第七节 无穷小与无穷大

习题 1-7

1. 利用等价无穷小替换定理求下列极限:

$$(1) \quad \lim_{x\to 0}\frac{\tan 5x}{2x};$$

(2)
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin(x^n)}{(\sin x)^m} (m, n \in \mathbf{N}^*);$$

(3)
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{x(1-\cos x)}{\sin^3 x}$$
;

(4)
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\arcsin 3x}{\sin 2x};$$

(5)
$$\lim_{x\to\infty} x \arctan \frac{1}{x}$$
;

(6)
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{(1+x^2)^{\frac{1}{3}} - 1}{\cos x - 1}.$$

 $\text{ fill } \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\tan 5x}{2x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{5x}{2x} = \frac{5}{2} ;$

(2)
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin(x^n)}{(\sin x)^m} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^n}{x^m} = \begin{cases} 0 & \exists n > m, \\ 1 & \exists n = m, \\ \infty & \exists n < m; \end{cases}$$

(3)
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x(1 - \cos x)}{\sin^3 x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x \cdot \frac{1}{2} x^2}{x^3} = \frac{1}{2};$$

(4)
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\arcsin 3x}{\sin 2x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{3x}{2x} = \frac{3}{2};$$

(5)
$$\lim_{x \to \infty} x \arctan \frac{1}{x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\arctan \frac{1}{x}}{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{\frac{1}{x}} = 1;$$

(6)
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{(1+x^2)^{\frac{1}{3}} - 1}{\cos x - 1} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{1}{3}x^2}{-\frac{1}{2}x^2} = -\frac{2}{3}.$$

2. 当 $x \to 0$ 时, 试确定下列无穷小关于x的阶数:

(1)
$$x + \sin x$$
;

(2)
$$x^3 + 10x^2$$
;

(3)
$$1 - \cos 2x^2$$
;

(4)
$$\tan 2x^2$$
.

解 (1) 因为 $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{x + \sin x}{x} = 1$, 所以阶数为 1;

(2) 因为
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{x^3 + 10x^2}{x^2} = 10$$
,所以阶数为 2;

(3) 因为
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{1-\cos 2x^2}{x^4} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2}(2x^2)^2}{x^4} = 2$$
,所以阶数为 4;

(4) 因为
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\tan 2x^2}{x^2} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{2x^2}{x^2} = 2$$
,所以阶数为 2.

3. 当 $x \to 0$ 时, x^k 与 $\tan^2(2x^3)$ 是同阶无穷小, 则k等于多少?

解 因为 $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\tan^2(2x^3)}{x^6} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{2x^6}{x^6} = 2$,即 $\tan^2(2x^3)$ 与 x^6 是同阶无穷小,故 k=6.

4. 当 $m, n \in \mathbb{N}^*$,证明:当 $x \to 0$ 时,

(1)
$$o(x^m) + o(x^n) = o(x^l), l = \min\{m, n\};$$

(2)
$$o(x^m) \cdot o(x^n) = o(x^{m+n})$$
;

(3) 若 α 是 $x \to 0$ 时的无穷小,则 $\alpha x^m = o(x^m)$;

(4)
$$o(kx^n) = o(x^n)(k \neq 0)$$
.

证 (1)
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{o(x^m) + o(x^n)}{x^l} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{o(x^m)}{x^l} + \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{o(x^n)}{x^l} = 0,$$
 故

$$o(x^m) + o(x^n) = o(x^l);$$

(2)
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{o(x^m)o(x^n)}{x^{m+n}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{o(x^m)}{x^m} \cdot \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{o(x^n)}{x^n} = 0, \text{ if } o(x^m) \cdot o(x^n) = o(x^{m+n});$$

(3)
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\alpha x^m}{x^m} = \lim_{x\to 0} \alpha = 0, \quad \bigstar \alpha x^m = o(x^m);$$

5. 函数 $y = x \sin x$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 内是否有界? 这个函数是否为 $x \to +\infty$ 时的无穷大?

 $y = x \sin x$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 内无界. 因为 $\forall M > 0$ (无论它多么大), 总能找到

 $x = 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}(k \in \mathbb{N})$,使得当 $k > \frac{M - \frac{\pi}{2}}{2\pi}$ 时, $|y| = 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} > M$.

但当 $x \to +\infty$ 时, $y = x \sin x$ 不是无穷大,例如,取 $x = 2k\pi(k \in N)$,当 $k \to +\infty$ 时, $x \to +\infty$,但 y = 0.