

第四次作业参考解答

《高等微积分教程（上）》

习题 2.6

2. 设 $a_{2m} < 0$. 求证: 实系数多项式 $x^{2m} + a_1x^{2m-1} + \cdots + a_{2m-1}x + a_{2m}$ 至少有两个零点.

证明. 令 $f(x) = x^{2m} + a_1x^{2m-1} + \cdots + a_{2m-1}x + a_{2m}$, 则 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x) - x^{2m}}{x^{2m}} = 0$.

故存在 $M > 0$, 使得当 $|x| > M$ 时, $\left| \frac{f(x) - x^{2m}}{x^{2m}} \right| < \frac{1}{2}$.

从而有 $\frac{f(x)}{x^{2m}} > \frac{1}{2}$, 故 $f(M+1) > 0, f(-M-1) > 0$.

又 $f(0) = a_{2m} < 0$.

由介值定理, 存在 $\xi_1 \in (-M-1, 0)$, 使得 $f(\xi_1) = 0$; 存在 $\xi_2 \in (0, M+1)$, 使得 $f(\xi_2) = 0$. □

错误:

证明: 令 $f(x) = x^{2m} + a_1x^{2m-1} + \cdots + a_{2m}$, $x \in \mathbb{R}$
有 $f(0) = a_{2m} < 0$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x^{2m} + o(x^{2m}) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x^{2m} = +\infty > 0$
 $\therefore \exists x_1 < 0$, s.t. $f(x_1) > 0$, ~~$\forall x \in (-\infty, x_1)$~~ $\exists x_2 > 0$, s.t. $f(x_2) > 0$ (极限定义)
由零点定理, $f \in C[x_1, 0]$, 且 $f(x_1) \cdot f(0) < 0$, 故 f 在 $(-\infty, 0)$ 上有零点.
 $f \in C[0, x_2]$, 且 $f(0) \cdot f(x_2) < 0$, 故 f 在 $(0, x_2)$ 上有零点.
 \therefore 综上, f 即原多项式至少有 2 个零点.
证毕.

错误原因: 此处两个极限是不存在的, 只是为了简便, 采用极限等于正无穷的记号, 并没有相等的关系。

大家注意, 无穷不是一个值。

4. 设 $f \in C[0, 2a]$, $f(0) = f(2a)$. 求证: $\exists \xi \in [0, a]$ 使得 $f(\xi) = f(\xi + a)$.

证明. 设 $g(x) = f(x) - f(x+a)$, 则 $g(0) + g(a) = f(0) - f(a) + f(a) - f(2a) = 0$.

若 $g(0) = 0$, 则令 $\xi = 0$ 即可.

若 $g(0) \neq 0$, 则由介值定理, $\exists \xi \in (0, a)$, 使得 $g(\xi) = 0$, 即 $f(\xi) = f(\xi + a)$. \square

9. 设 $f(x)$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 上有定义, 且 $f(x^2) = f(x)$. 证明: 若 $f(x)$ 在 $x = 1$ 处连续, 则 $f(x)$ 恒为常数.

证明. 对任意 $x_0 \in (0, +\infty)$, 由 $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} x_0^{\frac{1}{n}} = 1$ 有 $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} x_0^{2^{-n}} = 1$.

由 $f(x^2) = f(x)$ 知 $f(x_0) = f(x_0^{2^{-n}})$, 故 $f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} f(x_0^{2^{-n}})$.

又因为 $f(x)$ 在 $x = 1$ 处连续, 故 $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} f(x_0^{2^{-n}}) = f(1)$.

从而 $f(x_0) = f(1)$.

由 x_0 的任意性即知 $f(x)$ 恒为常数. \square

10. 设 $f \in C(\mathbb{R})$, 且 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = +\infty$. 则 f 在 \mathbb{R} 上有最小值.

证明. 设 $f(0) = A$. 则由 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = +\infty$ 知 $\exists M > 0$, 使得当 $|x| > M$ 时有 $f(x) > A$.

由 $f \in C[-M, M]$ 知 $\exists x_0 \in [-M, M]$ 使得 $f(x_0) = \min_{x \in [-M, M]} f(x)$, 则 $A = f(0) \geq f(x_0)$.

