

1.6 极限存在准则 — 两个重要极限

1.6.1 两边夹准则（夹逼准则，迫敛性）

1.6.2 单调有界准则

1.6 极限存在准则——两个重要极限

1.6.1 两边夹准则

定理1.6.1 设数列 x_n 、 y_n 、 z_n 满足条件:

$$(1) y_n \leq x_n \leq z_n, (n = 1, 2, \dots)$$

$$(2) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} y_n = a, \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} z_n = a$$

则数列 x_n 的极限存在, 且有 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = a$

收敛数列的保序性: 若 $z_n \geq y_n$, 而

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} z_n = a, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} y_n = b$, 则 $a \geq b$.

定理1.6.1 设数列 x_n 、 y_n 、 z_n 满足条件:

$$(1) y_n \leq x_n \leq z_n, (n = 1, 2, \dots) \quad (2) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} y_n = a, \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} z_n = a$$

则数列 x_n 的极限存在, 且有 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = a$.

证 $\because \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} y_n = a, \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} z_n = a, \quad \therefore \forall \varepsilon > 0$

$$\exists N_1 \text{ 当 } n > N_1 \text{ 时 } |y_n - a| < \varepsilon \Rightarrow a - \varepsilon < y_n < a + \varepsilon$$

$$\exists N_2 \text{ 当 } n > N_2 \text{ 时 } |z_n - a| < \varepsilon \Rightarrow z_n < a + \varepsilon$$

\therefore 取 $N = \max\{N_1, N_2\}$, 当 $n > N$ 时, 恒有

$$a - \varepsilon < y_n \leq x_n \leq z_n < a + \varepsilon \text{ 即 } |x_n - a| < \varepsilon \quad \therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = a .$$

注: (1) 利用两边夹准则求极限关键是构造出 y_n 与 z_n , 并且 y_n 与 z_n 的极限是容易求的.

(2) 条件(1)可改为: $\exists N_0, \forall n > N_0$ 成立 $y_n \leq x_n \leq z_n$



例1 计算 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{n^2 + n + 1} + \frac{2}{n^2 + n + 2} + \cdots + \frac{n}{n^2 + n + n} \right)$

解 由于 $\frac{i}{n^2 + n + n} \leq \frac{i}{n^2 + n + i} \leq \frac{i}{n^2 + n + 1} \quad (1 \leq i \leq n)$

故 $\frac{n(n+1)/2}{n^2 + 2n} = \frac{1+2+\cdots+n}{n^2 + n + n} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}$

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

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

所以

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

定理1.6.2 (函数的两边夹准则)

设函数 $f(x)$, $g(x)$, $h(x)$ 满足条件

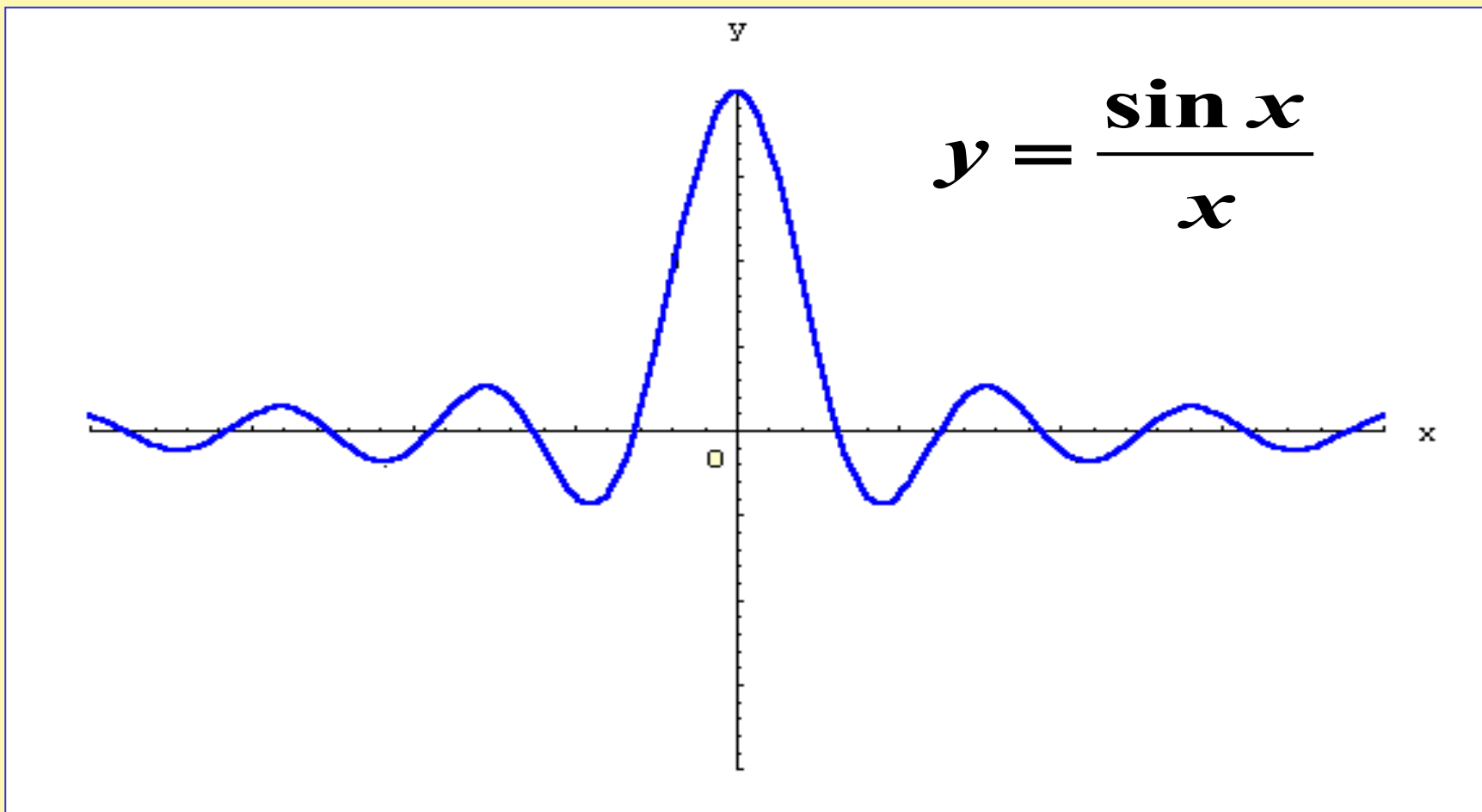
$$(1) \quad g(x) \leq f(x) \leq h(x), \quad x \in U^0(x_0) \text{ (或 } |x| > X)$$

