

① 两个重要极限.

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

已知 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n = e.$

证: $\exists n$ 使 $n \leq x \leq n+1 \Rightarrow \left(1 + \frac{1}{n+1}\right) \leq \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right) \leq \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)$
 $\Rightarrow \left(1 + \frac{1}{n+1}\right)^{n+1} \leq \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x \leq \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{n+1}$

当 $n \rightarrow +\infty$, $n \rightarrow +\infty$, $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n+1}\right)^{n+1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\left(1 + \frac{1}{n+1}\right)^{n+1}}{1 + \frac{1}{n+1}} = \frac{\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n+1}\right)^{n+1}}{\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} 1 + \frac{1}{n+1}} = e.$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{n+1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n \cdot \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n \cdot \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) = e.$$

故 $x \rightarrow +\infty$ 时, $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x = e.$

当 $x \rightarrow -\infty$ 时.

令 $-x = t > 0$, 当 $x \rightarrow -\infty$, $t \rightarrow +\infty$.

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x &= \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{t}\right)^{-t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{t}{t-1}\right)^t \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{t-1}\right)^{t-1+1} \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{t-1}\right)^{t-1} \cdot \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{t-1}\right) \\ &= e. \end{aligned}$$

综上: $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x = e.$ / $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(1 + x\right)^{\frac{1}{x}} = e.$

eg:

② $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x+2}{x-3}\right)^x = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{5}{x-3}\right)^x = \left[\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{\frac{x-3}{5}}\right)^{\frac{x-3}{5} + \frac{3}{5}} \right]^5$
 $= \left[\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{\frac{x-3}{5}}\right)^{\frac{x-3}{5}} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{5}{x-3}\right)^{\frac{3}{5}} \right]^5$



显然!

$$= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x}}$$

$$\frac{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (1 + \frac{2}{x})^x}{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (1 - \frac{2}{x})^x} = \frac{\left[\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (1 + \frac{1}{\frac{x}{2}})^{\frac{x}{2}} \right]^2}{\left[\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (1 - \frac{1}{\frac{x}{2}})^{(-\frac{x}{2})} \right]^{-2}} = \frac{e^2}{e^{-2}} = e^4$$

→ 无穷小和无穷大

① 无穷小: 若 $x \rightarrow x_0$ ($x \rightarrow \infty$) 时, $f(x) \rightarrow 0$. 则称 $f(x)$ 为 $x \rightarrow x_0$ ($x \rightarrow \infty$) 时的无穷小.

↳ 以 0 为极限. (0 是唯一的一个无穷小常数).

定理 1: 无穷小与函数极限的关系

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = A \iff f(x) = A + \alpha \quad \text{其中 } \alpha \text{ 为 } x \rightarrow x_0 \text{ 的无穷小量}$$

$$\iff \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0, \text{ 当 } 0 < |x - x_0| < \delta \text{ 时, 有 } |f(x) - A| < \varepsilon.$$

$$\iff \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0. \text{ 当 } 0 < |x - x_0| < \delta \text{ 时, 有 } |\alpha| < \varepsilon.$$

$$\iff \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \alpha = 0. \text{ 故 } \alpha \text{ 为 } x \rightarrow x_0 \text{ 的无穷小量}$$

$$\alpha \in O(x_0, \delta).$$

② 无穷大: $\forall M > 0, \exists \delta > 0$, 当 $0 < |x - x_0| < \delta$ 时, 都有 $|f(x)| > M$. → $f(x)$ 为 $x \rightarrow x_0$ 时的无穷大.

↳ 函数的绝对值无限增大. $\exists X > 0$, 当 $|x| > X$ 时, 都有 $|f(x)| > M$. → $f(x)$ 为 $x \rightarrow \infty$ 时的无穷大.

证. 证明. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{x-1} = \infty$.

