

# 6-02 柯西中值定理 与洛必达法则

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# 1.柯西(*Cauchy*)中值定理

柯西(*Cauchy*)中值定理：

若函数 $f(x), g(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续,

在 $(a, b)$ 内可导,且 $\forall x \in (a, b), g'(x) \neq 0$ ,

则 $\exists \xi \in (a, b)$ ,使得

$$\frac{f(b) - f(a)}{g(b) - g(a)} = \frac{f'(\xi)}{g'(\xi)} \quad \text{成立.}$$



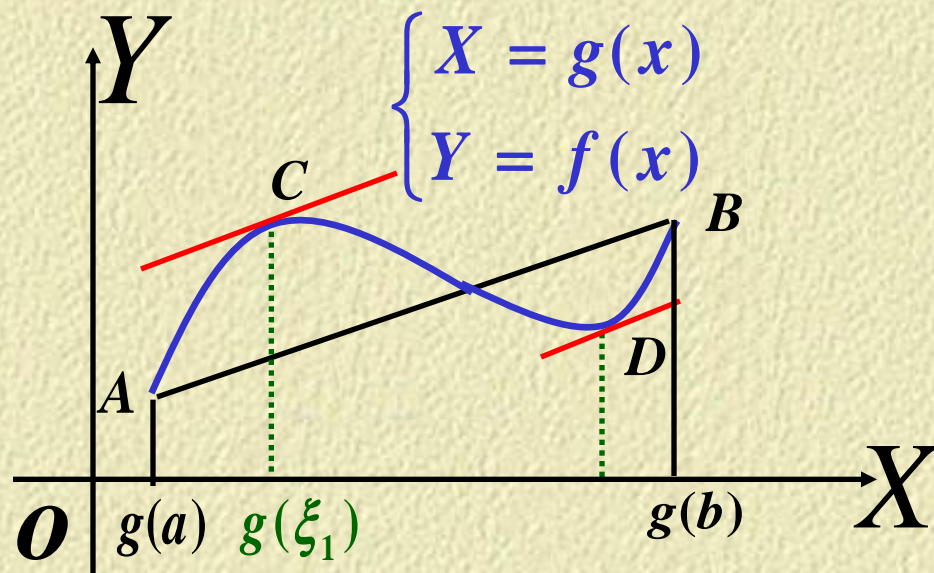
*Cauchy*中值定理  
是*Lagrange*微分中  
值定理的参数形式。

$$AB: \begin{cases} X = g(x) \\ Y = f(x) \end{cases},$$

$$x \in [a, b],$$

$$A(g(a), f(a))$$

$$B(g(b), f(b))$$



几 在曲线弧 $AB$ 上至少  
何 有一点 $C(g(\xi), f(\xi))$ ,  
解 在该点处的切线平  
释 行于弦 $AB$ .

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*Cauchy*中值定理的条件中开区间 $(a,b)$ 内 $g'(x) \neq 0$ ,保证了  $g(b) - g(a) \neq 0$ .

