

高数精讲 (3)

3	求极限常用方法，求极限常见类型	P16-P27
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p27-37

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方法2. 利用基本极限求极限

常用的基本极限

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

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

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

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

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{n} = 1.$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{a} = 1, (a > 0),$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n x^n + a_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \dots + a_1 x + a_0}{b_m x^m + b_{m-1} x^{m-1} + \dots + b_1 x + b_0} = \begin{cases} \frac{a_n}{b_m}, & n = m, \\ 0, & n < m, \\ \infty, & n > m. \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x^n = \begin{cases} 0, & |x| < 1, \\ \infty, & |x| > 1, \\ 1, & x = 1, \\ \text{不存在}, & x = -1. \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} e^{nx} = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0, \\ +\infty, & x > 0, \\ 1, & x = 0. \end{cases}$$

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方法3.利用等价无穷小代换求极限

1. 常用等价无穷小 当 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时,

1) $x \sim \sin x \sim \tan x \sim \arcsin x \sim \arctan x \sim \ln(1+x) \sim e^x - 1;$

$(1+x)^\alpha - 1 \sim \alpha x, 1 - \cos^\alpha x \sim \frac{\alpha}{2} x^2, a^x - 1 \sim x \ln a,$

2) $x - \sin x \sim \frac{x^3}{6}, \tan x - x \sim \frac{x^3}{3}, x - \ln(1+x) \sim \frac{x^2}{2}$

$\arcsin x - x \sim \frac{x^3}{6}, x - \arctan x \sim \frac{x^3}{3}$

3) 设 $f(x)$ 和 $g(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 的某邻域内连续, 且 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = 1,$

则 $\int_0^x f(t) dt \sim \int_0^x g(t) dt$

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$\int_0^x e^{t^2} dt \sim \int_0^x t^2 dt = \frac{x^3}{3}$
 $1 - \cos x \sim \frac{1}{2} x^2$
 $\frac{e^x - 1}{x} \sim \frac{1}{1} = 1$

$1 - \sqrt[n]{1-x} \sim \frac{1}{n} x$
 $\varphi(x) \rightarrow 0$

$\int_0^x f(t) dt \sim \int_0^x g(t) dt$
 $\int_0^x t^2 dt = \frac{x^3}{3}$

$\ln(1+t^2) \sim t^2$
 $\int_0^x e^{t^2} dt \sim \int_0^x 1 dt = x$

2. 等价无穷小代换的原则

1) 乘、除关系可以换;

若 $\alpha \sim \alpha_1, \beta \sim \beta_1$, 则 $\lim \frac{\alpha}{\beta} = \lim \frac{\alpha_1}{\beta} = \lim \frac{\alpha}{\beta_1} = \lim \frac{\alpha_1}{\beta_1}$

2) 加、减关系在一定条件下可以换;

(1) 若 $\alpha \sim \alpha_1, \beta \sim \beta_1$, 且 $\lim \frac{\alpha_1}{\beta_1} = A \neq 1$. 则 $\alpha - \beta \sim \alpha_1 - \beta_1$.

(2) 若 $\alpha \sim \alpha_1, \beta \sim \beta_1$, 且 $\lim \frac{\alpha_1}{\beta_1} = A \neq -1$. 则 $\alpha + \beta \sim \alpha_1 + \beta_1$.

【例】求极限 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x - \sin x}{x^3}$

~~$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - x}{x^3} = 0$~~

【解1】 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x - \sin x}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x(1 - \cos x)}{x^3}$

$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \cdot \frac{1}{2} x^2}{x^3} = \frac{1}{2}$

【解2】 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x - \sin x}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\tan x - x) - (\sin x - x)}{x^3}$

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

$= \frac{1}{2}$

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方法4. 利用洛必达法则求极限

$$\boxed{\frac{0}{0} \quad \frac{\infty}{\infty}}$$

若 1) $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} g(x) = \underline{0}(\underline{\infty})$;

2) $f(x)$ 和 $g(x)$ 在 x_0 的某去心邻域内可导, 且 $g'(x) \neq 0$;

