



$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - e^{\sin x}}{x - \sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^{\sin x} \frac{e^{x - \sin x} - 1}{x - \sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^{\sin x} \frac{x - \sin x}{x - \sin x} = 1.$$

显然,应用洛必达法则计算这个极限并没有达到简化计算的目的.因此,大家在使用洛必达法则解题时,为了避免复杂的计算,应能化简尽可能先化简,并综合运用以下方法:函数的连续性与四则运算法则;适当的恒等变形(如分子或分母的有理化、三角恒等式等);利用已知极限和等价无穷小代换;利用换元法(即复合函数求极限)等.

习题 3-2 解答

1. 用洛必达法则求下列极限:

- (1) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x}$;
- (2) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{\sin x}$;
- (3) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x - x}{x - \sin x}$;
- (4) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{\sin 3x}{\tan 5x}$;
- (5) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\ln \sin x}{(\pi - 2x)^2}$;
- (6) $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{x^m - a^m}{x^n - a^n} \quad (a \neq 0)$;
- (7) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln \tan 7x}{\ln \tan 2x}$;
- (8) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\tan x}{\tan 3x}$;
- (9) $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln(1+\frac{1}{x})}{\frac{1}{x}}$;
- (10) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+x^2)}{\sec x - \cos x}$;
- (11) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \cot 2x$;
- (12) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^2 e^{\frac{1}{x^2}}$;
- (13) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left(\frac{2}{x^2 - 1} - \frac{1}{x - 1} \right)$;
- (14) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (e^x + x)^{\frac{1}{x}}$;
- (15) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^{\sin x}$;
- (16) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left(\frac{1}{x} \right)^{\tan x}$.

- 解**
- (1) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{1+x} = 1.$
 - (2) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{\sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{\cos x} = \frac{2}{1} = 2.$
 - (3) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x - x}{x - \sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sec^2 x - 1}{1 - \cos x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan^2 x}{\frac{x^2}{2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2}{\frac{x^2}{2}} = 2.$
 - (4) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{\sin 3x}{\tan 5x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{3 \cos 3x}{5 \sec^2 5x} = -\frac{3}{5}.$
 - (5) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\ln \sin x}{(\pi - 2x)^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\frac{1}{\sin x} \cos x}{2(\pi - 2x) \cdot (-2)} = -\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cot x}{4(\pi - 2x)} = -\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{-\csc^2 x}{-8} = -\frac{1}{8}.$
 - (6) $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{x^m - a^m}{x^n - a^n} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{mx^{m-1}}{nx^{n-1}} = \frac{m}{n} a^{m-n} \quad (a \neq 0).$
 - (7) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln \tan 7x}{\ln \tan 2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{1}{\tan 7x} \sec^2 7x \cdot 7}{\frac{1}{\tan 2x} \sec^2 2x \cdot 2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\tan 2x}{\tan 7x} \cdot \frac{\sec^2 7x}{\sec^2 2x} \cdot \frac{7}{2}$
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{2x}{7x} \cdot \frac{\sec^2 7x}{\sec^2 2x} \cdot \frac{7}{2} = 1.$
 - (8) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\tan x}{\tan 3x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sec^2 x}{3 \sec^2 3x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^2 3x}{3 \cos^2 x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{-6 \cos 3x \sin 3x}{-6 \cos x \sin x} = -\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos 3x}{\cos x}$
 $= -\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{-3 \sin 3x}{-\sin x} = 3.$

$$(9) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln(1+\frac{1}{x})}{\operatorname{arccot} x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{x}}(-\frac{1}{x^2})}{-\frac{1}{1+x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1+x^2}{x+x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{1}{x^2}+1}{\frac{1}{x}+1} = 1.$$

$$(10) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+x^2)}{\sec x - \cos x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{2x}{1+x^2}}{\sec x \tan x + \sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{\sin x} \cdot \frac{\cos^2 x}{1+\cos^2 x} \cdot \frac{2}{1+x^2} = 1.$$

$$(11) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \cot 2x = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{\tan 2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{2 \sec^2 2x} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$(12) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^2 e^{\frac{1}{x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\frac{1}{x^2}} (\frac{1}{x^2})'}{(\frac{1}{x^2})'} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^{\frac{1}{x^2}} = +\infty.$$

