

习 题 5.2 L'Hospital 法则

对于

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)} = +\infty \text{ 或 } -\infty$$

的情况证明 L'Hospital 法则。

证 设 $\lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)} = +\infty$, 则 $\forall G > 0, \exists \delta > 0, \forall x \in (a, a + \delta), \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)} > G + 1$ 。

首先考虑 $\lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} g(x) = 0$ 的情况 , 补充定义 $f(0) = g(0) = 0$,

则 $f(x), g(x)$ 在 $[a, d]$ 连续 , 满足 Cauchy 中值定理条件。当 $x \in (a, a + \delta)$ 时

$$\frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{g(x) - g(a)} = \frac{f'(\xi)}{g'(\xi)} > G, \quad a < \xi < x < a + \delta ,$$

所以

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = +\infty \circ$$

再考虑 $\lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} g(x) = \infty$ 的情况 , 任取 $x_0 \in (a, a + \delta)$, 再取 $0 < \delta_1 < x_0 - a$,

使得当 $x \in (a, a + \delta_1)$ 时 , $\max\{|\frac{g(x_0)}{g(x)}|, |\frac{f(x_0)}{g(x)}|\} \leq \frac{1}{2}$, 于是由

$$\frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = [1 - \frac{g(x_0)}{g(x)}] \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{g(x) - g(x_0)} + \frac{f(x_0)}{g(x)} = [1 - \frac{g(x_0)}{g(x)}] \frac{f'(\xi)}{g'(\xi)} + \frac{f(x_0)}{g(x)} ,$$

可得当 $x \in (a, a + \delta_1)$ 时

$$|\frac{f(x)}{g(x)}| \geq \frac{1}{2}(G + 1) - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{G}{2} ,$$

所以

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = +\infty \circ$$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)} = -\infty$ 的情况即为 $\lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} \frac{-f'(x)}{g'(x)} = +\infty$ 所以 L'Hospital 法则也

成立。

求下列极限：

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{\sin 3x}{\tan 5x};$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\ln(\sin x)}{(\pi - 2x)^2};$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{x^m - a^m}{x^n - a^n};$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln(\tan 7x)}{\ln(\tan 2x)};$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\tan 3x}{\tan x};$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln(1 + \frac{1}{x})}{\operatorname{arccot} x};$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1 + x^2)}{\sec x - \cos x};$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1}{\sin x} - \frac{1}{x} \right);$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x-1}{\ln x};$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \tan x - \sin^2 x}{x^4};$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \cot 2x;$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^2 e^{\frac{1}{x^2}};$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} (\pi - x) \tan \frac{x}{2};$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{2}{\pi} \operatorname{arctan} x \right)^x;$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left(\frac{1}{x} \right)^{\tan x};$$

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

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

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

解 (1) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{\sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - (-e^{-x})}{\cos x} = \frac{2}{1} = 2.$

(2) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{\sin 3x}{\tan 5x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{3 \cos 3x}{5 \sec^2 5x} = \frac{-3}{5} = -\frac{3}{5}.$

(3) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\ln(\sin x)}{(\pi - 2x)^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cot x}{2(\pi - 2x)(-2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{-\csc^2 x}{-4(-2)} = -\frac{1}{8}.$

$$(4) \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{x^m - a^m}{x^n - a^n} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{mx^{m-1}}{nx^{n-1}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{m}{n} x^{m-n} = \frac{m}{n} a^{m-n} \circ$$

$$(5) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln(\tan 7x)}{\ln(\tan 2x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\cot 7x \sec^2 7x \cdot 7}{\cot 2x \sec^2 2x \cdot 2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{7 \sin 2x \cos 2x}{2 \sin 7x \cos 7x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{7 \sin 4x}{2 \sin 14x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{28 \cos 4x}{28 \cos 14x} = 1 \circ$$

$$(6) \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\tan 3x}{\tan x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin 3x}{\sin x} \cdot \frac{\cos x}{\cos 3x} = \frac{\sin \frac{3\pi}{2}}{\sin \frac{\pi}{2}} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{-\sin x}{-3 \sin 3x} = \frac{1}{3} \circ$$

$$(7) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln(1 + \frac{1}{x})}{\operatorname{arccot} x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{[\ln(1+x)]' - (\ln x)'}{-\frac{1}{1+x^2}}$$

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

$$(8) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+x^2)}{\sec x - \cos x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{2x}{1+x^2}}{\sec x \tan x + \sin x}$$

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

$$(9) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left(\frac{1}{\ln x} - \frac{1}{x-1} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x-1 - \ln x}{(x-1) \ln x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1 - \frac{1}{x}}{\ln x + \frac{x-1}{x}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x-1}{x \ln x + x-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{\ln x + 1 + 1} = \frac{1}{2} \circ$$

$$(10) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1}{\sin x} - \frac{1}{x} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{x - \sin x}{x^2} \right) \cdot \left(\frac{x}{\sin x} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1 - \cos x}{2x} \right) \cdot 1 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{2} = 0 \circ$$

$$(11) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x-1}{\ln x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{\frac{1}{x}} = 1 \circ$$

$$(12) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \tan x - \sin^2 x}{x^4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \sin x \cos x}{x^3} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x}{x}$$

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

$$(13) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \cot 2x = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{\sin 2x} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \cos 2x = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{2 \cos 2x} \cdot 1 = \frac{1}{2}。$$

$$(14) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^2 e^{\frac{1}{x^2}} = \lim_{y \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^y}{y} = \lim_{y \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^y}{1} = +\infty。$$

$$(15) \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} (\pi - x) \tan \frac{x}{2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{(\pi - x)}{\cos \frac{x}{2}} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \sin \frac{x}{2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{-1}{-\frac{1}{2} \sin \frac{x}{2}} \cdot 1 = 2。$$

$$(16) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \ln \left(\frac{2}{\pi} \arctan x \right)^x = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln \left(\frac{2}{\pi} \arctan x \right)}{\frac{1}{x}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{1}{\arctan x} \cdot \frac{1}{1+x^2}}{-\frac{1}{x^2}} = \frac{2}{\pi} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{-x^2}{1+x^2} = -\frac{2}{\pi}，$$

