

第五章 微分法

本章集中在研究闭区间和开区间上的实函数，除了向量函数。这是因为向量空间的拓扑与实函数拓扑完全具有本质区别

1 实函数的导数

定义 1. f 是定义在 $[a, b]$ 上的实函数, $\forall x \in [a, b], \varphi(t) = \frac{f(t) - f(x)}{t - x} (a < t < b, t \neq x)$

$$f'(x) = \lim_{t \rightarrow x} \varphi(t)$$

若 f' 在 x 点极限存在称 f 在 x 可导。若在 $[a, b]$ 上都可导, 称 f' 是 f 在 $[a, b]$ 上的导函数

Remark: 对于开区间内的函数可以定义类似导数, 但不能定义 $f'(a), f'(b)$

定理 2. 闭区间内的点 x . 可导一定连续

证明.

$$\begin{aligned} f(t) - f(x) &= \frac{f(t) - f(x)}{t - x} (t - x) \\ \rightarrow \lim_{t \rightarrow x} (f(t) - f(x)) &= f'(x) \cdot 0 = 0 \\ \rightarrow \lim_{t \rightarrow x} f(t) &= f(x) \end{aligned}$$

□

定理 3. 闭区间的两个函数在某个点可微, 则逐点 和函数、积函数、除函数都可微

$f, g: [a, b] \rightarrow R. x \in [a, b]. f, g$ 在 x 可微

$$(f + g)' = f' + g'$$

$$(fg)' = f'g + fg'$$

$$(f/g)' = \frac{gf' - g'f}{g^2}$$

上述各个运算都是逐点运算 g^2 不是 $g \circ g$

证明.

$$\begin{aligned} 1. (f + g)' &= \lim_{t \rightarrow x} \frac{f(t) + g(t) - f(x) - g(x)}{t - x} = \lim_{t \rightarrow x} \left(\frac{f(t) - f(x)}{t - x} + \frac{g(t) - g(x)}{t - x} \right) \\ &\text{若 } f', g' \text{ 都存在 } \rightarrow (f + g)' = f' + g' \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2. h &= fg. h(t) - h(x) = f(t)[g(t) - g(x)] + g(x)[f(t) - f(x)] \\ \lim_{t \rightarrow x} \frac{h(t) - h(x)}{t - x} &= \lim_{t \rightarrow x} \left(\frac{f(t)[g(t) - g(x)]}{t - x} + \frac{g(x)[f(t) - f(x)]}{t - x} \right) \\ &\lim_{t \rightarrow x} f(t) = f(x); \lim_{t \rightarrow x} g(t) = g(x) \\ &\text{且 } f', g' \text{ 都存在, 利用积的极限等于极限的积} \\ \rightarrow &= f(x) \cdot \lim_{t \rightarrow x} \frac{g(t) - g(x)}{t - x} + g(x) \cdot \lim_{t \rightarrow x} \frac{f(t) - f(x)}{t - x} \\ &= f(x)g'(x) + g(x)f'(x) \end{aligned}$$

□

$$\begin{aligned} 3. h &= f/g. \frac{h(t) - h(x)}{t - x} = \frac{1}{g(t)g(x)} \left[g(x) \frac{f(t) - f(x)}{t - x} - f(x) \frac{g(t) - g(x)}{t - x} \right] \\ \lim_{t \rightarrow x} \frac{h(t) - h(x)}{t - x} &= \frac{1}{g(x) \cdot \lim_{t \rightarrow x} g(t)} [g(x)f'(x) - f(x)g'] \\ &= \frac{gf' - fg'}{g^2} \end{aligned}$$

例 4. 一些函数的导函数

1. c $f'(x) = \lim_{t \rightarrow x} \frac{f(t) - f(x)}{t - x} = \frac{0}{t - x} = \frac{0}{\lim_{t \rightarrow x} t - x} = 0, \forall t_n \in U_x^0(r), \frac{f(t_n) - f(x)}{t_n - x} = 0$ 恒成立
 $\rightarrow \lim_{t \rightarrow x} \frac{f(t) - f(x)}{t - x} = 0$. Heine.
2. x $f'(x) = \lim_{t \rightarrow x} \frac{t - x}{t - x} = \lim_{t \rightarrow x} 1 = 1$
3. x^n $x^n = x \cdot x \cdots x \rightarrow x^n$ 可微. $(x^2)' = x'x + xx' = 2x$
 $(x^3)' = x'x^2 + x2x = x^2 + 2x^2 = 3x^2$
 $(x^{n+1})' = x^n + nx^n = (n+1)x^n$
4. $\mathcal{P}(R)$ $\sum a_i x^i$ 是可微的. $(ax^n)' = a'x^n + anx^{n-1} = anx^{n-1} = a(x^n)'$
5. $\frac{p}{q}$ 除了在 $q=0$ 的点不可微其余点都可微.

