

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\infty}{\infty} \\ \frac{0}{0} \end{array} \right\} \xrightarrow{\text{约分}} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 0 \cdot \infty \\ \infty - \infty \end{array} \right\} \xrightarrow{\text{凑项}} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \infty^{\infty} \\ 0^0 \\ \infty^0 \end{array} \right\}$$

③ $0 \cdot \infty$ 型

$$\begin{array}{l} \nearrow \frac{0}{\infty} \rightarrow \frac{0}{0} \\ \searrow \frac{\infty}{0} \rightarrow \frac{\infty}{\infty} \end{array}$$

"造分母"

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x \ln x = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln x}{\frac{1}{x}} \xrightarrow{\frac{\infty}{\infty}} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{-\frac{1}{x^2}} = 0$$

【例 15】 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \cot 3x = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{3}}}$

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

X

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cot 3x}{\frac{1}{x}} \xrightarrow{\frac{0}{0}} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\csc^2 3x}{-\frac{1}{x^2}}$$

$$\text{原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{\tan 3x} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$\sim 3x$

④ $\infty - \infty$ 型

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{有分母} \rightarrow \text{通分} \left(\frac{0}{0} \right) \\ \text{有根号} \rightarrow \text{有理化} \left(\frac{\infty}{\infty} \right) \\ \text{既无分母, 也无根号} \rightarrow \text{令 } t = \frac{1}{x} \left(\frac{0}{0} \right) \end{array} \right.$$

【例 16】 (2005 年考研题) 求极限 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1+x}{1-e^{-x}} - \frac{1}{x} \right)$.

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

解 = $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x+x^2-1+e^{-x}}{x(1-e^{-x})} \sim x$

$\frac{0}{0}$ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1+2x-e^{-x}}{2x} \xrightarrow{\frac{0}{0}} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2+e^{-x}}{2} = \frac{3}{2}$ ✓

【例 17】 求极限 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{n+2\sqrt{n}} - \sqrt{n-\sqrt{n}})$.

解 = $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3\sqrt{n}}{\sqrt{n+2\sqrt{n}} + \sqrt{n-\sqrt{n}}}$

$\frac{\infty}{\infty} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3}{\sqrt{1+\frac{2}{\sqrt{n}}} + \sqrt{1-\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}}} = \frac{3}{2}$

【例 18】 求极限 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[x^2 \ln \left(1 + \frac{2}{x} \right) - 2x \right]$.

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

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

$= -2$

⑤ $1^\infty, 0^0, \infty^0$ 型

$$f(x)^{g(x)} = e^{\ln f(x) g(x)}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \cdot} f(x)^{g(x)} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow \cdot} g(x) \ln f(x)} \rightarrow 1 \quad (0 \cdot \infty)$$

$$= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow \cdot} g(x) [f(x) - 1]} \quad \begin{matrix} \ln a \sim a - 1 \\ (a \rightarrow 1) \end{matrix}$$

$$(1+1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{\ln(1+x)}{x} \right] e^{\frac{1}{x}} \neq 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x} \sim x$$

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

$$\begin{cases} \ln \frac{\alpha}{\beta} = \ln \alpha - \ln \beta \\ \frac{e^\alpha}{e^\beta} = e^{\alpha - \beta} \end{cases}$$

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

$$= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+x) - x}{x^2}} \sim -\frac{1}{2}x^2 = e^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\text{例} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^{x^3 \sin \frac{1}{x}}}{e^{x^2}} = e^{-\frac{1}{6}}$$

$$\text{解: } = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} e^{x^3 \sin \frac{1}{x} - x^2}$$

$$\sin \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{6} \frac{1}{x^3} + o\left(\frac{1}{x^3}\right)$$

$$= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x^3 \left(\sin \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x} \right)} \sim -\frac{1}{6} \frac{1}{x^3}$$

$$= e^{-\frac{1}{6}}$$

【例 20】(2010 年考研题) 求 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (x^{\frac{1}{x}} - 1)^{\frac{1}{\ln x}}$.

★ 若局部出现幂指函数, 可局部取对数

$$(x^{\frac{1}{x}})^{-1} = e^{\frac{\ln x}{x} \rightarrow 0} \sim \frac{\ln x}{x} \quad (x \rightarrow +\infty) \quad \text{L.} \quad \frac{\ln x}{x} = \frac{\ln x}{x} = 0$$

$$f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{\ln x}{x} \right)^{\frac{1}{\ln x}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{\ln x} \ln \left(\frac{\ln x}{x} \right)} \quad \text{L.} \quad \frac{1}{\ln x} \ln \left(\frac{\ln x}{x} \right)$$

$$\stackrel{0 \cdot \infty}{=} e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln \left(\frac{\ln x}{x} \right)}{\ln x}} \stackrel{\frac{\infty}{\infty}}{=} e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{x}{\ln x} \cdot \frac{1 - \ln x}{x^2}}{1}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1 - \ln x}{x}}$$

