- 填空题或选择题: (选择题正确选项唯一)
- - $(A).\lim_{x\to\infty} [f(x)\cdot g(x)]$ 不存在; $(B).\lim_{x\to\infty} [f(x)+g(x)]$ 不存在;
 - (C). $\lim_{x \to \infty} [f(x) \cdot g(x)]$ 存在; (D). $\lim_{x \to \infty} [f(x) + g(x)]$ 存在.

 $\lim_{r\to\infty} x\cdot\frac{1}{r^2}=0, \#\&A; \quad \lim_{x\to\infty} x^2\cdot\frac{1}{r}=\infty, \#\&C.$

$$2. \lim_{x\to 1} (1-x) \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{2}x\right) = \frac{2}{\pi}.$$

$$\lim_{x\to 1} (1-x) \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{2}x\right) = \lim_{x\to 1} \frac{1-x}{\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}x\right)} \cdot \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}x\right) = \lim_{x\to 1} \frac{-1}{-\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}x\right) \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{2}{\pi}.$$

$$\lim_{x\to 1} \left(1-x\right) \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{2}x\right) \stackrel{1-x=t}{==} \lim_{t\to 0} t \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-\frac{\pi}{2}t\right) = \lim_{t\to 0} t \cot\left(\frac{\pi}{2}t\right) = \lim_{t\to 0} \frac{t}{\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{2}t\right)} = \frac{2}{\pi}.$$

3. 设函数f(x)在 $\left(-\infty,+\infty\right)$ 上有定义,且 $\forall x,y \in \left(-\infty,+\infty\right)$ 有f(x+y)=f(x)+f(y)

并可猜想f(x)的表达式为f(x) = xf(1). (即不必说明理由).

(1)
$$f(0+0) = f(0) + f(0) \Rightarrow f(0) = 0$$

 $\forall x \in R, \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} f(x + \Delta x) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \left[f(x) + f(\Delta x) \right] = f(x) + \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} f(\Delta x) = f(x) + f(0) = f(x)$

 $\Rightarrow f(x)$ 连续.

(2)
$$0 = f(0) = f(x-x) = f(x) + f(-x) \Rightarrow f(-x) = -f(x)$$
, 故考虑出 $x > 0$ 的情形便可窥全貌

$$\rightarrow$$
 先看, $f(1)=f\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)+f\left(\frac{n-1}{n}\right)=f\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)+f\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)+f\left(\frac{n-2}{n}\right)=\cdots=nf\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)$,可得 $f\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)=\frac{1}{n}$ (1)

接着, m为正整数时,
$$f\left(\frac{m}{n}\right) = f\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) + f\left(\frac{m-1}{n}\right) = \cdots = mf\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) = \frac{m}{n}f\left(1\right)$$
,

于是对 $\forall x$ 为任意正有理数, f(x)=xf(1);

→ $\exists x > 0$ 且为无理数时,取x的n位小数的近似值 x_n ,可获得一有理数列 $\{x_n\}$,

显然
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} x_n = x$$
, $f(x_n) = x_n f(1)$, $\lim_{n\to\infty} f(x_n) = \lim_{n\to\infty} x_n f(1) \Rightarrow x f(1)$,

由f的连续性可得 $\lim_{n\to\infty} f(x_n) = f(x)$,故 $f(x) \Rightarrow f(1)$,

综上,
$$x > 0$$
 时, $f(x)=xf(1)$;

$$x=0$$
 时, $f(x)=xf(1)$ 显然成立;

$$x < 0$$
 时, $f(x) = -f(-x) = xf(1)$.

所以, $\forall x \in R$, f(x)=xf(1).

4. 函数
$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\frac{x^2 - 1}{x - 1} - 3}$$
 的定义域为 $\frac{\{x \mid x \neq 1, 2, x \in R\}}{\frac{\{x \mid x \neq 1, 2, x \in R\}}{x \neq 1}}$ _ $\mathbb{R}/\{1, 2\}$. $\mathbb{R}-\{1, 2\}$

5.
$$\forall y = -(x+1)e^{-x}$$
, $m \le dy = xe^{-x}dx$, $y'' = (1-x)e^{-x}$.

