

数学分析习题集

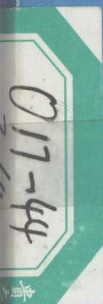
题解

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上海交通大学应用数学系



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数学分析习题集

题 解

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§9. 未定形的求值法

洛比塔第一法则（未定形 $\frac{0}{0}$ 的求值法）若(1)函数 $f(x)$ 与 $g(x)$ 在 a 点的某邻域 U_a ①内有定义并且是连续的（此处 a 为数字或符号 ∞ ），并且当 $x \rightarrow a$ 时，这两个函数都趋近于零：

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) = 0,$$

(2) 在 a 点的邻域 U_a 内，除 a 点而外，在其余各点导函数 $f'(x)$ 与 $g'(x)$ 都存在，并且当 $x \rightarrow a$ 时，二者不同时为零；(3) 有限或无穷的极限值

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)}$$

存在，则有

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)}.$$

洛比塔第二法则（未定形 $\frac{\infty}{\infty}$ 的求值法）若(1) 当 $x \rightarrow a$ 时，函数 $f(x)$ 与 $g(x)$ 二者都趋于无穷大：

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) = \infty,$$

其中 a 为有限数或符号 ∞ ；

(2) 对于属于 a 点的邻域 U_a 而异于 a 的一切 x 值，导函数 $f'(x)$ 与 $g'(x)$ 都存在，并且当 $x \in U_a$ 及 $x \rightarrow a$ 时，

$$f'(x) + g'(x) \neq 0;$$

(3) 有穷或无穷的极限

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)}$$

① 所谓 a 点的邻域 U_a 系指适合于不等式

$|x - a| < \varepsilon$ ，若 a 为一个数，及(2) $|x| > \frac{1}{\varepsilon}$ ，若 a 为符号 ∞ ， x 的集合。

存在, 则

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)}.$$

利用代数变形与取对数的方法, 可使未定形 $0 \cdot \infty$, $\infty - \infty$, 1^∞ , 0^0 , ∞^0 等的求值法化为前面两个类型的未定形:

$$\frac{0}{0} \text{ 与 } \frac{\infty}{\infty}$$

的求值法。

求下列各式的值(1318—1370 题):

$$1318. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin ax}{\sin bx}.$$

$$\text{解: 原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a \cos ax}{b \cos bx} = \frac{a}{b}.$$

$$1319. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{ch} x - \cos x}{x^2}.$$

$$\text{解: 原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{sh} x + \sin x}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{ch} x + \cos x}{2} = 1.$$

$$1320. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg} x - x}{x - \sin x}.$$

$$\text{解: 原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sec^2 x - 1}{1 - \cos x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 + \cos x}{\cos^2 x} = 2.$$

$$1321. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3 \operatorname{tg} 4x - 12 \operatorname{tg} x}{3 \sin 4x - 12 \sin x}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: 原式} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg} 4x - 4x + 4(x - \operatorname{tg} x)}{\sin 4x - 4x + 4(x - \sin x)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{64 \frac{\operatorname{tg} 4x - 4x}{(4x)^3} + 4 \frac{x - \operatorname{tg} x}{x^3}}{64 \frac{\sin 4x - 4x}{(4x)^3} + 4 \frac{x - \sin x}{x^3}}. \quad (1) \end{aligned}$$

由于 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \sin x}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{3x^2} = \frac{1}{6},$

及

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg} x - x}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sec^2 x - 1}{3x^2} = \frac{1}{3} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\operatorname{tg} x}{x} \right)^2 = \frac{1}{3},$$

代入(1)式得

$$\text{原式} = \frac{64 \cdot \frac{1}{3} + 4 \left(-\frac{1}{3} \right)}{64 \left(-\frac{1}{6} \right) + 4 \cdot \frac{1}{6}} = -2.$$

1322. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\operatorname{tg} 3x}{\operatorname{tg} x}.$

