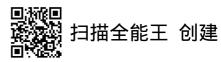
习题课时间: 12月6日
主要内容:泰勒 展开.
1. 设函数f(x)在(-0,+0)上n所历导,设
$M_i = \sup \left\{ f^{(i)}(x) : x \in (-\infty, +\infty) \right\}$
[=0,1,, n. RI]
(1) 若 Mo, Mn 有 BB, 则 M,,, Mn 均有限
(2) 客 ling f(x) 与 lim f(h)(x) 均存在, 图 lim f(k)(x)
=0, k=1,2,, n.
证: 定义差分:
$\Delta_{\mathcal{A}} f(x) = f(x + h) - f(x), x \in \mathbb{R}_{+}.$
及高阶差分:
$\Delta_{R}^{2}f(x) = \Delta_{R}(\Delta_{R}f(x)) = f(x+2h) - 2f(x+h) + f(x)$
$\Delta_{A}^{n} f(x) = \Delta_{A} (\Delta_{A}^{n-1} f(x))$
事实上: $ \triangle_{R}f(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{n} (-1)^{n-k} C_{n}^{k} f(x+kh) \qquad n \in \mathbb{N}_{+} $ 5-方面,切带 Lagrange 余项的泰勒公式,对 $\forall k=1,$
另一方面, 的带 Lagrange 总顶的泰勒公式, 对 Yk=1,…
$N-1$, $\exists \xi_k \in (x, x+h)$, 1
$f(x+kh) = \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \frac{f^{(i)}(x)}{(kk)^{i}} + \frac{f^{(n)}(\frac{3}{8}k)}{n'} (kk)^{n}$
$\Rightarrow \Delta_{A}^{n-1} f(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} (-1)^{n-1-k} C_{k} \left(\sum_{i=0}^{n-2} f^{(i)}(x) k^{i} f^{i} \right) \rightarrow S_{i}$



$$+ \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{(-1)^{n-1-k} c_k}{(n-1)!} \frac{f^{(n-1)}(x)}{(n-1)!} h^{n-1} \rightarrow S_2$$

$$+\sum_{k=0}^{n-1-k} (-1)^{n-1-k} \frac{k}{n-1} \frac{f^{(n)}(\mathfrak{z}_k)}{n!} \frac{h}{n} \longrightarrow S_3$$

心恒等式.

$$\frac{n-1}{k=0} \frac{n-1}{k} \frac{$$

$$S_{1} = \sum_{i=0}^{h-2} \left(\sum_{k=0}^{h-1} (-1)^{n-1-k} C_{n-1}^{k} \frac{f^{(i)}(x)}{i!} \frac{f^{(i)}(x)}{i!} \frac{f^{(i)}(x)}{i!} \right)$$

$$Z^{>} = \frac{(\nu-1)!}{[\nu-1]!} \frac{1}{!} \frac{(\nu-1)!}{[\nu-1]!} \frac{1}{!} \frac{(\nu-1)}{[\nu-1]!} \frac{1}{!} \frac{(\nu-1)!}{[\nu-1]!} \frac{1}{!} \frac{(\nu-1)!}$$

极有

$$\frac{\Delta_{h}^{n-1}f(x)}{\int_{h}^{n-1}f(x)} = \frac{\int_{h}^{(n-1)}(x)h^{n-1} + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1}(-1)^{n-1}k\frac{k}{n-1}\frac{f^{(n)}(x)}{n!} + \sum_{k=1}^{n}(-1)^{n-1}k\frac{k}{n!}\frac{f^{(n)}(x)}{n!} + \sum_{k=1}^{n}(-1)^{n-1}k\frac{f^{(n)}(x)}{n!} + \sum_{k=1}^{n}(-1)^{n-1}k\frac{f^{(n$$

