

# ch3 习题课

## §1. 导数 & 微分

def:  $f(x)$  在  $U_q(x_0)$  中有定义. 若  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0}$  存在且有限, 则  $f(x)$  在  $x_0$  处可导.

极限称为  $f(x)$  在  $x_0$  处导数.

Rmk:  $f(x)$  在  $x_0$  处可导  $\Leftrightarrow f'_+(x_0)$  存在且相等

Rmk:  $f(x)$  在  $[a, b]$  上可导  $\rightarrow \forall x \in (a, b)$ ,  $f(x)$  可导,  $f'_+(a)$ ,  $f'_-(b)$  存在.

Thm: 可导  $\Rightarrow$  连续

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) - f(x_0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} (x - x_0) = 0$$

· 反函数求导  $f \in C(a, b)$ ,  $y = f(x) \uparrow$ ,  $f(x)$  在  $x_0$  可导, 则  $x = f^{-1}(y)$  在  $y_0 = f(x_0)$  处可导且

$$\text{有 } f'(x_0) \neq 0, (f^{-1})'(y_0) = \frac{1}{f'(x_0)}$$

$$f^{-1}(f(x)) \equiv x \Rightarrow [f^{-1}(f(x))] = 1 \Rightarrow [f^{-1}(f(x_0))] \cdot f'(x_0) = 1$$

例:  $y = \arcsin x \leftrightarrow x = \sin y, (-\frac{\pi}{2} \leq y \leq \frac{\pi}{2})$

$$(\arcsin x)' = (\sin y) = \frac{1}{\cos y} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \sin^2 y}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}}$$

例:  $y = \log_a x \leftrightarrow x = a^y$

$$(\log_a x)' = (a^y)' = \frac{1}{a^y \ln a} = \frac{1}{x \ln a}$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln |f(x)| = \frac{f'(x)}{f(x)}, \ln |x| = \frac{1}{x}$$

· 幂指函数求导  $y = u(x)^{v(x)}$

$$y' = (u(x)^{v(x)})' = (e^{v(x) \ln u(x)})' = e^{v(x) \ln u(x)} [v'(x) \ln u(x) + \frac{v(x) u'(x)}{u(x)}]$$

· 链参求导  $\begin{cases} x = \varphi(t) \\ y = \psi(t) \end{cases} \rightarrow y'(x) = \psi'(\varphi^{-1}(x)) \cdot (\varphi^{-1}(x))' = \psi'(t) \cdot \frac{1}{\varphi'(t)} = \frac{\psi'(t)}{\varphi'(t)}$

· 高阶导数:  $f^{(n)}(x) = (f^{(n-1)}(x))', \frac{d^n f}{dx^n} = \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{d^{n-1} f}{dx^{n-1}} \right)$

$f(x)$  在  $U_q(x_0)$  中  $n-1$  阶可导, 若  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f^{(n-1)}(x) - f^{(n-1)}(x_0)}{x - x_0}$  存在且有限, 则称  $f(x)$  在  $x_0$  处  $n$  阶可导

$$(1) (f(x) \pm g(x))^{(n)} = f^{(n)}(x) \pm g^{(n)}(x)$$

$$(2) (f(x) \cdot g(x))^{(n)} = \sum_{k=0}^n C_n^k f^{(k)}(x) g^{(n-k)}(x)$$

求法: (1) 归纳  $(e^{ix})^{(n)} = e^{i(\frac{n\pi}{2} + x)}$   $\rightarrow \sin^{(n)}(x) = \sin(x + \frac{n\pi}{2})$ .  $\cos^{(n)}(x) = \cos(x + \frac{n\pi}{2})$

(2) 拆项  $y = \frac{1}{x^2-1} = \frac{1}{2} (\frac{1}{x-1} - \frac{1}{x+1})$

(3) 递推  $y = \arctan x$ . 求  $y^{(n)}(0)$

$y' = \frac{1}{1+x^2} \Rightarrow (1+x^2)y' = 1$ . 两边同求  $n-1$  阶导.

