

极 限



华中科技大学



- 基本概念清楚
- 基本定理掌握
- 基本计算熟悉

- 极限是一种思想，是有限运算到无限运算的推广
从有穷到无限，从理想到一般，由已知探究未知的方式

例如 定积分概念的形成

规则图形面积  不规则图形面积

除了思想,其余都是中等数学!

- 在实际计算极限时，多关注局部与整体的数值变化的依赖关系

例如 $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{k^n}{n^n}$

$$\frac{k^n}{n^n} = \left(\frac{k}{n}\right)^n \rightarrow ?$$

$k \ll n$ 时

$$\frac{k^n}{n^n} = \left(\frac{k}{n}\right)^n \rightarrow 0$$

k 可以远到什么程度
使得这个极限依然成立

k 靠近 n 时, 即 $k = n - i$

$$\frac{k^n}{n^n} = \left(\frac{k}{n}\right)^n = \left(1 - \frac{i}{n}\right)^n \rightarrow e^{-i}$$

猜测

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{k^n}{n^n} = 1 + e^{-1} + e^{-2} + \dots = \frac{e}{e-1}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} x_n = a \Leftrightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N, n > N, |x_n - a| < \varepsilon$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = a \Leftrightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta, 0 < |x - x_0| < \delta, |f(x) - a| < \varepsilon$$

左,右极限...

- 唯一性
- 局部有界性
- 保不等号性
- 单调有界收敛性

1. 定义及等价无穷小
2. L' Hospital法则
3. 夹逼定理,微分中值定理
4. Stolz定理
5. Taylor展开

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = f(x_0) \Leftrightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta, |x - x_0| < \delta, |f(x) - f(x_0)| < \varepsilon$$

左连续，右连续

间断点及其分类

- 介值性质
- 最值性质
- 一致连续性质

1.(11th) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(e^{\sin x} + \sqrt[3]{1 - \cos x}) - \sin x}{\arctan(4\sqrt[3]{1 - \cos x})} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$

Hints: L' Hospital法则不太合适

分母可以考虑先用等价无穷小

化简分子

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(e^{\sin x} + \sqrt[3]{1 - \cos x}) - \sin x}{\arctan(4\sqrt[3]{1 - \cos x})} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$$

$$\begin{aligned}\ln(e^{\sin x} + \sqrt[3]{1 - \cos x}) - \sin x &= \ln(1 + e^{-\sin x} \sqrt[3]{1 - \cos x}) \\ &\sim e^{-\sin x} \sqrt[3]{1 - \cos x}\end{aligned}$$

$$\arctan(4\sqrt[3]{1 - \cos x}) \sim 4\sqrt[3]{1 - \cos x}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(e^{\sin x} + \sqrt[3]{1 - \cos x}) - \sin x}{\arctan(4\sqrt[3]{1 - \cos x})} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{-\sin x} \sqrt[3]{1 - \cos x}}{4\sqrt[3]{1 - \cos x}} \\ &= \frac{1}{4}\end{aligned}$$

➤ 历届试题分析



2. (8th) 若 $f(1) = 0$, $f'(1)$ 存在, 则极限

$$I = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\sin^2 x + \cos x) \tan 3x}{(e^{x^2} - 1) \sin x} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$$

Hints: L' Hospital并不合适, 原因?

对相应因子考虑等价无穷小替换

f 的处理, 回归导数定义

若 $f(1) = 0, f'(1)$ 存在, 则极限

$$I = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\sin^2 x + \cos x) \tan 3x}{(e^{x^2} - 1) \sin x} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$$



$$\tan 3x \sim 3x \quad e^{x^2} - 1 \sim x^2 \quad \sin x \sim x$$

$$\frac{f(\sin^2 x + \cos x) - f(1)}{\sin^2 x + \cos x - 1} (\sin^2 x + \cos x - 1) \sim f'(1) (\sin^2 x + \cos x - 1)$$

$$I = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(1) (\sin^2 x + \cos x - 1) \cdot 3x}{x^2 \cdot x} = \frac{3}{2} f'(1)$$

3.(9th final) 极限 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x - \sin x}{x \ln(1 + \sin^2 x)} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$

Hints: 分母可以考虑先做等价无穷小替换

分子可以先化简，再做等价无穷小替换



历届试题分析

$$\text{极限 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x - \sin x}{x \ln(1 + \sin^2 x)} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$$



$$\ln(1 + \sin^2 x) \sim \sin^2 x \sim x^2$$

$$\tan x - \sin x = \frac{\sin x (1 - \cos x)}{\cos x} \sim \frac{1}{2} x^3$$

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

➤ 历届试题分析



4.(10th final)

设函数 $y = \begin{cases} \frac{\sqrt{1 - a \sin^2 x} - b}{x^2}, & x \neq 0 \\ 2, & x = 0 \end{cases}$ 在点 $x = 0$ 处

连续, 则 $a + b$ 的值为_____

Hints: 唯一知道的是连续点, 自然需要用连续的定义

两个量, 要么可以将 $a + b$ 作为一个整体出现,
要么解出来, 需要两个方程.

