18.设函数f(x)在( $-\infty$ ,  $+\infty$ )内可导,且a,b是方程f(x) = 0的两个实根.证明方程 f(x) + f'(x) = 0在(a,b)内至少有一个实根.

证设  $g(x) = e^x f(x), g(a) = g(b) = 0, g$ 在 [a,b]连续, 在(a,b)可导),.

根据Rolle定理,存在 c  $\in$  (a, b),使得 $g'(x) = e^x(f(x) + f'(x)) = 0$ ,即f(x) + f'(x) = 0. 19.决定常数A的范围,使方程 $3x^4 - 8x^3 - 6x^2 + 24x + A$ 有四个不相等的实根.

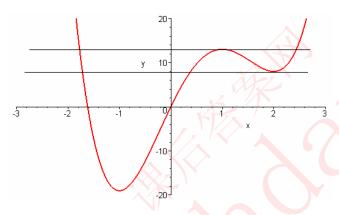
$$\mathbf{P}(x) = 3x^4 - 8x^3 - 6x^2 + 24x, P'(x) = 12x^3 - 24x^2 - 12x + 24$$

$$= 12(x^3 - 2x^2 - x + 2) = 12[x^2(x - 2) - (x - 2)] = 12(x - 2)(x^2 - 1) = 12(x - 2)(x - 1)(x + 1)$$

$$= 0,.$$

$$x_1 = -1, x_2 = 1, x_3 = 2.P(x_1) = -19, P(1) = 13, P(2) = 8.$$

根据这些数据画图,由图易知当在区间(-P(1),-P(2)) = (-13,-8)时  $3x^4 - 8x^3 - 6x^2 + 24x + A$ 有四个不相等的实根.



20.设 $f(x) = 1 - x + \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^3}{3} + \dots + (-1)^n \frac{x^n}{n}$ .证明: 方程f(x) = 0当n为奇数时有一个实根, 当n为偶数时无实根.

证当 $x \le 0$ 时f(x) > 0,故f 只有正根,当n = 2k - 1为奇数时,  $\lim_{x \to \infty} f(x) = +\infty$ ,

lim  $f(x) = -\infty$ ,  $\overline{f}(a) = -\infty$ ,  $\overline{f}(a) > 0$ , f(b) < 0.

根据连续函数的中间值定理,存在 $x_0 \in (a,b)$ ,使得 $f(x_0) = 0$ .

 $f'(x) = -1 + x - x^2 + \dots - x^{2k-2} = \frac{x^{2k-1} + 1}{-x - 1} < 0(x > 0)$ , 当x > 0时, f严格单调递减, 故实根唯一.

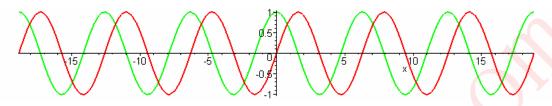
当
$$n = 2k$$
为偶数时,  $f'(x) = -1 + x - x^2 + \dots + x^{2k-1} = \frac{-x^{2k} + 1}{-x - 1} = 0, x = 1.$ 

0 < x < 1, f'(x) < 0, x > 1, f'(x) > 0, f(1)是x > 0时的最小值, f(1) > 0, 故当n为偶数时f(x)无实根.

21.设函数u(x)与v(x)以及它们的导函数u'(x)与v'(x)在区间[a,b]上都连续,且uv' – u'v在 [a,b]上恒不等于零.证明u(x)在v(x)的相邻根之间必有一根,反之也对即有u(x)与v(x)的根互相交错地出现.试句举处满足上述条件的u(x)与v(x).

证设 $x_1, x_2$ 是u(x)的在[a,b]的两个根, $x_1 < x_2$ 由于 $u'v - uv' \neq 0, v(x_1) \neq 0, v(x_2) \neq 0$ .如果v(x)在  $[x_1, x_2]$ 上没有根,则 $w = \frac{u}{v}$ 在[a,b]连续, $w(x_1) = w(x_2) = 0$ ,由Rolle定理,存在 $c \in [x_1, x_2]$ ,使得  $w'(c) = \frac{u'v - uv'}{v^2}(c) = 0$ ,即 (u'v - uv')(c) = 0,此与u'v - uv'恒不等于零的假设矛盾. 故v(x) 在 $[x_1, x_2]$ 上有根.

例如 $u = \cos(x), v = \sin x, u'v - uv' = -1 \neq 0, \sin x \cos x$ 的根交错出现.



22.证明: 当x > 0时函数 $f(x) = \frac{\arctan x}{\tanh x}$ 单调'递增,且  $\arctan x < \frac{\pi}{2}(\tanh x)$ .

$$\widetilde{\mathsf{uE}}f'(x) = \left(\frac{\arctan x}{\tanh x}\right)' = \frac{\frac{\tanh x}{1+x^2} - \frac{\arctan x}{\cosh^2 x}}{\tanh^2 x} = \frac{\sinh x \cosh x - (1+x^2)\arctan x}{(1+x^2)\tanh^2 x \cosh^2 x}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{1}{2}\sinh 2x - (1+x^2)\arctan x}{(1+x^2)\tanh^2 x \cosh^2 x} = \frac{g(x)}{(1+x^2)\tanh^2 x \cosh^2 x}.$$

$$g(0) = 0.$$

$$g'(x) = \cosh 2x - 1 - 2x \arctan x, g'(0) = 0,$$

$$g''(x) = 2\sinh 2x - 2\arctan x - \frac{2x}{1+x^2}, g''(0) = 0,$$

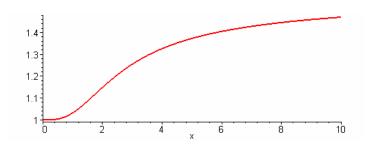
$$g'''(x) = 4\cosh 2x - \frac{2}{1+x^2} - 2 \times \frac{(1+x^2) - 2x^2}{(1+x)^2} = 4\cosh 2x - \frac{2}{1+x^2} - \frac{2(1-x^2)}{1+x^2}$$

$$= 4\cosh 2x - \frac{4}{1+x^2} + \frac{4x^2}{1+x^2} > 0 \implies \cosh x > 1,$$

由Taylor公式,对于x > 0有

$$g(x) = \frac{g(\theta x)}{3!} x^3 > 0, f'(x) > 0, f$$
严格单调递增.

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\arctan x}{\tanh x} = \frac{\pi}{2}, 故对于x > 0有 \frac{\arctan x}{\tanh x} < \frac{\pi}{2}.$$



 $\mathbf{iE}f(x) = \sin x \tan x - x^2,$ 

 $f'(x) = \cos x \tan x + \sin x \sec^2 x - 2x = \sin x + \sin x \sec^2 x - 2x$ 

$$f''(x) = \cos x + \sec x + 2\sin x \sec^2 x \tan x - 2 = (\cos x + \sec x - 2) + 2\sin^2 x \sec x - 2 > 0$$

$$(\cos x + \sec x = \cos x + \frac{1}{\cos x} \ge 2, x \in (0, \pi/2)).$$

f(0) = f'(0) = 0,根据Taylor公式,

$$f(x) = \frac{f''(\theta x)}{2}x^2 > 0, \sin x \tan x - x^2 > 0, \frac{x}{\sin x} < \frac{\tan x}{x} (x \in (0, \pi/2)).$$

24.证明下列不等式:

$$(1)e^x > 1 + x, x \neq 0.$$

$$(2)x - \frac{x^2}{2} < \ln(1+x), x > 0.$$

$$(3)x - \frac{x^3}{6} < \sin x < x, x > 0.$$

$$\text{if } (1)e^x = 1 + x + \frac{e^{\theta x}}{2}x^2 > 1 + x, x \neq 0.$$

$$(2)\ln(1+x) = x - \frac{1}{(1+\theta x)^2}x^2 < x, x > 0.$$

$$\ln(1+x) = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{1}{3(1+\theta x)^3} x^3 > x - \frac{x^2}{2}, x > 0.$$

 $(3) f(x) = x - \sin x, f(0) = 0, f'(x) = 1 - \cos x \ge 0,$  仅当 $x = 2n\pi$ 时f'(x) = 0,故当x > 0时 f严格单调递增, f(x) > f(0) = 0, x > 0.

$$g(x) = \sin x - \left(x - \frac{x^3}{6}\right),$$

$$g'(x) = \cos x - \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{2}\right), g''(x) = -\sin x + x > 0, x > 0.g \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} x > 0$$

严格单调递增, g(x) > g(0) = 0, x > 0.

25.设 $x_n = (1+q)(1+q^2)\cdots(1+q^n)$ ,其中常数 $q \in [0,1)$ .证明序列 $x_n$ 有极限.

证
$$x_n$$
单调递增.  $\ln x_n = \sum_{i=1}^n \ln(1+q^i) < \sum_{i=1}^n q^i = \frac{q-q^{n+1}}{1-q} < \frac{q}{1-q}$ 

$$x_n = e^{\ln x_n} < e^{\frac{q}{1-q}}.x_n$$
有上界.故 $x_n$ 有极限.

26.求函数 $f(x) = \tan x$ 在 $x = \pi/4$ 处的三阶Taylor多项式,并由此估计 $\tan(50^\circ)$ 的值.

$$\Re f'(x) = \sec^2 x, f''(x) = 2\sec^2 x \tan x, f'''(x) = 4\sec^2 x \tan^2 x + 2\sec^4 x.$$

$$f(\frac{\pi}{4}) = 1, f'(\frac{\pi}{4}) = 2, f''(\frac{\pi}{4}) = 4, f'''(\frac{\pi}{4}) = 16.$$

$$f(x) = 1 + 2\left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) + 2\left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)^2 + \frac{8}{3}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)^3 + o\left(\left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)^3\right).$$

$$\tan(50^\circ) = \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{36}\right) \approx 1 + 2 \times \frac{\pi}{36} + 2\left(\frac{\pi}{36}\right)^2 + \frac{8}{3}\left(\frac{\pi}{36}\right)^3 \approx 1.191536480.$$

27.设0 < a < b,证明 $(1+a)\ln(1+a)+(1+b)\ln(1+b)<(1+a+b)\ln(1+a+b)$ .

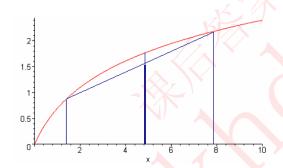
$$\mathbf{iE} f(x) = \ln(1+x), f'(x) = \frac{1}{1+x}, f''(x) = -\frac{1}{(1+x)^2} < 0,$$

f在x > 0上凸,

$$\frac{(1+a)}{(1+a+b)}\ln(1+a) + \frac{(1+b)}{(1+a+b)}\ln(1+b)$$

$$< \ln \left( 1 + \frac{(1+a)a}{(1+a+b)} + \frac{(1+b)b}{(1+a+b)} \right)$$

$$< \ln \left( 1 + \frac{(1+a+b)a}{(1+a+b)} + \frac{(1+a+b)b}{(1+a+b)} \right) = \ln(1+a+b).$$



28.设有三个常数a,b,c,满足

$$a < b < c, a + b + c = 2, ab + bc + ca = 1$$
.证明: $0 < a < \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3} < b < 1, 1 < c < \frac{4}{3}$ .

证考虑多项式 $f(x) = (x-a)(x-b)(x-c) = x^3 - 2x^2 + x - abc$ .

$$f'(x) = 3x^2 - 4x + 1 = (3x - 1)(x - 1) = 0, x_1 = \frac{1}{3}, x_2 = 1.$$

当 $x < \frac{1}{3}$ 或x > 1时f'(x) > 0,f严格单调递增,当 $\frac{1}{3} < x < 1$ 1时f'(x) < 0,f严格单调递减.

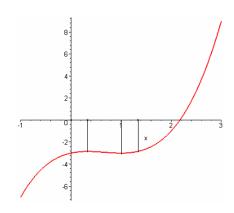
如果 $f(0) = f(1) = -abc \ge 0$ , f将至多有两个

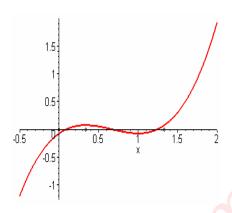
实根.如果
$$f(\frac{1}{3}) = f(\frac{4}{3}) = \frac{4}{27} - abc \le 0, f$$
也将至多有两个

根 (见附图). 而 f 实际有根 a,b,c. 故 f(0)=f(1)=-abc<0,并且  $f(\frac{1}{3})=f(\frac{4}{3})=\frac{4}{27}-abc>0$ .

考虑到严格单调性,于是f

在 $(0,\frac{1}{3}),(\frac{1}{3},1),(1,\frac{4}{3})$ 各有一实根,正是a,b,c,故结论成立.





29.设函数f(x)的二阶导数f''(x)在[a,b]上连续,且对于每一点 $x \in [a,b]$ , f''(x)与f(x)同号.证明:若有两点 $c,d \in [a,b]$ , 使f(c) = f(d) = 0, 则 $f(x) \equiv 0$ ,  $x \in [c,d]$ . 证由于f''(x)与f(x)同号,(f(x) f'(x))' =  $f'^2(x) + f(x)f''(x) \ge 0$ , g(x) = f(x) f'(x)单调, g(c) = g(d) = 0, 故f(x)  $f'(x) \equiv 0$ ,  $x \in [c,d]$ . ( $f^2(x)$ )' =  $2f(x)f'(x) \equiv 0$ ,  $x \in [c,d]$ .  $f^2(x) \equiv C$ ,  $x \in [c,d]$ .  $f^2(x) \equiv C$ ,  $x \in [c,d]$ .

30.求多项式 $P_3(x) = 2x^3 - 7x^2 + 13x - 9$ 在x = 1处的Taylor公式.

$$\mathbf{P}_{3}'(x) = 6x^{2} - 14x + 13, P_{3}''(x) = 12x - 14, P_{3}'''(x) = 12.$$

$$P_3(1) = -1, P_3'(1) = 5, P_3''(1) = -2, P_3'''(1) = 12.$$

$$P_3(x) = -1 + 5(x-1) - (x-1)^2 + 2(x-1)^3$$
.

 $31.设P_n(x)$ 是一个n次多项式.

(1)证明:  $P_n(x)$ 在任一点 $x_0$ 处的Taylor公式为

$$P_n(x) = P_n(x_0) + P'_n(x_0) + \dots + \frac{1}{n!} P_n^{(n)}(x_0).$$

(2)若存在一个数a,使 $P_n(a) > 0$ , $P_n^{(k)}(a) \ge 0$ ( $k = 1, 2, \dots n$ ).证明 $P_n(x)$ 的所有实根都不超过a.

证 $(1)P_n(x)$ 是一个n次多项式.

(1)证明:因为 $P_n(x)$ 是一个n次多项式, $P_n^{(n+1)}(x) \equiv 0, x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$ .故在任一点 $x_0$ 处,根据带Lagrange余项的Taylor公式

$$P_n(x) = P_n(x_0) + P'_n(x_0)(x - x_0) + \dots + \frac{1}{n!} P_n^{(n)}(x_0)(x - x_0)^n + \frac{1}{(n+1)!} P_n^{(n+1)}(c)(x - x_0)^{n+1}$$

$$= P_n(x_0) + P'_n(x_0)(x - x_0) + \dots + \frac{1}{n!} P_n^{(n)}(x_0)(x - x_0)^n.$$

$$(2)P_n(x) = P_n(a) + P'_n(a)(x-a) + \dots + \frac{1}{n!}P_n^{(n)}(a)(x-a)^n \ge P_n(a) > 0 (x \ge a),$$

故 $P_n(x)$ 的所有实根都小于a.

32.设函数f(x)在 $(0,+\infty)$ 上有二阶导数,又知对于一切x>0,有  $|f(x)| \le A, |f''(x)| \le B$ 其中A,B为常数.证明: $|f'(x)| \le 2\sqrt{AB}, x \in (0,+\infty).$  证任意取 $x \in (0,+\infty), h>0.f(x+h)=f(x)+f'(x)h+\frac{f''(c)}{2}h^2$ ,

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{h}(f(+h) - f(x)) - \frac{f''(c)}{2}h.$$

$$|f'(x)| \le \frac{2A}{h} + \frac{B}{2}h(*).$$

当
$$\frac{2A}{h} = \frac{B}{2}h$$
时(\*)右端取最小值. 在(\*)中取 $h = 2\sqrt{\frac{A}{B}}$ ,即得| $f'(x) | \le 2\sqrt{AB}$ .



### 第四章总练习题

1.设y=f(x)在[ $x_0$ -h,  $x_0$ +h](h>0)内可导.证明存在 $\theta$ , 0< $\theta$ <1使得

$$f(x_0 + h) - f(x_0 - h) = [f'(x_0 + \theta h) + f'(x_0 - \theta h)]h.$$

证令 $g(x) = f(x_0 + x) - f(x_0 - x), x \in [0, h].g(x)$ 在[0, h]内可导,

$$g'(x) = f'(x_0 + x) + f'(x_0 - x), g(0) = 0.$$

根据Lagrange公式,存在 $\theta \in (0,1)$ 使得

$$g(h) - g(0) = g'(\theta h)h$$
,  $\exists f(x_0 + h) - f(x_0 - h) = [f'(x_0 + \theta h) + f'(x_0 - \theta h)]h$ .

