

# 总复习(一)

## 基本概念、求极限的方法

- 一、主要内容
- 二、典型例题

# 一、主要内容

## 1. 微分学基本概念

函数、极限、无穷小、无穷大、无穷小的比较(高阶无穷小、同阶无穷小、等价无穷小)、连续、间断点、导数、微分.



## 2. 几个重要关系

(1)  $\{x_n\}$  收敛  $\iff \{x_n\}$  有界

(2)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = \infty \iff f(x)$  在某  $\overset{\circ}{U}(x_0)$  内无界

(3) 函数极限与其子列极限 的关系；

(4) 有极限的变量与无穷小 的关系；

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = A \Leftrightarrow f(x) = A + \alpha(x)$$

其中  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \alpha(x) = 0$ .

(5) 无穷大与无穷小的关系；

(6) 几个概念之间的关系

可微  $\Longleftrightarrow$  可导  $\Rightarrow$  连续  $\Rightarrow$  极限存在

### 3. 求极限的方法

- (1) 极限定义;
- (2) 极限存在的充分必要条件;
- (3) 有关无穷小的运算;
- (4) 极限运算法则;
- (5) 极限存在准则;
- (6) 两个重要极限;
- (7) 函数的连续性;
- (8) 导数定义;
- (9) 利用微分中值公式;
- (10) 洛必达法则;
- (11) 定积分定义.

## 二、典型例题

例1

$$\text{设 } f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\ln(1+ax^3)}{x - \arcsin x}, & x < 0 \\ 6, & x = 0 \\ \frac{e^{ax} + x^2 - ax - 1}{x \sin \frac{x}{4}}, & x > 0 \end{cases}, \text{ 问 } a \text{ 为何值时,}$$

$f(x)$  在  $x = 0$  处连续;  $a$  为何值时,  $x = 0$  是  $f(x)$  的可去间断点?

解  $f(0^-) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\ln(1+ax^3)}{x - \arcsin x} \quad \left(\frac{0}{0}\right)$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{ax^3}{x - \arcsin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{3ax^2}{1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\cancel{6ax}}{\frac{1}{\cancel{2}} \cdot \frac{\cancel{-2x}}{(1-x^2)^{3/2}}} = -6a$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 f(0^+) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{e^{ax} + x^2 - ax - 1}{x \sin \frac{x}{4}} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{e^{ax} + x^2 - ax - 1}{x \cdot \frac{x}{4}} = 4 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{e^{ax} + x^2 - ax - 1}{x^2} \\
 &= 4 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{ae^{ax} + 2x - a}{2x} = 4 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{a^2 e^{ax} + 2}{2} = 2a^2 + 4
 \end{aligned}$$

$$f(0) = 6$$

$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x)$ 存在  $\iff f(0^-) = f(0^+)$

即  $-6a = 2a^2 + 4$ , 得  $a = -1$ , 或  $a = -2$ .

而  $f(x)$ 在 $x = 0$ 处连续  $\iff f(0^-) = f(0^+) = f(0)$

即  $-6a = 2a^2 + 4 = 6$ ,

$\therefore$  当 $a = -1$ 时,  $f(x)$ 在 $x = 0$ 处连续;

当 $a = -2$ 时,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 12 \neq f(0) = 6$ ,

因而 $x = 0$ 是 $f(x)$ 的可去间断点 .



**例2** 讨论  $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x}{\sin x}, & x < 0 \\ 2, & x = 0 \\ \frac{\int_0^{2x} \ln(1+t)dt}{2x^2}, & x > 0 \end{cases}$  的连续性,

并指出其间断点的类型.

**解** 1° 找  $f(x)$  无定义的点

间断点:  $x = n\pi$  ( $n = -1, -2, \dots$ )

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow n\pi} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow n\pi} \frac{x}{\sin x} = \infty \quad (n = -1, -2, \dots)$$

$\therefore x = n\pi$  ( $n = -1, -2, \dots$ ) 是  $f(x)$  的第二类无穷间断点.

