

## 2. 极限复习课 2022-12

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## A. 函数、极限与连续

$$A1. f(x) = \frac{1}{2+x}, f[f(x)] = ?$$

$$f[f(x)] = \frac{1}{2+f(x)} = \frac{1}{2+\frac{1}{2+x}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\frac{2x+5}{2+x}} = \frac{2+x}{2x+5} (x \neq -2).$$

讲究严格,严谨!



A1.(2). 试问:  $\sin(\arcsin x) = ?$        $\arcsin(\sin x) = ?$

解  $\forall x \in [-1, 1], \sin(\arcsin x) = x$ .

$$\forall x \in \left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right], \arcsin(\sin x) = x,$$

$$\forall x \in \left[\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{2}\right], \arcsin(\sin x) = \pi - x, \forall x \in \left[-\frac{3\pi}{2}, -\frac{\pi}{2}\right], \arcsin(\sin x) = -\pi - x,$$

$$\forall x \in \left[\frac{3\pi}{2}, \frac{5\pi}{2}\right], \arcsin(\sin x) = x - 2\pi, \forall x \in \left[-\frac{5\pi}{2}, -\frac{3\pi}{2}\right], \arcsin(\sin x) = x + 2\pi,$$

$$\forall x \in \left[\frac{5\pi}{2}, \frac{7\pi}{2}\right], \arcsin(\sin x) = 3\pi - x, \forall x \in \left[-\frac{7\pi}{2}, -\frac{5\pi}{2}\right], \arcsin(\sin x) = -3\pi - x,$$

....



$$A2. \text{要} f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\ln(1+3x)}{\sin ax}, & x > 0 \\ 1+bx, & x \leq 0 \end{cases} \text{在} x=0$$

处连续,问 $a, b = ?$

$$\text{解 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0-} (1+bx) = 1,$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0+} \frac{\ln(1+3x)}{\sin ax} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0+} \frac{3x}{ax} = \frac{3}{a},$$

$$f(0) = 1 + b \times 0 = 1,$$

$\therefore$  当 $a = 3$ 时,函数在 $x = 0$ 处连续,  
而对于数 $b$ 没有任何要求.



A2.(2).设函数  $f(x) = \frac{e^x - b}{(x-a)(x-1)}$  有无

穷间断点  $x=0$  及可去间断点  $x=1$ ,  
试确定常数  $a, b$  的值.

解  $\because x=0$  是函数的无穷间断点,

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - b}{(x-a)(x-1)} = \infty \Rightarrow$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x-a)(x-1)}{e^x - b} = \frac{a}{1-b} = 0, \therefore a = 0, b \neq 1.$$



$\because x=0$  是  $f(x) = \frac{e^x - b}{(x-a)(x-1)}$  的无穷间断点,

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - b}{(x-a)(x-1)} = \infty \Rightarrow$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x-a)(x-1)}{e^x - b} = \frac{a}{1-b} = 0, \therefore a = 0, b \neq 1.$$

又  $\because x=1$  是函数的可去间断点,

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{e^x - b}{x(x-1)} \text{ 存在} \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (e^x - b) = 0,$$

$$b = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} e^x = e.$$



A2.(3).  $f(x) = \frac{|x|(x+3)}{(x^2-9)\sin x}$  的间断点为\_\_\_\_,

分别是属于哪一种类型? 连续区间为\_\_\_\_\_.

解  $f(x) = \frac{|x|(x+3)}{(x^2-9)\sin x}$  为初等函数, 故其间断

点就是函数没有定义的地方, 间断点有

$x = -3$  是可去间断点(第一类),

$x = 0$  是跳跃间断点(第一类, 不可去),

$x = 3, x = k\pi (k \in \mathbb{Z}, k \neq 0)$  是无穷间断点(第二类).

连续区间为  $\{x | x \in \mathbb{R}, x \neq \pm 3, x \neq k\pi (k \in \mathbb{Z})\}$  中的区间.



A2.(3).  $f(x) = \frac{|x|(x+3)}{(x^2-9)\sin x}$  在下列区间

中的区间          上有界 .

(A).  $(-\pi, -3)$  ;    (B).  $(-3, 0)$  ;    (C).  $(0, 1)$  ;  
(D).  $(1, 3)$  ;    (E).  $(3, \pi)$  .

$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = A$  存在 (为有限数),

解

则在  $U^\circ(a)$  内  $f(x)$  有界 .