(1) 设函数 $y = \begin{cases} \sqrt{1 - a \sin^2 x} - b, & x \neq 0 \\ 2, & x = 0 \end{cases}$ 在点 $x = 0$ 处连续, 则 $a + b$ 的值为

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1 - a \sin^2 x} - b}{x^2} = 2$$

$$\sqrt{1 - a \sin^2 x} - b \rightarrow 0 \quad (x \rightarrow 0) \Rightarrow b = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1 - a \sin^2 x} - 1}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1 - a \sin^2 x} - 1}{-a \sin^2 x} \cdot \frac{-a \sin^2 x}{x^2} = -\frac{1}{2}a$$

$$\Rightarrow a = -4 \Rightarrow a + b = -3$$

5.(10th) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x \sqrt{\cos 2x} \sqrt[3]{\cos 3x}}{x^2} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$

Hints: L' Hospital法则有点繁琐

熟悉等价无穷小关系 $1 - \cos x \sim \frac{1}{2} x^2$

在分子中插入一些项，分别计算极限

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x \sqrt{\cos 2x} \sqrt[3]{\cos 3x}}{x^2} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$$



$$1 - \cos x \sqrt{\cos 2x} \sqrt[3]{\cos 3x} = 1 - \cos x + \cos x (1 - \sqrt{\cos 2x} \sqrt[3]{\cos 3x})$$

$$1 - \sqrt{\cos 2x} \sqrt[3]{\cos 3x} = 1 - \sqrt{\cos 2x} + \sqrt{\cos 2x} (1 - \sqrt[3]{\cos 3x})$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x \sqrt{\cos 2x} \sqrt[3]{\cos 3x}}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \cos x \frac{1 - \sqrt{\cos 2x}}{x^2}$$

$$+ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \cos x \sqrt{\cos 2x} \frac{1 - \sqrt[3]{\cos 3x}}{x^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} + 1 + \frac{3}{2} = 3$$

6.(9th) 设 $f(x)$ 具有二阶连续导数, 且

$$f(0) = f'(0) = 0, f''(0) = 6,$$

则 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\sin^2 x)}{x^4} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$

Hints: L' Hospital法则

Taylor展开

设 $f(x)$ 具有二阶连续导数, 且
 $f(0) = f'(0) = 0, f''(0) = 6$,
则 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\sin^2 x)}{x^4} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

$$1) \quad f(x) = f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{1}{2}f''(\xi)x^2 = \frac{1}{2}f''(\xi)x^2$$

$$f(\sin^2 x) = \frac{1}{2}f''(\xi)(\sin^2 x)^2$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\sin^2 x)}{x^4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{2}f''(\xi) \frac{\sin^4 x}{x^4} = \frac{1}{2}f''(0) = 3$$

设 $f(x)$ 具有二阶连续导数, 且
 $f(0) = f'(0) = 0, f''(0) = 6$,
则 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\sin^2 x)}{x^4} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

$$\begin{aligned} 2) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\sin^2 x)}{x^4} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(\sin^2 x) \cdot 2 \sin x \cos x}{4x^3} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(\sin^2 x)}{2x^2} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(\sin^2 x)}{\sin^2 x} \cdot \frac{\sin^2 x}{2x^2} = 3 \end{aligned}$$

7.(3rd)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1+x)^{\frac{2}{x}} - e^2 (1 - \ln(1+x))}{x}.$$

Hints: 若用L' Hospital, 可预见到比较繁琐

第一个函数结构并不友好, 可以考虑Taylor展开

若注意到这两点, 就能有新思路: 1. $\ln(1+x) \sim x$;

$$2. (1+x)^{\frac{2}{x}} \rightarrow e^2$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1+x)^{\frac{2}{x}} - e^2(1 - \ln(1+x))}{x}.$$



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

$$e^2(1 - \ln(1+x)) = e^2(1 - x + o(x))$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1+x)^{\frac{2}{x}} - e^2(1 - \ln(1+x))}{x}.$$



$$2) (1+x)^{\frac{2}{x}} - e^2(1 - \ln(1+x)) = (1+x)^{\frac{2}{x}} - e^2 + e^2 \ln(1+x)$$

$$(1+x)^{\frac{2}{x}} - e^2 = e^2 \left(e^{2\left(\frac{1}{x} \ln(1+x) - 1\right)} - 1 \right) \sim 2e^2 \left(\frac{1}{x} \ln(1+x) - 1 \right)$$

$$\sim 2e^2 \left(-\frac{1}{2}x \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1+x)^{\frac{2}{x}} - e^2(1 - \ln(1+x))}{x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1+x)^{\frac{2}{x}} - e^2}{x} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^2 \ln(1+x)}{x} \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

8.(2ed) 求 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} e^{-x} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^{x^2}$.