- (A). 在 $x \in (a,b)$ 时曲线 y = f(x) 处处有唯一的切线,则函数 y = f(x) 在 (a,b)内点点可导.

(B). 若极限
$$\lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)}$$
 存在,那么 $\lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)}$ 也存在,并且 $\lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)}$.

- (C). $\forall x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$,有 $\arcsin(\sin x) = x$.
- (D). 如果函数 f(x) 在点 x_0 处的左右导数都存在,则函数 f(x) 在 x_0 点处连续.

$$A: y=\sqrt[3]{x}$$
在 $(0,0)$ 处有切线 $x=0$, 切线的倾角是 $\frac{\pi}{2}$, 但导数不存在;

B: 若 $\frac{f(x)}{g(x)}$ 是 $\frac{0}{0}$ 或 $\frac{\infty}{\infty}$ 未定型,则该说法正确,若不是未定型,则不然,

反例:
$$\lim_{x \to 1} \frac{(x+1)'}{(x-1)'} = 1$$
,但 $\lim_{x \to 1} \frac{x+1}{x-1} = \infty$

$$C: \arcsin\left(\sin\frac{5}{2}\pi\right) = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$D: \lim_{x \to x_0^-} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0}$$
 $\vec{F} \vec{E} \Rightarrow \lim_{x \to x_0^-} \left[f(x) - f(x_0) \right] = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \to x_0^-} f(x) = f(x_0)$

同理,
$$\lim_{x \to x_0^+} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0}$$
存在 $\Rightarrow \lim_{x \to x_0^+} f(x) = f(x_0)$, 于是 $f(x)$ 在 x_0 连续.

注意: 左右导数存在时,必然f(x)在 x_0 有定义的;如果没有定义,左右导数一定不存在.

7. 半径为
$$r$$
 的圆面积 $A=\pi r^2$, $\Delta r=dr\to 0$ 时 , $\Delta A=\frac{2\pi r\Delta r+\pi \left(\Delta r\right)^2 或 2\pi rdr+\pi \left(dr\right)^2}{2\pi rdr+\pi \left(dr\right)^2}$,

$$dA = \underline{2\pi r dr}$$
, $\frac{dA}{dr} = \underline{2\pi r}$.

8. 若
$$x \to 0$$
,则 $n = __{\underline{5}}$ 时 $e^{x\cos(x^2)} - e^x$ 与 x^n 为同阶无穷小量.

解:
$$x \to 0$$
时, $e^x - 1 \sim x$, $1 - \cos x \sim \frac{1}{2}x^2$.
 $\therefore x \to 0$ 时, $e^{x\cos(x^2)} - e^x = e^x \left[e^{x\cos(x^2) - x} - 1 \right] \sim e^{x\cos(x^2) - x} - 1 \sim x\cos(x^2) - x$
 $\sim x \left[\cos(x^2) - 1 \right] \sim x \left(-\frac{1}{2}x^4 \right) = -\frac{1}{2}x^5$, $\therefore n = 5$.

9.
$$d\left(\frac{\ln \sqrt{1+x^2}+C}{2}\right)=d\left(\frac{1}{2}\ln \left(1+x^2\right)+C\right)=\frac{x}{1+x^2}dx$$
.

$$\mathbb{R}: \left[\ln\left(\sqrt{1+x^2}\right)\right]' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} \cdot \frac{2x}{2\sqrt{1+x^2}} = \frac{x}{1+x^2}$$

二. 解答题

10. 设
$$y = \ln \sqrt{1 + e^{2x}} - x - e^{-x} \arctan e^{-x}$$
, 求 y' 并将结果化至最简,并写出 dy .