在  $[a, b]$  上  $f(x)$  连续  $\Rightarrow f(x)$  在  $[a, b]$  上有界 .

综合以上两点, 知  $f(x)$  在区间   B, C   上有界 .



## 极限中一些重要的结果：

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \sin \frac{1}{x} = 0, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \sin \frac{1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin(1/x)}{1/x} = 1.$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \arctan x = \frac{\pi}{2}, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \arctan x = -\frac{\pi}{2},$$

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

... ..



## 常用的等价无穷小量：

当 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时，

$$x \sim \sin x \sim \tan x \sim$$

$$\arcsin x \sim \arctan x \sim \ln(1+x)$$

$$e^x - 1 \sim x, 1 - \cos x \sim \frac{1}{2}x^2,$$

$$(1+x)^\mu - 1 \sim \mu x (\mu \neq 0)$$



## 极限中一些重要的结论：

(1).若  $\lim f(x)$  存在,  $\lim g(x)$  不存在,  
则  $\lim [f(x) + g(x)]$  必不存在.

(2).若  $\lim f(x)$  存在,  $\lim g(x)$  不存在,  
则  $\lim [f(x)g(x)]$  未必存在/不存在.

(3).若  $\lim f(x) = A \neq 0$  存在,  $\lim g(x)$  不存在,  
那么  $\lim [f(x)g(x)]$  必不存在.



(4).若  $\lim f(x) = A \neq 0$  存在,  $\lim g(x) = 0$ ,

那么  $\lim \frac{f(x)}{g(x)}$  必不存在. 换言之, 若  $\lim g(x) = 0$ ,

而  $\lim \frac{f(x)}{g(x)}$  存在, 则必定  $\lim f(x) = 0$ .

(5).若  $\lim u(x) = A > 0$ ,  $\lim v(x) = B$  均存在,

则  $\lim [u(x)^{v(x)}] = A^B$ .

(6).若  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = A$ , 则  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(n) = A$ . 若要

求  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(n)$  而不得, 可考虑求  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x)$ .



A3.  $x \rightarrow 0$ 时,下列四个无穷小量中是其它三个的高阶无穷小量的是\_\_\_\_. (A).  $1 - \cos x$ ;  
(B).  $x^2$ ; (C).  $\sqrt{1 - x^2} - 1$ ; (D).  $\tan x - x$ .

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} = \frac{1}{2}, \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1 - x^2} - 1}{x^2} = -\frac{1}{2},$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x - x}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sec^2 x - 1}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan^2 x}{2x} = 0.$$



$$A3.(2). \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{\sin 3x}{x^3} + \frac{a}{x^2} + b \right) = 0.$$

解 原问题就是  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 3x + ax}{x^3} = -b$  存在.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 3x + ax}{x^3} \stackrel{\frac{0}{0}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3 \cos 3x + a}{3x^2} \text{ 要存在,}$$

分母极限为零,那么分子极限也必须是零!

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (3 \cos 3x + a) = 3 + a = 0, \text{ 从而}$$

$$b = -\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3 \cos 3x - 3}{3x^2} \stackrel{\frac{0}{0}}{=} -\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-9 \sin 3x}{6x} = \frac{9}{2}.$$



A3.(3). 求极限  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2^x - 1 + x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x}}{\ln(1+x)}$   $\left( \frac{0}{0} \right)$

解  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2^x - 1 + x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x}}{\ln(1+x)} \stackrel{\frac{0}{0}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{2^x - 1}{x} + \frac{x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x}}{x} \right)$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2^x - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2^x \ln 2}{1} = \ln 2,$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \sin \frac{1}{x} \stackrel{\substack{\text{无穷小乘有界量} \\ \text{仍为无穷小}}}{=} 0.$$



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

既不存在,也非 $\infty$ , 说明

对本问题而言,*L' Hôpital*法则失效.



$$A3.(4). \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (1-x) \tan \frac{\pi x}{2}.$$

令  $1-x=t$ , 将问题变化为熟悉的情形:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (1-x) \tan \frac{\pi x}{2} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} t \tan \left( \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi t}{2} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} t \cot \left( \frac{\pi t}{2} \right) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{t \cos \left( \frac{\pi t}{2} \right)}{\sin \left( \frac{\pi t}{2} \right)} = \frac{2}{\pi}.$$



A3.(5). 由于  $x \rightarrow 0$  时  $\sin x \sim x, \cos x \rightarrow 1$ ,

所以有  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\cos x + \sin^2 x)^{\frac{1}{x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 + x^2)^{\frac{1}{x^2}} = e$ .

