

# 数学基础复习

## 求极限方法总结

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## $\varepsilon - \delta$ 定义法

### 例 1

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{n} = 1$$

### 证明 1

令  $\sqrt[n]{n} = 1 + y_n, y_n > 0 (n = 2, 3, \dots)$ , 应用二项式定理得

$$n = (1 + y_n)^n = 1 + ny_n + \frac{n(n-1)}{2}y_n^2 + \cdots + y_n^n > 1 + \frac{n(n-1)}{2}y_n^2$$

可得到

$$|\sqrt[n]{n} - 1| = |y_n| < \sqrt{\frac{2}{n}}.$$

于是对任意给定的  $\epsilon > 0$ , 取  $N = [\frac{2}{\epsilon^2}]$ , 当  $n > N$  时, 成立

$$|\sqrt[n]{n} - 1| < \sqrt{\frac{2}{n}} < \epsilon.$$

因此  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{n} = 1$ .



### 另证:夹逼定理

$$0 < |\sqrt[n]{n} - 1| = |y_n| < \sqrt{\frac{2}{n}} \rightarrow 0, n \rightarrow \infty.$$

### 另证:洛必达法则

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

因为对  $x^x$  取对数,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x \ln x = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln x}{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{-\frac{1}{x^2}} = 0$

### 推论

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\frac{1}{n}} = 1$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{a} = 1, a > 0$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{n^k} = 1, k \in \mathbb{N}_+$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{n^k} = 1, k \in \mathbb{R}$$

## 代入法

### 例 2

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} x \tan x - 1$$

### 例 3

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

### 定理 1

初等函数在其有定义的区间上是连续的.

答案:  $\frac{\pi}{4} - 1 \neq 0$

## $\infty - \infty$ 类型

### 例 4

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt{(x+1)(x+2)} - x$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt{(x+1)(x+2)} - x &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{3x+2}{\sqrt{(x+1)(x+2)} + x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{3 + \frac{2}{x}}{\sqrt{(1 + \frac{1}{x})(1 + \frac{2}{x})} + 1} \\ &= \frac{3}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{同理 } \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \sqrt{(x+1)(x+2)} - x = +\infty$$

## 推广

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[k]{(x+a_1)(x+a_2)\cdots(x+a_k)} - x$$

式中  $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_k$  是给定的常数.

$$\text{应用恒等式: } y - z = \frac{y^k - z^k}{y^{k-1} + y^{k-2}z + \cdots + z^{k-1}}$$

做代换  $y = \sqrt[k]{(x+a_1)(x+a_2)\cdots(x+a_k)}, z = x$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(x+a_1)(x+a_2)\cdots(x+a_k) - x^k}{(\sqrt[k]{\cdots})^{k-1} + x(\sqrt[k]{\cdots})^{k-2} + \cdots + x^{k-1}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(a_1 + \cdots + a_k) + \frac{a_1 a_2 + \cdots + a_{k-1} a_k}{x} + \cdots}{\left(\sqrt[k]{\left(1 + \frac{a_1}{x}\right)\cdots\left(1 + \frac{a_k}{x}\right)}\right)^{k-1} + \cdots + 1} \\ &= \frac{a_1 + a_2 + \cdots + a_k}{k} \end{aligned}$$

## 分式- 因式分解

### 例 5

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{x-4}{\sqrt{x}-2}, \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^m-1}{x^n-1} (m, n \in N^+)$$

### 解答

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{x-4}{\sqrt{x}-2} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{(\sqrt{x}-2)(\sqrt{x}+2)}{\sqrt{x}-2} = 4 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^m-1}{x^n-1} (m, n \in N^+) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1)(x^{m-1}+x^{m-2}+\cdots+1)}{(x-1)(x^{n-1}+x^{n-2}+\cdots+1)} = \frac{m}{n}\end{aligned}$$

## 分式- 有理化

### 例 6

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \arcsin(\sqrt{x^2 + x} - x)$$

### 解答

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \arcsin(\sqrt{x^2 + x} - x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \arcsin \frac{(\sqrt{x^2 + x} + x)(\sqrt{x^2 + x} - x)}{\sqrt{x^2 + x} + x} \\&= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \arcsin \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + x} + x} \\&= \arcsin \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\pi}{6}\end{aligned}$$

### 例 7

1.  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sin \pi \sqrt{n^2 + 1}$
2.  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sin \pi \sqrt{n^2 + n}$



