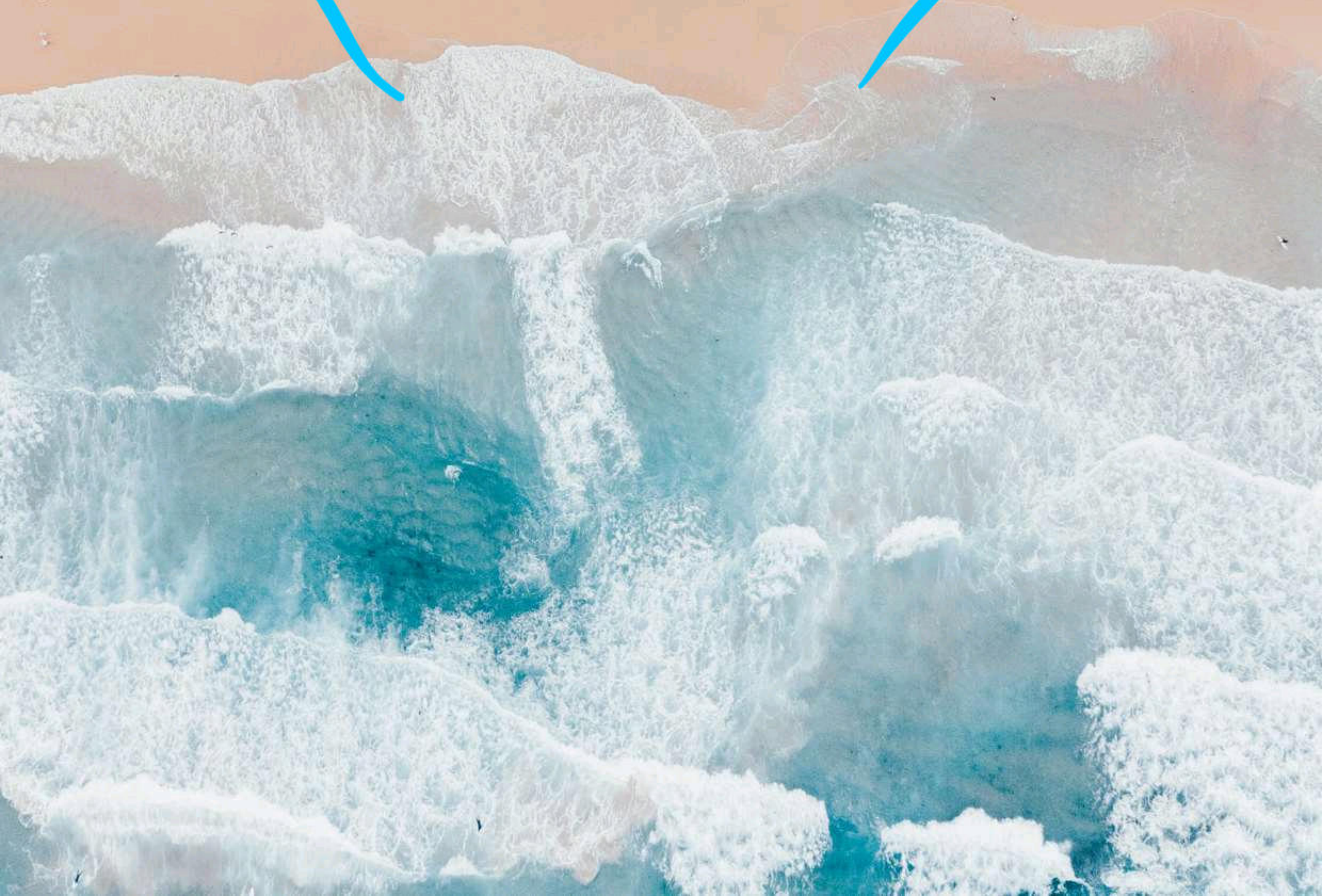


# 有关求函数 极限的题目

积累





日期: /

一. 对于  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1 + \frac{1}{n})^n = e$  的新理解:

$$\textcircled{1} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1 + \frac{a}{n})^n = e^a$$

$$\textcircled{2} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1 + \frac{1}{n})^{n+b} = e \quad (\text{其中 } a, b \in \mathbb{R}) \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1 + \frac{1}{n+b})^n = e$$

$$\textcircled{3} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1 + \frac{1}{\frac{1}{n}})^{\frac{1}{n}} = e \quad \text{整体换元思想}$$

二. 题:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \cos \frac{\pi}{2} \cos \frac{\pi}{2^2} \cdots \cos \frac{\pi}{2^n} = ?$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\cos \frac{\pi}{2} \cos \frac{\pi}{2^2} \cdots \cos \frac{\pi}{2^n} \cdot \sin \frac{\pi}{2^n}}{\sin \frac{\pi}{2^n}} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{2^n} \cdot \sin \pi}{\sin \frac{\pi}{2^n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{\pi}{2^n}}{\frac{\pi}{2^n}} = 1 \end{aligned}$$

