

第二次作业反馈：

1. $\frac{\sin x}{x}$ 与 $x \sin \frac{1}{x}$ 的区别

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x}$ 为重要极限，其值为 1

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \sin \frac{1}{x} = 0$, $x \rightarrow 0$ 时 x 为一无穷小量, $\sin \frac{1}{x}$ 为 $[-1, 1]$ 之间的一有界量. 无穷小量与有界变量的乘积仍为无穷小量.

2. 分子分母有理化：

例如 1.2.1(26) 求 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{n} (\sqrt{n+2} - \sqrt{n-3})$

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{n} (\sqrt{n+2} - \sqrt{n-3}) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{n} \frac{\sqrt{n+2} - \sqrt{n-3}}{1} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{n} (\sqrt{n+2} - \sqrt{n-3})}{\sqrt{n+2} + \sqrt{n-3}} (\sqrt{n+2} + \sqrt{n-3}) \quad \text{分子有理化} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{n} \cdot 5}{\sqrt{n+2} + \sqrt{n-3}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{5}{\sqrt{1+\frac{2}{n}} + \sqrt{1-\frac{3}{n}}} = \frac{5}{2}\end{aligned}$$

3. 一个分段函数在某点极限是否存在.

首先 极限存在的判断是判断 $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^-} f(x)$ 是否等于 $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^+} f(x)$,

并且是否等于一个数 A, 而与该点函数值 $f(x_0)$ 无关.

例如 1.2.2

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x-1, & x \leq 0 \\ x^2, & x > 0 \end{cases} \text{求 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = -1 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = 0 \quad \text{二者不相等, 则 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) \text{ 不存在}$$

与 $f(0)$ 的值无关, 也不能说 $x \leq 0$ 时, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = -1$, $x > 0$ 时, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 0$.

1.2.1 求以下极限

$$(2) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3x^2 - 2x - 5}{x^2 + x - 8} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{分子分母} \\ \text{同时除以 } x^2 \end{array} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3 - \frac{2}{x} - \frac{5}{x^2}}{1 + \frac{1}{x} - \frac{8}{x^2}}$$

$$\xrightarrow[\frac{1}{x} \rightarrow 0]{} \lim_{\frac{1}{x} \rightarrow 0} \frac{3 - 2 \cdot \frac{1}{x} - 5 \cdot (\frac{1}{x})^2}{1 + \frac{1}{x} - 8 \cdot (\frac{1}{x})^2} = \frac{3}{1} = 3$$

$$(5) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{x^2+1} - \sqrt{x^2-1}) \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{分子有理化} \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(\sqrt{x^2+1} + \sqrt{x^2-1})(\sqrt{x^2+1} - \sqrt{x^2-1})}{\sqrt{x^2+1} + \sqrt{x^2-1}} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{分子平方差公式} \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{\sqrt{x^2+1} + \sqrt{x^2-1}} = \frac{2}{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{x^2+1} + \sqrt{x^2-1})} = \frac{2}{\infty} = 0 \end{array}$$

$$(6) \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{\sqrt{2x+1} - 3}{\sqrt{x-2} - \sqrt{2}} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{分子有理化} \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{(\sqrt{2x+1} - 3)(\sqrt{2x+1} + 3)}{(\sqrt{x-2} - \sqrt{2})(\sqrt{2x+1} + 3)} \end{array}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{2x-8}{(\sqrt{x-2} - \sqrt{2})(\sqrt{2x+1} + 3)} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{分母因式 } \sqrt{x-2} - \sqrt{2} \\ \text{有理化} \end{array}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{(2x-8)(\sqrt{x-2} + \sqrt{2})}{(\sqrt{x-2} - \sqrt{2})(\sqrt{x-2} + \sqrt{2})(\sqrt{2x+1} + 3)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{(2x-8)(\sqrt{x-2} + \sqrt{2})}{(x-4)(\sqrt{2x+1} + 3)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{2(\sqrt{x-2} + \sqrt{2})}{\sqrt{2x+1} + 3} = \frac{2 \cdot 2\sqrt{2}}{6} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}$$

$$(9) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \alpha x}{\arctan \beta x} \quad (\beta \neq 0) \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{知重要极限 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1, \text{ 在 } x \rightarrow 0 \text{ 处 } \arctan x \\ \text{与 } x \text{ 为等价无穷小} \end{array}$$