$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sin \pi \sqrt{n^2 + 1} = (-1)^n \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sin (\pi \sqrt{n^2 + 1} - \pi n) = (-1)^n \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sin \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{n^2 + 1} + n} = 0$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sin \pi \sqrt{n^2 + n} = (-1)^n \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sin \frac{n\pi}{\sqrt{n^2 + n} + n} = (-1)^n, \text{ 极限不存在}$$

## 例 8

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -8} \frac{2 + \sqrt[3]{x}}{\sqrt{1-x} - 3}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{\sqrt[3]{x} - \sqrt[3]{5}}{\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{5}}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -8} \frac{2 + \sqrt[3]{x}}{\sqrt{1-x} - 3} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{\sqrt[3]{x} - \sqrt[3]{5}}{\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{5}} = \frac{2}{3\sqrt[6]{5}}$$

$$y - z = \frac{y^k - z^k}{y^{k-1} + y^{k-2}z + \dots + z^{k-1}}$$

## 夹逼定理

### 例 9

$$Q1. \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\sin^n 1 + \sin^n \frac{1}{2} + \cdots + \sin^n \frac{1}{n}}$$

$$Q2. \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\sin 1 + \sin^2 \frac{1}{2} + \cdots + \sin^n \frac{1}{n}}$$

$$Q3. \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\frac{\sin^n 1 + \sin^n \frac{1}{2} + \cdots + \sin^n \frac{1}{n}}{n}}$$

$$Q4. \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\frac{\sin 1 + \sin^2 \frac{1}{2} + \cdots + \sin^n \frac{1}{n}}{n}}$$

$$A1. \sqrt[n]{\sin^n 1} < \sqrt[n]{\cdots} < \sqrt[n]{n \sin^n 1}$$

$$A2. \sqrt[n]{\sin 1} < \sqrt[n]{\cdots} < \sqrt[n]{n}$$

$$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{n} = 1$$

$$\therefore A1. = A3. = \sin 1; A2. = A4. = 1.$$

## 等价无穷小的代换原则

### 等价代换

要点：在求乘除式里，其因子可用等价因子替代，极限不变。最常用的等价关系如：当  $x \rightarrow 0$  时，

$$x \sim \sin x \sim \tan x \sim \arcsin x \sim \arctan x \sim \ln(1+x) \sim e^x - 1 \sim \frac{a^x - 1}{\ln a} \sim \frac{(1+x)^b - 1}{b}$$

$$e^x - 1 \sim x \Rightarrow e^{\ln(1+x)} - 1 \sim \ln(1+x) \Rightarrow \ln(1+x) \sim x$$

$$e^x - 1 \sim x \Rightarrow e^{\ln(1+x)^b} - 1 \sim \ln(1+x)^b \Rightarrow (1+x)^b - 1 \sim bx$$

还有  $1 - \cos x \sim \frac{1}{2}x^2$ ，剩下的高阶关系可以由洛必达定理或泰勒公式推出(需要掌握下推导方法，在特定场合下有妙用)：

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

$$\tan x - x \sim \frac{1}{3}x^3$$

$$\tan x - \sin x \sim \frac{1}{2}x^3$$

$$x - \arctan x \sim \frac{1}{3}x^3$$

## $\tan x, \arctan x$ 三次项系数确定方法

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x}{x} = 1 \implies \tan x = x + o(x)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x - x}{\gamma x^k} = 1 \implies \tan x = x + \gamma x^k + o(x^k)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x - x}{\gamma x^k} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sec^2 x - 1}{\gamma k x^{k-1}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos^2 x}{\gamma k x^{k-1}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2}{\gamma k x^{k-1}} = 1 \implies \gamma = \frac{1}{3}, k = 3$$

$$\tan x = x + \frac{1}{3}x^3 + o(x^3)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\arctan x}{x} = 1 \implies \arctan x = x + o(x)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\arctan x - x}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{1+x^2} - 1}{3x^2} = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$\arctan x = x - \frac{1}{3}x^3 + o(x^3)$$

## 等价无穷小的代换原则

### 例 10

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{\sin mx}{\sin nx} \quad (m, n \in \mathbb{Z})$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{\sin mx}{\sin nx} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{mx}{nx} = \frac{m}{n}$$

