

第19讲: 习题课(极限, 连续, 可微性等)

(一) 高阶微分未必有“形式不变性”

(1) 设 $y=f(x)$ 在 $I \subset \mathbb{R}$ 上可导, 则

$$dy = df(x) = f'(x)dx, \quad d(dy) \triangleq d^2y = d(f'(x)dx) = (f'(x)dx)'dx$$

$$\underline{\text{视 } dx = \Delta x \text{ 为}} \quad f''(x)dx dx = f''(x)(dx)^2 \triangleq f''(x)dx^2 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\text{常量} \quad \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = f''(x), \quad \text{若 } f(x) \text{ } n \text{ 阶可导时, } \frac{d^n y}{dx^n} = f^{(n)}(x), \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}^+$$

(2) 设 $y=f(x)$, $x \in I$, $x=g(t)$, $t \in E \subset \mathbb{R}$ 上可导, 则

$$dy = df(x) = df(g(t)) = (f(g(t)))'_t dt = f'(g(t)) \cdot g'(t) dt = f'(x) dx$$

$$d(dy) = d(f'(g(t)) \cdot g'(t) dt) = (f'(g(t))g'(t) dt)'_t dt \quad \underline{\text{视 } dt \text{ 为常量}}$$

$$(f''(g(t))(g'(t))^2 + f'(g(t))g''(t)) dt dt$$

$$= f''(g(t))(g'(t) dt)^2 + f'(g(t))g''(t)(dt)^2$$

$$= f''(x)dx^2 + f'(g(t))g''(t)dt^2 \neq f''(x)dx^2$$

$$\underline{\underline{= f''(x)dx^2}} \quad (a, b \text{ 为常数})$$

且仅当 $g(t) = at + b$

即当且仅当 $x=g(t)$ 是 t 的一次函数时, 二阶微分才有“形式不变性”。

(*)

同理, 三阶及以高阶的函数一般情况下, 都不存在微分形式不变性。

(E) 海涅 (Heine) 定理及其证明: (设 $x_0 \in \mathbb{R}$)

$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = a \in \mathbb{R} \Leftrightarrow \forall \{a_n\}: a_n \rightarrow x_0 (n \rightarrow \infty), a_n \neq x_0$, 恒有:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(a_n) = a.$$

证充分性: " \Rightarrow " 已知 $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = a \Rightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0$, 对 $\forall x$:

$0 < |x - x_0| < \delta, |f(x) - a| < \varepsilon$. 对 \forall 上述 $\delta > 0$, 由 $a_n \rightarrow x_0 (n \rightarrow \infty), a_n \neq x_0$

$\Rightarrow \exists n_0 \in \mathbb{N}^*$, 对 $\forall n > n_0$, 有 $0 < |a_n - x_0| < \delta \Rightarrow |f(a_n) - a| < \varepsilon$.

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(a_n) = a.$$

证必要性: " \Leftarrow " (反证法) 若 $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) \neq a, \Rightarrow \exists \varepsilon_0 > 0$.

对 $\forall \delta > 0, \exists x: 0 < |x - x_0| < \delta$, 而 $|f(x) - a| \geq \varepsilon_0$. 取 $\delta_n = \frac{1}{n}, n = 1, 2, \dots$

则 $\delta_n > 0$, 对 $\forall \delta_n > 0, \exists x_n: 0 < |x_n - x_0| < \delta_n = \frac{1}{n}, n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$

而 $|f(x_n) - a| \geq \varepsilon_0$, 显然有 $x_n \rightarrow x_0 (n \rightarrow \infty), x_n \neq x_0$, 且

$f(x_n) \not\rightarrow a (n \rightarrow \infty)$. 矛盾! $\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = a$.

(三) 收敛极限 $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x)$ 收敛的 Cauchy-准则:

$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x)$ 收敛 $\Leftrightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0, \text{ 对 } \forall x_1, x_2 \in U(x_0, \delta), |f(x_1) - f(x_2)| < \varepsilon.$

证 \Rightarrow ("充分性"): 已知 $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x)$ 收敛, $\exists \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = a \in \mathbb{R}.$

则对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0, \text{ 对 } \forall x \in U(x_0, \delta), |f(x) - a| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$ 恒成立.

