

2026 考研数学零基础提前学课堂手迹版讲义

新浪微博：考研数学周洋鑫

零基础提前学 (6)

【回顾1】极限定型

- (1) 未定式 $\frac{0}{0}, \frac{\infty}{\infty}, 0 \cdot \infty, \infty - \infty, 1^{\infty}, \infty^0, 0^0$ $8+6$
- (2) 已定式 代入法排队

【回顾2】无穷小的代换

- * (1) 记住公式 (8+6)
- (2) 乘除法因式可替换 $\square + \square$
- (3) 加减法慎用替换 $\square + \square$
- (4) 推广使用
- (5) 和取低阶原则 **

【回顾3】泰勒公式

- (1) 记住公式
- (2) 相消不为零原则
- (3) 上下同阶原则

【回顾4】洛必达法则

- (1) 应用条件 $\frac{0}{0}, \frac{\infty}{\infty}$ $x \rightarrow +\infty, a^x \gg x^a \gg \ln x, (a > 1, a \neq 0)$
- (2) 注意bug点 $+\infty, +\infty, +\infty$

【回顾5】四则运算

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$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} [f(x) + g(x)] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} g(x)$$

- (1) 都存在才可以拆开
- (2) 四则运算性质

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x)$	$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} g(x)$	$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} [f(x) \pm g(x)]$
\exists	\exists	\exists
\exists	\nexists	\nexists
\nexists	\nexists	未知

证明: 假设 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} [f(x) + g(x)]$ 存在.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} g(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} [\underbrace{f(x) + g(x)}_{\exists} - \underbrace{f(x)}_{\exists}] = \text{存在}$$

矛盾! 于是 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} [f(x) + g(x)]$ 不存在.



【例3.25】判断下列命题的正确性.

(1) 若 $\lim [f(x) + g(x)]$ 存在, 则 $\lim f(x)$ 与 $\lim g(x)$ 均存在. (X)

(2) 若 $\lim [f(x) + g(x)]$ 存在, 且 $\lim g(x)$ 存在, 则 $\lim f(x)$ 存在. (✓)

∃ ∃
拆

【大招方法1】加减法中只要见到存在就拆出

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} [\boxed{\text{存在}} + \square + \square] = \text{存在.}$$

拆分大法=等于!

【例3.26】若 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{1}{x} - \left(\frac{1}{x} - a \right) e^x \right] = 1$, 则 $a = ?$.

A. 0

B. 1

C. 2

D. 3

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x} e^x + a e^x \right] = 1$$

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

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

$$\text{则 } 1 - a = -1 \Rightarrow a = 2.$$

【大招方法2】非零因子

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$$\text{若 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = A \neq 0, \text{ 则 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) \cdot g(x) = A \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} g(x).$$

【注】乘除法中非零项可以先算出!

$$\text{例1: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x \sin^3 x}{x - \sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^3 x}{x - \sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^3}{\frac{1}{6} x^5} = 6.$$

$$\text{例2: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1 - x}{\cos x (1 - \cos x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1 - x}{1 - \cos x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2} x^2}{\frac{1}{2} x^4} = 1.$$

$$\text{例3: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1 - x}{x^2}$$

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

$$\text{② } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1 - 0}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1 \sim x}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} = \infty$$



【注】只有非零因子可以先代入算出这个部分的极限结果.

【例3.27】 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3 \sin x + x^2 \cos \frac{1}{x}}{(1 + \cos x) \ln(1+x)}$

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

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)}$ 同
 $\frac{0}{0}$ $\frac{\infty}{\infty}$ $\frac{A}{B} \neq 0$
 \exists \nexists \exists

- A. $\frac{1}{2}$
C. 2

- B. $\frac{3}{2}$
D. 3

解: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3 \sin x + x^2 \cos \frac{1}{x}}{(1 + \cos x) \ln(1+x)}$
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3 \sin x}{2x} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 \cos \frac{1}{x}}{2x}$
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3x}{2x} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \cos \frac{1}{x}}{2}$
 $= \frac{3}{2} + 0 = \frac{3}{2}$

$-1 \leq \cos t \leq 1$
 $-1 \leq \cos \frac{1}{x} \leq 1$

【例3.27】 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3 \sin x + x^2 \cos \frac{1}{x}}{(1 + \cos x) \ln(1+x)}$

