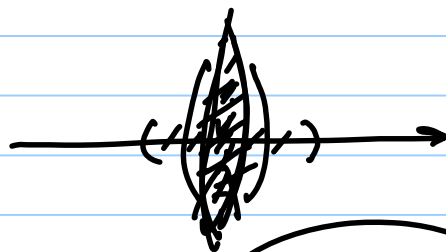


如何学好微积分

- ① 数学思维.
② 语言表达.
③ 计算能力.

例 1: 极限的定义:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = A.$$



① $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N \in \mathbb{N}^*, \forall n > N \text{ 时 } |a_n - A| < \varepsilon$

② $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N \in \mathbb{N}^* \forall n > N \text{ 时 } |a_n - A| < 2\varepsilon$

① \Rightarrow ② $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists 2\varepsilon > 0, \text{ 对 } 2\varepsilon \text{ 用 } ①$

$\exists N \in \mathbb{N}^* \forall n > N \text{ 时 } |a_n - A| < 2\varepsilon$

① \Rightarrow ② $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \frac{\varepsilon}{2} > 0 \text{ 由 } ① \exists N \in \mathbb{N}^* \forall$

$n > N \text{ 时 } |a_n - A| < 2 \cdot \frac{\varepsilon}{2} = \varepsilon$

②: 对任意 $\varepsilon > 0, \exists N \in \mathbb{N}^*, \forall n > N \text{ 时 } |a_n - A| < \varepsilon$

② \Rightarrow ①. $\forall \varepsilon$

② + $\inf \{ \varepsilon \mid \exists N \in \mathbb{N}^*, \forall n > N \text{ 时 } |a_n - A| < \varepsilon \} = 0$

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0: \inf A = 0 \quad \exists \varepsilon \in A \quad \varepsilon < \varepsilon.$$

$$\exists N \in \mathbb{N}^* \quad \forall n > N \quad |a_n - A| < \varepsilon < \varepsilon.$$

Def 2: Cauchy k's: $\{a_n\}$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n \text{ exists} \Leftrightarrow \{a_n\} \text{ is Cauchy}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N \in \mathbb{N}^*, \forall n > N \quad \forall p \in \mathbb{N}^*$$

$$\forall p \in \mathbb{N}^*, |a_{n+p} - a_n| < \varepsilon$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N \in \mathbb{N}^*, \forall n > N \quad \forall p \in \mathbb{N}^* \quad |a_{n+p} - a_n| < \varepsilon$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \forall p \in \mathbb{N}^* \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (a_{n+p} - a_n) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (\forall p \in \mathbb{N}^*), \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N \in \mathbb{N}^*, \forall n > N \quad |a_{n+p} - a_n| < \varepsilon.$$

$$\textcircled{1} \Rightarrow \textcircled{2}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \not\Rightarrow \textcircled{1} \quad a_n = \ln n$$

$$\textcircled{2} + \sup_{p \in \mathbb{N}^*} \left\{ \inf \left\{ N_{\varepsilon, p} \mid \forall n > N_{\varepsilon, p} \quad |a_{n+p} - a_n| < \varepsilon \right\} \right\} < +\infty \Rightarrow \textcircled{1}$$

$$\text{imp: } f \in C(a, b)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \forall x_0 \in (a, b) \quad f \text{ is continuous at } x_0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \forall x_0 \in (a, b) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = f(x_0)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \forall x_0 \in (a, b) \quad \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0 \text{ s.t. } |x - x_0| < \delta \Rightarrow$$

$$|f(x) - f(x_0)| < \varepsilon$$

$$f \in C(a, b) \Leftrightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0 \left\{ \sup_{x_0 \in (a, b)} \left\{ \inf_{\delta > 0} \left\{ \sup_{|x - x_0| < \delta} |f(x) - f(x_0)| < \varepsilon \right\} \right\} \right\} > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow f \text{ is continuous on } [a, b]$$

$$\text{Q4: } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n \text{ is a series} \Leftrightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n \text{ exists}$$

$$S_n = u_1 + u_2 + \dots + u_n$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n(x) \quad x \in I \text{ is a series}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \forall x \in I \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n(x) \text{ is a series}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \forall x \in I \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n(x) = S(x)$$

$$(1) \Leftrightarrow \forall x \in I \quad \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N \in \mathbb{N}^*, \forall n > N \\ |S_n(x) - S(x)| < \varepsilon.$$

$$(1) \quad \sup N < +\infty$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n(x) \Rightarrow S(x)$$

