

第二节 极限

五、极限存在准则及 两个重要极限

(一) 函数极限与数列极限的关系
及夹逼准则

(二) 两个重要极限



(一) 函数极限与数列极限的关系及夹逼准则

1. 函数极限与数列极限的关系

结论.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = A \iff \forall \{x_n\}: x_n \neq x_0, f(x_n) \text{ 有定义},$$

$$x_n \rightarrow x_0 \ (n \rightarrow \infty), \text{ 有 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(x_n) = A$$

$$x_n \rightarrow \infty$$

为确定起见, 仅讨论 $x \rightarrow x_0$ 的情形.



结论. $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = A \iff \forall \{x_n\}: x_n \neq x_0, f(x_n)$

有定义, 且 $x_n \rightarrow x_0 (n \rightarrow \infty)$, 有 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(x_n) = A$.

证: “ \implies ” 设 $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = A$, 即 $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0$, 当

$0 < |x - x_0| < \delta$ 时, 有 $|f(x) - A| < \varepsilon$.

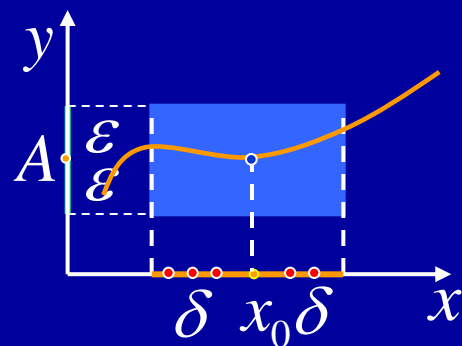
$\forall \{x_n\}: x_n \neq x_0, f(x_n)$ 有定义, 且 $x_n \rightarrow x_0 (n \rightarrow \infty)$,

对上述 $\delta, \exists N$, 当 $n > N$ 时, 有 $0 < |x_n - x_0| < \delta$,

于是当 $n > N$ 时 $|f(x_n) - A| < \varepsilon$.

故 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(x_n) = A$

“ \impliedby ” 可用反证法证明. (略)



结论. $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow x_0 \\ (x \rightarrow \infty)}} f(x) = A \iff \forall \{x_n\}: x_n \neq x_0, f(x_n) \text{ 有定义}$

且 $x_n \rightarrow x_0 (n \rightarrow \infty)$, 有 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(x_n) = A$.
($x_n \rightarrow \infty$)

说明: 此定理常用于判断函数极限不存在.

法1 找一个数列 $\{x_n\}: x_n \neq x_0$, 且 $x_n \rightarrow x_0 (n \rightarrow \infty)$,

使 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(x_n)$ 不存在.

法2 找两个趋于 x_0 的不同数列 $\{x_n\}$ 及 $\{x'_n\}$, 使

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(x_n) \neq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(x'_n)$$



例 证明 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sin \frac{1}{x}$ 不存在.

证: 取两个趋于 0 的数列

$$x_n = \frac{1}{2n\pi} \quad \text{及} \quad x'_n = \frac{1}{2n\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}} \quad (n = 1, 2, \dots)$$

有 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sin \frac{1}{x_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sin 2n\pi = 0$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sin \frac{1}{x'_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sin(2n\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}) = 1$$

由定理 1 知 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sin \frac{1}{x}$ 不存在.



2. 函数极限存在的夹逼准则(P49)

准则 I . 当 $x \in \overset{\circ}{\cup}(x_0, \delta)$ 时, $g(x) \leq f(x) \leq h(x)$, 且
($|x| > X > 0$)

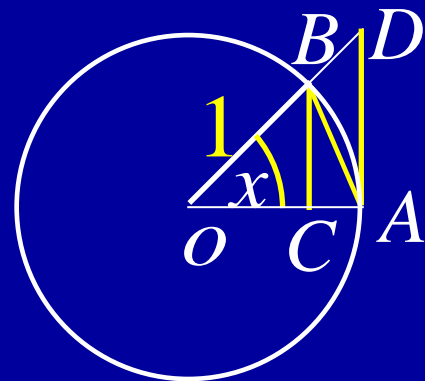
$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow x_0 \\ (x \rightarrow \infty)}} g(x) = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow x_0 \\ (x \rightarrow \infty)}} h(x) = A$$

$$\Longrightarrow \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow x_0 \\ (x \rightarrow \infty)}} f(x) = A$$



