



单调有界准则 第二重要极限



二、单调有界准则及第二重要极限

前面讲过：数列收敛的必要条件—收敛数列必有界

反过来，有界数列是否收敛？

例：① $1, -1, 1, -1, \dots, (-1)^n, \dots$ ② $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2^2}, \dots, \frac{1}{2^n}, \dots$

准则 II(单调有界原理) 单调有界数列必有极限

本结论包含两个方面：

- (1) 单调增加有上界数列必有极限；
- (2) (2) 单调减少有下界数列必有极限.

几何解释： 设数列单调增加，则只有两种情况：

- (1) 沿数轴正向移动到无穷远
- (2) 无限接近于某一定点，即数列以A为极限

由于数列单调增加有上界，故只可能发生第二种情况

例1 已知 $x_1 = 10$, $x_{n+1} = \sqrt{6 + x_n}$ ($n = 1, 2, \dots$), 证明数列 $\{x_n\}$ 的极限存在, 并求该极限.

解 先证明单调性: $x_2 = \sqrt{6 + x_1} = \sqrt{16} = 4 \Rightarrow x_1 > x_2$.

设对某 k , 有 $x_k > x_{k+1}$, 则 $x_{k+1} = \sqrt{6 + x_k} > \sqrt{6 + x_{k+1}} = x_{k+2}$

这说明数列 $\{x_n\}$ 单调递减

再证有界性: 由 $x_1 = 10$, 且数列 $\{x_n\}$ 单调递减知上界为 10,

由 $x_n > 0$ 得下界为 0 根据单调有界数列必有极限知数列 $\{x_n\}$ 极限存在

设 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = a$, 对等式 $x_{n+1} = \sqrt{6 + x_n}$ 两端同时求极限得:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_{n+1} = \sqrt{6 + \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n} \quad a = \sqrt{6 + a} \Rightarrow a = 3 \text{ 或 } a = -2 \text{ (舍)}$$

例2 设 $x_n = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{n+k}$, 证明 $\{x_n\}$ 极限存在

证
$$x_n = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{n+k} = \frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n+n}$$

$$x_{n+1} = \sum_{k=1}^{n+1} \frac{1}{(n+1)+k} = \frac{1}{(n+1)+1} + \frac{1}{(n+1)+2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{(n+1)+(n+1)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{n+2} + \frac{1}{n+3} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2n} + \frac{1}{2n+1} + \frac{1}{2n+2}$$

$$\therefore x_{n+1} - x_n = \frac{1}{2n+1} + \frac{1}{2n+2} - \frac{1}{n+1} = \frac{1}{2(2n+1)(n+1)} > 0, \text{ 故 } \{x_n\} \text{ 单增}$$

$$\text{又 } x_n = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{n+k} \leq \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{n} = 1, \text{ 所以 } \{x_n\} \text{ 有上界, 下界为 } x_1 = \frac{1}{2}.$$

根据单调有界必有极限知 $\{x_n\}$ 极限存在

利用单调有界原理结合夹逼准则推导出

第二重要极限

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x = e$$

注：

(1) 该极限为 1^∞ 型

$$(2) \lim_{u \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{u}\right)^u = e \qquad \lim_{\varphi(x) \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{\varphi(x)}\right)^{\varphi(x)} = e$$

$$(3) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(1 + x\right)^{\frac{1}{x}} = e$$

等价形式

例题

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

$$\lim [f(x)]^\alpha = [\lim f(x)]^\alpha$$

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

$$2. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^{3x+5} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^{3x} \cdot \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^5$$

乘积运算法则

$$= \left[\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x \right]^3 \cdot \left[\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right) \right]^5 = e^3 \cdot 1^5 = e^3$$

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

$$\lim [f(x)]^\alpha = [\lim f(x)]^\alpha$$

$$= [\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 - 2x)^{\frac{1}{-2x}}]^{-2} = e^{-2}$$

$$\lim_{u \rightarrow 0} (1 + u)^u = e$$

$$4. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 + 3x)^{\frac{2}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 + 3x)^{\frac{1}{3x} \cdot 6} = e^6$$

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

$$= \frac{e^{-1}}{e} = e^{-2}$$

$$6. \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{n^2}\right)^n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n \cdot \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right)^n$$

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

$$7. \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[1 - \ln\left(\frac{1+x}{x}\right)^2\right]^{\frac{1}{\ln(1+x) - \ln x}}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1+x}{x} = 1 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \ln \frac{1+x}{x} = 0$$

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

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

$$= e^{-2}$$

8. 设 $f(x) = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{x}{t}\right)^{2t}$, 则 $f(\ln 2) =$

(A) 2 (B) 4 (C) 6 (D) 0

解 $f(x) = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{x}{t}\right)^{2t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{x}{t}\right)^{\frac{t}{x} \cdot 2x}$

$$= \left[\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{x}{t}\right)^{\frac{t}{x}} \right]^{2x} = e^{2x} \quad f(\ln 2) = 4$$

B

代换的思想

—贯彻整个求极限的始终

已知 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{f(3x)} = 2$, 求 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(-2x)}{x}$.

