0}{2} \right| \left| \sin \frac{x-x_0}{2} \right| \leq 2 \left| \sin \frac{x-x_0}{2} \right| \leq |x - x_0|$$

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \text{ 取 } \delta = \varepsilon > 0, \text{ 使 } 0 < |x - x_0| < \delta \text{ 时, } |\sin x - \sin x_0| \leq |x - x_0| < \varepsilon$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \sin x = \sin x_0.$$

$$(2) \left| \frac{(x+h)^2 - x^2}{h} - 2x \right| = \left| \frac{(x+h+x)(x+h-x)}{h} - 2x \right| = |h|$$

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \text{ 取 } \delta = \varepsilon > 0, \text{ 使 } 0 < |x - x_0| < \delta \text{ 时, } \left| \frac{(x+h)^2 - x^2}{h} - 2x \right| = |h| < \varepsilon$$

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

$$(3) |\sqrt{x^2 + 5} - 3| = \frac{|x-2||x+2|}{\sqrt{x^2+5}+3} < |x-2||x+2|$$

$$\text{不妨设 } |x-2| < \frac{1}{2}, \text{ 则 } \forall \varepsilon > 0, \text{ 取 } \delta = \min\{\frac{1}{2}, \frac{2}{9}\varepsilon\}, \text{ 则当 } 0 < |x-2| < \delta \text{ 时, } |\sqrt{x^2+5} - 3| < |x-2||x+2| < \frac{9}{2}|x-2| < \varepsilon$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \sqrt{x^2 + 5} = 3.$$

$$(4) \left| \frac{x-3}{x^2-9} - \frac{1}{6} \right| = \frac{|x^2-6x+9|}{6|x^2-9|} = \frac{|x-9|}{6|x+9|}$$

$$\text{不妨设 } |x-3| < \frac{1}{2}, \text{ 即 } \frac{5}{2} < x < \frac{7}{2}, \frac{11}{2} < x < \frac{13}{2}, \text{ 取 } \delta = \min\{\frac{1}{2}, 33\varepsilon\}, \text{ 则当 } 0 < |x-3| < \delta \text{ 时, } \left| \frac{x-3}{x^2-9} - \frac{1}{6} \right| = \frac{|x-9|}{6|x+9|} < \frac{|x-9|}{33} < \varepsilon$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x-3}{x^2-9} = \frac{1}{6}.$$

$$(5) \text{ 当 } x > 1 \text{ 时, } \left| \frac{x-1}{\sqrt{x^2-1}} \right| = \left| \frac{\sqrt{x-1}}{\sqrt{x+1}} \right| < \frac{\sqrt{x-1}}{2}$$

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \text{ 取 } \delta = 2\varepsilon^2, \text{ 则当 } 0 < x-1 < \delta \text{ 时, } \left| \frac{x-1}{\sqrt{x^2-1}} \right| < \frac{\sqrt{x-1}}{2} < \varepsilon$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{x-1}{x^2-1} = 0.$$

$$(6) \text{ 当 } x < 0 \text{ 时, } |x + \sqrt{x^2 - a}| = \frac{|a|}{-x + \sqrt{x^2 - a}} < \frac{|a|}{-x}$$

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \text{ 取 } N > \frac{|a|}{\varepsilon} > 0, \text{ 则当 } -x > N \text{ 时, } |x + \sqrt{x^2 - a}| < \frac{|a|}{-x} < \varepsilon$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (x + \sqrt{x^2 - a}) = 0.$$

2. 讨论以下函数在点 $x = 0$ 的极限是否存在:

$$(1) f(x) = \frac{[x]}{x};$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \sin \frac{1}{x}, & x > 0 \\ x \sin \frac{1}{x}, & x < 0 \end{cases};$$

$$f(x) = \frac{[x]}{x};$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 2x, & x > 0 \\ a \cos x + b \sin x, & x < 0 \end{cases}.$$

解: (1) 不存在. 当 $x < 0$ 时, $f(x) = -1$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = -1$, 当 $x > 0$ 时, $f(x) = 1$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = 1 \neq \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x)$, 故 $f(x)$ 在点 $x = 0$ 的极限不存在.

(2) 不存在. 当 $x > 0$ 时, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \sin \frac{1}{x}$ 不存在, 故 $f(x)$ 在点 $x = 0$ 的极限不存在.

(3) 不存在. 当 $x > 0$ 时, $f(x) = 0$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = 0$, 当 $x < 0$ 时, $f(x) = -\frac{1}{x}$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x)$ 不存在, 故 $f(x)$ 在点 $x = 0$ 的极限不存在.

(4) 当 $a = 0$ 时存在, 当 $a \neq 0$ 时不存在. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = 0$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = a$, 当 $a = 0$ 时, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x)$, 故 $f(x)$ 在点 $x = 0$ 的极限存在, 当 $a \neq 0$ 时, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) \neq \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x)$, 故 $f(x)$ 在点 $x = 0$ 的极限不存在.

3. 设 $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = A > 0$, 证明 $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \sqrt{f(x)} = \sqrt{A}$.