$$\Re y' = \left(\ln\sqrt{1 + e^{2x}} - x - e^{-x} \arctan e^{-x}\right)' = \left[\frac{1}{2}\ln\left(1 + e^{2x}\right)\right]' - 1 - \left(e^{-x} \arctan e^{-x}\right)'$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \frac{\left(1 + e^{2x}\right)'}{1 + e^{2x}} - 1 - \left[\left(e^{-x}\right)' \arctan e^{-x} + e^{-x} \left(\arctan e^{-x}\right)'\right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \frac{e^{2x} \cdot 2}{1 + e^{2x}} - 1 - \left[-e^{-x} \arctan e^{-x} + e^{-x} \frac{1}{1 + e^{-2x}} \cdot \left(-e^{-x}\right)\right]$$

$$= \frac{e^{2x}}{1 + e^{2x}} - 1 - \left(-e^{-x} \arctan e^{-x} - \frac{e^{-2x}}{1 + e^{-2x}}\right) = e^{-x} \arctan e^{-x};$$

$$\therefore dy = e^{-x} \arctan e^{-x} dx.$$

11.求极限
$$\lim_{x\to\infty} \left(\sqrt{x^2+2x}-\sqrt{x^2-2x}\right)$$
.

$$\mathbf{MF:} \quad \lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\sqrt{x^2 + 2x} - \sqrt{x^2 - 2x} \right) = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{4x}{\sqrt{x^2 + 2x} + \sqrt{x^2 - 2x}},$$

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{4x}{\sqrt{x^2 + 2x} + \sqrt{x^2 - 2x}} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{4}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{2}{x}} + \sqrt{1 - \frac{2}{x}}} = 2,$$

$$\lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{4x}{\sqrt{x^2 + 2x} + \sqrt{x^2 - 2x}} = \lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{-4}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{2}{x}} + \sqrt{1 - \frac{2}{x}}} = -2,$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\sqrt{x^2 + 2x} - \sqrt{x^2 - 2x} \right)$$
不存在.

12. 求极限 $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{e-(1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}}}{x}$.

解1: 原式=
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{e - e^{\ln(1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}}}}{x} = -e\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{e^{\frac{1}{x}\ln(1+x)-1} - 1}{x} = -e\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\frac{1}{x}\ln(1+x)-1}{x} = -e\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\ln(1+x)-x}{x^2}$$

$$=-e\lim_{x\to 0}\frac{x-\frac{1}{2}x^2+O(x^2)-x}{x^2}=\frac{1}{2}e$$

解2:
$$(1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}} = e^{\ln(1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}}} = e^{\frac{1}{x}\ln(1+x)} = e^{\frac{\ln(1+x)}{x}}$$
,

$$\therefore \mathbb{R} \vec{\Xi} \stackrel{\frac{0}{0}}{==} \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{0 - \left[(1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}} \right]'}{1} = -\lim_{x \to 0} (1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}} \left(\frac{\ln(1+x)}{x} \right)' = -\lim_{x \to 0} (1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}} \cdot \frac{\frac{x}{1+x} - \ln(1+x)}{x^2}$$

其中
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\frac{x}{1+x} - \ln(1+x)}{x^2} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{x - (1+x)\ln(1+x)}{x^2(1+x)} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{1 - 1 - \ln(1+x)}{2x + 3x^2} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{-\ln(1+x)}{x(2+3x)} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

其中
$$\lim_{x\to 0} (1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}} = e$$
,

$$\therefore$$
原式 = $\frac{1}{2}e$.

13. 光的反射遵循反射定律:光的反射角等于入射角。

通过计算抛物线的切线与法线方程,我们可以证明抛物线的光学性质:一束平行于对称轴的光线经过抛物线的反射一定通过焦点;反之,从焦点出发的光线经过抛物线的反射必定成为一束平行于对称轴的平行光线。

试给出抛物线 $y^2 = 2px (p > 0)$ 上点 (x_0, y_0) 处的切线与法线方程.

解:(1)若 $y_0 = 0$, 则点(0,0)处的切线方程为x = 0 , 法线方程为y = 0 ;

(2)若
$$y_0 \neq 0$$
,则由2 $yy' = 2p \Rightarrow y' \Big|_{\substack{x=x_0 \ y=y_0}} = \frac{p}{y} \Big|_{\substack{y=y_0}} = \frac{p}{y_0}$,

故所求切线方程为 $y-y_0 = \frac{p}{y_0}(x-x_0)$, 法线方程为 $y-y_0 = -\frac{y_0}{p}(x-x_0)$.

14. 设 $f(x) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\cos \frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{4} \cdots \cos \frac{x}{2^n} \right)$,试给出函数f(x)不带数列极限符号的表达式,进而讨论函数f(x)在x = 0处的连续性,可导性.

