

b. $\because f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续
 $\therefore f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上一致连续
 由题: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(x_n) = f(x^*)$

$$= |f(x_1) - A| - |f(x_2) - A|$$

$$\leq |f(x_1) - A| + |f(x_2) - A|$$

$$\leq \frac{\varepsilon}{2} + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} = \varepsilon$$

又 $x_n \in [a, b]$ $\therefore x_n$ 必有收敛子列 k_n

$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(x_{k_n}) = f(x^*)$ $\therefore \{f(x_{k_n})\}$ 是收敛 ~~即 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上一致~~
 $\Rightarrow f(\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_{k_n}) = f(x^*)$ ~~是收敛~~

又 $f(x^*)$ 为最小值 且 x^* 唯一

$$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_{k_n} = x^*$$

假设 x_n 不收敛于 x^*

$$\text{则 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n \neq x^*$$

$$f(\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_{k_n}) \neq f(x^*)$$

例: 两个收敛子列
 收敛到不同数

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} x_{k_n} = a$$

又 $f(x)$ 最小值在 x^* 处

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} y_{k_n} = b$$

x^* 取得

而 $f(x)$ 在 $[A, N+1]$ 连续
 $\therefore f(x)$ 在 $[A, N+1]$ 一致连续

由 $\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0$ 使 $|x_1 - x_2| < \delta$ 则 $|f(x_1) - f(x_2)| < \varepsilon$

在 $[A, +\infty)$ $\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \delta = \min\{\delta_1, 1\}$
 当 $|x_1 - x_2| < \delta$ 有 $|f(x_1) - f(x_2)| < \varepsilon$

$\therefore f(x)$ 在 $[A, +\infty)$ 一致连续

证 $f(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, A]$ 一致连续

~~$f(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, A]$ 一致连续~~
 ~~$f(x)$ 在 \mathbb{R} 上一致连续~~

与题矛盾 错误

$\therefore x_n$ 收敛于 x^*

$$8. \text{证: } f(x) = x^3 + px + q = f(a) = f(x^*)$$

$$4. \text{证: } \lambda h - (-\lambda h) = h$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + h) - f(x_0)}{h} = f'(x_0)$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \lambda_1 h) - f(x_0 - \lambda_2 h)}{(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)h}$$

$$= f'(x_0 - \lambda_2 h)$$

又 $h \rightarrow 0$

代入中间量化为基本形式

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \lambda_1 h) - f(x_0 - \lambda_2 h)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \lambda_1 h) - f(x_0)}{h} + \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0) - f(x_0 - \lambda_2 h)}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \lambda_1 \frac{f(x_0 + \lambda_1 h) - f(x_0)}{\lambda_1 h} + \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \lambda_2 \frac{f(x_0) - f(x_0 - \lambda_2 h)}{\lambda_2 h}$$

$$= \lambda_1 f'(x_0) + \lambda_2 f'(x_0)$$

$$= f'(x_0)$$

λ_1 为常数/变量
 全为根号

$$f(-\frac{q}{p}) = -\frac{q^3}{p^3}$$

$$f(x) = x^3 + px$$

$$f'(x) = 3x^2 + p > 0 \therefore f(x)$$
 严格单调递增

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = -\infty$$

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

$$-9 \in (-\infty, +\infty)$$

由介值定理 必存在 $f(\xi) = -9$

又 $f(x)$ 唯一 $\therefore f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 连续

由介值定理 必存在 $f(\xi) = -9$

又 $f(x)$ 唯一 $\therefore f(x)$ 唯一

12. 不妨在 \mathbb{R} 中取定一点 A

则只要证明 $f(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, A]$ 与 $[A, +\infty)$ 上分别连续即可

证 $[A, +\infty)$ 连续

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0 \text{ s.t. } x > N \quad |f(x) - A| \leq \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$$

$$\text{则 } \forall x_1, x_2 > N \quad |f(x_1) - f(x_2)| < \varepsilon$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} e^{n \ln \frac{f(a)}{f(b)}}$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a+h) - f(a)}{h} = a.$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(a) - f(b)}{n} = \frac{a}{n} + b$$