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

★ $\boxed{\alpha^\beta - 1 \sim \beta \ln \alpha} \quad (\beta \ln \alpha \rightarrow 0)$

$\boxed{\alpha^\beta - 1 \sim \beta(\alpha - 1)} \quad (\beta \ln \alpha \rightarrow 0, \alpha \rightarrow 1)$

(25-1) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x^x - 1}{\ln x} = \frac{1}{-1} = -1 \quad \text{L.} \quad x \ln x = 0$

$\sim \sin x \cdot ax^2 \sim ax^3$

(24-1) 若 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1 + ax^2)^{\sin x} - 1}{x^3} = 6$, 则 $a = 6$.

★ 求函数极限常见错误.

- 1° 不看趋向
- 2° 局部系. 不能等价替换时换 (用运算法则拆)
- 3° 泰勒展开阶数不够 (尽量往高了展)
- 4° 幂指函数漏掉 e (每一步都带着 e)

2. 两种典型的非初等函数

1) 无限和式

法一: 夹逼准则

$$\begin{cases} y_n \leq x_n \leq z_n \\ \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} y_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} z_n = a \end{cases} \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = a.$$

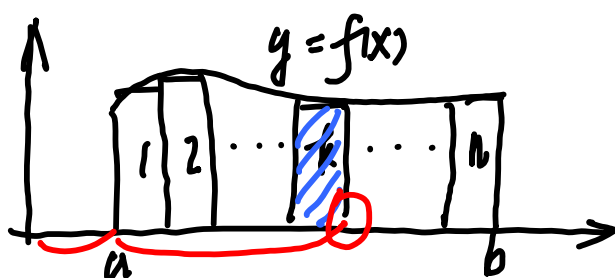
【例 22】求极限 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{n}{n^2+1} + \frac{n}{n^2+2} + \dots + \frac{n}{n^2+n} \right)$. $\neq 0$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{n^2}{n^2+n} \leq \frac{n}{n^2+1} + \frac{n}{n^2+2} + \dots + \frac{n}{n^2+n} \leq \frac{n^2}{n^2+1} \\ \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2}{n^2+n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2}{n^2+1} = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \text{极限} = 1$$

(例) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{a_1^n + a_2^n + \dots + a_m^n} = a_m$. ($0 < a_1 < a_2 < \dots < a_m$)

$$a_m = \sqrt[n]{a_m^n} \leq \sqrt[n]{a_1^n + a_2^n + \dots + a_m^n} \leq \sqrt[n]{m a_m^n} = a_m \cdot \sqrt[n]{m} \rightarrow a_m$$

法二: 定积分定义 (柯西)



$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n f\left(a + \frac{b-a}{n}k\right) \frac{b-a}{n} \triangleq \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

若 $a=0, b=1$ 时, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n f\left(\frac{k}{n}\right) \frac{1}{n} = \int_0^1 f(x) dx$

★ 若把方括号内, " $\frac{k}{n}$ " 以整串出块, 无孤立 n 和 k , 则可用定积分定义求 n 项和极限.

【例 23】求极限 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{n}{n^2+1} + \frac{n}{n^2+2^2} + \cdots + \frac{n}{n^2+n^2} \right)$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } & \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left(\frac{n^2}{n^2+1} + \frac{n^2}{n^2+2^2} + \cdots + \frac{n^2}{n^2+n^2} \right) \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left[\frac{1}{1+(\frac{1}{n})^2} + \frac{1}{1+(\frac{2}{n})^2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{1+(\frac{n}{n})^2} \right] \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{1+(\frac{k}{n})^2} \\ &= \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx \\ &= [\arctan x]_0^1 = \frac{\pi}{4} \end{aligned}$$

【例 24】 (1998 年考研题) 求极限 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{n}}{n+1} + \frac{\sin \frac{2\pi}{n}}{n+\frac{1}{2}} + \dots + \frac{\sin \pi}{n+\frac{1}{n}} \right)$.

$$\left\{ \frac{1}{n+1} \sum_{k=1}^n \sin \frac{k}{n} \pi \leq \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{\sin \frac{k}{n} \pi}{n + \underbrace{\left(\frac{1}{k} \right)}_{0 < \frac{1}{k} \leq 1}} < \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \sin \frac{k}{n} \pi \right.$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \sin \frac{k}{n} \pi = \int_0^1 \sin \pi x dx = \frac{1}{\pi} [-\cos \pi x]_0^1 = \frac{2}{\pi}.$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{n+1} \sum_{k=1}^n \sin \frac{k}{n} \pi = \frac{1}{n+1} \cdot \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \sin \frac{k}{n} \pi = \frac{2}{\pi}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{原式} = \frac{2}{\pi}.$$