微积分A期中讲座

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1、定义

$$\lim_{n\to\infty}a_n=a$$

 \Leftrightarrow

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N > 0, s.t. | a_n - a | < \varepsilon, \forall n > N$$

• $\lim_{n\to\infty} a_n = A$ 的 ε -N语言描述

$$\Leftrightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N \in \mathbb{N}, \text{s.t.} \quad \exists n > N \text{ 时,} \quad |a_n - A| < \varepsilon$$

⇔
$$\forall \varepsilon$$
>0, \exists N ∈ \mathbb{N} ,s.t. $\exists n \geq N$ 时, $\uparrow a_n - A \mid \leq \varepsilon$

$$\Leftrightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N \in \mathbb{N}, \text{s.t.} \ \exists n > N \text{时}, \boxed{a_n - A} < \varepsilon / 2$$

⇔
$$\forall \varepsilon \in (0,1)$$
, \exists N ∈ N,s.t. $\exists n \ge N$ \exists



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- 1-2、定义法证明数列极限
- ε -N语言中N的选取.
 - (1) 放缩法求解不等式 $|a_n A| < \varepsilon$ $|a_n A| < \cdots < n$ 的简单表达式 $< \varepsilon$
 - (2) 分段法确定N $N = \max\{N_1, N_2, \dots, N_k\}$



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

Prop3. (收敛列的任意子列具有相同的极限)

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

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 $a \leq b$.



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

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

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

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

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



3、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.



3、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
$$\lim_{n\to\infty}x_n=a.$$

1. (夹逼原理)
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+1}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+2}} + \dots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+n}}$$

$$\frac{n}{\sqrt{n^2 + n}} \le \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2 + 1}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2 + 2}} + \dots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2 + n}} \le \frac{n}{\sqrt{n^2 + 1}}$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+1}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+2}} + \dots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+n}} = 1$$



2. (夹逼原理)
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \sqrt[n]{2^n+3^n}$$

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

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

3. (夹逼原理)
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\sqrt{n}\cos n}{n+2}$$

$$\left|\frac{\sqrt{n}\cos n}{n+2}\right| \le \frac{\sqrt{n}}{n+2}$$

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

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{(n+1)^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{(2n)^2}$$
 [填空1]

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{n}{(n+1)^2} + \dots + \frac{n}{(2n)^2}$$
 [填空2]

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

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



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

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

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01/数列极限-单调收敛原理

Ex. (P31,问题1.5-1)

$$c > 0, a_1 = c/2, a_{n+1} = c/2 + a_n^2/2$$
, 证明 (1) $c > 1$ 时 $a_n \to +\infty$; (2) $0 < c \le 1$ 时收敛

Proof. (1)解注
$$a_n \ge 0, c > 1, a_{n+1} = \frac{c}{2} + \frac{a_n^2}{2} \ge 2\sqrt{\frac{c}{2} \frac{a_n^2}{2}} = \sqrt{c}a_n \Rightarrow a_{n+1} \ge c^{n/2}a_1$$

$$\therefore A^2 - 2A + c = 0, c > 1$$
时无实根.

(2)
$$0 < c \le 1$$
时

0 数列极限-单调收敛原理

Ex. (P31,问题1.5-1)

$$c > 0, a_1 = c/2, a_{n+1} = c/2 + a_n^2/2$$
, 证明 (1) $c > 1$ 时 $a_n \to +\infty$; (2) $0 < c \le 1$ 时收敛

(2) $0 < c \le 1$ 时

归纳证. $a_n \leq 1$,单调递增有上界

归纳基础. $a_1 = c/2 \le 1/2$

归纳递推. $a_n \le 1, a_{n+1} = c/2 + a_n^2/2 \le c/2 + 1/2 = (c+1)/2 \le 1$

① 数列极限-Stolz定理



Thm. (Stolz定理)

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

$$\begin{cases}
 \{b_n\} \stackrel{\text{DE}}{\mapsto} \stackrel{\text{K}}{\mapsto} \downarrow \\
 \lim_{n \to \infty} a_n = \lim_{n \to \infty} b_n = 0 \\
 \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{a_n - a_{n-1}}{b_n - b_{n-1}} = A
\end{cases}
\Rightarrow \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = A.$$

序列极限的存在性判定 (Stolz定理,

问题1.11-1变形.