2° 查分段点:  $x = 0$

$$\therefore f(0^-) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{x}{\sin x} = 1$$

$$f(0^+) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\int_0^{2x} \ln(1+t) dt}{2x^2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +0} \frac{\cancel{2} \cdot \ln(1+2x)}{\cancel{2} \cdot 2x} = 1$$

$$f(0^-) = f(0^+) = 1 \neq f(0) = 2$$

$\therefore x = 0$  是  $f(x)$  的第一类可去间断点 .

再由初等函数的连续性可知,  $f(x)$  的连续范围是

$$I = \{x \mid x \neq n\pi \ (n = 0, -1, -2, \cdots), x \in R\}$$

## 类似题

1.  $f(x) = \frac{|x|^x - 1}{x(x+1)\ln|x|}$  的可去间断点的个数 2 .

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解  $f(x)$  无定义的点:  $x = 0$ ,  $x = \pm 1$ .

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{|x|^x - 1}{x(x+1)\ln|x|} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x+1} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{x \ln|x|} - 1}{x \ln|x|} \\ &= 1 \times 1 = 1 \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore x = 0$  是  $f(x)$  的可去间断点 .

$$(2) \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{|x|^x - 1}{x(x+1)\ln|x|} \quad (\text{令 } u = x + 1)$$

$$= \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1-u)^{u-1} - 1}{(u-1)u \ln|u-1|} = - \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1-u)^u - (1-u)}{(1-u)^2 u \ln(1-u)}$$

$$= - \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{(1-u)^2} \cdot \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1-u)^u - 1 + u}{u \ln(1-u)} = - \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1-u)^u - 1 + u}{u \ln(1-u)}$$

$$= - \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \left[ \frac{e^{u \ln(1-u)} - 1}{u \ln(1-u)} + \frac{1}{\ln(1-u)} \right] = \infty$$

$\therefore x = -1$  是  $f(x)$  的无穷间断点 .

$$\begin{aligned}
 (3) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{|x|^x - 1}{x(x+1)\ln|x|} \\
 &= \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{|u+1|^{u+1} - 1}{(u+1)(u+2)\ln|u+1|} \quad (\text{令 } u = x - 1) \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{(u+1)^{u+1} - 1}{\ln(u+1)} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{(u+1)\ln(u+1)} - 1}{\ln(u+1)} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{(u+1)\ln(u+1)}{\ln(u+1)} = \frac{1}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore x = 1$  是  $f(x)$  的可去间断点 .



2. 设函数  $f(x) = \frac{\ln|x|}{|x-1|} \sin x$ , 则  $f(x)$  有 (A)

(A) 1个可去间断点, 1个跳跃间断点;

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(B) 1个可去间断点, 1个无穷间断点;

(C) 2跳跃间断点; (D) 2个无穷间断点.

解  $f(x)$  无定义的点:  $x = 0, x = 1$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\ln|x|) \sin x = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln|x|}{\frac{1}{\sin x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln|x|}{\frac{x}{\cos x}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln|x|}{x} \cdot \cos x = -1 \times 0 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore x = 0$  是  $f(x)$  的可去间断点.

$$f(x) = \frac{\ln|x|}{|x-1|} \sin x$$

$$f(1^-) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{\ln x}{1-x} \sin x$$

$$= (\sin 1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{\ln x}{1-x} \stackrel{\left(\frac{0}{0}\right)}{=} (\sin 1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{-1} = -\sin 1$$

$$f(1^+) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{\ln x}{x-1} \sin x = (\sin 1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{\ln x}{x-1}$$

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

$f(1^-) \neq f(1^+)$ ,  $\therefore x = 1$  是  $f(x)$  的跳跃间断点.

