

极限与连续思考题

(答案或提示)

一、计算下列极限：

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

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

$$\text{解: 原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \exp(\frac{1}{x^2} \ln(\cos x - \frac{x^2}{2})) = \exp(\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x^2} \ln(1 + \cos x - \frac{x^2}{2} - 1))$$

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

$$3. \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt{x + \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}}} - \sqrt{x}).$$

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

$$4. \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\sin \sqrt{1+x} - \sin \sqrt{x}).$$

$$\text{解: 原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} 2 \cos(\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{x}) \sin(\sqrt{1+x} - \sqrt{x})$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} 2 \cos(\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{x}) \sin \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{x}} = 0.$$

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

$$6. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+x} - \sqrt[3]{1+2x^2}}{\ln(1+3x)}.$$

$$\text{解: 原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+x} - 1}{\ln(1+3x)} - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt[3]{1+2x^2} - 1}{\ln(1+3x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2}x}{3x} - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{3} \cdot 2x^2}{3x} = \frac{1}{6}.$$

7. $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \tan^n \left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{1}{n} \right).$

解: 原式 $= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{\tan \frac{\pi}{4} + \tan \frac{1}{n}}{1 - \tan \frac{\pi}{4} \tan \frac{1}{n}} \right)^n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1 + \tan \frac{1}{n}}{1 - \tan \frac{1}{n}} \right)^n$

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

$$= \exp \left[\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \ln \left(1 + \frac{2 \tan \frac{1}{n}}{1 - \tan \frac{1}{n}} \right) \right] = \exp \left[\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \frac{2 \tan \frac{1}{n}}{1 - \tan \frac{1}{n}} \right] = e^2.$$

8. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2}{\sqrt[3]{1+3x} - (1+x)}.$

解: 令 $t = \sqrt[3]{1+3x}$, 则 $x = \frac{1}{3}(t^3 - 1).$

原式 $= \lim_{t \rightarrow 1} \frac{\frac{1}{9}(t^3 - 1)^2}{t - \frac{t^3 + 2}{3}} = -\frac{1}{3} \lim_{t \rightarrow 1} \frac{(t-1)^2(t^2 + t + 1)^2}{(t-1)^2(t+2)} = -1.$

9. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+x} - \sqrt{1-x}}{\sqrt[3]{1+x} - \sqrt[3]{1-x}}.$

解: 原式 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\sqrt{1-x}}{\sqrt[3]{1-x}} \frac{\sqrt{\frac{1+x}{1-x}} - 1}{\sqrt[3]{\frac{1+x}{1-x}} - 1}}{\frac{\sqrt[3]{1+x} - 1}{\sqrt[3]{1+x} - 1}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+\frac{2x}{1-x}} - 1}{\sqrt[3]{1+\frac{2x}{1-x}} - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2} \frac{2x}{1-x}}{\frac{1}{3} \frac{2x}{1-x}} = \frac{3}{2}.$

10. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{2+\tan x} - \sqrt{2+\sin x}}{x^3} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{8}.$

11. $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt{x-\sqrt{x}} - \sqrt{x+\sqrt{x}}) = -1.$

12. $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{a^x + b^x + c^x}{3} \right)^{\frac{1}{x}} \quad (a, b, c > 0).$

解: 令 $A = \max\{a, b, c\}$, 则 $\frac{1}{3}A^x \leq \frac{a^x + b^x + c^x}{3} \leq A^x$, $\frac{A}{3^{\frac{1}{x}}} \leq \left(\frac{a^x + b^x + c^x}{3} \right)^{\frac{1}{x}} \leq A$,

由迫敛性知, 原式 $= A = \max\{a, b, c\}$.

13. $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt[n]{(x+1)(x+2)\cdots(x+n)} - x).$

解: 令 $x = \frac{1}{t}$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sqrt[n]{(1+t)(1+2t)\cdots(1+nt)} - 1}{t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sqrt[n]{1 + (1+2+\cdots+n)t + o(t)} - 1}{t} \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{1}{n}[(1+2+\cdots+n)t + o(t)]}{t} = \frac{1+2+\cdots+n}{n} = \frac{n+1}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

14. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1+x+x^2)^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1}{\sin 2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{n}(x+x^2)}{2x} = \frac{1}{2n}.$

15. $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{x + x^2 + \cdots + x^n}{n} \right)^n \quad (|x| < 1).$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: 原式} &= \exp \left\{ \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[n \ln \left(1 + \frac{x + x^2 + \cdots + x^n}{n} \right) \right] \right\} \\ &= \exp \left\{ \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[n \cdot \frac{x + x^2 + \cdots + x^n}{n} \right] \right\} = \exp \left\{ \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x \frac{1 - x^n}{1 - x} \right\} = e^{\frac{x}{1-x}}. \end{aligned}$$

16. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x \cos 2x \cdots \cos nx}{x^2} \quad (n \in \mathbb{N}^+).$

解: 由 $1 - \cos x = \frac{1}{2}x^2 + o(x^2)$, 得 $\cos x = 1 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + o(x^2)$, 所以

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - [1 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + o(x^2)][1 - \frac{1}{2}(2x)^2 + o(x^2)] \cdots [1 - \frac{1}{2}(nx)^2 + o(x^2)]}{x^2} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2}[x^2 + (2x)^2 + \cdots + (nx)^2] + o(x^2)}{x^2} = \frac{1^2 + 2^2 + \cdots + n^2}{2} = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{12}. \end{aligned}$$

$$17. \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(1-\sqrt{x})(1-\sqrt[3]{x}) \cdots (1-\sqrt[n]{x})}{(1-x)^{n-1}} \quad (n \in N^+).$$

解：因 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1-\sqrt[k]{x}}{1-x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt[k]{1+(x-1)}-1}{x-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\frac{1}{k}(x-1)}{x-1} = \frac{1}{k}$ ，故

$$\text{原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1-\sqrt{x}}{1-x} \frac{1-\sqrt[3]{x}}{1-x} \cdots \frac{1-\sqrt[n]{x}}{1-x} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{3} \cdots \frac{1}{n} = \frac{1}{n!}.$$

$$18. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\ln(1+e^{\frac{2}{x}})}{\ln(1+e^{\frac{1}{x}})} - 2[x] \right) \quad ([x] \text{ 为取整函数}).$$

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

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

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

所以，原式=2.

$$19. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(e^{\sin x} + \sqrt[3]{1-\cos x}) - \sin x}{\arctan(4\sqrt[3]{1-\cos x})}.$$

解：

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(e^{\sin x} + \sqrt[3]{1-\cos x}) - \sin x}{\arctan(4\sqrt[3]{1-\cos x})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(e^{\sin x} + \sqrt[3]{1-\cos x}) - \sin x}{4\sqrt[3]{1-\cos x}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(e^{\sin x} + \sqrt[3]{1-\cos x})}{4\sqrt[3]{1-\cos x}} - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{4\sqrt[3]{1-\cos x}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\sin x} + \sqrt[3]{1-\cos x} - 1}{4\sqrt[3]{1-\cos x}} - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{4\sqrt[3]{1-\cos x}} \\ &= \frac{1}{4} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\sin x} - 1}{4\sqrt[3]{1-\cos x}} - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{4\sqrt[3]{1-\cos x}} = \frac{1}{4} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{4\sqrt[3]{1-\cos x}} - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{4\sqrt[3]{1-\cos x}} = \frac{1}{4}. \end{aligned}$$

$$20. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x \sqrt{\cos 2x} \sqrt[3]{\cos 3x}}{x^2}.$$

解法 1: 利用 $(1+x)^\alpha - 1 \sim \alpha x$ ($x \rightarrow 0$) 和 $1 - \cos x \sim \frac{1}{2}x^2$ ($x \rightarrow 0$).

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x + \cos x(1 - \sqrt{\cos 2x} \sqrt[3]{\cos 3x})}{x^2} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \sqrt{\cos 2x} \sqrt[3]{\cos 3x}}{x^2} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \sqrt{\cos 2x} + \sqrt{\cos 2x}(1 - \sqrt[3]{\cos 3x})}{x^2} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \sqrt{1 + (\cos 2x - 1)}}{x^2} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \sqrt[3]{1 + (\cos 3x - 1)}}{x^2} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2x^2} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos 3x}{3x^2} = \frac{1}{2} + 1 + \frac{3}{3} = 3. \end{aligned}$$

解法 2: $1 - \cos x \sim \frac{1}{2}x^2$ ($x \rightarrow 0$) $\Rightarrow \cos x = 1 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + o(x^2)$ ($x \rightarrow 0$),

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

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{\cos 2x} = 1 - x^2 + o(x^2), \quad \text{同理有} \quad \sqrt[3]{\cos 3x} = 1 - \frac{3}{2}x^2 + o(x^2).$$

$$\begin{aligned} \cos x \sqrt{\cos 2x} \sqrt[3]{\cos 3x} &= (1 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + o(x^2))(1 - x^2 + o(x^2))(1 - \frac{3}{2}x^2 + o(x^2)) \\ &= 1 - 3x^2 + o(x^2) \quad (x \rightarrow 0). \end{aligned}$$