2.证明: 当
$$x \ge 0$$
时, 等式 $\sqrt{x+1} - \sqrt{x} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x+\theta(x)}}$ 

中的 $\theta(x)$ 满足 $1/4 \le \theta(x) \le 1/2$ 且 $\lim_{x \to 0} \theta(x) = 1/4$ ,  $\lim_{x \to +\infty} \theta(x) = 1/2$ .

$$\text{iff } \sqrt{x+1} - \sqrt{x} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x+\theta(x)}}, 2\sqrt{x+\theta(x)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+1} - \sqrt{x}} = \sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt{x},$$

$$4(x + \theta(x)) = 2x + 1 + 2\sqrt{x(x+1)},$$

$$\theta(x) = \frac{1}{4}(1 + 2\sqrt{x(x+1)} - 2x).$$

$$\theta(x) \ge \frac{1}{4}(1 + 2\sqrt{x(x)} - 2x) = \frac{1}{4},$$

由算术 - 几何平均不等式得

$$\theta(x) = \frac{1}{4}(1 + 2\sqrt{x(x+1)} - 2x) \le \frac{1}{4}(1 + (x+x+1) - 2x) = \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \theta(x) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{4} (1 + 2\sqrt{x(x+1)} - 2x) = \frac{1}{4}.$$

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \theta(x) = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{1}{4} (1 + 2\sqrt{x(x+1)} - 2x)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{(1 + 2\sqrt{x(x+1)} - 2x)(1 + 2\sqrt{x(x+1)} + 2x)}{(1 + 2\sqrt{x(x+1)} + 2x)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{1 + 4x + 4\sqrt{x(x+1)}}{(1 + 2\sqrt{x(x+1)} + 2x)} = \frac{1}{4} \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{1/x + 4 + 4\sqrt{1 + 1/x}}{(1/x + 2\sqrt{(1/x+1)} + 2)} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

3.设
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{3-x^2}{2}, 0 \le x \le 1 \\ \frac{1}{x}, 1 < x < +\infty \end{cases}$$
 求 $f(x)$ 在闭区间[0,2]上的微分中值定理的中间值.

$$\mathbf{f} f'(x) = \begin{cases} -x, 0 \le x \le 1 \\ -\frac{1}{x^2}, \quad 1 < x < +\infty \end{cases} \cdot \frac{f(2) - f(0)}{2 - 0} = \frac{1/2 - 3/2}{2} = -\frac{1}{2}.$$

$$-x = -\frac{1}{2}, x = \frac{1}{2}; -\frac{1}{x^2} = -\frac{1}{2}, x = \sqrt{2}.f(x)$$
在闭区间[0,2]上的微分中值定理的中间值为 $\frac{1}{2}$ 或 $\sqrt{2}$ .

4.在闭区间[-1,1]上Cauchy中值定理对于函数 $f(x) = x^2$ 与 $g(x) = x^3$ 是否成立?并说明理由.

**解**由于 $g'(x) = 3x^2$ 有零点 $0 \in (-1,1)$ , Cauchy中值定理的条件不满足. 其实其结论也不成立.

因为若
$$\frac{f(1)-f(-1)}{g(1)-g(-1)}=0=\frac{f'(c)}{g'(c)}, f'(c)=2c=0, \ c=0,$$
但 $g'(0)=0,\frac{f'(c)}{g'(c)}$ 无意义.

5.设f(x)在[a,b]上连续,在(a,b)上有二阶导数,且 $f''(x) \neq 0$ , $x \in (a$ ,b)又f(a) = f(b) = 0, 证明当 $x \in (a,b)$ 时 $f(x) \neq 0$ .

证一若存在 $c \in (a,b)$ , f(c) = 0,则由Rolle定理,存在 $\mathbf{c}_1 \in (a,c)$ ,  $c_2 \in (c,b)$ 使得  $f'(c_1) = f'(c_2) = 0$ .

对于f'(x)在 $[c_1,c_2]$ 应用定理,存在 $\xi \in (c_1,c_2)$ ,使得 $f''(\xi) = 0$ ,此与条件 $f''(x) \neq 0$ , $x \in (a,b)$ 矛盾.

证二由假设,  $f''(x) \neq 0$ ,  $x \in (a,b)$ , 根据Darboux定理, f''(x)恒正或恒负.不妨设f''(x)恒正, 于是f下凸, 曲线严格在连结(a,f(a))=(a,0)(b,f(b))=(b,0)的弦下方, 故f(x)<0,  $x \in (a,b)$ .

6.设f(x)在[a,b]上有二阶导数,且f(a) = f(b) = 0,又存在 $c \in (a,b)$ 使f(c) > 0.证明:在(a,b)内至少存在一点 $x_0$ 使 $f''(x_0) < 0$ .

证一由公式,存在
$$\mathbf{c}_1 \in (a,c)$$
,满足 $f'(c_1) = \frac{f(c) - f(a)}{c - a} = \frac{f(c)}{c - a} > 0$ ,

存在
$$\mathbf{c_2} \in (c,b)$$
,满足 $f'(c_2) = \frac{f(b) - f(c)}{b - c} = \frac{-f(c)}{c - a} < 0$ .

对于f'(x)在 $[c_1, c_2]$ 应用Lagrange公式,存在 $x_0 \in (c_1, c_2)$ ,使得

$$f''(x_0) = \frac{f'(c_2) - f'(c_1)}{c_2 - c_1} < 0.$$

证二若不然,  $f''(x) \ge 0$ ,  $x \in (a,b)$ , f在[a,b]下凸,曲线在连结(a,f(a)) = (a,0) (b,f(b)) = (b,0)的弦下方, 故 $f(x) \le 0$ ,  $x \in (a,b)$ .

7.证明方程
$$a_0x^n + a_1x^{n-1} + a_2x^{n-2} + \dots + a_n = \frac{a_0}{n+1} + \frac{a_1}{n} + \frac{a_2}{n-1} + \dots + \frac{a_{n-1}}{2} + \frac{a_n}{1}$$
在0与1之间有一个根.

证考虑函数

$$f(x) = \frac{a_0 x^{n+1}}{n+1} + \frac{a_1 x^n}{n} + \frac{a_2 x^{n-1}}{n-1} + \dots + \frac{a_n x}{1} - \left(\frac{a_0}{n+1} + \frac{a_1}{n} + \frac{a_2}{n-1} + \dots + \frac{a_{n-1}}{2} + \frac{a_n}{1}\right) x,$$

$$f'(x) = a_0 x^n + a_1 x^{n-1} + a_2 x^{n-2} + \dots + a_n - \left(\frac{a_0}{n+1} + \frac{a_1}{n} + \frac{a_2}{n-1} + \dots + \frac{a_{n-1}}{2} + \frac{a_n}{1}\right)$$

f(0) = f(1) = 0.由Rolle定理,存在 $c \in (0,1), f'(c) = 0$ ,即c是

$$a_0 x^n + a_1 x^{n-1} + a_2 x^{n-2} + \dots + a_n = \frac{a_0}{n+1} + \frac{a_1}{n} + \frac{a_2}{n-1} + \dots + \frac{a_{n-1}}{2} + \frac{a_n}{1}$$

在0与1之间的一个根.

8.设函数f(x)在有限区间(a,b)内可导,但无界,证明f'(x)在(a,b)内也无界. 逆命题是否成立?试举例说明.

证若不然,设f'(x)在(a, b)内有界M,取定 $x_0 \in (a, b)$ ,则对于任意  $x \in (a, b)$ ,根据 Lagrange 公式, $f(x) - f(x_0) = f'(c)(x - x_0)$ ,

 $|f(x)| = |f(x_0) + f'(c)(x - x_0)| \le |f(x_0)| + |f'(c)||(x - x_0)| \le |f(x_0)| + |M|(b - a).$ 

逆命题不成立. 例如 $\sqrt{x}$ 在(0,1)内有界, $0 < \sqrt{x} < 1$ ,但是 $\sqrt{x}' = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$ 在(0,1)内无界.

9.若函数f(x)在区间[a,b]上有n个根(一个k重根算作k个根),且存在 $f^{(n-1)}(x)$ ,证明 $f^{(n-1)}(x)$ 在[a,b]至少有一个根.(注意:若f(x)可以表示成 $f(x)=(x-x_0)^k g(x)$ 且 $g(x_0) \neq 0$ ,则称 $x_0$ 为f(x)的k重根).

证我们对于n作归纳法证明.函数f(x)在区间[a,b]上有2个根. 如果 $x_0$ 是2重根,则  $f(x) = (x - x_0)^2 g(x)$ 且 $g(x_0) \neq 0$ ,则 $f'(x) = 2(x - x_0)g(x) + (x - x_0)^2 g'(x)$ ,f'(x)有根 $x_0$ . 如果f(x)在区间[a,b]上有2个不同的根 $x_1, x_2, x_1 < x_2$ ,在 $[x_1, x_2]$ 应用Rolle定理,存在  $x_0 \in (x_1, x_2)$ ,使得 $f'(x_0) = 0$ .设结论对于n个根的情况成立.现在假定f(x)在区间[a,b]上有n+1个根. 如果f有n+1重根重根 $x_0$ ,则

 $f(x) = (x - x_0)^{n+1} g(x) \perp g(x_0) \neq 0, \text{ }$ 

 $f'(x) = (n+1)(x-x_0)^n g(x) + (x-x_0)^{n+1} g'(x) = (x-x_0)^n ((n+1)g(x) + (x-x_0)g(x)),$ 

 $(n+1)g(x)+(x-x_0)g(x)=g_1(x), g_1(x_0)=(n+1)g(x_0)\neq 0, f'(x)$  有n重根 $x_0$ .

如果如果f有n+1个单重根 $x_1, \dots x_{n+1}$ ,在区间[ $x_1, x_2$ ],…,[ $x_n, x_{n+1}$ ]上应用Rolle定理,存在 $c_1 \in (x_1, x_2), \dots, c_n \in (x_n, x_{n+1}]$ ]使得 $f'(c_1) = \dots = f'(c_n) = 0$ , f'(x)至少有n个根.

如果f有不同的根 $x_1, \dots, x_k$ , 重数分别为 $n_1, \dots, n_k, n+1 > k > 1$ ,  $\sum_{i=1}^k n_i = n+1$ .在[ $x_1, x_2$ ],

 $\dots, [x_{k-1}, x_k]$ 上应用Rolle定理,存在 $c_1 \in (x_1, x_2), \dots, c_{k-1} \in (x_{k-1}, x_k)$ 使得

 $f'(c_1) = \cdots = f'(c_{k-1}) = 0. f'(x)$ 至少有根 $k-1+\sum_{i=1}^k (n_i-1) = n$ 个. 对f'(x)用归纳假设,  $(f'(x))^{(n)} = f^{(n+1)}(x)$ 至少有一个根.

10.证明: Lerendre多项式 $P_n(x) = \frac{1}{2^n n!} \frac{d^n}{dx^n} [(x^2 - 1)]^n 在(-1,1)$ 内有n个根.

证 $f(x) = \frac{1}{2^n n!} (x^2 - 1)]^n$ , f(1) = f(-1) = 0, 对于f在[-1.1]应用Rolle定理,存在

 $c_1^1 \in (-1,1)$ ,使得 $f'(c_1^1) = 0.f'(-1) = f'(1) = 0$ (当n > 1时),对于f'在(-1,  $c_1^1$ )( $c_1^1$ ,1)应用Rolle定理,存在

 $c_1^2 \in (-1, c_1^1), c_2^2 \in (c_1^1, 1)$ 使得 $f'(c_1^2) = f'(c_2^2) = 0$ .如此下去, $f^{(n-1)}(x)$ 在

(-1,1)有零点 $c_1^{n-1}, \dots, c_{n-1}^{n-1}, f^{(n-1)}(-1) = f^{(n-1)}(1) = 0$ ,在( $-1, c_1^{n-1}$ ), $(c_1^{n-1}, c_2^{n-1})$ ,

…,  $(c_{n-1}^{n-1}, 1)$  应用Rolle定理,得到 $\mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{x}_2, \dots, \mathbf{x}_n \in (-1, 1)$ 使得 $f^{(n)}(x) = P_n(x) = 0$ .

 $P_n(x)$ 是n次多项式,至多有n个零点,故 $P_n(x)$ 恰有n个零点.

11.设函数f在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 内可导,且 $\lim_{x \to -\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \to +\infty} f(x)$ .证明:必存在一点 $c \in (-\infty, +\infty)$ ,使得f'(c) = 0.

证若 $f(x) \equiv \lim_{x \to -\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \to +\infty} f(x) = A.x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$ , 取任意一点 $c \in (-\infty, +\infty)$ , 都有 f'(c) = 0.

设存在 $f(x_0) \neq A$ ,不妨设 $f(x_0) > A$ .根据极限不等式,存在a, b, 满足:a < b,  $x_0 \in (a,b)$ ,  $f(a) < f(x_0)$ ,  $f(b) < f(x_0)$ .f在[a,b]连续,必在一点 $c \in [a,b]$ 取最大值.  $f(c) \geq f(x_0) > f(a)$ ,  $f(c) \geq f(x_0) > f(b)$ , 故 $x_0 \in (a,b)$ ,  $x_0$ 为极大值点,根据Fermat引理, f'(c) = 0.

12. 设函数f(x)在无穷区间 $(x_0, +\infty)$ 可导,且 $\lim_{x\to +\infty} f'(x) = 0$ ,证明 $\lim_{x\to +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = 0$ .

证由于  $\lim_{x\to +\infty} f'(x) = 0$ , 根据极限定义, 存在正数 $x_1 > x_0$ , 使得 $x > x_1$ 时 | f'(x) |  $\langle \varepsilon$ .

$$\left| \frac{f(x)}{x} \right| = \left| \frac{f(x) - f(x_1) + f(x_1)}{x} \right| = \left| \frac{f'(c)(x - x_1) + f(x_1)}{x} \right| \le \frac{\mathcal{E}(x - x_1) + |f(x_1)|}{x}$$

$$<\varepsilon+\frac{|f(x_1)|}{x}$$
.为使 $\frac{|f(x_1)|}{x}$ < $\varepsilon$ ,只需 $x>\frac{|f(x_1)|}{\varepsilon}$ .令 $X=\max\{x_1,\frac{|f(x_1)|}{\varepsilon}\}$ ,

13.设函数f(x)在无穷区间 $[a,+\infty)$ 内连续,且当x>a时f'(x)>l>0,

其中1为常数. 证明:  $\overline{a}f(a) < 0$ ,则在区间  $\left(a, a - \frac{f(a)}{l}\right)$ 内方程

f(x) = 0有唯一实根.

 $i \mathbb{E} f(a) < 0,$ 

$$\left(a - \frac{f(a)}{l}\right) = f(a) + f'(c)\left(-\frac{f(a)}{l}\right) > f(a) + l\left(-\frac{f(a)}{l}\right) = 0,$$

f在 $\left[a,a-\frac{f(a)}{l}\right]$ 连续,由连续怀念书函数的中间值定理,

在区间 $\left(a,a-\frac{f(a)}{l}\right)$ 内方程f(x)=0至少有一实根.若有两个实根,根据

Rolle定理, f'(x)将在 $\left(a, a - \frac{f(a)}{l}\right)$ 有一零点, 这与条件f'(x) > l > 0矛盾.

14.设函数f(x)在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上可导,且 $\lim_{x \to \infty} f'(x) = 0$ .现令g(x) = f(x+1) - f(x),证明  $\lim_{x \to \infty} g(x) = 0$ .

 $\text{if } \lim_{x \to \infty} g(x) = \lim_{x \to \infty} (f(x+1) - f(x)) = \lim_{x \to \infty} f'(x+\theta)(0 < \theta < 1) = 0.$ 

15.称函数f(x)在[a,b]满足Lipschiz条件,若存在常数L > 0,使对于任意  $x_1, x_2 \in [a,b]$ ,都有 $|f(x_1) - f(x_2)| \le L|x_1 - x_2|$ .

- (1)若f'(x)在[a,b]连续,则f(x)在[a,b]满足Lipschiz条件
- (2)(1)中所述事实的逆命题是否成立?
- (3)举一个在[a,b]上连续但不满足Lipschiz条件的函数.

解(1) f'(x)在[a,b]连续, 存在常数L > 0, 使得  $| f'(x) | \le L.x \in [a,b]$ .

根据中值公式,对于任意 $x_1, x_2 \in [a,b], x_1 < x_2$ ,存在 $c \in [x_1, x_2]$ ,使得

 $|f(x_1) - f(x_2)| = |f'(c)(x_1 - x_2)| = |f'(c)|(x_2 - x_1) \le L(x_2 - x_1).$ 

(2)否.f(x)在[a,b]满足Lipschiz条件,未必处处可导,更谈不到f'(x)在[a,b]连续. 例如,f(x) = |x|在 [-1,1]满足Lipschiz条件,但在0不可导.

(3)  $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$ 在[0,1]连续,但不满足Lipschiz条件,因其导函数

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$$
在(0,1]无界.

16.设F(x)在[a,b]可导,且其导函数F'(x) = f(x)在[a,b]上可积,证明

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x)dx = F(b) - F(a).$$

$$\mathbb{H}F(b) - F(a) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (F(x_i) - F(x_{i-1})) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} F'(\xi_i)(x_i - x_{i-1})$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} f(\xi_i)(x_i - x_{i-1}) \to \int_a^b f(x) dx (\lambda(\Delta) \to 0).$$

 ${x_i}$ 为[a,b]的分割.

17.设多项式P(x) - a与P(x) - b的全部根都是单实根,证明对于任意实数  $c \in (a,b)$ ,多项式P(x) - c的根也全都是单实根.

