微积分 A1 第 6 次习题课答案 微分中值定理与洛必达法则

1. f在 [0,1] 上可导, 且 $\forall x \in [0,1]$, 有 0 < f(x) < 1, $f'(x) \neq 1$. 证明: $\exists ! \xi \in (0,1)$, s.t. $f(\xi) = \xi$.

证明: 存在性. 令 F(x) = f(x) - x. 因 0 < f(x) < 1, 有 F(0) > 0 > F(1). 由连续函数的介值性质, $\exists \xi \in (0,1), s.t. F(\xi) = 0$, 即 $f(\xi) = \xi$.

唯一性. 假设 $\exists \xi, \eta \in (0,1), \xi \neq \eta, f(\xi) = \xi, f(\eta) = \eta, 则 F(\xi) = F(\eta) = 0.$ 由 Rolle 定理, 存在介于 ξ, η 之间的 $\lambda, s.t. F'(\lambda) = 0.$ 于是 $f'(\lambda) = 1$,与已知矛盾. \square

2. f在 $[3\pi/4,7\pi/4]$ 上可导, $f(3\pi/4) = f(7\pi/4) = 0$. 证明: $\exists \xi \in (3\pi/4,7\pi/4), s.t.$

$$f'(\xi) + f(\xi) = \cos \xi.$$

证明: 令 $F(x) = e^x \left(f(x) + \frac{\sin x + \cos x}{2} \right)$. $F(3\pi/4) = F(7\pi/4) = 0$, 由 Rolle 定理,存在 $\xi \in (3\pi/4, 7\pi/4)$, s.t.

$$F'(\xi) = e^{\xi} \left(f(\xi) + f'(\xi) + \cos \xi \right) = 0,$$
$$f'(\xi) + f(\xi) = \cos \xi. \square$$

3. $f \in C[0,+\infty), f$ 在 $(0,+\infty)$ 上可导, f(0) = 0. 证明: $\forall x \in (0,+\infty), \exists \xi \in (0,x), st$.

$$f(x) = (1 + \xi) \ln(1 + x) f'(\xi).$$

证明:由 Cauchy 中值定理, $\exists \xi \in (0,x), s.t.$

$$\frac{f(x)}{\ln(1+x)} = \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{\ln(1+x) - \ln(1+0)} = \frac{f'(\xi)}{1+\xi},$$

因而 $f(x) = (1+\xi)\ln(1+x)f'(\xi)$. \Box

4. f在[0,1]上可导, $\lim_{x\to 0^+} f(x) = 0$ 且 f(x) > 0, $\forall x \in (0,1]$. 证明: $\frac{f'(x)}{f(x)}$ 在(0,1]上无界.

证明:由 Lagrange 中值定理, $\forall x \in (0,1], \exists \xi_x \in (x,1), s.t.$

$$\ln f(x) - \ln f(1) = \frac{f'(\xi_x)}{f(\xi_x)}.$$

令
$$x \to 0^+$$
,由 $\lim_{x \to 0^+} f(x) = 0$ 得 $\lim_{x \to 0^+} \frac{f'(\xi_x)}{f(\xi_x)} = -\infty$. 因此 $\frac{f'(x)}{f(x)}$ 在 $(0,1]$ 上无界. \square

5. f在 [a,b] 上可导, f(a) = f(b). 证明: 存在 $\xi \in (a,b)$, s.t.

$$f(a) - f(\xi) = \xi f'(\xi)/2.$$

证明: 对 $x^2 f(x)$ 和 x^2 使用Cauchy中值定理, $\exists \xi \in (a,b), s.t.$

$$f(a) = \frac{b^2 f(b) - a^2 f(a)}{b^2 - a^2} = \frac{2\xi f(\xi) + \xi^2 f'(\xi)}{2\xi} = \frac{2f(\xi) + \xi f'(\xi)}{2}. \ \Box$$

6. f(x) 在 $(a,+\infty)$ 上可导, $\lim_{x\to+\infty} f(x)$ 存在, |f'(x)| 在 $(a,+\infty)$ 上递减. 证明:

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} x f'(x) = 0.$$

证明: $\lim_{x\to a} f(x)$ 存在, 则 $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists X > \max\{a,0\}, s.t.$

$$|f(x_1)-f(x_2)|<\varepsilon, \quad \forall x_2>x_1>X.$$

进一步地, $\forall x > 2X$,由 Lagrange 中值定理,存在 $\xi \in (\frac{x}{2}, x), s.t.$

$$\varepsilon > \left| f(x) - f(\frac{x}{2}) \right| = \frac{x}{2} \left| f'(\xi) \right| \ge \frac{x}{2} \left| f'(x) \right| = \left| \frac{xf'(x)}{2} \right|.$$

因此 $\lim_{x\to +\infty} xf'(x) = 0$. \Box

7.
$$f$$
在 $[0,+\infty)$ 上可导, 且 $0 \le f(x) \le \frac{x}{1+x^2}$. 证明: $\exists \xi, s.t. f'(\xi) = \frac{1-\xi^2}{(1+\xi^2)^2}$.

证明:
$$0 \le f(x) \le \frac{x}{1+x^2}$$
, $\Leftrightarrow x \to 0^+$, 得 $f(0) = 0$. $\Leftrightarrow F(x) = \frac{x}{1+x^2} - f(x)$, 则

$$F(x) \ge 0$$
, $F(0) = \lim_{x \to +\infty} F(x) = 0$, $F'(x) = \frac{1 - x^2}{(1 + x^2)^2} - f'(x)$.

若
$$F(x) \equiv 0$$
, 则 $\forall \xi \in (0, +\infty), F'(\xi) = 0, f'(\xi) = \frac{1 - \xi^2}{(1 + \xi^2)^2}$.

若 $F(x) \neq 0$, 则 $\exists a \in (0, +\infty), F(a) > 0$. 因 $\lim_{x \to +\infty} F(x) = 0$, 对 $\varepsilon_0 = \frac{F(a)}{2}$, $\exists X > a$,

s.t.

$$|F(x)-0| < \varepsilon_0 = \frac{F(a)}{2}, \quad \forall x > X.$$

设连续函数 F(x) 在 [0,X] 上的最大值在 $\xi \in (0,X]$ 取得, 则

$$0 < F(a) \le F(\xi) = \max_{x \in [0, X]} F(x) = \max_{x \in [0, +\infty)} F(x).$$

因此 ξ 为F(x)的极大值点, $F'(\xi) = 0$, $f'(\xi) = \frac{1-\xi^2}{(1+\xi^2)^2}$. \Box

8. 试用微分中值定理求下列极限

(1)
$$\lim_{x\to a} \frac{\sin x^x - \sin a^x}{a^{x^x} - a^{a^x}}$$
 (a > 1).

- (2) $\lim_{n \to +\infty} n \left(\arctan \ln(n+1) \arctan \ln n \right)$.
- 解: (1) 对 $\sin t$ 与 a^t 使用Cauchy中值定理, 存在介于 a^x 与 x^x 之间的 ξ_x , s.t.

$$\frac{\sin x^x - \sin a^x}{a^{x^x} - a^{a^x}} = \frac{\cos \xi_x}{a^{\xi_x} \ln a}.$$

$$$$ $$$

$$\lim_{x \to a} \frac{\sin x^{x} - \sin a^{x}}{a^{x^{x}} - a^{a^{x}}} = \frac{\cos a^{a}}{a^{a^{a}} \ln a}.$$

(2) $\diamondsuit f(x) = \arctan \ln x$,由Lagrange中值定理,

$$f(n+1)-f(n)=f'(\xi_n)=\frac{1}{(1+\ln^2\xi_n)\xi_n}, n<\xi_n< n+1.$$

$$\frac{n}{(1+\ln^2(n+1))(n+1)} \le n(f(n+1)-f(n)) = \frac{n}{(1+\ln^2\xi_n)\xi_n} \le \frac{1}{1+\ln^2n}.$$

由夹挤原理得

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} n \left(\arctan \ln(n+1) - \arctan \ln n \right) = 0. \square$$

9. 证明下列不等式

(1)
$$\frac{a^{\frac{1}{n+1}}}{(n+1)^2} < \frac{a^{\frac{1}{n}} - a^{\frac{1}{n+1}}}{\ln a} < \frac{a^{\frac{1}{n}}}{n^2} \quad (a > 1).$$

(2) $a^y - a^x > (\cos x - \cos y)a^x \ln a$ $(0 < x < y < \pi/2, a > 1)$.

