

第6讲: 函数极限习题课

(一) 基本概念:

(1) 以零为极限的变量称为无穷小量; 绝对值无限增大的变量称为无穷大量。常数中只有零是无穷小量。

无穷小与无穷大具有倒数关系。

例1, $x \rightarrow 0$ 时, $\sin x, x^m (m > 0), \tan x, e^x - 1, 1 - \cos x$ 都是无穷小量;

$n \in \mathbb{N}^*$, $n \rightarrow \infty$ 时, $n^n, n!, a^n (a > 1), n^\alpha (\alpha > 0), \ln n$ 都是无穷大量。

(2) 若函数 $f(x)$ 在 x_0 处有定义, 且 $f(x_0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x)$ (x_0 为常数), 则

称函数 $f(x)$ 在 x_0 处连续 (continuous), 若 $f(x)$ 在区间 I 上每点

都连续, 则称 $f(x)$ 在区间 I 上连续。当 $f(x)$ 在 x_0 处连续时, 有

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = f(x_0) = f(\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} x), \text{ 即极限符号与函数符号可交换!}$$

(3) 幂 (x^α, α 为常数)、指 ($a^x, a > 0, a \neq 1, a$ 为常数)、对 ($\log_a^x, a > 0, a \neq 1$)

常 ($f(x) \equiv c$)、三角 ($\sin x, \cos x, \tan x, \cot x, \sec x, \csc x$)、反三角 ($\arcsin x, \arccos x, \arctan x, \text{arccot } x, \text{arcsec } x, \text{arccsc } x$) 统称为基本函数。

(1)



一切幂函数等子集, 在其定义域内皆连续。

⇒ 设 a, α, m 为实数且 $a > 1, \alpha > 0, m > 0$ 任意取定, 证明:

$$(1). n^n \gg n! \gg a^n \gg n^\alpha \gg (enn)^m \quad (n \text{ 充分大}), n \in \mathbb{N}^*$$

其中 $n^n \gg n! \Leftrightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n!}{n^n} = 0 \Leftrightarrow n^n$ 是 $n!$ 的高阶无穷大。

$$(2). n^\alpha \gg a^\alpha \gg n^\alpha \gg (enn)^m, \quad \alpha > 0, \alpha \in \mathbb{R}, n \text{ 充分大}.$$

证(1)/(a): $\because 0 < \frac{n!}{n^n} = \frac{1 \times 2 \times 3 \times \dots \times n}{n \times n \times n \times \dots \times n} < \frac{1}{n}$ 且 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 0 = 0 = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n}$,

$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n!}{n^n} = 0$ 即 $n^n \gg n!$ 但是 $(n^n)^{\frac{1}{n}}$ 与 $(n!)^{\frac{1}{n}}$ 都是同级无穷大。

$$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{enn} = e \Leftrightarrow n \sim e \sqrt[n]{n!} \quad (n \rightarrow \infty).$$

证(1)/(b): $\because \alpha < \frac{a^n}{n!} = \left(\frac{a}{1} \cdot \frac{a}{2} \cdot \frac{a}{3} \cdot \dots \cdot \frac{a}{m} \right) \frac{a}{m+1} \cdot \dots \cdot \frac{a}{n}$, 设 $k = a \leq m$ 且 $\frac{a^m}{m!} = k$,

则 $0 < \frac{a^n}{n!} < k \cdot \frac{a}{n}$ 且 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 0 = 0 = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{ka}{n}$, $\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a^n}{n!} = 0$.

证(1)/(c): 先设 $\alpha \in \mathbb{N}^*$, $a = 1 + \lambda$ 且 $\lambda > 0$, $a^n = (1 + \lambda)^n > C_n^{\alpha+1} \lambda^{\alpha+1} = \frac{n(n-1)\dots(n-\alpha)}{(\alpha+1)!} \lambda^{\alpha+1}$

$$\alpha < \frac{n^\alpha}{a^n} < \frac{n^\alpha}{C_n^{\alpha+1} \lambda^{\alpha+1}} = \frac{n^\alpha (\alpha+1)!}{n(n-1)\dots(n-\alpha) \lambda^{\alpha+1}} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0 \quad (\text{分母高阶无穷大})$$

$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^\alpha}{a^n} = 0$, 再设 $m-1 < \alpha < m$ 且 $m \in \mathbb{N}^*$, 则 $\frac{n^{m-1}}{a^n} \leq \frac{n^\alpha}{a^n} < \frac{n^m}{a^n}$

且 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^{m-1}}{a^n} = 0 = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^m}{a^n}$, $\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^\alpha}{a^n} = 0$. (2).