证不妨设a=0, b>0,  $c \in (0, b)$ , P(x)是n次多项式, 且首项系数为正.

P(x)有单实根 $x_1 < \cdots < x_n$ ,则这些根把实轴分为n+1个区间,每个区间保持固定正负号,且正负相间. 否则某个根将为极值点,导数为零,此与单实根矛盾. 在两个无穷区间保持正号,且严格单调递增或递减,在每个有穷区间有一个最值点,且在其两侧分别递增和递减,设n=2k为偶数,

则 $\lim P(x)=+\infty$ .设b>0且P(x)=b有n个单实根 $x_1'<\cdots< x_n'$ . 必有

 $x_1' < x_1, x_2', x_3' \in (x_2, x_3), \dots, x_{2k-2}', x_{2k-1}' \in (x_{2k-2}, x_{2k-1}), x_{2k}' \in (x_{2k}, +\infty), P(x_i') = b.$  根据连续函数的中间值定理,对于 $c \in (0,b)$ ,存在 $c_1 \in (-\infty, x_1), c_2 \in (x_2, x_2'), c_3 \in (x_3', x_3), c_{2k-2} \in (x_{2k-2}, x_{2k-2}'), c_{2k-1} \in (x_{2k-1}', x_{2k-1}' + \infty), c_{2k} \in (x_{2k}', +\infty),$ 

使得 $P(c_i) = c.P$ 为n次多项式, $c_i$ 是P(x) = c的所有单实根.

#### 习题 4.1

1.验证函数 $f(x) = x^3 - 3x^2 + 2x$ 在区间[0,1]及[1,2]上满足Rolle定理的条件并分别求出导数为0的点.

解f处处可导, f(0) = f(1) = f(2) = 0, 故f(x)在区间[0,1]及[1,2]上满足Rolle定理的条

件. f'(x)=3x²-6x+2=0, 
$$x = \frac{6 \pm \sqrt{36-24}}{6} = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{3}}{3}$$
,  $x$ 

$$x_1 = \frac{3 - \sqrt{3}}{3} \in (0, 1), x_2 = \frac{3 + \sqrt{3}}{3} \in (1, 2), f'(x_1) = f'(x_2) = 0.$$

2.讨论下列函数f(x)在区间[-1,1]上是否满足Rolle定理的条件,若满足,求 $c \in (-1,1)$ , 使f'(c) = 0.

 $(1) f(x) = (1+x)^m (1-x)^n, m, n$ 为正整数;

(2) 
$$f(x) = 1 - \sqrt[3]{x^2}$$
.

$$\mathbf{H}(1) f'(x) = m(1+x)^{m-1} (1-x)^n - n(1+x)^m (1-x)^{n-1}$$

$$= (1+x)^{m-1}(1-x)^{n-1}(m-mx-n-nx) = 0, c = \frac{m-n}{m+1} \in (-1,1), f'(c) = 0.$$

$$(2)f'(x) = -\frac{2}{3}x^{-1/3}, f'(0)$$
不存在.

3.写出函数 $f(x) = \ln x$ 在区间[1,e]上的微分中值公式,并求出其中的c = ?

$$\mathbf{f} \mathbf{f}'(x) = \frac{1}{x}, f(e) - f(1) = \ln e - \ln 1 = 1 = \frac{1}{c}(e - 1), c = e - 1.$$

4.应用Lagrange中值定理,证明下列不等式:

 $(1) |\sin y - \sin x| \le |x - y|;$ 

(2) 
$$|\tan x - \tan y| \ge |y - x|, x, y \in (-\pi/2, \pi/2);$$

$$(3)\frac{b-a}{b} < \ln \frac{b}{a} < \frac{b-a}{a} (0 < a < b).$$

 $\mathbf{IE}(1) |\sin x - \sin y| = |(\sin x)'|_{x=c} (x-y) = |\cos c| |x-y| \le |x-y|.$ 

(2) 
$$|\tan y - \tan x| = |(\tan x)'|_{x=c} (y-x)| = \sec^2 c |y-x| \ge |y-x|$$
.

$$(3)\frac{b-a}{a} < \ln\frac{b}{a} = \ln b - \ln a = (\ln x)'|_{x=c} \ (b-a) = \frac{b-a}{c} (c \in (a,b)) < \frac{b-a}{a}.$$

5.证明多项式 $P(x) = (x^2 - 1)(x^2 - 4)$ 的导函数的三个根都是实根,并指出它们的范围.

证P(x)有四个实根根±1,±2,根据Rolle定理,它的导函数有三个实根,又作为四次多项式的导函数,是三次多项式,最多三个实根,故P(x)的导函数的三个根都是实根,分别在区间(-2,-1),(-1,1),(1,2).

6.设 $c_1, c_2, \cdots, c_n$ 为任意实数,证明:函数 $f(x) = c_1 \cos x + c_2 \cos 2x + \cdots + c_n \cos nx$ 在 $(0, \pi)$  内必有根.

证
$$g(x) = c_1 \sin x + \frac{1}{2} c_2 \sin 2x + \dots + \frac{1}{n} c_n \sin nx$$
在 $[0, \pi]$ 满足定理的条件  $(g(0) = g(\pi) = 0)$ ,故其导函数 $f(x)$ 在 $(0, \pi)$ 内必有根.

7.设函数f(x)与g(x)在(a,b)内可微,  $g(x) \neq 0$ ,且 $\begin{vmatrix} f((x) & g(x) \\ f'(x) & g'(x) \end{vmatrix} = 0, x \in (a,b).$ 

证明:存在常数k,使 $f(x) = kg(x), x \in (a,b)$ .

$$\mathbf{VE} \left( \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} \right)' = \frac{f'(x)g(x) - f(x)g'(x)}{g^2(x)} = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} f((x) & g(x)) \\ f'(x) & g'(x) \end{vmatrix}}{g^2(x)} = 0,$$

根据公式的一个推论,存在常数k,使 $\frac{f(x)}{g(x)}=k$ ,即 $f(x)=kg(x),x\in(a,b)$ .

8.设f(x)在(-∞, +∞)上可微且f'(x) = k, -∞ < x < +∞.证明: f(x) = kx + b, -∞ < x < +∞, 其中k, b为常数.

 $\mathbf{ii}(f(x) - kx)' = f'(x) - k = k - k = 0, -\infty < x < +\infty, f(x) - kx = b, -\infty < x < +\infty.$ 

9.证明下列等式:

(1)  $\arcsin x + \arccos x = \pi/2, -1 \le x \le 1;$ 

(2) 
$$\arctan x = \arcsin \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}, -\infty < x < +\infty.$$

证(1)  $(\arcsin x + \arccos x)' = (\arcsin x)' + (\arccos x)'$ 

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} + \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}\right) = 0, x \in (-1,1), \arcsin x + \arccos x$$
在[-1,1]连续,故

 $\arcsin x + \arccos x = C, C = \arcsin 0 + \arccos 0 = \frac{\pi}{2}, \arcsin x + \arccos x = \frac{\pi}{2}.$ 

$$(2) \left( \arctan x - \arcsin \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} \right)'$$

$$= \frac{1}{1+x^2} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}\right)^2}} \frac{\sqrt{1+x^2} - x \times \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}}{1+x^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{1+x^2} - \frac{\sqrt{1+x^2} \left(\sqrt{1+x^2} - x \times \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}\right)}{1+x^2} = 0$$

$$\arctan x - \arcsin \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} = C$$
,以 $x = 0$ 代入得 $C = 0$ ,故  $\arctan x - \arcsin \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} = 0$   
 $x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$ .

10.证明不等式: 
$$\frac{2}{\pi}x < \sin x < x$$
,  $0 < x < \pi/2$ .

证 
$$f(x) = \frac{\sin x}{x} (0 < x \le \pi/2), f(0) = 1, f 在 [0, \pi/2]$$
连续,

$$f$$
在 $(0, \pi/2)$ 可导,  $f'(x) = \frac{x \cos x - \sin x}{x^2} = \frac{\cos x(x - \tan x)}{x^2} < 0.$ 

f在[0, $\pi$ /2]<sup>那</sup>格单调递减,= $\frac{2}{\pi}f(\frac{\pi}{2}) < f(x) < f(0) = 1,0 < x < \pi/2$ .

11.设函数f(x)在(a,b)内可微,对于任意一点 $x_0 \in (a,b)$ ,若  $\lim_{x \to x_0} f'(x)$ 存在,则

$$\lim_{x \to x_0} f'(x) = f'(x_0).$$

$$\mathbf{\overline{uE}} f'(x_0) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x_0} + \Delta \mathbf{x}) - \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x_0})}{\Delta \mathbf{x}} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{f'(x_0 + \theta \Delta x) \Delta x}{\Delta x} (0 < \theta < 1)$$
$$= \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} f'(x_0 + \theta \Delta x) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} f'(x).$$

12.(Darboux中值定理)设y = f(x)在(A,B)区间中可导,又设[a,b] $\subset$ (A,B),且 f'(a) < f'(b).证明: 对于任意给定的 $\eta$ :  $f'(a) < \eta < f'(b)$ ,都存在 $c \in (a,b)$ 使得  $f'(c) = \eta$ .

证先设
$$f'(a) < 0 < f'(b).f'(a) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0+} \frac{f(a + \Delta x) - f(a)}{\Delta x} < 0,$$
存在 $(b - a)/2 > \delta_1 > 0$ ,

使得
$$0 < \Delta x \le \delta_i$$
时  $\frac{f(a + \Delta x) - f(a)}{\Delta x} < 0$ ,即 $f(a + \Delta x) - f(a) < 0$ .特别 $f(a + \delta_1) < f(a)$ .

类似存在 $\delta_2$ : $0<\delta_2<(b-a)/2, f(b-\delta_2)< f(b).f[a,b]某点c取最小值f(c),$ 

 $f(c) \le f(a+\delta_1) < f(a), c \ne a$ ,同理, $c \ne b.c \in (a,b), c$ 是极小值点,由Fermat引理,

f'(c) = 0.再设 $\eta$ :  $f'(a) < \eta < f'(b)$ .考虑 $g(x) = f(x) - \eta x.g'(x) = f'(x) - \eta$ ,

 $g'(a) = f'(a) - \eta < 0, g'(b) = f'(b) - \eta > 0$ ,由前面的结果,存在 $c \in (a,b)$ 使得

 $g'(c) = f'(c) - \eta = 0, \exists \exists f'(c) = \eta.$ 

### 习题 4.2

用L'Hospital法则求下列极限:

$$1.\lim_{x\to 0}\frac{2^x-1}{3^x-1}=\lim_{x\to 0}\frac{2^x\ln 2}{3^x\ln 3}=\frac{\ln 2}{\ln 3}.$$

$$2.\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\cos x - 1}{x - \ln(1+x)} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{-\sin x}{1 - 1/(1+x)} = -\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = -1.$$

$$3.\lim_{x\to 0} \left( \frac{1}{\ln(x+\sqrt{1+x^2})} - \frac{1}{\ln(1+x)} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \left( \frac{\ln(1+x) - \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2})}{\ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) \ln(1+x)} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \left( \frac{1/(1+x) - 1/\sqrt{1+x^2}}{1/\sqrt{1+x^2} \times \ln(1+x) + \ln(x+\sqrt{1+x^2})} \right) \frac{1}{1/(1+x)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \left( \frac{\sqrt{1 + x^2} - 1 - x}{(1 + x)\ln(1 + x) + \sqrt{1 + x^2} \ln(x + \sqrt{1 + x^2})} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \left( \frac{x / \sqrt{1 + x^2} - 1}{\ln(1 + x) + 1 + (x / \sqrt{1 + x^2}) \ln(x + \sqrt{1 + x^2}) + 1} \right) = -\frac{1}{2}.$$

4. 
$$\lim_{x \to \pi/2} \frac{\tan 3x}{\tan x} = \lim_{x \to \pi/2} \frac{3\sec^2 3x}{\sec^2 x} = 3.$$

$$5\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\ln(\cos ax)}{\ln(\cos bx)} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{(1/(\cos ax))(-\sin ax)a}{(1/(\cos bx))(-\sin bx)b} = \frac{a^2}{b^2}.$$

6. 
$$\lim_{x \to 0+0} x^{\alpha} \ln x(\alpha > 0) = \lim_{x \to 0+0} \frac{\ln x}{x^{-\alpha}} = \lim_{x \to 0+0} \frac{1/x}{(-\alpha)x^{-\alpha-1}} = -\frac{1}{\alpha} \lim_{x \to 0+0} x^{\alpha} = 0.$$

$$7.\lim_{x\to 0}\frac{e^{-1/x^2}}{x^{100}} = \lim_{y\to +\infty}\frac{y^{50}}{e^y} = \lim_{y\to +\infty}\left(\frac{y}{e^{y/50}}\right)^{50} = \left(\lim_{y\to +\infty}\frac{y}{e^{y/50}}\right)^{50} = \left(\lim_{y\to +\infty}\frac{50}{e^{y/50}}\right)^{50} = 0.$$

8. 
$$\lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2} - 0} (\tan x)^{2x - \pi} \cdot y = (\tan x)^{2x - \pi}, \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2} - 0} \ln y = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2} - 0} (2x - \pi) \ln \tan x$$

$$= \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2} \to 0} \frac{\ln \tan x}{1} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2} \to 0} \frac{\sec^2 x / \tan x}{-\frac{2}{(2x - \pi)^2}} = -2 \lim_{z \to 0 \to 0} \frac{z^2 \tan z}{\sin^2 z} = 0, \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2} \to 0} y = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2} \to 0} e^{\ln y}$$

$$= e^{\lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2} - 0} \ln y} = e^0 = 1.$$

$$9.\lim_{x\to\infty} \left(a^{1/x} - 1\right) x(a > 0) = \lim_{y\to 0} \frac{a^y - 1}{y} = \lim_{y\to 0} \frac{a^y \ln a}{1} = \ln a.$$

$$10.\lim_{y\to 0} \frac{y - \arcsin y}{\sin^3 y} = \lim_{y\to 0} \frac{y - \arcsin y}{y^3} = \lim_{y\to 0} \frac{1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - y^2}}}{3y^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{3} \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{1 - y^2}}{y^2} = -\frac{1}{3} \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{1 - y^2}}{2y} = -\frac{1}{6}.$$

$$11. \lim_{y \to 1} \left(\frac{y}{y - 1} - \frac{1}{\ln y}\right) = \lim_{y \to 1} \left(\frac{y \ln y - y + 1}{(y - 1) \ln y}\right)$$

$$= \lim_{y \to 1} \left(\frac{\ln y + (y - 1)/y}{\ln y + (y - 1)/y}\right) = \lim_{y \to 1} \left(\frac{\ln y}{y \ln y + (y - 1)}\right)$$

$$= \lim_{y \to 1} \left(\frac{\ln y + (y - 1)/y}{\ln y + 2}\right) = \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$12. \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - x^2 - e^{-x^2}}{x \sin^2 x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - x^2 - e^{-x^2}}{x^2} = \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{1 - y - e^{-y}}{y^2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - \frac{x^2 - e^{-x^2}}{x^2}}{2y} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{e^{-y}}{2} = -\frac{1}{2}.$$

$$13. \lim_{x \to 0} \ln y = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\ln \frac{\arctan x}{x^2}}{x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{(x/\arctan x)^{1/x^2}}{6x^2},$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x - (1 + x^2) \arctan x}{2x^3} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{(x/\arctan x) \times \frac{1 + x^2}{x^2}}{2x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x - (1 + x^2) \arctan x}{2x^3} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{(x/\arctan x) \times \frac{1 + x^2}{x^2}}{6x^2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{(x/\arctan x)^{1/x^2}}{2} = e^{-1/3}.$$

$$14. \lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\frac{\pi \arctan x}{x}\right)^{1/x^2} = e^{-1/3}.$$

$$14. \lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\frac{\pi \arctan x}{x}\right)^{1/x^2} = e^{-1/3}.$$

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \ln y = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\ln \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan x\right)}{\ln x} = -\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x}{\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan x\right)\left(1 + x^2\right)}$$

$$= -\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x}{\left(\arctan \frac{1}{x}\right)(1 + x^2)} = -\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x}{\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan x\right)\left(1 + x^2\right)}$$

$$= -\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x}{\left(\arctan \frac{1}{x}\right)(1 + x^2)} = -\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x}{\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan x\right)\left(1 + x^2\right)}$$

$$= -\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x}{\left(\arctan \frac{1}{x}\right)(1 + x^2)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x}{\left(1 - \cos x\right)} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^2}{1 - \cos x} =$$

#### 习题 4.3

1.求下列函数再x = 0点的的局部Taylor公式:

 $= \left(1 + \frac{1}{2}(-2x + x^3) - \frac{1}{8}(-2x + x^3)^2 + \frac{1}{16}(-2x + x^3)^3\right)$ 