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

$$= e^{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{f(a) - f(b)}{b} \right]}$$

$$= e^{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{f(a) - f(b)}{n} \right]}$$

$$= e^{\frac{a}{b}}$$

$$8. \text{ 令 } f(x) = f(1 + \sin x) - 3f(1 - \sin x)$$

$$f(0) = -2f(1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} [8x + \alpha(x)] = 0.$$

$$f(0) = f(1) = 0 \text{ 求 } f'(0) \text{ 即求 } f'(1)$$

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1 + \sin x) - 3f(1 - \sin x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1 + \sin x) - f(1)}{x} - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3f(1 - \sin x) - 3f(1)}{x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1 + \sin x) - f(1)}{\sin x} \cdot \frac{\sin x}{x} - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3f(1 - \sin x) - 3f(1)}{-\sin x} \cdot \frac{-\sin x}{x}$$

$$= f'(1) + 3f'(1) = 4f'(1)$$

$$f'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{8x + o(x)}{x} = 8.$$

$$\therefore f'(1) = 2. \because f(x) \text{ 可导}$$

$$\Rightarrow x > 2$$

$$\because f(x) \text{ 连续}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} (cx^2 + b) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} (cx^2 + 1)$$

$$\Rightarrow b = 2a - 3.$$

$$\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(2 + \Delta x) - f(2)}{\Delta x}$$

$$= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} 4\Delta x + 4 = 4.$$

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

$$= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a\Delta x}{\Delta x} = a.$$

$$\therefore a = 4, b = 5.$$

$$1) \text{ 令 } \lambda > 1$$

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

$$= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\Delta x^{\lambda-1} \cos \frac{1}{\Delta x}}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0^+} \Delta x^{\lambda-2} \cos \frac{1}{\Delta x} = 0$$

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

$$= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\Delta x^{\lambda-1} \cos \frac{1}{\Delta x}}{\Delta x} = 0.$$

$$2) \text{ 令 } 0 \leq \lambda < 1 \text{ 则 } \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(c + \Delta x) - f(c)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\Delta x^{\lambda-1} \cos \frac{1}{\Delta x}}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0^+} \Delta x^{\lambda-2} \cos \frac{1}{\Delta x}.$$

$$\because \lambda \in [0, 1] \therefore \lambda - 1 \in [-1, 0].$$

$$\therefore \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0^+} \Delta x^{\lambda-2} \cos \frac{1}{\Delta x} \text{ 不存在.}$$

$$f'(c) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(c + \Delta x) - f(c)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\Delta x^{\lambda-1} \cos \frac{1}{\Delta x}}{\Delta x} \text{ 同理也不收敛.}$$

$$\text{即 } f'(c) \text{ 与 } f'(c) \text{ 不存在.}$$

$$\therefore f(x) \text{ 在 } x=0 \text{ 不可导.}$$

$$\lambda = 1 \text{ 时}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \cos \frac{1}{x} \text{ 不存在.}$$

$$15. f'(a) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(a + \Delta x) - f(a)}{\Delta x}$$

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

$$\text{同理 } f'(b) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(b + \Delta x)}{\Delta x}.$$

$$\text{又 } f(a) \cdot f'(b) > 0$$

$$\therefore f(a + \Delta x) \cdot f(b - \Delta x) < 0$$

$$\text{且 } f(x) \text{ 在 } [a + \Delta x, b - \Delta x] \text{ 上连续.}$$

$$\therefore f(x) \text{ 在 } (a, b) \text{ 至少存在一个零点.}$$

$$\eta \in [a + \Delta x, b - \Delta x] \subset (a, b)$$

$$1. (1) f'(x) = \sin x + x \cdot \cos x + 2e^x - \frac{1}{24x}$$

$$(3) f'(x) = e^x \left(\tan x + \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} - x^3 - 3x^2 + 2\cos x - 2\sin x \right)$$

$$(5) f'(x) = \left(2^x \ln 2 + \frac{1}{x \ln 3} \right) \cos x - \left(2^x + \log_3 x \right) \cdot \sin x$$

$$(7) f'(x) = \frac{\left(3 + \frac{2}{\sin^2 x} \right) x \ln x - 3x + 2 \cot x}{x \ln^2 x}$$