五数与极限(-)_{求极限}

一、基础知识

1.重要极限

 $\begin{cases} \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1 \\ \frac{\sin x}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1 \\ \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1 \\ \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1 \\ \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1 \\ \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1 \\ \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1 \\ \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1 \\ \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1 \\ \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1 \\ \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1 \\ \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1 \\ \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1 \\ \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1$

2. 麦克克林(人式) $SINX = X - \frac{X^{3}}{3!} + \frac{X^{5}}{5!} - \cdots + \frac{(-1)^{n}X^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!}$ $CUSX = 1 - \frac{X^{3}}{2!} + \frac{X^{5}}{4!} - \cdots + \frac{(-1)^{n}X^{2n}}{(2n)!}$ $CUSX = X - \frac{X^{3}}{3} + \frac{X^{5}}{5} - \cdots + \frac{(-1)^{n}X^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!}$ $TanX = X + \frac{X^{3}}{3} - \cdots (\lambda + \frac{1}{2n+1})$

注意:①教村中提到的等价元易小其实就是麦克芬 林公前,如下

② 几个无穷小的乘除直接用等价无穷小代替, 几个无穷小的加减用麦克若林公式

 $\hat{g}(x) < \hat{f}(x) < \hat{y}(x)$ $\hat{g}(x) < \hat{f}(x) < \hat{y}(x)$ $\hat{g}(x) < \hat{f}(x) < \hat{y}(x)$ $\hat{g}(x) < \hat{g}(x) < \hat{g}(x)$ $\hat{g}(x) < \hat{g}(x)$

*计算周期函数、积整函数、11项求和时者

考悉夹拼定理

4.重要思想

①极限的方向会暗示使用代换的3向他可以通过改变随量简化思路

②无穷小与有界函数的乘积为无穷小(尤其是正弦等有界函数)

③乘降时,极限不等于0的因子阿用其极限值替代(即允算)

財務存在才能指!
 ex: lim f(xx)-f(x) = 2 lim f(xx)-f(x) - 4 im f(xx) f(x)
 か扱限人-定在 = f'(0) お f'(x) 存在

5. 求辦近後 $\lim_{x \to \infty} f(x) = A$ 豐直鄉近後 $\lim_{x \to \infty} f(x) = \infty$ 中華地近後 $\lim_{x \to \infty} f(x) = \infty$ $\lim_{x \to \infty} f(x) = \infty$

二、解题 到 50-16~奶处理

 $| \text{OXI: } | \text{im } \times (\sqrt{\chi^2 + 100} + x)$ $= | \text{im } | \text{Im } \times (\sqrt{\chi^2 + 100} + x)$ $= | \text{im } | \text{Im } \times (\sqrt{\chi^2 + 100} + x)$ = | im |

2. 给炒达法则则 (im fox) = 0 或∞ △最后,多支 (im, 园地路 (5基生等价元高)的处理类似, (炒还要求函数连续 提供多个思路) 或拆顶 (im f(x) = (im f(x) = = A

