

# 作业七

nofflowerzzk

2024.11.06

## P153 T3

- 当  $f(x)$  在  $(a, b)$  连续而不是  $[a, b]$  时, 取  $f(x) = x, x \in (0, 1), f(0) = 10, f(1) = 0$ , 有  $\frac{f(1) - f(0)}{1 - 0} = -10$ , 但  $\forall \xi \in (0, 1), f'(\xi) = 1$ , Lagrange 定理不成立.
- 若  $f(x)$  在  $(a, b)$  上不处处可导, 取  $f(x) = |x|, x \in [-1, 1]$ , 有  $\frac{f(1) - f(-1)}{1 - (-1)} = 0$ , 但  $\forall \xi \in [-1, 0) \cup (0, 1], f'(\xi) \neq 0$ , Lagrange 定理不成立.

## P153 T4

证明.

$$\psi(x) = (b - a)f(x) + x(f(a) - f(b)) + af(b) - bf(a)$$

有

$$\psi(a) = \psi(b) = 0$$

且  $\psi(x)$  在  $[a, b]$  上连续, 在  $(a, b)$  上可导. 由 Rolle 中值定理,  $\exists \xi \in (a, b), \psi'(\xi) = 0$ , 即

$$(b - a)f'(\xi) + f(a) - f(b) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a} = f'(\xi).$$

□

$\psi(x)$  的绝对值是三点  $(x, f(x)), (a, f(a)), (b, f(b))$  构成三角形的面积的两倍.

## P153 T5

证明. 取

$$h(x) = \begin{vmatrix} f(a) & f(b) \\ g(a) & g(b) \end{vmatrix} (x - a) - (b - a) \begin{vmatrix} f(a) & f(x) \\ g(a) & g(x) \end{vmatrix}$$

有  $h(a) = h(b) = 0$ ,  $h(x)$  在  $[a, b]$  上连续, 在  $(a, b)$  上可导. 由 Rolle 中值定理,  $\exists \xi \in (a, b), h'(\xi) = 0$ , 即

$$\begin{vmatrix} f(a) & f(b) \\ g(a) & g(b) \end{vmatrix} - (b - a) \begin{vmatrix} f(a) & f'(\xi) \\ g(a) & g'(\xi) \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

□

**P153 T6**

证明. 由 Lagrange 定理,  $\exists \xi \in (a, b), |f'(\xi)| = \left| \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a} \right|$ .

假设  $\forall \eta \in (a, b), |f'(\eta)| \leq |f'(\xi)|$ , 对区间  $[a, x_0], [x_0, b]$  使用 Lagrange 定理有  $\exists \xi_1 \in (a, x_0), \xi_2 \in (x_0, b)$ ,

$$\left| \frac{f(x_0) - f(a)}{x_0 - a} \right| = |f'(\xi_1)| \leq |f'(\xi)|$$

$$\left| \frac{f(b) - f(x_0)}{b - x_0} \right| = |f'(\xi_2)| \leq |f'(\xi)|$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned} |f(b) - f(a)| &= (b - a) |f'(\xi)| \leq |f(b) - f(x_0)| + |f(x_0) - f(a)| \\ &= (b - x_0) |f'(\xi_2)| + (x_0 - a) |f'(\xi_1)| \leq (b - a) |f'(\xi)| \end{aligned}$$

对任意  $x_0 \in (a, b)$  均有等号成立, 即  $\forall \xi_0 \in (a, b), |f'(\xi_0)| = |f'(\xi)| = \left| \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a} \right|$ .

由 Darboux 定理,  $f'(x)$  必然均同号, 则  $f(x)$  在  $(a, b)$  上为线性函数, 矛盾!  $\square$

**P153 T9**

证明. 对任意  $\varepsilon > 0$ , 存在  $\delta = \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$ , 当  $x \in (x_0 - \delta, x_0 + \delta)$  时,  $\left| \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} \right| = |x - x_0| < \varepsilon$ , 故  $f(x)$  在  $[a, b]$  上导数处处为 0. 因此  $f(x)$  在  $[a, b]$  上连续.

