

7 中值定理与洛必达法则

7.1 知识结构

第5章用导数研究函数

5.1 微分中值定理

- 极大值极小值的定义
- 费马定理
- 罗尔定理
- 拉格朗日中值定理（微分中值定理）
- 柯西中值定理

5.2 洛必达法则

- $\frac{0}{0}$ 型不定式的洛必达法则
- $\frac{\infty}{\infty}$ 型不定式的洛必达法则

7.2 习题5.1解答

1. 证明:

(1) 方程 $x^3 - 3x + c = 0$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 中至多有一个根;

(2) 方程 $x^n + px + q = 0$ (n 为自然数) 在 n 为偶数时, 最多有两个不同实根, 在 n 为奇数时, 最多有三个不同实根.

(1) 证明: 假设方程 $x^3 - 3x + c = 0$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 中有两个或两个以上的实根 $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_1 < x_2 < \dots$

则 $\exists \xi \in (x_1, x_2) \subseteq (0, 1), s.t. f'(\xi) = 3\xi^2 - 3 = 0$

此时 $\xi = -1$ 或 1 均不属于 $(0, 1)$, 矛盾, 故方程 $x^3 - 3x + c = 0$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 中至多有一个根.

(2) 证明: i) 当 $n = 0$ 或 1 时, 方程 $x^n + px + q = 0$ 至多有 1 个实根, 显然成立.

ii) 当 $n \geq 2$ 且 n 为偶数时, 假设方程 $x^n + px + q = 0$ 有三个或三个以上的实根 x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots 且满足 $x_1 < x_2 < x_3 < \dots$

令 $f(x) = x^n + px + q$, 根据罗尔定理 $\exists \xi_1, \xi_2, s.t. x_1 < \xi_1 < x_2 < \xi_2 < x_3, f'(\xi_1) = n\xi_1^{n-1} + p = 0, f'(\xi_2) = n\xi_2^{n-1} + p = 0$

但当 $n \geq 2$ 且 n 为偶数时, 方程 $nx^{n-1} + p = 0$ 有且只有一个实根, 矛盾, 故假设不成立。

又因为当 $n = 2$ 时, 二次方程 $x^2 + px + q = 0$ 可以有两个不同实根。故在 n 为偶数时, 最多有两个不同实根。

iii) 当 $n \geq 2$ 且 n 为奇数时, 假设方程 $x^n + px + q = 0$ 有四个或四个以上的实根 $x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, \dots$ 且满足 $x_1 < x_2 < x_3 < x_4 < \dots$

令 $f(x) = x^n + px + q$, 根据罗尔定理 $\exists \xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3, s.t. x_1 < \xi_1 < x_2 < \xi_2 < x_3 < \xi_3 < x_4, f'(\xi_1) = n\xi_1^{n-1} + p = 0, f'(\xi_2) = n\xi_2^{n-1} + p = 0, f'(\xi_3) = n\xi_3^{n-1} + p = 0$

但当 $n \geq 2$ 且 n 为奇数时, 方程 $nx^{n-1} + p = 0$ 最多只有两个实根, 矛盾, 故假设不成立。

又因为当 $n = 3$ 时, 三次方程 $x^3 + px + q = 0$ 可以有三个不同实根 (比如方程 $x^3 - 2x + 1 = 0$ 有三个实根 $1, \frac{1}{2}(-1 - \sqrt{5}), \frac{1}{2}(-1 + \sqrt{5})$)。故在 n 为奇数时, 最多有三个不同实根。

2. 设 f 在 (a, b) 内二阶可导, $a < x_1 < x_2 < x_3 < b$, 且 $f(x_1) = f(x_2) = f(x_3)$, 求证 $\exists \xi \in (a, b)$, 使得 $f''(\xi) = 0$.