$$a_0 = 1, a_n = \sin(a_{n-1}),$$
 求证

$$(1)\lim_{n\to\infty}a_n=0;$$

$$(1) \lim_{n \to \infty} a_n = 0;$$

$$(2) \lim_{n \to \infty} \sqrt{\frac{n}{3}} a_n = 1 \qquad (2) \lim_{n \to \infty} \sqrt{\frac{n}{3}} a_n = 1 \Leftrightarrow (2) \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n}{3} a_n^2 = 1$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n}{3} a_n^2 = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n}{3/a_n^2} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{\frac{3}{3} - \frac{3}{a_{n-1}^2}}$$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{a_n^2 a_{n-1}^2}{3a_{n-1}^2 - 3a_n^2}$$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\sin^2 a_{n-1} a_{n-1}^2}{3a_{n-1}^2 - 3\sin^2 a_{n-1}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^2 \sin^2 x}{3x^2 - 3\sin^2 x}$$



(1) $\sin x \sim x$, $\tan x \sim x$, $\arcsin x \sim x$, $\arctan x \sim x$;

(2)1 - cos
$$x \sim \frac{1}{2}x^2$$
; (3) ln(1+x) ~ x;

$$(4)e^{x}-1 \sim x$$
, $a^{x}-1 \sim x \ln a (a > 0)$;

$$(5)(1+x)^{\alpha}-1\sim\alpha x.$$

$$\sin x \sim x \Leftrightarrow \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1 \quad \ln(x+1) \sim x \Leftrightarrow \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\ln(x+1)}{x} = 1$$

$$e^{x} - 1 \sim x \Leftrightarrow \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{e^{x} - 1}{x} = 1 \quad 1 - \cos x \sim \frac{1}{2} x^{2} \Leftrightarrow \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{\frac{1}{2} x^{2}} = 1$$

$$(1+x)^{a} - 1 \sim ax \Leftrightarrow \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{(1+x)^{a} - 1}{ax} = 1$$



Ex.
$$\lim_{x \to 1} \frac{\sqrt[m]{x} - 1}{\sqrt[n]{x} - 1}$$

$$(4)e^{x} - 1 \sim x, \ a^{x} - 1 \sim x \ln a (a > 0);$$

$$(5)(1+x)^{\alpha} - 1 \sim \alpha x.$$

$$\lim_{x \to 1} \frac{\sqrt[m]{x} - 1}{\sqrt[n]{x} - 1} = \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{\sqrt[m]{x} - 1}{\frac{1}{m}(x - 1)} \frac{\frac{1}{m}(x - 1)}{\sqrt[n]{x} - 1} = \frac{1}{m} \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{(x - 1)}{\sqrt[n]{x} - 1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{m} \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{(x - 1)}{\sqrt[n]{x} - 1} = \frac{1}{m} \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{\frac{n}{m}(x - 1)}{\sqrt[n]{x} - 1} = \frac{1}{m} \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{(x - 1)}{\frac{1}{m}(x - 1)} = \frac{n}{m}$$



Ex.
$$\lim_{x \to 1} \frac{\sqrt[m]{x} - 1}{\sqrt[n]{x} - 1}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 1} \frac{\sqrt[m]{x} - 1}{\sqrt[n]{x} - 1} = \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{\frac{1}{m}(x - 1)}{\frac{1}{n}(x - 1)} = \frac{n}{m}$$

Note.等价无穷小替换本质?

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$$(1)\sin x \sim x, \tan x \sim x,$$

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

Ex.
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\tan x - \sin x}{x^2 \ln(1+x)}$$

解法一: $x \to 0$ 时, $\tan x \sim x$, $\sin x \sim x$, $\ln(1+x) \sim x$.

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\tan x - \sin x}{x^2 \ln(1+x)} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x - x}{x^2 \cdot x} = 0.$$
 是否正确? ×

$$\frac{\operatorname{tan} x - \sin x}{x^2 \ln(1+x)} = \frac{\sin x(1-\cos x)}{x^2 \cos x \ln(1+x)}$$

$$= \frac{\sin x}{x} \cdot \frac{1 - \cos x}{\frac{1}{2}x^2} \cdot \frac{x}{\ln(1+x)} \cdot \frac{1}{2\cos x} \to \frac{1}{2} (x \to 0)$$



