

## 习题 3.3(p161)

1. 求下列函数在点  $x_0$  处的带拉格朗日余项的泰勒公式.

$$(1) f(x) = \frac{1}{x}, \quad x_0 = -1$$

$$\text{解: } f'(x) = -x^{-2}, \quad f''(x) = 2x^{-3}, \quad f'''(x) = -3!x^{-4}, \quad \dots f^{(n)}(x) = (-1)^n n! x^{-(n+1)}$$

$$f(-1) = -1, \quad f'(-1) = -1, \quad f''(-1) = -2, \quad f'''(-1) = -3!, \quad \dots f^{(n)}(-1) = -n!,$$

所以  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$  在点  $x_0 = -1$  处的带拉格朗日余项的泰勒公式为

$$\frac{1}{x} = -[1 + (x+1) + (x+1)^2 + \dots + (x+1)^n] + (-1)^{n+1} \frac{(x+1)^{n+1}}{[-1 + \theta(x+1)]^{n+2}} \quad (0 < \theta < 1)$$

$$(2) f(x) = \sqrt{1+x}, \quad x_0 = 0$$

$$\text{解: } f'(x) = \frac{1}{2}(1+x)^{-\frac{1}{2}}, \quad f''(x) = -\frac{1}{4}(1+x)^{-\frac{3}{2}}, \quad f'''(x) = \frac{3}{8}(1+x)^{-\frac{5}{2}},$$

$$f^{(n)}(x) = \frac{(-1)^{n+1}(2n-3)!!}{2^n}(1+x)^{-\frac{2n-1}{2}}, (n > 1)$$

$$f(0) = 1, \quad f'(0) = \frac{1}{2}, \quad f''(0) = -\frac{1}{4}, \quad f'''(0) = \frac{3}{8}, \quad f^{(n)}(0) = \frac{(-1)^{n+1}(2n-3)!!}{2^n}, (n > 1)$$

所以  $f(x) = \sqrt{1+x}$  在点  $x_0 = 0$  处的带拉格朗日余项的泰勒公式为

$$\sqrt{1+x} = 1 + \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{4 \cdot 2!}x^2 + \frac{3}{8 \cdot 3!}x^3 + \dots + \frac{(-1)^{n+1}(2n-3)!!}{2^n \cdot n!}x^n +$$

$$\frac{(-1)^{n+2}(2n-1)!!}{2^{n+1} \cdot (n+1)!}(1+\theta x)^{-\frac{2n-1}{2}}, (0 < \theta < 1)$$

$$= 1 + \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{4 \cdot 2!}x^2 + \frac{3}{8 \cdot 3!}x^3 + \dots + \frac{(-1)^{n+1}(2n-3)!!}{(2n)!!}x^n +$$

$$\frac{(-1)^{n+2}(2n-1)!!}{(2n+2)!!}(1+\theta x)^{-\frac{2n-1}{2}}, (0 < \theta < 1)$$

$$(3) f(x) = \ln x, \quad x_0 = 2$$

解:  $f'(x) = \frac{1}{x}, f''(x) = -\frac{1}{x^2}, f'''(x) = \frac{2}{x^3}, \dots, f^{(n)}(x) = \frac{(-1)^{n-1}(n-1)!}{x^n} (n > 1)$

$$f(2) = \ln 2, f'(2) = \frac{1}{2}, f''(2) = -\frac{1}{4}, f'''(2) = \frac{1}{4}, \dots, f^{(n)}(2) = \frac{(-1)^{n-1}(n-1)!}{2^n},$$

所以  $f(x) = \ln x$  在点  $x_0 = 2$  处的带拉格朗日余项的泰勒公式为

$$\ln x = \ln 2 + \frac{1}{2}(x-2) - \frac{1}{4 \cdot 2!}(x-2)^2 + \frac{1}{4 \cdot 3!}(x-2)^3 + \dots$$

$$+ \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{2^n \cdot n}(x-2)^n + \frac{(-1)^n}{[2 + \theta(x-2)]^{n+1}(n+1)}(x-2)^{n+1}$$

