

# 数分B1 第五次习题课

2024.11.2

回顾:

## 1. 导函数的一类间断

(精细表述:  $f(x)$   $[x_0, x_0+\delta]$  连续  $(x_0, x_0+\delta)$  可导

若  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^+} f'(x) = l$  则  $f'(x_0)$  存在且为  $l$ )

证明:  $\frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} = f'(\xi) \rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^+} f'(x)$

## 2. 导函数的介值性

(精细表述:  $f(x)$   $[a, b]$  可导 则  $f'(a)$  与  $f'(b)$  之间任何值  $\lambda$

$\exists \xi \in [a, b]$  s.t.  $f'(\xi) = \lambda$ )

证明: special case:  $f'(a) < 0 < f'(b)$

此时  $f(x)$  在  $[a, b]$  内部  $x_0$  处取最小值  $f'(x_0) = 0$

general case:  $f'(a) < \gamma < f'(b)$   $\xrightarrow{\text{扰动}}$   $g'(a) < 0 < g'(b)$ )

## 3. 洛必达

①  $\frac{0}{0}$ :  $f, g$  在  $x_0$  附近可导,  $g'(x_0) \neq 0$ ,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} g(x) = 0$

若  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)} = l$ , 则  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = l$

证明:  $\frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{g(x) - g(x_0)} \xrightarrow{\text{Cauchy}} \frac{f'(\xi)}{g'(\xi)}$

②  $\frac{\infty}{\infty}$ :  $f, g$  在  $x_0$  附近可导,  $g'(x_0) \neq 0$  且  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} g(x) = A_0$

若  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)} = l$ , 则  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = l$

作业(上次作业比较少,也比较容易只列举各又达计算题)

3.4.1 (12)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} (\ln x \ln(1-x))$

Sol  $x \rightarrow 1^-$  时  $\ln x \rightarrow 0$ ,  $\ln(1-x) \rightarrow \infty$   $0 \cdot \infty$  型 化为  $\frac{0}{\infty} = \frac{0}{0}$  型.

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

$$\stackrel{\text{洛}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{1}{x} \left( -\frac{1}{\ln^2(1-x)(x-1)} \right)^{-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} -\frac{(x-1)\ln^2(1-x)}{x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} -\frac{\ln^2(1-x)}{\frac{1}{x-1}} \stackrel{\text{洛}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} (x-1)^2 \cdot 2\ln(1-x) \cdot \frac{1}{x-1}$$

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

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

Sol  $x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^-$  时  $\tan x \rightarrow \infty$ ,  $2x-\pi \rightarrow 0$   $\infty^0$  型  $\infty^0 = e^{0 \ln \infty} \Rightarrow 0 \cdot \infty$  型

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^-} (\tan x)^{2x-\pi} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^-} (2x-\pi) \ln \tan x}$$

$$\text{指数} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^-} \frac{\ln \tan x}{\frac{1}{2x-\pi}} \stackrel{\text{洛}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^-} \frac{\frac{1}{\tan x} \cos^2 x}{\frac{-2}{(2x-\pi)^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^-} \frac{(2x-\pi)^2}{-\sin 2x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^-} \frac{(x-\frac{\pi}{2})^2}{-\sin x} \stackrel{\text{洛}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^-} \frac{2(x-\frac{\pi}{2})}{-\cos x} = 0. \quad \text{故原极限为 } 1.$$

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

Sol  $x \rightarrow 0$  时  $\frac{(1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}}}{e} \rightarrow 1$ ,  $\frac{1}{x} \rightarrow \infty$   $1^{\infty}$  型  $1^{\infty} = e^{\infty \ln 1} \Rightarrow 0 \cdot \infty$  型

$$\text{原式} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} [\frac{1}{x} \ln(1+x) - 1]}$$

$$\text{指数} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+x) - x}{x^2} \stackrel{\text{洛}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{1+x} - 1}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-x}{2x(1+x)} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

故原极限为  $e^{-\frac{1}{2}}$

$$(15) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{\ln(1-x) + \tan \frac{\pi}{2} x}{\cot \pi x}$$

