

第六节

极限存在准则与

两个重要极限

- 一、主要内容
- 二、典型例题
- 三、同步练习
- 四、同步练习解答

一、主要内容

(一) 极限存在的两个准则

准则1 (夹逼准则) 如果数列 $\{x_n\}, \{y_n\}, \{z_n\}$ 满足

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} (1) y_n \leq x_n \leq z_n \quad (n = 1, 2, \dots) \\ (2) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} y_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} z_n = a \end{array} \right\} \longrightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = a$$

注 1° 利用夹逼准则求数列极限的关键: 构造 y_n, z_n .

要求: ① y_n, z_n 的极限易求;


② $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} y_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} z_n = a.$



2° 数列极限的夹逼准则可以推广到函数的极限:

准则 I' 设函数 $f(x)$, $g(x)$, $h(x)$ 满足:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (1) \text{ 当 } x \in \mathring{U}(x_0, \delta) \text{ 时, } g(x) \leq f(x) \leq h(x), \\ \quad (|x| > X > 0) \\ (2) \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow x_0 \\ (x \rightarrow \infty)}} g(x) = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow x_0 \\ (x \rightarrow \infty)}} h(x) = A \end{array} \right.$$

 $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow x_0 \\ (x \rightarrow \infty)}} f(x) = A.$

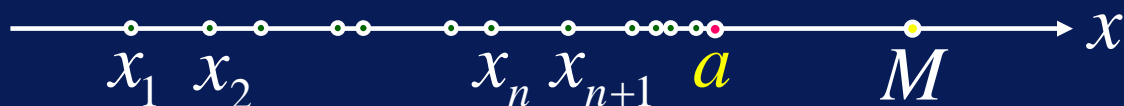


准则 II (单调有界准则) 单调有界数列必有极限.

如果数列 $\{x_n\}$ 满足

$$x_1 \leq x_2 \leq \cdots \leq x_n \leq x_{n+1} \leq \cdots \leq M \quad (\text{单调增加有上界})$$

$$\longrightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = a \quad (\leq M)$$



$$x_1 \geq x_2 \geq \cdots \geq x_n \geq x_{n+1} \geq \cdots \geq m \quad (\text{单调减少有下界})$$

$$\longrightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = b \quad (\geq m)$$



注 函数极限与数列极限关系的应用

——利用数列极限说明函数极限不存在

法1 找一个数列 $\{x_n\}: x_n \neq x_0$, 且 $x_n \rightarrow x_0 (n \rightarrow \infty)$

说明 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(x_n)$ 不存在.

法2 找两个趋于 x_0 的不同数列 $\{x_n\}$ 及 $\{x'_n\}$, 说明

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(x_n) \neq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(x'_n)$$



(二) 两个重要极限

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

$$\sin x < x < \tan x \quad (0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$2. \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (1 + \frac{1}{x})^x = e$$

e 为无理数，其值为 $e = 2.7182818284\ 59045 \dots$



$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (1 + \frac{1}{x})^x = e$ 的证明思路: (分四步)

1° $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1 + \frac{1}{n})^n = e$ (单调有界准则)

2° $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (1 + \frac{1}{x})^x = e$ (利用1° 及夹逼准则)

3° $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (1 + \frac{1}{x})^x = e$ (作变换: $t = -x$)

4° $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (1 + \frac{1}{x})^x = e$ (极限存在的充要条件).



注 1°

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}} = e$$

2°

若 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \blacksquare} \varphi(x) = 0$, 则 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \blacksquare} [1 + \varphi(x)]^{\frac{1}{\varphi(x)}} = e$.