证(1)/(a) 先证 $m=1$ 时, 对 $m>0$, 等学过各比较法证明再证。

$$\sum_{i=1}^n n^{\alpha} = y, \text{ 则 } n \rightarrow \infty \text{ 时, } y \rightarrow +\infty. \text{ 且, } \frac{\ln n}{n^{\alpha}} = \frac{\ln n^{\alpha}}{n^{\alpha}} \frac{1}{\alpha} = \frac{1}{\alpha} \frac{\ln y}{y},$$

$$\text{且 } \lim_{y \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln y}{y} = 0, \text{ 理由如下: 设 } k \leq y < k+1, k \in \mathbb{N}^*, \text{ 则}$$

$$\ln k \leq \ln y < \ln(k+1) \Rightarrow \frac{\ln k}{k+1} < \frac{\ln y}{y} < \frac{\ln(k+1)}{k}$$

$$\text{且 } \frac{\ln k}{k+1} = \frac{k}{k+1} \frac{\ln k}{k} = \frac{k}{k+1} \ln \frac{1}{k} \rightarrow |\ln \frac{1}{k}| = 0 \quad (k \rightarrow \infty);$$

$$\frac{\ln(k+1)}{k} = \frac{k+1}{k} \frac{\ln(k+1)}{k+1} = \frac{k+1}{k} \ln \frac{1}{k+1} \rightarrow |\ln \frac{1}{k+1}| = 0, \quad (k \rightarrow \infty).$$

$$\therefore \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln y}{y} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \lim_{y \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln y}{y} = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln n}{n^{\alpha}} = 0.$$

$$\text{证(2)/(a) 设 } n \leq x < n+1, n \in \mathbb{N}^* \text{ 则 } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} n^n \leq x^n < (n+1)^{n+1} \\ a^n \leq a^x < a^{n+1} \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{a^n}{(n+1)^{n+1}} < \frac{a^x}{x^n} < \frac{a^{n+1}}{n^n} \text{ 且 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a^{n+1}}{n^n} = a \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a^n}{n^n} = a \times 0 = 0 = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a^n}{(n+1)^{n+1}}$$

$$\text{又 } n \rightarrow \infty \Leftrightarrow x \rightarrow +\infty \therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a^x}{x^n} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{a^x}{x^n} = 0.$$

$$\text{证(2)/(b) 设 } n \leq x < n+1, n \in \mathbb{N}^* \text{ 则 } \frac{n^{\alpha}}{a^{n+1}} < \frac{x^{\alpha}}{a^x} < \frac{(n+1)^{\alpha}}{a^n}$$

$$\text{且 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^{\alpha}}{a^{n+1}} = \frac{1}{a} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^{\alpha}}{a^n} = \frac{1}{a} \times 0 = 0 = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+1)^{\alpha}}{a^n} = a \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+1)^{\alpha}}{a^{n+1}} = a \times 0$$

$$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^{\alpha}}{a^x} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^{\alpha}}{a^x} = 0.$$

$$\text{证(2)/(c) 设 } n \leq x < n+1, n \in \mathbb{N}^* \text{ 则 } \frac{\ln n}{(n+1)^{\alpha}} < \frac{\ln x}{x^{\alpha}} < \frac{\ln(n+1)}{n^{\alpha}}$$

(3)



$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln n}{(n+1)^\alpha} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln n}{n^\alpha} \cdot \frac{n^\alpha}{(n+1)^\alpha} = 0 \cdot 1 = 0 = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln(n+1)}{n^\alpha}$$

$$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln n}{n^\alpha} = 0 \iff \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x^\alpha} = 0$$

(三) 证明:

$$(1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} = \frac{1}{2}, (2) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\arcsin x}{x} = 1, (3) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x} = 1$$

$$(4) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{x} = 1, (5) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a^x - 1}{x} = \ln a \quad (a > 0, a \neq 1), (6) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1+x)^\alpha - 1}{x} = \alpha,$$

$$(\alpha \neq 0), (7) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (\cos x)^{\frac{1}{x}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{e}}, (8) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x^2 + 3x - 5}{x^2 + b} \right)^{4x} = e^{12}$$

注: 证法(1) ~ (6) 今后可作为公式使用, 并且可记为: 当 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时

$$(1) 1 - \cos x \sim \frac{1}{2}x^2; (2) \arcsin x \sim x, (3) \ln(1+x) \sim x; (4) e^x - 1 \sim x;$$

$$(5) a^x - 1 \sim x \ln a; (6) (1+x)^\alpha - 1 \sim \alpha x$$

$$(四) 性质: 9x, 3: 4; 9/1, 2; 10/1, 2, 4; 11/1, 2.$$

(五) 下讲: 函数的连续性及其等价无穷小(大)