其中 3r ∈ (x, x+kh), k=1,···, n-

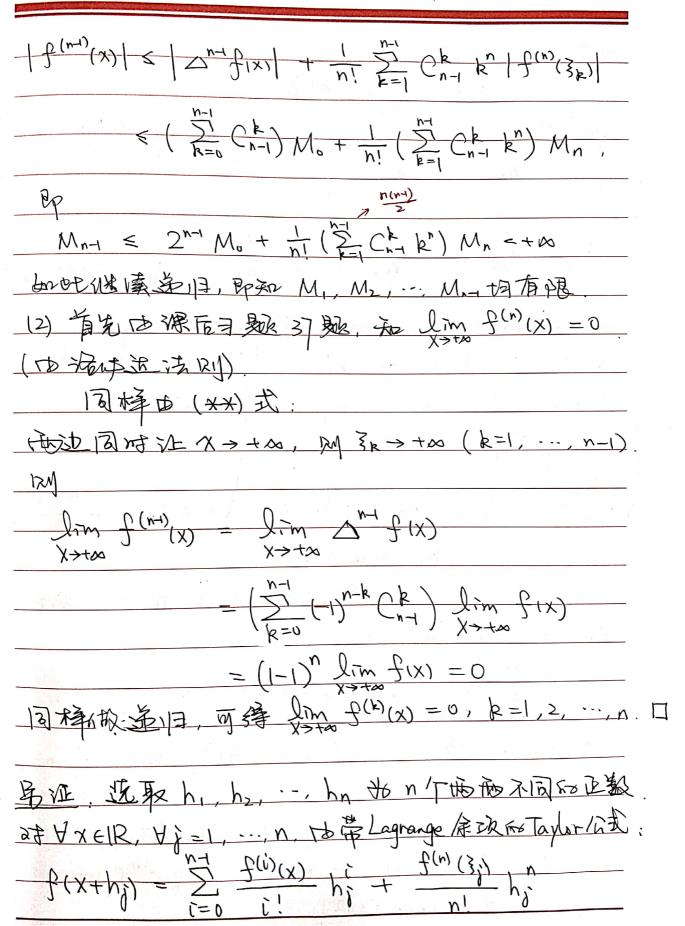
特别地,最上一,况

$$\Delta f(x) = \Delta_1 f(x), \dots, \Delta^m f(x) = \Delta_1^{n-1} f(x)$$

(*) 改变为:

$$\{1, \dots, \}_{n-1} \in (x, x+(n-1), A)$$

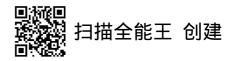






	H.A. 3. (10, 00 10)
	基中 $3i \in (x, x+hi)$.
	将基层或加下东西平式:
	$f'(x) \qquad f(x+h_2) - \frac{h_1}{f(m(x_2))} h_1$
Ø. S	
(X	
	$\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) \right) \left(\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2$
	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+ y }} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+ y } } \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+ y }} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+ y }}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+ y }} $
	To Vandermonde 行酬出版证明和上载市厅里的:
	(fix) \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \
	$\frac{1}{2}$
(XX)	71x) / 1 / 1 / 1 / 1 / 1 / 1 / 1 / 1 / 1 /
XX	
	$\mathcal{L}(m)$
`	$\left(\frac{(\nu-1)!}{2(x)}\right)$ $\left(\frac{1}{2(x)}\right)^{\nu}$ $\left(\frac{1}{2(x)}\right)^{\nu}$
	(3.7 6.2 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1
	187 h, h, 1 hn Hotho 713.
	(1). Dofh, h, h, h, h, 是国复选联的, 和的(**)式,
	HOD, 3 C/20 12 VXER, TO.
	$\frac{ f^{(k)}(x) }{ k! } \leq C_k \left(M_0 + M_n \right) k=1, \dots, n-1 $
	R. R
	Bp 7 C>0, 12 Mp ≤ C (Mo+Mn), k=1,, n-1.
	即得证
	(2). 直接在(**)中含×>+∞, 两和磁→(0,0,,0),
	$\lim_{X\to +\infty} f(k)(X) = 0, (k=1, \dots, n-1), \text{ the lim } f(n)(X) = 0$
	(State of Cramer YZ IRY)
	- (The man I have