(4)  $f(x) = (x^2 - 3x + 1)^3, x_0 = 0$

解:  $f'(x) = 3(x^2 - 3x + 1)^2(2x - 3), f''(x) = 30(x^2 - 3x + 1)(x^2 - 3x + 2),$

$$f'''(x) = 30(2x - 3)(2x^2 - 6x + 3), f^{(4)}(x) = 360(x^2 - 3x + 2)$$

$$f^{(5)}(x) = 360(2x - 3), f^{(6)}(x) = 720, f^{(n)}(x) = 0 \quad (n \geq 7)$$

$$f(0) = 1, f'(0) = -9, f''(0) = 60, f'''(0) = -270, f^{(4)}(0) = 720,$$

$$f^{(5)}(0) = -1080, f^{(6)}(0) = 720, f^{(n)}(0) = 0 \quad (n \geq 7)$$

所以  $f(x) = (x^2 - 3x + 1)^3$  在点  $x_0 = 0$  处的带拉格朗日余项的泰勒公式为

$$(x^2 - 3x + 1)^3 = 1 - 9x + \frac{60}{2!}x^2 - \frac{270}{3!}x^3 + \frac{720}{4!}x^4 - \frac{1080}{5!}x^5 + \frac{720}{6!}x^6$$

$$= 1 - 9x + 30x^2 - 45x^3 + 30x^4 - 9x^5 + x^6$$

2. 求下列函数在点  $x_0$  处的带皮亚诺余项的泰勒公式.

(1)  $f(x) = xe^{-x^2}, x_0 = 0$

解: 因为  $e^x = 1 + \frac{x}{1!} + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \dots + \frac{x^n}{n!} + o(x^n)$ , 所以

$$xe^{-x^2} = x \left( 1 + \frac{-x^2}{1!} + \frac{(-x^2)^2}{2!} + \dots + \frac{(-x^2)^n}{n!} + o((-x^2)^n) \right)$$

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

$$(2) f(x) = \ln x, \quad x_0 = 1$$

解:  $\ln x = \ln(1 + (x - 1))$

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

$$(3) f(x) = \sin^2 x \cos^2 x, \quad x_0 = 0$$

$$\text{解: } \sin^2 x \cos^2 x = \frac{1}{4} \sin^2 2x = \frac{1}{8} (1 - \cos 4x)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{1}{8} \left( 1 - \left( 1 - \frac{(4x)^2}{2!} + \frac{(4x)^4}{4!} + \cdots + (-1)^n \frac{(4x)^{2n}}{(2n)!} + o(x^{2n+1}) \right) \right) \\ &= x^2 - \frac{2^5}{4!} x^4 + (-1)^{n-1} \frac{2^{4n-3}}{(2n)!} x^{2n} + o(x^{2n+1}) \end{aligned}$$

3. 设函数  $f(x) = e^{\sin x}$ , 求  $f^{(3)}(0)$ .

$$\text{解: 因为 } e^x = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + o(x^3)$$

$$\text{所以 } e^{\sin x} = 1 + \sin x + \frac{\sin^2 x}{2} + \frac{\sin^3 x}{3!} + o(x^3)$$

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

$$= 1 + x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + o(x^3) = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2} + 0 \cdot x^3 + o(x^3)$$

$$\text{即: } \frac{f^{(3)}(0)}{3!} = 0, \text{ 所以 } f^{(3)}(0) = 0$$

注: 要注意展开时不能漏项.

4. 将多项式  $P(x) = x^6 - 2x^2 - x + 3$  分别按  $(x - 1)$  的乘幂和  $(x + 1)$  的乘幂展开.

