

微积分 A1 第 7 次习题课答案 极值与 Taylor 公式

1. 求函数的 Maclaurin 展式:

$$(1) f(x) = \ln \frac{3+x}{2-x}$$

$$(2) f(x) = \frac{x^2}{1+\sin x} \quad (6 \text{ 阶})$$

$$(3) \text{ 隐函数 } y = y(x) \text{ 由 } x^3 + y^3 + xy = 1 \text{ 确定 (3 阶)}$$

解: (1) $x \rightarrow 0$ 时,

$$\begin{aligned} \ln \frac{3+x}{2-x} &= \ln \frac{3}{2} + \ln\left(1 + \frac{x}{3}\right) - \ln\left(1 - \frac{x}{2}\right) \\ &= \ln \frac{3}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^n (-1)^{k+1} \frac{1}{k} \left(\frac{x}{3}\right)^k - \sum_{k=1}^n (-1)^{k+1} \frac{1}{k} \left(-\frac{x}{2}\right)^k + o(x^n) \\ &= \ln \frac{3}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k} \left(\frac{1}{2^k} + \frac{(-1)^{k+1}}{3^k} \right) x^k + o(x^n) \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \sin x = x - \frac{1}{3!}x^3 + o(x^4) \quad (x \rightarrow 0)$$

$$\sin^2 x = \left(x - \frac{1}{3!}x^3 + o(x^3) \right)^2 = x^2 - \frac{1}{3}x^4 + o(x^4) \quad (x \rightarrow 0)$$

$$\sin^3 x = x^3 + o(x^4) \quad (x \rightarrow 0)$$

$$\sin^4 x = x^4 + o(x^4) \quad (x \rightarrow 0)$$

$$\frac{x^2}{1+\sin x} = x^2 (1 - \sin x + \sin^2 x - \sin^3 x + \sin^4 x + o(\sin^4 x))$$

$$= x^2 \left(1 - x + \frac{x^3}{3!} + x^2 - \frac{1}{3}x^4 - x^3 + x^4 + o(x^4) \right)$$

$$= x^2 - x^3 + x^4 - \frac{5}{6}x^5 + \frac{2}{3}x^6 + o(x^6) \quad (x \rightarrow 0)$$

(3) 由 $x^3 + y^3 + xy = 1$ 得 $y(0) = 1$, 两边求导得

$$3x^2 + 3y^2 y' + y + xy' = 0, \quad y'(0) = -\frac{1}{3}.$$

再求导得 $6x + 6y(y')^2 + 3y^2 y'' + 2y' + xy'' = 0, \quad y''(0) = 0.$

再求导得 $6 + 6(y')^3 + 18yy'y'' + 3y^2 y''' + 3y'' + xy''' = 0, \quad y'''(0) = -\frac{52}{27}.$

因此, $y(x) = 1 - \frac{1}{3}x - \frac{26}{84}x^3 + o(x^3) \quad (x \rightarrow 0)$

2. 求下列极限:

$$(1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+2 \tan x} - e^x + x^2}{\arcsin x - \sin x}$$

$$(2) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x^x - (\sin x)^x}{x^3}$$

$$(3) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x \left[\frac{1}{e} - \left(\frac{x}{1+x} \right)^x \right]$$

$$(4) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left(\frac{\alpha}{1-x^\alpha} - \frac{\beta}{1-x^\beta} \right) (\alpha \beta \neq 0)$$

$$(5) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[\frac{e}{2} x + x^2 \left(\left(1 + \frac{1}{x} \right)^x - e \right) \right]$$

$$(6) \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} n \cdot \sin(2\pi en!)$$

$$(7) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \left(\sqrt[3]{1 + \frac{k}{n^2}} - 1 \right)$$

