微积分A期中讲座2

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05/ 中值定理

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在(a,b)可导,则 $\exists \xi \in (a,b)$, 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 $\xi \in (a,b)$, $s.t.$ $\frac{f'(\xi)}{g'(\xi)} = \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{g(b) - g(a)}$.

05/ 中值定理

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5的证明题

05/ 中值定理证明不等式

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

$$\lim_{x \to y} |\sin x - \sin y| = |\cos \xi| \le 1$$

05/ 中值定理证明不等式

Ex. 证明: $\pm p > 0$

$$(1) p x^{p-1} \le (x+1)^p - x^p \le p(x+1)^{p-1};$$

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

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

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

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

$$(2) pk^{p-1} \le (k+1)^p - k^p \le p(k+1)^{p-1}; p\sum_{k=1}^n k^{p-1} \le (n+1)^p - 1 \le p\sum_{k=1}^n (k+1)^{p-1}; \sum_{k=1}^n k^{p-1} \le \frac{\sum_{k=1}^n (k+1)^{p-1}}{(n+1)^p} \le \frac{\sum_{k=1}^n (k+1)^{p-1}}{p(n+1)^p} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{p} - \frac{1}{p(n+1)} \le \frac{\sum_{k=1}^n k^{p-1}}{p(n+1)^p}$$

05/ 中值定理分析零点存在性

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: $f(c)-f(b)=(c-b)f'(\xi_2)$

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

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

Ex. 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: $f(c)-f(b)=(c-b)f'(\xi_2)$

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

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

Ex. f在[a,b]上二阶可导, $f(a) = f(b) = 0, \exists c \in [a,b], s.t. f(c) > 0, 求证∃ \varsigma \in [a,b], s.t. f''(\varsigma) < 0$

证明:

在[a,c]上用一次微分中值定理: $f(c)-f(a)=(c-a)f'(\xi_1)>0$ 在[c,b]上用一次微分中值定理: $f(b)-f(c)=(b-c)f'(\xi_2)<0$ $f'(\xi_2)<0, f'(\xi_1)>0$ $\Rightarrow 0>f'(\xi_2)-f'(\xi_1)=(\xi_2-\xi_1)f''(\xi)$: $f''(\xi)<0$

Ex. f在[0,1]上二阶可导, $f(0) = 0, f(1) = 1, f(x) \neq x, \exists c \in [0,1], s.t. f'(c) > 1$

证明: :: $f(x) \neq x$, :: $\exists x_0, s.t. f(x_0) \neq x_0$

Ex. (构造函数法)

```
(1) f, g在[a, b]上连续, 在(a, b)上可导, f(a) = f(b) 
 \exists \xi, s. t. f'(\xi) + g'(\xi)f(\xi) = 0 
 (2) f, g, h在[a, b]上连续, 在(a, b)上可导, \exists \xi, s. t. f'(\xi) g'(\xi) h'(\xi) 
 |f(b) g(b) h(b)| = 0 
 f(a) g(a) h(a)
```

Ex. (构造函数法)

$$f \in C^2[a,b], f(a) = f(b),$$
证明: $\exists \xi \in (a,b), s.t.\xi f''(\xi) + 2f'(\xi) = 0$

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

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?

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

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

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

Ex. (构造函数法)

$$f(x) \in C^{1}[0, +\infty), 0 \le f(x) \le \frac{x}{1+x^{2}} \Rightarrow \exists \xi > 0, s.t. f'(\xi) = \frac{1-\xi^{2}}{(1+\xi^{2})^{2}}$$