解:  $P'(x) = 6x^5 - 4x - 1$ ,  $P''(x) = 30x^4 - 4$ ,  $P'''(x) = 120x^3$ ,  $P^{(4)}(x) = 360x^2$ ,

$$P^{(5)}(x) = 720x, \quad P^{(6)}(x) = 720$$

$$(1) \quad P(1) = 1, \quad P'(1) = 1, \quad P''(1) = 26, \quad P'''(1) = 120, \quad P^{(4)}(1) = 360,$$

$$P^{(5)}(1) = 720, \quad P^{(6)}(1) = 720$$

所以多项式  $P(x) = x^6 - 2x^2 - x + 3$  按  $(x-1)$  的乘幂展开为

$$\begin{aligned} P(x) &= x^6 - 2x^2 - x + 3 \\ &= 1 + (x-1) + \frac{26(x-1)^2}{2!} + \frac{120(x-1)^3}{3!} + \frac{360(x-1)^4}{4!} + \frac{720(x-1)^5}{5!} + \frac{720(x-1)^6}{6!} \\ &= 1 + (x-1) + 13(x-1)^2 + 20(x-1)^3 + 15(x-1)^4 + 6(x-1)^5 + (x-1)^6 \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \quad P(-1) = 3, \quad P'(-1) = -3, \quad P''(-1) = 26, \quad P'''(-1) = -120, \quad P^{(4)}(-1) = 360,$$

$$P^{(5)}(-1) = -720, \quad P^{(6)}(-1) = 720$$

所以多项式  $P(x) = x^6 - 2x^2 - x + 3$  按  $(x+1)$  的乘幂展开为

$$\begin{aligned} P(x) &= x^6 - 2x^2 - x + 3 \\ &= 3 - 3(x+1) + \frac{26(x+1)^2}{2!} - \frac{120(x+1)^3}{3!} + \frac{360(x+1)^4}{4!} - \frac{720(x+1)^5}{5!} + \frac{720(x+1)^6}{6!} \\ &= 3 - 3(x+1) + 13(x+1)^2 - 20(x+1)^3 + 15(x+1)^4 - 6(x+1)^5 + (x+1)^6 \end{aligned}$$

5. 利用泰勒公式, 计算下列极限.

$$(1) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 \ln(1+x^2)}{e^{x^2} - x - 1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 \ln(1+x^2)}{e^{x^2} - x - 1} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2(x^2 + o(x^2))}{1 + x^2 + o(x^2) - x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^4 + o(x^4)}{x^2 - x + o(x)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^4 + o(x^4)}{-x + o(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 + \frac{o(x^4)}{x^4}}{-\frac{1}{x^3} + \frac{o(x)}{x^4}} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

注: 当  $x$  很小时,  $x^2 - x$  中  $-x$  是主部, 而  $x^2$  是比  $x$  高阶的无穷小量, 故

$$x^2 - x + o(x) = -x + o(x)$$

若将此题改为  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 \ln(1+x^2)}{e^{x^2} - x^2 - 1}$ , 则与书后答案一致。

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 \ln(1+x^2)}{e^{x^2} - x^2 - 1} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2(x^2 + o(x^2))}{1 + x^2 + \frac{x^4}{2} + o(x^4) - x^2 - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^4 + o(x^4)}{\frac{x^4}{2} + o(x^4)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 + \frac{o(x^4)}{x^4}}{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{o(x^4)}{x^4}} = 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+x) - \sin x}{\sqrt{1+x^2} - \cos x}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+x) - \sin x}{\sqrt{1+x^2} - \cos x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + o(x^2) - \left(x - \frac{1}{3!}x^3 + o(x^3)\right)}{1 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + o(x^2) - \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + o(x^2)\right)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\frac{1}{2}x^2 + o(x^2)}{x^2 + o(x^2)} = -\frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$(3) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x \sin x - x(1+x)}{x^3}$$

$$\text{解: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x \sin x - x(1+x)}{x^3}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\left(1 + x + \frac{1}{2!}x^2 + o(x^2)\right)\left(x - \frac{1}{3!}x^3 + o(x^3)\right) - x - x^2}{x^3} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \frac{1}{3!}x^3 + o(x^3) + x^2 + o(x^3) + \frac{1}{2!}x^3 + o(x^3) + o(x^3) - x - x^2}{x^3} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{3}x^3 + o(x^3)}{x^3} = \frac{1}{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$(4) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[x - x^2 \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)\right]$$

