

冲刺 150

一晌贪欢

Weary Bired

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帘外雨潺潺，春意阑珊。罗衾不耐五更寒。梦里不知身是客，一晌贪欢。独自莫凭栏，无限江山，别时容易见时难。流水落花春去也，天上人间。

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第一章 高等数学第一讲

1.1 函数性态

Example 1.1.1. 设 $f(x)$ 为以 T 为周期的连续函数, 则下列结论中正确的为 ().

- ① $\int_0^x f(t)dt$ 以 T 为周期
- ② $\int_0^x f(t)dt - \frac{x}{T} \int_0^T f(t)dt$ 以 T 为周期
- ③ 若 $f(x)$ 为奇函数, 则 $\int_0^x f(t)dt$ 以 T 为周期
- ④ $\int_0^x [f(t) - f(-t)]dt$ 以 T 为周期
- ⑤ 若 $\int_0^{+\infty} f(x)dx$ 收数, 则 $\int_0^x f(t)dt$ 以 T 为周期

Solution. ① 不满足充要条件 $\int_0^x f(t)dt$ 为以 T 为周期的函数 $\iff \int_0^T f(x) = 0$

② 令 $F(x) = \int_0^x f(t)dt - \frac{x}{T} \int_0^T f(t)dt$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} F(x+T) &= \int_0^{x+T} f(t)dt - \frac{x+T}{T} \int_0^T f(t)dt \\ &= \int_0^x f(t)dt + \int_x^{x+T} f(t)dt - \frac{x}{T} \int_0^T f(t)dt - \int_0^T f(t)dt \\ &= \int_0^x f(t)dt - \frac{x}{T} \int_0^T f(t)dt \\ &= F(x) \end{aligned}$$

③ 由于 $f(x)$ 是奇函数, 则对于一个周期 $\int_0^T f(t)dt = \int_{-\frac{T}{2}}^{\frac{T}{2}} f(t)dt = 0$

④ $f(t) - f(-t)$ 是一个奇函数, 由于④可知该选项正确

⑤

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{+\infty} f(x)dx &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^{nT} f(x)dx \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \int_0^T f(x)dx \\ &\implies \int_0^T f(x) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

□

Remark. 判断连续函数的原函数是否为周期函数要么按照周期函数的定义如②, 要么证明该函数在周期上的积分为 0, 如 ③ ④ ⑤

1.2 函数极限值的计算

Example 1.2.1. 设 $f(x)$ 为 x 的三次多项式, 且 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2a} \frac{f(x)}{x-2a} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 4a} \frac{f(x)}{x-4a} = 1 (a \neq 0)$, 则 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3a} \frac{f(x)}{x-3a} = ?$

Solution. 由题设可知其必然有两个根, 而三次方程只有三个实数根, 故假设 $f(x) = A(x-2a)(x-4a)(x-x_0)$, 带入两个极限式得

$$-2aA(2a-x_0) = 1$$

与

$$2aA(4a-x_0) = 1$$

联立可以解出 $x_0 = 3a, A = \frac{1}{2a^2}$, 带入待求极限式有

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3a} \frac{f(x)}{x-3a} = \frac{1}{2a^2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 3a} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

□

Example 1.2.2. 设 $y = y(x)$ 为微分方程 $y'' + (x+1)y' + x^2y = e^x$ 满足初始条件 $y(0) = 0, y'(0) = 1$ 的特解. 若 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{y(x)-x}{x^k} = c (c \neq 0)$, 则 $c = \underline{\quad}, k = \underline{\quad}$.

