

# 高数基础班 (4)

4	求极限方法举例（洛必达法则；泰勒公式；夹逼原理；单调有界准则；定积分定义）	P25-P33
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## 方法4 利用洛必达法则求极限

### 洛必达法则

$$\frac{0}{0} \quad \frac{\infty}{\infty}$$

若 1)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} g(x) = 0 (\infty)$ ;

2)  $f(x)$  和  $g(x)$  在  $x_0$  的某去心邻域内可导, 且  $g'(x) \neq 0$ ;

3)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)}$  存在 (或  $\infty$ ); ?

则  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)}$ .

$$\frac{[f(x)]^{g(x)}}{1} = \frac{e^{g(x) \ln f(x)}}{1}$$

$\frac{\infty \cdot 0}{0 \cdot \infty}$

注: 1) 适用类型

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

2) 解题思路

$$\left( \frac{0}{0}, \frac{\infty}{\infty} \right) \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 0 \cdot \infty \\ \infty - \infty \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 1^\infty \\ \infty^0 \\ 0^0 \end{cases}$$

【例30】求极限  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\ln \cos(x-1)}{1 - \sin \frac{\pi}{2} x}$ .  $\frac{0}{0}$

【解】  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\ln \cos(x-1)}{1 - \sin \frac{\pi}{2} x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{-\tan(x-1)}{-\frac{\pi}{2} \cos \frac{\pi}{2} x}$  (洛必达法则)  $\frac{0}{0}$

$$= \frac{2}{\pi} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x-1}{\cos \frac{\pi}{2} x} \quad (\tan(x-1) \sim x-1) \quad \checkmark$$

$$= \frac{2}{\pi} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{-\frac{\pi}{2} \sin \frac{\pi}{2} x} \quad \checkmark \quad \text{(洛必达法则)}$$

$$= -\frac{4}{\pi^2}$$

【例31】(1988年3) 求极限  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \underbrace{(1-x^2)}_{0 \cdot \infty} \tan \frac{\pi}{2} x.$

[解] 原式 =  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \underbrace{(1+x)}_{\checkmark} (1-x) \frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{2} x}{\cos \frac{\pi}{2} x}$  ✓

$$= 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1-x}{\cos \frac{\pi}{2} x}$$

$$\frac{0}{0}$$

$$= 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{-1}{-\frac{\pi}{2} \sin \frac{\pi}{2} x} = \frac{4}{\pi}$$

【例32】求极限  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (x + \sqrt{1+x^2})^{\frac{1}{x}}$ .  $\infty^0$

【解】  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (x + \sqrt{1+x^2})^{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} e^{\frac{\ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2})}{x}}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2})}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{\frac{\sqrt{1+x^2}}{1}} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (x + \sqrt{1+x^2})^{\frac{1}{x}} = e^0 = 1$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} = \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) + C$$

【例33】设  $f(x)$  二阶可导  $f(0)=0$ ,  $f'(0)=1$ ,  $f''(0)=2$

求极限  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - x}{x^2}$

【解1】  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - x}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(x) - 1}{2x}$  (洛必达法则)

$$= \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(x) - f'(0)}{x}$$

$$= \frac{f''(0)}{2}$$
 (导数定义)

$$= 1$$

【注】  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - x}{x^2} \stackrel{?}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(x) - 1}{2x} \stackrel{?}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f''(x)}{2} \stackrel{?}{=} \frac{f''(0)}{2} = 1$

经典的错误 标准的0分

1阶可导

1阶可导

$f^{(n-1)}(x)$

$f^{(n)}(x)$

$f'(x)$  存在?  $f''(x)$  存在?

【例33】设  $f(x)$  二阶可导  $\underline{f(0)=0}$ ,  $\underline{f'(0)=1}$ ,  $\underline{f''(0)=2}$

求极限  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - x}{x^2}$

【解2】  $\underline{f(x) = f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}x^2 + o(x^2)}$

即  $\underline{f(x) = x + x^2 + o(x^2)}$

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

## 方法5 利用泰勒公式求极限

$$\alpha \sim \beta \Rightarrow \alpha = \beta + o(\beta)$$

定理（泰勒公式）设  $f(x)$  在  $x = x_0$  处  $n$  阶可导，则

$$f(x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0) + \cdots + \frac{f^{(n)}(x_0)}{n!}(x - x_0)^n + o(x - x_0)^n$$