(2024.9.23)

(4)



第六讲: 函数极限习题课附件:

(一) 有极限的函数的“五性” (设 x_0 是实数)

设 $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = a \in \mathbb{R}$; $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} g(x) = b \in \mathbb{R}$. 则

(1). $f(x)$ 在 x_0 处的极限 a 是唯一的; (可用反证法证明)

(2). $f(x)$ 在 x_0 的邻域内有界: $\exists M > 0$ 使 $|f(x)| \leq M, \forall x \in U(x_0, \delta)$.

(3). 保号性: 若 $f(x) > 0, \forall x \in U(x_0, \delta), \delta > 0$, 则必有 $a > 0$. (反证法)

(4). 保序性: 若 $f(x) > g(x), \forall x \in U(x_0, \delta), \delta > 0$, 则必有 $a \geq b$.

(5). 公式性: $\exists \delta > 0$ 使 $f(x) = a + \alpha(x), \forall x \in U(x_0, \delta)$, 且 $\alpha(x) \rightarrow 0 (x \rightarrow x_0)$.

证(2): 由 $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = a \Rightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0$, 对 $\forall x \in U(x_0, \delta), |f(x) - a| < \varepsilon$.

$\Rightarrow |f(x)| = |f(x) - a + a| \leq |f(x) - a| + |a| < \varepsilon + |a|$. 取 $M = \varepsilon + |a|$, 则对 $\forall x \in U(x_0, \delta)$

$|f(x)| \leq M$ 成立. 因此, 有极限的函数必局部有界.

证(4): 令 $h(x) = f(x) - g(x), x \in U(x_0, \delta)$, 则 $h(x) > 0, \forall x \in U(x_0, \delta)$.

且 $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} h(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} (f(x) - g(x)) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) - \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} g(x) = a - b$, 由(3).

有 $a - b \geq 0$ 即 $a \geq b$.

证(5),



$$\forall \epsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0, \text{ 对 } \forall x \in U(x_0, \delta) \\ \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} (f(x) - a) = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = a$$

有: $|f(x) - a| < \epsilon$ 即 $f(x) \rightarrow a$ ($x \rightarrow x_0$), 即有极限的函数 $f(x)$.

必有公式法表示: $f(x) = a + \alpha(x), \alpha(x) \rightarrow 0, (x \rightarrow x_0)$.

二. 有极限的函数的“四则运算”法则 (关于极限的):

$$1). \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} (c f(x) + g(x)) = c a + b = c \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) + \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} g(x), \forall c \in \mathbb{R}.$$

这种法则称为函数极限具有的“线性性质”, 可推广到任意有限个函数.

若 $f(x)$ 与 $g(x)$ 均有极限的函数.

$$2). \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} (f(x) \cdot g(x)) = a \cdot b = (\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x)) (\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} g(x)), \text{ 特别地, 若}$$

$$f(x) \equiv g(x), \forall x \in U(x_0, \delta) \text{ 时, 有 } \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x)^2 = a^2 = (\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x))^2, \text{ 即}$$

幂的极限等于极限的幂.

$$3). \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \frac{a}{b} = \frac{\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x)}{\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} g(x)}, (b \neq 0).$$

此法则同数列极限的“四则运算法则”, 只是 $n \rightarrow \infty$ 时, 以 $f(x) \rightarrow a$ ($x \rightarrow x_0$) $\Rightarrow \forall \epsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0, \text{ 若 } 0 < |x - x_0| < \delta$ 时, 则 $|f(x) - a| < \epsilon$.



有 $|f(x)-a| < \frac{\varepsilon}{|k_1+k_2|}$; $\because g(x) \rightarrow b (x \rightarrow x_0) \Rightarrow$ 对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$,

$\exists \delta_2 > 0$, 且 $\delta_2 < \delta_1$, 当 $0 < |x-x_0| < \delta_2$ 时, $|g(x)-b| < \frac{\varepsilon}{|k_1+k_2|} \Rightarrow$

$$|(k_1 f(x) + k_2 g(x)) - (k_1 a + k_2 b)| \leq |k_1| |f(x) - a| + |k_2| |g(x) - b|$$

$$< |k_1| \frac{\varepsilon}{|k_1+k_2|} + |k_2| \frac{\varepsilon}{|k_1+k_2|} = \varepsilon. \therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} (k_1 f(x) + k_2 g(x)) = k_1 a + k_2 b.$$

(三). 证明: 求 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty}$ 重要法则: (设 $m, n \in \mathbb{N}^*$, a_i, b_i 为常数且 $a_0 \cdot b_0 \neq 0$).