exiz: $f(x) = \lim_{t \to x} \left(\frac{\sin t}{\sin x} \right) \frac{\sin t - \sin x}{\sin t}$ $\lim_{t \to x} \left(\frac{\sinh t}{\sin x} \right) \frac{\sin t}{\sin x} = \lim_{t \to x} \left(\frac{\sinh t}{\sin x} \right) \frac{\sin t}{\sin x}$ $= \lim_{t \to x} \frac{\exp(|\sin t - \ln \sin x)}{\sin t} = \lim_{t \to x} \frac{\exp(|\sin t - \ln \sin x)}{\sin x}$ $= \lim_{t \to x} \frac{\exp(|\sin t - \ln \sin x)}{\sin t} = \lim_{t \to x} \frac{\exp(|\sin t - \ln \sin x)}{\sin x}$ $= \lim_{t \to x} \frac{\exp(|\sin t - \ln \sin x)}{\sin t} = \lim_{t \to x} \frac{\exp(|\sin t - \ln \sin x)}{\sin t}$ $= \lim_{t \to x} \frac{\exp(|\sin t - \ln \sin x)}{\sin t} = \lim_{t \to x} \frac{\exp(|\sin t - \ln \sin x)}{\sin t}$ $= \lim_{t \to x} \frac{\exp(|\sin t - \ln \sin x)}{\sin t} = \lim_{t \to x} \frac{\exp(|\sin t - \ln \sin x)}{\sin t}$ $= \lim_{t \to x} \frac{\exp(|\sin t - \ln \sin x)}{\sin t} = \lim_{t \to x} \frac{\exp(|\sin t - \ln \sin x)}{\sin t}$ $= \lim_{t \to x} \frac{\exp(|\sin t - \ln \sin x)}{\sin t} = \lim_{t \to x} \frac{\exp(|\sin t - \ln \sin x)}{\sin t}$ $= \lim_{t \to x} \frac{\exp(|\sin t - \ln \sin x)}{\sin t} = \lim_{t \to x} \frac{\exp(|\sin t - \ln \sin x)}{\sin t}$ $= \lim_{t \to x} \frac{\exp(|\sin t - \ln \sin x)}{\sin t} = \lim_{t \to x} \frac{\exp(|\sin t - \ln \sin x)}{\sin t}$ $= \lim_{t \to x} \frac{\exp(|\sin t - \ln \sin x)}{\sin t} = \lim_{t \to x} \frac{\exp(|\sin t - \ln \sin x)}{\sin t}$ $= \lim_{t \to x} \frac{\exp(|\sin t - \ln \sin x)}{\sin t} = \lim_{t \to x} \frac{\exp(|\sin t - \ln \sin x)}{\sin t}$ $= \lim_{t \to x} \frac{\exp(|\sin t - \ln \sin x)}{\sin t} = \lim_{t \to x} \frac{\exp(|\sin t - \ln \sin x)}{\sin t}$ $= \lim_{t \to x} \frac{\exp(|\sin t - \ln \sin x)}{\sin t} = \lim_{t \to x} \frac{\exp(|\sin t - \ln \sin x)}{\sin t}$ $= \lim_{t \to x} \frac{\exp(|\sin t - \ln \sin x)}{\sin t} = \lim_{t \to x} \frac{\exp(|\sin t - \ln \sin x)}{\sin t}$ $= \lim_{t \to x} \frac{\exp(|\sin t - \ln \sin x)}{\sin t} = \lim_{t \to x} \frac{\exp(|\sin t - \ln \sin x)}{\sin t}$ $= \lim_{t \to x} \frac{\exp(|\sin t - \ln \sin x)}{\sin t} = \lim_{t \to x} \frac{\exp(|\sin t - \ln \sin x)}{\sin t}$ $= \lim_{t \to x} \frac{\exp(|\sin t - \ln \sin x)}{\sin t} = \lim_{t \to x} \frac{\exp(|\sin t - \ln \sin x)}{\sin t}$ $= \lim_{t \to x} \frac{\exp(|\sin t - \ln \sin x)}{\sin t} = \lim_{t \to x} \frac{\exp(|\sin t - \ln \sin x)}{\sin t}$ $= \lim_{t \to x} \frac{\exp(|\sin t - \ln \sin x)}{\sin t} = \lim_{t \to x} \frac{\exp(|\sin t - \ln \sin x)}{\sin t}$ $= \lim_{t \to x} \frac{\exp(|\sin t - \ln \sin x)}{\sin t} = \lim_{t \to x} \frac{\exp(|\sin t - \ln \sin x)}{\sin t}$ $= \lim_{t \to x} \frac{\exp(|\sin t - \ln \sin x)}{\sin t} = \lim_{t \to x} \frac{\exp(|\sin t - \ln \sin x)}{\sin t}$ $= \lim_{t \to x} \frac{\exp(|\sin t - \ln \sin x)}{\sin t} = \lim_{t \to x} \frac{\exp(|\sin t - \ln \sin x)}{\sin t}$ $= \lim_{t \to x} \frac{\exp(|\sin t - \ln \sin x)}{\sin t} = \lim_{t \to x} \frac{\exp(|\sin t - \ln \sin x)}{\sin t}$ $= \lim_{t \to x} \frac{\exp(|\sin t - \ln \sin x)}{\sin t} = \lim_{t \to x} \frac{\exp(|\sin t - \ln \sin x)}{\sin t}$ $= \lim_{t \to x} \frac{\exp(|\sin t - \ln \sin x)}{\sin t} = \lim_{t \to x} \frac{\exp(|\sin t - \ln \sin x)}{\sin t}$ $= \lim_{t \to x} \frac{\exp(|\sin t -$

