



无穷小的比较



基本理论

当 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时, $3x, x^2, \sin x, \tan x$ 都是无穷小,

$$\text{而 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2}{3x} = 0, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x^2} = \infty, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x}{\sin x} = 1$$

两个无穷小比的极限不同, 反映了不同无穷小趋于零的“快慢”程度

在 $x \rightarrow 0$ 的过程中, $x^2 \rightarrow 0$ 比 $3x \rightarrow 0$ “快些”,

反过来 $3x \rightarrow 0$ 比 $x^2 \rightarrow 0$ “慢些”,

$\sin x \rightarrow 0$ 与 $\tan x \rightarrow 0$ “快慢相仿”

比较无穷小的这种“快慢”程度称为无穷小的比较

1.定义 设 α 、 β 是在同一个极限过程中的无穷小，且 $\alpha \neq 0$

如果 $\lim \frac{\beta}{\alpha} = 0$ ，则称 β 是比 α 高阶的无穷小，记为 $\beta = o(\alpha)$;

如果 $\lim \frac{\beta}{\alpha} = \infty$ ，则称 β 是比 α 低阶的无穷小;

如果 $\lim \frac{\beta}{\alpha} = c \neq 0$ ，则称 β 与 α 是同阶的无穷小，记为 $\beta = O(\alpha)$;

如果 $\lim \frac{\beta}{\alpha} = 1$ ，则称 β 与 α 是等价的无穷小，记为 $\beta \sim \alpha$

如果 $\lim \frac{\beta}{\alpha^k} = c \neq 0$ ，则称 β 是关于 α 的 k 阶的无穷小.

2.等价无穷小的充要条件

定理1: β 与 α 是等价无穷小 $\longleftrightarrow \beta = \alpha + o(\alpha)$.

证: \Rightarrow 设 $\alpha \sim \beta$, 则 $\lim \frac{\beta - \alpha}{\alpha} = \lim \left(\frac{\beta}{\alpha} - 1 \right) = \lim \frac{\beta}{\alpha} - 1 = 0$

$$\therefore \beta - \alpha = o(\alpha), \text{即 } \beta = \alpha + o(\alpha).$$

\Leftarrow 设 $\beta = \alpha + o(\alpha)$, 则 $\lim \frac{\beta}{\alpha} = \lim \frac{\alpha + o(\alpha)}{\alpha} = \lim \left(1 + \frac{o(\alpha)}{\alpha} \right) = 1$

$$\therefore \alpha \sim \beta$$

3.等价无穷小代换定理

定理2 设 $\alpha \sim \alpha'$, $\beta \sim \beta'$ 且 $\lim \frac{\beta'}{\alpha'}$ 存在, 则 $\lim \frac{\beta}{\alpha} = \lim \frac{\beta'}{\alpha'}$

证: $\lim \frac{\beta}{\alpha} = \lim \left(\frac{\beta}{\beta'} \cdot \frac{\beta'}{\alpha'} \cdot \frac{\alpha'}{\alpha} \right) = \lim \frac{\beta}{\beta'} \cdot \lim \frac{\beta'}{\alpha'} \cdot \lim \frac{\alpha'}{\alpha} = \lim \frac{\beta'}{\alpha'}$

上一节我们曾经计算

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

$$2. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos x} = 1$$

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

又例如

$$\begin{aligned} 4. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \ln(1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}} = \ln \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}} \\ &= \ln e = 1 \end{aligned}$$

$x \rightarrow 0$ 时，常用等价无穷小有

$$\sin x \sim x \qquad \tan x \sim x$$

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

$$e^x - 1 \sim x \qquad \ln(1 + x) \sim x$$

$$\sqrt[n]{1 + x} - 1 \sim \frac{1}{n} x$$

例题

利用等价无穷小求极限

$$1. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \ln(1 + 3x)}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \cdot 3x}{x^2} = 3$$

$u \rightarrow 0$ 时 ,
 $\ln(1 + u) \sim u$

$$2. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \ln(1 + 5x)}{\sin 7x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \cdot 5x}{7x^2} = \frac{5}{7}$$

$u \rightarrow 0$ 时 , $\sin u \sim u$

$$3. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1 + x \cos \frac{1}{x})}{x \cos \frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \cos \frac{1}{x}}{x \cos \frac{1}{x}} = 1$$

$$4. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - e^{x^2}}{1 - \cos x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-x^2}{\frac{1}{2}x^2} = -2$$

$u \rightarrow 0$ 时, $e^u - 1 \sim u$

$$5. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln \cos x}{x \sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln[1 + (\cos x - 1)]}{x^2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x - 1}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\frac{1}{2}x^2}{x^2} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

等价无穷小代换

$x \rightarrow 0$ 时, $1 - \cos x \sim \frac{1}{2}x^2$

$$6. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - e^{\sin x}}{x - \sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^{\sin x} \cdot \frac{e^{x - \sin x} - 1}{x - \sin x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^{\sin x} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{x - \sin x} - 1}{x - \sin x} = 1 \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \sin x}{x - \sin x} = 1$$

$$7. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a^x - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\ln a^x} - 1}{x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{x \ln a} - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \ln a}{x} = \ln a$$

$x \rightarrow 0$ 时,

$$a^x - 1 \approx x \ln a$$

$$8. \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n^2}\right)^n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} e^{n \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n^2}\right)}$$

$y = e^{\ln y}$

$$= e^{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n^2}\right)} = e^{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \cdot \left(\frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n^2}\right)} = e^{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)} = e$$

$$9. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x - \sin x}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x \cdot \left(\frac{1}{\cos x} - 1\right)}{x^3}$$

