

P70. 21. 设  $f: [0, +\infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ , 满足  $f(2x) = f(x) \cos x$  ( $x \in [0, +\infty)$ ). 且在  $x=0$  点连续, 证明:  $f(x) = f(0) \frac{\sin x}{x}$ ,  $x \in [0, +\infty)$

Proof: 由  $f(2x) = f(x) \cdot \cos x$  知

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= f\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) \cos \frac{x}{2} = f\left(\frac{x}{4}\right) \cos \frac{x}{4} \cos \frac{x}{2} = f\left(\frac{x}{8}\right) \cos \frac{x}{8} \cos \frac{x}{4} \cos \frac{x}{2} \\ &= \dots = f\left(\frac{x}{2^n}\right) \prod_{k=1}^n \cos \frac{x}{2^k} \end{aligned}$$

令  $n \rightarrow \infty$ ,  $\frac{x}{2^n} \rightarrow 0$ . 由  $f(x)$  在  $x=0$  连续知

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f\left(\frac{x}{2^n}\right) = f(0) = f(0)$$

下证  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \prod_{k=1}^n \cos \frac{x}{2^k} = \frac{\sin x}{x}$

令  $y = \cos \frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{4} \dots \cos \frac{x}{2^n}$

$$\begin{aligned} 2y \sin \frac{x}{2^n} &= \cos \frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{4} \dots 2 \cos \frac{x}{2^n} \sin \frac{x}{2^n} \\ &= \cos \frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{4} \dots \sin \frac{x}{2^{n-1}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2^2 y \sin \frac{x}{2^n} &= \cos \frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{4} \dots 2 \cos \frac{x}{2^{n-1}} \sin \frac{x}{2^{n-1}} \\ &= \cos \frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{4} \dots \cos \frac{x}{2^{n-2}} \sin \frac{x}{2^{n-2}} \end{aligned}$$

$$2^n y \sin \frac{x}{2^n} = \sin x$$

$$\therefore y = \frac{\sin x}{2^n \sin \frac{x}{2^n}}$$

$$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \prod_{k=1}^n \cos \frac{x}{2^k} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin x}{2^n \sin \frac{x}{2^n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin x}{2^n \cdot \frac{x}{2^n}} = \frac{\sin x}{x}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore f(x) &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f\left(\frac{x}{2^n}\right) \prod_{k=1}^n \cos \frac{x}{2^k} \\ &= f(0) \cdot \frac{\sin x}{x} \end{aligned}$$

□



22.

设  $f \in C(\mathbb{R})$  且对任一开区间  $I$ ,  $f(I)$  为开区间. 证明  $f$  为单调函数  
 假设  $f$  不单调. 则由于  $f$  连续, 必  $\exists a, b \in \mathbb{R}$ .  ~~$a < b$  且  $f(a) = f(b)$~~

易知  $f$   
 不可能  
 单调但  
 非严格  
 单调

$a \neq b$  且  $f(a) = f(b)$ .

考虑  $[a, b]$ , 由  $f \in C(\mathbb{R})$  知  $f \in C[a, b]$ .

则由最值定理,  $f$  在  $[a, b]$  上存在最大值和最小值

① 若最大值等于最小值, 则  $f$  在  $[a, b]$  上为常数.

取  $I = (a, b)$  知  $f(I)$  为闭区间. 矛盾

② 若最大值不等于最小值, 则由  $f(a) = f(b)$  知

最大值与最小值中一定有一个值不在端点取得

不妨假设为最大值, 则  $\exists c \in (a, b)$   $f(c) = \max f([a, b])$

则取  $a < m < c < n < b$   $I = (m, n)$ , 易知  $f(I)$  不为开区间.  
 矛盾!

□

23. 由  $f(+\infty)$  存在, 假设  $f(+\infty) = a$  即  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = a$ .

