高等微积分1等九次作业

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"pf:液f(x)=xp 则f(x)=pxp-1.
                                                                                                             f"(x) = p(p-1)xp-2
                                                                              ⇒ ∀x>0 f"(x)=p(p-1)xp-2>0
⇒ f在(0,+10)た下凸的
                                                                               由 Jensen 不可式 \forall x_1, \dots x_n > 0 f(x_1 + \dots + f(x_n))
                                                                                                                   \Rightarrow (\frac{\chi_1 + \dots + \chi_n}{n})^p \leq \frac{\chi_1^p + \dots + \chi_n^p}{n}
2.11) f(x) = \sin x \Rightarrow f(x) = \cos x
                                                                                                       f(x) = -\sin x
                                                                         f''(x) \ge 0 R f''(x) \ge 0 R f''(x) \le 0 R f''(
                                                                              即 f(x)在[-九+2kx,>kx]下凸,在[2kx,2kx+x](kez)上凸·
                                                                                                 描点为 x= kr (kEZ)
        (3) f(x) = \frac{1}{1+e^x} \Rightarrow f(x) = -\frac{e^x}{(1+e^x)^2}\Rightarrow f''(x) = \frac{e^x}{(1+e^x)^3} [e^x - 1]
                                                                       f''(x) \ge 0 \text{ if } \frac{e^{x}}{(1+e^{x})^{3}} (e^{x}-1) \ge 0 \Rightarrow x \in [0,+\infty)
f''(x) \le 0 \text{ if } \frac{e^{x}}{(1+e^{x})^{3}} (e^{x}-1) \le 0 \Rightarrow x \in [-\infty,0]
                                                                            即了(水)在[0,+00)下凸,在(-10.0]上凸,拐上为水=0
          (3) pf: a,,..., an ≥1
                                    ⇒ Ina, ... Inan >0 , 这f(x) = 1+ex
由(x) f(x) 在[0.+10)下凸 ⇒ 由Jensen不可力 f(ma+···+ man) ≤ f(ma)+···+ f(man)
                                                                                                                                                \Rightarrow \frac{\int (\frac{1}{n} \ln(a, \dots a_n)) \leq \frac{\int (\ln a_1) + \dots + \int (\ln a_n)}{n}}{1 + e^{\frac{1}{n} \ln(a_1 \dots a_n)}} \leq \frac{1}{1 + a_1} + \frac{1}{1 + a_n}
                                                                                                                                                 => 1+a, + ... + 1+an > 1+ \( \frac{1}{4} \) \( \frac{1}{4} \) \( \frac{1}{4} \)
    3、 Pf: f"在[a,b]处作瓦 = f在[a,b]下四

        f(x) \leq f(a) - \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a} (x - a) \quad \forall x \in [a, b] \\
        (x) = f(a) - \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a} (x - a) & + \infty \\
        0 \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a} > 0 \quad f(a) - \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a} (x - a) \leq f(a) - \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a} (b - a) = f(b)

                                                                                                                                                 f(x) < f(a) - f(b) - f(a) (x-a) < f(b)
                                                                                                      X = b 时 可取事,则此时 f 在 [a,b]上极大值在 b处及得 ② f(b) - f(a) \le 0 f(a) - \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a} (x - a) \le f(a) - \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a} (x - a) \le f(a) f(a) = f(a) f(a) \le f(a) - \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a} (x - a) \le f(a) x = a 时可取事,则此时 f 在 [a,b] 上极大值在 故上取得 
 [於上: f 在 [a,b] 上极大值一定在 [a,b] 上极大值在 故上取得
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    4. (1) f在区间[a,b]上可积,当且仅多 f在[a,b]上有界且 f在[a,b]上间断之构成的
集合为零则集
    (2) pf: ① f在[a,b]上可积 → ∃M ∈ R ∀x ∈ [a,b] | f(x)| ≤ M
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M) Yxo E[0.6] s.t. ftxx. 处连接

M) If I= g of 在xo处连接

⇒ 「年はた」 ⊆ 「H) 连接とし

⇒ Discif, ⊇ Discif() を別

Discif() を別 ⇒ Discif() を別

⇒ 1/1在[a.b]上可补.

● f 在 [a.b]上可把 → = MéR ∀xe[a.b] |fixi|=M' ⇒ 取M=M' ∀xe [a.b] |fixi|=M ⇒ f' 在 [a.b]上有不 考虑到连续性四则还再

建族性回り近年 Vxoe[a,b] st ft x,处连续 ⇒ ft x,处连续 ⇒ ft连续E) S | ft 進候上) ⇒ Disc(f) ⊇ Disc(ft) Disc(f) | Disc(ft) | を脚) ⇒ ft t [a,b] 上可和、

(3) 不一定可识

举生及137] fix= 1-1, xeR)Q

If (x) = 1, YYER.

rs 1= E-1.17为例进行论则

f(x)1处处连续且有界,则 lf(x)|在 [-1,1]上可和、对于f(x)将 [-1,1]进行剖分 -1=%<%<…< 2n=1 在每个分段中选出 名; ∈[xi+1,2i] (1≤i≤n)、