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

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{换元} \\ t = \alpha x, k = \beta x \end{array} \quad \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin t}{t} \cdot \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \frac{k}{\arctan k} \cdot \frac{\alpha}{\beta} = 1 \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{\alpha}{\beta} = \frac{\alpha}{\beta}, \quad (\beta \neq 0)$$

$$(10) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-\cos x}} \quad \text{二倍角公式} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-(1-2\sin^2 \frac{x}{2})}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x}{\sqrt{2\sin^2 \frac{x}{2}}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x}{\sqrt{2}\sin \frac{x}{2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{x}{2}}{\sin \frac{x}{2}} \cdot \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} \quad \text{重要极限} \quad 1 \cdot \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$(13) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x - \tan^2 x}{2 \arcsin x} \quad \begin{aligned} &\text{知 } x \rightarrow 0 \text{ 时, } \tan x, \arcsin x \text{ 均与 } x \\ &\text{互为等价无穷小} \end{aligned}$$

构造重要极限 和等价无穷小 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} - \tan x \cdot \frac{\tan x}{x}$

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

$$(15) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{3}{x}\right)^{x-4} \quad \begin{aligned} &\text{知重要极限 } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x = e \end{aligned}$$

构造 重要极限 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{\frac{x}{3}}\right)^{\frac{x}{3} \cdot 3 - 4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{\frac{x}{3}}\right)^{\frac{x}{3} \cdot 3} \cdot \left(1 + \frac{3}{x}\right)^{-4}$

换元 $t = \frac{x}{3}$ $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{t}\right)^{t \cdot 3} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{3}{x}\right)^{-4} = e^3 \cdot 1^{-4} = e^3$

$$(17) \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} (1 + \cos x)^{3 \sec x} \quad \begin{aligned} &\text{知 } \sec x = \frac{1}{\cos x} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{\cos x} \rightarrow \infty \end{aligned}$$

换元 $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{t}\right)^{t \cdot 3} \quad \text{重要极限} \quad e^3$

$$(21) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{2x} - 1}{\ln(1-4x)} \quad \begin{aligned} &\text{知 } x \rightarrow 0 \text{ 时, } \ln(1+x), e^x - 1 \text{ 均与 } x \text{ 互为} \\ &\text{等价无穷小} \end{aligned}$$

构造 等价无穷小 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{e^{2x}-1}{2x}}{\frac{\ln(1-4x)}{-4x}} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{1} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) = -\frac{1}{2}$

$$(23) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(x \sin \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x} \sin x\right) \quad \begin{aligned} &\text{注意只有一个} \text{是重要极限}, \text{勿混淆} \\ &-1 \leq \sin \frac{1}{x} \leq 1 \quad x \text{ 为 } x \rightarrow 0 \text{ 的无穷小量} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(x \cdot \sin \frac{1}{x}\right) + 1 = 0 + 1 = 1 \quad \begin{aligned} &\text{与有界变量的乘积也为无穷小量} \end{aligned}$$

$$(24) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left(\frac{1}{x-1} - \frac{2}{x^2-1} \right)$$

$$\underline{\text{合并分式}} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x+1-2}{(x-1)(x+1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x-1}{(x-1)(x+1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{x+1} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$(26) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{n} (\sqrt{n+2} - \sqrt{n-3})$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \underline{\text{分子因式}} \sqrt{n+2} - \sqrt{n-3} \\ & \underline{\text{有理化}} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{n} (\sqrt{n+2} - \sqrt{n-3})(\sqrt{n+2} + \sqrt{n-3})}{\sqrt{n+2} + \sqrt{n-3}} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{5\sqrt{n}}{\sqrt{n+2} + \sqrt{n-3}} \quad \underline{\text{分子分母}} \quad \underline{\text{除以}\sqrt{n}} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{5}{\sqrt{1+\frac{2}{n}} + \sqrt{1-\frac{3}{n}}} = \frac{5}{1+1} = \frac{5}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$(27) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x+2}{x+1} \right)^{\frac{x}{2}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \underline{\text{构造重要极限}} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x+1} \right)^{\frac{x}{2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x+1} \right)^{(x+1) \cdot \frac{x}{2(x+1)}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} e^{\frac{x}{2(x+1)}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} e^{\frac{1}{2(1+\frac{1}{x})}} = e^{\frac{1}{2}} \end{aligned}$$

1.2.2 对下列给定函数,求指定的极限:

(2) 设 $f(x) = \begin{cases} x-1, & x \leq 0 \\ x^2, & x > 0 \end{cases}$, 求 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x)$

解: 若 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x)$ 存在, 则 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x)$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^2 = 0$$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) \neq \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x)$, 故 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x)$ 不存在.

