

一些关于极限的补充例题

例1. 用定义验证: (1) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{1}{e^x + 1} = 1$. (2) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 - 1}{2x^2 - x - 1} = \frac{2}{3}$.

证: (1) $\because x \rightarrow 0^-$, \therefore 不妨取 $x \in (-1, 0)$. $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ (不妨 $\varepsilon < 1$),

$$\text{要使 } \left| \frac{1}{e^x + 1} - 1 \right| = \frac{e^x}{e^x + 1} < e^x < \varepsilon, \quad \text{只要 } \frac{1}{x} < \ln \varepsilon, \quad x > \frac{1}{\ln \varepsilon} = -\frac{1}{\ln \frac{1}{\varepsilon}}.$$

$$\text{取 } \delta = \frac{1}{\ln \frac{1}{\varepsilon}} > 0, \quad \text{则当 } -\delta < x < 0 \text{ 时, 必有 } \left| \frac{1}{e^x + 1} - 1 \right| < \varepsilon, \quad \text{所以 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{1}{e^x + 1} = 1.$$

$$(2) \left| \frac{x^2 - 1}{2x^2 - x - 1} - \frac{2}{3} \right| = \frac{|x - 1|}{3|2x + 1|}, \text{ 要使右边小于 } \varepsilon, \text{ 求满足条件的 } \delta, \text{ 分母的 } |2x + 1| \text{ 不好处理,}$$

所以先限制 $0 < |x - 1| < 1$, 这时 $0 < x < 2 (x \neq 1)$, 有 $|2x + 1| > 1$.

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \text{ 要使 } \left| \frac{x^2 - 1}{2x^2 - x - 1} - \frac{2}{3} \right| = \frac{|x - 1|}{3|2x + 1|} < \frac{|x - 1|}{3} < \varepsilon \quad (0 < |x - 1| < 1),$$

$$\text{只需 } |x - 1| < 3\varepsilon, \text{ 取 } \delta = \min\{1, 3\varepsilon\}, \text{ 则当 } 0 < |x - 1| < \delta \text{ 时, 必有 } \left| \frac{x^2 - 1}{2x^2 - x - 1} - \frac{2}{3} \right| < \varepsilon,$$

$$\text{所以 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 - 1}{2x^2 - x - 1} = \frac{2}{3}.$$

例2. 证明: 若 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = a$ ($0 < a < +\infty$), 则 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{x_n} = 1$.

证: 由 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = a > 0 \Rightarrow$ 对 $\varepsilon = \frac{a}{2} > 0, \exists N > 0, \forall n > N: |x_n - a| < \varepsilon = \frac{a}{2},$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{a}{2} < x_n < \frac{3a}{2}, \quad \sqrt[n]{\frac{a}{2}} < \sqrt[n]{x_n} < \sqrt[n]{\frac{3a}{2}} \quad (n > N).$$

由 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\frac{a}{2}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\frac{3a}{2}} = 1$ 和夹逼准则即得 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{x_n} = 1$.

例3. 设 $0 < a_1 \leq a_2 \leq \cdots \leq a_k$, 证明: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{a_1^n + a_2^n + \cdots + a_k^n} = a_k$.

证: 由于 $a_k \leq \sqrt[n]{a_1^n + a_2^n + \cdots + a_k^n} \leq \sqrt[n]{k \cdot a_k^n} = a_k \sqrt[n]{k}$, 而 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{k} = 1$, 由夹逼准则, 结论成立.

例4. 设 $a > 0$, $x_n = \sqrt[n]{1 + a^n + (\frac{a^2}{2})^n}$, 证明: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n$ 存在并求其值.

提示: 利用上题, 分别讨论 $0 < a \leq 1$, $1 < a \leq 2$, $a > 2$ 的情形.

例5. 设 $x_1 > 0$, $x_{n+1} = 3 + \frac{4}{x_n} (n=1, 2, \cdots)$, 证明: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n$ 存在并求其值.

证法一: 由题设知 当 $n > 1$ 时, 有 $3 < x_n < 3 + \frac{4}{3}$, 即 $\{x_n\}$ 有界. 由

$$x_{n+1} - x_n = (3 + \frac{4}{x_n}) - (3 + \frac{4}{x_{n-1}}) = \frac{-4(x_n - x_{n-1})}{x_n x_{n-1}},$$

知 $x_{n+1} - x_n$ 与 $x_n - x_{n-1}$ 异号, 所以 $\{x_n\}$ 不单调, 不能直接用单调有界原理.