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

$$\Leftrightarrow g(x) = f(x) - \frac{x}{1+x^{2}}$$

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} g(x) = \lim_{x \to +\infty} f(x) = 0,$$

$$f(x) \in C^{1}[0, +\infty), 0 \le f(x) \le \frac{x}{1+x^{2}}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow g(y) = f(\tan y), g \in C^{1}[0, \frac{\pi}{2}), 0 \le g(y) \le \frac{\tan y}{1 + \tan^{2} y} = \frac{\sin y / \cos y}{1 / \cos^{2} y} = \sin y \cos y$$

$$\therefore 0 \le g(y) \le \sin y \cos y$$
, \therefore 定义 $g(\frac{\pi}{2}) = 0$

$$: 0 \le g(y) \le \sin y \cos y, : 定义g(\frac{\pi}{2}) = 0!$$

$$: q(y) = g(y) - \sin y \cos y \\ \text{在}[0, \frac{\pi}{2}] \\ \text{上连续,} \\ \text{在}(0, \frac{\pi}{2}) \\ \text{上可导}$$

$$\therefore q(\frac{\pi}{2}) = q(0), \therefore \exists \zeta, q'(\zeta) = g'(\zeta) - \cos 2\zeta = 0$$

$$q'(\zeta) = f'(\tan \zeta) \sec^2 \zeta - \cos 2\zeta = f'(\tan \zeta)(1 + \tan^2 \zeta) - \cos 2\zeta = 0 \cos 2\zeta = \frac{1 - \tan^2 \zeta}{1 + \tan^2 \zeta}$$

$$f'(\tan \zeta) = \frac{1 - \tan^2 \zeta}{(1 + \tan^2 \zeta)^2} \square$$

Ex. (双参数-选学, P124-T8)

$$f(x)$$
在[a , b]上可导, $a^2 \neq b^2$,求证存在 ξ , η , $s.t.$ $f'(\xi) = \frac{a+b}{2\eta} f'(\eta)$
 $a^2 \neq b^2$

$$f(a) - f(b) = (a - b)f'(\xi) = (a - b)\frac{a + b}{2\eta}f'(\eta) = \frac{a^2 - b^2}{2\eta}f'(\eta)$$

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

Ex.
$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{x^2}{e^x} = 0$$

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

Ex.
$$\lim_{x\to +\infty} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan x\right) x$$

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

Ex.
$$\lim_{x\to 1} (x-1) \tan \frac{\pi}{2} x$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 1} (x-1) \frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{2} x}{\cos \frac{\pi}{2} x} = \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{x-1}{\cos \frac{\pi}{2} x} [先分离一下, 不要直接洛必达!]$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{1}{-\frac{\pi}{2} \sin \frac{\pi}{2} x} = -\frac{2}{\pi}$$

使用洛必达法则的忠告:保证分子/分母是多项式

Ex.
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{x^2 \sin^2 x}{x^2 - \sin^2 x}$$

 $= \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{x^4}{x^2 - \sin^2 x} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{x^4}{x^2 - \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2}}$
 $= \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{2x^4}{2x^2 - (1 - \cos 2x)} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{2x^4}{\cos 2x - (1 - 2x^2)}$
 $= \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{2 \times 4x^3}{4x - 2\sin 2x} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{2 \times 4 \times 3x^2}{4 - 4\cos 2x} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{6x^2}{1 - \cos 2x} = 3$

使用洛必达法则的忠告:保证分子/分母是多项式

Ex.
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{x^2 \sin^2 x}{x^2 - \sin^2 x}$$

 $= \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{x^4}{x^2 - \sin^2 x} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{x^4}{x^2 - \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2}}$
 $= \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{2x^4}{2x^2 - (1 - \cos 2x)} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{2x^4}{\cos 2x - (1 - 2x^2)}$
 $= \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{2 \times 4x^3}{4x - 2\sin 2x} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{2 \times 4 \times 3x^2}{4 - 4\cos 2x} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{6x^2}{1 - \cos 2x} = 3$

Thm.(带Peano余项的Taylor公式)

f在 x_0 处有n阶导数,则当 $x \to x_0$ 时,

$$f(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{n} \frac{1}{k!} f^{(k)}(x_0) (x - x_0)^k + o((x - x_0)^n).$$

