

2026 考研数学零基础提前学课堂手迹版讲义

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零基础提前学 (4)

【例3.7】计算 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+x^3)}{x(1-\cos x)} = \frac{0}{0}$. $\square \rightarrow 0, \ln(1+\square) \sim \square$

$$\text{解: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^3}{x \cdot \frac{1}{2}x^2} = 2$$

【例3.8】求下列极限:

$$\square \rightarrow 0, e^\square - 1 \sim \square$$

(1) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \tan^2 x}{(e^x - 1)(1 - \cos x)}$;

(2) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\ln(1 + \sqrt[3]{x} - 1)}{\arcsin 2\sqrt[3]{x^2} - 1}$

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

$$\square \rightarrow 0, \ln(1+\square) \sim \square$$

$$\square \rightarrow 0, \arcsin \square \sim \square$$

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

【例3.9】计算 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\arctan x \cdot \sin^2 x \cdot (e^x - 1)}{(\sqrt{1-x^3} - 1)(1 - \cos x)}$.

$$\text{解: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \cdot x^2 \cdot x}{\frac{1}{2}x \cdot \frac{1}{2}x^2} = \frac{2}{1} = 2$$

$$\square \rightarrow 0, e^\square - 1 \sim \square$$

$$[1 + (-x^3)]^{\frac{1}{2}} - 1 \sim \frac{1}{2}(-x^3)$$

$$\square \rightarrow 0, (1+\square)^{\frac{1}{2}} - 1 \sim \frac{1}{2}\square$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2}{-\frac{1}{4}x} = \infty$$

【例3.10】计算 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\arctan[\ln(1+xe^x)]}{\sin x} = \frac{0}{0}$.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{xe^x}{x}$$

$$\arctan[\ln(1+xe^x)]$$

$$\sim \ln(1+xe^x)$$

$$\sim xe^x$$

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



【例3.11】计算 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{x^2+5}-\sqrt{5}}{e^{x^2}-1+\sin x^2} = \frac{0}{0}$

加=减法则
拆项!

证: $x \rightarrow 0, e^{x^2}-1+\sin x^2 \sim x^2+x^2=2x^2$

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{x^2+5}-\sqrt{5}}{2x^2} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+\frac{1}{5}x^2}-1}{2x^2} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{5}x^2}{2x^2} = \frac{1}{20}. \end{aligned}$$

$\alpha \rightarrow 0, (1+\alpha)^\alpha - 1 \sim \alpha$

$(1+\frac{1}{5}x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} - 1 \sim \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{5}x^2$

凑

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{证: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{x^2+5}-\sqrt{5}}{2x^2} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2}{2x^2 \cdot (\sqrt{x^2+5}+\sqrt{5})} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{2(\sqrt{x^2+5}+\sqrt{5})} \\ &= \frac{1}{2 \cdot 2\sqrt{5}} = \frac{1}{20}. \end{aligned}$$

【例3.12】考虑下列式子

① $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1$

② $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{\sin x} = 0$

③ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \sin \frac{1}{x} = 1$

④ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} \sin \frac{1}{x} = 1$

其中正确的个数为

A. 0

B. 1

C. 2

D. 3

证: ① $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1$

② $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{\sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \cdot \frac{1}{\sin x} = 1$

④ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} \sin \frac{1}{x} = 1$

$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x^2} = \infty$

【定理】无穷小*有界变量=无穷小量

【问题】无穷大*有界变量=无穷大量

例: $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \cdot \sin \frac{1}{x} = 1$ (反例)

$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\frac{1}{x}) (\sin \frac{1}{x}) = ?$



【考4】无穷小量的阶

若 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时, $f(x) \sim Ax^k$ ($A \neq 0, k > 0$)
 则 $f(x)$ 是 x 的 k 阶无穷小量.

找等价!

