微积分复习讲座

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目录

contents

01 数列的极限

02 / 函数极限与等价无穷小

03 连续函数

04 导数及其运用

知识点	学习目标
数列极限的概念	了解
数列极限的基本性质	理解
单调有界原理、夹挤原 理、四则运算定理	运用
Stolz定理	理解
柯西收敛原理、闭区间 套定理、确界原理	了解
由数列极限定义的常数e	理解

Def. 数列极限的定义

Prop1. 收敛列的极限唯一.

Prop2. 在数列中添加、删除有限项,或者改变有限项的值,不改变数列的敛散性与极限值.

Prop3. (收敛列的任意子列具有相同的极限)

$$\lim_{k\to\infty} a_n = a \Longrightarrow \lim_{k\to\infty} a_{n_k} = a.$$

Corollary.(具有不同极限子列的数列发散.)

$$\lim_{k\to\infty}a_{n_k}=a\neq b=\lim_{k\to\infty}a_{m_k}\Longrightarrow \{a_n\}$$
发散.

Ex. $\{(-1)^n\}$ 发散.

Prop4. 收敛列一定有界.

Question. 有界列是否必为收敛列? $Ex.\{(-1)^n\}$ 发散.

Prop5. (极限的保序性) $\lim_{n\to\infty} a_n = a, \lim_{n\to\infty} b_n = b$.

- (1)若a < b,则 $\exists N$,当n > N时有 $a_n < b_n$.
- (2)若 $\exists N$, $\exists n > N$ 时有 $a_n \leq b_n$, 则 $a \leq b$.

求数列极限的工具:单调收敛原理、夹挤原理、四则运算

Prop6. (极限的四则运算)
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} a_n = a, \lim_{n\to\infty} b_n = b.$$

$$(1)\forall c \in \mathbb{R}, \lim_{n \to \infty} (ca_n) = c \lim_{n \to \infty} a_n = ca;$$

$$(2)\lim_{n\to\infty} (a_n \pm b_n) = \lim_{n\to\infty} a_n \pm \lim_{n\to\infty} b_n = a \pm b;$$

$$(3)\lim_{n\to\infty} (a_n \cdot b_n) = \lim_{n\to\infty} a_n \cdot \lim_{n\to\infty} b_n = ab;$$

$$(4)b \neq 0 时, \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = \frac{\lim_{n \to \infty} a_n}{\lim_{n \to \infty} b_n} = \frac{a}{b}.$$

求数列极限的工具:单调收敛原理、夹挤原理、四则运算

Prop7. (夹挤原理)
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} a_n = \lim_{n\to\infty} b_n = a$$
, 且 $\exists n_0, s.t.$ $a_n \le x_n \le b_n$, $\forall n > n_0$. 则 $\lim_{n\to\infty} x_n = a$.

求数列极限的工具:单调收敛原理、夹挤原理、四则运算

$$1.\lim_{n\to\infty} \sqrt[n]{2^n+3^n}$$

$$3 = \sqrt[n]{3^n} \le \sqrt[n]{2^n + 3^n} \le 3 \sqrt[n]{2}$$

Review. (重要极限) $\lim_{n\to\infty} \sqrt[n]{a} = 1, \forall a > 0$

$$2.\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{\sqrt{n}\cos n}{n+2}$$

$$\left|\frac{\sqrt{n}\cos n}{n+2}\right| \le \frac{\sqrt{n}}{n+2}$$
 Review. $\sin x, \cos x$ 的有界性

求数列极限的工具:单调收敛原理、夹挤原理、四则运算

$$3.\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{1}{(n+1)^2}+...+\frac{1}{(2n)^2}=0$$

$$\frac{1}{4n} = \frac{n}{(2n)^2} \le \frac{1}{(n+1)^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{(2n)^2} \le \frac{n}{(n+1)^2}$$

求数列极限的工具:单调收敛原理、夹挤原理、四则运算

$$4.\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{n}{(n+1)^2} + ... + \frac{n}{(2n)^2}$$

$$\frac{n}{n+1} - \frac{n}{2n+1} = \frac{n}{(n+1)(n+2)} + \dots + \frac{n}{(2n+1)(2n+1)} \le \frac{n}{(2n+1)(2n+1)}$$

$$\frac{n}{(n+1)^2} + \dots + \frac{n}{(2n)^2} \le \frac{n}{n(n+1)} + \dots + \frac{n}{(2n-1)(2n)} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{n}{(n+1)^2} + \dots + \frac{n}{(2n)^2} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

求数列极限的工具:单调收敛原理、夹挤原理、四则运算

Thm.(单调收敛原理)

- (1) 单调递增且有上界的数列必收敛;
- (2) 单调递减且有下界的数列必收敛.

Question. 单调递增, 无上界的数列?

Ex.
$$a_n = \frac{1}{2} \left(a_{n-1} + \frac{2}{a_{n-1}} \right), a_1 = 2$$
, 证明 a_n 收敛.并求极限.