因此  $\forall x_1 < x_2 \in [a, b]$ , 由 Lagrange 定理有

$$f(x_1) - f(x_2) = (x_1 - x_2) f'(\xi) = 0$$

即  $f(x)$  是常函数  $\square$

**P154 T11**

证明. 对任意  $x_1 < x_2 \in [a, b]$ , 由 Lagrange 定理,  $\exists \xi \in (x_1, x_2), f(x_2) - f(x_1) = f'(\xi)(x_2 - x_1)$ .

假设  $f'(\xi) = 0$ , 则  $f(x_1) = f(x_2)$ .

由于  $f'(x) \geq 0$ ,  $f(x)$  在  $[x_1, x_2]$  单调递增, 因此任意  $x \in [x_1, x_2], f(x) = f(x_1) = f(x_2)$ .

则对任意区间  $[x, x_2]$  使用 Rolle 中值定理, 有  $\forall x \in [x_1, x_2], f'(x) = 0$ , 与仅有有限个点导数为零矛盾!

因此  $f'(\xi) > 0, f(x_1) < f(x_2), f(x)$  在  $[a, b]$  上严格单增.  $\square$

但是取

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x = 0 \\ \frac{\cos \frac{1}{x} - 1}{4k(2k+1)\pi} - \frac{1}{(2k+1)\pi} & x \in \left( \frac{1}{(2k+1)\pi}, \frac{1}{2k\pi} \right) \\ -\frac{\cos \frac{1}{x} - 1}{4k(2k+1)\pi} - \frac{1}{(2k+1)\pi} & x \in \left( \frac{1}{(2k+2)\pi}, \frac{1}{(2k+1)\pi} \right) \\ -1 & x = 1 \end{cases}$$

$f(x)$  在  $[0, 1]$  上严格单增, 但  $\forall k \in \mathbb{N}^*, x = \frac{1}{2k\pi}, f'(x) = 0$ , 并非有限个.

## P154 T12

(1) 证明.

$$f(x) = x - \sin x, f'(x) = 1 - \cos x \geq 0, f(x) > f(0) = 0$$

$$g(x) = \sin x - \frac{2}{\pi}x, g'(x) = \cos x - \frac{2}{\pi} \text{ 单减. } g(0)g(\frac{\pi}{2}) < 0 \text{ 由零点存在定理, } \exists! x_0 \in (0, 1), g'(x_0) = 0,$$

$$\forall x \in (0, x_0), g'(x) > 0, \forall x \in (x_0, \frac{\pi}{2}), g'(x) < 0. g(x) > \min\{g(0), g(\frac{\pi}{2})\} = 0 \quad \square$$

(2) 证明.  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x} + 2\sqrt{x} - 3, f'(x) = -\frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} = \frac{x\sqrt{x} - 1}{x^2} > 0. f(x)$  在  $(1, +\infty)$  单增,  
 $f(x) > f(1) = 0 \quad \square$

(3) 证明.  $f(x) = x - \ln(x+1), f'(x) = \frac{x}{x+1} > 0, f(x)$  在  $(0, +\infty)$  单增,  $f(x) > f(0) = 0.$   
 $g(x) = \ln(1+x) - x + \frac{x^2}{2}, g'(x) = \frac{x^2}{x+1} > 0 g(x)$  在  $(0, +\infty)$  单增,  $g(x) > g(0) = 0. \quad \square$

(4) 证明.  $f(x) = \tan x + 2\sin x - 3x, f'(x) = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} + 2\cos x - 3 = \frac{(\cos x - 1)^2(2\cos x + 1)}{\cos^2 x} > 0.$   
 $f(x)$  在  $(0, \frac{\pi}{2})$  单增,  $f(x) > f(0) = 0. \quad \square$