4. 信物对称性分析(针对极限不同为向条取不同意的 $e^{\pm}-e^{-\pm}$ / $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{e^{\pm}-e^{-\pm}}{e^{\pm}+e^{\pm}}$, $\lim_{n\to \infty} \frac{1-x^{2n}}{1+x^{2n}}$

MOON TREE

函数ら极限(二)

(上接)

5. 用拉格朗印值定理求极限

(可利用夹挤定理得到系 直接求出于(s) a<f(s)
不能直接得到系统为对不等式 一作处理 g(x)<f(s,<y(x)

沿意: ①识别同一断数相流的形式,有时是隐含的,由c In(一)

②所得了(1)最低领为常数

| exp 1: f(x) 在 x = a 处连续, f(x) = 2, $f'(x) = \varphi$, 求数列极限 $\lim_{n \to \infty} \left[\frac{f(a+\frac{1}{n})}{f(a)} \right]^n$ $g = \left[\frac{f(a+\frac{1}{n})}{f(a)} \right]^n$ $g = n \left[\ln f(a+\frac{1}{n}) - \ln f(a) \right] \frac{f(a)}{f(a)} \frac$

hy = f(a) 数原式即 e f(a) = e2

 $\begin{array}{ll} \text{QNS: } f(x) = \beta \sqrt{1} \, \text{A} \, \text{A}$

6.用泰勒展开本极限②使用泰勒展开编述的导

A±B型:展开到哪一顿出现了系数不相等即可

合型:展开到上下同次即可

X-些常用的易混麦克罗林公利

 $Sin X = X - \frac{X^{3}}{3!} + \frac{X^{3}}{5!}$ | $\frac{1}{1+X} = 1-X+X^{2}-X^{3}$ | $arc Sin X = X + \frac{X^{3}}{3!}$ | $\frac{1}{1-X} = [+X+X^{2}+X^{3}]$ | $tan X = X + \frac{X^{3}}{3!}$ | $arc tan X = X - \frac{X^{3}}{3} + \frac{X^{5}}{5!}$ | $tan X = X - \frac{X^{3}}{3} + \frac{X^{5}}{5!}$ | $tan X = X - \frac{X^{3}}{3} + \frac{X^{5}}{5!}$ | $tan X = X - \frac{X^{3}}{3} + \frac{X^{5}}{5!}$ | $tan X = X - \frac{X^{3}}{3} + \frac{X^{5}}{5!}$ | $tan X = X - \frac{X^{3}}{3} + \frac{X^{5}}{5!}$ | $tan X = X - \frac{X^{3}}{3} + \frac{X^{5}}{5!}$ | $tan X = X - \frac{X^{3}}{3} + \frac{X^{5}}{5!}$ | $tan X = X - \frac{X^{3}}{3} + \frac{X^{5}}{5!}$ | $tan X = X - \frac{X^{3}}{3} + \frac{X^{5}}{5!}$ | $tan X = X - \frac{X^{3}}{3} + \frac{X^{5}}{5!}$ | $tan X = X - \frac{X^{3}}{3} + \frac{X^{5}}{5!