



安徽大學

2.4.

证明:

$$(1) \because \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3x^2 - 4x}{x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (3x - 4)$$

$$= -4 \neq 0$$

$$\therefore 3x^2 - 4x = O(x)$$

$$(2) \because \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x}}{x}$$

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

$$= 0$$

$$\therefore x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x} = o(x)$$

注: $\because x$ 为无穷小量, $\sin \frac{1}{x}$ 为有界变量

$\therefore x \sin \frac{1}{x}$ 还是无穷小量

$$(3) \because \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \sin x^2}{x^3}$$

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

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

$$= 1$$

$$\therefore x \sin x^2 \sim x^3$$

$$(4) \because \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1+x)^2 - 1 - 2x}{x^2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2}{x^2}$$

$$= 1$$

$$\therefore (1+x)^2 - 1 - 2x \sim x^2$$

证明:

$$2. (1) \because \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x+1}{x^2+1} \times x$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 + x}{x^2 + 1}$$

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

$$= 1$$

$$\therefore \frac{x+1}{x^2+1} \sim \frac{1}{x}$$

$$(2) \text{ 令 } t = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\text{则 } x \rightarrow \infty \text{ 时 } t \rightarrow 0$$

$$\therefore \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{t^2 \sin \frac{1}{t}}{t} = 0$$

$$(\text{同 } 1. (2))$$

$$\therefore t^2 \sin \frac{1}{t} = o(t)$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{x^2} \sin x = o(\frac{1}{x})$$

$$(3) \text{ 令 } t = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\text{则 } x \rightarrow \infty \text{ 时 } t \rightarrow 0$$

$$\therefore \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{2t \sin t}{t^2}$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \sin t}{t}$$

$$= 2 \neq 0$$

$$\therefore 2t \sin t = O(t^2)$$

$$\text{即 } \frac{2}{x} \sin \frac{1}{x} = O(\frac{1}{x^2})$$

$$(4) \text{ 令 } t = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\text{则 } x \rightarrow \infty \text{ 时 } t \rightarrow 0$$

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

$$(\text{同 } 1. (4))$$

$$\therefore (1+t)^2 - 1 - 2t \sim t^2$$

$$\therefore (1+\frac{1}{x})^2 - 1 - \frac{2}{x} \sim \frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$3. (1) \text{ 原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\alpha x}{\beta x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\alpha}{\beta}$$

$$= \frac{\alpha}{\beta}$$

$$(2) \text{ 原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^m}{x^m}$$

$$= 1$$

$$(3) \text{ 原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2}x}{x}$$

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

$$(4) \text{ 原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x}{x}$$

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

$$= 1$$

$$(5) \text{ 原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2}x^2}{x^2}$$

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

$$(6) \text{ 原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{n} \sin x}{\tan x}$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{n}$$

$$(7) \text{ 原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2}{\frac{1}{2}x^2}$$

$$= 2$$

$$(8) \text{ 原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{\sin \beta x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{\beta x}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\beta}$$

$$(9) \text{ 原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x (1 - \cos x)}{x \sin^2 x}$$

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

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

$$(10) \text{ 原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2}{x^2}$$

$$= 1$$

附额外三角等价无穷小替换:

$$\tan x - x \sim \frac{1}{3}x^3$$

$$x - \sin x \sim \frac{1}{6}x^3$$

$$\tan x - \sin x \sim \frac{1}{2}x^3$$

前两个可利用作极限用洛毕达证明.

4. 均设为关于 x 的 k 阶无穷小量

$$(1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^3 + 100x^2}{x^k}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (x^{3-k} + 100x^{2-k})$$

则当 $k=2$ 时

$$\text{原式} = 100 \neq 0$$

\therefore 是 x 的 2 阶无穷小量

$$(2) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 + \sin x^2}{x^k}$$

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

当 $k=2$ 时

$$\text{原式} = 2 \neq 0$$

\therefore 是 x 的 2 阶无穷小量

$$(3) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2(1 + \sqrt{x})}{x^k(1 + \sqrt[3]{x})}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 + x}{1 + \sqrt[3]{x}} = 1$$

故当 $k=2$ 时

$$\text{原式} = 1 \neq 0$$

\therefore 是 x 的 2 阶无穷小量

$$(4) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+x^3)}{x^k}$$

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

\therefore 当 $k=3$ 时

$$\text{原式} = 1 \neq 0$$

\therefore 是 x 的 3 阶无穷小量