(5) 证明. 由于  $0 \leq x \leq 1, x^p \leq x, (1-x)^p \leq 1-x. x^p + (1-x)^p \leq x + 1 - x = 1.$   
 $f(x) = x^p + (1-x)^p, f'(x) = p(x^{p-1} - (1-x)^{p-1}) > 0 \Leftrightarrow x > \frac{1}{2}. f(x)$  在  $(0, \frac{1}{2})$  单减, 在  
 $(\frac{1}{2}, 1)$  单增,  $f(x) \geq f(\frac{1}{2}) = \frac{1}{2^{p-1}}. \quad \square$

(6) 证明. 令  $t = \tan \frac{x}{2} > \frac{x}{2}.$   
 $\tan x \cdot \sin x = \frac{2t}{1-t^2} \cdot \frac{2t}{1+t^2} = \frac{4t^2}{1-t^4} > 4t^2 > 4\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2 = x^2. \quad \square$

## P154 T15

(1) 证明. 令  $g(x) = f(x) - x, g(x)$  在  $[0, 1]$  上连续. 由于  $g\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2}, g(1) = -1$ , 由零点存在定理,  $\exists \xi \in \left(\frac{1}{2}, 1\right), f(\xi) = \xi. \quad \square$

(2) 证明. 令  $h(x) = \frac{g(x)}{e^{\lambda x}},$  有  $h'(x) = \frac{g'(x) - \lambda g(x)}{e^{\lambda x}}.$   
 而  $h(0) = h(\xi) = 0, h\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = e^{-\frac{\lambda}{2}}$  且  $h(x)$  在  $[0, \xi]$  上连续, 在  $(0, \xi)$  上可导. 由 Rolle 中值定理,  $\exists \eta \in (0, \xi), h'(\eta) = 0,$  即  $g'(\eta) = \lambda g(\eta) \Leftrightarrow f'(\eta) - \lambda[f(\eta) - \eta] = 1. \quad \square$

**P170 T1**

证明.  $\theta(x) = \frac{1}{\ln(1+x)} - \frac{1}{x}$ , 有

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \theta(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\ln(1+x)} - \frac{1}{x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \ln(1+x)}{x^2} \cdot \frac{x}{\ln(1+x)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \frac{1}{1+x}}{2x} \\ &= \frac{1}{2}\end{aligned}$$

□

**P170 T2**

证明. 令  $p_{n-1}(x) = f(x) + f'(x)h + \cdots + \frac{1}{(n-1)!}f^{(n-1)}(x)h^{n-1}$ ,  $r(x) = f(x) - p_{n-1}(x)$ . 由 Lagrange 中值定理,  $p_{n-1}(x)$  为  $f(x)$  的  $n-1$  次 Taylor 多项式. □

**P183 T1**

$$(7) \quad f'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{x}{e^x - 1} - 1}{x} = -\frac{1}{2},$$

由  $x \rightarrow 0$  时,  $e^x = 1 + x + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{6}x^3 + \frac{1}{24}x^4 + \frac{1}{120}x^5 + o(x^5)$ .  
 $x \neq 1$  时,

$$\begin{aligned}f(x) &= \frac{x}{x + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{6}x^3 + \frac{1}{24}x^4 + \frac{1}{120}x^5 + o(x^5)} \\ &= \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{6}x^2 + \frac{1}{24}x^3 + \frac{1}{120}x^4 + o(x^4)} \\ &= 1 - \left(\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{6}x^2 + \frac{1}{24}x^3 + \frac{1}{120}x^4 + o(x^4)\right) + \left(\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{6}x^2 + \frac{1}{24}x^3 + o(x^3)\right)^2 \\ &\quad - \left(\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{6}x^2 + o(x^2)\right)^3 + \left(\frac{x}{2} + o(x)\right)^4 \\ &= \cdots (\text{舍去高阶项}) \\ &= 1 - \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{12}x^2 - \frac{1}{720}x^4 + o(x^4)\end{aligned}$$