}$ | $tan X = X - \frac{X^{3}}{3} + \frac{X^{5}}{5!}$ | $tan X = X - \frac{X^{3}}{3} + \frac{X^{5}}{5!}$ | $tan X = X - \frac{X^{3}}{3} + \frac{X^{5}}{5!}$ | $tan X = X - \frac{X^{3}}{3} + \frac{X^{5}}{5!}$ | $tan X = X - \frac{X^{3}}{3} + \frac{X^{5}}{5!}$ | $tan X = X - \frac{X^{3}}{3} + \frac{X^{5}}{5!}$ | $tan X = X - \frac{X^{3}}{3} + \frac{X^{5}}{5!}$ | $tan X = X - \frac{X^{3}}{3} + \frac{X^{5}}{5!}$ | $tan X = X - \frac{X^{3}}{3} + \frac{X^{5}}{5!}$ | $tan X = X - \frac{X^{3}}{3} + \frac{X^{5}}{5!}$ | $tan X = X - \frac{X^{3}}{3} + \frac{X^{5}}{5!}$ | $tan X = X - \frac{X^{3}}{3} + \frac{X^{5}}{5!}$ | $tan X = X - \frac{X^{3}}{3} + \frac{X^{5}}{5!}$ | $tan X = X - \frac{X^{3}}{3} + \frac{X^{5}}{5!}$ | $tan X = X - \frac{X^{3}}{3} + \frac{X^{5}}{5!}$ | $tan X = X - \frac{X^{3}}{3} + \frac{X^{5}}{5!}$ | $tan X = X - \frac{X^{3}}{3} + \frac{X^{5}}{5!}$ | $tan X = X - \frac{X^{3}}{3} + \frac{X^{5}}{5!}$ | $tan X = X - \frac{X^{3}}{3} + \frac{X^{5}}{5!}$ | $tan X = X - \frac{X^{3}}{3} + \frac{X^{5}}{5!}$ | $tan X = X - \frac{X^{3}}{3} + \frac{X^{5}}{5!}$ | $tan X = X - \frac{X^{3}}{3} + \frac{X^{5}}{5!}$ | $tan X = X - \frac{X^{5}}{3} + \frac{X^{5}}{5!}$ | $tan X = X - \frac{X^{5}}{3} + \frac{X^{5}}{5!}$ | $tan X = X - \frac{X^{5}}{3} + \frac{X^{5}}{5!}$ | $tan X = X - \frac{X^{5}}{3} + \frac{X^{5}}{5!}$ | $tan X = X - \frac{X^{5}}{3} + \frac{X^{5}}{5!}$ | $tan X = X - \frac{X^{5}}{3} + \frac{X^{5}}{5!}$ | $tan X = X - \frac{X^{5}}{3} + \frac{X^{5}}{5!}$ | $tan X = X - \frac{X^{5}}{3} + \frac{X^{5}}{5!}$ | $tan X = X - \frac{X^{5}}{3} + \frac{X^{5}}{5!}$ | $tan X = X - \frac{X^{5}$