$0 = (1+x^2)y^{(n)} + 2(n-1)x y^{(n-1)} + (n-1)(n-2)y^{(n-2)}$

代入  $x=0$ . 有  $y^{(n)}(0) = -(n-1)(n-2)y^{(n-2)}$

def: 称  $f$  在  $x$  可微. 指  $\exists A = A(x)$ ,  $f(x+\Delta x) = f(x) + A\Delta x + o(\Delta x)$  ( $\Delta x \rightarrow 0$ )

记  $dy = df(x) = f'(x)dx$       导数 = 微商       $\Delta y - dy = o(\Delta x)$

Thm: - 阶微分不变性.

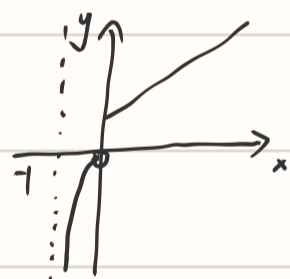
$y = f(x)$  在  $x = \varphi(u)$  处可微  $x = \varphi(u)$  在  $u$  处可微. 则  $y = f(\varphi(u))$  在  $u$  处可微. 且

$dy = (f(\varphi(u)))' du = f'(\varphi(u))\varphi'(u)du = f'(x)dx$

Cor: 高阶微分:  $d^{n+1}y \triangleq d(d^n y)$ .  $dx^n = (dx)^n$

$d^2y = d(dy) = d(f'(x)dx) = d(f'(x))dx + f'(x)d(dx) = f''(x)dx^2 + f'(x)d^2x$

例题: 1.  $y = \begin{cases} \ln(1+x), & x < 0 \\ 1+x, & x \geq 0 \end{cases}$  在 0 处是否可导.



0 处不连续  $\rightarrow$  不可导!

但:  $\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(\Delta x) - f(0)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1 + \Delta x - 1}{\Delta x} = 1$   
 $\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(\Delta x) - f(0)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\ln(1 + \Delta x) - 0}{\Delta x} = 1$

$f_+'(0) = f_-'(0)$ . 可导?

错因:  $f(0) = 1$  已经确定.

2.  $f(x)$  是以 2 为周期的连续函数,  $x=1$  处可导,  $x=0$  邻域内满足

$f(1 + \sinh x) - 3f(1 - \sinh x) = 8x + o(x)$  ( $x \rightarrow 0$ ). 求  $y = f(x)$  在  $x=3$  处切线方程.

$f(x)$  连续. 令  $x \rightarrow 0$ . 有  $f(1) = 0$ .

$$x=1 \text{ 处可导. 有 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1+\sin x) - 3f(1-\sin x)}{\sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{8x + o(x)}{\sin x} = 8$$

$$\text{则 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1+\sin x) - f(1)}{\sin x} + 3 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1-\sin x) - f(1)}{-\sin x} = 4f'(1) = 8 \Rightarrow f'(1) = 2$$

$\therefore$  切线  $l: y = 2(x-3)$

Cor:  $x \rightarrow 0$  时.  $h = g(x) \rightarrow 0$ .  $g(x)$  在  $x$  去心邻域内不为 0. 则

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + g(x)) - f(x_0)}{g(x)} = f'(x_0)$$

3. 求  $y = f(x) = \frac{(x+5)^2(x-4)^{1/3}}{(x+2)^5(x+4)^{1/2}}$  的导数.

$$\text{取对数. } \ln |f(x)| = 2 \ln |x+5| + \frac{1}{3} \ln |x-4| - 5 \ln |x+2| - \frac{1}{2} \ln |x+4|$$

$$\text{两边求导. } f'(x)/f(x) = \frac{2}{x+5} + \frac{1}{3(x-4)} - \frac{5}{x+2} - \frac{1}{2(x+4)}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{(x+5)^2(x-4)^{1/3}}{(x+2)^5(x+4)^{1/2}} \left( \frac{2}{x+5} + \frac{1}{3(x-4)} - \frac{5}{x+2} - \frac{1}{2(x+4)} \right)$$

4.  $f(x)$  在点  $a$  可导.  $f(a) \neq 0$ . 求  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{f(a+\frac{1}{n})}{f(a)} \right)^n$