Thm.(带Lagrange余项的Taylor公式) f在[a,b]上n+1阶可

导, x_0 , $x \in [a,b]$, 则存在介于 x_0 与x之间的 ξ , s.t.

$$f(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{n} \frac{1}{k!} f^{(k)}(x_0) (x - x_0)^k + \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!} (x - x_0)^{n+1}.$$

Ex.
$$e^{x} = 1 + x + \frac{x^{2}}{2!} + \dots + \frac{x^{n}}{n!} + o(x^{n}), \quad x \to 0.$$

Ex. $\sin x = x - \frac{x^{3}}{3!} + \dots + (-1)^{n-1} \frac{x^{2n-1}}{(2n-1)!} + o(x^{2n}), \quad x \to 0.$
Ex. $\cos x = 1 - \frac{x^{2}}{2!} + \dots + (-1)^{n} \frac{x^{2n}}{(2n)!} + o(x^{2n}), \quad x \to 0.$
Ex. $\ln(1+x) = x - \frac{x^{2}}{2} + \dots + (-1)^{n-1} \frac{x^{n}}{n} + o(x^{n}), \quad x \to 0.$
Ex. $(1+x)^{\alpha} = 1 + \alpha x + \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)}{2} x^{2} + \dots + \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1) \dots (\alpha-n+1)}{n!} x^{n} + o(x^{n}), \quad x \to 0.$

Ex.
$$\frac{1}{1+x} = 1 - x + x^2 + \dots + (-1)^n x^n + o(x^n), \quad x \to 0.$$

Ex.
$$\frac{1}{1-x} = 1 + x + x^2 + \dots + x^n + o(x^n), \quad x \to 0.$$

泰勒公式的应用:

- 求函数的泰勒展开式
- ·求函数的N阶导数
- 利用泰勒公式求极限
- 含有气的证明题

Note.一般而言,我们不建议大家利用计算 $f^{(n)}(x_0)$ 的方式计算Taylor展开

Ex. $\sin(x^3)$ 在x = 0处展开,到6n + 3阶

$$\therefore \sin x = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \dots + (-1)^{n-1} \frac{x^{2n-1}}{(2n-1)!} + o(x^{2n}), \quad x \to 0.$$

$$y \to 0 \Rightarrow y^3 \to 0, \therefore \diamondsuit x = y^3$$

$$\therefore \sin y^3 = y^3 - \frac{y^9}{3!} + \dots + (-1)^{n-1} \frac{y^{6n-3}}{(2n-1)!} + o(y^{6n-3}), \quad y \to 0.$$

Note.一般而言,我们不建议大家利用计算 $f^{(n)}(x_0)$ 的方式计算Taylor展开

Ex.
$$\frac{1}{1+x^2}$$
,展开到2n阶麦克劳林公式。

Note.在 x_0 处展开,得到的应该是关于 $(x-x_0)$ 的多项式.

Ex.
$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2x - x^2}$$
, $x_0 = 1$, n Peano.

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

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

$$x \to 1.$$

Note. 在更多的情况下,只需要展开到即分型

$$\operatorname{Ex} f(x) = e^{\sin^2 x}, x_0 = 0,4$$
阶 Peano.

$$\sin x = x - \frac{1}{6}x^3 + \dots + (-1)^{n-1} \frac{x^{2^{n-1}}}{(2n-1)!} + o(x^{2^n}) \quad (x \to 0),$$

$$e^t = 1 + t + \frac{t^2}{2!} + \dots + \frac{t^n}{n!} + o(t^n) \quad (t \to 0).$$

$$e^{\sin^2 x} = 1 + \sin^2 x + \frac{\sin^4 x}{2!} + o(\sin^4 x) \quad (x \to 0).$$

$$= 1 + \left(x - \frac{1}{6}x^3 + o(x^3)\right)^2 + \frac{1}{2!}\left(x - \frac{1}{6}x^3 + o(x^3)\right)^4 + o(x^4)$$