1.1°型

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

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

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

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

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

$$= e^{2}$$



1.1°型

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

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

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

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



1.1°型

$$\lim_{x\to 0} (\sin x + \cos x)^{\frac{1}{x}}$$

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



$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \left(\frac{a^{1/n} + b^{1/n}}{2}\right)^n = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}.$$



$$\frac{a+b}{2}$$

$$\bigcap$$
 max (a,b)



2.0/0型(直接等价无穷小)

$$\lim_{x \to x_0} g(x) = 0, \lim_{x \to x_0} h(x) = 0, \lim_{x \to x_0} \frac{g(x)}{h(x)}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin 5x - \sin 3x}{x} = 2$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin 2x - 2\sin x}{x^3}$$

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

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



2.0/0型(直接等价无穷小)

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt[3]{8 + 3x - x^2} - 2}{x + x^2}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt[3]{8+3x-x^2} - 2}{x+x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} 2 \frac{\sqrt[3]{1+\frac{3}{8}x-\frac{1}{8}x^2} - 1}{x+x^2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} 2 \frac{\frac{3}{8}x-\frac{1}{8}x^2}{3} = \frac{2}{3}\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{3}{8}x-\frac{1}{8}x^2}{x+x^2} = \frac{2}{3}\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{3}{8}-\frac{1}{8}x}{1+x} = \frac{2}{3}\frac{3}{8} = \frac{1}{4}$$



3. 型 增长速度观.

$$\infty$$

(1)多项式相比:
$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{(2x-3)^{20}(3x+2)^{30}}{(2x+4)^{50}}$$

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{(2x-3)^{20} (3x+2)^{30}}{(2x+4)^{50}} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{(2-\frac{3}{x})^{20} (3+\frac{2}{x})^{30}}{(2+\frac{4}{x})^{50}} = 1.5^{30}$$



3. 型增长速度观.

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

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

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

$$\frac{\sqrt{x+\sqrt{x+\sqrt{x}}}}{\sqrt{x+1+\frac{1}{x}}} \approx \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}} = 1$$

3 — 型

(3)
$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\ln(e^{2x} + x^2)}{\ln(e^{3x} + x^3)}$$

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\ln(e^{2x} + x^2)}{\ln(e^{3x} + x^3)} = \lim_{x \to +\infty}$$

$$\frac{\ln(1 + \frac{x^2}{e^{2x}}) + \ln(e^{2x})}{\ln(1 + \frac{x^3}{e^{3x}}) + \ln(e^{3x})} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{1}{1}$$

$$\frac{\ln(e^{2x} + x^2)}{\ln(e^{3x} + x^3)} \approx \frac{\ln(e^{2x})}{\ln(e^{3x})} = \frac{2x}{3x} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\ln(e^{2x} + x^2)}{\ln(e^{3x} + x^3)} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\ln(1 + \frac{x^2}{e^{2x}}) + \ln(e^{2x})}{\ln(1 + \frac{x^3}{e^{3x}}) + \ln(e^{3x})} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\ln(1 + \frac{x^2}{e^{2x}}) + 2x}{\ln(1 + \frac{x^3}{e^{3x}}) + 3x} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\frac{1}{x} \ln(1 + \frac{x^2}{e^{2x}}) + 2}{\frac{1}{x} \ln(1 + \frac{x^3}{e^{3x}}) + 3}$$

$$=\frac{2}{3}$$



$$4.\infty-\infty$$
型

4.
$$\infty$$
 一 ∞ 型 方法: 设法转化为 $\frac{0}{0}$, $\frac{\infty}{\infty}$...

(1) $\lim_{x \to \infty} \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x}} - \sqrt{x}$

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

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



 $(x^3 + x^2)^c \approx (\overline{x^3})^c = x^{3c}$

 $4.\infty-\infty$ 型 方法:设法转化为 $\frac{0}{0}$, $\frac{\infty}{\infty}$...
(3)求常数c, s. t. $\lim_{x\to +\infty} (x^3+x^2)^c - x$ 极限存在,并求值.

直观猜测
$$c = \frac{1}{3}$$

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

$$a - b = \frac{a^3 - b^3}{a^2 + ab + b^2}$$



5.夹挤原理

$$(1) \lim_{x \to \infty} x \sin \frac{1}{x} = \underline{\qquad} 1 \underline{\qquad};$$

(2)
$$\lim_{x\to 0} x \sin\frac{1}{x} = ___0;$$



5.夹挤原理

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

 $\frac{1}{x} - 1 \le \left[\frac{1}{x} \right] \le \frac{1}{x}$

$$x(\frac{1}{x} - 1) = 1 - x \le x[\frac{1}{x}] \le x \frac{1}{x} = 1$$

02/连续性



- 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;
- Note.(1)连续的几何意义?图像不"断";
- (2)左连续的几何意义?
- (3)右连续的几何意义?
 - Note. 连续性是一个局部性质



Def. f在点 x_0 处不连续,则称f在点 x_0 处间断.