试问以上解题过程是否正确? 若否, 则改之.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( 1 + \cos x - 1 + \sin^2 x \right)^{\frac{1}{\cos x - 1 + \sin^2 x}} \cdot \frac{\cos x - 1 + \sin^2 x}{x^2} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[ \left( 1 + \cos x - 1 + \sin^2 x \right)^{\frac{1}{\cos x - 1 + \sin^2 x}} \right]^{\frac{\cos x - 1 + \sin^2 x}{x^2}} \\ &= \left[ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( 1 + \cos x - 1 + \sin^2 x \right)^{\frac{1}{\cos x - 1 + \sin^2 x}} \right]^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x - 1 + \sin^2 x}{x^2}} \\ &= e^{\frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{e}. \end{aligned}$$



A3.(6). 计算  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{2^{\frac{1}{n}} + 3^{\frac{1}{n}}}{2} \right)^n, \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{2^x + 3^x}{2} \right)^{\frac{1}{x}}.$

解 这是幂指函数的 $1^\infty$ 形未定型问题.

$$\text{原式} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \left( 1 + \frac{2^{\frac{1}{n}} + 3^{\frac{1}{n}} - 2}{2} \right)^{\frac{2}{2^{\frac{1}{n}} + 3^{\frac{1}{n}} - 2}} \right]^{\frac{2^{\frac{1}{n}} + 3^{\frac{1}{n}} - 2}{\frac{2}{n}}}$$



$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2^{\frac{1}{n}} + 3^{\frac{1}{n}} - 2}{\frac{1}{n}} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1 + 3^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1}{\frac{1}{n}},$$

$$\text{其中 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1}{\frac{1}{n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^{\frac{1}{n} \ln 2} - 1}{\frac{1}{n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{n} \ln 2}{\frac{1}{n}} = \ln 2,$$

$$\text{同理, } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1}{\frac{1}{n}} = \ln 3, \therefore \text{原式} = e^{\ln \sqrt{6}} = \sqrt{6}.$$



$$A3.(6). \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln \left( \frac{2^x + 3^x}{2} \right)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(2^x + 3^x) - \ln 2}{x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{2^x \ln 2 + 3^x \ln 3}{2^x + 3^x} - 0}{1} = \frac{\ln 2 + \ln 3}{2} = \ln \sqrt{6} ,$$

$$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{2^{\frac{1}{n}} + 3^{\frac{1}{n}}}{2} \right)^n = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{2^x + 3^x}{2} \right)^{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^{\frac{\ln \left( \frac{2^x + 3^x}{2} \right)}{x}}$$

$$= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln \left( \frac{2^x + 3^x}{2} \right)}{x}} = e^{\ln \sqrt{6}} = \sqrt{6} .$$



A3.(7). 求  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{2^n + 3^n}{2} \right)^{\frac{1}{n}}.$

解 原式 =  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left\{ \left[ 3^n \left( 1 + \left( \frac{2}{3} \right)^n \right) \right]^{\frac{1}{n}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{2}} \right\}$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 3 \left[ 1 + \left( \frac{2}{3} \right)^n \right]^{\frac{1}{n}} \cdot \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{2}} = 3 \times 1 \times 1 = 3.$$



解法二 或者亦可用**迫敛性**：

$$\because 3^n \cdot \frac{1}{2} < \frac{2^n + 3^n}{2} < 3^n,$$

$$\therefore 3 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{2}} < \left( \frac{2^n + 3^n}{2} \right)^{\frac{1}{n}} < 3.$$

$$\text{由 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{2} = 1 \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{2^n + 3^n}{2} \right)^{\frac{1}{n}} = 3.$$



解三 要求  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{2^n + 3^n}{2} \right)^{\frac{1}{n}}$ , 转而求  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left( \frac{2^x + 3^x}{2} \right)^{\frac{1}{x}}$

用 *L'Hôpital* 法则:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left( \frac{2^x + 3^x}{2} \right)^{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} e^{\frac{\ln \left( \frac{2^x + 3^x}{2} \right)}{x}},$$