解. 由数学归纳法可得, $a_n \ge 0$

$$\therefore a_n = \frac{1}{2} \left(a_{n-1} + \frac{2}{a_{n-1}} \right) \ge \frac{1}{2} \left(2 \sqrt{a_{n-1} \cdot \frac{2}{a_{n-1}}} \right) \ge \sqrt{2}, \forall n \ge 2 \quad \because a_1 = 2 \quad \therefore a_n \ge \sqrt{2}$$

$$\frac{a_n}{a_{n-1}} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} \left(a_{n-1} + \frac{2}{a_{n-1}} \right)}{a_{n-1}} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{a_{n-1}^2} \le \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1 \qquad \therefore a_n \downarrow \ge \sqrt{2}$$

$$\therefore a_n \ge 0, \therefore$$
 舍去负根. $\therefore a = \sqrt{2}$ 即 $\lim_{n \to \infty} a_n = \sqrt{2}$

Ex.
$$a_n \in (0,1), (1-a_n)a_{n+1} > \frac{1}{4}, \text{iff } \text{lim}_{n\to\infty} a_n = \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$:: (1-a_n)a_n \leq \frac{1}{4} < (1-a_n)a_{n+1}$$

$$\therefore a_n < a_{n+1} \qquad \therefore a_n \uparrow, a_n < 1, \forall n$$

$$\therefore a_n$$
收敛,设 $\lim_{n\to\infty} a_n = a$

$$:: (1-a_n)a_{n+1} > \frac{1}{4}$$
 由极限的保序性(不等号两边取极限)

$$\therefore (1-a)a \ge \frac{1}{4} \qquad \therefore a - a^2 \ge \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\therefore a^2 - a + \frac{1}{4} \le 0 \implies a = \frac{1}{2}.$$

Thm. (Stolz定理)

$$\begin{cases}
b_n \end{cases} \stackrel{\text{рт}}{\text{ rh}} \uparrow \\
\lim_{n \to \infty} b_n = +\infty \\
\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{a_n - a_{n-1}}{b_n - b_{n-1}} = A
\end{cases} \Rightarrow \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = A;$$

$$\begin{cases}
b_n \end{cases} \stackrel{\text{рт}}{\text{ rh}} \downarrow \\
\lim_{n \to \infty} a_n = \lim_{n \to \infty} b_n = 0 \\
\lim_{n \to \infty} a_n = \lim_{n \to \infty} b_n = 0
\end{cases} \Rightarrow \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = A.$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{a_n - a_{n-1}}{b_n - b_{n-1}} = A$$

Ex. 计算:
$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \dots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}}{\sqrt{n}} = 2$$

$$\frac{1}{n + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \dots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}}{\sqrt{n} - \sqrt{n-1}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \left(\sqrt{n} + \sqrt{n-1}\right) = 2$$

Ex.
$$a_n \in (0,1), a_{n+1} = a_n(1-a_n)$$
, 计算 $\lim_{n\to\infty} a_n$ 和 $\lim_{n\to\infty} na_n$

解.:
$$a_n \in (0,1), a_{n+1} = a_n(1-a_n) \le a_n$$

$$\therefore a_n \downarrow \geq 0$$

设
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} a_n = a$$
, 在等式 $a_{n+1} = a_n(1-a_n)$ 两边同时取极限, 得到

$$a = a(1-a)$$
 $\therefore a = 0$ $\lim_{n \to \infty} a_n = 0.$ $\therefore a_n \downarrow 0, \therefore a_n \uparrow +\infty$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} n a_n = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n}{\frac{1}{a_n}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{\frac{1}{a_{n-1}}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{\frac{1}{1 - a_{n-1}}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} (1 - a_{n-1}) = 1.$$

$$\therefore a_{n+1} = a_n (1 - a_n), \therefore \frac{1}{a_{n+1}} = \frac{1}{a_n (1 - a_n)} = \frac{1}{a_n} + \frac{1}{1 - a_n} \qquad \therefore \frac{1}{a_{n+1}} - \frac{1}{a_n} = \frac{1}{1 - a_n}$$

Def.(Cauchy列)

 $\{x_n\}$ 为Cauchy列

$$\Leftrightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N \in \mathbb{N}, s.t. \forall n > N, p > 0, \overleftarrow{\eta} |x_{n+p} - x_n| < \varepsilon$$

Thm.(Cauchy收敛原理) 收敛列⇔ Cauchy列.

 $Thm.(有界收敛定理)若{x_n}有界,则必然存在收敛子列$

Thm.(闭区间套定理) 若闭区间列[a_n,b_n]满足条件:

(1)
$$[a_{n+1}, b_{n+1}] \subset [a_n, b_n] (n = 1, 2, \dots),$$

(2)
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} (b_n - a_n) = 0$$
,

则日!
$$\xi \in \mathbb{R}$$
, $s.t.$ $\xi \in \bigcap_{n\geq 1} [a_n, b_n]$; $\lim_{n\to\infty} a_n = \lim_{n\to\infty} b_n = \xi$.

知识点	学习目标
函数极限的概念与性质	了解
无穷小的概念与比较	运用
等价无穷小代换	运用

§ 3. 无穷小与无穷大、无穷小的比较

Def. (无穷小量与无穷大量)

(1)若 $\lim_{x \to x_0} f(x) = 0$,则称 $x \to x_0$ 时,f(x)是无穷小量,记作 $f(x) \to 0 (x \to x_0)$;

(2)若 $\lim_{x \to x_0} f(x) = \infty$,则称 $x \to x_0$ 时,f(x)是无穷大量,记作 $f(x) \to \infty (x \to x_0);$

在谈论f(x)是无穷小时,必须指出x趋于谁.

例: f(x)=x, 是x趋于0时的无穷小,不是x趋于1时的无穷小 f(x)=x(x-1), 是x趋于0时的无穷小,也是x趋于1时的无穷小

当x趋于 x_0 时,无穷小量都趋于0,但是趋于0的速度有所不同例如 g(x)=x, $f(x)=x^2$,均是x趋于0时的无穷小,谁趋于0的速度更快?