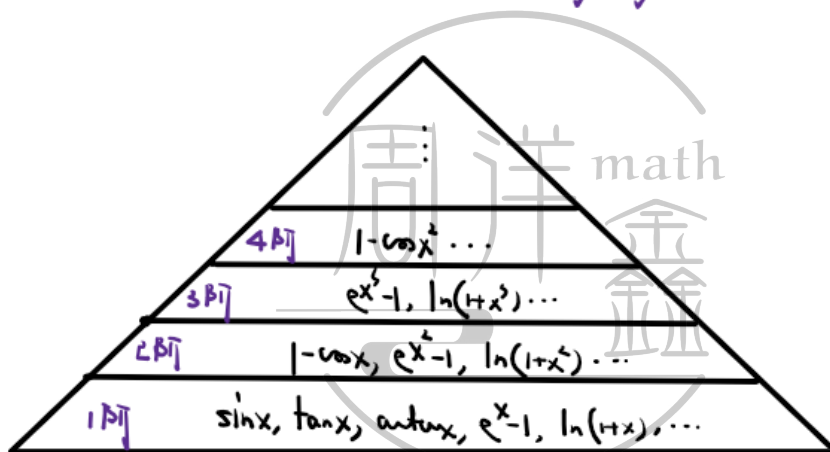
例: $x \rightarrow 0$ 时, (1) $\sin x \sim x^1 \Rightarrow 1$ 阶

(2) $\sin^4 x \sim x^4 \Rightarrow 4$ 阶

(3) $1 - \cos x \sim \frac{1}{2}x^2 \Rightarrow 2$ 阶

(4) $e^x - \cos x \Rightarrow 2$ 阶

$$e^x - 1 + 1 - \cos x \sim \frac{1}{1!}x^1 + \frac{1}{2!}x^2 = \frac{3}{2}x^2 \checkmark$$



$x \rightarrow 0$ 时

【例3.13】 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时, 下列无穷小中哪项是其它三个的高阶无穷小量 (D)

A. $\ln(1-x^2)$ 2

B. $1 - \cos x$ 2

C. $\sqrt{1-x^2} - 1$ 2

D. $x - \tan x$

解: 定义法 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = 0, \infty, A \neq 0, 1$

解: 找阶数阶.

$$x \rightarrow 0 \text{ 时, } \ln[1+(-x^2)] \sim -x^2$$

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

$$[1+(-x^2)]^{\frac{1}{2}} - 1 \sim \frac{1}{2}(-x^2) = -\frac{1}{2}x^2$$

~~$x \rightarrow 0$ 时, $x - \tan x \sim x - x = 0$~~



【例3.14】设 $\alpha_1 = x(\cos \sqrt{x} - 1)$, $\alpha_2 = \sqrt{x} \ln(1 + \sqrt[3]{x})$, $\alpha_3 = \sqrt[3]{x+1} - 1$. 当 $x \rightarrow 0^+$ 时, 以上 3 个无穷小量按照从低阶到高阶的排序是 ().

A. $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$.

B. $\alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_1$.

C. $\alpha_2, \alpha_1, \alpha_3$.

D. $\alpha_3, \alpha_2, \alpha_1$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{当 } x \rightarrow 0^+ \text{ 时, } \alpha_1 &= -x(1 - \cos \sqrt{x}) \sim -x \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot (\sqrt{x})^2 = -\frac{1}{2}x^2 \\ \alpha_2 &= \sqrt{x} \cdot \ln(1 + \sqrt[3]{x}) \sim \sqrt{x} \cdot \frac{1}{3}\sqrt[3]{x} = x^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot x^{\frac{1}{3}} = x^{\frac{5}{6}} \\ \alpha_3 &= (1+x)^{\frac{1}{3}} - 1 \sim \frac{1}{3}x \end{aligned}$$

则低到高: $\alpha_3 \Rightarrow \alpha_2 \Rightarrow \alpha_1$

【考5】无穷小的和取低阶原则

若 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \alpha(x) = 0$, 且 $\beta_i(x) = o[\alpha(x)]$ ($i=1, 2, 3, \dots, n$)

则 $\alpha(x) + \beta_1(x) + \beta_2(x) + \beta_3(x) + \dots + \beta_n(x) \sim \alpha(x)$.

