

1. 对于 $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^+} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)} = +\infty$ 或 $-\infty$ 的情形, 证明定理 4.2.1

证明: 由于函数在 $x = x_0$ 处的值与 $x \rightarrow x_0^+$ 时的极限无关.

因此可以补充定义 $f(x_0) = g(x_0) = 0$.

这样, 对任意的 $x \in (x_0, x_0 + \delta)$, 函数 $f(t)$ 和 $g(t)$ 在 $[x_0, x]$ 上满足柯西中值

定理的所有条件, 故存在 $\xi \in (x_0, x)$, 使得

$$\frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{g(x) - g(x_0)} = \frac{f'(\xi)}{g'(\xi)}$$

注意到, 当 $x \rightarrow x_0^+$ 时, $\xi \rightarrow x_0^+$, 故

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^+} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^+} \frac{f'(\xi)}{g'(\xi)} = \lim_{\xi \rightarrow x_0^+} \frac{f'(\xi)}{g'(\xi)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^+} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)}.$$

即证对于 $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^+} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)} = +\infty$ 或 $-\infty$ 的情形, 定理 4.2.1 依然成立.

$$(1). \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^m - 1}{x^n - 1} \quad (m > 0, n > 0).$$

$$\text{解: 原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{m \cdot x^{m-1}}{n \cdot x^{n-1}} = \frac{m}{n}$$

$$(2). \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{\sin x}$$

$$\text{解: 原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{\cos x} = 2.$$

$$(3). \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x - x}{x - \sin x}.$$

$$\text{解: 原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos^2 x}{\cos^2 x (1 - \cos x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 + \cos x}{\cos^2 x} = 2$$

$$(4). \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{x^2} - 1}{\cos x - 1}$$

$$\text{解: 原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2xe^{x^2}}{-\sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2e^{x^2} + 4x^2 e^{x^2}}{-\cos x} = -2.$$

$$(5). \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{\sin 3x}{\tan 5x}$$

$$\text{解: 原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{\frac{3\cos 3x}{5}}{\cos^2 5x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{3\cos 3x \cdot \cos^2 5x}{5} = -\frac{3}{5}$$

$$(6). \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\tan x - 1}{\sin 4x}$$

$$\text{解: 原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{4\cos^4 x \cos 4x} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$(7). \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3^x - 2^x}{x}$$

$$\text{解: 原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (3^x \ln 3 - 2^x \ln 2) = \ln 3 - \ln 2 = \ln \frac{3}{2}$$

$$(8). \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \arcsin x}{\sin^2 x}$$

$$\text{解: 原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}}{\sin 2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\frac{1}{2}(1-x^2)^{-\frac{3}{2}}}{2 \cos 2x} = -\frac{1}{4}$$

$$(9). \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x + \sin x - 1}{\ln(1+x)}$$

$$\text{解: 原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x + \sin x - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (e^x + \cos x) = 2$$

$$(10). \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln(1+\frac{1}{x})}{\operatorname{arccot} x}$$

$$\text{解: 原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{-\frac{1}{x^2} \cdot \frac{x}{x+1}}{-\frac{1}{1+x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1+x^2}{x^2+x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1+\frac{1}{x^2}}{1+\frac{1}{x}} = 1$$

$$(11). \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln(1+e^x)}{5x}$$

$$\text{解: 原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^x}{5e^x + 5} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{5 + \frac{5}{e^x}} = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$(12). \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^2 + \ln x}{x \ln x}$$

$$\text{解: 原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2x + \frac{1}{x}}{\ln x + 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2 - \frac{1}{x^2}}{\frac{1}{x}} = +\infty$$

$$(13). \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^{\tan x}$$

$$\text{解: } \because \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^{\tan x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} e^{\tan \ln(\frac{1}{x})}$$

$$\text{又: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \tan x \ln\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{-\ln x}{\cot x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{-\frac{1}{x}}{-\frac{1}{\sin^2 x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x = 0$$

$$\therefore \text{原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} e^{\tan x \ln(\frac{1}{x})} = e^0 = 1.$$

$$(14). \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^{\sin x}.$$

$$\text{解: } \because \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^{\sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} e^{\sin x \ln x}.$$

$$\text{又: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \sin x \ln x = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln x}{\frac{1}{\sin x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln x}{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{-\frac{1}{x^2}} = -\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x = 0.$$

$$\therefore \text{原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} e^{\sin x \ln x} = e^0 = 1.$$

$$(15). \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (1 + \frac{1}{x^2})^x$$

$$\text{解: } \because \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (1 + \frac{1}{x^2})^x = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} e^{x \cdot \ln(1 + \frac{1}{x^2})}$$

$$\text{又: } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x \cdot \ln(1 + \frac{1}{x^2}) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln(1 + \frac{1}{x^2})}{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{-\frac{2}{x^3} \cdot \frac{x^2}{x^2+1}}{-\frac{1}{x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2x}{x^2+1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2}{x + \frac{1}{x}} = 0$$

$$\therefore \text{原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} e^{x \cdot \ln(1 + \frac{1}{x^2})} = e^0 = 1.$$

$$(16). \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(e^{x^2} - 1) \sin x^2}{x^2 (1 - \cos x)}$$

