

二. 函数极限的计算

1. 判别是七种未定式

2. 化简

3. 洛必达 & 泰勒

4. 无穷小(大) 比较 [题型]

简单下放

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

一组 二组 三组

有分母因式

无分母 创造因式

$$u^v = e^{v \ln u}$$

七种未定式直接

判别是未定式 ← 题目给的不一定就是未定式, 需判断

例 1.9 设 $f(x, y) = \frac{y}{1+xy} - \frac{1-y \sin \frac{\pi x}{y}}{\arctan x}$, $x > 0, y > 0$.

求 $g(x) = \lim_{y \rightarrow +\infty} f(x, y)$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} g(x)$

[x is considered as a constant].

$$\begin{aligned} g(x) &= \lim_{y \rightarrow +\infty} f(x, y) = \lim_{y \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{y}{1+xy} \right) - \left(\frac{1}{\arctan x} \right) + \lim_{y \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{y \sin \frac{\pi x}{y}}{\arctan x} \\ &= \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{\arctan x} + \frac{1}{\arctan x} \lim_{y \rightarrow +\infty} y \cdot \frac{\pi x}{y} \\ &= \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1-\pi x}{\arctan x} \end{aligned}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} g(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\arctan x - x + \pi x^2}{x \cdot \arctan x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{-\frac{x^3}{3} + o(x^3) + \pi x^2}{x^2} = \pi$$

1. 化简先行.

等阶无穷小, 常见等阶无穷小 (略)

2. 找“带头大哥”

$$\alpha + \beta, \alpha = o(\beta)$$

[无穷小比较]

例 1.6. 当 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时, $(3+2 \tan x)^x - 3^x$ 是 $3 \sin^2 x + x^3 \cos \frac{1}{x}$

解

$$\begin{aligned} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[(3+2 \tan x)^x - 3^x \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[(1+\frac{2}{3} \tan x)^x - 1 \right] \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[e^{x \ln(1+\frac{2}{3} \tan x)} - 1 \right] \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \ln(1+\frac{2}{3} \tan x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \cdot \frac{2}{3} \tan x = \frac{2}{3} x^2 \tan x \end{aligned}$$

找大哥: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^3 \cos \frac{1}{x}}{3 \sin^2 x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{3} \cdot \cos \frac{1}{x} = 0$

$\therefore x^3 \cos \frac{1}{x} \sim o(3 \sin^2 x)$

$\therefore 3 \sin^2 x + x^3 \cos \frac{1}{x} \sim 3 \sin^2 x \sim \sqrt{3} x^2$

例 1.16.

当 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时, $e^{x \cos x^2} - e^x$ 与 x^n 是同阶无穷小量则 $n = ?$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{x \cos x^2} - e^x}{x^n} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x (e^{x \cos x^2 - x} - 1)}{x^n} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \cos x^2 - x}{x^n} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x^2 - 1}{x^{n-1}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^4}{2x^{n-1}} = \alpha \cdot x^0 \Rightarrow n = 5 \end{aligned}$$

(2) 恒等变形.

• 换元: eg. $x = \frac{1}{t}$ eg. 见到 $\frac{f(x-t)}{x-t}$ 令 $x-t = u$.

[例 1.7] eg. $\int_0^x \sqrt{9-x^2} dt \rightarrow$ 见到 xt , $xt = u$.

[1.8] eg. $x^2 - t^2 = u$.

• 提公因式

• 中值定理

例 1.8. 换元. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \int_0^x (x-t) e^t dt$ [这里 x 认为成常数!]

令 $x-t = u$ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \int_0^x \frac{u e^{x-u}}{x^3} d(-u) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{e^x \int_0^x u e^{-u} du}{x^3}$ [必考]

考 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x e^{-x}}{\frac{2}{3} x^{\frac{1}{2}}} = \frac{2}{3}$

← 通分 [例 1.9]

← $u^v = e^{v \ln u}$ [例 1.6]

• 因式分解 $a^n - b^n = (a-b)(a^{n-1} + a^{n-2}b + \dots + ab^{n-2} + b^{n-1})$

[1.7] eg. $A^3 - E = (A-E)(A^2 + AE + E)$
(如果 A^3 是 0. $A-E$ 可逆 $A^2 + AE + E$ 可逆.)

• 分有理化 [见根号差, 用有理化]

$\frac{1}{a-b} = \frac{a+b}{a^2-b^2}$

• 中值定理 [例 1.10 解法一, 例 1.11].