证明: $\because f$ 在 (a, b) 二阶可导

$\therefore f(x)$ 和 $f'(x)$ 均在 (a, b) 上连续可导

又 $\because f(x_1) = f(x_2) = f(x_3)$

$\therefore \exists \xi_1 \in (x_1, x_2), \xi_2 \in (x_2, x_3), s.t. f'(\xi_1) = f'(\xi_2) = 0$

$\therefore \exists \xi \in (\xi_1, \xi_2) \subseteq (a, b), s.t. f''(\xi) = 0$

3. 设 f 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上有 n 阶导数, $p(x) = a_0x^n + a_1x^{n-1} + \dots + a_{n-1}x + a_n$ 为 n 次多项式, 如果存在 $n+1$ 个相异的点 x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{n+1} 使得 $f(x_i) = p(x_i) (i = 1, 2, \dots, n+1)$, 则 $\exists \xi$, 使得 $a_0 = \frac{f^{(n)}(\xi)}{n!}$.

证明: 令 $g(x) = f(x) - p(x)$, 不妨设 $x_1 < x_2 < \dots < x_{n+1}$ 则 $g(x_i) = 0, i = 1, 2, \dots, n+1$

\therefore 根据罗尔定理 $\exists x_{1,1}, x_{1,2}, \dots, x_{1,n}, s.t. x_1 < x_{1,1} < x_2 < x_{1,2} < x_3 < \dots < x_{1,n} < x_{n+1}, g'(x_{1,i}) = 0, i = 1, 2, \dots, n$

$\therefore \exists x_{2,1}, x_{2,2}, \dots, x_{2,n-1}, s.t. x_{1,1} < x_{2,1} < x_{1,2} < x_{2,2} < x_{1,3} < \dots < x_{2,n-1} < x_{1,n}, g''(x_{2,i}) = 0, i = 1, 2, \dots, n-1$

\vdots

$\therefore \exists \xi = x_{n,1}, s.t. x_{n-1,1} < x_{n,1} < x_{n-1,2}, g^{(n)}(\xi) = 0$, 即 $f^{(n)} - p^{(n)} = f^{(n)} - n!a_0 = 0$

即 $a_0 = \frac{f^{(n)}(\xi)}{n!}$.

4. 证明下列不等式:

$$(1) |\sin x - \sin y| \leq |x - y|, x, y \in \mathbb{R};$$

$$(2) py^{p-1}(x-y) \leq x^p - y^p \leq px^{p-1}(x-y), \text{ 其中 } 0 < y < x, p > 1;$$

$$(3) |\arctan a - \arctan b| \leq |a - b|, \text{ 其中 } a, b \in \mathbb{R};$$

$$(4) \frac{a-b}{a} < \ln \frac{a}{b} < \frac{a-b}{b}, \text{ 其中 } 0 < b < a.$$

证明: (1): 函数 $f(x) = \sin x$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上连续可导

$$\therefore \exists \xi \in (x, y), s.t. \left| \frac{f(x)-f(y)}{x-y} \right| = \left| \frac{\sin x - \sin y}{x-y} \right| = |f'(\xi)| = |\cos \xi| \leq 1 \quad (\text{这里不妨设 } x < y)$$

$$\therefore |\sin x - \sin y| \leq |x - y|.$$

(2): 当 $p > 1$ 时, $f(x)$ 在 $[y, x]$ 上连续, 且 $f(x)$ 在 (y, x) 内可导

$$\therefore \exists \xi \in (y, x), s.t. f'(\xi) = p\xi^{p-1} = \frac{x^p - y^p}{x-y}$$

$$\therefore p > 1 \text{ 时 } py^{p-1} \leq p\xi^{p-1} \leq px^{p-1}$$

$$\therefore py^{p-1} \leq \frac{x^p - y^p}{x-y} \leq px^{p-1}$$

$$\therefore py^{p-1}(x-y) \leq x^p - y^p \leq px^{p-1}(x-y).$$

(3) 当 $a = b$ 时, 显然成立。

当 $a \neq b$ 时, 不妨设 $a < b$

则由 $f(x) = \arctan x$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上连续可导可知