解: 由公式  $\ln(1+x) = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + o(x^2)$  得

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

$$\text{故 } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} [x - x^2 \ln(1 + \frac{1}{x})] = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} [x - x^2(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{2x^2} + o(\frac{1}{x^2}))]$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} [x - (x - \frac{1}{2} + x^2 o(\frac{1}{x^2}))] = \frac{1}{2}$$

该题若不要求“利用泰勒公式”，还可如下求解：

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} [x - x^2 \ln(1 + \frac{1}{x})] = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{1}{x} - \ln(1 + \frac{1}{x})}{\frac{1}{x^2}} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{t - \ln(1 + t)}{t^2}$$

$$\text{洛必塔法则} \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1 - \frac{1}{1+t}}{2t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{2(1+t)} = \frac{1}{2}$$

6. 试求下列函数当  $x \rightarrow 0$  时的等价无穷小.

$$(1) \cos(x^{\frac{2}{3}}) - 1 + \frac{1}{2}x^{\frac{4}{3}}$$

解: 因为  $\cos x = 1 - \frac{1}{2!}x^2 + \frac{1}{4!}x^4 + o(x^5)$

$$\text{故 } \cos(x^{\frac{2}{3}}) - 1 + \frac{1}{2}x^{\frac{4}{3}} = 1 - \frac{1}{2!}x^{\frac{4}{3}} + \frac{1}{4!}x^{\frac{8}{3}} + o(x^{\frac{10}{3}}) - 1 + \frac{x^{\frac{4}{3}}}{2} = \frac{1}{4!}x^{\frac{8}{3}} + o(x^{\frac{10}{3}})$$

所以, 所求等价无穷小为  $\frac{1}{4!}x^{\frac{8}{3}}$

$$(2) \frac{1}{2}x^2 + 1 - \sqrt{1+x^2}$$

解: 因为  $\sqrt{1+x} = 1 + \frac{x}{2} + \frac{\frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2}-1)}{2}x^2 + o(x^2) = 1 + \frac{x}{2} - \frac{x^2}{8} + o(x^2)$

$$\text{所以 } \sqrt{1+x^2} = 1 + \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^4}{8} + o(x^4)$$

$$\frac{1}{2}x^2 + 1 - \sqrt{1+x^2} = \frac{1}{2}x^2 + 1 - \left(1 + \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^4}{8}\right) + o(x^4) = \frac{x^4}{8} + o(x^4)$$

$$\text{故 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2}x^2 + 1 - \sqrt{1+x^2}}{\frac{x^4}{8}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{x^4}{8} + o(x^4)}{\frac{x^4}{8}} = 1$$

所以, 所求等价无穷小为  $\frac{x^4}{8}$ .

7. 已知  $e^x - \frac{1+ax}{1+bx}$  关于  $x$  是三阶无穷小, 求常数  $a, b$  的值.

解: 已知  $e^x = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + o(x^3)$ ,  $\frac{1}{1+x} = 1 - x + x^2 - x^3 + o(x^3)$

$$\text{所以 } e^x - \frac{1+ax}{1+bx} = e^x - \frac{1}{1+bx} - ax \cdot \frac{1}{1+bx}$$

$$= 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3!} - (1 - bx + b^2x^2 - b^3x^3) - ax(1 - bx + b^2x^2 - b^3x^3) + o(x^3)$$

$$= (1-a+b)x + \left(\frac{1}{2} - b^2 + ab\right)x^2 + \left(\frac{1}{6} + b^3 - ab^2\right)x^3 + o(x^3)$$

$$\text{由题意: } \begin{cases} 1-a+b=0 \\ \frac{1}{2} - b^2 + ab=0 \end{cases}, \text{ 解得: } a = \frac{1}{2}, b = -\frac{1}{2}$$