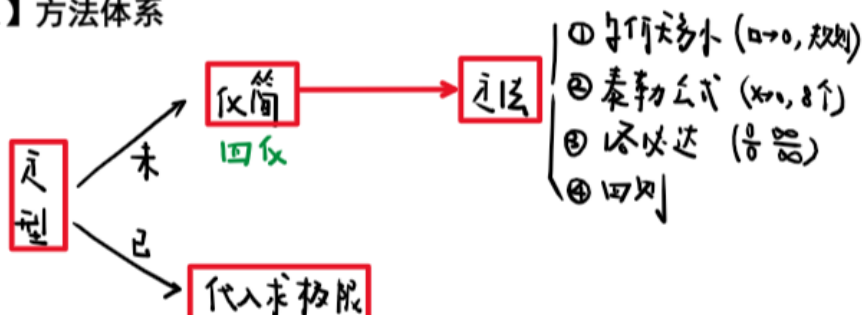
- A. $\frac{1}{2}$
C. 2

- B. $\frac{3}{2}$
D. 3

解: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3 \sin x + x^2 \cos \frac{1}{x}}{(1 + \cos x) \ln(1+x)}$
 $\sim 3 \sin x \sim 3x$
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 \cos \frac{1}{x}}{3 \sin x} \sim 3x$
 $= \frac{1}{3} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \cos \frac{1}{x} = 0$
 $= \frac{3}{2}$

考研数学周洋鑫
 零基础4. 七种未定式极限专题

【考点1】方法体系



【考】“四化”

- (1) 非零因子淡化
- (2) 加减法中存在项可拆化
- (3) 根式有理化
- (4) 幂指函数幂指转换 $u^v = e^{\ln u^v} = e^{v \ln u}$



$$\text{例1: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \sin x \cos x}{x^3}$$

$$[\text{分析}] \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \sin x}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{6}x^3}{x^3} = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{x}{x^3} - \frac{\sin x \cos x}{x^3} \right] \neq \frac{1}{6}$$

$$\text{解: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x - \sin 2x}{2x^3} \\ = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{6}(2x)^3}{2x^3} = \frac{1}{3}$$

洛必达

$$\sin x \cos x = \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x$$

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

【考点2】七种未定式专题讲解

(1) $\frac{0}{0}$ 型未定式

① 洛必达法则 ② 泰勒公式 ③ 等价无穷小 ④ 因式分解

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \frac{0}{0}$$

$$\text{【例4.1】} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln \cos x}{x^2} = \frac{0}{0}$$

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

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

$$[\text{考1}] f(x) \rightarrow 1, \text{ 则 } \ln f(x) \sim f(x) - 1$$

$$\text{分析: } \ln f(x) = \ln [1 + f(x) - 1] \sim f(x) - 1$$

$$\text{【例4.2】} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x^2} \ln \left(\frac{\sin x}{x} \right)$$

$$\text{解: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x^2} \left[\frac{\sin x}{x} - 1 \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x - x}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\frac{1}{6}x^3}{x^3} = -\frac{1}{6}$$



【例4.3】 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\tan x} - e^x}{x(1 - \cos x)}$ $\frac{0}{0}$

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\tan x} - e^x}{x \cdot \frac{1}{2}x^2} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x [e^{\tan x - x} - 1]}{\frac{1}{2}x^3} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x - x}{\frac{1}{2}x^2} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{3}x^3}{\frac{1}{2}x^2} \\ &= \frac{2}{3}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{1} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\tan x} - 1}{\frac{1}{2}x^2} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x}{\frac{1}{2}x^2} \\ \textcircled{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\tan x} - 1 + 1 - e^x}{\frac{1}{2}x^2} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x - x}{\frac{1}{2}x^2} \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\tan x} - 1}{1 - e^x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x}{-x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{-x} = -1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & [1.2] "e^f - e^g" \text{型} \\ & e^f - e^g = e^g \cdot [e^{f-g} - 1] \end{aligned}$$

【例4.4】 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1 + \tan x} - \sqrt{1 + \sin x}}{x^3}$ $\frac{0}{0}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } & \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x - \sin x}{x^3 \cdot [\sqrt{1 + \tan x} + \sqrt{1 + \sin x}]} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x - \sin x}{x^3} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{3}x^3}{x^3} \\ &= \frac{1}{4}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1 + \tan x)^{\frac{1}{2}} - 1}{x^3} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2} \tan x}{x^3} = \infty \\ & \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1 + \tan x)^{\frac{1}{2}} - 1 + 1 - (1 + \sin x)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{x^3} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2} \tan x + (-\frac{1}{2} \sin x)}{x^3} \\ & \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2} \tan x}{-\frac{1}{2} \sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2}x}{-\frac{1}{2}x} = -1 \end{aligned}$$