米拓展:泰勒公式的应用 ①求定点X=X。的高阶导数 ②需要将多阶导数联系起来时 米波: 进取何点进行展开 | $e^{X} = \frac{1}{1+X^{2}} + \frac{X^{2}}{3!} + \frac{X^{2}}{3!} + \frac{X^{2}}{4!} + \dots$ | $e^{X} = \frac{1}{1+X} + \frac{X^{2}}{2!} + \frac{X^{2}}{3!} + \frac{X^{2}}{4!} + \dots$ | $\frac{1}{1+X} = 1 - X + X - X^{2} + X^{2} + \dots$ | $\Rightarrow \frac{1}{1+X^{2}} = 1 - X^{2} + X^{2} + \dots$ | $\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} = 1 - X^{2} + X^{2} + \dots$ | $\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} = 1 - X^{2} + X^{2} + \dots$ | $\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} = 1 - X^{2} + X^{2} + \dots$ | $\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} = 1 - X^{2} + X^{2} + \dots$ | $\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} = 1 - X^{2} + X^{2} + \dots$ | $\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} = 1 - X^{2} + X^{2} + \dots$ | $\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} = 1 - X^{2} + X^{2} + \dots$ | $\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} = 1 - X^{2} + X^{2} + \dots$ | $\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} = 1 - X^{2} + X^{2} + \dots$ | $\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} = 1 - X^{2} + X^{2} + \dots$ | $\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} = 1 - X^{2} + X^{2} + \dots$ | $\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} = 1 - X^{2} + X^{2} + \dots$ | $\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} = 1 - X^{2} + X^{2} + \dots$ | $\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} = 1 - X^{2} + X^{2} + \dots$ | $\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} = 1 - X^{2} + X^{2} + \dots$ | $\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} = 1 - X^{2} + X^{2} + \dots$ | $\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} = 1 - X^{2} + X^{2} + \dots$ | $\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} = 1 - X^{2} + X^{2} + \dots$ | $\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} = 1 - X^{2} + X^{2} + \dots$ | $\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} = 1 - X^{2} + X^{2} + \dots$ | $\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} = 1 - X^{2} + X^{2} + \dots$ | $\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} = 1 - X^{2} + X^{2} + \dots$ | $\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} = 1 - X^{2} + X^{2} + \dots$ | $\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} = 1 - X^{2} + X^{2} + \dots$ | $\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} = 1 - X^{2} + X^{2} + \dots$ | $\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} = 1 - X^{2} + X^{2} + \dots$ | $\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} = 1 - X^{2} + X^{2} + \dots$ | $\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} = 1 - X^{2} + X^{2} + \dots$ | $\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} = 1 - X^{2} + X^{2} + \dots$ | $\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} = 1 - X^{2} + X^{2} + \dots$ | $\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} = 1 - X^{2} + X^{2} + \dots$ | $\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} = 1 - X^{2} + X^{2} + \dots$ | $\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} = 1 - X^{2} + X^{2} + \dots$ | $\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} = 1 - X^{2} + X^{2} + \dots$ | $\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} = 1 - X^{2} + X^{2} + \dots$ | $\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} = 1 - X^{2} + X^{2} + \dots$ | $\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} = 1 - X^{2} + X^{2} + \dots$ | $\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} = 1 - X^{2} + X^{2} + \dots$ | $\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} = 1 - X^{2} + X^{2} + \dots$ | $\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} = 1 - X^{2} + X^{2} + \dots$ | $\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} = 1 - X^{2} + X^{2} + \dots$ | $\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} = 1 - X^{2} + X^{2} + \dots$ | $\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} = 1 - X^{2} + X^{2} + \dots$ | $\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} = 1 - X^{2} + X^{2} + \dots$ | $\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} = 1 - X^{2} + X^{2} + \dots$ | $\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} = 1 - X^{2} + X^{2} + \dots$ | $\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} = 1 - X^{2} + X^{2} + \dots$ | $\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} = 1 - X^{2$

かかいためる (ペン:設当枚 y= f(x)在 [-1,1] 具有 | 所連検 | m $f''(x) + \frac{1}{(1-x)^2}$ 当数,且 f(-1) = 0, f(1) = 1, f'(0) = 0, 证明在 (-1,1) ゆをが存在一点,多使 f''(5) = 3 = 1 f''(x) x - 2 $f(x) = f(0) + f'(0) \times + f''(0) \times + f''(0)$

