函数的极限是序列极限的"连续版本".

lim fix) = A 当且仅当对任意 xn→a, lim f(xh) = A.

另一个重要极限:

$$\lim_{\chi \to 0} (1+\chi)^{\frac{1}{\chi}} = \theta.$$

以及它们的变形:

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\tan x}{x} = 1, \quad \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} = \frac{1}{2},$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x} = 1, \quad \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\alpha^{x} - 1}{x} = \ln \alpha \quad (a > 0).$$

## 习题: 求 lim (1+x)~\_1.

$$\Rightarrow$$
  $\ln(1+y) = \alpha \ln(1+x)$ .

由于 y→0, ln(l+y)~y (用~表示等价无穷小量),故

$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{(|+x)^{\alpha}|}{x} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{(|+x)^{\alpha}|}{\ln(|+x|)}$$

$$= \lim_{M \to \infty} \frac{dy}{\ln(Hy)} = \alpha.$$

以上的方法称为"等价无穷小量代换"它基于如下理由:

$$\frac{\#}{f_{x}} \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{h(x)}{g(x)} = 1, \quad \text{Red} \quad \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x)}{h(x)} \frac{h(x)}{g(x)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x)}{h(x)}.$$

习能: 求 lim 
$$\frac{\sin x - \tan x}{x^3} = -\frac{1}{2}$$
.

$$\frac{\sin x - \tan x}{x^3} = \frac{\sin x (\omega \sin x - 1)}{\omega \sin x \cdot x^3}$$
$$= \frac{1}{\omega \sin x} \cdot \frac{\sin x}{x} \cdot \frac{\omega \sin x - 1}{x^2}$$

我们把式子分开,使得每部分都有能要的好限.

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin x - \tan x}{x^3} = \left[ \cdot \cdot \cdot \left( - \frac{1}{z} \right) = - \frac{1}{z} \cdot \right]$$

谓 
$$a>0$$
,取  $4>0$ ,  $\chi_{n+1}=\frac{1}{2}(\chi_n+\frac{q}{\chi_n})$ . 证明

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

首生, 
$$\sqrt{a} \leq \frac{1}{7} \left( \chi_n + \frac{a}{\chi_n} \right) = \chi_{n+1}$$
.

注意到,

$$\chi_{n+1} - \sqrt{a} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \chi_n + \frac{\alpha}{\chi_n} - 2\sqrt{a} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\chi_n} \left( \chi_n^2 - 2\sqrt{a}\chi_n + \alpha \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\chi_n} \left( \chi_n - \sqrt{a} \right)^2$$

$$< \frac{1}{2} \left( \chi_n - \sqrt{a} \right),$$

$$\chi_{n+1} - \sqrt{a} < \frac{1}{2^n} \left( \chi_1 - \sqrt{a} \right). \quad \stackrel{\text{if } n \to \infty}{=} n \xrightarrow{\text{odd}} \sqrt{\lambda_{n+1}} \rightarrow \sqrt{a}.$$

若用  $\epsilon_n$  表示误差  $\kappa_n$  -  $\epsilon_n$  则  $\epsilon_{n+1} \approx \frac{1}{\epsilon_n} \epsilon_n^2$ . 所以,以上是 求平方根的快速复法.

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if 
$$a_n = \chi^{\frac{1}{h}} - 1$$
,  $\nabla I = I + a_n$ ,  $\frac{1}{h} = \frac{\ln(I + a_n)}{\ln x}$ .

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n\to\infty} n(\chi^{\frac{1}{n}}-1) = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{a_n}{n}$$

$$= \ln \chi \cdot \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{a_n}{\ln (Ha_n)} \qquad (a_n \to 0)$$

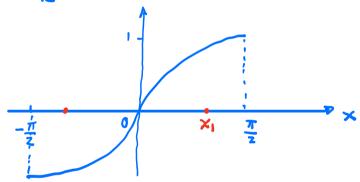
= lnx.

16. if 
$$H: \lim_{\chi \to 0} \frac{1-\cos \chi}{\chi^2} = \frac{1}{2}$$
.

利用 
$$1-\omega_{5x} = 2\sin^{2}(\frac{x}{2})$$
, 可得
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1-\omega_{5x}}{x^{2}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2\sin^{2}(\frac{x}{2})}{x^{2}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1-\omega_{5x}}{x^{2}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1-\omega_$$

25. 设  $\chi_{n+1} = \sin \chi_n$ ,  $\chi_1 = \sin \chi_0$ . 证明: 对于任意  $\chi_0$ , lim  $\chi_n = 0$ .

证明: 对任意  $\star_0$ ,  $\star_1 = \sinh \star_0 \in [-1, 1] \subset \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ .



不好设  $0< x_1 \le l$ , 则  $0< x_{n+1} = \sin x_n < x_n$ . 因此,  $\{x_n\}$  单调下降, 记

$$a = \lim_{n \to \infty} x_n$$

由 sinx 的连续性, a=sina (a<1), 故a=0.