3. 函数  $f(x) = \frac{(e^{\frac{1}{x}} + e)\tan x}{x(e^x - e)}$  在  $[-\pi, \pi]$  上的第一类间断点是  $x = (A)$ .

(A) 0.      (B) 1.      (C)  $-\frac{\pi}{2}$ .      (D)  $\frac{\pi}{2}$ .

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

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

4. 设  $f(x)$  在  $(-\infty, +\infty)$  内有定义, 且  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = a$ ,

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} f(\frac{1}{x}), & x \neq 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{cases}$$

讨论  $g(x)$  在  $x = 0$  处的连续性, 若  $x = 0$  是间断点, 请指出其类型.

解  $\because \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} g(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(\frac{1}{x}) = a$

$\therefore$  当  $a = 0$  时,  $g(x)$  在  $x = 0$  处的连续;

当  $a \neq 0$  时,  $x = 0$  是  $g(x)$  的第一类可去间断点.

**例3** 设  $f(x) = \begin{cases} a \ln(1-x) + b, & x \leq 0 \\ x \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{1+3^n+x^n}, & x > 0 \end{cases}$ ,

试确定常数  $a, b$ , 使  $f(x)$  在  $x=0$  处可导.

**解**  $\because \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{1+3^n+x^n}$

$$= \begin{cases} 3 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^n + 1 + \left(\frac{x}{3}\right)^n}, & 0 < x \leq 3 \quad (0 < \frac{x}{3} \leq 1) \\ x \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^n + \left(\frac{3}{x}\right)^n + 1}, & x > 3 \quad (0 < \frac{3}{x} < 1) \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} 3, & 0 < x \leq 3 \\ x, & x > 3 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore f(x) = \begin{cases} a \ln(1-x) + b, & x \leq 0 \\ 3x, & 0 < x \leq 3, \\ x^2, & x > 3 \end{cases}$$

由于  $f(x)$  在  $x = 0$  处可导，必连续。

而  $f(x)$  在  $x = 0$  处连续  $\iff f(0^-) = f(0^+) = f(0)$



由  $f(0^-) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} [a \ln(1-x) + b] = b$

$$f(0^+) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} 3x = 0 = f(0)$$

得  $b = 0.$

又  $\because f(x)$  在  $x = 0$  处可导  $\iff f'_-(0) = f'_+(0)$

$$\begin{aligned} f'_-(0) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{a \ln(1-x) - 0}{x} = -a. \end{aligned}$$

$$f'_+(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0}$$

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

$$\therefore -a = 3, \quad a = -3.$$

即当  $a = -3$ ,  $b = 0$  时,  $f(x)$  在  $x = 0$  处可导.

**例4** 设  $f(x)$  连续,  $\varphi(x) = \int_0^1 f(xt) \mathrm{d}t$ , 且

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = A, \text{ 其中 } A \text{ 为常数, 求 } \varphi'(x),$$

并讨论  $\varphi'(x)$  在  $x = 0$  处的连续性.

**解** 
$$f(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} \cdot x = A \cdot 0 = 0$$

$$\varphi(0) = \int_0^1 f(0) \mathrm{d}t = \int_0^1 0 \mathrm{d}t = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned}\varphi(x) &= \int_0^1 f(xt) dt \stackrel{u=xt}{=} \int_0^x f(u) \cdot \frac{du}{x} \quad (x \neq 0) \\ &= \frac{\int_0^x f(u) du}{x} \quad (x \neq 0).\end{aligned}$$

(1) 求  $\varphi'(x)$ .

$$\begin{aligned}\text{当 } x \neq 0 \text{ 时, } \varphi'(x) &= \left( \frac{\int_0^x f(u) du}{x} \right)' \\ &= \frac{xf(x) - \int_0^x f(u) du}{x^2}.\end{aligned}$$