$$(2) \quad \lim g(x) = A, \quad \lim h(x) = A$$

则函数 $f(x)$ 的极限存在, 且有 $\lim f(x) = A$.

极限的趋向, 可以是任何情形, 只要是同一过程。

定理1.3.5 推论4 (保序性) 若 $h(x) \geq g(x)$, 而 $\lim h(x) = a$, $\lim g(x) = b$, 则 $a \geq b$.



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

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

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

$x \rightarrow 0$: 可假设 $0 < |x| < \frac{\pi}{2}$

设单位圆 O , 圆心角 $\angle AOB = x$, ($0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2}$)

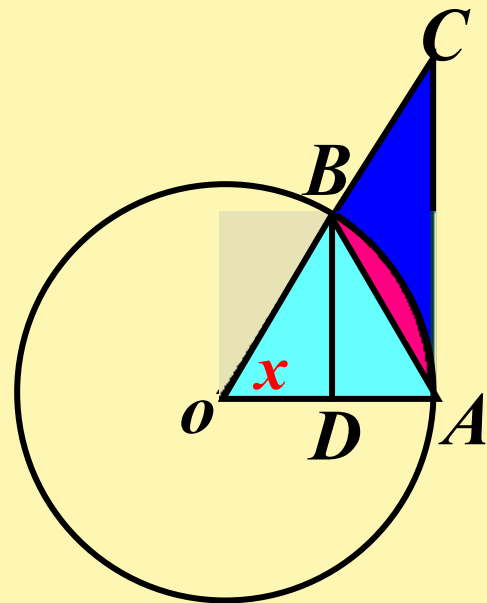
作单位圆的切线, 得 $\triangle ACO$.

$\triangle OAB$ 的高为 BD ,

于是有 $\sin x = BD$, $x = \text{弧 } AB$, $\tan x = AC$,

$S_{\text{三角形}OAB} < S_{\text{扇形}OAB} < S_{\text{三角形}OAC}$

当 $0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2}$ 时, $\frac{1}{2} \sin x < \frac{1}{2} x < \frac{1}{2} \tan x$



当 $0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2}$ 时, $\sin x < x < \tan x$ 当 $-\frac{\pi}{2} < x < 0$ 时,

$$\Rightarrow 0 < -x < \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow \sin(-x) < -x < \tan(-x)$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 > \sin x > x > \tan x \quad 0 < |x| < \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow |\sin x| < |x|$$

当 $0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2}$ 时, 或当 $-\frac{\pi}{2} < x < 0$ 时,

$$\cos x < \frac{\sin x}{x} < 1,$$

$$\text{当 } 0 < |x| < \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ 时, } 0 < 1 - \cos x = 2 \sin^2 \frac{x}{2} < 2 \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{x^2}{2},$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2}{2} = 0, \quad \therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 - \cos x) = 0,$$

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

例2 (1) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 5x}{\sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 5x}{5x} \cdot \frac{5x}{\sin x}$

$$= 5 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 5x}{5x} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{\sin x} = 5$$

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

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

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

1.6.2 单调有界收敛准则

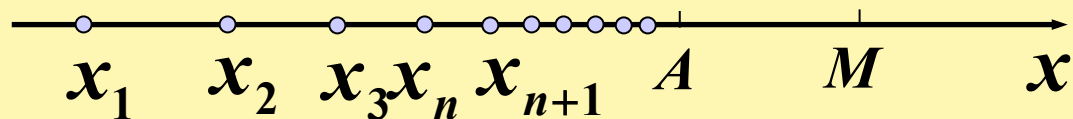
如果数列 x_n 满足条件

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x_1 \leq x_2 \cdots \leq x_n \leq x_{n+1} \leq \cdots, \quad \text{单调增加} \\ x_1 \geq x_2 \cdots \geq x_n \geq x_{n+1} \geq \cdots, \quad \text{单调减少} \end{array} \right\} \text{单调数列}$$

定理1.6.3(单调有界收敛准则) 单调有界数列必有极限.