$$= 1 + x^2 - \frac{1}{3}x^4 + o(x^4) + \frac{1}{2}x^4 + o(x^4) \quad (x \to 0). = 1 + x^2 + \frac{1}{6}x^4 + o(x^4) \quad (x \to 0). = 1 + x^4 + \frac{1}{6}x^4 + o(x^4)$$

$$f(x) = e^{2x-x^2}, 4 \text{ for } , x = 0$$

$$f(x) = e^{2x-x^2} = e^{2x}e^{-x^2}$$

$$e^{2x} = 1 + 2x + \frac{(2x)^2}{2!} + \frac{(2x)^3}{3!} + \frac{(2x)^4}{4!} + o(x^4)$$

$$e^{-x^2} = 1 - x^2 + \frac{(-x^2)^2}{2!} + o(x^4) \qquad (x \to 0).$$

$$f(x) = e^{2x-x^2} = \left[1 + 2x + \frac{(2x)^2}{2!} + \frac{(2x)^3}{3!} + \frac{(2x)^4}{4!} + o(x^4)\right] \left[1 - x^2 + \frac{x^4}{2!} + o(x^4)\right] \quad (x \to 0).$$

$$f(x) = e^{2x-x^2}$$
, 45 , $x = 0$

$$f(x) = e^{2x-x^2} = \left[1 + 2x + \frac{(2x)^2}{2!} + \frac{(2x)^3}{3!} + \frac{(2x)^4}{4!} + o(x^4)\right] \left[1 - x^2 + \frac{x^4}{2!} + o(x^4)\right] \quad (x \to 0).$$

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

$$=1+2x+x^2-\frac{2x^3}{3}-\frac{5x^4}{6}+o(x^4)$$

$$f(x) = \ln \cos x, 4 \%, x = 0$$

Ex.
$$\ln(1+x) = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \dots + (-1)^{n-1} \frac{x^n}{n} + o(x^n), \quad x \to 0.$$

$$\ln(\cos x) = \ln(1+\cos x - 1) = \cos x - 1 - \frac{(\cos x - 1)^2}{2} + o(x^4), \quad x \to 0.$$

$$\ln(\cos x) = \ln(1 + \cos x - 1) = \cos x - 1 - \frac{(\cos x - 1)^2}{2} + o(x^4), \quad x \to 0$$

$$\ln(\cos x) = \ln(1 + \cos x - 1) = \cos x - 1 - \frac{1}{2!} + o(x^{2}), \quad x \to 0.$$

$$= (1 - \frac{1}{2!}x^{2} + \frac{1}{4!}x^{4} + o(x^{4})) - 1 - \frac{((1 - \frac{1}{2!}x^{2} + \frac{1}{4!}x^{4} + o(x^{4})) - 1)^{2}}{2} + o(x^{4}), \quad x \to 0.$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2!}x^{2} + \frac{1}{4!}x^{4} - \frac{(-\frac{1}{2!}x^{2} + \frac{1}{4!}x^{4} + o(x^{4}))^{2}}{2} + o(x^{4}), \quad x \to 0.$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2!}x^{2} + \frac{1}{4!}x^{4} - \frac{x^{4}(-\frac{1}{2!} + \frac{1}{4!}x^{2} + o(x^{2}))^{2}}{2} + o(x^{4}), \quad x \to 0.$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2!}x^2 + \frac{1}{4!}x^4 - \frac{(-\frac{1}{2!}x^4 + \frac{1}{4!}x^4 + o(x^4))}{1} + o(x^4), \quad x \to 0$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2!}x^2 + \frac{1}{4!}x^4 - \frac{x^4 - \frac{2!}{4!}x^4 - \frac{x^4 - \frac{2!}{4!}x^4 - \frac{x^4 - x^4 - \frac{x^4 - x^4 - \frac{x^4 - \frac{x^4 - x^4 - x^4 - x^4 - \frac{x^4 - x^4 - x$$