$$\because g(b) - g(a) = (b - a)g'(\xi) \neq 0, \xi \in (a, b).$$

又:该定理能否这样证明:对分子、分母分别用*Lagrange*微分中值定理,

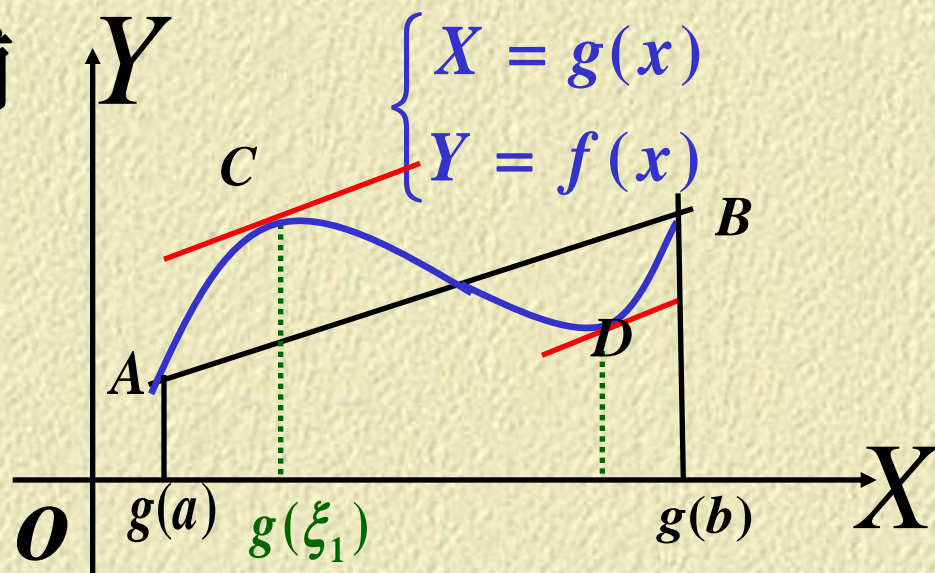
$$f(b) - f(a) = f'(\xi)(b - a) (a < \xi < b)$$

$$g(b) - g(a) = g'(\xi)(b - a) (a < \xi < b)$$

$$\therefore \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{g(b) - g(a)} = \frac{f'(\xi)}{g'(\xi)}, a < \xi < b?$$



**证明** 同 *Lagrange* 微分中值定理作辅助函数一样, 由于曲线  $\gamma_{AB}$  与直线  $AB$  在  $A$ 、 $B$  两点相交,



$$\varphi(x) = f(x) - f(a) - \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{g(b) - g(a)} [g(x) - g(a)]$$

$\varphi(x)$  满足罗尔定理的条件,

则在  $(a, b)$  内至少存在一点  $\xi$ , 使得  $\varphi'(\xi) = 0$ .



在 $(a,b)$ 内至少存在一点 $\xi$ ,使得  $\varphi'(\xi) = 0$ ,

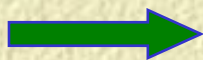
$$\text{即 } f'(\xi) - \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{g(b) - g(a)} \cdot g'(\xi) = 0,$$

$$\therefore \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{g(b) - g(a)} = \frac{f'(\xi)}{g'(\xi)}. \quad \text{证明完毕!}$$

当  $g(x) = x, g(b) - g(a) = b - a, g'(x) = 1$ ,

$$\frac{f(b) - f(a)}{g(b) - g(a)} = \frac{f'(\xi)}{g'(\xi)} \Rightarrow \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a} = f'(\xi).$$

**Cauchy Th.**



**Lagrange Th.**

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例1. 设函数  $f(x)$  在  $[0,1]$  上连续, 在  $(0,1)$  内可导, 证明: 至少存在一点  $\xi \in (0,1)$ , 使  $f'(\xi) = 2\xi[f(1) - f(0)]$ .

**分析:** 结论中等式两边的  $\xi$  是同一个点, 所以只能使用一次中值定理, 现在将结论变形为

$$\frac{f(1) - f(0)}{1 - 0} = \frac{f'(\xi)}{2\xi} = \frac{f'(x)}{(x^2)'} \bigg|_{x=\xi}$$

$\therefore$  可取  $g(x) = x^2$ .



证明 设  $g(x) = x^2$ ,

则  $f(x), g(x)$  在  $[0, 1]$  上满足  
柯西中值定理的条件,

$\therefore$  在  $(0, 1)$  内至少存在一点  $\xi$ , 有

$$\frac{f(1) - f(0)}{1 - 0} = \frac{f'(\xi)}{2\xi}$$

即  $f'(\xi) = 2\xi[f(1) - f(0)]$ .



原问题：设函数 $f(x)$ 在 $[0,1]$ 上连续，  
在 $(0,1)$ 内可导，证明：至少存在一点  
 $\xi \in (0,1)$ ，使  $f'(\xi) = 2\xi[f(1) - f(0)]$ .  
如果我们现在将结论改为：至少存  
在点  $\xi \in (0,1)$ ， $\eta \in (0,1)$ ，使得  
 $f'(\xi) = 2\xi f'(\eta)$ .你会有何感觉？

利用微分中值定理尤其是 $Cauchy$ 定理证明命题，往往需要我们善于根据已知条件，对所需证明的结果进行变化.做一些这类练习，对逻辑推理能力和想象能力的训练是有益的.



