

高数基础班 (4)

4	求极限方法举例（洛必达法则；泰勒公式；夹逼原理；单调有界准则；定积分定义） ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓	<u>P35-P47</u>
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还不关注，
你就慢了



方法4 利用洛必达法则求极限

洛必达法则

$$\frac{0}{0} \quad \frac{\infty}{\infty}$$

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

2) $f(x)$ 和 $g(x)$ 在 x_0 的某去心邻域内可导, 且 $g'(x) \neq 0$;

3) $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)}$ 存在 (或 ∞);

$$[f(x)]^{g(x)} = e^{g(x) \ln f(x)}$$

则 $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)}$.

注: 1) 适用类型

$$\frac{0}{0}; \frac{\infty}{\infty}; 0 \cdot \infty; \infty - \infty; 1^\infty; \infty^0; 0^0.$$

2) 解题思路

$$\frac{0}{0}, \frac{\infty}{\infty} \leftarrow \begin{cases} 0 \cdot \infty \\ \infty - \infty \end{cases} \leftarrow \begin{cases} 1^\infty \\ \infty^0 \\ 0^0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 1) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (1 + \frac{1}{x})^\beta \\ 2) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x^\beta = A \\ 3) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x^x = e^A \end{cases}$$

【例30】求极限 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\ln \cos(x-1)}{1 - \sin \frac{\pi}{2} x}$.

$$\frac{0}{0}$$

【解】 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\ln \cos(x-1)}{1 - \sin \frac{\pi}{2} x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{-\tan(x-1)}{-\frac{\pi}{2} \cos \frac{\pi}{2} x}$

(洛必达法则)

$$\frac{0}{0}$$

$$= \frac{2}{\pi} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x-1}{\cos \frac{\pi}{2} x}$$

$(\tan(x-1) \sim x-1)$

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

$$= \frac{2}{\pi} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{-\frac{\pi}{2} \sin \frac{\pi}{2} x}$$

(洛必达法则)

$$= -\frac{4}{\pi^2}$$

【例31】(1988年3) 求极限 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (1-x^2) \tan \frac{\pi}{2} x$.

[解] 原式 = $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(1+x)(1-x) \sin \frac{\pi}{2} x}{\cos \frac{\pi}{2} x}$

$$= 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1-x}{\cos \frac{\pi}{2} x} = 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{-1}{-\sin \frac{\pi}{2} x \cdot (\frac{\pi}{2})} = \frac{4}{\pi}$$

【例32】求极限 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (x + \sqrt{1+x^2})^{\frac{1}{x}}$. ✓

∞^0

【解】 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (x + \sqrt{1+x^2})^{\frac{1}{x}} \stackrel{*}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} e^{\frac{\ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2})}{x}}$

$\frac{\infty}{\infty}$

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

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

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} = \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) + C$$

【例33】设 $f(x)$ 二阶可导 $f(0)=0$, $f'(0)=1$, $f''(0)=2$

求极限 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - x}{x^2}$ $\frac{0}{0}$

【解1】 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - x}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(x) - 1}{2x}$

(洛必达法则)

$= \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(x) - f'(0)}{x}$

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

$= 1$

(导数定义)

1) $f(x)$ 在 x_0 处可导
2) $f(x)$ 在 x_0 处二阶可导

$\frac{f^{(n-1)}(x)}{f^{(n)}(x)}$

$f^{(n)}(x)$

【注】 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - x}{x^2} \stackrel{?}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(x) - 1}{2x} \stackrel{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f'(x) \text{ 存在}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f''(x)}{2} \stackrel{f''(x) \text{ 连续}}{=} \frac{f''(0)}{2} = 1$

经典的错误 标准的0分

【例33】 设 $f(x)$ 二阶可导 $f(0) = 0, f'(0) = 1, f''(0) = 2$

求极限 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - x}{x^2}$

【解2】 $f(x) = f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}x^2 + o(x^2)$

即 $f(x) = x + x^2 + o(x^2)$

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

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

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

几个常用的泰勒公式

$x=0$

$$\alpha \sim \beta \Rightarrow \alpha \approx \beta + o(\beta)$$

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

$$\checkmark \quad \tan x - x \sim \frac{1}{3}x^3 + o(x^3)$$

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

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

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

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

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \tan x = x + \frac{1}{3}x^3 + o(x^3) \\ \arcsin x - x \sim \frac{1}{6}x^3 \quad \checkmark \\ \arctan x - x \sim -\frac{1}{3}x^3 \quad \checkmark \end{array} \right.$$