### 几个常用的泰勒公式

$$(1) \quad e^x = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \cdots + \frac{x^n}{n!} + o(x^n)$$

$$(2) \quad \sin x = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \cdots + (-1)^{n-1} \frac{x^{2n-1}}{(2n-1)!} + o(x^{2n})$$

$$(3) \quad \cos x = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \cdots + (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n}}{(2n)!} + o(x^{2n})$$

$$(4) \quad \ln(1+x) = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \cdots + (-1)^{n-1} \frac{x^n}{n} + o(x^n)$$

$$(5) \quad (1+x)^\alpha = 1 + \alpha x + \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)}{2!} x^2 + \cdots + \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)\cdots(\alpha-n+1)}{n!} x^n + o(x^n)$$

$$\checkmark \quad \tan x - x \sim \frac{1}{3} x^3 + o(x^3)$$

$$\checkmark \quad \tan x = x + \frac{1}{3} x^3 + o(x^3) \quad \checkmark$$

$$\arctan x - x \sim -\frac{1}{3} x^3$$

$$\arcsin x - x \sim \frac{1}{6} x^3$$



【例34】求极限  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x - e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}}{x^4}$ .  $\frac{0}{0}$

【解1】  $\cos x = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} + o(x^4)$

$e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{1}{2!} \left(-\frac{x^2}{2}\right)^2 + o(x^4)$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x - e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}}{x^4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\frac{1}{12}x^4 + o(x^4)}{x^4} = -\frac{1}{12}$

①  $\frac{f(x)}{g(x)}$ , 上下同除

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

②  $f(x) - g(x)$ : 最低次

【解2】  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x - e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}}{x^4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \sin x + x e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} - x}{4x^3}$

$= \frac{1}{4} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x - \sin x) - x(1 - e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}})}{x^3} = \frac{1}{4} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\frac{1}{6}x^3) - (\frac{1}{2}x^3)}{x^3} = -\frac{1}{12}$

【例35】(1994年3) 设  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+x) - (ax + bx^2)}{x^2} = 2$ , 则 ( ).

✓ (A)  $a=1, b=-\frac{5}{2}$  ✓ (B)  $a=0, b=-2$

✗ (C)  $a=0, b=-\frac{5}{2}$  (D)  $a=1, b=-2$  ✗

【解1】  $2 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{[x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + o(x^2)] - (ax + bx^2)}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1-a)x - (\frac{1}{2} + b)x^2 + o(x^2)}{x^2}$   $a=1, b=-\frac{5}{2}$

$1-a=0$

同增是

$-\frac{1}{2}x^2$

$-\frac{1}{2} - b = 2$

【解2】  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+x) - (ax + bx^2)}{x} = 0$   $a=1, \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+x) - x}{x^2} - b = 2, b = -\frac{5}{2}$

个个

【解3】 代入法  $a=0 \Rightarrow a=1$

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

【例36】(2000年2) 若  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{\sin 6x + xf(x)}{x^3} \right) = 0$ , 则  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{6 + f(x)}{x^2} = ?$

(A) 0

(B) 6

(C) 36

(D)  $\infty$

【解1】  $0 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{\sin 6x + xf(x)}{x^3} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{6x - \frac{(6x)^3}{3!} + o(x^3) + xf(x)}{x^3}$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{6 + f(x)}{x^2} - 36$$

【注】  $0 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{\sin 6x + xf(x)}{x^3} \right) \stackrel{?}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{6x + xf(x)}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{6 + f(x)}{x^2}$

经典的错误 标准的0分

【例36】(2000年2) 若  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{\sin 6x + xf(x)}{x^3} \right) = 0$ , 则  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{6 + f(x)}{x^2}$

(A) 0

(B) 6

(C) 36

(D)

【解2】  $0 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{\sin 6x + xf(x)}{x^3} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 6x - 6x + 6x + xf(x)}{x^3}$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 6x - 6x}{x^3} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{6 + f(x)}{x^2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\frac{1}{6}(6x)^3}{x^3} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{6 + f(x)}{x^2}$$

$$= -36 + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{6 + f(x)}{x^2}$$

【例36】(2000年2) 若  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{\sin 6x + xf(x)}{x^3} \right) = 0$ , 则  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{6 + f(x)}{x^2}$

(A) 0

(B) 6

(C) 36

(D)