罗尔定理、拉格朗日中值定理及柯西中值定理之间的关系；



注意定理成立的条件——均为充分条件



## 练习题

1. 若函数  $f(x)$  在  $[a, b]$  上连续, 在  $(a, b)$  内可导, 且  $\{0\} \notin (a, b)$ , 证明  $\exists \xi \in (a, b)$ , 使得

$$af(b) - bf(a) = [f(\xi) - \xi f'(\xi)](a - b).$$

2. 设函数  $f(x)$  在 0 点的某邻域内有  $n$  阶导数, 且  $f(0) = f'(0) = \cdots = f^{(n-1)}(0) = 0$ .

试用 *Cauchy* 中值定理证明:

$$\frac{f(x)}{x^n} = \frac{f^{(n)}(\theta x)}{n!}, \theta \in (0, 1).$$



## 2.洛必达法则

在函数极限问题中,  $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow a \\ (x \rightarrow \infty)}} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = 0$  (或为 $\infty$ ),

我们通常称形如  $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow a \\ (x \rightarrow \infty)}} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)}$  的问题为未定型, 记作  $\frac{0}{0}$  (或  $\frac{\infty}{\infty}$ ) 型;

若  $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow a \\ (x \rightarrow \infty)}} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \infty$ , 称问题  $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow a \\ (x \rightarrow \infty)}} [f(x) - g(x)]$  为  $\infty - \infty$  型未定型;

或者在形如  $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow a \\ (x \rightarrow \infty)}} f(x)^{g(x)}$  的问题中,

亦有所谓的 “ $0^0, 1^\infty, \infty^0$  型” 未定型.

*L'Hopital*, 1661--1704, 法国



(1).  $\frac{0}{0}$ 型及 $\frac{*}{\infty}$ 型未定式极限求法.

*Theorem 2.* 设(1).  $x \rightarrow a$ 时,  $f(x), g(x)$  都趋于零 ;

(2). 在 $a$ 点的某去心邻域内,  $f'(x)$ 及  $g'(x)$ 都存在且 $g'(x) \neq 0$  ;

(3).  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)}$  存在(或为无穷大).

那末  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)}$ .



证明 *L'Hopital* 法则是基于 *Cauchy* 中值定理而得到的. 定义辅助函数

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} f(x), & x \neq a \\ 0, & x = a \end{cases}, G(x) = \begin{cases} g(x), & x \neq a \\ 0, & x = a \end{cases},$$

在  $U^\circ(a, \delta)$  内任取一点  $x$ , 在以  $a$  与  $x$  为端点的区间上,  $F(x), G(x)$  满足 *Cauchy Th.* 的条件, 则有

$$\frac{F(x)}{G(x)} = \frac{F(x) - F(a)}{G(x) - G(a)} = \frac{F'(\xi)}{G'(\xi)} \quad (\xi \text{ 在 } x \text{ 与 } a \text{ 之间})$$

$$\text{在 } x \in U^\circ(a, \delta) \text{ 时, } \frac{F'(\xi)}{G'(\xi)} = \frac{f'(\xi)}{g'(\xi)}$$



$$\frac{F(x)}{G(x)} = \frac{F(x) - F(a)}{G(x) - G(a)} = \frac{F'(\xi)}{G'(\xi)} \quad (\xi \text{ 在 } x \text{ 与 } a \text{ 之间})$$

$$\text{在 } x \in U^o(a, \delta) \text{ 时, } \frac{F'(\xi)}{G'(\xi)} = \frac{f'(\xi)}{g'(\xi)}$$

$$\text{当 } x \rightarrow a \text{ 时, } \xi \rightarrow a, \because \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)} = A,$$

$$\lim_{\xi \rightarrow a} \frac{f'(\xi)}{g'(\xi)} = A \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \lim_{\xi \rightarrow a} \frac{f'(\xi)}{g'(\xi)} = A.$$



如果  $\frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)}$  仍属  $\frac{0}{0}$  型, 且  $f'(x), g'(x)$

满足定理的条件, 可以继续使用  
洛必达法则, 即

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)} = \dots.$$



(1).  $\frac{0}{0}$ 型及 $\frac{*}{\infty}$ 型未定式极限求法.