解: 原式 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin 3x}{\sin x} \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos x}{\cos 3x} = - \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos x}{\cos 3x}$
 $= - \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{3 \sin 3x} = \frac{1}{3}.$

1323. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \operatorname{ctg} x - 1}{x^2}.$

解: 原式 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \cos x - \sin x}{x^2 \sin x}$
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \cos x - \sin x}{x^3} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{\sin x}$
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-x \sin x}{3x^2} = -\frac{1}{3}.$

1324. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\sqrt[3]{\operatorname{tg} x} - 1}{2 \sin^2 x - 1}.$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{解: 原式} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \left[\frac{\operatorname{tg} x - 1}{\sin^2 x - \cos^2 x} \cdot \frac{1}{(\operatorname{tg} x)^{\frac{2}{3}} + (\operatorname{tg} x)^{\frac{1}{3}} + 1} \right] \\
 &= \frac{1}{3} \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{\cos x (\sin x + \cos x)} = \frac{1}{3}^{\circ}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$1325. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x(e^x + 1) - 2(e^x - 1)}{x^3}.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{解: 原式} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x(x+1) + 1 - 2e^x}{3x^2} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{xe^x}{6x} = \frac{1}{6}^{\circ}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$1326. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x^2}{x^2 \sin x^2}.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{解: 原式} &= \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos u}{u \sin u} \\
 &= \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos u}{u^2} \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{u}{\sin u} = \frac{1}{2}^{\circ}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$1327. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\arcsin 2x - 2\arcsin x}{x^3}.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{解: 原式} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\arcsin 2x - 2x}{x^3} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x - 2\arcsin x}{x^3} \\
 &= 8 \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{y - \sin y}{\sin^3 y} + 2 \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin z - z}{\sin^3 z} \\
 &= 6 \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{y - \sin y}{y^3} \left(\frac{y}{\sin y} \right)^3 \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 6 \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{y - \sin y}{y^3} = 1.$$

$$1328. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x}} \left(\sqrt{a} \arctg \sqrt{\frac{x}{a}} - \sqrt{b} \arctg \sqrt{\frac{x}{b}} \right).$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: 原式} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2}{3\sqrt{x}} \left(\frac{\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}}{1 + \frac{x}{a}} - \frac{\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}}{1 + \frac{x}{b}} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} \left(\frac{a}{a+x} - \frac{b}{b+x} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a-b}{(a+x)(b+x)} = \frac{a-b}{3ab}. \end{aligned}$$

$$1329. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a^x - a^{\sin x}}{x^3} (a > 0).$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: 原式} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a^x - \cos x \cdot a^{\sin x}}{3x^2} \ln a \\ &= \ln a \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a^x \ln a + \sin x \cdot a^{\sin x} - \cos^2 x \cdot a^{\sin x} \ln a}{6x} \\ &= \ln^2 a \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a^x - \cos^2 x \cdot a^{\sin x}}{6x} \\ &\quad + \ln a \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x \cdot a^x}{6x} \\ &= \ln^2 a \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a^x - a^{\sin x}}{6x} + \ln^2 a \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a^{\sin x} \sin^2 x}{6x} \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{6} \ln a \\ &= \ln^2 a \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a^x \ln a - \cos x \cdot a^{\sin x} \ln a}{6} + \frac{1}{6} \ln a \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \ln a。$$

$$1330. \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left(\frac{x^x - x}{\ln x - x + 1} \right)。$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: 原式} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^x(1 + \ln x) - 1}{\frac{1}{x} - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^{x+1}(1 + \ln x) - x}{1 - x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} x \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^x(1 + \ln x) - 1}{1 - x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^x \left[(1 + \ln x)^2 + \frac{1}{x} \right]}{-1} = -2。 \end{aligned}$$

$$1331. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(\sin ax)}{\ln(\sin bx)}。$$

$$\text{解: 原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\sin bx}{\sin ax} \cdot \frac{a \cos ax}{b \cos bx} \right) = 1。$$

$$1332. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(\cos ax)}{\ln(\cos bx)}。$$

