



解 由  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[ \frac{1}{x} - \left( \frac{1}{x} - a \right) e^x \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{1 - e^x}{x} + a e^x \right) = -1 + a = 1$ , 则  $a = 2$ . 故应选(C).

### 习题 1-6 解答

1. 计算下列极限:

$$(1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \omega x}{x}; \quad (2) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan 3x}{x}; \quad (3) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 2x}{\sin 5x};$$

$$(4) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \cot x; \quad (5) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{x \sin x}; \quad (6) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 2^n \sin \frac{x}{2^n} \quad (x \text{ 为不等于零的常数}, n \in \mathbb{N}_+).$$

解 (1) 当  $\omega \neq 0$  时,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \omega x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \omega \cdot \frac{\sin \omega x}{\omega x} \right) = \omega \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \omega x}{\omega x} = \omega$ ;

$$\text{当 } \omega = 0 \text{ 时, } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \omega x}{x} = 0 = \omega,$$

故不论  $\omega$  为何值, 均有  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \omega x}{x} = \omega$ .

$$(2) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan 3x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( 3 \cdot \frac{\tan 3x}{3x} \right) = 3 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan 3x}{3x} = 3.$$

$$(3) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 2x}{\sin 5x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{\sin 2x}{2x} \cdot \frac{5x}{\sin 5x} \cdot \frac{2}{5} \right) = \frac{2}{5} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 2x}{2x} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{5x}{\sin 5x} = \frac{2}{5}.$$

$$(4) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \cot x = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{x}{\sin x} \cdot \cos x \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{\sin x} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \cos x = 1.$$

$$(5) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{x \sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \sin^2 x}{x \sin x} = 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 2.$$

$$(6) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 2^n \sin \frac{x}{2^n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{\sin \frac{x}{2^n}}{\frac{x}{2^n}} \cdot x \right) = x.$$

2. 计算下列极限

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

$$(3) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{1+x}{x} \right)^{2x}; \quad (4) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{x} \right)^{kx} \quad (k \text{ 为正整数}).$$

解 (1)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1-x)^{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} [1 + (-x)]^{\frac{1}{(-x)}(-1)} = e^{-1}.$

$$(2) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1+2x)^{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} [(1+2x)^{\frac{1}{2x}}]^2 = e^2.$$

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

$$(4) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{x} \right)^{kx} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[ 1 + \frac{1}{(-x)} \right]^{(-x)(-k)} = e^{-k}.$$

\* 3. 根据函数极限的定义, 证明极限存在的准则 I'.

准则 I' 如果

$$(1) g(x) \leq f(x) \leq h(x), \quad x \in \dot{U}(x_0, r) \text{ 或 } |x| > M,$$

$$(2) \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} g(x) = A, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} h(x) = A,$$

那么  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x)$  存在, 且等于  $A$ .

证  $\forall \epsilon > 0$ , 因  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} g(x) = A$ , 故  $\exists \delta_1 > 0$ , 当  $0 < |x - x_0| < \delta_1$  时, 有  $|g(x) - A| < \epsilon$ , 即

$$A - \epsilon < g(x) < A + \epsilon, \quad (3)$$

又因  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} h(x) = A$ , 故对上面的  $\epsilon > 0$ ,  $\exists \delta_2 > 0$ , 当  $0 < |x - x_0| < \delta_2$  时, 有  $|h(x) - A| < \epsilon$ , 即



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$$A - \epsilon < h(x) < A + \epsilon.$$

(4)

取  $\delta = \min\{\delta_1, \delta_2, r\}$ , 则当  $0 < |x - x_0| < \delta$  时, 假设(1)及关系式(3)、(4)同时成立, 从而有

$$A - \epsilon < g(x) \leq f(x) \leq h(x) < A + \epsilon,$$

即有  $|f(x) - A| < \epsilon$ . 因此  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x)$  存在, 且等于  $A$ .

评注: 对于  $x \rightarrow \infty$  的情形, 利用极限  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = A$  的定义及假设条件, 可以类似地证明相应的准则I'.