$$f(x) = \ln \cos x, 4 \text{ for } x = 0$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2!}x^2 + \frac{1}{4!}x^4 - \frac{x^4(-\frac{1}{2!} + \frac{1}{4!}x^2 + o(x^2))^2}{2} + o(x^4), \quad x \to 0.$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2!}x^2 + \frac{1}{4!}x^4 - \frac{x^4(-\frac{1}{2!} + o(x))^2}{2} + o(x^4), \quad x \to 0.$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2!}x^2 + \frac{1}{4!}x^4 - \frac{x^4}{8} + o(x^4), \quad x \to 0.$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{x^4}{12} + o(x^4), \quad x \to 0.$$

Ex.
$$f(x) = \frac{1 + x + x^2}{1 - x - x^2}$$
, $x_0 = 0$, 45 Peano.

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{4x+2}{x^4+2x^3-x^2-2x+1}$$

$$rac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = -rac{12\,x^2 + 12\,x + 8}{x^6 + 3\,x^5 - 5\,x^3 + 3\,x - 1}$$

$$rac{\partial^3 f}{\partial x^3} = rac{48 \, x^3 + 72 \, x^2 + 96 \, x + 36}{x^8 + 4 \, x^7 + 2 \, x^6 - 8 \, x^5 - 5 \, x^4 + 8 \, x^3 + 2 \, x^2 - 4 \, x + 1}$$

$$\frac{\partial^4 f}{\partial x^4} = -\frac{240 \, x^4 + 480 \, x^3 + 960 \, x^2 + 720 \, x + 240}{x^{10} + 5 \, x^9 + 5 \, x^8 - 10 \, x^7 - 15 \, x^6 + 11 \, x^5 + 15 \, x^4 - 10 \, x^3 - 5 \, x^2 + 5 \, x - 1}$$

Ex.
$$f(x) = \frac{1 + x + x^2}{1 - x - x^2}$$
, $x_0 = 0$, 45 Peano.

$$\frac{1}{1-y} = 1 + y + y^2 + \dots + y^n + o(y^n) \quad (y \to 0).$$

$$\frac{1}{1 - (x + x^2)} = 1 + (x + x^2) + (x + x^2)^2 + \dots + (x + x^2)^n + o(x^n) \quad (x \to 0).$$

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

$$= (1+x+x^2)(1+(x+x^2)+(x+x^2)^2+(x+x^2)^3+(x+x^2)^4+o(x^4))$$

$$= (1+x+x^2)(1+(x+x^2)+x^2(x+1)^2+x^3(x+1)^3+x^4(x+1)^4+o(x^4))$$

Ex.
$$f(x) = \frac{1+x+x^2}{1-x-x^2}$$
, $x_0 = 0$, 4 here Peano.

$$= (1+x+x^2)(1+(x+x^2)+x^2(x+1)^2+x^3(x+1)^3+x^4(x+1)^4+o(x^4))$$

$$= (1+x+x^2)(1+(x+x^2)+x^2(x^2+2x+1)+x^3(o(x)+3x+1)+x^4(1+o(1))+o(x^4))$$

$$= (1+x+x^2)(1+x+2x^2+3x^3+5x^4+o(x^4))$$

$$= (1+x+x^2)(1+x+2x^2+3x^3+5x^4+o(x^4))$$

$$= (1+x+x^2)(1+x+2x^2+3x^3+5x^4+o(x^4))$$

$$= (1+x+x^2)(1+x+2x^2+3x^3+5x^4+o(x^4))$$

$$= (1+x+x^2+(x+x^2+x^3)+(2x^2+2x^3+2x^4)+(3x^3+3x^4+o(x^4))+(5x^4+o(x^4))+o(x^4)$$

$$= (1+x+x^2+6x^3+10x^4+o(x^4))$$

07/ 泰勒公式-考点2: 求函数的n阶导数

Note.求函数在0处的n阶导数?

