

极限的计算方法

一、利用极限四则运算法则

对函数做某些恒等变形，然后运用极限四则运算法则进行计算。常用的变形或化简有：分式的约分或通

分、分式的分解、分子或分母的有理化，三角函数的恒等变形等

例 1. $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x(\sqrt{x^2+2}-x)$; (2018—2019)

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

例 2. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+2x}-1-x}{x^2}$ (2021—2022)

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

注：以上两题是利用分子有理化进行变形的。

例 3. $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} (\frac{1}{1+x} - \frac{3}{1+x^3})$; (2019—2020)

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解: } \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} (\frac{1}{1+x} - \frac{3}{1+x^3}) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} (\frac{1}{1+x} - \frac{3}{(1+x)(1-x+x^2)}) \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x^2-x-2}{(1+x)(1-x+x^2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x-2}{1-x+x^2} = -1.\end{aligned}$$

注：本题是通过通分，然后进行因式分解变形后，求得极限的。

二、幂指数函数极限的计算

幂指数函数： $(u(x))^{v(x)}$ ，其中 $u(x)$ ， $v(x)$ 是 x 的函数，不是常数。

幂指数函数极限的计算方法：

(1) 利用重要极限: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (1+\frac{1}{x})^x = e$.

(2) 通常是利用 $(u(x))^{v(x)} = e^{\ln(u(x))^{v(x)}} = e^{v(x)\ln(u(x))}$, 通过计算 $v(x)\ln(u(x))$ 的极限, 得到幂指函数的极限.

常见的形式是 $\lim u(x) = 1$, $\lim v(x) = \infty$ 的情形.

可以用下列方法计算:

$$\lim (u(x))^{v(x)} = \lim e^{\ln(u(x))^{v(x)}} = e^{\lim v(x)\ln(u(x))},$$

因为 $\lim v(x)\ln u(x) = \lim v(x)\ln(1+u(x)-1) = \lim v(x)(u(x)-1)$, 只要计算 $\lim v(x)(u(x)-1)$, 就可

以得到 $\lim (u(x))^{v(x)} = e^{\lim v(x)(u(x)-1)}$.

例 1. $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\frac{2n-1}{2n})^{4n}$; (2021—2022)

解一: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\frac{2n-1}{2n})^{4n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1 - \frac{1}{2n})^{4n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} [(1 - \frac{1}{2n})^{-2n}]^{-2} = e^{-2}$.

解二: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\frac{2n-1}{2n})^{4n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} e^{4n \ln(1 - \frac{1}{2n})}$.

因为 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 4n \ln(1 - \frac{1}{2n}) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 4n \cdot (-\frac{1}{2n}) = -2$, 故 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\frac{2n-1}{2n})^{4n} = e^{-2}$.

例 2. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 + 2 \tan^2 x)^{\frac{1}{x \sin x}}$; (2017—2018)

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

故 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 + 2 \tan^2 x)^{\frac{1}{x \sin x}} = e^2$.

例 3. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (\frac{2-x}{x})^{\frac{x}{\sin \pi x}}$; (2019—2020)

解: 由于 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (\frac{2-x}{x} - 1) \cdot \frac{x}{\sin \pi x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{2(1-x)}{x \sin \pi(1-x)} = 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1-x}{x \cdot \pi(1-x)} = \frac{2}{\pi}$,

故 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (\frac{2-x}{x})^{\frac{x}{\sin \pi x}} = e^{\frac{2}{\pi}}$.

例 4. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\frac{2^x + 3^x + 4^x + 5^x}{4})^{\frac{1}{x}}$; (2016—2017)

$$\text{解: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{2^x + 3^x + 4^x + 5^x}{4} \right)^{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(1 + \frac{2^x - 1 + 3^x - 1 + 4^x - 1 + 5^x - 1}{4} \right)^{\frac{1}{x}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{因为 } & \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2^x - 1 + 3^x - 1 + 4^x - 1 + 5^x - 1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{x} \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \left(\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2^x - 1}{x} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3^x - 1}{x} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{4^x - 1}{x} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{5^x - 1}{x} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{4} (\ln 2 + \ln 3 + \ln 4 + \ln 5) = \ln(2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 \cdot 5)^{\frac{1}{4}} = \ln \sqrt[4]{120}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{故 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{2^x + 3^x + 4^x + 5^x}{4} \right)^{\frac{1}{x}} = e^{\ln \sqrt[4]{120}} = \sqrt[4]{120}.$$

