

# 高等微积分第七次作业

1. pf:  $k=1$  时 设  $f(x)=0$  的  $n$  个不同零点为  $a_1, \dots, a_n$ .

则由 Roll Thm  $\exists a_{2,1} \in (a_1, a_2)$  使  $f'(a_{2,1})=0$

$\dots \exists a_{2,(n-1)} \in (a_{1,(n-1)}, a_n)$  使  $f'(a_{2,(n-1)})=0$ , 则  $f'$  至少有  $(n-1)$  个零点

数学归纳法, 假设  $k=m-1$  时  $f^{(m-1)}=0$  至少有  $(n-m+1)$  个不同零点

记为  $a_{m-1,1}, \dots, a_{m-1,n-m+1}$

则由 Roll Thm  $\exists a_{m,1} \in (a_{m-1,1}, a_{m-1,2})$  使  $f^{(m)}(a_{m,1})=0$

$\dots \exists a_{m,(n-m)} \in (a_{m-1,n-m}, a_{m-1,n-m+1})$  使  $f^{(m)}(a_{m,n-m})=0$

则  $f^{(m)}$  至少有  $(n-m)$  个不同零点.

综上:  $\forall 1 \leq k \leq n-1$ ,  $f^{(k)}(x)=0$  至少有  $(n-k)$  个不同零点.

2. pf: (1) 设  $f(x)=x^\alpha$ .

则  $\exists \xi \in (x, y)$  使  $f'(\xi) = \frac{f(y)-f(x)}{y-x} = \frac{y^\alpha - x^\alpha}{y-x}$

而  $f'(x) = \alpha x^{\alpha-1} \Rightarrow \frac{y^\alpha - x^\alpha}{y-x} = f'(\xi) = \alpha \xi^{\alpha-1} \in (\alpha x^{\alpha-1}, \alpha y^{\alpha-1})$

$\Rightarrow \alpha x^{\alpha-1}(y-x) < y^\alpha - x^\alpha < \alpha y^{\alpha-1}(y-x)$

(2) 设  $f(x)=x^\alpha$

则  $\exists \xi \in (x, y)$  使  $f'(\xi) = \frac{f(y)-f(x)}{y-x} = \frac{y^\alpha - x^\alpha}{y-x}$

而  $f'(x) = \alpha x^{\alpha-1} \Rightarrow \frac{y^\alpha - x^\alpha}{y-x} = f'(\xi) = \alpha \xi^{\alpha-1} \in (\alpha x^{\alpha-1}, \alpha y^{\alpha-1})$

$\Rightarrow \alpha x^{\alpha-1}(y-x) < y^\alpha - x^\alpha < \alpha y^{\alpha-1}(y-x)$

(3) 设  $f(x)=\ln x$

则  $\exists \xi \in (x, y)$  使  $f'(\xi) = \frac{f(y)-f(x)}{y-x} = \frac{\ln y - \ln x}{y-x}$

而  $f'(x) = \frac{1}{x} \Rightarrow \frac{\ln y - \ln x}{y-x} = f'(\xi) = \frac{1}{\xi} \in (\frac{1}{y}, \frac{1}{x})$

$\Rightarrow \frac{y-x}{y} < \ln \frac{y}{x} < \frac{y-x}{x}$

3. 解:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^k = +\infty \quad (\forall k \in \mathbb{Z}_+)$ .

则  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x^n} \stackrel{\frac{\infty}{\infty}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f'(x)}{n x^{n-1}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f''(x)}{n(n-1) x^{n-2}} = \dots = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(x)}{n!}$

$= \frac{\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f^{(n)}(x)}{n!} = \frac{A}{n!}$

$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x^n} = \frac{A}{n!}$

4. 解:  $f'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)-f(0)}{x-0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}} - e}{x} \stackrel{\frac{0}{0}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}} [-\frac{1}{x^2} \ln(1+x) + \frac{1}{x(1+x)}]}{1}$

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

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

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

$f$  在 0 处可导 则  $f(x) = f(0) + f'(0)x + o(x) = e + (-\frac{1}{2}e)x + o(x) = e - \frac{1}{2}ex + o(x)$

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

则  $f''(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(e - \frac{1}{2}ex + o(x))(-\frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{3}x + o(x)) + \frac{1}{x} - 1 + x + o(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(e - \frac{1}{2}ex + o(x))(\frac{2}{3}x - \frac{1}{2} + o(x))}{x}$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(-\frac{1}{2}e + \frac{1}{4}ex + o(x) + \frac{2}{3}ex - \frac{1}{3}ex^2 + o(x^2) + (x) + o(x) + o(x^2)) + \frac{1}{2}e}{x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{11}{12}ex - \frac{1}{3}ex^2 + o(x)}{x} = \frac{11}{12}e - \frac{1}{3}e \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{o(x)}{x} = \frac{11}{12}e$$