*等价无穷小替换!*

三. 题:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(x+a)^{x+a} (x+b)^{x+b}}{(x+a+b)^{2x+a+b}}$

$$\text{原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(x+a)^{x+a} \cdot (x+b)^{x+b}}{(x+a+b)^{x+a} \cdot (x+a+b)^{x+b}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{b}{x+a+b}\right)^{x+a} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{a}{x+a+b}\right)^{x+b}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\left[ \left(1 + \frac{1}{-\frac{x+a+b}{b}}\right)^{-\frac{x+a+b}{b}} \right]^{-b}}{\left(1 - \frac{b}{x+a+b}\right)^b} \cdot \frac{\left[ \left(1 + \frac{1}{-\frac{x+a+b}{a}}\right)^{-\frac{x+a+b}{a}} \right]^{-a}}{\left(1 - \frac{a}{x+a+b}\right)^a} \\ &= e^{-a} \cdot e^{-b} = \frac{1}{e^{a+b}} \end{aligned}$$

四. 题:  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1 + \frac{1}{3})(1 + \frac{1}{3^2})(1 + \frac{1}{3^4}) \cdots (1 + \frac{1}{3^{2^n}})$

$$\text{原式} = \frac{(1 - \frac{1}{3})(1 + \frac{1}{3})(1 + \frac{1}{3^2})(1 + \frac{1}{3^4}) \cdots (1 + \frac{1}{3^{2^n}})}{1 - \frac{1}{3}}$$

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



日期: /

五. 题:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{a^x + b^x + c^x}{3} \right)^{\frac{1}{x}} = ? \quad (a > 0, b > 0, c > 0)$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( 1 + \frac{a^x + b^x + c^x - 3}{3} \right)^{\frac{1}{x}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{\frac{3}{a^x + b^x + c^x - 3}} \right)^{\frac{3}{a^x + b^x + c^x - 3} \cdot \frac{a^x + b^x + c^x - 3}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{x}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{\frac{3}{a^x + b^x + c^x - 3}} \right)^{\frac{3}{a^x + b^x + c^x - 3} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{a^x - 1}{x} + \frac{b^x - 1}{x} + \frac{c^x - 1}{x} \right)} \end{aligned}$$

洛必达法则

$$\text{对于 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{a^x - 1}{x} + \frac{b^x - 1}{x} + \frac{c^x - 1}{x} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (a^x \ln a + b^x \ln b + c^x \ln c) = \ln(abc)$$

$$\therefore \text{原式} = e^{\frac{\ln abc}{3}} = (abc)^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

六. 题:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{\sqrt{x} - 2}{\sqrt{x+5} - 3} = ?$

分母有理化

$$\text{原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{(\sqrt{x} - 2)(\sqrt{x+5} + 3)}{(\sqrt{x+5} - 3)(\sqrt{x+5} + 3)} = \frac{\sqrt{x+5} + 3}{\sqrt{x} + 2} = \frac{3}{2}$$

七. 题:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{x + \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}}} - \sqrt{x}) = ?$

分母有理化

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{x + \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}}} + \sqrt{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{\frac{x + \sqrt{x}}{x}}}{\sqrt{\frac{x + \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}}}{x}} + \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}}} \quad \text{同时除以 } x \text{ 的最高幂} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}}}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{\sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}}}{x}} + 1} = \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$



日期: /

八. 题:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^m - x^n}{x^m + x^n - 2} = ?$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x^m - 1) - (x^n - 1)}{(x^m + 1) + (x^n + 1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\cancel{(x-1)} (\underbrace{x^m + x^{m-1} + \dots + 1}_{=m} - \underbrace{x^n + x^{n-1} + \dots + 1}_{=n})}{\cancel{(x-1)} (\underbrace{x^m + x^{m-1} + \dots + 1}_{=m} + \underbrace{x^n + x^{n-1} + \dots + 1}_{=n})} \\ &= \frac{m-n}{m+n} \end{aligned}$$

技巧: 对  $\frac{0}{0}$  型极限, 分子分母一定有公因式, 且这个公因式为  $(x-?)$

而我们要做的, 就是找到公因式并约去

对  $\frac{\infty}{\infty}$  型极限: 上下同除最高次数的那一项

九.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin x)^{\tan x} = ?$

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

$\rightarrow 1 = \sin \frac{\pi}{2}$  和差化积

$$\begin{aligned} \text{即 } \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x (\sin x - 1)}{\cos x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{2 \cos \left( \frac{x + \frac{\pi}{2}}{2} \right) \sin \left( \frac{x - \frac{\pi}{2}}{2} \right)}{\cos x} \sin x = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{2 \cos \left( \frac{x + \frac{\pi}{2}}{2} \right) \sin \left( \frac{x - \frac{\pi}{2}}{2} \right)}{\sin \left( x + \frac{\pi}{2} \right)} \sin x \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{2 \cancel{\cos \left( \frac{x + \frac{\pi}{2}}{2} \right)} \sin \left( \frac{x - \frac{\pi}{2}}{2} \right)}{2 \cancel{\cos \left( \frac{x + \frac{\pi}{2}}{2} \right)} \sin \left( \frac{x + \frac{\pi}{2}}{2} \right)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin \left( \frac{x}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4} \right)}{\sin \left( \frac{x}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4} \right)} \sin x = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \text{原式} = e^0 = 1$$

日期: /

7.  $\lim_{\alpha \rightarrow \beta} \frac{e^\alpha - e^\beta}{\alpha - \beta} = ?$  注意谁是变量!  $\alpha \rightarrow \beta \therefore \alpha$  为变量

$$\text{原式} = \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow \beta} \frac{e^\beta (e^{\alpha-\beta} - 1)}{\alpha - \beta} = \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow \beta} \frac{e^\beta (\alpha - \beta)}{\alpha - \beta} = e^\beta$$

日期: /

日期: /