① 将每个分段选作写(e)Q 则 f(写)=1 E f(字) dx1 = ~ dx1 = 2

② 将每个分及选择 答: eR\Q 例 方(31)=-1

MX[0xi]→。 方(3i) △Xi = ∑
how(0xi)→。 つXi=-2

则 lin f(3i)ax;不存在,fxi在[+,1]上Riemann不可积的为 lfi在[a,b]可积,f在[a,b]不可积的一个例子

5. 今 $F(t) = \int_{a}^{t} f(t)dt$ 由物积分基本定理: f 连该则 F 处于寻且 F' = f. 由 Newton-Lerbniz /公式 $G(x) = \int_{u(x)}^{v(x)} f(t)dt = F(v(x)) - F(u(x))$ $F_{\nu}(x) = \int_{u(x)}^{v(x)} f(t)dt = F(v(x)) - F(u(x))$ $G(x) = F(v(x)) \cdot v(x) - F(u(x)) \cdot u(x)$ = f(v(x)) v'(x) - f(u(x)) u(x)

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6. (1) \( \int \langle \langle
                                     lim f lnxdx = lim (-alna-1+a) = lim (- lna)-1 = lim (- 1 -1)-1 = lim a-1 = -1
                                                                                                   \int_a^b \ln x \, dx = x \ln x \Big|_a^b = \int_a^b dx = b \ln b - a \ln a - b + a
             (3)
                                                                                              \int_{h}^{\frac{1+1}{h}} \ln x \, dx = \frac{1+1}{h} \ln \frac{1+1}{h} - \frac{1}{h} \ln \frac{1}{h} - \frac{1}{h}
                                                            = \frac{1}{n} \left( \ln \frac{1+1}{n} - \ln \frac{1}{n} \right) - \frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n} \ln \frac{1+1}{n}
= \frac{1}{n} \left[ \ln \left( \frac{1+1}{n} \right) - \frac{1}{n} \right] + \frac{1}{n} \ln \frac{1+1}{n}
                                                                                                     \Rightarrow \int_{\frac{1}{n}}^{1} \ln \alpha \, d\alpha \leq \frac{1}{n} \cdot \left( \ln \frac{2}{n} + \ln \frac{3}{n} + \dots + \ln \frac{1}{n} \right)
                                                                                                     = + ln++ f lnada < + (ln++ ln++++ ln+).
                                                     1 lnx dx = i+1 ln i+1 - in ln i - in
                                                                                                                                  = i+1(1n i+1 - In+) - + + hmi
                                                                                                                                  = i+1 ( ln i+1 - 1+1) + 1 hn h
                                                                                                       > \( \sum_{\frac{1}{2}} \) \( \sum_{\frac{1}{
                                                                                                      \Rightarrow \int_{-1}^{1} \ln x \, dx \ge \frac{1}{n} \left( \ln \frac{1}{n} + \ln \frac{2}{n} + \dots + \ln \frac{n}{n} \right) = \frac{1}{n} \left( \ln \frac{1}{n} + \dots + \ln \frac{n}{n} \right)
                                                          \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{n} \ln \frac{1}{n} = \lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{\ln \frac{1}{x}}{x} = \lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{x(\frac{1}{x})}{1} = \lim_{x\to\infty} (\frac{1}{x}) = 0
         (4)
                                                         lim f mada = lim falmar = -1
                                                                     Im ( In / + / I hada) = -1, lim fi hada = -1
                                                                      由夹遍Thin
                                                                                                                                                            \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left( \ln \frac{1}{n} + \dots + \ln \frac{n}{n} \right) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \ln \left( \frac{n!}{n^n} \right)^{\frac{1}{n}}
                                                                                                                                                                                                          = lim ln 1/n! = -1
                                                                                                                                                                        ⇒ lim mn! = 1
7.1) 先证左世: f(x) = f(学)+f(学)(x-学)+f(学)(x-学)>f(学)+f(学)(x-学)
                                                                                                 在[a,b]区间积分 \[ f(x)dx > \[ att) + f(att)(x-att)]dx
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    = f(\frac{a+b}{2})(b-a) + f(\frac{a+b}{2})[(\frac{1}{2}b^2 - \frac{a+b}{2}b) - (\frac{1}{2}a^2 - \frac{a+b}{2}a)]
                           再证石边 f在[a.b]处处作负⇒fF凸
                                                                                                                                   \Rightarrow f(x) \leq f(a) + \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a} (x - a) \quad \forall x \in [a, b]
                                                                                                   在[a,b] 区间 根分 \int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx \leq \int_{a}^{b} [f(a) + \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a} (x - a)] dx
= f(a) (b - a) + \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a} [(\frac{1}{2}b^{2} - ab) - (\frac{1}{2}a^{2} - a^{2})]
= (b - a) \frac{f(a) + f(b)}{2}
= (b - a) \frac{f(a) + f(b)}{2}
= (b - a) \frac{f(a) + f(b)}{2}
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(>) 光证左边: f(x)=f(空)+f(空)(x-空)+f(至)(x-空)+f(空)(x-空)
                                        \mathbb{P}_{a}^{\dagger}[a,b]\mathcal{H}_{a}^{\dagger} \int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx > \int_{a}^{b} \left[ f(\frac{a+b}{2}) + f(\frac{a+b}{2})(x - \frac{a+b}{2}) \right] dx = f(\frac{a+b}{2})(b-a)
              再证右边 ∫">0 > f'在[a.6]严格↑
                     由級分中值7hm f(x) - f(a) = f(3) = 3 \in (a, x)
                                                             f(b) - f(x) = f(1) = he(x,b)
                                               \frac{1}{2} < \eta \Rightarrow f(z) < f(\eta) \Rightarrow \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{f(a)} < \frac{f(b) - f(x)}{b - x}.
\Rightarrow f(x) < f(a) + \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a} (x - a) \quad \forall x \in (a.b)
\Rightarrow f(x) < f(a) + \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a} (x - a) \quad dx = (b - a) \frac{f(a) + f(b)}{a} \neq \frac{f(a) + f(b)}{b - a} = \frac{f(a) + f(b)}{a} \neq \frac{f(a) + f(b)}{a} = \frac{f(a) + f(b)}{a} = \frac{f(a) + f(b)}{a} \neq \frac{f(a) + f(b)}{a} = \frac{f(a) + f(b)}{a} = \frac{f(a) + f(b)}{a} \neq \frac{f(a) + f(b)}{a} = \frac
                                                 \forall x \in (a,b) f(x) < g(x) EM \int_a^b f(x) dx < \int_a^b g(x) dx
               孙证马程
                                                 (3) 先证左边: f(x)=f(学)+f(学)(x-学)+f(学)(x-学)+f(学)(x-学)+f(学)(x-学)
                                               对[a,b] 和分 fa f(x)dx > fa [f(些)+f(些)(x-些)+ 任(x-些)]dx
                                                                                                                                   = (b-a) f(\frac{a+b}{2}) + \frac{M}{24}(b-a)^{\frac{3}{2}}
               通证右边: 沒 g(x)= f(x)- 母(x- 些)
                                      g'(x) = f(x) - M(x - \frac{2+b}{2})