 $-\left(1+\frac{1}{2}(-3x+x^2)-\frac{1}{8}(-3x+x^2)^2+\frac{1}{16}(-3x+x^2)^3\right)$ 

$$(1)\sinh x = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left( \left( 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \dots + \frac{x^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!} \right) - \left( 1 - x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \dots - \frac{x^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!} \right) \right) + o(x^{2n+2})$$

$$= x + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \dots + \frac{x^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!} + +o(x^{2n+2}).$$

$$(2) \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1-x}{1+x} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \left( -x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \dots - \frac{x^{2n}}{2n} - \frac{x^{2n-1}}{2n-1} \right) - \left( x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \dots - \frac{x^{2n}}{2n} + \frac{x^{2n-1}}{2n-1} \right) \right) + o(x^{2n}).$$

$$(3) \sin^2 x = \frac{1}{2} (1 - \cos 2x) = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{(2x)^2}{2!} - \frac{(2x)^4}{4!} + \dots + (-1)^{n-1} \frac{(2x)^{2n}}{(2n)!} \right) + o(x^{2n+1}).$$

$$(4) \frac{x^2 + 2x - 1}{x - 1} = -(x^2 + 2x - 1)(1 + x + \dots + x^n + o(x^n))$$

$$= -(x^2 + x^3 + \dots + x^{n+2} + o(x^{n+2})) - 2(x + x^2 + \dots + x^{n+4} + o(x^{n+1})) + (1 + x + \dots + x^n + o(x^n))$$

$$= 1 - x - 2x^2 - 2x^3 - \dots - 2x^n + o(x^n).$$

$$(5) \cos x^3 = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \dots + (-1)^n \frac{x^{6n}}{(2n)!} + o(x^{6n+3}).$$

$$2.x \text{ F} \text{ F} \text{ B} \text{ B} \text{ M} \text{ F} \text{ B} \text{ C} \text{ B} \text{ B} \text{ Taylor} \text{ C} \text{ C} \text{ E} \text{ F} \text{ B} \text{ E} \text{ B} \text{ B} \text{ F}$$

$$(1)e^x \sin x(x^4)$$

$$\text{#} e^x \sin x = \left( 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{6} + o(x^3) \right) \left( x - \frac{x^3}{6} + o(x^4) \right) = x + x^2 + \frac{x^3}{3} + o(x^4).$$

$$(2)\sqrt{1 + x} \cos x(x^4)$$

$$\text{#} \sqrt{1 + x} \cos x = \left( 1 + \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{8}x^2 + \frac{1}{16}x^3 - \frac{5}{128}x^4 + o(x^4) \right) \left( 1 - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^4}{24} + o(x^5) \right)$$

$$= 1 + \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{5}{8}x^2 - \frac{3}{16}x^3 + \frac{25}{384}x^4 + o(x^4).$$

$$(3)\sqrt{1 - 2x + x^3} - \sqrt{1 - 3x + x^2}(x^3)$$

$$\text{#} \sqrt{1 - 2x + x^3} - \sqrt{1 - 3x + x^2}(x^3)$$

$$= \left(1 + \frac{1}{2}(-2x + x^3) - \frac{1}{8}(4x^2) + \frac{1}{16}(-8x^3)\right)$$

$$-\left(1 + \frac{1}{2}(-3x + x^2) - \frac{1}{8}(9x^2 - 6x^3) + \frac{1}{16}(-27x^3)\right) + o(x^3)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{8}x^2 + \frac{15}{16}x^3 + o(x^3).$$

3.求下列函数在点x = 0的局部Taylor公式:

(1) arctan x.

$$\Re \frac{1}{1+x^{2}} = 1 - x^{2} + \dots + (-1)^{n} x^{2n} + o(x^{2n})$$

$$(2) \arcsin x = \int_{0}^{x} \frac{1}{1+t^{2}} dt = \sum_{k=0}^{n} \frac{(-1)^{k}}{2k+1} x^{2k+1} + o(x^{2n+1})$$

$$= x - \frac{x^{3}}{3} + \frac{x^{5}}{5} + \dots + (-1)^{n} \frac{x^{2n+1}}{2n+1} + o(x^{2n+1}).$$

$$\Re \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x}} = (1+x)^{-1/2} = \sum_{k=0}^{n} \frac{\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(-\frac{1}{2}-1\right)\dots\left(-\frac{1}{2}-k+1\right)}{k!} x^{k} + o(x^{n})$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{n} (-1)^{k} \frac{(2k-1)!!}{(2k)!!} x^{k} + o(x^{n})$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^{2}}} = \sum_{k=0}^{n} \frac{(2k-1)!!}{(2k)!!} x^{2k} + o(x^{n}),$$

$$\arcsin x = \sum_{k=0}^{n} \frac{(2k-1)!!}{(2k)!!} \int_{0}^{x} t^{2k} dx + \int_{0}^{x} o(t^{n}) dt$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{n} \frac{(2k-1)!!}{(2k)!!(2k+1)} x^{2k+1} + o(t^{2n+1}).$$

4.利用Taylor公式求下列极限:

$$(1)\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{1-x^2-e^{-x^2}}{x\sin^3 2x} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{1-x^2-\left(1-x^2+\frac{x^4}{2}+o(x^4)\right)}{8x^4} = -\frac{1}{16}.$$

$$(2)\lim_{x\to 0} \left(\frac{1}{x}-\frac{1}{e^x-1}\right) = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{e^x-1-x}{x(e^x-1)} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{e^x-1-x}{x(e^x-1)} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\frac{x^2}{2}+o(x^2)}{x(x+o(x))} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$(3)\lim_{x\to 0} \left(\frac{1}{x}-\frac{\cos x}{\sin x}\right) \frac{1}{\sin x} = \lim_{x\to 0} \left(\frac{\sin x-x\cos x}{x\sin x}\right) \frac{1}{\sin x}$$

$$= \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\sin x-x\cos x}{x^3} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{(x-\frac{x^3}{6})-x\left(1-\frac{x^2}{2}\right)+o(x^3)}{x^3} = \frac{1}{3}.$$

5.当x较小时,可用 $\sin a + x \cos a$ 近似代替 $\sin(a + x)$ ,其中a为常数,试证其误差不超过 $|x|^2/2$ .

$$\mathbf{iE}f(x) = \sin(a+x) - (\sin a + x\cos a)$$

$$f(0) = 0, f'(x) = \cos(a+x) - \cos a,$$

$$f''(x) = -\sin(a+x).$$

$$f(x) = f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(c)}{2}x^2 = \frac{-\sin(a+c)}{2}x^2,$$

$$|f(x)| = |\sin(a+x) - (\sin a + x \cos a)| \le \frac{x^2}{2}$$

6.设 $0 < x \le 1/3$ ,按公式 $e^x = 1 + x + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{6}x^3$ 计算 $e^x$ 的近似值,试证公式误差不超过 $8 \times 10^{-4}$ .

$$||E||^{2} = 1 + x + \frac{1}{2}x^{2} + \frac{1}{6}x^{3} + \frac{e^{\theta x}}{24}x^{4}, ||e^{x} - \left(1 + x + \frac{1}{2}x^{2} + \frac{1}{6}x^{3}\right)|| = \frac{e^{\theta x}}{24}x^{4} \le \frac{e^{1/3}}{24} \times \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{4}$$

$$=.000717 \cdot \cdot \cdot < 8 \times 10^{-4}$$
.

#### 第四章总练习题

1.设 y=f(x) 在 [x<sub>0</sub>-h, x<sub>0</sub>+h] (h>0) 内可导证明存在 $\theta$ , 0< $\theta$ <1使得

$$f(x_0 + h) - f(x_0 - h) = [f'(x_0 + \theta h) + f'(x_0 - \theta h)]h.$$

证令
$$g(x) = f(x_0 + x) - f(x_0 - x), x \in [0, h].g(x)$$
在 $[0, h]$ 内可导,

$$g'(x) = f'(x_0 + x) + f'(x_0 - x), g(0) = 0.$$

根据Lagrange公式,存在
$$\theta \in (0,1)$$
使得

$$g(h) - g(0) = g'(\theta h)h$$
,  $\mathbb{H}f(x_0 + h) - f(x_0 - h) = [f'(x_0 + \theta h) + f'(x_0 - \theta h)]h$ .

2.证 明: 当
$$x \ge 0$$
时,等式 $\sqrt{x+1} - \sqrt{x} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x+\theta(x)}}$ 

中的  $\theta(x)$ 满足 $1/4 \le \theta(x) \le 1/2$ 且 $\lim_{x \to 0} \theta(x) = 1/4$ ,  $\lim_{x \to +\infty} \theta(x) = 1/2$ .

$$\mathbf{iE} \sqrt{x+1} - \sqrt{x} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x+\theta(x)}}, 2\sqrt{x+\theta(x)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+1} - \sqrt{x}} = \sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt{x},$$

$$4(x + \theta(x)) = 2x + 1 + 2\sqrt{x(x+1)},$$

$$\theta(x) = \frac{1}{4}(1 + 2\sqrt{x(x+1)} - 2x).$$

$$\theta(x) \ge \frac{1}{4}(1 + 2\sqrt{x(x)} - 2x) = \frac{1}{4},$$

由算术 - 几何平均不等式得

$$\theta(x) = \frac{1}{4}(1 + 2\sqrt{x(x+1)} - 2x) \le \frac{1}{4}(1 + (x+x+1) - 2x) = \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \theta(x) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{4} (1 + 2\sqrt{x(x+1)} - 2x) = \frac{1}{4}.$$

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \theta(x) = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{1}{4} (1 + 2\sqrt{x(x+1)} - 2x)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{(1 + 2\sqrt{x(x+1)} - 2x)(1 + 2\sqrt{x(x+1)} + 2x)}{(1 + 2\sqrt{x(x+1)} + 2x)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{1 + 4x + 4\sqrt{x(x+1)}}{(1 + 2\sqrt{x(x+1)} + 2x)} = \frac{1}{4} \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{1/x + 4 + 4\sqrt{1 + 1/x}}{(1/x + 2\sqrt{(1/x+1)} + 2)} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$3. \& f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{3-x^2}{2}, 0 \le x \le 1 \\ \frac{1}{x}, \quad 1 < x < +\infty \end{cases}$$
 求  $f(x)$  在 闭 区 间  $[0,2]$  上 的 微 分 中 值 定 理 的 中 间 值 .

$$\mathbf{f}f'(x) = \begin{cases} -x, 0 \le x \le 1 \\ -\frac{1}{x^2}, & 1 < x < +\infty \end{cases} \cdot \frac{f(2) - f(0)}{2 - 0} = \frac{1/2 - 3/2}{2} = -\frac{1}{2}.$$

$$-x = -\frac{1}{2}, x = \frac{1}{2}; -\frac{1}{x^2} = -\frac{1}{2}, x = \sqrt{2}.f(x)$$
在闭区间[0,2]上的微分中值定理的中间值为 $\frac{1}{2}$ 或 $\sqrt{2}$ .

4.在 闭区 间[-1,1]上 Cauchy中 值定 理对于函数 $f(x) = x^2 - \log(x) = x^3$ 是否成立?并说明

解由于 $g'(x) = 3x^2$ 有零点 $0 \in (-1,1)$ , Cauchy中值定理的条件不满足. 其实其结论也 不成立.

因为若  $\frac{f(1)-f(-1)}{g(1)-g(-1)}=0=\frac{f'(c)}{g'(c)}, f'(c)=2c=0, \ c=0, 但 g'(0)=0, \frac{f'(c)}{g'(c)}$  无意义.

5.设f(x)在[a,b]上连续,在(a,b)上有二阶导数,且 $f''(x) \neq 0, x \in (a,b)$ 又f(a) = f(b) = 0, 证明当 $x \in (a,b)$ 时 $f(x) \neq 0$ .

证一若存在 $c \in (a,b)$ , f(c) = 0,则由Rolle定理,存在 $\mathbf{c}_1 \in (a,c)$ , $c_2 \in (c,b)$ 使得  $f'(c_1) = f'(c_2) = 0.$ 

对于f'(x)在 $[c_1,c_2]$ 应用定理,存在 $\xi \in (c_1,c_2)$ ,使得 $f''(\xi) = 0$ ,此与条件 $f''(x) \neq 0$ ,  $x \in (a,b)$ 矛盾.

证二由假设,  $f''(x) \neq 0, x \in (a,b)$ , 根据 Darboux定理, f''(x)恒正或恒负.不妨设f''(x)恒正, 于是f下凸,曲线严格在连结(a, f(a)) = (a, 0)(b, f(b)) = (b, 0)的弦下方,故f(x) < 0,

6.设f(x)在[a,b]上有二阶导数,且f(a) = f(b) = 0,又存在 $c \in (a,b)$ 使f(c) > 0.证明. 在(a,b)内至少存在一点 $x_0$ 使 $f''(x_0) < 0$ .

证一由公式,存在 $\mathbf{c_1} \in (a,c)$ ,满足 $f'(c_1) = \frac{f(c) - f(a)}{c - a} = \frac{f(c)}{c - a} > 0$ , 存在 $\mathbf{c_2} \in (c,b)$ ,满足 $f'(c_2) = \frac{f(b) - f(c)}{b - c} = \frac{-f(c)}{c - a} < 0$ .

对于f'(x)在 $[c_1,c_2]$ 应用Lagrange公式,存在 $x_0 \in (c_1,c_2)$ ,使得

$$f''(x_0) = \frac{f'(c_2) - f'(c_1)}{c_2 - c_1} < 0.$$

证二若不然,  $f''(x) \ge 0$ ,  $x \in (a,b)$ ,  $f \in [a,b]$ 下凸,曲线在连结(a,f(a)) = (a,0)(b, f(b)) = (b, 0)的弦下方,故 $f(x) \le 0, x \in (a, b)$ .

7.证明方程 $a_0 x^n + a_1 x^{n-1} + a_2 x^{n-2} + \dots + a_n = \frac{a_0}{n+1} + \frac{a_1}{n} + \frac{a_2}{n-1} + \dots + \frac{a_{n-1}}{2} + \frac{a_n}{1}$ 

在0与1之间有一个根.

证考虑函数

$$f(x) = \frac{a_0 x^{n+1}}{n+1} + \frac{a_1 x^n}{n} + \frac{a_2 x^{n-1}}{n-1} + \dots + \frac{a_n x}{1} - \left(\frac{a_0}{n+1} + \frac{a_1}{n} + \frac{a_2}{n-1} + \dots + \frac{a_{n-1}}{2} + \frac{a_n}{1}\right) x,$$

$$f'(x) = a_0 x^n + a_1 x^{n-1} + a_2 x^{n-2} + \dots + a_n - \left(\frac{a_0}{n+1} + \frac{a_1}{n} + \frac{a_2}{n-1} + \dots + \frac{a_{n-1}}{2} + \frac{a_n}{1}\right)$$

f(0) = f(1) = 0.由 Rolle定理, 存在 $c \in (0,1)$ , f'(c) = 0,即 c是

$$a_0 x^n + a_1 x^{n-1} + a_2 x^{n-2} + \dots + a_n = \frac{a_0}{n+1} + \frac{a_1}{n} + \frac{a_2}{n-1} + \dots + \frac{a_{n-1}}{2} + \frac{a_n}{1}$$

在0与1之间的一个根.

8.设函数f(x)在有限区间(a,b)内可导,但无界,证明f'(x)在(a,b)内也无界. 逆命题是否成立?试举例说明.

证若不然,设f'(x)在(a, b)内有界M,取定 $x_0 \in (a, b)$ ,则对于任意  $x \in (a, b)$ ,

根据 Lagrange 公式 $f(x) - f(x_0) = f'(c)(x - x_0)$ ,

 $|f(x)| = |f(x_0) + f'(c)(x - x_0)| \le |f(x_0)| + |f'(c)|| (x - x_0)| \le |f(x_0)| + |M| (b - a).$ 

逆命题不成立. 例如 $\sqrt{x}$ 在(0,1)内有界, $0 < \sqrt{x} < 1$ ,但是 $\sqrt{x}' = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$ 在(0,1)内无界.

9.若函数f(x)在区间[a,b]上有n个根(一个k重根算作k个根),且存在 $f^{(n-1)}(x)$ , 证明 $f^{(n-1)}(x)$ 在[a,b]至少有一个根.(注意:若f(x)可以表示成 $f(x)=(x-x_0)^k g(x)$ 且  $g(x_0) \neq 0$ ,则称 $x_0$ 为f(x)的k重根).

证我们对于n作归纳法证明.函数f(x)在区间[a,b]上有2个根. 如果 $x_0$ 是2重根,则  $f(x) = (x - x_0)^2 g(x)$ 且. $g(x_0) \neq 0$ ,则 $f'(x) = 2(x - x_0)g(x) + (x - x_0)^2 g'(x)$ , f'(x)有根 $x_0$ . 如果f(x)在区间[a,b]上有2个不同的根 $x_1, x_2, x_1 < x_2$ ,在 $[x_1, x_2]$ 应用Rolle定理,存在  $x_0 \in (x_1, x_2)$ ,使得 $f'(x_0) = 0$ .设结论对于n个根的情况成立.现在假定f(x)在区间[a,b]上有n+1个根. 如果f有n+1重根重根 $x_0$ ,则

 $f(x) = (x - x_0)^{n+1} g(x) \perp g(x_0) \neq 0, \square$ 

$$\begin{split} &f'(x) = (n+1)(x-x_0)^n g(x) + (x-x_0)^{n+1} g'(x) = (x-x_0)^n ((n+1)g(x) + (x-x_0)g(x)),\\ &(n+1)g(x) + (x-x_0)g(x) = g_1(x), g_1(x_0) = (n+1)g(x_0) \neq 0, f'(x)$$
有 n 重 根  $x_0$ . 如果如果f有 n+1个单重根 $x_1, \dots, x_{n+1}$ ,在区间[ $x_1, x_2$ ],…,[ $x_n, x_{n+1}$ ]上应用Rolle定理,存在 $c_1 \in (x_1, x_2), \dots, c_n \in (x_n, x_{n+1}]$ )使得 $f'(c_1) = \dots = f'(c_n) = 0, f'(x)$ 至少有n个根. 如果f有不同的根 $x_1, \dots, x_k$ ,重数分别为 $n_1, \dots, n_k, n+1 > k > 1, \sum_{i=1}^k n_i = n+1$ .在[ $x_1, x_2$ ],

 $\cdots, [x_{k-1}, x_k]$ 上应用Rolle定理,存在 $c_1 \in (x_1, x_2), \cdots, c_{k-1} \in (x_{k-1}, x_k)$ 使得 $f'(c_1) = \cdots = f'(c_{k-1}) = 0. f'(x)$ 至少有根 $k - 1 + \sum_{k=1}^{k} (n_k - 1) = n$ 个. 对 f'(x) 用归纳假设,

 $(f'(x))^{(n)} = f^{(n+1)}(x)$ 至少有一个根.