*Th. 2'.* 设(1).  $x \rightarrow \infty$ 时,  $f(x), g(x)$  都趋于零 ;

(2). 在 $\infty$ 的某邻域内,  $f'(x)$ 及 $g'(x)$  都存在且 $g'(x) \neq 0$  ;

(3).  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)}$  存在(或为无穷大).

那末  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)}$ .



若  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = 0$  ,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} g(x) = 0$ ,

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{f\left(\frac{1}{t}\right)}{g\left(\frac{1}{t}\right)} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'\left(\frac{1}{t}\right) \frac{-1}{t^2}}{g'\left(\frac{1}{t}\right) \frac{-1}{t^2}}$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'\left(\frac{1}{t}\right)}{g'\left(\frac{1}{t}\right)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)},$$

故当  $x \rightarrow \infty$  时, *L'Hopital* 法则成立.



定理2'' :

设(1).  $\begin{matrix} x \rightarrow a \\ (x \rightarrow \infty) \end{matrix}$  时,  $g(x)$  趋于  $\infty$  ;

(2). 在  $a$  (或  $\infty$ ) 的某邻域内,  $f'(x)$  及  $g'(x)$  都存在且  $g'(x) \neq 0$  ;

(3).  $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow a \\ (x \rightarrow \infty)}} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)}$  存在 (或为  $\infty$ ).

那末  $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow a \\ (x \rightarrow \infty)}} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow a \\ (x \rightarrow \infty)}} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)} .$



例2.求  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt[3]{x} - 1}{\sqrt[4]{x} - 1} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

解 原式  $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(\sqrt[3]{x} - 1)'}{(\sqrt[4]{x} - 1)'} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\frac{1}{3} x^{-\frac{2}{3}}}{\frac{1}{4} x^{-\frac{3}{4}}} = \frac{4}{3}.$

*L'Hopital* 法则每次使用时都必须验证定理的三个条件是否满足,而通常尤其需要注意第一、第三个条件:是否为  $\frac{0}{0}$  或  $\frac{*}{\infty}$  型的未定式?分子、分母分别求导数后,其商的极限有限或无穷?



$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt[3]{x} - 1}{\sqrt[4]{x} - 1} =$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\left(\sqrt[3]{x} - 1\right)\left(\sqrt[3]{x^2} + \sqrt[3]{x} + 1\right)\left(\sqrt[4]{x^3} + \sqrt[4]{x^2} + \sqrt[4]{x} + 1\right)}{\left(\sqrt[4]{x} - 1\right)\left(\sqrt[4]{x^3} + \sqrt[4]{x^2} + \sqrt[4]{x} + 1\right)\left(\sqrt[3]{x^2} + \sqrt[3]{x} + 1\right)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x - 1)\left(\sqrt[4]{x^3} + \sqrt[4]{x^2} + \sqrt[4]{x} + 1\right)}{(x - 1)\left(\sqrt[3]{x^2} + \sqrt[3]{x} + 1\right)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt[4]{x^3} + \sqrt[4]{x^2} + \sqrt[4]{x} + 1}{\sqrt[3]{x^2} + \sqrt[3]{x} + 1} = \frac{4}{3}.$$



$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt[3]{x} - 1}{\sqrt[4]{x} - 1} \underset{\substack{12\sqrt{x}=t \\ x \rightarrow 1 \Rightarrow t \rightarrow 1}}{=} \lim_{t \rightarrow 1} \frac{t^4 - 1}{t^3 - 1}$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow 1} \frac{(t-1)(t^3 + t^2 + t + 1)}{(t-1)(t^2 + t + 1)} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 1} \frac{t^3 + t^2 + t + 1}{t^2 + t + 1} = \frac{4}{3},$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt[3]{x} - 1}{\sqrt[4]{x} - 1} \underset{\substack{x-1=t \\ x \rightarrow 1 \Rightarrow t \rightarrow 0}}{=} \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1+t)^{1/3} - 1}{(1+t)^{1/4} - 1} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{3}t}{\frac{1}{4}t} = \frac{4}{3}.$$