解: 由
$$2\sin\frac{x}{2^n}\cos\frac{x}{2^n} = \sin\frac{x}{2^{n-1}}$$
可得

$$x \neq 0 \exists \uparrow, \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\cos \frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{4} \cdot \dots \cdot \cos \frac{x}{2^n} \right) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{2^n \cos \frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{4} \cdot \dots \cdot \cos \frac{x}{2^n} \sin \frac{x}{2^n}}{2^n \sin \frac{x}{2^n}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\sin x}{2^n \sin \frac{x}{2^n}} = \frac{\sin x}{x},$$

$$\therefore f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sin x}{x}, & x \neq 0 \\ 1, & x = 0 \end{cases}.$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1 = f(0), \qquad \therefore \text{ 函数} f(x) \xrightarrow{\text{在}} x = 0 \text{ 处连续}$$

$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{f(x)-f(0)}{x-0} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\frac{\sin x}{x}-1}{x} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\sin x-x}{x^2} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\cos x-1}{2x} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{-\sin x}{2} = 0,$$

∴函数f(x)在x = 0处可导,且f'(0) = 0.

15. 设函数 f(x) 是 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上处处可导的偶(奇) 函数,证明 f'(x) 是 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上的奇(偶) 函数. 由此,对于函数 $g(x) = \ln \sqrt{1+x^2}$,求 $g^{(2021)}(0)$.

证明: 若函数f(x)在 $(-\infty,+\infty)$ 上可导且为偶函数,则f(-x) = f(x),

$$f'(-x)(-1) = f'(x)$$
, 即 $f'(-x) = -f'(x)$, 故 $f'(x)$ 为奇函数.

同理,若
$$f(x)$$
为 $\left(-\infty,+\infty\right)$ 上的奇函数,则 $f(-x)=-f(x)$ ⇒ $f'(-x)(-1)=-f'(x)$,

则f'(-x) = f'(x), 即f'(x)为偶函数.

解: $g(x) = \ln \sqrt{1 + x^2}$ 是 $\left(-\infty, +\infty\right)$ 上的偶函数,于是g'(x)为奇函数,g''(x)为偶函数,…,…, $g^{(2020)}(x)$ 为偶函数, $g^{(2021)}(x)$ 为奇函数, $\therefore g^{(2021)}(0) = 0$.

用导数定义证明:

若函数f(x)在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上可导且为偶函数, f(-x) = f(x),

$$\text{III} f'(-x) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(-x+h) - f(-x)}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(x-h) - f(x)}{h} = -\lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(x+(-h)) - f(x)}{-h} = -f'(x),$$

 \therefore 若f(x)是 $(-\infty,+\infty)$ 上的偶函数,则f'(x)为奇函数.

16. 求极限
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \sqrt[n]{\left(1+2^n+3^n+\cdots+2021^n\right)}$$

$$\underset{n\to\infty}{\text{fiff}} \sqrt[n]{\left(1+2^n+3^n+\cdots+2021^n\right)} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \left[2021^n \left(\left(\frac{1}{2021}\right)^n + \left(\frac{2}{2021}\right)^n + \cdots + \left(\frac{2020}{2021}\right)^n + 1 \right) \right]^{\frac{1}{n}}$$

$$=2021\cdot\lim_{n\to\infty}\left[\left(\frac{1}{2021}\right)^n+\left(\frac{2}{2021}\right)^n+\cdots+\left(\frac{2020}{2021}\right)^n+1\right]^{\frac{1}{n}}=2021\times\left(0+\cdots+0+1\right)^0=2021.$$

法二
$$2021'' < 1 + 2'' + \cdots + 2021'' < 2021 \cdot 2021''$$
,

$$\therefore 2021 < \sqrt[n]{\left(1 + 2^n + \dots + 2021^n\right)} < 2021 \cdot \sqrt[n]{2021} ,$$

由于 $\lim_{n\to\infty} \sqrt[n]{2021} = 1$,则由夹逼准则知 $\lim_{n\to\infty} \sqrt[n]{\left(1+2^n+3^n+\cdots+2021^n\right)} = 2021$.