Sol.  $x \rightarrow 1^-$  时 分子  $\rightarrow \infty$  分母  $\rightarrow \infty$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{\ln(1-x)}{\cot \pi x} + \frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{2} x \sin \pi x}{\cos \frac{\pi}{2} x \cos \pi x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{\ln(1-x)}{\cot \pi x} + \frac{2 \sin^2 \frac{\pi}{2} x}{1 - 2 \sin^2 \frac{\pi}{2} x} \end{aligned}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{\ln(1-x)}{\cot \pi x} \stackrel{\frac{\infty}{\infty}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{\frac{1}{1-x}}{-\pi \frac{1}{\sin^2 \pi x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{\sin^2 \pi x}{\pi(1-x)} \stackrel{\frac{0}{0}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{2\pi \sin \pi x \cos \pi x}{-\pi} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{2 \sin^2 \frac{\pi}{2} x}{1 - 2 \sin^2 \frac{\pi}{2} x} = -2 \quad \text{故原式} = -2$$

补充题:

- 中值定理相关

1.  $f(x)$  在  $[0, 1]$  可导  $f(0) = 0$  且  $|f'(x)| \leq |f(x)|$  ( $\forall x \in [0, 1]$ )

求证:  $f \equiv 0$  于  $[0, 1]$

Pf. 法-  $|f(x)|$  在  $[0, \frac{1}{2}]$  上有最大值  $|f(x_0)|$   $x_0 \in [0, \frac{1}{2}]$

由中值定理  $\exists \eta \in (0, x_0)$  s.t.  $\frac{f(x_0) - f(0)}{x_0 - 0} = \frac{f(x_0)}{x_0} = f'(\eta)$

故  $2|f(x_0)| \leq \left| \frac{f(x_0)}{x_0} \right| = |f'(\eta)| \leq |f(\eta)| \leq |f(x_0)|$

故  $|f(x_0)| = 0 \Rightarrow f \equiv 0$  于  $[0, \frac{1}{2}]$ . 同理  $f \equiv 0$  于  $[\frac{1}{2}, 1]$

法-  $g(x) = (e^{-x} f(x))^2$

$g'(x) = 2e^{-x} f(x) e^{-x} (f'(x) - f(x)) = 2e^{-2x} (f(x)f'(x) - f^2(x)) \leq 0$

$\Rightarrow g(x) \leq g(0) = 0$  且  $g(x) \geq 0 \Rightarrow g \equiv 0 \Rightarrow f \equiv 0$  #

2.  $f(x)$  在区间  $[a, b]$  上连续 且除有限个点  $\{x_1, \dots, x_k\}$  外  $f'(x) > 0$

则  $f$  在  $[a, b]$  上严格单增

Pf.  $[a, b] = [a, x_1] \cup (x_1, x_2) \cup \dots \cup (x_k, b]$

在每个小区间内  $\forall x < y \exists \xi \in (x, y) \text{ s.t. } f(y) - f(x) = (y-x)f'(\xi) > 0$

故只需证  $\forall x_i$  处严格单增即可

任取  $x_i$  和  $x_0 < x_i$  若  $f(x_0) \geq f(x_i)$  由  $f$  在  $(x_0, x_i)$  严格单增

取  $y \in (x_0, x_i)$  则  $f(y) > f(x_0) \geq f(x_i)$

则  $\forall z \in (y, x_i)$   $f(z) > f(y)$  令  $z \rightarrow x_i$  有  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_i^-} f(x) \geq f(y) > f(x_i)$

但  $f$  连续 故  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_i^-} f(x) = f(x_i)$  矛盾 故  $f(x_0) < f(x_i)$

同理  $\forall x_0 > x_i$  有  $f(x_i) < f(x_0)$  故得证 #

3.  $f$  在  $[0, 1]$  可导  $f(0) = 1$   $f(1) = \frac{1}{2}$  则  $\exists \xi \in (0, 1)$  s.t.  $f''(\xi) + f'(\xi) = 0$

Pf. ① 若无零点 令  $g(x) = x - \frac{1}{f(x)}$   $g(0) = g(1) = -1$

则  $\exists \xi \in (0, 1)$  s.t.  $g'(\xi) = 1 + \frac{f'(\xi)}{f^2(\xi)} = 0 \Rightarrow f''(\xi) + f'(\xi) = 0$