$$\exists \xi \in (a, b), s.t. \left| \frac{f(a)-f(b)}{a-b} \right| = \left| \frac{\arctan a - \arctan b}{a-b} \right| = |f'(\xi)| = \frac{1}{1+\xi^2} \leq 1$$

$$\therefore |\arctan a - \arctan b| \leq |a - b|.$$

(4): 函数 $f(x) = \ln x$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 上连续可导

$$\therefore \exists \xi \in (b, a), s.t. \frac{f(a)-f(b)}{a-b} = \frac{\ln a - \ln b}{a-b} = f'(\xi) = \frac{1}{\xi} \in \left(\frac{1}{a}, \frac{1}{b}\right)$$

$$\therefore \frac{a-b}{a} < \ln \frac{a}{b} < \frac{a-b}{b}.$$

5. 证明:

$$(1) 2 \arctan x + \arcsin \frac{2x}{1+x^2} = \pi \operatorname{sgn}(x), \text{ 其中 } |x| \geq 1;$$

证明: 令 $f(x) = 2 \arctan x + \arcsin \frac{2x}{1+x^2}$

$$f'(x) = \frac{2}{1+x^2} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-(\frac{2x}{1+x^2})^2}} \cdot \frac{2(1+x^2)-2x \cdot 2x}{(1+x^2)^2} = \frac{2}{1+x^2} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{(1-x^2)^2}} \cdot \frac{2-2x^2}{1+x^2} = \frac{2}{1+x^2} + \frac{1}{x^2-1} \cdot \frac{2-2x^2}{1+x^2} =$$

$$0, |x| \geq 1$$

$\therefore f(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, -1] \cup [1, +\infty)$ 上为常数

$$\text{当 } x \geq 1 \text{ 时, } f(x) = 2 \arctan 1 + \arcsin \frac{2}{1+1} = \pi = \pi \operatorname{sgn}(x)$$

$$\text{当 } x \leq -1 \text{ 时, } f(x) = 2 \arctan(-1) + \arcsin\left(-\frac{2}{1+1}\right) = -\pi = \pi \operatorname{sgn}(x)$$

综上所述, $2 \arctan x + \arcsin \frac{2x}{1+x^2} = \pi \operatorname{sgn}(x), |x| \geq 1.$

6. 证明下列不等式:

$$(1) x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 < \ln(1+x), x > 0;$$

$$(2) x - \frac{x^3}{6} < \sin x, x > 0;$$

$$(3) \tan x > x + \frac{x^3}{3}, 0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2};$$

$$(4) \sin x + \tan x > 2x, 0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

证明: (1) 令 $f(x) = x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 - \ln(1+x)$

$$f'(x) = 1 - x - \frac{1}{1+x} = \frac{x-x-x^2}{1+x} = \frac{-x^2}{1+x} < 0, x > 0$$

$$\therefore f(x) < f(0) = 0$$

$$\therefore x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 < \ln(1+x).$$

$$(2) \text{ 令 } f(x) = x - \frac{x^3}{6} - \sin x$$

$$f'(x) = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2} - \cos x = 2\sin^2 \frac{x}{2} - \frac{x^2}{2} = 2(\sin \frac{x}{2} - \frac{x}{2})(\sin \frac{x}{2} + \frac{x}{2}) < 0, x > 0$$

$$\therefore f(x) < f(0) = 0$$

$$\therefore x - \frac{x^3}{6} < \sin x.$$

$$(3) \text{ 令 } f(x) = \tan x - x - \frac{x^3}{3}$$

$$f'(x) = \sec^2 x - 1 - x^2 = \tan^2 x - x^2 = (\tan x - x)(\tan x + x) > 0$$

$$\therefore f(x) > f(0) = 0$$

$$\therefore \tan x > x + \frac{x^3}{3}.$$

$$(4) \text{ 令 } f(x) = \sin x + \tan x - 2x$$

$$f'(x) = \cos x + \sec^2 x - 2 > 2\sqrt{\cos x \sec x} - 2 > 0, 0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\therefore f(x) > f(0) = 0$$