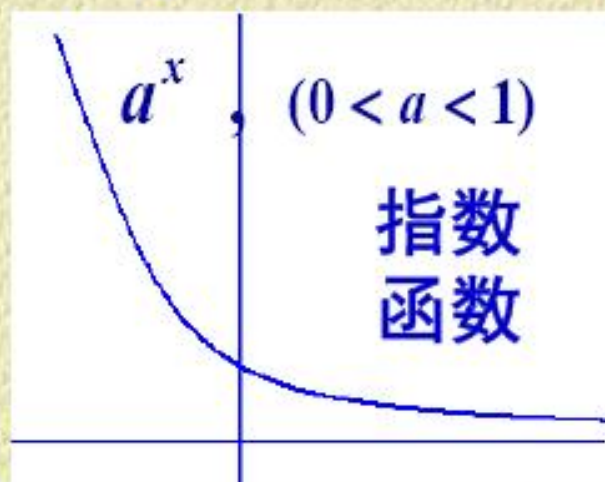
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln \left( \frac{2^x + 3^x}{2} \right)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln(2^x + 3^x) - \ln 2}{x} \left( \frac{\infty}{\infty} \right)$$



$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln(2^x + 3^x) - \ln 2}{x} \stackrel{\left(\frac{\infty}{\infty}\right)}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{2^x \ln 2 + 3^x \ln 3}{2^x + 3^x} - 0}{1}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^x \ln 2 + \ln 3}{\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^x + 1} = \ln 3,$$

$$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{2^n + 3^n}{2} \right)^{\frac{1}{n}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left( \frac{2^x + 3^x}{2} \right)^{\frac{1}{x}} = e^{\ln 3} = 3.$$





$$A3.(8). \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos(\sin x) - \cos x}{x^4}.$$

分析  $\frac{\cos(\sin x) - \cos x}{x^4}$  是一个偶函数,

由于  $0 < |x| < \pi/2$  时, 有  $0 < |\sin x| < |x|$ ,

结合  $\cos x$  的单调性,

$$\therefore \frac{\cos(\sin x) - \cos x}{x^4} > 0,$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos(\sin x) - \cos x}{x^4} \geq 0.$$



$$A3.(8). \quad L = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos(\sin x) - \cos x}{x^4} \cdot \left( \frac{0}{0} \right)$$

$$\text{解} \quad L = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\cos(\sin x) - \cos x)'}{(x^3)'}$$

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x - \cos(\sin x) \cos^2 x + \sin(\sin x) \sin x}{12x^2} = \dots$$

一味机械地用 *L'Hopital* 法则, 你会发现计算何其繁琐.



$$A3.(8). \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos(\sin x) - \cos x}{x^4}.$$

$$\text{解} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos(\sin x) - \cos x}{x^4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos(\sin x) - \cos x}{(\sin x)^4}$$

$$\stackrel{\substack{\sin x = t \\ \cos x = \sqrt{1-t^2}}}{=} \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos t - \sqrt{1-t^2}}{t^4} \stackrel{\frac{0}{0}}{=} \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\sin t + \frac{t}{\sqrt{1-t^2}}}{4t^3}$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{t - \sin t \sqrt{1-t^2}}{4t^3 \sqrt{1-t^2}} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{t - \sin t \sqrt{1-t^2}}{4t^3}$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos t \sqrt{1-t^2} + \sin t \cdot \frac{t}{\sqrt{1-t^2}}}{12t^2}$$



$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos(\sin x) - \cos x}{x^4}$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos t \sqrt{1 - t^2} + \sin t \cdot \frac{t}{\sqrt{1 - t^2}}}{12t^2}$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1 - t^2} - (1 - t^2) \cos t + t \sin t}{12t^2 \sqrt{1 - t^2}}$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \left[ \frac{\sqrt{1 - t^2} - (1 - t^2) \cos t}{12t^2} + \frac{t \sin t}{12t^2} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{12} + \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{-t}{\sqrt{1 - t^2}} + 2t \cos t + (1 - t^2) \sin t}{24t} = \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{12} = \frac{1}{6}.$$



