



习题课时间, 11月26日

主要内容:

一. 作业问题:

等价无穷小不能用于加减! (复合视情况可以)

$$\text{例: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2^x - 3^x}{3^x - 4^x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(2^x - 1) - (3^x - 1)}{(3^x - 1) - (4^x - 1)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \ln 2 - x \ln 3}{x \ln 3 - x \ln 4}$$

$$a^x - 1 \sim x \ln a$$

($a > 0, a \neq 1$)

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln 2 - \ln 3}{\ln 3 - \ln 4} x$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2^x - 3^x}{3^x - 4^x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\frac{2}{3})^x - 1}{1 - (\frac{4}{3})^x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \ln \frac{2}{3}}{-x \ln \frac{4}{3}} = \frac{\ln 2 - \ln 3}{\ln 3 - \ln 4} \quad \checkmark$$

否则:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x - x}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - x}{x^3} = 0 \quad \times$$

$$\text{事实上: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x - x}{x^3} = -\frac{1}{6}$$

二. 课后习题

17. 设在 $x=1$ 处有 $\frac{d}{dx} f(x^2) = \frac{d}{dx} f^2(x)$, 求证, $f'(1) = 0$ 或





$$f(1) = 1.$$

证. 由复合函数求导法则:

$$(f(x^2))'|_{x=1} = 2xf'(x^2)|_{x=1} = 2f'(1)$$

$$(f^2(x))'|_{x=1} = 2f(x)f'(x)|_{x=1} = 2f(1)f'(1)$$

$$\text{从而 } 2f'(1) = 2f(1)f'(1) \Leftrightarrow f'(1) = 0 \text{ 或 } f(1) = 1. \quad \square$$

28. (2) 用反函数求导法则计算:

$$(\operatorname{arcsinh} x)', (\operatorname{arcosh} x)', (\operatorname{artanh} x)'$$

$$(\operatorname{arcoth} x)', (\operatorname{arcsinh}(\tanh x))'$$

解. ① $(\sinh x)' = \cosh x \Rightarrow (\operatorname{arcsinh} x)' = 1/\cosh(\operatorname{arcsinh} x)$

$$\text{而 } \cosh^2 x - \sinh^2 x = 1 \Rightarrow \cosh x = \sqrt{1 + \sinh^2 x}$$

$$\Rightarrow (\operatorname{arcsinh} x)' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} \quad (x \in \mathbb{R})$$

(事实上, $\operatorname{arcsinh} x = \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1})$)

$$(\operatorname{arcsinh} x)' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}.$$

② $(\cosh x)' = \sinh x \Rightarrow (\operatorname{arcosh} x)' = 1/\sinh(\operatorname{arcosh} x)$

$$\sinh x = \sqrt{\cosh^2 x - 1}$$

$$\Rightarrow (\operatorname{arcosh} x)' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 - 1}} \quad (x \geq 1)$$

③ $(\tanh x)' = \frac{1}{\cosh^2 x} \Rightarrow (\operatorname{artanh} x)' = \cosh^2(\operatorname{artanh} x)$

$$\cosh^2 x - \sinh^2 x = 1 \Rightarrow \cosh^2 x - \cosh^2 x \tanh^2 x = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \cosh^2 x = \frac{1}{1 - \tanh^2 x}$$





$$\Rightarrow (\operatorname{arctanh} x)' = -\frac{1}{1-x^2} = \frac{1}{x^2-1} \quad (-1 < x < 1)$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad (\operatorname{coth} x)' = -\frac{1}{\sinh^2 x} \Rightarrow (\operatorname{arccoth} x)' = -\sinh^2 (\operatorname{arccoth} x)$$

$$\cosh^2 x - \sinh^2 x = 1 \Rightarrow \sinh^2 x \operatorname{coth}^2 x - \sinh^2 x = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \sinh^2 x = \frac{1}{\operatorname{coth}^2 x - 1}$$

$$\Rightarrow (\operatorname{arccoth} x)' = -\frac{1}{x^2-1} = \frac{1}{1-x^2} \quad (x < -1 \text{ 或 } x > 1)$$

$$\textcircled{5} \quad (\operatorname{arsinh}(\tanh x))' = \operatorname{arsinh}'(\tanh x) (\tanh x)'$$

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

$$= -\frac{\cosh x}{\sqrt{\cosh^2 x + \sinh^2 x}} \cdot \frac{1}{\cosh^2 x}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{\cosh x \sqrt{\cosh^2 x}} \quad (x \in \mathbb{R})$$

注：一定要注意定义域！一定要注意定义域！一定要注意定义域！（重要的事情说三遍）

补充内容

1. 判断做法是否有问题：

$$y = \frac{x}{\sin x}, \text{ 求 } y'(x). \quad (x \neq n\pi, n \in \mathbb{Z})$$

$$\text{解1: } \ln y = \ln x - \ln \sin x \quad \times$$

$$\Rightarrow y'/y = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} \Rightarrow y' = \frac{1}{\sin x} - \frac{x \cos x}{\sin^2 x} \quad (x \neq n\pi, n \in \mathbb{Z})$$





解2: $|y| = |x|/|\sin x|$

$$\ln|y| = \ln|x| - \ln|\sin x|$$

$$\Rightarrow y'/y = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{\cos x}{\sin x}$$

$$\Rightarrow y' = \frac{1}{\sin x} - \frac{x \cos x}{\sin^2 x} \quad (x \neq n\pi, n \in \mathbb{Z})$$

练习: 求 $y'(x)$
 $y = \frac{(1+x^2)^x \sin x}{\sqrt[3]{x^4} \sin^7 x}$
 $(x > 0, x \neq n\pi, n \in \mathbb{Z})$

2. 令 $a_1 < \dots < a_n$ 为 n 次多项式 $f(x)$ 的根, $b_1 < \dots < b_{n-1}$ 为 $f'(x)$ 的根. 求 $\sum_{i,j} (b_i - a_j)^{-1}$.