[1.10] 拉式定理 $f(x) - f(x_0) = f'(\xi)(x-x_0)$ 1° f 与 f'

[1.11] 10-1 公式 $\int_{x_0}^x f'(t) dt = f(x) - f(x_0)$ 2° $f - f'$

[1.12] 积分中值定理 $\int_{x_0}^x f(t) dt = f(\xi)(x-x_0)$ 1° 见刘抽象
 $\int_a^b f(x) dx = f(\xi)(b-a)$ 2° 往往是为了统一函数形式. 留一下再说

★ 泰勒公式处理高阶问题

例 1.10 [2018] — 具体型的 " $f-f$ " \Rightarrow 拉氏

$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^2 [\arctan(x+1) - \arctan x]$

$f(b) - f(a) = f'(\xi) \cdot (b-a)$

$\arctan(x+1) - \arctan x = f'(\xi) \cdot 1 = \frac{1}{1+\xi^2}, x < \xi < x+1$

原式 = $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^2}{1+\xi^2} < \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^2}{1+x^2} = 1$

原式 = $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^2}{1+\xi^2} > \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^2}{1+(1+x)^2} = 1$

$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^2 [\arctan(x+1) - \arctan x] = 1$

例1.13.

设 $f(x)$ 连续且 $f(0) \neq 0$, 求 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x (x-t)f(t) dt}{x \int_0^x f(x-t) dt}$. 上拆下换元

[分析] 直接求导形 $(\int_0^x f(t) dt)'_x = f(x)$
 拆分求导形 $\int_0^x (x-t)f(t) dt = x \int_0^x f(t) dt - \int_0^x t f(t) dt$
 换元求导形 $\int_0^x f(x-t) dt \xrightarrow[t=x-u]{x-t=u} \int_0^x f(u) du$

Solution.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \int_0^x f(t) dt - \int_0^x t f(t) dt}{x \int_0^x f(u) du} \xrightarrow{\text{洛}} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x f(u) du + x f(x) - x f(x)}{\int_0^x f(u) du + x f(x)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x f(u) du}{\int_0^x f(u) du + x f(x)} \xrightarrow{\text{积中}} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\xi)(x-0)}{f(\eta)(x-0) + f(x) \cdot x} \\ &= \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ \xi \rightarrow 0}} \frac{f(\xi)}{f(\eta) + f(x)} = \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

<3> 及时提出极限存在且不为0因式

例1.12 设 $x \neq 0$ 时, $f(x) = (\frac{e^x + e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{2})^{\frac{1}{x}}$, 记 $I_1 = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x)$

$I_2 = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x)$, $I_3 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x)$, 则 (). I_1, I_2, I_3 大小关系

[分析] $I_1 = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\frac{e^x + e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{2})^{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} 2^{-\frac{1}{x}} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (e^x + e^{\frac{1}{x}})^{\frac{1}{x}}$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (e^x (1 + e^{-\frac{1}{x}}))^{\frac{1}{x}} = e \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} [1 + (\frac{1}{e})^x]^{\frac{1}{x}} \underset{0 < \frac{1}{e} < 1}{=} e$$

$$I_2 = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (\frac{e^x + e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{2})^{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (\frac{1}{2})^{\frac{1}{x}} \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (e^{\frac{1}{x}} (1 + e^x))^{\frac{1}{x}} = e \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} [1 + (\frac{1}{e})^{-x}]^{\frac{1}{x}} = e$$

$$I_3 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\frac{e^x + e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{2})^{\frac{1}{x}} \quad \boxed{\lim u^v \stackrel{1^\infty}{=} e^{\lim v(u-1)}}$$

$$= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} \frac{e^x - 1 + e^{\frac{1}{x}} - 1}{2}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(e^x - 1)}{2x} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(e^{\frac{1}{x}} - 1)}{2x}} = e^{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4}} = e^{\frac{3}{4}}$$

$$\therefore I_1 > I_3 > I_2$$

2. 洛必达法则

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \cdot} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \cdot} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)} \quad [\text{例1.10解法二}]$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \cdot} \frac{\int_a^x f(t) dt}{\int_a^x g(t) dt} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \cdot} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} \quad [\text{例1.13}]$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \cdot} \frac{\int_a^{\psi(x)} f(t) dt}{\int_a^{\psi(x)} g(t) dt} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \cdot} \frac{f(\psi(x))}{g(\psi(x))} \cdot \frac{\psi'(x)}{\psi'(x)}$$

三条件. 1) $\frac{0}{0}, \frac{\infty}{\infty}$ 2) 分子分母均可导.

3) 结果为 $0, C (C \neq 0), \infty$. 以数 (仅后)

3. 泰勒公式

1. 十大公式.

2. 展开原则.

①. $\frac{A}{B}$ 型. 适用于“上下同阶”原则.

②. A-B 型. 适用于“幂次最低”原则.

1. 如果是 $A+B$, 写成 $A-(-B)$. 展开到系数不同的最低幂.