$$A3.(8). \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos(\sin x) - \cos x}{x^4}.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{解 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos(\sin x) - \cos x}{x^4} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos(\sin x) - \cos x}{(\sin x)^4} \stackrel{\substack{\sin x = t \\ \cos x = \sqrt{1-t^2}}}{=} \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos t - \sqrt{1-t^2}}{t^4} \stackrel{\frac{0}{0}}{=} \\
 &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\sin t + \frac{t}{\sqrt{1-t^2}}}{4t^3} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{t - \sin t \sqrt{1-t^2}}{4t^3 \sqrt{1-t^2}} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{t - \sin t \sqrt{1-t^2}}{4t^3} \\
 &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos t \sqrt{1-t^2} + \sin t \cdot \frac{t}{\sqrt{1-t^2}}}{12t^2} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1-t^2} - (1-t^2)\cos t + t \sin t}{12t^2 \sqrt{1-t^2}} \\
 &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \left[ \frac{\sqrt{1-t^2} - (1-t^2)\cos t}{12t^2} + \frac{t \sin t}{12t^2} \right] = \frac{1}{12} + \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{-t}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} + 2t \cos t + (1-t^2)\sin t}{24t} \\
 &= \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{12} = \frac{1}{6}.
 \end{aligned}$$



$$A3.(8). \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos(\sin x) - \cos x}{x^4}.$$

解二  $x \neq 0$  时  $\sin x \neq x$ , 由 *Lagrange* 中值定理得  $\cos(\sin x) - \cos x = -\sin \xi \cdot (\sin x - x)$ ,  
 $\xi$  介于  $\sin x, x$  间,

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos(\sin x) - \cos x}{x^4} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\sin \xi \cdot (\sin x - x)}{x^4} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{\sin \xi}{\xi} \cdot \frac{\xi}{x} \cdot \frac{x - \sin x}{x^3} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \sin x}{x^3} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{3x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{6x} = \frac{1}{6}. \end{aligned}$$



$$A3.(8). L = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos(\sin x) - \cos x}{x^4}.$$

$$\text{法三 } L = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-2\sin\left(\frac{\sin x - x}{2}\right)\sin\left(\frac{\sin x + x}{2}\right)}{x^4}$$

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

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x + x}{x} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \sin x}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{3x^2} = \frac{1}{6}.$$



$$A3.(8). L = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos(\sin x) - \cos x}{x^4}.$$

法四  $x \rightarrow 0$  时  $\cos(\sin x) - \cos x =$

$$(1 - \cos x) - (1 - \cos(\sin x)) \sim \frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{2}(\sin x)^2,$$

$$L = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{2}(\sin x)^2}{x^4} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x - \sin x)(\sin x + x)}{x^4} \\ = \cdots = \frac{1}{6}.$$

法四中函数加减运算时用了等价无穷小量,这是需要特别当心的地方. 非乘除运算时等价无穷小量能否使用并无规律,要谨慎使用...



$$A3.(8). L = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos(\sin x) - \cos x}{x^4}.$$

法五  $x \rightarrow 0$  时  $\cos(\sin x) - \cos x = (1 - \cos x) - (1 - \cos(\sin x))$

$$= 2\sin^2\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) - 2\sin^2\left(\frac{1}{2}\sin x\right) \sim \frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{2}(\sin x)^2,$$

$$L = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{2}(\sin x)^2}{x^4} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x - \sin x)(\sin x + x)}{x^4} = \dots = \frac{1}{6}.$$

法五与法四同.



*Remark :*

1.做法一我们用到了结论：

若  $\lim u(x) = A > 0, \lim v(x) = B$  均存在,那么

$$\lim u(x)^{v(x)} = A^B ;$$

2.我们需注意到,在乘除运算中等价无穷小量任可意使用,但是在乘除运算以外的其他运算中,等价无穷小量须谨慎使用.

如： $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{\sin x}{x} \right)^{\frac{2}{x^2}}$ , 若  $\because x \rightarrow 0, \sin x \sim x$ ,

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{\sin x}{x} \right)^{\frac{2}{x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{x}{x} \right)^{\frac{2}{x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 1^{\frac{2}{x^2}} = 1, \text{那就错了.}$$



A4. 设对任意的 $x$ 有 $h(x) \leq f(x) \leq g(x)$ ,

且 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} [g(x) - h(x)] = 0$ , 则 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x)$  \_\_\_\_.

(A). 存在且一定等于0; (B). 存在且不一定等于0;

(C). 一定存在; (D). 不一定存在.

倘若知 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} g(x), \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} h(x)$ 中有一个存在, 那么另一个

也存在且相等, 则 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x)$ 必存在且相等. 否则未必,

如  $\frac{1}{x^2} - x^2 \leq \frac{1}{x^2} \leq \frac{1}{x^2} + x^2$  有 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} [g(x) - h(x)] = 0$ ,

但 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} g(x), \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} h(x), \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x)$ 均不存在.