三、利用夹逼极限准则:

关键在于适当的放缩.

$$\text{例 1. } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+1}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+2}} + \cdots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+2n}} \right); \quad (2016-2017)$$

$$\text{解: 因为 } \frac{2n}{\sqrt{n^2+2n}} < \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+1}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+2}} + \cdots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+2n}} < \frac{2n}{\sqrt{n^2+1}}, \text{ 且}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2n}{\sqrt{n^2+2n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{\sqrt{1+\frac{2}{n}}} = 2, \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2n}{\sqrt{n^2+1}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{\sqrt{1+\frac{1}{n^2}}} = 2,$$

$$\text{即 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2n}{\sqrt{n^2+2n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2n}{\sqrt{n^2+1}} = 2.$$

$$\text{由夹逼极限准则, 得 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+1}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+2}} + \cdots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+2n}} \right) = 2.$$

$$\text{例 2. } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{2n^3+1}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{2n^3+2}} + \cdots + \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{2n^3+n}} \right); \quad (2017-2018)$$

$$\text{解: } \because \frac{n}{\sqrt[3]{2n^3+n}} \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{2n^3+1}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{2n^3+2}} + \cdots + \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{2n^3+n}} \leq \frac{n}{\sqrt[3]{2n^3+1}},$$

$$\text{又 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{\sqrt[3]{2n^3+n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{2+\frac{1}{n^2}}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{2}}, \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{\sqrt[3]{2n^3+1}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{2+\frac{1}{n^3}}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{2}},$$

即
$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{\sqrt[3]{2n^3+n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{\sqrt[3]{2n^3+1}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{2}}.$$

由夹逼极限准则,
$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{2n^3+1}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{2n^3+2}} + \cdots + \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{2n^3+n}} \right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{2}}.$$

例 3. $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{2^n + 3^n}$; (2019—2020)

解: 因为 $3 = \sqrt[n]{3^n} < \sqrt[n]{2^n + 3^n} < \sqrt[n]{3^n + 3^n} = 3\sqrt[n]{2}.$

由于 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 3\sqrt[n]{2} = 3$, 由夹逼极限准则可得 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{2^n + 3^n} = 3.$

例 4. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \left[\frac{1}{x} \right].$ (2021—2022)

解: 因为 $x \cdot \left(\frac{1}{x} - 1 \right) < x \left[\frac{1}{x} \right] \leq x \cdot \frac{1}{x}$, 即 $1 - x < x \left[\frac{1}{x} \right] \leq 1.$

由于 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 - x) = 1$, 由夹逼极限准则知, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \left[\frac{1}{x} \right] = 1.$

例 5. $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{n^2+1} + \frac{2}{n^2+2} + \cdots + \frac{n}{n^2+n} \right);$

解: 因为 $\frac{1+2+\cdots+n}{n^2+n} \leq \frac{1}{n^2+1} + \frac{2}{n^2+2} + \cdots + \frac{n}{n^2+n} \leq \frac{1+2+\cdots+n}{n^2},$ 即

$$\frac{1}{2} \leq \frac{1}{n^2+1} + \frac{2}{n^2+2} + \cdots + \frac{n}{n^2+n} \leq \frac{1}{2} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right).$$

由于 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right) = \frac{1}{2}$, 由夹逼极限准则得 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{n^2+1} + \frac{2}{n^2+2} + \cdots + \frac{n}{n^2+n} \right) = \frac{1}{2}.$

注: 分子不能放缩, 否则放缩过大.

四、利用“有界函数与无穷小的乘积仍为无穷小”的性质

例 1. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\arctan x}{x + \sin x};$ (2018—2019)

解: 因为 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x} = 0$, $|\sin x| \leq 1$, 由于有界函数与无穷小的乘积仍为无穷小, 则 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 0$, 即

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x + \sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + \frac{\sin x}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{1 + \frac{\sin x}{x}} = 0 \times \frac{1}{1+0} = 0.$$

又因为 $|\arctan x| < \frac{\pi}{2}$, 由于有界函数与无穷小的乘积仍为无穷小, 则

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\arctan x}{x + \sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x + \sin x} \arctan x = 0.$$

例 2. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \sin \frac{1}{x};$ (2021—2022)

解: 因为 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x = 0$, 而 $\left| \sin \frac{1}{x} \right| \leq 1$.