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例 2.1

$\{a_n\}$ 收敛 $\Rightarrow \{a_n\}$ 有界

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_{2n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_{2n+1} = A$$

$$\hookrightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = A$$

$$\{a_{3n-1}\} \quad \{a_{3n}\} \quad \{a_{3n+1}\}$$

例: $\{a_n\}$ 单调. $\{a_n\}$ 收敛 \Leftrightarrow 有界

证: $\{a_n\}$ 收敛

证: $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} a_{n_k} = A$ $\{a_n\} \nearrow$

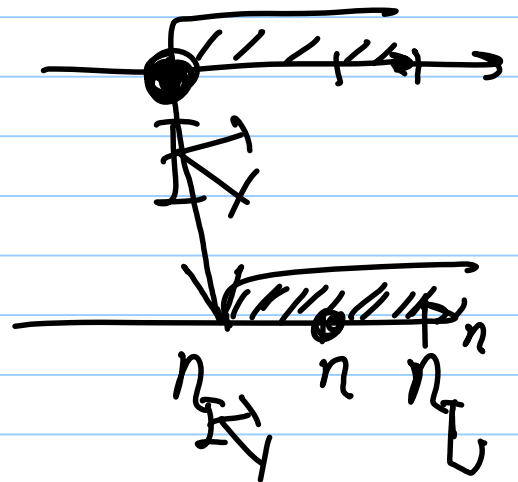
$$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \bar{K} \in \mathbb{N}, \forall k \geq \bar{K}, \forall n_k$$

$$|a_{n_k} - A| < \varepsilon$$

取 $N = n_{\bar{K}}$ $\forall n > N$

$\exists n_k: n_k \leq n \leq n_L$

$a_{n_k} \leq a_n \leq a_{n_L}$



夹挤原理: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} c_n = A$

$a_n \leq b_n \leq c_n$

Cauchy 收敛准则: Cauchy 条件 \Rightarrow 收敛

\Rightarrow 收敛

三.

例1: 有界性定理.

$f(x)$ 是 $[a, b]$ 连续函数 $\Rightarrow f(x)$ 有界

证: 假设 $f(x)$ 无界.

$$\forall M > 0, \exists x \in [a, b] \quad |f(x)| > M.$$

$$\text{取 } M=1 \quad \exists x_1 \dots \quad |f(x_1)| > 1$$

\vdots

$$M=n \quad \exists x_n \in [a, b] \quad |f(x_n)| > M$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(x_n) = \infty$$

x_n 有界数列

有收敛子列 $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} x_{n_k} = x_0$

$$f(x_0) \neq \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) \neq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(x_n) = \infty \quad \text{矛盾} \quad x_0 \in (a, b)$$

例2: 最大最小值定理

$$\text{例3: } f \in C[a, b] \quad \forall x \in [a, b] \quad \exists y \in [a, b]$$

$$|f(y)| \leq \frac{1}{2} |f(x)| \quad \text{证: } \exists x_0, f(x_0) \neq 0.$$

证: $\forall x_1 \in [a, b]$ 由 $\exists x_0 \exists x_2 \in [a, b]$

$$|f(x_2)| \leq \frac{1}{2} |f(x_1)|$$

① 若 $f(x_1) = 0$, 则 $\xi = x_2$

② 若 $f(x_1) \neq 0$, $\exists x_3 \in [a, b], |f(x_3)| \leq \frac{1}{2} |f(x_1)|$

\vdots

$$\{x_n\}, \quad |f(x_n)| \leq \frac{1}{2} |f(x_{n-1})|$$

$$\leq \dots \leq \frac{1}{2^{n-1}} |f(x_1)|$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(x_n) = 0$$

$$\{x_n\}: x_n \in [a, b] \quad \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} x_{n_k} = \xi$$

$$\underbrace{f(\xi)}_{\lim_{x \rightarrow \xi} f(x)} = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \underbrace{f(x_{n_k})}_{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(x_n)} = 0$$

① 复合函数求极限

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} g(x) = u_0 \quad \lim_{u \rightarrow u_0} f(u) = A$$