Solution. 代入 $y(0) = 0, y'(0) = 1$ 于微分方程, 则 $y''(0) = 0$, 对微分方程两边求导有

$$y''' + y' + (x+1)y'' + 2xy + x^2y' = e^x$$

在代入 $y(0) = 0, y'(0) = 1, y''(0) = 0$ 则可以求出 $y'''(0) = 0$, 同理可以求出 $y^{(4)}(0) = 1$, 则 y 的泰勒展开如下

$$y = y(x) - \frac{f^4(0)}{4!}x^4 + o(x^4) = y(x) + \frac{1}{24}x^4 + o(x^4)$$

带入待求的极限式子得 $c = \frac{1}{24}, k = 4$

□

Remark. 形如 $f(x) = \int_a^x f(t)dt + \dots$ (可导函数), $f(x)$ 连续

形如 $f'(x) = f(x) + \dots$ (可导函数)

形如 $f''(x) = f'(x) + \dots$ (可导函数)

则 $f(x)$ 无穷阶可导

Example 1.2.3. 设 $f(x)$ 在点 $x = 0$ 处三阶可导, 且 $f(0) = f'(0) = f''(0) = 0, f'''(0) \neq 0$, 求极限

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x t f(x-t) dt}{x \int_0^x f(x-t) dt}$$

Solution. 令 $u = x - t$, 则这个变限积分转换为

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x t f(x-t) dt}{x \int_0^x f(x-t) dt} &= 1 - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x u f(u) du}{x \int_0^x f(u) du} \\ &= 1 - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x f(x)}{\int_0^x f(u) du + x f(x)} \\ &= 1 - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) + x f'(x)}{2f(x) + x f'(x)} \\ &= 1 - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2f'(x) + x f''(x)}{x f''(x) + 3f'(x)} \\ &= 1 - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{2f'(x)}{x^2} + \frac{f''(x)}{x}}{\frac{3f'(x)}{x^2} + \frac{f''(x)}{x}} \\ &= 1 = \frac{4}{5} \\ &= \frac{1}{5} \end{aligned}$$

□

Remark. 在某一点 n 阶可导: 只能用 $n - 1$ 次洛必达, 而后要用导数定义 n 阶连续可导: 可以用 n 次洛必达

Example 1.2.4.

(1) (证明变限积分的等价代换) 设 $f(x), g(x)$ 连续, 且 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = 1, \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \varphi(x) = 0$ 。证明: 当 $x \rightarrow x_0$ 时,

$$\int_0^{\varphi(x)} f(t) dt \sim \int_0^{\varphi(x)} g(t) dt$$

(2) 求极限

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x \ln(1 + 2 \tan t) dt}{\left[\int_0^x \ln(1 + 2 \tan t) dt \right]^2}$$

(3) 设 $f(x)$ 连续, 且 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = 1$, 求极限

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) \left[\int_0^x e^{x-t} f(t) dt \right]^2}{(\tan x - \arcsin x) \sin x^2}$$

Solution.(1) 利用换元法令 $u = \varphi(x)$, 展示两个积分比值的极限为 1:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{\int_0^{\varphi(x)} f(t) dt}{\int_0^{\varphi(x)} g(t) dt} \stackrel{\text{令 } u=\varphi(x)}{=} \frac{\int_0^u f(t) dt}{\int_0^u g(t) dt} = \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(u)}{g(u)} = 1.$$

故当 $x \rightarrow x_0$ 时, $\int_0^{\varphi(x)} f(t) dt \sim \int_0^{\varphi(x)} g(t) dt$.

(2) 直接计算积分比值的极限:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^{x^2} \ln(1 + 2 \tan t) dt}{\left[\int_0^{x^2} \ln(1 + 2 \tan t) dt \right]^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^{x^2} 2t dt}{\left(\int_0^{x^2} 2t dt \right)^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^4}{x^4} = 1.$$

(3) 先对 $\tan x - \arcsin x$ 进行等价无穷小替换, 再计算复杂积分比值的极限:

$$\tan x - \arcsin x = \tan x - x + x - \arcsin x \sim \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^3}{6} = \frac{x^3}{6},$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) \left[\int_0^x e^{x-t} f(t) dt \right]^2}{(\tan x - \arcsin x) \sin x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) e^{2x} \left[\int_0^x e^{-t} f(t) dt \right]^2}{\frac{x^5}{6}} = 6 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\left(\int_0^x t dt \right)^2}{x^4} = 6 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{x^4}{4}}{x^4} = \frac{3}{2}.$$