* 3) $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)}$ 存在 (或 ∞);

则 $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} \stackrel{?}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)}$ \checkmark (∞)

$\lim [f(x)]^{g(x)}$
 $= \lim e^{g(x) \ln f(x)}$
 $\circ \cdot \infty$

【注】 $\frac{0}{0}; \frac{\infty}{\infty}; 0 \cdot \infty; \infty - \infty; 1^\infty; \infty^0; 0^0$

$\frac{0}{0}, \frac{\infty}{\infty} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 0 \cdot \infty \\ \infty - \infty \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 1^\infty \\ \infty^0 \\ 0^0 \end{cases}$

① $\lim (u^v) = \lim (u \cdot v)^\beta$
 ② $\alpha \beta \rightarrow A$
 ③ $\sqrt[n]{x} = x^{\frac{1}{n}}$

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方法5 利用泰勒公式求极限

定理（泰勒公式）设 $f(x)$ 在 $x = x_0$ 处 n 阶可导，则

$$f(x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0) + \cdots + \frac{f^{(n)}(x_0)}{n!}(x - x_0)^n + \underline{o(x - x_0)^n}$$

特别是当 $x_0 = 0$ 时

$$f(x) = f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}x^2 + \cdots + \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!}x^n + o(x^n)$$

若 $\gamma \sim \beta, n$ | $\gamma = \beta + o(\beta)$

几个常用的泰勒公式

$$(1) \quad \underline{e^x} = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \cdots + \frac{x^n}{n!} + o(x^n)$$

$$\underline{\arctan x} = x + \frac{x^3}{3} + o(x^3)$$

$$(2) \quad \sin x = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \cdots + (-1)^{n-1} \frac{x^{2n-1}}{(2n-1)!} + o(x^{2n})$$

$$\checkmark \quad \underline{\tan x - x} = \frac{x^3}{3} + o(x^3)$$

$$(3) \quad \cos x = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \cdots + (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n}}{(2n)!} + o(x^{2n})$$

$$\checkmark \quad x - \underline{\arctan x} = \frac{x^3}{3} + o(x^3)$$

$$(4) \quad \ln(1+x) = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \cdots + (-1)^{n-1} \frac{x^n}{n} + o(x^n)$$

$$\checkmark \quad \underline{\arcsin x - x} = \frac{x^3}{6} + o(x^3)$$

$$(5) \quad \underline{(1+x)^\alpha} = 1 + \alpha x + \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)}{2!} x^2 + \cdots + \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)\cdots(\alpha-n+1)}{n!} x^n + o(x^n)$$

【例】求极限 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{x^2}{2} + 1 - \sqrt{1+x^2}}{(\cos x - e^{-x^2}) \sin^2 x}$.

【解1】由于 $\sqrt{1+x^2} = 1 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} x^4 + o(x^4)$

$$\cos x = 1 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + o(x^2)$$

$$e^{-x^2} = 1 - x^2 + o(x^2)$$

$$\text{原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{8}x^4 + o(x^4)}{[-\frac{3}{2}x^2 + o(x^2)]x^2} = -\frac{1}{12}$$

【例】求极限 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{x^2}{2} + 1 - \sqrt{1+x^2}}{(\cos x - e^{x^2}) \sin^2 x}$ $\frac{0}{0}$

【解2】

原式 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{x^2}{2} + 1 - \sqrt{1+x^2}}{-\frac{3}{2}x^4} \sim \frac{0}{0}$

$\cos x - e^{x^2} = (\cos x - 1) - (e^{x^2} - 1)$

$\sim -\frac{1}{2}x^2 - x^2 = -\frac{3}{2}x^2$
 $1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} \sim \frac{1}{2}x^2$

洛 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}}{-6x^3} \sim -\frac{1}{6} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2}x^2}{x^2} = -\frac{1}{12}$

$(1+x)^y - 1 \sim yx$

方法6 利用夹逼准则求极限

【例】求极限

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\overset{0}{\underset{\downarrow}{\frac{1}{n^2+1}}} + \overset{0}{\underset{\downarrow}{\frac{2}{n^2+2}}} + \cdots + \overset{0}{\underset{\uparrow}{\frac{n}{n^2+n}}} \right] = \frac{1}{2}$$