$$\mathbf{Ex.}f(x) = \frac{1+x+x^2}{1-x-x^2}, f^{(4)}(0) = \underline{\qquad}.$$

$$\frac{\partial^4 f}{\partial x^4} = -\frac{240 \, x^4 + 480 \, x^3 + 960 \, x^2 + 720 \, x + 240}{x^{10} + 5 \, x^9 + 5 \, x^8 - 10 \, x^7 - 15 \, x^6 + 11 \, x^5 + 15 \, x^4 - 10 \, x^3 - 5 \, x^2 + 5 \, x - 1}$$

Thm.(带Peano余项的Taylor公式)

人非机器!

f在 x_0 处有n阶导数,则当 $x \to x_0$ 时,

$$f(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{n} \frac{1}{k!} f^{(k)}(x_0) (x - x_0)^k + o((x - x_0)^n).$$

⇒求 $\frac{1+x+x^2}{1-x-x^2}$ 展开到4阶,取出 x^4 项的系数,再乘以____? =1+2x+4 x^2 +6 x^3 +10 x^4 + $o(x^4)$

07/ 泰勒公式-考点2: 求函数的n阶导数

Note.求函数在0处的n阶导数?

Ex.*
$$f(x) = \arctan x, f^{(2019)}(0) = ______f^{(2020)}(0) = _____.$$

$$(\arctan x)' = 1/(1+x^2), f^{(2019)}(x) = (\frac{1}{1+x^2})^{(2018)}|_{x=0}.$$

07/ 泰勒公式-考点3:利用泰勒公式求极限

Ex.
$$\lim_{x \to 0+} \frac{e^{\sin^2 x} - \cos 2\sqrt{x} - 2x}{x^2}$$
 Question.展开到哪一阶?
解: $\cos 2\sqrt{x} = 1 - \frac{4x}{2!} + \frac{16x^2}{4!} + o(x^2)$ $(x \to 0)$
 $e^{\sin^2 x} = 1 + \sin^2 x + o(\sin^2 x)$ $(x \to 0)$
 $= 1 + (x + o(x))^2 + o(x^2)$ $(x \to 0)$
 $= 1 + x^2 + o(x^2)$ $(x \to 0)$
原式 = $\lim_{x \to 0+} \frac{1 + x^2 - (1 - 2x + \frac{2}{3}x^2) - 2x + o(x^2)}{x^2} = \frac{1}{3}$.

07/ 泰勒公式-考点3:利用泰勒公式求极限

Ex.
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{e^{ax^k} - \cos x^2}{x^8}$$
 存在, 求 a , k 及极限值.
解: $x\to 0$ 时, $\cos x^2 = 1 - \frac{x^4}{2!} + \frac{x^8}{4!} + o(x^8)$,
$$e^{ax^k} = 1 + ax^k + \frac{1}{2!}a^2x^{2k} + o(x^{2k}).$$

$$e^{ax^k} - \cos x^2 = ax^k + \frac{x^4}{2!} + \frac{1}{2!}a^2x^{2k} - \frac{x^8}{4!} + o(x^8) + o(x^{2k})$$
原极限存在,则 $ax^k + \frac{x^4}{2!} = 0$, $k = 4$, $a = -\frac{1}{2}$,
$$\Re \mathbb{R} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\frac{1}{8}x^8 - \frac{1}{4!}x^8 + o(x^8)}{x^8} = \frac{1}{12}.$$

Thm.(带Lagrange余项的Taylor公式) f在[a,b]上n+1阶可

导, x_0 , $x \in [a,b]$,则存在介于 x_0 与x之间的 ξ ,s.t.

$$f(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{n} \frac{1}{k!} f^{(k)}(x_0) (x - x_0)^k + \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!} (x - x_0)^{n+1}.$$

Question.x和x₀如何选择?