定理 5. 复合函数导数。链式法则。

f 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续, f' 在 $x \in [a, b]$ 存在. $g: I \rightarrow R, \text{range } f \subset I, g$ 在 $f(x)$ 可微 $\rightarrow g \circ f$ 在 x 可微
 $(g \circ f)' = g' \circ f \cdot f'$

证明.

$$\begin{aligned}
 y &= f(x), t \in [a, b], s \in I. \\
 f(t) - f(x) &= (t - x)(f'(x) + u(t)) \\
 g(s) - g(y) &= (s - y)(g'(y) + v(s)) \\
 \lim_{t \rightarrow x} u(t) &= 0, \lim_{t \rightarrow y} v(t) = 0 \\
 \text{let: } s &= f(t) \\
 h(t) - h(x) &= g(f(t)) - g(f(x)) \\
 &= [f(t) - f(x)] \cdot [g'(y) + v(s)] \\
 &= (t - x) \cdot [f'(x) + u(t)] \cdot (g'(y) + v(s)) \\
 \frac{h(t) - h(x)}{t - x} &= (g'(y) + v(s)) \cdot (f'(x) + u(t)) \\
 f \text{ 连续} \rightarrow \lim_{t \rightarrow x} \frac{h(t) - h(x)}{t - x} &= g'(f(x)) \cdot f'(x)
 \end{aligned}$$

□

例 6.

1. $f(x) = \begin{cases} x \sin \frac{1}{x} & x \neq 0 \\ 0 & x = 0 \end{cases}$
 $x \neq 0 \rightarrow f'(x) = \sin \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x} \cos \frac{1}{x}$.
 $x = 0$. 导函数无定义. $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{t \sin \frac{1}{t} - 0}{t} = \sin \frac{1}{t}$ 不存在.
2. $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x} & x \neq 0 \\ 0 & x = 0 \end{cases}$
 $x \neq 0 \rightarrow f'(x) = 2x \sin \frac{1}{x} - \cos \frac{1}{x}$
 $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{t^2 \sin(\frac{1}{t})}{t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} t \sin \frac{1}{t} = 0 \rightarrow f'(0) = 0$
 $\rightarrow f$ 在任意点可微但 f 的导函数不连续. 由于 $\cos \frac{1}{x}$ 在 $x=0$ 处发散

2 中值定理

定义 7. f 是在度量空间 X 上的实函数, f 在 $p \in X$ 取得局部极大值. $\exists \delta > 0, \forall q \in d(p, q) < \delta \wedge q \in X, f(q) \leq f(p)$.

定理 8. Fermat. $f: [a, b] \rightarrow R. x \in [a, b]. f$ 在 x 处取得局部极大值且 $f'(x)$ 存在 $\rightarrow f'(x) = 0$

证明.

$$\begin{aligned} & a < x - \delta < x < x + \delta < b \\ \forall t \in (x - \delta, x). & \frac{f(t) - f(x)}{t - x} \cdot f(t) \leq f(x). t - x \leq 0 \rightarrow \frac{f(t) - f(x)}{t - x} \geq 0 \\ & \rightarrow f'(x) \geq 0 \\ \forall t \in (x, x + \delta). & \frac{f(t) - f(x)}{t - x} \cdot f(t) \leq f(x). t - x \geq 0 \rightarrow \frac{f(t) - f(x)}{t - x} \leq 0 \\ & \rightarrow f'(x) \leq 0 \\ & \rightarrow f'(x) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

□

定理 9. 一般中值定理

$$\begin{aligned} & f, g: [a, b] \rightarrow R. f \text{ 连续}. f, g \text{ 在 } (a, b) \text{ 上可微} \rightarrow \exists x \in (a, b) \\ & \rightarrow (f(b) - f(a))g'(x) = (g(b) - g(a))f'(x) \end{aligned}$$

证明.

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{let: } h(x) = (f(b) - f(a))g(x) - (g(b) - g(a))f(x) \\ & h \text{ 在 } [a, b] \text{ 连续, } h \text{ 在 } (a, b) \text{ 可微} \\ & h(a) = f(b)g(a) - f(a)g(b) = h(b) \\ & h(x) = c \rightarrow \forall x \in (a, b). h'(x) = 0 \\ & h(x) \neq c \rightarrow \exists p, q \in [a, b], \forall x \in [a, b]. h(x) \leq h(p), h(x) \geq h(q) \\ & \text{若 } \exists h(x) > h(a) \rightarrow h(x) \leq h(p). h \text{ 连续} \wedge h'(p) \text{ 存在} \rightarrow h'(p) = 0 \\ & \exists h(x) < h(a) \rightarrow h(x) \geq h(q). h \text{ 连续} \wedge h'(q) \text{ 存在} \rightarrow h'(q) = 0 \\ & \rightarrow \exists x \in (a, b), h'(x) = 0 \\ h'(x) = \lim_{t \rightarrow x} & \frac{(f(b) - f(a))g(t) - (g(b) - g(a))f(t) - (f(b) - f(a))g(x) + (g(b) - g(a))f(x)}{t - x} \\ & = \lim_{t \rightarrow x} (f(b) - f(a)) \frac{(g(t) - g(x))}{t - x} + (g(b) - g(a)) \frac{f(t) - f(x)}{t - x} \\ & = (f(b) - f(a))g'(x) - (g(b) - g(a))f'(x) \\ & 0 = \dots \rightarrow \text{原式成立} \end{aligned}$$

□

定理 10. 罗尔.

$$\begin{aligned} & f: [a, b] \rightarrow R. f \text{ 在 } (a, b) \text{ 可微} \\ & \rightarrow \exists x \in (a, b) \rightarrow f(b) - f(a) = (b - a)f'(x) \end{aligned}$$

证明.