[1.2] $x \rightarrow 0$, $\tan x - \sin x \sim \frac{1}{2}x^3$

$$\text{证: } \tan x(1 - \cos x) \sim x \cdot \frac{1}{2}x^2 = \frac{1}{2}x^3$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{证: } & [x + \frac{1}{3}x^3 + o(x^3)] - [x - \frac{1}{6}x^3 + o(x^3)] \\ &= \frac{1}{2}x^3 + o(x^3) \sim \frac{1}{2}x^3. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{证: } & \tan x - \sin x \\ &= (\tan x - x) + (x - \sin x) \sim \frac{1}{3}x^3 + \frac{1}{6}x^3 = \frac{1}{2}x^3. \end{aligned}$$



(2) $\frac{\infty}{\infty}$ 型未定式 ①洛必达 ②抓大头 ③上下同除取大项

【例4.5】 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln(1+e^x)}{x}$ $\frac{\infty}{\infty}$ $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln[\infty]}{\ln[\infty]}$ $\frac{\infty}{\infty}$

解: $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^x}{1+e^x} = \frac{\infty}{\infty}$ $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^x}{e^x} = 1$

另: $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} e^x > 1$

则 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln e^x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x}{x} = 1$

【例4.6】 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln(x^4 + x^3 + 2)}{\ln(x^8 + 5x^4 + 1)}$ $\frac{+\infty}{+\infty}$

解: $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^4 > x^3 > 2, x^8 > 5x^4 > 1$

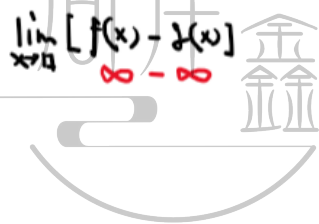
则 $1 = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln x^4}{\ln x^8} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{4 \ln x}{8 \ln x} = \frac{1}{2}$

(3) $\infty - \infty$ 型未定式

①通分

②令 $x = t$

③洛必达



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【例4.7】 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x \tan x} \right)$ $\frac{\infty}{\infty}$

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

【例4.8】 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} [x^2(e^{\frac{1}{x}} - 1) - x]$ $\infty - \infty$

解: 令 $x = \frac{1}{t}$ 则

$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{1}{t^2} (e^t - 1) - \frac{1}{t} \right]$

$= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^t - 1 - t}{t^2} \sim \frac{1}{2}t^2$

$= \frac{1}{2}$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x^2 (e^{\frac{1}{x}} - 1)$

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

$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x$

$= \infty$

$t \rightarrow 0, e^t - 1 - t \sim \frac{1}{2}t^2$



【例4.8】 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} [x^2(e^{\frac{1}{x}} - 1) - x]$ $\infty - \infty$ 取大项 “通分法”

于是： $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x^2 \cdot [e^{\frac{1}{x}} - 1 - \frac{1}{x}] = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{2}$
 $\infty - \infty$

(4) 1^∞ 型未定式 (重要)

$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x)^{g(x)} \rightarrow \frac{\infty}{1}$

【大招总结】

$\lim u^v \stackrel{1^\infty}{=} e^{\lim v \cdot (u-1)}$

【分析】 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} u(x)^{v(x)} \stackrel{1^\infty}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} e^{v(x) \ln u(x)} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} v(x) \ln u(x)}$
 $= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} v(x) \cdot [u(x) - 1]}$

例1: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} \cdot x} = e$

2. 计算下列极限:

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

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

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

(4) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{x}\right)^{kx}$ (k 为正整数).

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

(4) $e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} kx \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{x}\right)} = e^{-k}$

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

(3) $e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2x} \cdot x} = e^{\frac{1}{2}}$

2019 年数二真题 (本题数一数三均需完成)

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

$x \rightarrow 0, a^x - 1 \sim x \ln a$

$a^x - 1 = e^{x \ln a} - 1 \sim x \ln a$

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

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

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

$= e^{2(1 + \ln 2)}$

$= e^{2+2\ln 2}$

$= e^2 \cdot e^{2\ln 2} = e^2 \cdot 2^2 = 4e^2$

$e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x + 2^x - 1}{x}}$

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

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

$= e^{2(1 + \ln 2)}$

【例4.9】 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\cos x)^{\frac{1}{\ln(1+x^2)}}$ 1^∞

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } I &= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\ln(1+x^2)} \cdot (\cos x - 1)} \\ &= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x^2} \cdot (-\frac{1}{2}x^2)} \\ &= e^{-\frac{1}{2}}. \end{aligned}$$

【例4.10】 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{\ln(1+x)}{x} \right]^{\frac{1}{e^x-1}}$ 1^∞

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } I &= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{e^x-1} \left[\frac{\ln(1+x)}{x} - 1 \right]} \\ &= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+x) - x}{(e^x-1)x}} \\ &= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\frac{1}{2}x^2}{x \cdot x}} \\ &= e^{-\frac{1}{2}}. \end{aligned}$$

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

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