(另为证,或作为相广,或作为加强命题).
漫览数印度(-10, +10)上n次可量, n>2, 沦
$M_k = \sup_{x \to \infty} \frac{1}{2} f(k)(x) / x \in (-\infty, +\infty)^2$
$k = 0, 1, \dots, n$ Ry $k = 0, 1, \dots, n$ $k = 1, 2, \dots, n = 1$ $k = 1, 2, \dots, n = 1$
想证 若 lim f(x) 存在, Mn 标思, Ry lim f(k)(x)
=0 (k=1,2,,n-1) (Littlewood theorem)
(1(2) 可作的处罚到证的对更证)
<u>沁. 克证: M, ≤ J2MoM</u> 2.
To 满 Lagrange 东西 Fot Taylor 公式; YXER, h +0.
$f(x+h) = f(x) + f'(x)h + \frac{1}{2}f''(3,)h^2$
其中引在又与水ナト之间;
$f(x-h) = f(x) - f(x) h + \frac{1}{2}f''(3) k^2$
0-0, 得
$f(x+h) - f(x-h) = 2f(x)h + \frac{1}{2}(f'(3) - f''(3))h^2$
> 2Mo ≥ 21f(x) h - \(\frac{1}{2} \cdot 2M2h \), \(\frac{1}{2} \text{R} \)
\Rightarrow 2Mo \geq 2Mo h- M2h ²
$M_1 \leq \frac{M_0}{h} + \frac{M_2}{2}h$
27-to h∈ (0,+∞) to 2. LAP
$M_1 \leq \min_{h \geq 0} \left(\frac{M_0}{h} + \frac{M_2}{2} h \right) - \sqrt{2} M_0 M_2$
77 fm the x f(k-1)(x), Poss
$M_{k} \leq \sqrt{2M_{k-1}M_{k+1}}$, $k=1,2,,n-1$
Mayor Control 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1



