

方法4 利用洛必达法则求极限

洛必达法则

$$\begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline 0 & \infty \\ \hline 0 & \infty \\ \hline \end{array}$$

中国大学MOOC × 有道考神

若 1) $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} g(x) = 0 (\infty)$;

2) $f(x)$ 和 $g(x)$ 在 x_0 的某去心邻域内可导, 且 $g'(x) \neq 0$;

3) $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)}$ 存在 (或 ∞);

$$[f(x)]^{g(x)} = e^{\frac{g(x) \ln f(x)}{1}} \rightarrow 0 \cdot \infty$$

则 $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)}$ 存在

注: 1) 适用类型:

$$\frac{0}{0}; \frac{\infty}{\infty}$$

$0 \cdot \infty; \infty - \infty$

$1^\infty; \infty^0; 0^0$

$$\frac{0}{0}, \frac{\infty}{\infty}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 0 \cdot \infty \\ \infty - \infty \end{array} \right\} \leftarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1^\infty \\ \infty^0 \\ 0^0 \end{array} \right.$$

① $1^\infty = e^{(\ln f(x))g(x)}$
② $\alpha^\beta \rightarrow A$
③ $f(x)^{g(x)} = e^A$

23武忠祥考研

【例30】求极限 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\ln \cos(x-1)}{1 - \sin \frac{\pi}{2} x}$. $\frac{0}{0}$

~~tan x ~ x~~

【解】 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\ln \cos(x-1)}{1 - \sin \frac{\pi}{2} x} \stackrel{(1)}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{-\tan(x-1)}{-\frac{\pi}{2} \cos \frac{\pi}{2} x}$

(洛必达法则)

$\frac{0}{0}$

$\neq \frac{2}{\pi} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x-1}{\cos \frac{\pi}{2} x}$

$(\tan(x-1) \sim x-1)$

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

(洛必达法则)

$= -\frac{4}{\pi^2}$

【例31】(1988年3) 求极限 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (1-x^2) \tan \frac{\pi}{2} x$.

[解] 原式 = $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(1+x)^2 (1-x) \sin \frac{\pi}{2} x}{\cos \frac{\pi}{2} x}$

$\stackrel{*}{=} 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1-x}{\cos \frac{\pi}{2} x} \quad \frac{0}{0}$

$= 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{-1}{-\frac{\pi}{2} \sin \frac{\pi}{2} x} = \frac{4}{\pi}$

化简 ① 约分
② $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = A \neq 0$
③ 有理化

【例32】求极限 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (x + \sqrt{1+x^2})^{\frac{1}{x}}$.

∞^0

【解】 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (x + \sqrt{1+x^2})^{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} e^{\frac{\ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2})}{x}}$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} = \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) + C$$

$\frac{\infty}{\infty}$ $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2})}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} = 0$ (洛必达法则)

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

【例33】设 $f(x)$ 二阶可导 $f(0)=0$, $f'(0)=1$, $f''(0)=2$

求极限 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - x}{x^2}$?

$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(x) - 1}{2x}$ $\xrightarrow{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{0}{0}$ $\xrightarrow{\text{洛必达法则}} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f''(x)}{2} = \frac{f''(0)}{2} = 1$

【解1】 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - x}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(x) - 1}{2x}$ $\frac{0}{0}$

(洛必达法则)

$$= \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(x) - f'(0)}{x}$$

$$= \frac{f''(0)}{2}$$

$$= 1$$

(导数定义)

$\frac{0}{0}$

① $f(x)$ 与 $f'(x)$ 连续 $f'(x)$ ✓

② $f(x)$ 与 $f''(x)$ 连续 $f''(x)$ ✓

【例33】设 $f(x)$ 二阶可导 $f(0) = 0$, $f'(0) = 1$, $f''(0) = 2$

求极限 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - x}{x^2}$

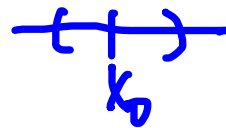
【解2】
$$f(x) = f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}x^2 + o(x^2)$$