证明: (1) 由Lagrange中值定理, $\exists \xi_n \in (\frac{1}{n+1}, \frac{1}{n}), s.t.$

$$\frac{a^{\frac{1}{n}} - a^{\frac{1}{n+1}}}{\ln a} = a^{\xi_n} (\frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1}) = \frac{a^{\xi_n}}{n(n+1)}.$$

$$\frac{a^{\frac{1}{n+1}}}{(n+1)^2} < \frac{a^{\frac{1}{n}} - a^{\frac{1}{n+1}}}{\ln a} < \frac{a^{\frac{1}{n}}}{n^2}.$$

于是

(2) 对 a^t 与 $\cos t$ 使用Cauchy中值定理,存在介于x,y之间的 ξ ,s.t.

$$\frac{a^{y} - a^{x}}{\cos y - \cos x} = \frac{a^{\xi} \ln a}{-\sin \xi} \le \frac{a^{x} \ln a}{-1} \quad (0 < x < y < \pi / 2, a > 1).$$

10. 试用洛必达法则求下列极限

$$(1) \lim_{x\to 0} \left(\frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{\cot x}{x}\right).$$

(2)
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{(1+x)^{1/x}-e}{x}$$
.

(3)
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{(a+x)^x - a^x}{x^2} (a > 0).$$
 (4) $\lim_{n\to +\infty} \tan^n (\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{1}{n}).$

(4)
$$\lim_{n\to+\infty} \tan^n \left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{1}{n}\right)$$

(5)
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \left(\frac{a_1^x + a_2^x + \dots + a_n^x}{n} \right)^{1/x} (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n > 0).$$

#: (1)
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \left(\frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{\cot x}{x} \right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - x \cot x}{x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{-\cot x + x \csc^2 x}{2x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x - \sin x \cos x}{2x \sin^2 x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x - \frac{1}{2}\sin 2x}{2x^3} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{6x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2\sin 2x}{12x} = \frac{1}{3}.$$

(2)
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{(1+x)^{1/x} - e}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{e^{\frac{\ln(1+x)}{x}} - e}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \left(e^{\frac{\ln(1+x)}{x}} \cdot \frac{x}{1+x} - \ln(1+x) \right)$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} e^{\frac{\ln(1+x)}{x}} \cdot \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x - (1+x)\ln(1+x)}{x^2(1+x)} = e \cdot \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{-\ln(1+x)}{2x + 3x^2} = -e \cdot \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1/(1+x)}{2 + 6x} = -\frac{e}{2}.$$

$$(3) \left(u(x)^{v(x)}\right)' = v(x)u(x)^{v(x)-1}u'(x) + u(x)^{v(x)}v'(x)\ln u(x).$$

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

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

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

$$= \frac{1}{2a} + \frac{1}{2a} = \frac{1}{a}.$$

(4)
$$\lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{\ln \tan(\frac{\pi}{4} + x)}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{\sec^{2}(\frac{\pi}{4} + x)}{\tan(\frac{\pi}{4} + x)} = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{2}{\sin(\frac{\pi}{2} + 2x)} = 2. \, \text{B.B.},$$

$$\lim_{n \to +\infty} \tan^{n} \left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{1}{n} \right) = \lim_{n \to +\infty} e^{n \ln \tan \left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{1}{n} \right)} = e^{2}.$$