由于有界函数与无穷小的乘积仍为无穷小, 故 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \sin \frac{1}{x} = 0$.

五、利用等价无穷小代换

记住常见的等价无穷小代换: 当 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时,

$$\sin x \sim x, \quad \tan x \sim x, \quad \arcsin x \sim x, \quad \arctan x \sim x, \quad 1 - \cos x \sim \frac{1}{2}x^2,$$

$$\ln(1+x) \sim x, \quad e^x - 1 \sim x, \quad (1+x)^\mu - 1 \sim \mu x.$$

例 1. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1-x^2+x^4) + \ln(1+x^2+x^4)}{(\sqrt{1+x^2}-1) \cdot \arcsin x^2};$ (2018—2019)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1-x^2+x^4) + \ln(1+x^2+x^4)}{(\sqrt{1+x^2}-1) \cdot \arcsin x^2} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln[(1-x^2+x^4)(1+x^2+x^4)]}{(\sqrt{1+x^2}-1) \cdot \arcsin x^2} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+x^4+x^8)}{(\sqrt{1+x^2}-1) \cdot \arcsin x^2} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^4+x^8}{\frac{1}{2}x^2 \cdot x^2} = 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1+x^4) = 2. \end{aligned}$$

例 2. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{2}{x^2+x} \right) (e^{1+x} - e^{1-x});$ (2020—2021)

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

六、变量替换

利用变量替换将极限转化, 例如, 令 $x = \varphi(t)$ 或者 $t = \psi(x)$, 将 x 的极限转化为求 t 的极限.

注: (1) 需要先求出 t 的极限, 且极限表达式中的 x 都全部应换成 t ;

(2) $x \rightarrow \infty$ 的极限可通过倒代换 $x = \frac{1}{t}$ 转化成 $t \rightarrow 0$ 的极限.

例 1. $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} \frac{(\pi - \arccos x)^2}{1+x};$ (2020—2021)

解: 令 $u = \pi - \arccos x$, $\arccos x = \pi - u$, 则 $x = \cos(\pi - u) = -\cos u$, 且

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} u = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} (\pi - \arccos x) = 0.$$

$$\text{于是, } \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} \frac{(\pi - \arccos x)^2}{1+x} = \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{u^2}{1 - \cos u} = \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{u^2}{\frac{1}{2}u^2} = 2.$$

例 2. $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x(\sqrt{x^2+2}-x)$; (2018—2019)

解: 令 $x = \frac{1}{t}$, 则 $t \rightarrow 0^+$. 于是,

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x(\sqrt{x^2+2}-x) &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{t} \left(\sqrt{\frac{1}{t^2}+2} - \frac{1}{t} \right) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sqrt{1+2t^2}-1}{t^2} \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{1}{2} \cdot 2t^2}{t^2} = 1. \end{aligned}$$

注: 这里用到了 $t \rightarrow 0$ 时, $(1+2t^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} - 1 \sim \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2t^2$.

七、利用单调有界准则

常用归纳法讨论数列的单调性和有界性, 然后通过递推式两边求极限, 解方程, 可求出极限.

单调性的判定: (1) $x_{n+1} - x_n$ 的符号; (2) 如果 $x_n > 0$ 可通过 $\frac{x_{n+1}}{x_n}$ 大于等于 1 或小于等于 1 来判定;

有界性判定: 可以先假设极限存在, 求出极限后, 对单调数列来说, 极限值就是它的一个界.

例 1. 证明: 数列 $x_1 = 2$, $x_{n+1} = \sqrt{3x_n}$, $n=1, 2, 3, \dots$ 极限存在, 并求出极限. (2016-2017)

证明: 首先, 用归纳法证明: $0 < x_n \leq 3$, $n=1, 2, \dots$

事实上, 当 $n=1$ 时, 结论显然成立.

假设结论当 $n=k$ 时成立, 即 $0 < x_k \leq 3$.

当 $n=k+1$ 时, $0 < x_{k+1} = \sqrt{3x_k} \leq \sqrt{3 \cdot 3} = 3$, 结论也成立.

因此, 数列 $\{x_n\}$ 有界.