当  $x = 0$  时,

$$\varphi'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\varphi(x) - \varphi(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\int_0^x f(u) \mathrm{d}u}{x} - 0}{x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x f(u) \mathrm{d}u}{x^2} \stackrel{\left(\frac{0}{0}\right)}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{2x} = \frac{A}{2}$$

$$\therefore \varphi'(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{A}{2}, & x = 0 \\ \frac{xf(x) - \int_0^x f(u) \mathrm{d}u}{x^2}, & x \neq 0 \end{cases}.$$

(2) 讨论  $\varphi'(x)$  在  $x = 0$  处的连续性 .  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \varphi'(x) \stackrel{?}{=} \varphi'(0)$

$$\because \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \varphi'(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{xf(x) - \int_0^x f(u)du}{x^2}.$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[ \frac{f(x)}{x} - \frac{\int_0^x f(u)du}{x^2} \right]$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x f(u)du}{x^2} = A - \frac{A}{2} = \frac{A}{2} = \varphi'(0)$$

$\therefore \varphi'(x)$  在  $x = 0$  处的连续 .



例5 求下列极限:

$$(1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^{\tan x} \sqrt{\sin t} \, dt}{\int_0^{\sin x} \sqrt{\tan t} \, dt} \cdot \left(\frac{0}{0}\right)$$

解 原式

$$\begin{aligned} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{\sin(\tan x)} \cdot \sec^2 x}{\sqrt{\tan(\sin x)} \cdot \cos x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\cos^3 x} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{\sin(\tan x)}}{\sqrt{\tan(\sin x)}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{\sin(\tan x)}}{\sqrt{\tan(\sin x)}} \left(\frac{0}{0}\right) \end{aligned}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sqrt{\frac{\sin(\tan x)}{\tan(\sin x)}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \because \text{当 } x \rightarrow 0 \text{ 时, } \quad & \sin(\tan x) \sim \tan x \\ & \tan(\sin x) \sim \sin x \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\text{从而 原式} = \sqrt{1} = 1$$

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

$$\text{解 原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x + x^2 - 1 + e^{-x}}{x(1 - e^{-x})} \quad \left( \frac{0}{0} \right)$$

当  $u \rightarrow 0$  时,  
 $e^u - 1 \sim u$ .

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 + e^{-x}}{2} = \frac{3}{2}.$$

**注** 下列做法是错误的:

$$\text{原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x + x^2 - 1 + e^{-x}}{x^2} \neq \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x + x^2 - x}{x^2} = 1$$

$$(3) \quad I = \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+2r) + f(x-2r) - 2f(x)}{r^2}, \quad \left(\frac{0}{0}\right)$$

$$\text{其中} \quad f(x) = \int_0^{x^2} \frac{1}{1+t^3} dt.$$

解

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(x+2r) \cdot 2 + f'(x-2r) \cdot (-2)}{2r} \\ &= \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(x+2r) - f'(x-2r)}{r} \\ &= \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \frac{2f''(x+2r) + 2f''(x-2r)}{1} = 4f''(x). \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore f(x) = \int_0^{x^2} \frac{1}{1+t^3} dt$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{1+(x^2)^3} \cdot 2x = 2 \cdot \frac{x}{1+x^6}$$

$$f''(x) = 2 \cdot \left( \frac{x}{1+x^6} \right)' = 2 \cdot \frac{1-5x^6}{(1+x^6)^2}$$

$$\therefore I = 4f''(x) = \frac{8(1-5x^6)}{(1+x^6)^2}$$

(4) 设  $f(x)$  可导, 且  $f(0) \neq 0$ , 求

$$I = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x[f(x) - f(0)]}{\int_0^x tf(t)dt}.$$

解

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} \cdot \frac{x^2}{\int_0^x tf(t)dt} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2}{\int_0^x tf(t)dt} \\ &= f'(0) \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x}{xf(x)} = \frac{2f'(0)}{f(0)}. \end{aligned}$$



设  $f(x) = \arctan x$ , (若)  $f(x) = x f'(\xi)$ , 求  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\xi^2}{x^2}$ .

