

6. 计算下列极限:

(1)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1+3+5+\dots+(2n-1)}{n^2}$

解: 原式 =  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n(1+2n-1)}{n^2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2}{n^2} = 1$

(2)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4^{n+1}+2^n}{3 \cdot 4^n - 3^n}$

解: 原式 =  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4 + \frac{2^n}{4^n}}{3 - \frac{3^n}{4^n}} = \frac{4}{3}$

(3)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} [\sqrt{n^2 + 4n + 5} - (n - 1)]$

解: 原式 =  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2 + 4n + 5 - (n-1)^2}{\sqrt{n^2 + 4n + 5} + n - 1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{6n + 4}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{4}{n} + \frac{5}{n^2}} + 1 - \frac{1}{n}} = 3$

(4)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{n+1}{n+2}\right)^n$

解: 原式 =  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{n+2}\right)^n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\left(1 - \frac{1}{n+2}\right)^{-(n+2)} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{1}{n+2}\right)^2\right]^{-1} = \frac{1}{e}$

(5)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+1}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+2}} + \dots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+n}}\right)$

解:  $\frac{n}{\sqrt{n^2+1}} < \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+1}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+2}} + \dots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+n}} < \frac{n}{\sqrt{n^2+n}}$

$$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{\sqrt{n^2+1}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\frac{1}{n^2}}} = 1, \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{\sqrt{n^2+n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\frac{1}{n}}} = 1$$

$$\therefore \text{原式} = 1$$

(6)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{1+2+\dots+k}$

解: 原式 =  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{2}{k(k+1)} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2n}{n+1} = 2$

## 7. 用函数极限定义证明:

$$(1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} (x^2 + 3) = 12;$$

$$\text{证明: } |(x^2 + 3) - 12| = |x^2 - 9| = |x + 3| \cdot |x - 3|$$

$$\because x \rightarrow 3, \text{不妨设 } \delta < 1, 2 < x < 4$$

$$\text{要使 } |(x^2 + 3) - 12| < \varepsilon$$

$$\text{只需 } |x + 3| \cdot |x - 3| < 7|x - 3| < \varepsilon, \text{ 即 } |x - 3| < \frac{\varepsilon}{7}$$

$$\text{取 } \delta = \min \left\{ \frac{\varepsilon}{7}, 1 \right\}, \text{ 当 } 0 < |x - 3| < \delta \text{ 时,}$$

$$|(x^2 + 3) - 12| < 7|x - 3| < 7\delta \leq \varepsilon$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} (x^2 + 3) = 12$$

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

$$\text{证明: } \left| \frac{2x^2 + x}{x^2 + 1} - 2 \right| = \left| \frac{x - 2}{x^2 + 1} \right| < \left| \frac{x + 2}{x^2 - 4} \right| = \frac{1}{|x - 2|} < \frac{1}{|x| - 2} < \varepsilon, |x| > 2.$$

$$\therefore \forall \varepsilon > 0, \left| \frac{2x^2 + x}{x^2 + 1} - 2 \right| < \varepsilon.$$

$$\text{特别 } x = -1 \text{ 成立吗?}$$

$$\text{只需 } \frac{1}{|x| - 2} < \varepsilon, \text{ 即 } |x| > \frac{1}{\varepsilon} + 2.$$

$$\text{取 } X = \frac{1}{\varepsilon} + 2, \text{ 当 } |x| > X \text{ 时, } \left| \frac{2x^2 + x}{x^2 + 1} - 2 \right| < \frac{1}{|x| - 2} < \varepsilon$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x^2 + x}{x^2 + 1} = 2$$

$$(3) \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \sin x = \sin x_0.$$

$$\text{证明: } |\sin x - \sin x_0| = 2 \cdot \left| \cos \frac{x + x_0}{2} \right| \cdot \left| \sin \frac{x - x_0}{2} \right| \leq 2 \left| \sin \frac{x - x_0}{2} \right|$$

$$\because x \rightarrow x_0, \text{不妨设 } \delta < 1, x_0 - 1 < x < x_0 + 1$$

$$\text{要使 } |\sin x - \sin x_0| < \varepsilon$$

$$\text{只需 } |\sin x - \sin x_0| \leq 2 \left| \sin \frac{x - x_0}{2} \right| < \varepsilon, \text{ 即 } |x - x_0| < 2 \arcsin \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$$

$$\text{取 } \delta = \min \left\{ 2 \arcsin \frac{\varepsilon}{2}, 1 \right\}, \text{ 当 } 0 < |x - x_0| < \delta \text{ 时,}$$

$$|\sin x - \sin x_0| \leq 2 \left| \sin \frac{x - x_0}{2} \right| < 2\delta < \varepsilon$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \sin x = \sin x_0.$$