(1) 单调增加有上界, (2) 单调减少有下界

几何解释:



证明详见华东师范大学数学系编《数学分析》

例3 证明数列 $x_n = \sqrt{3 + \sqrt{3 + \sqrt{\cdots + \sqrt{3}}}}$ (n 重根式)的极限存在.

证 用归纳法可证 $x_{n+1} > x_n > 0$, $\therefore \{x_n\}$ 是单调递增的

又 $\because x_1 = \sqrt{3} < 3$, 假定 $x_k < 3$, $x_{k+1} = \sqrt{3 + x_k} < \sqrt{3 + 3} < 3$,

$\therefore \{x_n\}$ 是有上界的; $\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n$ 存在

$\because x_{n+1} = \sqrt{3 + x_n}$, $x_{n+1}^2 = 3 + x_n$, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_{n+1}^2 = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (3 + x_n)$,

$$A^2 = 3 + A, \text{ 解得 } A = \frac{1 + \sqrt{13}}{2}, A = \frac{1 - \sqrt{13}}{2} \text{ (舍去)}$$

$$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = \frac{1 + \sqrt{13}}{2}.$$

例4 证明: (1) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n = e = 2.718281828 \dots$;

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

证 (1) 设 $x_n = \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n$, $y_n = \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{n+1}$

$$\because a_1 a_2 \cdots a_{n+1} \leq \left(\frac{a_1 + a_2 + \cdots + a_{n+1}}{n+1}\right)^{n+1} \quad (a_i \geq 0)$$

$$\therefore x_n = \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n \cdot 1 \leq \left(\frac{n \cdot \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) + 1}{n+1}\right)^{n+1} = x_{n+1}$$

$$x_n = \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n, \quad y_n = \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{n+1} = x_n \cdot \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) > x_n$$

$$\frac{1}{y_n} = \left(\frac{n}{n+1}\right)^{n+1} \cdot 1 \leq \left(\frac{(n+1)\frac{n}{n+1} + 1}{n+2}\right)^{n+2} = \frac{1}{y_{n+1}}$$

$\therefore y_{n+1} \leq y_n \quad \therefore \{x_n\}$ 单调递增, $\{y_n\}$ 单调递减,

$2 = x_1 \leq x_n < y_n \leq y_1 = 4 \quad \therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n$ 存在(记为 e)

$$\text{且 } \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n = x_n < e < \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{n+1} = y_n$$

下证 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x = e$ 记 $[x] = n$, 则 $n \leq x < n+1$, 有

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

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

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

由两边夹准则得 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x = e$

当 $x \rightarrow -\infty$ 时, 若令 $t = -x$, 则 $x \rightarrow -\infty$ 时, $t \rightarrow +\infty$

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

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

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

这里令 $u = t - 1 = -x - 1$ 不妨直接令 $t = -(x + 1)$,

即: $x = -(t + 1)$ 则 $x \rightarrow -\infty$ 时, $t \rightarrow +\infty$

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

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

综上所述 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x = e = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!}$

例5 证明： $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}} = e$

证 令 $x = \frac{1}{y}$, 则 $x \rightarrow 0$ 等价于 $y \rightarrow \infty$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{y}\right)^y = e$$

例6 求(1) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{x}\right)^x$ 1^∞ 型

解 令 $x = -t$, $x \rightarrow \infty, t \rightarrow \infty$

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

$$(2) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x}{x+1}\right)^x \quad \text{解 原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x} = \frac{1}{e}$$

$$(3) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{k}{x}\right)^x \quad (k \neq 0)$$

解 令 $t = \frac{k}{x}$, $x \rightarrow \infty, t \rightarrow 0$.

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

$$\text{或: 原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{\frac{x}{k}}\right)^{\frac{x}{k} \cdot k} = \left[\lim_{u \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{u}\right)^u \right]^k = e^k$$



小结 (1) " $\frac{0}{0}$ 型": $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1$ $\lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin u}{u} = 1$

(2) " 1^∞ 型": $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{y}\right)^y = e$

一般地, $\lim_{v \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{v}\right)^v = \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} (1+u)^{\frac{1}{u}} = e$

(5) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 + \tan x)^{\cot x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 + \tan x)^{\frac{1}{\tan x}}$

解 令 $u = \tan x$, 则当 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时, $u \rightarrow 0$

\therefore 原式 $= \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} (1+u)^{\frac{1}{u}} = e$