解 由  $f(x) = x f'(\xi)$ , 得

$$\arctan x = x \cdot \frac{1}{1 + \xi^2}, \text{ 由此解得 } \xi^2 = \frac{x - \arctan x}{\arctan x}$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\xi^2}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \arctan x}{x^2 \arctan x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \arctan x}{x^3} \quad \left(\frac{0}{0}\right)$$

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

## 例6 填空题

1. 设  $x \rightarrow 0$  时,  $e^{\tan x} - e^x$  与  $x^n$  是同阶无穷小,  
则  $n = \underline{3}$  .

解 
$$\begin{aligned} c &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\tan x} - e^x}{x^n} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^x \cdot \frac{e^{\tan x - x} - 1}{x^n} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^x \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\tan x - x} - 1}{x^n} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x - x}{x^n} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sec^2 x - 1}{nx^{n-1}} = \frac{1}{n} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan^2 x}{x^{n-1}} \quad (c \neq 0) \end{aligned}$$

2. 设当  $x \rightarrow 0$  时,  $(1 - \cos x) \ln(1 + x^2)$  是  $x \sin x^n$  高阶无穷小, 而  $x \sin x^n$  是比  $(e^{x^2} - 1)$  高阶的无穷小, 则正整数  $n = \underline{\quad 2 \quad}$ .

**解** 当  $x \rightarrow 0$  时,

$$(1 - \cos x) \ln(1 + x^2) \sim \frac{x^2}{2} \cdot x^2 = \frac{x^4}{2},$$

$$x \sin x^n \sim x^{n+1}, \quad e^{x^2} - 1 \sim x^2$$

依题设,  $0 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1 - \cos x) \ln(1 + x^2)}{x \sin x^n} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^{3-n}}{2}$

得  $n < 3$

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

得  $n > 1$

$$\therefore n = 2.$$

3. 设  $a_n = \frac{3}{2} \int_0^{\frac{n}{n+1}} x^{n-1} \sqrt{1+x^n} dx$ , 则极限

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

解  $a_n = \frac{3}{2n} \int_0^{\frac{n}{n+1}} \sqrt{1+x^n} d(1+x^n)$

$$= \frac{1}{n} (1+x^n)^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_0^{\frac{n}{n+1}} = \frac{1}{n} \left\{ \left[ 1 + \left( \frac{n}{n+1} \right)^n \right]^{\frac{3}{2}} - 1 \right\}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} na_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left\{ \left[ 1 + \frac{1}{\left( 1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^n} \right]^{\frac{3}{2}} - 1 \right\} = (1+e^{-1})^{3/2} - 1.$$

4. 已知  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{xf(x) + \ln(1+2x)}{x^2} = 0$ , 则  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2+f(x)}{x} = \underline{2}$ .

解(方法1)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2+f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x + xf(x)}{x^2}$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[ \frac{xf(x) + \ln(1+2x)}{x^2} - \frac{\ln(1+2x) - 2x}{x^2} \right]$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{0} \\ \hline \text{0} \end{array} = - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+2x) - 2x}{x^2}$$

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



(方法2) 由  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{xf(x) + \ln(1+2x)}{x^2} = 0$ , 知

$$xf(x) + \ln(1+2x) = o(x^2)$$

$$\therefore f(x) = \frac{o(x^2) - \ln(1+2x)}{x}$$

故  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2+f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x + o(x^2) - \ln(1+2x)}{x^2}$