例2.(2).求  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^3 - x^2 - x + 1}{x^3 - 3x^2 + 3x - 1}$   $\left(\frac{0}{0}\right)$

解 原式  $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^3 - x^2 - x + 1}{x^3 - 3x^2 + 3x - 1}$

$\stackrel{\frac{0}{0}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{3x^2 - 2x - 1}{3x^2 - 6x + 3} \stackrel{\frac{0}{0}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{6x - 2}{6x - 6} = \infty.$

其实,原式  $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x^2 - 1)(x - 1)}{(x - 1)^3}$

$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x + 1}{x - 1} = \infty.$



例3.求极限  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 \cos \frac{1}{x}}{\ln(1+x)}$   $\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[ (1+x) \left( 2x \cos \frac{1}{x} + \sin \frac{1}{x} \right) \right] \text{ 既不存在, 也非 } \infty,$$

说明对本问题而言, *L'Hopital* 法则失效.



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

解 对本问题而言,*L'Hopital*法则失效,但并非是说本问题的极限不存在,至于本题的极限情况到底怎样,须另寻别法. 其实,

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



注意:洛必达法则是求未定式的一种有效方法,但与其它求极限方法结合使用,效果更好.

例4.求  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x - x}{x^2 \tan x}$ .

解 单纯地用 *L'Hopital* 法则 比较繁琐:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x - x}{x^2 \tan x} \stackrel{\frac{0}{0}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sec^2 x - 1}{2x \tan x + x^2 \sec^2 x} \\ &\stackrel{\frac{0}{0}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2\sec^2 x \tan x}{2\tan x + 2x \sec^2 x \cdot 2 + x^2 \cdot 2\sec^2 x \tan x} = \dots \end{aligned}$$



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

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

$$x \rightarrow 0, \quad \tan x \sim x.$$



(2).  $0 \cdot \infty, \infty - \infty, 0^0, 1^\infty, \infty^0$  型未定式极限求法.

关键: 将其它类型未定式化为洛必达法则  
的标准问题  $\left(\frac{0}{0}\right), \left(\frac{*}{\infty}\right)$ .

A.  $0 \cdot \infty$  型

对策:  $0 \cdot \infty \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\infty} \cdot \infty$ , 或  $0 \cdot \infty \Rightarrow 0 \cdot \frac{1}{0}$ .

仅仅是记号!

例5. 求  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^{-2} e^x \cdot (0 \cdot \infty)$

$$\text{解 原} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^x}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^x}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^x}{2} = +\infty$$

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## B. $\infty - \infty$ 型

仅仅是记号！

$$\text{对策: } \infty - \infty \Rightarrow \frac{1}{0} - \frac{1}{0} \Rightarrow \frac{0-0}{0 \cdot 0}.$$

$$\text{例6. 求 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{1}{\sin x} - \frac{1}{x} \right). (\infty - \infty)$$

$$\text{解 原} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \sin x}{x \cdot \sin x}$$

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



## C. $0^0, 1^\infty, \infty^0$ 型

步骤:  $\left. \begin{matrix} 0^0 \\ 1^\infty \\ \infty^0 \end{matrix} \right\} \xrightarrow{\text{取对数}} \begin{cases} 0 \cdot \ln 0 \\ \infty \cdot \ln 1 \Rightarrow 0 \cdot \infty. \\ 0 \cdot \ln \infty \end{cases}$

仅仅是记号!

