

第五节 极限的运算法则

习题 1-5

1. 只判断下列运算是否正确, 并说明理由:

$$\begin{aligned}(1) \quad & \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n+1} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n+n} \right) \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} + \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n+1} + \cdots + \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n+n} \\ &= 0 + 0 + \cdots + 0 = 0;\end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt{x+1} - \sqrt{x-1}) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt{x+1} - \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt{x-1} = \infty - \infty = 0;$$

$$(3) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \sin \frac{1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sin \frac{1}{x} = 0.$$

解 (1) 不正确, 因为只有有限个数列和的极限(且这有限个数列的极限都存在)才等于它们极限的和.

(2) 不正确, 因为只有当两函数极限都存在时, 才有两函数差的极限等于它们极限的差.

(3) 不正确, 因为 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sin \frac{1}{x}$ 不存在.

2. 计算下列各极限:

$$(1) \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1+2+3+\cdots+(n-1)}{n^2};$$

$$(2) \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2^n} \right);$$

$$(3) \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{5n^2 + 2n + 3}{n^3 - n + 3};$$

$$(4) \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{1 \cdot 2} + \frac{1}{2 \cdot 3} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n(n+1)} \right);$$

$$(5) \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{n^2+1} - \sqrt{n^2-2n});$$

$$(6) \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+1)(2n+1)(3n+1)}{3n^3}.$$

$$\text{解 (1)} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1+2+3+\cdots+(n-1)}{n^2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{n(n-1)}{2}}{n^2} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$(2) \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2^n} \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 \cdot (1 - (\frac{1}{2})^{n+1})}{1 - \frac{1}{2}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 2(1 - (\frac{1}{2})^{n+1}) = 2.$$

$$(3) \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{5n^2 + 2n + 3}{n^3 - n + 3} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{5}{n} + \frac{2}{n^2} + \frac{3}{n^3}}{1 - \frac{1}{n^2} + \frac{3}{n^3}} = \frac{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\frac{5}{n} + \frac{2}{n^2} + \frac{3}{n^3})}{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1 - \frac{1}{n^2} + \frac{3}{n^3})} = 0.$$

$$(4) \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{1 \cdot 2} + \frac{1}{2 \cdot 3} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n(n+1)} \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1} \right) \\ = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{n+1} \right) = 1.$$

$$(5) \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{n^2 + 1} - \sqrt{n^2 - 2n}) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 + 2n}{\sqrt{n^2 + 1} + \sqrt{n^2 - 2n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{n} + 2}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{n^2}} + \sqrt{1 - \frac{2}{n}}} \\ = 1.$$

$$(6) \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+1)(2n+1)(3n+1)}{3n^3} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(1 + \frac{1}{n})(2 + \frac{1}{n})(3 + \frac{1}{n})}{3} = 2.$$

3. 计算下列各极限:

$$(1) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(1 - \frac{2}{x-3} \right); \quad (2) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3x^2 - 7x + 1}{5x^2 + 2x - 3};$$

$$(3) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2}{1 - \sqrt{1+x^2}}; \quad (4) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^3 - 1}{x - 1};$$

$$(5) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x} \right) \left(2 - \frac{1}{x^2} \right); \quad (6) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 - 1}{2x^2 - x - 1}.$$

解 (1) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(1 - \frac{2}{x-3} \right) = 1 - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2}{x-3} = 1 - \frac{2}{-3} = \frac{5}{3}.$

$$(2) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3x^2 - 7x + 1}{5x^2 + 2x - 3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3 - \frac{7}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}}{5 + \frac{2}{x} - \frac{3}{x^2}} = \frac{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (3 - \frac{7}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2})}{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (5 + \frac{2}{x} - \frac{3}{x^2})} = \frac{3}{5}.$$

$$(3) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2}{1 - \sqrt{1+x^2}} = -\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 + \sqrt{1+x^2}) = -2.$$

$$(4) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^3 - 1}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (x^2 + x + 1) = 3.$$

$$(5) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x} \right) \left(2 - \frac{1}{x^2} \right) = \left(1 + \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x} \right) \left(2 - \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x^2} \right) = 2.$$

$$(6) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 - 1}{2x^2 - x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x+1}{2x+1} = \frac{2}{3}.$$

