

作业七

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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

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

i

□

P170 T2

证明. 令

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

因此

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{f^{(n)}(x+\theta h) - f^{(n)}(x)}{h} &= \frac{1}{n+1}f^{(n+1)}(x) + o(1) \\ \Rightarrow \theta f^{(n+1)}(x) &= \frac{1}{n+1}f^{(n+1)}(x) + o(1) \quad (h \rightarrow 0) \\ \Rightarrow \theta &= \frac{1}{n+1} \quad (h \rightarrow 0)\end{aligned}$$

即 $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \theta = \frac{1}{n+1}$

□

P183 T1

(7) 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,

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

(8) 由 $x \rightarrow 0$ 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)

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

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

□