10.证明:Lerendre多项式 $P_n(x) = \frac{1}{2^n n!} \frac{d^n}{dx^n} [(x^2 - 1)]^n 在(-1,1)$ 内有n个根.

证 $f(x) = \frac{1}{2^n n!} (x^2 - 1)]^n$ , f(1) = f(-1) = 0, 对于f在[-1.1]应用Rolle定理,存在 $c_1^1 \in (-1,1)$ , 使得 $f'(c_1^1) = 0$ . f'(-1) = f'(1) = 0(当n > 1时), 对于f'在(-1,  $c_1^1$ )( $c_1^1$ ,1)应用Rolle定理,存在

 $c_1^2 \in (-1, c_1^1), c_2^2 \in (c_1^1, 1)$ 使得 $f'(c_1^2) = f'(c_2^2) = 0$ .如此下去, $f^{(n-1)}(x)$ 在 (-1,1)有零点 $c_1^{n-1}, \dots, c_{n-1}^{n-1}, f^{(n-1)}(-1) = f^{(n-1)}(1) = 0$ ,在 $(-1, c_1^{n-1})$ , $(c_1^{n-1}, c_2^{n-1})$ ,…, $(c_{n-1}^{n-1}, 1)$ 应用Rolle定理,得到 $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n \in (-1, 1)$ 使得 $f^{(n)}(x) = P_n(x) = 0$ .  $P_n(x)$ 是n次多项式,至多有n个零点,故 $P_n(x)$ 恰有n个零点.

11.设函数f在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 内可导,且  $\lim_{x \to -\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \to +\infty} f(x)$ .证明:必存在一点  $c \in (-\infty, +\infty)$ ,使得f'(c) = 0.

证若 $f(x) = \lim_{x \to -\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \to +\infty} f(x) = A.x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$ ,取任意一点 $c \in (-\infty, +\infty)$ ,都有 f'(c) = 0.

设存在 $f(x_0) \neq A$ ,不妨设 $f(x_0) > A$ 根据极限不等式,存在a, b, 满足:a < b,  $x_0 \in (a,b), f(a) < f(x_0), f(b) < f(x_0).f$ 在[a,b]连续,必在一点 $c \in [a,b]$ 取最大值.  $f(c) \geq f(x_0) > f(a), f(c) \geq f(x_0) > f(b)$ ,故 $x_0 \in (a,b), x_0$ 为极大值点,根据Fermat引理, f'(c) = 0.

12. 设函数f(x)在无穷区间 $(x_0, +\infty)$ 可导,且 $\lim_{x\to +\infty} f'(x) = 0$ ,证明 $\lim_{x\to +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = 0$ .

证由于 $\lim_{x\to t^n} f'(x) = 0$ ,根据极限定义,存在正数 $x_1 > x_0$ ,使得 $x > x_1$ 时|f'(x)| $< \varepsilon$ .

$$\left| \frac{f(x)}{x} \right| = \left| \frac{f(x) - f(x_1) + f(x_1)}{x} \right| = \left| \frac{f'(c)(x - x_1) + f(x_1)}{x} \right| \le \frac{\varepsilon(x - x_1) + |f(x_1)|}{x}$$

 $<\varepsilon+\frac{|f(x_1)|}{x}$ .为使 $\frac{|f(x_1)|}{x}$ < $\varepsilon$ ,只需 $x>\frac{|f(x_1)|}{\varepsilon}$ .令 $X=\max\{x_1,\frac{|f(x_1)|}{\varepsilon}\}$ ,

当
$$x > X$$
时,必有  $\left| \frac{f(x)}{x} \right| < 2\varepsilon$ ,故  $\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = 0$ .

13.设函数f(x)在无穷区间 $[a,+\infty)$ 内连续,且当x〉a时f'(x)>l>0,

其中1为常数. 证明: 若f(a) < 0,则在区间 $\left(a, a - \frac{f(a)}{I}\right)$ 内方程

f(x) = 0有唯一实根

$$\left(a - \frac{f(a)}{l}\right) = f(a) + f'(c)\left(-\frac{f(a)}{l}\right) > f(a) + l\left(-\frac{f(a)}{l}\right) = 0,$$

$$f$$
在 $\left[a,a-rac{f(a)}{l}
ight]$ 连续,由连续怀念书函数的中间值定理,

在区间
$$\left(a,a-\frac{f(a)}{l}\right)$$
内方程 $f(x)=0$ 至少有一实根若有两个实根,根据

Rolle定理, f'(x)将在 $\left(a, a - \frac{f(a)}{l}\right)$ 有一零点, 这与条件f'(x) > l > 0矛盾.

14.设函数f(x)在( $-\infty$ ,  $+\infty$ )上可导,且 $\lim_{x\to\infty} f'(x) = 0$ .现令g(x) = f(x+1) - f(x),证明 $\lim_{x\to\infty} g(x) = 0$ .

 $\lim_{x\to\infty} \lim_{x\to\infty} g(x) = \lim_{x\to\infty} (f(x+1) - f(x)) = \lim_{x\to\infty} f'(x+\theta)(0 < \theta < 1) = 0.$ 

15.称函数f(x)在[a,b]满足Lipschiz条件,若存在常数L > 0,使对于任意  $x_1, x_2 \in [a,b]$ ,都有 $|f(x_1) - f(x_2)| \le L|x_1 - x_2|$ .

(1)若f'(x)在[a,b]连续,则f(x)在[a,b]满足Lipschiz条件

(2)(1)中所述事实的逆命题是否成立?

(3)举一个在[a,b]上连续但不满足Lipschiz条件的函数.

解(1)f'(x)在[a,b]连续, 存在常数L>0, 使得 |  $f'(x) | \le L.x \in [a,b]$ .

根据中值公式,对于任意 $x_1, x_2 \in [a,b], x_1 < x_2$ ,存在 $c \in [x_1, x_2]$ ,使得

$$|f(x_1) - f(x_2)| = |f'(c)(x_1 - x_2)| = |f'(c)|(x_2 - x_1) \le L(x_2 - x_1).$$

(2)否.f(x)在[a,b]满足Lipschiz条件,未必处处可导,更谈不到f'(x)在

[a,b]连续. 例如, f(x) = |x|在 [-1,1]满足Lipschiz条件, 但在0不可导.

$$(3) f(x) = \sqrt{x}$$
在[0,1]连续,但不满足Lipschiz条件,因其导函数

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$$
在(0,1]无界.

16.设F(x)在[a,b]可导,且其导函数F'(x) = f(x)在[a,b]上可积,证明

$$\int_a^b f(x)dx = F(b) - F(a).$$

$$\mathsf{id} F(b) - F(a) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (F(x_i) - F(x_{i-1})) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} F'(\xi_i)(x_i - x_{i-1})$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} f(\xi_i)(x_i - x_{i-1}) \to \int_a^b f(x) dx (\lambda(\Delta) \to 0).$$

 $\{x_i\}$ 为[a,b]的分割.

17.设多项式P(x) - a与P(x) - b的全部根都是单实根,证明对于任意实数  $c \in (a,b)$ ,多项式P(x) - c的根也全都是单实根.

证不妨设a=0, b>0,  $c \in (0, b)$ , P(x)是n次多项式, 且首项系数为正.

P(x)有单实根 $x_1 < \cdots < x_n$ ,则这些根把实轴分为n+1个区间,每个区间保持固定正负号,且正负相间. 否则某个根将为极值点,导数为零,此与单实根矛盾. 在两个无穷区间保持正号,且严格单调递增或递减,在每个

有穷区间有一个最值点,且在其两侧分别递增和递减,设n=2k为偶数,

则
$$\lim P(x)=+\infty$$
.设 $b>0$ 且 $P(x)=b$ 有n个单实根 $x_1'<\cdots< x_n'$ . 必有

 $x_1' < x_1, x_2', x_3' \in (x_2, x_3), \cdots, x_{2k-2}', x_{2k-1}' \in (x_{2k-2}, x_{2k-1}), x_{2k}' \in (x_{2k}, +\infty), P(x_i') = b.$ 根据连续函数的中间值定理,对于 $c \in (0,b)$ ,存在 $c_1 \in (-\infty, x_1), c_2 \in (x_2, x_2'),$ 

$$c_3 \in (x_3', x_3), c_{2k-2} \in (x_{2k-2}, x_{2k-2}'), c_{2k-1} \in (x_{2k-1}', x_{2k-1} + \infty), c_{2k} \in (x_{2k}', +\infty),$$

使得 $P(c_i) = c.P$ 为n次多项式, $c_i$ 是P(x) = c的所有单实根.

18.设函数f(x)在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 内可导,且a,b是方程f(x) = 0的两个实根.证明方程 f(x) + f'(x) = 0在(a,b)内至少有一个实根.

证设  $g(x) = e^x f(x), g(a) = g(b) = 0, g$ 在 [a,b]连续, 在(a,b)可导),.

根据Rolle定理,存在 c  $\in$  (a, b),使得 $g'(x) = e^x(f(x) + f'(x)) = 0$ ,即f(x) + f'(x) = 0. 19.决定常数A的范围,使方程 $3x^4 - 8x^3 - 6x^2 + 24x + A$ 有四个不相等的实根.

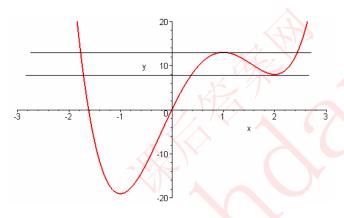
$$\mathbf{P}(x) = 3x^4 - 8x^3 - 6x^2 + 24x, P'(x) = 12x^3 - 24x^2 - 12x + 24$$

$$= 12(x^3 - 2x^2 - x + 2) = 12[x^2(x - 2) - (x - 2)] = 12(x - 2)(x^2 - 1) = 12(x - 2)(x - 1)(x + 1)$$

$$= 0,.$$

$$x_1 = -1, x_2 = 1, x_3 = 2.P(x_1) = -19, P(1) = 13, P(2) = 8.$$

根据这些数据画图,由图易知当在区间(-P(1),-P(2)) = (-13,-8)时  $3x^4 - 8x^3 - 6x^2 + 24x + A$ 有四个不相等的实根.



20.设 $f(x) = 1 - x + \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^3}{3} + \dots + (-1)^n \frac{x^n}{n}$ .证明: 方程f(x) = 0当n为奇数时有一个实根, 当n为偶数时无实根.

证当 $x \le 0$ 时f(x) > 0,故f 只有正根,当n = 2k - 1为奇数时,  $\lim_{x \to \infty} f(x) = +\infty$ ,

 $\lim_{x \to +\infty} f(x) = -\infty$ , 存在a, b, a < b, f(a) > 0, f(b) < 0.

根据连续函数的中间值定理, 存在 $x_0 \in (a,b)$ , 使得 $f(x_0) = 0$ .

$$f'(x) = -1 + x - x^2 + \dots - x^{2k-2} = \frac{x^{2k-1} + 1}{-x - 1} < 0(x > 0)$$
, 当 $x > 0$ 时,  $f$ 严格单调递减, 故实根唯一.

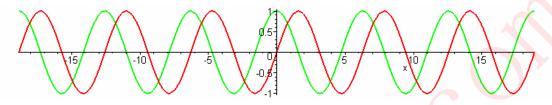
当
$$n = 2k$$
为偶数时,  $f'(x) = -1 + x - x^2 + \dots + x^{2k-1} = \frac{-x^{2k} + 1}{-x - 1} = 0, x = 1.$ 

0 < x < 1, f'(x) < 0, x > 1, f'(x) > 0, f(1)是x > 0时的最小值, f(1) > 0, 故当n为偶数时f(x)无实根.

21.设函数u(x)与v(x)以及它们的导函数u'(x)与v'(x)在区间[a,b]上都连续,且uv'-u'v在 [a,b]上恒不等于零.证明u(x)在v(x)的相邻根之间必有一根,反之也对.即有u(x)与v(x)的根互相交错地出现.试句举处满足上述条件的u(x)与v(x).

证设 $x_1, x_2$ 是u(x)的在[a,b]的两个根,  $x_1 < x_2$ .由于 $u'v - uv' \neq 0, v(x_1) \neq 0, v(x_2) \neq 0$ .如果v(x)在  $[x_1, x_2]$ 上没有根,则 $w = \frac{u}{v}$ 在[a,b]连续,  $w(x_1) = w(x_2) = 0$ ,由Rolle定理,存在 $c \in [x_1, x_2]$ ,使得  $w'(c) = \frac{u'v - uv'}{v^2}(c) = 0$ ,即 (u'v - uv')(c) = 0,此与u'v - uv'恒不等于零的假设矛盾. 故v(x) 在 $[x_1, x_2]$ 上有根.

例如 $u = \cos(x), v = \sin x, u'v - uv' = -1 \neq 0, \sin x \cos x$ 的根交错出现.



22.证明: 当x > 0时函数 $f(x) = \frac{\arctan x}{\tanh x}$ 单调'递增,且  $\arctan x < \frac{\pi}{2}(\tanh x)$ .

$$\widetilde{\mathsf{uE}}f'(x) = \left(\frac{\arctan x}{\tanh x}\right)' = \frac{\frac{\tanh x}{1+x^2} - \frac{\arctan x}{\cosh^2 x}}{\tanh^2 x} = \frac{\sinh x \cosh x - (1+x^2)\arctan x}{(1+x^2)\tanh^2 x \cosh^2 x}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{1}{2}\sinh 2x - (1+x^2)\arctan x}{(1+x^2)\tanh^2 x\cosh^2 x} = \frac{g(x)}{(1+x^2)\tanh^2 x\cosh^2 x}.$$

$$g(0) = 0.$$

$$g'(x) = \cosh 2x - 1 - 2x \arctan x, g'(0) = 0,$$

$$g''(x) = 2\sinh 2x - 2\arctan x - \frac{2x}{1+x^2}, g''(0) = 0,$$

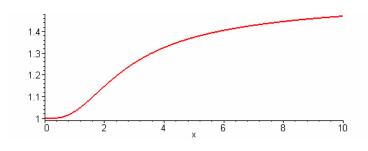
$$g'''(x) = 4\cosh 2x - \frac{2}{1+x^2} - 2 \times \frac{(1+x^2) - 2x^2}{(1+x)^2} = 4\cosh 2x - \frac{2}{1+x^2} - \frac{2(1-x^2)}{1+x^2}$$

$$= 4\cosh 2x - \frac{4}{1+x^2} + \frac{4x^2}{1+x^2} > 0 \implies \cosh x > 1,$$

由Taylor公式,对于x > 0有

$$g(x) = \frac{g(\theta x)}{3!} x^3 > 0, f'(x) > 0, f$$
严格单调递增.

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\arctan x}{\tanh x} = \frac{\pi}{2}, 故对于x > 0有 \frac{\arctan x}{\tanh x} < \frac{\pi}{2}.$$



$$\mathbf{i} \mathbf{E} f(x) = \sin x \tan x - x^2,$$

$$f'(x) = \cos x \tan x + \sin x \sec^2 x - 2x = \sin x + \sin x \sec^2 x - 2x$$

$$f''(x) = \cos x + \sec x + 2\sin x \sec^2 x \tan x - 2 = (\cos x + \sec x - 2) + 2\sin^2 x \sec x - 2 > 0$$

$$(\cos x + \sec x = \cos x + \frac{1}{\cos x} \ge 2, x \in (0, \pi/2)).$$

$$f(0) = f'(0) = 0$$
,根据Taylor公式,

$$f(x) = \frac{f''(\theta x)}{2}x^2 > 0, \sin x \tan x - x^2 > 0, \frac{x}{\sin x} < \frac{\tan x}{x} (x \in (0, \pi/2)).$$

24.证明下列不等式:

$$(1)e^x > 1 + x, x \neq 0.$$

$$(2)x - \frac{x^2}{2} < \ln(1+x), x > 0.$$

$$(3)x - \frac{x^3}{6} < \sin x < x, x > 0.$$

$$\text{if } (1)e^x = 1 + x + \frac{e^{\theta x}}{2}x^2 > 1 + x, x \neq 0.$$

$$(2)\ln(1+x) = x - \frac{1}{(1+\theta x)^2}x^2 < x, x > 0.$$

$$\ln(1+x) = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{1}{3(1+\theta x)^3} x^3 > x - \frac{x^2}{2}, x > 0.$$

 $(3) f(x) = x - \sin x, f(0) = 0, f'(x) = 1 - \cos x \ge 0,$  仅当 $x = 2n\pi$ 时f'(x) = 0,故当x > 0时 f严格单调递增, f(x) > f(0) = 0, x > 0.

$$g(x) = \sin x - \left(x - \frac{x^3}{6}\right),$$

$$g'(x) = \cos x - \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{2}\right), g''(x) = -\sin x + x > 0, x > 0.g \stackrel{\text{left}}{=} x > 0$$

严格单调递增, g(x) > g(0) = 0, x > 0.