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

**错解** 由等价无穷小代换,  $\ln(1+2x) \sim 2x \quad (x \rightarrow 0)$

$$\text{得} \quad 0 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{xf(x) + \ln(1+2x)}{x^2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{xf(x) + 2x}{x^2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) + 2}{x}$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 + f(x)}{x} = 0.$$

$$5. (1) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1 + \frac{1}{1+2} + \frac{1}{1+2+3} + \cdots + \frac{1}{1+2+3+\cdots+n})$$

$$= \underline{2}.$$

**解**  $1+2+3+\cdots+n = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$

$$\text{原式} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1 + \frac{2}{2 \times 3} + \frac{2}{3 \times 4} + \cdots + \frac{2}{n(n+1)})$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \{1 + 2[(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3}) + (\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4}) + \cdots + (\frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1})]\}$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} [1 + 2(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{n+1})] = 2.$$

$$(2) \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{k}{n^2 + k} = \underline{\frac{1}{2}}.$$

解

$$\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{k}{n^2 + n} < \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{k}{n^2 + k} < \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{k}{n^2 + 1}$$

$$\therefore \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{k}{n^2 + 1} = \frac{1}{n^2 + 1} \cdot \frac{n(n+1)}{2} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \quad (\text{当 } n \rightarrow \infty \text{ 时})$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{k}{n^2 + n} = \frac{1}{n^2 + n} \cdot \frac{n(n+1)}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$(3) \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sin \frac{\pi}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \cos^2 \frac{k\pi}{n} = \underline{\frac{\pi}{2}}.$$

解 原式 =  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{n}}{\frac{\pi}{n}} \cdot \frac{\pi}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \cos^2 \frac{k\pi}{n}$

$$= 1 \times \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\pi}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \cos^2 \frac{k\pi}{n} = \pi \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \cos^2 \pi \frac{k}{n} \cdot \frac{1}{n}$$

$$= \pi \int_0^1 \cos^2 \pi x \, dx \quad \underline{t = \pi x} \quad \int_0^\pi \cos^2 t \, dt$$

$$= \int_0^\pi \frac{1 + \cos 2t}{2} \, dt = \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

## 练习 求极限

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

解  $I = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\sin \frac{i}{n} \pi}{n + \frac{1}{i}}$

$$\frac{\sin \pi \frac{i}{n}}{n + \frac{1}{i}} \stackrel{?}{=} f\left(\frac{i}{n}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{n}$$

不是

$$\frac{\sin \pi \frac{i}{n}}{n+1} < \frac{\sin \pi \frac{i}{n}}{n + \frac{1}{i}} < \frac{\sin \pi \frac{i}{n}}{n} \quad (i = 1, 2, \cdots, n)$$



$$\frac{\sin \pi \frac{i}{n}}{n+1} < \frac{\sin \pi \frac{i}{n}}{n + \frac{1}{i}} < \frac{\sin \pi \frac{i}{n}}{n} \quad (i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \sin \pi \frac{i}{n} \cdot \frac{1}{n} \\ = \int_0^1 \sin \pi x \, dx = -\frac{1}{\pi} \cos \pi x \Big|_0^1 = \frac{2}{\pi}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\sin \pi \frac{i}{n}}{n+1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{n+1} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^n \sin \pi \frac{i}{n} \cdot \frac{1}{n}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\sin \pi \frac{i}{n}}{n+1} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{n+1} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^n \sin \pi \frac{i}{n} \cdot \frac{1}{n} \\
 &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{n+1} \cdot \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \sin \pi \frac{i}{n} \cdot \frac{1}{n} \\
 &= 1 \cdot \int_0^1 \sin \pi x \, dx = \frac{2}{\pi}.
 \end{aligned}$$

由夹逼准则，得

$$\therefore I = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\sin \frac{i}{n} \pi}{n + \frac{1}{i}} = \frac{2}{\pi}.$$

**例7** 已知  $f(x) = \frac{1+x}{\sin x} - \frac{1}{x}$ , 记  $a = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x)$ .

(1) 求  $a$  的值;

(2) 若当  $x \rightarrow 0$  时,  $f(x) - a$  与  $x^k$  是同阶无穷小,  
求常数  $k$  的值.

**解** (1)  $a = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{1+x}{\sin x} - \frac{1}{x} \right) \quad (\infty - \infty)$

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

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

(2) 若当  $x \rightarrow 0$  时,  $f(x) - a$  与  $x^k$  是同阶无穷小,  
求常数  $k$  的值.