$n \rightarrow \infty \rightarrow \infty$
 $= 0$

$$\frac{\frac{1}{2}n(n+1)}{n^2+n} \leq [] \leq \frac{\frac{1}{2}n(n+1)}{n^2+1}$$

\downarrow
 $\frac{1}{2}$

\downarrow
 $\frac{1}{2}$

方法7 利用定积分的定义求极限

【例】求极限

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n+n} \right]$$

“可爱因子”

【解】

$$\text{原式} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left[\frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{n}} + \frac{1}{1 + \frac{2}{n}} + \cdots + \frac{1}{1 + \frac{n}{n}} \right]$$

$$= \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+x} dx = \ln 2$$

$$= \ln(1+x) \Big|_0^1 = \ln 2 - \ln 1 = \ln 2$$

$$= \int_a^b f(x) dx = \ln 2$$

$$\frac{n}{n+n} \leq [] \leq \frac{n}{n+1}$$

↓ ↓

$\frac{1}{2}$ 1

$$\frac{x}{1+x} < \ln(1+x) < x \quad \ln 2n - \ln n = \ln 2$$

$$\frac{1}{n+1} < \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) < \frac{1}{n}$$

$$\frac{1}{n+1} < \ln(n+1) - \ln n < \frac{1}{n}$$

$$\frac{1}{n+2} < \ln(n+1) - \ln(n+1) < \frac{1}{n+1}$$

方法8 利用单调有界准则求极限

【例】设 $x_1 > 0, x_{n+1} = \frac{1}{2} \left(x_n + \frac{1}{x_n} \right), n = 1, 2, \dots$. 求极限 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n$.

【解】① 由题设知 $x_n > 0$, 且

②
$$x_{n+1} = \frac{1}{2} \left(x_n + \frac{1}{x_n} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left[(\sqrt{x_n})^2 + \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{x_n}} \right)^2 \right]$$

$$\geq \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2\sqrt{x_n} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{x_n}} = 1$$

$$\frac{x_{n+1}}{x_n} = \frac{1}{2} \left[1 + \frac{1}{x_n^2} \right] \leq \frac{1}{2} \left[1 + \frac{1}{1} \right] = 1$$

则极限 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n$ 存在, 设 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = a$. $a = \frac{1}{2} \left(a + \frac{1}{a} \right)$ $a = 1$.

$$2a = a + \frac{1}{a}$$

$$a = \frac{1}{a} \quad a^2 = 1 \quad a \neq -1$$

$$a = 1$$

二. 求极限常见的题型

(一) 函数的极限

7 种不定式. 即 $\frac{0}{0}$ $\frac{\infty}{\infty}$ $0 \cdot \infty$ $\infty - \infty$ 1^∞ ∞^0 0^0

重点

$$\frac{0}{0} \quad 1^\infty$$

1. “ $\frac{0}{0}$ ”型极限

常用的方法有三种

8:07

1) 洛必达法则

2) 等价无穷小代换

3) 泰勒公式

【原式化简】

1) 极限非零的因子极限先求出

2) 有理化

3) 变量代换

【例1】求极限 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+\tan x} - \sqrt{1+\sin x}}{x \ln(1+x) - x^2}$.

【解1】原式 = $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left\{ \frac{\tan x - \sin x}{x[\ln(1+x) - x]} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\tan x} + \sqrt{1+\sin x}} \right\}$

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

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

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

$$f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{1+x}}{0}$$

$$\frac{2 \times 2 = 4}{2+2=4}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}$$

$$= f'(2)(b-a)$$

(有理化)

$$(1+x)^a - 1 \sim ax$$

(极限非零因子极限先求)

(等价代换)

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

【例1】求极限 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+\tan x} - \sqrt{1+\sin x}}{x \ln(1+x) - x^2}$.

【解2】原式 $\stackrel{*}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2\sqrt{1+\xi}} [\tan x - \sin x]}{x[\ln(1+x) - x]}$.