或

若 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \blacksquare} \psi(x) = \infty$, 则 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \blacksquare} [1 + \frac{1}{\psi(x)}]^{\psi(x)} = e$.



$$3^{\circ} \quad (1) \quad \lim_{\square \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \square}{\square} = 1$$

$$(2) \quad \lim_{\square \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{\square}\right)^{\square} = e \quad \text{或} \quad \lim_{\square \rightarrow 0} (1 + \square)^{\frac{1}{\square}} = e$$

注 \square 代表相同的表达式

$$4^{\circ} \quad \text{若} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} u(x) = u_0, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} v(x) = v_0$$

$(u_0 > 0, v_0 \text{ 均为实常数})$

$$\text{则} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} [u(x)]^{v(x)} = u_0^{v_0}.$$



二、典型例题

例1 证明 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \left(\frac{1}{n^2 + \pi} + \frac{1}{n^2 + 2\pi} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n^2 + n\pi} \right) = 1$

证 因为

$$\frac{n^2}{n^2 + n\pi} < n \left(\frac{1}{n^2 + \pi} + \frac{1}{n^2 + 2\pi} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n^2 + n\pi} \right) < \frac{n^2}{n^2 + \pi}$$

$$\text{而 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2}{n^2 + n\pi} = 1, \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2}{n^2 + \pi} = 1$$

由夹逼准则，得

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



例2 求 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \left[\frac{2}{x} \right]$, 其中 $[x]$ 是不超过 x 的最大整数.

解 $\because \left[\frac{2}{x} \right] \leq \frac{2}{x} < \left[\frac{2}{x} \right] + 1 \quad (x \neq 0)$

$$\therefore \frac{2}{x} - 1 < \left[\frac{2}{x} \right] \leq \frac{2}{x} \quad (x \neq 0)$$

1° 当 $x > 0$ 时, $2 - x < x \left[\frac{2}{x} \right] \leq 2 \quad (x > 0)$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (2 - x) = 2 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} 2$$



\therefore 由夹逼准则, 得 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x \left[\frac{2}{x} \right] = 2.$

2° 由不等式 $\frac{2}{x} - 1 < \left[\frac{2}{x} \right] \leq \frac{2}{x} \quad (x \neq 0)$ 可得

当 $x < 0$ 时, $2 - x > x \left[\frac{2}{x} \right] \geq 2 \quad (x < 0)$

于是, 由夹逼准则得 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} x \left[\frac{2}{x} \right] = 2$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = A \Leftrightarrow f(x_0^-) = f(x_0^+) = A$ 故 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \left[\frac{2}{x} \right] = 2.$



例3 证明数列 $x_n = \sqrt{3 + \sqrt{3 + \sqrt{\cdots + \sqrt{3}}}}$ (n 重根式) 的极限存在.

学会用数学归纳法证明 $\{x_n\}$ 的单调性和有界性.

证 1° 证单调性

$$x_2 = \sqrt{3 + \sqrt{3}} > \sqrt{3} = x_1$$

假设: $x_k > x_{k-1}$, 则 $x_{k+1} = \sqrt{3 + x_k} > \sqrt{3 + x_{k-1}} = x_k$

$\therefore x_{n+1} > x_n$, 即数列 $\{x_n\}$ 单调增加.

2° 证有界性 $\because x_1 = \sqrt{3} < 3$,

假设: $x_k < 3$, 则 $x_{k+1} = \sqrt{3 + x_k} < \sqrt{3 + 3} < 3$

\therefore 数列 $\{x_n\}$ 有上界.



$\therefore \{x_n\}$ 单调增加且有上界

$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n$ 存在.

3° 求 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n$ 设 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = A$. $\because x_{n+1} = \sqrt{3 + x_n}$,

$$x_{n+1}^2 = 3 + x_n, \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_{n+1}^2 = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (3 + x_n),$$

$$A^2 = 3 + A, \quad \text{即} \quad A^2 - A - 3 = 0$$

$$\text{解得 } A = \frac{1 + \sqrt{13}}{2}, \quad A = \frac{1 - \sqrt{13}}{2} \text{ (舍去)}$$

$$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = \frac{1 + \sqrt{13}}{2}.$$

$$\because x_n \geq x_1 = \sqrt{3} > 0$$

$$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = A > 0$$



例4 求 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{x \sin x}$. $\frac{0}{0}$ 型