A5. 证明  $x_n = \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{\cdots + \sqrt{2}}}}$  ( $n$ 重根式) 收敛.  
(Vol.1, P33, e.g.2)

$$\begin{aligned}\text{证 } \because x_{n+1} &= \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{\cdots + \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2}}}}} \quad (n+1 \text{重根式}) \\ &> \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{\cdots + \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{0}}}}} \\ &= \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{\cdots + \sqrt{2}}}} = x_n \quad (n \text{重根式})\end{aligned}$$

$\therefore \forall n, x_{n+1} > x_n, \{x_n\}$  是单调递增的.

又  $\because \sqrt{2 + x_n} = x_{n+1} > x_n,$

$\sqrt{2 + x_n} > x_n$ , 于是  $x_n^2 - x_n - 2 < 0,$

$\therefore \sqrt{2} \leq x_n < 2, \{x_n\}$  是有界的.



$\because \{x_n\}$  单调递增且有界,

$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n$  存在.

记  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = A$ , 由  $x_{n+1} = \sqrt{2 + x_n}$

得  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_{n+1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{2 + x_n}$ ,

$\therefore A = \sqrt{2 + A}$ , 得  $A = 2$ .



A5.(2). 设函数 $f(x)$ 在 $[1, +\infty)$ 上连续, 在 $(1, +\infty)$

内可导,  $f'(x) = \frac{1}{x^2 + (f(x))^2}$ ,  $f(1) = 1$ .

求证: (1).  $f(x)$ 在 $[1, +\infty)$ 上单调递增;

(2).  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(n)$ 存在, 且  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(n) \leq 1 + \frac{\pi}{4}$ .

证明 (1).  $x \in [1, +\infty)$ ,  $f'(x) = \frac{1}{x^2 + (f(x))^2} > 0$ ,

显然,  $f(x)$ 在 $[1, +\infty)$ 上单调递增.



证明(2).  $x \geq 1$ 时,  $f(x) \geq f(1) = 1$ ,

$$\therefore x \geq 1 \text{时}, f'(x) = \frac{1}{x^2 + (f(x))^2} \leq \frac{1}{x^2 + 1},$$

$$\therefore x \geq 1 \text{时}, f(x) = \int_1^x f'(t) dt + f(1) \leq \int_1^x \frac{1}{t^2 + 1} dt + 1$$

$$= \arctan x - \arctan 1 + 1 < \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4} + 1 = \frac{\pi}{4} + 1,$$

$\therefore \{f(n)\}$  单调增加且有上界,

$$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(n) \text{ 存在, 且 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(n) \leq 1 + \frac{\pi}{4}.$$



A5.(3). 求证:在 $\alpha > 1$  时,数列 $\{a_n\}$ 收敛,其中

$$a_n = 1 + \frac{1}{2^\alpha} + \frac{1}{3^\alpha} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n^\alpha}. (Vol.1, P33, e.g.1)$$

$$\text{证明 } \alpha > 1, a_n < a_{2n+1} = 1 + \left( \frac{1}{3^\alpha} + \cdots + \frac{1}{(2n+1)^\alpha} \right) + \left( \frac{1}{2^\alpha} + \frac{1}{4^\alpha} + \cdots + \frac{1}{(2n)^\alpha} \right)$$

$$< 1 + 2 \left( \frac{1}{2^\alpha} + \frac{1}{4^\alpha} + \cdots + \frac{1}{(2n)^\alpha} \right) = 1 + \frac{2}{2^\alpha} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{2^\alpha} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n^\alpha} \right) = 1 + \frac{1}{2^{\alpha-1}} a_n,$$

$$\therefore a_n < \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{2^{\alpha-1}}}. \text{又, } \{a_n\} \text{ 单调递增是显然的.}$$

由此知数列 $\{a_n\}$ 收敛.



## 准则II Cauchy收敛准则

对于数列 $\{x_n\}$ ,如果 $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N, \forall n, m > N$ ,  
 $s.t. |x_n - x_m| < \varepsilon$ ,则称数列 $\{x_n\}$ 为*Cauchy*基本列,简称为*Cauchy*列或基本列.

定理 2 数列 $\{x_n\}$ 收敛

$\Leftrightarrow$  数列 $\{x_n\}$ 为*Cauchy*基本列.

即: 数列 $\{x_n\}$ 收敛

$\Leftrightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N, \forall n, m > N, s.t. |x_n - x_m| < \varepsilon$ ;

$\Leftrightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N, \forall n > N, \forall p \in \mathbb{Z}^+, s.t. |x_n - x_{n+p}| < \varepsilon$ .