证明: $\because \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = A > 0$

$\therefore \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta_1 > 0$, 当 $0 < |x - x_0| < \delta_1$ 时, $|f(x) - A| < \varepsilon$, $\exists \delta_2 > 0$, 当 $0 < |x - x_0| < \delta_2$ 时, $f(x) > 0$

取 $\delta = \min\{\delta_1, \delta_2\}$, 则当 $0 < |x - x_0| < \delta$ 时, $|\sqrt{f(x)} - \sqrt{A}| = \frac{|f(x) - A|}{\sqrt{f(x)} + \sqrt{A}} < \frac{|f(x) - A|}{\sqrt{A}} < \frac{\varepsilon}{\sqrt{A}}$

$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \sqrt{f(x)} = \sqrt{A}$.

4. 设 $f(x)$ 在 $[0, +\infty)$ 上为周期函数, 若 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = 0$, 证明 $f(x) \equiv 0$.

证明: 假设存在 $x_0 \in [0, +\infty)$, 使得 $f(x_0) \neq 0$

$\because f(x)$ 在 $[0, +\infty)$ 上是周期函数, 设 T 是 $f(x)$ 的最小正周期, 则 $f(x_0 + nT) = f(x_0), n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$

$$\because \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt{f(x)} = 0$$

$$\therefore \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N > 0, \text{ 使 } x > N \text{ 时, } |f(x) - A| < \varepsilon$$

但对于 $\varepsilon = \frac{1}{2}|f(x_0)|, \forall N > 0, \exists x = x_0 + nT \in \mathbb{Z}^+$, 使得 $x > N$ 时, $|f(x) - 0| = |f(x_0 + nT) - 0| = |f(x_0) - 0| > \varepsilon$, 矛盾.

故 $f(x) \equiv 0$.

3.3 习题2.4解答

1. 求下列极限:

$$(1) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1-x-4x^3}{1+x^2+2x^3};$$

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

$$(3) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x+x^2+\cdots+x^n-n}{x-1};$$

$$(4) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^m-1}{x^n-1}, m, n \in \mathbb{Z}^+;$$

$$(5) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt{x+1} - \sqrt{x-1});$$

$$(6) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{x^2+p^2}-p}{\sqrt{x^2+q^2}-q} (p > 0, q > 0).$$

$$\text{解: } (1) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1-x-4x^3}{1+x^2+2x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{1}{x^3}-\frac{1}{x^2}-4}{\frac{1}{x^3}+\frac{1}{x}+2} = -2.$$

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

$$(3) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x+x^2+\cdots+x^n-n}{x-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1)+(x^2-1)+\cdots+(x^n-1)}{x-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} [1 + (x+1) + \cdots + (x^{n-1} + x^{n-2} + \cdots + x + 1)] = 1 + 2 + \cdots + n = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}.$$

$$(4) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^m-1}{x^n-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1)(x^{m-1}+x^{m-2}+\cdots+x+1)}{(x-1)(x^{n-1}+x^{n-2}+\cdots+x+1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^{m-1}+x^{m-2}+\cdots+x+1}{x^{n-1}+x^{n-2}+\cdots+x+1} = \frac{m}{n}.$$

$$(5) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt{x+1} - \sqrt{x-1}) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2}{\sqrt{x+1}+\sqrt{x-1}} = 0.$$

$$(6) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{x^2+p^2}-p}{\sqrt{x^2+q^2}-q} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2+p^2-p^2}{x^2+q^2-q^2} \frac{\sqrt{x^2+q^2}+q}{\sqrt{x^2+p^2}+p} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{x^2+q^2}+q}{\sqrt{x^2+p^2}+p} = \frac{q}{p}.$$

2. 求下列极限:

$$(1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 2x}{x};$$

$$(2) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x^3}{(\sin x)^3};$$

$$(3) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin ax}{\sin bx} (b \neq 0);$$

$$(4) \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos x}{x - \frac{\pi}{2}};$$

$$(5) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x}{x};$$

$$(6) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\arctan x}{x};$$

$$(7) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x - \sin x}{x^3};$$

$$(8) \lim_{x \rightarrow 9} \frac{\sin^2 x - \sin^2 9}{x - 9};$$

$$(9) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 4x}{\sqrt{x+1}-1};$$

$$(10) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(\tan x)}{\sin x};$$

$$(11) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 + kx)^{\frac{1}{x}};$$

$$(12) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x+n}{x-n}\right)^x;$$

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

$$(14) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{k}{x}\right)^{mx}.$$

解: (1) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 2x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 2x}{2x} 2 = 2.$

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

(3) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin ax}{\sin bx} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin ax}{ax} \frac{bx}{\sin bx} \frac{a}{b} = \frac{a}{b}.$

(4) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos x}{x - \frac{\pi}{2}} \stackrel{t=x-\frac{\pi}{2}}{=} \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos(t+\frac{\pi}{2})}{t} \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\sin t}{t} = -1.$

(5) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} \frac{1}{\cos x} = 1.$

(6) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\arctan x}{x} \stackrel{t=\arctan x}{=} \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{t}{\tan t} t = 1.$

