

## 习题 4.1

1.  $f(1) = 0. \quad f(-1) = 0.$

$$f'(x) = 3x^2 - 1$$

当  $\varepsilon = \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$  时.  $f'(x) = 0. \therefore \varepsilon = \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}.$

2.  $f'(x) = \frac{1}{x}$

当  $\varepsilon = \frac{1}{\ln 2}$  时.  $f'(\varepsilon) = \frac{f(2)-f(1)}{2-1} = \ln 2. \therefore \varepsilon = \frac{1}{\ln 2}$

3.  $\frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)} = \frac{4x^3}{2x} = 2x^2$

当  $\varepsilon = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{2}$  时.  $\frac{f'(\varepsilon)}{g'(\varepsilon)} = \frac{f(2)-f(1)}{g(2)-g(1)} = 5. \therefore \varepsilon = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{2}.$

4.  $f(x) : \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(0+\Delta x)-f(0)}{\Delta x} = \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta x} = 1$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(0+\Delta x)-f(0)}{\Delta x} = \frac{-\Delta x}{\Delta x} = -1$$

$f_2(x) : \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f_2(x) = \infty \neq f(0) = 1$

极限值  $\neq$  函数值  $\implies$  不连续.

$f_3(x) : \text{在 } [0, 1] \text{ 上没有相等的两点.}$

5. 设  $F(x) = a_0x + \frac{1}{2}a_1x^2 + \frac{1}{3}a_2x^3 + \cdots + \frac{1}{n+1}a_nx^{n+1}$

$$F(0) = F(1) = 0.$$

由罗尔中值定理可知.

$F'(x) = f(x) = a_0 + \frac{1}{2}a_1x + \cdots + \frac{1}{n+1}a_nx^n$  在  $(0, 1)$  内至少有一个零点.

6. (1) 令  $F(x) = \arcsin x + \arccos x$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = 0.$$

由拉格朗日中值定理可知.

$F(x)$  在  $[-1, 1]$  是常数.  $F(0) = \frac{\pi}{2}$

$\therefore \arcsin x + \arccos x = \frac{\pi}{2}, x \in [-1, 1].$

(2) 令  $F(x) = 3 \arccos x - \arccos(3x - 4x^3)$

$$F'(x) = -\frac{3}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} + \frac{3-12x^2}{\sqrt{1-(3x-4x^3)^2}} = 0.$$

由拉格朗日中值定理可知

$F(x)$  在  $[-1, 1]$  内是常数.  $F(0) = \pi.$

$\therefore 3 \arccos x - \arccos(3x - 4x^3) = \pi. \quad x \in [-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}].$

7. (1) 当  $x = y$  时, 等号显然成立. 设  $f(x) = \sin x, f'(x) = \cos x$ . 由拉格朗日中值定理有.

$$\frac{\sin x - \sin y}{x - y} = \cos \varepsilon$$

$$\because |\cos \varepsilon| \leq 1 \quad \therefore |\sin x - \sin y| \leq |x - y|, \quad x, y \in R.$$

- (2) 当  $x = y$  时, 等号显然成立. 设  $f(x) = \arctan x, f'(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$ . 由拉格朗日中值定理有.

$$\frac{\arctan x - \arctan y}{x - y} = \frac{1}{1+\varepsilon^2}.$$

$$\because \frac{1}{1+\varepsilon^2} \geq 1 \quad \therefore |\arctan x - \arctan y| \leq |x - y|.$$

$$(3) \frac{b-a}{b} < \ln \frac{b}{a} < \frac{b-a}{a}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{b} < \frac{\ln b - \ln a}{b-a} < \frac{1}{a}$$

$$f(x) = \ln x \quad (0 < a \leq x \leq b).$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{x}$$

由拉格朗日中值定理,  $\exists \varepsilon \in (a, b)$ .

$$\text{使得 } \frac{\ln b - \ln a}{b-a} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon}$$

$$\because \frac{1}{b} < \frac{1}{\varepsilon} < \frac{1}{a}.$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{b} < \frac{\ln b - \ln a}{b-a} < \frac{1}{a} \quad \text{即 } \frac{b-a}{b} < \ln \frac{b}{a} < \frac{b-a}{a}.$$

- (4) 题目错误, 改成  $nb^{n-1}(a-b) < a^n - b^n < na^{n-1}(a-b)$

$$\text{设 } f(x) = x^n, \quad f'(x) = nx^{n-1}.$$

由拉格朗日中值定理,  $\exists \varepsilon \in (a, b)$ .

$$\frac{f(a)-f(b)}{a-b} = f'(\varepsilon) \quad \text{即 } a^n - b^n = n\varepsilon^{n-1}(a-b)$$

$$\therefore nb^{n-1}(a-b) < a^n - b^n < na^{n-1}(a-b).$$

8. (1)  $2x[f(b) - f(a)] = (b^2 - a^2) f'(x).$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{f(b)-f(a)}{b^2-a^2} = \frac{f'(x)}{2x}$$

$$\text{令 } g(x) = x^2. \quad g'(x) = 2x \neq 0, \quad x \in (a, b).$$

由柯西中值定理.  $\exists \varepsilon \in (a, b)$

$$\frac{f(b)-f(a)}{g(b)-g(a)} = \frac{f'(\varepsilon)}{g'(\varepsilon)} \quad \text{即 } \frac{f(b)-f(a)}{b^2-a^2} = \frac{f'(\varepsilon)}{2\varepsilon}$$

$\therefore$  在  $(a, b)$  内,  $2x[f(b) - f(a)] = (b^2 - a^2) f'(x)$  至少存在一个实根.