Hint: 最直接也许也是最合理的想法是将后面的函数具体化

解: 由

$$\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^{x^2} = e^{x^2 \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)} = e^{x^2 \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{2x^2} + o\left(\frac{1}{x^2}\right)\right)} = e^{x - \frac{1}{2} + o(1)}$$

求 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} e^{-x} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^{x^2}$.



可得

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

9.(1st) 第二题: 求极限 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{e^x + e^{2x} + \dots + e^{nx}}{n} \right)^{\frac{e}{x}}$, 其中 n 是给定的正整数.

解:
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e}{x} \ln \left(\frac{e^x(e^{nx} - 1)}{n(e^x - 1)} - 1 + 1 \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e}{x} \left(\frac{e^x(e^{nx} - 1)}{n(e^x - 1)} - 1 \right)$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{e^x + e^{2x} + \dots + e^{nx}}{n} \right)^{\frac{e}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^{\frac{e}{x} \ln \left(\frac{e^x(e^{nx} - 1)}{n(e^x - 1)} - 1 + 1 \right)} = e^{\frac{n+1}{2}}$$

10.(9th final) 求极限: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[{}^{n+1}\sqrt{(n+1)!} - {}^n\sqrt{n!} \right].$

Hint: 直接用Stirling公式 $n! \sim \sqrt{2\pi n} \left(\frac{n}{e}\right)^n$ 替代并不适合,
因为涉及到了差运算。
基本想法是将差化成积,将指数幂数统一成指数形式。

解:
$${}^{n+1}\sqrt{(n+1)!} - {}^n\sqrt{n!} = {}^n\sqrt{n!} \left(\frac{{}^{n+1}\sqrt{(n+1)!}}{{}^n\sqrt{n!}} - 1 \right)$$

$$\sqrt[n]{n!} \sim \frac{n}{e} (n \rightarrow +\infty)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\sqrt[n+1]{(n+1)!}}{\sqrt[n]{n!}} - 1 &= e^{\frac{1}{n+1} \sum_{k=1}^{n+1} \ln k - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \ln k} - 1 \\ &= e^{\frac{1}{n+1} \ln(n+1) - \frac{1}{n(n+1)} \sum_{k=1}^n \ln k} - 1 \\ &\sim \frac{1}{n+1} \ln(n+1) - \frac{1}{n(n+1)} \sum_{k=1}^n \ln k \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{n!} \left(\frac{\sqrt[n+1]{(n+1)!}}{\sqrt[n]{n!}} - 1 \right) &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{e} \left(\frac{1}{n+1} \ln(n+1) - \frac{1}{n(n+1)} \sum_{k=1}^n \ln k \right) \\&= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{e} \left(\ln n - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \ln k \right) \\&= - \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{e} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{n} \ln \frac{k}{n} \\&= - \frac{1}{e} \int_0^1 \ln x \, dx = \frac{1}{e}\end{aligned}$$

Remarks:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n f\left(\frac{k}{n}\right) = \int_0^1 f(x) dx$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{b-a}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n f\left(a + \frac{k}{n}(b-a)\right) = \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt[n]{n!}}{n} = \frac{1}{e}$$

➤ 历届试题分析



11.(4th final) 计算 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0+} \left[\ln(x \ln a) \cdot \ln \left(\frac{\ln ax}{\ln(x/a)} \right) \right], (a > 1).$

解: $\frac{\ln ax}{\ln \frac{x}{a}} \rightarrow 1$

$$\ln \frac{\ln ax}{\ln \frac{x}{a}} = \ln \left(1 + \left(\frac{\ln ax}{\ln \frac{x}{a}} - 1 \right) \right) \sim \frac{\ln ax - \ln \frac{x}{a}}{\ln \frac{x}{a}} = \frac{2 \ln a}{\ln \frac{x}{a}}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0+} [\ln(x \ln a) \cdot \ln \frac{\ln ax}{\ln \frac{x}{a}}] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0+} \ln(x \ln a) \cdot \frac{2 \ln a}{\ln \frac{x}{a}} = 2 \ln a$$

12.(8th final) 第六题: 设 $a_n = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k} - \ln n$.

(1) 证明: 极限 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n$ 存在;

(2) 记 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = C$, 讨论级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n - C)$ 的敛散性.