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{let: } g(x) = x \\ (f(b) - f(a))g'(x) &= (g(b) - g(a))f'(x) \\ \rightarrow f(b) - f(a) &= (b - a)f'(x) \end{aligned}$$

□

定理 11. 导数与单调性

1. $\forall x \in (a, b) \quad f'(x) \geq 0 \rightarrow f$ 单调增
2. $f'(x) = 0 \rightarrow f = c$
3. $f'(x) \leq 0 \rightarrow f$ 单调减

证明.

$$\begin{aligned} & f(x_2) - f(x_1) = (x_2 - x_1)f'(x) \\ f'(x) \geq 0 \wedge x_2 \geq x_1 & \rightarrow f(x_2) \geq f(x_1) \rightarrow f \text{ 增} \end{aligned}$$

□

3 导数的连续性

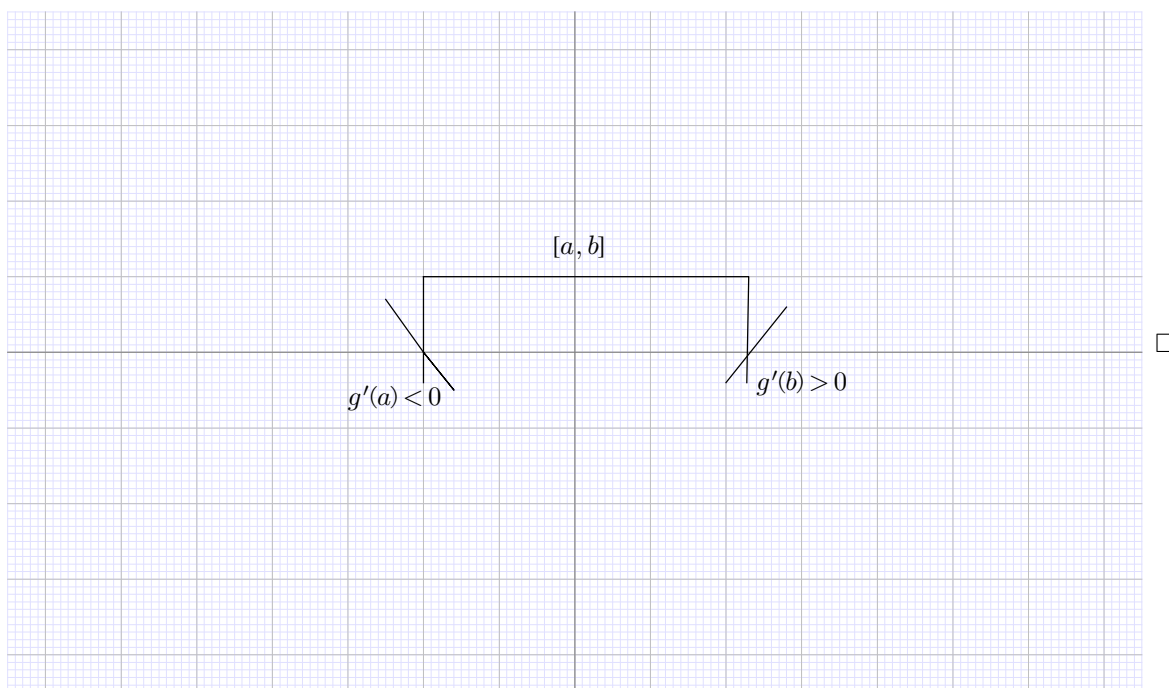
通过例6. 导函数可以处处存在但不连续

定理 12. 闭区间上都可微的可导实函数有中间值性质

$$f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \wedge f \text{ 在 } [a, b] \text{ 可微} \cdot \forall \lambda \in (f'(a), f'(b)) \\ \rightarrow \exists x \in (a, b) \rightarrow f'(x) = \lambda$$

证明.

$$g(t) = f(t) - \lambda t \\ g'(a) = f'(a) - \lambda < 0 \rightarrow \exists t_1 \in (a, b) \rightarrow g(t_1) < g(a) \\ g'(b) = f'(b) - \lambda > 0 \rightarrow \exists t_2 \in (a, b) \rightarrow g(t_2) < g(b) \\ g \text{ 必能在 } [a, b] \text{ 取得最大最小值} \rightarrow \exists x \in (a, b) \rightarrow g'(x) = 0. \\ \rightarrow f'(x) = \lambda$$



推论 13. f 在 $[a, b]$ 可微, f' 在 $[a, b]$ 必不能有简单间断。但有可能第二类间断

4 L' Hospital 法则

定理 14. L' Hospital.

$$f, g: (a, b) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}. f, g \text{ 可微} \wedge \forall x \in (a, b), g'(x) \neq 0 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)} = A \\ \left(\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = 0 \wedge \lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) = 0 \right) \vee \lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) \neq 0 \\ \rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = A$$

证明.

