24武忠祥考研

高数精讲 (3)

3 求极限常用方法,求极限常见类型

P16-P27



P=7-37

主讲 武忠祥 教授

方法2. 利用基本

常用的基本极限

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

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

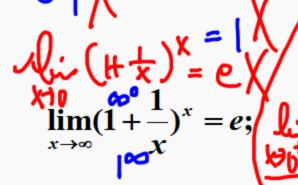
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \sqrt[n]{n} = 1.$$

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

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{a_n x^n + a_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \dots + a_1 x + a_0}{b_m x^n + b_{m-1} x^{m-1} + \dots + b_1 x + b_0} = 4$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} x^n = \begin{cases} 0, & |x|<1, \\ \infty, & |x|>1, \\ 1, & x=1 \end{cases}$$

不存在,
$$x = -1$$
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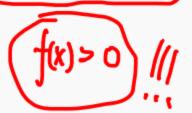
$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\sqrt[n]{a}=1, (a>0),$$

$$\frac{a_n}{b_m}, \quad n = m, \\
0, \quad n < m,$$

0, x < 0,

 $+\infty$, x>0

$$\infty$$
, $n > m$.



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

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

$$a^x-1\sim x\ln a$$
,

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

$$\arcsin x - x < \frac{x^3}{6}$$

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

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

$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = 1,$$

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

则
$$\int_{0}^{x} f(t)dt \sim \int_{0}^{x} g(t)dt$$
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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 $\lim \frac{\alpha_1}{\beta_1} = A \neq \underline{-1}$.则 $\alpha + \beta \sim \alpha_1 + \beta_1$.

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

[解1]
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\tan x - \sin x}{x^3} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\tan x (1 - \cos x)}{x^3}$$

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

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \tan x - \sin x$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} (\tan x - x) - (\sin x - x)$$

 $x\rightarrow 0$

[#2]
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\tan x - \sin x}{x^3} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{(\tan x - x)(\sin x)}{x^3}$$

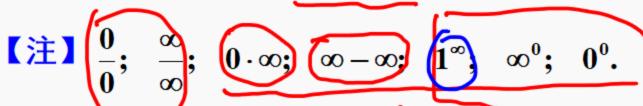
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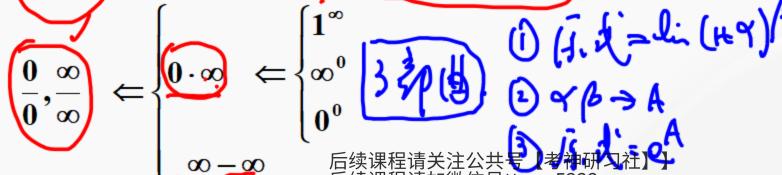
方法4. 利用洛必达法则求极限

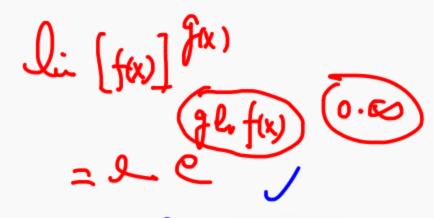
若 1)
$$\lim_{x\to x_0} f(x) = \lim_{x\to x_0} g(x) = 0(\infty);$$

- 2) f(x) 和 g(x)在 x_0 的某去心邻域内可导, 且 $g'(x) \neq 0$;
- $\stackrel{\mathbf{+}}{\mathbf{+}}$ 3) $\lim_{x\to x_0} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)}$ 存在(或 ∞);

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







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

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

特别是当 $x_0 = 0$ 时

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

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几个常用的泰勒公式

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

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

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

(4)
$$\ln(1+x) = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \dots + (-1)^{n-1} \frac{x^n}{n} + o(x^n)$$
 $\arctan x - x \approx \frac{x^3}{6} + o(x^3)$

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

Aux = K+ x2 + 6 (x3)

$$\tan x - x = \frac{x^3}{3} + c(x^3)$$

$$x - \arctan x = \frac{x^3}{3} + c(x^3)$$

$$\arcsin x - x = \frac{x^3}{3} + c(x^3)$$

【例】求极限
$$\lim_{x\to 0}$$

$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\left(\frac{x^2}{2}+1\right)-\sqrt{1+x^2}}{(\cos x-a^{x^2})\sin^2 x}.$$

$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{2}{(\cos x - e^{x^2})\sin^2 x}.$$

[解1] 由于
$$\sqrt{1+x^2} = 1 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{\frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2}-1)}{2!}x^4 + o(x^4)$$

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

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

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

Neg - co

方法6 利用夹逼准则求极限

方法7 利用定积分的定义求极限

【例】求极限
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \left[\frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n+n} \right]$$
.
【解】 原式 = $\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{n} \left[\frac{1}{1+1} + \frac{1}{1+2} + \dots + \frac{1}{1+n} \right]$

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

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

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

方法8 利用单调有界准则求极限

【例】设
$$x_1 > 0, x_{n+1} = \frac{1}{2} \left(x_n + \frac{1}{x_n} \right), \quad n = 1, 2, \dots$$
 求极限 $\lim_{n \to \infty} x_n$.
【解】由题设知 $\left(x_n > 0 \right)$ 且