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

【解3】原式 $\stackrel{*}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2\sqrt{1+\xi}} \left[\sqrt{1+\frac{\tan x - \sin x}{1+\xi}} - 1 \right]}{x[\ln(1+x) - x]}$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\tan x - \sin x}{1+\xi}}{x(-\frac{1}{2}x^2)}$$

$$x^2 + \sin x \sim \sin x$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{1+x} \sim x$$

(拉格朗日定理)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x+x}{x} =$$

$$(1+x)^{\frac{1}{2}} - 1 \sim \frac{1}{2}x$$

$x \rightarrow 0$ 时, $x+x^2 \sim x$
低+高 \sim 低

【例2】求极限 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{x^2} - e^{2-2\cos x}}{x^4}$

Handwritten notes: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 - (2 - 2\cos x)}{0 \cdot x^4}$ (with $\frac{0}{0}$ below)

【解1】 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{x^2} - e^{2-2\cos x}}{x^4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{2-2\cos x} [e^{x^2-2+2\cos x} - 1]}{x^4}$

$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 - 2 + 2\cos x}{x^4}$ (非零因子极限先求, 等价代换)

$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 - 2 + 2[1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} + o(x^4)]}{x^4} = \frac{1}{12}$

*【解2】 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{x^2} - e^{2-2\cos x}}{x^4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\xi} [x^2 - 2 + 2\cos x]}{x^4}$

$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 - 2 + 2\cos x}{x^4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x - 2\sin x}{4x^3}$

$= \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{6} x^3}{x^3} = \frac{1}{12}$

$(x - \sin x \sim \frac{1}{6} x^3)$

$e^x - 1 \sim x$

Handwritten notes in a box:

- $e^{\gamma(x)} - e^{\beta(x)} \rightarrow 0$
- $f(x) = e^x \sim \gamma(x) - \beta(x)$

(拉格朗日定理)

(洛必达法则)

$e^x - e^{2-x} \sim x - 2x$
 $\sim \frac{1}{6} x^3$

【例3】求极限 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\overset{\times}{\arcsin x} - \overset{\times}{\sin x}}{\arctan x - \tan x}$. $\frac{0}{0}$

【解】原式 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\overset{\checkmark}{\arcsin x} - x) - (\overset{\checkmark}{\sin x} - x)}{(\arctan x - x) - (\tan x - x)}$

$$\overset{\times}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\underbrace{\left(\frac{1}{6}x^3\right) - \left(-\frac{1}{6}x^3\right)}_{\checkmark} = \frac{1}{3}x^3}{\underbrace{\left(-\frac{1}{3}x^3\right) - \left(\frac{1}{3}x^3\right)}_{\checkmark} = -\frac{2}{3}x^3} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

【例4】求极限

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x \ln(1+t^2) dt}{x^2 - \sin^2 x}$$

① 洛.

② 等.

③ 积. 中

【解1】原式 = $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \cdot \frac{1}{3} x^3}{(x + \sin x)(x - \sin x)}$

$$\int_0^x \ln(1+t^2) dt$$

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

$$(x - \sin x) \ln(1+t^2) = 1 \sim x^2$$

$$\frac{0}{0} \rightarrow ?$$

$$(x + \sin x \sim 2x; x - \sin x \sim \frac{1}{6} x^3)$$

【解2】原式

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \int_0^x \ln(1+t^2) dt}{2x \cdot \frac{1}{6} x^3}$$

$$\int_0^x \ln(1+t^2) dt = \frac{1}{x^2} \frac{\ln(1+x^2)}{x^2} = 1$$

$$\left(\int_0^x \ln(1+t^2) dt \sim \int_0^x t^2 dt = \frac{1}{3} x^3 \right)$$

$\alpha + \beta \sim \gamma + \beta'$

$$\frac{\alpha}{\beta} \rightarrow A \neq -1$$

【例5】求极限

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{xe^x - \sin x}{(1+x)^x - 1}$$