【例34】求极限

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

x^4

$\frac{0}{0}$

① 洛 ✓
② 等 ✓
③ 泰 ✓

【解1】

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

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x - e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}}{x^4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\frac{1}{12}x^4 + o(x^4)}{x^4} = -\frac{1}{12}$$

“最低次”

$$e^x = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \dots$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 + x^5}{2x^2 - 3x^3}$$

【解2】

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

洛 ✓

$$= \frac{1}{4} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x - \sin x) - x(1 - e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}})}{x^3} = \frac{1}{4} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\frac{1}{6}x^3) - (\frac{1}{2}x^3)}{x^3} = -\frac{1}{12}$$

等 ✓

【例35】(1994年3) 设 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+x) - (ax + bx^2)}{x^2} = 2$, 则 ().

(A) $a=1, b=-\frac{5}{2}$ ✓

(B) $a=0, b=-2$ ✗

(C) $a=0, b=-\frac{5}{2}$ ✗

(D) $a=1, b=-2$ ✓

【解1】 $2 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{[x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + o(x^2)] - (ax + bx^2)}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1-a)x - (\frac{1}{2} + b)x^2 + o(x^2)}{x^2}$ $a=1, b=-\frac{5}{2}$ ✓

【解2】 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+x) - (ax + bx^2)}{x} = 0$ $a=1$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+x) - x}{x^2} - b = 2$, $b = -\frac{5}{2}$.
 $-\frac{1}{2}x^2$ $-\frac{1}{2} - b = 2$

【解3】 代入法 $a=0$ ✗ $\Rightarrow a=1$

【例36】(2000年2) 若 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\sin 6x + xf(x)}{x^3} \right) = 0$, 则 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{6 + f(x)}{x^2} = 0$

(A) 0

(B) 6

(C) 36

(D) ∞

【解1】

$$\begin{aligned}
 0 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\sin 6x + xf(x)}{x^3} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{6x - \frac{(6x)^3}{3!} + o(x^3) + xf(x)}{x^3} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{6 + f(x)}{x^2} - 36
 \end{aligned}$$

【注】 $0 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\sin 6x + xf(x)}{x^3} \right) \neq \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{6x + xf(x)}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{6 + f(x)}{x^2}$

经典的错误 标准的0分

【例36】(2000年2) 若 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\overset{6x}{\sin 6x} + xf(x)}{x^3} \right) = 0$, 则 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{6 + f(x)}{x^2}$ ✓

(A) 0

(B) 6

✓ (C) 36

(D)

【解2】

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\sin 6x + xf(x)}{x^3} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 6x - 6x + \overset{6x}{6x} + xf(x)}{x^3} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 6x - 6x}{x^3} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{6 + f(x)}{x^2} * \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\frac{1}{6} \underline{(6x)^3}}{x^3} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{6 + f(x)}{x^2} \\ &= -36 + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{6 + f(x)}{x^2} \overset{=36}{=} \end{aligned}$$

【例36】(2000年2) 若 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\sin 6x + x f(x)}{x^3} \right) = 0$, 则 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{6 + f(x)}{x^2} = ?$

~~(A) 0~~

~~(B) 6~~

(C) 36

~~(D)~~

【解3】

$$\frac{\sin 6x + x f(x)}{x^3} = o(x) \rightarrow 0, \Rightarrow f(x)$$

【解4】排除法

$$\sin 6x + x f(x) = 0 \Rightarrow f(x) = -\frac{\sin 6x}{x}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = A \Leftrightarrow f(x) = A + o(x)$$

\downarrow
0

36

【例37】(2009年2) 求极限 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1 - \cos x)[x - \ln(1 + \tan x)]}{\sin^4 x}$.

$\frac{0}{0}$

【解1】 原式 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2} x^2 [x - \ln(1 + \tan x)]}{x^4} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \ln(1 + \tan x)}{x^2}$

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

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

等价
无穷小

$$= \frac{1}{2} (0 + \frac{1}{2}) = \frac{1}{4}$$

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

【例37】(2009年2) 求极限 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1 - \cos x)[x - \ln(1 + \tan x)]}{\sin^4 x}$.