(5)
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \left(\frac{a_1^x + a_2^x + \dots + a_n^x}{n} \right)^{1/x} = \lim_{x \to 0} e^{\frac{1}{x} \ln \frac{a_1^x + a_2^x + \dots + a_n^x}{n}}$$

$$= \exp \left\{ \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\ln(a_1^x + a_2^x + \dots + a_n^x) - \ln n}{x} \right\}$$

$$= \exp \left\{ \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{a_1^x \ln a_1 + a_2^x \ln a_2 + \dots + a_n^x \ln a_n}{a_1^x + a_2^x + \dots + a_n^x} \right\}$$

$$= e^{\frac{\ln a_1 + \ln a_2 + \dots + \ln a_n}{n}} = \sqrt[n]{a_1 a_2 + \dots + a_n^x}. \quad \Box$$

11.
$$g \in C^2(\mathbb{R}), g(0) = 1, g'(0) = -1, f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{g(x) - e^{-x}}{x}, & x \neq 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases}$$
. if $\mathfrak{H}: f' \in C(\mathbb{R})$.

证明: g(0) = 1, g'(0) = -1, 由洛必达法则

$$f'(0) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{g(x) - e^{-x}}{x^2}$$
$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{g'(x) + e^{-x}}{2x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{g''(x) - e^{-x}}{2} = \frac{g''(0) - 1}{2}.$$

$$x \neq 0 \text{ ft}, f'(x) = \frac{x(g'(x) + e^{-x}) - (g(x) - e^{-x})}{x^2} = \frac{xg'(x) - g(x) + (x+1)e^{-x}}{x^2}.$$

由洛必达法则

$$\lim_{x \to 0} f'(x) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{xg''(x) - xe^{-x}}{2x} = \frac{g''(0) - 1}{2} = f'(0).$$

又 $g \in C^2(\mathbb{R})$,故 $f' \in C(\mathbb{R})$.口

12.
$$f''(0) = 2$$
, $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = 0$. $\exists x \notin \mathbb{R} I = \lim_{x \to 0} \left(1 + \frac{f(x)}{x}\right)^{1/x}$.

$$\mathbf{MF:} \quad f(0) = \lim_{x \to 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} \cdot \lim_{x \to 0} x = 0 \cdot 0 = 0.$$

$$f'(0) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = 0.$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x)}{x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f'(x)}{2x} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f'(x) - f'(0)}{x} = \frac{1}{2} f''(0) = 1.$$

$$I = \lim_{x \to 0} \left(1 + \frac{f(x)}{x} \right)^{1/x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \left(1 + \frac{f(x)}{x} \right)^{\frac{x}{f(x)}} \frac{f(x)}{x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} e^{\frac{f(x)}{x^2}} = e. \quad \Box$$

13.
$$f \in C^2(\mathbb{R}), f(0) = 1, f'(0) = 0, f''(0) = -1.$$
 试求极限 $\lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(f\left(\frac{a}{\sqrt{x}}\right) \right)^x$.

解:
$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} x \ln f\left(\frac{a}{\sqrt{x}}\right) = \lim_{t \to 0^+} \frac{\ln f(at)}{t^2} = \lim_{t \to 0^+} \frac{af'(at)}{2tf(at)} = \lim_{t \to 0^+} \frac{a}{2f(at)} \cdot \lim_{t \to 0^+} \frac{f'(at)}{t}$$

$$= \frac{a}{2f(0)} \cdot \lim_{t \to 0^+} af''(at) = \frac{a^2 f''(0)}{2f(0)} = -\frac{a^2}{2}.$$

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(f\left(\frac{a}{\sqrt{x}}\right) \right)^x = \lim_{x \to +\infty} e^{x \ln f\left(\frac{a}{\sqrt{x}}\right)} = e^{-a^2/2}. \square$$

14.
$$0 < a_1 < \pi, a_{n+1} = \sin a_n$$
. 证明: $\lim_{n \to +\infty} \sqrt{n} a_n = \sqrt{3}$.