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_0 x^n + a_1 x^{n-1} + a_2 x^{n-2} + \dots + a_{n-1} x + a_n}{b_0 x^m + b_1 x^{m-1} + b_2 x^{m-2} + \dots + b_{m-1} x + b_m} = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{当 } n < m, \\ \frac{a_0}{b_0}, & \text{当 } n = m, \\ \infty, & \text{当 } n > m. \end{cases}$$

证(1) 当 $n=m$ 时. 原式 = $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_0 x^n + a_1 x^{n-1} + a_2 x^{n-2} + \dots + a_{n-1} x + a_n}{b_0 x^n + b_1 x^{n-1} + b_2 x^{n-2} + \dots + b_{n-1} x + b_n}$

分子分母同时除以 x^n

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_0 + \frac{a_1}{x} + \frac{a_2}{x^2} + \dots + \frac{a_{n-1}}{x^{n-1}} + \frac{a_n}{x^n}}{b_0 + \frac{b_1}{x} + \frac{b_2}{x^2} + \dots + \frac{b_{n-1}}{x^{n-1}} + \frac{b_n}{x^n}} = \frac{a_0 + 0 + 0 + \dots + 0}{b_0 + 0 + 0 + \dots + 0} = \frac{a_0}{b_0}.$$

证(2) 当 $n < m$ 时. 原式分子分母同时除以 x 的最高次幂 x^m ,

$$\text{原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{a_0}{x^{m-n}} + \frac{a_1}{x^{m-n-1}} + \dots + \frac{a_{n-1}}{x^{m-n+1}} + \frac{a_n}{x^{m-n}}}{b_0 + \frac{b_1}{x} + \frac{b_2}{x^2} + \dots + \frac{b_{m-1}}{x^{m-1}} + \frac{b_m}{x^m}} = \frac{0 + 0 + \dots + 0}{b_0 + 0 + 0 + \dots + 0} = 0.$$

证(3) 当 $n > m$ 时. 由(2)知: $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{b_0 x^m + b_1 x^{m-1} + \dots + b_{m-1} x + b_m}{a_0 x^n + a_1 x^{n-1} + \dots + a_{n-1} x + a_n} = 0.$

故 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_0 x^n + a_1 x^{n-1} + \dots + a_{n-1} x + a_n}{b_0 x^m + b_1 x^{m-1} + \dots + b_{m-1} x + b_m} = \infty.$

附(3).



(四) 和 (E) 题的参考解法:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{证 (E)/(1)}: & \because 1 - \cos x = 2 \sin^2 \frac{x}{2}, \therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \sin^2 \frac{x}{2}}{4x \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2} \\ & = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\sin \frac{x}{2}}{\frac{x}{2}} \right)^2 = \frac{1}{2} \left(\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \frac{x}{2}}{\frac{x}{2}} \right)^2 = \frac{1}{2} \times 1^2 = \frac{1}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

证 (E)/(2). 正弦函数 $y = \sin x$ 在区间 $[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}]$ 中严格增, 从而
有反函数: $y = \arcsin x$, 其中 $-\frac{\pi}{2} \leq y \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$, $|x| \leq 1$, 即 $|\arcsin x| \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$,

且 $\angle y = \arcsin x \iff x = \sin y$, 因此在 (2) 中, 若令 $\arcsin x = y$,

则有 $x = \sin y$, 且 $x \rightarrow 0 \iff y \rightarrow 0$. 即有:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\arcsin x}{x} \stackrel{\text{令 } \arcsin x = y}{=} \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{y}{\sin y} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\frac{\sin y}{y}} = \frac{1}{1} = 1.$$

证 (E)/(3): 因为对数函数 $\ln x$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 中连续, 从而对

$$\forall x \in (0, +\infty), \text{ 有 } \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \ln x = \ln(\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} x) = \ln x_0.$$

$$\text{故 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(x+1)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \ln(x+1)^{\frac{1}{x}} = \ln(\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (x+1)^{\frac{1}{x}}) = \ln e = 1.$$

证 (E)/(4): 令 $e^x - 1 = u$, 则 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时, $u \rightarrow 0$ 且 $x = \ln(u+1)$,

