

(三) 无穷小性质

1. 一般性质:

$$\textcircled{1} \alpha \rightarrow 0, \beta \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \alpha + \beta \rightarrow 0 \\ \alpha\beta \rightarrow 0 \\ k\alpha \rightarrow 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\textcircled{2} |\alpha| \leq M, \beta \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow \alpha\beta \rightarrow 0$$

$$\textcircled{3} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = A \Leftrightarrow f(x) = \underbrace{A}_{\text{常数}} + \underbrace{\alpha}_{x \text{ 的表达式}} \quad (\alpha \rightarrow 0)$$

2. 等价性质

$$\textcircled{1} \begin{cases} \alpha \sim \alpha \quad (\alpha \text{ 等价于 } \alpha) \\ \alpha \sim \beta \Rightarrow \beta \sim \alpha \\ \alpha \sim \beta, \beta \sim \gamma \Rightarrow \alpha \sim \gamma \end{cases}$$

$$\textcircled{\star} \textcircled{2} \alpha \sim \alpha', \beta \sim \beta' \text{ 且 } \cancel{\alpha'} \frac{\beta'}{\alpha'} = A \\ \Rightarrow \cancel{\alpha} \frac{\beta}{\alpha} = A$$

3. $x \rightarrow 0$:

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{1} x &\sim 5x \sim \tan x \\ &\sim \arcsin x \sim \arctan x \\ &\sim e^x - 1 \sim \ln(1+x) \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{2} 1 - \cos x \sim \frac{1}{2}x^2$$

$$\textcircled{3} (1+x)^a - 1 \sim ax$$

4. 两个重要极限

$$1. \lim_{\Delta \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \Delta}{\Delta} = 1$$

$$2. \lim_{\Delta \rightarrow 0} (1+\Delta)^{\frac{1}{\Delta}} = e$$

☆ 型三：不定型

$\left\{ \frac{0}{0}, 1^\infty \right\}$ (重+重)

$\left| \frac{\infty}{\infty}, 0 \times \infty, \infty - \infty, \infty^0, 0^0 \right.$

Case 1: $\frac{0}{0}$

Notes: () 表示表达式

$$\textcircled{1} \text{ 绝招 } \begin{cases} u(x)^{v(x)} \Rightarrow e^{v(x) \ln u(x)} \\ () - 1 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} e^\Delta - 1 \sim \Delta \\ (1+\Delta)^a - 1 \sim a\Delta (\Delta \rightarrow 0) \end{cases} \\ \ln () \Rightarrow \ln(1+\Delta) \sim \Delta (\Delta \rightarrow 0) \end{cases}$$

② 误区：加减法使用无穷小替换出错

口诀：乘法尽管使用（无穷小替换）

加减法精确度够多则用、不够则不用

精确度：分子分母转换成 x 时候，次数是否一致、

解释：精确度不同，趋向于0速度不在同一层次、

③方法 等价无穷小

罗必达法则（不可滥用）（底数有 x ，指数

麦克劳林公式

有 x 基本不用）

PS:

A、罗必达法则一定适用于 $\frac{0}{0}$ 型与 $\frac{\infty}{\infty}$ 型、

但是、变换后式子必须比变换前简单，否则不用

B、使用罗必达法则后极限存在、否则不用、

例2: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+x\cos x} - \sqrt{1+\sin x}}{x^3}$

(分子有理化)

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x\cos x - \sin x}{x^3} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x\cos x} + \sqrt{1+\sin x}}$$

(x两边
分别求极
限)

$$= \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x - x\sin x - \cos x}{3x^2}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{6}$$

$$\text{例3: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{[\sin x - \sin x(\sin x)] \cdot \sin x}{\arcsin x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x^4}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{[\sin^2 x - \sin^2(\sin x)] \cdot \sin x}{\sin^4 x}$$

$$\underline{\sin x = t} \quad \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{t - \sin t}{t^2} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos t}{3t^2} = \frac{1}{6}$$

缺点: 三角函数计算不熟
幂函数计算不熟

$$\text{例4: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\left(\frac{1+\cos x}{2}\right)^{\sin x} - 1}{x^3}$$

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x \ln \frac{1+\cos x}{2}}{x^3}$$

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

$$= -\frac{1}{4} \quad (\text{三绝招})$$

Case 2: 1^∞ $\left(\frac{\uparrow}{\downarrow}\right)^{\uparrow}$ 底数趋1, 指数趋无穷

永远两步: 1. 凑 $(1+\Delta)^{\frac{1}{\Delta}}$ 2. $\lim_{\Delta \rightarrow 0} (1+\Delta)^{\frac{1}{\Delta}} = e$
 | 恒等变形

$$1. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x+a}{x-a} \right)^{2x} = e, \quad a = ?$$

$$\text{左} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[\left(1 + \frac{2a}{x-a} \right)^{\frac{x-a}{2a}} \right]^{2x \times \frac{2a}{x-a}}$$

↓
无-写-凑形

$$= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2a}{x-a} \times 2x} = e^{4a} = e$$

$$a = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$2. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\sin x}{x} \right)^{\frac{1}{\arcsin^3 x}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\left(1 + \frac{\sin x - x}{x} \right)^{\frac{x}{\sin x - x}} \right]^{\frac{1}{\arcsin^3 x} \times \frac{\sin x - x}{x}}$$

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

$$= e^{-\frac{1}{6}}$$

$$3. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\cos \frac{1}{x} \right)^{x^2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[1 + \left(\cos \frac{1}{x} - 1 \right) \right]^{\frac{1}{\cos \frac{1}{x} - 1}} \times x^2 \cdot \left(\cos \frac{1}{x} - 1 \right)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x^2 \left(\cos \frac{1}{x} - 1 \right)$$

($\infty \times 0$)

$$= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\cos \frac{1}{x} - 1}{\frac{1}{x^2}}}$$

$$\underline{\underline{\frac{1}{x} = t}} \quad e^{\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\cos t - 1}{t^2}} = e^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$