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

注 由复合函数求极限法则, 可知

若 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \blacksquare} \varphi(x) = 0$, 则 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \blacksquare} \frac{\sin \varphi(x)}{\varphi(x)} = 1.$



例5 求 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (1 - \frac{1}{x})^x$. 1^∞ 型

解 令 $t = -x$, 则

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (1 - \frac{1}{x})^x = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} (1 + \frac{1}{t})^{-t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{(1 + \frac{1}{t})^t} = \frac{1}{e}.$$

注 若利用 $\lim_{\varphi(x) \rightarrow \infty} (1 + \frac{1}{\varphi(x)})^{\varphi(x)} = e$, 则

$$\text{原式} = \lim_{-x \rightarrow \infty} \left[1 + \left(\frac{1}{-x} \right)^{-x} \right]^{-1} = e^{-1}$$



例6 求 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (1 + \sqrt{x+1} - \sqrt{x})^{\sqrt{x}}$.

解 原式 = $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt{x}})^{\sqrt{x}}$ (1^∞ 型)

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} [(1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt{x}})^{\sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt{x}}]^{\frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt{x}}}$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x}} + 1} = \frac{1}{2} \therefore \text{原式} = e^{\frac{1}{2}}.$$

若 $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} u(x) = u_0$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} v(x) = v_0$, 则 $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} [u(x)]^{v(x)} = u_0^{v_0}$.
 $(u_0 > 0, u_0, v_0 \in \mathbf{R})$



三、同步练习

1. 设 $x_1 = 1$, $x_{n+1} = -x_n$ ($n = 1, 2, \dots$) 求 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n$ 时的

下列推导是否正确?

解 设 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = a$, 则 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_{n+1} = -\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n$

故 $a = -a$ 即 $a = 0$, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = 0$.

2. 在证明数列 $\{x_n\}$ 有界时, 如何找界?

3. 如何证明数列 $\{x_n\}$ 单调?



4. 求极限：

$$(1) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \sin \frac{1}{x};$$

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

$$5. \quad \text{求极限 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (3^n + 9^n)^{\frac{1}{n}}.$$

$$6. \quad \text{求 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{n^2 + n + 1} + \frac{2}{n^2 + n + 2} + \cdots + \frac{n}{n^2 + n + n} \right)$$

7. 设 $a_i \geq 0$ ($i = 1, 2, \cdots$), 证明下述数列有极限.

$$x_n = \frac{a_1}{1+a_1} + \frac{a_2}{(1+a_1)(1+a_2)} + \cdots + \frac{a_n}{(1+a_1)(1+a_2)\cdots(1+a_n)} \\ (n = 1, 2, \cdots)$$



8. 求 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\arcsin x}{x}$.

9. 已知圆内接正 n 边形面积为 $A_n = n R^2 \sin \frac{\pi}{n} \cos \frac{\pi}{n}$

证明: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} A_n = \pi R^2$.

10. 求 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\cos \frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2^2} \cdots \cos \frac{x}{2^n} \right)$ (x 为非零常数).

11. 已知 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1 + f(x) \sin 2x} - 1}{x} = 6$, 求 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x)$.

12. 求 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sqrt[n]{1 + 3x}$.



13. 求 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{3+x}{2+x} \right)^{2x}$.

14. 求 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{\sin x}{x^2} \right)^x$.

15. 求极限 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\cos x + x \sin x)^{\frac{1}{x^2}}$.

16. 求 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\sin \frac{1}{x} + \cos \frac{1}{x} \right)^x$.



四、同步练习解答

1. 设 $x_1 = 1$, $x_{n+1} = -x_n$ ($n = 1, 2, \dots$) 求 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n$ 时的
下列推导是否正确?

解 设 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = a$,

$$\text{则 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_{n+1} = -\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n$$

$$\text{故 } a = -a$$

$$\text{即 } a = 0, \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = 0.$$

注意: 在求 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n$ 之前, 一定要先证明 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n$ 存在。

答: 不正确.

事实上,

$$x_n = (-1)^{n+1}$$

$$(n = 1, 2, \dots)$$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n$ 不存在!