证明: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\alpha(x) + \beta_1(x) + \beta_2(x) + \beta_3(x) + \dots + \beta_n(x)}{\alpha(x)}$

必须应用于不同阶的情形

$$= 1 + 0 + 0 + \dots + 0 = 1$$

例1: 当 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时, $x + x^2 + x^3 + x^4 \sim x$. 无穷小问题——和取低阶

当 $x \rightarrow \infty$ 时, $x + x^2 + x^3 + x^4 \sim x^4$. 无穷大问题——抓大头

例2: 当 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时, $\sin x + e^x - 1 + \ln(1+x^2) \sim \sin x \sim x$

(1994 年, 数一, 3 分) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a \tan x + b(1 - \cos x)}{c \ln(1 - 2x) + d(1 - e^{-x^2})} = 2$, 其中 $a^2 + c^2 \neq 0$, 则必有

(A) $b = 4d$.

(B) $b = -4d$.

(C) $a = 4c$.

(D) $a = -4c$.

$$\begin{aligned} \ln(1 - 2x) &\sim -2x \\ -(e^{-x^2} - 1) &\sim -(-x^2) = x^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a \tan x}{c \ln(1 - 2x)} \\ = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{ax}{-2cx} = \frac{a}{-2c} = 2 \\ \Rightarrow a = -4c \end{aligned}$$

【总结】无穷小的替换准则

1. 乘除法——一定可以用
2. 加减法——慎用，要检验
3. 推广使用
4. 和取低阶的原则

【考6】高阶无穷小之间的运算法则**1. 加减的低阶吸收原则**

$$o(x^m) \pm o(x^n) = o(x^L), \quad L = \min(m, n)$$

$$\text{例} \quad (1) \quad o(x^2) + o(x^3) = o(x^2)$$

$$(2) \quad o(x^3) - o(x^4) = o(x^3)$$

$$(3) \quad o(x^3) - o(x^2) = o(x^2)$$

2. 乘法的叠加原则

$$o(x^m) \cdot o(x^n) = o(x^{m+n})$$

$$x^m \cdot o(x^n) = o(x^{m+n})$$

$$\text{例} \quad (1) \quad o(x^4) \cdot o(x^5) = o(x^9)$$

$$(2) \quad x^6 \cdot o(x^4) = o(x^{10})$$

3. 数乘无关原则 考研数学周洋鑫 | 一笑而过 考研数学

$$k o(x^n) = o(x^n) \quad (k \neq 0)$$

$$o(kx^n) = o(x^n)$$

$$\text{例} \quad (1) \quad o\left(\frac{1}{6}x^2\right) = o(x^2)$$

$$(2) \quad \frac{1}{6} o(x^2) = o(x^2)$$

【例3.15】 当 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时，用“ $o(x)$ ”表示比 x 高阶的无穷小量，则下列式子中错误的是 (D).

A. $\underline{x} \cdot \underline{o(x^2)} = o(x^3)$. ✓

B. $\underline{o(x)} \cdot \underline{o(x^2)} = o(x^3)$. ✓

C. $\underline{o(x^2)} + \underline{o(x^2)} = o(x^2)$. ✓

D. $\underline{o(x)} + \underline{o(x^2)} = o(x^2)$ ✗



【考7】等价无穷小的充要条件

$$\text{若 } f(x) \sim g(x) \Leftrightarrow f(x) = g(x) + o(g(x))$$

$$\text{例: } \exists x \rightarrow 0 \text{ 时, } \sin x \sim x \Leftrightarrow \sin x = x + o(x).$$

【考点3】利用泰勒公式求极限 ($\exists x \rightarrow 0 \text{ 时, } \uparrow, \downarrow$) 记 \Rightarrow 用!