5. 解:  $f(x) = \tan x$   $f'(x) = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x}$   $f''(x) = \frac{2 \sin x}{\cos^3 x} = 2f(x)f'(x)$

$$f^{(3)}(x) = 2[f'(x)^2 + f(x)f''(x)]$$

$$f^{(4)}(x) = 2[2f'(x)f''(x) + f'(x)f'''(x) + f(x)f^{(4)}(x)]$$

$$f^{(5)}(x) = 2[2f''(x)^2 + 2f'(x)f^{(4)}(x) + f^{(3)}(x)^2 + f'(x)f^{(5)}(x) + f(x)f^{(6)}(x)]$$

$$f(0) = 0 \quad f'(0) = 1 \quad f''(0) = 0 \quad f^{(3)}(0) = 2$$

$$f^{(4)}(0) = 2[0 + 0 + 0] = 0 \quad f^{(5)}(0) = 2[0 + 4 + 0 + 2 + 2 + 0] = 16$$

$$\text{则} f(x) = \tan x = f(0) + \frac{f'(0)}{1!}x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}x^2 + \frac{f^{(3)}(0)}{3!}x^3 + \frac{f^{(4)}(0)}{4!}x^4 + \frac{f^{(5)}(0)}{5!}x^5 + o(x^5)$$

$$= x + \frac{2}{6}x^3 + \frac{16}{120}x^5 + o(x^5)$$

$$= x + \frac{1}{3}x^3 + \frac{2}{15}x^5 + o(x^5)$$

6. 解:  $f(x) = \arcsin x$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \quad \text{设 } f(x) = g(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$\text{设 } v(x) = 1-x^2, \quad u(x) = x^{-\frac{1}{2}} \Rightarrow v'(x) = -2x \quad v''(x) = -2, \quad v(0) = 1; \quad v'(0) = 0 \quad v''(0) = -2$$

$$v^{(n)}(0) = 0 \quad (n \geq 3)$$

$$g^{(n)}(x) = \sum_{[n] \text{ 项分析}} u^{(k)}(v(x)) v^{(1)(1)} v^{(2)(1)} v^{(3)(1)} \dots v^{(n-k)(1)}$$

$$n \text{ 为偶数 } g^{(n)}(0) = u^{(\frac{n}{2})}(1) \underbrace{v^{(2)}(0) v^{(4)}(0) \dots v^{(n)}(0)}_{\frac{n}{2} \text{ 个 } v^{(2)}(0)} \times \text{分组数}$$

$$= (-\frac{1}{2})(-\frac{3}{2}) \dots (-\frac{1-n}{2}) x^{-\frac{n}{2}} (-2)^{\frac{n}{2}} \times [(n-1) \times (n-3) \times \dots \times 1]$$

$$= \frac{(-1)^{\frac{n}{2}} (n-1)!!}{2^{n/2}} (-2)^{\frac{n}{2}} \cdot (n-1)!! = [(n-1)!!]^2$$

$$n \text{ 为奇数 } g^{(n)}(0) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow f^{(n)}(0) = \begin{cases} g^{(n-1)}(0) = 0 & n \text{ 为偶数}, n \geq 2 \\ g^{(n-1)}(0) = [(n-2)!!]^2 & n \text{ 为奇数}, n \geq 3 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{则} f(x) = \arcsin x = f(0) + \frac{f'(0)}{1!}x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}x^2 + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!}x^n + o(x^n)$$

$$\text{① } n \text{ 为偶数 } f(x) = x + \frac{1}{6}x^3 + \dots + \frac{[(n-3)!!]^2}{(n-1)!}x^{n-1} + o(x^n)$$

$$\text{② } n \text{ 为奇数 } n=1 \text{ 时 } f(x) = x + o(x)$$

$$n \geq 3 \text{ 时 } f(x) = x + \frac{1}{6}x^3 + \dots + \frac{[(n-2)!!]^2}{n!}x^n + o(x^n)$$

7. 解:  $f(x) = \arctan x$

$f'(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$  设  $f'(x) = g(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$

设  $u(x) = \frac{1}{x}$   $v(x) = 1+x^2$

$\Rightarrow v'(x) = 2x$   $v''(x) = 2$

$v(0) = 1$   $v'(0) = 0$   $v''(0) = 2$

$g^{(n)}(x) = \sum_{\substack{[n] \text{ 的} \\ \text{分拆方式}}} u^{(k)}(v(x)) v^{(p_1)}(x) v^{(p_2)}(x) \cdots v^{(p_k)}(x)$

$n$  为偶数  $g^{(n)}(0) = u^{(\frac{n}{2})}(1) \underbrace{v^{(2)}(0) v^{(2)}(0) \cdots v^{(2)}(0)}_{n/2 \text{ 个 } v^{(2)}(0)} \times (n-1)!!$

$= (-1)(-2) \cdots (-\frac{n}{2}) \cdot 2^{(-\frac{n}{2}-1)} \cdot (2)^{n/2} \times (n-1)!!$

$= (-1)^{\frac{n}{2}} (\frac{n}{2})! (2)^{n/2} (n-1)!!$

$= (-2)^{\frac{n}{2}} (\frac{n}{2})! (n-1)!!$

$= (-1)^{\frac{n}{2}} (n)!! (n-1)!! = (-1)^{\frac{n}{2}} n!$

$n$  为奇数  $g^{(n)}(0) = 0$

$f^{(n)}(0) = \begin{cases} g^{(n-1)}(0) = 0, & n \text{ 为偶数} \\ g^{(n-1)}(0) = (-1)^{\frac{n-1}{2}} (n-1)!, & n \text{ 为奇数} \end{cases}$