所以

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{2}{\pi} \arctan x \right)^x = e^{-\frac{2}{\pi}}。$$

$$(17) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \ln \left(\frac{1}{x} \right)^{\tan x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{-\ln x}{\cot x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\left(-\frac{1}{x}\right)}{(-\csc^2 x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x} = 0，$$

所以

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left(\frac{1}{x} \right)^{\tan x} = 1。$$

$$(18) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{e^x - 1} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1 - x}{x(e^x - 1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{e^x - 1 + xe^x}，$$

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

$$(19) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \ln \left(\ln \frac{1}{x} \right)^{\sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln(-\ln x)}{\csc x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{\frac{(-\ln x)(-x)}{(-\csc x)(\cot x)}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left(-\frac{\sin x}{x} \right) \left(\frac{\tan x}{\ln x} \right) = 0, \quad \left(\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\tan x}{\ln x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{(\tan x)'}{(\ln x)'} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x}{\cos^2 x} = 0 \right)$$

所以

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left(\ln \frac{1}{x} \right)^{\sin x} = e^0 = 1。$$

$$(20) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \ln(x^{1-x}) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\ln x}{1-x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{-1} = -1,$$

所以

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

说明不能用 L'Hospital 法则求下列极限：

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x}}{\sin x}; \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x + \sin x}{x - \sin x};$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x^2 + 1) \sin x}{\ln(1 + \sin \frac{\pi}{2} x)}; \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{2} x + e^{2x}}{x}.$$

解(1) 因为当 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时, $\frac{\frac{d}{dx} \left(x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x} \right)}{\frac{d}{dx} \sin x} = \frac{2x \sin \frac{1}{x} - \cos \frac{1}{x}}{\cos x}$ 极限不存在, 所以

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x}}{\sin x}$ 不能用 L'Hospital 法则求极限。

事实上, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x}}{\sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{x}{\sin x} \right) \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (x \sin \frac{1}{x}) = 1 \cdot 0 = 0$, 极限存在。

(2) 因为当 $x \rightarrow +\infty$ 时, $\frac{(x + \sin x)'}{(x - \sin x)'} = \frac{1 + \cos x}{1 - \cos x}$ 极限不存在, 所以 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x + \sin x}{x - \sin x}$

不能用 L'Hospital 法则求极限。

事实上, $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x + \sin x}{x - \sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1 + \frac{\sin x}{x}}{1 - \frac{\sin x}{x}} = 1$, 极限存在。

(3) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x^2+1)\sin x}{\ln(1+\sin \frac{\pi}{2}x)}$ 不是 $\frac{0}{0}$ 型或 $\frac{*}{\infty}$ 型的待定型, 所以不能用 L'Hospital

法则求极限。事实上, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x^2+1)\sin x}{\ln(1+\sin \frac{\pi}{2}x)} = \frac{\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (x^2+1)\sin x}{\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \ln(1+\sin \frac{\pi}{2}x)} = \frac{2\sin 1}{\ln 2}$ 。

(4) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{2}x + e^{2x}}{x}$ 不是 $\frac{0}{0}$ 型或 $\frac{*}{\infty}$ 型的待定型, 所以不能用 L'Hospital

法则求极限。事实上, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{2}x + e^{2x}}{x} = \frac{\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (\sin \frac{\pi}{2}x + e^{2x})}{\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} x} = \frac{1+e^2}{1} = 1+e^2$ 。

设

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{g(x)}{x}, & x \neq 0, \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

其中 $g(0) = 0$, $g'(0) = 0$, $g''(0) = 10$ 。求 $f'(0)$ 。

解 $f'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{g(x)}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{g'(x)}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{g'(x) - g'(0)}{2(x-0)} = \frac{1}{2} g''(0) = 5$ 。

讨论函数

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \left[\frac{(1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}}}{e} \right]^{\frac{1}{x}}, & x > 0, \\ e^{-\frac{1}{2}}, & x \leq 0, \end{cases}$$

在 $x = 0$ 处的连续性。

解 显然函数 $f(x)$ 在 $x = 0$ 处左连续。下面考虑 $f(x)$ 在 $x = 0$ 处的右连续性。当 $x > 0$ 时,

$$\ln f(x) = \frac{1}{x} \ln \frac{(1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}}}{e} = \frac{1}{x} \left[\frac{\ln(1+x)}{x} - \ln e \right] = \frac{\ln(1+x) - x}{x^2},$$

于是

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

由对数函数的连续性， $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = e^{-\frac{1}{2}} = f(0)$ ，即 $f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处右连续。

所以 $f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处连续。

6. 设函数 $f(x)$ 满足 $f(0) = 0$ ，且 $f'(0)$ 存在，证明 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^{f(x)} = 1$ 。

$$\text{证} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \ln x^{f(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} [f(x) \ln x] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left[\frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} \cdot (x \ln x) \right] = f'(0) \cdot 0 = 0,$$

所以

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^{f(x)} = e^0 = 1.$$

7. 设函数 $f(x)$ 在 $(a, +\infty)$ 上可导，且 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} [f(x) + f'(x)] = k$ ，证明

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = k.$$

$$\text{证} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^x f(x)}{e^x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^x f(x) + e^x f'(x)}{e^x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} [f(x) + f'(x)] = k.$$