$$\therefore \sin x + \tan x > 2x.$$

方法2: 令 $f(x) = \sin x + \tan x - 2x$

$$f'(x) = \cos x + \sec^2 x - 2$$

$$f''(x) = -\sin x + 2\sec x \sec x \tan x = \sin x(\sec^3 x - 1) > 0, 0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\therefore f'(x) > f'(0) = 0$$

$$\therefore f(x) > f(0) = 0$$

$$\therefore \sin x + \tan x > 2x.$$

7. 研究下列函数的单调性:

$$(1) f(x) = \arctan x - x, x \in \mathbb{R};$$

$$(2) f(x) = (1 + \frac{1}{x})^x, 0 < x < 1;$$

$$(3) f(x) = 2x^3 - 3x^2 - 12x + 1;$$

$$(4) f(x) = x^n e^{-x}, n > 0, x \geq 0.$$

解: (1) $\because f'(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2} - 1 = \frac{-x^2}{1+x^2} \leq 0$ 且 $f'(x)$ 仅在 $x = 0$ 处等于 0

$\therefore f(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上单调增加.

$$(2) \text{ 令 } g(x) = \ln f(x) = \ln(1 + \frac{1}{x})^x = x \ln(1 + \frac{1}{x}) = x[\ln(1+x) - \ln x]$$

$$g'(x) = \ln(1+x) - \ln x + x[\frac{1}{1+x} - \frac{1}{x}] = \ln(1+x) - \ln x - \frac{1}{1+x}$$

$\because h(x) = \ln x, 0 < x < 1$ 在 $[x, 1+x]$ 上连续, 在 $(x, 1+x)$ 上可导

$$\therefore \exists \xi \in (x, 1+x), s.t. \frac{\ln(1+x) - \ln x}{1+x-x} = \ln(1+x) - \ln x = h'(\xi) = \frac{1}{\xi}$$

$$\therefore g'(x) = \frac{1}{\xi} - \frac{1}{1+x} > 0$$

$\therefore g(x)$ 在 $(0, 1)$ 上单调增加

$\therefore f(x)$ 在 $(0, 1)$ 上单调增加.

$$(3) f'(x) = 6x^2 - 6x - 12 = 6(x-2)(x+1)$$

当 $x < -1$ 时, $f'(x) > 0$, $f(x)$ 单调增加;

当 $-1 < x < 1$ 时, $f'(x) < 0$, $f(x)$ 单调减少;

当 $x > 1$ 时, $f'(x) > 0$, $f(x)$ 单调增加.

$$(4) f'(x) = nx^{n-1}e^{-x} - x^n e^{-x} = e^{-x}x^{n-1}(n-x)$$

当 $0 < x < n$ 时, $f'(x) > 0$, $f(x)$ 单调增加;

当 $x > n$ 时, $f'(x) < 0$, $f(x)$ 单调减少.

8. 证明下列不等式:

$$(1) \ln(1+x) > \frac{\arctan x}{1+x}, x > 0;$$

$$(2) \frac{1}{2^{p-1}} \leq (x^p + (1-x)^p) \leq 1, x \in [0, 1], p > 1.$$

证明: (1) 令 $f(x) = (1+x) \ln(1+x) - \arctan x$

$$f'(x) = \ln(1+x) + 1 - \frac{1}{1+x^2} = \ln(1+x) + \frac{x^2}{1+x^2} > 0, x > 0$$

$$\therefore f(x) > f(0) = 0 \text{ 即 } \ln(1+x) > \frac{\arctan x}{1+x}.$$

$$(2) \text{ 令 } f(x) = x^p + (1-x)^p$$

$$f'(x) = px^{p-1} - p(1-x)^{p-1} = p[x^{p-1} - (1-x)^{p-1}]$$

$$\because p > 1$$

$$\therefore \text{ 当 } 0 \leq x < \frac{1}{2} \text{ 时, } x < 1-x, f'(x) < 0, \text{ 当 } \frac{1}{2} < x \leq 1 \text{ 时, } x > 1-x, f'(x) > 0$$