② 若  $f$  有唯一零点  $\xi$  则  $f$  的最小值  $f(x_0) = 0$  否则

若  $f(x_0) < 0$  由介值性  $(0, x_0)$   $(x_0, 1)$  各有一个零点 矛盾

则  $\xi$  为唯一零点且最小值点  $\Rightarrow f(\xi) = f'(\xi) = 0 \Rightarrow f''(\xi) + f'(\xi) = 0$

③  $f$  有 2 个及以上零点  $E = \{x \in (0, 1) \mid f(x) = 0\} \subset (0, 1)$   $a = \inf E$   
 $b = \sup E$

则  $\forall n \exists x_n \in E \cap [a, a + \frac{1}{n})$  则  $x_n \rightarrow a \Rightarrow f(a) = 0$  同理  $f(b) = 0$

且  $f'(a) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a^-} \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x - a} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a^-} \frac{f(x)}{x - a} \leq 0$  同理  $f'(b) \geq 0$

若  $f'(a) = 0$  则  $f''(a) + f'(a) = 0$  对  $b$  同理

故下证  $f'(a) < 0$   $f'(b) > 0$

$f'(a) < 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x - a} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} \frac{f(x)}{x - a} < 0 \Rightarrow \exists \delta > 0$  s.t.  $f(x) < 0$  ( $a < x < a + \delta$ )

且  $\bar{a} = \inf \{x \mid f(x) = 0, a + \delta < x < b\}$

定义  $F(x) = x - \frac{1}{f(x)}$  ( $x \in (a, \bar{a})$ ). 则  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \bar{a}^+} F(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \bar{a}^+} F(x) = -\infty$

故  $\exists \xi \in (a, \bar{a})$  为  $F$  的最大值点.  $\Rightarrow F'(\xi) = 0 \Rightarrow f^2(\xi) + f'(\xi) = 0$

= 洛必达相关.

1.  $f(x)$  在  $(a, +\infty)$  可导. 且  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (f(x) + x f'(x) \ln x) = 1$ . 则  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = 1$

pf. Attempt.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x)g(x)}{g(x)} \stackrel{洛}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x)g'(x) + f'(x)g(x)}{g'(x)}$   
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (f(x) + f'(x) \frac{g(x)}{g'(x)})$

观察可知取  $g(x) = \ln x$  即可

#

2.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(a+x)^x - a^x}{x^2}$

Sol ①  $x \rightarrow 0$  时  $(a+x)^x - a^x \rightarrow 1 - 1 = 0$ .

故原式  $\stackrel{洛}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(a+x)^x (\ln(a+x) + \frac{x}{a+x}) - a^x \ln a}{2x}$

$\stackrel{洛}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(a+x)^x \left( (\ln(a+x) + \frac{x}{a+x})^2 + \frac{2a+x}{(a+x)^2} \right) - a^x (\ln a)^2}{2}$

$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2a+x}{2(a+x)^2} = \frac{1}{a}$ .

② 原式  $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} a^x \frac{(1 + \frac{x}{a})^x - 1}{x^2}$   $\left( \begin{array}{l} (1 + \frac{x}{a})^x - 1 = e^{x \ln(1 + \frac{x}{a})} - 1 \\ \sim x \ln(1 + \frac{x}{a}) \end{array} \right)$

$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \ln(1 + \frac{x}{a})}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{x}{a}}{x} = \frac{1}{a}$ .

若能用等价无穷小 则尽量使用 简化计算!

洛必达是最笨的方法

### 三. 关于无穷小量

上次课上题:  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1 + \frac{1}{n^2})(1 + \frac{2}{n^2}) \cdots (1 + \frac{n}{n^2}) \stackrel{?}{=} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} A_n$

$$\ln A_n = \ln(1 + \frac{1}{n^2}) + \cdots + \ln(1 + \frac{n}{n^2}) = \frac{n+1}{2n} + o(\frac{1}{n}) + \cdots + o(\frac{n}{n^2})$$

无穷个无穷小可相加?  $\sum_{i=1}^n o(a_{n,i}) = o(\sum_{i=1}^n a_{n,i})$ ? (\*)

更特别地:  $\underbrace{o(\frac{1}{n}) + o(\frac{1}{n}) + \cdots + o(\frac{1}{n})}_{\substack{\text{--- } n \text{ 个} \\ a_{n,1} \quad \quad \quad a_{n,n}}} = o(1)$ ?