Def. 设 $x \to x_0$ 时, f(x)与g(x)都是无穷小量.

(1)若
$$\lim_{x \to x_0} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = 0$$
,则称 $x \to x_0$ 时, $f(x)$ 是 $g(x)$ 的高阶无穷小量,记作 $f(x) = o(g(x)) (x \to x_0)$;

(2)若
$$\lim_{x \to x_0} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = c \neq 0$$
,则称 $x \to x_0$ 时, $f(x)$ 与 $g(x)$ 是同阶
无穷小量;特别地,当 $c = 1$ 时,称 $x \to x_0$ 时, $f(x)$ 与 $g(x)$
是等价无穷小量,记作 $f(x) \sim g(x) \ (x \to x_0)$;

Thm. (等价无穷小替换)

- (1)若 $\lim_{x \to x_0} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)}$ 存在, f(x)和h(x)是等价无穷小 $\left(x \to x_0\right)$, 则 $\lim_{x \to x_0} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \lim_{x \to x_0} \frac{h(x)}{g(x)}$
- (2)若 $\lim_{x \to x_0} f(x)g(x)$ 存在, f(x)和h(x)是等价无穷小 $(x \to x_0)$,

$$\iiint \lim_{x \to x_0} f(x)g(x) = \lim_{x \to x_0} h(x)g(x)$$

Proof. 只证(2) :: f(x)和h(x)是等价无穷小 $(x \to x_0)$, $:: \lim_{x \to x_0} \frac{f(x)}{h(x)} = 1$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \to x_0} f(x)g(x) = \lim_{x \to x_0} \frac{f(x)}{h(x)} h(x)g(x) = \lim_{x \to x_0} \frac{f(x)}{h(x)} \lim_{x \to x_0} h(x)g(x) = \lim_{x \to x_0} \frac{f(x)}{h(x)} h(x)g(x).$$

(1)与(2)完全类似

Thm.(等价无穷小一请记住!)当 $x \to 0$ 时:

- (1) $\sin x \sim x$, $\tan x \sim x$, $\arcsin x \sim x$, $\arctan x \sim x$;
- (2)1-\cos x \sim \frac{1}{2}x^2; \quad (3)\ln(1+x) \sim x;
- $(4)e^{x}-1 \sim x, \ a^{x}-1 \sim x \ln a (a > 0);$
- $(5)(1+x)^{\alpha}-1\sim\alpha x.$

问:以下解法是否正确?

-不是乘法,不可代换,必须先做变形

计算
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\sin x - \tan x}{x^3}$$
 (∵ $\sin x \sim x$, $\tan x \sim x$)

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin x - \tan x}{x^3} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x - x}{x^3} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{0}{x^3} = 0$$

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

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

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

当 $x \to x_0$ 时, 若 $f(x) \to 0$, 则 $\sin f(x) \sim f(x); \tan f(x) \sim f(x); 1 - \cos f(x) \sim \frac{1}{2} f^2(x);$ $\arcsin f(x) \sim f(x); \arctan f(x) \sim f(x)$

——整体代换法

Note.等价无穷小代换需要注意的点

1.可以做整体代换,但是需要保证"整体"是趋于0的

计算
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin(x+1)}{x+1}$$
 $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x+1}{x+1} = \lim_{x \to 0} 1 = 1$ $x \to 0$ 时, $(x+1) \to 1$.

2.等价无穷小代换是"因子代换",只可以代换乘除法中的因子,不可以代换加减法

计算
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\sin x - \tan x}{x^3}$$
 (: $\sin x \sim x$, $\tan x \sim x$)

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin x - \tan x}{x^3} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x - x}{x^3} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{0}{x^3} = 0$$

——遇到加减法,一般需要先进行代数变形

Ex.
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{3\sin x + x^2 \sin(1/x)}{(1+\cos x)\ln(1+x)}$$

$$\frac{\text{#R.} \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{3\sin x + x^2 \sin(1/x)}{(1 + \cos x) \ln(1 + x)} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{3\sin x + x^2 \sin(1/x)}{2\ln(1 + x)}$$

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

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{3\sin x}{2x} + \lim_{x \to 0} x \sin(1/x) = \frac{3}{2} + 0 = \frac{3}{2}$$

Ex.求极限
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{1}{x^2} \ln \left(\frac{\cos x}{\cos 2x} \right)$$

$$\frac{\text{fif.} \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{x^2} \ln \left(\frac{\cos x}{\cos 2x} \right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{x^2} \left(\frac{\cos x}{\cos 2x} - 1 \right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\cos x - \cos 2x}{x^2 \cos 2x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\cos x - \cos 2x}{x^2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\cos x - 1 + 1 - \cos 2x}{x^2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\cos x - 1}{x^2} + \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{x^2} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\infty - \infty$$
型

方法:设法转化为
$$\frac{0}{0}$$
, $\frac{\infty}{\infty}$...

