

1. 对任意实数 a 和任意正整数 n , 有 $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} x^n = a^n$, 进步.

对多项式 $P(x) = a_0 x^n + a_1 x^{n-1} + \dots + a_n$, 有 $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} P(x) = P(a)$.

证明: 因为 $x \rightarrow a$, 不妨先设 $|x-a| < 1$, 则 $|x| \leq |a|+1$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{从而 } |x^n - a^n| &= |x^{n-1} + x^{n-2}a + \dots + a^{n-1}| |x-a| \\ &\leq [(|a|+1)^{n-1} + (|a|+1)^{n-2}|a| + \dots + |a|^{n-1}] |x-a| \\ &\leq n(|a|+1)^{n-1} |x-a| \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{令 } \delta = \min\left\{1, \frac{\varepsilon}{n(|a|+1)^{n-1}}\right\}$$

$$\text{则 } |x^n - a^n| < n(|a|+1)^{n-1} \cdot \frac{\varepsilon}{n(|a|+1)^{n-1}} = \varepsilon$$

$$\text{从而 } \lim_{x \rightarrow a} x^n = a^n.$$

$$\frac{e^{ax}-1}{x} - \frac{e^{bx}-1}{x}$$

2. 如果 $\{b_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ 满足 $b_n > 0, \forall n \geq 1$ 且 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n = \infty$, 则对任意序列 $\{a_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty} \subset \mathbb{R}$, 有

$$\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n}{b_1 + b_2 + \dots + b_n} \leq \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n}$$

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

证明: 若 $\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = +\infty$, 则成立.

则: 令 $L = \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n}$ (L 要有限, 要统一).

对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, 由定义 $\exists N$, 当 $n > N$ 时, 有

$$\frac{a_n}{b_n} \leq L + \varepsilon$$

$$\text{从而 } a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n \leq (a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_N) + L(b_{N+1} + \dots + b_n) \quad o(|x|) < \delta$$

$$\text{令 } A_n = a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n, \quad B_n = b_1 + b_2 + \dots + b_n$$

$$\text{则 } A_n \leq A_N + L(B_n - B_N)$$

$$\text{于是 } \frac{A_n}{B_n} \leq L + \frac{A_N - LB_N}{B_n}$$

两边取上极限, 有

$$\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{A_n}{B_n} \leq L \quad \forall \varepsilon > 0$$

$$\text{因此 } \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{A_n}{B_n} \leq L$$

(注): 设 $a_n > 0$, 且 $S_n = \sum_{k=1}^n a_k \rightarrow +\infty$ ($n \rightarrow \infty$). 若对任意的有界数列 $\{b_k\}$, 令 $\sum_{k=1}^n a_k b_k$

$$\text{则 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sum_{k=1}^n a_k b_k}{S_n} \leq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sum_{k=1}^n b_k}{n} \leq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sum_{k=1}^n b_k}{n} \leq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sum_{k=1}^n b_k}{n}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sum_{k=1}^n a_k b_k}{S_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sum_{k=1}^n a_k b_k}{S_n}$$

3. 不等式 $[x] \leq x < [x] + 1$

用来证明一些含有取整函数的极限... $(1+\frac{1}{x})^x \rightarrow e \ (x \rightarrow \infty)$

4. 适当的变量代换是非常有用的手段, 关键在于复合函数定理部分.

$$F(x) = f(g(x)) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) = A \quad \lim_{y \rightarrow A} f(y) = B \quad \stackrel{?}{\Rightarrow} \lim_{x \rightarrow a} F(x) = B$$

条件: 1. 存在 a 的邻域 $U_0(a, \delta)$, s.t. $g(x) \neq A \ \forall x \in U_0(a, \delta)$.

2. $\lim_{y \rightarrow A} f(y) = f(A)$ (此时在 $y=A$ 时, $|f(y)-f(A)| < \varepsilon$ 恒成立).

3. $A = \infty$, 且 $\lim_{y \rightarrow A} f(y)$ 有意义.

注: 问题出现在极限的定义 $x \in U_0(x_0, \delta)$. 若 $x = x_0$ 则原函数为极限, 但此时却不成立

5. 若 $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = A > 0$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) = B$, 是否有 $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x)^{g(x)} = A^B$ 成立?

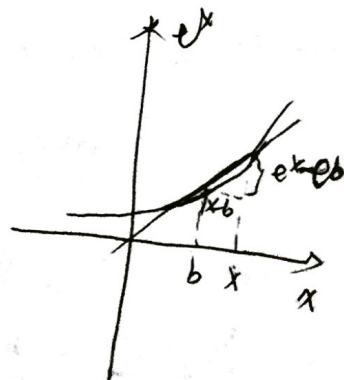
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \ln x = \ln a, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow b} e^x = e^b.$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x)^{g(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} e^{g(x) \ln f(x)} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow a} [g(x) \ln f(x)]}$$

$$A^B = e^{B \ln A} = e^{\left(\lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x)\right) \ln \left(\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x)\right)}.$$

$$\text{关键在于 } \lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) \ln f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) \ln \left(\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x)\right).$$

(1) $A=0, B=0$. (2) $A=\infty, B=0$. (3) $A=1, B=\infty$.



6. 利用 Heine 原理证明函数极限的四则运算.

将函数极限转化为数列极限.

尤其是运用 Heine 原理证明极限不存在.

7. Heine 原理在极限 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = A$ 上的推广.

设 A 为有限数, 存在极限 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = A$. 其充要条件为: 对每个严格递增的正无穷大

数列 $\{x_n\}$, 都有 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(x_n) = A$.

习题三.