(4) 设 $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & x=2 \\ x^2, & x \neq 2 \end{cases}$, 求 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x)$

解: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} x^2 = 4$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} x^2 = 4 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} f(x)$$

故 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} f(x) = 4$.

1.2.3. 当 $n \rightarrow \infty$ 时, 若 $\sin^2 \frac{1}{n}$ 与 $\frac{1}{n^k}$ 为等价无穷小, 则 $k = ?$

解: 由等价无穷小定义可知

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin^2 \frac{1}{n}}{\frac{1}{n^k}} = 1 \xrightarrow{\frac{1}{n}=x} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x^k} \xrightarrow{\text{重要极限}} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x^2} \cdot \frac{x^2}{x^k}$$

$$= 1 \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^{2-k} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^{2-k} = 1 \quad \text{可知 } k=2.$$

1.2.6. 设 $f(x) = \begin{cases} e^x + 1, & x < 0 \\ k, & x = 0 \\ \frac{\sin 2x}{x}, & x > 0 \end{cases}$ 为连续函数, 问 k 取何值?

解: $f(x)$ 为连续函数, 则 $f(x)$ 在 0 处连续,

$$\text{即 } f(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = k$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = 2 = k, \text{ 故 } k \text{ 取 } 2$$

1.2.14. 人口学家考虑到人口增长受资源、环境等条件的制约, 提出人口增长模型是 $P(t) = \frac{P_m}{1 + Ce^{-kt}}$, $P(t)$ 是 t 时刻的人口数, P_m, C, k 均为正常数

(1) 试求极限人口数 $\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} P(t)$.

(2) 某国家人口增长模型的常数 $P_m = 275 \times 10^6$, $C = 54$, $k = \ln 12 / 100$, t 的单位是年, 求 $t=0, 100$ 及 200 时该国的人口数.

解: (1) $P(t) = \frac{P_m}{1 + Ce^{-kt}}$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} P(t) = \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{P_m}{1 + \frac{C}{e^{kt}}} = \frac{P_m}{1 + \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{C}{e^{kt}}}$$

$$\underline{k \text{ 为正常数}} \quad \frac{P_m}{1 + 0} = P_m$$

(2) $P_m = 275 \times 10^6$, $C = 54$, $k = \ln 12 / 100$

$$\text{代入} \Rightarrow P(t) = \frac{275 \times 10^6}{1 + 54 \cdot e^{-\frac{\ln 12}{100} t}}$$

$$P(0) = \frac{275 \times 10^6}{1 + 54 \cdot e^0} = \frac{275 \times 10^6}{55} = 5 \times 10^6$$

$$P(100) = \frac{275 \times 10^6}{1 + 54 \cdot e^{-\frac{\ln 12}{100} \cdot 100}} = \frac{275 \times 10^6}{1 + \frac{9}{2}} = 5 \times 10^7$$

$$P(200) = \frac{275 \times 10^6}{1 + 54 \cdot e^{-\frac{\ln 12}{100} \cdot 200}} = \frac{275 \times 10^6}{1 + \frac{3}{8}} = 2 \times 10^8$$

1.2.15. 当某商品的调价通知下达后, 有10%的市民听到此通知, 2小时后, 25%的市民知道这一消息, 假定消息按规律 $y(t) = \frac{1}{1+ce^{-kt}}$ 传播, 其中 $y(t)$ 表示时刻 t 小时后知道这消息的人口比例, c 与 k 均为正常数.

(1) 求 $\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} y(t)$, 并对结果做出解释.

(2) 多少小时后有75%的市民知道这一消息.

$$\text{解: (1)} \quad y(t) = \frac{1}{1+ce^{-kt}}$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} y(t) = \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{1+ce^{-kt}} = \frac{1}{1+\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} ce^{-kt}} = \frac{1}{1+0} = 1$$

即时间很久以后, 全部的市民都知道了该消息.

$$(2) \text{ 有 } 75\% \text{ 的市民知道即 } y(t_0) = 0.75 = \frac{1}{1+ce^{-kt_0}}$$

$$\text{需求出 } c, k, \text{ 而由已知有} \begin{cases} y(0) = 0.1 \\ y(2) = 0.25 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{即} \begin{cases} \frac{1}{1+c \cdot e^0} = 0.1 \\ \frac{1}{1+c \cdot e^{-2k}} = 0.25 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} c = 9 \\ k = \frac{\ln 3}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow y(t_0) = \frac{1}{1+9 \cdot e^{-\frac{\ln 3}{2} t_0}} = \frac{3}{4} \Rightarrow t_0 = 6$$