(\*) 严格写:  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{b_{n,i}}{a_{n,i}} = o(v_i)$  是否  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n b_{n,i}}{\sum_{i=1}^n a_{n,i}} = 0$ ?

尝试证明 or 证否. 在做题中一般认为这种相加成立!

回到原题. 如果不用无穷小, 可以用原始的  $\epsilon$ - $N$  这样写:

$f(x) = \ln(1+x)$  由 Taylor 展开  $f(x) = f'(0)x + h(x) \cdot x$  其中  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} h(x) = 0$

则  $\forall \epsilon > 0$  取  $N_1$  s.t.  $|h(x)| \leq \frac{\epsilon}{2}$  ( $\forall x \leq \frac{1}{N_1}$ ). 再令  $N_2 = \lceil \frac{|f'(0)|}{\epsilon} \rceil$

$N = \max\{N_1, N_2\}$  则  $\forall n \geq N$

$$|\ln A_n - \frac{f'(0)}{2}| = |\sum_{i=1}^n f(\frac{i}{n^2}) - \frac{f'(0)}{2}|$$

$$= |\sum_{i=1}^n f'(0) \frac{i}{n^2} + \sum_{i=1}^n h(\frac{i}{n^2}) \frac{i}{n^2} - \frac{f'(0)}{2}|$$

$$\leq |\frac{f'(0)}{2n}| + |\sum_{i=1}^n h(\frac{i}{n^2}) \frac{i}{n^2}| \leq |\frac{f'(0)}{2n}| + \max_{i=1, \dots, n} |h(\frac{i}{n^2})| < \epsilon$$

例 计算  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \prod_{k=1}^n \cos \frac{k}{n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} e^{\sum_{k=1}^n \ln \cos \frac{k}{n}}$

$$\begin{aligned} \ln \cos x &= \ln(1 + \cos x - 1) = \cos x - 1 - \frac{(\cos x - 1)^2}{2} + o((\cos x - 1)^3) \\ &= -\frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^4}{24} - \frac{(-\frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^4}{24})^2}{2} + o(x^6) \\ &= -\frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{1}{12}x^4 + o(x^6) \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln \cos \frac{k}{n} = -\frac{k^2}{2n^3} - \frac{k^4}{12n^5} + o\left(\frac{k^6}{n^7}\right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \sum_{k=1}^n \ln \cos \frac{k}{n} &= -\frac{1}{2} \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6n^3} - \frac{\sum_{k=1}^n k^4}{12n^5} + o(\dots) \\ &\rightarrow -\frac{1}{6} \quad \text{故 Ans} = e^{-\frac{1}{6}} \end{aligned}$$

13).  $f$  在  $a$  处可导,  $f(a) \neq 0$  求  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \frac{f(a+\frac{1}{n})}{f(a)} \right]^n$

$$f(a+\frac{1}{n}) = f(a) + \frac{1}{n} f'(a) + o\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{f(a+\frac{1}{n})}{f(a)} - 1 = \frac{1}{n} \frac{f'(a)}{f(a)} + o\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \ln \frac{f(a+\frac{1}{n})}{f(a)} &= \ln \left( 1 + \frac{f(a+\frac{1}{n})}{f(a)} - 1 \right) = \frac{1}{n} \frac{f'(a)}{f(a)} + o\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) + o\left(\frac{1}{n} \frac{f'(a)}{f(a)} + o\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{n} \frac{f'(a)}{f(a)} + o\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{故原式} &= e^{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \ln \frac{f(a+\frac{1}{n})}{f(a)}} \\ &= e^{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f'(a)}{f(a)} + n o\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)} = e^{\frac{f'(a)}{f(a)}} \end{aligned}$$

错解: 原式 =  $e^{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln f(a+\frac{1}{n}) - \ln f(a)}{a+\frac{1}{n} - a}} = e^{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\ln f)'(\xi)} = e^{(\ln f)'(a)} = e^{\frac{f'(a)}{f(a)}}$

条件只给出  $a$  处可导, 无法用中值定理!

