

思考题1

1. 设 $f(x)$ 是定义在 R 上的函数, 且对 $\forall x_1, x_2 \in R$, 都有

$$f(x_1 + x_2) = f(x_1)f(x_2)$$

若 $f'(0)=1$, 证明: 对 $\forall x \in R$, 都有 $f'(x)=f(x)$.

证: 令 $x_1 = x_2 = 0 \Rightarrow f(0) = f^2(0) \Rightarrow f(0) = 0$ 或 $f(0)=1$.

若 $f(0) = 0$, 则 $\forall x \in R$, 有

$$f(x) = f(x+0) = f(x)f(0) = 0, \Rightarrow f'(x) = 0 = f(x).$$

若 $f(0) = 1$, 则对 $\forall x \in R$, 有

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x + \Delta x) - f(x)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)f(\Delta x) - f(x)}{\Delta x} \\ &= f(x) \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\Delta x) - 1}{\Delta x} = f(x) \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0 + \Delta x) - f(0)}{\Delta x} \\ &= f(x)f'(0) = f(x). \end{aligned}$$

2. 设 $f(x)$ 在 $x=a$ 可导, 且 $f(a) \neq 0$, 求 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{f(a + \frac{1}{n})}{f(a)} \right)^n$.

解: $\because f(x)$ 在 $x=a$ 可导, $\therefore f$ 在 $x=a$ 连续, 有

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(a + \frac{1}{n})}{f(a)} = \frac{f(a)}{f(a)} = 1. \quad \text{原极限为 } 1^\infty \text{ 型不定式极限.}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{f(a + \frac{1}{n})}{f(a)} \right)^n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \left(\frac{f(a + \frac{1}{n}) - f(a)}{f(a)} \right)^{\frac{f(a)}{f(a + \frac{1}{n}) - f(a)}} \right)^{\frac{f(a + \frac{1}{n}) - f(a)}{\frac{1}{n}} \cdot \frac{1}{f(a)}} = e^{\frac{f'(a)}{f(a)}}.$$

3. 试构造一个函数 $f(x)$, 它在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上处处不可导,

但 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \left(f\left(x + \frac{1}{n}\right) - f(x) \right)$ 处处存在.

答: *Dirichlet*函数.

4. 设 $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^\alpha \sin \frac{1}{x}, & x \neq 0, \\ 0, & x = 0. \end{cases} (\alpha > 0)$

证明: 当 $\alpha > 1$ 时, $f'(0)$ 存在; 当 $\alpha \leq 1$ 时, $f'(0)$ 不存在.

提示: $\alpha > 1$ 时, $f'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^{\alpha-1} \sin \frac{1}{x} = 0.$

$\alpha \leq 1$ 时, $f'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x^{1-\alpha}} \sin \frac{1}{x}$ 不存在(?).

5. 证明：若 $f(x)$ 在 $[a,b]$ 上连续，且 $f(a)=f(b)=K$ ，

$f'_+(a)f'_-(b)>0$ ，则至少存在一点 $\xi \in (a,b)$ ，使得 $f(\xi)=K$.

提示：不妨设 $f'_+(a)>0, f'_-(b)>0$.

由 $f'_+(a)=\lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} \frac{f(x)-f(a)}{x-a} > 0$ 和极限的保号性， $\exists \delta_1 > 0$,

对 $\forall x \in (a, a + \delta_1)$, $\frac{f(x)-f(a)}{x-a} > 0$.

取 $x_1 \in (a, a + \delta_1)$, 则 $\frac{f(x_1)-f(a)}{x_1-a} > 0, \Rightarrow f(x_1) > f(a) = K$.

同理， $\exists x_2 \in (b - \delta_2, b) (\delta_2 > 0)$, 使得 $f(x_2) < f(b) = K$.

对 $g(x) = f(x) - K$ 在区间 $[x_1, x_2]$ 上用零点定理, 即得结论成立.

6. 设 $f(x)$ 在 x_0 可导, 数列 α_n, β_n 满足:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \alpha_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \beta_n = x_0, \quad \alpha_n < x_0 < \beta_n \quad (n \in N^+)$$

证明: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(\beta_n) - f(\alpha_n)}{\beta_n - \alpha_n} = f'(x_0).$

证 首先, 容易看到

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{f(\beta_n) - f(\alpha_n)}{\beta_n - \alpha_n} &= \frac{f(\beta_n) - f(x_0) + f(x_0) - f(\alpha_n)}{\beta_n - \alpha_n} \\ &= \frac{\beta_n - x_0}{\beta_n - \alpha_n} \frac{f(\beta_n) - f(x_0)}{\beta_n - x_0} - \frac{\alpha_n - x_0}{\beta_n - \alpha_n} \frac{f(\alpha_n) - f(x_0)}{\alpha_n - x_0}. \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

若记 $\lambda_n = \frac{\beta_n - x_0}{\beta_n - \alpha_n}$, 则 $\frac{x_0 - \alpha_n}{\beta_n - \alpha_n} = 1 - \lambda_n$, 且 $0 < \lambda_n < 1, 0 < 1 - \lambda_n < 1$, 式(1)可改写成

$$\frac{f(\beta_n) - f(\alpha_n)}{\beta_n - \alpha_n} = \lambda_n \frac{f(\beta_n) - f(x_0)}{\beta_n - x_0} + (1 - \lambda_n) \frac{f(\alpha_n) - f(x_0)}{\alpha_n - x_0}.$$