$$\begin{aligned}
& A \in R. \exists q \wedge A < q, \exists r \wedge A < r < q. \\
& \rightarrow \exists c \in (a, b) \rightarrow \forall x \in (a, c). \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)} < r \\
& (f(x) - f(y))g'(t) = (g(x) - g(y))f'(t) \\
& \frac{f(x) - f(y)}{g(x) - g(y)} = \frac{f'(t)}{g'(t)} < r \\
& \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x) - f(y)}{g(x) - g(y)} = \frac{\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) - f(y)}{\lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) - g(y)} = \frac{f(y)}{g(y)} = \frac{f'(t)}{g'(t)} \leq r < q
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& A \in \{-\infty, +\infty\}. c_1 \in (a, y), a < x < c_1 \rightarrow g(x) > g(y) \wedge g(y) > 0 \\
& \frac{g(x) - g(y)}{g(x)} \cdot \frac{f(x) - f(y)}{g(x) - g(y)} = \frac{g(x) - g(y)}{g(x)} \cdot \frac{f'(t)}{g'(t)} < \frac{g(x) - g(y)}{g(x)} \cdot r \\
& \rightarrow \frac{f(x) - f(y)}{g(x)} < \frac{r \cdot (g(x) - g(y))}{g(x)} \\
& \rightarrow \frac{f(x) - f(y)}{g(x)} < \frac{r g(x) - r g(y)}{g(x)} = r - r \frac{g(y)}{g(x)} \\
& \rightarrow \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} < r - r \frac{g(y)}{g(x)} + \frac{f(y)}{g(x)}. (a < x < c_1)
\end{aligned}$$

□

$$\begin{aligned}
& \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} < \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \left(r - r \frac{g(y)}{g(x)} + \frac{f(y)}{g(x)} \right) \\
& \rightarrow \exists c_2 \in (a, c_1) \rightarrow \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} < q. (a < x < c_2) \\
& \rightarrow \forall q > A. \exists c_2 \wedge a < x < c_2 \rightarrow \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} < q \\
& \text{同理: } \rightarrow A \in R. p < A, \exists c_3 \rightarrow p < \frac{f(x)}{g(x)}. (a < x < c_3)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)} = A.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{g(x) - g(a)} = \frac{\frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x - a}}{\frac{g(x) - g(a)}{x - a}} \\
& \rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \frac{\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x - a}}{\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{g(x) - g(a)}{x - a}} = \frac{f'(a)}{g'(a)}
\end{aligned}$$

微积分学教程

5 高阶导数

定义 15. 函数 f 的导函数 f' 是可微的那么 (f') 称作二阶导数

$$\begin{aligned}
& f \text{ 在 } (0, \square] \text{ 上可微 } \rightarrow \exists f': (0, \square] \rightarrow R \text{ 是 } f \text{ 的导函数} & \text{1阶导数} \\
& n \text{ 阶导数: } & f^{(n-1)}: (0, \square] \rightarrow R. \text{可微} \rightarrow (f^{(n-1)})' \text{ 是 } n \text{ 阶导数}
\end{aligned}$$

注意 16. 高阶导数在某一点 x 可微必须让所有低于此阶数的导函数在 x 的领域内可微.

注意 17. $dy = y'dx$. let: $x = g(t)$. $dy = y'_x \cdot x'_t dt = y'_x dx$. 称为微分形式不变性, 但对高阶导数无效

6 Taylor定理

定理 18. Taylor中值定理.

$$\begin{aligned}
& f: [a, b] \rightarrow R. n \in \mathbb{N}^+, f^{(n-1)} \text{ 在 } [a, b] \text{ 上连续, } f^{(n)}(t) \text{ 在 } (a, b) \text{ 存在. } \alpha, \beta \in [a, b] \wedge \alpha \neq \beta \\
& P(t) = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{f^{(k)}(\alpha)}{k!} (t - \alpha)^k
\end{aligned}$$

$$\rightarrow \exists x \in (a, b) \rightarrow f(\beta) = P(\beta) + \frac{f^{(n)}(x)}{n!} (\beta - \alpha)^n$$

注意 19. $n=1$ 时, $\exists x \in (a, b) \rightarrow f(\beta) = \frac{f(\alpha)}{0!}(\beta - \alpha)^0 + \frac{f'(x)}{1!}(\beta - \alpha) \rightarrow f(\beta) - f(\alpha) = f'(x)(\beta - \alpha)$

即罗尔中值定理

证明.

$$\begin{aligned} M: f(\beta) &= P(\beta) + M(\beta - \alpha)^n \\ \text{let: } g(t) &= f(t) - P(t) - M(t - \alpha)^n, t \in [a, b] \\ g^{(n)}(t) &= f^{(n)}(t) - n!M, t \in (a, b) \\ P^{(k)}(\alpha) &= f^{(k)}(\alpha) \text{ 对 } k=0, \dots, n-1 \text{ 成立} \\ g(\alpha) &= g'(\alpha) = \dots = g^{(n-1)}(\alpha) = 0 \\ g(\beta) &= f(\beta) - P(\beta) - M(\beta - \alpha)^n = 0 \\ &\rightarrow \exists x_1 \in (\alpha, \beta) \rightarrow g'(x) = 0 \\ g^{(n-1)}(\alpha) &= g^{(n-1)}(\beta), \exists x_{n-1} \in (\alpha, \beta) \rightarrow g^{(n)}(x_{n-1}) = 0 \\ g^{(n)}(\alpha) &= 0, g^{(n)}(\beta) = f^{(n)}(\beta) - n!M = 0 \\ &\rightarrow \exists x_n \in (\alpha, \beta) \rightarrow g^{(n)}(x_n) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

