

微积分考研辅导讲义

郑州大学数学系

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第一讲 函数, 极限, 连续

§1 函数极限

一、概念、定理、公式

1. $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = A$

2. $f_+(x_0) \quad f_-(x_0) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = A \Leftrightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^-} f(x) = A$

3. <局部保号性> 设 $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = A, \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} g(x) = B$

①若 $A > B$, 则 $\exists \delta > 0$, 当 $0 < |x - x_0| < \delta$ 时, $f(x) > g(x)$

②若 $f(x) \geq g(x)$, 则 $\exists \delta$, 当 $0 < |x - x_0| < \delta$ 时, $A \geq B$

4. <局部有界性> $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = A$, 则 $\exists \delta > 0, M > 0$, 当 $0 < |x - x_0| < \delta$, $|f(x)| \leq M$.

5. (夹逼定理): 设 $\exists \delta > 0$, 当 $0 < |x - x_0| < \delta$ 时, 有 $h(x) \leq f(x) \leq g(x)$,

且 $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} g(x) = A$, 则 $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x)$ 存在且等于 A

6. $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = A \Leftrightarrow f(x) = A + \alpha(x) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \alpha(x) = 0$

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{proof} \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = A \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} [f(x) - A] = 0 \\ \Leftrightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} [A + \alpha(x)] = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} A + 0 = A \end{array} \right]$$

7. 两个重要极限:

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

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

8. 极限运算:

9. 无穷小与无穷大的关系

10. 无穷小的比较

设 $\lim \alpha(x) = 0 \quad \lim \beta(x) = 0$

(1) $\lim \frac{\alpha(x)}{\beta(x)} = 0 \quad \alpha(x) = o(\beta(x)) \quad \alpha(x) \text{ 是比 } \beta(x) \text{ 高阶的无穷小.}$

$$(2) \lim \frac{\alpha(x)}{\beta(x)} = \infty \quad \alpha(x) \text{ 是比 } \beta(x) \text{ 低阶的无穷小}$$

$$(3) \lim \frac{\alpha(x)}{\beta(x)} = C \quad (C \neq 0) \quad \alpha(x), \beta(x) \text{ 同阶无穷小}$$

$$(4) \lim \frac{\alpha(x)}{\beta(x)} = 1 \quad \alpha(x), \beta(x) \text{ 等价无穷小, 记 } \alpha(x) \sim \beta(x)$$

$$(5) \lim \frac{\alpha(x)}{\beta^k(x)} = C \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} C \neq 0 \\ k > 0 \end{array} \right) \quad \alpha(x) \text{ 为 } \beta(x) \text{ 的 } k \text{ 阶无穷小}$$

$$\text{注: } x \rightarrow 0: \sin x \sim x \quad \arcsin x \sim x \quad \tan x \sim x$$

$$\ln(1+x) \sim x \quad e^x - 1 \sim x \quad 1 - \cos x \sim \frac{1}{2}x^2$$

$$a^x - 1 \sim x \ln a \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} a > 0 \\ a \neq 1 \end{array} \right) \quad \arctan x \sim x \quad (1+x)^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1 \sim \frac{1}{n}x$$

$$(1+x)^a - 1 \sim ax \quad (a \neq 0)$$

注: 1. 等价无穷小在乘除运算中方可适用

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1}}{\frac{1}{n^2}} = 0 \quad \left(\frac{1}{n+1} \sim \frac{1}{n} \right)$$

$$\text{但 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1}}{\frac{1}{n^2}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{n(n+1)}}{\frac{1}{n^2}} = 1 \quad \checkmark$$

2. 在某一极限过程, $\alpha(x)$ 为无穷小, 则

$$\alpha(x) + o(\alpha(x)) \sim \alpha(x)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a \tan x + b(1 - \cos x)}{c \ln(1 - 2x) + d(1 - e^{-x^2})} = 2, \quad a^2 + c^2 \neq 0$$

解法①

$$\frac{ax}{c \ln(1-2x)} + \frac{b \frac{1}{2}x^2}{d(1-e^{-x^2})}$$

$$\frac{ax}{c(-2x)} + \frac{b \frac{1}{2}x^2}{d(1-x^2)}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{原式} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a \frac{\tan x}{x} + b \frac{1 - \cos x}{x}}{c \frac{\ln(1-2x)}{x} + d \frac{1 - e^{-x^2}}{x}} \\
 &= \frac{a + b \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2}x^2}{x}}{c \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-2x}{x} + d \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2}{x}} = \frac{a}{-2c} = 2 \quad \text{则 } a = -4c
 \end{aligned}$$

