

微积分I

3学分、经管类外招

数学系王伟文



课程网页二维码

(一) 极限存在的准则

两边夹 如果
$$f(x) \le h(x) \le g(x)$$
, 且 $\lim_{x \to P} f(x) = \lim_{x \to P} g(x) = A$, 则
$$\lim_{x \to P} h(x) = A$$

"If it walks like a duck, talks like a duck, it probably is a duck"

g(x) f(x)

h(x)

(一) 极限存在的准则

课本例3 求
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} (\frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+1}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+2}} + \cdots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+n}}).$$

$$: \frac{n}{\sqrt{n^2 + n}} < \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2 + 1}} + \dots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2 + n}} < \frac{n}{\sqrt{n^2 + 1}},$$

由两边夹准则得

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+1}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+2}} + \cdots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+n}}\right) = 1.$$

(一) 极限存在的准则

单调与有界数列

• 设有数列 $y_n = f(n)$,如果对于任意正整数n,恒有

$$f(n) < f(n+1),$$

则f(n)为**单调增加数列**;

• 如果对于任意正整数n, 恒有

$$f(n) > f(n+1),$$

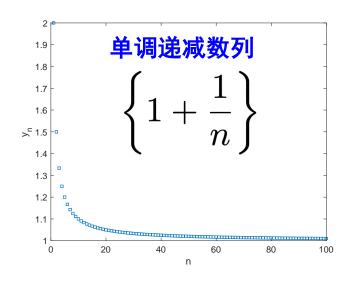
则f(n)为**单调减少数列**;

• 如果存在两个常数 $L \setminus U(L < U)$,使得对任何整数n,总有

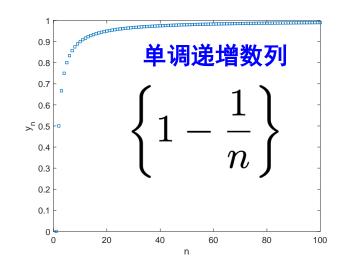
$$L \le f(n) \le U$$

则f(n)为**有界数列**。

(一) 极限存在的准则



有界数列
$$1 \le 1 + \frac{1}{n} \le 2$$



有界数列
$$0 \le 1 - \frac{1}{n} \le 1$$

(一) 极限存在的准则

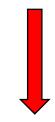
<u>单调有界数列收敛性</u>如果数列 $y_n = f(n)$ 是单调有界的,则 $\lim_{n\to\infty} f(n)$ 一定存在

$$\lim_{n\to\infty}(1+\frac{1}{n})=1\qquad \lim_{n\to\infty}(1-\frac{1}{n})=1$$

(二)两个重要极限

重要极限之一

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



更一般的形式

若
$$\varphi(x) \rightarrow \mathbf{0}(x \rightarrow P)$$
,则

$$\lim_{x\to P}\frac{\sin\left[\varphi(x)\right]}{\varphi(x)}=1$$

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

课本例4 求
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\tan x}{x}$$

$$\mathbb{H} \qquad \frac{\tan x}{x} = \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} \cdot \frac{1}{x} = \frac{\sin x}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos x}$$

原式=
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} \cdot \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{\cos x} = 1 \cdot \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{\cos x} = 1$$

(二)两个重要极限

$$\lim_{\varphi(x)\to 0} \frac{\sin \left[\varphi(x)\right]}{\varphi(x)} = 1$$

课本例5 求 $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\sin kx}{x} (k$ 为非零常数)

解 原式=
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\sin kx}{x} = k \cdot \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\sin kx}{kx}$$
$$= k \cdot 1 = k$$

$$\varphi(x) = kx$$

$$\varphi(x) \to 0 (x \to 0)$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin kx}{kx} = 1$$

$$\lim_{\varphi(x)\to 0} \frac{\sin \left[\varphi(x)\right]}{\varphi(x)} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x\to 1}\frac{\sin(x-1)}{x-1}=?$$