## 8. 求下列极限:

$$(1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x^2 + 1}{x - 2}.$$

$$\text{解: 原式} = 10.$$

$$(2) \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 - 3x + 2}{x^2 - 4}.$$

$$\text{解: 原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(x-1)(x-2)}{(x+2)(x-2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x-1}{x+2} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$(3) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{5x^3 + 2x^2 + x}{4x^2 + 3x}.$$

$$\text{解: 原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{5x^2 + 2x + 1}{4x + 3} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$(4) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{2}{x} - \frac{3}{x^2}\right).$$

$$\text{解: 原式} = 1$$

$$(5) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4x^3 + 3x^2}{5x^4 + 2x}.$$

$$\text{解: 原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{4}{x} + \frac{3}{x^2}}{5 + \frac{2}{x^3}} = 0$$

$$(6) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4x^3 + 2x^2 + 1}{5x^3 - 3x + 2}.$$

$$\text{解: 原式} = \frac{4 + \frac{2}{x} + \frac{1}{x^3}}{5 - \frac{3}{x^2} + \frac{2}{x^3}} = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$(7) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left(\frac{1}{1-x} - \frac{3}{1-x^3}\right).$$

$$\text{解: 原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1+x+x^2-3}{1-x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1)(x+2)}{(1-x)(1+x+x^2)} = - \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x+2}{x^2+x+1} = -1$$

9. 求下列极限:

$$(1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 3x}{x}.$$

$$\text{解: 原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3 \sin 3x}{3x} = 3 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 3x}{3x} = 3.$$

$$(2) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\arcsin x}{\tan x}.$$

$$\text{解: 原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\arcsin x \cdot x}{x \cdot \tan x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\arcsin x}{x} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{\sin x} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \cos x = 1$$

(或  $x \rightarrow 0, \arcsin x \sim x, \tan x \sim x$ )

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{x} = 1$$

$$(3) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \sin x}{1 - \cos 3x}.$$

$$\text{解: 原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \sin x}{2 \sin^2 \frac{3x}{2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2}{2 \sin^2 \frac{3x}{2}} \cdot \frac{\sin x}{x} = \frac{2}{9} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{\frac{3x}{2}}{\sin \frac{3x}{2}} \right)^2 \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = \frac{2}{9}$$

$$(4) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \sin x}{\arctan 3x^2}.$$

$$\text{解: 原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3x^2}{3 \arctan 3x^2} \cdot \frac{\sin x}{x} = \frac{1}{3} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3x^2}{\arctan 3x^2} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$(5) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1 - \cos x}}{2x}.$$

$$\text{解: 原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sqrt{2} \sin \frac{x}{2}}{2x} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sin \frac{x}{2}}{\frac{x}{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{-\sqrt{2} \sin \frac{x}{2}}{2x} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\sin \frac{x}{2}}{\frac{x}{2}} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sqrt{1 - \cos x}}{2x} \neq \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\sqrt{1 - \cos x}}{2x} \quad \therefore \text{极限不存在.}$$

$$(6) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 - 2x)^{\frac{1}{x}}.$$

$$\text{解: 原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( [1 + (-2x)]^{-\frac{1}{2x}} \right)^{-2} = \frac{1}{e^2}$$

$$(7) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{2x+1}{2x+3} \right)^x.$$

$$\text{解: 原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{x + \frac{3}{2}} \right)^x = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{x + \frac{3}{2}} \right)^{x + \frac{3}{2}} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{x + \frac{3}{2}} \right)^{-\frac{3}{2}} = \frac{1}{e}$$

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

解: 原式 =  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[ (1-x)^{-\frac{1}{x}} \right]^{-2} = \frac{1}{e^2}$ .