① 看成  $1^\infty$ . 构造  $(1+\frac{1}{n})^n$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{f(a+\frac{1}{n})}{f(a)} \right)^n &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( 1 + \frac{f(a+x) - f(a)}{f(a)} \right)^{\frac{1}{x}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[ \left( 1 + \frac{f(a+x) - f(a)}{f(a)} \right)^{\frac{f(a)}{f(a+x) - f(a)}} \right]^{\frac{f(a+x) - f(a)}{x f(a)}} \\ &= e^{\frac{f'(a)}{f(a)}} \end{aligned}$$

② 直接写导数:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln |f(x+a)| - \ln |f(x)|}{x} = (\ln |f(x)|)' \Big|_{x=a} = \frac{f'(a)}{f(a)}$

$$\text{则 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \ln \frac{f(a+\frac{1}{n})}{f(a)} = \frac{f'(a)}{f(a)}$$

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

5.  $f(0) = 0$ .  $f'(0)$  存在.  $x_n = f\left(\frac{1}{n^2}\right) + f\left(\frac{2}{n^2}\right) + \dots + f\left(\frac{n}{n^2}\right)$ . 求  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n$

$f'(0)$  存在  $\Rightarrow f(x)$  在  $x=0$  处可微

$$f\left(\frac{i}{n^2}\right) = f'(0) \frac{i}{n^2} + o\left(\frac{i}{n^2}\right) \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n \quad (n \rightarrow \infty)$$

$$\therefore x_n = f'(0) \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{i}{n^2} + o\left(\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{i}{n^2}\right) = f'(0) \cdot \frac{n(n+1)}{2n^2} + o\left(\frac{n(n+1)}{2n^2}\right)$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = \frac{1}{2} f'(0)$$

类似：求  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\sin \frac{1}{n^2} + \sin \frac{2}{n^2} + \dots + \sin \frac{n}{n^2}) = \frac{1}{2}$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} [(1 + \frac{1}{n^2})(1 + \frac{2}{n^2}) \dots (1 + \frac{n}{n^2})] = \sqrt{e}$$

b.  $\arctan \frac{y}{x} = \ln \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ , 求  $dy, \frac{dy}{dx}, \frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$ .

两边微分,  $\frac{1}{1 + \frac{y^2}{x^2}} \cdot d(\frac{y}{x}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} d(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2})$

$$\frac{x^2}{x^2 + y^2} \cdot \frac{xdy - ydx}{x^2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \cdot \frac{xdx + ydy}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$$

$$dy = \frac{x+y}{x-y} dx$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x+y}{x-y}$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{dy}{dx} \right) = \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{x+y}{x-y} \right) = \frac{(1 + \frac{dy}{dx})(x-y) - (1 - \frac{dy}{dx})(x+y)}{(x-y)^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{(x-y)^2} \cdot \left[ \frac{2x}{x-y} (x-y) - \frac{-2y}{x-y} (x+y) \right]$$

$$= \frac{2x^2 + 2y^2}{(x-y)^3}$$

## §2. 连续相关例题

def: 间断点: 不连续点  $x_0$

$f(x_0+0), f(x_0-0)$  存在 —— 第一类

有一个不存在 —— 第二类

相等, 可去 ~

不等, 跳跃 ~

1.  $f(x) = \frac{3^x + 6}{3^x - 3}$  间断点.

$x=0, x=1$ .

$x \rightarrow 0^+$  时  $3^{\frac{1}{x}} \rightarrow \infty$ ,  $x \rightarrow 0^-$  时  $3^{\frac{1}{x}} \rightarrow 0$ .

$\therefore f(0+0) = 1, f(0-0) = -2$  存在且不等  $\rightarrow$  第一类, 跳跃

$x \rightarrow 1$  时,  $f(x) \rightarrow \infty$  第二类.