$$\text{解: 原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\cos bx}{\cos ax} \cdot \frac{-a \sin ax}{-b \sin bx} \right) = \left(\frac{a}{b} \right)^2。$$

$$1333. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos(\sin x) - \cos x}{x^4}。$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \frac{1 - \frac{\sin^2 x}{2} - \cos x}{\sin^4 x} \Big] \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^4 x}{x^4} \\
& = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos y - 1 + \frac{y^2}{2}}{y^4} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \sin^2 \frac{x}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 x}{\sin^4 x} \\
& = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos y - 1 + \frac{y^2}{2}}{y^4} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \sin^2 \frac{x}{2} \left(1 - \cos^2 \frac{x}{2} \right)}{\sin^4 x} \\
& = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{y - \sin y}{4y^3} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \sin^4 \frac{x}{2}}{\sin^4 x} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{8} = \frac{1}{6}.
\end{aligned}$$

$$1334. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} \left(\frac{1}{\operatorname{th} x} - \frac{1}{\operatorname{tg} x} \right).$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{解: 原式} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg} x - \operatorname{th} x}{x \operatorname{th} x \operatorname{tg} x} \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{x}{\operatorname{th} x} - \frac{x}{\operatorname{tg} x} \cdot \frac{\sin x \operatorname{ch} x - \cos x \operatorname{sh} x}{x^3} \right) \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x \operatorname{ch} x - \cos x \operatorname{sh} x}{x^3} \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\operatorname{ch} x \cdot \frac{\sin x - x}{x^3} \right) + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x(\operatorname{ch} x - 1)}{x^3} \\
&\quad + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x(1 - \cos x)}{x^3} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x(x - \operatorname{sh} x)}{x^3} \\
&= -\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{6} = \frac{2}{3}.
\end{aligned}$$

$$1335. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{arsh}(\operatorname{sh} x) - \operatorname{arsh}(\sin x)}{\operatorname{sh} x - \sin x},$$

其中 $\operatorname{arsh} x = \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2})$ 。

解：令 $\operatorname{arsh}(\sin x) = y$ ，则 $\sin x = \operatorname{sh} y$ ，且当 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时 $y \rightarrow 0$ ，故

$$\begin{aligned}\text{原式} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x-y}{\operatorname{sh} x - \operatorname{sh} y} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x-y}{2 \operatorname{sh} \frac{x-y}{2} \operatorname{ch} \frac{x+y}{2}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\operatorname{ch} \frac{x+y}{2}} \cdot \frac{\frac{x-y}{2}}{\operatorname{sh} \frac{x-y}{2}} = \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{u}{\operatorname{sh} u} = 1.\end{aligned}$$

$$1336. \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x^\varepsilon} (\varepsilon > 0).$$

$$\text{解：原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{\varepsilon x^{\varepsilon-1}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{\varepsilon x^\varepsilon} = 0.$$

$$1337. \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^n}{e^{ax}} (a > 0, n > 0).$$

解：先设 n 为正整数，则

$$\text{原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{n x^{n-1}}{a e^{ax}} = \cdots = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{n!}{a^n e^{ax}} = 0.$$

当 n 为正实数时， $[n] \leq n < [n] + 1$ ，由于

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^{[n]}}{e^{ax}} \leq \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^n}{e^{ax}} \leq \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^{[n]+1}}{e^{ax}},$$

$$\text{故得} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^n}{e^{ax}} = 0.$$

$$1338. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{-\frac{1}{x^2}}}{x^{100}}.$$