(二)两个重要极限

重要极限之二

$$\lim_{x\to\infty}(1+\frac{1}{x})^x=e$$

等价变换

$$\lim_{x\to 0} (1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}} = e$$

数列形式
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} (1+\frac{1}{n})^n = e$$

$$\lim_{x\to P} (1+\frac{1}{\varphi(x)})^{\varphi(x)} = e$$

$$\lim_{x\to P} (1+\frac{1}{\varphi(x)})^{\varphi(x)} = e \qquad e.g. \lim_{x\to\infty} \left(1+\frac{1}{\frac{x}{2}}\right)^{\frac{x}{2}} = e$$

$$\lim_{x\to 0}(1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}}=e \quad \Xi\varphi(x)\to 0(x\to P), \quad \square$$

$$\lim_{x\to P}(1+\varphi(x))^{\frac{1}{\varphi(x)}}=e$$

e. g.
$$\lim_{x\to 2} [1+(x-2)]^{\frac{1}{x-2}} = e$$

课本例7 求
$$\lim_{x\to\infty} \left(1+\frac{2}{x}\right)^x$$

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

原式=
$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \left[\left(1 + \frac{1}{\frac{x}{2}} \right)^{\frac{x}{2}} \right]^2$$

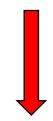
$$= \left[\lim_{x\to\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{\frac{x}{2}}\right)^{\frac{x}{2}}\right]^2$$

$$=e^2$$

若
$$\varphi(x) \to \infty(x \to P)$$
则 $\lim_{x \to P} (1 + \frac{1}{\varphi(x)})^{\varphi(x)} = e$

$$\varphi(x) = \frac{x}{2}$$

$$\varphi(x) \to \infty(x \to \infty)$$



$$\lim_{x\to\infty}\left(1+\frac{1}{\frac{x}{2}}\right)^{\frac{x}{2}}=e$$

(二)两个重要极限

例 求
$$\lim_{x\to\infty} \left(1-\frac{1}{x}\right)^x$$



若
$$\varphi(x) \to \infty(x \to P)$$
则 $\lim_{x \to P} (1 + \frac{1}{\varphi(x)})^{\varphi(x)} = e$

解
$$\left(1-\frac{1}{x}\right)^x = \left(1+\frac{1}{-x}\right)^x = \left[\left(1+\frac{1}{-x}\right)^{-x}\right]^{-1}$$

原式=
$$\lim_{r\to\infty} \left[\left(1 + \frac{1}{-x}\right)^{-x} \right]^{-1}$$

$$= \left[\lim_{x \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{-x}\right)^{-x}\right]^{-1}$$

$$= e^{-1}$$

 $\varphi(x) = -x$

$$\varphi(x) \to \infty(x \to \infty)$$

$$\lim_{x\to\infty}\left(1+\frac{1}{-x}\right)^{-x}=e$$

例 求
$$\lim_{x\to\infty} \left(1+\frac{1}{x+1}\right)^x$$

$$\lim_{x \to -1} (2+x)^{\frac{2}{x+1}} = ?$$

解
$$\left(1 + \frac{1}{x+1}\right)^x = \left(1 + \frac{1}{x+1}\right)^{x+1} \cdot \left(1 + \frac{1}{x+1}\right)^{-1}$$

$$= \left(1 + \frac{1}{x+1}\right)^{x+1} \cdot \left(\frac{x+1}{x+2}\right)$$

原式=
$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x+1} \right)^{x+1} \cdot \left(\frac{x+1}{x+2} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{x \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x+1} \right)^{x+1} \cdot \lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\frac{x+1}{x+2} \right) = e \cdot 1 = e$$

$$\varphi(x) = x + 1 \to \infty \ (x \to \infty)$$

随堂练习

• 计算以下极限

$$(1) \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = \mathbf{1}$$

(2)
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin x}{2x} = \frac{1}{2}$$