即
$$f(x) = x + x^2 + o(x^2)$$

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

方法5 利用泰勒公式求极限

定理（泰勒公式）设 $f(x)$ 在 $x = x_0$ 处 n 阶可导，则



$$f(x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0) + \cdots + \frac{f^{(n)}(x_0)}{n!}(x - x_0)^n + o(x - x_0)^n$$

几个常用的泰勒公式

若 $\alpha(x) \sim \beta(x) \Rightarrow \alpha(x) = \beta(x) + o(\beta(x))$
如 $x - x \sim \frac{1}{3}x^3 + o(x^3)$

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

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

$$\sin x - x = -\frac{1}{3}x^3 + o(x^3)$$

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

$$\cos x = 1 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + o(x^2)$$

$$(4) \quad \ln(1+x) = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \cdots + (-1)^{n-1} \frac{x^n}{n} + o(x^n)$$

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

【例34】求极限

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x - e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}}{x^4} \quad \frac{0}{0}$$

$[-\frac{1}{12}]$

$$\underline{f(x)} - \underline{g(x)}$$

【解1】

$$\cos x = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} + o(x^4)$$

$$e^x = 1 + x + \dots \quad \frac{f(x)}{g(x)}$$

$$e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{1}{2!} \left(-\frac{x^2}{2}\right)^2 + o(x^4)$$

$$\text{原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\left(\frac{1}{4!} - \frac{1}{8}\right)x^4 + o(x^4)}{x^4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\frac{1}{12}x^4 + o(x^4)}{x^4} = -\frac{1}{12}$$

【解2】

$$\text{原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\sin x + x e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}}{4x^3} = \frac{1}{4} \left[\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \sin x}{x^3} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x(e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} - 1)}{x^3} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left[\frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{2} \right]$$

$$= -\frac{1}{12}$$

【例35】(1994年3) 设 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+x) - (ax + bx^2)}{x^2} = 2$, 则 (中国大学MOOC × 有道考神)

(A) $a=1, b=-\frac{5}{2}$ ✓

(B) $a=0, b=-2$ ✗

(C) $a=0, b=-\frac{5}{2}$ ✗

(D) $a=1, b=-2$ ✗

$\frac{0}{0}$

【解1】 $\ln(1+x) = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + o(x^2)$
 $2 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1-a)x - (\frac{1}{2}+b)x^2 + o(x^2)}{x^2} \Rightarrow a=1, -(\frac{1}{2}+b)=2$

【解2】 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+x) - (ax + bx^2)}{x^2} = 0$ $a=1$
 $x - \ln(1+x) \sim \frac{1}{2}x^2$
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+x) - x}{x^2} - b = 2$ $\frac{0}{0} = \frac{-\frac{1}{2}x^2}{x^2} - b = 2$ $-\frac{1}{2} - b = 2$ $b = -\frac{5}{2}$

【解3】 $a=0$, 矛盾. $\Rightarrow a=1$
 代入

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

【例36】(2000年2) 若 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\overset{6x}{\sin 6x} + xf(x)}{x^3} \right) = 0$, 则 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{6 + f(x)}{x^2} = 0$

(A) 0 (B) 6 (C) 36 (D) ∞

【解1】

$$\sin 6x = 6x - \frac{(6x)^3}{3!} + o(x^3)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{6x + x f(x)}{x^3} + \frac{1}{x^3} \frac{-\frac{(6x)^3}{3!} + o(x^3)}{x^3} = 0$$

【例36】(2000年2) 若 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\sin 6x + xf(x)}{x^3} \right) = 0$, 则 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{6 + f(x)}{x^2}$

(A) 0

(B) 6

(C) 36

(D) ∞

【解2】

$$0 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{6x + xf(x)}{x^3} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 6x - 6x}{x^3}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{6 + f(x)}{x^2} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\frac{1}{6}(6x)^3}{x^3}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{6 + f(x)}{x^2} - 36$$

$$f(x) = \dots$$

$$f(x) = A$$

$$\Leftrightarrow f(x) = A + o$$

$$\left[\frac{5}{4} \right] x - \sin x \sim \frac{1}{6} x^3$$

$$\frac{\sin 6x + xf(x)}{x^3} = 0 + o$$

方法6 利用夹逼原理求极限

【例37】(1995年3)