分别考虑子列 $\{x_{2n-1}\}$ 和 $\{x_{2n}\}$, 由

$$x_{2n+1} - x_{2n-1} = \frac{-4(x_{2n} - x_{2n-2})}{x_{2n} x_{2n-2}} = \frac{16(x_{2n-1} - x_{2n-3})}{x_{2n} x_{2n-2} x_{2n-1} x_{2n-3}} (n > 1),$$

知 $x_{2n+1} - x_{2n-1}$ 与 $x_{2n-1} - x_{2n-3}$ 同号. 又

$$x_3 - x_1 = 3 + \frac{4}{x_2} - x_1 = 3 - x_1 + \frac{4}{3 + 4/x_1} = \frac{-3(x_1 - 4)(x_1 + 3)}{3x_1 + 4},$$

可知, 当 $x_1 > 4$ 时, $x_1 < x_3 < x_5 < \cdots$, $\{x_{2n-1}\}$ 单调增,

当 $x_1 < 4$ 时, $x_1 > x_3 > x_5 > \cdots$, $\{x_{2n-1}\}$ 单调减,

当 $x_1 = 4$ 时, $x_1 = x_3 = x_5 = \cdots = 4$,

又 $\{x_{2n-1}\}$ 有界, 所以 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_{2n-1}$ 存在. 由 $x_{2n} = 3 + \frac{4}{x_{2n-1}}$ 知, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_{2n}$ 也存在.

令 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_{2n-1} = a$, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_{2n} = b$ 在 $x_{2n+1} = 3 + \frac{4}{x_{2n}}$ 和 $x_{2n} = 3 + \frac{4}{x_{2n-1}}$ 两边分别取极限, 得

$a = 3 + \frac{4}{b}$, $b = 3 + \frac{4}{a}$, 解得 $a = b = 4$ (负值舍去), 即 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_{2n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_{2n+1} = 4$, 故 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = 4$.

证法二: 由题设知 $\forall n: 3 < x_n < 3 + \frac{4}{3}$. 又

$$0 < |x_{n+1} - 4| = \frac{|x_n - 4|}{x_n} < \frac{1}{3} |x_n - 4| < \frac{1}{3^2} |x_{n-1} - 4| < \cdots < \frac{1}{3^n} |x_1 - 4| \rightarrow 0 (n \rightarrow \infty),$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |x_{n+1} - 4| = 0, \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = 4.$$

证法三: $|x_{n+1} - x_n| = \left| \frac{-4(x_n - x_{n-1})}{x_n x_{n-1}} \right| < \frac{4}{9} |x_n - x_{n-1}|$, 应用压缩映象原理可得.

例6. 求极限 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sin^n \frac{3n\pi}{4n+3}$.

注: 错解 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sin^n \frac{3n\pi}{4n+3} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sin^n \frac{3\pi}{4} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^n = 0$.

正确解法: $\frac{3\pi}{4} < \sin \frac{3n\pi}{4n+3} \leq \frac{6\pi}{11}$, $(\sin \frac{3\pi}{4})^n < \sin^n \frac{3n\pi}{4n+3} \leq (\sin \frac{6\pi}{11})^n$,

由夹逼准则可得: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sin^n \frac{3n\pi}{4n+3} = 0$.

例7. 举出满足下列条件的数列例子:

- (1) 既有收敛子列, 又有无穷大子列;
- (2) 有3个不同极限的收敛子列的有界数列.

解: (1) $x_n = n \cos \frac{n\pi}{2}$. $\{x_{4n+1}\}$ 为收敛子列, $\{x_{4n}\}$ 为无穷大子列.

(2) $x_n = \sin \frac{n\pi}{3}$. $\{x_{6n-1}\}, \{x_{6n}\}, \{x_{6n+1}\}$ 为有3个不同极限的收敛子列.

例8. 设 $f(x) = a_1 \sin x + a_2 \sin 2x + \cdots + a_n \sin nx$, 其中 $a_i (i = 1, \cdots, n)$ 为常数, 且对 $\forall x \in R$,

有 $|f(x)| \leq |\sin x|$, 证明: $|a_1 + 2a_2 + \cdots + na_n| \leq 1$.

提示: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a_1 \sin x + a_2 \sin 2x + \cdots + a_n \sin nx}{x} = a_1 + 2a_2 + \cdots + na_n,$

在 $|f(x)| \leq |\sin x|$ 两边同除以 $x (x \neq 0)$, 再令 $x \rightarrow 0$ 即得.