(2) 证明: 设  $x_1, x_2$  为  $f(x) = 0$  的两个相异的根.

设  $x_1 < x_2$ . 令  $F(x) = e^{\alpha x} f(x)$

$$F'(x) = e^{\alpha x} (\alpha f(x) + f'(x))$$

$$F(x_1) = F(x_2) = 0.$$

由罗尔中值定理可知

$$f'(x) + \alpha f(x) = 0.$$

(3) 题目错误, 改成 “使得  $f'(x) = -f(\varepsilon) \cot \varepsilon$ ” .

证明: 令  $F(x) = \sin x f(x)$

$$F'(x) = \sin x (f'(\varepsilon) + f(\varepsilon) \cot \varepsilon)$$

$$F(0) = F(\pi) = 0.$$

由罗尔中值定理可知

$$f'(\varepsilon) + f(\varepsilon) \cot \varepsilon = 0,$$

$$\text{即 } f'(\varepsilon) = -f(\varepsilon) \cot \varepsilon.$$

9. 由拉格朗日中值定理有  $\frac{f(x_0+\Delta x)-f(x_0)}{\Delta x} = f'(\varepsilon), \varepsilon \in (x_0, x_0 + \Delta x)$ .

$$\therefore f(x_0 + \Delta) - f(x_0) = f'(x_0 + \theta \Delta x) \Delta x \quad \therefore \varepsilon = x_0 + \theta \Delta x.$$

$$\theta = \frac{\varepsilon - x_0}{\Delta x} \therefore \lim_{\Delta \rightarrow 0} \theta = \lim_{\Delta \rightarrow 0} \frac{\varepsilon - x_0}{\Delta x}$$

$$\therefore f(x) = \frac{1}{x} \quad \therefore f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0) = \frac{1}{x_0 + \Delta} - \frac{1}{x_0} = \frac{-\Delta x}{x_0(x_0 + \Delta x)} = f'(\varepsilon) \Delta x$$

$$\therefore f'(\varepsilon) = -\frac{1}{x_0(x_0 + \Delta x)}. \quad f'(\varepsilon) = -\frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \quad -\frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} = -\frac{1}{x_0(x_0 + \Delta x)}$$

$$\varepsilon = \sqrt{x_0(x_0 + \Delta x)} \text{ 代入 } \lim_{\Delta \rightarrow 0} \frac{\varepsilon - x_0}{\Delta x} = \frac{\sqrt{x_0(x_0 + \Delta x)} - x_0}{\Delta x} \xrightarrow{\text{洛必达}} \frac{x_0}{2\sqrt{x_0(x_0 + \Delta x)}} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

10. (1) 由拉格朗日中值定理可知,  $\exists \varepsilon \in (x, x + 1)$

$$\sqrt{x+1} - \sqrt{x} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\varepsilon}}$$

$$\text{令 } \varepsilon = x + \theta(x) \quad \therefore \sqrt{x+1} - \sqrt{x} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x+\theta(x)}}$$

$$\text{化简可得 } \theta(x) = \frac{1 + 2\sqrt{x(x+1)} - 2x}{4}, x = 0 \text{ 时, } \theta(x) = \frac{1}{4}.$$

$$\therefore 2x < 2\sqrt{x(x+1)} < (x+1) \quad \therefore \theta(x) \in \left[\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2}\right).$$

$$(2) \text{ 由 (1) 可知, } \theta(x) = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2}[\sqrt{x(x+1)} - x]$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \theta(x) = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \theta(x) = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x}{\sqrt{x(x+1)}+x} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

## 习题 4.2

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.

因此可以补偿定义  $f(x_0) = g(x_0) = 0$ .

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

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

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.

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

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

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

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

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

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)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^{x^2} - 1}{\cos x - 1}$

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

解: 原式  $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3 \cos 3x}{\frac{5}{\cos^2 5x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{3 \cos 3x \cdot \cos^2 5x}{5} = -\frac{3}{5}$ .

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$(14) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^{\sin x} \quad \text{解: } \because \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^{\sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} e^{\sin x \ln x}.$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$(21) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \ln x \ln(1-x)$$

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

$$(22) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( (1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}} / e \right)^{\frac{1}{x}}$$

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

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

$$(23) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \cot x - \frac{1}{x} \right)$$

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

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

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

$$(24) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left( \frac{1}{m} (a_1^x + a_2^x + \cdots + a_m^x) \right)^{\frac{1}{x}} (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_m > 0)$$

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

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln \frac{a_1^x + a_2^x + \cdots + a_m^x}{m}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{m}{a_1^x + a_2^x + \cdots + a_m^x} \cdot \frac{1}{m} (a_1^x \ln a_1 + a_2^x \ln a_2 + \cdots + a_m^x \ln a_m)$$

$$= \frac{1}{m} (\ln a_1 + \ln a_2 + \cdots + \ln a_m) = \ln (a_1 a_2 \cdots a_m)^{\frac{1}{m}}$$

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

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,  $\left( \frac{x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x}}{\sin x} \right)' = \frac{2x \frac{1}{x} - \cos \frac{1}{x}}{\cos x}$  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.