**解** (2) 依题设,

$$\sin x = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + o(x^3)$$

$$\begin{aligned} c &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - a}{x^k} \quad (\text{常数 } c \neq 0) \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - 1}{x^k} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x + x^2 - \sin x - x \sin x}{x^{k+2}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x + x^2 - [x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + o(x^3)] - x[x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + o(x^3)]}{x^{k+2}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{x^3}{3!} + o(x^3)}{x^{k+2}}, \quad \text{可知 } k + 2 = 3, \text{ 所以 } k = 1. \end{aligned}$$

**例8** 确定常数  $a, b, c$  的值, 使

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{ax - \sin x}{\int_b^x \frac{\ln(1+t^3)}{t} dt} = c \quad (c \neq 0).$$

**解**  $\because \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \int_b^x \frac{\ln(1+t^3)}{t} dt$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_b^x \frac{\ln(1+t^3)}{t} dt}{ax - \sin x} \cdot (ax - \sin x) = \frac{1}{c} \cdot 0 = 0$$

$$\therefore \int_b^0 \frac{\ln(1+t^3)}{t} dt = 0$$

利用定积分的保号性，可以断定： $b = 0$ .

$$\text{于是 } c = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{ax - \sin x}{\int_0^x \frac{\ln(1+t^3)}{t} dt} \quad \left(\frac{0}{0}\right)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a - \cos x}{\frac{\ln(1+x^3)}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(a - \cos x)x}{\ln(1+x^3)} \quad \left(\frac{0}{0}\right)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(a - \cos x)x}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a - \cos x}{x^2}$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (a - \cos x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a - \cos x}{x^2} \cdot x^2 = c \cdot 0 = 0$$

$$a - 1 = 0, \quad a = 1.$$

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



**例9** 设曲线  $y = f(x)$  与  $y = x^2 - x$  在点  $(1,0)$  处有公共切线, 则  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} nf\left(\frac{n}{n+2}\right) = \underline{-2}$ .

2013考研

**解** 依题意, 有

$$\begin{cases} f(1) = y(1) = 0 \\ f'(1) = y'(1) = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$y' = 2x - 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} nf\left(\frac{n}{n+2}\right) &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{-\frac{2}{n+2}} \cdot \frac{f\left(1 - \frac{2}{n+2}\right) - f(1)}{-\frac{2}{n+2}} \\ &= -2f'(1) = -2. \end{aligned}$$

## 类似题

1. 设  $y = f(x)$  由方程  $y - x = e^{x(1-y)}$  所确定, 则

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n[f(\frac{1}{n}) - 1] = \underline{f'(0)} = 1$$

2. 设  $y = f(x)$  由方程  $\cos(xy) + \ln y - x = 1$  所确定, 则

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n[f(\frac{2}{n}) - 1] = \underline{2}.$$

**例10** 已知  $f(x)$  是周期为 5 的连续函数，它在  $x = 0$  的某邻域内满足关系式：

$$f(1 + \sin x) - 3f(1 - \sin x) = 8x + o(x)$$

其中  $o(x)$  是当  $x \rightarrow 0$  时比  $x$  高阶的无穷小，且  $f(x)$  在  $x = 1$  处可导，求曲线  $y = f(x)$  在点  $(6, f(6))$  处的切线方程。

**解** 由  $f(x)$  的连续性，及

$$f(1 + \sin x) - 3f(1 - \sin x) = 8x + o(x)$$

得  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} [f(1 + \sin x) - 3f(1 - \sin x)]$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} [8x + o(x)] = 0$$