 $= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f'(x) - f'(0)}{x - 0} = f'(0) = f(-1) = f(0) + \frac{f'(0)}{2} - \frac{f''(5_1)}{6} \oplus 0$ $= 2 \quad || = f(1) = f(0) + \frac{f''(0)}{2} + \frac{f'''(5_2)}{6} \oplus 0$ $= 1 \quad || = f(1) = f(0) + \frac{f''(0)}{2} + \frac{f'''(5_2)}{6} \oplus 0$ $= 1 \quad || = f(1) = f(0) + \frac{f''(0)}{2} + \frac{f'''(5_2)}{6} \oplus 0$ $= 1 \quad || = f(1) = f(0) + \frac{f''(0)}{2} + \frac{f'''(5_2)}{6} \oplus 0$ $= 1 \quad || = f(1) = f(0) + \frac{f''(0)}{2} + \frac{f'''(5_2)}{6} \oplus 0$ $= 1 \quad || = f(1) = f(0) + \frac{f''(0)}{2} + \frac{f'''(0)}{6} \oplus 0$ $= 1 \quad || = f(0) + \frac{f''(0)}{2} + \frac{f'''(0)}{6} \oplus 0$ $= 1 \quad || = f(0) + \frac{f''(0)}{2} + \frac{f'''(0)}{6} \oplus 0$ $= 1 \quad || = f(0) + \frac{f''(0)}{2} + \frac{f'''(0)}{6} \oplus 0$ $= 1 \quad || = f(0) + \frac{f''(0)}{2} + \frac{f'''(0)}{6} \oplus 0$ $= 1 \quad || = f(0) + \frac{f''(0)}{2} + \frac{f'''(0)}{6} \oplus 0$ $= 1 \quad || = f(0) + \frac{f''(0)}{2} + \frac{f'''(0)}{6} \oplus 0$ $= 1 \quad || = f(0) + \frac{f''(0)}{2} + \frac{f'''(0)}{6} \oplus 0$ $= 1 \quad || = f(0) + \frac{f''(0)}{2} + \frac{f'''(0)}{6} \oplus 0$ $= 1 \quad || = f(0) + \frac{f''(0)}{6} \oplus 0$ $= 1 \quad || = f(0) + \frac{f''(0)}{6} \oplus 0$ $= 1 \quad || = f(0) + \frac{f''(0)}{6} \oplus 0$ $= 1 \quad || = f(0) + \frac{f''(0)}{6} \oplus 0$ $= 1 \quad || = f(0) + \frac{f''(0)}{6} \oplus 0$ $= 1 \quad || = f(0) + \frac{f''(0)}{6} \oplus 0$ $= 1 \quad || = f(0) + \frac{f''(0)}{6} \oplus 0$ $= 1 \quad || = f(0) + \frac{f''(0)}{6} \oplus 0$ $= 1 \quad || = f(0) + \frac{f''(0)}{6} \oplus 0$ $= 1 \quad || = f(0) + \frac{f''(0)}{6} \oplus 0$ $= 1 \quad || = f(0) + \frac{f''(0)}{6} \oplus 0$ $= 1 \quad || = f(0) + \frac{f''(0)}{6} \oplus 0$ $= 1 \quad || = f(0) + \frac{f''(0)}{6} \oplus 0$ $= 1 \quad || = f(0) + \frac{f''(0)}{6} \oplus 0$ $= 1 \quad || = f(0) + \frac{f''(0)}{6} \oplus 0$ $= 1 \quad || = f(0) + \frac{f''(0)}{6} \oplus 0$ $= 1 \quad || = f(0) + \frac{f''(0)}{6} \oplus 0$ $= 1 \quad || = f(0) + \frac{f''(0)}{6} \oplus 0$ $= 1 \quad || = f(0) + \frac{f''(0)}{6} \oplus 0$ $= 1 \quad || = f(0) + \frac{f''(0)}{6} \oplus 0$ $= 1 \quad || = f(0) + \frac{f''(0)}{6} \oplus 0$ $= 1 \quad || = f(0) + \frac{f''(0)}{6} \oplus 0$ $= 1 \quad || = f(0) + \frac{f''(0)}{6} \oplus 0$ $= 1 \quad || = f(0) + \frac{f''(0)}{6} \oplus 0$ $= 1 \quad || = f(0) + \frac{f''(0)}{6} \oplus 0$ $= 1 \quad || = f(0) + \frac{f''(0)}{6} \oplus 0$ $= 1 \quad || = f(0) + \frac{f''(0)}{6} \oplus 0$ $= 1 \quad || = f(0) + \frac{f''(0)}{6} \oplus 0$ $= 1 \quad || = f(0) + \frac{f''(0)}{6} \oplus 0$ $= 1 \quad || = f(0) + \frac{f''(0)}{6} \oplus 0$ $= 1 \quad || = f(0) + \frac{f''(0)}{6} \oplus 0$ $= 1 \quad |$

为多数闭合间连续扩散。设行门内 flor=M. fca)m=m,

 $m \leq f''(s_1) - f''(s_1) = 3 \leq M$ $f(s_2) = f''(s_1) = 3 \leq (s_1, s_2),$ $f''(s_1) = f''(s_2) - f''(s_1) = 3$