8. 设  $x > -1$ , 证明: 当  $0 < \alpha < 1$  时,  $(1+x)^\alpha \leq 1+\alpha x$ , 当  $\alpha < 0$  或  $\alpha > 1$  时,

$$(1+x)^\alpha \geq 1+\alpha x.$$

解:  $(1+x)^\alpha$  的一阶泰勒公式为:

$$(1+x)^\alpha = 1 + \alpha x + \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)}{2}(1+\xi)^{\alpha-2}x^2 \quad (\xi \text{ 在 } 0 \text{ 与 } x \text{ 之间})$$

由于  $x > -1$ , 且  $\xi$  在  $0$  与  $x$  之间, 故余项中  $(1+\xi)^{\alpha-2}x^2 \geq 0$ ,

所以, 当  $0 < \alpha < 1$  时, 余项  $\frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)}{2}(1+\xi)^{\alpha-2}x^2 \leq 0$ , 即  $(1+x)^\alpha \leq 1+\alpha x$ ;

当  $\alpha < 0$  或  $\alpha > 1$  时, 余项  $\frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)}{2}(1+\xi)^{\alpha-2}x^2 \geq 0$ , 即  $(1+x)^\alpha \geq 1+\alpha x$

9. 若函数  $f(x)$  在区间  $(0, 1)$  内二阶可导, 且有最小值  $\min_{0 < x < 1} f(x) = 0$ ,  $f(\frac{1}{2}) = 1$ ,

求证: 存在  $\xi \in (0, 1)$ , 使  $f''(\xi) > 8$

**解:** 因为函数  $f(x)$  在区间  $(0, 1)$  内二阶可导, 则  $f(x)$  在区间  $(0, 1)$  内一阶连续可导,

又因为有最小值  $\min_{0 < x < 1} f(x) = 0$ , 不妨设最小值点为  $x_0$ , 即  $f(x_0) = 0$ , 由费马定理知必

有  $f'(x_0) = 0$ , 并注意到  $\left|\frac{1}{2} - x_0\right| < \frac{1}{2}$ ,

由  $f(x)$  在  $x_0$  处的一阶泰勒公式  $f(x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0) + \frac{f''(\xi)}{2}(x - x_0)^2$  得

$$f(x) = \frac{f''(\xi)}{2}(x - x_0)^2 \quad (\xi \text{ 介于 } x \text{ 与 } x_0 \text{ 之间}), \text{ 即 } \xi \in (0, 1)$$

$$\text{令 } x = \frac{1}{2} \text{ 得 } f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{f''(\xi)}{2}\left(\frac{1}{2} - x_0\right)^2,$$

$$\text{所以, } 1 = \frac{f''(\xi)}{2}\left(\frac{1}{2} - x_0\right)^2 < \frac{f''(\xi)}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{f''(\xi)}{8}, \text{ 即 } f''(\xi) > 8$$

10. 利用三阶泰勒公式, 计算下列各数的近似值.

(1)  $\sin 18^\circ$

**解:** 因为  $\sin x = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + o(x^3) \approx x - \frac{x^3}{3!}$ ,  $18^\circ = \frac{1}{10}\pi$ ,

$$\text{所以 } \sin 18^\circ \approx \frac{\pi}{10} - \frac{\left(\frac{\pi}{10}\right)^3}{3!} \approx 0.3089$$

(2)  $\ln 1.2$

**解:** 因为  $\ln(1+x) = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} + o(x^3) \approx x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3}$ ,  $1.2 = 1 + 0.2$

$$\text{所以 } \ln 1.2 \approx 0.2 - \frac{0.2^2}{2} + \frac{0.2^3}{3} \approx 0.1827$$