解: (1) $x \rightarrow 0$ 时,

$$\sin x = x - \frac{1}{6}x^3 + o(x^3),$$

$$\arcsin x = x + \frac{1}{6}x^3 + o(x^3),$$

$$\tan x = x + \frac{1}{3}x^3 + o(x^3)$$

$$\arcsin x - \sin x = \frac{1}{3}x^3 + o(x^3)$$

$$\sqrt{1+2 \tan x} = 1 + \tan x - \frac{1}{2} \tan^2 x + \frac{1}{2} \tan^3 x + o(\tan^3 x)$$

$$= 1 + \left(x + \frac{1}{3}x^3 + o(x^3) \right) - \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + o(x^3)) + \frac{1}{2}(x^3 + o(x^3)) + o(x^3)$$

$$= 1 + x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{5}{6}x^3 + o(x^3)$$

$$e^x = 1 + x + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{6}x^3 + o(x^3)$$

$$\sqrt{1+2 \tan x} - e^x + x^2 = \frac{2}{3}x^3 + o(x^3)$$

故
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+2 \tan x} - e^x + x^2}{\arcsin x - \sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{2}{3}x^3 + o(x^3)}{\frac{1}{3}x^3 + o(x^3)} = 2.$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x^x - (\sin x)^x}{x^3} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x^x \left[1 - \left(\frac{\sin x}{x} \right)^x \right]}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} e^{x \ln x} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1 - e^{x \ln \frac{\sin x}{x}}}{x^3} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1 - e^{x \ln \frac{\sin x}{x}}}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1 - e^{x \ln \left(1 - \frac{1}{6}x^2 + o(x^2) \right)}}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1 - e^{x \left(-\frac{1}{6}x^2 + o(x^2) \right)}}{x^3} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1 - e^{-\frac{1}{6}x^3 + o(x^3)}}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1 - \left(1 - \frac{1}{6}x^3 + o(x^3)\right)}{x^3} = \frac{1}{6}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} (3) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x \left[\frac{1}{e} - \left(\frac{x}{1+x} \right)^x \right] &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x \left[\frac{1}{e} - e^{-x \ln(1+\frac{1}{x})} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x \left[\frac{1}{e} - e^{-x \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{2x^2} + o\left(\frac{1}{x^2}\right) \right)} \right] \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x \left[\frac{1}{e} - e^{-1 + \frac{1}{2x} + o(\frac{1}{x})} \right] = \frac{1}{e} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x \left[1 - e^{\frac{1}{2x} + o(\frac{1}{x})} \right] = \frac{1}{e} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x \left(-\frac{1}{2x} + o\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \right) = -\frac{1}{2e}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (4) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left(\frac{\alpha}{1-x^\alpha} - \frac{\beta}{1-x^\beta} \right) &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\beta}{(1+t)^\beta - 1} - \frac{\alpha}{(1+t)^\alpha - 1} \right) \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\beta((1+t)^\alpha - 1) - \alpha((1+t)^\beta - 1)}{((1+t)^\alpha - 1)((1+t)^\beta - 1)} \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\beta \left(\alpha t + \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)}{2} t^2 + o(t^2) \right) - \alpha \left(\beta t + \frac{\beta(\beta-1)}{2} t^2 + o(t^2) \right)}{(\alpha t + o(t))(\beta t + o(t))} \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\alpha\beta(\alpha-\beta)}{2} t^2 + o(t^2)}{\alpha\beta t^2 + o(t^2)} = \frac{\alpha-\beta}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (5) \quad \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x &= e^{x \ln(1+\frac{1}{x})} = e^{x \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{2x^2} + \frac{1}{3x^3} + o\left(\frac{1}{x^3}\right) \right)} = e \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{2x} + \frac{1}{3x^2} + o\left(\frac{1}{x^2}\right)} \\ &= e \left(1 - \frac{1}{2x} + \frac{1}{3x^2} + \frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{1}{2x} + \frac{1}{3x^2} \right)^2 + o\left(\frac{1}{x^2}\right) \right) \\ &= e \left(1 - \frac{1}{2x} + \frac{11}{24x^2} + o\left(\frac{1}{x^2}\right) \right) \quad (x \rightarrow 0) \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[\frac{e}{2} x + x^2 \left(\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x - e \right) \right] &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[\frac{e}{2} x + e x^2 \left(-\frac{1}{2x} + \frac{11}{24x^2} + o\left(\frac{1}{x^2}\right) \right) \right] = \frac{11}{24}. \end{aligned}$$