MOON TRE

成文字中: $f(X_0) = \lim_{X \to 0} \frac{f(X_0 + \Delta X) - f(X_0)}{\Delta X}$ 成分钟: J ①f(x)在Xo点的 菜领域内有定义= Jim f(x)-f(xo) X→Xo X-Xo 冷意:(①美活右边水中→×是面贴在X。左右的取得 ex: lim f(1-ax)-fie) tate + fie) tate ②分母中介()-介(),左右不能同时有0× ex: (x2)'=|in(x-ax)2-(x+ax)| = 2×元献 ③可争争连续⇒有极限 lim f(Xo+ax)-f(xo) tra => lim f(x++ax) = f(x+) 可多分可微 微分 $\Delta y = A \Delta X + o(\Delta X)$ ⇒ dy = Aox ⇒ dy = f'(x) dx 1.3瓜微分 ds = \((dx) + (dy) = 3 ds= 11+41 dx $\begin{cases} x = x(t) & (a \le t \le \beta) \\ y = y(t) & (a \le t \le \beta) \end{cases}$ $ds = \sqrt{\left[\chi'(t)\right]^2 + \left(\gamma'(t)\right]^2}$ 1) 7= MO) (01=0=02) > (X= MO) COSO ds = V(X)2+(Y)2 $=\sqrt{\dot{r}(\theta)}+\dot{r}(\dot{\theta})$ 2. 曲率 $K = \left| \frac{\Delta \alpha}{\Delta S} \right| = \left| \frac{\alpha r \cot \alpha y'}{ds} \right| = \frac{\left| y'' \right|}{\left(1 + y'^2 \right)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$

3. 三年汉则
- 隐点数 特为看作假造者,次看许自爱是,
- 没合创数 〈 dx = dy · du * dy · dx * dx = d(dx / dx) · y(x)
- 反函数多应函数更级求多时
- f(x) 《 y(x) · f'(x) = y(fw)

乙、微分中值定理 2、似分个住在理 limfax=fax xxat fax=fax xxat fax=fax xxat fax=fbx 在最级fax在闭区间[a,b]上连续,在异区间 1.罗尔定理 (a,b)的可导,并且fia)=fib),则在丹区间 (a,b)的至少存在一点多。使得 f'(5) = 0 (a<5<b) 常风热:松造的数,充分利用题目条件 OX(: fcx在[0,1]上二阶列号,f(92f(1), 证明于 (6,1),使 f"(s)= 2f(s) 馬式即此 (3-1)2f"(5)+2(5-1)f(5)=0 长定型 没F(x)=(x-1)2f(x) : f(0)=f(1) 二月分(60川),使为(多)=0 大线等的存在 i. F(5') =0 2: F(1)=0= F(5') i. 7 5 6 (5'1), 8p 5 6 (0,1), 12 F"(多)=0 (记毕)

| ex3: 有常数 ao, a1, a2, ..., an 满足 ao + a1 + a2 + ... + an 元 , 证明 ao + a1 x + a2 x + ... + an x = 0 在 (01) 上 至 有 - 个实根.

 $\frac{1}{12}F(X) = 0X + \frac{0}{12}X^{2} + \frac{0}{3}X^{3} + \dots + \frac{0}{0}X^{n+1}X^{n+1}$ $F(0) = 0, F(1) = 0 + \frac{0}{12} + \dots + \frac{0}{0}X^{n+1} = 0$ $\frac{0}{12}F^{2}X^{2}X^{2}, F'(5) = 0 \quad (0 < 5 < 1)$

MOON TRE

 $|f(0)| + |f'(1)| = (|-\lambda_0|) |f''(\xi_1)| + |\lambda_0| |f''(\xi_2)| \le |-\lambda_0 + |\lambda_0| |f''(\xi_1)| + |\lambda_0| |f''(\xi$

3.柯西中值定理 沒f(x) 与g(x)都在[a,b]上连续在(aib)上可导。 且 g'(x) ≠0,则在(a,b)肉至少于一点多,使得 $\frac{f(b)-f(a)}{g(b)-g(a)}=\frac{f'(s)}{g'(s)}$ OX1:沒f(x)在[a,b]上连续(a>0),在(a,b) 为阿哥、证明:必可多,为长知的,便fis=athfing あずの中値を押 f(b)-f(a) = f(n) b2-a2 = zn 由拉起期的中枢部 f(b)-f(a) = f(s) > 原式证毕