由定义  $\forall \varepsilon_1 > 0$ .  $\exists X_1 > 0$ ,  $\forall x > X_1$ ,  $|f(x) - a| < \varepsilon_1$

即  $f$  在  $[X_1, +\infty)$  有界

由  $f(-\infty)$  存在, 同理对  $\varepsilon_2 > 0$ ,  $\exists X_2 < 0$ ,  $\forall x < X_2$ ,  $|f(x) - b| < \varepsilon_2$

( $f(-\infty) = b$ ), 即  $f$  在  $(-\infty, X_2]$  有界

对  $[X_2, X_1]$ , 由  $f \in C(\mathbb{R})$  知  $f \in C[X_2, X_1]$

则  $f$  在  $[X_2, X_1]$  有界,

综上  $f$  为有界函数



27. (1) 错误. 考虑  $\tan x, x \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$

(3) 正确:

$f \in U.C(I)$  则  $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0 \forall x', x'' \in I, |x' - x''| < \delta,$   
 $|f(x') - f(x'')| < \varepsilon.$

则  $|f(x')| - |f(x'')| < |f(x') - f(x'')| < \varepsilon$

则  $|f| \in U.C(I)$

(5) 错误. 考虑  $f(x) = x, g(x) = \sin x$

(8) 正确

$g \in U.C(I) \Rightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \delta, \forall x', x'' \in I, |x' - x''| < \delta,$   
 $|g(x') - g(x'')| < \varepsilon$

$f \in U.C(J) \Rightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \delta, \forall x', x'' \in J, |x' - x''| < \delta,$   
 $|f(x') - f(x'')| < \varepsilon$

~~$\therefore \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta_g = \varepsilon_g, \forall x', x'' \in I, \exists \delta_{g'}, \forall x', x'' \in I$~~   
 ~~$\text{且 } |x' - x''| < \delta_{g'}$~~

$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta = \varepsilon_g, \exists \delta_g, \forall x', x'' \in I, |x' - x''| < \delta_g,$

$|g(x') - g(x'')| < \varepsilon_g \text{ 且 } g(x'), g(x'') \in J$

$|f(g(x')) - f(g(x''))| < \varepsilon.$



28. (1)  $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta = \varepsilon^3, \forall x, x' \in [0, +\infty) \text{ 且 } |x - x'| < \delta$   
 $|\sqrt[3]{x} - \sqrt[3]{x'}| < \sqrt[3]{|x - x'|} < \delta$   $\square$

(2)  $\exists \delta = \pi, \varepsilon = \pi, x_n' = 2n\pi + \frac{1}{n}, x_n'' = 2n\pi$   
 $|x_n' - x_n''| = \frac{1}{n} \rightarrow 0,$

$$\begin{aligned} |f(x_n') - f(x_n'')| &= |(2n\pi + \frac{1}{n}) \sin(2n\pi + \frac{1}{n})| \\ &= |(2n\pi + \frac{1}{n}) \sin \frac{1}{n}| \\ &= |2n\pi \sin \frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n} \sin \frac{1}{n}| \end{aligned}$$

当  $n \rightarrow \infty$   $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sin \frac{1}{n} = 0$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 2n\pi \sin \frac{1}{n} = 2\pi$

$\therefore$  当  $n$  足够大  $|2n\pi \sin \frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n} \sin \frac{1}{n}| > \pi$ .

29.  $f \in C(\mathbb{R}) \Rightarrow f \in C[-T, T] \Rightarrow f \in U. C([-T, T])$

$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta, \forall x, x' \in [-T, T] |x - x'| < \delta, |f(x) - f(x')| < \varepsilon$

则  $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta, \forall x, x' \in \mathbb{R} \text{ 对 } \delta' = \min(\delta, T)$

$\forall x, x' \in \mathbb{R}, |x - x'| < \delta' < T, \exists n, x + nT, x' + nT \in [-T, T]$

则  $|f(x + nT) - f(x' + nT)| < \varepsilon$  即  $|f(x) - f(x')| < \varepsilon$



31. 设  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = m$

则  $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists X > a, \forall x > X, |f(x) - m| < \varepsilon$

$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \varepsilon_1 = \frac{\varepsilon}{2}, \exists X > a, \forall x > X, |f(x_1) - m| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$

$\forall x_2 > X, |f(x_2) - m| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$

$$\begin{aligned} |f(x_1) - f(x_2)| &= |f(x_1) - m - (f(x_2) - m)| \\ &\leq |f(x_1) - m| + |f(x_2) - m| < \varepsilon \end{aligned}$$

故  $\exists \delta$  故  $\forall x_1, x_2 > X$  且  $|x_1 - x_2| < \delta, |f(x_1) - f(x_2)| < \varepsilon$