(3)
$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin \frac{1}{x}}{\frac{1}{x}} = 1$$
 (4) $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin(x^3)}{x^3} = 1$

$$(4) \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin(x^3)}{x^3} = \mathbf{1}$$

(5)
$$\lim_{x \to \infty} (1 + \frac{1}{x})^x = \mathbf{e}$$
 (6) $\lim_{x \to 0} (1 + x)^{\frac{1}{x}} = \mathbf{e}$

(6)
$$\lim_{x \to 0} (1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}} = e^{-\frac{1}{x}}$$

(7)
$$\lim_{x \to \infty} (1 + \frac{1}{2x})^x = e^{\frac{1}{2}}$$
 (8) $\lim_{x \to 0} (1 + 2x)^{\frac{1}{x}} = e^2$

(8)
$$\lim_{x \to 0} (1 + 2x)^{\frac{1}{x}} = e^2$$

<u>等价无穷小替换</u> 若当 $x \to P$ 时, $\alpha \sim \alpha'$, $\beta \sim \beta'$,且 $\lim_{x \to P} \frac{\alpha'}{\beta'}$

存在,则

- $\lim_{x \to P} \frac{\alpha'}{\beta'} = \lim_{x \to P} \frac{\alpha}{\beta}$
- $\lim_{x \to P} \alpha' f(x) = \lim_{x \to P} \alpha f(x)$
- 等价无穷小量: $\lim_{x\to P}\alpha=\lim_{x\to P}\alpha'=\mathbf{0}$ 且 $\lim_{x\to P}\frac{\alpha}{\alpha'}=\mathbf{1}\Leftrightarrow \alpha\sim\alpha'(x\to P)$
- 使用等价无穷小替换在某些情形下可以化简极限的计算

只有在乘、除的极限运算中才能替换;在其他极限运算中不能替换!!!

 $\overline{\lim_{x\to P}\alpha+\beta}=\lim_{x\to P}\alpha'+\beta'$ 不一定成立!!!

常用等价无穷小: 当 $x \to 0$ 时

熟记!!!

$$\sin x \sim x , \quad \arcsin x \sim x ,$$

$$\tan x \sim x , \quad \arctan x \sim x ,$$

$$1 - \cos x \sim \frac{1}{2} x^{2}$$

$$\ln(1+x) \sim x , \quad e^{x} - 1 \sim x ,$$

$$(1+x)^{\alpha} - 1 \sim \alpha x \quad (\alpha \neq 0)$$

$$\lim_{x\to 0}\frac{\arcsin x}{\sin x}=\lim_{x\to 0}\frac{x}{x}=1$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \sin x \cdot \frac{1}{x(x-1)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} x \cdot \frac{1}{x(x-1)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{x-1} = -1$$

随堂练习

利用右表列出的等价无穷小公式计算以下极限

(1)
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\ln(1+x)}{\sin x} = 1$$
 (2) $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1-\cos x}{x^2} = \frac{1}{2}$

(2)
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

(3)
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{(1+x)^{\frac{1}{2}} - 1}{1 - \cos x} = \infty$$
 (4)
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{\tan x} = 1$$

(4)
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{\tan x} = \mathbf{1}$$

(5)
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\ln(1+2x)}{\sin x} = 2$$
 (6) $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{e^{2x} - 1}{\sin 3x} = \frac{2}{3}$

(6)
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{e^{2x} - 1}{\sin 3x} = \frac{2}{3}$$

常用等价无穷小: $3x \rightarrow 0$ 时

$$\sin x \sim x$$
, $\arcsin x \sim x$,

$$\tan x \sim x$$
, $\arctan x \sim x$,

$$1-\cos x \sim \frac{1}{2}x^2$$

$$\ln(1+x) \sim x, \quad e^x - 1 \sim x,$$

$$(1+x)^{\alpha}-1\sim\alpha x\ (\alpha\neq0)$$

课本例2 求
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\sqrt[3]{1+x\sin x}-1}{\arctan x^2}$$

