

习题3-2.

1. 解: 不正确, 因 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x+1 = 1$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x-1 = -1$, 则 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x+1}{x-1}$ 并不能

转化为 $\frac{0}{0}$ 和 $\frac{\infty}{\infty}$ 形的不定式, 不满足洛必达法则条件.

解法错误.

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

(2) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\ln \sin x}{(x-2x)^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\frac{1}{\sin x} \cdot \cos x}{8x-4\pi} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{-\frac{1}{\sin^2 x}}{8} = -\frac{1}{8}$

(3) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \arcsin x}{\sin x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}}{\cos x^3 \cdot 3x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1-x^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}}(-x)}{6x} = -\frac{1}{6}$

(4) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x - x}{x \ln(1+x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x - x}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{\cos^2 x} - 1}{3x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{2 \cos x \sin x}{\cos^4 x}}{6x}$
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \cos x \cos^3 x + 3 \cos^2 x \sin x \cdot 2 \cos x}{6 \cos^6 x} = \frac{2}{6} = \frac{1}{3}$

(5) $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{x^m - a^m}{x^n - a^n} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{mx^{m-1}}{nx^{n-1}} = \frac{m}{n} a^{m-n}$

(6) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln \tan x}{\ln \tan 2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{1}{\tan x} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 x}}{\frac{1}{\tan 2x} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 2x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left(\frac{2}{1} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \frac{\cos^2 2x}{\cos^2 x} \right) = 1$

(7) $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{a^x - x^a}{x - a} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{a^x \ln a - a x^{a-1}}{1} = a^a \ln a - a^a$

(8) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{\ln(x-1) - x}{\tan \frac{\pi}{2x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{\frac{1}{x-1} - 1}{\frac{1}{\cos^2 \frac{\pi}{2x}} \cdot \frac{-\pi}{2x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{(2-x)(\cos^2 \frac{\pi}{2x}) \cdot 2x^2}{(x-1)(-\pi)}$

$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{(8x-6x^2)\cos^2 \frac{\pi}{2x} - (8x^2-4x^3)\cos^2 \frac{\pi}{2x} \sin \frac{\pi}{2x}}{-\pi}$

$= 0$

(9) $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln(a+be^x)}{\sqrt{a+bx^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln(be^x)}{\sqrt{b}x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln b + x}{\sqrt{b}x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{b}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{b}}$

$$(10) \text{ 解: } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(\ln x)^n}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{n(\ln x)^{n-1} \cdot \frac{1}{x}}{1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{n(n-1) \cdot (\ln x)^{n-2}}{x} = \dots = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{n!}{x} = 0$$

$$(11) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{e^x - 1} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1 - x}{x(e^x - 1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{e^x - 1 + xe^x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x}{2e^x + xe^x} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$(12) \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^+} (x-1) \tan \frac{x}{2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^+} \frac{x-1}{\frac{1}{\tan \frac{x}{2}}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^+} \frac{1}{-\frac{1}{\sin^2 \frac{x}{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{2}} = -\frac{2}{\pi}$$

$$(13) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\cot^2 x - \frac{1}{x^2} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x}{x^2 \sin^2 x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x}{x^4} \cdot \frac{x^2}{\sin^2 x}$$

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

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

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

$$(14) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \cot x \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+x) - \ln(1-x)}{\frac{\sin x}{\cos x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{1+x} + \frac{1}{1-x}}{\frac{1}{\cos^2 x}} = \frac{1+1}{1} = 2.$$

$$(15) \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} (1 - \tan \frac{x}{4}) \sec \frac{x}{2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1 - \tan^2 \frac{x}{4}}{-\frac{1}{2} \sin \frac{x}{2}} = \frac{-\frac{1}{2}}{-\frac{1}{2}} = 1$$

$$(16) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left(\frac{2}{x-1} - \frac{1}{x-1} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left(\frac{1}{x-1} \right) = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$(17) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \ln x \ln(x-1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{\ln(x-1)}{\frac{1}{\ln x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{\frac{1}{x-1}}{\frac{1}{x \ln^2 x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{x \ln^2 x}{x-1} =$$

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

$$(18) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 x - x^2}{x^2 \sin^2 x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 x - x^2}{x^4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x + \sin x}{x} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x - x}{x^3}$$

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

$$(19) \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} (\sec x - \tan x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\frac{1}{\cos x} - \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1 - \sin x}{\cos x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{-\cos x}{-\sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \cot x = 0$$

$$(20) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left(\frac{1}{x} \right)^{\tan x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} e^{\tan x \ln \frac{1}{x}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \tan x \ln \frac{1}{x}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \ln \frac{1}{x} / \cot x}$$

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

$$(21) \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} (\tan x)^{\tan x} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \tan x \ln \tan x} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\ln \tan x}{\cot x}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\frac{1}{\tan x} \cdot \sec^2 x}{-2 \csc^2 x}}$$

$$= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\frac{1}{\sin x \cos x}}{(-1)/(2 \sin x \cos^3 x)}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} (-2 \sin x \cos x)} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} (-\sin 2x)} = e^{-1}$$

$$(22) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\cos \frac{1}{n})^{n^2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} e^{n^2 \ln \cos \frac{1}{n}} = e^{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln \cos \frac{1}{n}}{\frac{1}{n^2}}} = e^{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin \frac{1}{n}}{-\frac{2}{n} \cos \frac{1}{n}}}$$