$$\text{解: 原式} = \frac{x^2 \sin x^2}{x^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \sin x^2}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{4x \cos x^2}{2x} = 2$$

$$(17). \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}} - e}{x}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: 原式} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\frac{1}{x} \ln(1+x)} - e}{x} = e \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\frac{1}{x} \ln(1+x) - 1} - 1}{x} = e \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{x} \ln(1+x) - 1}{x} \\ &= e \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+x) - x}{x^2} = e \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{1+x} - 1}{2x} = e \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} -\frac{1}{2(1+x)} = -\frac{e}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$(18). \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\tan x} - e^x}{\tan x - x}$$

$$\text{解: 原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\tan x} - (e^x - 1)}{\tan x - x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 1 = 1$$

$$(19). \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left(\tan \frac{\pi x}{4} \right)^{\tan \frac{\pi x}{2}}$$

$$\text{解: } \because \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left(\tan \frac{\pi x}{4} \right)^{\tan \frac{\pi x}{2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} e^{\tan \frac{\pi x}{2} \cdot \ln \left(\tan \frac{\pi x}{4} \right)}.$$

$$\text{又: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \tan \frac{\pi x}{2} \cdot \ln \left(\tan \frac{\pi x}{4} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\ln \left(\tan \frac{\pi x}{4} \right)}{\cot \frac{\pi x}{2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\frac{1}{\tan \frac{\pi x}{4}} \cdot \frac{\frac{\pi}{4}}{\cos^2 \frac{\pi x}{4}}}{-\frac{\pi}{\sin^2 \frac{\pi x}{2}}}$$

$$= - \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \sin \frac{\pi x}{2} = -1$$

$$\therefore \text{原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} e^{\tan \frac{\pi x}{2} \cdot \ln \left(\tan \frac{\pi x}{4} \right)} = e^{-1} = \frac{1}{e}.$$

$$(20). \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{2}{\pi} \arccos x \right)^{\frac{1}{x}}$$

$$\text{解: } \because \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{2}{\pi} \arccos x \right)^{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^{\frac{\ln \frac{2}{\pi} \arccos x}{x}}$$

$$\text{又: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln \frac{2}{\pi} \arccos x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\frac{2}{\pi} \arccos x} \cdot \frac{-\frac{2}{\pi}}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} - \frac{1}{\arccos x \cdot \sqrt{1-x^2}} = -\frac{2}{\pi}$$

$$\therefore \text{原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^{\frac{\ln \frac{2}{\pi} \arccos x}{x}} = e^{-\frac{2}{\pi}}$$

$$(41). \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \ln x \ln(1-x).$$

$$\text{解: 原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\ln(1-x)}{\frac{1}{\ln x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x \ln^2 x}{1-x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\ln^4 x + 2 \ln x}{-1} = 0.$$

$$(42). \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} ((1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}}/e)^{\frac{1}{x}}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: 原式} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^{\frac{1}{x} \ln [(1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}}/e]} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^{\frac{1}{x} [\frac{1}{x} \ln(1+x) - 1]} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^{\frac{\ln(1+x) - x}{x^2}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^{\frac{\frac{1}{1+x} - 1}{2x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^{-\frac{1}{2(1+x)}} = e^{-\frac{1}{2}}. \end{aligned}$$

$$(43). \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\cot x - \frac{1}{x})$$

$$\text{解: 原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \cos x - \sin x}{x \sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-x \sin x}{\sin x + x \cos x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\sin x - x \cos x}{2 \cos x - x \sin x} = 0$$

$$\text{或原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1}{\tan x} - \frac{1}{x} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \tan x}{x \tan x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \tan x}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \sec^2 x}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-2 \sec^2 x \tan x}{2} = 0.$$

$$(14). \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left(\frac{1}{m} (a_1^x + a_2^x + \dots + a_m^x) \right)^{\frac{1}{x}} \quad (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_m > 0)$$

$$\text{解: 原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} e^{\frac{\ln \frac{a_1^x + a_2^x + \dots + a_m^x}{m}}{x}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln \frac{a_1^x + a_2^x + \dots + a_m^x}{m}}{x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{m}{a_1^x + a_2^x + \dots + a_m^x} \cdot \frac{1}{m} (a_1^x \ln a_1 + a_2^x \ln a_2 + \dots + a_m^x \ln a_m) \\ &= \frac{1}{m} (\ln a_1 + \ln a_2 + \dots + \ln a_m) = \ln (a_1 a_2 \dots a_m)^{\frac{1}{m}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \text{原式} = e^{\ln (a_1 a_2 \dots a_m)^{\frac{1}{m}}} = (a_1 a_2 \dots a_m)^{\frac{1}{m}}$$

3. 说明不能用洛必达法则求下列极限

(1). $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x + \sin x}{x - \sin x}$

解: 当 $x \rightarrow +\infty$ 时, $\left(\frac{x + \sin x}{x - \sin x}\right)' = \frac{1 + \cos x}{1 - \cos x}$ 极限不存在.

故 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x + \sin x}{x - \sin x}$ 不能用洛必达法则求极限.

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

解: 当 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时, $\left(\frac{x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x}}{\sin x}\right)' = \frac{2x \sin \frac{1}{x} - \cos \frac{1}{x}}{\cos x}$ 极限不存在.

故 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x}}{\sin x}$ 不能用洛必达法则求极限.