证明:
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^2 \sin^2 x}{x^2 - \sin^2 x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^4}{x^2 - \sin^2 x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x}{x + \sin x} \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^3}{x - \sin x} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{3x^2}{1 - \cos x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{3x}{\sin x} = 3.$$

 $0 < a_1 < \pi, a_{n+1} = \sin a_n, \{a_n\}$ 单调下降有下界,因而有极限a,且 $0 \le a \le a_1 < \pi$. 在 $a_{n+1} = \sin a_n$ 中 令 $n \to +\infty$,得 $a = \sin a, a = 0$,即 $\lim_{n \to +\infty} a_n = 0$.由 Stolz 定理及上面的函数极限可得

$$\lim_{n \to +\infty} n a_n^2 = \lim_{n \to +\infty} \frac{n}{1/a_n^2} = \lim_{n \to +\infty} \frac{1}{1/a_{n+1}^2 - 1/a_n^2} = \lim_{n \to +\infty} \frac{a_n^2 \sin^2 a_n}{a_n^2 - \sin^2 a_n} = 3.$$
于是
$$\lim_{n \to +\infty} \sqrt{n} a_n = \sqrt{3}. \ \Box$$

15. 证明: n 阶 Laguerre 多项式 $L_n(x) = e^x \frac{\mathrm{d}^n}{\mathrm{d}x^n} (x^n e^{-x})$ 在 $(0,+\infty)$ 上恰有 n 个根。

证明:记 $f(x) = x^n e^{-x}$, n 次多项式 $e^x f(x) = x^n$ 有 n 重根 0 ,首项系数为 1。

 $f'(x) = x^{n-1}(n-x)e^{-x}$, n 次多项式 $e^x f'(x) = x^{n-1}(n-x)$ 有 n-1 重根 0 和单根 n, 首项系数为 -1 。

设k < n时,

$$e^{x} f^{(k)}(x) = (-1)^{k} x^{n-k} (x-a_1)(x-a_2) \cdots (x-a_k)$$
,

其中 $0 < a_1 < a_2 < \cdots < a_k$ 。 记 $a_0 = 0$,则 $f^{(k)}(x)$ 有零点 $a_0, a_1, a_2, \cdots, a_k$,由 Rolle 定理可知, $f^{(k+1)}(x)$ 有k个零点 $b_i \in (a_{i-1}, a_i), i = 1, 2, \cdots, k$ 。而n次多项式

$$e^{x} f^{(k+1)}(x) = (-1)^{k+1} x^{n-k} (x - a_1)(x - a_2) \cdots (x - a_k)$$

$$+ (-1)^{k} x^{n-k} (x - a_1)(x - a_2) \cdots (x - a_k) \left[\frac{n-k}{x} + \frac{1}{x - a_1} + \dots + \frac{1}{x - a_k} \right]$$

(注意这种写法下, $0,a_1,a_2,\cdots,a_k$ 为可去间断点,可去间断点处的函数值理解为函数在该点的极限)有n-k-1重根0。此外,

$$e^{a_k} f^{(k+1)}(a_k) = (-1)^k a_k^{n-k}(a_k - a_1) \cdots (a_k - a_{k-1})$$

与 $(-1)^k$ 同号。而 $e^x f^{(k+1)}(x)$ 的首项系数为 $(-1)^{k+1}$,因此存在 $M > a_k, s.t.$ $e^M f^{(k+1)}(M)$ 与 $(-1)^{k+1}$ 同号。故 $e^x f^{(k+1)}(x)$ 有根 $b_{k+1} \in (a_k, M)$ 。

至此,我们证明了n次多项式

$$e^{x} f^{(k+1)}(x) = (-1)^{k+1} x^{n-k-1} (x-b_1)(x-b_2) \cdots (x-b_{k+1}),$$

其中, $0 < b_1 < b_2 < \cdots < b_{k+1}$ 。

由归纳假设法知,n次多项式 $L_n(x) = e^x \frac{\mathrm{d}^n}{\mathrm{d}x^n} (x^n e^{-x}) = e^x f^{(n)}(x)$ 在 $(0,+\infty)$ 上有n个根。

而n次多项式至多有n个实根,因此 $L_n(x)$ 在 $(0,+\infty)$ 上恰有n个根。