

$$\S 1.5. \quad f(x) = \ln(1+x^2) - \frac{2}{\sqrt{(e^x-1)^2}} \stackrel{x \rightarrow 0}{=} 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x^k} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 - 2 \cdot x^{\frac{2}{3}}}{x^k} = A$$

$\underbrace{k = \frac{2}{3}}$

$$\S 1.16. \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} [\sqrt{x^2-x+1} - (ax+b)] = 0$$

$$\text{原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} [x\sqrt{1-\frac{1}{x}+\frac{1}{x^2}} - (ax+b)] = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} [x(\sqrt{1-\frac{1}{x}+\frac{1}{x^2}} - a - \frac{b}{x})] = 0 \Rightarrow a = -1.$$

$$\text{RP} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{x^2-x+1} + x) = b.$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-x+1}{\sqrt{x^2-x+1} - x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-1 + \frac{1}{x}}{\sqrt{1-\frac{1}{x}+\frac{1}{x^2}} - \frac{1}{x}} = \frac{-1}{-2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$1.20. \quad x \rightarrow 0 \quad x - \sin x \cos x \cos 2x$$

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

$$= x - \frac{1}{4} \sin 4x$$

$$\sin x \sim x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + O(x^3)$$

$$\frac{1}{4} \sin 4x \sim \frac{1}{4} \cdot 4x - \frac{(4x)^3}{3!} \cdot \frac{1}{4} + O(x^3)$$

$$\downarrow \frac{4^2 x^3}{3!} + O(x^3)$$

$$= \frac{8}{3} x^3 \quad C = \frac{8}{3} \quad k = 3.$$

$$1.23. \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_{\sin x}^x \sqrt{3+t^2} dt}{x(e^{x^2}-1)}$$

积分中值

$$\text{原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x - \sin x) / \sqrt{3+q^2}}{x^3}$$

$$\int_{\sin x}^x \sqrt{3+t^2} dt = (x - \sin x) \cdot \sqrt{3+q^2} \quad q \in (\sin x, x)$$

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

$$1.25 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{2+e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{1+e^{\frac{1}{x}}} + \frac{\sin x}{|x|} \right)$$

$$x \rightarrow 0^+ \quad \frac{1}{x} \rightarrow +\infty \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{2+e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{1+e^{\frac{1}{x}}} \stackrel{\text{洛}}{=} \frac{e^{\frac{1}{x}} \cdot (-\frac{1}{x^2})}{e^{\frac{1}{x}} \cdot (-\frac{1}{x^2})} = e^{-\frac{2}{x}} = 0 \quad \text{原式} = 0 + 1 = 1$$

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

综上  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} = 1$

1.26.

$$(7) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^2(a^{\frac{1}{x}} + a^{-\frac{1}{x}} - 2) \quad a > 0 \quad a \neq 1$$

令  $\frac{1}{x} = t \quad t \rightarrow \infty$  原式 =  $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a^t + a^{-t} - 2}{t^2}$

洛  $\frac{a^t \ln a - a^{-t} \ln a}{2t}$   
洛  $\frac{a^t (\ln a)^2 + a^{-t} (\ln a)^2}{2}$   
 $= \frac{2(\ln a)^2}{2} = \ln a^2$

$$(11) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left( \frac{\sin x}{x} \right)^{\frac{1}{1-\cos x}}$$

原式 =  $e^{\frac{\ln(\sin x) - \ln x}{1-\cos x}}$

$g(x) = \frac{\ln \sin x - \ln x}{1-\cos x}$

洛  $\frac{\frac{\cos x}{\sin x} - \frac{1}{x}}{\sin x}$  不直接约  
=  $\frac{x \cos x - \sin x}{x^3}$  洛  $\frac{\cos x - x \sin x - \cos x}{3x^2}$  =  $\frac{-x \sin x}{3x^2} = -\frac{1}{3}$

$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} = e^{-\frac{1}{3}}$

$$(15) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[ \frac{a}{x} - \left( \frac{1}{x^2} - a^2 \right) \ln(1+ax) \right] \quad a \neq 0$$

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

洛  $\frac{a - \frac{a}{1+ax}}{2x} = \frac{a^2 x}{2} = \frac{a^2}{2}$

$$(16) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(\sin^2 x + e^x) - x}{\ln(x^2 + e^{2x}) - 2x}$$

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

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

$$x \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{原式} = e^0 = 1$$

$$(19) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x^x - (\tan x)^x}{x(\sqrt{1+3\sin^2 x} - 1)}$$

$$\sqrt{1+3\sin^2 x} - 1 \sim \frac{3}{2} \sin x^2 \sim \frac{3}{2} x^2.$$

$$\text{原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{2}{3} x^{\frac{2}{3}} [1 - (\frac{\tan x}{x})^x]}{x^{\frac{2}{3}}}$$

$$= x \rightarrow 0^+ - \frac{2}{3} \frac{e^{x \ln \frac{\tan x}{x}} - 1}{x^{\frac{2}{3}}}$$

