

Ch3 函数极限

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§ 1 函数极限概念

§ 2 函数极限的性质

§ 3 函数极限存在的条件

§ 4 两个重要的极限

§ 5 无穷小量与无穷大量

将学习：



两个重要的极限

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

证 因为 $\sin x < x < \tan x \left(0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2} \right)$, 所以 $\cos x < \frac{\sin x}{x} < 1$.

不等式中的三个表达式均是偶函数, 故当 $0 < |x| < \frac{\pi}{2}$ 时, 有

$$\cos x < \frac{\sin x}{x} < 1 .$$

而 $0 < 1 - \cos x = 2 \sin^2 \frac{x}{2} < \frac{x^2}{2}$, 由于 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2}{2} = 0$,

根据函数极限的迫敛性, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 - \cos x) = 0$, 即 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \cos x = 1$.

再根据函数极限的迫敛性, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1$.

补充证明 利用单调有界准则证明数列 $\left\{n \sin \frac{\pi}{n}\right\}$ 收敛, 并求其极限.

证 设 $x_n = n \sin \frac{\pi}{n}$. 令 $t = \frac{\pi}{n(n+1)}$, 则当 $n \geq 3$ 时, $nt \leq \frac{\pi}{4}$. 于是

$$\tan nt = \frac{\tan(n-1)t + \tan t}{1 - \tan(n-1)t \tan t} \geq \tan(n-1)t + \tan t \geq \cdots \geq n \tan t.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{从而 } \sin(n+1)t &= \sin nt \cos t + \cos nt \sin t = \sin nt \cos t \left(1 + \frac{\tan t}{\tan nt}\right) \\ &\leq \sin nt \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) = \frac{n+1}{n} \sin nt. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{所以当 } n \geq 3 \text{ 时, } x_n = n \sin \frac{\pi}{n} \leq (n+1) \sin \frac{\pi}{n+1} = x_{n+1}.$$

又当 $n \geq 3$ 时, $0 < x_n = n \sin \frac{\pi}{n} < n \cdot \frac{\pi}{n} = \pi$, 故 $\{x_n\}$ 递增有上界.

根据单调有界定理知, $\left\{n \sin \frac{\pi}{n}\right\}$ 收敛.

$$\text{根据归结原则知, } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \sin \frac{\pi}{n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \pi \frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{n}}{\frac{\pi}{n}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \pi \frac{\sin x}{x} = \pi.$$

例1 求 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{\sin x}{x - \pi}$. $\left(\frac{0}{0} \right)$

解 令 $t = x - \pi$, 则 $\sin x = \sin(t + \pi) = -\sin t$,

所以

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{\sin x}{x - \pi} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\sin t}{t} = -1.$$

例2 求 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin ax}{\sin bx} (a, b \neq 0)$. $\left(\frac{0}{0} \right)$

解

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin ax}{\sin bx} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\sin ax}{ax}}{\frac{\sin bx}{bx}} \cdot \frac{ax}{bx} \\ &= \frac{1}{1} \cdot \frac{a}{b} = \frac{a}{b}. \end{aligned}$$

例3 求 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\arctan x}{x} \cdot \left(\frac{0}{0} \right)$

解 令 $t = \arctan x$, 即 $x = \tan t$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\arctan x}{x} &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{t}{\tan t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{t}{\sin t} \cdot \cos t \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\frac{\sin t}{t}} \cdot \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \cos t \\ &= 1. \end{aligned}$$

例4 求 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

解 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \sin^2 \frac{x}{2}}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\sin \frac{x}{2}}{\frac{x}{2}} \right)^2 = \frac{1}{2}.$

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

证 只需证明 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x = e$ 和 $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x = e$.

