



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

习题 1-6 解答

1. 计算下列极限:

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

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

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

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

故不论 ω 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

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

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

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

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) $g(x) \leq f(x) \leq h(x)$, $x \in U(x_0, r)$ 或 $|x| > M$,

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

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



3 题视频解析

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

$$A - \epsilon < g(x) < A + \epsilon, \tag{3}$$

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



$$A-\epsilon < h(x) < A+\epsilon. \quad (4)$$

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:

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

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



4 题视频解析

证 (1) 因 $1 < \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{n}} < 1 + \frac{1}{n}$, 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) 因 $\frac{n}{n+\pi} \leq n \left(\frac{1}{n^2 + \pi} + \frac{1}{n^2 + 2\pi} + \dots + \frac{1}{n^2 + n\pi} \right) \leq \frac{n^2}{n^2 + \pi}$,

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

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

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

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

(4) 当 $x > 0$ 时, $1-x < x \left[\frac{1}{x} \right] \leq 1$. 而 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (1-x) = 1$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} 1 = 1$. 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) 假设 $x_k < 2$, 则 $x_{k+1} = \sqrt{2+x_k} < \sqrt{2+2} = 2$, 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 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = 0$.



5 题视频解析