2. 在证明数列 $\{x_n\}$ 有界时, 如何找界?

答 根据命题:

若 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = a (a \in \mathbf{R})$ 且 $\{x_n\}$ 单调增加 (单调减少) 则必有

$$x_n \leq a (n \geq 1); (x_n \geq a (n \geq 1));$$

可在证明 $\{x_n\}$ 有界之前, 推测 $\{x_n\}$ 的界, 再证之.

如, 对于数列 $x_1 = \sqrt{a} \quad a > 0,$

$$x_{n+1} = \sqrt{a + x_n} \quad (n = 1, 2, \cdots),$$



易证, $\{x_n\}$ 单调增加, $x_1 = \sqrt{a} < x_2 < \cdots < x_n < \cdots$,
 $\{x_n\}$ 的上界?

用倒推法: 若 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = A$, 则 $A > 0$, 且

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_{n+1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{a + x_n}$$

$$\text{即 } A = \sqrt{a + A} \quad \text{亦即} \quad A^2 - A - a = 0 \quad (A > 0)$$

$$A = \frac{1 + \sqrt{1 + 4a}}{2} < \frac{1 + (1 + 2\sqrt{a})}{2} = 1 + \sqrt{a}$$

推测: $x_n < 1 + \sqrt{a} \quad (n = 1, 2, \cdots)$. 但需证之.



再如：对于数列 $x_1=2$, $x_{n+1}=2-\frac{1}{x_n}$ ($n=1,2,\cdots$),

若 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = A$, 则在形式上, 有

$$A = 2 - \frac{1}{A}$$

$$\text{即 } A^2 - 2A + 1 = 0,$$

$$A = 1.$$

推测: $\{x_n\}$ 有下界 1, 即 $x_n \geq 1$.

但需证之.



3. 如何证明数列 $\{x_n\}$ 单调?

答: 到目前为止, 有以下方法:

数列 $\{x_n\}$ 单调增

$$\Leftrightarrow x_n \leq x_{n+1} \quad (n \geq N) \quad (1)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x_{n+1} - x_n \geq 0 \quad (n \geq N) \quad (2)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{x_{n+1}}{x_n} \geq 1 \quad (x_n > 0, n \geq N) \quad (3)$$



如, 对于数列: $x_1=2$, $x_{n+1} = 2 - \frac{1}{x_n}$ ($n=1,2,\cdots$),

要证明其单调递减, 可以用数学归纳法:

$$\because x_2 = 2 - \frac{1}{x_1} = 2 - \frac{1}{2} < x_1$$

假设: $x_n < x_{n-1}$

$$\text{则 } x_{n+1} - x_n = \left(2 - \frac{1}{x_n}\right) - \left(2 - \frac{1}{x_{n-1}}\right) = \frac{x_n - x_{n-1}}{x_{n-1}x_n} < 0$$

$\therefore x_n$ 单调递减。



4. 求极限：

$$(1) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \sin \frac{1}{x}; \quad (2) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right)^n;$$

解

$$(1) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \sin \frac{1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin \frac{1}{x}}{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin u}{u} = 1$$

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



5. 求极限 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (3^n + 9^n)^{\frac{1}{n}}$. (∞^0 型)

解 $9^n < 3^n + 9^n < 2 \cdot 9^n$, 即 $9 < (3^n + 9^n)^{\frac{1}{n}} < 9 \cdot \sqrt[n]{2}$,

而 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 9 = 9$, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 9 \cdot \sqrt[n]{2} = 9 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 2^{\frac{1}{n}} = 9 \cdot 1 = 9$,

所以 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (3^n + 9^n)^{\frac{1}{n}} = 9$. 一般地, 有

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (a_1^n + a_2^n + \cdots + a_m^n)^{\frac{1}{n}} = \max\{a_1, a_2, \cdots, a_m\},$$

其中 $a_i > 0 (i = 1, 2, \cdots, m)$.