解: 由题意, 可设 $f(x) = c(x-a_1) \dots (x-a_n)$, $c \neq 0$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则 } f'(x) &= c(x-a_2) \dots (x-a_n) + \dots + c(x-a_1) \dots (x-a_{n-1}) \\ &= c(x-a_1) \dots (x-a_n) \left(\frac{1}{x-a_1} + \dots + \frac{1}{x-a_n} \right) \end{aligned}$$

其中 $x \neq a_1, \dots, a_n$.

设对某个 b_i , $\exists a_j$, 使 $b_i = a_j$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则 } 0 &= f'(b_i) = c(b_i - a_1) \dots (b_i - a_n) \left[\sum_{k \neq j} \prod_{k \neq j, d} (b_i - a_k) \right] \\ &\quad + \prod_{k \neq j} (b_i - a_k) \\ &= \prod_{k \neq j} (a_j - a_k) \neq 0 \quad (\forall k \neq j, a_k \neq a_j) \end{aligned}$$

矛盾! 从而可令 $x = b_i$ ($i=1, \dots, n-1$), 有

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= f'(b_i) = c(b_i - a_1) \dots (b_i - a_n) \left(\frac{1}{b_i - a_1} + \dots + \frac{1}{b_i - a_n} \right) \\ \Rightarrow \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{1}{b_i - a_j} &= 0 \quad (i=1, \dots, n-1). \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{故 } \sum_{i,j} \frac{1}{b_i - a_j} = 0. \quad \square$$





$$3. f(x) = (x-x_1) \cdots (x-x_n), \quad x_i \neq x_j \quad (i \neq j).$$

$$g(x) = x^{n-1} + a_{n-1}x^{n-2} + \cdots + a_0.$$

证明: $\sum_{j=1}^n \frac{g(x_j)}{f'(x_j)} = 1.$

证: $f(x) = \sum_{i=1}^n (x-x_1) \cdots \widehat{(x-x_i)} \cdots (x-x_n) = \prod_{k \neq i} (x-x_k)$

$$\Rightarrow f(x_j) = \prod_{k \neq j} (x_j - x_k) \quad (j=1, \dots, n).$$

$$\text{令 } h(x) = \sum_{j=1}^n \left(g(x_j) \prod_{k \neq j} \frac{x-x_k}{x_j-x_k} \right) \quad (\text{Lagrange 插值})$$

$$\text{则 } h(x_j) = g(x_j) \quad (j=1, 2, \dots, n).$$

$$\text{而 } h, g \text{ 均为 } (n-1) \text{ 次多项式 (至多). } h(x) \equiv g(x).$$

$$\text{故有 } g(x) = \sum_{j=1}^n \left(g(x_j) \prod_{k \neq j} \frac{x-x_k}{x_j-x_k} \right)$$

$$= \sum_{j=1}^n \left(\frac{g(x_j)}{f'(x_j)} \prod_{k \neq j} (x-x_k) \right).$$

$$\text{比较两边 } x^{n-1} \text{ 项系数 得 } \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{g(x_j)}{f'(x_j)} = 1. \quad \square$$

$$4. \text{ 求和: } S_n(x) = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{2^k} \tan\left(\frac{x}{2^k}\right) \quad (x \neq m\pi, m \in \mathbb{Z}).$$

解: $\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{2^k} \tan \frac{x}{2^k} = - \left(\sum_{k=1}^n \ln \left| \cos \frac{x}{2^k} \right| \right)'$

$$= - \left(\ln \left| \cos \frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2^2} \cdots \cos \frac{x}{2^n} \right| \right)'$$

$$= - \left(\ln \left| \frac{\sin x}{2^n \sin(\frac{x}{2^n})} \right| \right)'$$





$$= \frac{1}{2^n} \cot \frac{x}{2^n} - \cot x.$$

□

推论: $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^k} \tan \frac{x}{2^k} = \frac{1}{x} - \cot x \quad (x \neq m\pi, m \in \mathbb{Z})$

5. 求证: 在 \mathbb{R} 上不存在可导函数 f , 使其满足:

$$f \circ f(x) = x^2 - 3x + 3$$

证: 考虑 $f(f(x)) = x$ 的解.

$$f(f(x)) = x \Leftrightarrow x^2 - 3x + 3 = x \Leftrightarrow x = 1 \text{ 或 } 3.$$

则必有 $f(1) = 3, f(3) = 1$ 或 $f(1) = 1, f(3) = 3$.

(数学分析习题课教案(2)延伸问题四)

从而由 $f(f(x)) = x^2 - 3x + 3$, 有 $f'(f(x))f'(x) = 2x - 3$.

① $f(1) = 3, f(3) = 1$: $f'(3)f'(1) = -1$, 且 $f'(1)f'(3) = 3$.

则 $[f'(1)f'(3)]^2 = -3$, 矛盾!

② $f(1) = 1, f(3) = 3$: 令 $x = 1$, $f'(1)f'(1) = -1$, 矛盾!

故不存在这样的 f .

□

