

11.2

2023年11月6日

12:36

习题3.5 (A)

$$14. (1) \text{原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sec^2 x - 1}{1 - \cos x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan^2 x}{1 - \cos x} \\ = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2}{\frac{1}{2}x^2} = 2$$

$$(3) \text{ 设 } k-1 < n \leq k \ (k \in \mathbb{Z}), \text{ 则有: } \frac{x^{k-1}}{e^{ax}} < \frac{x^n}{e^{ax}} \leq \frac{x^k}{e^{ax}}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^k}{e^{ax}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{kx^{k-1}}{ae^{ax}} = \dots = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{k!}{a^k e^{ax}} = 0$$

$$\text{同理 } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^{k-1}}{e^{ax}} = 0$$

$$\text{由夹逼定理可知 } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^n}{e^{ax}} = 0$$

$$(5) \text{ 记 } t = x - \pi, \text{ 则原式} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan(\pi t + \pi)}{\tan(mt + m\pi)} \\ = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan(\pi t)}{\tan(mt)} = \frac{n}{m}$$

$$(7) \text{ 原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{mx^{m-1}}{nx^{n-1}} = \frac{m}{n} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^{m-n} \\ = \frac{m}{n} \cdot a^{m-n}$$

$$15. (2) \text{ 原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{x - \ln(1+x)}{x \ln(1+x)} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \frac{1}{1+x}}{\ln(1+x) + \frac{x}{1+x}} \\ = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{(1+x)\ln(1+x) + x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\frac{(1+x)\ln(1+x)}{x} + 1} \\ = \frac{1}{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{(1+x)\ln(1+x)}{x} \right] + 1} = \frac{1}{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{(1+x)x}{x} \right] + 1} \\ = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$(4) \text{ 原式} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \ln x \cdot \sin x}$$

$$\text{考虑 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \ln x \cdot \sin x = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x \ln x = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln x}{\frac{1}{x}} \\ = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{-\frac{1}{x^2}} = 0$$

$$\text{综上原式} = e^0 = 1$$

$$\text{综上 原式} = e^0 = 1$$

$$(6) \text{ 考虑 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left\{ \frac{1}{x} \ln \left[\frac{(1+x)^x}{e} \right] \right\}$$

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

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

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

$$\text{综上 原式} = e^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$(8) \text{ 原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \cos 2x}{\sin 2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{\sin 2x} = \frac{1}{2}$$

习题 3.6 (A)

1. (1) 泰勒公式是拉格朗日中值定理的推广

拉格朗日中值定理是一阶的泰勒公式

(2) 皮亚诺余项描述了整体，拉格朗日余项描述了局部

拉格朗日余项是皮亚诺余项的精确值

(3) 迈克劳林公式是在 $x=0$ 处的泰勒展开

$$4. f(x) = x^{-1} \therefore f^{(n)}(x) = (-1)^n \cdot n! \cdot x^{-(n+1)}$$

$$\therefore f(x_0) = -1 \quad f^{(n)}(x_0) = (-1)^n \cdot n! \cdot (-1)^{-(n+1)} = -n!$$

$$\therefore f(x) = f(x_0) + \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{f^{(i)}(x_0)}{i!} (x-x_0)^i + o((x-x_0)^n)$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{x} = -1 - (x+1) - (x+1)^2 - \dots - (x+1)^n + \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!} (x+1)^{n+1}$$

$$\text{综上 } \frac{1}{x} = -\sum_{i=0}^n (x+1)^i + (-1)^{n+1} \cdot \xi^{-(n+2)} \cdot (x+1)^{n+1}$$

$$6. (1) \text{ 原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1+x+\frac{x^2}{2}+o(x^2)-1-x}{x^2}$$

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

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

$$(2) \text{ 同(1) 原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{x^3}{6} + o(x^3)}{x^3} = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (3) \text{ 原式} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1+x^3+\frac{1}{2}x^6+o(x^6)-1-x^3}{(2x)^5} \\ &= \frac{1}{32} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2}x^6+o(x^6)}{x^5} \\ &= \frac{1}{32} \left[\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{2} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{o(x^6)}{x^5} \right] = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (4) \text{ 原式} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x \ln(1+\frac{1}{x}) + \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \ln(1+\frac{1}{x}) \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln(1+t)}{t} = 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (5) \text{ 原式} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1 - x}{x(e^x - 1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2}x^2 + o(x^2)}{x \cdot x} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$(6) \because e^x = 1 + \frac{x^1}{1!} + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \cdots + \frac{x^n}{n!} + o(x^n)$$

$$\therefore e^x - 1 - x = \frac{x^2}{2} + o_1(x^2)$$

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

$$\therefore \sqrt{1-x} = 1 - \frac{x}{2} - \frac{x^2}{8} + o_2(x^2)$$

$$\therefore \cos x = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \cdots + (-1)^{\frac{2n}{2}} \frac{x^{2n}}{(2n)!} + o(x^{2n})$$

$$\therefore \cos \sqrt{x} = 1 - \frac{x}{2} + \frac{x^2}{24} + o_3(x^2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{综上 原式} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{x^2}{2} + o_1(x^2)}{-\frac{x^2}{6} + o_2(x^2) - o_3(x^2)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{o_1(x^2)}{x^2}}{-\frac{1}{6} + \frac{o_2(x^2)}{x^2} + \frac{o_3(x^2)}{x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2} + 0}{-\frac{1}{6} + 0 - 0} \\ &= -3 \end{aligned}$$