又因为 $\frac{x_{n+1}}{x_n} = \sqrt{\frac{3}{x_n}} \geq 1$, 即 $x_{n+1} \geq x_n$, $n=1, 2, \dots$, 即数列 $\{x_n\}$ 单调增加.

由于单调有界数列必有极限, 故 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n$ 存在, 记 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = A$.

由 $x_{n+1} = \sqrt{3x_n}$ 两边求极限, 有 $A = \sqrt{3A}$, 故 $A = 3$, 即 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = 3$.

例 2. 设 $-1 < x_1 < 0$, $x_{n+1} = x_n^2 + 2x_n$, $n = 1, 2, \dots$. 证明: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n$ 存在, 并求出 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n$. (2017—2018 学年)

证明: 首先, 用归纳法证明: $-1 < x_n < 0$, $n = 1, 2, \dots$.

由已知条件, 当 $n = 1$ 时, 结论成立.

假设结论对 $n = k$ 时, 结论成立, 即 $-1 < x_k < 0$.

当 $n = k + 1$ 时, $x_{k+1} = x_k^2 + 2x_k = x_k(x_k + 2) < 0$, 且

$$x_{k+1} + 1 = x_k^2 + 2x_k + 1 = (x_k + 1)^2 > 0,$$

即 $-1 < x_{k+1} < 0$.

故数列 $\{x_n\}$ 有界.

又 $x_{n+1} - x_n = x_n^2 + x_n = x_n(x_n + 1) < 0$, 即数列 $\{x_n\}$ 单调减少.

由于单调有界数列必有极限, 故 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n$ 存在, 设 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = A$.

由 $x_{n+1} = x_n^2 + 2x_n$ 两边求极限, 得 $A = A^2 + 2A \Rightarrow A = 0$ 或 $A = -1$.

因为 $\{x_n\}$ 单调减少, 故 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n$ 不可能为 0, 则 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = -1$.

例 3. 设数列 $\{x_n\}$ 满足: $x_1 = \sqrt{2}$, $x_{n+1} = \sqrt{2 + x_n}$, 证明 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n$ 存在, 并求其极限值. (2018—2019)

证明: 首先, 用归纳法证明: $0 < x_n < 2$, $n = 1, 2, \dots$

事实上, 当 $n = 1$ 时, 结论显然成立.

假设结论当 $n = k$ 时成立, 即 $0 < x_k < 2$.

当 $n = k + 1$ 时, $0 < x_{k+1} = \sqrt{2 + x_k} < \sqrt{2 + 2} = 2$, 结论也成立.

因此, 数列 $\{x_n\}$ 有界.

接下来, 用归纳法证明数列 $\{x_n\}$ 单调增加, 即 $x_{n+1} \geq x_n$, $n = 1, 2, \dots$.

当 $n=1$ 时, $x_2 = \sqrt{2+\sqrt{2}} > \sqrt{2} = x_1$, 结论成立.

设结论对 $n=k-1$ 时也成立, 即 $x_k \geq x_{k-1}$, 则当 $n=k$ 时,

$$x_{k+1} - x_k = \sqrt{2+x_k} - \sqrt{2+x_{k-1}} = \frac{x_k - x_{k-1}}{\sqrt{2+x_k} + \sqrt{2+x_{k-1}}} \geq 0,$$

即 $x_{k+1} \geq x_k$, 结论对 $n=k$ 时也成立.

因此, 数列 $\{x_n\}$ 单调增加.

由于单调有界数列必有极限, 故极限 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n$ 存在, 设 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = A$.

由 $x_{n+1} = \sqrt{2+x_n}$ 两边取极限, 得 $A = \sqrt{2+A}$. 解得 $A=2$.

故 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = 2$.

例 4. 证明数列极限 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k^2}$ 存在, 且极限值大于 1 但不超过 2. (2020—2021)

证明: 记 $x_n = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k^2}$, 显然数列 $\{x_n\}$ 是单调增加的.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{又因为} \quad 0 < x_n &= 1 + \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n^2} \\ &< 1 + \frac{1}{1 \cdot 2} + \frac{1}{2 \cdot 3} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n(n-1)} \\ &= 1 + (1 - \frac{1}{2}) + (\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3}) + \cdots + (\frac{1}{n-1} - \frac{1}{n}) = 2 - \frac{1}{n} < 2, \end{aligned}$$

即数列 $\{x_n\}$ 有界.