$$\text{又 } \because f(\frac{1}{2}) = \frac{1}{2^p} + \frac{1}{2^p} = \frac{1}{2^{p-1}}, f(0) = 1 = f(1) \therefore \frac{1}{2^{p-1}} \leq f(x) \leq 1$$

$$\text{即 } \frac{1}{2^{p-1}} \leq (x^p + (1-x)^p) \leq 1.$$

9. 设 $f(0) = 0$, $f'(x)$ 单调增加, 证明 $\frac{f(x)}{x}$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 上单调增加.

证明: 令 $g(x) = \frac{f(x)}{x}$

$$g'(x) = \frac{f'(x)x - f(x)}{x^2} = \frac{f'(x)x - [f(x) - f(0)]}{x^2} = \frac{f'(x)x - f'(\xi)(x-0)}{x^2} = \frac{f'(x) - f'(\xi)}{x}, \xi \in (0, x)$$

$\therefore f'(x)$ 单调增加

$\therefore f'(x) > f'(\xi), g'(x) > 0$

$\therefore g(x) = \frac{f(x)}{x}$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 上单调增加.

7.3 习题5.2解答

1. 求下列不定式极限:

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

(2) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{1 - 2 \sin x}{\cos 3x};$

(3) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+x) - x}{\cos x - 1};$

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

(5) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\tan x - 6}{\sec x + 5};$

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

(7) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (\tan x)^{\sin x};$

(8) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \sin x \ln x;$

(9) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\ln[\cos(x-1)]}{1 - \sin \frac{\pi x}{2}};$

(10) $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\pi - 2 \arctan x) \ln x;$

(11) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^{\sin x};$

(12) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} (\tan x)^{\tan 2x};$

(13) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\ln(1+x)}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x} \right);$

(14) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\cot x - \frac{1}{x} \right).$

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

(2) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{1 - 2 \sin x}{\cos 3x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{-2 \cos x}{-3 \sin 3x} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}.$

(3) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+x) - x}{\cos x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{1+x} - 1}{-\sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{(1+x) \sin x} = 1.$

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

(5) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\tan x - 6}{\sec x + 5} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sec^2 x}{\sec x \tan x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{\sin x} = 1.$

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

$$(7) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (\tan x)^{\sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} e^{\sin x \ln \tan x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} e^{\frac{\ln \tan x}{\csc x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} e^{\frac{\frac{1}{\tan x} \sec^2 x}{-\csc x \cot x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} e^{\frac{\sin^2 x}{-\sin x \cos^2 x}} = 1.$$

$$(8) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \sin x \ln x = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln x}{\csc x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{-\csc x \cot x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sin^2 x}{-x \cos x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sin x \tan x}{-x} = 0$$

$$(9) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\ln[\cos(x-1)]}{1-\sin \frac{\pi x}{2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\frac{-\sin(x-1)}{\cos(x-1)}}{-\frac{\pi}{2} \cos \frac{\pi x}{2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\tan(x-1)}{\frac{\pi}{2} \cos \frac{\pi x}{2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sec^2(x-1)}{-(\frac{\pi}{2})^2 \sin \frac{\pi x}{2}} = -\frac{4}{\pi^2}.$$

$$(10) \text{方法1: } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\pi - 2 \arctan x) \ln x = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\pi - 2 \arctan x}{\frac{1}{\ln x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{-2}{\frac{1+x^2}{-1}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2(\ln x)^2}{x(1+x^2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{4(\ln x) \frac{1}{x}}{1+x^2+2x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{4 \ln x}{x+3x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{4}{x}}{1+9x^2} = 0.$$