解 因为当 $t \to 0$, $(1+t)^{\alpha}-1\sim \alpha t (\alpha \neq 0)$

所以若有 $x \sin x \to 0$,则 $\sqrt[3]{1+x\sin x} - 1 \sim \frac{1}{3}x\sin x$

又因为 $x \to 0$ 时, $x \sin x \to 0$,所以 $\sqrt[3]{1+x \sin x} - 1 \sim \frac{1}{3} x \sin x \ (x \to 0)$

类似地, 因为当 $t \to 0$, arctan $t \sim t$

所以若有 $x^2 \rightarrow 0$,则 arctan $x^2 \sim x^2$

又因为 $x \to 0$ 时, $x^2 \to 0$, 所以 $\arctan x^2 \sim x^2 (x \to 0)$

利用等价无穷小替换

原式 =
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{1}{3}x\sin x}{x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{1}{3}\sin x}{x} = \frac{1}{3}\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot 1 = \frac{1}{3}$$

课本例2 求
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\sqrt[3]{1+x\sin x}-1}{\arctan x^2}$$

类似地,可以得到

$$\arctan x^2 \sim x^2 (x \to 0)$$

故原式=
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\frac{1}{3}x\sin x}{x^2} = \frac{1}{3}\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = \frac{1}{3}$$

课本例3 求
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\tan x - \sin x}{\sin^3 x}$$

解 因为当 $x \to 0$ 时, $\tan x \sim x$, $\sin x \sim x$, $\sin^3 x \sim x^3$,故 原式= $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x - x}{x^3} = 0$



极限运算中的加减法不能做等价无穷小量替换!!!

小结 求极限的方法

若p(x)为多项式则

$$\lim_{x \to x_0} p(x) = p(x_0)$$

 $x \to \infty$ 时多项式比值的极限

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{a_0 x^n + a_1 x^{n-1} + \dots + a_n}{b_0 x^q + b_1 x^{q-1} + \dots + b_q} = \begin{cases} \frac{a_0}{b_0}, n = q \\ 0, n < q \\ \infty, n > q \end{cases}$$

两边夹 如果 $f(x) \le h(x) \le g(x)$, 且 $\lim_{x \to p} f(x) = \lim_{x \to p} g(x) = A$, 则

$$\lim_{x \to P} h(x) = A$$

$$\lim_{x \to P} h(x) = A \qquad \implies \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2 + 1}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2 + 2}} + \dots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2 + n}} \right).$$

无穷小量与有界量的乘积依然是无穷小量 如果 $\lim_{x\to P} f(x) = 0$,且g(x) $\mathbf{c}x$ → P时有界,则

$$\lim_{x \to P} g(x) \cdot f(x) = 0$$

$$\lim_{x\to 0} x \cdot \sin\frac{1}{x} = ?$$

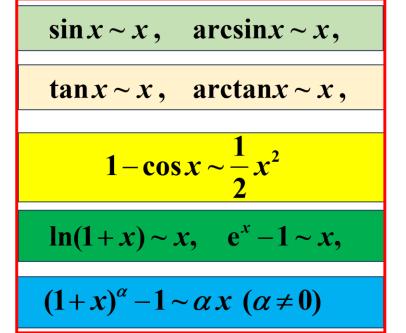
小结 求极限的方法

两个重要极限及其变形

$$\lim_{x\to\infty}\left(1-\frac{1}{x}\right)^x$$

$$\lim_{x\to\infty}(1+\frac{1}{x})^x=e\quad \not\equiv \varphi(x)\to\infty(x\to P),\ \ \iint\lim_{x\to P}(1+\frac{1}{\varphi(x)})^{\varphi(x)}=e$$

• <u>等价无穷小替换</u> 当 $x \to 0$ 时



$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\tan x - \sin x}{\sin^3 x}$$

练习

课本P85页: 17、18;P86页: 21、22