解 $\frac{1}{3} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3x}{f(3x)} = 2 \Rightarrow \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(u)}{u} = \frac{1}{6}$

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

专题——分段函数求极限

$$1. \text{ 设 } \operatorname{sgn}(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & x > 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \\ -1, & x < 0 \end{cases}, \text{ 求 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \operatorname{sgn}(x)$$

解

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \operatorname{sgn}(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} 1 = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \operatorname{sgn}(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} (-1) = -1$$

由于 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \operatorname{sgn}(x) \neq \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \operatorname{sgn}(x)$, 故 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \operatorname{sgn}(x)$ 不存在

$$2. \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x-1}{1-\sqrt{2-x}}, & x < 1 \\ \frac{(\frac{2x-1}{x})^{\frac{ax}{x-1}}}{x}, & x > 1 \end{cases}, \text{ 求 } a \text{ 使 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) \text{ 存在}$$

解

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

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{(\frac{2x-1}{x})^{\frac{ax}{x-1}}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \left(1 + \frac{x-1}{x}\right)^{\frac{ax}{x-1}} \\ &= \left[\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \left(1 + \frac{x-1}{x}\right)^{\frac{x}{x-1}} \right]^a = e^a \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{由 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) \text{ 解得: } a = \ln 2$$

$$3. \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{e^x} + 1, & x < 0 \\ 1, & x = 0 \\ 1 + x \sin \frac{1}{x}, & x > 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{求} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x)$$

解 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} (e^{\frac{1}{x}} + 1) = 1$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (1 + x \sin \frac{1}{x}) = 1$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 1$$

$$4. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^{\frac{1}{x}} \text{ 不存在, 但不为 } \infty$$

解

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} e^{\frac{1}{x}} = +\infty \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} e^{\frac{1}{x}} = 0$$

等价形式：

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} e^x \text{ 不存在, 但不为 } \infty$$

$$5. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{e^x + e^{-x}} \text{ 不存在}$$

解

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

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

$$\text{由于 } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{e^x + e^{-x}} \neq \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{e^x + e^{-x}}, \text{ 所以 } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{e^x + e^{-x}} \text{ 不存在}$$

5. 求 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{2 + e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{1 + e^{\frac{4}{x}}} + \frac{\sin x}{|x|} \right)$

分段函数

解

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left(\frac{2 + e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{1 + e^{\frac{4}{x}}} + \frac{\sin x}{x} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left(\frac{2e^{-\frac{4}{x}} + e^{-\frac{3}{x}}}{e^{-\frac{4}{x}} + 1} + \frac{\sin x}{x} \right) \\ &= 0 + 1 = 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \left(\frac{2 + e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{1 + e^{\frac{4}{x}}} - \frac{\sin x}{x} \right) = 2 - 1 = 1$$

故 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 1$

思考题

$$\text{设 } a_1 = 2, \cdots, a_{n+1} = \frac{1}{2} \left(a_n + \frac{1}{a_n} \right) \quad (n = 1, 2, \cdots),$$

证明 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n$ 存在, 并求此极限.

【54】设 $x_{n+1} = \frac{1}{2} \left(x_n + \frac{a}{x_n} \right)$, 其中 $a > 0, x_0 > 0$, 求 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n$.

解 因为 $x_{n+1} = \frac{1}{2} \left(x_n + \frac{a}{x_n} \right) \geq \sqrt{x_n \cdot \frac{a}{x_n}} = \sqrt{a}$, 所以 $\{x_n\}$ 下方有界,

又因为 $\frac{x_{n+1}}{x_n} = \frac{1}{2} \left(1 + \frac{a}{x_n^2} \right) \leq \frac{1}{2} \left(1 + \frac{a}{(\sqrt{a})^2} \right) = 1$, 所以 $\{x_n\}$ 单调减少. 根据单调有界数列必有极限知 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n$ 存在.

令 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = l$, 则 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_{n+1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2} \left(x_n + \frac{a}{x_n} \right)$, 即 $l = \frac{1}{2} \left(l + \frac{a}{l} \right)$, 所以 $l = \sqrt{a}$,

也即 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = \sqrt{a}$.

练习

$$1. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x+1}{x+k} \right)^x = e^4, \quad k = \text{-----}.$$

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

$$3. f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^n - 1}{x^n + 1} (x > 0), \quad \text{求 } f(x).$$

$$4. f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 - 2x^2 & x < -1 \\ x^3, & -1 \leq x \leq 2 \\ 12x - 16, & x > 2 \end{cases} \quad \text{求 } f^{-1}(x).$$

练习答案

$$1. \quad k = -3$$

$$2. \quad \frac{1}{2}$$

$$3. \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} -1, & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0, & x = 1 \\ 1, & x > 1 \end{cases}$$

$$4. \quad f^{-1}(x) = \begin{cases} -\sqrt{\frac{1-x}{2}}, & x < -1 \\ \sqrt[3]{x}, & -1 \leq x \leq 8 \\ \frac{x+16}{12}, & x > 8 \end{cases}$$