□

Remark. 变限积分的等价有如下结论:

$$\int_0^{\varphi(x)} f(t) dt, \varphi(x) \sim x^n, f(t) \sim x^m$$

则该变限积分与 $x^{n(m+1)}$ 等价**Example 1.2.5.** 设极限 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} \int_{-x}^x \left(1 - \frac{|t|}{x} \right) \cos(\theta - t) dt$ 存在, 求 θ 的值。**Solution.** 这道题还要考虑两角和差公式

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} \int_{-x}^x \left(1 - \frac{|t|}{x} \right) \cos(\theta - t) dt \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_{-x}^x (x - |t|)(\cos \theta \cos t + \sin \theta \sin t) dt}{x^2} \\ &= 2 \cos \theta \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x (x - |t|) \cos t dt}{x^2}, \end{aligned}$$

对于 $x \rightarrow 0^+$ 的情况:

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\int_0^x (x - |t|) \cos t \, dt}{x^2} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\int_0^x (x - t) \cos t \, dt}{x^2} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x \int_0^x \cos t \, dt - \int_0^x t \cos t \, dt}{x^2} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x^2 - \frac{x^2}{2}}{x^2} = \frac{1}{2}, \end{aligned}$$

对于 $x \rightarrow 0^-$ 的情况:

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\int_0^x (x - |t|) \cos t \, dt}{x^2} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\int_0^x (x + t) \cos t \, dt}{x^2} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{x \int_0^x \cos t \, dt + \int_0^x t \cos t \, dt}{x^2} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{x^2 + \frac{x^2}{2}}{x^2} = \frac{3}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

由 $2 \cos \theta \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 2 \cos \theta \cdot \frac{3}{2}$, 得 $\cos \theta = 0$, 故

$$\theta = k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} \quad (k \in \mathbf{Z}).$$

□

Remark. 两角和公式:

$$\begin{aligned} \sin(\alpha + \beta) &= \sin \alpha \cos \beta + \cos \alpha \sin \beta \\ \cos(\alpha + \beta) &= \cos \alpha \cos \beta - \sin \alpha \sin \beta \\ \tan(\alpha + \beta) &= \frac{\tan \alpha + \tan \beta}{1 - \tan \alpha \tan \beta} \end{aligned}$$

两角差公式:

$$\begin{aligned} \sin(\alpha - \beta) &= \sin \alpha \cos \beta - \cos \alpha \sin \beta \\ \cos(\alpha - \beta) &= \cos \alpha \cos \beta + \sin \alpha \sin \beta \\ \tan(\alpha - \beta) &= \frac{\tan \alpha - \tan \beta}{1 + \tan \alpha \tan \beta} \end{aligned}$$

和差化积公式:

$$\begin{aligned}\sin \alpha + \sin \beta &= 2 \sin \left(\frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \right) \cos \left(\frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} \right) \\ \sin \alpha - \sin \beta &= 2 \cos \left(\frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \right) \sin \left(\frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} \right) \\ \cos \alpha + \cos \beta &= 2 \cos \left(\frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \right) \cos \left(\frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} \right) \\ \cos \alpha - \cos \beta &= -2 \sin \left(\frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \right) \sin \left(\frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} \right)\end{aligned}$$

积化和差公式:

$$\begin{aligned}\sin \alpha \cos \beta &= \frac{1}{2} [\sin(\alpha + \beta) + \sin(\alpha - \beta)] \\ \cos \alpha \sin \beta &= \frac{1}{2} [\sin(\alpha + \beta) - \sin(\alpha - \beta)] \\ \cos \alpha \cos \beta &= \frac{1}{2} [\cos(\alpha + \beta) + \cos(\alpha - \beta)] \\ \sin \alpha \sin \beta &= -\frac{1}{2} [\cos(\alpha + \beta) - \cos(\alpha - \beta)]\end{aligned}$$