(9)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{x+1}{x-1} \right)^{5x}$ .

解: 原式 =  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \left( 1 + \frac{1}{x-1} \right)^{\frac{x-1}{2}} \cdot \left( 1 + \frac{1}{x-1} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \right]^{10} = e^{10}$ .

(10)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{x+1}{1-x} \right)^{\frac{5}{x}}$ .

解: 原式 =  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{1+\frac{1}{x}}{\frac{1}{x}-1} \right)^{\frac{5}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[ \left( 1 + \frac{1}{\frac{1}{x}-1} \right)^{\frac{\frac{1}{x}-1}{2}} \cdot \left( 1 + \frac{1}{\frac{1}{x}-1} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \right]^5 = e^{10}$ .

10. 将下列  $x \rightarrow 0^+$  的无穷小按低阶到高阶的次序排列

(1)  $\sin \sqrt{x}$  (2)  $(1+x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} - 1$  (3)  $\cos(x^2) - 1$  (4)  $\tan(x^3)$

解:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sin \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}} = 1 \Rightarrow \sin \sqrt{x} \sim \sqrt{x}$

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

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\cos(x^2) - 1}{x^4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{-2\sin^2(\frac{x^2}{2})}{x^4} = -\frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left[ \frac{\sin(\frac{x^2}{2})}{\frac{x^2}{2}} \right]^2 = -\frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \cos(x^2) - 1 \sim -\frac{1}{2}x^4$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\tan(x^3)}{x^3} = 1 \Rightarrow \tan(x^3) \sim x^3$

$\therefore$  从低阶到高阶依次为  $\sin \sqrt{x}$ ,  $(1+x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} - 1$ ,  $\tan(x^3)$ ,  $\cos(x^2) - 1$

11. 当  $x \rightarrow 0^+$  时, 下列函数分别是  $x$  的几阶无穷小:

(1)  $1 - \cos x$  (2)  $x + x^2$  (3)  $\sqrt{x + \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}}}$  (4)  $\sqrt{1+x} - \sqrt{1-x}$

解: (1)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow 1 - \cos x \sim \frac{1}{2}x^2$ ,  $1 - \cos x$  是  $x$  的 2 阶无穷小.

(2)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x + x^2}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (x + 1) = 1 \Rightarrow x + x^2 \sim x$ ,  $x + x^2$  是  $x$  的 1 阶无穷小.

(3)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{x + \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}}}}{\sqrt[3]{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sqrt[3]{x^{\frac{3}{2}} + \sqrt{x^{\frac{3}{2}} + 1}} = 1 \Rightarrow \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}}} \sim \sqrt[3]{x}$ ,  $\sqrt{x + \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}}}$  是  $x$  的  $\frac{1}{3}$  阶无穷小.

(4)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+x} - \sqrt{1-x}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2}{\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{1-x}} = 1 \Rightarrow \sqrt{1+x} - \sqrt{1-x} \sim x$ ,  $\sqrt{1+x} - \sqrt{1-x}$  是  $x$  的 1 阶无穷小.

## 12. 求下列极限

$$(1) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x} \sin x}{2x+3}.$$

$$\text{解: 原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x} + \frac{3}{\sqrt{x}}} \cdot \sin x = 0.$$

$$(2) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x - \sin x}{x + \cos x}.$$

$$\text{解: 原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 - \frac{\sin x}{x}}{1 + \frac{\cos x}{x}} = 1$$

$$(3) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 2x \tan^2 3x}{x^2 \ln(1-2x)}.$$

$$\text{解: 原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x \cdot (3x)^2}{x^2 \cdot (-2x)} = -9.$$

$$(4) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^{\frac{1}{x^2}} - 1}{\arctan^2 \frac{2}{x}}.$$

$$\text{解: 原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{x^2}}{\left(\frac{2}{x}\right)^2} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$(5) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln(1+x) - \ln x}{x}.$$

$$\text{解: 原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln\left(1+\frac{1}{x}\right)}{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{x^2} = 0.$$