$$\text{方法2: } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\pi - 2 \arctan x) \ln x \stackrel{t=\pi-2 \arctan x}{=} \lim_{x=\tan \frac{\pi-t}{2}=\cot \frac{t}{2}} t \ln \cot \frac{t}{2} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln \cot \frac{t}{2}}{\frac{1}{t}} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{-\frac{1}{2} \csc^2 \frac{t}{2}}{\frac{-1}{t^2}} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{t^2}{2 \sin^2 \frac{t}{2} \cos^2 \frac{t}{2}} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{t^2}{\sin t} = 0.$$

$$(11) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^{\sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} e^{\sin x \ln x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} e^{\frac{\ln x}{\csc x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} e^{\frac{\frac{1}{x}}{-\csc x \cot x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} e^{\frac{\sin^2 x}{-x \cos x}} = 1.$$

$$(12) \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} (\tan x)^{\tan 2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} e^{\tan 2x \ln \tan x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} e^{\frac{\ln \tan x}{\cot 2x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} e^{\frac{\frac{1}{\tan x} \sec^2 x}{-2 \csc^2 2x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} e^{\frac{\sin^2 2x}{-2 \sin x \cos x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} e^{\frac{\sin^2 2x}{-\sin 2x}} = \frac{1}{e}.$$

$$(13) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\ln(1+x)}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+x)-x}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{1+x}-1}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-1}{2(1+x)} = -\frac{1}{2}.$$

$$(14) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\cot x - \frac{1}{x} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \cos x - \sin x}{x \sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x - \cos x - x \sin x}{\sin x + x \cos x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\sin x}{\frac{\sin x}{x} + \cos x} = 0.$$

2. 求下列极限:

$$(1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(\sec x + \tan x)}{\sin x};$$

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

$$(3) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{e^{-\frac{1}{x}}}{x^3};$$

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

$$(5) \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{a^x - x^a}{x-a}, (a > 0);$$

$$(6) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (2-x)^{\tan \frac{\pi x}{2}};$$

$$(7) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left(\frac{\sin x}{x} \right)^{\frac{1}{x}};$$

$$(8) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (\cos \sqrt{x})^{\frac{1}{x}};$$

$$(9) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{2}{\pi} \arctan x \right)^x;$$

$$(10) \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \left(2 - \frac{x}{a} \right)^{\tan \frac{\pi x}{2a}};$$

$$(11) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left(\frac{x}{x-1} - \frac{1}{\ln x} \right);$$

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

$$\text{解: } (1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(\sec x + \tan x)}{\sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+\sin x) - \ln(\cos x)}{\sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{1+\sin x} \cos x + \frac{1}{\cos x} \sin x}{\cos x} = 1.$$

$$(2) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{\tan x}{x^2} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \tan x}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \sec^2 x}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-2 \sec x \sec x \tan x}{2} = 0.$$

$$(3) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{e^{-\frac{1}{x}}}{x^3} \stackrel{t=\frac{1}{x}}{=} \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} t^3 e^{-t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{t^3}{e^t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{3t^2}{e^t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{6t}{e^t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{6}{e^t} = 0.$$

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

$$(5) \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{a^x - a^a}{x - a} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{a^x \ln a - a^a \ln a}{1} = a^a (\ln a - 1).$$

$$(6) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (2 - x)^{\tan \frac{\pi x}{2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} [(1 + 1 - x)^{\frac{1}{1-x}}]^{(1-x) \tan \frac{\pi x}{2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} [(1 + 1 - x)^{\frac{1}{1-x}}]^{\frac{1-x}{\cot \frac{\pi x}{2}}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} [(1 + 1 - x)^{\frac{1}{1-x}}]^{-\frac{1}{\frac{\pi}{2} \csc^2 \frac{\pi x}{2}}} = e^{\frac{2}{\pi}}.$$