5 (2). 若 $A \neq 0$

$$|\sqrt[3]{f(x)} - \sqrt[3]{A}| = \frac{|f(x) - A|}{|\sqrt[3]{f(x)^2} + \sqrt[3]{f(x)A} + \sqrt[3]{A^2}|} \leq \frac{|f(x) - A|}{\frac{3}{4}A^{\frac{2}{3}}}$$

$$\left(\sqrt[3]{f(x)} + \sqrt[3]{f(x)}\sqrt[3]{A} + \sqrt[3]{A^2}\right) = \left(\sqrt[3]{f(x)} + \frac{A^{\frac{1}{3}}}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{3}{4}A^{\frac{2}{3}}$$

$$\text{由于 } \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = A$$

$$\text{则 } \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0 \text{ 当 } 0 < |x - a| < \delta \text{ 时, } |f(x) - A| < \left(\frac{3}{4}A^{\frac{2}{3}}\right)\varepsilon.$$

$$\text{则 } \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \text{ 同值的 } \delta, \text{ 当 } 0 < |x - a| < \delta \text{ 时}$$

$$|\sqrt[3]{f(x)} - \sqrt[3]{A}| < \varepsilon.$$

$$\text{即 } \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \sqrt[3]{f(x)} = \sqrt[3]{A}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} 6. (8) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt{x + \sqrt{x+1}} - \sqrt{x}) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x+1}}{\sqrt{x + \sqrt{x+1}} + \sqrt{x}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x+1}} + \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{x+1}}} = \frac{1}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

7. (2). 当 $x \rightarrow 2-0$. 则 $x < 2$.

$$\text{则 } [x] = 1.$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2-0} \frac{x^2 - 4}{x^2 - 4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2-0} \frac{3}{4x^2} = +\infty$$

$$8. (9) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos(n \arccos x)}{x} \quad (n \text{ 为奇数}).$$

$$\text{令 } \arccos x = t \text{ 则 } x = \cos t \quad t \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos(n \arccos x)}{x} &= \lim_{t \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos nt}{\cos t} \stackrel{\frac{0}{0}}{=} \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos n(y + \frac{\pi}{2})}{\cos(y + \frac{\pi}{2})} \\ &= \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin ny \cdot \sin \frac{n\pi}{2}}{\sin y} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin ny}{ny} \cdot \frac{y}{\sin y} \cdot n \sin \frac{n\pi}{2} \\ &= \frac{n\pi}{2} \cdot 1 \cdot n \sin \frac{n\pi}{2} = (-1)^{\frac{n-1}{2}} n. \end{aligned}$$

$$(10) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sinh(x\sqrt{n+1}) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sinh([x(\sqrt{n+1}-n) + xn])$$

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

$$9. (3) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{ax} - e^{bx}}{x}$$

$$\text{令 } e^{ax} - 1 = y.$$

$$\text{则 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{ax} - 1}{x} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{ay}{\ln(y+1)} = a \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\ln(y+1)^{-1}} = a$$

$$\text{又 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{ax} - e^{bx}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\left(\frac{e^{ax} - 1}{x} \right) - \left(\frac{e^{bx} - 1}{x} \right) \right] = a - b$$

$$(5) \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} (\sinh x)^{\tan x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} (1 + (\sinh x - 1))^{\frac{1}{\sinh x - 1} (\sinh x - 1) \tan x}$$

$$\text{令 } \tan \frac{x}{2} = t, \quad t \rightarrow 1$$

$$\text{则 } \sinh x = \frac{2 \sinh \frac{x}{2} \cosh \frac{x}{2}}{\sinh^2 \frac{x}{2} + \cosh^2 \frac{x}{2}} = \frac{2t}{t^2 + 1} \quad \tanh x = \frac{2t}{1 - t^2}$$

$$\cosh x = \frac{1 + t^2}{t^2 + 1}$$

$$\text{又 } \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} (\sinh x - 1) \tan x = - \frac{(1-t)^2}{t^2 + 1} \cdot \frac{2t}{1-t^2} = \frac{-2(1-t)t}{(t^2 + 1)(1-t)} \rightarrow 0 \quad (t \rightarrow 1)$$

$$\text{又 } \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} (1 + \sinh x)^{\frac{1}{\sinh x - 1}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} (\sinh x)^{\tan x} = e^0 = 1$$

$$(6) \text{ 令 } x = t \quad \text{则}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\sinh x + \cosh x)^x = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} (1 + \sinh t - 1 + \cosh t)^{\frac{1}{\sinh t - 1 + \cosh t} (\sinh t - 1 + \cosh t) t}$$

$$= e^{\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\sinh t}{t} + \frac{\cosh t - 1}{t} \right)} = e$$

$$\text{则 } \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cosh t - 1}{t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \sinh \frac{t}{2}}{t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} 2 \left(\frac{\sinh \frac{t}{2}}{\frac{t}{2}} \right) \cdot \frac{t}{4} = 0$$

$$26. \text{ 求 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a^x - 1}{x} \quad \text{令 } y = a^x - 1 \quad \text{则 } x = \ln(y+1)/\ln a$$

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

$$\text{于是 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{a_1^x + a_2^x + \dots + a_p^x}{p} \right)^{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[1 + \left(\frac{a_1^x + a_2^x + \dots + a_p^x}{p} - 1 \right) \right]^{\frac{1}{\frac{a_1^x + a_2^x + \dots + a_p^x}{p} - 1} \cdot \frac{1}{x} \left(\frac{a_1^x + a_2^x + \dots + a_p^x}{p} - 1 \right)}$$

$$= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{p} \left(\frac{a_1^x - 1}{x} + \frac{a_2^x - 1}{x} + \dots + \frac{a_p^x - 1}{x} \right)}$$

$$= e^{\frac{1}{p} \ln a_1 a_2 \dots a_p} = \sqrt[p]{a_1 a_2 \dots a_p}$$