

1^∞ 型结论运用

若 $\lim \alpha(x) = 0, \lim \beta(x) = \infty$, 且 $\lim \alpha(x)\beta(x) = A$, 则有

$$\lim (1 + \alpha(x))^{\beta(x)} = e^A$$

推导：借用重要极限的概念

$$\text{原式} = \lim (1 + \alpha(x))^{\beta(x)} = \lim [(1 + \alpha)^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}]^{\alpha\beta}$$

$$\because \lim (1 + \alpha)^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} = e \xrightarrow{\text{原式 } \lim [(1+\alpha)^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}]^{\alpha\beta}} \lim e^{\alpha\beta} \xrightarrow{\text{又 } \lim \alpha(x)\beta(x)=A} e^A$$

$$\therefore \lim (1 + \alpha(x))^{\beta(x)} = e^A$$

使用方法：

1. 写成标准形式 原式： $\lim [1 + \alpha(x)]^{\beta(x)}$

2. 求极限 $\lim \alpha(x)\beta(x) = A$

3. 结果 原式 $= e^A$

$$\text{eg1. } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^{n+1}}{(n+1)^n} \sin \frac{1}{n}$$

思路：转变成 $\lim (1 + \alpha(x))^{\beta(x)}$ 的形式, 且满足 $\lim \alpha(x) = 0, \lim \beta(x) = \infty$.

所以上述可以写为

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

$$\because \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{n}{n+1}\right)^n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \left(-\frac{1}{n+1}\right)\right)^n \xrightarrow{\text{use conclusion}} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} -\frac{1}{n+1} \cdot n = -1$$

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

$$\text{and } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \cdot \sin \frac{1}{n} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1$$

$$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^{n+1}}{(n+1)^n} \sin \frac{1}{n} = e^{-1}$$

$$\text{eg2. } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (\cos \sqrt{x})^{\frac{\pi}{x}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} ((\cos \sqrt{x} - 1) + 1)^{\frac{\pi}{x}} \quad \text{according to above method}$$

$$\lim \alpha(x)\beta(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (\cos \sqrt{x} - 1) \cdot \frac{\pi}{x} = -\frac{\pi}{2} \quad \text{Taylor expansion or Replacement}$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (\cos \sqrt{x})^{\frac{\pi}{x}} = e^{-\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$\text{eg3. } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{\sqrt[n]{a} + \sqrt[n]{b} + \sqrt[n]{c}}{3}\right)^n \quad a, b, c > 0$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{\sqrt[n]{a} + \sqrt[n]{b} + \sqrt[n]{c}}{3} - 1 + 1\right)^n$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{\sqrt[n]{a} + \sqrt[n]{b} + \sqrt[n]{c}}{3} - 1\right) \cdot n$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{a^n - 1}{n} + \frac{b^n - 1}{n} + \frac{c^n - 1}{n} \right) \\
&= \frac{\ln a + \ln b + \ln c}{3} = \frac{1}{3} \ln abc \\
\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{\sqrt[n]{a} + \sqrt[n]{b} + \sqrt[n]{c}}{3} \right)^n &= e^{\frac{1}{3} \ln abc} = \sqrt[3]{abc}
\end{aligned}$$