$$(7) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left(\frac{\sin x}{x} \right)^{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left[\left(1 + \frac{\sin x - x}{x} \right)^{\frac{x}{\sin x - x}} \right]^{\frac{\sin x - x}{x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left[\left(1 + \frac{\sin x - x}{x} \right)^{\frac{x}{\sin x - x}} \right]^{\frac{\cos x - 1}{2x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left[\left(1 + \frac{\sin x - x}{x} \right)^{\frac{x}{\sin x - x}} \right]^{\frac{-\sin x}{2}} = 1.$$

$$(8) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (\cos \sqrt{x})^{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} e^{\frac{\ln(\cos \sqrt{x})}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} e^{\frac{-\sin \sqrt{x}}{\cos \sqrt{x}} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}} = e^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$(9) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{2}{\pi} \arctan x \right)^x = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} e^{x \ln \left(\frac{2}{\pi} \arctan x \right)} \stackrel{t=\frac{2}{\pi} \arctan x}{=} \lim_{x=\tan \frac{\pi}{2} t} e^{\tan \frac{\pi}{2} t \ln t} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} e^{\frac{\ln t}{\cot \frac{\pi}{2} t}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} e^{-\frac{\frac{1}{t}}{\frac{1}{2} \csc^2 \frac{\pi}{2} t}} = e^{-\frac{2}{\pi}}.$$

$$(10) \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \left(2 - \frac{x}{a} \right)^{\tan \frac{\pi x}{2a}} \stackrel{t=\frac{x}{a}}{=} \lim_{t \rightarrow 1} (2 - t)^{\tan \frac{\pi t}{2}} = e^{\frac{2}{\pi}} \quad (\text{这里利用了(6)的结果}).$$

$$(11) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left(\frac{x}{x-1} - \frac{1}{\ln x} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x \ln x - (x-1)}{(x-1) \ln x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\ln x}{\ln x + \frac{x-1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$(12) \text{方法1: } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \left[\left(\frac{n+1}{n} \right)^n - e \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \left[\left(\frac{x+1}{x} \right)^x - e \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\left(\frac{x+1}{x} \right)^x - e}{\frac{1}{x}} \stackrel{t=\frac{1}{x}}{=} \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1+t)^{\frac{1}{t}} - e}{t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\frac{1}{t} \ln(1+t)} - e}{t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} e^{\frac{1}{t} \ln(1+t) - 1} = e \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{t} \ln(1+t) - 1}{t} = e \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{-1}{2(1+t)} = -\frac{1}{2}e.$$

$$\text{方法2: } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \left[\left(\frac{n+1}{n} \right)^n - e \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \left[\left(\frac{x+1}{x} \right)^x - e \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\left(\frac{x+1}{x} \right)^x - e}{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\left(\frac{x+1}{x} \right)^x [\ln(1 + \frac{1}{x}) - \frac{1}{1+x}]}{-\frac{1}{x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1+x}{x} \right)^x \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln(1 + \frac{1}{x}) - \frac{1}{1+x}}{\frac{1}{x^2}} = e \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{1+x} - \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{-1}{(1+x)^2}}{\frac{2}{x^3}} = e \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{-1}{x^2+x} - \frac{-1}{(x+1)^2}}{\frac{2}{x^3}} = -\frac{e}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x^3 \frac{(x+1)^2 - (x^2+x)}{(x^2+x)(x+1)^2} = -\frac{e}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x^2 \frac{(x+1)^2 - (x^2+x)}{(x+1)(x+1)^2} = -\frac{e}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x^2 \frac{x+1-x}{(x+1)^2} = -\frac{e}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2}{(x+1)^2} = -\frac{e}{2}.$$

3. 设 f 二阶可导, 求 $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a+h) - 2f(a) + f(a-h)}{h^2}$.

$$\text{解: } \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a+h) - 2f(a) + f(a-h)}{h^2} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(a+h) - f'(a-h)}{2h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(a+h) - f'(a) + f'(a) - f'(a-h)}{2h} \\ = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{f'(a+h) - f'(a)}{h} + \frac{f'(a) - f'(a-h)}{h}}{2} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{f''(a)}{1} + \frac{f''(a)}{1}}{2} = \frac{2f''(a)}{2} = f''(a).$$

$$\text{错误做法: } \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a+h) - 2f(a) + f(a-h)}{h^2} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(a+h) - f'(a-h)}{2h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f''(a+h) + f''(a-h)}{2} \neq f''(a).$$

