

11.17 复习/习题

2021年11月17日 星期三 上午9:44

1. 重点内容

极限：定义、性质、判别、计算。（数列、函数）
连续：定义、性质（一维及高维）。

例 1. 求极限。

$$(1) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3^n}{n!}$$

$$(2) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\sqrt{1} + \sqrt{2} + \dots + \sqrt{n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n.$$

$$(3) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x - xe^x}{(\arctan x)^3}$$

$$\text{(1) } a_n = \frac{3}{2} \times \frac{3}{2} \times \frac{3}{3} \times \frac{3}{4} \times \dots \times \frac{3}{n} \quad (n \geq 4 \text{ 时}) \\ \leq \frac{9}{2} \times \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^{n-3} \quad \text{单调减。}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{9}{2} \times \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^{n-3} = 0, \text{ 又 } a_n > 0$$

$$\text{(2) } \sqrt[n]{n \times \sqrt{n}} < a_n < \sqrt[n]{n \times \sqrt{n}} = (\sqrt[n]{n})^{\frac{3}{2}}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(3) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x - xe^x}{(\arctan x)^3} &\sim \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x - xe^x}{x^3} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \frac{x^3}{6} + o(x^3) - x(1+x^2+\frac{x^4}{2}+o(x^4))}{x^3} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \frac{x^3}{6} - x - x^3 + o(x^3)}{x^3} = -\frac{1}{6}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{例 2. } f(x) = \begin{cases} x^\alpha \ln \frac{1}{x} & x > 0 \\ 0 & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

试证当 $\alpha > 1$ 时, $f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处连续。

(1) $\alpha > 2$ 时, $f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处连续。

$$\text{证 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^\alpha \ln \frac{1}{x} = 0 = f(0), \text{ 连续。}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^{\alpha-1} \ln \frac{1}{x} = 0 = f'(0), \text{ 连续。}$$

导数极限定理。

$$f'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^{\alpha-1} \ln \frac{1}{x} = 0.$$

$\therefore f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处连续。

$$\text{例 3. 求平面曲线 } L: 3y + \sin(x^2 + 2y) = 0$$

在 $M(\sqrt{\pi}, 0)$ 处切线的斜率。

$$y = y(x). \quad 3 + \cos(x^2 + 2y) \cdot (2x + 2y') = 0.$$

$$3 + (2\sqrt{\pi} + 2) \cos(\sqrt{\pi} + y) = 0.$$

$$3y' + \cos(x^2 + 2y) \cdot (2x + 2y') = 0$$

$$y'(3 + 2\cos(x^2 + 2y)) = -\cos(x^2 + 2y) \cdot 2$$

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

$$\text{例 4. } f(x) \text{ 在 } D \subseteq C^2, f(0) = 0, g(x) = \int \frac{f(x)}{x}, x \neq 0.$$

(1) 求 a 的值使 $g(x)$ 在 $D \subseteq C$ 。

(2) 对 (1) 中不成立的 a , 试证 $g(x)$ 在 $D \subseteq C$ 。

$$(1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} g(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = f'(0) \quad (\text{单侧导数})$$

连续, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} g(x) = g(0) = a, a = f'(0).$

$$(2) g(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{f(x)}{x}, & x \neq 0 \\ f'(0), & x = 0 \end{cases} \quad g(x) \text{ 在 } (-\infty, 0), (0, +\infty) \subseteq C.$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} g(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(x)x - f'(0)x}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(x)}{2} = \frac{f'(0)}{2} \quad \text{存在。导数极限。}$$

$\therefore g'(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处可导, $\therefore g'(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, 0) \cup (0, +\infty) \subseteq C$ 。

例 5. $f(x)$ 在 I 上二阶可导且 $f''(x) > 0$. 试证:

对于 I 中任意 $x \neq x_0$, 随有

$$f(x) > f'(x_0)(x - x_0) + f(x_0).$$

证: $f''(x) > 0$, 则 $f(x)$ 在 I 上下凸。

$$\text{证 } \forall x_0 \in I, \exists \xi \in (x_0, x), \text{ 使 } f'(x) = \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0}$$

$$\frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} > f'(x_0)$$

$$\therefore f(x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0) + R,$$

$$= f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0) + \frac{f''(\xi)(x - x_0)^2}{2} >$$

$$> f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0)$$

② $f(x) \in I, \exists \eta \in (x, x_0), f'(x) = f'(x_0) + f''(\eta)(x - x_0)$

$$\therefore f'(x) = f''(\eta)(x - x_0), |f'(x)| \leq \frac{1}{2} p.$$

$$\therefore |p| \leq \left(\frac{1}{2} p + \frac{1}{8} p\right), p \approx$$

$$\therefore f''(x) \leq p = 0, f''(x) = 0.$$

推广: 将闭区间视为开区间 $(-\infty, +\infty)$,

结论仍成立。

看作无限个 $[a, a + \frac{1}{2}]$ 拼接。

将左改成 $a \neq 0$ 也成立。

例 6. $f(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 二阶可导, $f''(x) = -f(x)$.

试证: $f(x) - f(0) \leq x - f'(0) \leq x$.

$$F(x) = f(x) - f(0) \leq x - f'(0) \leq x.$$

$F(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 二阶可导。

$$F'(x) = F'(0) \leq 0, \text{ 且 } F'(0) = -F(0).$$

$\therefore F(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 二阶可导。

$$\therefore F(x) \leq F(0) \leq x - f'(0) \leq x.$$

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