解法②

$$a \tan x \sim ax \quad 1 - \cos x \sim \frac{1}{2}x^2 \quad \ln(1-2x) \sim -2x$$

$$1 - e^{-x^2} \sim -(-x^2)$$

$$c \ln(1-2x) + d(1 - e^{-x^2}) \sim c \ln(1-2x) \sim -2cx$$

$$\text{原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{ax}{-2cx} = -\frac{a}{2c} \quad \text{则 } a = -4c$$

11. 洛必达法则, $\langle \frac{0}{0}, \frac{\infty}{\infty} \rangle$

$f(x), g(x)$ 满足条件

$$(1) \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = 0 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} g(x) = 0$$

(2) $f(x), g(x)$ 在 x_0 的邻域内可导, (在 x_0 处可除去), $g'(x) \neq 0$

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

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

注: 1. 只有 $\langle \frac{0}{0}, \frac{\infty}{\infty} \rangle$

2. 每用完一次, 将式子整理化简

3. 经常将法则与等价无穷小结合使用

4. 若 $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)}$ 不存在 (非 ∞), 不能推出 $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)}$ 不存在

二、极限的求法:

1. $\frac{0}{0}$ ①通过因式分解或根式有理化, 消去“0”因子。

②洛必达法则

③变量替换

④中值定理

例 1. (1) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+x^2} - 1}{x^2} = \frac{(\sqrt{1+x^2}-1)(\sqrt{1+x^2}+1)}{x^2(\sqrt{1+x^2}+1)} = \frac{x^2}{x^2(\sqrt{1+x^2}+1)} \Big|_{x \rightarrow 0} = \frac{1}{2}$

(2) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\int_0^{\sin x} \sqrt{\tan t} dt}{\int_0^{\tan x} \sqrt{\sin t} dt} = \frac{\sqrt{\tan(\sin x)} \cos x}{\sqrt{\sin(\tan x)} \sec^2 x} = \frac{\sqrt{\tan x} \cos^3 x}{\sqrt{\sin x}} = \cos^3 x = 1$

解: (1) 原式 = $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1+x^2-1}{x^2(\sqrt{1+x^2}+1)} = \frac{1}{2}$ (采用①)

(2) 原式 = $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sqrt{\tan(\sin x)} \cdot \cos x}{\sqrt{\sin(\tan x)} \cdot \sec^2 x}$
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \sqrt{\frac{\tan(\sin x)}{\sin x} \cdot \frac{\tan x}{\sin(\tan x)} \cdot \frac{\sin x}{\tan x} \cdot \cos^3 x}$
 $= 1$

习题: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1 - \sqrt{\cos x}}{x(1 - \cos \sqrt{x})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1 - \cos \frac{x}{2}}{x(1 - \cos \sqrt{x})(1 + \cos \sqrt{x})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sin x}{x} \cdot \frac{\sin x}{1 - \cos \sqrt{x}} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + \cos x}$
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} 1 \cdot \frac{\sin x}{1 - \cos \sqrt{x}} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x}{\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{x}^2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 1$

例 2 (1) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{e^{\tan x} - e^x}{\sin x - x \cos x}$

(2) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\arctan x - x}{\ln(1+2x^3)}$

(3) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+\tan x} - \sqrt{1+\sin x}}{x \ln(1+x) - x^2}$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{x}$

$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x}{1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^x = 1$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{tg x} - e^x}{tg x - x}$

$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x \cdot (e^{tg x - x} - 1)}{tg x - x}$

$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{tg x - x} - 1}{tg x - x} \cdot e^x$

$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 1 \cdot e^0$

解: (1) 原式 = $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{e^{\tan x} - e^x}{\tan x - x} \cdot \frac{\tan x - x}{\sin x - x \cos x}$
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} e^{\xi} \cdot \frac{\sin x - x \cos x}{\cos x (\sin x - x \cos x)}$
 $= \lim_{\xi \rightarrow 0^+} e^{\xi} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{\cos x}$
 $= 1$