- (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.
- (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.

02/连续性



Ex.
$$f(x) = \frac{\sin x}{x}$$
 在0处是___B___; $f(x) = \frac{\sin x}{|x|}$ 在0处是___C__;

- (A)连续点
- (B)可去间断点
- (C)跳跃间断点
- (D)第二类间断点



Ex. 已知
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^a \sin \frac{1}{x} (x \neq 0) \\ 0(x = 0) \end{cases}$$
连续,求 a 的取值范围

$$\Leftrightarrow$$
 求*a*的取值范围, s. t. $\lim_{x\to 0} x^a \sin \frac{1}{x} = 0$

Question. 如何说明
$$\lim_{x\to 0} x^a \sin \frac{1}{x} = 0$$
不成立, $a < 0$

Answer. 数列极限和函数极限的关系



Def. 若f在(a,b)上任一点处连续,则称f在(a,b)上连续,记作 $f \in C(a,b)$.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. $f \in C[a,b]$, $f(a) \cdot f(b) < 0$, 则日 $\xi \in (a,b)$, $s.t. f(\xi) = 0$.

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



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.

$$f(\xi) = \max_{a \le x \le b} \{ f(x) \}, \quad f(\eta) = \min_{a \le x \le b} \{ f(x) \}.$$

Note.闭区间的意义

f(x) = x, x ∈ (1,2),有没有最大值和最小值?

02/连续性(闭区间上的连续函数)

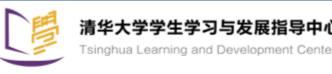
Ex.(运用零点定理解决问题) $f \in C[0,2], f(0) = f(2),$ 求证 $\exists \xi > 0, s.t. f(\xi) = f(\xi+1)$

分析.

等价于说f(x) = f(x+1)至少有一个解,也就是f(x) - f(x+1)至少有一个零点

$$g(0) = f(0) - f(1), g(1) = f(1) - f(2) = f(1) - f(0)$$

$$g(0)g(1) \le 0$$



Ex.(运用介值定理解决问题)

 $f \in C[0,1]$

(1)若
$$\exists n, f(0) + f(\frac{1}{n}) + f(\frac{2}{n}) + \dots + f(\frac{n-1}{n}) = 0$$
,则 f 必有零点;

$$(2) f(0) = f(1), \text{ } \forall n \in \mathbb{N}, \exists \xi, s.t. f(\frac{1}{n} + \xi) = f(\xi)$$

02/连续性 (闭区间上的连续函数)

Ex.(运用介值定理解决问题)

 $f \in C[0,1]$

(1)若
$$\exists n, f(0) + f(\frac{1}{n}) + f(\frac{2}{n}) + \dots + f(\frac{n-1}{n}) = 0$$
,则f必有零点;

$$(2) f(0) = f(1), \text{ } \forall n \in \mathbb{N}, \exists \xi, s.t. f(\frac{1}{n} + \xi) = f(\xi)$$

Proof.

(1)(运用介值定理)若∃n,

$$1$$
°若 $∃i ∈ {0,1,2,...,n-1}, f(i/n) = 0.则结论成立$

2°若全部非零,必存在
$$i \neq j, s.t. f(\frac{j}{n}) f(\frac{i}{n}) < 0$$

02/连续性(闭区间上的连续函数)

Ex.(运用介值定理解决问题)

 $f \in C[0,1]$

(1)若
$$\exists n, f(0) + f(\frac{1}{n}) + f(\frac{2}{n}) + \dots + f(\frac{n-1}{n}) = 0$$
,则f必有零点;

(2)
$$f$$
(0) = f (1), 则∀ n ∈ N, ∃ ξ , $s.t.$ $f(\frac{1}{n} + \xi) = f(\xi)$

Proof.

$$(2)$$
(构造函数) $g(x) = f(x+1/n) - f(x)$.

$$\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} g(i/n) = f(1) - f(0) = 0 \Rightarrow g$$
 存在零点

02/连续性 (闭区间上的连续函数)

Ex.(运用最值定理解决问题)

$$f \in C(-\infty,\infty)$$
,以 T 为周期

- (1) f存在最大值和最小值;
- $(2) \forall a \in \mathbb{R}, \exists \xi, s.t. f(a+\xi) = f(\xi)$ 成立.