$$(6) \quad e = 1 + \frac{1}{2!} + \frac{1}{3!} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n!} + \frac{1}{(n+1)!} + \frac{e^{\theta_n}}{(n+2)!}, \quad \theta_n \in (0,1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \cdot \sin(2\pi e n!) &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \cdot \sin \left(\frac{2\pi}{n+1} + \frac{e^{\theta_n}}{(n+1)(n+2)} \right) \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \left[\frac{2\pi}{n+1} + \frac{e^{\theta_n} 2\pi}{(n+1)(n+2)} + o\left(\frac{1}{n+1}\right) \right] = 2\pi. \end{aligned}$$

(7) 由带 Lagrange 余项的 1 阶 Taylor 公式, $\forall x > 0, \exists \xi_x \in (0, x), s.t.,$

$$(1+x)^\alpha = 1 + \alpha x + \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)(1+\xi_x)^{\alpha-2}}{2!} x^2.$$

于是, 对任意正整数 n 及 $k \leq n$, 存在 $0 < \xi_{k,n} < \frac{k}{n^2}$, 使得

$$\sqrt[3]{1+\frac{k}{n^2}} - 1 = \frac{k}{3n^2} - \frac{1}{9(1+\xi_{k,n})^{5/3}} \frac{k^2}{n^4}.$$

而
$$\left| \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{(1+\xi_{k,n})^{5/3}} \frac{k^2}{n^4} \right| \leq \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{k^2}{n^4} \leq \frac{1}{n},$$

所以
$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{(1+\xi_{k,n})^{5/3}} \frac{k^2}{n^4} = 0.$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \left(\sqrt[3]{1+\frac{k}{n^2}} - 1 \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{k}{3n^2} - \frac{1}{9} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{(1+\xi_{k,n})^{5/3}} \frac{k^2}{n^4} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{k}{3n^2} = \frac{1}{6}. \square$$

3. 证明不等式:

(1) $(n + \frac{1}{2}) \ln(1 + \frac{1}{n}) > 1$

(2) $x^x (1-x)^{1-x} > \frac{1}{2} \quad (0 < x < 1, x \neq \frac{1}{2})$

(3) $x^y + y^x > 1 \quad (0 < x, y < 1)$

(4) $t^2 e^{-t} / n^2 \leq e^{-t} - (1-t/n)^n \quad (n \geq 2, 0 \leq t \leq n)$

(5) $ab \leq \frac{a^p}{p} + \frac{b^q}{q} \quad (p > 1, q > 1, \frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1, a > 0, b > 0)$

证明: (1) $\ln(1+x) = x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{3(1+\xi_x)^3}x^3, \quad x \in (0, 1), \xi_x \in (0, x).$

$$\ln(1-x) = -x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{3(1+\eta_x)^3}x^3, \quad x \in (0, 1), \eta_x \in (0, x).$$

$$\ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} = 2x + \frac{1}{3(1+\xi_x)^3}x^3 + \frac{1}{3(1+\eta_x)^3}x^3 > 2x, \quad \forall x \in (0, 1).$$

令 $x = \frac{1}{2n+1}$, 得

$$\ln(1+\frac{1}{n}) > \frac{2}{2n+1} = \frac{1}{n+1/2}, \quad (n+1/2)\ln(1+\frac{1}{n}) > 1.$$