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

二、确定 c 和 α , 使下列无穷小量等价于 cx^α .

$$1. f(x) = \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}}} \quad (x \rightarrow 0^+);$$

$$2. f(x) = \sqrt{1 + x\sqrt{x}} - e^{2x} \quad (x \rightarrow 0^+).$$

$$3. f(x) = \ln \cos x - \arctan x^2 \quad (x \rightarrow 0).$$

提示:

$$1. f(x) = \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}}} = x^{\frac{1}{8}} \sqrt{x^{\frac{3}{4}} + \sqrt{x^{\frac{1}{2}} + 1}} \sim x^{\frac{1}{8}} \quad (x \rightarrow 0^+).$$

$$2. f(x) = \sqrt{1+x}\sqrt{x} - e^{2x} = (\sqrt{1+x}\sqrt{x} - 1) - (e^{2x} - 1) (x \rightarrow 0^+) \\ = \frac{1}{2}x\sqrt{x} + o(x) - (2x + o(x)) = -2x + o(x) \sim -2x (x \rightarrow 0^+).$$

$$3. f(x) = \ln \cos x - \arctan x^2 = \ln(1 + (\cos x - 1)) - \arctan x^2 \\ = \cos x - 1 + o(\cos x - 1) - \arctan x^2 \\ = -\frac{1}{2}x^2 + o(x^2) + o(-\frac{1}{2}x^2 + o(x^2)) - (x^2 + o(x^2)) (x \rightarrow 0) \\ = -\frac{3}{2}x^2 + o(x^2) \sim -\frac{3}{2}x^2 (x \rightarrow 0).$$

另解:

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

$$\text{所以 } f(x) \sim -\frac{3}{2}x^2 (x \rightarrow 0).$$

三、(1) 请给出当 $x \rightarrow x_0$ 时, $f(x)$ 是非无穷大量的正面陈述.

(2) 请给出 $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) \neq A$ 和 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) \neq A$ 的正面陈述.

解: (1) 因为, 当 $x \rightarrow x_0$ 时, $f(x)$ 是无穷大量 $\Leftrightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = \infty$

$$\Leftrightarrow \forall M > 0, \exists \delta > 0, \forall x \in U^\circ(x_0, \delta), \text{ 有 } |f(x)| > M.$$

所以, 当 $x \rightarrow x_0$ 时, $f(x)$ 是非无穷大量

$$\Leftrightarrow \exists M_0 > 0, \forall \delta > 0, \exists x' \in U^\circ(x_0, \delta), \text{ 使得 } |f(x')| \leq M_0.$$

(2) $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) \neq A \Leftrightarrow \exists \varepsilon_0 > 0, \forall \delta > 0, \exists x' \in U^\circ(x_0, \delta), \text{ 使得 } |f(x') - A| \geq \varepsilon_0.$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) \neq A \Leftrightarrow \exists \varepsilon_0 > 0, \forall X > 0, \exists x', \text{ 当 } |x'| > X \text{ 时, 有 } |f(x') - A| \geq \varepsilon_0.$$

四、设 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, +\infty)$ 是单调增且有上界, 证明极限 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x)$ 存在.

证: 由确界原理知, $f(x)$ 在 $[a, +\infty)$ 有上确界 A . 记 $A = \sup_{x \in [a, +\infty)} \{f(x)\}$,

下证 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = A$.

由确界定义知, $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists x' \in [a, +\infty)$, 使得 $f(x') > A - \varepsilon$.

取 $X = \max\{x', |a| + 1\}$, 则必有 $X > 0$ 且 $X > x'$. 当 $x > X$ 时, 由 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, +\infty)$ 的单调增性质, 有

$$A - \varepsilon < f(x') \leq f(X) \leq f(x) \leq A < A + \varepsilon,$$

即

$$|f(x) - A| < \varepsilon,$$

由极限定义知

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = A.$$

五、证明: 若 $f(x)$ 为定义在 R 上的周期函数, 且 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = 0$, 则 $f(x) \equiv 0 (x \in R)$.

证: 设 $f(x)$ 的周期为 T . 因为 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = 0$, 所以

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists X > 0, \forall x > X, \text{有 } |f(x)| < \varepsilon.$$

任取 $x_0 \in R$, $\exists n \in N^+$, 使得 $x = x_0 + nT > X$, 由 $f(x)$ 的周期性, 有

$$|f(x_0)| = |f(x_0 + nT)| = |f(x)| < \varepsilon,$$

令 $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$, 得 $f(x_0) = 0$. 由 x_0 的任意性知, $f(x) \equiv 0 (x \in R)$.