【分析】

$$(1+x)^x - 1 = e^{x \ln(1+x)} - 1 \sim x \ln(1+x) \sim x^2,$$

【解1】

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{xe^x - \sin x}{(1+x)^x - 1} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{xe^x - \sin x}{x^2} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x + xe^x - \cos x}{2x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2e^x + xe^x + \sin x}{2} = 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$x \sim x + o(x) \checkmark ?$$

$$\frac{xe^x}{\sin x} \rightarrow 1$$

$$x \sim x - \frac{x^3}{6} + o(x^3) \checkmark$$

$$e^x \sim x$$

$$x \sim x + o(x^2) \checkmark$$

$$f(x) \rightarrow A$$

$$\frac{o(x^2)}{x^2} \rightarrow 0$$

$$x \sim x \sim \frac{1}{x^3}$$

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

$$x(e^x - 1) + x - \omega x$$

$$f(x) = A + r(x) = 1 + 0 = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{xe^x - (x + o(x^2))}{x^2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^x$$

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

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

【注】当 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时, $(1+x)^{\alpha} - 1 \sim \alpha x$. 这个结论推广可得:

若 $\alpha(x) \rightarrow 0, \alpha(x)\beta(x) \rightarrow 0,$

$\beta \rightarrow 0$

$x \rightarrow 0$

则 $(1+\alpha(x))^{\beta(x)} - 1 \sim \alpha(x)\beta(x)$

由此可得 $(1+x)^x - 1 \sim x^2.$

$$(1+x^x)^{\frac{1}{x^x}} - 1 \sim \frac{x^x}{x^x}$$

【解2】

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

✓

$x^x \rightarrow 0,$

$\frac{x^x}{x^x} \rightarrow 0$

$\sim x$

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

【例6】求极限 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x - e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}}{x^2[x + \ln(1-x)]}$ $\frac{0}{0}$

【解1】 $\ln(1-x) = -x - \frac{x^2}{2} + o(x^2)$

$$\cos x = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} + o(x^4)$$

$$e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^4}{2^2 2!} + o(x^4)$$

$$\text{原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\frac{1}{12}x^4 + o(x^4)}{x^2[-\frac{x^2}{2} + o(x^2)]} = \frac{1}{6}$$

【例6】求极限 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x - e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}}{x^2 [x + \ln(1-x)]}$

【解2】 $x + \ln(1-x) = \ln(1-x) - (-x) \sim -\frac{x^2}{2},$

$$x - \ln(1+x) \sim \frac{1}{2}x^2$$

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\sin x + x e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}}{-2x^3}$$

(洛必达法则)

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \left[\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \sin x}{x^3} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x(e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} - 1)}{x^3} \right] = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$x - \sin x \sim \frac{1}{6}x^3$$

2. “ $\frac{\infty}{\infty}$ ” 型极限

常用的方法有两种

✓ 1) 洛必达法则

$$e^{x^2} \cdot e^{-x^2}$$

✓ 2) 分子分母同除以分子和分母各项中最高阶的无穷大

【例1】求极限 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\int_0^x (1+t^2)e^{t^2-x^2} dt}{x}$

【解】原式 = $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\int_0^x (1+t^2)e^{t^2} dt}{xe^{x^2}}$ $\xrightarrow{\frac{\infty}{\infty}}$ $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^{x^2} + x^2 e^{x^2}}{e^{x^2} + 2x^2 e^{x^2}}$

(洛必达法则)

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

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

【例2】求极限

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2^x + x^{100}}{2e^x + \ln^{10} x}$$

【解1】原式

~~*~~

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\left(\frac{2}{e}\right)^x + \frac{x^{100}}{e^x}}{2 + \frac{\ln^{10} x}{e^x}}$$

= 0

$\frac{\infty}{\infty}$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)}$

(分子分母同除以

e^x)

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

= 0

$$0 < \frac{2}{e} < 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \frac{\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x)}{\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} g(x)} = \frac{A}{B} \neq 0$$

【例3】求极限

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

(Handwritten notes: $-2x$ above $4x^2$, $+\infty$ above $4x^2$, $-\infty$ above x , $-\infty$ above x)