【解2】原式 $\stackrel{\text{分子}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2} x^2 [x - \ln(1 + \tan x)]}{x^4}$

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

$(1 + \tan x) \rightarrow 1$ ✓

$\stackrel{\text{没}}{=} \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \frac{\sec^2 x}{1 + \tan x}}{\underline{2x}}$ ✓

$\stackrel{\text{分子}}{=} \frac{1}{4} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x + (1 - \sec^2 x)}{\underline{x}} \stackrel{-\tan^2 x}{=} \frac{1}{4} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x - \tan^2 x}{x}$

$$= \frac{1}{4}$$

【例37】(2009年2) 求极限 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1 - \cos x)[x - \ln(1 + \tan x)]}{\sin^4 x}$. $\frac{0}{0}$

【解3】原式 $\stackrel{\text{洛}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2}x^2[x - \ln(1 + \tan x)]}{x^4}$

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

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

① 洛

$\stackrel{\text{泰勒}}{=} \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - [\tan x - \frac{1}{2}\tan^2 x + o(\tan^2 x)]}{x^2}$

② 等

③ 泰勒

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

$= \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\frac{1}{3}x^3}{x^2} + \frac{1}{4} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2}{x^2} = \frac{1}{4}$

方法6 利用夹逼原理求极限

【例38】(1995年3)

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

$n \rightarrow +\infty$

有限

1/2

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

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

$$\frac{\frac{1}{2}n(n+1)}{n^2+n+n} \leq \left[\right] \leq \frac{\frac{1}{2}n(n+1)}{n^2+n+1}$$

\downarrow \downarrow

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

$$1+2+\cdots+n = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$$

【例39】

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{1^n + 2^n + 3^n} = 3 \quad \infty^0$$

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

$1^0 = 1$

[证2]

$$\sqrt[n]{3^n} \leq \sqrt[n]{1 + 2^n + 3^n} \leq \sqrt[n]{3 \cdot 3^n}$$

\downarrow 3
 \downarrow 1

\downarrow 3
 \downarrow 3

\downarrow 3
 \downarrow 3

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x^n = \begin{cases} 0 & |x| < 1 \\ \infty & |x| > 1 \\ 1 & x = 1 \\ \text{2. 1} & x = -1 \end{cases}$$

【例40】 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{a_1^n + a_2^n + \cdots + a_m^n}$, 其中 $a_i > 0, (i = 1, 2, \cdots, m)$

$$A = \max\{a_i\} = a$$

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

[证]

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \sqrt[n]{a^n} & \leq & \sqrt[n]{a_1^n + a_2^n + \cdots + a_m^n} & \leq & \sqrt[n]{m a^n} \\ \downarrow & & & & \downarrow \\ a & & & & a \end{array}$$

【例41】(2008年4) 设 $0 < a < b$, 则 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (a^{-n} + b^{-n})^{\frac{1}{n}}$ =

(A) a

✓ (B) a^{-1}

(C) b

(D) b^{-1}

$$\sqrt[n]{\underbrace{\left(\frac{1}{a}\right)^n}_{\check{}} + \underbrace{\left(\frac{1}{b}\right)^n}_{\check{}}} \rightarrow \frac{1}{a}$$

【例42】 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{1 + x^n + \left(\frac{x^2}{2}\right)^n}, (x > 0).$

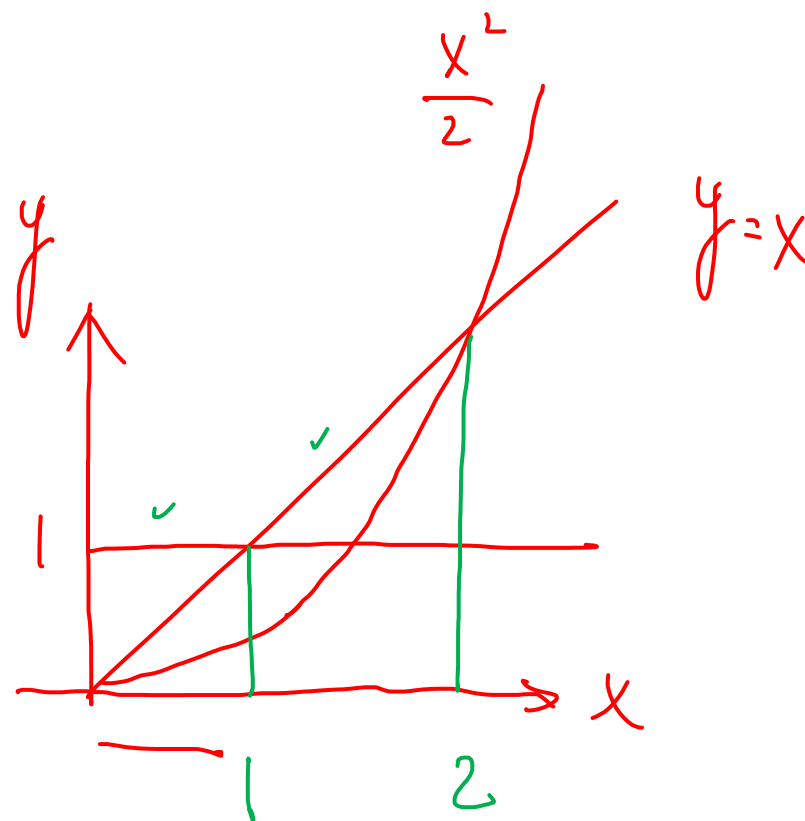
[解] $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{1 + x^n + \left(\frac{x^2}{2}\right)^n} = \max \left\{ 1, x, \frac{x^2}{2} \right\}$