下面对的进行旧城证明。
$\frac{ \nabla \mathbf{H} \times \mathbf{H} \times \mathbf{H} \times \mathbf{H} \times \mathbf{H}}{ \nabla \mathbf{H} \times \mathbf{H} \times \mathbf{H} \times \mathbf{H}} = \frac{ \nabla \mathbf{H} \times \mathbf{H} \times \mathbf{H} \times \mathbf{H}}{ \nabla \mathbf{H} \times \mathbf{H} \times \mathbf{H}} = \frac{ \nabla \mathbf{H} \times \mathbf{H} \times \mathbf{H} \times \mathbf{H}}{ \nabla \mathbf{H} \times \mathbf{H} \times \mathbf{H}} = \frac{ \nabla \mathbf{H} \times \mathbf{H} \times \mathbf{H} \times \mathbf{H}}{ \nabla \mathbf{H} \times \mathbf{H} \times \mathbf{H}} = \frac{ \nabla \mathbf{H} \times \mathbf{H} \times \mathbf{H} \times \mathbf{H}}{ \nabla \mathbf{H} \times \mathbf{H} \times \mathbf{H}} = \frac{ \nabla \mathbf{H} \times \mathbf{H} \times \mathbf{H} \times \mathbf{H}}{ \nabla \mathbf{H} \times \mathbf{H} \times \mathbf{H}} = \frac{ \nabla \mathbf{H} \times \mathbf{H} \times \mathbf{H} \times \mathbf{H}}{ \nabla \mathbf{H} \times \mathbf{H} \times \mathbf{H}} = \frac{ \nabla \mathbf{H} \times \mathbf{H} \times \mathbf{H}}{ \nabla \mathbf{H} \times \mathbf{H}} = \frac{ \nabla \mathbf{H} \times \mathbf{H} \times \mathbf{H}}{ \nabla \mathbf{H} \times \mathbf{H}} = \frac{ \nabla \mathbf{H} \times \mathbf{H} \times \mathbf{H}}{ \nabla \mathbf{H} \times \mathbf{H}} = \frac{ \nabla \mathbf{H} \times \mathbf{H} \times \mathbf{H}}{ \nabla \mathbf{H} \times \mathbf{H}} = \frac{ \nabla \mathbf{H} \times \mathbf{H} \times \mathbf{H}}{ \nabla \mathbf{H} \times \mathbf{H}} = \frac{ \nabla \mathbf{H} \times \mathbf{H}}{ \nabla \mathbf{H} \times \mathbf{H}} = \frac{ \nabla \mathbf{H} \times \mathbf{H}}{ \nabla \mathbf{H} \times \mathbf{H}} = \frac{ \nabla \mathbf{H} \times \mathbf{H}}{ \nabla \mathbf{H} \times \mathbf{H}} = \frac{ \nabla \mathbf{H} \times \mathbf{H}}{ \nabla \mathbf{H} \times \mathbf{H}} = \frac{ \nabla \mathbf{H} \times \mathbf{H}}{ \nabla \mathbf{H} \times \mathbf{H}} = \frac{ \nabla \mathbf{H} \times \mathbf{H}}{ \nabla \mathbf{H} \times \mathbf{H}} = \frac{ \nabla \mathbf{H} \times \mathbf{H}}{ \nabla \mathbf{H} \times \mathbf{H}} = \frac{ \nabla \mathbf{H} \times \mathbf{H}}{ \nabla \mathbf{H} \times \mathbf{H}} = \frac{ \nabla \mathbf{H} \times \mathbf{H}}{ \nabla \mathbf{H} \times \mathbf{H}} = \frac{ \nabla \mathbf{H} \times \mathbf{H}}{ \nabla \mathbf{H} \times \mathbf{H}} = \frac{ \nabla \mathbf{H} \times \mathbf{H}}{ \nabla \mathbf{H} \times \mathbf{H}} = \frac{ \nabla \mathbf{H} \times \mathbf{H}}{ \nabla \mathbf{H} \times \mathbf{H}} = \frac{ \nabla \mathbf{H} \times \mathbf{H}}{ \nabla \mathbf{H} \times \mathbf{H}} = \frac{ \nabla \mathbf{H} \times \mathbf{H}}{ \nabla \mathbf{H} \times \mathbf{H}} = \frac{ \nabla \mathbf{H} \times \mathbf{H}}{ \nabla \mathbf{H} \times \mathbf{H}} = \frac{ \nabla \mathbf{H} \times \mathbf{H}}{ \nabla \mathbf{H} \times \mathbf{H}} = \frac{ \nabla \mathbf{H} \times \mathbf{H}}{ \nabla \mathbf{H} \times \mathbf{H}} = \frac{ \nabla \mathbf{H} \times \mathbf{H}}{ \nabla \mathbf{H} \times \mathbf{H}} = \frac{ \nabla \mathbf{H} \times \mathbf{H}}{ \nabla \mathbf{H} \times \mathbf{H}} = \frac{ \nabla \mathbf{H} \times \mathbf{H}}{ \nabla \mathbf{H} \times \mathbf{H}} = \frac{ \nabla \mathbf{H} \times \mathbf{H}}{ \nabla \mathbf{H} \times \mathbf{H}} = \frac{ \nabla \mathbf{H} \times \mathbf{H}}{ \nabla \mathbf{H} \times \mathbf{H}} = \frac{ \nabla \mathbf{H} \times \mathbf{H}}{ \nabla \mathbf{H} \times \mathbf{H}} = \frac{ \nabla \mathbf{H} \times \mathbf{H}}{ \nabla \mathbf{H} \times \mathbf{H}} = \frac{ \nabla \mathbf{H} \times \mathbf{H}}{ \nabla \mathbf{H} \times \mathbf{H}} = \frac{ \nabla \mathbf{H} \times \mathbf{H}}{ \nabla \mathbf{H} \times \mathbf{H}} = \frac{ \nabla \mathbf{H} \times \mathbf{H}}{ \nabla \mathbf{H}} = \frac{ \nabla \mathbf{H} \times \mathbf{H}}{ \nabla \mathbf{H} \times \mathbf{H}} = \frac{ \nabla \mathbf{H} \times \mathbf{H}}{ \nabla \mathbf{H} \times \mathbf{H}} = \frac{ \nabla \mathbf{H} \times \mathbf{H}}{ \nabla \mathbf{H} \times \mathbf{H}} = \frac{ \nabla \mathbf{H} \times \mathbf{H}}{ \nabla \mathbf{H} \times \mathbf{H}} = \frac{ \nabla \mathbf{H} \times \mathbf{H}}{ \nabla \mathbf{H} \times \mathbf{H}} = \frac{ \nabla \mathbf{H} \times \mathbf{H}}{ \nabla \mathbf{H} \times \mathbf{H}} = \frac{ \nabla \mathbf{H} \times \mathbf{H}}{ \nabla \mathbf{H} \times \mathbf{H}} = \frac{ \nabla \mathbf{H} \times \mathbf{H}}{ \nabla \mathbf{H} \times \mathbf{H}} = \frac{ \nabla \mathbf{H} \times \mathbf{H}}{ \nabla \mathbf{H} \times \mathbf{H}} = \frac{ \nabla \mathbf{H} \times \mathbf{H}}{ \nabla \mathbf{H} \times \mathbf{H}} = \frac{ \nabla \mathbf{H} \times \mathbf{H}}{ \nabla \mathbf{H} \times \mathbf{H}} = \frac{ \nabla \mathbf{H} \times \mathbf{H}}{ \nabla \mathbf{H} \times \mathbf{H}} = \frac{ \nabla \mathbf{H} \times \mathbf{H}}{ $
n=2时已证.现够没的时上述,标记成立,证明(n+1)
时中有平3:
- 方元→ k=n:
$M_n \leq 2^{\frac{1}{2}} M_{n+1}^{\frac{1}{2}} M_{n+1}^{\frac{1}{2}} \qquad (51)$
$\leq 2^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(2^{\frac{N}{2}} M_{n}^{\frac{1}{N}} M_{n+1}^{\frac{N}{N}} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} M_{n+1}^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(1 3 \sqrt{M_{n}^{\frac{N}{N}}} \right).$
$=2^{\frac{n+1}{4}}M^{\frac{1}{2n}}M^{\frac{1}{2n}}M^{\frac{1}{2}}$
$\Rightarrow M_n^{\frac{n+1}{2n}} \in 2^{\frac{n+1}{4}} M_n^{\frac{1}{2n}} M_{n+1}^{\frac{1}{2n}}$
Fpot k=1,2,, n-1, TA
$M_{k} \leq 2^{\frac{k(n-k)}{2}} M_{0} M_{n}^{\frac{k}{n}}$
$\frac{k(n-k)}{2} \frac{1-k}{M_0} \left(\frac{n}{2} \frac{n}{M_0} \frac{1}{M_{n+1}} \frac{n}{n} \right) \frac{k}{n}$
$= \frac{\sum k(n-k)}{2} + \frac{k}{2} \underbrace{M_1 - \frac{k}{n} + \frac{k}{n(n+1)}}_{M_1 + M_2} \underbrace{M_2 + \frac{k}{n+1}}_{M_2 + M_3}$
b(n+1-k) k k
$= 2^{\frac{k(n+1-k)}{2}} M_{n+1}^{1-\frac{k}{n+1}} M_{n+1}^{\frac{k}{n+1}}$
至此我们完成了1月1时证明.
村至7户的证明。
27 48>0, 72 A>0, 12 4x>A. TO 1 FIX 1 < 8, PD
时有订成是一个产品。 (中的对称证据).
$\int (x) = \int f(x) \times A$
$\frac{12 + (A) - f(2A - X)}{124} \times A$
日本 日