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x}} - \sqrt{x}$$

$$\sqrt{x + \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}}} - \sqrt{x} = \frac{x + \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}} - x}{\sqrt{x + \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x}}} = \frac{\sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{x + \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x}}} = \frac{\sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{x + \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x}}} = \frac{\sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{x + \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x}}}$$

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{x + \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x}} + \sqrt{x}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\lim_{x \to x_0} g(x) = 1, \lim_{x \to x_0} h(x) = +\infty, \lim_{x \to x_0} g(x)^{h(x)}$$

指数-对数变换公式: $g(x)^{h(x)} = e^{h(x)\ln(g(x))}$

$$\mathbf{Ex.} \quad \lim_{x \to 0} (\cos x)^{1/x^2}$$

Ex.
$$\lim_{x\to 0} (\cos x)^{1/x^2}$$
 $\cos x \to 1, \stackrel{\text{th}}{=} x \to 0 \text{ th}$ $\frac{1}{x^2} \to +\infty, x \to 0 \text{ th}$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} (\cos x)^{1/x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \exp(\frac{\ln(\cos x)}{x^2}) = \exp(\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\ln(\cos x)}{x^2}) = e^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

下面计算
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\ln(\cos x)}{x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\ln(\cos x - 1 + 1)}{x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\cos x - 1}{x^2} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$(3)\ln(1+x) \sim x; (x \to 0)$$

$$\lim_{n\to+\infty} \left(\frac{a^{\frac{1}{n}} + b^{\frac{1}{n}}}{2} \right)^n = \lim_{n\to+\infty} \left(\frac{a^n + b^n}{2} \right)^{\frac{1}{n}}, a > b > 0$$

$$\lim_{n \to +\infty} n \ln \left(\frac{\frac{1}{a^n} + b^{\frac{1}{n}}}{2} \right) = \lim_{n \to +\infty} n \left(\frac{\frac{1}{a^n} + b^{\frac{1}{n}}}{2} - 1 \right) = \lim_{n \to +\infty} n \left(\frac{\frac{1}{a^n} - 1 + b^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1}{2} \right) = \lim_{n \to +\infty} n \left(\frac{\frac{1}{a^n} - 1 + b^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1}{2} \right) = \lim_{n \to +\infty} n \left(\frac{\frac{1}{a^n} - 1 + b^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1}{2} \right) = \lim_{n \to +\infty} n \left(\frac{\frac{1}{a^n} - 1 + b^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1}{2} \right) = \lim_{n \to +\infty} n \left(\frac{\frac{1}{a^n} - 1 + b^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1}{2} \right) = \lim_{n \to +\infty} n \left(\frac{\frac{1}{a^n} - 1 + b^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1}{2} \right) = \lim_{n \to +\infty} n \left(\frac{\frac{1}{a^n} - 1 + b^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1}{2} \right) = \lim_{n \to +\infty} n \left(\frac{\frac{1}{a^n} - 1 + b^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1}{2} \right) = \lim_{n \to +\infty} n \left(\frac{\frac{1}{a^n} - 1 + b^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1}{2} \right) = \lim_{n \to +\infty} n \left(\frac{\frac{1}{a^n} - 1 + b^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1}{2} \right) = \lim_{n \to +\infty} n \left(\frac{\frac{1}{a^n} - 1 + b^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1}{2} \right) = \lim_{n \to +\infty} n \left(\frac{\frac{1}{a^n} - 1 + b^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1}{2} \right) = \lim_{n \to +\infty} n \left(\frac{\frac{1}{a^n} - 1 + b^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1}{2} \right) = \lim_{n \to +\infty} n \left(\frac{\frac{1}{a^n} - 1 + b^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1}{2} \right) = \lim_{n \to +\infty} n \left(\frac{\frac{1}{a^n} - 1 + b^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1}{2} \right) = \lim_{n \to +\infty} n \left(\frac{\frac{1}{a^n} - 1 + b^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1}{2} \right) = \lim_{n \to +\infty} n \left(\frac{\frac{1}{a^n} - 1 + b^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1}{2} \right) = \lim_{n \to +\infty} n \left(\frac{\frac{1}{a^n} - 1 + b^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1}{2} \right) = \lim_{n \to +\infty} n \left(\frac{\frac{1}{a^n} - 1 + b^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1}{2} \right) = \lim_{n \to +\infty} n \left(\frac{\frac{1}{a^n} - 1 + b^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1}{2} \right) = \lim_{n \to +\infty} n \left(\frac{\frac{1}{a^n} - 1 + b^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1}{2} \right) = \lim_{n \to +\infty} n \left(\frac{1}{a^n} - 1 + b^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1 + b^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1 \right)$$

$$\lim_{n \to +\infty} \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{a^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1 + b^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1}{\frac{1}{n}} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{n \to +\infty} \left(\frac{a^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1}{\frac{1}{n}} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \lim_{n \to +\infty} \left(\frac{b^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1}{\frac{1}{n}} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \ln a + \frac{1}{2} \ln b = \ln \sqrt{ab}$$

学习目标
理解
理解
运用

§ 4. 函数的连续性和间断点 我们经常用图像来表示函数.

有的函数的图像是连续不断的,像一根"没有断开的线" 有的函数的图像却是断开的,例如f(x) = [x]

——函数的连续性

研究方式: 先关注函数在某一点处的连续性. 函数在x0处连续, 也就是其图像在x0附近"不断". 用极限语言: 当x趋近于x0时, f(x)应当趋近于_____?

Def.(1)若 $\lim_{x \to x_0} f(x) = f(x_0)$,则称f在点 x_0 处连续;

- (2)若 $\lim_{x \to x_0^+} f(x) = f(x_0)$,则称f在点 x_0 处右连续;
- (3)若 $\lim_{x \to x_0^-} f(x) = f(x_0)$,则称f在点 x_0 处左连续;

Thm. f在点 x_0 处连续 \Leftrightarrow f在点 x_0 处左、右连续.