Example 1.2.6. (莫斯科 1976 年竞赛题) 设 $f(x) = (1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}}$, 当 $x \rightarrow 0^+$ 时, $f(x) = e + Ax + Bx^2 + o(x^2)$, 求 A, B 的值。

Solution. 嵌套的 Taylor 公式

$$\begin{aligned}f(x) &= e^{\frac{\ln(1+x)}{x}} \\ &= e^{\frac{1}{x} \left[x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{3}x^3 + o(x^3) \right]} \\ &= e^{1 - \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{3}x^2 + o(x^2)} \\ &= e \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{3}x^2 + o(x^2)} \\ &= e \left\{ 1 + \left[-\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{3}x^2 + o(x^2) \right] + \frac{1}{2} \left[-\frac{1}{2}x + o(x) \right]^2 + o(x^2) \right\} \\ &= e - \frac{e}{2}x + \frac{11}{24}ex^2 + o(x^2).\end{aligned}$$

得 $A = -\frac{e}{2}, B = \frac{11}{24}e$ 。

□

Example 1.2.7. 计算如下极限值

(1) (莫斯科 1977 年竞赛题) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan \tan x - \sin \sin x}{\tan x - \sin x}.$

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

(3) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos \sin x - \cos \tan x}{x^3(\sqrt{1+x} - e^x)}.$

Solution. 等价无穷小结论:

$$\begin{aligned}\tan x - \sin x &= \tan x - x + x - \sin x \sim \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^3}{6} = \frac{x^3}{2} \\ \sqrt{1+x} - e^x &= \sqrt{1+x} - 1 + 1 - e^x \sim \frac{x}{2} - x = -\frac{x}{2}\end{aligned}$$

(1) • 方法一 (凑等价代换)

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan \tan x - \sin \sin x}{\tan x - \sin x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan \tan x - \tan x + \tan x - \sin x + \sin x - \sin \sin x}{\tan x - \sin x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^3}{2} + \frac{x^3}{6}}{\frac{x^3}{2}} = 2\end{aligned}$$

• 方法二 (泰勒展开):

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

(2) • 方法一 (泰勒展开):

$$\begin{aligned}\sin \sin x &= x - \frac{1}{3}x^3 + o(x^3) \\ \sin \tan x &= x + \frac{1}{6}x^3 + o(x^3) \\ \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \sin x - \sin \tan x}{x^2(\sqrt{1+x} - e^x)} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\frac{1}{2}x^3}{-\frac{x^3}{2}} = 1\end{aligned}$$

• 方法二 (拉格朗日中值定理): 存在 ξ 介于 $\sin x$ 与 $\tan x$ 之间, 使得

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

(3) • 方法一 (泰勒展开):

$$\begin{aligned}\cos \sin x &= 1 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{5}{24}x^4 + o(x^4) \\ \cos \tan x &= 1 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{7}{24}x^4 + o(x^4) \\ \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos \sin x - \cos \tan x}{x^3(\sqrt{1+x} - e^x)} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2}x^4}{-\frac{x^4}{2}} = -1\end{aligned}$$

• 方法二 (拉格朗日中值定理): 存在 ξ 介于 $\sin x$ 与 $\tan x$ 之间, 使得

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos \sin x - \cos \tan x}{x^3(\sqrt{1+x} - e^x)} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\sin \xi(\sin x - \tan x)}{-\frac{x^4}{2}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-x(-\frac{x^3}{2})}{-\frac{x^4}{2}} = -1\end{aligned}$$

□

Remark. 求极限的基本方法

1. 洛必达法则
2. 等价代换
3. Taylor 公式
4. 拉格朗日中值定理结合夹逼准则

Example 1.2.8. 结合极限存在求未知参数

(1) 设 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1+\sin 2x^2)^{\frac{1}{x^2}} - e^2}{x^n} = a$ ($a \neq 0$), 求 a, n 。

(2) 设 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1+\tan 3x^2)^{\frac{1}{x^2}} - e^3}{x^n} = a$ ($a \neq 0$), 求 a, n 。

Solution.