$u \neq u_0$

$$x \neq x_0 \text{ 时 } g(x) \neq u_0 \text{ 时 } \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(g(x)) = A$$

2.

$$f \text{ 在 } u = g(x_0) \text{ 处 } \bar{\alpha} \text{ 时 } f \text{ 在 } u = g(x_0) \text{ 处 } \bar{\alpha} \text{ 时}$$

$$\text{则 } f(g(x)) \text{ 在 } x = x_0 \text{ 处 } \bar{\alpha} \text{ 时}$$

$$(f(g(x)))' = f'(g(x)) \cdot g'(x)$$

$$\textcircled{1} f \text{ 在 } u = g(x_0) \text{ 处 } \bar{\alpha} \text{ 时 } g \text{ 在 } x = x_0 \text{ 处 } \bar{\alpha} \text{ 时}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(g(x)) - f(g(x_0))}{x - x_0}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \left(\frac{f(g(x)) - f(g(x_0))}{g(x) - g(x_0)} \cdot \frac{g(x) - g(x_0)}{x - x_0} \right)$$

$$f(u) = |u| \quad g(x) = x^2$$

$$x_0 = 0$$

$$f(g(x)) = x^2$$

$$f(x) = g(x) = \underline{1D(x)}$$

$$f(\underline{g(x)}) \equiv 1$$

(中(有)之(性): (早有预谋))

$$\text{例 1: } f \in C[a, b] \cap D(a, b) \quad f(a) = f(b) = 0$$

$$\text{证: } \forall \alpha \in \mathbb{R} \quad \exists \xi \in (a, b) \quad \underline{f'(\xi) = \alpha f(\xi)}$$

$$\text{证: 令 } F(x) = f(x) e^{-\alpha x} \quad F(a) = F(b) = 0$$

$$\exists \xi \in (a, b) \quad F'(\xi) = 0 \quad F'(x) = f'(x) e^{-\alpha x} + f(x) e^{-\alpha x} (-\alpha)$$

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

$$F(a) = F(b) = 0$$

$$\exists \xi \in (a, b)$$

$$F'(\xi) = 0$$

$$f'(x) = \alpha f(x)$$

$$\frac{df}{dx} = \alpha f(x)$$

$$f(x) = C e^{\alpha x} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \textcircled{1} f \equiv 0 \quad \checkmark \\ \textcircled{2} f \neq 0 \quad \int \frac{1}{f} df = \int \alpha dx \\ \Rightarrow \ln|f| = \alpha x + C \\ f = \pm e^{\alpha x} e^C \\ = \pm e^C e^{\alpha x} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\underline{f(x) e^{-\alpha x} = C} \quad |$$

$$121: f(x) \in C[a, b] \cap D(a, b). \quad a > 0$$

$$f(a) = 0. \quad \forall b: \exists \xi \in (a, b) \text{ s.t.}$$

$$f(\xi) = \frac{b-\xi}{a} f'(\xi)$$

$$\text{122: } \int_a^b F(x) = f(x)(b-x)^a$$

$$F(a) = 0, F(b) = 0$$

$$f(b-x)^a = C$$

$$\exists \xi \in (a, b) \quad F'(\xi) = 0$$

$$f'(\xi)(b-\xi)^a + f(\xi) \cdot a(b-\xi)^{a-1} = 0$$

$$f(x) = \frac{b-x}{a} f'(x)$$

$$= \frac{b-x}{a} \frac{df}{dx}$$

$$f \neq 0$$

$$\frac{1}{f} df = \frac{-a}{x-b} dx$$

$$\ln|f| = -a \ln|x-b| + C$$

$$\ln|f| + a \ln|b-x| = C$$

$$f(x)(b-x)^a = C$$

Taylor 公式

① 带 Peano 余项: f 在 $x=x_0$ 处 n 阶可导

$$f(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{f^{(k)}(x_0)}{k!} (x-x_0)^k + o((x-x_0)^n)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x) - \sum \dots}{(x-x_0)^n} = 0$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad f(x) = f(x_0) + \frac{f'(x_0)}{1!} (x-x_0) + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(x_0)}{n!} (x-x_0)^n + \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!} (x-x_0)^{n+1}$$