例 9. 设 $f(x) = \left[\frac{a_1^x + a_2^x + \cdots + a_n^x}{n} \right]^{\frac{1}{x}}, x \neq 0, a_i > 0, a_i \neq 1, (i = 1, \cdots, n), n$ 为大于 1 的整数.

求: (1) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x)$; (2) $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x)$; (3) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x)$.

答案: (1) $\sqrt[n]{a_1 a_2 \cdots a_n}$ (2) $\max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \{a_i\}$ (3) $\min_{1 \leq i \leq n} \{a_i\}$

解: (1) $f(x) = \left[\frac{a_1^x + a_2^x + \cdots + a_n^x}{n} \right]^{\frac{1}{x}} = \left\{ \left[1 + \frac{a_1^x + a_2^x + \cdots + a_n^x - n}{n} \right]^{\frac{n}{a_1^x + a_2^x + \cdots + a_n^x - n}} \right\}^{\frac{a_1^x + a_2^x + \cdots + a_n^x - n}{n} \frac{1}{x}}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[1 + \frac{a_1^x + a_2^x + \cdots + a_n^x - n}{n} \right]^{\frac{n}{a_1^x + a_2^x + \cdots + a_n^x - n}} = e,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a_1^x + a_2^x + \cdots + a_n^x - n}{n} \frac{1}{x} &= \frac{1}{n} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{a_1^x - 1}{x} + \frac{a_2^x - 1}{x} + \cdots + \frac{a_n^x - 1}{x} \right) \\ &= \frac{\ln a_1 + \ln a_2 + \cdots + \ln a_n}{n} = \ln \sqrt[n]{a_1 a_2 \cdots a_n}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{所以 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = e^{\ln \sqrt[n]{a_1 a_2 \cdots a_n}} = \sqrt[n]{a_1 a_2 \cdots a_n}.$$

(2) 记 $a = \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \{a_i\}$, 因 $x \rightarrow +\infty$, 所以不妨设 $x > 1$, 有

$$a \frac{1}{n^{\frac{1}{x}}} = \left(\frac{a^x}{n} \right)^{\frac{1}{x}} \leq f(x) = \left[\frac{na^x}{n} \right]^{\frac{1}{x}} = a,$$

由 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} n^{\frac{1}{x}} = 1$ 及夹逼准则得 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} a = \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \{a_i\}$.

(3) 令 $x = -t$, 与 (2) 类似可得.

例 10. 若 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{1 - \cos x} = 1$, 求 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} [1 + f(x)]^{\frac{1}{x^2}}$.

解: 要使 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{1 - \cos x} = 1$ 成立, 必有 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 0$, 且 $f(x) \sim 1 - \cos x \sim \frac{1}{2} x^2 (x \rightarrow 0)$.

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

例 11. 已知 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^a}{x^b - (x-1)^b} = 2020$, 求 a, b .

$$\text{解: } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^a}{x^b - (x-1)^b} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^{a-b}}{1 - (1 - \frac{1}{x})^b} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^{a-b}}{-(-\frac{b}{x})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^{a-b+1}}{b} = 2020$$

$$\Rightarrow a - b + 1 = 0, \quad \frac{1}{b} = 2020 \quad \Rightarrow b = \frac{1}{2020}, a = -\frac{2019}{2020}.$$

例 12. 已知 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt{2x^2 + 4x - 1} - ax - b) = 0$, 求 a, b .

解: 要使 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt{2x^2 + 4x - 1} - ax - b) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x(\frac{\sqrt{2x^2 + 4x - 1}}{x} - a - \frac{b}{x}) = 0$ 成立, 必须

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\frac{\sqrt{2x^2 + 4x - 1}}{x} - a - \frac{b}{x}) = 0, \text{ 从而得}$$

$$a = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{2x^2 + 4x - 1}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt{2 + \frac{4}{x} - \frac{1}{x^2}} = \sqrt{2},$$

$$b = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt{2x^2 + 4x - 1} - ax) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt{2x^2 + 4x - 1} - \sqrt{2}x)$$

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

评注: 此题实际上是求出了曲线 $y = \sqrt{2x^2 + 4x - 1}$ 的一条斜渐近线 $y = \sqrt{2}x + \sqrt{2}$.

问: 若 $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (\sqrt{2x^2 + 4x - 1} - ax - b) = 0$ 成立, 则 $a, b = ?$.