(1)

$$\begin{aligned}
& \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\frac{\ln(1+\sin 2x^2)}{x^2}} - e^2}{x^n} \\
&= e^2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\frac{\ln(1+\sin 2x^2)}{x^2} - 2} - 1}{x^n} \\
&= e^2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1 + \sin 2x^2) - 2x^2}{x^{n+2}} \\
&= e^2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\frac{1}{2}(2x^2)^2 + o(x^4)}{x^{n+2}} \\
&= -2e^2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^4}{x^{n+2}} \\
&= -2e^2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^{2-n}
\end{aligned}$$

结论:

- 当 $n > 2$ 时, 极限不存在
- 当 $n < 2$ 时, 极限为 0 (与题意不符)
- 当 $n = 2$ 时, 极限为 $-2e^2$

(2)

$$\begin{aligned}
& \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\frac{\ln(1+\tan 3x^2)}{x^2}} - e^3}{x^n} \\
&= e^3 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\frac{\ln(1+\tan 3x^2)}{x^2} - 3} - 1}{x^n} \\
&= e^3 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1 + \tan 3x^2) - 3x^2}{x^{n+2}} \\
&= e^3 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\frac{1}{2}(3x^2)^2 + o(x^4)}{x^{n+2}} \\
&= -\frac{9}{2}e^3 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^4}{x^{n+2}} \\
&= -\frac{9}{2}e^3 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^{2-n}
\end{aligned}$$

结论:

- 当 $n = 2$ 时, 极限为 $-\frac{9}{2}e^3$

□

Example 1.2.9. (第十二届全国大学生数学竞赛题, 2021 年) 求极限

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\prod_{k=1}^n \sqrt{\frac{1+kx}{1-kx}} - 1}{3\pi \arcsin x - (x^2 + 1) \arctan^3 x} \quad (n \geq 1).$$

Solution.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{\frac{1+x}{1-x}} \sqrt{\frac{1+2x}{1-2x}} \cdots \sqrt{\frac{1+nx}{1-nx}} - 1}{3\pi \arcsin x - (x^2 + 1) \arctan^3 x}$$

- 方法一: 令 $f(x) = \sqrt{\frac{1+x}{1-x}} \sqrt{\frac{1+2x}{1-2x}} \cdots \sqrt{\frac{1+nx}{1-nx}}$, 则 $f(0) = 1$ 。

取对数得:

$$\ln f(x) = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} + \frac{1}{4} \ln \frac{1+2x}{1-2x} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2n} \ln \frac{1+nx}{1-nx}$$

求导得:

$$\frac{f'(x)}{f(x)} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{1+x} + \frac{1}{1-x} \right) + \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{2}{1+2x} + \frac{2}{1-2x} \right) + \cdots + \frac{1}{2n} \left(\frac{n}{1+nx} + \frac{n}{1-nx} \right)$$

计算极限:

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - 1}{3\pi \arcsin x - (x^2 + 1) \arctan^3 x} \\ &= \frac{1}{3\pi} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - 1}{x} \quad (\text{因为分母} \sim 3\pi x) \\ &= \frac{1}{3\pi} f'(0) = \frac{n}{3\pi} \end{aligned}$$

- 方法二: 直接使用泰勒展开:

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln f(x)}{3\pi \arcsin x - (x^2 + 1) \arctan^3 x} \\ &= \frac{1}{3\pi} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2} [\ln(1+x) - \ln(1-x)] + \frac{1}{4} [\ln(1+2x) - \ln(1-2x)] + \cdots}{x} \\ &= \frac{1}{3\pi} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{nx}{x} = \frac{n}{3\pi} \end{aligned}$$

□

Remark. 一般来说对于连乘积都可以通过 \ln 转换为累加和

Example 1.2.10. (1) 求极限 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{1}{\ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2})} - \frac{1}{\ln(1+x)} \right]$.

(2) 求极限 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{\ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2})}{\ln(1+x)} \right]^{\frac{1}{\ln(1+x)}}$.