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

$$(23) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (\cot x)^{\frac{1}{\ln x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} e^{\frac{1}{\ln x} \ln \cot x} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln \cot x}{\ln x}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{1}{\cot x} \cdot (-\csc^2 x)}{\frac{1}{x}}}$$

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

$$(24) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{2}{x} \arctan x\right)^x = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x \ln \frac{2}{x} \arctan x} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln \frac{2}{x} \arctan x}{\frac{1}{x}}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{1}{2 \arctan x} \cdot \frac{2}{x} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{1+x^2}\right) / \frac{1}{x^2}}{\frac{1}{x^2}}}$$

$$= e^{-1 \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{\arctan x}} = e^{-1 \cdot \frac{2}{\pi}} = e^{-\frac{2}{\pi}}$$

$$(25) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\arcsin x}{x}\right)^{\frac{1}{x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^{\frac{\ln \frac{\arcsin x}{x}}{x^2}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln \frac{\arcsin x}{x}}{x^2}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln \arcsin x - \ln x}{x^2}}$$

$$= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2} \arcsin x} - \frac{1}{x}}{2x}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{x - \sqrt{1-x^2} \arcsin x}{x \sqrt{1-x^2} \arcsin x}}{2x}}$$

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

$$= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\arcsin x}{6x \sqrt{1-x^2}}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\arcsin x}{6x}} = e^{\frac{1}{6}}$$

$$(26) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\cos x + x \sin x)^{\frac{1}{x^2}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(\cos x + x \sin x)}{x^2}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{\cos x + x \sin x} (-\sin x + \sin x + x \cos x)}{2x}}$$

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

$$(27) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{a^x + b^x}{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(1 + \frac{a^x + b^x - 2}{2}\right)^{\frac{2}{a^x + b^x - 2} \cdot \frac{a^x + b^x - 2}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^{\frac{a^x + b^x - 2}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{x}}$$

$$= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{2} \frac{a^x + b^x - 2}{x}} = e^{\frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (a^x \ln a + b^x \ln b)} = e^{\frac{1}{2} \ln ab} = \sqrt{ab}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (28) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{a^x - x \ln a}{b^x - x \ln b} \right)^{\frac{1}{x^2}} &= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(a^x - x \ln a)}{b^x - x \ln b}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(a^x - x \ln a) - \ln(b^x - x \ln b)}{x^2}} \\
 &= e^{\left[\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(a^x - x \ln a)}{x^2} - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(b^x - x \ln b)}{x^2} \right]} \\
 &= e^{\left[\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1 + x \ln a - 1)}{x^2} - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1 + x \ln b - 1)}{x^2} \right]} \\
 &= e^{\left(\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(a^x - 1) \cdot \ln a}{2x} - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(b^x - 1) \ln b}{2x} \right)} \\
 &= e^{\left(\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \ln a \ln a}{2x} - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \ln b \ln b}{2x} \right)} \\
 &= e^{\frac{1}{2} (\ln^2 a - \ln^2 b)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(29) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^{\sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^{\ln x \cdot \sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^{\frac{\ln x}{\csc x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^{\frac{\frac{1}{x}}{-\csc^2 x \cos x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^{\frac{\sin^2 x}{-x \cos x}}$$

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

$$(30) \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} (\cos x)^{\frac{\pi}{2} - x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} e^{(\frac{\pi}{2} - x) \cdot \ln \cos x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} e^{\frac{\ln \cos x}{\frac{1}{\frac{\pi}{2} - x}}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} e^{\frac{\frac{1}{\cos x} (-\sin x)}{\frac{1}{(\frac{\pi}{2} - x)^2}}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} e^{-\tan x (\frac{\pi}{2} - x)^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} e^{\frac{-\sin x (\frac{\pi}{2} - x)^2}{\cos x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} e^{\frac{-\cos(\frac{\pi}{2} - x)^2 - \sin x (2x - \pi)}{-\sin x}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} e^{\frac{0}{0}} = 1$$

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

$$4. \text{解: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left[\frac{(1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}}}{e} \right]^{\frac{1}{x}}, \text{ 先求 } y = (1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}} \text{ 的导数. } \ln y = \frac{1}{x} \ln(1+x),$$

$$\frac{1}{y} y' = \frac{-\ln(1+x)}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x(1+x)} \quad \text{则 } y' = (1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}} \left(\frac{1}{x(1+x)} - \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x^2} \right)$$

$$\text{则 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left[\frac{(1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}}}{e} \right]^{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left[1 + \frac{(1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}}}{e} - 1 \right]^{\frac{1}{x}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left[\frac{(1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}}}{e} - 1 \right]^{\frac{1}{x}}}$$

$$= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left[\frac{(1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}} - e}{e x} \right]} \xrightarrow{\text{洛必达}} e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left[\frac{(1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}} \left[\frac{1}{x(1+x)} - \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x^2} \right]}{e} \right]}$$

$$= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left(\frac{1}{x(1+x)} - \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x^2} \right)} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left(\frac{x - (x+1) \cdot \ln(1+x)}{x^2(x+1)} \right)} \xrightarrow{\text{洛必达}} e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1 - \ln(1+x) - 1}{3x^2 + 2x}}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{洛必达}} e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left(\frac{-\frac{1}{1+x}}{6x+2} \right)} = e^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

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

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