**25.**设 $x_n = (1+q)(1+q^2)\cdots(1+q^n)$ ,其中常数 $q \in [0,1)$ .证明序列 $x_n$ 有极限.

证
$$x_n$$
单调递增.  $\ln x_n = \sum_{i=1}^n \ln(1+q^i) < \sum_{i=1}^n q^i = \frac{q-q^{n+1}}{1-q} < \frac{q}{1-q}$ 

$$x_n = e^{\ln x_n} < e^{\frac{q}{1-q}}.x_n$$
有上界.故 $x_n$ 有极限.

26.求函数 $f(x) = \tan x$ 在 $x = \pi/4$ 处的三阶Taylor多项式, 并由此估计  $\tan(50^\circ)$ 的值.

$$\Re f'(x) = \sec^2 x, f''(x) = 2\sec^2 x \tan x, f'''(x) = 4\sec^2 x \tan^2 x + 2\sec^4 x.$$

$$f(\frac{\pi}{4}) = 1, f'(\frac{\pi}{4}) = 2, f''(\frac{\pi}{4}) = 4, f'''(\frac{\pi}{4}) = 16.$$

$$f(x) = 1 + 2\left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) + 2\left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)^2 + \frac{8}{3}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)^3 + o\left(\left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)^3\right).$$

$$\tan(50^{\circ}) = \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{36}\right) \approx 1 + 2 \times \frac{\pi}{36} + 2\left(\frac{\pi}{36}\right)^{2} + \frac{8}{3}\left(\frac{\pi}{36}\right)^{3} \approx 1.191536480.$$

27. 设0 < a < b,证明 $(1+a)\ln(1+a) + (1+b)\ln(1+b) < (1+a+b)\ln(1+a+b)$ .

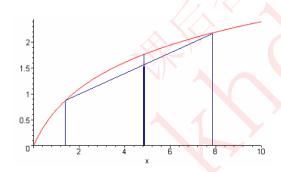
$$\text{iff } f(x) = \ln(1+x), f'(x) = \frac{1}{1+x}, f''(x) = -\frac{1}{(1+x)^2} < 0,$$

f在x > 0上凸,

$$\frac{(1+a)}{(1+a+b)}\ln(1+a) + \frac{(1+b)}{(1+a+b)}\ln(1+b)$$

$$< \ln \left( 1 + \frac{(1+a)a}{(1+a+b)} + \frac{(1+b)b}{(1+a+b)} \right)$$

$$< \ln \left( 1 + \frac{(1+a+b)a}{(1+a+b)} + \frac{(1+a+b)b}{(1+a+b)} \right) = \ln(1+a+b).$$



28.设有三个常数a,b,c,满足

$$a < b < c, a + b + c = 2, ab + bc + ca = 1$$
.证明: $0 < a < \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3} < b < 1, 1 < c < \frac{4}{3}$ .

证考虑多项式 $f(x) = (x-a)(x-b)(x-c) = x^3 - 2x^2 + x - abc$ .

$$f'(x) = 3x^2 - 4x + 1 = (3x - 1)(x - 1) = 0, x_1 = \frac{1}{3}, x_2 = 1.$$

当 $x < \frac{1}{3}$ 或x > 1时f'(x) > 0, f严格单调递增, 当 $\frac{1}{3} < x < 1$ 1时f'(x) < 0, f严格单调递减.

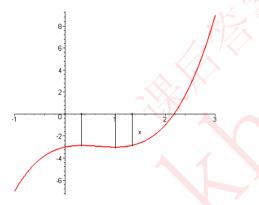
如果 $f(0) = f(1) = -abc \ge 0$ , f将至多有两个

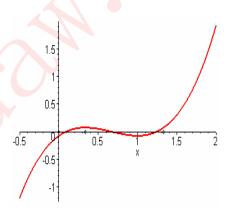
实根.如果 $f(\frac{1}{3}) = f(\frac{4}{3}) = \frac{4}{27} - abc \le 0, f$ 也将至多有两个

根 (见附图). 而f实际有根a,b,c.故f(0) = f(1) = -abc < 0,并且 $f(\frac{1}{3})$  =  $f(\frac{4}{3})$  =  $\frac{4}{27}$  - abc > 0.

考虑到严格单调性,于是f

在 $(0,\frac{1}{3}),(\frac{1}{3},1),(1,\frac{4}{3})$ 各有一实根,正是a,b,c,故结论成立.





29.设函数f(x)的二阶导数f''(x)在[a,b]上连续,且对于每一点 $x \in [a,b]$ , f''(x)与f(x)同号.证明: 若有两点 $c,d \in [a,b]$ , 使f(c) = f(d) = 0, 则f(x) = 0,  $x \in [c,d]$ .

证由于f''(x)与f(x)同号,(f(x) f'(x))' =  $f'^2(x) + f(x)f''(x) \ge 0$ , g(x) = f(x) f'(x) 单调, g(c) = g(d) = 0, 故f(x) f'(x) = 0,  $x \in [c,d]$ .( $f^2(x)$ )' = 2f(x)f'(x) = 0,  $x \in [c,d]$ .

 $f^{2}(x) \equiv C, x \in [c, d]. f^{2}(c) = 0, \text{ in } f^{2}(x) \equiv 0, x \in [c, d]. \text{ in } f(x) \equiv 0, x \in [c, d].$ 

30.求多项式 $P_2(x) = 2x^3 - 7x^2 + 13x - 9$ 在x = 1处的Taylor公式.

$$\mathbf{P}P_3'(x) = 6x^2 - 14x + 13, P_3''(x) = 12x - 14, P_3'''(x) = 12.$$

$$P_3(1) = -1, P_3'(1) = 5, P_3''(1) = -2, P_3'''(1) = 12.$$

$$P_3(x) = -1 + 5(x-1) - (x-1)^2 + 2(x-1)^3$$
.

 $31.设P_n(x)$ 是一个n次多项式.

(1)证明:  $P_n(x)$ 在任一点 $x_0$ 处的Taylor公式为

$$P_n(x) = P_n(x_0) + P'_n(x_0) + \dots + \frac{1}{n!} P_n^{(n)}(x_0).$$

(2)若存在一个数a,使 $P_n(a) > 0$ ,  $P_n^{(k)}(a) \ge 0$ ( $k = 1, 2, \dots n$ ).证明 $P_n(x)$ 的所有实根都不超过a.

证 $(1)P_n(x)$ 是一个n次多项式.

(1)证明:因为 $P_n(x)$ 是一个n次多项式, $P_n^{(n+1)}(x) \equiv 0, x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$ .故在任一点 $x_0$ 处,根据带Lagrange余项的Taylor公式

$$P_n(x) = P_n(x_0) + P'_n(x_0)(x - x_0) + \dots + \frac{1}{n!} P_n^{(n)}(x_0)(x - x_0)^n + \frac{1}{(n+1)!} P_n^{(n+1)}(c)(x - x_0)^{n+1}$$

$$= P_n(x_0) + P'_n(x_0)(x - x_0) + \dots + \frac{1}{n!} P_n^{(n)}(x_0)(x - x_0)^n.$$

$$(2)P_n(x) = P_n(a) + P'_n(a)(x-a) + \dots + \frac{1}{n!}P_n^{(n)}(a)(x-a)^n \ge P_n(a) > 0 (x \ge a),$$

故 $P_n(x)$ 的所有实根都小于a.

32.设函数f(x)在(0,+∞)上有二阶导数,又知对于一切x>0,有

$$|f(x)| \le A, |f''(x)| \le B$$
其中 $A, B$ 为常数.证明: $|f'(x)| \le 2\sqrt{AB}, x \in (0, +\infty)$ .

证任意取
$$x \in (0,+\infty), h > 0.f(x+h) = f(x) + f'(x)h + \frac{f''(c)}{2}h^2$$
,

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{h}(f(+h) - f(x)) - \frac{f''(c)}{2}h.$$

$$|f'(x)| \le \frac{2A}{h} + \frac{B}{2}h(*).$$

当
$$\frac{2A}{h} = \frac{B}{2}h$$
时(\*)右端取最小值. 在(\*)中取 $h = 2\sqrt{\frac{A}{B}}$ ,即得| $f'(x) \le 2\sqrt{AB}$ .



#### 习题 4.1

1.验证函数 $f(x) = x^3 - 3x^2 + 2x$ 在区间[0,1]及[1,2]上满足Rolle定理的条件并分别求出导数为0的点.

**解**f处处可导, f(0) = f(1) = f(2) = 0, 故f(x)在区间[0,1]及[1,2]上满足Rolle定理的条

##. f'(x)=3x²-6x+2=0, 
$$x = \frac{6 \pm \sqrt{36-24}}{6} = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{3}}{3}$$
, x

$$x_1 = \frac{3 - \sqrt{3}}{3} \in (0, 1), x_2 = \frac{3 + \sqrt{3}}{3} \in (1, 2), f'(x_1) = f'(x_2) = 0.$$

2.讨论下列函数f(x)在区间[-1,1]上是否满足Rolle定理的条件,若满足,求 $c \in (-1,1)$ , 使f'(c) = 0.

$$(1) f(x) = (1+x)^m (1-x)^n, m, n$$
为正整数;

(2) 
$$f(x) = 1 - \sqrt[3]{x^2}$$
.

$$\mathbf{A}\mathbf{F}(1)f'(x) = m(1+x)^{m-1}(1-x)^n - n(1+x)^m(1-x)^{n-1}$$

$$= (1+x)^{m-1}(1-x)^{n-1}(m-mx-n-nx) = 0, c = \frac{m-n}{m+1} \in (-1,1), f'(c) = 0.$$

(2) 
$$f'(x) = -\frac{2}{3}x^{-1/3}$$
,  $f'(0)$  不存在.

3.写出函数 $f(x) = \ln x$ 在区间[1,e]上的微分中值公式,并求出其中的c = ?

$$\Re f'(x) = \frac{1}{x}, f(e) - f(1) = \ln e - \ln 1 = 1 = \frac{1}{c}(e-1), c = e-1.$$

4.应用Lagrange中值定理,证明下列不等式:

- $(1) |\sin y \sin x| \le |x y|;$
- (2)  $|\tan x \tan y| \ge |y x|, x, y \in (-\pi/2, \pi/2);$

$$(3)\frac{b-a}{b} < \ln \frac{b}{a} < \frac{b-a}{a} (0 < a < b).$$

 $\mathbb{E}(1) |\sin x - \sin y| = |\sin x|'|_{x=c} (x-y) = |\cos c||x-y| \le |x-y|.$ 

$$(2) |\tan y - \tan x| = |(\tan x)'|_{x=c} (y-x)| = \sec^2 c |y-x| \ge |y-x|.$$

$$(3)\frac{b-a}{a} < \ln\frac{b}{a} = \ln b - \ln a = (\ln x)'|_{x=c} (b-a) = \frac{b-a}{c} (c \in (a,b)) < \frac{b-a}{a}.$$

5.证明多项式 $P(x) = (x^2 - 1)(x^2 - 4)$ 的导函数的三个根都是实根,并指出它们的范围.

 $\overline{w}P(x)$ 有四个实根根±1,±2,根据Rolle定理,它的导函数有三个实根,又作为四次多项式的导函数,是三次多项式,最多三个实根,故P(x)的导函数的三个根都是实根,分别在区间(-2,-1),(-1,1),(1,2).

6.设 $c_1, c_2, \dots, c_n$ 为任意实数,证明:函数 $f(x) = c_1 \cos x + c_2 \cos 2x + \dots + c_n \cos nx$ 在 $(0, \pi)$  内必有根.

证 $g(x) = c_1 \sin x + \frac{1}{2} c_2 \sin 2x + \dots + \frac{1}{n} c_n \sin nx$ 在 $[0, \pi]$ 满足定理的条件  $(g(0) = g(\pi) = 0)$ ,故其导函数f(x)在 $(0, \pi)$ 内必有根.

7.设函数f(x)与g(x)在(a,b)内可微,  $g(x) \neq 0$ , 且  $\begin{vmatrix} f((x) & g(x) \\ f'(x) & g'(x) \end{vmatrix} = 0, x \in (a,b).$ 

证明:存在常数k,使 $f(x) = kg(x), x \in (a,b)$ .

$$\widetilde{\mathsf{UE}}\left(\frac{f(x)}{g(x)}\right)' = \frac{f'(x)g(x) - f(x)g'(x)}{g^2(x)} = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} f((x) & g(x) \\ f'(x) & g'(x) \end{vmatrix}}{g^2(x)} = 0,$$

根据公式的一个推论,存在常数k,使 $\frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = k$ ,即 $f(x) = kg(x), x \in (a,b)$ .

8.设f(x)在(-∞,+∞)上可微且f'(x) = k,-∞ < x < +∞.证明: f(x) = kx + b,-∞ < x < +∞,其中k,b为常数.

 $\mathbb{E}(f(x) - kx)' = f'(x) - k = k - k = 0, -\infty < x < +\infty., f(x) - kx = b, -\infty < x < +\infty.$ 

9.证明下列等式:

(1)  $\arcsin x + \arccos x = \pi / 2, -1 \le x \le 1;$ 

(2) 
$$\arctan x = \arcsin \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}, -\infty < x < +\infty.$$

证(1)  $(\arcsin x + \arccos x)' = (\arcsin x)' + (\arccos x)'$ 

 $\arcsin x + \arccos x = C$ ,  $C = \arcsin 0 + \arccos 0 = \frac{\pi}{2}$ ,  $\arcsin x + \arccos x = \frac{\pi}{2}$ .

$$(2) \left( \arctan x - \arcsin \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} \right)'$$

$$= \frac{1}{1+x^2} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}\right)^2}} - \frac{\sqrt{1+x^2} - x \times \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}}{1+x^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{1+x^2} - \frac{\sqrt{1+x^2}\left(\sqrt{1+x^2} - x \times \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}\right)}{1+x^2} = 0,$$

 $\arctan x - \arcsin \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} = C$ ,以x = 0代入得C = 0,故  $\arctan x - \arcsin \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} = 0$ ,  $x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$ .

10.证明不等式: 
$$\frac{2}{\pi}x < \sin x < x, 0 < x < \pi/2$$
.

证 
$$f(x) = \frac{\sin x}{x} (0 < x \le \pi/2), f(0) = 1, f 在 [0, \pi/2]$$
连续,

$$f$$
在 $(0,\pi/2)$ 可导,  $f'(x) = \frac{x\cos x - \sin x}{x^2} = \frac{\cos x(x - \tan x)}{x^2} < 0.$ 

$$f$$
在[0, $\pi$ /2]严格单调递减,= $\frac{2}{\pi}f(\frac{\pi}{2})$ < $f(x)$ < $f(0)$ =1,0< $x$ < $\pi$ /2.

11.设函数f(x)在(a,b)内可微,对于任意一点 $x_0 \in (a,b)$ ,若 $\lim_{t \to x} f'(x)$ 存在,则

$$\lim_{x\to x_0}f'(x)=f'(x_0).$$

$$\mathbf{HE}f'(x_0) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x_0} + \Delta \mathbf{x}) - \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x_0})}{\Delta \mathbf{x}} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{f'(x_0 + \theta \Delta x) \Delta x}{\Delta x} (0 < \theta < 1)$$

$$= \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} f'(x_0 + \theta \Delta x) = \lim_{x \to x_0} f'(x).$$

12.(Darboux中值定理)设y = f(x)在(A, B)区间中可导,又设[a,b] $\subset$ (A, B),且 f'(a) < f'(b).证明:对于任意给定的 $\eta: f'(a) < \eta < f'(b)$ ,都存在 $c \in (a,b)$ 使得  $f'(c) = \eta$ .

证先设
$$f'(a) < 0 < f'(b).f'(a) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0+} \frac{f(a + \Delta x) - f(a)}{\Delta x} < 0$$
,存在 $(b - a)/2 > \delta_1 > 0$ ,

证先设
$$f'(a) < 0 < f'(b).f'(a) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0+} \frac{f(a + \Delta x) - f(a)}{\Delta x} < 0$$
,存在 $(b - a)/2 > \delta_1 > 0$ ,使得 $0 < \Delta x \le \delta_1$ 时 $\frac{f(a + \Delta x) - f(a)}{\Delta x} < 0$ ,即 $f(a + \Delta x) - f(a) < 0$ .特别 $f(a + \delta_1) < f(a)$ .

