

Satanya@張睿 (2020 年 10 月 8 日)

## 問題 1

求極限

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\tan x} - e^x}{x - \sin x}$$

解. Maclaurin Expansion:  $e^{\tan x} = 1 + \tan x + o(\tan x)$ ,  $e^x = 1 + x + o(x)$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \text{与式} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 + \tan x + o(\tan x) - 1 - x - o(x)}{x - \sin x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x - x + o(x)}{x - \sin x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x - x}{x - \sin x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 + \tan^2 x - 1}{1 - \cos x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \tan x \sec^2 x}{\sin x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2}{\cos x} \\ &= 2 \end{aligned}$$

□

## 問題 2

求極限

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2} - \cos 3x}{e^x - x - 1}$$

解.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{与式} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2} (1-x^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} (-2x) + 3 \sin 3x}{e^x - 1} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) (1-x^2)^{-\frac{3}{2}} (-2x)^2 + (-2) \left[\frac{1}{2} (1-x^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}}\right] + 9 \cos 3x}{e^x} \\ &= 8 \end{aligned}$$

□