例7. 求  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^x$ . ( $0^0$ )

解 设  $y = x^x = e^{x \ln x}$ ,

$$\text{则 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x \ln x = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln x}{1/x} \stackrel{\frac{\infty}{\infty}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1/x}{-1/x^2} = 0,$$

$$\text{原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} e^{x \ln x} = e^0 = 1.$$

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例8. 求  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (\cot x)^{\frac{1}{\ln x}} \cdot (\infty^0)$

解 取对数得  $(\cot x)^{\frac{1}{\ln x}} = e^{\frac{1}{\ln x} \cdot \ln(\cot x)}$ ,

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln(\cot x)}{\ln x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{-\frac{1}{\cot x} \cdot \frac{1}{\sin^2 x}}{\frac{1}{x}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{-x}{\cos x \cdot \sin x} = -1, \therefore \text{原式} = e^{-1}.$$



# 洛必达法则

$0^0, 1^\infty, \infty^0$  型

令  $y = f^g$

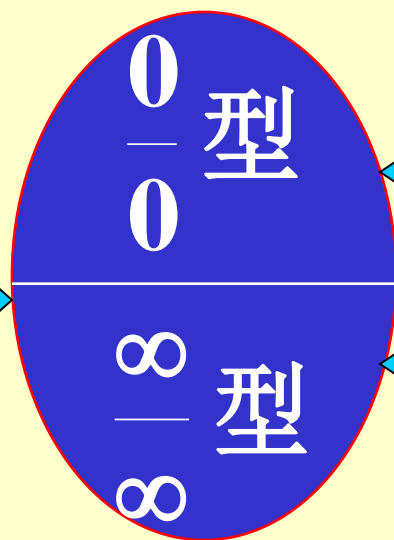
取对数

$0 \cdot \infty$  型

$$f \cdot g = \frac{f}{1/g}$$

$\infty - \infty$  型

$$f - g = \frac{1/g - 1/f}{1/g \cdot 1/f}$$





例9.  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{2^{\frac{1}{n}} + 3^{\frac{1}{n}}}{2} \right)^n$  ;

由命题 “ $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = A \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(n) = A$ ”

故考察  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left( \frac{2^{\frac{1}{x}} + 3^{\frac{1}{x}}}{2} \right)^x = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{2^t + 3^t}{2} \right)^{\frac{1}{t}}$



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

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} e^{\frac{\ln(2^t + 3^t) - \ln 2}{t}},$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(2^t + 3^t) - \ln 2}{t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{2^t \ln 2 + 3^t \ln 3}{2^t + 3^t}}{1}$$

$$= \frac{\ln 2 + \ln 3}{2} = \ln \sqrt{6}, \therefore \text{原式} = e^{\ln \sqrt{6}} = \sqrt{6}.$$



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

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



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

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

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



例10.  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (2n + 1)^{\frac{1}{n^2 + 1}}$  .

见有人这样做的

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (2n + 1)^{\frac{1}{n^2 + 1}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[ (1 + 2n)^{\frac{1}{2n}} \right]^{\frac{2n}{n^2 + 1}}$$
$$= e^{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2n}{n^2 + 1}} = e^0 = 1.$$

显然的错误.

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1 + 2n)^{\frac{1}{2n}} \neq e ,$$

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

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1 + 2n)^{\frac{1}{2n}} = 1 .$$



例10.  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (2n+1)^{\frac{1}{n^2+1}}$  .

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

$\lim u(x)^{v(x)} = A^B$ .” 知有

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (2n+1)^{\frac{1}{n^2+1}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (2n+1)^{\frac{1}{2n+1} \cdot \frac{2n+1}{n^2+1}}$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[ (2n+1)^{\frac{1}{2n+1}} \right]^{\frac{2n+1}{n^2+1}} = 1^0 = 1.$$



例10.  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (2n+1)^{\frac{1}{n^2+1}} .$

法二  $1 < (2n+1)^{\frac{1}{n^2+1}} \leq (3n)^{\frac{1}{n^2+1}}$   
 $\leq (3n^2)^{\frac{1}{n^2}} = (3)^{\frac{1}{n^2}} \cdot (n^2)^{\frac{1}{n^2}} ,$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (3)^{\frac{1}{n^2}} = 1 , \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (n^2)^{\frac{1}{n^2}} = 1 ,$