Note. f在点 x_0 处连续的几何意义?左连续的几何意义?右连续的几何意义?

Ex.
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\ln(1+2x)}{x}, x > 0 \\ b, x = 0 \end{cases}$$
 在 $x = 0$ 处连续,则 $a = \underline{\pm 2}, b = \underline{2}$.
$$\frac{1 - \cos ax}{x^2}, x < 0$$

Def. f在点 x_0 处不连续,则称f在点 x_0 处间断. 下面给出不连续点的分类.

(1)若 $\lim_{x \to x_0} f(x)$ 存在,但f在点 x_0 处无定义或 $\lim_{x \to x_0} f(x) \neq f(x_0)$,则称 x_0 为f的可去间断点.

Ex.
$$x_0 = 0$$
是 $f(x) = \frac{\sin x}{x}$ 可去间断点.

(2)若 $\lim_{x \to x_0^+} f(x)$ 与 $\lim_{x \to x_0^-} f(x)$ 存在,但 $\lim_{x \to x_0^+} f(x) \neq \lim_{x \to x_0^-} f(x)$,则称 x_0 为f的跳跃间断点.可去间断点与跳跃间断点统称为第一类间断点.

- (3)若 $\lim_{x \to x_0^+} f(x)$ 或 $\lim_{x \to x_0^-} f(x)$ 至少有一个不存在,则称 x_0 为 f的第二类间断点.
- Ex. $F(x) = \sin \frac{1}{x}$ 在0处即不左连续,又不右连续,左、右极限均不存在(第二类间断点).

§ 6. 闭区间上的连续函数的性质

Def. 若f在(a,b)上任一点处连续,则称f在(a,b)上连续,记作 $f \in C(a,b)$.

Def. 若 $f \in C(a,b)$, 且f在点a右连续, 在点b左连续, 则称f在[a,b]上连续, 记作 $f \in C[a,b]$.

Thm. (零点定理) $f \in C[a,b]$, $f(a) \cdot f(b) < 0$, 则 $\exists \xi \in (a,b)$, $s.t. f(\xi) = 0$.

Thm. (零点定理) $f \in C[a,b]$, $f(a) \cdot f(b) < 0$, 则∃ $\xi \in (a,b)$, $s.t. f(\xi) = 0$.

Question. $f(x) \in C[a,b]$, $f(a) \cdot f(b) < 0$,

- (1)是否能保证[a,b]上函数的零点唯一?
- (2)给f(x)加上什么条件,就可以保证[a,b]上函数的零点唯一?

Ex.
$$f(x) = x^n + nx - 1$$
, n 为正整数

- (1)求证:f(x)在[0,1]上有且只有一个零点;
- (2)记f(x)在[0,1]上的零点为 x_n (显然,这个零点和n的取值有关)

试计算 $\lim_{n\to\infty} x_n$ 和 $\lim_{n\to\infty} nx_n$

解(2)
$$f(0) = -1, \quad f(1) = n$$

$$f(\frac{1}{n}) = \frac{1}{n^n}, \implies 0 \le x_n \le \frac{1}{n}$$
 $\therefore \lim_{n \to \infty} x_n = 0$

$$f(0) = -1, \quad f(1) = n$$

$$\therefore x_n^n + nx_n - 1 = 0 \qquad 1 - \frac{1}{n^n} \le nx_n = 1 - x_n^n \le 1 \qquad \therefore \lim_{n \to \infty} nx_n = 1$$

Thm.(介值定理) $f \in C[a,b], f(a) < f(b), 则 \forall c \in (f(a), f(b)),$ $\exists \xi \in (a,b), s.t. f(\xi) = c.$

由前面的定理, $\exists \xi \in (a,b)$, $s.t.g(\xi) = 0$, $f(\xi) = c.\Box$

 $\mathbf{Ex}.f \in C[a,b],$

求证:
$$\forall x_1, ..., x_n \in [a, b], \exists y \in [a, b], s.t. f(y) = \frac{f(x_1) + f(x_2) + ... + f(x_n)}{n}$$

Proof. 不妨设 $f(x_1) \le f(x_2) \le ... \le f(x_n)$,

Thm.(最大最小值定理) $f \in C[a,b]$,则f在[a,b]上可以取到最大、最小值,即 $\exists \xi, \eta \in [a,b]$,s.t. $f(\xi) = \max_{a \le x \le b} \{f(x)\}, f(\eta) = \min_{a \le x \le b} \{f(x)\}.$

Ex. $f \in C[a,b], \forall x \in [a,b], \exists y \in [a,b], s.t. |f(y)| \le \frac{1}{2} |f(x)|$

证明: f(x)有零点.