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{x} \stackrel{\text{令 } e^x - 1 = u}{=} \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{u}{\ln(u+1)} = \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\frac{\ln(u+1)}{u}} = \frac{1}{1} = 1.$$

证 (E).



$$\text{证(5)}/(a): \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a^x - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{x \ln a} - 1}{x \ln a} \cdot \ln a \quad \begin{matrix} \triangle x \ln a = u \\ \text{且 } |x \rightarrow 0 \Leftrightarrow u \rightarrow 0 \end{matrix}$$

$$\ln a \cdot \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^u - 1}{u} = (\ln a) \cdot 1 = \ln a. \quad (\forall a > 0, a \neq 1).$$

$$\text{证(5)}/(b): \because \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1+x)^\alpha - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{x \ln(1+x)} - 1}{x \ln(1+x)} \cdot \frac{x \ln(1+x)}{x}$$

$$\stackrel{\triangle x \ln(1+x) = u}{=} \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^u - 1}{u} \left(\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \ln(1+x)}{x} \right) = 1 \cdot \alpha \cdot 1 = \alpha. \quad (\forall \alpha \neq 0).$$

证(5)}/(c): 若 $\alpha(x) > 0$ 恒成立, 且 $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \alpha(x) = a > 0, \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \beta(x) = b \in \mathbb{R}$,

$$\text{且 } \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \beta(x) = b, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} (\alpha(x))^{\beta(x)} = a^b = \left(\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \alpha(x) \right)^{\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \beta(x)}.$$

$$\text{证: } \because (\alpha(x))^{\beta(x)} = e^{\beta(x) \ln \alpha(x)}, \quad \therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} (\alpha(x))^{\beta(x)} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \beta(x) \ln \alpha(x)}$$

$$= e^{(\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \beta(x)) (\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \ln \alpha(x))} = e^{(\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \beta(x)) (\ln(\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \alpha(x)))} = \left(\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \alpha(x) \right)^{\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \beta(x)}$$

$$= a^b.$$

证(5)}/(d): $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (\cos x)^{\frac{1}{x}}$ 为 " 0^∞ " 型, 可尝试用等价无穷小替换求解.

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

$$\text{且 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\cos x - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{-2 \left(\sin \frac{x}{2} \right)^2}{4 \left(\frac{x}{2} \right)^2} = -\frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left(\frac{\sin \frac{x}{2}}{\frac{x}{2}} \right)^2 = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot 1^2 = -\frac{1}{2},$$

$$\text{故原式} = e^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{e}}.$$

证(5).



$$\text{证(8)}/(8): \because \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2+3x-5}{x^2+b} = \frac{1}{1} = 1, \quad 4x \rightarrow \infty, (x \rightarrow \infty)$$

即(8)是“ ∞ ”型的“不定型”或称为“不定型”。可尝试用

公式: $\lim_{u \rightarrow 0} (1+u)^{\frac{1}{u}} = e$ 来解决。

$$\therefore \left(\frac{x^2+3x-5}{x^2+b} \right)^{4x} = \left(\frac{(x^2+b)+3x-11}{x^2+b} \right)^{4x} = \left(1 + \frac{3x-11}{x^2+b} \right)^{\frac{(3x-11)4x}{x^2+b}}$$

$$\text{且 } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(3x-11)4x}{x^2+b} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{12x^2-44x}{x^2+b} = \frac{12}{1} = 12,$$

$$\therefore \text{原式} = e^{12}.$$

注: 若 $x \rightarrow x_0$ 时, $\alpha(x) \rightarrow 0$, $\beta(x) \rightarrow 0$ 且 $\beta(x) \neq 0$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{\alpha(x)}{\beta(x)} = 1$,

则当 $x \rightarrow x_0$ 时, $\alpha(x)$ 与 $\beta(x)$ 是等价的无穷小量, 记作:

$\alpha(x) \sim \beta(x) (x \rightarrow x_0)$, 或 $\beta(x) \sim \alpha(x) (x \rightarrow x_0)$. 证(9)的

(1) — (6) 可知, 证: (1) $1 - \cos x \sim \frac{x^2}{2} (x \rightarrow 0)$; (2) $\arcsin x \sim x (x \rightarrow 0)$;

(3) $e^x - 1 \sim x (x \rightarrow 0)$; (4) $e^x - 1 \sim x (x \rightarrow 0)$; (5) $a^x - 1 \sim (a-1)x (x \rightarrow 0)$;

(6) $(1+x)^a - 1 \sim ax (x \rightarrow 0)$. ($\forall a > 0, a \neq 1; \forall x \neq 0$).

附(6).