已知 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n+1}\right)^n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{n+1} = e$, 则对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N \in \mathbb{N}_+$,

当 $n > N$ 时, 有 $e - \varepsilon < \left(1 + \frac{1}{n+1}\right)^n < \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{n+1} < e + \varepsilon$,

取 $M = N + 1 > 0$, 当 $x > M$ 时, 令 $n = [x]$, 则 $n > N$, 且 $n \leq x < n + 1$,

从而有 $\left(1 + \frac{1}{n+1}\right)^n < \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x < \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{n+1}$,

于是 $e - \varepsilon < \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x < e + \varepsilon$, 所以 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x = e$.

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

当 $x < 0$ 时, 设 $x = -y$, $y > 0$, 则

$$\left(1 + \frac{1}{x} \right)^x = \left(1 - \frac{1}{y} \right)^{-y} = \left(1 + \frac{1}{y-1} \right)^y.$$

因为当 $x \rightarrow -\infty$ 时, $y \rightarrow +\infty$, 所以

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

这就证明了 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x} \right)^x = e$.

注：若令 $t = \frac{1}{x}$, 则 $x \rightarrow \infty$ 时, $t \rightarrow 0$.

由此可得

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} (1+t)^{\frac{1}{t}} = e.$$

例5 求 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 + 2x)^{\frac{1}{x}}$. (1^∞)

解

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 + 2x)^{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[(1 + 2x)^{\frac{1}{2x}} \right]^2$$

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

例6 求 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1-x)^{\frac{1}{x}}$. (1^∞)

解

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1-x)^{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[(1-x)^{-\frac{1}{x}} \right]^{-1} = e^{-1}.$$

例7 求 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x}{1+x} \right)^x \cdot (1^\infty)$

解 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x}{1+x} \right)^x = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\left(1 + \frac{1}{x} \right)^x} = \frac{1}{e}.$

例8 求 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 + 3x^2)^{\frac{1}{x^2}}$. (1^∞)

解
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 + 3x^2)^{\frac{1}{x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[(1 + 3x^2)^{\frac{1}{3x^2}} \right]^3 = e^3.$$

例9 求 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x^2 + 1}{x^2 - 1} \right)^{x^2} \cdot (1^\infty)$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{解} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x^2 + 1}{x^2 - 1} \right)^{x^2} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1 + \frac{1}{x^2}}{1 - \frac{1}{x^2}} \right)^{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\left(1 + \frac{1}{x^2} \right)^{x^2}}{\left(1 - \frac{1}{x^2} \right)^{x^2}} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x^2} \right)^{x^2} \left(1 - \frac{1}{x^2} \right)^{-x^2} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x^2} \right)^{x^2} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{x^2} \right)^{-x^2} = e \cdot e = e^2.
 \end{aligned}$$

例10 利用归结原则求 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n^2}\right)^n \cdot (1^\infty)$

解 因为 $\left(1 + \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n^2}\right)^n < \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n \rightarrow e (n \rightarrow \infty)$,

$$\left(1 + \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n^2}\right)^n = \left(1 + \frac{n-1}{n^2}\right)^{\frac{n^2}{n-1} - \frac{n}{n-1}} \geq \left(1 + \frac{n-1}{n^2}\right)^{\frac{n^2}{n-1} - 2}.$$

而由归结原则(取 $x_n = \frac{n^2}{n-1}, n = 1, 2, \dots$),

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{n-1}{n^2}\right)^{\frac{n^2}{n-1} - 2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{n-1}{n^2}\right)^{\frac{n^2}{n-1}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x = e.$$

于是,由数列极限的迫敛性得 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n^2}\right)^n = e$.

例10 利用归结原则求 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n^2}\right)^n \cdot (1^\infty)$

解 由归结原则(取 $x_n = n, n = 1, 2, \dots$),

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n^2}\right)^n &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x^2}\right)^x \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 + \frac{x-1}{x^2}\right)^{\frac{x^2}{x-1} \cdot \frac{x-1}{x^2} \cdot x} \\ &= \left(\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 + \frac{x-1}{x^2}\right)^{\frac{x^2}{x-1}} \right)^{\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x-1}{x}} = e. \end{aligned}$$

你应该:

熟练运用两个重要极限