类似存在 $\delta$ ,: $0 < \delta$ , < (b-a)/2,  $f(b-\delta_2) < f(b)$ . f[a,b]某点c取最小值f(c),

 $f(c) \le f(a+\delta_1) < f(a), c \ne a$ ,同理, $c \ne b.c \in (a,b), c$ 是极小值点,由Fermat引理,

$$f'(c) = 0$$
.再设 $\eta$ :  $f'(a) < \eta < f'(b)$ .考虑 $g(x) = f(x) - \eta x.g'(x) = f'(x) - \eta$ ,

$$g'(a) = f'(a) - \eta < 0, g'(b) = f'(b) - \eta > 0$$
,由前面的结果,存在 $c \in (a,b)$ 使得

$$g'(c) = f'(c) - \eta = 0, \exists f'(c) = \eta.$$

### 习题 4.2

用L'Hospital法则求下列极限:

$$1.\lim_{x\to 0}\frac{2^x-1}{3^x-1}=\lim_{x\to 0}\frac{2^x\ln 2}{3^x\ln 3}=\frac{\ln 2}{\ln 3}.$$

$$2.\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\cos x - 1}{x - \ln(1+x)} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{-\sin x}{1 - 1/(1+x)} = -\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = -1.$$

$$3.\lim_{x\to 0} \left( \frac{1}{\ln(x+\sqrt{1+x^2})} - \frac{1}{\ln(1+x)} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \left( \frac{\ln(1+x) - \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2})}{\ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) \ln(1+x)} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \left( \frac{1/(1+x) - 1/\sqrt{1+x^2}}{1/\sqrt{1+x^2} \times \ln(1+x) + \ln(x+\sqrt{1+x^2}) \frac{1}{(1+x)}} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \left( \frac{\sqrt{1+x^2} - 1 - x}{(1+x)\ln(1+x) + \sqrt{1+x^2} \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2})} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \left( \frac{x / \sqrt{1 + x^2} - 1}{\ln(1 + x) + 1 + (x / \sqrt{1 + x^2}) \ln(x + \sqrt{1 + x^2}) + 1} \right) = -\frac{1}{2}.$$

$$4. \lim_{x \to \pi/2} \frac{\tan 3x}{\tan x} = \lim_{x \to \pi/2} \frac{3\sec^2 3x}{\sec^2 x} = 3.$$

$$5\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\ln(\cos ax)}{\ln(\cos bx)} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{(1/(\cos ax))(-\sin ax)a}{(1/(\cos bx))(-\sin bx)b} = \frac{a^2}{b^2}.$$

6. 
$$\lim_{x \to 0+0} x^{\alpha} \ln x (\alpha > 0) = \lim_{x \to 0+0} \frac{\ln x}{x^{-\alpha}} = \lim_{x \to 0+0} \frac{1/x}{(-\alpha)x^{-\alpha-1}} = -\frac{1}{\alpha} \lim_{x \to 0+0} x^{\alpha} = 0.$$

$$7.\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{e^{-1/x^2}}{x^{100}} = \lim_{y\to +\infty} \frac{y^{50}}{e^y} = \lim_{y\to +\infty} \left(\frac{y}{e^{y/50}}\right)^{50} = \left(\lim_{y\to +\infty} \frac{y}{e^{y/50}}\right)^{50} = \left(\lim_{y\to +\infty} \frac{50}{e^{y/50}}\right)^{50} = 0.$$

8. 
$$\lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2} - 0} (\tan x)^{2x - \pi} \cdot y = (\tan x)^{2x - \pi}$$
,  $\lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2} - 0} \ln y = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2} - 0} (2x - \pi) \ln \tan x$ 

$$= \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2} \to 0} \frac{\ln \tan x}{1} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2} \to 0} \frac{\sec^2 x / \tan x}{-\frac{2}{(2x - \pi)^2}} = -2 \lim_{z \to 0 \to 0} \frac{z^2 \tan z}{\sin^2 z} = 0, \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2} \to 0} y = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2} \to 0} e^{\ln y}$$

$$= e^{\lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2} - 0} \ln y} = e^0 = 1.$$

$$9.\lim_{x\to\infty} \left(a^{1/x} - 1\right) x(a > 0) = \lim_{y\to 0} \frac{a^y - 1}{y} = \lim_{y\to 0} \frac{a^y \ln a}{1} = \ln a.$$

$$10.\lim_{y \to 0} \frac{y - \arcsin y}{\sin^3 y} = \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{y - \arcsin y}{y^3} = \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - y^2}}}{3y^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{1 - y^2} - 1}{y^2} = -\frac{1}{3} \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{1 - y^2}}{2y} = -\frac{1}{6}.$$

$$11. \lim_{y \to 1} \left( \frac{y}{y - 1} - \frac{1}{\ln y} \right) = \lim_{y \to 1} \left( \frac{y \ln y - y + 1}{y - 1 \ln y} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{y \to 1} \left( \frac{\ln y + 1 - 1}{\ln y + (y - 1)/y} \right) = \lim_{y \to 1} \left( \frac{\ln y}{y \ln y + (y - 1)} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \left( \frac{1/y}{\ln y + 2} \right) = \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$12. \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - x^2 - e^{-x^2}}{x \sin^3 x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - x^2 - e^{-x^2}}{x^4} = \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{1 - y - e^{-y}}{y^2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{-1 + e^{-y}}{2y} = \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{e^{-y}}{2} = -\frac{1}{2}.$$

$$13. \lim_{x \to 0} \left( \frac{\arctan x}{x} \right)^{1/x^2}, y = \left( \frac{\arctan x}{x} \right)^{1/x^2},$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x - (1 + x^2) \arctan x}{2x^3} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x}{x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x - (1 + x^2) \arctan x}{6x^2} = \frac{1}{3} \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\arctan x}{x} = -\frac{1}{3},$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \left( \frac{\arctan x}{x} \right)^{1/x^2} = e^{-1/3}.$$

$$14. \lim_{x \to \infty} \left( \frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan x \right)^{1/x^2} = e^{-1/3}.$$

$$14. \lim_{x \to \infty} \left( \frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan x \right)^{1/x^2} = e^{-1/3}.$$

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \ln y = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\ln \left( \frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan x \right)}{\ln x} = -\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x}{\left( \frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan x \right) (1 + x^2)}$$

$$= -\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x}{\left( \arctan \frac{1}{x} \right) (1 + x^2)} = -\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x}{\left( \frac{1}{x} \right) (1 + x^2)} = -1, \lim_{x \to \infty} \left( \frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan x \right)^{\frac{1}{\ln x}} = e^{-1}.$$

$$15. \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\tan x - x}{x - \sin x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sec^2 x - 1}{1 - \cos x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\tan x}{1 - \cos x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x}{1 - \cos x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2x}{1 - \cos x} = 1.$$

$$16. \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\cos x - \cos x}{x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^x (\ln x + 1) - 1}{1 - x - 1} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^x (\ln x + 1) - 1}{1 - x - 1} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^x (\ln x + 1) - 1}{1 - x - 1}$$

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

18. 
$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \left( \frac{2}{\pi} \arctan x \right)^x . y = \left( \frac{2}{\pi} \arctan x \right)^x .$$

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \ln y = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\ln(\frac{2}{\pi} \arctan x)}{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{(1/\arctan x) \times \frac{1}{1+x^2}}{\frac{1}{x^2}} = -\frac{2}{\pi},$$

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \left( \frac{2}{\pi} \arctan x \right)^x = e^{-2/\pi}.$$

#### 习题 4.3

1.求下列函数再x = 0点的的局部Taylor公式:

$$(1)e^x \sin x(x^4)$$

$$\mathbf{R} e^x \sin x = \left(1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{6} + o(x^3)\right) \left(x - \frac{x^3}{6} + o(x^4)\right) = x + x^2 + \frac{x^3}{3} + o(x^4).$$

$$(2)\sqrt{1+x}\cos x(x^4)$$

$$\Re\sqrt{1+x}\cos x = \left(1 + \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{8}x^2 + \frac{1}{16}x^3 - \frac{5}{128}x^4 + o(x^4)\right) \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^4}{24} + o(x^5)\right) \\
= 1 + \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{5}{8}x^2 - \frac{3}{16}x^3 + \frac{25}{384}x^4 + o(x^4).$$

$$(3)\sqrt{1-2x+x^3}-\sqrt{1-3x+x^2}(x^3)$$

$$\mathbf{R}\sqrt{1-2x+x^3}-\sqrt{1-3x+x^2}$$

$$= \left(1 + \frac{1}{2}(-2x + x^3) - \frac{1}{8}(-2x + x^3)^2 + \frac{1}{16}(-2x + x^3)^3\right)$$
$$-\left(1 + \frac{1}{2}(-3x + x^2) - \frac{1}{8}(-3x + x^2)^2 + \frac{1}{16}(-3x + x^2)^3\right)$$

$$= \left(1 + \frac{1}{2}(-2x + x^3) - \frac{1}{8}(4x^2) + \frac{1}{16}(-8x^3)\right)$$

$$-\left(1 + \frac{1}{2}(-3x + x^2) - \frac{1}{8}(9x^2 - 6x^3) + \frac{1}{16}(-27x^3)\right) + o(x^3)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{8}x^2 + \frac{15}{16}x^3 + o(x^3).$$

3.求下列函数在点x = 0的局部Taylor公式:

(1) arctan x.

$$\Re \frac{1}{1+x^{2}} = 1 - x^{2} + \dots + (-1)^{n} x^{2n} + o(x^{2n})$$

$$(2) \arcsin x = \int_{0}^{x} \frac{1}{1+t^{2}} dt = \sum_{k=0}^{n} \frac{(-1)^{k}}{2k+1} x^{2k+1} + o(x^{2n+1})$$

$$= x - \frac{x^{3}}{3} + \frac{x^{5}}{5} + \dots + (-1)^{n} \frac{x^{2n+1}}{2n+1} + o(x^{2n+1}).$$

$$\Re \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x}} = (1+x)^{-1/2} = \sum_{k=0}^{n} \frac{\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(-\frac{1}{2}-1\right)\dots\left(-\frac{1}{2}-k+1\right)}{k!} x^{k} + o(x^{n})$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{n} (-1)^{k} \frac{(2k-1)!!}{(2k)!!} x^{k} + o(x^{n})$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^{2}}} = \sum_{k=0}^{n} \frac{(2k-1)!!}{(2k)!!} x^{2k} + o(x^{n}),$$

$$\arcsin x = \sum_{k=0}^{n} \frac{(2k-1)!!}{(2k)!!} \int_{0}^{x} t^{2k} dx + \int_{0}^{x} o(t^{n}) dt$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{n} \frac{(2k-1)!!}{(2k)!!(2k+1)} x^{2k+1} + o(t^{2n+1}).$$

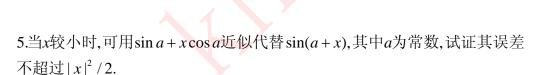
4.利用Taylor公式求下列极限:

$$(1)\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{1-x^2-e^{-x^2}}{x\sin^3 2x} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{1-x^2-\left(1-x^2+\frac{x^4}{2}+o(x^4)\right)}{8x^4} = -\frac{1}{16}.$$

$$(2)\lim_{x\to 0} \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{e^x-1}\right) = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{e^x-1-x}{x(e^x-1)} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{e^x-1-x}{x(e^x-1)} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\frac{x^2}{2}+o(x^2)}{x(x+o(x))} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$(3)\lim_{x\to 0} \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{\cos x}{\sin x}\right) \frac{1}{\sin x} = \lim_{x\to 0} \left(\frac{\sin x - x\cos x}{x\sin x}\right) \frac{1}{\sin x}$$

$$= \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\sin x - x\cos x}{x^3} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{(x-\frac{x^3}{6}) - x\left(1-\frac{x^2}{2}\right) + o(x^3)}{x^3} = \frac{1}{3}.$$



 $\mathbf{iE}f(x) = \sin(a + x) - (\sin a + x \cos a)$ 

$$f(0) = 0, f'(x) = \cos(a+x) - \cos a,$$

$$f''(x) = -\sin(a+x).$$

$$f(x) = f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(c)}{2}x^2 = \frac{-\sin(a+c)}{2}x^2,$$

$$|f(x)| = |\sin(a+x) - (\sin a + x \cos a)| \le \frac{x^2}{2}.$$

6.设 $0 < x \le 1/3$ ,按公式 $e^x = 1 + x + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{6}x^3$ 计算 $e^x$ 的近似值,试证公式误差不超过 $8 \times 10^{-4}$ .

$$\mathbf{iE}e^{x} = 1 + x + \frac{1}{2}x^{2} + \frac{1}{6}x^{3} + \frac{e^{\theta x}}{24}x^{4}, \left| e^{x} - \left( 1 + x + \frac{1}{2}x^{2} + \frac{1}{6}x^{3} \right) \right| = \frac{e^{\theta x}}{24}x^{4} \le \frac{e^{1/3}}{24} \times \left( \frac{1}{3} \right)^{4}$$

$$= .000717 \dots < 8 \times 10^{-4}.$$

习题 4.4

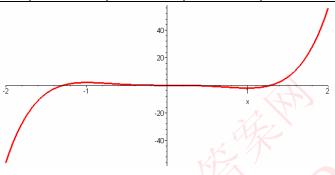
1.求下列函数的单调性区间与极值点:

$$(1) y = 3x^5 - 5x^3.$$

**解**y'=15
$$x^4$$
-15 $x^2$ =15 $x^2$ ( $x^2$ -1),

$$y' = 15x^{2}(x^{2} - 1) = 15x^{2}(x - 1)(x + 1) = 0, x_{1} = -1, x_{2} = 0, x_{2} = 1.$$

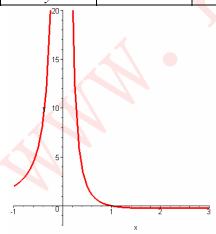
х	(-∞,-1)	-1	(-1,0)	0	(0,1)	1	(1,+∞)
y'	+	0	_	0	_	0	+
у	7	极大值	R	无极值	Ŋ	极小值	7



$$(2)y = \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x} \cdot x \neq 0.$$

$$y' = -\frac{2}{x^3} + \frac{1}{x^2} = \frac{x-1}{x^3} = 0, x_1 = 1.$$

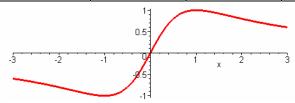
X	$(-\infty, 0)$	(0,1)	1	(1,+∞)
y'	+		0	+
v	7	7	极小值	7



$$(3) y = \frac{2x}{1+x^2}, x \in (-\infty, +\infty).$$

$$y' = 2 \times \frac{1+x^2 - 2x^2}{(1+x^2)^2} = 2 \times \frac{1-x^2}{(1+x^2)^2} = 0, x = \pm 1.$$

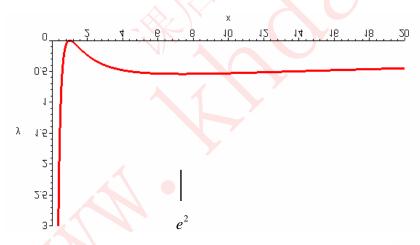
х	(-∞,-1)	-1	(-1,1)	1	(1,+∞)
<i>y'</i>	_	0	+	0	_
y	7	极小值-1	7	极大值 1	7



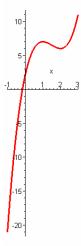
$$(4) y = \frac{1}{x} \ln^2 x, x > 0.$$

$$y' = \frac{2(\ln x)(1/x)x - \ln^2 x}{x^2} = \frac{2(\ln x) - \ln^2 x}{x^2} = \frac{\ln x[2 - \ln x]}{x^2} = 0, x = 1, x = e^2.$$

x	(0,1)	×1	$(1,e^2)$	$e^2$	$(e^2,+\infty)$
y'	_	0	+	0	_
у	צ	极小值	7	极大值	Ŕ



2.求函数 $f(x) = 2x^3 - 9x^2 + 12x + 2$ 在区间[-1,3]上的最大值与最小值,并指明最大值点与最小值点.



3.将周长为2p的等腰三角形绕其底边旋转一周,求使所得旋转体体积最大的等腰三角形的底边长度.

**解**设腰长为x,则

等腰三角形的底边长度 =  $2p - \frac{3}{2}p = \frac{1}{2}p$ .

4.求出常数l与k的值,使函数 $f(x) = x^3 + lx^2 + kx$ 在 x = -1处有极值2,并求出在这样 的l与k之下f(x)的所有极值点,以及在[0,3]上的 最小值和最大值.

**A** 
$$f'(x) = 3x^2 + 2lx + k, 3 - 2l + k = 0, -1 + l - k = 2.$$
  
 $k = -3, l = 0.$ 

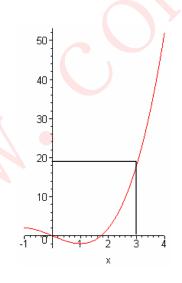
$$f(x) = x^3 - 3x \cdot f'(x) = 3x^2 - 3 = 3(x - 1)(x + 1) = 0,$$
  

$$x = \pm 1, f''(x) = 6x, f''(\pm 1) = \pm 6,$$

$$f(1)$$
是极小值,  $f(-1)$ 是极大值.

$$f(0) = 0, f(1) = -2, f(3) = 18.f(1) = -2$$
是最小值,

$$f(3) = 18$$
是最大值.

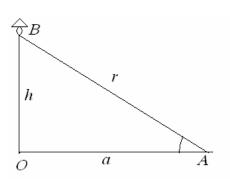


5.设一电灯可以沿垂直线*OB*移动,*OA*是一条水平线,长度为*a*. 问灯距离*O*点多高时,*A*点有最大的照度.

解
$$J = K \frac{\sin \varphi}{a^2 + a^2 \tan^2 \varphi} = \frac{K}{a^2} \sin \varphi \cos^2 \varphi, 0 \le \varphi \le \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

$$J' = \frac{K}{a^2} \left(\cos^3 \varphi - 2\sin^2 \varphi \cos \varphi\right) = 0, \tan \varphi_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}.$$

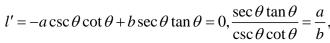
$$J(0) = J(\pi/2) = 0, J(\varphi_0)$$
是最大值, 这时灯的
高度  $h = a \tan \varphi_0 = \frac{a}{\sqrt{2}}.$ 



6.若两条宽分别为*a及b*的河垂直相交,若一船从一河 转入另一河,问其最大的长度是多少?