【解3】

$$\frac{\sin 6x + xf(x)}{x^3} = 0 + o$$

$f(x) = ( \quad )$

$o \rightarrow 0$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = A \Leftrightarrow f(x) = A + o$$

$\downarrow$   
0

【解4】排除法

$$\sin 6x + xf(x) = 0 \Rightarrow f(x) = -\frac{\sin 6x}{x}$$

## 方法6 利用夹逼原理求极限

【例37】(1995年3)

【例37】(1995年3)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \frac{1}{\underbrace{n^2 + n + 1}_{\sqrt{1}}} + \frac{2}{\underbrace{n^2 + n + 2}_{\sqrt{2}}} + \cdots + \frac{n}{\underbrace{n^2 + n + n}_{\text{大} = \frac{1}{2}}} \right] = 0$

$$\left[ \frac{1}{2} \right] \frac{\frac{1}{2} u(n+1)}{u^2_{t+n}} \leq \left[ \frac{1}{2} \right] \leq \frac{\frac{1}{2} u(n+1)}{u^2_{t+n+1}} \quad \text{N.B.}$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\underline{u \rightarrow \infty}$$

【例38】

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{1^n + 2^n + 3^n}$$

 $\infty^0$  $1^0$ 

[解1] 原式 =  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 3 \sqrt[n]{\underbrace{\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^n + \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^n + 1}}$

$$= 3 \rightarrow 3 \checkmark$$

$$\sqrt[n]{3^n} \leq$$

[解2]

$$\sqrt[n]{3} \leq \sqrt[n]{\underbrace{1 + 2^n + 3^n}_{\text{?}}} \leq \sqrt[n]{3 \cdot 3^n}$$

$$\downarrow$$
  
1

$$\sqrt[n]{3 \cdot 3^n}$$

$$\downarrow$$
  
$$\sqrt[n]{3} \checkmark \checkmark \checkmark$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x^n = \begin{cases} 0 & |x| < 1 \\ \infty & |x| > 1 \\ 1 & x = 1 \\ x, & x = -1 \end{cases}$$

$$\sqrt[n]{a} \rightarrow 1$$

【例39】  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{a_1^n + a_2^n + \cdots + a_m^n}$ , 其中  $\overset{\checkmark}{\underline{\underline{a_i > 0, (i=1, 2, \cdots, m)}}}$

$$= a \quad \checkmark$$

$$\max \{a_i\} = \underline{\underline{a}} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{1^n + 2^n + 3^n} \\ = 3 \end{aligned}$$

[证].

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \sqrt[n]{a^n} & \leq & \sqrt[n]{a_1^n + a_2^n + \cdots + a_m^n} & \leq & \sqrt[n]{m a^n} \\ \downarrow & & & & \downarrow \\ a & & & & a \\ \checkmark & & & & \checkmark \end{array}$$



【例40】(2008年4) 设  $0 < a < b$  , 则  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (a^{-n} + b^{-n})^{\frac{1}{n}} =$

(A)  $a$

✓ (B)  $a^{-1}$  ✓

(C)  $b$

(D)  $b^{-1}$

[解]  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\underbrace{\left(\frac{1}{a}\right)^n + \left(\frac{1}{b}\right)^n}} = \frac{1}{a}$

【例41】  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{1 + x^n + \left(\frac{x^2}{2}\right)^n}, (x > 0).$

100

$$y = \frac{x^2}{2}$$

$$\sqrt[n]{1 + 1^n + x^n + \left(\frac{x^2}{2}\right)^n}$$

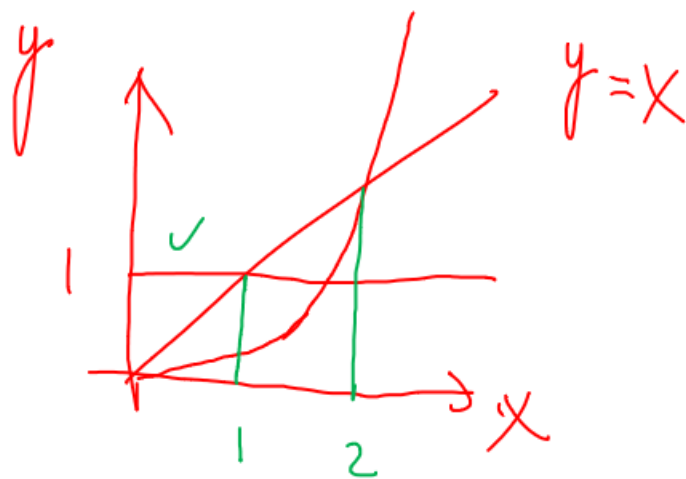
[解] 设  $\lambda = \max \left\{ 1, x, \frac{x^2}{2} \right\}$

$$= \begin{cases} 1 \\ x \\ \frac{x^2}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$0 < x \leq 1$$

$$1 < x \leq 2$$

$$x > 2$$



几何.

