

ex22/ (11), (12), (13), (15), (16), (17): 零(介)值定理即可.

e.g. 17) 不妨设 $f(x_1) \leq \dots \leq f(x_n)$.

则 $f(x_1) \leq \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{n} f(x_i)$, $f(x_n) \geq \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{n} f(x_i)$. 不妨 $x_1 < x_n$.

故由介值定理, $\exists \xi \in [x_1, x_n]$ s.t. $f(\xi) = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{n} f(x_i)$

$\subseteq [a, b]$ 连续

(8) 设 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = A$. 则对 $\varepsilon_0 = 1$, $\exists x_0 \in \mathbb{R}$ s.t. $\forall x > x_0$,

$|f(x) - A| \leq 1$. 由于 f 连续 故在 $[a, x_0]$ 上, $\exists M > 0$ s.t.

$|f(x)| < M$. 令 $M' = \max\{|A|+1, M\}$. 则有 $|f(x)| \leq M'$.

取定界.

(9) Note: $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = 0$. 再利用 ex 8. 函数 C 有 Cauchy.

函数中一致连续 \Leftrightarrow Cauchy 收敛.

(13) 利用一致连续性, 考虑端点处的 Cauchy 收敛准则.

$f(x)$ u.c. $\Rightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0$ s.t. $\forall x_1, x_2 \in (a, b)$ &

$|x_1 - x_2| < \delta, |f(x_1) - f(x_2)| < \varepsilon$. 故 \rightarrow 只有相差不为 0 极限

故 $\forall x_1, x_2 \in (a, a + \delta), |f(x_1) - f(x_2)| < \varepsilon$ \star

ch2 综 / (11) 考虑 $f(x) = (1 - D(x))x$. 其中, $D(x)$ 为 Dirichlet 函数.

收敛的引入极限 \rightarrow 用例子 \sqrt{x} 有界

(11), (13), (15), (16) 介值定理即可.

e.g. (15) 令 $g(x) = f(x) - f(x + \frac{1}{n})$.

则 $0 = f(0) - f(1) = g(0) + g(\frac{1}{n}) + \dots + g(\frac{n-1}{n})$.

Case 1: $g(\frac{1}{n}) \equiv 0$, ok.

Case 2: 不全为 0. 则必有正负. 介值定理 ok.

故 $f(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上 C .

(1) 设 $\max\{|a_1|, |a_2|, \dots, |a_n|\} = h > 0$

则 $(h^k)^{\frac{1}{k}} \leq (|a_1|^k + |a_2|^k + \dots + |a_n|^k)^{\frac{1}{k}} \leq (nh^k)^{\frac{1}{k}}$

即 $h \leq (|a_1|^k + |a_2|^k + \dots + |a_n|^k)^{\frac{1}{k}} \leq n^{\frac{1}{k}} \cdot h$

而 $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} h = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} n^{\frac{1}{k}} \cdot h = h$. 依夹逼定理 $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} (|a_1|^k + \dots + |a_n|^k)^{\frac{1}{k}} = h$.

(2) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a_1^x + a_2^x + \dots + a_n^x}{n} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[1 + \frac{a_1^x - 1 + \dots + a_n^x - 1}{n} \right]^{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[1 + \frac{a_1^x - 1 + \dots + a_n^x - 1}{n} \right]^{\frac{1}{x}} = e^{\frac{a_1 \ln a_1 + \dots + a_n \ln a_n}{n}}$

即 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a^x - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{x \ln a} - 1}{x \ln a} \cdot \ln a = \ln a$.