例 13. 分析下列极限是否存在:

$$(1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \arctan \frac{1}{x}; \quad (2) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (1 + \frac{\sin x}{x})^x; \quad (3) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sin(\pi \sqrt{n^2 + n}).$$

解: (1) 令 $x = \frac{1}{t}$, 则 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \arctan \frac{1}{x} = \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \arctan t = \frac{\pi}{2}$,

同理 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \arctan \frac{1}{x} = \lim_{t \rightarrow -\infty} \arctan t = -\frac{\pi}{2}$,

左右极限, 所以原极限不存在.

(2) 取 $x_n = n\pi, y_n = 2n\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}$, 则当 $n \rightarrow \infty$ 时, $f(x_n) \rightarrow 1, f(y_n) \rightarrow e$,

由归结原则, 原极限不存在.

(3) 记 $x_n = \sin(\pi\sqrt{n^2+n}) = \sin[(\pi\sqrt{n^2+n-n\pi}) + n\pi]$

$$= (-1)^n \sin(\pi\sqrt{n^2+n-n\pi}) = (-1)^n \sin \frac{n\pi}{\sqrt{n^2+n+n}}$$

由 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sin \frac{n\pi}{\sqrt{n^2+n+n}} = \sin \left(\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n\pi}{\sqrt{n^2+n+n}} \right) = \sin \frac{\pi}{2} = 1$, 知

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_{2n-1} = -\frac{\pi}{2}, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_{2n} = \frac{\pi}{2}$, 所以原极限不存在.

例 14. 求极限

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

(2) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt[5]{1+5x} - (1+x)}{x^2};$

(3) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi/3} \frac{\sin(x - \pi/3)}{1 - 2\cos x};$

(4) $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\cos \frac{1}{x} + \sin \frac{1}{x})^x;$

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

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

(7) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left(\frac{m}{1-x^m} - \frac{n}{1-x^n} \right) (m, n \in \mathbb{N});$

(8) $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\sin \sqrt{x^2+1} - \sin \sqrt{x^2-1})$

(9) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan(\tan x) - \sin(\sin x)}{\tan x - \sin x};$

(10) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan(\sin x) + \sin(2x)}{\tan x - 2\arcsin 2x}.$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: 原式} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\sqrt{1+x} - 2 + \sqrt{1-x})(\sqrt{1+x} - 2 - \sqrt{1-x})}{x^2(\sqrt{1+x} - 2 - \sqrt{1-x})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2(x+2-2\sqrt{1+x})}{x^2(\sqrt{1+x} - 2 - \sqrt{1-x})} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2}{\sqrt{1+x} - 2 - \sqrt{1-x}} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2}{x^2(x+2+2\sqrt{1+x})} = -\frac{1}{4}. \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt[5]{1+5x} - (1+x)}{x^2}$$

解: 令 $\sqrt[5]{1+5x} = t$, 则 $x = \frac{1}{5}(t^5 - 1)$, $1+x = \frac{1}{5}(t^5 + 4)$. 于是

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt[5]{1+5x} - (1+x)}{x^2} &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 1} \frac{t - \frac{1}{5}(t^5 + 4)}{\frac{1}{25}(t^5 - 1)^2} = 5 \lim_{t \rightarrow 1} \frac{5(t-1) - (t^5 - 1)}{(t^5 - 1)^2} \\ &= 5 \lim_{t \rightarrow 1} \frac{5(t-1) - (t-1)(t^4 + t^3 + t^2 + t + 1)}{(t-1)^2(t^4 + t^3 + t^2 + t + 1)^2} = -5 \lim_{t \rightarrow 1} \frac{t^4 + t^3 + t^2 + t - 4}{(t-1)(t^4 + t^3 + t^2 + t + 1)^2} \\ &= -5 \lim_{t \rightarrow 1} \frac{(t^4 - 1) + (t^3 - 1) + (t^2 - 1) + (t - 1)}{(t-1)(t^4 + t^3 + t^2 + t + 1)^2} = -5 \lim_{t \rightarrow 1} \frac{t^3 + 2t^2 + 3t + 4}{(t^4 + t^3 + t^2 + t + 1)^2} = -2. \end{aligned}$$

$$(3) \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi/3} \frac{\sin(x - \pi/3)}{1 - 2\cos x}$$

解: 令 $t = x - \frac{\pi}{3}$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi/3} \frac{\sin(x - \pi/3)}{1 - 2\cos x} &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin t}{1 - 2\cos(t + \pi/3)} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin t}{1 - \cos t + \sqrt{3}\sin t} \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{t + o(t)}{\frac{1}{2}t^2 + o(t^2) + \sqrt{3}(t + o(t))} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 + o(t)/t}{\frac{1}{2}t + o(t^2)/t + \sqrt{3}(1 + o(t)/t)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}. \end{aligned}$$

$$(4) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\cos \frac{1}{x} + \sin \frac{1}{x}\right)^x$$