## 方法7 利用单调有界准则求极限

【例42】设  $x_1 > 0, x_{n+1} = \frac{1}{2} \left( x_n + \frac{1}{x_n} \right), n=1, 2, \dots$ . 求极限  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n$ .

【解】由题设知  $x_n > 0$ , 且

$$2ab \leq a^2 + b^2 \quad \checkmark$$

① 证明有界

$$x_{n+1} = \frac{1}{2} \left( x_n + \frac{1}{x_n} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left[ (\sqrt{x_n})^2 + \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{x_n}} \right)^2 \right] \geq \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \sqrt{x_n} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{x_n}} = 1$$

$$x_{n+1} \geq 1 \quad (*)$$

1, 0, 1, 0, 1, ...

$$x_{n+1} - x_n = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{x_n} - x_n \right) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1 - x_n^2}{x_n} \leq 0$$

$$\text{或 } \frac{x_{n+1}}{x_n} = \frac{1}{2} \left[ 1 + \frac{1}{x_n^2} \right] \leq \frac{1}{2} \left[ 1 + \frac{1}{1} \right] = 1$$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n$  存在, 设  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = a$ .

② 求极限

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

$$a^2 \leq 1$$

$$a = \pm 1$$

$$a = 1 - a?$$

$$\Rightarrow a = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$a = \frac{1}{2} \left( a + \frac{1}{a} \right) \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = 1.$$

$$x_1 = 1, \quad x_{n+1} = 1 - x_n$$

$x_n \downarrow$

# 方法8 利用定积分定义求极限

【例43】求极限  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n+n} \right]$

【解】原式  $= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left[ \frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{n}} + \frac{1}{1+\frac{2}{n}} + \dots + \frac{1}{1+\frac{n}{n}} \right]$

“可微因子”  $= \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+x} dx$

$$= \ln(1+x) \Big|_0^1 = \ln 2$$

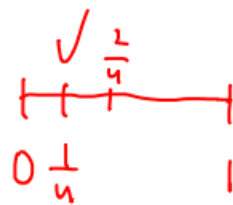
$$= \int_a^b f(x) dx = \ln 2$$

$$\frac{n}{n+1} \leq \left[ \quad \right] \leq \frac{n}{n+1}$$

$\downarrow$   $\frac{1}{2}$        $\downarrow$   $1$

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n f(\xi_k) \Delta x$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n f(\xi_k) (b-a)$$



⑧  $5 + \boxed{3}$  对  $\checkmark$   $\checkmark$

[第2]  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+2} + \dots + \frac{1}{2n} \right] = \ln 2$   $\ln 2 = \frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{2}$

$< \frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+2} + \dots + \frac{1}{2n}$

$< \ln 2$

$\boxed{n \text{ 项和}}$   $\checkmark$   $\frac{x}{1+x} < \ln(1+x) < x \quad (x > 0)$

$\frac{1}{n+1} = \frac{\frac{1}{n}}{1+\frac{1}{n}} < \ln(1+\frac{1}{n}) < \frac{1}{n}$

$\frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+2} + \dots + \frac{1}{2n}$   $\checkmark$

① 夹逼  $\checkmark$

② 定积分定义

" $\frac{1}{n}$ "

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{n+1} < \ln(n+1) - \ln n < \frac{1}{n} \\ \frac{1}{n+2} < \ln(n+2) - \ln(n+1) < \frac{1}{n+1} \\ \dots \\ \frac{1}{2n} < \ln(2n) - \ln(2n-1) < \frac{1}{2n-1} \end{array} \right.$


$\leq \ln 2n - \ln n$   
 $< \frac{1}{n} + \left( \frac{1}{n+1} + \dots + \frac{1}{2n-1} \right)$



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