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

$$= -\frac{2}{3} \frac{\tan x - x}{x^{\frac{2}{3}}} = -\frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3} = -\frac{2}{9}$$

$$e^{x \ln \frac{\tan x}{x}} - 1 \sim x \ln \frac{\tan x}{x} \sim x \ln(\frac{\tan x}{x} + 1 - 1) \sim x(\frac{\tan x}{x} - 1) = \tan x - x$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{§1.27. } & \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt{x} (\sqrt{x+2} - 2\sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt{x}) \\ & \Leftrightarrow y = \frac{1}{x} \quad \text{原式} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{\frac{1}{y}+2} - 2\sqrt{\frac{1}{y}+1} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{y}}}{\sqrt{y}} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+2y} - 2\sqrt{1+y} + 1}{y} \\ & = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+2y} - 2\sqrt{1+y} + 1}{1} = D. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{§1.28. } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x \int_0^{u^2} \arctan(1+t) dt du}{\sin x \cdot \int_0^1 \tan(\pi t)^2 dt}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow xt = u \quad \frac{1}{x} \int_0^t \tan u^2 \cdot du \quad \text{令 } f(u) = \int_0^{u^2} \arctan(1+t) dt$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x f(u) du}{x \cdot \frac{1}{x} \int_0^x \tan u^2 du} \stackrel{\text{洛}}{=} \frac{f(x)}{\tan x^2} = \frac{\arctan(1+x^2) - 2x}{2x} \\ &\stackrel{x^2}{=} \arctan 1 = \frac{\pi}{4} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{§1.32. } f(x) = \left( \frac{a^x + b^x}{2} \right)^{\frac{1}{x}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{※ } & \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left( \frac{a^x + b^x}{2} \right)^{\frac{1}{x}} = \max \{a, b\}, \\ & \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{a_1^n + a_2^n + \dots + a_m^n} = \max \{a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n\} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left( \frac{a^x + b^x}{2} \right)^{\frac{1}{x}} \stackrel{x = -t}{=} \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} (a^{-t} + b^{-t})^{-\frac{1}{t}} = \left( \left( \frac{1}{a} \right)^t + \left( \frac{1}{b} \right)^t \right)^{-1} \\ &= \left\{ \max \left\{ \frac{1}{a}, \frac{1}{b} \right\} \right\}^{-1} \\ &= \min \{a, b\}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{§1.37. } f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^{2n-1} + ax^{2n} + bx}{x^{2n+1}}$$

$$\text{讨论: } \textcircled{1} \ x=1 \quad f(x) = \frac{1+a+b}{2} \quad \textcircled{2} \ x=-1 \quad f(x) = \frac{-1+a-b}{2}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \ |x| < 1 \quad f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{ax^2 + bx}{1} = ax^2 + bx \quad \textcircled{4} \ |x| > 1 \quad f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{连续} \quad & \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = 1 = \frac{1+a+b}{2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = a+b \quad \text{且 } a+b=1, \\ & \lim_{x \rightarrow (-1)^+} f(x) = -1 = \frac{-1+a-b}{2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow (-1)^-} f(x) = a-b \quad \text{且 } a-b=-1 \end{aligned} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} a=0 \\ b=1 \end{array} \right\} \#$$

## 巩固部分

$$\S 1.4. f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 + nx(1-x)\sin^2 \pi x}{1 + n \sin^2 \pi x}$$

讨论:  $x = \pm k$  整数  $\sin \pi x = 0$  原式 =  $x^2$

$$x = \text{其它}, \text{原式} = \frac{n x(1-x)\sin^2 \pi x}{n \sin^2 \pi x} = x(1-x).$$

除  $x=0$  外, 均为跳跃间断点.

$$\S 1.5. f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^{n+3}}{\sqrt{3^{2n} + x^{2n}}} \text{ 找间断点.}$$

讨论 当  $x > 3$  时 原式 =  $\frac{x^{n+3}}{x^n} = x^3 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} f(x) = 27$

当  $x < 3$  时 原式 =  $\frac{x^{n+3}}{3^n} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} f(x) = 0.$

$x=3$  跳跃间断点.

$$\S 1.7. f(x) = 27x^3 + 5x^2 - 2 \quad \text{记 } f^{-1}(y) = x$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f'(x)}{\sqrt[3]{x}} = \lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f'(y)}{\sqrt[3]{y}} = \frac{x}{\sqrt[3]{(27x^3 + 5x^2 - 2)}} = \frac{1}{3x} = \frac{1}{3}$$