$x < \xi < \tan x$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{或原式} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{e^x [e^{\tan x - x} - 1]}{\sin x - x \cos x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\tan x - x}{\sin x - x \cos x} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sec^2 x - 1}{x \sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1 - \cos^2 x}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{(1 + \cos x)(1 - \cos x)}{x^2} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} x^2}{x^2} = 1
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{或原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{e^x [e^{\tan x - x} - 1]}{\sin x - x \cos x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\tan x - x}{\sin x - x \cos x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{\cos x} \cdot \frac{\sin x - x \cos x}{\sin x - x \cos x} = 1$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 (3) \text{原式} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x - \sin x}{[x \ln(1+x) - x^2][\sqrt{1+\tan x} + \sqrt{1+\sin x}]} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x - \sin x}{x[\ln(1+x) - x]} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\tan x} + \sqrt{1+\sin x}} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} \cdot \frac{1 - \cos x}{[\ln(1+x) - x] \cos x} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2} x^2}{\ln(1+x) - x} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{\frac{1}{1+x} - 1} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x(1+x)}{-x} = -\frac{1}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

2. $(\frac{\infty}{\infty})$, ①洛必达

②变量替换为 $\frac{0}{0}$

$$\text{例3. (1)} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^{-x^2} \int_0^x t^2 e^{t^2} dt}{x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\int_0^x t^2 e^{t^2} dt}{x e^{x^2}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^2 e^{x^2}}{e^{x^2} + 2x^2 e^{x^2}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$(2) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\int_0^x (\arctan t)^2 dt}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(\arctan x)^2}{x}$$

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

$$\frac{(\arctan x)^2}{x} = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{x}$$

3. $\infty - \infty$ 型, ①通分 ②有理化 ③变量替换 <倒代换 $x = \frac{1}{t}$ >

$$\text{例4 (1)} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{\cot x}{x} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - x \cot x}{x^2} \left(\frac{0}{0} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\cot x + x \cdot \frac{1}{\sin^2 x}}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\frac{\cos x}{\sin x} + \frac{x}{\sin^2 x}}{2x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\sin x \cos x + x}{2x \sin^2 x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\frac{1}{2} \sin 2x + x}{2x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\cos 2x + 1}{6x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2} \cdot 4x^2}{6x^2} = \frac{1}{3}$$

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

$$\text{令 } \frac{1}{x} = t$$

$$\text{原式} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{1}{t^2} \ln(1+t) - \frac{1}{t} \right] = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+t) - t}{t^2}$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{1+t} - 1}{2t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{-t}{2t(1+t)} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$(3) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{e^x - 1} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1 - x}{x(e^x - 1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{e^x - 1 + xe^x}$$

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

4. $0 \cdot \infty$ 型转化为 $\frac{0}{0}$ 或 $\frac{\infty}{\infty}$

例5 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \left[\sin \ln \left(1 + \frac{3}{x} \right) - \sin \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{x} \right) \right]$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin \ln \left(1 + \frac{3}{x} \right) - \sin \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{x} \right)}{\frac{1}{x}}$$

令 $\frac{1}{x} = t$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \ln(1+3t) - \sin \ln(1+t)}{t}$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \cos[(\ln(1+3t))] \cdot \frac{3}{1+3t} - \cos[\ln(1+t)] \cdot \frac{1}{1+t}$$

$$= 3 - 1$$

$$= 2$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin \ln \left(1 + \frac{3}{x} \right)}{\sin \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{x} \right)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\cos \ln \left(1 + \frac{3}{x} \right) \cdot \frac{1}{1 + \frac{3}{x}} \cdot \frac{-3}{x^2}}{\cos \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{x} \right) \cdot \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{x}} \cdot \frac{-1}{x^2}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x+1}{x+3} \cdot 3 = 3 \neq 1.$$

$$\therefore \sin \ln \left(1 + \frac{3}{x} \right) - \sin \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{x} \right) \sim \ln \left(1 + \frac{3}{x} \right) - \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{x} \right)$$

$$\sim \frac{3}{x} - \frac{1}{x} = \frac{2}{x}$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \left[\sin \ln \left(1 + \frac{3}{x} \right) - \sin \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{x} \right) \right]$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin \ln \left(1 + \frac{3}{x} \right) - \sin \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{x} \right)}{\frac{1}{x}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{3}{x} - \frac{1}{x}}{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{x} = 2.$$