6. 求 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{n^2 + n + 1} + \frac{2}{n^2 + n + 2} + \cdots + \frac{n}{n^2 + n + n} \right)$

解 $\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{i}{n^2 + n + n} \leq \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{i}{n^2 + n + i} \leq \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{i}{n^2 + n + 1}$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{i}{n^2 + n + n} = \frac{1}{n^2 + n + n} \cdot (1 + 2 + 3 + \cdots + n)$$

$$= \frac{1}{n^2 + n + n} \cdot \frac{n(n+1)}{2} = \frac{n^2 + n}{2n^2 + 4n} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \quad (n \rightarrow \infty)$$



$$\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{i}{n^2 + n + 1} = \frac{1}{n^2 + n + 1} \cdot (1 + 2 + 3 + \cdots + n)$$

$$= \frac{1}{n^2 + n + 1} \cdot \frac{n(n+1)}{2} = \frac{n^2 + n}{2n^2 + 2n + 2} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \quad (n \rightarrow \infty)$$

$$\therefore \text{原极限} = \frac{1}{2}.$$



7. 设 $a_i \geq 0 (i = 1, 2, \dots)$, 证明下述数列有极限.

$$x_n = \frac{a_1}{1+a_1} + \frac{a_2}{(1+a_1)(1+a_2)} + \cdots + \frac{a_n}{(1+a_1)(1+a_2)\cdots(1+a_n)}$$

证 显然 $x_n \leq x_{n+1}$, 即 $\{x_n\}$ 单调增, 又 $(n = 1, 2, \dots)$

$$\begin{aligned} x_n &= \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{(1+a_k)-1}{(1+a_1)\cdots(1+a_k)} = 1 - \frac{1}{1+a_1} + \\ &\quad + \sum_{k=2}^n \left[\frac{1}{(1+a_1)\cdots(1+a_{k-1})} - \frac{1}{(1+a_1)\cdots(1+a_k)} \right] \\ &= 1 - \frac{1}{(1+a_1)\cdots(1+a_n)} < 1 \end{aligned}$$

“拆项相消”法

$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n$ 存在



8. 求 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\arcsin x}{x}$.

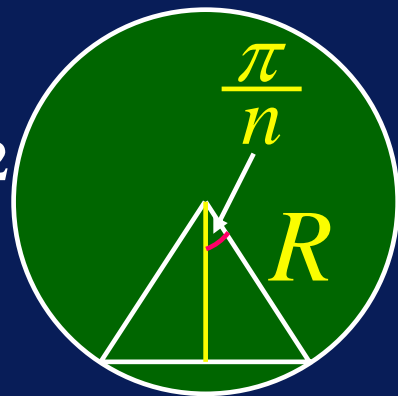
解 令 $t = \arcsin x$, 则 $x = \sin t$, 因此

$$\text{原式} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{t}{\sin t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\frac{\sin t}{t}} = 1$$

9. 已知圆内接正 n 边形面积为 $A_n = n R^2 \sin \frac{\pi}{n} \cos \frac{\pi}{n}$

证明: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} A_n = \pi R^2$.

证 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} A_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \pi R^2 \frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{n}}{\frac{\pi}{n}} \cos \frac{\pi}{n} = \pi R^2$



注 注意利用

$$\lim_{\varphi(x) \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \varphi(x)}{\varphi(x)} = 1$$



10. 求 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\cos \frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2^2} \cdots \cos \frac{x}{2^n} \right)$ (x 为非零常数).

解 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\cos \frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2^2} \cdots \cos \frac{x}{2^n} \right)$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\cos \frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2^2} \cdots \cos \frac{x}{2^n} \cdot \sin \frac{x}{2^n} \right) \cdot \frac{1}{\sin \frac{x}{2^n}}$$

使用 n 次倍角公式后

$$\begin{aligned} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin x}{2^n} \cdot \frac{1}{\sin \frac{x}{2^n}} = \sin x \cdot \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2^n \sin \frac{x}{2^n}} = \sin x \cdot \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{x}{2^n}}{\sin \frac{x}{2^n}} \cdot \frac{1}{x} \\ &= \frac{\sin x}{x}. \end{aligned}$$



11. 已知 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1 + f(x)\sin 2x} - 1}{x} = 6$, 求 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x)$.