# 23年期中

- 证明: 若  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n = c$ .  $\mathbb{R}$  |  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \max\{a_n, b_n\} = c$

作业题. 田右

二. (1) 求  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{n+1}{n-1}\right)^n$

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

(2)  $0 < k < 1$  求  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} ((n+1)^k - n^k)$

Ans =  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} k(n+1)^{k-1} = 0$

(3) 求  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt[4]{1+x^2} - 1}{\tan 2x}$

Ans =  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{4}(1+x^2)^{-3/4} \cdot 2x}{2x} = \frac{1}{8}$

(4) 求  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x - e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}}{\sin^4 x}$

Ans =  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{24}x^4 - 1 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{24}x^4}{x^4} = -\frac{1}{2}$

(5)  $a \in \mathbb{C}$  求  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \left(\frac{\sin x}{\sin a}\right)^{\frac{1}{x-a}}$

Ans =  $e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\ln \sin x - \ln \sin a}{x-a}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \cot x} = e^{\cot a}$

(6) 求  $\ln \cos x$  带 Peano 余项的 4 阶 Maclaurin 级数

$y = \ln \cos x$   $y=0$   $y' = -\tan x = 0$   $y'' = -\frac{1}{\cos^2 x} = -1$   $y''' = \frac{2 \sin x}{\cos^3 x} = 0$   $y^{(4)} = \frac{-2 \cos^4 x + \sin x (\dots)}{\cos^6 x} = -2$   
 $\Rightarrow y = -\frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{24}x^4 + o(x^4)$

三 (1)  $\begin{cases} x = t \cos t \\ y = t \sin t \end{cases} (t \in [0, \pi])$  在  $(0, \frac{\pi}{2})$  处切线

$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dt} \left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right)^{-1} = \frac{\sin t + t \cos t}{\cos t - t \sin t} = -\frac{2}{\pi} \Rightarrow y = -\frac{2}{\pi}x + \frac{\pi}{2}$

(2)  $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 + x + 1 & x > 0 \\ a \sin x + b & x < 0 \end{cases}$

a, b 什么条件下  $f$  连续/可导?

$f(0^-) = b$   $f(0^+) = 1$  故连续  $\Leftrightarrow b = 1$

可导时求  $f$  在 0 处微分  $f'(0^-) = a$   $f'(0^+) = 1$  故可导  $\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} a = 1 \\ b = 1 \end{cases}$

此时微分  $df = dx$

四.  $f(x) = \sin 2x - x$   $x \in [-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}]$  求  $f$  的最值. 拐点.

$f'(x) = 2 \cos 2x - 1$   $f$   $[-\frac{\pi}{2}, -\frac{\pi}{6}] \downarrow$   $[-\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{6}] \uparrow$   $[\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{2}] \downarrow$

$f(-\frac{\pi}{2}) = \frac{\pi}{2}$   $f(-\frac{\pi}{6}) = \frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$  最大值  $\frac{\pi}{6}$  最小  $-\frac{\pi}{2}$   $f''(x) = -4 \sin 2x$   $x=0$  拐点.



五  $f$  在  $[a, b]$  连续  $(a, b)$  可导 且  $f(a) \neq f(b) > 0$   $f(a) f(\frac{a+b}{2}) < 0$

则  $\exists \xi \in (a, b)$  s.t.  $f'(\xi) = f(\xi)$

$$g(x) = e^{-x} f(x) \quad g'(x) = e^{-x} (f'(x) - f(x))$$

$f(a) f(\frac{a+b}{2}) < 0 \Rightarrow \exists \xi_1 \in (a, \frac{a+b}{2}) f(\xi_1) = 0$   $f(\frac{a+b}{2}) f(b) < 0 \Rightarrow \exists \xi_2 \in (\frac{a+b}{2}, b) f(\xi_2) = 0$

$\Rightarrow g(\xi_1) = g(\xi_2) = 0 \Rightarrow \exists \xi \in (\xi_1, \xi_2)$  s.t.  $g'(\xi) = 0 \Rightarrow f'(\xi) = f(\xi)$