4. 利用极限存在准则证明:

$$(1) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{1 + \frac{1}{n}} = 1; \quad (2) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \left( \frac{1}{n^2 + \pi} + \frac{1}{n^2 + 2\pi} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n^2 + n\pi} \right) = 1;$$

$$(3) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sqrt[n]{1+x} = 1; \quad (4) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x \left[ \frac{1}{x} \right] = 1.$$

证 (1) 因  $1 < \sqrt[n]{1 + \frac{1}{n}} < 1 + \frac{1}{n}$ , 而  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 1 = 1$ ,  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) = 1$ , 由夹逼准则, 即得证.

$$(2) \text{ 因 } \frac{n}{n^2 + \pi} \leq n \left( \frac{1}{n^2 + \pi} + \frac{1}{n^2 + 2\pi} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n^2 + n\pi} \right) \leq \frac{n^2}{n^2 + \pi},$$

$$\text{而 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{n^2 + \pi} = 0, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2}{n^2 + \pi} = 1, \text{ 由夹逼准则, 即得证.}$$

$$(3) \text{ 当 } x > 0 \text{ 时, } 1 < \sqrt[n]{1+x} < 1+x;$$

$$\text{当 } -1 < x < 0 \text{ 时, } 1+x < \sqrt[n]{1+x} < 1.$$

$$\text{而 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 1 = 1, \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1+x) = 1. \text{ 由夹逼准则, 即得证.}$$

$$(4) \text{ 当 } x > 0 \text{ 时, } 1-x < x \left[ \frac{1}{x} \right] \leq 1. \text{ 而 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (1-x) = 1, \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} 1 = 1. \text{ 由夹逼准则, 即得证.}$$

5. 设数列  $\{x_n\}$  满足:  $x_1 = \sqrt{2}$ ,  $x_{n+1} = \sqrt{2+x_n}$  ( $n \in \mathbb{N}_+$ ). 证明:  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n$  存在, 并求此极限.

证 (1) 用数学归纳法证明  $x_n < 2$ .

$$(i) x_1 = \sqrt{2} < 2.$$

$$(ii) \text{ 假设 } x_k < 2, \text{ 则 } x_{k+1} = \sqrt{2+x_k} < \sqrt{2+2} = 2, \text{ 故 } x_n < 2, \forall n \in \mathbb{N}_+.$$

(2) 用数学归纳法证明  $\{x_n\}$  单调增加.

$$(i) x_1 = \sqrt{2} < x_2 = \sqrt{2+\sqrt{2}}.$$

(ii) 假设  $x_k < x_{k+1}$ , 则  $x_k + 2 < x_{k+1} + 2$ , 所以  $\sqrt{2+x_k} < \sqrt{2+x_{k+1}}$ , 即  $x_{k+1} < x_{k+2}$ . 所以  $\{x_n\}$  单调增加.

由单调有界准则知  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n$  存在, 设  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = A$ , 在  $x_{n+1} = \sqrt{2+x_n}$  两边取极限, 得  $A = \sqrt{2+A}$ , 解得  $A=2$  或  $A=-1$  (舍去). 即  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = 2$ .

6. 设数列  $\{x_n\}$  满足:  $x_1 \in (0, \pi)$ ,  $x_{n+1} = \sin x_n$  ( $n \in \mathbb{N}_+$ ), 证明  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n$  存在, 并求此极限.

证 (1) 显然  $|x_{n+1}| = |\sin x_n| \leq 1, n=1, 2, \dots$ . 即  $\{x_n\}$  有界.

(2)  $x_{n+1} = \sin x_n \leq x_n, n=1, 2, \dots$ . 即  $\{x_n\}$  单调减少.

由单调有界准则知  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n$  存在, 设  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = A$ , 在  $x_{n+1} = \sin x_n$  两边取极限, 得  $A = \sin A$ , 故  $A=0$ . 即  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = 0$ .



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