□

7 向量函数的微分法

注意 20. 极限的定义可以无缝迁移到 $f: [a, b] \rightarrow C$ 的函数的

$$\text{复函数} \quad f(t) = f_1(t) + i f_2(t) \Leftrightarrow f'(t) = f_1'(t) + i f_2'(t)$$

向量值函数 $\lim_{t \rightarrow x} \left| \frac{f(t) - f(x)}{t - x} - f'(x) \right| = 0$. f' 也是 R^k 中的向量值函数

f 可微 $\Leftrightarrow f_i$ 都可微

f 可微 $\rightarrow f$ 连续

f, g 可微 $\rightarrow f + g$ 可微

$f \cdot g$ 可微

但中值定理和 L'Hospital 法则对向量值函数不一定成立

例 21.

中值定理对复函数不一定成立

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= e^{ix} = \cos x + i \sin x \\ f(2\pi) - f(0) &= 1 - 1 = 0 \\ f'(x) &= i e^{ix}, \forall x \in R, |f'(x)| = 1 \\ &\rightarrow \text{罗尔中值定理不成立} \end{aligned}$$

L'Hospital 法则对复函数不一定成立

$$\begin{aligned} (0, 1). f(x) &= x, g(x) = x + x^2 e^{i/x^2} \\ \forall x \in R, |e^{it}| &= 1 \\ \rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{x + x^2 e^{i/x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{1 + x e^{i/x^2}} \\ &= \frac{1}{1 + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x |1|} = 1 \\ g'(x) &= 1 + \left(2x - \frac{2i}{x}\right) e^{i/x^2} \quad (0 < x < 1) \\ |g'(x)| &\geq \left|2x - \frac{2i}{x}\right| - 1 \geq \frac{2}{x} - 1 \\ &\rightarrow \forall x \in (0, 1), g'(x) \neq 0 \\ \left| \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)} \right| &= \frac{1}{|g'(x)|} \leq \frac{x}{2-x} \\ \rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{2-x} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

定理 22. 实闭区间上的连续向量函数在开区间内可微则具有范数中值定理

$$f: [a, b] \rightarrow R^k. f \text{ 在 } [a, b] \text{ 连续} \wedge f \text{ 在 } (a, b) \text{ 可微} \rightarrow \exists x \in (a, b) \rightarrow |f(b) - f(a)| \leq (b - a) |f'(x)|$$

证明.

$$\begin{aligned} z &= f(b) - f(a). \\ \text{let: } \varphi(t) &= z \cdot f(t), t \in [a, b]. && \text{内积} \\ \rightarrow \varphi &\text{是 } [a, b] \text{ 上的连续实函数} \wedge \varphi \text{ 在 } (a, b) \text{ 可微} \\ \rightarrow \varphi(b) - \varphi(a) &= (b - a) \varphi'(x) = (b - a) z \cdot f'(x) \\ \varphi(b) - \varphi(a) &= z \cdot f(b) - z \cdot f(a) = z \cdot (f(b) - f(a)) \\ &= z \cdot z = |z|^2 \\ |z|^2 &= (b - a) |z \cdot f'(x)| \leq (b - a) |z| |f'(x)| && \text{Schwarz 不等式} \\ \rightarrow |z| &\leq (b - a) |f'(x)| \end{aligned}$$

□

习题

1. Proof: $f: R \rightarrow R. \forall x, y \in R, |f(x) - f(y)| \leq (x - y)^2$. Proof: $f = c$

$$\begin{aligned} \forall x, y \in R. |f(x) - f(y)| &\leq (x - y)^2 \\ |f(x) - f(y)| &\leq (x - y)^2 \\ \forall \varepsilon^2 > 0, d(x, y) < \varepsilon^2 &\rightarrow |f(x) - f(y)| < \varepsilon \\ \rightarrow f &\text{在 } R \text{ 上一致连续} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{let: } x, y \in U_p(r). d(x, y) < r &\rightarrow \text{assume: } f(x) \neq f(y) \\ |f(x) - f(y)| &\leq r^2 \\ ??? \end{aligned}$$

2. Proof: $f: (a, b) \rightarrow R. \forall x \in (a, b), f'(x) > 0$. Proof: f 在 (a, b) 严格单调增

$$g = f^{-1}(x). \text{ Proof: } g \text{ 可微, 且 } g'(f(x)) = \frac{1}{f'(x)}. x \in (a, b)$$

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) > 0. \forall x, y > 0, t \in (x, y) &\rightarrow f(x) - f(y) = f'(t)(x - y) \\ x > y \wedge f'(t) > 0 &\rightarrow f(x) - f(y) > 0 \\ \rightarrow f &\text{在 } (a, b) \text{ 内严格单调增} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f \text{ 在 } (a, b) \text{ 内严格单调增} &\rightarrow \forall x, y \in R. x \neq y \rightarrow f(x) \neq f(y) \\ \rightarrow f^{-1} &\text{是函数(且连续)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} g &= f^{-1}(x). \lim_{p \rightarrow x} \frac{g(p) - g(x)}{p - x} = \frac{f^{-1}(p) - f^{-1}(x)}{p - x} \\ f'(x) &= \lim_{p \rightarrow x} \frac{f(p) - f(x)}{p - x} \end{aligned}$$

$$f \text{ 连续} \rightarrow \lim_{p \rightarrow x} \frac{g(f(p)) - g(f(x))}{f(p) - f(x)} = \lim_{p \rightarrow x} \frac{p - x}{f(p) - f(x)} = \lim_{p \rightarrow x} \left(\frac{f(p) - f(x)}{p - x} \right)^{-1} = (f'(x))^{-1}$$