法三 原式 =
$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(1 + 2^x + 3^x + \dots + 2021^x\right)^{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} e^{\frac{1}{x} \ln \left(1 + 2^x + 3^x + \dots + 2021^x\right)} = e^{\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\ln \left(1 + 2^x + 3^x + \dots + 2021^x\right)}{x}},$$

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\ln\left(1 + 2^x + 3^x + \dots + 2021^x\right)}{x} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\frac{0 + 2^x \ln 2 + 3^x \ln 3 + \dots + 2021^x \ln 2021}{1 + 2^x + 3^x + \dots + 2021^x}}{1}$$

$$\left(\frac{2}{x}\right)^x \ln 2 + \dots + \left(\frac{2020}{x}\right)^x \ln 2020 + \ln 2021$$

$$= \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\left(\frac{2}{2021}\right)^x \ln 2 + \dots + \left(\frac{2020}{2021}\right)^x \ln 2020 + \ln 2021}{\left(\frac{1}{2021}\right)^x + \left(\frac{2}{2021}\right)^x + \dots + \left(\frac{2020}{2021}\right)^x + 1} = \ln 2021,$$

:. 原式 =
$$e^{\ln 2021}$$
 = 2021.

17. 证明题

(1). 求证:x > 0, $4x^3 + 1 \ge 3x$.

证明1:
$$x > 0$$
时,函数 $\varphi(x) = 4x^3 + 1 - 3x$ 连续、可导, 且 $\varphi'(x) = 12x^2 - 3$, $\varphi''(x) = 24x$, 令 $\varphi'(x) = 0$,得唯一驻点 $x = \frac{1}{2}$,又 $\varphi''\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = 12 > 0$, 故在 $x = \frac{1}{2}$ 处取得最小值 $\varphi\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = 0$, $\therefore 4x^3 + 1 - 3x \ge 0$, $\therefore 4x^3 + 1 \ge 3x$.

证明2:
$$x > 0$$
时,函数 $\varphi(x) = 4x^3 + 1 - 3x$ 连续、可导, $\varphi'(x) = 12x^2 - 3 = 3(2x + 1)(2x - 1)$, 令 $\varphi'(x) = 0$,得驻点 $x = \frac{1}{2}$,
$$\left(0, \frac{1}{2}\right) \land \varphi'(x) < 0, \quad \emptyset \left[0, \frac{1}{2}\right] \bot \varphi(x) \mathring{\mu} \ddot{\mu} \ddot{\mu} \ddot{\mu}, \quad \emptyset \varphi(x) \ge \varphi(\frac{1}{2}) = 0;$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{2}, +\infty\right) \land \varphi'(x) > 0, \quad \emptyset \left[\frac{1}{2}, +\infty\right] \bot \varphi(x) \mathring{\mu} \ddot{\mu} \ddot{\mu} \ddot{\mu}, \quad \emptyset \varphi(x) \ge \varphi(\frac{1}{2}) = 0;$$

$$\therefore 4x^3 + 1 - 3x \ge 0, \quad \therefore 4x^3 + 1 \ge 3x.$$

证明3:由"几何平均-算术平均不等式"知

$$x > 0$$
 时, $4x^2 + \frac{1}{x} = 4x^2 + \frac{1}{2x} + \frac{1}{2x} \ge 3 \cdot \sqrt[3]{4x^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2x} \cdot \frac{1}{2x}} = 3$
 $\therefore x > 0$ 时, $4x^3 + 1 \ge 3x$.

证明4: 显然, t=1是多项式 $1+3t-4t^3$ 的零点,

因而,x = -1 是多项式 $1 - 3x + 4x^3$ 的零点

所以 $1-3x+4x^3$ 必定有x+1 的因子,

于是,
$$4x^3 - 3x + 1 = 4x^3 + 4x^2 - 4x^2 - 4x + x + 1$$

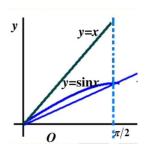
= $4x^2(x+1) - 4x(x+1) + (x+1) = (x+1)(4x^2 - 4x + 1) = (x+1)(2x-1)^2$.