从而对任意 $x \in \mathbb{R}$, 有 $f(x) \geq f(x_0)$, 故 f 在 \mathbb{R} 上有最小值. \square

错误 1:

10. 证明: $\because \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = +\infty$. 取 $x_1 < 0$, 使 $f(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, x_1)$ 单调递减.
 $x_2 > 0$, 使 $f(x)$ 在 $(x_2, +\infty)$ 单调递增.
 $\therefore f \in C[x_1, x_2]$. 则 f 在 $[x_1, x_2]$ 上有最小值 x_0 .
 $\therefore f(x_0) \leq f(x_1)$ 且 $f(x_0) \leq f(x_2)$.
 由 $f(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, x_1)$, $(x_2, +\infty)$ 的单调性知, $f(x_0)$ 是 $f(x)$ 的最小值.

错误原因: 并不一定存在。

大家注意, 如果想用教材或者课件上没有的某一结论, 最好自己先证一下, 因为很有可能是错误的。

错误 2:

10. 取区间 $[x_{n-1}, x_n]$ ~~$[x_2, x_1]$ $[x_1, x_0]$ $[x_0, x_1]$ $[x_1, x_2]$ \dots $[x_n, x_{n+1}]$~~
 取 $\exists A$, 当 $|x| > M$ 时, $f(x) > A$. M 是什么
 且当 $-M \leq x \leq M$ 时, $\exists x_0$ s.t. $f(x_0) < A$.
 $\therefore f \in C[-M, M] \therefore f$ 在 $[-M, M]$ 上有界. 由 $f(x_0) < A \therefore \min f(x) < A$
 $\therefore f(x)$ 存在最小值. \square

错误原因: 对于极限是无穷没有理解好。

错误 3:

10. 证: $f \in C(\mathbb{R})$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = +\infty \forall G > 0$. $\exists M > 0$, 当 $|x| > M$,
 $f(x) > G$, 当 $x \in [-M, M]$ 时, $\therefore f$ 连续. 由定理 2.6.5.
 $\therefore f$ 在 $[-M, M]$ 上有最小值. 记该值为 t .
 取 $\forall G' > |t|$. 同理, $\exists M' > 0$. 当 $x \notin [-M', M']$, $f(x) > G' > t$.
 在 $x \in [-M', M']$ 时, f 连续. $f(x)_{\min} = t$.
 综上, $f(x)$ 有下的最小值. \square

错误原因：没有说明 t 为什么是最小值。

错误 4:

12 由 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 0$ 知 $\forall M > 0, \exists \delta > 0, \forall 0 < |x| < \delta, |f(x)| < M$.
因 $x \in [-N, N]$, 由 $f \in C([-N, N])$, f 在 $[-N, N]$ 上有最大值, 记为 M .
取 $y = \min\{M, 1\}$, 则 $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}, |f(x)| \geq y$, f 有在 y 处取值.

错误原因：这里 y 可能等于 M ，而 M 可能不是某个 $f(x_0)$ 。

习题 5.1

15.

5.1 $|u-v|=\delta$

一致连续 $\Leftrightarrow \exists \varepsilon_0 > 0, \forall \delta > 0, \exists u, v \in I, s.t. |f(u)-f(v)| \geq \varepsilon_0$

$\Leftrightarrow \exists \varepsilon_0 > 0, \forall n \in \mathbb{N}, \exists u_n, v_n \in I, |u_n - v_n| < \frac{1}{n}, |f(u_n) - f(v_n)| \geq \varepsilon_0$

$\Leftrightarrow \exists \varepsilon_0 > 0, \exists \text{两个点列 } \{u_n\}, \{v_n\} \in I, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |u_n - v_n| = 0, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |f(u_n) - f(v_n)| > \varepsilon_0$

13.1) $\Leftrightarrow \text{令 } \varepsilon_0 = 1, \text{ 则 } \forall n \in \mathbb{N}, \text{ 令 } u_n = n + \frac{1}{2n}, v_n = n.$

$|u_n - v_n| = \frac{1}{2n} < \frac{1}{n}, |f(u_n) - f(v_n)| = |(n + \frac{1}{2n})^2 - n^2| = |1 + \frac{1}{4n^2}| > 1$

$\therefore f(x) = x^2, x \in [0, +\infty)$ 不一致连续

(2) $\Leftrightarrow \varepsilon_0 = \frac{1}{2}, u_n = \frac{1}{n}, v_n = \frac{1}{2n}$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |u_n - v_n| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2n} = 0$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |f(u_n) - f(v_n)| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |-\ln n + \ln 2n| = \ln 2 > \frac{1}{2}$

$\therefore f(x) = \ln x, x \in (0, +\infty)$ 不一致连续

(3) $\Leftrightarrow \varepsilon_0 = \frac{1}{2}, u_n = \sqrt{2n}, v_n = \sqrt{2n+2}$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |u_n - v_n| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |\sqrt{2n+2} - \sqrt{2n}| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{\sqrt{2n+2} + \sqrt{2n}} = 0$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |f(u_n) - f(v_n)| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |\sin(\sqrt{2n}) - \sin(\sqrt{2n+2})| = 1 > \frac{1}{2}$