由于单调有界数列必有极限, 故 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k^2}$ 存在.

由于 $0 < x_n < 2$, $n=1, 2, \cdots$, 由极限的保号性, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k^2}$ 不会超过 2.

例 5. 设数列 $\{x_n\}$ 满足: $x_1 = \frac{1}{2}$, $x_{n+1} = -x_n^2 + 2x_n$. 证明 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n$ 存在, 并求其极限值. (2021—2022)

证明一: 因为 $x_1 < 1$, 当 $n > 1$ 时, $x_n - 1 = -x_{n-1}^2 + 2x_{n-1} - 1 = -(x_{n-1} - 1)^2 \leq 0$.

故 $x_n \leq 1$, $n=1, 2, \cdots$.

由 $x_1 > 0$, 如果 $x_n > 0$, 由 $0 < x_n \leq 1$, 有 $x_{n+1} = x_n(-x_n + 2) > 0$, 即 $0 < x_n \leq 1, n = 1, 2, \dots$.

当 $n = 1, 2, \dots$ 时,

$$x_{n+1} - x_n = -x_n^2 + x_n = x_n(1 - x_n) \geq 0,$$

故数列 $\{x_n\}$ 单调增加.

由于单调有界数列必有极限, 故极限 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n$ 存在.

设 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = A$, 由 $x_{n+1} = -x_n^2 + 2x_n$ 两边求极限可得 $A = -A^2 + 2A$, 解得 $A = 0$ 或 $A = 1$.

由于 $x_n \geq \frac{1}{2}, n = 1, 2, \dots$, 则 $A \neq 0$, 故 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = 1$.

证法二: 由 $x_{n+1} = -x_n^2 + 2x_n$ 可得

$$x_{n+1} - 1 = -x_n^2 + 2x_n - 1 = -(x_n - 1)^2.$$

于是, $x_n - 1 = -(x_{n-1} - 1)^2 = -(x_{n-2} - 1)^4 = \dots = -(x_1 - 1)^{2^{n-1}},$

即 $x_n = 1 - \frac{1}{2^{2^{n-1}}}$, 故 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1 - \frac{1}{2^{2^{n-1}}}) = 1$.

八、根据参数不同求极限

例 1. $f(x) = \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x + e^{tx}}{1 + xe^{tx}}$ 的表达式. (2017—2018)

解: 如果 $x > 0$, $f(x) = \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x + e^{tx}}{1 + xe^{tx}} = \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^{tx}(xe^{-tx} + 1)}{e^{tx}(e^{-tx} + x)} = \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{xe^{-tx} + 1}{e^{-tx} + x} = \frac{0 + 1}{0 + x} = \frac{1}{x};$

如果 $x = 0$, $f(x) = \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{0 + 1}{1 + 0} = \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} 1 = 1;$

如果 $x < 0$, 则 $f(x) = \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x + e^{tx}}{1 + xe^{tx}} = \frac{x + 0}{1 + 0} = x.$

$$\text{故 } f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{x}, & x > 0 \\ 1, & x = 0. \\ x, & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

注: $\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} e^{tx} = \begin{cases} +\infty, & x > 0 \\ 1, & x = 0 \\ 0, & x < 0 \end{cases}, \quad \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} e^{-tx} = \begin{cases} 0 & x > 0 \\ 1, & x = 0. \\ +\infty & x < 0 \end{cases}$

九、利用洛必达法则求极限

如果 $\lim \varphi(x) = 0$, $\lim \psi(x) = 0$, 则

例 1. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1+x^3)^{\frac{1}{\tan x - x}}$; (2018—2019)

解: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1+x^3)^{\frac{1}{\tan x - x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^{\ln(1+x^3) \frac{1}{\tan x - x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^{\frac{\ln(1+x^3)}{\tan x - x}}.$

因为 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+x^3)}{\tan x - x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^3}{\tan x - x}$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3x^2}{\sec^2 x - 1} \quad (\text{洛必达法则})$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3x^2}{\tan^2 x} = 3,$$

故 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1+x^3)^{\frac{1}{\tan x - x}} = e^3.$

例 2. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \cot x \left(\frac{1}{\sin x} - \frac{1}{x} \right)$; (2021—2022)

解: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \cot x \left(\frac{1}{\sin x} - \frac{1}{x} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\tan x} \frac{x - \sin x}{x \sin x}$

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{3x^2} \quad (\text{洛必达法则})$$

$$= \frac{1}{6}.$$

例 3. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^x - x}{1 - x + \ln x}$; (2021—2022)

解: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^x - x}{1 - x + \ln x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^x(1 + \ln x) - 1}{-1 + \frac{1}{x}} \quad (\text{洛必达法则})$

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

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

注: $(x^x)' = x^x(1 + \ln x)$.