$[x_0, x]$
 $[x, x_0]$

- ① 在哪点展
- ② 在哪点用
- ③ 用什么余项
- ④ 展几阶

121, $f \in D^2[a, b]$ $f'_+(a) = f'_-(b) = 0$

$\forall \epsilon: \exists \xi \in (a, b) \quad |f''(\xi)| \geq \frac{4}{(b-a)^2} |f(b) - f(a)|$

~~$f(x) = f(a) + \frac{f'_+(a)}{1!} (x-a) + \frac{f''(\xi_1)}{2!} (x-a)^2$~~

~~$f(x) = f(b) + \frac{f'_-(b)}{1!} (x-b) + \frac{f''(\xi_2)}{2!} (x-b)^2$~~

~~$f(a) - f(b) = \frac{f''(\xi_2)}{2!} (x-b)^2 + \frac{f''(\xi_1)}{2!} (x-a)^2$~~

~~$|f(a) - f(b)| \leq \frac{|f''(\xi)|}{2} [(x-b)^2 + (x-a)^2]$~~

~~$f(\frac{a+b}{2}) = \dots$~~

1212: $f \in D^2[0, 1]$, $f(0) = f(1)$, $|f''(x)| \leq 2$

$\forall x: |f'(x)| \leq 1 \quad x \in [0, 1]$

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

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

例3: $f \in D^2(\mathbb{R})$. $\forall x \in \mathbb{R} |f(x)| \leq M_1$,
 $|f''(x)| \leq M_2 \Rightarrow |f'(x)| \leq \sqrt{2M_1M_2}$

证: $f(x+h) = f(x) + \frac{f'(x)}{1!}h + \frac{f''(\xi_1)}{2!}h^2$

$$f(x-h) = f(x) + \frac{f'(x)}{1!}(-h) + \frac{f''(\xi_2)}{2!}h^2$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x+h) - f(x-h) = f'(x)2h + \frac{f''(\xi_1)}{2}h^2 - \frac{f''(\xi_2)}{2}h^2$$

$$|f'(x)| \leq \frac{f(x+h) - f(x-h)}{2h} + \left(\frac{|f''(\xi_1)|}{2} + \frac{|f''(\xi_2)|}{2} \right) \frac{h}{2}$$

$$\leq \frac{M_1}{h} + \frac{M_2 h}{2}$$

精 糕

$$\frac{M_1}{h} + \frac{M_2 h}{2} \geq 2\sqrt{\frac{M_1 M_2}{2}} = \sqrt{2M_1 M_2}$$

巧: 2 与 h 2 巧:

$$\frac{M_1}{h} = \frac{M_2 h}{2}$$

OK of

计算: " 瞬间和出原主" $\int u v' dx = uv - \int u' v dx$

求导: $\int u v' dx = uv - \int u' v dx$

和: $\int u v' dx = uv - \int u' v dx$

Diagram illustrating the integration by parts formula with boxes and arrows:

- Box 1: u (top), v' (bottom)
- Box 2: u' (top), v (bottom)
- Box 3: u'' (top), v (bottom)

Arrows indicate the relationship between the boxes and the formula:

- Box 1 to Box 2: $+$
- Box 2 to Box 3: $-$

例: $\int x^4 e^{2x} dx = e^{2x} \left(\frac{1}{2} x^4 - \frac{4}{2^2} x^3 + \frac{12}{2^3} x^2 - \frac{24}{2^4} x + \frac{24}{2^5} \right) + C$

Diagram illustrating the integration by parts process for $\int x^4 e^{2x} dx$:

- Box 1: x^4 (top), e^{2x} (bottom)
- Box 2: $4x^3$ (top), $\frac{1}{2} e^{2x}$ (bottom)
- Box 3: $12x^2$ (top), $\frac{1}{2^2} e^{2x}$ (bottom)
- Box 4: $24x$ (top), $\frac{1}{2^3} e^{2x}$ (bottom)
- Box 5: 24 (top), $\frac{1}{2^4} e^{2x}$ (bottom)
- Box 6: 0 (top), $\frac{1}{2^5} e^{2x}$ (bottom)

Arrows indicate the relationship between the boxes and the formula:

- Box 1 to Box 2: $+$
- Box 2 to Box 3: $-$
- Box 3 to Box 4: $+$
- Box 4 to Box 5: $-$
- Box 5 to Box 6: $+$

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