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{x} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2}x^2}{x^2} \cdot 1 = \frac{1}{2}$$

这说明 $\tan x - \sin x$ 是关于 x 的 3 阶无穷小

$$10. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \ln(1 + 3x)}{x + \ln(1 + 3x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \frac{\ln(1 + 3x)}{x}}{1 + \frac{\ln(1 + 3x)}{x}}$$

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

错解

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

$$11. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} \left[\left(\frac{2 + \cos x}{3} \right)^{\frac{1}{x}} - 1 \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\frac{1}{x} \ln(1 - \frac{1 - \cos x}{3})} - 1}{x}$$

$u \rightarrow 0$ 时, $e^u - 1 \sim u$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{x} \ln(1 - \frac{1 - \cos x}{3})}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1 - \frac{1 - \cos x}{3})}{x^2}$$

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

$u \rightarrow 0$ 时, $\ln(1 + u) \sim u$

$x \rightarrow 0$ 时, $1 - \cos x \sim \frac{1}{2}x^2$

无穷小阶的讨论

1. 设 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时, $e^{\tan x} - e^{\sin x}$ 是 x^n 同阶无穷小, 则 n 为

(A) 1 (B) 2 (C) 3 (D) 4

解
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\tan x} - e^{\sin x}}{x^n} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\sin x} (e^{\tan x - \sin x} - 1)}{x^n}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x - \sin x}{x^n} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} \cdot \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^{n-1}} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2} x^2}{x^{n-1}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

所以 $n - 1 = 2$, 即 $n = 3$

C

2. 设当 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时, $(1 - \cos x) \ln(1 + x^2)$ 是比 $x \sin x^n$ 高阶的无穷小, 而 $x \sin x^n$ 是比 $(e^{x^2} - 1)$ 高阶的无穷小, 求 n 的值.

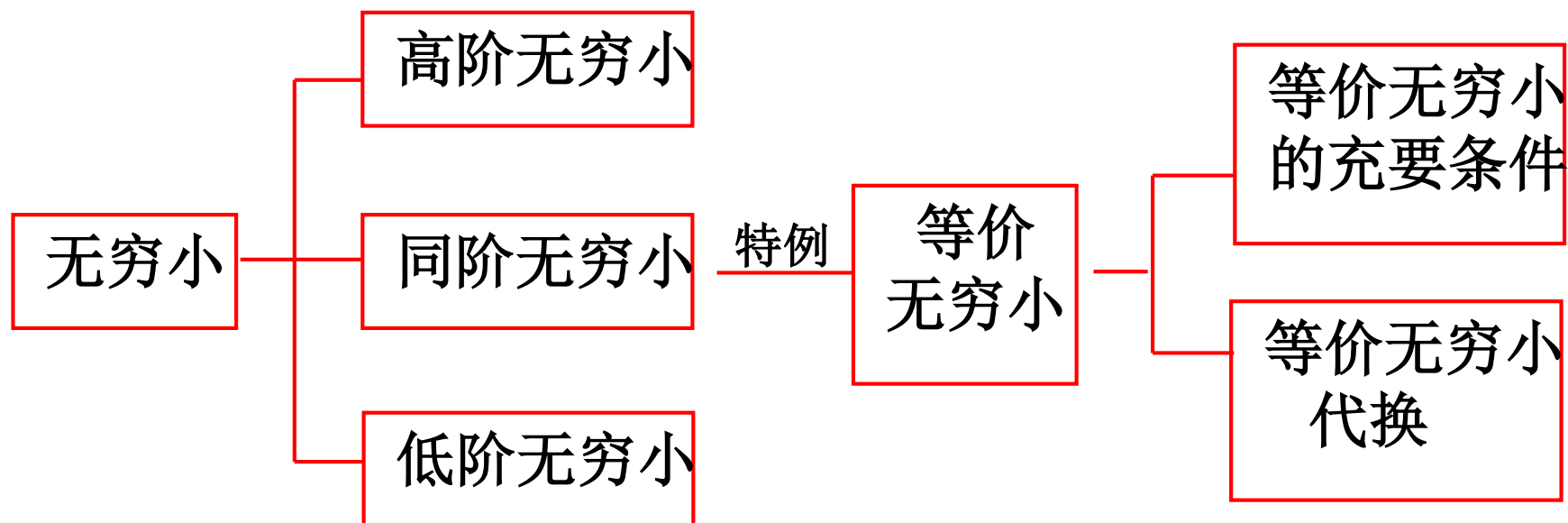
解
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1 - \cos x) \ln(1 + x^2)}{x \sin x^n} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2} x^2 \cdot x^2}{x^{n+1}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x^{n-3}} = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad n < 3$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \sin x^n}{e^{x^2} - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^{n+1}}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^{n-1} = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad n > 1$$

$$\therefore n = 2$$

总结：无穷小的比较



思考题

求 极 限 : $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \ln(1 + 2^x) \ln(1 + \frac{3}{x})$

思考题答案

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \ln \left[2^x (1 + 2^{-x}) \right] \ln\left(1 + \frac{3}{x}\right)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[x \ln 2 + \ln(1 + 2^{-x}) \right] \ln\left(1 + \frac{3}{x}\right)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x \ln 2 \cdot \ln\left(1 + \frac{3}{x}\right) + \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \ln(1 + 2^{-x}) \cdot \ln\left(1 + \frac{3}{x}\right)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x \ln 2 \cdot \frac{3}{x} + \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} 2^{-x} \cdot \frac{3}{x} = 3 \ln 2 + 0 = 3 \ln 2$$