3. Proof: $g: R \rightarrow R. |g'| \leq M. f(x) = x + \varepsilon g(x)$. Proof: $\exists \varepsilon(M) \in R, f$ 是 1-1 的.

$$\begin{aligned}
& \forall x, y \in R. g' \text{存在} \rightarrow g \text{连续.} \\
& f(x) = x + \varepsilon g(x) \rightarrow f \text{连续} \\
& f(x) = x + \varepsilon g(x) = f(y) = y + \varepsilon g(y) \\
& x + \varepsilon g(x) = y + \varepsilon g(y) \\
& x - y = \varepsilon(g(y) - g(x)) \\
& -\varepsilon = \frac{g(y) - g(x)}{y - x} \\
& |g'| \leq M \\
& \rightarrow \lim_{y \rightarrow x} \frac{g(y) - g(x)}{y - x} \leq M \\
& \rightarrow g(y) - g(x) \leq f'(c)(y - x) \\
& \leftarrow f(y) = f(x) \rightarrow x = y \\
& \rightarrow -\varepsilon = g'(x) \\
& f \text{是单的}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& f \text{满} \rightarrow \forall y \in R. \exists x \in R \rightarrow f(x) = y \\
& x + \varepsilon g(x) = y \\
& \varepsilon = \frac{y - x}{g(x)} = \\
& ???
\end{aligned}$$

4. Proof: $C_0, \dots, C_n \in R. \sum_0^n \frac{C_i}{i+1} = 0$. Proof: $\sum_0^n C_i x^i = 0$ 在 $(0, 1)$ 至少有一个实根.

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{C_0}{1} + \frac{C_1}{2} + \frac{C_2}{3} + \dots + \frac{C_n}{n+1} = 0 \\
& f(x) = C_0 x^0 + C_1 x^1 + \dots + C_n x^n = 0 \\
& C_0 = f(0), C_1 = \frac{f'(0)}{1!}, C_2 = \frac{f^{(2)}(0)}{2!}, \dots, C_n = \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!} \\
& \frac{C_0}{1} + \dots + \frac{C_n}{n+1} = \frac{C_0}{1} + \frac{C_1}{2} + \dots + \frac{C_n}{n+1} = 0 \\
& \rightarrow \frac{f(0)}{1!} + \frac{f'(0)}{2!} + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{(n+1)!} = 0 \\
& C_1 x^0 + \dots + C_n x^{n+1} = 0 \\
& f(x) = f(0) + \frac{f^{(1)}(0)}{1!} x + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!} x^n \\
& ???
\end{aligned}$$

5. Proof: $\forall x > 0, f'(x)$ 存在. $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f'(x) = 0. g(x) = f(x+1) - f(x)$. Proof: $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} g(x) = 0$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f'(x) = 0. f'(x + \delta) = \frac{f(x+1) - f(x)}{x+1-x} = f(x+1) - f(x) \\
& \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f'(x + \delta) = f(x+1) - f(x) = 0 = g(x)
\end{aligned}$$

6. Assume:

- 1 $f(x)$ 在 $[0, +\infty)$ 连续
 - 2 f 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 可微
 - 3 $f(0) = 0$
 - 4 f' 单调递增
- $$g(x) = \frac{f(x)}{x} (x > 0)$$

Proof: g 单调递增

$$\begin{aligned}
& g(x) - g(y) = \frac{f(x)}{x} - \frac{f(y)}{y} = \frac{yf(x) - xf(y)}{xy} \\
& x > y \rightarrow \frac{g(x)}{g(y)} = \frac{f(x)}{f(y)} \cdot \frac{y}{x} = \frac{y}{x} \cdot \frac{f(x)}{f(y)} \\
& \rightarrow f' \text{单调增} \rightarrow f'(x) \geq f'(y) \\
& \frac{x}{y} \cdot \frac{g(x)}{g(y)} = \frac{f(x)}{f(y)} \\
& ???
\end{aligned}$$

7. Proof:

$f'(x), g'(x)$ 都存在, $g'(x) \neq 0, f(x) = g(x) = 0$

$$\text{Proof: } \lim_{t \rightarrow x} \frac{f(t)}{g(t)} = \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)}$$

这似乎是减弱了 f, g 连续的条件

???