$\therefore f(x) = \sin x^2, x \in \mathbb{R}$ 不一致连续

(4) $\Leftrightarrow \varepsilon_0 = \lambda, u_n = 2\lambda n, v_n = 2\lambda n + \frac{1}{n}$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |u_n - v_n| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} = 0$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |f(u_n) - f(v_n)| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |2\lambda n \sin \frac{1}{2\lambda n} - (2\lambda n + \frac{1}{n}) \sin(\frac{1}{2\lambda n})| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\frac{1}{2\lambda n}) \sin \frac{1}{2\lambda n}$

$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\frac{1}{2\lambda n}) \cdot \frac{1}{2\lambda n} = \frac{1}{4\lambda^2} > \lambda$

$\therefore f(x) = x \sin x, x \in \mathbb{R}$ 不一致连续

错误:

解: 1) 证明: 取 $x = x_n, y = x_{n+1}$. 则 $|x-y| = 1$, 故 $\exists \delta > 1$, 若 $|x-y| < \delta, \forall x_n \in [0, +\infty)$

而 $|f(x) - f(y)| = |x_n^2 - (x_{n+1})^2| = |2x_n + 1| = 2x_n + 1 \gg 1$

故取 $\forall \varepsilon \in (0, 1)$, 均有: 当 $\delta > 1$ 时, $|x-y| < \delta$.

此时 $|f(x) - f(y)| \geq 1 > \varepsilon$, 故 $f(x) = x^2$ 在 $[0, +\infty)$ 不一致连续.

错误原因: 一致连续的概念理解错误.

习题 3.1

5/9/15.

5. (1) 原式 = $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \alpha h) - f(x_0)}{h} + \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0) - f(x_0 - \beta h)}{h}$
 $= \alpha \cdot f'(x_0) + \beta \cdot f'(x_0) = (\alpha + \beta) \cdot f'(x_0)$

(2) 原式 = $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x_0 + \frac{2}{n}) - f(x_0)}{\frac{2}{n}} \cdot 2 = \lim_{\frac{2}{n} \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \frac{2}{n}) - f(x_0)}{\frac{2}{n}} \cdot 2 = 2f'(x_0)$

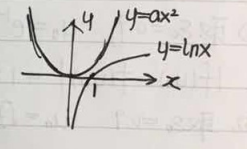
(3) = $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + (-1)h) - f(x_0)}{-h} \cdot (-1) = -f'(x_0)$

(4) = $\exp \left(\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(f(x_0 + h))}{h} \right) = \exp \left(\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{g(x_0 + h) - g(x_0)}{h} \right)$
 令 $g(x) = \ln(f(x)) \therefore g(x_0) = 0$
 \therefore 原式 = $\exp \left(\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{g(x_0 + h) - g(x_0)}{h} \right) = \exp \left(\frac{f'(x_0)}{f(x_0)} \right) = e^{f'(x_0)}$

9. 令切点为 (x_1, y_1)
 $\therefore y_1 = ax_1^2 = \ln x_1$
 $y' = 2ax_1 = \frac{1}{x_1} \therefore x_1 = e^{\frac{1}{2}} \therefore a = \frac{1}{2e}$
 $\therefore (\sqrt{e}, \frac{1}{2}) \quad y = \frac{x}{\sqrt{e}} - \frac{1}{2}$

估算:
 15. $dT = \frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{g}} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{l_1} \cdot dl \quad 0.05 = \frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{9.8}} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{0.2} \cdot dl \quad \therefore dl = \frac{0.02 \text{ m}}{2.23} = 2.23 \text{ cm}$

准确: $T_0 = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{l_1}{g}} \therefore T_0 = \frac{2}{7}\pi$
 $\therefore T_0 + 0.05 = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{l_1}{g}} \therefore l_1 - l_0 = 0.2229 - 0.2 = 2.29 \text{ cm} \therefore$ 增长 2.29 cm.



5. (4) 错误:

$$\begin{aligned} 5. (4) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (f(x_0 + h))^{\frac{1}{h}} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{f(x_0 + h) - f(x_0) + f(x_0)}{h} \cdot h \right)^{\frac{1}{h}} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left(1 + h \cdot \frac{f(x_0 + h) - f(x_0)}{h} \right)^{\frac{1}{h}} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (1 + f'(x_0) \cdot h)^{\frac{1}{f'(x_0) \cdot h} \cdot f'(x_0)} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left[(1 + f'(x_0) \cdot h)^{\frac{1}{f'(x_0) \cdot h}} \right]^{f'(x_0)} = \boxed{e^{f'(x_0)}} \end{aligned}$$

错误原因: 不符合极限的运算法则.