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

(8) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 9} \frac{\sin^2 x - \sin^2 9}{x - 9} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 9} \frac{(\sin x - \sin 9)(\sin x + \sin 9)}{x - 9} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 9} \frac{(2 \cos \frac{x+9}{2} \sin \frac{x-9}{2})(\sin x + \sin 9)}{x - 9} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 9} (\cos \frac{x+9}{2})(\sin x + \sin 9) \frac{\sin \frac{x-9}{2}}{\frac{x-9}{2}} = 2 \sin 9 \cos 9 = \sin 18.$

(9) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 4x}{\sqrt{x+1}-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 4x}{4x} 4(\sqrt{x+1}+1) = 8.$

(10) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(\tan x)}{\sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(\tan x)}{\tan x} \frac{1}{\cos x} = 1.$

(11) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 + kx)^{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} [(1 + kx)^{\frac{1}{kx}}]^k = e^k.$

(12) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x+n}{x-n}\right)^x = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[\left(1 + \frac{2n}{x-n}\right)^{\frac{x-n}{2n}}\right]^{2n} \left(1 + \frac{2n}{x-n}\right)^n = e^{2n}.$

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

(14) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{k}{x}\right)^{mx} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[\left(1 - \frac{k}{x}\right)^{\frac{x}{k}}\right]^{mk} = e^{-mk}.$

3. 确定 a, b , 使下列各式成立:

(1) $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{1+x^2}{1+x} - ax - b\right) = 0;$

(2) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (\sqrt{x^2 - x + 1} - ax - b) = 0.$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: (1)} \because \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{1+x^2}{1+x} - ax - b \right) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1+x^2-ax^2-(a+b)x-b}{1+x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(1-a)x^2-(a+b)x+1-b}{1+x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(1-a)x-(a+b)+\frac{1-b}{x}}{\frac{1}{x}+1} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore 1-a=0 \text{ 且 } a+b=0$$

$$\therefore a=1, b=-1.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(2)} \because \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (\sqrt{x^2-x+1} - ax - b) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^2-x+1-(ax+b)^2}{\sqrt{x^2-x+1}+ax+b} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{(1-a^2)x^2-(1+2ab)x+1-b^2}{\sqrt{x^2-x+1}+ax+b} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{-(1-a^2)x+(1+2ab)-\frac{1-b^2}{x}}{\sqrt{1-\frac{1}{x}+\frac{1}{x^2}}-a-\frac{b}{x}} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \text{如果 } 1-a^2 \neq 0, \text{ 则极限 } \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{-(1-a^2)x+(1+2ab)-\frac{1-b^2}{x}}{\sqrt{1-\frac{1}{x}+\frac{1}{x^2}}-a-\frac{b}{x}} \text{ 不存在}$$

$$\therefore 1-a^2=0$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{-(1-a^2)x+(1+2ab)-\frac{1-b^2}{x}}{\sqrt{1-\frac{1}{x}+\frac{1}{x^2}}-a-\frac{b}{x}} = \frac{1+2ab}{1-a} = 0$$

$$\therefore 1+2ab=0 \text{ 且 } 1-a \neq 0$$

$$\therefore a=-1, b=\frac{1}{2}.$$

4. 求极限:

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: (1)} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (2 \sin x + \cos x)^{\frac{1}{x}} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\cos x)^{\frac{1}{x}} (1 + 2 \tan x)^{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 - 2 \sin^2 \frac{x}{2})^{\frac{1}{x}} [(1 + 2 \tan x)^{\frac{1}{2 \tan x}}]^{\frac{2 \tan x}{x}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 - \sqrt{2} \sin \frac{x}{2})^{\frac{1}{x}} (1 + \sqrt{2} \sin \frac{x}{2})^{\frac{1}{x}} [(1 + 2 \tan x)^{\frac{1}{2 \tan x}}]^{\frac{2 \tan x}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} [(1 - \sqrt{2} \sin \frac{x}{2})^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2} \sin \frac{x}{2}}}]^{\frac{\sqrt{2} \sin \frac{x}{2}}{x}} [(1 + \sqrt{2} \sin \frac{x}{2})^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2} \sin \frac{x}{2}}}]^{\frac{\sqrt{2} \sin \frac{x}{2}}{x}} [(1 + 2 \tan x)^{\frac{1}{2 \tan x}}]^{\frac{2 \tan x}{x}} \\ &= e^{-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} e^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} e^2 = e^2. \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 2x}{\sqrt{x+2}-\sqrt{2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 2x(\sqrt{x+2}+\sqrt{2})}{x} = 4\sqrt{2}.$$

5. 分析下面两个函数的极限, 说明定理2.4.4中的条件“当 $t \neq t_0$ 时, $g(t) \neq x_0$ ”是不可缺少的.

$$(1) f(x) = \frac{\sin x}{x}, g(t) = t \sin \frac{1}{t}, x_0 = 0, t_0 = 0;$$

$$(2) f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sin x}{x}, & x \neq 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases}, g(t) = t \sin \frac{1}{t}, x_0 = 0, t_0 = 0.$$