但这对复函数也成立

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{t \rightarrow x} \frac{f(t)}{g(t)} &= \frac{f(t) - f(x)}{g(t) - g(x)} = \lim_{t \rightarrow x} \frac{\frac{f(t) - f(x)}{t - x}}{\frac{g(t) - g(x)}{t - x}} \\ &= \frac{\lim_{t \rightarrow x} \frac{f(t) - f(x)}{t - x}}{\lim_{t \rightarrow x} \frac{g(t) - g(x)}{t - x}} = \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)} \\ &\quad ??? \end{aligned}$$

8. f' 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续, $\varepsilon > 0, a \leq x \leq b, a \leq t \leq b$. Proof: $\exists \delta, 0 < d(x, t) < \delta \rightarrow \left| \frac{f(t) - f(x)}{t - x} - f'(x) \right| < \varepsilon$

f' 在 $[a, b]$ 一致连续

$\rightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0, d(x, y) < \delta \rightarrow d(f'(x), f'(y)) < \varepsilon$

$\rightarrow |f'(x) - f'(y)| < \varepsilon$

$$\begin{aligned} \exists \nu \in (t, x) \rightarrow f'(\nu) &= \frac{f(t) - f(x)}{t - x} \\ d(x, t) < \delta \rightarrow \left| \frac{f(t) - f(x)}{t - x} - f'(x) \right| \\ &= |f'(\nu) - f'(x)| \\ d(\nu, x) < d(t, x) < \delta \\ \rightarrow |f'(\nu) - f'(x)| &< \varepsilon \end{aligned}$$

Remark: f' 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续 $\rightarrow f$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上一致可微

9. Example: $f: R \rightarrow R, f$ 连续. $\forall x \neq 0, f'(x)$ 存在. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f'(x) = 3$. $f'(0)$ 是否存在

$$\begin{aligned} \text{设 } f'(0) \text{ 不存在} &\rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} \text{ 不存在} \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} &= 3 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} \\ &\quad ??? \end{aligned}$$

10. f, g 是 $(0, 1)$ 上的复可微函数. $f(x) \rightarrow 0, g(x) \rightarrow 0, f'(x) \rightarrow A, g'(x) \rightarrow B \neq 0$. Proof: $x \rightarrow 0 \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \frac{A}{B}$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} &= \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{g(x) - g(0)} \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{g(x) - g(0)} \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0}}{\frac{g(x) - g(0)}{x - 0}} &= \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)} \\ &\quad ??? \end{aligned}$$

11. Proof: f 在 x 的某个领域内有定义, $f''(x)$ 存在. Proof:

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) + f(x-h) - 2f(x)}{h^2} &= f''(x) \\ &= \frac{f(x+h) + f(x-h) - 2f(x)}{h^2} \cdot \frac{1}{1} \\ &= \frac{f(x+h) - f(x) + f(x-h) - f(x)}{h} \cdot \frac{1}{h} \\ &= \frac{f'(x)}{h} \\ f''(x) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(x) - f'(x)}{h} \\ f''(x) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(x)}{h} \\ &\quad ??? \end{aligned}$$

12. Compute: $f(x) = |x|^3$. Compute: $f'(x), f''(x), f'''(0)$ 不存在

$$\begin{aligned}
f(x) &= x^3, x \geq 0; -x^3, x < 0. \\
f'(x) &= 3x^2, x \geq 0; -3x^2, x < 0. \\
f''(x) &= 6x, x \geq 0; -6x, x < 0 \\
f'''(x) &= 6, x \geq 0; -6, x < 0 \\
&\rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f'''(x) = \text{DNE} \\
&\rightarrow f'''(0) \text{ 不存在}
\end{aligned}$$

13. $a, c \in R. c > 0. f: [-1, 1] \rightarrow R. f(x) = \begin{cases} x^a \sin(|x|^{-c}) & x \neq 0 \\ 0 & x = 0 \end{cases}.$

a. Proof: $a > 0 \Leftrightarrow f$ 连续

$$\begin{aligned}
a > 0. x^a \text{ 连续}, |x| \text{ 连续} &\rightarrow |x|^{-c} \text{ 连续} \rightarrow \sin(|x|^{-c}) \text{ 连续} \rightarrow x^a \sin(|x|^{-c}) \text{ 在 } x \neq 0 \text{ 上连续} \\
&\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^a \sin(|x|^{-c}) \leq \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^a = 0 \\
&\rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 0 \\
&\rightarrow f \text{ 在 } [-1, 1] \text{ 上连续}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
f \text{ 连续} &\rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^a \sin(|x|^{-c}) = 0 \\
\text{let } a = 0 &\rightarrow f(x) = \sin(|x|^{-c}) \rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \text{DNE} \\
\text{let } a < 0 &\rightarrow f(x) = x^a \sin(|x|^{-c}) \\
&\rightarrow x^a > x \rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^a = +\infty \rightarrow f \text{ 在 } 0 \text{ 不连续} \\
&\rightarrow a > 0
\end{aligned}$$

b. Proof: $a > 1 \Leftrightarrow f'(0)$ 存在

$$\begin{aligned}
a > 0. f'(x) &= ax^{a-1} \sin(|x|^{-c}) + x^a \cos(|x|^{-c}) \cdot -c|x|^{-c-1} \cdot |x|' \\
a > 1 &\rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^{a-1} = 0 \wedge \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^a = 0 \\
&\rightarrow f'(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = f'(x) \text{ 是存在的}
\end{aligned}$$

c. Proof: $a \geq 1 + c \Leftrightarrow f'$ 有界

d. Proof: $a > 1 + c \Leftrightarrow f'$ 连续

e. Proof: $a > 2 + c \Leftrightarrow f''(0)$ 连续

f. Proof: $a \geq 2 + 2c \Leftrightarrow f''$ 有界

g. Proof: $a > 2 + 2c \Leftrightarrow f''$ 连续

14. Proof: $f: (a, b) \rightarrow R. f$ 在 (a, b) 上可微. Proof: f' 单调增 $\Leftrightarrow f$ 凸

$$\begin{aligned}
f(\lambda x + (1 - \lambda)y) &\leq \lambda f(x) + (1 - \lambda)f(y) \\
f \text{ 单调增} &\rightarrow y > x. f'(y) > f'(x) \\
&???
\end{aligned}$$

15. $a \in R. f$ 是 (a, ∞) 的二次可微函数. M_0, M_1, M_2 是 $|f(x)|, |f'(x)|, |f''(x)|$ 在 (a, ∞) 的最小上界.