习题 3.2

4.

T4. (1) $y' = 6 \cos 3x$

(3) $y' = (-3x^2) \cdot \left(\frac{3}{2}\right) \cdot (1-x^3)^{\frac{1}{2}}$
 $= -\frac{9}{2} x^2 \sqrt{1-x^3}$

(5) $y' = \left(\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x+\sqrt{x+\sqrt{x}}}} \right) \cdot \left(1 + \frac{1+\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}}{2\sqrt{x+\sqrt{x}}} \right) = \frac{4\sqrt{x+\sqrt{x}} + 2\sqrt{x} + 1}{8\sqrt{x}\sqrt{x+\sqrt{x}}\sqrt{x+\sqrt{x+\sqrt{x}}}}$

(7) $y' = \left(-\frac{1}{x^2} \right) \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\frac{1}{x^2}}} = \frac{-1}{x^2 \sqrt{1-\frac{1}{x^2}}} = \frac{-1}{|x| \sqrt{x^2-1}}$

(9) $y = \ln(\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{1-x}) - \ln(\sqrt{1+x} - \sqrt{1-x})$
 $y' = \frac{\frac{1}{2\sqrt{1+x}} - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{1-x}}}{\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{1-x}} - \frac{\frac{1}{2\sqrt{1+x}} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{1-x}}}{\sqrt{1+x} - \sqrt{1-x}}$
 $= \frac{\sqrt{1-x} - \sqrt{1+x}}{2\sqrt{1-x^2}(\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{1-x})} - \frac{\sqrt{1-x} + \sqrt{1+x}}{2\sqrt{1-x^2}(\sqrt{1+x} - \sqrt{1-x})} = \frac{-1}{x\sqrt{1-x^2}}$

(11) $y' = \frac{1}{1+x^2} \cdot \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1-\arctan^2 x}} = \frac{-1}{(1+x^2)\sqrt{1-\arctan^2 x}}$

(13) $y' = (\cos x)(2 \sin x) \cosh(\sin^2 x) = \sin(2x) \cosh(\sin^2 x)$

(15) $y' = \left(\frac{-2}{x^3} \right) \cosh\left(\frac{2}{x}\right) \cosh\left(\frac{2}{x}\right) + 2 \sinh\left(\frac{2}{x}\right) \sinh\left(\frac{2}{x}\right)$

5.

5. (1) $[f(-x)]' = -f'(-x)$

(2) $[f(\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}})]' = f'(\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}) \cdot (\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}})' = f'(\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}) \cdot (-\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}) = -\frac{f'(\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}})}{2\sqrt{x}}$

(5) $\frac{1}{2} g(x) = e^{f(x)} \tan[f(x^2) + f(2x)]$, 则:

$$g'(x) = [e^{f(x)}]' \tan[f(x^2) + f(2x)] + e^{f(x)} \{ \tan[f(x^2) + f(2x)] \}'$$

$$= f'(x) e^{f(x)} \tan[f(x^2) + f(2x)] + e^{f(x)} \frac{2x f'(x^2) + 2 f'(2x)}{\cos^2[f(x^2) + f(2x)]}$$

6.

Ex 6. 解.

(1) $y = \frac{x^2}{1-x} \sqrt{\frac{x+1}{1+x+x^2}}$

$\ln y = 2 \ln x - \ln(1-x) + \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+x) - \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+x+x^2)$

$\therefore \frac{y'}{y} = \frac{2}{x} + \frac{1}{1-x} + \frac{1}{2(1+x)} - \frac{2x+1}{2(x^2+x+1)}$

$\therefore y' = \left(\frac{2}{x} + \frac{1}{1-x} + \frac{1}{2(1+x)} - \frac{2x+1}{2(x^2+x+1)} \right) \frac{x^2}{1-x} \sqrt{\frac{x+1}{1+x+x^2}}$

(2) $\frac{1}{2} f(x) = \sqrt{x} \therefore \ln f(x) = \frac{1}{2} \ln x$

$\Rightarrow \frac{f'(x)}{f(x)} = \frac{1-\ln x}{x^2} \Rightarrow f'(x) = x^{\frac{3}{2}-2} (1-\ln x)$