Ex. f在[a,b]上二阶可导, f'(a)=f'(b)=0,

证明:
$$\exists c \in (a,b), s.t. | f''(c) | \ge \frac{4}{(b-a)^2} | f(b) - f(a) |$$

$$f(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{n} \frac{1}{k!} f^{(k)}(x_0) (x - x_0)^k + \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!} (x - x_0)^{n+1}.$$

Question.x和 x_0 如何选择? $f(x) = f(a) + (x-a)f'(a) + \frac{1}{2}(x-a)^2 f''(c_1)$

$$x_0 = a, x_0 = b$$

$$f(x) = f(b) + (x - b)f'(b) + \frac{1}{2}(x - b)^2 f''(c_2)$$

$$\therefore f(\frac{b+a}{2}) = f(a) + \frac{1}{2}(\frac{b-a}{2})^2 f''(c_1), \ f(\frac{b+a}{2}) = f(b) + \frac{1}{2}(\frac{b-a}{2})^2 f''(c_2)$$

Ex. f在[a,b]上二阶可导, f'(a)=f'(b)=0,

证明:
$$\exists c \in (a,b), s.t. | f''(c) | \ge \frac{4}{(b-a)^2} | f(b) - f(a) |$$

$$\therefore f(\frac{b+a}{2}) = f(a) + \frac{1}{2}(\frac{b-a}{2})^2 f''(c_1), \ f(\frac{b+a}{2}) = f(b) + \frac{1}{2}(\frac{b-a}{2})^2 f''(c_2)$$

$$\therefore f(a) + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{b-a}{2}\right)^2 f''(c_1) = f(b) + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{b-a}{2}\right)^2 f''(c_2)$$

$$||f(a) - f(b)|| = \frac{1}{2} (\frac{b - a}{2})^2 ||f''(c_1) - f''(c_2)|| \le$$

$$\left(\frac{b-a}{2}\right)^{2} \frac{|f''(c_{1})| + |f''(c_{2})|}{2} \le \left(\frac{b-a}{2}\right)^{2} \max(|f''(c_{1})|, |f''(c_{2})|)$$

Ex.
$$x > 0$$
, if $\lim \ln(1+x) > x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^4}{4}$

$$(\ln(1+x))^{(5)} = 4!(\frac{1}{4})^4$$

 $(\ln(1+x))^{(5)} = 4! (\frac{1}{1+x})^4$ 方法. 估计余项 $\frac{f^{(n)}(x)}{n!}$ 的上下界

$$\ln(1+x) = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^4}{4} + \frac{x^5}{5!} f^{(5)}(\xi)$$

$$= x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^4}{4} + \frac{x^5}{5} \left(\frac{1}{1+\xi}\right)^4, 0 < \xi < x$$

$$> x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^4}{4}$$

Ex.
$$x > 0$$
, if $\lim \ln(1+x) > x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^4}{4}$

$$(\ln(1+x))^{(5)} = 4!(\frac{1}{4})^4$$

 $(\ln(1+x))^{(5)} = 4! (\frac{1}{1+x})^4$ 方法. 估计余项 $\frac{f^{(n)}(x)}{n!}$ 的上下界

$$\ln(1+x) = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^4}{4} + \frac{x^5}{5!} f^{(5)}(\xi)$$

$$= x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^4}{4} + \frac{x^5}{5} \left(\frac{1}{1+\xi}\right)^4, 0 < \xi < x$$

$$> x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^4}{4}$$

Ex.
$$x, y > 1$$
, if $\lim \left| \frac{\ln x - \ln y}{x - y} - \frac{1}{y} \right| \le \frac{|x - y|}{2}$

$$\ln x = \ln y + \frac{1}{y}(x - y) - \frac{1}{2\zeta^2}(x - y)^2 \implies |\ln x - \ln y - \frac{1}{y}(x - y)| = |\frac{1}{2\zeta^2}(x - y)^2| \le \frac{1}{2}(x - y)^2, \because x, y > 1$$

