## 第二节 洛必达法则

### 1. 洛必达法则

设: (1) 
$$\lim_{x \to a} f(x) = \lim_{x \to a} g(x) = 0$$
 ( $\frac{0}{0}$ 型)

- (2) 在 a的 去 心 邻 域 内 f'(x)、 g'(x) 存 在 , 且  $g'(x) \neq 0$
- (3)  $\lim_{x \to a} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)} = A(A \text{ 为 有 限 数 或 者 无 穷 大 })$

則 
$$\lim_{x \to a} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \lim_{x \to a} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)} (= A)$$

 $\infty$ 

### 注意:

- (1) 定理对于其它的极限过程也成立,只是要把定理叙述中的 区间作相应的变换。
- (2)定理条件中,两个函数的极限同是无穷大时,定理依然成立。  $\frac{\infty}{(n-1)}$



# 洛必达法则求极限举例:

$$(-)\left(\frac{0}{0}\right)$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x - \sin x}{x^3} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{3x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin x}{6x} = \frac{1}{6}$$

2. 
$$\Re \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{x^3 - 3x + 2}{x^3 - x^2 - x + 1}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 1} \frac{x^3 - 3x + 2}{x^3 - x^2 - x + 1} = \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{3x^2 - 3}{3x^2 - 2x - 1}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{6x}{6x - 2} = \frac{3}{2}$$

3. 
$$\vec{x} \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan x}{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan x}{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{-\frac{1}{1 + x^{2}}}{-\frac{1}{x^{2}}} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{x^{2}}{1 + x^{2}} = 1$$

$$4.\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{e^{x} - x - 1}{x \ln(1 - x)}$$

解 原式 = 
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{e^x - x - 1}{-x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{-2x} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$5.\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{(1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}} - e}{x}$$

解 原式 = 
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{e^{\frac{1}{x} \ln(1+x)}}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} (1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}} \cdot \frac{\frac{x}{1+x} - \ln(1+x)}{x^2}$$

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

$$6.\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{e^x - e^{\sin x}}{x \sin^2 x}$$

$$\mathbf{R} \quad I = \lim_{x \to 0} e^{\sin x} \cdot \frac{e^{x - \sin x} - 1}{x^3} = \lim_{x \to 0} e^{\sin x} \cdot \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x - \sin x}{x^3}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{3x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin x}{6x} = \frac{1}{6}$$



$$\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(\frac{\infty}{\infty}\right) \qquad 1 \cdot \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{x - \ln x}{\ln(1 + \frac{1}{2})}$$

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

$$= \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{(x+1)(x-1)}{1} = -1$$

$$2.\lim_{x\to\infty}\frac{3x-e^x}{x}$$

$$\frac{2 \cdot \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{1}{x + e^{x}}}{x + e^{x}} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\frac{3}{e^{x}} - 1}{1 + e^{x}} = -1$$

$$x \rightarrow -\infty$$
 时,  $I = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{3 - e^x}{1 + e^x} = 3$ 



$$3.\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{e^{-\frac{1}{x^2}}}{x}$$

$$I = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{e^{\frac{1}{x^{2}}}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{-\frac{1}{x^{2}}}{e^{\frac{1}{x^{2}}} \cdot (-\frac{2}{x^{3}})} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x}{e^{\frac{1}{x^{2}}}}$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \to 0} x \cdot \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{e^{\frac{1}{x^{2}}}} = 0$$

$$4. \quad \Re \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x^n} \ (n > 0)$$

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x^{n}} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{x}{n x^{n-1}} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{1}{n x^{n}} = 0$$

5. 求 
$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{x^n}{e^{\lambda x}}$$
 (n 为正整数 ,  $\lambda > 0$ )  $\left(\frac{\infty}{\infty}\right)$ 

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{x^{n}}{e^{\lambda x}} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{nx^{n-1}}{\lambda e^{\lambda x}} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{n(n-1)x^{n-2}}{\lambda \cdot \lambda \cdot e^{\lambda x}}$$

$$= \cdots = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{n \cdot \cdots \cdot 1 \cdot x^{n-n}}{\lambda \cdot \cdots \cdot \lambda \cdot e^{\lambda x}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{n!}{\lambda^n e^{\lambda x}} = 0$$

#### (n为正数?如n=1.5)

 $x \to +\infty$ 时,  $y = e^{\lambda x} (\lambda > 0)$ ,  $y = x^{\alpha} (\alpha > 0)$ ,  $y = \ln x$ 都是无穷大,但增大速度不同,  $e^{\lambda x}$ 最快,  $x^{\alpha}$ 次之,  $\ln x$ 与前两者比较最慢。

$$(\Xi)_{\infty-\infty,0\cdot\infty}$$

$$1.\lim_{x\to 0} \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{e^x - 1}\right)$$

2. 
$$\Re \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} (\sec x - \tan x)$$

$$\lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \left( \sec x - \tan x \right) = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \left( \frac{1}{\cos x} - \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1 - \sin x}{\cos x} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{-\cos x}{-\sin x} = 0$$

3. 
$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} [x - x^2 \ln(1 + \frac{1}{x})]$$

$$\mathbf{P} I = \lim_{t \to 0} \left[ \frac{1}{t} - \frac{1}{t^2} \ln(1+t) \right] = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{t - \ln(1+t)}{t^2}$$

$$\frac{\frac{0}{0}}{= \lim_{t \to 0}} \frac{1 - \frac{1}{1 + t}}{2t} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{t}{2t(1 + t)} = \frac{1}{2}$$

