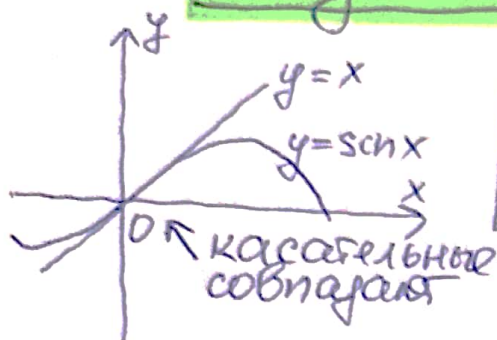


Занятие 7

I замечательный предел



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

это неопределённость $\left[\frac{0}{0}\right]$.

Теорема. $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\sin u(x)}{u(x)} = 1,$

если $u(x) \rightarrow 0$ при $x \rightarrow a$.

Примеры.

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{1} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin kx}{x} &= \left[\frac{0}{0}\right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\sin kx}{kx} \cdot k \right) = k \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin kx}{kx} = \\ &= k \cdot 1 = k \end{aligned}$$

$u(x) \rightarrow 0$ при $x \rightarrow 0$

Д/З № 1.303

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{2} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin kx}{\sin lx} &= \left[\frac{0}{0}\right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\sin kx}{kx} \cdot k}{\frac{\sin lx}{lx} \cdot l} = \frac{k}{l} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\sin kx}{kx}}{\frac{\sin lx}{lx}} = \\ &= \frac{k}{l} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\sin kx}{kx}}{\frac{\sin lx}{lx}} = \frac{k \cdot 1}{l \cdot 1} = \frac{k}{l} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{3} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg} kx}{x} &= \left[\frac{0}{0}\right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin kx}{\cos kx \cdot x} = \overbrace{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\cos kx}}^{\exists \text{ конечн. предел}} \cdot \overbrace{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin kx}{x}}^{\exists \text{ конечн. предел}} = \\ &= \frac{1}{\cos(\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} kx)} \cdot k = \frac{1}{\cos 0} \cdot k = 1 \cdot k = k \end{aligned}$$

$$④ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg} kx}{\operatorname{tg} lx} = \left[\frac{0}{0} \right] \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\operatorname{tg} kx}{kx} \cdot k}{\frac{\operatorname{tg} lx}{lx} \cdot l} = k \cdot \frac{1}{l} = \frac{k}{l} \quad \text{②}$$

$$⑤ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 nx}{x^2} = \left[\frac{0}{0} \right] \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\sin nx}{x} \cdot \frac{\sin nx}{x} \right) =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin nx}{x} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin nx}{x} = n \cdot n = n^2$$

$$⑥ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos mx}{x^2} = \left[\frac{0}{0} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \sin^2 \frac{mx}{2}}{x^2} =$$

$$\boxed{\sin^2 \alpha = \frac{1 - \cos 2\alpha}{2} \quad \cos^2 \alpha = \frac{1 + \cos 2\alpha}{2}}$$

$$\boxed{D/3II \sim 1.307}$$

$$= 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \frac{mx}{2}}{x} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \frac{mx}{2}}{x} = 2 \cdot \frac{m}{2} \cdot \frac{m}{2} = \frac{m^2}{2}$$

$$⑦ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos kx - \cos lx}{x^2} = \left[\frac{0}{0} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-2 \sin \frac{kx+lx}{2} \sin \frac{kx-lx}{2}}{x^2} =$$

$$= -2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \frac{k+l}{2} x \cdot \sin \frac{k-l}{2} x}{x^2} = -2 \cdot \frac{k+l}{2} \cdot \frac{k-l}{2} = \frac{l^2 - k^2}{2}$$

$$\boxed{D/3III \sim 1.308}$$

$$⑧ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \operatorname{ctg} x = [0 \cdot \infty] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{\operatorname{tg} x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\frac{\operatorname{tg} x}{x}} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg} x}{x}} = \frac{1}{1} = 1$$

$$\boxed{D/3IV \sim 1.305}$$

Вспомогательные

$$\boxed{\sin \alpha \pm \sin \beta \quad \text{и} \quad \cos \alpha \pm \cos \beta}$$

N1.304.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 7x}{\operatorname{tg} 3x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\sin 7x}{\sin 3x} \cdot \cos 3x \right) = \text{см. N(2)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 7x}{\sin 3x} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \cos 3x = \frac{7}{3} \cdot \cos 0 = \frac{7}{3} \cdot 1 = 0$$

$\underbrace{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 7x}{\sin 3x}}_{\exists \text{ конечн. предел}} \cdot \underbrace{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \cos 3x}_{\exists \text{ конечн. предел}}$ уже сделано, см N(3) в конце

N1.312.

Замена переменных

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x \right) \operatorname{tg} x = [0 \cdot \infty] = \left[\begin{array}{l} t = \frac{\pi}{2} - x \Rightarrow \\ \Rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{2} - t; \\ x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow t \rightarrow 0 \end{array} \right] =$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} t \operatorname{tg} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - t \right) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} t \operatorname{ctg} t = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{t}{\operatorname{tg} t} \stackrel{\text{см N(8)}}{=} 1$$

$$\text{D/3 V} \quad \text{N*} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (1-x) \operatorname{tg} \frac{\pi x}{2}$$

$$\textcircled{9} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg} x - \sin x}{x^3} = \left[\frac{0}{0} \right] =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\sin x}{\cos x} - \sin x}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x \left(\frac{1}{\cos x} - 1 \right)}{x^3} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x \cdot \frac{1 - \cos x}{\cos x}}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} \cdot \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos x} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\cos x} = 1 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \cos x} \stackrel{\text{см N(6)}}{=} 1 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= 1 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 = \frac{1}{2}$$