Ex.
$$P_n(x) = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + ... + \frac{x^n}{n!}$$

求证:(1)n为偶数, $P_n(x) > 0$;(2)n为奇数,只有一个实零点

$$e^{x} = P_{n}(x) + \frac{x^{n+1}}{(n+1)!} f^{(n+1)}(\xi) = P_{n}(x) + \frac{x^{n+1}}{(n+1)!} e^{\xi}$$

证明. (1)n为偶数, $P_n(x) > 0$;

$$e^{x} = P_{2k}(x) + \frac{x^{2k+1}}{(2k+1)!}e^{\xi}$$
 只需要考虑 $x < 0$
$$\frac{x^{2k+1}}{(2k+1)!}e^{\xi} < 0$$

$$P_{2k}(x) = e^x - \frac{x^{2k+1}}{(2k+1)!}e^{\xi} > 0, \forall x < 0$$

方法. 估计余项 $\frac{f^{(n)}(x)}{n!}$ 的上下界

$$\frac{x^{2k+1}}{(2k+1)!}e^{\xi} < 0$$

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

求证:(1)n为偶数, $P_n(x) > 0$;(2)n为奇数,只有一个实零点

证明.(2)n为奇数,n=2k+1

 $P_{2k+1}(x) = P_{2k}(x) > 0$,从而至多 $P_{2k+1}(x)$ 只有一个实零点,否则,和微分中值定理矛盾

$$\lim_{x \to -\infty} P_{2k+1}(x) = -\infty, P_{2k+1}(0) = 1$$

::至少存在零点

$$\begin{aligned} & \operatorname{Ex.} P_n(x) = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \ldots + \frac{x^n}{n!} \\ & \operatorname{求证}: (3)n 为奇数, 记实零点为x_n, 则 \lim_{n \to \infty} x_n = -\infty \\ & \operatorname{证明.} e^x = P_{2k-1}(x) + \frac{x^{2k}}{(2k)!} e^\xi \quad \operatorname{取} x = -\ln(2k) \\ & \frac{1}{2k} = P_{2k-1}(-\ln(2k)) + \frac{(\ln(2k))^{2k}}{(2k)!} e^\xi, -\ln(2k) < \xi < 0 \quad \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2k} < e^\xi < 1 \\ & P_{2k-1}(-\ln(2k)) = \frac{1}{2k} - \frac{\ln^{2k}(2k)}{(2k)!} e^\xi \geq \frac{1}{2k} - \frac{\ln^{2k}(2k)}{(2k)!} \\ & 2kP_{2k-1}(-\ln(2k)) \geq 1 - \frac{\ln^{2k}(2k)}{(2k-1)!} \\ & \because \lim_{k \to \infty} \frac{\ln^{2k}(2k)}{(2k-1)!} = 0, \therefore 2kP_{2k-1}(-\ln(2k)) > 0 \Rightarrow x_{2k+1} < -\ln(2k) \end{aligned}$$

Ex.
$$P_n(x) = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + ... + \frac{x^n}{n!}$$

求证:(3)n为奇数,记实零点为 x_n ,则 $\lim_{n\to\infty} x_n = -\infty$

$$a_{n} = \frac{\ln^{n}(n)}{(n-1)!}, \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_{n}} = \frac{\frac{\ln^{n+1}(n+1)}{(n)!}}{\frac{\ln^{n}(n)}{(n-1)!}} = \frac{\ln^{n+1}(n+1)}{\ln^{n}(n)} \frac{1}{n} = \frac{\ln n}{n} \left(\frac{\ln(n+1)}{\ln(n)}\right)^{n+1}$$



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

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} \exp((n+1)(\frac{\ln(1+1/n)}{\ln(n)})) = 1 \qquad \therefore \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = 0, \therefore \lim_{n \to \infty} a_n = 0$$