Proof. 假设f(x)无零点.由于f(x)为连续函数,故f(x)不变号,

不失一般性,设f(x) > 0

:: f在[a,b]上存在最大值和最小值

$$\lim_{x \in [a,b]} f(x) = f(x_0) \qquad \exists y_0, s.t. |f(y_0)| \le \frac{1}{2} |f(x_0)| < |f(x_0)|$$

一一与f(x)在 $x = x_0$ 处取得[a,b]上的最小值矛盾

	^^ ·
知识点	学习目标
导数的概念性质	运用
高阶导数的求算	运用
隐函数求导和参数函数	运用
求导	

Def. (导数)

若极限
$$\lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0)}{\Delta x}$$
 存在,称 $f(x)$ 在 x_0 可导

称
$$\lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0)}{\Delta x}$$
为 $f(x)$ 在 x_0 处的导数,记作 $f'(x_0)$

$$\lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{x \to x_0} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0}$$

Question.
$$\frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0)}{\Delta x}$$
与 $\lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0)}{\Delta x}$ 的几何意义是什么? 割线斜率

Note. 导数的值和所研究的点 x_0 有关,反映的是 x_0 附近函数值的增长速度

Def.(左、右导数)

$$f'_{-}(x_{0}) \triangleq \lim_{\Delta x \to 0^{-}} \frac{f(x_{0} + \Delta x) - f(x_{0})}{\Delta x} = \lim_{x \to x_{0}^{-}} \frac{f(x) - f(x_{0})}{x - x_{0}};$$

$$f'_{+}(x_{0}) \triangleq \lim_{\Delta x \to 0^{+}} \frac{f(x_{0} + \Delta x) - f(x_{0})}{\Delta x} = \lim_{x \to x_{0}^{+}} \frac{f(x) - f(x_{0})}{x - x_{0}}.$$

Thm. 可导⇔左右导数存在且相等

Ex.
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} |x|^a, x \neq 0 \\ 0, x = 0 \end{cases}$$
, $a > 0$.已知 $f(x)$ 在0处可导, 求 a 的取值范围.

Answer. $a > 1$

解:
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{f(x)-f(0)}{x-0} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{|x|^a}{x}$$
存在

$$1^{\circ} a > 1 \quad \lim_{x \to 0+} \frac{|x|^{a}}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0+} \frac{x^{a}}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0+} x^{a-1} = 0.$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{\left|x\right|^{a}}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{(-x)^{a}}{x} = -\lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{(-x)^{a}}{-x} = -\lim_{x \to 0^{-}} (-x)^{a-1} = 0.$$

2°a<1,左/右导数不存在

$$3^{\circ}a = 1$$
,左导数 = -1 ,右导数 = 1 .

Thm. (导数与四则运算)f,g在 x_0 可导, $c \in \mathbb{R}$,则

$$(1)(f+g)'(x_0) = f'(x_0) + g'(x_0);$$

$$(2)(cf)'(x_0) = cf'(x_0);$$

$$(3)(f \times g)'(x_0) = f'(x_0)g(x_0) + f(x_0)g'(x_0);$$
(前导后不导+后导前不导)

$$(4) \left(\frac{f}{g}\right)'(x_0) = \frac{f'(x_0)g(x_0) - f(x_0)g'(x_0)}{g^2(x_0)} \cdot \left(\frac{分子求导*分母-分母求导*分子}{分母^2}\right)$$

Thm.(复合函数求导的链式法则) $\varphi(x)$ 在 x_0 可导,f(u)在

$$u_0 = \varphi(x_0)$$
可导,则 $h(x) = f(\varphi(x))$ 在 x_0 可导,且
$$h'(x_0) = f'(\varphi(x_0)) \cdot \varphi'(x_0).$$

$$c' = 0, (x^{\alpha})' = \alpha x^{\alpha - 1},$$

$$(\sin x)' = \cos x, (\cos x)' = -\sin x,$$

$$(\tan x)' = \sec^2 x, (\cot x)' = -\csc^2 x,$$

$$(\sec x)' = \sec x \tan x, (\csc x)' = -\csc x \cot x$$

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

$$(\operatorname{arccos} x)' = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}}, (\operatorname{arccot} x)' = \frac{-1}{1 + x^2}$$

Ex.
$$f(x) = u(x)^{v(x)}, u(x) > 0, u(x), v(x)$$
可导,求 $f'(x)$.

解. $f'(x) = (e^{v(x)\ln u(x)})' = e^{v(x)\ln u(x)} \cdot (v(x)\ln u(x))'$

$$= u(x)^{v(x)} \cdot \left(v'(x)\ln u(x) + v(x)\frac{u'(x)}{u(x)}\right)$$

$$= u(x)^{v(x)} \ln u(x)v'(x) + v(x)u(x)^{v(x)-1}u'(x).\square$$

$$\mathbf{Ex.} f(x) = f_1(x) f_2(x) \cdots f_n(x), 求 f'(x).$$

解: $\ln |f(x)| = \ln |f_1(x)| + \ln |f_2(x)| + \dots + \ln |f_n(x)|$, 两边对x求导,得

$$\frac{f'(x)}{f(x)} = \frac{f_1'(x)}{f_1(x)} + \frac{f_2'(x)}{f_2(x)} + \dots + \frac{f_n'(x)}{f_n(x)}.$$

$$f'(x) = f(x) \left(\frac{f_1'(x)}{f_1(x)} + \frac{f_2'(x)}{f_2(x)} + \dots + \frac{f_n'(x)}{f_n(x)} \right).$$

$$= f_1'f_2...f_n + f_1f_2'...f_n + \dots + f_1f_2...f_n' \square$$

Remark. 多个因子连乘的函数求导时先取对数再两端求导可简化计算.