Solution. (1) 计算极限:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{1}{\ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2})} - \frac{1}{\ln(1+x)} \right]$$

首先给出等价无穷小替换:

$$\ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) = \ln(1 + x + \sqrt{1+x^2} - 1) \sim x + \frac{x}{2} \sim x$$

• 方法一:

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{1}{\ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2})} - \frac{1}{\ln(1+x)} \right] \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+x) - \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2})}{\ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) \ln(1+x)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+x) - \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2})}{x^2} \quad (\text{分母替换为等价无穷小}) \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{1+x} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}}{2x} \quad (\text{洛必达法则}) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+x^2} - 1 - x}{x(1+x)\sqrt{1+x^2}} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{x^2}{2} - x}{x} = -\frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

• 方法二:

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln \frac{1+x}{x+\sqrt{1+x^2}}}{x^2} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln \left(1 + \frac{1-\sqrt{1+x^2}}{x+\sqrt{1+x^2}} \right)}{x^2} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \sqrt{1+x^2}}{x^2(x + \sqrt{1+x^2})} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\frac{x^2}{2}}{x^2} = -\frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

• 方法三 (泰勒展开):

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+x) - \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2})}{x^2} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + o(x^2)) - (x - \frac{1}{6}x^3 + o(x^3))}{x^2} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\frac{1}{2}x^2 + o(x^2)}{x^2} = -\frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

- 方法四 (拉格朗日中值定理): 存在 $\xi \in (1+x, x+\sqrt{1+x^2})$, 使得

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+x) - \ln(x+\sqrt{1+x^2})}{x^2} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{\xi}(1-\sqrt{1+x^2})}{x^2} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\frac{x^2}{2}}{x^2} = -\frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

(2) 基于 (1) 的结果计算:

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{\ln(x+\sqrt{1+x^2})}{\ln(1+x)} \right]^{\frac{1}{\ln(1+x)}} \\ &= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(x+\sqrt{1+x^2}) - \ln(1+x)}{\ln^2(1+x)}} \\ &= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\frac{1}{2}x^2}{x^2}} = \sqrt{e} \end{aligned}$$

□

Remark. 一个特殊的 Taylor 展开 $\ln x + \sqrt{1+x^2} = x - \frac{1}{6}x^3 + o(x^3)$ 与 $\sin x$ 在前两项一致

Example 1.2.11. 求极限 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[\frac{x^{1+x}}{(1+x)^x} - \frac{x}{e} \right]$.

Solution.

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[\frac{x^{\frac{1}{1+x}}}{(1+x)^x} - \frac{x}{e} \right] &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x \left[\frac{1}{\left(1+\frac{1}{x}\right)^x} - \frac{1}{e} \right] \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x \frac{e - e^{x \ln\left(1+\frac{1}{x}\right)}}{e^{x \ln\left(1+\frac{1}{x}\right)} e} \\ &= \frac{1}{e} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x \left[e^{1-x \ln\left(1+\frac{1}{x}\right)} - 1 \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{e} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x \left[1 - x \ln\left(1+\frac{1}{x}\right) \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{e} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^2 \left[\frac{1}{x} - \ln\left(1+\frac{1}{x}\right) \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{e} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^2 \frac{1}{2x^2} \\ &= \frac{1}{2e} \end{aligned}$$

□

Example 1.2.12. 设极限 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[(x^3 - x^2 + \frac{x}{2})e^{\frac{1}{x}} - \sqrt{x^n + 1} \right]$ 存在, 求 n 的值并求该极限。

Solution. 首先由极限存在可得:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^3 \left[\left(1 - \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{2x^2} \right) e^{\frac{1}{x}} - \sqrt{\frac{x^n + 1}{x^6}} \right]$$