5. $0^0, \infty^0, 1^\infty$ 型, 采用两边取对数法化为未定型

例6 (1) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^{\frac{1}{\ln(e^x - 1)}}$ (0^0)

令 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^{\frac{1}{\ln(e^x - 1)}} = A$

$$\ln A = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{\ln(e^x - 1)} \cdot \ln x \quad (0 \cdot \infty)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln x}{\ln(e^x - 1)} \quad \left(\frac{\infty}{\infty} \right)$$

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

则 $A = e$

$$(2) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (\cot x)^{\frac{1}{\ln x}} \quad \infty^0$$

$$\text{令 } A = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (\cot x)^{\frac{1}{\ln x}}$$

$$\ln A = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{\ln x} \cdot \ln \cot x \quad \left(\frac{\infty}{\infty}\right)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} - \frac{\frac{1}{\cot x \cdot \sin^2 x}}{\frac{1}{x}} = -1$$

$$\therefore A = \frac{1}{e}$$

$$(3) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\sin x}{x} \right)^{\frac{1}{x^2}} \quad 1^\infty$$

注：凡 1^∞ 型，其底必是 e ，其幂可这样确定

$$\lim \mu(x) = 0 \quad \lim v(x) = \infty$$

$$\lim (1 \pm \mu(x))^{v(x)} = e^{\lim v(x) \ln(1 \pm \mu(x))}$$

$$= e^{\pm \lim v(x) \mu(x)}$$

即括号 1 后的变量（包括符号）与幂乘积的极限，就是 1^∞ 型极限的幂。

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

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

$$\therefore \text{原式} = e^{-\frac{1}{6}}$$

例 7 杂例

$$(1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{2 + e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{1 + e^{\frac{4}{x}}} + \frac{\sin x}{|x|} \right]$$

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

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

故原式 = 1

(2) $f(x)$ 有连续导数, $f(0) = 0, f'(0) \neq 0$

$$F(x) = \int_0^x (x^2 - t^2) f(t) dt \quad \text{当 } x \rightarrow 0 \text{ 时}$$

$$F'(x) \text{ 与 } x^k \text{ 同阶无穷小,} \quad \text{则 } k =$$

$$\text{解: } F(x) = \int_0^x (x^2 - t^2) f(t) dt = x^2 \int_0^x f(t) dt - \int_0^x t^2 f(t) dt$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{F'(x)}{x^k} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x \int_0^x f(t) dt + x^2 f(x) - x^2 f(x)}{x^k} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \int_0^x f(t) dt}{x^{k-1}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2f(x)}{(k-1)x^{k-2}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2f'(x)}{(k-1)(k-2)x^{k-3}} \neq 0 = C \\ x^{k-3} &= 1 \quad \therefore k = 3 \end{aligned}$$

§ 1.2 数列的极限

一、概念、定理、公式

$$1. \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = a$$

2. 数列有界

注: 无穷大量与无界的区别

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = \infty \Rightarrow \{x_n\} \text{ 无界,} \quad < \text{反之不真} >$$

$$3. \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n = e$$

*4. 单调有界必有极限

*5. (夹逼定理): $\exists N, \forall n > N$ 时, $x_n \leq y_n \leq z_n$,

且 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} z_n = a$, 则有

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} y_n = a$$

6. $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = a$ 则① $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_1 + \cdots + a_n}{n} = a$

②若 $\{a_n\}$ 为正数列, 则 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{a_1 \cdots a_n} = a$

7. Stolz 定理: 若 (1) $\{y_n\}$ 严格递增 且 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} y_n = +\infty$

(2) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x_n - x_{n-1}}{y_n - y_{n-1}} = l$

则 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x_n}{y_n} = l$

二、单调有界必有极限

例 1 设 (1) $x_0 = 2, x_{n+1} = \frac{1}{2}(x_n + \frac{2}{x_n})$ 求 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n$