$\frac{1}{2} g(x) = x^{\ln(1-x)} \therefore \ln g(x) = [\ln(1-x)] [\ln x]$

$\therefore \frac{g'(x)}{g(x)} = -\frac{\ln x}{1-x} + \frac{\ln(1-x)}{x}$

$\therefore g'(x) = \left(\frac{\ln(1-x)}{x} - \frac{\ln x}{1-x} \right) x^{\ln(1-x)}$

$\therefore y' = f'(x) + g'(x) = x^{\frac{3}{2}-2} (1-\ln x) + \left(\frac{\ln(1-x)}{x} - \frac{\ln x}{1-x} \right) x^{\ln(1-x)}$

(5) $\ln y = \sin x / \ln(\ln x)$

$\therefore \frac{y'}{y} = \cos x / \ln(\ln x) + \sin x \cdot \frac{1}{\ln x} \cdot \frac{1}{x}$

$\therefore y' = \left(\cos x / \ln(\ln x) + \sin x \cdot \frac{1}{x \ln x} \right) (\ln x)^{\sin x}$

7/8/9.

科目 第 6 页

7. (1) $y' = \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{\frac{dx}{dy}}$ 易知 $y \in C(0, +\infty)$.

且 y 严格单调且可导, 有 $y' = 1 + \frac{1}{x}$, 则 $x = x(y)$ 可导, 且有:

$$x'(y) = \frac{1}{y'(x)} = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{x}} = \frac{x}{x+1}$$

(2) $y = \frac{\sinh x}{\cosh x} = \tanh x$, 故 y 处处可导, 且 $y' = \frac{\cosh^2 x - \sinh^2 x}{\cosh^2 x} = \frac{1}{\cosh^2 x} > 0$

$\therefore y$ 严格单调, 且 $y \in C(\mathbb{R})$, 则 $x = x(y)$ 可导, 且有:

$$x'(y) = \frac{1}{y'(x)} = \cosh^2 x$$

8. (1) 两侧关于 x 求导: $y + xy' = 1 + \frac{1}{x} \Rightarrow y' = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{y}{x}$

(2) 两侧关于 x 求导: $1 - y' - \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-y^2}} \cdot y' = 0 \Rightarrow y' = \frac{\sqrt{1-y^2}}{\sqrt{1-y^2} + 1}$

(3) 两侧关于 x 求导: $\frac{2}{3}x^{-\frac{1}{3}} + \frac{2}{3}y^{\frac{1}{3}} \cdot y' = 0 \Rightarrow y' = -(\frac{x}{y})^{-\frac{1}{3}} = -\sqrt[3]{\frac{y}{x}}$

9. (1) 对 $xy + \ln y = 1$ 两侧关于 x 求导: $y + xy' + \frac{1}{y} \cdot y' = 0 \Rightarrow y' = -\frac{y^2}{xy+1}$

\therefore 曲线 $(1,1)$ 处切线斜率 $y'|_{(1,1)} = -\frac{1}{2}$

\therefore 切线方程: $y = -\frac{1}{2}(x-1) + 1 = -\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{3}{2}$

(2) 对该曲线两侧关于 x 求导: $-\sin(xy) \cdot (y + xy') - \frac{y}{x+1} \cdot \frac{y-(x+1)y'}{y^2} = 0$

$$\Rightarrow y' = \frac{y^2 \sin(xy)}{1 - xy \sin(xy)} + \frac{y}{(x+1)[1 - xy \sin(xy)]}$$

则曲线 $(0,1)$ 处切线斜率 $y'|_{(0,1)} = 1$

\therefore 切线方程: $y = x + 1$

10.

编号 科目 第 7 页

(1) $y'(x) = \frac{y'(t)}{x'(t)} = \frac{a(\sinh t + t \cosh t)}{-\sinh t} = -a - at \coth t$

(2) $y'(x) = \frac{y'(t)}{x'(t)} = \frac{\frac{9at^2(1+t^3) - 9at^5}{(1+t^3)^2}}{\frac{3a(1+t^3) - 9at^3}{(1+t^3)^2}} = \frac{3t^2(1+t^3) - 3t^5}{1-2t^3} = \frac{3t^2}{1-2t^3}$

(3) $\begin{cases} x = a\theta \cos \theta \\ y = a\theta \sin \theta \end{cases} \Rightarrow y'(x) = \frac{y'(\theta)}{x'(\theta)} = \frac{a(\sin \theta + \theta \cos \theta)}{a(\cos \theta - \theta \sin \theta)} = \frac{\sin \theta + \theta \cos \theta}{\cos \theta - \theta \sin \theta}$