六.  $f$  在  $[a, b]$  上定义 且  $\begin{cases} (a) \forall x \in [a, b] \text{ 有 } f(x) \in [a, b] \\ (b) \exists k \in (0, 1) \text{ s.t. } \forall x, y \in [a, b] |f(x) - f(y)| \leq k|x - y| \end{cases}$

则 (a)  $f$  的不动点  $x^*$  存在且唯一

(b) 任意的  $x_1 \in [a, b]$  构造  $x_{n+1} = f(x_n)$  则  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = x^*$

(a)  $f(a) - a \geq 0$   $f(b) - b \leq 0$  若其中有一个取等, 则有一个不动点.

否则  $\exists x^* \in (a, b)$  s.t.  $f(x^*) - x^* = 0 \Rightarrow x^*$  为不动点.

若  $x^*, x'^*$  均为不动点, 则  $f(x^*) = x^*$   $f(x'^*) = x'^*$

$\Rightarrow |f(x^*) - f(x'^*)| = |x^* - x'^*| \leq k|x^* - x'^*| \Rightarrow x^* = x'^*$  故唯一

(b)  $|x_{n+1} - x_n| = |f(x_n) - f(x_{n-1})| \leq k|x_n - x_{n-1}| \leq \dots \leq k^{n-1}|x_2 - x_1|$

$\Rightarrow |x_{n+m} - x_n| \leq (k^{n-2} + \dots + k^{n+m-2})|x_2 - x_1| \leq \frac{k^{n-2}}{1-k}|x_2 - x_1| \rightarrow 0$  故  $\{x_n\}$  Cauchy

$x_n \rightarrow x_0$  则  $f(x_n) \rightarrow f(x_0)$  由  $f$  的连续性  $f(x_0) = x_0$   
 $\begin{matrix} \parallel \\ x_{n+1} \rightarrow x_0 \end{matrix} \Rightarrow x_0 = x^*$

七.  $f$  在  $(0, 1)$  上  $f(0) = f(1)$  且  $|f'(x)| \leq 2 (\forall x \in (0, 1))$

则  $|f'(x)| \leq 1 (\forall x \in (0, 1))$

$$f(0) = f(x) - f'(x)x + \frac{f''(\xi_1)}{2}x^2 \quad \xi_1 \in (0, x)$$

$$f(1) = f(x) + f'(x)(1-x) + \frac{f''(\xi_2)}{2}(1-x)^2 \quad \xi_2 \in (x, 1)$$

$$\Rightarrow |f'(x)| \leq \left| \frac{f''(\xi_1)}{2}x^2 - \frac{f''(\xi_2)}{2}(1-x)^2 \right|$$

$$\leq x^2 + (1-x)^2 \leq 1$$

22年期中

(1)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x-2}{x}\right)^{kx} = \frac{1}{e}$  求  $k$

$\left(\frac{x-2}{x}\right)^{kx} = \left(1 - \frac{2}{x}\right)^{kx} = \left(1 + \frac{-2}{x}\right)^{-2k \cdot \frac{x}{2}} = e^{-2k} \Rightarrow k = \frac{1}{2}$

(2)  $\begin{cases} x = t \sin t + \cos t \\ y = \sin t \end{cases}$  求  $\frac{dy}{dx}$   $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$

$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{\cos t}{t \cos t} = \frac{1}{t}$   $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{t} = -\frac{1}{t^2} \frac{dt}{dx} = -\frac{1}{t^2} \left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right)^{-1} = -\frac{1}{t^3} \cos t$

(3)  $f(x) = \ln(\cos x)$  的 Maclaurin 多项式  $x^4$  系数

同23年 = (6)

(4)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x + f(x)}{x^3} = 0$  求  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x + f(x)}{x^3} =$

$f(x) = -\sin x + o(x^3) = -x + \frac{x^3}{6} + o(x^3) \Rightarrow \tan x + f(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^2 + o(x^3)$  故  $\text{Ans} = \frac{1}{2}$

(5)  $f$  在  $x_0$  附近有反函数且  $\forall \bar{y}$   $x \rightarrow x_0$  时  $f(x) = 1 + 2(x-x_0) + 3(x-x_0)^2 + o(x-x_0)^2$