§ 3. 高阶导数

Thm. 设f(x)与g(x)在点x处有n阶导数, $c \in \mathbb{R}$,则

$$(1)(f+g)^{(n)}(x) = f^{(n)}(x) + g^{(n)}(x);$$

$$(2)(cf)^{(n)}(x) = c \cdot f^{(n)}(x);$$

Ex.
$$y = \frac{1+x}{\sqrt{1-x}}, \Re y^{(10)}$$
.

$$\frac{\text{APP.}}{\sqrt{1-x}} = \frac{1+x}{\sqrt{1-x}} = \frac{2+x-1}{\sqrt{1-x}} = \frac{2-(1-x)}{\sqrt{1-x}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{1-x}} - \sqrt{1-x}$$

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

$$y^{(10)} = \left(2(1-x)^{-\frac{1}{2}} - (1-x)^{\frac{1}{2}}\right)^{(10)}$$

$$= \left(2(1-x)^{-\frac{1}{2}}\right)^{(10)} - \left((1-x)^{\frac{1}{2}}\right)^{(10)}$$

$$= \left(2\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)...(\frac{1}{2}+9)(1-x)^{-\frac{1}{2}-10}\right) + \left(\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)...(\frac{1}{2}+9)(1-x)^{\frac{1}{2}-10}\right)$$

Review.
$$(fg)'(x) = f'(x)g(x) + f(x)g'(x)$$

 $(fg)''(x) = (f'(x)g(x) + f(x)g'(x))'$
 $= (f'(x)g(x))' + (f(x)g'(x))'$
 $= f''(x)g'(x) + f'(x)g'(x) + f'(x)g'(x) + f(x)g''(x)$
 $= f''(x)g'(x) + 2f'(x)g'(x) + f(x)g''(x)$

Thm.(Leibniz公式)设f(x)与g(x)在点x处有n阶导数, $c \in \mathbb{R}$,则

$$(f \cdot g)^{(n)}(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{n} C_n^k f^{(k)}(x) g^{(n-k)}(x).$$

$\operatorname{Ex} f(x) = x^2 e^{2x}$, 求f(x)的n阶导数

Question.Leibniz公式适合怎样的场景?

$$= x^{2} \left(e^{2x}\right)^{(n)} + C_{n}^{1} \left(x^{2}\right)' \left(e^{2x}\right)^{(n-1)} + C_{n}^{2} \left(x^{2}\right)'' \left(e^{2x}\right)^{(n-2)}$$

$$= 2^{n} x^{2} e^{2x} + n \times 2x \times 2^{n-1} e^{2x} + \frac{n(n-1)}{2} \times 2x \times 2^{n-2} e^{2x}$$

$$=2^{n}x^{2}e^{2x}+nx2^{n}e^{2x}+n(n-1)x2^{n-2}e^{2x}$$

Ex.
$$y = \arctan x, \Re y^{(n)}(0)$$
.

解:
$$y' = \frac{2 \arcsin x}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}}$$
, $\sqrt{1 - x^2} y' = 2 \arcsin x$,

两边对x求导,得
$$\frac{-x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}y' + \sqrt{1-x^2}y'' = \frac{2}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$
,

两边对x求n阶导,得 $xy'+(x^2-1)y''=-2$,

$$(n+2) \qquad \qquad (n+1) \qquad \qquad (n) \qquad \qquad$$

$$xy^{(n+1)} + ny^{(n)} + (x^2 - 1)y^{(n+2)} + 2nxy^{(n+1)} + n(n-1)y^{(n)} = 0.$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = 0, \not \in y^{(n+2)}(0) = n^2 y^{(n)}(0), \quad y(0) = y'(0) = 0, y''(0) = 2.$$

故
$$y^{(n)}(0) = \begin{cases} 0 & n = 2k-1, \\ 2^{2k-1} ((k-1)!)^2, & n = 2k. \end{cases}$$

Ex.
$$x^2 + xy + y^2 = 1$$
确定了隐函数 $y = y(x)$,求 $y''(x)$.

解: 视
$$x^2 + xy + y^2 = 1$$
中 $y = y(x)$,两边对 x 求导,得 $2x + y + xy' + 2yy' = 0$, $y' = -\frac{2x + y}{x + 2y}$.

于是

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

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

$$= \frac{3(xy'-y)}{(x+2y)^2} = \frac{-6}{(x+2y)^3}.\Box$$

Ex.
$$\begin{cases} x = a(t - \sin t) \\ y = a(1 - \cos t) \end{cases}$$
, $\Re y'(x)$, $y''(x)$.

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = a(1 - \cos t), \quad \frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{a \sin t}{a(1 - \cos t)} = \frac{\sin t}{1 - \cos t}.$$

$$y''(x) = \frac{\mathrm{d}y'}{\mathrm{d}x} = \frac{\frac{\mathrm{d}y'}{\mathrm{d}t}}{\frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}t}} = \frac{\frac{\cos t(1-\cos t)-\sin^2 t}{(1-\cos t)^2}}{a(1-\cos t)} = \frac{\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t}(\frac{\sin t}{1-\cos t})}{\frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}t}} = \frac{-1}{a(1-\cos t)^2}.\square$$

知识点	学习目标
微分中值定理	运用
L' Hospital 法则	运用
Taylor公式	运用

Thm.(Rolle) $f \in C[a,b]$, $f \in C[a,b]$ 可导.若f(a) = f(b), 则存 $f \in C[a,b]$, $f \in C[a,$

Thm.(Lagrange) $f \in C[a,b]$, $f \in C(a,b)$ 可导,则∃ $\xi \in (a,b)$, s.t.

$$f'(\xi) = \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a}.$$

Thm.(Cauchy) $f, g \in C[a,b], f, g$ 在(a,b)可导,且 $\forall t \in (a,b),$

有
$$g'(t) \neq 0$$
. 则存在 $\xi \in (a,b)$, $s.t.$
$$\frac{f'(\xi)}{g'(\xi)} = \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{g(b) - g(a)}.$$

