

高等微积分第六次作业

1. (1) $f(x) \neq 0$ 时 $(\ln|f(x)|)' = \frac{1}{f(x)} f'(x) = \frac{f'(x)}{f(x)}$

(2) $f(x) \in (-1, 1)$ 时 $(\arcsin(f(x)))' = \frac{f'(x)}{\sin'(\arcsin(f(x)))} = \frac{f'(x)}{\cos(\arcsin(f(x)))}$
 $= \frac{f'(x)}{\sqrt{1 - \sin^2(\arcsin(f(x)))}} = \frac{f'(x)}{\sqrt{1 - f(x)^2}}$

(3) $(u(x)^{v(x)})' = (e^{v(x)\ln u(x)})'$
 $= e^{v(x)\ln u(x)} (v(x)\ln u(x))' = e^{v(x)\ln u(x)} (v'(x)\ln u(x) + v(x)\frac{u'(x)}{u(x)})$
 $= u(x)^{v(x)} (\frac{v(x)u'(x)}{u(x)} + v'(x)\ln u(x))$

2. (1) $D \subset \mathbb{R}^n$, $f: D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$ 在 x_0 处可微, 如果存在线性映射 $L: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$ 且 h 属于 0 的某开球邻域, 使 $f(x_0+h) = f(x_0) + L(h) + \alpha(h)$, 其中 $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\alpha(h)}{h} = 0$

(2) pf: 证充分性

f 在 x_0 处可导 $\Rightarrow \exists A$ 使 $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0+h) - f(x_0)}{h} = A$
 $\Rightarrow \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0+h) - f(x_0) - Ah}{h} = 0$

$\forall h \in Br(0)$ 设 $f(x_0+h) - f(x_0) - Ah = \alpha(h)$ 则 $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\alpha(h)}{h} = 0$

$\therefore f(x_0+h) = f(x_0) + Ah + \alpha(h)$ 其中 $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\alpha(h)}{h} = 0 \Rightarrow f$ 在 x_0 处可微

证必要性 $\forall h \in Br(0) \exists \alpha(h)$ 使 $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\alpha(h)}{h} = 0$ 且 $f(x_0+h) = f(x_0) + L(h) + \alpha(h)$

不妨设 $L(h) = Ah$

则 $f(x_0+h) - f(x_0) - Ah = \alpha(h)$

则 $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0+h) - f(x_0) - Ah}{h} = 0$

$\Rightarrow \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0+h) - f(x_0)}{h} = A \Rightarrow f$ 在 x_0 处可导

(3) pf: 反证法, 假设 $|g'(0)| > |h'(0)|$

对 $x > 0$ $|g'(0)| = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{|g(x) - g(0)|}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{|g(x)|}{x}$, $|h'(0)| = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{|h(x)|}{x}$

$|g'(0)| > |h'(0)|$

$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{|g(x)| - |h(x)|}{x} > 0$

而 $x > 0$, $|g(x)| \leq |h(x)|$ 则 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{|g(x)| - |h(x)|}{x} \leq 0$ 矛盾

综上: 假设不成立, $|g'(0)| \leq |h'(0)|$

3. (1) f 在 $x=a$ 处可导, $\ln|f|$ 在 $y \neq 0$ 处可导

$(\ln|f(a)|)' = \frac{f'(a)}{f(a)} = \frac{L}{f(a)}$

则 $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln|f(a+h)| - \ln|f(a)|}{h} = \frac{L}{f(a)}$

设 $g(h) = \ln|f(a+h)| - \ln|f(a)|$ 则 $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} g(h) = \frac{L}{f(a)}$

根据 Heine 定理 令 $x_n = \frac{1}{n}$ ($x_n \neq 0$) 则 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} g(x_n) = \frac{L}{f(a)}$

$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} g(x_n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n(\ln|f(a+\frac{1}{n})| - \ln|f(a)|) = \frac{L}{f(a)}$

$$(2) \quad g(h) = \frac{\ln|f(a+h)| - \ln|f(a)|}{h} \quad \text{设 } \varphi(h) = e^{g(h)} = e^{\ln\left(\frac{|f(a+h)|}{|f(a)|}\right)^{1/h}} = \left(\frac{|f(a+h)|}{|f(a)|}\right)^{1/h}$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \varphi(h) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} e^{g(h)} = \overline{e^{\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} g(h)}} = e^{1/f'(a)}$$

由 Heine 定理 令 $x_n = \frac{1}{n}$ ($x_n \neq 0$) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = 0$

$$\text{则 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \varphi(x_n) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \varphi(h) = e^{1/f'(a)}$$

4. (1) 不一定处处可导

设 $f'(x_0) = 0$ 则 $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} = 0$, 设 $y_0 = f(x_0)$.

$$\Rightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0 \forall |x - x_0| < \delta \text{ 有 } \left| \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} \right| < \varepsilon$$

$$\text{则 } \forall k > 0 \text{ 取 } \varepsilon = \frac{1}{k} \exists \delta > 0 \forall |x - x_0| < \delta$$

$$\left| \frac{x - x_0}{f(x) - f(x_0)} \right| = \left| \frac{f^{-1}(f(x)) - f^{-1}(f(x_0))}{f(x) - f(x_0)} \right| > \frac{1}{\varepsilon} = k$$

则 $\lim_{y \rightarrow y_0} \frac{f^{-1}(y) - f^{-1}(y_0)}{y - y_0}$ 不存在, 因此这时 f^{-1} 在 y_0 不可导