即  $f(1) - 3f(1) = 0, \quad f(1) = 0.$

又  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1 + \sin x) - 3f(1 - \sin x)}{\sin x}$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[ \frac{8x}{\sin x} + \frac{o(x)}{x} \cdot \frac{x}{\sin x} \right] = 8$$

$$\text{而 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1 + \sin x) - 3f(1 - \sin x)}{\sin x}$$

$$\stackrel{t=\sin x}{=} \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1+t) - 3f(1-t)}{t} \quad (\because f(1) = 0)$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \left[ \frac{f(1+t) - f(1)}{t} + 3 \cdot \frac{f(1-t) - f(1)}{-t} \right]$$

$$= f'(1) + 3f'(1) = 4f'(1)$$

$$\therefore 4f'(1) = 8, \quad f'(1) = 2.$$

由于  $f(x+5) = f(x)$ ,

所以令  $x = 1$ ,

得  $f(6) = f(1) = 0$

又  $f'(1) = f'(x)|_{x=1}$

$$= f'(x+5)|_{x=1} \cdot (x+5)'|_{x=1} = f'(6) \cdot 1 = f'(6)$$

$$\therefore f'(6) = f'(1) = 2$$

故所求切线方程为:  $y = 2(x - 6)$ .

**例11** 已知  $f(x)$  在  $(0, +\infty)$  内可导,  $f(x) > 0$ ,

$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = 1$ , 且满足 :

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left[ \frac{f(x + hx)}{f(x)} \right]^{\frac{1}{h}} = e^{\frac{1}{x}}, \text{ 求 } f(x).$$

**解**

$$\begin{aligned} \because \quad & \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left[ \frac{f(x + hx)}{f(x)} \right]^{\frac{1}{h}} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} e^{\frac{1}{h} \ln \left[ \frac{f(x + hx)}{f(x)} \right]} \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \text{而} \quad & \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} \ln \left[ \frac{f(x+hx)}{f(x)} \right] \\ &= x \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln f(x+hx) - \ln f(x)}{hx} = x \cdot [\ln f(x)]' \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left[ \frac{f(x+hx)}{f(x)} \right]^{\frac{1}{h}} &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} e^{\frac{1}{h} \ln \left[ \frac{f(x+hx)}{f(x)} \right]} \\ &= e^{x [\ln f(x)]'} \end{aligned}$$

由已知条件得  $e^{x [\ln f(x)]'} = e^{\frac{1}{x}},$

$$\text{故 } x[\ln f(x)]' = \frac{1}{x}, \text{ 即 } [\ln f(x)]' = \frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$\therefore \ln f(x) = \int \frac{1}{x^2} dx = -\frac{1}{x} + \ln c$$

$$\text{即 } f(x) = c e^{-\frac{1}{x}}$$

$$\text{由 } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = 1, \text{ 得 } c = 1$$

$$\therefore f(x) = e^{-\frac{1}{x}}.$$

**例12** 已知  $f(x)$  在  $(-\infty, +\infty)$  内可导, 且

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f'(x) = e,$$
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{x+c}{x-c} \right)^x = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\int_{x-1}^x f(t) dt}{x},$$

求  $c$  的值.

**解**  $\because \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{x+c}{x-c} \right)^x = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \left( 1 + \frac{2c}{x-c} \right)^{\frac{x-c}{2c}} \right]^{\frac{2cx}{x-c}}$

$$= e^{2c}$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \int_{x-1}^x f(t) dt = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\int_{x-1}^x f(t) dt}{x} \cdot x = \infty$$

$$\text{故 } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\int_{x-1}^x f(t) dt}{x} \stackrel{\left(\frac{\infty}{\infty}\right)}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x) - f(x-1)}{1}$$

又由拉格朗日中值定理,  $\exists \xi \in (x-1, x)$ ,

$$\text{使 } f(x) - f(x-1) = f'(\xi) \cdot 1$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} [f(x) - f(x-1)] = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f'(\xi)$$

$$= \lim_{\xi \rightarrow \infty} f'(\xi) = e$$

于是  $e^{2c} = e$ , 故  $c = \frac{1}{2}$ .