解 $\because \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\sqrt{1 + f(x)\sin 2x} - 1)$
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1 + f(x)\sin 2x} - 1}{x} \cdot x = 6 \times 0 = 0$

$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sqrt{1 + f(x)\sin 2x} = 1$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} [1 + f(x)\sin 2x] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\sqrt{1 + f(x)\sin 2x})^2 = 1$

故 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x)\sin 2x = 0$



$$\begin{aligned}
 \therefore 6 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1 + f(x) \sin 2x} - 1}{x} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{[\cancel{1} + f(x) \sin 2x] - \cancel{1}}{[\sqrt{1 + f(x) \sin 2x} + 1]} \cdot \frac{1}{x} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{[\sqrt{1 + f(x) \sin 2x} + 1]} \cdot 2 \cdot \frac{\sin 2x}{2x} \cdot f(x) \\
 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + 0 + 1}} \cdot 2 \cdot 1 \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 6.$$



12. 求 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sqrt[x]{1+3x}$.

1^∞ 型

解 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sqrt[x]{1+3x}$

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

$$= e^3.$$



13. 求 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{3+x}{2+x} \right)^{2x}$.

解(方法1) 原式 = $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{[(1 + \frac{1}{x+2})^{x+2}]^2}{(1 + \frac{1}{x+2})^4} = e^2$.

(方法2) 原式 = $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} [1 + (\frac{3+x}{2+x} - 1)]^{2x}$
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} [(1 + \frac{1}{2+x})^{2+x}]^{\frac{2x}{2+x}}$
 $= e^2$.

若 $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} u(x) = u_0$,

$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} v(x) = v_0$,

$(u_0 > 0, u_0, v_0 \in \mathbb{R})$

则 $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} [u(x)]^{v(x)} = u_0^{v_0}$.



14. 求 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (1 + \frac{\sin x}{x^2})^x$.

解 原式 = $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} [(1 + \frac{\sin x}{x^2})^{\frac{x^2}{\sin x}}]^{\frac{\sin x}{x^2} \cdot x}$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} [(1 + \frac{\sin x}{x^2})^{\frac{1}{\frac{\sin x}{x^2}}}]^{\frac{\sin x}{x}}$$

$$\because \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 0$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (1 + \frac{\sin x}{x^2})^x = e^0 = 1.$$



15. 求极限 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\cos x + x \sin x)^{\frac{1}{x^2}}$.

解 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\cos x + x \sin x)^{\frac{1}{x^2}} \quad (1^\infty)$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left\{ \underbrace{[1 + (\cos x + x \sin x - 1)]}_{u(x)}^{\frac{1}{\underbrace{\cos x + x \sin x - 1}_{v(x)}}} \right\}$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} u(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} [1 + (\cos x + x \sin x - 1)]^{\frac{1}{\cos x + x \sin x - 1}} = e$$

若 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \blacksquare} \varphi(x) = 0$, 则 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \blacksquare} [1 + \varphi(x)]^{\frac{1}{\varphi(x)}} = e$.



$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} v(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x + x \sin x - 1}{x^2}$$

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

$$= -\frac{1}{2} + 1 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\cos x + x \sin x)^{\frac{1}{x^2}} = e^{\frac{1}{2}}.$$



16. 求 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\sin \frac{1}{x} + \cos \frac{1}{x} \right)^x$.

解 原式 = $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[\left(\sin \frac{1}{x} + \cos \frac{1}{x} \right)^2 \right]^{\frac{x}{2}}$

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

令 $t = \frac{2}{x}$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} (1 + \sin t)^{\frac{1}{t}}$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \left[(1 + \sin t)^{\frac{1}{\sin t}} \right]^{\frac{\sin t}{t}} = e.$$

变成形式

$$\lim_{\square \rightarrow 0} (1 + \square)^{\frac{1}{\square}}$$