$\therefore f(x) \in U.C.([X, +\infty))$

又  $f \in C[a, +\infty) \Rightarrow f \in C([a, X+1]) \Rightarrow f \in U.C([a, X+1])$

$\Rightarrow f(x) \in U.C([a, +\infty))$

10.22 P77. 10.\* 见答案:

$\because f \in U.C([0, +\infty)), \therefore \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0, \forall x, y \in I, |x - y| < \delta, |f(x) - f(y)| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}.$

取  $\varepsilon = 1$ .  $x_0 = 0 < x_1 < x_2 < \dots < x_n = 1$ . 使  $|x_i - x_{i-1}| < \delta$

$\therefore \forall x \in [0, 1], \exists x_i, |x - x_i| < \delta.$

$\forall x \in [0, +\infty) \exists n$ . 使  $0 \leq x - n < 1, \therefore \exists x_i, |(x - n) - x_i| < \delta$

$\Rightarrow |x - (x_i + n)| < \delta. \therefore |f(x) - f(x_i + n)| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(x_i + n) = 0$$





P9. 1. 13)  $e^{\frac{f'(x)}{f(x)}}$  (4)  $f(x_0) - x_0 f'(x_0)$

2. 1) 在  $x=0$  的某邻域内  $|f(x)| \leq |g(x)|$  不妨为  $\delta_1$  邻域

易知  $|f(0)| \leq |g(0)| = 0 : f(0) = 0$

$$g'(0) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{g(\Delta x) - g(0)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{g(\Delta x)}{\Delta x} = 0$$

则  $\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \delta_2. \forall x \in \dot{U}(0, \delta_2) \left| \frac{g(\Delta x)}{\Delta x} \right| < \varepsilon$

则  $\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \delta = \min\{\delta_1, \delta_2\} \forall x \in \dot{U}(0, \delta)$

$$\left| \frac{f(\Delta x)}{\Delta x} \right| \leq \left| \frac{g(\Delta x)}{\Delta x} \right| < \varepsilon$$

$$\text{则 } \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\Delta x)}{\Delta x} = 0 = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\Delta x) - f(0)}{\Delta x}$$

即  $f(x)$  在  $x=0$  处可导,  $f'(0) = 0$

(2) 当  $x \neq 0$   $|f(x)| = |g(x) \sin \frac{1}{x}| \leq |g(x)| \quad \square \quad f'(0) = 0$

4.  $f'_+(a) f'_-(b) > 0$ . 不妨  $f'_+(a) > 0, f'_-(b) > 0$

$$f'_+(a) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(a+\Delta x) - f(a)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(a+\Delta x)}{\Delta x} > 0$$

即在  $\Delta x$  的某右邻域内  $\frac{f(a+\Delta x)}{\Delta x} > 0$ . 不妨  $0 < \Delta x < \delta_1$

$$\frac{f(a+\Delta x)}{\Delta x} > 0 \quad \text{取 } \Delta x = \frac{\delta_1}{2} \quad \text{则 } f(a+\frac{\delta_1}{2}) > 0$$

同理可得  $f(b-\frac{\delta_2}{2}) < 0$  则  $f(a+\frac{\delta_1}{2}) \cdot f(b-\frac{\delta_2}{2}) < 0$

又  $f$  在  $[a, b]$  连续 : 由零点存在性定理

$$\exists \xi \in (a, b) \quad f(\xi) = 0$$



上. 由  $f(x)$  在  $x_0$  处可导, 则  $f(x)$  在  $x_0$  处连续  
 由局部保号性, 不妨  $f(x_0) > 0$

$$\text{则 } \Delta x \rightarrow 0 \quad |f(x_0 + \Delta x)| = f(x_0 + \Delta x), \quad |f(x_0)| = f(x_0)$$

$$\text{由 } \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0)}{\Delta x} = f'(x_0)$$

$$\text{则 } \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{|f(x_0 + \Delta x)| - |f(x_0)|}{\Delta x} \text{ 存在.}$$