存在, 故 $n = 6$ 。

• **方法一:** 令 $x = \frac{1}{t}$

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[\left(x^3 - x^2 + \frac{x}{2} \right) e^{\frac{1}{x}} - \sqrt{x^6 + 1} \right] \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{(1 - t + \frac{1}{2}t^2) e^t - \sqrt{1 + t^6}}{t^3} \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{e^t (1 - t + \frac{1}{2}t^2 - e^{-t})}{t^3} - \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sqrt{1 + t^6} - 1}{t^3} \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1 - t + \frac{1}{2}t^2 - [1 - t + \frac{1}{2}t^2 - \frac{1}{6}t^3 + o(t^3)]}{t^3} - \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{t^6}{2}}{t^3} \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{1}{6}t^3 + o(t^3)}{t^3} \\ &= \frac{1}{6} \end{aligned}$$

• **方法二:** 直接泰勒展开

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^3 \left[\left(1 - \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{2x^2} \right) e^{\frac{1}{x}} - \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x^6}} \right] \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^3 \left[\left(1 - \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{2x^2} \right) \left[1 + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{2x^2} + \frac{1}{6x^3} + o\left(\frac{1}{x^3}\right) \right] - \left[1 + \frac{1}{2x^6} + o\left(\frac{1}{x^6}\right) \right] \right] \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^3 \left[\frac{1}{6x^3} + o\left(\frac{1}{x^3}\right) \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{6} \end{aligned}$$

□

Example 1.2.13. (1) 设 $f(x)$ 在 $x = x_0$ 处二阶可导, 且 $f''(x_0) \neq 0$ 。若 $f(x) = f(x_0) + f'[x_0 + \theta(x - x_0)](x - x_0)$ ($0 < \theta < 1$), 求 $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \theta$ 。

(2) 设 $f(x)$ 在 $x = x_0$ 处三阶可导, 且 $f'''(x_0) \neq 0$ 。若 $f(x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0) + \frac{f''[x_0 + \theta(x - x_0)]}{2!}(x - x_0)^2$ ($0 < \theta < 1$), 求 $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \theta$ 。

Solution.

(1) 由题意有

$$f'(x_0 + \theta(x - x_0)) = \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0}$$

题目还剩下的条件仅有一个 $f''(x_0) \neq 0$ 必然是要凑二阶导数的定义

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f'(x_0 + \theta(x - x_0)) - f'(x_0)}{x - x_0}$$

为分母乘上一个 θ 才是导数定义, 故上式变换为

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f'(x_0 + \theta(x - x_0)) - f'(x_0)}{(x - x_0)\theta} \theta$$

带入第一个式子有

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0) - f'(x_0)(x - x_0)}{(x - x_0)^2}$$

$$f''(x_0) \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \theta = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0) - f'(x_0)(x - x_0)}{(x - x_0)^2}$$

在 x_0 处的泰勒展开

$$\begin{aligned} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{\frac{f''(x_0)}{2}(x - x_0)^2 + o(x - x_0)^2}{(x - x_0)^2} \\ &= \frac{1}{2}f''(x_0) \end{aligned}$$

故 $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \theta = \frac{1}{2}$

(2) 由

$$f''[x_0 + \theta(x - x_0)] = 2 \frac{f(x) - f(x_0) - f'(x_0)(x - x_0)}{(x - x_0)^2}$$

得

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f''[x_0 + \theta(x - x_0)] - f''(x_0)}{\theta(x - x_0)} \theta = 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0) - f'(x_0)(x - x_0) - \frac{f''(x_0)}{2}(x - x_0)^2}{(x - x_0)^3}$$

$$f'''(x_0) \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \theta = 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{\frac{f'''(x_0)}{6}(x - x_0)^3 + o(x - x_0)^3}{(x - x_0)^3} = \frac{1}{3}f'''(x_0)$$

由 $f'''(x_0) \neq 0$, 得 $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \theta = \frac{1}{3}$ 。

□

Corollary 1.2.1 (中值的极限值). 设 $f(x)$ 在 $x = 0$ 处 $n+1$ 阶可导, 且 $f^{(n+1)}(0) \neq 0$.
若

$$f(x) = f(0) + f'(0)x + \dots + \frac{f^{(n-1)}(0)}{(n-1)!}x^{n-1} + \frac{f^{(n)}(\theta x)}{n!}x^n,$$

则 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \theta = \frac{1}{n+1}$