故原式 $= e^{\frac{1}{n} \ln a_1 a_2 \dots a_n} = \sqrt[n]{a_1 \dots a_n}$

(3) $2 \sin \frac{x}{2} (\sin x + \sin 2x + \dots + \sin nx) = \cos \frac{x}{2} - \cos(n + \frac{1}{2})x$

$\therefore \sin x + \sin 2x + \dots + \sin nx = \frac{[\cos \frac{x}{2} - \cos(n + \frac{1}{2})x]}{2 \sin \frac{x}{2}} = \frac{\sin \frac{n+1}{2}x \sin \frac{n}{2}x}{\sin \frac{x}{2}}$

将 $x = \frac{\alpha}{n}$ 代入得 原式 $= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin \frac{(n+1)\alpha}{2n} \sin \frac{\alpha}{2}}{\sin \frac{\alpha}{2n}} \sim \frac{\sin \frac{n+1}{2} \cdot \frac{\alpha}{n} \cdot \frac{\alpha}{2n}}{\frac{\alpha}{2n}} = \frac{(n+1)\alpha}{2n} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\alpha}{2}$

(4) 令 $1 - \cos x = u$. 则 $x \rightarrow 0 \Leftrightarrow u \rightarrow 0$

原式 $= \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos u}{u^4} = \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos \frac{1}{2}u^2}{u^4} = \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{u}{2u^4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1 - \cos x)^2}{2x^4} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} \right)^2$

而 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} = \frac{1}{2}$

故原式 $= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^2 = \frac{1}{8}$

ex3.1 / 1. (1) $\boxed{f'_-(0) = -1, f'_+(0) = 1}$ 故不可导.

2. (2) 由连续性知 $b=0$. 由 $f'_-(0) = 1, f'_+(0) = a$ 知 $a=1$.

4.
$$\frac{f(x_0+ah) - f(x_0-bh)}{h} = 2 \cdot \frac{f(x_0+ah) - f(x_0)}{2h} + (-\beta) \frac{f(x_0-bh) - f(x_0)}{(-\beta)h}$$

取极限得证.

↓ 拆分为基本形式

7. 复合函数求导法则. (不推荐化简)

16) $y' = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x+\sqrt{x}+\sqrt{x}}} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x+\sqrt{x}}} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \right) \right)$

18) $y' = \cos(\cos^5(\arctan x^3)) \cdot 5\cos^4(\arctan x^3) \cdot \frac{1}{1+x^6} \cdot 3x^2$

$(-\sin(\arctan x^3)) \cdot \frac{1}{1+x^6} \cdot 3x^2$

(13) $y' = (e^{x^x \ln x} + e^{x \ln x} + e^{2^x \ln x})'$

$= (e^{e^{x \ln x} \ln x} + e^{x \ln x} + e^{e^{x \ln 2} \ln x})'$

$= (\ln x + 1)x^x + x^{2^x} \cdot 2^x (\ln 2 \cdot \ln x + \frac{1}{x}) + x^{x+x} (\ln^2 x + \ln x + \frac{1}{x})$

11. (1) $x \neq 0$ 时, $y' = \frac{e^{\frac{1}{x}}(1-\frac{1}{x})(1+e^{\frac{1}{x}}) + \frac{1}{x} \cdot e^{\frac{2}{x}}}{(1+e^{\frac{1}{x}})^2}$

★ $x=0$ 时, 由于 $f'_+(0)=1, f'_-(0)=0$ 故不可导!
一定要用定义!

14. 直接用反函数求导法则即可. 不推荐求反函数.

$$12) \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{1+x^2} \cdot -\frac{1}{x^2} = -\frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

It's a bit, first

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dx}{dy} = -(1+x^2) (= -(1+\cot^2 y) = -\frac{1}{\sin^2 y})$$

试试能

可能简.

$$(4) \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{e^x + \frac{e^{2x}}{\sqrt{1+e^{2x}}}}{e^x + \sqrt{1+e^{2x}}} \Rightarrow \frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{e^x + \sqrt{1+e^{2x}}}{e^x + \frac{e^{2x}}{\sqrt{1+e^{2x}}}}$$

15. $f(x) = f(-x) \Rightarrow f'(x) = -f'(-x)$ \rightarrow 直接左导

$$f(x) = -f(-x) \Rightarrow f'(x) = f'(-x)$$

16. $f(x) = f(x+T) \Rightarrow f'(x) = f'(x+T)$

(都相了步之

可以做相似所

操作