4. 计算下列各极限:

$$(1) \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x+h)^2 - x^2}{h}; \quad (2) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1 - \frac{1}{2^2})(1 - \frac{1}{3^2}) \cdots (1 - \frac{1}{n^2}).$$

解 (1) $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x+h)^2 - x^2}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (2x+h) = 2x.$

$$(2) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1 - \frac{1}{2^2})(1 - \frac{1}{3^2}) \cdots (1 - \frac{1}{n^2}) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1 - \frac{1}{2})(1 + \frac{1}{2})(1 - \frac{1}{3})(1 + \frac{1}{3}) \cdots (1 - \frac{1}{n})(1 + \frac{1}{n}) \\ = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2}(1 + \frac{1}{n}) = \frac{1}{2}.$$

5. 表述并证明 $x \rightarrow \infty$ 时函数极限的四则运算法则.

解 若 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = A$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} g(x) = B$, 则

$$(1) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} [f(x) \pm g(x)] = A \pm B = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) \pm \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} g(x);$$

$$(2) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} [f(x) \cdot g(x)] = AB = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} g(x);$$

$$(3) \text{ 若 } B \neq 0, \text{ 则有 } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \frac{A}{B} = \frac{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x)}{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} g(x)}.$$

证明如下:

(1) 仅证明和的形式.

由 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = A$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} g(x) = B$ 知, $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, $\exists X_1 > 0, X_2 > 0$, 当 $|x| > X_1$

时, 有 $|f(x) - A| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$; 当 $|x| > X_2$ 时, 有 $|g(x) - B| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$.

取 $X = \max\{X_1, X_2\}$, 则当 $|x| > X$ 时, $|[f(x) + g(x)] - (A + B)| \leq |f(x) - A| + |g(x) - B| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2} + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} = \varepsilon$, 因此 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} [f(x) + g(x)] = A + B = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) + \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} g(x)$.

$$(2) \text{ 由于 } |f(x) \cdot g(x) - AB| = |f(x) \cdot g(x) - Bf(x) + Bf(x) - AB| \\ \leq |f(x)| \cdot |g(x) - B| + |B| \cdot |f(x) - A|.$$

由 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = A$ 及函数极限的局部有界性得, $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, $\exists X_1 > 0$ 及 $M > 0$, 当

$|x| > X_1$ 时, 有 $|f(x) - A| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2C}$, 且 $|f(x)| \leq M$, 其中 $C = \max\{M, |B|\}$.

又 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} g(x) = B$, 故 $\exists X_2 > 0$, 当 $|x| > X_2$ 时, 有 $|g(x) - B| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2C}$.

取 $X = \max\{X_1, X_2\}$, 则当 $|x| > X$ 时, 有

$$\begin{aligned} |f(x) \cdot g(x) - AB| &\leq |f(x)| \cdot |g(x) - B| + |B| \cdot |f(x) - A| \\ &< M \cdot \frac{\varepsilon}{2C} + |B| \cdot \frac{\varepsilon}{2C} \leq C \cdot \frac{\varepsilon}{2C} + C \cdot \frac{\varepsilon}{2C} = \varepsilon. \end{aligned}$$

因此 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} [f(x) \cdot g(x)] = AB = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} g(x)$.

(3) 因为 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} [f(x) \cdot \frac{1}{g(x)}]$, 故由(2), 只需证当 $B \neq 0$ 时, 有

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{g(x)} = \frac{1}{B} = \frac{1}{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} g(x)}.$$

$$\left| \frac{1}{g(x)} - \frac{1}{B} \right| = \left| \frac{B - g(x)}{g(x) \cdot B} \right| = \frac{1}{|B|} \cdot \frac{1}{|g(x)|} \cdot |g(x) - B|.$$

由 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} g(x) = B$ 及函数极限的局部有界性知, $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists X > 0$ 及 $M > 0$, 当

$|x| > X$ 时, 有 $|g(x) - B| < \frac{|B|}{M} \varepsilon$, 且 $\frac{1}{|g(x)|} \leq M$, 所以,

$$\left| \frac{1}{g(x)} - \frac{1}{B} \right| = \frac{1}{|B|} \cdot \frac{1}{|g(x)|} \cdot |g(x) - B| < \frac{1}{|B|} \cdot M \cdot \frac{|B|}{M} \varepsilon = \varepsilon.$$

即 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{g(x)} = \frac{1}{B} = \frac{1}{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} g(x)}$.