4. 
$$\Re \lim_{x \to +0} x^n \ln x \quad (n > 0)$$
  $(0 \cdot \infty)$ 

$$\lim_{x \to +0} x^{n} \ln x = \lim_{x \to +0} \frac{\ln x}{x^{-n}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to +0} \frac{x}{-nx} = \lim_{x \to +0} \frac{-x^{n}}{n} = 0$$

$$5.\lim_{x\to 1^+} \ln x \cdot \ln(x-1)$$

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

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

(
$$\square$$
)  $1^{\infty}$ ,  $\infty^{0}$ ,  $0^{0}$ 

$$1. \lim_{x \to +\infty} (1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}} \qquad \infty$$

$$I = e^{\int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x}} = e^{\int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\ln(1+x)}} = 1$$

$$2. \lim_{x \to +\infty} (x + e^x)^{\frac{1}{x}} \qquad \infty$$

$$I = e^{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\ln(x + e^x)}{x}} = e^{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1 + e^x}{x + e^x}}$$

$$\frac{e^{x}}{\infty} \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{e^{x}}{1 + e^{x}} = e$$

$$3.\lim_{x\to\infty} \left[ \frac{a_1^{\frac{1}{x}} + a_2^{\frac{1}{x}} + \dots + a_n^{\frac{1}{x}}}{n} \right]^{nx} (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n > 0) \qquad 1^{\infty}$$

$$\ln y = nx[\ln(a_1^{\frac{1}{x}} + a_2^{\frac{1}{x}} + \dots + a_n^{\frac{1}{x}}) - \ln n]$$

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \ln y = \lim_{x \to \infty} \{ nx [\ln(a_1^{\frac{1}{x}} + a_2^{\frac{1}{x}} + \dots + a_n^{\frac{1}{x}}) - \ln n] \}$$

$$= n \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\ln(a_1^{\frac{1}{x}} + a_2^{\frac{1}{x}} + \dots + a_n^{\frac{1}{x}}) - \ln n}{\underline{1}}$$

$$= n \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{a_1^{\frac{1}{x}} + a_2^{\frac{1}{x}} + \dots + a_n^{\frac{1}{x}}}{(-\frac{1}{2})} \cdot [a_1^{\frac{1}{x}} \ln a_1(-\frac{1}{x^2}) + \dots + a_n^{\frac{1}{x}} \ln a_n(-\frac{1}{x^2})]$$



$$= n \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{a_1^{\frac{1}{x}} \ln a_1 + \dots + a_n^{\frac{1}{x}} \ln a_n}{\frac{1}{a_1^{\frac{1}{x}} + a_2^{\frac{1}{x}} + \dots + a_n^{\frac{1}{x}}}}$$

$$= n \frac{\ln a_1 + \cdots + \ln a_n}{n} = \ln(a_1 \cdot a_2 \cdot \cdots \cdot a_n)$$

所以 
$$\lim_{x \to \infty} y = a_1 \cdot a_2 \cdot \cdots \cdot a_n$$

$$4.\lim_{x\to 0^{+}} (\sin x)^{\frac{1+\ln x}{2}}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \ln y = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{2 \ln \sin x}{1 + \ln x} = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} 2 \frac{\frac{\cos x}{\sin x}}{\frac{1}{x}} = 2 \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{x \cos x}{\sin x} = 2$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \to 0^+} (\sin x)^{\frac{1}{1 + \ln x}} = e^2$$



5. 
$$\Re \lim_{x \to +0} x^{x}$$

解 设
$$y = x^x$$
,  $\ln y = x \ln x$ .

$$\lim_{x \to +0} \ln y = \lim_{x \to +0} x \ln x = \lim_{x \to +0} \frac{\ln x}{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \to +0} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{-\frac{1}{x^2}} = -\lim_{x \to +0} x = 0$$

或 
$$\lim_{x \to +0} x^x = \lim_{x \to +0} \exp(x \ln x) = \exp(\lim_{x \to +0} x \ln x) = 1$$

$$e^x$$
 又记作  $\exp(x)$ 

幂指函数求极限的基本 方法:

由对数基本公式和指数 函数的连续性

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \to \infty} \exp \left[ \ln f(x) \right] = \exp \lim_{x \to \infty} \left[ \ln f(x) \right]$$

应用洛必达法则求极限,还应当注意以下情况:

(1) 不符合洛必达法则的条件,则不能用洛必达法则求极限。

不是未定式!  
不符合条件(1) 
$$\lim_{x\to 1} \frac{3x}{3x-1} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x\to\infty}\frac{x+\cos x}{x}=\lim_{x\to\infty}\left(1+\frac{1}{x}\cos x\right)=1+0=1$$

但是,用洛必达法则计 算则有

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x + \cos x}{x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} (1 - \sin x).$$

$$\implies \lim_{x \to \infty} (1 - \sin x) \cdot \pi$$
条件 ③ 不满足!

$$\lim \frac{f'(x)}{F'(x)}$$
不存在,不能说明 $\lim \frac{f(x)}{F(x)}$ 不存在。

也许用其它方法能够求出极限。



(2) 用洛必达法则出现循环现象,及时改换别的方法。

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}}{x} \stackrel{\frac{\infty}{\infty}}{=} \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\left(\sqrt{x^2 + 1}\right)'}{x'} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}} \stackrel{\frac{\infty}{\infty}}{=} \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}}{x} = \cdots$$

事实上, 
$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}}{x} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \sqrt{\frac{x^2 + 1}{x^2}} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x^2}} = 1$$

(3) 与其它求极限的方法综合运用,以简便为原则。

求 
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\tan x - x}{x^2 \sin x \cos 3x}$$
  $\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ - \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\tan x - x}{x^2 \sin x \cos 3x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\tan x - x}{x^3} \qquad (x \to 0, \sin x \cos 3x - x)$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sec^2 x - 1}{3 x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\tan^2 x}{3 x^2} = \frac{1}{3}$$