解: (1) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 1, \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} g(t) = 0$, 但 $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} f(g(t)) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(t \sin \frac{1}{t})}{t \sin \frac{1}{t}}$ 不存在. 因为 $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \forall \delta > 0$, 当 $0 < |t - 0| < \delta$ 时, 存在无穷多个点 $t = \frac{1}{n\pi}, n > \frac{1}{\delta\pi}, n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$, 使得 $g(t) = t \sin \frac{1}{t} = 0$, 从而 $f(g(t)) = \frac{\sin g(t)}{g(t)}$ 在这些点处无定义, 因而极限不存在. 故虽满足 $\lim_{t \rightarrow t_0} g(t) = x_0, \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = A$, 但因不满足“当 $t \neq t_0$ 时, $g(t) \neq x_0$ ”, 可导致复合函数的极限 $\lim_{t \rightarrow t_0} f(g(t))$ 不存在.

(2) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 1, \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} g(t) = 0$, 但 $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} f(g(t))$ 不存在. $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \forall \delta > 0$, 当 $0 < |t-0| < \delta$ 时, 存在无穷多个点 $t = \frac{1}{n\pi}, n > \frac{1}{\delta\pi}, n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$, 使得 $g(t) = t \sin \frac{1}{t} = 0$, 虽然此时 $f(g(t)) = 0$ 有定义, 但 $|f(g(t)) - 1| < \varepsilon$ 不再 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ 成立, 如当 $\varepsilon = 0.5$ 时, 在这些点处 $|f(g(t)) - 1| > \varepsilon$, 易知当 $f(0) = 1$ 时 $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} f(g(t)) = 1$, 此时 $f(0) = 0$, 导致 $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} f(g(t))$ 不存在. 故虽满足 $\lim_{t \rightarrow t_0} g(t) = x_0, \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = A$, 但因不满足“当 $t \neq t_0$ 时, $g(t) \neq x_0$ ”, 可导致复合函数的极限 $\lim_{t \rightarrow t_0} f(g(t))$ 不存在.

3.4 习题2.5解答

1. 设当 $x \rightarrow x_0$ 时, $f(x)$ 与 $g(x)$ 为等价无穷小, 求证当 $x \rightarrow x_0$ 时, $f(x) - g(x) = o(f(x))$.

证明: $\because \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x)-g(x)}{f(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} [1 - \frac{g(x)}{f(x)}] = 0$

$\therefore x \rightarrow x_0, f(x) - g(x) = o(f(x))$.

2. 将下列无穷小量 (当 $x \rightarrow 0^+$ 时) 按照其阶的高低排列出来:

$$\sin x^2, \quad \sin(\tan x), \quad e^{x^3} - 1, \quad \ln(1 + \sqrt{x})$$

解: $\because \sin x^2 \sim x^2 (x \rightarrow 0^+), \sin(\tan x) \sim \tan x \sim x (x \rightarrow 0^+), e^{x^3} - 1 \sim x^3 (x \rightarrow 0^+), \ln(1 + \sqrt{x}) \sim \sqrt{x} (x \rightarrow 0^+)$

\therefore 上述高阶无穷小量的由高到低的排列顺序为

$$e^{x^3} - 1, \quad \sin x^2, \quad \sin(\tan x), \quad \ln(1 + \sqrt{x})$$

3. 将下列无穷大量 (当 $n \rightarrow \infty$ 时) 按照其阶的高低排列出来:

$$n^2, \quad e^n, \quad n!, \quad \sqrt{n}, \quad n^n$$

解: 记 $a_n = \frac{n^2}{e^n}, b_n = \frac{e^n}{n!}, c_n = \frac{n!}{n^n}$

$$\because \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \left(\frac{n+1}{n}\right)^2 \frac{1}{e}$$

\therefore 取 $N = \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{e}-1}\right] + 1$, 则当 $n > N$ 时 $\frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} < 1$, 且 $a_n > 0$, 故当 $n > N$ 时 $\{a_n\}$ 单调减少有下界, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = A$ 存在, 将 $a_{n+1} = \left(\frac{n+1}{n}\right)^2 \frac{1}{e} a_n$ 两侧取极限, 得 $A = \frac{1}{e} A$, 故 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2}{e^n} = 0$.

同理, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^n}{n!} = 0, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n!}{n^n} = 0$.

$$\because \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{n}}{n^2} = 0$$

故上述无穷大量 (当 $n \rightarrow \infty$ 时) 按照其阶由高到低的排列顺序为:

$$n^n, \quad n!, \quad e^n, \quad n^2, \quad \sqrt{n}$$

4. 利用极限的四则运算和等价无穷小量互相代换的方法求下列极限:

- (1) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{x^2} - 1}{\cos x - 1}$;
- (2) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} n^2 \sin \frac{1}{2n^2}$;
- (3) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sqrt{1+\sqrt{x}}-1}{\sin \sqrt{x}}$;
- (4) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a^{\sin x} - 1}{x} (a > 0)$;
- (5) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+\tan x} - \sqrt{1-\tan x}}{e^x - 1}$;
- (6) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \sqrt{\cos kx}}{x^2}$;
- (7) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - e^{\tan x}}{x - \tan x}$;
- (8) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x(e^{\sin \frac{1}{x}} - 1)$;
- (9) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x^2 - 1}{x \sin x}$;
- (10) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\arcsin \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}}{\ln(1-x)}$;
- (11) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \tan^4 x}{\sin^3 x (1 - \cos x)}$;
- (12) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+x^2} - 1}{1 - \cos x}$;
- (13) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+x^4} - 1}{1 - \cos^2 x}$;
- (14) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan(\sin x)}{\sin(\tan x)}$;
- (15) $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{2^x - 2^a}{x - a}$.