解: $x_{n+1} = \frac{1}{2}(x_n + \frac{2}{x_n}) \geq \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \sqrt{x_n \cdot \frac{2}{x_n}} = \sqrt{2}$

$$x_{n+1} - x_n = \frac{1}{2}(x_n + \frac{2}{x_n}) - x_n$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}(\frac{2}{x_n} - x_n) \leq 0$$

$\therefore \{x_n\}$ 为单减有界的数列, 则必有极限, 记为 l

$$l = \frac{1}{2}(l + \frac{2}{l})$$

$$\Rightarrow l = \sqrt{2} \quad (\text{负值舍去})$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = \sqrt{2}$$

注并不是出现递推公式就一定用单调有界有极限

例 2 $x_0 = a \quad x_2 = b \quad x_n = \frac{x_{n-1} + x_{n-2}}{2} \quad n = 2, 3, \dots$

求 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解: } x_{n+1} - x_n &= \frac{x_n + x_{n-1}}{2} - x_n = \frac{x_{n-1} - x_n}{2} = \dots \\ &= \frac{x_2 - x_1}{(-2)^{n-1}} = \frac{x_1 - x_0}{(-2)^n} = \frac{b-a}{(-2)^n}\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{及 } x_{n+1} = \sum_{m=0}^n (x_{m+1} - x_m) + x_0$$

$$= (b-a) \sum_{m=0}^n \frac{1}{(-2)^m} + a$$

$$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = \frac{b-a}{1 - (-\frac{1}{2})} + a = \frac{a+2b}{3}$$

三、 n 项和, 当 $n \rightarrow \infty$ 时的极限

a. 利用定积分定义求极限 b. 利用夹逼定理

[提示]: (1) n 个项按递增或递减排列, 则用夹逼定理

(2) 若每一项可提一个 $\frac{1}{n}$, 提出 $\frac{1}{n}$ 后剩下的可表示为一个通式, 则用定积分定义。

$$\text{例 3 (1) } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^2} \left[\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{n}} + 2\sqrt{1 + \frac{2}{n}} + \dots + n\sqrt{1 + \frac{n}{n}} \right]$$

$$(2) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+1}} + \dots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+n}} \right)$$

$$(3) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \frac{1}{n} \sin \frac{i\pi}{n}$$

$$(4) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{n}}{n+1} + \frac{\sin \frac{2\pi}{n}}{n + \frac{1}{2}} + \dots + \frac{\sin \pi}{n + \frac{1}{n}}$$

$$(5) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^2 + n + 1} + \frac{2}{n^2 + n + 2} + \cdots + \frac{n}{n^2 + n + n}$$

$$\text{解: (1)} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^2} \left(\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{n}} + 2\sqrt{1 + \frac{2}{n}} + \cdots + n\sqrt{1 + \frac{n}{n}} \right)$$

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

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{i}{n} \sqrt{1 + \frac{i}{n}}$$

$$= \int_1^{\sqrt{2}} x \sqrt{1+x} dx \quad \text{令 } \sqrt{1+x} = t \quad \text{则 } 1 \leq t \leq \sqrt{2} \quad x = t^2 - 1 \quad dx = 2t dt$$

$$= \int_1^{\sqrt{2}} (t^2 - 1) \cdot t \cdot 2t dt$$

$$= 2 \int_1^{\sqrt{2}} (t^4 - t^2) dt$$

$$= 2 \left[\frac{1}{5} t^5 - \frac{1}{3} t^3 \right]_1^{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$= 2 \cdot \left[\frac{1}{5} \cdot 4\sqrt{2} - \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{3} \cdot 2\sqrt{2} + \frac{1}{3} \right]$$

$$= \frac{4}{15} [\sqrt{2} + 1]$$

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

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{\sqrt{n^2 + 1}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{n^2}}} = 1$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{\sqrt{n^2 + n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{n}}} = 1$$

故原式 = 1

$$(3) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \sin \frac{i\pi}{n} = \int_0^1 \sin \pi x dx = \left. \frac{-\cos \pi x}{\pi} \right|_0^1 = \frac{2}{\pi}$$

$$(4) \frac{1}{n+1} \left[\sin \frac{\pi}{n} + \cdots + \sin \pi \right] < \frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{n}}{n+1} + \frac{\sin \frac{2\pi}{n}}{n+\frac{1}{2}} + \cdots + \frac{\sin \pi}{n+\frac{1}{n}} < \frac{1}{n} \left[\sin \frac{\pi}{n} + \sin \frac{2\pi}{n} + \cdots + \sin \pi \right]$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \sin \frac{i\pi}{n} = \frac{2}{\pi}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{n+1} \cdot \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \sin \frac{i\pi}{n} = \frac{2}{\pi}$$

$$\text{故原式} = \frac{2}{\pi}$$

习题

$$(1) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{n+1} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n+n} \right) \quad (\ln 2)$$