(2) 令 $f(x) = x \ln x + (1-x) \ln(1-x)$, 则 $f'(x) = \ln \frac{x}{1-x}$ 。

$x > \frac{1}{2}$ 时, $f'(x) > 0$, $f(x)$ 严格单调递增; $x < \frac{1}{2}$ 时, $f'(x) < 0$, $f(x)$ 严格单调递减; $x = \frac{1}{2}$ 是 $f(x)$ 的严格极小值点, $f(\frac{1}{2}) = -\ln 2$ 。故

$$x \ln x + (1-x) \ln(1-x) > -\ln 2, \quad (0 < x < 1, x \neq \frac{1}{2}).$$

两边取指数, 得

$$x^x (1-x)^{1-x} > \frac{1}{2} \quad (0 < x < 1, x \neq \frac{1}{2}).$$

(3) $(x^x)' = x^x (\ln x + 1) \begin{cases} > 0, & 1/e < x < 1 \\ < 0 & 0 < x < 1/e \end{cases}$, x^x 在 $x_0 = 1/e$ 取严格极小值 $e^{-1/e}$ 。

不妨设 $0 < y \leq x < 1$, 令 $y = tx$, 则 $0 < t \leq 1, t^x \geq t$, 且

$$x^y + y^x = (x^x)^t + x^x t^x \geq (e^{-1/e})^t + e^{-1/e} t^x \geq (e^{-1/e})^t + e^{-1/e} t.$$

令 $g(t) = (e^{-1/e})^t + e^{-1/e} t$, 则

$$g'(t) = -\frac{1}{e} (e^{-1/e})^t + e^{-1/e} > -e^{-1} + e^{-1/e} > 0, \quad \forall t \in (0, 1].$$

因此 $g(t)$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 上严格单调递增, $g(t) > g(0) = 1, \forall t \in (0, 1]$. 故

$$x^y + y^x > 1 \quad (0 < x, y < 1).$$

(4) 只要证 $f(t) = t^2/n^2 + e^t(1-t/n)^n \leq 1, \forall n \geq 2, 0 \leq t \leq n$ 。为此, 只要证 $f(t)$ 在 $[0, n]$

上的最大值为 1。 $f(0) = f(n) = 1$, 由 Rolle 定理, 存在 $t_0 \in (0, n)$, 使得

$$f'(t_0) = \frac{2t_0}{n^2} - \frac{t_0 e^{t_0}}{n} (1-t_0/n)^{n-1} = 0.$$

于是 $e^{t_0}(1-t_0/n)^{n-1} = 2/n$. 此时,

$$\begin{aligned} f(t_0) &= \frac{t_0^2}{n^2} + e^{t_0}(1-t_0/n)^n = \frac{t_0^2}{n^2} + \frac{2}{n}(1-\frac{t_0}{n}) \\ &= \frac{t_0^2 - 2t_0 + 2n - n^2}{n^2} + 1 = 1 - \frac{(n-t_0)(n+t_0-2)}{n^2} < 1. \end{aligned}$$

故 $f(t)$ 在 $[0, n]$ 上的最大值为 1, 在端点上取得。

(5) 令 $f(x) = \frac{a^p}{p} + \frac{x^q}{q} - ax$, 则

$$f'(x) = x^{q-1} - a \begin{cases} > 0, & x > a^{1/(q-1)} \\ < 0, & x < a^{1/(q-1)}. \end{cases}$$

即 $f(x)$ 在 $(0, a^{1/(q-1)})$ 上严格单调递增, 在 $(a^{1/(q-1)}, +\infty)$ 上严格单调递减, $f(x)$ 在 $[0, +\infty)$

上有最大值, 在 $x_0 = a^{1/(q-1)}$ 取得。注意到 $\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1, \frac{q}{q-1} = p$,

$$f(x_0) = \frac{a^p}{p} + \frac{a^{q/(q-1)}}{q} - a^{q/(q-1)} = \frac{a^p}{p} + \frac{a^p}{q} - a^p = 0.$$

于是 $f(b) \leq f(x_0) = 0$, 即 $ab \leq \frac{a^p}{p} + \frac{b^q}{q}$.