2. eg. $\cos x - e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}$

$$\cos x = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{\frac{x^4}{4!}}{\text{系数不同}}$$

$$e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{\frac{x^4}{8}}{\text{系数不同}}$$

$$e^x = 1 + \frac{x}{1!} + \frac{x^2}{2!}$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos x - e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} = -\frac{x^4}{12} + o(x^4)$$

4. 无穷小比较

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \begin{cases} 0 & f(x) \text{ 是 } g(x) \text{ 的高阶无穷小} \\ c \neq 0 & \text{同} \\ \infty & \text{低} \end{cases}$$

[1.16 ~ 1.18]

例 1.7. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{\cos x} - \sqrt[3]{\cos x}}{\sin^2 x}$

[分析] 令 $\sqrt[6]{\cos x} = t$. \Leftarrow “ $\sqrt{\quad}$ ”与“ $\sqrt[3]{\quad}$ ”最小公倍数“

$$\therefore \cos t = t^6 \Rightarrow \sin^2 x = 1 - \cos^2 x = 1 - t^{12}$$

$$\text{原} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 1} \frac{t^6 - t^3}{1 - t^{12}} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 1} \frac{3t^2 - 3t}{-12t^{11}} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 1} \frac{3t^2 - 3t}{-12t^{11}} = -\frac{1}{12}$$

例 1.14

若 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (e^x + ax^2 + bx)^{\frac{1}{x^2}} = 1$ 则 $a=?$ $b=?$

[分析]. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (e^x + ax^2 + bx)^{\frac{1}{x^2}} = 1 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^{\frac{1}{x^2} \ln(e^x + ax^2 + bx)} = 1$

$$= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(e^x + ax^2 + bx)}{x^2}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 + \frac{2ax + b}{e^x + ax^2 + bx}}{2x}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 + \frac{2ax + b}{1 + \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{6}x^2 + o(x^3)}}{2x}} = 1$$

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

例 1.15.

设 $f(x) = x + a \ln(1+x) + b x \sin x$, $g(x) = kx^3$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)}$ 是无穷小, 求 a, b, k .

[分析] $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = 1 \Rightarrow \ln(1+x) = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} + o(x^3)$

$$\sin x = x - \frac{x^3}{6} + o(x^3)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x + a \ln(1+x) + b x \sin x}{kx^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(a+1)x + (b - \frac{a}{2})x^2 + \frac{a}{3}x^3 + o(x^3)}{kx^3}$$

$$\frac{a}{3} = k, a+1=0, b - \frac{a}{2} = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = -1 \\ b = -\frac{1}{2} \\ k = -\frac{1}{3} \end{cases}$$

例1.17. 把 $x \rightarrow 0^+$ 时的无穷小量.

$$\alpha = \int_0^x \cos t \, dt \quad \beta = \int_0^x \tan t \, dt \quad \gamma = \int_0^x \sin t^2 \, dt$$

排列起来, 使排在后面的是前一个的高阶无穷小量, 排列次序?

$$\text{方法一: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\beta}{\alpha} \stackrel{0}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{(\tan(x^2)) \cdot 2x}{\cos x^2} = 0 \Rightarrow \beta = o(\alpha)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\gamma}{\beta} \stackrel{0}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{[\sin(x^2)] \cdot \frac{1}{2x}}{\cos x^2} = 0 \Rightarrow \gamma = o(\beta)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\gamma}{\alpha} \stackrel{0}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{[\sin x^2] \cdot 2x^{\frac{1}{2}}}{(\tan(x^2)) \cdot 2x} = \infty \Rightarrow \gamma = o(\alpha)$$

次序: α, γ, β

方法二 洛必达成立条件下,

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

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \alpha' = \cos x^2 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \alpha' = 1 \quad (OPV) \\ \beta' = \tan(x^2) \cdot 2x \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \beta' = 0 \quad (2PV) \\ \gamma' = \sin x^2 \cdot 2x^{\frac{1}{2}} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \gamma' = 0 \quad (1PV) \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \alpha', \gamma', \beta' \\ \downarrow \\ \alpha, \gamma, \beta \end{array}$$

例1.18 极限 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\sin x} - 1}{(1+x)^\alpha - (1+x)} = A \neq 0$ 的必要条件.

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\sin x} - 1}{(1+x)^\alpha - (1+x)} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{(1+x)^\alpha - (1+x)} \stackrel{x=t}{=} \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{t}{(1+t)^\alpha - (1+t)} \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{t}{(1+t)^{\alpha-1} - 1} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{t}{(\alpha-1)t} = \frac{1}{\alpha-1} \neq 0 \Rightarrow \alpha \neq 1 \end{aligned}$$

例1.11 [中值定理 - 抽象型]

已知 $f(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 内可导, 且

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f'(x) = e, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x+c}{x-c} \right)^x = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} [f(x) - f(x-1)] \quad \text{求 } c.$$

$$\begin{aligned} [\text{分析}] \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} [f(x) - f(x-1)] &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} [x - (x-1)] \cdot f'(\xi) \quad \xi \in (x-1, x) \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f'(\xi) = e \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x-c+2c}{x-c} \right)^x &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{2c}{x-c} \right)^x = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[\left(1 + \frac{2c}{x-c} \right)^{\frac{x-c}{2c}} \right]^{\frac{2cx}{x-c}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} e^{\frac{2cx}{x-c}} = e^{2c} = e \Rightarrow c = \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$