以上解法是否有问题？

正确解法: 做代换  $t = x - \pi$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{\sin mx}{\sin nx} &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos m\pi \sin mt}{\cos n\pi \sin nt} \\ &= (-1)^{m-n} \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{mt}{nt} \\ &= (-1)^{m-n} \frac{m}{n} \end{aligned}$$

$$(1 + \alpha)^\infty = e^{(\alpha \times \infty)}$$

### 例 11

$$\begin{aligned} 1. & \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \cos \frac{x}{n} + \lambda \sin \frac{x}{n} \right)^n \\ 2. & \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{\sqrt[n]{a} + \sqrt[n]{b}}{2} \right)^n \quad (a, b > 0) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 1. & \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \cos \frac{x}{n} + \lambda \sin \frac{x}{n} \right)^n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( 1 + \cos \frac{x}{n} - 1 + \lambda \sin \frac{x}{n} \right)^n \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \exp \left[ n \left( \cos \frac{x}{n} - 1 + \lambda \sin \frac{x}{n} \right) \right] \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \exp \left[ -\frac{x^2}{2n} \frac{1 - \cos \frac{x}{n}}{\frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{x}{n} \right)^2} + \lambda x \frac{\sin \frac{x}{n}}{\frac{x}{n}} \right] = e^{\lambda x}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2. & \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{\sqrt[n]{a} + \sqrt[n]{b}}{2} \right)^n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \exp \left[ n \left( \frac{\sqrt[n]{a} + \sqrt[n]{b}}{2} - 1 \right) \right] \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \exp \left[ \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\sqrt[n]{a} - 1}{\frac{1}{n}} + \frac{\sqrt[n]{b} - 1}{\frac{1}{n}} \right) \right] = \exp \left[ \frac{1}{2} (\ln a + \ln b) \right] = \sqrt{ab} \end{aligned}$$

## 推论

$$1. \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{\sqrt[n]{a} + \sqrt[n]{b} + \sqrt[n]{c}}{3} \right)^n = \sqrt[3]{abc} \quad (a, b, c > 0)$$

$$2. \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \frac{\sqrt[n]{a_1} + \sqrt[n]{a_2} + \cdots + \sqrt[n]{a_m}}{m} \right]^n = \sqrt[n]{a_1 a_2 \cdots a_m} \quad (m \in \mathbb{N}_+, a_i > 0 \text{ 下同})$$

$$3. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[ \frac{a_1^x + a_2^x + \cdots + a_n^x}{n} \right]^{\frac{1}{x}} = \sqrt[n]{a_1 a_2 \cdots a_n}$$

$$4. \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \frac{a_1^n + a_2^n + \cdots + a_m^n}{m} \right]^{\frac{1}{n}} = \max\{a_1, a_2, \cdots, a_m\}, (m \in \mathbb{N}_+)$$

$$5. \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[ \frac{a_1^x + a_2^x + \cdots + a_n^x}{n} \right]^{\frac{1}{x}} = \max\{a_1, a_2, \cdots, a_n\}$$

1.经常考！1.2.3.的证明方法一样。4.5都可以使用夹逼定理来证明，当然也可以看做 $\infty^0$ 类型的极限，取对数提取出 $\ln$ 函数中最大的 $a_i^x$ 来求解。

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\alpha(x) - \beta(x)}{\gamma(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\alpha(x)}{\gamma(x)} - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\beta(x)}{\gamma(x)}$ , 适用条件即等式右边极限都存在

## 例 12

判断正误

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x - \sin x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - x}{x} = 0?$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x - \sin x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x}{x} - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1 - 1 = 0?$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x - \sin x}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - x}{x^3} = 0?$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x - \sin x}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x}{x^3} - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x^3} = \infty - \infty = 0?$$

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

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

当  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\alpha(x)}{\gamma(x)}$  和  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\beta(x)}{\gamma(x)}$  存在时(显然不能是 $\infty$ ), 成立:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\alpha(x) - \beta(x)}{\gamma(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\alpha(x)}{\gamma(x)} - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\beta(x)}{\gamma(x)}$$



## 无穷大与无穷小

$$1. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin x}{x}$$

$$2. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x}$$

$$3. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \sin \frac{1}{x}$$

$$4. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \sin \frac{1}{x}$$

$$5. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x}$$

$$6. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x}$$

要求会大致画出上述函数的图像！特别在0处和 $\infty$ 处！

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(C+\alpha(x))-(C+\beta(x))}{\gamma(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\alpha(x)}{\gamma(x)} - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\beta(x)}{\gamma(x)}$ , 适用条件  $\alpha(x), \beta(x), \gamma(x)$  同阶无穷小