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

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

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

则极限
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} x_n$$
 存在,设

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

$$\left(\begin{array}{cc} 0 & 1^{\infty} \end{array}\right)$$

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1. " $\frac{0}{0}$ "型极限 第用的方法有三种

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- 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

【解1】原式=lim

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

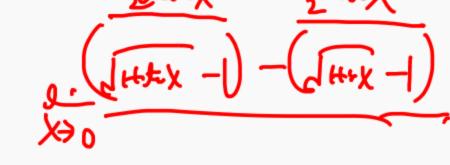
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \left\{ \frac{\tan x - \sin x}{x[\ln(1+x) - x]} \cdot \sqrt{1+t} \right\}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\tan x}+\sqrt{1+\sin x}}$$

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

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

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





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

【解2】原式
$$=\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{1+\xi}} [\tan x - \sin x]$$

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(拉格朗日定理)

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

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

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

| | |-|-

【例2】求极限 $\lim_{x\to 0}$

$$\frac{e^{x^2}-e^{2-2\cos x}}{x^4}$$
.

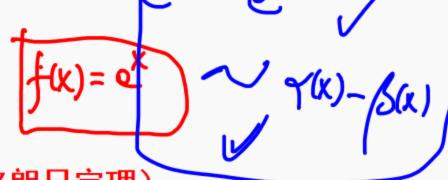
 $\frac{1}{2}$ \times $\frac{1}{2}$

【解1】 lin

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{e^{x^2} - e^{2 - 2\cos x}}{x^4} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{e^{x^2} - e^{2 - 2\cos x}}{x^4}$$

$$\lim_{x\to 0} e^{2-2\cos x} \left[e^{x^2-2+2\cos x}\right]$$

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



★ 【解2】

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{e^{x^2} - e^{2-2\cos x}}{x^4} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{e^{\xi} [x^2 - 2 + 2\cos x]}{x^4}$$

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

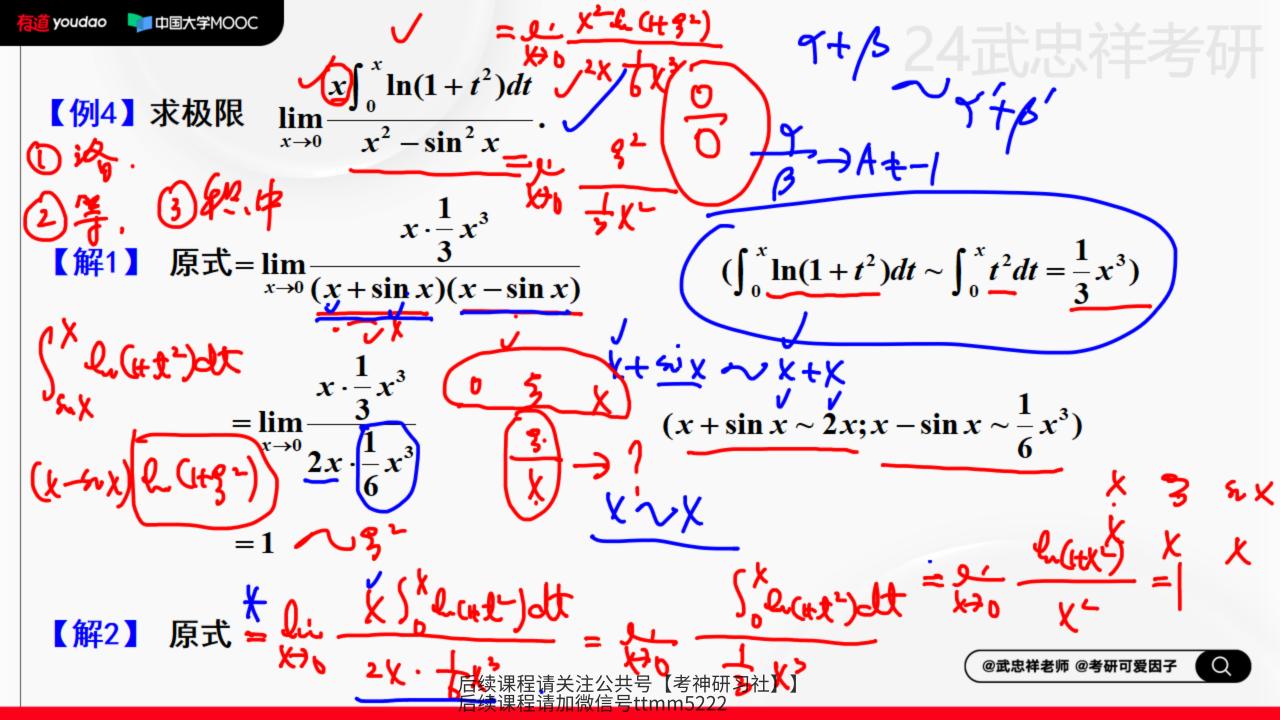
$$= \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{1}{6}x^3}{x^3} = \frac{1}{12}$$