D/3 VI N1.314

D/3 VII N1.311, 1.313

N1.310

4

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \alpha} \left(\operatorname{tg} \frac{\pi x}{2\alpha} \cdot \sin \frac{x-\alpha}{2} \right) = [\infty \cdot 0] =$$

Замена переменных:

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} x - \alpha = t \Rightarrow x = t + \alpha \\ x \rightarrow \alpha \Rightarrow t \rightarrow 0 \\ \sin \frac{x-\alpha}{2} = \sin \frac{t}{2} \\ \operatorname{tg} \frac{\pi x}{2\alpha} = \operatorname{tg} \frac{\pi (t+\alpha)}{2\alpha} = \operatorname{tg} \left(\frac{\pi t}{2\alpha} + \frac{\pi}{2} \right) = -\operatorname{ctg} \frac{\pi t}{2\alpha} \end{array} \right] =$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \left(-\operatorname{ctg} \frac{\pi t}{2\alpha} \right) \sin \frac{t}{2} = [\infty \cdot 0] =$$

$$= - \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \frac{t}{2}}{\operatorname{tg} \frac{\pi}{2\alpha} t} \stackrel{\text{сн 1.304}}{=} - \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{\pi}{2\alpha}} = - \frac{\alpha}{\pi}$$

II замечательный предел

5

$$\boxed{\begin{array}{l} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}} = e \\ \hline \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (1+\frac{1}{x})^x = e \end{array}}$$

это
неопределённость
 $[1^\infty]$

Теорема $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} (1+u(x))^{\frac{1}{u(x)}} = e$,
если $u(x) \rightarrow 0$ при $x \rightarrow a$.

Примеры

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{1} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1+kx)^{\frac{1}{x}} &= [1^\infty] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1+kx)^{\frac{1}{kx} \cdot k} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left((1+kx)^{\frac{1}{kx}} \right)^k = \left(\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1+kx)^{\frac{1}{kx}} \right)^k = e^k \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (1+\frac{k}{x})^x &= [1^\infty] = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (1+\frac{k}{x})^{\frac{x}{k} \cdot k} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left((1+\frac{k}{x})^{\frac{x}{k}} \right)^k = \left(\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (1+\frac{k}{x})^{\frac{x}{k}} \right)^k = e^k \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{3} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (1-\frac{1}{x})^x &= [1^\infty] = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (1+\frac{(-1)}{x})^x \stackrel{\text{см. } \textcircled{2}}{=} \\ &= e^{-1} = \frac{1}{e} \end{aligned}$$

Утверждение о предельном переходе
для показательно-степенной ф-ции.

6

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x)^{g(x)} = \left(\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) \right)^{\lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x)}, \text{ если}$$

пределы \uparrow существуют.

~ 1.320.

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x+3}{x-2} \right)^{2x+1} &= [1^\infty] = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x-2+5}{x-2} \right)^{2x+1} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{5}{x-2} \right)^{2x+1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \underbrace{\frac{5}{x-2}}_{u(x)} \right)^{\frac{x-2}{5} \cdot \frac{5}{x-2} \cdot (2x+1)} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\left(1 + \frac{5}{x-2} \right)^{\frac{x-2}{5}} \right)^{\frac{10x+5}{x-2}} = \\ &= \left(\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{5}{x-2} \right)^{\frac{x-2}{5}} \right)^{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{10x+5}{x-2}} = e^{10} \end{aligned}$$

Д/З VIII ~ 1.321

~ 1.322.

представили как $y + u(x)$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\cos x)^{\frac{1}{x^2}} &= [1^\infty] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(1 + (\cos x - 1) \right)^{\frac{1}{x^2}} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(1 - 2\sin^2 \frac{x}{2} \right)^{\frac{1}{x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(1 - 2\sin^2 \frac{x}{2} \right)^{\frac{1}{-2\sin^2 \frac{x}{2}} \cdot \frac{-2\sin^2 \frac{x}{2}}{x^2}} = \\ &= \left(\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(1 - 2\sin^2 \frac{x}{2} \right)^{\frac{1}{-2\sin^2 \frac{x}{2}}} \right)^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-2\sin^2 \frac{x}{2}}{x^2}} = e^{-2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 \frac{x}{2}}{x^2 \cdot 4}} = \\ &= e^{-\frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 \frac{x}{2}}{(\frac{x}{2})^2}} = e^{-\frac{1}{2} \cdot 1^2} = e^{-\frac{1}{2}} \end{aligned}$$

Д/З IX ~ 1.323

Пример.

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

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

№ 1.324.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x(\ln(2+x) - \ln x) = [\infty(\infty - \infty)] =$$

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

$$= \ln \left(\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \underbrace{\left(\frac{2+x}{x} \right)^x}_{[1^\infty]} \right) = \ln \left(\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{2}{x} \right)^{\frac{x}{2} \cdot 2} \right) =$$

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

Д/З № 1.325

№ 1.318 замена переменной

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a^x - 1}{x} = \left[\frac{0}{0} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{l} t = a^x - 1 \Rightarrow a^x = t + 1 \\ x = \log_a(1+t) = \frac{\ln(1+t)}{\ln a} ; \\ x \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow t \rightarrow 0 \end{array} \right] =$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{t}{\frac{\ln(1+t)}{\ln a}} = \ln a \cdot \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{t}{\ln(1+t)} =$$

$$= \ln a \cdot \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\frac{\ln(1+t)}{t}} = \ln a \cdot \frac{1}{\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+t)}{t}} =$$

↑ уже делали
(см. пример перед
№ 1.324)

$$= \ln a \cdot \frac{1}{1} = \ln a$$

Д/З XI № 1.327, 1.326.