中值定理的应用:

- 证明不等式
- 分析某些函数的零点存在性
- 含有中值的证明题

Ex. 证明: $|\sin x - \sin y| \le |x - y|, \forall x, y;$

i.
$$|\frac{\sin x - \sin y}{x - y}| = |\cos \xi| \le 1$$

$$(1) p x^{p-1} \le (x+1)^p - x^p \le p(x+1)^{p-1}; (2) \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1^{p-1} + 2^{p-1} + \dots + n^{p-1}}{(n+1)^p} = ?$$

i.
$$(1)(x+1)^p - x^p = \frac{(x+1)^p - x^p}{1} = p(x+\xi)^{p-1}, 0 < \xi < 1$$

$$\therefore px^{p-1} \le p(x+\xi)^{p-1} \le p(x+1)^{p-1}$$

$$(1) p x^{p-1} \le (x+1)^p - x^p \le p(x+1)^{p-1}; (2) \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1^{p-1} + 2^{p-1} + \dots + n^{p-1}}{(n+1)^p} = ?$$

i.
$$(2)$$
: $px^{p-1} \le (x+1)^p - x^p \le p(x+1)^{p-1}$;

$$\therefore \frac{x^p - (x-1)^p}{p} \le x^{p-1} \le \frac{(x+1)^p - x^p}{p} \quad (p > 1, x \ge 1)$$

$$\therefore \sum_{x=1}^{n} \frac{x^{p} - (x-1)^{p}}{p} \leq \sum_{x=1}^{n} x^{p-1} \leq \sum_{x=1}^{n} \frac{(x+1)^{p} - x^{p}}{p}$$

$$\therefore \frac{n^p}{p} \le \sum_{x=1}^n x^{p-1} \le \frac{(n+1)^p - 1^p}{p}$$

$$\therefore \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\sum_{x=1}^{n} x^{p-1}}{(n+1)^p} = \frac{1}{p}$$

Ex. $x^4 + 2x^3 + 6x^2 - 4x - 5 = 0$ 恰有两个不同的实根.

Proof.
$$\Rightarrow f(x) = x^4 + 2x^3 + 6x^2 - 4x - 5$$
, $y = \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} f(x) = +\infty$.

由介值定理,f(x) = 0至少有两个相异实根.

假设f(x) = 0至少有3个相异实根.由Rolle定理,f'(x)

至少有2个相异实根,f''(x)至少有1个实根. 但

$$f''(x) = 12x^2 + 12x + 12 > 0,$$

矛盾.故f(x) = 0恰有两个相异实根.□

Ex. f在[a,c]上连续,在(a,b) \cup (b,c)上可导,

求证
$$\exists \xi \in [a,c], s.t. | \frac{f(c)-f(a)}{c-a} | \leq |f'(\xi)|$$

证明:

在[
$$a$$
, b]上用一次微分中值定理: $f(b) - f(a) = (b - a)f'(\xi_1)$

在[b,c]上用一次微分中值定理: $f(c)-f(b)=(c-b)f'(\xi_2)$

$$\left| \frac{f(c) - f(a)}{c - a} \right| = \left| \frac{f(c) - f(b)}{c - a} + \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{c - a} \right| = \left| \frac{f(c) - f(b)}{c - b} \frac{c - b}{c - a} + \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a} \frac{b - a}{c - a} \right|$$

$$= |f'(\xi_1)\frac{c-b}{c-a} + f'(\xi_2)\frac{b-a}{c-a}| \le \frac{c-b}{c-a}|f'(\xi_1)| + \frac{b-a}{c-a}|f'(\xi_2)|$$

$$\leq \left(\frac{c-b}{c-a} + \frac{b-a}{c-a}\right) \max(|f'(\xi_1)|, |f'(\xi_2)|) = \max(|f'(\xi_1)|, |f'(\xi_2)|)$$

Ex. (构造函数法)

$$f \in C^2[0,1], f(0) = f(1), \text{ iff } \exists \xi \in (0,1), s.t. \xi f''(\xi) + 2f'(\xi) = 0$$

$$(x^2 f'(x))' = 2xf'(x) + x^2 f''(x)$$

$$g(x) = x^2 f'(x)$$

$$g(0) = 0$$

$$f(0) = f(1), \therefore f'(c) = 0, c \in (0,1)$$

$$\therefore g(c) = c^2 f'(c) = c^2 \times 0 = 0$$

$$\therefore g(c) = g(0), \therefore \exists \xi, s.t. g'(\xi) = 2\xi f'(\xi) + \xi^2 f''(\xi) = 0$$

Ex. $f(x) \in C^1[a,b], ab > 0$, 证明: 存在 ξ , s.t. $\frac{af(b) - bf(a)}{a - b} = f(\xi) - \xi f'(\xi)$

 $f(\xi)$ – $\xi f'(\xi)$ 会由谁求导产生?

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

$$g(x) = \frac{f(x)}{x}$$

$$\frac{af(b) - bf(a)}{a - b} = \frac{\frac{f(b)}{b} - \frac{f(a)}{a}}{\frac{1}{b} - \frac{1}{a}} = \frac{\frac{\xi f'(\xi) - f(\xi)}{\xi^2}}{-\frac{1}{\xi^2}} = f(\xi) - \xi f'(\xi)$$