$\forall \varepsilon$ 取 $x_1, x_2 \in U(x_0, \delta), \Rightarrow |f(x_1) - a| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}, |f(x_2) - a| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}, \Rightarrow$

$|f(x_1) - f(x_2)| \leq |f(x_1) - a| + |a - f(x_2)| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2} + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} = \varepsilon.$ 必要性获证.

证 \Leftarrow ("必要性"): 已知对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0, \text{ 对 } \forall x_1, x_2 \in U(x_0, \delta), \text{ 恒有}$

$|f(x_1) - f(x_2)| < \varepsilon, \text{ 对 } \forall \delta > 0, \forall \{a_n\}: a_n \rightarrow x_0 (n \rightarrow \infty), a_n \neq x_0.$

则 $\exists N_0 \in \mathbb{N}^*, \text{ 当 } m > n > N_0 \text{ 时, } \begin{cases} 0 < |a_m - x_0| < \delta \\ 0 < |a_n - x_0| < \delta, \end{cases}$

即 $a_m, a_n \in U(x_0, \delta) \Rightarrow |f(a_m) - f(a_n)| < \varepsilon.$ 收敛数列极限的

Cauchy-准则, 数列 $\{f(a_n)\}$ 收敛. $\exists \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(a_n) = \alpha \in \mathbb{R}.$

下证: $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = \alpha.$

已知: 对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0, \text{ 当 } x_1, x_2 \in U(x_0, \delta) \text{ 时, } |f(x_1) - f(x_2)| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}.$

且已知 $\begin{cases} a_n \rightarrow x_0, a_n \neq x_0 (n \rightarrow \infty) \\ f(a_n) \rightarrow \alpha (n \rightarrow \infty) \end{cases}$

(3).

由 $f(a_n) \rightarrow \alpha (n \rightarrow \infty) \Rightarrow$ 对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N_1 \in \mathbb{N}^*$, 当 $n > N_1$ 时

$|f(a_n) - \alpha| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$; 由 $a_n \rightarrow x_0, a_n \neq x_0 (n \rightarrow \infty)$, 对 $\forall \delta > 0, \exists N_2 \in \mathbb{N}^*$

$N_2 > N_1$, 当 $n > N_2$ 时, $0 < |a_n - x_0| < \delta$, 此时, 对 $\forall x: 0 < |x - x_0| < \delta$ ③

$\therefore a_n, x \in U(x_0, \delta) \Rightarrow |f(a_n) - f(x)| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \Rightarrow$

$|f(x) - \alpha| \leq |f(x) - f(a_n)| + |f(a_n) - \alpha| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2} + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} = \varepsilon$, 故 $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = \alpha$. ④

(14) $f'(x_0+0) \stackrel{\text{未必}}{=} f'_+(x_0); f'(x_0-0) \stackrel{\text{未必}}{=} f'_-(x_0)$

若 $f(x)$ 在 x_0 处可导, 则 $f'_+(x_0) = f'(x_0+0); f'_-(x_0) = f'(x_0-0)$.

例 1. $y = f(x) = \text{sgn } x = \begin{cases} 1 & x > 0 \\ 0 & x = 0 \\ -1 & x < 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow f'(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x > 0 \\ \text{不存在}, & x = 0 \\ 0, & x < 0. \end{cases}$

例 | $f'(0+0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f'(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} 0 = 0$, 而 $f'_+(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0}$

$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1 - 0}{x} = \infty \neq 0 = f'(0+0)$. 同理: $f'(0-0) = 0 \neq f'_-(0)$

例 2. $y = f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x}, & x \neq 0 \\ 0, & x = 0. \end{cases}$ 则 $f'(x) = \begin{cases} 2x \sin \frac{1}{x} - \cos \frac{1}{x}, & x \neq 0 \\ 0, & x = 0. \end{cases}$

例 | $f'_+(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x}}{x} = 0 = f'(0) \Rightarrow f'_+(0) = 0$

而 $f'(0+0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f'(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (2x \sin \frac{1}{x} - \cos \frac{1}{x}) =$ 振荡发散.

$\therefore f'_+(0) = 0 \neq f'(0+0)$, 同理, $f'(0) = 0 \neq f'(0-0)$.

而当 $f(x)$ 在 x_0 处 C^1 时, 由 Lagrange 微分中值定理:

$$f'_+(x_0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^+} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^+} \frac{f'(\xi)(x - x_0)}{x - x_0} = \lim_{\xi \rightarrow x_0^+} f'(\xi) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^+} f'(x) = f'(x_0+0);$$

同理, $f'(x_0) = f'(x_0-0)$.