(二) 两个重要极限

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



证: 当 $x \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$ 时,

$\triangle AOB$ 的面积 $<$ 圆扇形 AOB 的面积 $<$ $\triangle AOD$ 的面积

即
$$\frac{1}{2} \sin x < \frac{1}{2} x < \frac{1}{2} \tan x$$

故有
$$1 < \frac{x}{\sin x} < \frac{1}{\cos x} \quad (0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2})$$

显然有
$$\cos x < \frac{\sin x}{x} < 1 \quad (0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$\because \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \cos x = 1, \quad \therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1$$



例61 求极限 (1) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x}{x}$.

解:
$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x}{x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\sin x}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos x} \right) \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\cos x} = 1 \end{aligned}$$

例61 求极限 (2) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{\arcsin x}$.

解: 令 $t = \arcsin x$, 则 $x = \sin t$, 因此

$$\text{原式} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin t}{t} = 1.$$



例61 求极限 (3) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan 2x}{x}$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan 2x}{x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\sin 2x}{\cos 2x} \cdot \frac{1}{x} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 2 \left(\frac{\sin 2x}{2x} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos 2x} \right) \\ &= 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 2x}{2x} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\cos 2x} = 2 \end{aligned}$$

令 $2x = t$, 则当 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时, $t \rightarrow 0$.

$$\text{于是 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 2x}{2x} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin t}{t} = 1.$$



例61 求极限 (4) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2}$.

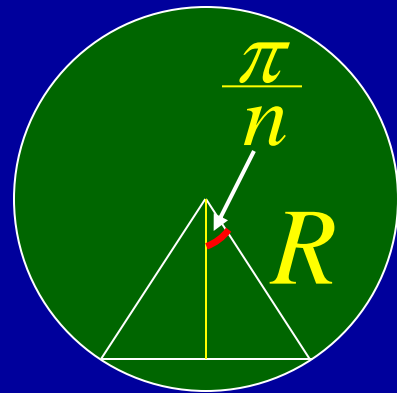
解: 原式 = $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \sin^2 \frac{x}{2}}{x^2} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{\sin \frac{x}{2}}{\frac{x}{2}} \right]^2 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1^2 = \frac{1}{2}$

练习 已知圆内接正 n 边形面积为

$$A_n = n R^2 \sin \frac{\pi}{n} \cos \frac{\pi}{n}$$

证明: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} A_n = \pi R^2$.

证: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} A_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \pi R^2 \frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{n}}{\frac{\pi}{n}} \cos \frac{\pi}{n} = \pi R^2$



说明: 一般地,有

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



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

证: 当 $x > 0$ 时, 设 $n \leq x < n+1$, 则

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

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

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

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



当 $x \rightarrow -\infty$ 时, 令 $x = -(t+1)$, 则 $t \rightarrow +\infty$, 从而有

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x &= \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{t+1}\right)^{-(t+1)} \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{t}{t+1}\right)^{-(t+1)} = \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{t}\right)^{t+1} \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \left[\left(1 + \frac{1}{t}\right)^t \left(1 + \frac{1}{t}\right)\right] = e\end{aligned}$$

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

说明: 此极限也可写为 $\lim_{z \rightarrow 0} (1+z)^{\frac{1}{z}} = e$



例62 求极限 (2) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (1 - \frac{1}{x})^x$.

解: 令 $t = -x$, 则

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (1 - \frac{1}{x})^x &= \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} (1 + \frac{1}{t})^{-t} \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{(1 + \frac{1}{t})^t} = \frac{1}{e}\end{aligned}$$

说明: 若利用 $\lim_{\phi(x) \rightarrow \infty} (1 + \frac{1}{\phi(x)})^{\phi(x)} = e$, 则

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



例62 求极限 (3) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (1 + \sin x)^{\frac{1}{x}}$.