解: 令 $\frac{1}{x^2} = u$, 则

$$\text{原式} = \lim_{u \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{u^{50}}{e^u} = 0 \text{ (用上题)}.$$

$$1339. \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^2 e^{-0.01x}.$$

解: 原式 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^2}{e^{0.01x}} = 0$ (由 1337 题)。

$$1340. \lim_{x \rightarrow 1-0} \ln x \cdot \ln(1-x).$$

解: 令 $\ln x = y$, 则 $x = e^y$, 故

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= \lim_{y \rightarrow -0} y \ln(1-e^y) = \lim_{y \rightarrow -0} \frac{\ln(1-e^y)}{\frac{1}{y}} \\ &= \lim_{y \rightarrow -0} \frac{-\frac{e^y}{1-e^y}}{-\frac{1}{y^2}} = \lim_{y \rightarrow -0} \frac{y^2}{1-e^y} \\ &= \lim_{y \rightarrow -0} \frac{2y}{-e^y} = 0. \end{aligned}$$

$$1341. \lim_{x \rightarrow +0} x^\varepsilon \ln x \ (\varepsilon > 0).$$

$$\text{解: 原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +0} \frac{\ln x}{\frac{1}{x^\varepsilon}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +0} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{-\varepsilon x^{-\varepsilon-1}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +0} -\frac{x^\varepsilon}{\varepsilon} = 0.$$

$$1342. \lim_{x \rightarrow +0} x^x.$$

解: 令 $u = x^x$, 则 $\ln u = x \ln x$, 于是

$$\ln \lim_{x \rightarrow +0} u = \lim_{x \rightarrow +0} \ln u = \lim_{x \rightarrow +0} x \ln x = 0 \quad (\text{由 1341 题}),$$

$$\text{故} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +0} x^x = \lim_{x \rightarrow +0} u = e^0 = 1.$$

$$1343. \lim_{x \rightarrow +0} x^{x^x} - 1.$$

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

$$\text{由于} \lim_{x \rightarrow +0} x \ln x = 0,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{故 原式} &= \exp \lim_{x \rightarrow +0} \left(\frac{e^{x \ln x} - 1}{x \ln x} \cdot x \ln^2 x \right) \\ &= \exp \lim_{x \rightarrow +0} x \ln^2 x = \exp \lim_{x \rightarrow +0} (\sqrt{x} \ln x)^2 = e^0 = 1. \end{aligned}$$

$$1344. \lim_{x \rightarrow +0} (x^{x^x} - 1).$$

$$\text{解: 由 1342 题, } \lim_{x \rightarrow +0} x^x = 1, \text{ 故}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +0} x^{x^x} = \exp \lim_{x \rightarrow +0} x^x \ln x = 0,$$

$$\text{由此得 原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +0} x^{x^x} - \lim_{x \rightarrow +0} 1 = -1.$$

$$1345. \lim_{x \rightarrow +0} x^{\frac{k}{1+\ln x}}.$$

$$\text{解: 设 } u = x^{\frac{k}{1+\ln x}}, \text{ 则 } \ln u = \frac{k \ln x}{1+\ln x}.$$

$$\ln \lim_{x \rightarrow +0} u = \lim_{x \rightarrow +0} \ln u = \lim_{x \rightarrow +0} \frac{k \ln x}{1+\ln x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +0} \frac{\frac{k}{x}}{\frac{1}{x}} = k,$$

故 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +0} u = e^k$ 。

1346. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} x^{\frac{1}{1-x}}$ 。

解：令 $u = x^{\frac{1}{1-x}}$ ，则 $\ln u = \frac{\ln x}{1-x}$ 。

$$\begin{aligned}\ln \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} u &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \ln u = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\ln x}{1-x} \\ &= \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+y)}{-y} = -1.\end{aligned}$$

故 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} x^{\frac{1}{1-x}} = e^{-1}$ 。

1347. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (2-x) \operatorname{tg} \frac{\pi x}{2}$ 。

解：原式 $= \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} (1+y)^{\operatorname{tg} \frac{\pi}{2} (1-y)} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} (1+y)^{\operatorname{ctg} \frac{\pi y}{2}}$

$$= \exp \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+y)}{\operatorname{tg} \frac{\pi}{2} y}$$

$$= \exp \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{\ln(1+y)}{y} \cdot \frac{y}{\operatorname{tg} \frac{\pi}{2} y} \right]$$

$$= \exp \left(1 \cdot \frac{2}{\pi} \right) = e^{\frac{2}{\pi}}。$$

1348. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} (\operatorname{tg} x)^{\operatorname{tg} 2x}$ 。