【解1】原式 =

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

$$= 1$$

【解2】原式 =

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

(Handwritten notes: 2 above $4x^2$, -1 above x , 0 above 1)

$$= 2 - 1 + 0 = 1$$

(分子分母同除以 $-x$)

$$\frac{\frac{2}{x} - \frac{1}{x^2} - 1 - \frac{1}{x}}{\frac{\sqrt{4x^2 + x}}{\sqrt{x^2}}} = 1$$

(Handwritten notes: $-2x$ above $4x^2$, $-x$ below $\sqrt{x^2}$)

$$\sqrt{x^2} = -x$$

3. “ $\infty - \infty$ ” 型极限

常用的方法有三种

1) 通分化为 $\frac{0}{0}$ (适用于分式差)

2) 根式有理化 (适用于根式差)

3) 提无穷因子, 然后等价代换或变量代换, 泰勒公式

$$\frac{\sin^2 x}{x^2}$$

【例1】求极限 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\frac{1}{x^2} - \cot^2 x)$.

$$\text{【解】 原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{\tan^2 x} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan^2 x - x^2}{x^2 \tan^2 x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan^2 x - x^2}{x^4}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x + x}{x} \cdot \frac{\tan x - x}{x^3} = 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{3}x^3}{x^3} = \frac{2}{3}$$

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【例2】求极限 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt{x + \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}}} - \sqrt{x})$

【解1】 原式 $\stackrel{*}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{x + \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}} + \sqrt{x}}}$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} + 1}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

*【解2】 原式 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt{x} \left(\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}} - 1 \right)$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x}}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$= \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 = \frac{1}{2}$

(等价无穷小代换)

【例3】求极限 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[x - x^2 \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{x} \right) \right]$.

【解1】令 $x = \frac{1}{t}$, 则

$$\text{原式} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{1}{t} - \frac{1}{t^2} \ln(1+t) \right] = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{t - \ln(1+t)}{t^2}$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2}t^2}{t^2} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

【解2】由泰勒公式得

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[x - x^2 \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{2x^2} + o\left(\frac{1}{x^2}\right) \right) \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$x - \ln(1+x) \sim \frac{1}{2}x^2$$

$$\left(x - x + \frac{1}{2} - x^2 o\left(\frac{1}{x^2}\right) \right)$$

$$\frac{o\left(\frac{1}{x^2}\right)}{\frac{1}{x^2}} \rightarrow 0$$

【例3】 求极限 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[x - x^2 \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{x} \right) \right]$.

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

*

$$* = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x^2 \left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{x^2} \right)$$

(等价无穷小代换)

$$= \frac{1}{2}$$



【例4】求极限 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{x^{1+x}}{(1+x)^x} - \frac{x}{e} \right)$

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

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

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

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

【例4】求极限 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{x^{1+x}}{(1+x)^x} - \frac{x}{e} \right)$

【解2】原式 = $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[\frac{x}{(1+\frac{1}{x})^x} - \frac{x}{e} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x[e - (1+\frac{1}{x})^x]}{e(1+\frac{1}{x})^x}$

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

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

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

$f(x) = e^x$

【例】（2021年1, 2）求极限 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1 + \int_0^x e^{t^2} dt}{e^x - 1} - \frac{1}{\sin x} \right)$.

【解1】（评分标准）

解 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1 + \int_0^x e^{t^2} dt}{e^x - 1} - \frac{1}{\sin x} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1 + \int_0^x e^{t^2} dt) \sin x - e^x + 1}{x^2}$

$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1 + \int_0^x e^{t^2} dt) \cos x + e^{x^2} \sin x - e^x}{2x} \quad \dots\dots 5 \text{ 分}$

$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1 + \int_0^x e^{t^2} dt) \cos x - e^x}{2x} + \frac{1}{2} \quad \dots\dots 7 \text{ 分}$

$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-(1 + \int_0^x e^{t^2} dt) \sin x + e^{x^2} \cos x - e^x}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$

$= \frac{1}{2} \quad \dots\dots 10 \text{ 分}$

【例】 (2021年1, 2) 求极限 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1 + \int_0^x e^{t^2} dt}{e^x - 1} - \frac{1}{\sin x} \right).$

【解2】



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