2. 数列极限  $\Rightarrow$  函数极限

$a > 1, \alpha > 0$ . (1)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^\alpha}{a^n} = 0$  (2)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^\alpha}{a^x} = 0$

(1)  $a^n = (1 + (a-1))^n = \sum C_n^k (a-1)^k > C_n^k (a-1)^k$

$$\text{则 } 0 < \frac{n^b}{a^n} < \frac{n^b}{C_n^k (a-1)^k} = \frac{k!}{(a-1)^k} \cdot \frac{n^b}{n(n-1)\dots(n-k+1)} \quad \text{取 } n \text{ 充分大 } k > b$$

则右  $\rightarrow 0$ . ( $n \rightarrow \infty$ )

(2) 设  $[x]$  为  $x$  向下取整,  $x$  充分大, 有

$$0 < \frac{x^b}{a^x} = \left(\frac{x}{[x]}\right)^b \cdot \frac{[x]^b}{a^{[x]}} \cdot \frac{1}{a^{x-[x]}} < \left(\frac{x}{[x]}\right)^b \cdot \frac{[x]^b}{a^{[x]}} < 2^b \frac{[x]^b}{a^{[x]}} \rightarrow 0.$$

### 3. 连续函数介值性

设偶次多项式  $P(x) = x^{2n} + a_1 x^{2n-1} + \dots + a_{2n-1} x + a_{2n}$ ,  $a_{2n} < 0$ . 证明:  $P(x) = 0$  至少一正根

易知,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} P(x) = \infty$ . 即  $\exists M, \forall |x| \geq M, P(x) > 1$ .

则  $[0, M]$  上,  $P(0) = a_{2n} < 0, P(M) > 1$  即  $(0, M)$  内有根

### 一致连续

4.  $f(x) \in C[a, +\infty)$ ,  $f(+\infty)$  存在有限. 证:  $f(x)$  在  $[a, +\infty)$  上一致连续

$$\text{即 } \forall \varepsilon, \exists \delta, \forall |x' - x''| < \delta, |f(x') - f(x'')| < \varepsilon$$

闭区间 + 连续  $\Rightarrow$  一致连续.

即  $\forall M > a, f$  在  $[a, M]$  上一致连续.

在  $[M, +\infty)$  上?

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = a \Rightarrow \forall \varepsilon, \exists N, \forall x', x'' \geq N, |f(x') - f(x'')| < \varepsilon$$



$x', x''$  在  $[0, M], [M, \infty)$  中已得证. 若  $x' < M < x''$ , 则

$$|f(x') - f(x'')| \leq |f(x') - f(M)| + |f(M) - f(x'')| < 2\varepsilon \rightarrow \text{取区间拼接}$$

或取  $\delta < 1$   $[a, M+1]$  和  $[M, +\infty)$  上一致连续. 则

$$|x' - x''| < \delta \text{ 有 } x', x'' \in [a, M+1] \text{ 或 } x', x'' \in [M, +\infty) \rightarrow \text{扩充区间拼接}$$

5.  $f(x)$  在  $\mathbb{R}$  上一致连续, 则  $\exists a, b > 0$ , 使  $\forall x > 0$ , 有  $|f(x)| \leq ax + b$ . 反之是否成立

$$\text{对 } \varepsilon = 1 \quad \exists \delta > 0, \forall |x' - x''| \leq \delta, \text{ 有 } |f(x') - f(x'')| < 1.$$

$$\text{对 } \forall x > 0, \text{ 有 } 0 < x - \left[\frac{x}{\delta}\right]\delta < \delta.$$

$$\text{则 } |f(x) - f(0)| \leq |f(x) - f(x-\delta)| + |f(x-\delta) - f(x-2\delta)| + \dots + |f(x - \left[\frac{x}{\delta}\right]\delta) - f(0)|$$

$$< \left[ \frac{x}{\delta} \right] + 1$$

$$\text{则 } |f(x)| < |f(0)| + \left[ \frac{x}{\delta} \right] + 1 < \frac{1}{\delta} x + |f(0)| + 1$$

反之?

6.  $f(x)$  对  $\mathbb{R}$  上所有  $x$  有  $f(x^2) = f(x)$ .  $f(x)$  在  $x=0, x=1$  处连续, 证:  $f(x) = \text{Constant}$

$$x > 0 \text{ 时, } f(x) = f(x^{\frac{1}{2}}) = \dots = f(x^{\frac{1}{2^n}}) = \dots$$

$$\text{则 } f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(x^{\frac{1}{2^n}}) = f\left(\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x^{\frac{1}{2^n}}\right) = f(1)$$

$$x < 0 \text{ 时, } f(x) = f(x^2) = f(1)$$

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