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{1}{\underbrace{n^2 + n + 1}_{\text{小}}} + \frac{2}{\underbrace{n^2 + n + 2}} + \cdots + \frac{n}{\underbrace{n^2 + n + n}_{\text{大}}} \right] = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{\frac{1}{2}n(n+1)}{n^2 + n + n}$$

$$\downarrow$$

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

$$I \leq \frac{\frac{1}{2}n(n+1)}{n^2 + n + 1}$$

$$\downarrow$$

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

【例38】

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\underbrace{1^n + 2^n + 3^n}} = 3$$

[证1] 原式 = $3 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{1 + (\frac{2}{3})^n + (\frac{1}{3})^n}$

$$= 3$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x^n = 0 \quad (|x| < 1)$$

[证2] $\sqrt[n]{3^n} \leq \sqrt[n]{1 + 2^n + 3^n} \leq \sqrt[n]{3 \cdot 3^n}$

\downarrow

$\sqrt[n]{3} \downarrow 3$

\downarrow

$\sqrt[n]{3} \downarrow 3$

$$\sqrt[n]{a} \rightarrow 1$$

【例39】

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{a_1^n + a_2^n + \cdots + a_m^n},$$

其中 $a_i > 0, (i = 1, 2, \cdots, m)$

$$= \max_{1 \leq i \leq m} \{a_i\} = a$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{1 + 2^n + 3^n} = 3$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \sqrt[n]{a^n} & \leq & \sqrt[n]{a_1^n + a_2^n + \cdots + a_m^n} & \leq & \sqrt[n]{m a^n} \\ \downarrow & & & & \downarrow \\ a & & & & a \end{array}$$

【例40】(2008年4) 设 $0 < a < b$, 则 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (a^{-n} + b^{-n})^{\frac{1}{n}} =$

(A) a

✓ (B) a^{-1}

(C) b

(D) b^{-1}

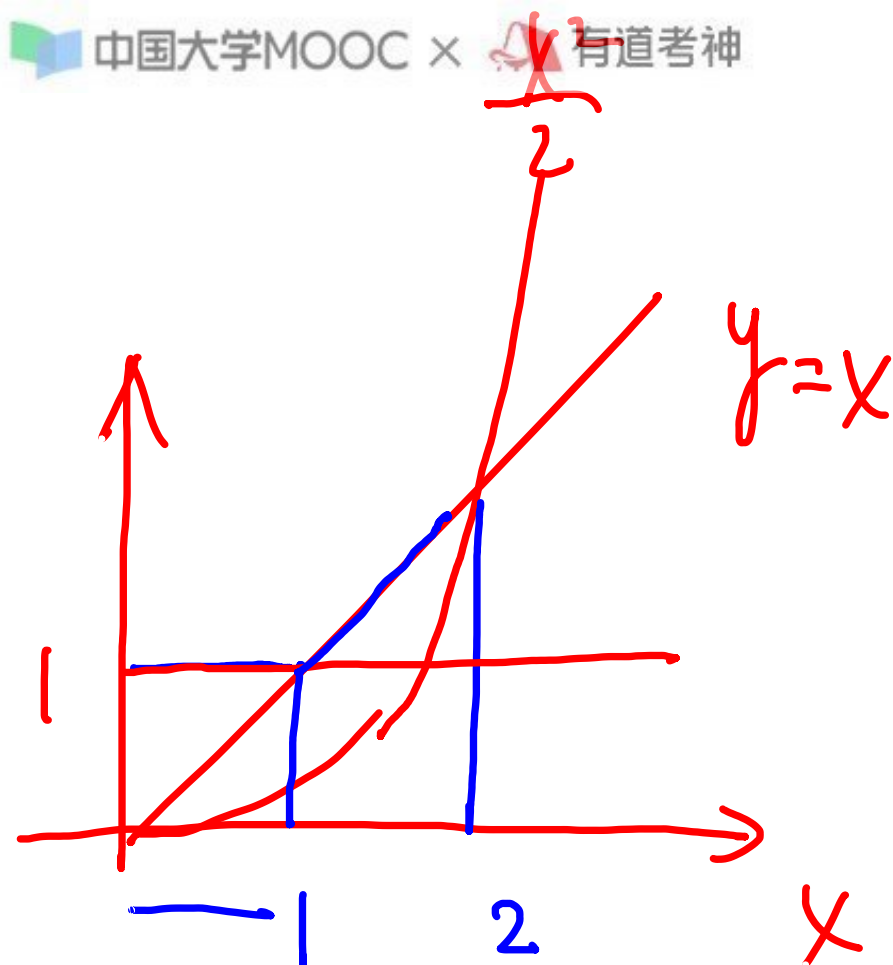
$$\sqrt[n]{\left(\frac{1}{a}\right)^n + \left(\frac{1}{b}\right)^n} \rightarrow \frac{1}{a}$$