(I). 若 $f^{(2)}(x_0)$ 存在, 则 $\exists \delta > 0$, 使得 $\forall x \in U(x_0, \delta)$, 证明:

$$f(x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0) + \frac{f''(x_0)(x - x_0)^2}{2!} + o((x - x_0)^2) \quad (*)_1$$

若 $f^{(3)}(x_0)$ 存在, 则 $\exists \delta > 0$, 对 $\forall x \in U(x_0, \delta)$, 证明:

$$f(x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0) + \frac{f''(x_0)(x - x_0)^2}{2!} + \frac{f^{(3)}(x_0)(x - x_0)^3}{3!} + o((x - x_0)^3), \quad (*)_2$$

若 $f^{(n)}(x_0)$ 存在, $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}^*$, 则 $\exists \delta > 0$, 对 $\forall x \in U(x_0, \delta)$, 证明:

$$f(x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0) + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(x_0)(x - x_0)^n}{n!} + o((x - x_0)^n) \quad (*)_3$$

证 $(*)_1$, 令 $\begin{cases} g(x) = f(x) - [f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0) + \frac{f''(x_0)(x - x_0)^2}{2!}] \\ h(x) = (x - x_0)^2 \end{cases}$, 则 $\begin{cases} g(x_0) = g'(x_0) = 0 \\ h(x_0) = h'(x_0) = 0 \end{cases}$

$$\text{且 } \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{g(x)}{h(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{g(x) - g(x_0)}{h(x) - h(x_0)} \stackrel{\text{柯西}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{g'(\xi)}{h'(\xi)} = \lim_{\xi \rightarrow x_0} \frac{g'(\xi)}{h'(\xi)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{g'(x)}{h'(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f'(x) - f'(x_0) - f''(x_0)(x - x_0)}{2(x - x_0)}$$

(5)

$$= \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \left(\frac{f'(x) - f'(x_0)}{x - x_0} - f''(x_0) \right) = \frac{1}{2} (f''(x_0) - f''(x_0)) = 0.$$

由 $x \rightarrow x_0$ 时, $g(x) \rightarrow 0, h(x) \rightarrow 0$, 且 $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{g(x)}{h(x)} = 0 \Rightarrow g(x) = o(h(x))$
 $\exists \delta > 0, \forall x \in U(x_0, \delta)$

即 $f(x) - [f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0) + \frac{f''(x_0)(x - x_0)^2}{2!}] = o((x - x_0)^2) \Leftrightarrow$

$$f(x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0) + \frac{f''(x_0)(x - x_0)^2}{2!} + o((x - x_0)^2)$$

$$= \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(m)}(x_0)(x - x_0)^m}{m!} + o((x - x_0)^2).$$

同理, 对 $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}^*$, 若 $f^{(n)}(x_0) \neq 0$ 时, $\exists \delta > 0$, 对 $\forall x \in U(x_0, \delta)$

$$f(x) = \sum_{m=0}^n \frac{f^{(m)}(x_0)(x - x_0)^m}{m!} + o((x - x_0)^n)$$

(1) 设 $f(x)$ 在 x_0 处 C , 若 $f'(x_0)$ 在 x_0 两侧存在且异号,

($f'(x_0)$ 本身可以不存在), 则 $f(x_0)$ 必是极值. 此即极值

存在的一阶导判别法;

(2) 若 $f'(x_0) = 0, f''(x_0) > 0 (< 0)$, 则 $f(x_0)$ 必是极小(大)值. 此即

极值存在的二阶导判别法.

(3) 若 $f'(x_0) = 0, f^{(2)}(x_0) = 0, \dots, f^{(2k-1)}(x_0) = 0, f^{(2k)}(x_0) > 0 (< 0), \forall n \in \mathbb{N}^*$

(6).

则 $f(x_0)$ 必是极大(小)值, 此即极值存在的高阶导判别法.