U ... x0

$\forall M > 0, \exists \delta > 0$, 对一切 $0 < |x-1| < \delta$ 时, $|\frac{1}{x-1}| > M \Rightarrow |x-1| < \frac{1}{M}$. 取 $\delta = \frac{1}{M}$.

故 $\forall M > 0, \exists \delta = \frac{1}{M} > 0$, 当 $0 < |x-1| < \delta$ 时, 有 $|\frac{1}{x-1}| > M \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{x-1} = \infty$.

③

若 $f(x)$ 为无穷大, 则 $\frac{1}{f(x)}$ 为无穷小. (1)
若 $f(x)$ 为无穷小, 则 $f(x) \neq 0$, 则 $\frac{1}{f(x)}$ 为无穷大. (2)

证: 证到 $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0$, 使 $x \in \dot{U}(x_0, \delta)$, 有 $|\frac{1}{f(x)}| < \varepsilon$. (证)

由 $f(x)$ 为无穷大, 则 $\forall M > 0, \exists \delta > 0$, 使 $x \in \dot{U}(x_0, \delta)$ 有 $|f(x)| > M$.

取 $\varepsilon = \frac{1}{M}$. 则 $|\frac{1}{f(x)}| < \varepsilon$.

故 $\forall \varepsilon = \frac{1}{M} > 0, \exists \delta > 0$, 使 $x \in \dot{U}(x_0, \delta)$, 有 $|\frac{1}{f(x)}| < \varepsilon$.

→ 无限个无穷小之和不一定是无穷小.

④

若 $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{\beta}{\alpha} = 0$. 称 β 为 α 的高阶无穷小量. $\beta = o(\alpha)$. 一般情况, 幂越大, 阶越高.

若 $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{\beta}{\alpha} = \infty$. 称 β 为 α 的低阶无穷小量.

若 $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{\beta}{\alpha} = C$ (C 为常数且 $C \neq 0$). 称 β 为 α 的同阶无穷小量. $\beta = O(\alpha)$.

若 $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{\beta}{\alpha} = 1$. 称 β 为 α 的等价无穷小量. $\beta \sim \alpha$. (一阶无穷小量).

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{\beta}{\alpha} = 1$$

★ $\beta = (2x^4 + x^5) \rightarrow$ 是 x 的 4 阶无穷小. !! $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x^4} = \frac{1}{0} = \infty$

等价无穷小:

① $\sin x \sim x$,

② $\arcsin x \sim x$.

③ $\tan x \sim x$.

④ $\arctan x \sim x$.

⑤ $1 - \cos x \sim \frac{1}{2}x^2 \sim \frac{1}{2}\sin^2 x$

⑥ $\sqrt[n]{1+x} - 1 \sim \frac{1}{n}x$.

⑦ $e^x - 1 \sim x$.

⑧ $\ln(1+x) \sim x$.

⑨ $\log_a(1+x) = \frac{x}{\ln a} \rightarrow \frac{\ln(1+x)}{\ln a} \sim \frac{x}{\ln a}$.

⑩ $a^x - 1 \sim x \ln a \Rightarrow e^{x \ln a} - 1 \sim x \ln a$.

⑪ $(1+x)^u - 1 \sim ux \leftarrow (1+x)^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1 \sim \frac{1}{n}x \leftarrow e^{\frac{1}{n} \ln(1+x)} - 1 \sim \frac{1}{n} \ln(1+x) \sim \frac{1}{n}x$.
这里的 u 是常数!!!

⑫ $a^x - 1$

$$\begin{aligned} x \ln \left(\frac{1+\cos x}{2} \right)^2 &= \frac{\ln \left(\frac{1+\cos x}{2} \right)}{x^2} \\ &= \frac{\ln \left(1 + \frac{\cos x - 1}{2} \right)}{x^2} \\ &= \frac{\frac{\cos x - 1}{2x^2}}{\frac{1}{x^2}} \\ &= \left(-\frac{1}{4} \right). \end{aligned}$$