由 *Squeeze th.* 得  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (2n+1)^{\frac{1}{n^2+1}} = 1 .$



例10.  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (2n+1)^{\frac{1}{n^2+1}} .$

法三  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (2n+1)^{\frac{1}{n^2+1}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (2x+1)^{\frac{1}{x^2+1}}$

$$\stackrel{\infty^0}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} e^{\frac{\ln(2x+1)}{x^2+1}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln(2x+1)}{x^2+1}} \stackrel{\frac{\infty}{\infty}}{=} e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2}{2x}}$$

$$= e^0 = 1.$$

以下为又一典型错误

$$\text{原式} \stackrel{\infty^0}{=} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} e^{\frac{\ln(2n+1)}{n^2+1}} = e^{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln(2n+1)}{n^2+1}} \stackrel{\frac{\infty}{\infty}}{=} e^{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{2n}}$$

$$= e^0 = 1.$$



例11.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos(\sin x) - \cos x}{x^4}.$

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,

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

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



例11.  $L = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos(\sin x) - \cos x}{x^4} \cdot \left( \frac{0}{0} \right)$

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

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

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

一味机械地用 *L'Hopital* 法则 , 你会发现计算何其繁琐 .



例11.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos(\sin x) - \cos x}{x^4}.$

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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



例 11.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos(\sin x) - \cos x}{x^4}.$

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



例11.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos(\sin x) - \cos x}{x^4}.$

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,

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



例11.  $L = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos(\sin x) - \cos x}{x^4}.$

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

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

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

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



例11.  $L = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos(\sin x) - \cos x}{x^4}.$

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...



## 思考题

设  $\lim \frac{f(x)}{g(x)}$  是不定型极限，如果  $\frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)}$  的极

限不存在，是否  $\frac{f(x)}{g(x)}$  的极限也一定不存在？

举例说明.



## 思考题 解答

不一定

例如,  $f(x) = x + \sin x, g(x) = x,$

显然有  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 + \cos x}{1}$

极限不存在,但是

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x + \sin x}{x} = 1 + \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x} \sin x = 1$$



## 练习题

$$1. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x - \sin x}{x + \sin x};$$

$$2. \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{e^x + e^{-x}};$$

$$3. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1 + x \sin x} - \sqrt{\cos x}}{\ln(1 + \tan^2 x)};$$

$$4. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} - \frac{1}{x^2} \right);$$

$$5. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( \sin \frac{1}{x} + \cos \frac{1}{x} \right)^x;$$

$$6. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{\left( 1 + \frac{1}{x} \right)^x}{e} \right)^x$$

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返回



$$7. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e - (1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}}}{x};$$

$$8. \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[ n - n^2 \ln \left( 1 + \frac{1}{n} \right) \right]; \quad 9. \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{2^{\frac{1}{n}} + 3^{\frac{1}{n}}}{2} \right)^n;$$

$$10. \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \cos \frac{1}{n} \right)^{n^2}; \quad 11. \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{2^n + 3^n}{2} \right)^{\frac{1}{n}};$$



## 练习题解答

1.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x - \sin x}{x + \sin x}$ , 这是不能使用 *L'Hopital* 法则的例子,

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(x - \sin x)'}{(x + \sin x)'} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 - \cos x}{1 + \cos x} \text{ 不存在亦非 } \infty,$$

$$\text{但是 } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x - \sin x}{x + \sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 - \frac{1}{x} \sin x}{1 + \frac{1}{x} \sin x} = 1.$$



2.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{e^x + e^{-x}}$  这是不宜一味使用 *L'Hopital* 法则的.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{e^x + e^{-x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{e^x - e^{-x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{e^x + e^{-x}},$$

产生循环.