ب	(A. f(N)
J以验证flue($\mathbb{C}^{n}[A,+\infty) \Rightarrow \widehat{f}(x) \in \mathbb{C}^{n}(-\infty,+\infty)$
A is Mo,	My tof(x)对应处定的量、则有
	\widetilde{U} ≤ 2.0
	$\widetilde{\mathcal{M}}_{n} \leq \mathcal{M}_{n}$
NATO ME ≤ 2	$ \frac{\widehat{M}_{n} \leq 2\varepsilon}{\widehat{M}_{n} \leq M_{n}} $ $ \frac{k(n-k)}{2} \underbrace{\widehat{M}_{n}^{1-\frac{k}{n}} \underbrace{\widehat{M}_{n}^{k}}_{n}} \leq 2^{\frac{k(n-k)}{2}} \underbrace{(2\varepsilon)}_{1-\frac{k}{n}} \underbrace{\frac{k}{n}}_{n} \underbrace{(1 \leq k \leq 1)}_{1-\frac{k}{n}} \underbrace{\frac{k}{n}}_{1-\frac{k}{n}} \underbrace{\frac{k}{n}} $
	$\Rightarrow A$, $f_{\overline{a}}$ $ \Rightarrow A = \frac{k(n-k)}{2}(2\varepsilon)^{1-\frac{k}{n}} M_n^{\frac{k}{n}} (\leq k \leq n-1)$
即等 lim f	(k)(x) = 0, $(k=1,2,,n-1)$
	· ; · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
思考题:①济	3中的估计是否是最低的?
2.77	52中我们没有具体给出15计,数否有办
渋从中得到-	一个较为精确的估计?甚至导到法子
中的164?	
Negative and the second	
B. *	争(-x,+∞)换光有限区间(a,b), 锆汇
是否仍知成为?	
④. ٪	穿(-a,+m)换物有限区间[a,b],污3
中的估计会发	是什么变化?