$$1^\circ. \sin x = x - \frac{1}{3!}x^3 + \frac{1}{5!}x^5 - \frac{1}{7!}x^7 + o(x^7)$$

$$2^\circ. \arcsin x = x + \frac{1}{6}x^3 + o(x^3) \Rightarrow \text{无规律.}$$

$$3^\circ. \tan x = x + \frac{1}{3}x^3 + o(x^3) \Rightarrow \text{无规律.}$$

$$4^\circ. \arctan x = x - \frac{1}{3}x^3 + \frac{1}{5}x^5 - \frac{1}{7}x^7 + o(x^7)$$

$$5^\circ. e^x = 1 + x + \frac{1}{2!}x^2 + \frac{1}{3!}x^3 + \frac{1}{4!}x^4 + o(x^4)$$

$$6^\circ. \ln(1+x) = x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{3}x^3 - \frac{1}{4}x^4 + o(x^4)$$

$$7^\circ. \cos x = 1 - \frac{1}{2!}x^2 + \frac{1}{4!}x^4 + o(x^4)$$

$$8^\circ. (1+x)^\alpha = 1 + \alpha x + \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)}{2!}x^2 + o(x^2).$$

$$\text{例1: } \exists x \rightarrow 0 \text{ 时, } \sin x = x + o(x) \Leftrightarrow \sin x \sim x$$

$$\sin x = x - \frac{1}{6}x^3 + o(x^3)$$

$$\sin x = x - \frac{1}{3!}x^3 + \frac{1}{5!}x^5 + o(x^5)$$

$$x - \sin x = \frac{1}{6}x^3 + o(x^3)$$

$$x - \sin x = \frac{1}{6}x^3 + o(x^3)$$

$$x - \sin x \sim \frac{1}{6}x^3$$

【原则1】相消不为零原则

$$\text{例1: } x \rightarrow 0 \text{ 时, } \tan x - \sin x \sim \frac{1}{2}x^3.$$

泰+同+等价
*

$$x \rightarrow 0 \text{ 时, } \tan x - \sin x$$

$$= \left[x + \frac{1}{3}x^3 + o(x^3) \right] - \left[x - \frac{1}{6}x^3 + o(x^3) \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}x^3 + o(x^3)$$

$$\sim \frac{1}{2}x^3$$

【例3.16】证明：\$x \rightarrow 0\$ 时，\$x - \sin x \sim \frac{1}{6}x^3\$.

$$\begin{aligned} x \rightarrow 0 \text{ 时}, x - \sin x &= x - [x - \frac{1}{6}x^3 + o(x^3)] \\ &= \frac{1}{6}x^3 + o(x^3) \\ &\sim \frac{1}{6}x^3. \end{aligned}$$

【例3.17】证明：\$x \rightarrow 0\$ 时，\$x - \tan x \sim -\frac{1}{3}x^3, x - \ln(1+x) \sim \frac{1}{2}x^2\$

$$\begin{aligned} x \rightarrow 0 \text{ 时}, x - \tan x &= x - [x + \frac{1}{3}x^3 + o(x^3)] \\ &= -\frac{1}{3}x^3 + o(x^3) \\ &\sim -\frac{1}{3}x^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x - \ln(1+x) &= x - [x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + o(x^2)] \\ &= \frac{1}{2}x^2 + o(x^2) \\ &\sim \frac{1}{2}x^2. \end{aligned}$$

【例3.18】求极限 \$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{[\sin x - \sin(\sin x)] \sin x}{x^4}\$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x - \sin(\sin x)}{x^3} &\quad \begin{matrix} \sim x \\ \frac{0}{0} \end{matrix} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{6}(\sin x)^3}{x^3} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{6}x^3}{x^3} = \frac{1}{6}. \end{aligned}$$

\$x \rightarrow 0, 0 - \sin 0 \sim \frac{1}{6}x^3\$.

【敲重点】务必记住由泰勒公式推出的 6 个等价无穷小公式（理解）

当 \$x \rightarrow 0\$ 时，有

(1) \$x - \sin x \sim \frac{1}{6}x^3\$.

(4) \$x - \arcsin x \sim -\frac{1}{6}x^3\$.

(2) \$x - \tan x \sim -\frac{1}{3}x^3\$.

(5) \$x - \arctan x \sim \frac{1}{3}x^3\$.

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

(6) \$e^x - 1 - x \sim \frac{1}{2}x^2\$.