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

(2) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} n^2 \sin \frac{1}{2n^2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^2 \frac{1}{2n^2} = \frac{1}{2}$.

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

(4) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a^{\sin x} - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln a(\sin x)}{x} = \ln a$.

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

(6) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \sqrt{\cos kx}}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos kx}{x^2(1 + \sqrt{\cos kx})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2}(kx)^2}{x^2(1 + \sqrt{\cos kx})} = \frac{1}{4}k^2$.

(7) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - e^{\tan x}}{x - \tan x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\tan x}(e^{x - \tan x} - 1)}{x - \tan x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\tan x}(x - \tan x)}{x - \tan x} = 1$.

(8) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x(e^{\sin \frac{1}{x}} - 1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\sin \frac{1}{x}} - 1}{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \frac{1}{x}}{\frac{1}{x}} = 1$.

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

(10) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\arcsin \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}}{\ln(1-x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\arcsin \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}}{-x} \stackrel{t=\arcsin \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{t}{-\sin t} \sqrt{1 + \sin^2 t} = -1$.

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

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

$$(13) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+x^4}-1}{1-\cos^2 x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2}x^4}{(1-\cos x)(1+\cos x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2}x^4}{\frac{1}{2}x^2(1+\cos x)} = 0.$$

$$(14) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan(\sin x)}{\sin(\tan x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{\tan x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1.$$

$$(15) \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{2^x - 2^a}{x - a} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{2^a(2^{x-a} - 1)}{x - a} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{2^a \ln a(x-a)}{x - a} = 2^a \ln a.$$

3.5 第2章补充题

1. 求下列极限:

$$(1) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2^n \cdot n!}{n^n};$$

$$(2) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^n}{3^n \cdot n!}.$$

解: (1) 记 $a_n = \frac{2^n \cdot n!}{n^n}$

$$\therefore \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = 2 \left(\frac{n}{n+1} \right)^n = \frac{2}{\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n} \rightarrow \frac{2}{e} (n \rightarrow \infty)$$

$$\therefore \text{对于 } \varepsilon = \frac{0.5}{e}, \exists N > 0, \text{ 使 } n > N \text{ 时, } \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} - \frac{2}{e} \right| < \frac{0.5}{e}, \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} < \frac{2.5}{e} < 1$$

\therefore 在第 N 项以后 $\{a_n\}$ 单调非增, 且 $a_n > 0$, 故 $\{a_n\}$ 收敛

$$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2^n \cdot n!}{n^n} = A \text{ 存在}$$

$$\text{将 } a_{n+1} = 2 \left(\frac{n}{n+1} \right)^n a_n \text{ 两侧取极限, 得到 } A = \frac{2}{e} A, \text{ 故 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2^n \cdot n!}{n^n} = A = 0.$$

$$(2) \text{ 记 } a_n = \frac{n^n}{3^n \cdot n!}$$

$$\therefore \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{n+1}{n} \right)^n = \frac{1}{3} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^n \rightarrow \frac{e}{3} (n \rightarrow \infty)$$

$$\therefore \text{对于 } \varepsilon = \frac{0.1}{3}, \exists N > 0, \text{ 使 } n > N \text{ 时, } \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} - \frac{e}{3} \right| < \frac{0.1}{3}, \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} < \frac{e+0.1}{3} < 1$$

\therefore 在第 N 项以后 $\{a_n\}$ 单调非增, 且 $a_n > 0$, 故 $\{a_n\}$ 收敛

$$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^n}{3^n \cdot n!} = A \text{ 存在}$$

$$\text{将 } a_{n+1} = \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{n+1}{n} \right)^n a_n \text{ 两侧取极限, 得到 } A = \frac{e}{3} A, \text{ 故 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^n}{3^n \cdot n!} = A = 0.$$

2. 设函数 f 在 $[0, +\infty)$ 单调非负, 并且满足 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(2x)}{f(x)} = 1$. 试证对任意整数 c , 都有