九、含幂指数函数相减或指数函数相减的极限

如果 $\lim \varphi(x) = 0$, $\lim \psi(x) = 0$, 则

$$\lim \frac{e^{\varphi(x)} - e^{\psi(x)}}{\varphi(x) - \psi(x)} = \lim e^{\psi(x)} \frac{e^{\varphi(x) - \psi(x)} - 1}{\varphi(x) - \psi(x)} = \lim e^{\psi(x)} \cdot \lim \frac{e^{\varphi(x) - \psi(x)} - 1}{\varphi(x) - \psi(x)} = 1,$$

即 $e^{\varphi(x)} - e^{\psi(x)} \sim \varphi(x) - \psi(x)$.

注: 这里的极限对六种极限情形都成立.

例 1. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (x^2 + x^{\frac{2}{3}})(e^{\frac{1}{x^2}} - e^{\frac{1}{x^2+x+1}})$; (2016—2017)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (x^2 + x^{\frac{2}{3}})(e^{\frac{1}{x^2}} - e^{\frac{1}{x^2+x+1}}) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} e^{\frac{1}{x^2+x+1}} (x^2 + x^{\frac{2}{3}})(e^{\frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x^2+x+1}} - 1) \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} e^{\frac{1}{x^2+x+1}} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (x^2 + x^{\frac{2}{3}}) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x^2+x+1} \right) \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (x^2 + x^{\frac{2}{3}}) \cdot \frac{x+1}{x^2(x^2+x+1)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x} (1 + x^{-\frac{4}{3}}) \cdot \frac{1 + \frac{1}{x}}{(1 + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2})} \\ &= 0 \times 1 = 0. \end{aligned}$$

例 2. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\tan x} - e^x}{\sqrt{1+x^2} \sin x - \sqrt{1+x^4}}$; (2019—2020)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\tan x} - e^x}{\sqrt{1+x^2} \sin x - \sqrt{1+x^4}} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^x \frac{e^{\tan x - x} - 1}{\sqrt{1+x^2} \sin x - \sqrt{1+x^4}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^x \frac{\tan x - x}{\sqrt{1+x^2} \sin x - \sqrt{1+x^4}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^x \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\tan x - x)(\sqrt{1+x^2} \sin x + \sqrt{1+x^4})}{(\sqrt{1+x^2} \sin x)^2 - (\sqrt{1+x^4})^2} \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\sqrt{1+x^2} \sin x + \sqrt{1+x^4}) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x - x}{x^2 \sin x - x^4} \\
&= 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x - x}{x^2 \sin x (1 - \frac{x^2}{\sin x})} \\
&= 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x - x}{x^2 \sin x} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{1 - \frac{x^2}{\sin x}} \\
&= 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x - x}{x^3} \\
&= 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sec^2 x - 1}{3x^2} \quad (\text{洛必达法则}) \\
&= 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan^2 x}{3x^2} = \frac{2}{3}.
\end{aligned}$$

例 3. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^x - x}{1 - x + \ln x}$; (2021—2022)

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{解: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^x - x}{1 - x + \ln x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} x \frac{x^{x-1} - 1}{1 - x + \ln x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{e^{(x-1)\ln x} - 1}{1 - x + \ln x} \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1)\ln x}{1 - x + \ln x} \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1)\ln(1+x-1)}{1 - x + \ln x} \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1)^2}{1 - x + \ln x} \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{2(x-1)}{-1 + \frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (-2x) = -2.
\end{aligned}$$

十一、利用泰勒公式求极限

(1) 在求 $x \rightarrow x_0$ 的极限时, 将分子分母都展开成 $a(x-x_0)^k + o((x-x_0)^k)$ 的形式;

(2) 在求 $x \rightarrow \infty$ 的极限时, 可以通过倒代换 $x = \frac{1}{t}$, 转化成 $t \rightarrow 0$ 的极限.