解: $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\cos \frac{1}{x} + \sin \frac{1}{x})^x \stackrel{t=\frac{1}{x}}{=} \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} (\cos t + \sin t)^{\frac{1}{t}} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} e^{\frac{1}{t} \ln(\cos t + \sin t)}$

$$= e^{\lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{t} \ln(\cos t + \sin t)} = e^{\lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{(\cos t + \sin t) - 1} \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} (\frac{\sin t}{t} - \frac{1 - \cos t}{t})} = e.$$

(5) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\frac{2 - e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{1 + e^{\frac{2}{x}}} + \frac{\sin x}{|x|})$

解: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (\frac{2 - e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{1 + e^{\frac{2}{x}}} + \frac{\sin x}{|x|}) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (\frac{2e^{-\frac{2}{x}} - e^{-\frac{1}{x}}}{e^{\frac{2}{x}} + 1} + \frac{\sin x}{x}) = 0 + 1 = 1,$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} (\frac{2 - e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{1 + e^{\frac{2}{x}}} + \frac{\sin x}{|x|}) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} (\frac{2 - e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{1 + e^{\frac{2}{x}}} - \frac{\sin x}{x}) = 2 - 1 = 1, \quad \text{故} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\frac{2 - e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{1 + e^{\frac{2}{x}}} + \frac{\sin x}{|x|}) = 1.$$

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

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

(7) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (\frac{m}{1-x^m} - \frac{n}{1-x^n}) (m, n \in \mathbb{N})$

解: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (\frac{m}{1-x^m} - \frac{n}{1-x^n}) \stackrel{x=1+t}{=} \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{n}{(1+t)^n - 1} - \frac{m}{(1+t)^m - 1} \right]$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{n}{nt + C_n^2 t^2 + o(t^2)} - \frac{m}{mt + C_m^2 t^2 + o(t^2)} \right] = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{(nC_m^2 - mC_n^2)t^2 + o(t^2)}{mnt^2 + o(t^2)}$$

$$= \frac{nC_m^2 - mC_n^2}{mn} = \frac{m-n}{2}.$$

(8) $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\sin \sqrt{x^2 + 1} - \sin \sqrt{x^2 - 1})$

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} 2 \cos \frac{\sqrt{x^2+1} + \sqrt{x^2-1}}{2} \sin \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+1} + \sqrt{x^2-1}} = 0. \quad (\text{有界量与无穷小的乘积})$$

$$(9) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan(\tan x) - \sin(\sin x)}{\tan x - \sin x}$$

解：利用 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时， $\sin x \sim x$ ， $\tan x \sim x$ ， $\tan x - \sin x \sim \frac{1}{2}x^3$ ，得

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan(\tan x) - \sin(\sin x)}{\tan x - \sin x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan(\tan x) - \sin(\sin x)}{\frac{1}{2}x^3} \\ &= 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan(\tan x) - \sin(\tan x)}{x^3} + 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(\tan x) - \sin(\sin x)}{x^3} \\ &= 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2} \tan^3 x}{x^3} + 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \sin \frac{\tan x - \sin x}{2} \cos \frac{\tan x + \sin x}{2}}{x^3} \\ &= 1 + 4 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x^3} \frac{\tan x - \sin x}{2} \cos 0 = 1 + 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x^3} \frac{x^3}{2} = 2. \end{aligned}$$

$$(10) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan(\sin x) + \sin(2x)}{\tan x - 2 \arcsin 2x}$$

解：因 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时， $\tan x \sim x$ ， $\tan(\sin x) \sim \sin x \sim x$ ， $\arcsin 2x \sim 2x$ ，且

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan(\sin x)}{\sin 2x} = \frac{1}{2} \neq -1, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x}{2 \arcsin 2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{4x} = \frac{1}{4} \neq 1, \quad \text{由课件中的一个附注知,}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan(\sin x) + \sin(2x)}{\tan x - 2 \arcsin 2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x + 2x}{x - 4x} = -1.$$

评注：利用等价无穷小代换求极限，一般对乘积项使用，若对和差项使用，则需附加条

件，即， $\lim \frac{u}{v} \neq \mp 1$ ，目的是使两个等价无穷小之和（或差）后不能消去低阶项而产生高阶项，

大家以后学到 Taylor 公式时会更有体会。