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(cx)}{f(x)} = 1.$$

证明: $\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(2x)}{f(x)} = 1$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(2^n x)}{f(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(2^n x)}{f(2^{n-1} x)} \frac{f(2^{n-1} x)}{f(2^{n-2} x)} \frac{f(2^{n-2} x)}{f(2^{n-3} x)} \cdots \frac{f(2^2 x)}{f(2x)} \frac{f(2x)}{f(x)} = 1, n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$$

$$\text{且 } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{f(2x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{\frac{f(2x)}{f(x)}} = 1$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(2^{-n} x)}{f(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(2^{-n} x)}{f(2^{-(n-1)} x)} \frac{f(2^{-(n-1)} x)}{f(2^{-(n-2)} x)} \frac{f(2^{-(n-2)} x)}{f(2^{-(n-3)} x)} \cdots \frac{f(2^{-1} x)}{f(x)} = 1, n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$$

不妨设 f 在 $[0, +\infty)$ 单调非减, 已知 $f(x) \geq 0$, 则

i. 当 $c = 1$ 时, 显然成立

ii. 当 $c > 1$ 时, 存在 $k \in \mathbb{Z}^+$, 使 $2^{k-1} < c < 2^k$, 则 $\frac{f(2^{k-1}x)}{f(x)} \leq \frac{f(cx)}{f(x)} \leq \frac{f(2^kx)}{f(x)}$, 故 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(cx)}{f(x)} = 1$.

iii. 当 $0 < c < 1$ 时, 存在 $k \in \mathbb{Z}^+$, 使 $2^{-k} < c < 2^{-(k-1)}$, 则 $\frac{f(2^{-k}x)}{f(x)} \leq \frac{f(cx)}{f(x)} \leq \frac{f(2^{-(k-1)}x)}{f(x)}$, 故 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(cx)}{f(x)} = 1$.

证毕.

3. 设 $a > 0$. 如果极限 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^p(a^{\frac{1}{x}} - a^{\frac{1}{x+1}})$ 存在, 试确定数 p 的值, 并求次极限.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^p(a^{\frac{1}{x}} - a^{\frac{1}{x+1}}) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^p a^{\frac{1}{x+1}} (a^{\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x+1}} - 1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^p a^{\frac{1}{x+1}} (a^{\frac{1}{x(x+1)}} - 1) = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^p}{x(x+1)} a^{\frac{1}{x+1}} \ln a \end{aligned}$$

可知, 当 $p > 2$ 时, 极限 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^p(a^{\frac{1}{x}} - a^{\frac{1}{x+1}})$ 不存在; 当 $p = 2$ 时, $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^p(a^{\frac{1}{x}} - a^{\frac{1}{x+1}}) = \ln a$; 当 $p < 2$ 时, $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^p(a^{\frac{1}{x}} - a^{\frac{1}{x+1}}) = 0$.

4. 设当 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时, $u(x)$ 与 $v(x)$ 是等价的正无穷小量, 试求

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 + \sqrt{u(x)})^{v(x)}.$$

$$\text{解: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 + \sqrt{u(x)})^{v(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} [(1 + \sqrt{u(x)})^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{u(x)}}}]^{\frac{\sqrt{u(x)}}{v(x)}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^{\frac{\ln(1 + \sqrt{u(x)})}{\sqrt{u(x)}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{u(x)}}{v(x)} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{v(x)}}} = +\infty$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\frac{\sqrt{\cos x}}{x^2} - \frac{\sqrt{1+\sin^2 x}}{x^2}) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x - 1 - \sin^2 x}{x^2(\sqrt{\cos x} + \sqrt{1+\sin^2 x})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos^2 x + \cos x - 2}{x^2(\sqrt{\cos x} + \sqrt{1+\sin^2 x})} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\cos x - 1)(\cos x + 2)}{x^2(\sqrt{\cos x} + \sqrt{1+\sin^2 x})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\frac{x^2}{2}(\cos x + 2)}{x^2(\sqrt{\cos x} + \sqrt{1+\sin^2 x})} = -\frac{3}{4}. \end{aligned}$$

6. 设 a_n 是一个有界数列, 令

$$\alpha_n = \inf_{k \geq n} \{a_k\}, \quad \beta_n = \sup_{k \geq n} \{a_k\}.$$

(1) 求证 $\{\alpha_n\}$ 为有界的单调非减数列, $\{\beta_n\}$ 为有界的单调非增数列;

(2) 求证 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \alpha_n \leq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \beta_n$;

(3) 称 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \alpha_n$ 和 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \beta_n$ 分别为数列 $\{a_n\}$ 的下极限和上极限, 并分别记为

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n, \quad \overline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n.$$

试证 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n$ 存在的充分必要条件是 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \overline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n$.

(4) 求证 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, 在区间 $(A - \varepsilon, B + \varepsilon)$ 之外最多有 $\{a_n\}$ 中的有限项, 其中 $A = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n, B = \overline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n$.

(1)证明: $\because \alpha_n = \inf_{k \geq n} \{a_k\} = \min\{a_n, \inf_{k \geq n+1} \{a_k\}\} \leq \inf_{k \geq n+1} \{a_k\} = \alpha_{n+1}$

$\therefore \{\alpha_n\}$ 是单调非减数列

又 $\because \inf\{a_n\} = \inf_{k \geq 1} \{a_k\} \leq \alpha_n = \inf_{k \geq n} \{a_k\} = \min\{a_n, \inf_{k \geq n+1} \{a_k\}\} \leq a_n \leq \sup\{a_n\}$

故 $\{\alpha_n\}$ 有界.