### 例 13

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt[n]{1+\alpha x} - \sqrt[n]{1+\beta x}}{x} \quad (m, n \in \mathbb{N}_+)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt[n]{1+\alpha x} - \sqrt[n]{1+\beta x}}{x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt[n]{1+\alpha x} - 1 - (\sqrt[n]{1+\beta x} - 1)}{x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt[n]{1+\alpha x} - 1}{x} - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt[n]{1+\beta x} - 1}{x} \\ &= \frac{\alpha}{n} - \frac{\beta}{n} \end{aligned}$$

### 例 14

练习:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+x} - \sqrt{1+\sin x}}{x} = 0$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\alpha(x)) - f(\beta(x))}{\gamma(x)}$$

## 例 15

$$\begin{aligned} 1. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+x} - \sqrt{1+\sin x}}{x^3} \\ 2. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e - e^{\cos x}}{\sqrt[3]{1+x^2} - 1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 1. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+x} - \sqrt{1+\sin x}}{x^3} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \sin x}{x^3(\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{1+\sin x})} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{x^3}{6} + o(x^3)}{2x^3} = \frac{1}{12} \\ 2. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e - e^{\cos x}}{\sqrt[3]{1+x^2} - 1} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\cos x}(e^{1-\cos x} - 1)}{\frac{1}{3}x^2} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e(1 - \cos x)}{\frac{1}{3}x^2} = \frac{3}{2}e \end{aligned}$$

## 定理 2

设有限数 $a, b, A$ 均不为零, 证明:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x)-b}{x-a} = A$  的充分必要条件是  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{e^{f(x)}-e^b}{x-a} = Ae^b$ .

## 证明 2

证( $\Rightarrow$ ) 左边极限存在表明:  $x \rightarrow a$  时,  $f(x) - b \rightarrow 0$ , 故  $e^{f(x)-b} - 1 \sim f(x) - b$ . 故

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{e^{f(x)} - e^b}{x - a} &= e^b \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{e^{f(x)-b} - 1}{x - a} \\ &= e^b \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x) - b}{x - a} = Ae^b.\end{aligned}$$

( $\Leftarrow$ ) 右边极限存在表明  $x \rightarrow a$  时,  $e^{f(x)} \rightarrow e^b$ . 由对数函数的连续性知  $f(x) - b \rightarrow 0$ , 故有  $e^{f(x)-b} - 1 \sim f(x) - b$ . 从而

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x) - b}{x - a} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{e^{f(x)-b} - 1}{x - a} = e^{-b} \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{e^{f(x)} - e^b}{x - a} = e^{-b} Ae^b = A$$

## 例 16

$$1. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{x^2} - e^{2-2\cos x}}{x^4}$$

$$2. \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^2 \left( e^{\frac{1}{n}} - e^{\frac{1}{n+1}} \right)$$

## 解答

$$\begin{aligned} 1. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{x^2} - e^{2-2\cos x}}{x^4} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{2-2\cos x} (e^{x^2+2\cos x-2} - 1)}{x^4} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 + 2\cos x - 2}{x^4} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \sin x}{2x^3} = \frac{1}{12} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2. \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^2 \left( e^{\frac{1}{n}} - e^{\frac{1}{n+1}} \right) &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^{\frac{1}{n+1}} \left( e^{\frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1}} - 1 \right)}{\frac{1}{n^2}} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{n(n+1)}}{\frac{1}{n^2}} = 1 \end{aligned}$$

## 中值定理法

### 例 17

$$1. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f'(x) = k, \text{ 求 } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} [f(x+a) - f(x)]$$

$$2. \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^2 \left( \arctan \frac{a}{n} - \arctan \frac{a}{n+1} \right), (a \neq 0)$$

$$3. \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^2 \left( e^{\frac{1}{n}} - e^{\frac{1}{n+1}} \right)$$

$$1. f(x+a) - f(x) = af'(\xi), a < \xi < x+a, \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} [f(x+a) - f(x)] = a \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f'(\xi) = ak$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2. g(x) = \arctan x, g\left(\frac{a}{n}\right) - g\left(\frac{a}{n+1}\right) &= g'(\xi) \left( \frac{a}{n} - \frac{a}{n+1} \right), \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^2 \left( \arctan \frac{a}{n} - \arctan \frac{a}{n+1} \right) \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{1+\xi^2} \left( \frac{a}{n} - \frac{a}{n+1} \right)}{\frac{1}{n^2}} = a \end{aligned}$$

$$3. \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^2 \left( e^{\frac{1}{n}} - e^{\frac{1}{n+1}} \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^{\xi} \left( \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1} \right)}{\frac{1}{n^2}} = 1$$

# 洛必达法则

## 定理 3

若  $f(x), g(x)$  满足下列条件:

- ①  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = 0, \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} g(x) = 0$ ;
- ② 在  $x_0$  的去心邻域内,  $f'(x)$  和  $g'(x)$  存在, 且  $g'(x) \neq 0$ ;
- ③  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)} = A$  (或  $\infty$ )

则  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)} = A$  (或  $\infty$ )

错在哪? (1)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 - 1}{3x^2 - x - 2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{2x}{6x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{2}{6} = \frac{1}{3}$ ;

(2)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x + \sin x}{x + \cos x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 + \cos x}{1 + \sin x} = \text{不存在}$

(3)  $f'(0) = 0, f''(0)$  存在, 则  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(x)}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f''(x)}{2} = \frac{f''(0)}{2}$

(4)  $f(x)$  在  $x_0$  处二阶可导, 则  $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + h) - 2f(x_0) + f(x_0 - h)}{h^2}$   
 $= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(x_0 + h) - f'(x_0 - h)}{2h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f''(x_0 + h) + f''(x_0 - h)}{2} = f''(x_0)$

在使用洛比达法则求极限时,判别是否为 $\frac{0}{0}$ 或 $\frac{\infty}{\infty}$ 未定型是使用法则求极限的前提。若法则使用后仍然是 $\frac{0}{0}$ 或 $\frac{\infty}{\infty}$ 未定型,则法则可以重复使用。

● 典型错误如(1)(2)。

(3)(4)不满足洛必达法则的条件2. $f''(x_0)$ 存在可以推出 $f'(x)$ 在 $x_0$ 连续,不能推出 $f''(x)$ 在 $x_0$ 连续。

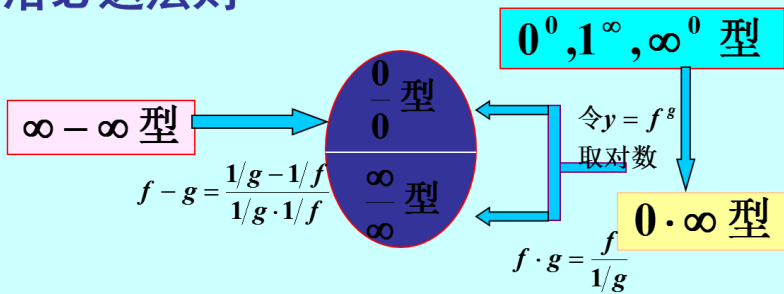
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(x)}{2x} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(x) - f'(0)}{x} = \frac{f''(0)}{2}$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(x_0 + h) - f'(x_0 - h)}{2h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(x_0 + h) - f'(x_0)}{2h} + \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(x_0) - f'(x_0 - h)}{2h} = f''(x_0)$$

洛必达法则的核心是,如果极限 $\lim \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)} = A(or \infty)$ 可以推出 $\lim \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = A(or \infty)$ (充分非必要)



# 洛必达法则



## 例子

### 例 18

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x^3} \left[ \left( \frac{2 + \cos x}{3} \right)^x - 1 \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x^3} \left[ \left( \frac{2 + \cos x}{3} \right)^x - 1 \right] &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{x \ln \left( \frac{2 + \cos x}{3} \right)} - 1}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln \left( \frac{2 + \cos x}{3} \right)}{x^2} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(2 + \cos x) - \ln 3}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2 + \cos x} \cdot (-\sin x)}{2x} \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{2 + \cos x} \cdot \frac{\sin x}{x} = -\frac{1}{6} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln \left( 1 + \frac{\cos x - 1}{3} \right)}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x - 1}{3x^2} = -\frac{1}{6}$$

Hint:  $\infty(\alpha(x)^{\beta(x)} - 1) \Rightarrow \infty(e^{\beta(x) \ln \alpha(x)} - 1)$ 再用等价无穷小

## 例 19

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

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

## 例 20

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \frac{f(a + \frac{1}{n})}{f(a)} \right]^n \quad (\text{其中函数 } f(x) \text{ 在点 } a \text{ 可导, 且 } f(a) \neq 0)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \frac{f(a + \frac{1}{n})}{f(a)} \right]^n &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \frac{f(a) + f'(a) \cdot \frac{1}{n} + o(\frac{1}{n})}{f(a)} \right]^n = e^{\frac{f'(a)}{f(a)}} \\ \text{或原式} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \exp \left( \frac{1}{f(a)} \frac{f(a + \frac{1}{n}) - f(a)}{\frac{1}{n}} \right) = e^{\frac{f'(a)}{f(a)}} \end{aligned}$$