解：本题与 522 题同，答案为 e^{-1} 。

1349. $\lim_{x \rightarrow +0} (\operatorname{ctg} x)^{\sin x}$ 。

解: 令 $u = (\operatorname{ctg} x)^{\sin x}$, 则 $\ln u = \sin x \ln \operatorname{ctg} x$.

$$\begin{aligned}\ln \lim_{x \rightarrow +0} u &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +0} \ln u = \lim_{x \rightarrow +0} \frac{\ln \operatorname{ctg} x}{\frac{1}{\sin x}} \\&= \lim_{x \rightarrow +0} \frac{\ln \operatorname{ctg} x}{\operatorname{ctg} x} \lim_{x \rightarrow +0} \cos x \\&= \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln t}{t} = 0 \quad (\text{由 1336 题}),\end{aligned}$$

故 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +0} (\operatorname{ctg} x)^{\sin x} = 1$.

1350. $\lim_{x \rightarrow +0} \left(\ln \frac{1}{x} \right)^x$.

解: 原式 $= \exp \lim_{y \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln \ln y}{y} = e^0 = 1$.

1351. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\operatorname{tg} \frac{\pi x}{2x+1} \right)^{\frac{1}{x}}$.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解: 原式} &= \exp \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln \left(\operatorname{tg} \frac{\pi x}{2x+1} \right)}{x} \\&= \exp \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{\pi}{(2x+1)^2}}{2 \sin \frac{\pi x}{2x+1} \cos \frac{\pi x}{2x+1}} \\&= \exp \left\{ \frac{\pi}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\cos \frac{\pi x}{2x+1}} \cdot \frac{1}{(2x+1)^2} \right\} \\&= \exp \left\{ \frac{\pi}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{2x+1}}{\sin \frac{\pi}{2(2x+1)}} \cdot \frac{1}{2x+1} \right\}\end{aligned}$$

$$=e^0=1.$$

$$1352. \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \left(\frac{\operatorname{tg} x}{\operatorname{tg} a} \right)^{\operatorname{ctg}(x-a)}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: 原式} &= \exp \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\ln \operatorname{tg} x - \ln \operatorname{tg} a}{\operatorname{tg}(x-a)} \\ &= \exp \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\sec^2 x}{\operatorname{tg} x \sec^2(x-a)} \\ &= \exp \frac{1}{\sin a \cos a} = e^{\frac{2}{\sin 2a}}. \end{aligned}$$

$$1353. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{a^x - x \ln a}{b^x - x \ln b} \right)^{\frac{1}{x^2}}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: 原式} &= \exp \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(a^x - x \ln a) - \ln(b^x - x \ln b)}{x^2} \\ &= \exp \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{(a^x - 1) \ln a}{a^x - x \ln a} - \frac{(b^x - 1) \ln b}{b^x - x \ln b}}{2x} \\ &= \exp \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left\{ \frac{\ln a}{2(a^x - x \ln a)} \cdot \frac{a^x - 1}{x} \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \frac{\ln b}{2(b^x - x \ln b)} \cdot \frac{b^x - 1}{x} \right\} \\ &= e^{\frac{1}{2}(\ln^2 a - \ln^2 b)}. \end{aligned}$$

$$1354. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{e^x - 1} \right).$$

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

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

$$1355. \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left(\frac{1}{\ln x} - \frac{1}{x-1} \right).$$

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

$$1356. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\operatorname{ctg} x - \frac{1}{x} \right).$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: 原式} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \cos x - \sin x}{x \sin x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \cos x - \sin x}{x^2} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{\sin x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-x \sin x}{2x} = 0. \end{aligned}$$

$$1357. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{1}{\ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2})} - \frac{1}{\ln(1+x)} \right].$$

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

$$\text{由于 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2})}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} = 1, \text{ 故}$$