$$= \begin{cases} 1 \\ x \\ \frac{x^2}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$0 < x \leq 1$$

$$1 < x \leq 2$$

$$x > 2$$



方法7 利用单调有界准则求极限

【例43】设 $x_1 > 0, x_{n+1} = \frac{1}{2} \left(x_n + \frac{1}{x_n} \right), n = 1, 2, \dots$. 求极限 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n$.

【解】由题设知 $x_n > 0$, 且

[证] 由 $x_1 > 0$, 归纳法知 $x_n > 0$

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

$$x_{n+1} - x_n = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{x_n} - x_n \right) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1 - x_n^2}{x_n} \leq 0$$

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

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n$ 存在 设 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = a$.

$$(2) \text{ 设 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = a, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = \frac{1}{2} \left(a + \frac{1}{a} \right) \Rightarrow a = \frac{1}{a} \Rightarrow a^2 = 1, a = \pm 1$$

$x_{n+1} = f(x_n)$ * ① 证 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n$ 存在 (单调有界)

$$(2) a = f(a) \Rightarrow a$$

$$x_1 = 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, \dots$$

$$x_{n+1} = 1 - x_n$$

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

$$2ab \leq a^2 + b^2$$

$$x_n \geq 1$$

$$x_n \downarrow$$

$$\downarrow \checkmark$$

$$a = 1$$

方法8 利用定积分定义求极限

$$\frac{x}{1+x} < \ln(1+x) < x \quad (x>0) \quad \frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{n}} < \ln(1+\frac{1}{n}) < \frac{1}{n} \quad \checkmark$$

【例44】求极限

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n+n} \right]$$

【解】原式

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left[\frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{n}} + \frac{1}{1+\frac{2}{n}} + \dots + \frac{1}{1+\frac{n}{n}} \right]$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left[\frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{n}} + \frac{1}{1+\frac{2}{n}} + \dots + \frac{1}{1+\frac{n}{n}} \right]$$

$$= \ln(1+x) \Big|_0^1 = \ln 2$$

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx$$

$$\frac{1}{n+1} < \ln(u+1) - \ln u < \frac{1}{n}$$

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n f(\xi_k) \Delta x_k$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{n} \right) \sum_{k=1}^n f(\xi_k)$$

提可爱因子 $\frac{1}{n}$



还不关注，你就慢了



$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{1}{\underbrace{n^2+n+1}_{\substack{= \\ \text{主项}}}} + \frac{2}{\underbrace{n^2+n+2}_{\substack{= \\ \text{主项}}}} + \dots + \frac{n}{\underbrace{n^2+n+n}_{\substack{= \\ \text{主项}}} } \right]$$

主项 \checkmark

次项级 $\leftarrow \frac{\text{次项}}{\text{主项}} = \frac{n+n}{n^2} \rightarrow 0$

?

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{1}{\underbrace{n+1}_{\substack{= \\ \text{主项}}}} + \frac{1}{\underbrace{n+2}_{\substack{= \\ \text{主项}}}} + \dots + \frac{1}{\underbrace{n+n}_{\substack{= \\ \text{主项}}} } \right]$$

主项级 \checkmark

次项级 $\leftarrow \frac{\text{次项}}{\text{主项}} = \frac{n}{n} \rightarrow 1 \neq 0$

$\frac{1}{n}$