$\because \beta_n = \sup_{k \geq n} \{a_k\} = \max\{a_n, \sup_{k \geq n+1} \{a_k\}\} \geq \sup_{k \geq n+1} \{a_k\} \geq \beta_{n+1}$

$\therefore \{\beta_n\}$ 是单调非增数列

又 $\because \sup\{a_n\} = \sup_{k \geq 1} \{a_k\} \geq \beta_n = \sup_{k \geq n} \{a_k\} = \max\{a_n, \sup_{k \geq n+1} \{a_k\}\} \geq a_n \geq \inf\{a_n\}$

故 $\{\beta_n\}$ 有界.

(2)由(1)知, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \alpha_n$ 和 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \beta_n$ 均存在

$\because \alpha_n \leq a_n \leq \beta_n$

$\therefore \alpha_n - \beta_n \leq 0$

$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \alpha_n - \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \beta_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\alpha_n - \beta_n) \leq 0$

$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \alpha_n \leq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \beta_n$

(3)证明: 必要性: $\because \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = A$ 存在

$\therefore \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N > 0$, 当 $n > N$ 时, $|a_n - A| < \varepsilon$, 即 $A - \varepsilon < a_n < A + \varepsilon$

\therefore 当 $n > N$ 时, $A - \varepsilon < \inf_{k \geq n} \{a_k\} \leq \sup_{k \geq n} \{a_k\} < A + \varepsilon$

$\therefore |\inf_{k \geq n} \{a_k\} - A| < \varepsilon, |\sup_{k \geq n} \{a_k\} - A| < \varepsilon$

$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \overline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = A$

充分性: $\because \alpha_n \leq a_n \leq \beta_n$

又 $\because \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \alpha_n = \overline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \beta_n = A$

$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = A$ 存在.

(4)证明: $\because A = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \alpha_n, B = \overline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \beta_n$

$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N > 0$, 当 $n > N$ 时, s.t. $|\alpha_n - A| < \varepsilon, |\beta_n - B| < \varepsilon$

$\therefore A - \varepsilon < \alpha_n \leq a_n \leq \beta_n < B + \varepsilon$

故 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, 只有 N 之前的有限项在区间 $(A - \varepsilon, B + \varepsilon)$ 之外.

7. 设 $a_n > 0 (n \in \mathbb{Z}^+)$, 且 $a_1 \geq a_2 \geq a_3 \geq \cdots$, 又设 $\sum_{k=1}^n a_k \rightarrow +\infty (n \rightarrow \infty)$. 求证:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_1 + a_3 + \cdots + a_{2n-1}}{a_2 + a_4 + \cdots + a_{2n}} = 1.$$

证明: $\because a_1 \geq a_2 \geq a_3 \geq \cdots$ 且 $a_n > 0 (n \in \mathbb{Z}^+)$

又: $\because \sum_{k=1}^n a_k \rightarrow +\infty (n \rightarrow \infty)$

$\therefore \forall M > 0, \exists N > 0$, 当 $n > N$ 时, $a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + \cdots + a_n > M$

$\therefore a_1 + 2(a_2 + a_4 + a_6 + \cdots + a_{2n-2} + a_{2n}) > a_1 + 2(a_2 + a_4 + a_6 + \cdots + a_{2n-2} + a_{2n}) - a_{2n} > a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + \cdots + a_n > M$

$\therefore a_2 + a_4 + \cdots + a_{2n} > \frac{M-a_1}{2}$

$\therefore a_2 + a_4 + \cdots + a_{2n} \rightarrow +\infty (n \rightarrow \infty)$

$\therefore \frac{a_2+a_4+\cdots+a_{2n}}{a_2+a_4+\cdots+a_{2n}} \leq \frac{a_1+a_3+\cdots+a_{2n-1}}{a_2+a_4+\cdots+a_{2n}} \leq \frac{a_1+(a_2+a_4+\cdots+a_{2n-2}+a_{2n})-a_{2n}}{a_2+a_4+\cdots+a_{2n}} < \frac{a_1}{a_2+a_4+\cdots+a_{2n}} + 1$

$\therefore \frac{a_1}{a_2+a_4+\cdots+a_{2n}} \rightarrow 0 (n \rightarrow \infty)$

$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_1+a_3+\cdots+a_{2n-1}}{a_2+a_4+\cdots+a_{2n}} = 1$

8. 在求数列极限方面有一个很著名的定理, 即施笃兹 (Stolz) 定理. 这个定理的内容是:

设 $\{a_n\}$ 和 $\{b_n\}$ 是两个数列, 其中 $\{b_n\}$ 单调增加并且趋向于 $+\infty$ (至少从某一项开始), 则有以下结论:

(1) 如果 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n - a_{n-1}}{b_n - b_{n-1}} = A$, 则 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = A$;

(2) 如果 $\frac{a_n - a_{n-1}}{b_n - b_{n-1}} \rightarrow \infty (n \rightarrow \infty)$, 则 $\frac{a_n}{b_n} \rightarrow \infty (n \rightarrow \infty)$.