$\because x \rightarrow +\infty$  时,  $e^x \rightarrow \infty, e^{-x} \rightarrow 0$ ,

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

$$\text{or: } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{e^x + e^{-x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1 - e^{-2x}}{1 + e^{-2x}} = 1.$$



3.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+x \sin x} - \sqrt{\cos x}}{\ln(1+\tan^2 x)}$  这是单纯使用

*L'Hopital*法则计算比较麻烦的例子,

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

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

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} + \frac{x \sin x}{x^2} \right) = \frac{3}{4}$$



4.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} - \frac{1}{x^2} \right)$ , 这是用 *L'Hopital*

法则只硬算而效果不佳的例子,

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

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

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



$$5. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( \sin \frac{1}{x} + \cos \frac{1}{x} \right)^x \stackrel{t = \frac{1}{x}}{=} \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \left( \sin t + \cos t \right)^{\frac{1}{t}}$$

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

$$\because \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin t + \cos t - 1}{t} = 1,$$

$$\therefore \text{原式} = e^1 = e$$



$$6. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x}{e} \right) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{(1+t)^{\frac{1}{t}}}{e} \right)^{\frac{1}{t}} \quad (1^\infty)$$

$$\text{记 } y = \left( \frac{(1+t)^{\frac{1}{t}}}{e} \right)^{\frac{1}{t}},$$

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

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+t) - t}{t^2} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{1+t} - 1}{2t} = -\frac{1}{2}, \therefore \text{原} = e^{-\frac{1}{2}}.$$



$$7. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e - (1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}}}{x} \stackrel{\frac{0}{0}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{0 - \left[ (1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}} \right]'}{1}$$

$$= - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}} \left( \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x} \right)'$$

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



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

$$\text{其中} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{x}{1+x} - \ln(1+x)}{x^2}$$

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1-1-\ln(1+x)}{2x+3x^2} = -\frac{1}{2}, \therefore \text{原} = \frac{1}{2}e.$$



$$8. \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[ n - n^2 \ln \left( 1 + \frac{1}{n} \right) \right];$$

由于  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = A \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(n) = A, \therefore$  考虑

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

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

$$\therefore \text{原式} = \frac{1}{2}.$$



$$9. \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{2^{\frac{1}{n}} + 3^{\frac{1}{n}}}{2} \right)^n; \quad \text{考察} \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{2^t + 3^t}{2} \right)^{\frac{1}{t}}$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} e^{\ln \left( \frac{2^t + 3^t}{2} \right)^{\frac{1}{t}}} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} e^{\frac{\ln(2^t + 3^t) - \ln 2}{t}},$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(2^t + 3^t) - \ln 2}{t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{2^t \ln 2 + 3^t \ln 3}{2^t + 3^t}}{1}$$

$$= \frac{\ln 2 + \ln 3}{2} = \ln \sqrt{6}, \therefore \text{原式} = e^{\ln \sqrt{6}} = \sqrt{6}.$$



$$9. \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{2^{\frac{1}{n}} + 3^{\frac{1}{n}}}{2} \right)^n, (1^\infty)$$

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



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

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

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



$$10. \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \cos \frac{1}{n} \right)^{n^2};$$

考察  $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} (\cos t)^{\frac{1}{t^2}} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} e^{\ln(\cos t) \frac{1}{t^2}} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} e^{\frac{\ln(\cos t)}{t^2}},$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(\cos t)}{t^2} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\sin t}{2t} = -\frac{1}{2},$$

$$\therefore \text{原式} = e^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$



$$10. \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \cos \frac{1}{n} \right)^{n^2} \stackrel{\frac{1}{n}=u}{=} \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} (\cos u)^{\frac{1}{u^2}}$$

$$= \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \left[ (1 + \cos u - 1)^{\frac{1}{\cos u - 1}} \right]^{\frac{\cos u - 1}{u^2}},$$

$$\text{其中 } \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos u - 1}{u^2} = \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\sin^2 u}{u^2 (\cos u + 1)} = -\frac{1}{2},$$

$$\therefore \text{原式} = e^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$



$$11. \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{2^n + 3^n}{2} \right)^{\frac{1}{n}};$$

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

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



$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} e^{\frac{\ln(2^x + 3^x) - \ln 2}{x}},$$

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

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



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

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

或者亦可用**迫敛性**

$$3^n \cdot \frac{1}{2} < \frac{2^n + 3^n}{2} < 3^n, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{2} = 1 \dots$$