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

$$h'(x) = (g(f^{-1}(x)))' = (g')(f^{-1}(x)) \cdot (f^{-1})'(x) = (g')(f^{-1}(x)) \frac{1}{(f')^{-1}(x)} = \frac{g'}{f'}(f^{-1}(x))$$

$$h''(x) = (h'(x))' = \left(\frac{g'}{f'} \right)'(f^{-1}(x)) = \frac{g''f' - g'f''}{f'^2}(f^{-1}(x))$$

$$5. (1) \text{ 证明: } x > 0 \text{ 时 } f'(x) = \frac{1}{x^2} e^{-1/x} \quad P_1\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = \frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$f''(x) = (f'(x))' = \left(-\frac{2}{x^3} + \frac{1}{x^4}\right) e^{-1/x} \quad P_2\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = -\frac{2}{x^3} + \frac{1}{x^4}$$

采用数学归纳法, 设 $x > 0$ 时, $f^{(k)}(x) = P_k\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) e^{-1/x}$ 且 P_k 的最高次高于 P_{k-1}

$$f^{(k+1)}(x) = (f^{(k)}(x))' = (P_k\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) e^{-1/x})' = (P_k'\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) + P_k\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \frac{1}{x^2}) e^{-1/x}$$

而 $P_k'\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{C_i}{x^i}\right)' = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{-i C_i}{x^{i+1}}$ 则 $P_k'\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$ 是次数高于 $P_k\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$ 的多项式

$P_k\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \frac{1}{x^2}$ 也是次数高于 $P_k\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$ 的多项式

$$\therefore f^{(k+1)}(x) = (P_k'\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) + P_k\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \frac{1}{x^2}) e^{-1/x} = P_{k+1}\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) e^{-1/x}, \text{ 其中 } P_{k+1}\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \text{ 是次数高于 } P_k\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \text{ 的多项式}$$

$$\text{则 } \forall n \in \mathbb{N}_+, \exists P_n(t) \text{ 是多项式, 使 } \forall x > 0 \quad f^{(n)}(x) = P_n\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) e^{-1/x}$$

$$(2) \text{ 解: } x < 0 \text{ 时 } f(x) = (0)' = 0 \quad \text{设 } f^{(k)}(x) = 0, \forall x_0 < 0 \quad f^{(k+1)}(x_0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f^{(k)}(x) - f^{(k)}(x_0)}{x - x_0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{0 - 0}{x - x_0} = 0$$

$$\text{则 } f^{(k+1)}(x) = 0 \quad (x < 0) \Rightarrow x < 0 \text{ 时 } f^{(n)}(x) = 0$$

$$\text{因此左导数 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f^{(n)}(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f^{(n-1)}(x) - f^{(n-1)}(0)}{x - 0} = 0$$

$$x > 0 \text{ 时 先证 } \forall k \in \mathbb{Z}_+, \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{e^{-1/x}}{x^k} = \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{t^k}{e^t} = 0$$

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \text{ 取 } M = k + \sqrt{k^2 - k\varepsilon} \quad \forall t > M \text{ 有 } k\sqrt{t} - t < k\varepsilon$$

$$\frac{t^k}{e^t} = e^{k\ln t - t} < e^{2k(\sqrt{t} - 1) - t} < e^{2k\sqrt{t} - t} < e^{k\varepsilon} = \varepsilon$$

$$\text{则 } \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{t^k}{e^t} = 0 \text{ 得证, 则 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{e^{-1/x}}{x^k} = 0$$

归纳假设 $f^{(n)}(0) = 0$ $n=0$ 时显然成立, 假设 $n=k$ 时也成立

$$\text{左导数 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f^{(k+1)}(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f^{(k)}(x) - f^{(k)}(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f^{(k)}(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{P_k\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)}{x} e^{-1/x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \left(\sum_{i=1}^k \frac{C_i}{x^{i+1}}\right) e^{-1/x} = \sum 0 = 0$$

左导数已证为 0, 则 $f^{(n)}(0) = 0$ 得证

$$\begin{aligned}
 b. \quad f(x) &= \frac{x^2+1}{x^3+x} = \frac{1}{x} \left(1 + \frac{2}{x^2-1}\right) = \frac{1}{x} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x-1} - \frac{1}{x+1}\right) = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x(x-1)} - \frac{1}{x(x+1)} \\
 &= \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x-1} - \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x+1} \\
 &= \frac{1}{x-1} - \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x+1}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$f'(x) = -\left(\frac{1}{(x-1)^2} - \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{(x+1)^2}\right), \text{ 归纳法可得: } f^{(n)}(x) = (-1)^n n! \left(\frac{1}{(x-1)^{n+1}} - \frac{1}{x^{n+1}} + \frac{1}{(x+1)^{n+1}}\right)$$

设 $f^{(k)}(x) = (-1)^k k! \left(\frac{1}{(x-1)^{k+1}} - \frac{1}{x^{k+1}} + \frac{1}{(x+1)^{k+1}}\right)$

$$f^{(k+1)}(x) = (-1)^k k! \left(-\frac{k+1}{(x-1)^{k+2}} + \frac{k+1}{x^{k+2}} - \frac{k+1}{(x+1)^{k+2}}\right) = (-1)^{k+1} (k+1)! \left(\frac{1}{(x-1)^{k+2}} - \frac{1}{x^{k+2}} + \frac{1}{(x+1)^{k+2}}\right)$$

$$\text{故 } f^{(n)}(x) = (-1)^n n! \left(\frac{1}{(x-1)^{n+1}} - \frac{1}{x^{n+1}} + \frac{1}{(x+1)^{n+1}}\right)$$