放缩定理

$$\text{不影响} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f'(27x)}{\sqrt[3]{x}} \quad \frac{27x = u}{u \rightarrow \infty} \quad 3 \frac{\sqrt[3]{u}}{\sqrt[3]{u}} = 3 \cdot \frac{1}{3} = 1$$

$$\text{综上 原式} = 1 - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{2}{3} \quad *$$

$$\S 1.8. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \sqrt[4]{x^4 + x^3 + x^2 + x + 1} - \sqrt[3]{x^3 + x^2 + x + 1} \right] \cdot \frac{\ln(x + e^x)}{x} \quad x \rightarrow +\infty \quad xe^{-x} = 0$$

$$\text{原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \sqrt[4]{x^4 + x^3 + x^2 + x + 1} - \sqrt[3]{x^3 + x^2 + x + 1} \right] \cdot \frac{\ln(1 + xe^x)}{x} \quad \text{circled} \quad \sim e^{-x} \sim 0$$

$$\frac{x = t}{t \rightarrow 0^+} \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \left( \frac{\sqrt[4]{1+t^4+t^3+t^2}-1}{t} - \frac{\sqrt[3]{1+t^3+t^2+t+1}-1}{t} \right), \text{同时用等价代换 } (1+x)^a \sim ax$$

$$\underset{t \rightarrow 0^+}{=} \left[ \frac{1}{4} \left( \frac{t^4+t^3+t^2}{t} \right) - \frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{t^3+t^2+t}{t} \right) \right] = \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{3} = -\frac{1}{12}$$

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$$\begin{aligned} \S 1.10. \quad f(x) = (1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}} &\Rightarrow f(x) = e^{\ln(1+x)/x} \quad \ln(1+x) = x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{3}x^3 + O(x^3) \\ f(x) &= e^{\frac{\ln(1+x)}{x}} \quad \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x} = 1 - \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{3}x^2 + O(x^2) \\ f(x) &= e^{\underbrace{1 - \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{3}x^2 + O(x^2)}_{\substack{\text{不能直接展开} \\ x \rightarrow 0}}} = e \cdot e^{(-\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{3}x^2 + O(x^2))} \\ &= e \left[ 1 + (-\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{3}x^2 + O(x^2)) + \frac{1}{2!} (-\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{3}x^2 + O(x^2))^2 \right] + O(x^3) \\ &= e + (-\frac{1}{2}e)x + (\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2!} \cdot \cancel{-\frac{1}{4}})x^2 + O(x^3) \\ &= e + (-\frac{1}{2}e)x + \frac{11}{24}ex^2 + O(x^3) \end{aligned}$$

$A = -\frac{1}{2}e \quad B = \frac{11}{24}e$

$$\begin{aligned} \S 1.12. \quad I &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} [(x^2 + 8x^4 + 2)^k - x] \\ &\stackrel{x=t}{=} \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{1}{t^2} + \frac{8}{t^4} + 2 \right)^k - \frac{1}{t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{1+8t^{2-4}+2t^2}{t^2} \right)^k - \frac{1}{t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1+8t^{2-4}+2t^2)^k - t^{ak-1}}{t^{ak}} \\ \text{仅当 } ak=1 \text{ 时 } \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{0}{0} \text{ 极限存在. 那原式} &= \frac{k(8t^{2-4}+2t^2)}{t} = k8t^{2-5} + 2t^{2-1}k \\ \textcircled{1} \quad \alpha=5 \quad k=\frac{1}{5} \quad \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} I &= \frac{8}{5} + \frac{2}{5}t^4 = \frac{8}{5} \end{aligned}$$

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$$\textcircled{2} \quad \alpha>5 \quad \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} I = 0$$

$$\S 1.14 \text{ 证明 } f'(x) > 0 \quad f(0) = 1 \quad \therefore f(x) \geq 1$$

$$\therefore f(x) \leq \frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

$$f(x) - f(0) = \int_0^x f'(t) dt \leq \int_0^x \frac{dt}{1+t^2} = \arctan x$$

$$f(x) \leq 1 + \arctan x < 1 + \frac{\pi}{2}$$

单调有界  
证毕

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$$\S 1.16. f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{1 + (2x)^n + x^{2n}}$$

由上 §1.32 可知 原式 =  $\max[1, 2x, x^2]$ .

$$\text{即 } f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & [0, \frac{1}{2}) \\ 2x & [\frac{1}{2}, 2) \\ x^2 & [2, +\infty) \end{cases}$$

$x=\frac{1}{2}$  连续     $x=2$  连续    ∴ 原函数连续