注意：这里不能用两次洛必达法则，因为题目只说二阶导数存在，并未说明二阶导数连续，极限 $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f''(a+h)+f''(a-h)}{2}$ 不一定存在，按照洛必达法则的定理条件，只有极限 $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f''(a+h)+f''(a-h)}{2}$ 存在或为无穷大时才能用洛必达法则，如果极限 $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f''(a+h)+f''(a-h)}{2}$ 不存在且不为无穷大，则不能用洛必达法则，这个极限是可能不存在且不为无穷大的，可以看下一题给出的例子。

4. 设 f 有导数，并且 $f(0) = f'(0) = 1$ ，求 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\sin x) - 1}{\ln f(x)}$ 。

解： $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\sin x) - 1}{\ln f(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\sin x) - 1}{\sin x} \cdot \frac{\sin x}{\ln f(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\sin x) - 1}{\sin x} \cdot \frac{\sin x}{\ln f(x) - \ln f(0)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\sin x) - 1}{\sin x} \cdot \frac{\sin x}{\frac{1}{\ln f(x) - \ln f(0)}} = f'(0) \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{1}{[\ln f(x)]'|_{x=0}} = f'(0) \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{f'(0)}{f(0)}} = 1$ 。

错误做法： $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\sin x) - 1}{\ln f(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(\sin x) \cos x}{\frac{f'(x)}{f(x)}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(\sin x)}{f'(x)} f(x) \cos x \neq 1$

注意：这里不能直接用洛必达法则，因为极限 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(\sin x)}{f'(x)} f(x) \cos x$ 不一定存在且不一定为无穷大。比如可以看下面的例子：

函数

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} (e^x - 1)^2 \sin \frac{1}{e^x - 1} + e^x, & x \neq 0 \\ 1, & x = 0 \end{cases},$$

其导数

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} 2e^x(e^x - 1) \sin \frac{1}{e^x - 1} - e^x \cos \frac{1}{e^x - 1} + e^x, & x \neq 0 \\ 1, & x = 0 \end{cases},$$

此时 $f(x)$ 满足题目的要求，但 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(\sin x)}{f'(x)} f(x) \cos x$ 不存在且不为无穷大：

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

当 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时，分母 $2e^x(e^x - 1) \sin \frac{1}{e^x - 1} - e^x \cos \frac{1}{e^x - 1} + e^x$ 存在一系列的零点，这是因为

$$\begin{aligned} & 2e^x(e^x - 1) \sin \frac{1}{e^x - 1} - e^x \cos \frac{1}{e^x - 1} + e^x \\ &= e^x [2(e^x - 1) \sin \frac{1}{e^x - 1} - \cos \frac{1}{e^x - 1} + 1] \\ &= e^x [2(e^x - 1) 2 \sin \frac{1}{2(e^x - 1)} \cos \frac{1}{2(e^x - 1)} + 2 \sin^2 \frac{1}{2(e^x - 1)}] \\ &= e^x \sin \frac{1}{2(e^x - 1)} [2(e^x - 1) 2 \cos \frac{1}{2(e^x - 1)} + 2 \sin \frac{1}{2(e^x - 1)}] \end{aligned}$$

其中 $\sin \frac{1}{2(e^x - 1)}$ 在 $x \rightarrow 0$ 的过程中存在一系列的零点。因此函数 $\frac{f'(\sin x)}{f'(x)} f(x) \cos x$ 在 0 附近不全有定义，故极限 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(\sin x)}{f'(x)} f(x) \cos x$ 不存在且不为无穷大。

如果极限 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(\sin x)}{f'(x)} f(x) \cos x$ 不存在且不为无穷大则不满足洛必达法则的条件，不能用洛必达法则。