g''(x) = f'(x) - M > 0 \Rightarrow a ta [a, b] 处处有正=所可

<math>f(x) = f'(x) - M > 0 \Rightarrow a ta [a, b] 处处有正=所可

<math>f(x) = f'(x) - M > 0 \Rightarrow a ta [a, b] 
                                                             \Rightarrow \int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx - \frac{M}{2} \int_{a}^{b} (x - \frac{a+b}{2})^{2} dx < (b-a) \frac{f(a) + f(b)}{2} - \frac{M}{2} - 2 (b-a) (a-b)^{2}
\Rightarrow \int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx < (b-a) \frac{f(a) + f(b)}{2} - \frac{1}{8} M (b-a)^{3} + \frac{1}{24} M (b-a)^{3}
= (b-a) \frac{f(a) + f(b)}{2} - \frac{M}{12} (b-a)^{3}
 \exists \xi \in [a,b] \quad f(x) = f(\frac{a+b}{2}) + f'(\frac{a+b}{2})(x - \frac{a+b}{2}) + \frac{f'(\xi)}{2}(x - \frac{a+b}{2})^{-1}
                                    对[a,b] 机力 fix)dx = fif(些)+f(些)(x-些)+fix)(x-些)+fix)(x-些) dx
                                                                                                        = ( f ( atb) dx + Sa f ( b) (x - atb) dx + Sa f ( b) (x - atb) dx
                                                                                                        = (b-a)f(\frac{a+b}{2})+\frac{1}{24}(b-a)^3f"(\frac{2}{5})
                f"∈ ([a,b]) 由最值定理 f"在[a,b]上有最值 设义为f"最大值点 分为f"最小值点
(5)
                                                          与(1)相似地 g"(x)处处作正 > g"(x)上凸 > (b-a) q(a)+q(b) < faf(x)dx
                 与い相似地後 g(x)=f(x)- デ(x-3+b)) = g"(x)=f"(x)-f"(x) < 0
                                                                美州地 Safarida > (b-a) f(a)+f(b) - f(a) (b-a) 3

\Phi \Phi : f''(x_2) \leq \left[-\int_a^b f(x) + (b-a) \frac{f(a) f(b)}{2}\right] \frac{12}{(b-a)^2}

                              由③: f''(x_1) > [-\int_a^b f(x) + (b-a) \frac{f(a) + f(b)}{2}] \frac{1}{(b-a)^2}
                   由Darboux T/m: f'在[a,b]可与 f"(x) =f"(x)
                                                              > = 1] [[a,b] s.t. f"(1) = [- for f(x)+(b-a) f(x)+f(b)] 12 (b-a)
                                                             \Rightarrow \int_a^b f(x) dx = (b-a) \frac{f(a) + f(b)}{2} - \frac{1}{12} (b-a)^3 f''(y),
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