Proof.

(1)
$$\max_{x \in \mathbb{R}} f(x) = \max_{x \in [0,T]} f(x) \quad \min_{x \in \mathbb{R}} f(x) = \min_{x \in [0,T]} f(x)$$

$$\exists x' \in [0,T], f(x') = \max_{x \in [0,T]} f(x), \exists x' \in [0,T], f(x'') = \min_{x \in [0,T]} f(x)$$

$$\forall x_1 \in \mathbb{R}, f(x_1) = f(x_1 - T[\frac{x_1}{T}]), 0 \le x_1 - T[\frac{x_1}{T}] \le T,$$

$$\therefore f(x_1) = f(x_1 - T[\frac{x_1}{T}]) \le \max_{x \in [0,T]} f(x) = f(x')$$



Ex.(运用最值定理解决问题)

 $f ∈ C(-\infty, \infty)$,以T为周期

- (1) f存在最大值和最小值;
- $(2) \forall a \in \mathbb{R}, \exists \xi, s.t. f(a+\xi) = f(\xi)$ 成立.

Proof.

(2)
$$g(x) = f(x+a) - f(x);$$

 $g(x') = f(x'+a) - f(x') \le 0$
 $g(x'') = f(x''+a) - f(x'') \ge 0$

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02/连续性(一致连续)

Def. 称f在区间I上一致连续,若 $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0, s.t.$

$$|f(x)-f(y)| < \varepsilon, \quad \forall x, y \in I, |x-y| < \delta.$$

Question. f在区间I上非一致连续, ε – δ 语言描述?

$$\exists \varepsilon_0 > 0, \forall \delta > 0, \exists x, y \in I, |x - y| < \delta, s.t.$$
$$|f(x) - f(y)| \ge \varepsilon_0.$$

Remark. f在I上非一致连续⇔

$$\exists \varepsilon_0 > 0, \exists x_n, y_n \in I, \lim_{n \to \infty} (x_n - y_n) = 0, s.t. |f(x_n) - f(y_n)| \ge \varepsilon_0.$$

02/连续性(一致连续)



Question. 证明一个函数一致连续?

一般方法. 验证f满足如下条件:

 $\exists M, \forall x, y, s.t. \mid f(y) - f(x) \mid \leq M \mid y - x \mid$

Ex. $f = \ln(x)$ 在[2,+∞)上一致连续

Ex. $f = \sin x$ 在[1,+∞)上一致连续

一般方法. 验证f满足如下条件:

 $\exists M, \forall x, y, s.t. | f(y) - f(x) | \le M | y - x |^p, p > 0$

Ex. $f = x^{1/2}$ 在[0,+∞)上一致连续

02 连续性(一致连续)

Remark. f在I上非一致连续⇔

$$\exists \varepsilon_0 > 0, \exists x_n, y_n \in I, \lim_{n \to \infty} (x_n - y_n) = 0, s.t. |f(x_n) - f(y_n)| \ge \varepsilon_0.$$

$$\text{Ex. } f(x) = \sin \frac{1}{x} \div (0,1) \bot \text{不一致连续.}$$

Ex.
$$f(x) = \sin \frac{1}{x}$$
在(0,1)上不一致连续

Proof.
$$\Leftrightarrow x_n = \frac{1}{2n\pi + \frac{1}{2}\pi}, y_n = \frac{1}{2n\pi},$$

Ex. $f(x) = \ln x \div (0, +\infty)$ 上不一致连续.

$$\Rightarrow x_n = \frac{1}{2n}, \ y_n = \frac{1}{n},$$



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

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

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

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

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

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

04/ 函数的导数



Def. (导数, 左、右导数)

$$(1)f'(x_0) \triangleq \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0)}{\Delta x}$$

$$(2)f'_{-}(x_0) \triangleq \lim_{\Delta x \to 0^{-}} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0)}{\Delta x}$$

$$(3)f'_{+}(x_{0}) \triangleq \lim_{\Delta x \to 0^{+}} \frac{f(x_{0} + \Delta x) - f(x_{0})}{\Delta x}$$

04/ 函数的导数



左导数与导函数的左极限

左导数
$$f'_{-}(x_0) \triangleq \lim_{\Delta x \to 0^{-}} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0)}{\Delta x}$$

导函数的左极限 $\lim_{\Delta x \to 0^+} f'(x_0 + \Delta x)$

例: 已知函数
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x} & (x \neq 0) \\ 0 & (x = 0) \end{cases}$$
,求0处的左导数和导函数在0处的左极限.