例 1. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\sin x - x)(x^2 + \ln(1 - x^2))}{x^3(e^{\frac{x^2}{2}} - \cos x)}$; (2016—2017)

解: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\sin x - x)(x^2 + \ln(1 - x^2))}{x^3(e^{\frac{x^2}{2}} - \cos x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x - x}{x^3} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 + \ln(1 - x^2)}{e^{\frac{x^2}{2}} - \cos x}$

因为 $e^{\frac{x^2}{2}} = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{1}{2!}(-\frac{x^2}{2})^2 + o(x^4) = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{1}{8}x^4 + o(x^4)$

$$\cos x = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{1}{4!}x^4 + o(x^4) = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{1}{24}x^4 + o(x^4)$$

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

故
$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 + \ln(1 - x^2)}{e^{\frac{x^2}{2}} - \cos x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 - x^2 - \frac{x^4}{2} + o(x^4)}{1 - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^4}{8} - (1 - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^4}{24}) + o(x^2)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\frac{x^4}{2} + o(x^4)}{\frac{x^4}{12} + o(x^2)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{o(x^4)}{x^4}}{\frac{1}{12} + \frac{o(x^4)}{x^4}} = \frac{-\frac{1}{2} + 0}{\frac{1}{12} + 0} = -6. \end{aligned}$$

而
$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x - x}{x^3} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x - 1}{3x^2} \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) = -\frac{1}{6}, \end{aligned}$$

故
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\sin x - x)(x^2 + \ln(1 - x^2))}{x^3(e^{\frac{x^2}{2}} - \cos x)} = \left(-\frac{1}{6}\right) \cdot (-6) = 1.$$

例 2. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} [e^{\frac{1}{x}}(x^2 - x + 1) - \sqrt{1 + x^4}]$; (2016—2017)

解: 令 $x = \frac{1}{t}$, 则

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

因为 $e^t = 1 + t + \frac{t^2}{2} + o(t^2)$, $\sqrt{1+t^4} = 1 + \frac{1}{2}t^4 + o(t^4) = 1 + o(t^2)$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} e^t(1-t+t^2) - \sqrt{1+t^4} &= (1+t+\frac{t^2}{2}+o(t^2))(1-t+t^2) - 1 \\ &= 1 + \frac{t^2}{2} + o(t^2) - 1 = \frac{t^2}{2} + o(t^2). \quad (\text{舍去高于2次的项, 并入 } o(t^2)) \end{aligned}$$

故 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} [e^{\frac{1}{x}}(x^2 - x + 1) - \sqrt{1+x^4}] = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{t^2}{2} + o(t^2)}{t^2} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} (\frac{1}{2} + \frac{o(t^2)}{t^2}) = \frac{1}{2}.$

例 3. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 + \frac{1}{3}x^2 - \sqrt[3]{1+x^2}}{e^{-x^2} - 1 + x \sin x};$ (2017—2018)

解: 因为

$$e^{-x^2} = 1 - x^2 + \frac{1}{2!}(-x^2)^2 + o(x^4), \quad x \sin x = x(x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + o(x^3)) = x^2 - \frac{1}{6}x^4 + o(x^4),$$

则 $e^{-x^2} - 1 + x \sin x = -x^2 + \frac{x^4}{2} + x^2 - \frac{x^4}{6} + o(x^4) = \frac{x^4}{3} + o(x^4).$

由 $\sqrt[3]{1+x^2} = 1 + \frac{1}{3}x^2 + \frac{1}{2!} \cdot \frac{1}{3}(\frac{1}{3}-1)(x^2)^2 + o(x^4) = 1 + \frac{1}{3}x^2 - \frac{1}{9}x^4 + o(x^4),$

可得 $1 + \frac{1}{3}x^2 - \sqrt[3]{1+x^2} = \frac{1}{9}x^4 + o(x^4).$

故 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 + \frac{1}{3}x^2 - \sqrt[3]{1+x^2}}{e^{-x^2} - 1 + x \sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{9}x^4 + o(x^4)}{\frac{1}{3}x^4 + o(x^4)}$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{9} + \frac{o(x^4)}{x^4}}{\frac{1}{3} + \frac{o(x^4)}{x^4}} = \frac{\frac{1}{9} + 0}{\frac{1}{3} + 0} = \frac{1}{3}.$$