【例3】 求极限
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\arcsin x - \sin x}{\arctan x}$$

$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\arcsin x - \sin x}{\arctan x - \tan x}.$$

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

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





【例5】求极限
$$\lim \frac{xe^x - \sin x}{x}$$

$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{xe^{-\sin x}}{(1+x)^x - 1} \cdot (x^2) / (x^3) /$$

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

【解1】
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{xe^x - \sin x}{(1+x)^x - 1} =$$

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

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{e^x + xe^x - \cos x}{2x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2e^x + xe^x + \sin x}{2} = 1$$

$$\frac{f(x)}{f(x)} = \frac{f(x)}{f(x)} = \frac{f(x)}{f(x)}$$

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

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

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\cos x - e^{-\frac{1}{2}}}{x^2 [x + \ln(1 - x)]} + 0$$

[M1]
$$\ln(1-x) = -x - \frac{x^2}{2} + o(x^2)$$

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

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

原式 =
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{-\frac{1}{12} \frac{x^4}{5} + o(x^4)}{x^2 \left[-\frac{x^2}{2} + o(x^2)\right]} = \frac{1}{6}$$

【例6】求极限

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$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\cos x - e^{-\frac{x}{2}}}{x^2 [x + \ln(1 - x)]}$$

[M2]
$$x + \ln(1-x) = \ln(1-x) - (-x) \sim -\frac{x^2}{2}$$
,

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

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{-\sin x + xe^{-\frac{1}{2}}}{-2x^3}$$
 (洛必达法则)

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

2. " $\frac{\infty}{\infty}$ "型极限

常用的方法有两种

1) 洛必达法则

/ 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
$$\lim_{x\to +\infty} \frac{\int_0^x (1+t^2)e^{t^2-x^2}dt}{x}$$
.

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

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

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

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

(洛必达法则)

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

【解1】原式
$$\stackrel{\stackrel{}}{=}$$
 $\lim \frac{(\frac{2}{e})^x + \frac{x^{10}}{e^x}}{\frac{e^x}{e^x}}$

$$\frac{(\frac{2}{e})^x + \frac{x^{100}}{e^x}}{\frac{1}{e^{10}}}$$

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{e^{x}}{2 + \frac{\ln^{10} x}{x}} \xrightarrow{(f)} 2 \neq 0$$

$$= 0 \qquad \qquad \begin{array}{c} 2 \\ \end{array}$$

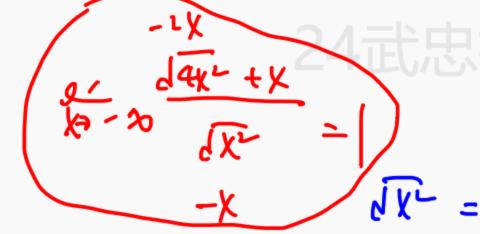
$$=$$
 0.

$$\frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \frac{Q \cdot f(x)}{2g(x)} = \frac{f(x)}{2g(x)} = A + 1$$



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

【解1】原式 =
$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sqrt{4 + \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x^2} - 1 - \frac{1}{x}}}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{\sin x}{x^2}}}$$



(分子分母同除以 - x)

$$=1$$

[解2] 原式 =
$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sqrt{4x^2 + x - 1}}{\sqrt{x^2 + \sin x}} + \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + \sin x}} + \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + \sin x}}$$

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

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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

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

[解] 原式 =
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \left(\frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{\tan^2 x} \right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\tan^2 x - x^2}{x^2 \tan^2 x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\tan^2 x - x^2}{x^4}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\tan x + x}{x} \cdot \frac{\tan x - x}{\sin x - x} = \lim_{\substack{x \to 0 \\ \text{ Explicit mode Fitting for Expression } 1 \\ \text{ Explicit mode Fitting for Expression } 2} = \frac{1}{3} x^3$$



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

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

K+ dx+jx -x4II

$$+$$
【解2】 原式 = $\lim_{x\to +\infty}$

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

1十点 = 立・1=1

(等价无穷小代换)

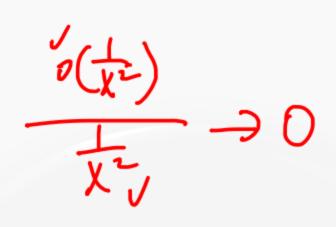
【例3】求极限
$$\lim_{x\to\infty} \left[x - x^2 \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{x} \right) \right].$$

【解1】令
$$x = \frac{1}{t}$$
 ,则

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

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

【解2】由泰勒公式得



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

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

$$\stackrel{\bigstar}{=} \lim_{x \to \infty} x^2 \left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{x^2} \right)$$

(等价无穷小代换)

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

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

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

$$= \frac{1}{e^2} \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{e - \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x}{\frac{1}{x}} \qquad \left(\frac{1}{x} = t\right)$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$f(x) = Q^{x}$$

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

【解1】(评分标准)

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

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

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{(1 + \int_0^x e^{t^2} dt) \cos x - e^x}{2x} + \frac{1}{2} \qquad \dots 7$$

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

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

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

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

【解2】



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