解设船与一岸夹角为 $\theta$ ,则船长为

$$l = a \csc v + b \sec \theta, 0 < \theta < \frac{\pi}{2}.$$



$$\tan^3 \theta = \frac{a}{b}, \tan \theta = \sqrt[3]{\frac{a}{b}}, \theta_0 = \arctan \sqrt[3]{\frac{a}{b}}.$$

 $\lim_{\theta \to 0} l(\theta) = +\infty, \lim_{\theta \to \pi/2} l(\theta) = +\infty, l在\left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ 有最小值,  $\theta_0$ 是最小值点.

此时船长1=a
$$\sqrt{1+\left(\sqrt[3]{\frac{b}{a}},\right)^2}+b\sqrt{1+\left(\sqrt[3]{\frac{a}{b}},\right)^2}$$

$$=a^{2/3}\sqrt{a^{2/3}+b^{2/3}}+a^{2/3}\sqrt{a^{2/3}+b^{2/3}}=\sqrt{a^{2/3}+b^{2/3}}^3$$

7.在半径为a的球内作一内接圆锥体,要使锥体体积最大,

问其高及底半径应是多少?

解设球心到内接圆锥体底的距离为x,则锥体体积

$$V = \frac{\pi}{3}(a^2 - x^2)(a + x), 0 \le x \le a.$$

$$V' = \frac{\pi}{3} \left( -2x(a+x) + a^2 - x^2 \right) = \frac{\pi}{3} \left( -3x^2 - 2ax + a^2 \right)$$

$$= -\frac{\pi}{3} (3x^2 + 2ax - a^2) = -\frac{\pi}{3} (3x - a)(x + a) = 0, x_0 = \frac{a}{3}.$$

$$V(0) = \frac{\pi}{3}a^3, V(a) = 0, V(\frac{a}{3}) = \frac{\pi}{3}a^3 \times \frac{32}{27}.V(\frac{a}{3})$$
为最大值.

底半径=
$$\sqrt{a^2-x_0^2} = \sqrt{a^2-\left(\frac{a}{3}\right)^2} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}a$$
, 高 $h=a+x_0=a+\frac{a}{3}=\frac{4a}{3}$ .

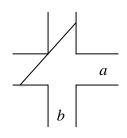
8.在半径为a的球外作一外切圆锥体,要问其高及底半径取多少才能使锥体体积最小?

**解**设锥的高为
$$h, \frac{r}{h} = \frac{a}{\sqrt{(h-a)^2 - a^2}}, r = \frac{ah}{\sqrt{(h-a)^2 - a^2}}.$$

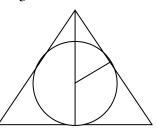
$$V = V(h) = \frac{\pi}{3} \frac{a^2 h^3}{(h-a)^2 - a^2}.$$

$$V' = \frac{\pi a^2}{3} \frac{3h^2((h-a)^2 - a^2) - 2h^3(h-a)}{((h-a)^2 - a^2)^2} = \frac{\pi a^2}{3} \frac{h^2[3((h-a)^2 - a^2) - 2h(h-a)]}{((h-a)^2 - a^2)^2}$$

$$=\frac{\pi a^2}{3} \frac{h^2[h^2 - 4ah]}{((h-a)^2 - a^2)^2} = \frac{\pi a^2}{3} \frac{h^3[h - 4a]}{((h-a)^2 - a^2)^2} = 0, h_0 = 4a.$$







当h < 4a时,V' < 0,当h > 4a时,V' > 0,V(4a)为最小值,此时 $r_0 = \frac{4a^2}{\sqrt{8a^2}} = \sqrt{2}a$ .

9.在曲线 $y^2 = 4x$ 上求出到点(18,0)的距离最短的点.

$$\mathbf{A} = f(y) = \left(\frac{y^2}{4} - 18\right)^2 + y^2 = \left(\frac{z}{4} - 18\right)^2 + z = g(z), 0 \le z < +\infty (z = y^2).$$

 $\lim_{z \to +\infty} g(z) = +\infty, g(z) 在[0, +\infty) 有最小值.$ 

$$g'(z) = 2\left(\frac{z}{4} - 18\right)\frac{1}{4} + 1 = \frac{z}{8} - 8 = 0, z = 64, g(0) = 324, g(64) = 68 < g(0),$$

$$g(64)$$
为最小值.  $y = \sqrt{z} = \pm 8, x = \frac{y^2}{4} = 16.$ 

曲线 $y^2 = 4x$ 上到点(18,0)的距离最短的点(16,8),(16,-8).

10.试求内接于已知圆锥且有最大体积的正圆柱的高度.

解设已知圆锥的高度为H,底半径为H.设内接正圆柱的底半径为x,则其体积为

$$V = \pi x^{2} (R - x) \frac{H}{R}, 0 \le x \le R.$$

$$V' = \pi \left( 2x(R-x) - x^2 \right) = \pi \left( 2Rx - 3x^2 \right) = \pi x \left( 2R - 3x \right) = 0, x = 0, \frac{2}{3}R.$$

$$V(0) = V(R) = 0.V\left(\frac{2}{3}R\right)$$
为最大值.此时内接正圆柱的高度 $h=(R-\frac{2}{3}R)\frac{H}{R} = \frac{H}{3}$ .

11.试求内接于椭圆 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ 且其底平行于x轴的最大等腰三角形的面积.

$$\mathbf{f} \begin{cases} x = a \cos t \\ y = b \sin t \end{cases}, 0 \le t \le 2\pi.$$

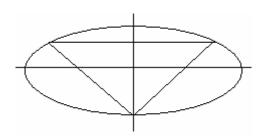
设内接等腰三角形的顶点在(-b,0),而底边上的一个顶点在第一象限.

内接三角形面积 $S = ab \cos t(1 + \sin t), 0 \le t \le \frac{\pi}{2}$ .

$$S' = ab[-\sin t(1+\sin t) + \cos^2 t] = ab[1-\sin t - 2\sin^2 t](\sin t = z)$$

$$=-ab(2z^{2}+z-1)=-ab(2z-1)(z+1)=0, z=\sin t_{0}=\frac{1}{2}.$$

$$S(0) = ab, S(\frac{\pi}{2}) = 0, S(t_0) = ab\sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{4}}\left(1 + \frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4}ab$$
为最大值.



12.设动点A自平面坐标的原点O开始以速度8m/min沿y轴正向前进,而点B在x轴 的正向距离原点50m处,同时沿x轴向原点作匀速运动,速度为6m/min.问何时A 与B距离最近?最近的距离是多少?.

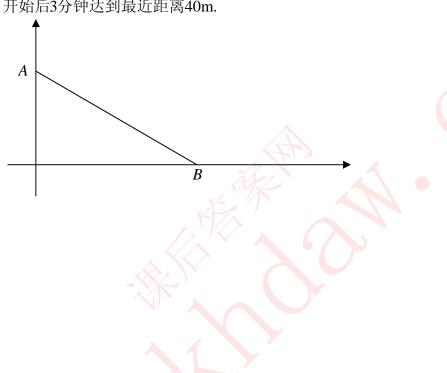
$$\mathbf{A}\mathbf{F}s^2 = f(t) = (8t)^2 + (50 - 6t)^2, t \ge 0.$$

 $\lim_{t\to+\infty} f(t) = +\infty, f(t) 在 t \ge 0$ 取最小值.

$$f'(t) = 128t - 12(50 - 6t) = 200t - 600 = 0, t_0 = 3.$$

$$f(0) = 50, f(3) = 24^2 + 32^2 = 1600 = d^2, d = 40.$$

开始后3分钟达到最近距离40m.

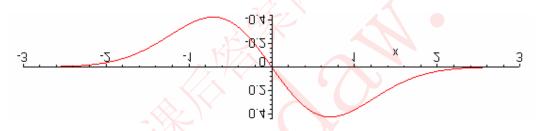


习题 4.5

1.求函数 $f(x) = xe^{-x^2}$  的凸凹性区间及拐点.

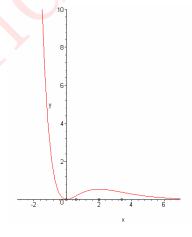
$$\mathbf{E}f'(x) = e^{-x^2} - 2x^2 e^{-x^2} = e^{-x^2} \left( 1 - 2x^2 \right), f''(x) = e^{-x^2} \left( 1 - 2x^2 \right) (-2x) - 4x e^{-x^2} \\
= e^{-x^2} \left( -6x + 4x^3 \right) = 2x e^{-x^2} \left( -3 + 2x^2 \right) = 0, x = 0, \pm \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}.$$

x	$(-\infty, -\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}})$	$-\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}$	$(-\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}},0)$	0	$(0,-\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}})$	$\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}$	$(\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}},+\infty)$
f''	-	0	+	0	_	0	+
f	C	拐点	C	拐点	<u> </u>	拐点	U



作下列函数的图形:

2. 
$$y = x^2 - \frac{1}{3}x^3, x \in (-\infty, \infty)$$
.  
 $y' = 2x - x^2 = x(2 - x) = 0, x = 0, 2$ .  
 $y'' = 2 - 2x = 0, x = 1$ .



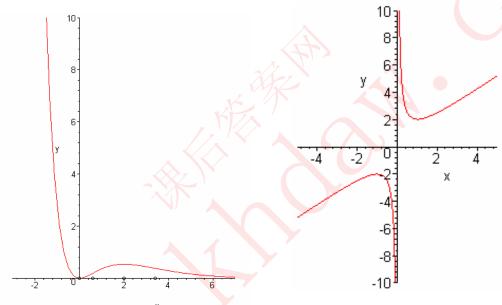
x	$(-\infty,0)$	0	(0,1)	1	(1,2)	2	(2,+∞)
y'	_	0	+		+	0	_
y"	+		+		_		_
у	YU	极小值	√.	拐点	<b>≯</b> ∩	极大值	<b>&gt;</b> -

$$3.y = x^{2}e^{-x}, x \in (-\infty, +\infty). y' = 2xe^{-x} - x^{2}e^{-x} = e^{-x}(2x - x^{2}) = e^{-x}x(2 - x) = 0, x = 0, 2;$$
  

$$y'' = -e^{-x}(2x - x^{2}) + e^{-x}(2 - 2x) = e^{-x}(x^{2} - 4x + 2) = 0,$$
  

$$x = 2 \pm \sqrt{2}.$$

x	$(-\infty,0)$	0	$(0,2-\sqrt{2})$	$2-\sqrt{2}$	$(2-\sqrt{2},2)$	2	$(2,2+\sqrt{2})$	$2+\sqrt{2}$	$(2+\sqrt{2},+\infty)$
y'	_	0	+		+	0	-		-
y"	+		+	0	-		-	0	+
У		极小值	_ U	拐点		极大值		拐点	



$$4.y = x + \frac{1}{x}, x \neq 0.$$

$$y' = 1 - \frac{1}{x^2} = \frac{x^2 - 1}{x^2} = 0,$$

$$x = \pm 1; y'' = \frac{2}{x^3}.$$

x	$(-\infty, -1)$	-1	(-1,0)	(0,1)	1	(1,+∞)
y'	+	0		-	0	+
y"	_		_	+		+
у	<b>≯</b> ∩	极大值	<b>&gt;</b>	) L	极小值	<b>&gt;</b>

$$5.y = \frac{(x+1)^3}{(x-1)^2}, x \neq 1.$$

$$y' = \frac{3(x+1)^2(x-1)^2 - 2(x+1)^3(x-1)}{(x-1)^4}$$

$$= \frac{(x+1)^2(x-1)(3x-3-2x-2)}{(x-1)^4} = \frac{(x+1)^2(x-1)(x-5)}{(x-1)^4} = \frac{(x+1)^2(x-5)}{(x-1)^3},$$

$$y' = 0, x = -1, 5.$$

$$y'' = \frac{[2(x+1)(x-5) + (x+1)^2](x-1)^3 - 3(x+1)^2(x-5)(x-1)^2}{(x-1)^6}$$

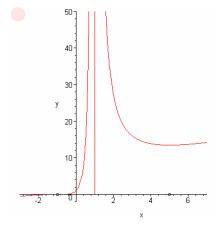
$$= \frac{[2(x+1)(x-5) + (x+1)^2](x-1) - 3(x+1)^2(x-5)}{(x-1)^4}$$

$$= \frac{(x+1)\{[2(x-5) + (x+1)](x-1) - 3(x+1)(x-5)\}}{(x-1)^4}$$

$$= \frac{(x+1)\{(3x-9)(x-1) - 3(x^2 - 4x - 5)\}}{(x-1)^4} = \frac{24(x+1)}{(x-1)^4} = 0, \quad x = -1.$$

$$x = \frac{(x+1)\{(3x^2 - 12x + 9) - 3(x^2 - 4x - 5)\}}{(x-1)^4} = \frac{24(x+1)}{(x-1)^4} = 0, \quad x = -1.$$

$$y' + 0 + - 0 + + + + \frac{y}{y''} = 0 + + \frac{y}{y'$$



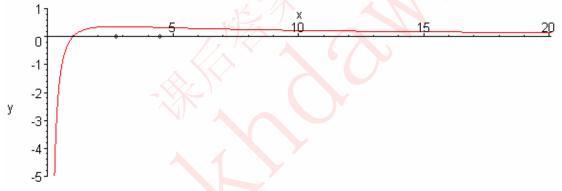
$$6.y = \frac{\ln x}{x}, x > 0.$$

$$y' = \frac{1 - \ln x}{x^2} = 0, x = e.$$

$$y'' = \frac{-\frac{1}{x} \times x^2 - 2x(1 - \ln x)}{x^4} = -\frac{1 + 2(1 - \ln x)}{x^3} = -\frac{3 - 2\ln x}{x^3},$$

$$y'' = 0, x = e^{3/2}.$$

X	$(-\infty,e)$	е	$(e,e^{3/2})$	$e^{3/2}$	$(e^{3/2},+\infty)$
y'	_	0	+		+
y"	+		4	0	) -
у	□ ∪	极小值		拐点	



7. 设函数y = f(x)在(a,b)内有二阶导数f''(x)且在(a,b)内向上凸.证明 $f''(x) \le 0, x \in (a,b)$ . 证y = f(x)在(a,b)内向上凸,故对于任意 $x_1, x_2 \in (a,b), x_1 < x_2,$   $f(x_1) \le f(x_2) + f'(x_2)(x_1 - x_2), f(x_2) \le f(x_1) + f'(x_1)(x_2 - x_1).$ 

两式相加得

$$0 \le (f'(x_1) - f'(x_2))(x_2 - x_1),$$

消去 $x_2 - x_1 > 0$ 得 $0 \le f'(x_1) - f'(x_2)$ ,即 $f'(x_2) \le f'(x_1)$ ,f'(x)是单调递减函数,故 $f''(x) \le 0$ , $x \in (a,b)$ .



#### 习题 4.6

1.求下列曲线在指定点的曲率:

(1) 
$$y = 3x^3 - x + 1 \text{ £}\left(-\frac{1}{3}, \frac{11}{9}\right) \text{ $\rlap/$$};$$

 $(3)x(t) = a(t - \sin t), y(t) = a(1 - \cos t),$ 其中a为常数,在 $t = \pi/2$ 处.

解(1) 
$$y' = 9x^2 - 1$$
,  $y'' = 18x$ ,  $K = \frac{|y''|}{(1+y'^2)^{3/2}} = \frac{|-6|}{(1+0^2)^{3/2}} = 6$ .

$$(2) y = x + 1 + \frac{1}{x - 1}, y' = 1 - \frac{1}{(x - 1)^2}, y'' = \frac{2}{(x - 1)^3}.K = \frac{\frac{1}{4}}{(1 + \frac{9}{16})^{3/2}} = \frac{16}{125}.$$

$$(3)x' = a(1-\cos t), x'' = a\sin t, y' = a\sin t, y'' = a\cos t, K = \frac{a^2}{(a^2+a^2)^{3/2}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}a}.$$

2.求曲线 $y = 2x^2 + 1$ 在点(0,1)处的曲率圆方程.

$$\mathbf{\beta} \mathbf{k} \mathbf{y}' = 4\mathbf{x}, \ \mathbf{y}'' = 4\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{x}_0 - \frac{\mathbf{y}'(1 + \mathbf{y}'^2)}{\mathbf{y}''} = 0, \ \mathbf{\beta} = \mathbf{y}_0 + \frac{(1 + \mathbf{y}'^2)}{\mathbf{y}''} = 1 + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{5}{4},$$

$$K = \frac{|y''|}{(1+y'^2)^{3/2}} = 4, R = \frac{1}{4}$$
,曲率圆方程:  $x^2 + (y - \frac{5}{4})^2 = \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^2$ .

3.问曲线 $y = 2x^2 - 4x + 3$ 上哪一点处曲率最大?并对其作几何解释.

**解**
$$y' = 4x - 4$$
,  $y'' = 4$ .  $K = \frac{|y''|}{(1 + {y'}^2)^{3/2}} = \frac{4}{(1 + (4x - 4)^2)^{3/2}}$ 当 $x = 1$ 时最大, 对应点(1,1)

恰是抛物线的顶点.