请用施笃兹定理证明下列结论:

(1) 若 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = A$, 则 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_1 + a_2 + \cdots + a_n}{n} = A$;

(2) 若 $a_n > 0 (n \in \mathbb{Z}^+)$, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = A$, 则 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{a_1 a_2 \cdots a_n} = A$;

(3) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1^k + 2^k + \cdots + n^k}{n^{k+1}} = \frac{1}{k+1} (k \in \mathbb{Z}^+)$.

证明: (1) 记 $A_n = a_1 + a_2 + \cdots + a_n, B_n = n$, 则 $\{B_n\}$ 单调增加并且趋向于 $+\infty$

$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{A_n - A_{n-1}}{B_n - B_{n-1}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = A$

$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_1 + a_2 + \cdots + a_n}{n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{A_n}{B_n} = A$.

(2) $\because a_n > 0 (n \in \mathbb{Z}^+)$, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = A$

记 $A_n = \ln a_1 + \ln a_2 + \cdots + \ln a_n, B_n = n$, 则 $\{B_n\}$ 单调增加并且趋向于 $+\infty$

$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} e^{\frac{A_n - A_{n-1}}{B_n - B_{n-1}}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} e^{\ln a_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = A$

$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{a_1 a_2 \cdots a_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} e^{\frac{1}{n} \ln(a_1 a_2 \cdots a_n)} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} e^{\frac{\ln a_1 + \ln a_2 + \cdots + \ln a_n}{n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} e^{\frac{A_n}{B_n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} e^{\frac{A_n - A_{n-1}}{B_n - B_{n-1}}} = A$.

(3) 记 $A_n = 1^k + 2^k + \cdots + n^k, B_n = n^{k+1}$, 则 $\{B_n\}$ 单调增加并且趋向于 $+\infty$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{A_n - A_{n-1}}{B_n - B_{n-1}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^k}{n^{k+1} - (n-1)^{k+1}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^k}{n^{k+1} - [n^{k+1} - (k+1)n^k + C_{k+1}^2 n^{k-1} + \dots]} = \frac{1}{k+1}$$

$$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1^k + 2^k + \dots + n^k}{n^{k+1}} = \frac{1}{k+1} (k \in \mathbb{Z}^+)$$

9. 设 $a_n > 0 (n \in \mathbb{Z}^+)$, 如果 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = l$, 求证 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{a_n} = l$.

证明: $\because \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = l$ 且 $a_n > 0 (n \in \mathbb{Z}^+)$

$$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n+1]{\frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \cdot \frac{a_n}{a_{n-1}} \cdots \frac{a_2}{a_1}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n+1]{\frac{a_{n+1}}{a_1}} = l$$

$$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{a_n} = l \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{a_1} = l.$$

10. 设 a_1, a_2, \dots, a_m 为正数, 求证:

$$(1) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{1}{m} (a_1^{\frac{1}{n}} + a_2^{\frac{1}{n}} + \dots + a_m^{\frac{1}{n}}) \right]^n = (a_1 a_2 \cdots a_m)^{\frac{1}{m}};$$

$$(2) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{a_1^n} + \frac{1}{a_2^n} + \dots + \frac{1}{a_m^n} \right)^{-\frac{1}{n}} = \min\{a_1, a_2, \dots, a_m\}.$$

$$\text{证明: } (1) \left[\frac{1}{m} (a_1^{\frac{1}{n}} + a_2^{\frac{1}{n}} + \dots + a_m^{\frac{1}{n}}) \right]^n = \left\{ 1 + \frac{1}{m} [(a_1^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1) + (a_2^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1) + \dots + (a_m^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1)] \right\}^n = (1 + \alpha_n)^n$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{1}{m} (a_1^{\frac{1}{n}} + a_2^{\frac{1}{n}} + \dots + a_m^{\frac{1}{n}}) \right]^n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1 + \alpha_n)^n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} e^{\frac{1}{n} \ln(1 + \alpha_n)} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} e^{n \alpha_n}$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} e^{\frac{1}{m} \left[\frac{a_1^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1}{\frac{1}{n}} + \frac{a_2^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1}{\frac{1}{n}} + \dots + \frac{a_m^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1}{\frac{1}{n}} \right]} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} e^{\frac{1}{m} [\ln a_1 + \ln a_2 + \dots + \ln a_m]} = (a_1 a_2 \cdots a_m)^{\frac{1}{m}}.$$

$$(2) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{a_1^n} + \frac{1}{a_2^n} + \dots + \frac{1}{a_m^n} \right)^{-\frac{1}{n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\left[\left(\frac{1}{a_1} \right)^n + \left(\frac{1}{a_2} \right)^n + \dots + \left(\frac{1}{a_m} \right)^n \right]^{\frac{1}{n}}} = \frac{1}{\max\{\frac{1}{a_1}, \frac{1}{a_2}, \dots, \frac{1}{a_m}\}} = \min\{a_1, a_2, \dots, a_m\}$$