解: 当 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时, $\sin x \rightarrow 0$, 故

$$(1 + \sin x)^{\frac{1}{\sin x}} \rightarrow e, \quad \frac{\sin x}{x} \rightarrow 1.$$

于是, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 + \sin x)^{\frac{1}{x}} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[(1 + \sin x)^{\frac{1}{\sin x}} \right]^{\frac{\sin x}{x}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^{\frac{\sin x}{x} \ln[(1 + \sin x)^{\frac{1}{\sin x}}]} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} \ln[(1 + \sin x)^{\frac{1}{\sin x}}]} \\ &= e^{1 \times \ln e} = e. \end{aligned}$$

一般地

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} (f(x))^{g(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} e^{g(x) \ln f(x)} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} g(x) \ln f(x)}$$



例62 求极限 (4) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x+1}{x} \right)^{2x}$.

解

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1+x}{x} \right)^{2x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x} \right)^{2x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[\left(1 + \frac{1}{x} \right)^x \right]^2 = e^2 \end{aligned}$$



例63 求极限 (1) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x}$; (2) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{x}$.

解

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} \ln(1+x) \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \ln(1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}} = \ln e = 1; \end{aligned}$$

(2) 设 $e^x - 1 = t$, 则 $x = \ln(1+t)$;

当 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时, $t \rightarrow 0$. 于是, 有

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



练习 1 求 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\sin \frac{1}{x} + \cos \frac{1}{x})^x$.

解: 原式 = $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} [(\sin \frac{1}{x} + \cos \frac{1}{x})^2]^{\frac{x}{2}}$

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



练习2 求 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{2x+3}{2x+1} \right)^{x+1}$.

解法一

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{2x+3}{2x+1} \right)^{x+1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1 + \frac{3}{2x}}{1 + \frac{1}{2x}} \right)^{x+1}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\left(1 + \frac{3}{2x}\right)^{x+1}}{\left(1 + \frac{1}{2x}\right)^{x+1}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\left[\left(1 + \frac{3}{2x}\right)^{\frac{2x}{3}}\right]^{\frac{x+1}{2x} \cdot 3}}{\left[\left(1 + \frac{1}{2x}\right)^{2x}\right]^{\frac{x+1}{2x}}}$$

$$= \frac{e^{3/2}}{e^{1/2}} = e$$



解法二

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{2x+3}{2x+1} \right)^{x+1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{(2x+1)+2}{2x+1} \right)^{x+1}$$

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

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

$$= e$$



练习3 已知 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x+a}{x-a} \right)^x = 4$, 求常数 a .

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

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

$$\text{即 } e^{2a} = 4 \quad \Rightarrow \quad a = \ln 2$$



内容小结

1. 函数极限与数列极限关系的应用

(1) 利用数列极限判别函数极限不存在

法1 找一个数列 $\{x_n\}$: $x_n \neq x_0$, 且 $x_n \rightarrow x_0$ ($n \rightarrow \infty$)

使 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(x_n)$ 不存在.

法2 找两个趋于 x_0 的不同数列 $\{x_n\}$ 及 $\{x'_n\}$, 使

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(x_n) \neq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(x'_n)$$

(2) 数列极限存在的夹逼准则

\implies 函数极限存在的夹逼准则



2. 两个重要极限

$$(1) \lim_{\square \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \square}{\square} = 1$$

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

$$\text{或} \quad \lim_{\square \rightarrow 0} (1 + \square)^{\frac{1}{\square}} = e$$

注: \square 代表相同的表达式



思考与练习

填空题 (1~4)

$$1. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} = \underline{0};$$

$$2. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \sin \frac{1}{x} = \underline{1};$$

$$3. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \sin \frac{1}{x} = \underline{0};$$

$$4. \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right)^n = \underline{e^{-1}};$$

$$5. \text{若 } \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} f(x) \text{ 存在, 且 } f(x) = \frac{\sin x}{x - \pi} + 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} f(x), \text{ 求 } \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} f(x).$$