夹逼准则

$$(2) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^{p+1}} (1^p + 2^p + \cdots + n^p) \quad (p \geq 0) \quad \left(\frac{1}{p+1} \right)$$

定积分定义

$$(3) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} (1 + \cos \frac{1}{n} + \cdots + \cos \frac{n-1}{n}) \quad (\sin 1)$$

定积分定义

四、 n 项乘积

a. 夹逼定理

b. 利用对数恒等式化为 n 项和形式

$$\text{例4} \quad (1) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2^2} \right) \left(1 - \frac{1}{3^2} \right) \cdots \left(1 - \frac{1}{n^2} \right)$$

$$(2) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sqrt[n]{n(n+1) \cdots (2n-1)}$$

$$(1) \because 1 - \frac{1}{k^2} = \frac{(k+1)(k-1)}{k^2} = \frac{k-1}{k} \cdot \frac{k+1}{k}$$

$$\therefore \text{原式} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{2} \right) \left(\frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{4}{3} \right) \cdots \left(\frac{n-1}{n} \cdot \frac{n+1}{n} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{n+1}{n} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{4}{3} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{5}{4} \cdot \frac{4}{5} \cdot \frac{6}{5}$$

$$(2) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sqrt[n]{n(n+1) \cdots (2n-1)} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} e^{\frac{1}{n} \ln [n(n+1) \cdots (2n-1)]}$$

$$= e^{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} [\ln n + \ln(n+1) + \cdots + \ln(2n-1)] - \ln n}$$

$$= e^{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} [\ln(1 + \frac{1}{n}) + \ln(1 + \frac{1}{n}) + \cdots + \ln(1 + \frac{n-1}{n})]}$$

$$= e^{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \ln(1 + \frac{i}{n})} = e^{\int_0^1 \ln(1+x) dx} = e^{2 \ln 2 - 1}$$

$$= \frac{4}{e}$$

五、利用洛必达法则计算数列极限

例 5 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (n \tan \frac{1}{n})^{n^2} = 1^{\infty}$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (x \tan \frac{1}{x})^{x^2} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} [1 + (x \tan \frac{1}{x} - 1)]^{x^2} \\ &\because \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (x \tan \frac{1}{x} - 1) \cdot x^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{令 } \frac{1}{x} = t \quad &\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} [\frac{1}{t} \tan t - 1] \cdot \frac{1}{t^2} \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan t - t}{t^3} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sec^2 t - 1}{3t^2} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan^2 t}{3t^2} \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \\ \therefore \text{原式} &= e^{\frac{1}{3}} \end{aligned}$$

§ 1.3 函数的连续性

(一) 概念、定理

1. $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = f(x_0)$

$$\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \Delta y = 0$$

$$[a, b] \text{ 连续} \Leftrightarrow (a, b) \text{ 连续}, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f(x) = f(a) \text{ 且 } \lim_{x \rightarrow b^-} f(x) = f(b)$$

左右连续

2、间断点:

第一类: $f_+(x_0), f_-(x_0)$ 都存在

① $f_+(x_0) \neq f_-(x_0)$ 跳跃间断点

② $f_+(x_0) = f_-(x_0) \neq f(x_0)$ (或 f 在 x_0 无定义) 可去间断点

第二类: $f_+(x_0), f_-(x_0)$ 至少有一个不存在

若有一为无穷间断点, 称无穷间断点

3. 闭区间上连续函数的性质

例 1. 间断点的求法:

$$(1) f(x) = \begin{cases} x-1 & -1 \leq x < 0 \\ \sqrt{1-x^2} & 0 \leq x \leq 1 \end{cases} \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} x-1 & -1 \leq x < 0 \\ \sqrt{1-x^2} & 0 \leq x \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

(若 $f(x)$ 是分段函数, 则判别分界点的极限)