∴
$$x > 0$$
 时, $4x^3 - 3x + 1 = (x+1)(2x-1)^2 \ge 0$

 $\therefore x > 0$ 时, $4x^3 + 1 \ge 3x$ 显然成立.

(2). 求证
$$Jordan$$
不等式: $x \in \left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$ 时,有 $\frac{2}{\pi}x \le \sin x \le x$.

证明1: 正弦曲线 $y = \sin x$ 在O(0,0)处的切线为y = x. 曲线过O(0,0)点与点 $\left(\frac{\pi}{2},1\right)$ 的割线为 $y = \frac{2}{\pi}x$. $x \in \left(0,\frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ 时, $\left(\sin x\right)'' = -\sin x < 0$,. 在 $\left[0,\frac{\pi}{2}\right]$ 上时,曲线 $y = \sin x$ 严格凸,故切线位于曲线段上方,割线位于曲线段下方.数形结合,即得Jordan不等式: $x \in \left[0,\frac{\pi}{2}\right]$ 时,有 $\left(\frac{\pi}{2},1\right)$ 时,有 $\left(\frac{\pi}{2},1\right)$ 的割线为 $\left(\frac{\pi}{2},1\right)$ 的影线的



Jordan不等式: $x \in \left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$ 时,有 $\frac{2}{\pi}x \le \sin x \le x$.

分析: x = 0 时,等号成立; $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$ 时, $1 = \sin \frac{\pi}{2} < \frac{\pi}{2}$. $x \in (0, \pi/2]$ 时, $\frac{2}{\pi} x \le \sin x \le x \Leftrightarrow \frac{2}{\pi} \le \frac{\sin x}{x} \le 1$. 进而将问题转化为求函数 $\varphi(x) = \frac{\sin x}{x}$ 在 $(0, \pi/2]$ 上的最大、小值.

证法2: 设
$$\varphi(x) = \frac{\sin x}{x}$$
, 其在 $\left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$ 上连续, $\left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ 内可导,

$$\varphi'(x) = \frac{\cos x \cdot x - \sin x \cdot 1}{x^2} = \frac{\cos x}{x^2} (x - \tan x);$$

设
$$\psi(x) = x - \tan x$$
,其在 $\left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$ 上连续, $\left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ 内可导, $\psi'(x) = 1 - \sec^2 x = -\tan^2 x < 0$,

$$\therefore \psi(x) = x - \tan x \, \text{在}\left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right] \text{上单调递减,故} x \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \text{时,} \psi(x) < \psi(0) = 0,$$

则
$$\varphi'(x) = \frac{\cos x}{x^2} (x - \tan x) < 0$$
,则 $\varphi(x) = \frac{\sin x}{x}$ 在 $\left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$ 上单调递减,

又
$$\lim_{x\to 0^+} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1$$
, $\varphi(\frac{\pi}{2}) = \frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{2}}{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{2}{\pi}$, 故 $x \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$ 时, $\frac{2}{\pi} \le \frac{\sin x}{x} < 1$,

$$\therefore x \in \left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$$
 $\exists t \neq x \leq \sin x \leq x.$

分析3: 可以分成 $\frac{2}{\pi}x \le \sin x$ 和 $\sin x \le x$ 两个不等式,分别用单调性证明.

17. 证明题(3). 求证:
$$\forall x \ge 1$$
, $\arctan x - \frac{1}{2} \arccos \frac{2x}{1+x^2} = \frac{\pi}{4}$. (" = "表示"恒等于")

分析: 可证 $x \in [1,+\infty)$ 时,连续函数 $\varphi(x) = \arctan x - \frac{1}{2} \arccos \frac{2x}{1+x^2}$ 为常函数.