$$(8) \quad \text{由 } x \rightarrow 0 \text{ 时, } \sin x = x - \frac{1}{6}x^3 + \frac{1}{120}x^5 + o(x^5),$$

$$\begin{aligned}f(x) &= \ln \frac{x - \frac{1}{6}x^3 + \frac{1}{120}x^5 + o(x^5)}{x} \\ &= \ln \left(1 - \frac{1}{6}x^2 + \frac{1}{120}x^4 + o(x^4)\right) \\ &= \left(-\frac{1}{6}x^2 + \frac{1}{120}x^4 + o(x^4)\right) - \frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{1}{6}x^2 + o(x^2)\right)^2 \\ &= -\frac{1}{6}x^2 - \frac{1}{180}x^4 + o(x^4)\end{aligned}$$

(9) 由  $x \rightarrow 0$  时,  $(1+x)^\alpha = \binom{\alpha}{0} + \binom{\alpha}{1}x + \binom{\alpha}{2}x^2 + \binom{\alpha}{3}x^3 + o(x^3)$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= (1+(x^3-2x))^{\frac{1}{2}} - (1+(x^2-3x))^{\frac{1}{3}} \\ &= 1 + \frac{1}{2}(x^3-2x) - \frac{1}{8}(-2x)^2 + \frac{1}{16}(-2x)^3 \\ &\quad - \left(1 + \frac{1}{3}(x^2-3x) - \frac{1}{9}(x^2-3x)^2 + \frac{5}{81}(-3x)^3\right) + o(x^3) \\ &= \frac{1}{6}x^2 + x^3 + o(x^3) \end{aligned}$$

## P183 T2

(4)

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \left(x - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) - \frac{1}{4} \left(x - \frac{\pi}{6}\right)^2 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{12} \left(x - \frac{\pi}{6}\right)^3 + \cdots \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{n!} \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{n\pi}{2}\right) \left(x - \frac{\pi}{6}\right)^n + o\left(\left(x - \frac{\pi}{6}\right)^n\right) \end{aligned}$$

(5)

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= \sqrt{2} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}(x-2) + \cdots \\ &\quad + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) x^{\frac{1}{2}-n} (x-2)^n + o((x-2)^n) \end{aligned}$$

## 补充题：高阶导判别法

证明. 当  $f'(x_0) = f''(x_0) = \cdots = f^{(n)}(x_0) = 0, f^{(n+1)}(x_0) \neq 0$  时,  
由于

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x-x_0) + \cdots + \frac{1}{(n+1)!} f^{(n+1)}(x_0)(x-x_0)^{n+1} + o((x-x_0)^{n+1}) \\ &= \frac{1}{(n+1)!} f^{(n+1)}(x_0)(x-x_0)^{n+1} + o((x-x_0)^{n+1}) \end{aligned}$$

因此

$$\frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{(x-x_0)^{n+1}} = \frac{1}{(n+1)!} f^{(n+1)}(x_0) + \frac{o((x-x_0)^{n+1})}{(x-x_0)^{n+1}},$$

$x \rightarrow x_0$  时,

$$f(x) - f(x_0) = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(x_0)}{(n+1)!} (x-x_0)^{n+1}$$

- 当  $n+1$  为奇数时,  
不妨  $f^{(n+1)}(x_0) > 0, x < x_0 \Rightarrow f(x) < f(x_0), x > x_0 \Rightarrow f(x) > f(x_0)$ , 表明  $x_0$  不是  $f(x)$  极值点.  $f^{(n+1)}(x_0) < 0$  同理
- 当  $n+1$  为偶数时,

- $f^{(n+1)}(x_0) > 0$ ,  $f(x) - f(x_0) = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(x_0)}{(n+1)!}(x - x_0)^{n+1} > 0$ ,  $x_0$  是  $f(x)$  极小值点
- $f^{(n+1)}(x_0) < 0$ , 同理有  $x_0$  是  $f(x)$  极大值点

□