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

$$f'(x) = 2x \sin(1/x) - \cos(1/x), 在0处没有左极限$$



•(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

$$h'(x_0) = f'(\varphi(x_0)) \cdot \varphi'(x_0), \quad \exists \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}u} \cdot \frac{\mathrm{d}u}{\mathrm{d}x}.$$

• $\varphi(x) = \ln(e^{3x} + 1)$ 的导数是?

04/ 函数的导数



导数考点提要

- 填空: 求某个函数的导数 (注意对数求导法)
- 大题: 1、隐函数求导; 2、参数函数求导
- 3、计算高阶导数

04/ 函数的导数



•对数求导法 •适合连乘的情况!

Ex. 求下列函数的导数.

$$(1) y = x \sqrt{\frac{1-x}{1+x}}; (2) y = e^{e^x}; (3) y = (x + \sqrt{1+x^2})^n$$

$$\frac{1}{y} \frac{dy}{dx} = \ln|x| + \frac{1}{2} \ln|1 - x| - \frac{1}{2} \ln|1 + x|$$

$$\frac{1}{y} \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{2(1 - x)} - \frac{1}{2(1 + x)}$$

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



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

$$|\mathbf{H}| \cdot \ln |f(x)| = \ln |f_1(x)| + \ln |f_2(x)| + \dots + \ln |f_n(x)|,$$

两边对x求导,得

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

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

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.

逐数的异数

•隐函数求导

Def.(隐函数) F(x, y) = 0确定的函数y = y(x)称为隐函数.

Ex.
$$xy - e^x + e^y = 0$$
确定隐函数 $y = y(x), \bar{x}y'(x)$.

解: 视方程 $xy - e^x + e^y = 0$ 中y = y(x),两边对x求导,得 $y + xy'(x) - e^x + e^y y'(x) = 0.$

解得
$$y'(x) = \frac{e^x - y}{x + e^y}$$
.□

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

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

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

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



•参数函数求导
•形式上认可
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dt} / \frac{dx}{dt}$$

$$y''(x) = \frac{d(\frac{dy}{dx})}{dx} = \frac{\frac{d}{dt}(\frac{\sin t}{1 - \cos t})}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{\frac{\cos t(1 - \cos t) - \sin^2 t}{(1 - \cos t)^2}}{a(1 - \cos t)}$$
$$= \frac{-1}{a(1 - \cos t)^2}.\Box$$

高阶导数计算方法总结

看到这里了

直接法: (考点、重点)

工、莱布尼茨公式: (考点、重点)

$$(fg)^{(n)} = \sum_{k} C_n^k f^{(k)} g^{(n-k)}$$

3、递推法(较难,不一定考)



等价变换原式

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Ex.
$$y = \frac{1}{x^2 - x - 2}$$
, $\Re y^{(n)}$.

解:
$$y = \frac{1}{(x+1)(x-2)} = \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{1}{x-2} - \frac{1}{x+1} \right).$$

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

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

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

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

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

(3)
$$(f \cdot g)^{(n)}(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{n} C_n^k f^{(k)}(x) g^{(n-k)}(x)$$
.(Leibniz公式)

Leibniz公式使用场景:f求过几次导之后就是0

Leibniz公式



Ex.
$$y = x^2 e^{-x}$$
, $\Re y^{(n)}$.



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

Thm.(Lagrange) $f \in C[a,b]$, $f \in C(a,b)$ 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: 若p > 0

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

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

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

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

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

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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.□

05/中值定理含有5的证明



Ex. f在[a,c]上连续, 在(a,b) \cup (b,c)上可导,

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

证明:

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

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

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

05/ 中值定理含有5的证明

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?

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

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

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

05/中值定理含有5的证明



Ex. (构造函数法)

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

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

$$\Rightarrow g(x) = f(x) - \frac{x}{1 + x^2}$$
 $g(0) = f(0) = 0$,

$$g(0) = f(0) = 0,$$

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

$$\Rightarrow y = \arctan x!$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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