证明1: 设 $\varphi(x) = \arctan x - \frac{1}{2} \arccos \frac{2x}{1+x^2}$, 其在 $[1,+\infty)$ 上连续, $(1,+\infty)$ 内可导,

$$\varphi'(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\left(\frac{2x}{1+x^2}\right)^2}} \cdot \frac{2\left(1+x^2\right)-2x \cdot 2x}{\left(1+x^2\right)^2} = \frac{1}{1+x^2} + \frac{1-x^2}{\left(1+x^2\right)\sqrt{1-2x^2+x^4}} = \frac{1}{1+x^2} - \frac{1}{1+x^2} = 0,$$

∴
$$\pm x \in (1, +\infty)$$
 時, $\varphi(x) = C = \varphi(\sqrt{3}) = \arctan \sqrt{3} - \frac{1}{2} \arccos \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{1+3} = \frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{\pi}{4}$,

$$\stackrel{\text{\frac{1}}}{=} x = 1$$
时, $\varphi(1) = \arctan 1 - \frac{1}{2} \arccos \frac{2}{1+1} = \frac{\pi}{4} - 0 = \frac{\pi}{4}$

$$\therefore \forall x \in [1, +\infty), \ \arctan x - \frac{1}{2} \arccos \frac{2x}{1+x^2} \equiv \frac{\pi}{4}.$$

分析: 可证
$$\forall x \ge 1, 2 \arctan x - \arccos \frac{2x}{1+x^2} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

证明2: 记
$$\arctan x = \alpha, \arccos \frac{2x}{1+x^2} = \beta$$
.

$$\cos(2\alpha-\beta) = \cos 2\alpha \cos \beta + \sin 2\alpha \sin \beta = \frac{1-\tan^2 \alpha}{1+\tan^2 \alpha} \cos \beta + \frac{2\tan \alpha}{1+\tan^2 \alpha} \sin \beta = \frac{1-x^2}{1+x^2} \cdot \frac{2x}{1+x^2} + \frac{2x}{1+x^2} \cdot \sin \beta$$

$$x \ge 1$$
, $\therefore 0 < \frac{2x}{1+x^2} \le 1$, $\arccos \frac{2x}{1+x^2} = \beta \in [0, \pi/2]$.

$$\therefore \sin \beta = \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 \beta} = \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{2x}{1 + x^2}\right)^2} = \frac{|x^2 - 1|}{1 + x^2} = \frac{x^2 - 1}{1 + x^2},$$

$$\therefore x \ge 1, \therefore \arctan x = \alpha \in \left[\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right].$$

$$\therefore 2\alpha - \beta \in (0,\pi).$$

$$\because \cos(2\alpha - \beta) = \frac{1 - x^2}{1 + x^2} \cdot \frac{2x}{1 + x^2} + \frac{2x}{1 + x^2} \cdot \sin\beta = \frac{1 - x^2}{1 + x^2} \cdot \frac{2x}{1 + x^2} + \frac{2x}{1 + x^2} \cdot \frac{x^2 - 1}{1 + x^2} \equiv 0,$$

$$\therefore 2\alpha - \beta = \frac{\pi}{2},$$

(4). 设函数f(x)在 $\left(-\infty, +\infty\right)$ 上有定义,且 $\forall x, y \in \left(-\infty, +\infty\right)$ 有f(x+y) = f(x)f(y). 若f(0) = 1, 证明函数f(x)在 $\left(-\infty, +\infty\right)$ 上点点可导,且有f'(x) = f(x),并由此证明 $f(x) = e^{-x}$.

证明: 由已知得 f(x+h) = f(x)f(h), f(x) = f(x)f(0),

$$\therefore \forall x \in R, f'(x) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} = f(x) \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(h) - f(0)}{h} = f(x) f'(0) = f(x),$$

即f(x)在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 内点点可导,且 f'(x) = f(x).

「猜想
$$f(x) = e^x, \dots,$$
设 $f(x) - e^x = \varphi(x) \equiv 0$? 不成哪!那么就设 $\frac{f(x)}{e^x} \equiv 1 \dots$

设
$$\varphi(x) = \frac{f(x)}{e^x}$$
,其在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 内连续、可导,

$$\varphi'(x) = \left(\frac{f(x)}{e^x}\right)' = \frac{f'(x)e^x - f(x)e^x}{e^{2x}} \equiv 0,$$

$$\therefore x \in (-\infty, +\infty) \text{ if } , \frac{f(x)}{e^x} \equiv C,$$

故
$$f(x) = Ce^x$$
, $f'(x) = Ce^x$,

$$f'(0) = 1,$$

$$\therefore C = 1$$
,

$$\therefore f(x) = e^x.$$