证(1): 设 $f'(x)$ 在 x_0 的左邻为负, 右邻为正, 则 $x < x_0$ 时,

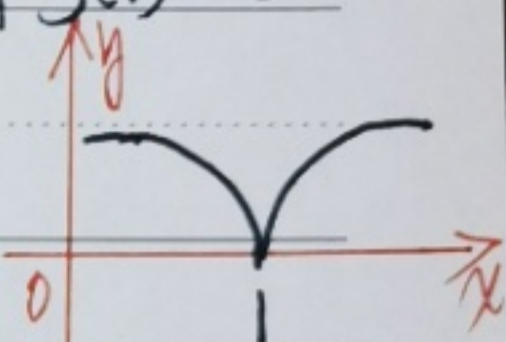
$f(x)$ 严格增, $x > x_0$ 时, $f(x)$ 严格减, 且 $f(x)$ 在 x_0 处 C , 从而 $f(x_0)$

必是 $f(x)$ 的一个极大值.

例 设 $y = f(x) = (x-1)^{\frac{2}{3}}$, 则 $f(x)$ 在 $x=1$ 处 C , 且 $f'(x) = \frac{2}{3} \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x}}$

$f'(1)$ 不存在, 且 $x < 1$ 时, $f'(x) < 0$, $x > 1$ 时, $f'(x) > 0$, 从而 $f(1) = 0$

是 $f(x)$ 的极大值, 同时 $f(1) = 0$ 也是 $f(x)$ 的最小值.



证(2): 已知 $f'(x_0)$ 存在且 $f''(x_0) > 0 (< 0)$. 由(1)可知, $\exists \delta > 0$,

$$f(x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x-x_0) + \frac{f''(x_0)}{2!}(x-x_0)^2 + o((x-x_0)^2), \quad \forall x \in U(x_0, \delta) \text{ 即}$$

$$f(x) - f(x_0) = \frac{1}{2}f''(x_0)(x-x_0)^2 + o((x-x_0)^2) \stackrel{(\leq 0)}{\geq 0}, \quad \forall x \in U(x_0, \delta)$$

$\Leftrightarrow f(x) \geq f(x_0) (\leq f(x_0)), \quad \forall x \in U(x_0, \delta)$, 即 $f(x_0)$ 必是极大(小)值.

证(3): 已知 $f^{(2n)}(x_0)$ 存在. 由(2)可知, $\exists \delta > 0$, 对 $\forall x \in U(x_0, \delta)$

$$f(x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x-x_0) + \frac{f''(x_0)}{2!}(x-x_0)^2 + \dots + \frac{f^{(2n-1)}(x_0)}{(2n-1)!}(x-x_0)^{2n-1} + \frac{f^{(2n)}(x_0)}{(2n)!}(x-x_0)^{2n} + o((x-x_0)^{2n})$$

由 $f'(x_0) = f''(x_0) = \dots = f^{(2n-1)}(x_0) = 0, f^{(2n)}(x_0) > 0 (< 0) \Rightarrow$

$$f(x) - f(x_0) = \frac{f^{(2n)}(x_0)}{(2n)!} (x-x_0)^{2n} + o((x-x_0)^{2n}) > 0 (< 0), \forall x \in U(x_0, \delta)$$

故 $f(x_0)$ 是 $f(x)$ 的极大(小)值.

注: 若 $f'''(x_0) = f^{(4)}(x_0) = 0, f^{(5)}(x_0) > 0 (< 0)$, 则 $M_0(x_0, f(x_0))$

必是连续曲线上凹凸部分的分界点, 在表格中行

$M_0(x_0, f(x_0))$ 为连续曲线的拐点, 在表格中行其中的 x_0

为函数 $f(x)$ 的拐点.

$$\text{证: 由 } f^{(3)}(x_0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f''(x) - f''(x_0)}{x - x_0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f''(x)}{x - x_0} > 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$f_{+}^{(3)}(x_0) = f^{(3)}(x_0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^+} \frac{f''(x)}{x - x_0} > 0 \Rightarrow \frac{f''(x)}{x - x_0} > 0 \text{ 且 } x - x_0 > 0 \Rightarrow f''(x) > 0$$

$$f_{-}^{(3)}(x_0) = f^{(3)}(x_0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^-} \frac{f''(x)}{x - x_0} > 0 \Rightarrow \frac{f''(x)}{x - x_0} > 0 \text{ 且 } x - x_0 < 0 \Rightarrow f''(x) < 0$$

即曲线在 x_0 的左邻侧是凹的, 在 x_0 的右邻侧是凸的, 且曲线

在 x_0 处连续, 故 x_0 是 $f(x)$ 的一个拐点.

(1) 作业: 教材例(1)、(2)、(3)、(4)、(5)、(6), 提得越多越好!