✓

【例41】 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{1 + x^n + \left(\frac{x^2}{2}\right)^n}, (x > 0).$

[解] $\sqrt[n]{1 + x^n + \left(\frac{x^2}{2}\right)^n} = \max \left\{ 1, x, \frac{x^2}{2} \right\}$

$= \begin{cases} 1 & 0 < x \leq 1 \\ x & 1 < x \leq 2 \\ \frac{x^2}{2} & x > 2 \end{cases}$



方法7 利用单调有界准则求极限

【例42】设 $x_1 > 0$, $x_{n+1} = \frac{1}{2} \left(x_n + \frac{1}{x_n} \right)$, $n = 1, 2, \dots$. 求极限 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n$.

【解】由题设知 $x_n > 0$, 且

① !!!

$$x_{n+1} = \frac{1}{2} \left(x_n + \frac{1}{x_n} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left[(\sqrt{x_n})^2 + \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{x_n}} \right)^2 \right] \geq \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \sqrt{x_n} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{x_n}} = 1$$

① 证存在

② $x'x_n = a$

$2ab \leq a^2 + b^2$

① $x_{n+1} - x_n = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{x_n} - x_n \right) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1 - x_n^2}{x_n} \leq 0$

1, 0, 1, 0, 1, ...

$x_{n+1} \geq 1$

② 或 $\frac{x_{n+1}}{x_n} = \frac{1}{2} \left[1 + \frac{1}{x_n^2} \right] \leq \frac{1}{2} \left[1 + \frac{1}{1} \right] = 1$

$x_1 = 1, x_{n+1} = 1 - x_n$

$3\sqrt{abc} \leq \frac{a+b+c}{3}$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n$ 存在, 设 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = a$.

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

$a^2 = 1 \Rightarrow a = \pm 1$

$a = \frac{1}{2} \left(a + \frac{1}{a} \right) \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = 1.$

? $a = 1 - a \Rightarrow a = \frac{1}{2}$

三、无穷小量阶的比较

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+2} + \dots + \frac{1}{2n} \right] = \ln 2 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\frac{1}{n+1} = \frac{\frac{1}{n}}{1 + \frac{1}{n}} < \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) < \frac{1}{n}$$

$$\frac{1}{n+1} < \ln(n+1) - \ln n < \frac{1}{n}$$

$$\frac{1}{n+2} < \ln(n+2) - \ln(n+1) < \frac{1}{n+1}$$

$$\frac{1}{2n} < \ln(2n) - \ln(2n-1) < \frac{1}{2n-1}$$

$$\ln 2 - \frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{2n} < \frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+2} + \dots + \frac{1}{2n} < \ln 2 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\textcircled{1} \sin x < x < \tan x, \quad x \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$\textcircled{2} \frac{x}{1+x} < \ln(1+x) < x, \quad x \in (0, +\infty)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{n+1} + \dots + \frac{1}{2n} &< \ln 2 \\ &< \frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n+1} + \dots \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2n-1} \end{aligned}$$

