

### 第 1.3 节： 利用极限的四则运算法则求极限以及第一个重要极限

#### 一、内容提要

定理（极限的四则运算法则 limit laws）： 如果  $\lim f(x) = A, \lim g(x) = B$ ， 则

$$(1) \quad \lim[f(x) + g(x)] = \lim f(x) + \lim g(x) = A + B \quad (\text{Sum Law})$$

$$(2) \quad \lim[f(x) - g(x)] = \lim f(x) - \lim g(x) = A - B \quad (\text{Difference Law})$$

$$(3) \quad \lim[f(x) \cdot g(x)] = \lim f(x) \cdot \lim g(x) = A \cdot B \quad (\text{Product Law})$$

$$(4) \quad \lim[f(x)/g(x)] = \lim f(x)/\lim g(x) = A/B, B \neq 0 \quad (\text{Quotient Law})$$

$$(5) \quad \lim[f(x)]^n = \left[ \lim f(x) \right]^n, n \text{ 是一个正整数。} (\text{Power Law})$$

$$(6) \quad \lim[\sqrt[n]{f(x)}] = \sqrt[n]{\lim f(x)}, n \text{ 是一个正整数, 如果 } n \text{ 是偶数, 要求}$$

$$\lim f(x) = A > 0. (\text{Root Law})$$

定理（极限的保序性定理—order preserving property） 如果  $f(x) \leq g(x)$  当  $x \rightarrow a$ ， 且

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = A, \lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) = B, \text{ 则 } \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = A \leq \lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) = B.$$

夹逼定理（Sandwich Theorem/Squeeze Theorem）： 如果在某个变化过程中， 有  $f(x) \leq g(x) \leq h(x)$ ， 且  $\lim f(x) = A, \lim h(x) = A$ ， 则  $\lim g(x) = A$ 。

$$\text{第一个重要极限: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1$$

#### 二、习题解答

##### Exercise 1.3

1. Find the following limits.

(1)

$$\begin{aligned}
\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 + x - 2}{x^2 - 3x + 2} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x+2)(x-1)}{(x-2)(x-1)} \text{ (factorization)} \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x+2)}{(x-2)} \text{ (The common factor is cancelled )} \\
&= \frac{1+2}{1-2} \text{ (Direct substitution property)} \\
&= -3
\end{aligned}$$

(2)

$$\begin{aligned}
\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 3x}{\sin 4x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\sin 3x}{3x} \cdot 3x}{\frac{\sin 4x}{4x} \cdot 4x} \text{ (transformation)} \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\sin 3x}{3x} \cdot 3}{\frac{\sin 4x}{4x} \cdot 4} \text{ (The common factor is cancelled )} \\
&= \frac{1 \cdot 3}{1 \cdot 4} \text{ (by the First important limit and limit law 5)} \\
&= \frac{3}{4}
\end{aligned}$$

(3)

$$\begin{aligned}
\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^3 - 1}{x - 1} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(1+x+x^2)(x-1)}{(x-1)} \text{ (factorization)} \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1+x+x^2}{1} \text{ (The common factor is cancelled )} \\
&= \frac{1+1+1^2}{1} \text{ (Direct substitution property)} \\
&= 3
\end{aligned}$$

(4)

$$\begin{aligned}
& \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt{x}(\sqrt{x+2} - \sqrt{x}) \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x}(\sqrt{x+2} - \sqrt{x})(\sqrt{x+2} + \sqrt{x})}{(\sqrt{x+2} + \sqrt{x})} \quad (\text{transformation by Difference of two squares}) \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x+2} + \sqrt{x}} \quad (\text{because } (\sqrt{x+2} - \sqrt{x})(\sqrt{x+2} + \sqrt{x}) = 2) \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2}{\sqrt{\frac{x+2}{x}} + 1} \quad (\text{Both the top and bottom divided by } \sqrt{x}) \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{2}{x}} + 1} \\
&= \frac{2}{\sqrt{1+0} + 1} \quad (\text{by Limit laws}) \\
&= 1
\end{aligned}$$

(by using rationalize the numerator, 有理化分子, 和变形, 在利用无穷大量的倒数是趋于零的, 及极限的运算法则得到)

(5)

$$\begin{aligned}
\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{\sin x}{x - \pi} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} -\frac{\sin(\pi - x)}{(\pi - x)} \quad (\text{by trigonometric induced formular}) \\
&= -\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin t}{t} \quad (\text{let } t = \pi - x) \\
&= -1 \quad (\text{First Important Limit})
\end{aligned}$$

Just think another example.

Find  $\lim_{x \rightarrow k\pi} \frac{\sin x}{x - k\pi}$ , where  $k$  is an integer ( $k$  是一个整数)

(6)

$$\begin{aligned}
\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^6 - 1}{x^7 - 1} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(1 + x + x^2 + x^3 + x^4 + x^5)(x - 1)}{(1 + x + x^2 + x^3 + x^4 + x^5 + x^6)(x - 1)} \quad (\text{factorization}) \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(1 + x + x^2 + x^3 + x^4 + x^5)}{(1 + x + x^2 + x^3 + x^4 + x^5 + x^6)} \quad (\text{The common factor is cancelled}) \\
&= \frac{1 + 1 + 1^2 + 1^3 + 1^4 + 1^5}{1 + 1 + 1^2 + 1^3 + 1^4 + 1^5 + 1^6} \quad (\text{Direct substitution property}) \\
&= \frac{6}{7}
\end{aligned}$$

Remember a formula for factorization, which is  $1 - x^n = (1 - x)(1 + x + x^2 + \cdots + x^{n-1})$ .

In general, we have  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^m - 1}{x^n - 1} = \frac{m}{n}$ , where m, n are integers. (此处 m, n 为整数)