$f(x_0) < 0$  同理, 故  $|f(x)|$  在  $x_0$  处可导

$f(x) \equiv 0$  一定:  $f(x) = x$ .  $x=0$  处  $|f(x)|$  不可导

$$7. 12) \begin{cases} a+b=0 \\ -\frac{1}{2}a=1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a=-2 \\ b=2 \end{cases}$$

$$12^* \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(2x) - f(x)}{x} = A \therefore f(2x) - f(x) = Ax + o(x)$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} f(x) - f(\frac{x}{2}) = A \cdot \frac{x}{2} + o(x) \\ f(\frac{x}{2}) - f(\frac{x}{4}) = A \cdot \frac{x}{4} + o(x) \\ \vdots \\ f(\frac{x}{2^{n-1}}) - f(\frac{x}{2^n}) = A \cdot \frac{x}{2^n} + o(x) \end{cases}$$

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

$$\text{sum: } f(x) - f(\frac{x}{2^n}) = Ax \cdot \frac{1 - (\frac{1}{2})^n}{1 - \frac{1}{2}} + o(x)$$

$f(x)$  在 0 处连续 当  $n \rightarrow \infty$   $f(x) - f(0) = Ax + o(x)$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = A. \quad \square$$



$$14^* \quad f'(0) \text{ 存在: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = f'(0)$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = x f'(0) + o(x), \quad |x \rightarrow 0|$$

$$\therefore f\left(\frac{k}{n^2}\right) = \frac{k}{n^2} f'(0) + o\left(\frac{k}{n^2}\right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f'(0) \left( \frac{1}{n^2} + \frac{2}{n^2} + \dots + \frac{n}{n^2} \right) \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f'(0) \frac{n+1}{2n} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} f'(0) \end{aligned}$$

15\* 由 14 题 令  $f(x) = \ln(1+x)$   $f(0)=0$   $f'(0)=1$  存在

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \ln\left(1+\frac{1}{n^2}\right) + \ln\left(1+\frac{2}{n^2}\right) + \dots + \ln\left(1+\frac{n}{n^2}\right) \right] \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \ln\left(1+\frac{1}{n^2}\right) \left(1+\frac{2}{n^2}\right) \dots \left(1+\frac{n}{n^2}\right) \right) = \ln \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1+\frac{1}{n^2}\right) \left(1+\frac{2}{n^2}\right) \dots \left(1+\frac{n}{n^2}\right) = e^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

10.25 P102. 1.18)  $y' = \frac{(\ln x + 1 - 2^x \ln 2)(2x + 2\sqrt{x}) - (x/\ln x - 2^x)}{2\sqrt{x}(\sqrt{x}+1)^2}$

(11)  $y' = \frac{(1 + \sec x \tan x)(x - \csc x) - (1 + \cot x \csc x)(x + \sec x)}{(x - \csc x)^2}$

(12)  $y' = \frac{(1 + e^x(\sin x + \cos x))(1+x^2)\arctan x - (x + e^x \sin x)}{(1+x^2)(\arctan x)^2}$

2.  $y' = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x-1}} \quad \begin{cases} y - y_0 = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x_0-1}} (x - x_0) \\ y_0 = \sqrt{x_0-1} \end{cases} \Rightarrow P(2, 1)$





$$4. (12) y' = \frac{\sqrt{x^2+1} + 2x\sqrt{x}}{2\sqrt{x}\sqrt{x^2+1}(\sqrt{x}+\sqrt{x^2+1})}$$

$$(13) y' = -\frac{1}{\sin x}$$

$$(17) y' = \sqrt{a^2 + x^2}$$

$$(20) y' = a^a x^{a-1} + a^{x^a+1} \ln a \cdot x^{a-1} + a^{a^x+x} \ln^2 a$$

$$(21) y' = (\sin x)^{\cos x-1} (\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x \ln(\sin x)) - (\cos x)^{\sin x-1} (\sin^2 x - \cos^2 x \ln(\cos x))$$

$$5. (14) y' = -f'(\frac{1}{f(x)}) \cdot \frac{1}{f^2(x)} f'(x)$$

$$8. (3) \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{2xy^2 - e^y}{2x^2y+1 - xe^y}$$

$$(5) \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y - y^2(x+1)e^{xy}}{(x+1)(xye^{xy}+1)}$$

$$11. (3) \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{t}{2}$$

$$(4) \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{e^y \cos t}{2(t+1)(2-y)}$$