4. $f''(0)$ 存在, 且 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \ln \left(1 + x + \frac{f(x)}{x} \right)^{1/x} = 3$, 求 $f(0), f'(0), f''(0)$ 。

解: 由 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} \ln \left(1 + x + \frac{f(x)}{x} \right) = 3$ 得

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(x + \frac{f(x)}{x} \right) = 0, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = 0, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 0.$$

于是 $f(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 0$, $f'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = 0$. $f''(0)$ 存在, 因此

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2} f''(0) x^2 + o(x^2), \quad x \rightarrow 0.$$

由又 $e^3 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(1 + x + \frac{f(x)}{x} \right)^{1/x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(1 + x + \frac{f(x)}{x} \right)^{\frac{1}{x + \frac{f(x)}{x}} \cdot \frac{x^2 + f(x)}{x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^{\frac{x^2 + f(x)}{x^2}}$ 得

$$3 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 + f(x)}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 + \frac{1}{2} f''(0) x^2 + o(x^2)}{x^2} = 1 + \frac{1}{2} f''(0), \quad f''(0) = 4.$$

综上, $f(0) = f'(0) = 0, f''(0) = 4$.

5. $f(x) = \left(e^x - 1 - x - \frac{1}{2} x^2 \right)^{1/3}$, 求 $f'(0)$ 。

解: $f(0) = 0, f(x) = \left(\frac{e^{\theta_x}}{3!} x^3 \right)^{1/3} = \sqrt[3]{\frac{e^{\theta_x}}{6}} x, \theta_x \in (0, x)$.

$$f'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sqrt[3]{\frac{e^{\theta_x}}{6}} = \sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{6}}.$$

6. $f(x) = e^x - (1+ax)/(1+bx)$ 在 $x \rightarrow 0$ 与 x^3 是同阶无穷小量, 求 a, b 。

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } f(x) &= 1+x+\frac{1}{2}x^2+\frac{1}{6}x^3+o(x^3)-(1+ax)(1-bx+b^2x^2-b^3x^3+o(x^3)) \\ &= (1-a+b)x+(\frac{1}{2}+ab-b^2)x^2+(\frac{1}{6}-ab^2+b^3)x^3+o(x^3), x \rightarrow 0. \end{aligned}$$

$1-a+b=0, \quad \frac{1}{2}+ab-b^2=0, \quad \frac{1}{6}-ab^2+b^3 \neq 0.$ $f(x)$ 在 $x \rightarrow 0$ 与 x^3 是同阶无穷小量, 因此

$$1-a+b=0, \quad \frac{1}{2}+ab-b^2=0, \quad \frac{1}{6}-ab^2+b^3 \neq 0.$$

解得 $a = \frac{1}{2}, b = -\frac{1}{2}$. 此时,

$$\frac{1}{6}-ab^2+b^3 = -\frac{1}{12}, \quad f(x) \sim -\frac{1}{12}x^3 \quad x \rightarrow 0$$

7. f 在 $[-1,1]$ 上三次可导, $f(-1)=f(0)=f'(0)=0, f(1)=1$ 。证明: 存在 $\xi \in (-1,1)$, 使得 $f'''(\xi) \geq 3$ 。

证明: 存在 $\xi_1 \in (-1,0), \xi_2 \in (0,1)$, 使得

$$f(-1) = f(0) - f'(0) + \frac{f''(0)}{2!} - \frac{f'''(\xi_1)}{3!},$$

$$f(1) = f(0) + f'(0) + \frac{f''(0)}{2!} + \frac{f'''(\xi_2)}{3!}.$$

$f(-1)=f(0)=f'(0)=0, f(1)=1$, 则

$$0 = \frac{f''(0)}{2!} - \frac{f'''(\xi_1)}{3!}, \quad 1 = \frac{f''(0)}{2!} + \frac{f'''(\xi_2)}{3!}.$$

两式相减, 得 $\frac{f'''(\xi_1)+f'''(\xi_2)}{6} = 1$, 因此 $f'''(\xi_1) \geq 3$ 或 $f'''(\xi_2) \geq 3$ 。得证。