则  $x = f^{-1}(y)$  在  $y_0 = f(x_0)$  处的导数为

$y' = 2$   $y'' = 6$   $\frac{d^2x}{dy^2} = \frac{d}{dy} \left(\frac{dx}{dy}\right) = \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{dx}{dy}\right) \frac{dx}{dy} = -\frac{y''}{y'^2} \cdot \frac{1}{y'} = -\frac{y''}{y'^3} = -\frac{3}{4}$

= (1)  $f$  在  $x_0$  可导 求  $\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0 - \Delta x)}{\Delta x} =$  (B)

- A.  $f(x_0)$  B.  $2f'(x_0)$  C. 0 D.  $f''(x_0)$

(2)  $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 \cos \frac{1}{x} & x \neq 0 \\ 0 & x = 0 \end{cases}$  求  $f'(x)$  在 0 处

- A. 无定义 B. 连续不可导 C. 不连续 D. 连续可导

$f'(x) = \begin{cases} 2x \cos \frac{1}{x} + \sin \frac{1}{x} & x \neq 0 \\ x \cos \frac{1}{x} & x = 0 \end{cases}$   $f'(0) = 0$   $x \rightarrow 0$  时  $f'(x)$  不存在  $\rightarrow$  (C)

(3)  $f$  有连续二阶导数  $F(x) = f(\cos x)$   $F(x)$  在  $x=0$  极小的一个充分条件为

- A.  $f'(1) < 0$  B.  $f'(1) > 0$  C.  $f''(1) < 0$  D.  $f''(1) > 0$

$F'(x) = -\sin x f'(\cos x)$   $F''(x) = -\cos x f''(\cos x) + \sin^2 x f''(\cos x) \Rightarrow F''(0) = -f''(1)$

(4)  $f$  在 0 处连续  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x^2} = 1$  则

A.  $f(0) = 0, f'(0) = 1$

B.  $f(0) = 0, f'(0) = 1$

C.  $f(0) = 0, f'_+(0) = 1$

D.  $f(0) = 1, f'(0) = 1$

若  $f(0) = 1 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x^2} = +\infty$  与题'  $\Rightarrow f(0) = 0$   $f'_+(0) = \lim_{u \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(u)}{u} \stackrel{u=x^2}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x^2} = 1 \Rightarrow (C)$

(5)  $y(x)$  由  $x e^{f(y)} = e^y \ln 2022$  确定.  $f(1) = \pi - \frac{2}{3}$   $f'(x) \neq 1$

求  $dy =$

A.  $\frac{dx}{x(1-f'(y))}$

B.  $\frac{1}{x(1-f'(y))}$

C.  $\frac{dx}{e^{f(y)}(1-f'(y))}$

D.  $\frac{1}{e^{f(y)}(1-f'(y))}$

$x e^{f(y)} = e^y \ln 2022 \Rightarrow e^{f(y)} + x f'(y) y'(x) e^{f(y)} = e^y y'(x) \ln 2022$

$\Rightarrow y'(x) = \frac{e^{f(y)}}{e^y \ln 2022 - x f'(y) e^{f(y)}} = \frac{e^{f(y)}}{x e^{f(y)} - x f'(y) e^{f(y)}} = \frac{1}{x(1-f'(y))} \Rightarrow (A)$

三. (1) 证  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2^n}{n!} = 0$  作差. 略

(2)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 3a_n + b_n = 7, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n + 2b_n = 4$ . 证  $\{a_n, b_n\}$  收敛并求极限

$a_n = \frac{2(3a_n + b_n) - (a_n + 2b_n)}{5} \rightarrow 2$

$b_n = \frac{3(a_n + 2b_n) - (3a_n + b_n)}{5} = 1$

(3)  $e \cdot x^2$  单调性.  $[1, 3]$  区间

$f(x) = e^{-x^2}$   $f'(x) = -2xe^{-x^2}$   $f''(x) = (4x^2 - 2)e^{-x^2}$   $(-\infty, 0) \uparrow$   $(-\infty, -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}) \uparrow$   $(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, +\infty) \downarrow$   
 $(0, +\infty) \downarrow$   $(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}) \square$