$$(13) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left(\frac{2}{x^2-1} - \frac{1}{x-1} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{-x+1}{x^2-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{-1}{2x} = -\frac{1}{2}.$$

$$(14) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (e^x + x)^{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(e^x + x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x + 1}{e^x + x} = e^2;$$

$$(15) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^{\sin x} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \sin x \ln x} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sin x}{x} \cdot x \ln x} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x \ln x} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln x}{\frac{1}{x}}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{-\frac{1}{x^2}}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (-x)} = e^0 = 1.$$

$$(16) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left(\frac{1}{x} \right)^{\tan x} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \tan x \cdot \ln \frac{1}{x}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{-\tan x}{x} \cdot x \ln x} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} -x \ln x} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{-\ln x}{\frac{1}{x}}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{-\frac{1}{x}}{-\frac{1}{x^2}}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x} = e^0 = 1.$$

评注:在用洛必达法则求极限时,除了注意用洛必达法则对极限类型等的要求以外,还要注意求极限的过程中合理地应用重要极限、等价无穷小、初等变换等方法,以使运算过程更快捷、简洁.

2. 验证极限 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x + \sin x}{x}$ 存在,但不能用洛必达法则得出.

证 由于 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(x + \sin x)'}{(x)'} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 + \cos x}{1}$ 不存在,故不能使用洛必达法则来求此极限,但并不表明此极限

不存在,此极限可用以下方法求得: $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x + \sin x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{\sin x}{x} \right) = 1 + 0 = 1.$

3. 验证极限 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x}}{\sin x}$ 存在,但不能用洛必达法则得出.

证 由于 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x})'}{(\sin x)'} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x \sin \frac{1}{x} - \cos \frac{1}{x}}{\cos x}$ 不存在,故不能使用洛必达法则来求此极限,但可用以下方法求此极限:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x}}{\sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{x}{\sin x} \cdot x \sin \frac{1}{x} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{\sin x} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \sin \frac{1}{x} = 1 \times 0 = 0.$$

4. 讨论函数 $f(x) = \begin{cases} \left[\frac{(1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}}}{e} \right]^{\frac{1}{x}}, & x > 0, \\ e^{-\frac{1}{2}}, & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$ 在点 $x=0$ 处的连续性.

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



3 题视频解析



4 题视频解析

$$\begin{aligned}\text{而 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{x} \left[\frac{1}{x} \ln(1+x) - 1 \right] &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln(1+x) - x}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{1}{1+x} - 1}{2x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} -\frac{1}{2(1+x)} = -\frac{1}{2},\end{aligned}$$

故 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = e^{-\frac{1}{2}}$, 又

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} e^{-\frac{1}{2}} = e^{-\frac{1}{2}}, \quad f(0) = e^{-\frac{1}{2}}.$$

因为 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = f(0)$, 故函数 $f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处连续.

第三节 泰勒公式

一、主要内容归纳

1. 泰勒定理

若 $f(x)$ 在含有 x_0 的某个邻域内具有直到 $n+1$ 阶的导数, 则对于该

邻域内任意点 x , 有 $f(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{f^{(k)}(x_0)}{k!} (x-x_0)^k + \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!} (x-x_0)^{n+1}$, 其中 ξ 介于 x_0 与 x 之间, $f^{(0)}(x_0) = f(x_0)$.

2. 麦克劳林公式

在 $x_0=0$ 展开的泰勒公式, 也称为麦克劳林公式, 即

$$f(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{f^{(k)}(0)}{k!} x^k + \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!} x^{n+1},$$

其中 ξ 介于 0 与 x 之间.

带有佩亚诺余项的麦克劳林展开式为

$$f(x) = f(0) + f'(0)x + \cdots + \frac{1}{n!} f^{(n)}(0)x^n + o(x^n).$$

3. 常用的六个泰勒展开式

$$e^x = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \cdots + \frac{x^n}{n!} + o(x^n),$$

$$\sin x = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} - \cdots + (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!} + o(x^{2n+1})$$