A6. 设  $a_n = 1 - \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^3} + \cdots + (-1)^{n-1} \frac{1}{n^n}$ ,

试用 *Cauchy* 收敛准则证明数列  $\{a_n\}$  收敛  $a_n$ .

证明 对于  $a_n = 1 - \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^3} + \cdots + (-1)^{n-1} \frac{1}{n^n}$ ,  $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N \geq \frac{1}{\varepsilon}, \forall n > N, \forall p \in \mathbb{N}^*$ ,

$$s.t. |a_n - a_{n+p}| = \left| \frac{(-1)^n}{(n+1)^{n+1}} + \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{(n+2)^{n+2}} + \cdots + \frac{(-1)^{n+p-1}}{(n+p)^{n+p}} \right|$$

$$\leq \frac{1}{(n+1)^{n+1}} + \frac{1}{(n+2)^{n+2}} + \cdots + \frac{1}{(n+p)^{n+p}}$$

$$\leq \frac{1}{(n+1)^2} + \frac{1}{(n+2)^2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{(n+p)^2}$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1} + -\frac{1}{n+1} - \frac{1}{n+2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n+p-1} - \frac{1}{n+p}$$

$$= \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+p} < \frac{1}{n} < \frac{1}{N} \leq \frac{1}{1/\varepsilon} = \varepsilon.$$

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A6. 设  $a_n = 1 - \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^3} + \cdots + (-1)^{n-1} \frac{1}{n^n}$ ,

试用 *Cauchy* 收敛准则证明数列  $\{a_n\}$  收敛  $a_n$ .

——→ 另作不同的放大,  $\frac{1}{(n+1)^{n+1}} + \frac{1}{(n+2)^{n+2}} + \cdots + \frac{1}{(n+p)^{n+p}}$

$$< \frac{1}{2^{n+1}} + \frac{1}{2^{n+2}} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2^{n+p}} = \frac{\frac{1}{2^{n+1}} - \frac{1}{2^{n+p+1}}}{1 - \frac{1}{2}} < \frac{\frac{1}{2^{n+1}}}{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{2^n},$$

故亦可以取  $N \geq \log_2 \frac{1}{\varepsilon}$ , 或者径直由  $\frac{1}{2^n} < \frac{1}{n} \cdots$



A6.(2). 用定义证明  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2 + \sin n}{n^3 - 3n} = 0$ .

分析  $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ , 欲找到  $N$ , 使在  $n > N$  时有  $\left| \frac{n^2 + \sin n}{n^3 - 3n} - 0 \right| < \varepsilon$ .

而  $\left| \frac{n^2 + \sin n}{n^3 - 3n} - 0 \right| \leq \frac{2n^2}{|n^3 - 3n|} = \frac{2n}{n^2 - 3}, n \geq 3$  时  $\frac{1}{2}n^2 > 3$ ,

此时有  $\frac{2n}{n^2 - 3} = \frac{2n}{n^2 - 3} < \frac{2n}{n^2 - \frac{1}{2}n^2} = \frac{4}{n}$ ,

当  $\frac{4}{n} < \varepsilon$  时就有  $\left| \frac{n^2 + \sin n}{n^3 - 3n} - 0 \right| < \varepsilon. \frac{4}{n} < \varepsilon \Leftrightarrow n > \frac{4}{\varepsilon}.$

证明  $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N \geq \max\left(3, \frac{4}{\varepsilon}\right), \forall n > N,$

$$s.t. \left| \frac{n^2 + \sin n}{n^3 - 3n} - 0 \right| \leq \frac{2n^2}{|n^3 - 3n|} = \frac{2n}{n^2 - 3} < \frac{2n}{n^2 - \frac{1}{2}n^2}$$

$$= \frac{4}{n} < \frac{4}{N} \leq \frac{4}{4/\varepsilon} = \varepsilon. \text{ 证毕}$$



## A6. 备忘

- (1).  $\varepsilon - N$ ,  $\varepsilon - X$ ,  $\varepsilon - \delta$  式定义 ;
- (2). 确界原理, 单调有界收敛定理,  
归结原则 ;
- (3). *Cauchy*收敛准则 , *Squeeze* 定理 ;
- (4). 极限的四则运算定理 ,  
复合函数的极限运算定理 ;
- (5). 极限的保号性 ...



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