(4)  $a_n \rightarrow a$  求  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_1 + 2a_2 + \dots + na_n}{n^2}$  作差. 略

(5)  $x_0 = 1, x_{n+1} = f(x_n)$ . 其中  $f(x) = \frac{x+2}{x+1}$  求  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n$

设  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = a$ . 由  $x_{n+1} = f(x_n)$  取极限  $\Rightarrow a = f(a) = 1 + \frac{1}{a+1} \Rightarrow a = \sqrt{2}$  (负值舍去)

$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\ln(1+ax^3)}{x - \arcsin x} & x < 0 \\ b & x = 0 \\ \frac{e^{ax} + x^2 - ax - 1}{x^2 - \frac{1}{4}} & x > 0 \end{cases}$

$a = ?$  时  $f$  在 0 连续

$a = ?$  时  $f$  在 0 可导奇点.

$f(0^-) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{ax^3}{x - (\frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{6}x^3 + o(x^3))} = -6a$   $f(0^+) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{(\frac{1}{2}a^2 + 1)x^2}{\frac{x^2}{4}} = 4 + 2a^2$

故连续  $\Leftrightarrow a = -1$

可导奇点  $\Leftrightarrow a = -2$

## 五 求 $\arctan x - x = 0$ 的实根个数

$$f(x) = k \arctan x - x \quad f'(x) = \frac{k}{1+x^2} - 1 = \frac{k-1-x^2}{1+x^2}$$

注意  $f$  为奇函数  $\Rightarrow$  只需考虑  $(0, +\infty)$ .

(i)  $k \leq 1$  则  $f'(x) < 0$  ( $x \in (0, +\infty)$ ) 故  $f$  在  $(0, +\infty)$  严格单调减

又  $f(0) = 0$  故  $(0, +\infty)$  无零点. 此时只有一个零点  $x = 0$

(ii)  $k > 1$  则  $f'(x)$  在  $(0, \sqrt{k-1})$  正  $(\sqrt{k-1}, +\infty)$  负

即  $(0, \sqrt{k-1}) \uparrow$   $(\sqrt{k-1}, +\infty) \downarrow$  又  $f(\frac{\pi}{2}) \leq k \frac{\pi}{2} - x = 0$

故在  $(\sqrt{k-1}, +\infty)$  有个零点  $x_0$  则总共 3 个零点  $0, \pm x_0$

六.  $y = f(x) = \pi \sqrt{x}$  导  $f'(x) > 0$   $f(0) = 0$   $f'(0) = 0$  求  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 f''(x)}{f(x) \sin^2 u}$

其中  $u = u(x)$  为曲线  $y = f(x)$  上点  $P = (x, f(x))$  处切线在  $x$  轴上截距

切线  $Y = f'(x)(X-x) + f(x) \Rightarrow$  截距  $u(x) = x - \frac{f(x)}{f'(x)}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} u(x) = - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{f'(x)} = - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{\frac{f'(x)}{x}} = - \frac{f'(0)}{f''(0)} = 0$$

[注意  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(x)}{f''(x)}$  不一定存在 (因为  $f''$  不一定连续,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f'(x)$  不一定存在)

故不能用洛必达!]

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{u}{x} &= 1 - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x f'(x)} = 1 - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{x^2 f''(0) + o(x^2)}{2}}{x f'(x)} \\ &= 1 - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{2} \frac{f''(0)}{\frac{f'(x)}{x}} = 1 - \frac{1}{2} \frac{f''(0)}{f''(0)} = \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{故 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 f''(x)}{f(x) \sin^2 u} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 f''(x)}{\frac{1}{4} x^2 f'(x)} = 4 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{u^2 f''(0) + o(x^2)}{2}}{\frac{x^2 f''(0) + o(x^2)}{2}} = 1$$

七.  $f$  在  $(0, 1)$  内  $\pi$  阶可导  $f(0) = f'(0) = f''(0) = \dots = f^{(n-1)}(0) = 0$ , 则  $\exists \xi \in (0, 1)$  s.t.  $f(\xi) = f^{(n)}(\xi)$

作业略