Proof: $M_1^2 \leq 4M_0M_2$

16. f 在 $(0, \infty)$ 上二次可微, f'' 在 $(0, \infty)$ 上有界. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = 0$. Proof: $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f'(x) = 0$

17. f 是 $[-1, 1]$ 上的三次可微实函数. $f(-1) = 0, f(0) = 0, f(1) = 0, f'(0) = 0$. Proof: $\exists x \in (-1, 1) \rightarrow f^{(3)}(x) \geq 3$

18. Proof: f 是 $[a, b]$ 上的实函数, $n \in N^+. \forall t \in [a, b], f^{(n-1)}$ 存在. let α, β 是 Taylor 定理中的形式. $\forall t \in [a, b], t \neq \beta. Q(t) = \frac{f(t) - f(\beta)}{t - \beta}. f(t) - f(\beta) = (t - \beta)Q(t)$. 在 $t = \alpha$ 处微分 $n - 1$ 次得到

$f(\beta) = P(\beta) + \frac{Q^{(n-1)}(\alpha)}{(n-1)!}(\beta - \alpha)^n$. 这是泰勒定理的另一形式

19. $f: (-1, 1) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$. $f'(0)$ 存在. $-1 < \alpha_n < \beta_n < 1$. $\lim \alpha_n = 0, \lim \beta_n = 0$.

$$D_n = \frac{f(\beta_n) - f(\alpha_n)}{\beta_n - \alpha_n}$$

a. Proof: $a_n < 0 < \beta_n \rightarrow \lim D_n = f'(0)$

b. Proof: $0 < a_n < \beta_n \wedge \left\{ \frac{\beta_n}{\beta_n - \alpha_n} \right\}$ 有界 $\rightarrow \lim D_n = f'(0)$

c. Proof: f' 在 $(-1, 1)$ 连续 $\rightarrow \lim D_n = f'(0)$

d. Example: f 在 $(-1, 1)$ 可微 $\wedge f'$ 在 0 不连续. $\lim a_n = 0; \lim b_n = 0$. $\lim D_n$ 存在, 但 $\lim D_n \neq f'(0)$.

20. Example: 举一个由 Taylor 定理推出来的, 且对于向量值函数也成立.

21. Example:

E 是 \mathbb{R} 上的闭子集. \mathbb{R} 上有一个实函数 f , f 的零点集是 E . \forall 闭集 $E \subset \mathbb{R}$.
是否存在函数 f , f 在 \mathbb{R} 上可微, 或 n 次可微, 甚至任意次可微?

22. $f: (-\infty, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$. $f(x) = x$. x 是 f 的不动点

a. Proof: f 可微, $\forall t \in \mathbb{R}$. $f'(t) \neq 1$. Proof: f 最多有一个不动点

b. Proof: $f(t) = t + (1 + e^t)^{-1}$. Proof: $\forall t \in \mathbb{R}$. $0 < f'(t) < 1$. 但 $f(t)$ 没有不动点.

c. Proof: $\exists A < 1, \forall t \in \mathbb{R}, |f'(t)| < A$. Proof: f 有不动点 $x, x = \lim x_n, x_1$ 是任意实数且 $x_{n+1} = f(x_n)$.

d. Proof: c 中的方法能够按照曲折的道路 $(x_1, x_2) \rightarrow (x_2, x_2) \rightarrow (x_2, x_3) \rightarrow (x_3, x_3) \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow$ 实现

23. $f(x) = \frac{x^3 + 1}{3}$. 有三个不动点 α, β, γ . $-2 < \alpha < -1; 0 < \beta < 1, 1 < \gamma < 2$. $\forall x_1 \in \mathbb{R}, x_{n+1} = f(x_n)$

a. Proof: $x_1 < \alpha$. Proof: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = -\infty$

b. Proof: $\alpha < x_1 < \gamma$. Proof: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = \beta$

c. Proof: $\gamma < x_1$. Proof: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = \infty$

24. $\alpha > 1$. $f(x) = \frac{1}{2}(x + \frac{\alpha}{x})$. $g(x) = \frac{\alpha + x}{1 + x}$. f, g 都是以 $\sqrt{\alpha}$ 为 $(0, \infty)$ 内的唯一不动点. 比较 f, g 的收敛速度

25. 牛顿切线数值法问题...不管了

26. Proof: f 在 $[a, b]$ 上可微, $f(a) = 0$. $\exists A \in \mathbb{R}, \forall x \in [a, b] \rightarrow |f'(x)| \leq A |f(x)|$. Proof: $\forall x \in [a, b], f(x) = 0$

27. ODE 初值问题先不管

28. 一阶 PDE 问题先不管

29. PDE 不管