但 $f'(x_0) = \lambda_n f'(x_0) + (1 - \lambda_n) f'(x_0)$, 故易知 $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N > 0$, 当 $n > N$ 时,

$$\begin{aligned} &\left| \frac{f(\beta_n) - f(\alpha_n)}{\beta_n - \alpha_n} - f'(x_0) \right| \\ &\leq \lambda_n \left| \frac{f(\beta_n) - f(x_0)}{\beta_n - x_0} - f'(x_0) \right| + (1 - \lambda_n) \left| \frac{f(\alpha_n) - f(x_0)}{\alpha_n - x_0} - f'(x_0) \right| \\ &< \lambda_n \varepsilon + (1 - \lambda_n) \varepsilon = \varepsilon. \end{aligned}$$

原极限获证.

证法2: $\because f(x)$ 在 x_0 可导, 由题设, 有 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(\beta_n) - f(x_0)}{\beta_n - x_0} = f'(x_0)$

$$\Rightarrow f(\beta_n) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(\beta_n - x_0) + o(\beta_n - x_0) (n \rightarrow \infty)$$

同理 $f(\alpha_n) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(\alpha_n - x_0) + o(\alpha_n - x_0) (n \rightarrow \infty)$

$$\Rightarrow f(\beta_n) - f(\alpha_n) = f'(x_0)(\beta_n - \alpha_n) + o(\beta_n - x_0) + o(\alpha_n - x_0)$$

$$\Rightarrow \left| \frac{f(\beta_n) - f(\alpha_n)}{\beta_n - \alpha_n} - f'(x_0) \right| = \left| \frac{o(\beta_n - x_0) + o(\alpha_n - x_0)}{\beta_n - \alpha_n} \right|$$

$$= \left| \frac{o(\beta_n - x_0)}{\beta_n - x_0} \frac{\beta_n - x_0}{\beta_n - \alpha_n} + \frac{o(\alpha_n - x_0)}{\alpha_n - x_0} \frac{\alpha_n - x_0}{\beta_n - \alpha_n} \right|$$

$$\leq \left| \frac{o(\beta_n - x_0)}{\beta_n - x_0} \right| + \left| \frac{o(\alpha_n - x_0)}{\alpha_n - x_0} \right| \rightarrow 0 (n \rightarrow \infty)$$

\therefore 原式成立.

思考题2

1. 设 m 为正整数, 定义 $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^m \sin \frac{1}{x}, & x \neq 0, \\ 0, & x = 0. \end{cases}$

(1) m 为何值时, $f(x)$ 在 $x_0 = 0$ 可导;

(2) m 为何值时, $f'(x)$ 在 $x_0 = 0$ 连续.

解: (1) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^{m-1} \sin \frac{1}{x},$

易知当 $m > 1$ 时, 上述极限为 0, 当 $m \leq 1$ 时, 极限不存在.

所以当 $m > 1$ 时, $f(x)$ 在 $x_0 = 0$ 可导, 且 $f'(0) = 0$.

当 $m \leq 1$ 时, $f(x)$ 在 $x_0 = 0$ 不可导.

(2) 当 $m > 1$ 时, $f'(0) = 0$. $x \neq 0$ 时, 有

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= \left(x^m \sin \frac{1}{x} \right)' = mx^{m-1} \sin \frac{1}{x} + x^m \cos\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \left(-\frac{1}{x^2}\right) \\ &= mx^{m-1} \sin \frac{1}{x} - x^{m-2} \cos\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \end{aligned}$$

当 $m > 2$ 时,

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f'(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} mx^{m-1} \sin \frac{1}{x} - x^{m-2} \cos\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = 0 = f'(0),$$

这时, $f'(x)$ 在 $x = 0$ 连续.

当 $m \leq 2$ 时, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f'(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} mx^{m-1} \sin \frac{1}{x} - x^{m-2} \cos\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$ 不存在,

这时, $f'(x)$ 在 $x = 0$ 不连续.

2. 设 $f(x)$ 是定义在 R 上的函数, 且 $\forall x, y \in R$ 都有

$$f(x+y) = e^x f(y) + e^y f(x).$$

若 $f'(0) = e$, 求 $f(x)$.

解: 令 $x = y = 0$, 得 $f(0) = 2f(0), \Rightarrow f(0) = 0$. 又

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+\Delta x) - f(x)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x f(\Delta x) + e^{\Delta x} f(x) - f(x)}{\Delta x} \\ &= e^x \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0+\Delta x) - f(0)}{\Delta x} + f(x) \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\Delta x} - 1}{\Delta x} \\ &= e^x f'(0) + f(x) = e^{x+1} + f(x) \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow e^{-x}(f'(x) - f(x)) = e, \quad (e^{-x}f(x) - ex)' = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow e^{-x}f(x) - ex = C, \quad \text{令 } x = 0 \Rightarrow C = f(0) = 0,$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = xe^{x+1}.$$

3. 设 $f(0) = 0$, $f'(0)$ 存在且有限, 令

$$x_n = f\left(\frac{1}{n^2}\right) + f\left(\frac{2}{n^2}\right) + \cdots + f\left(\frac{n}{n^2}\right) \quad (n \in N^+),$$

试求 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n$, 并利用以上结果计算:

$$(1) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{i}{n^2}; \quad (2) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \sin \frac{i}{n^2};$$

$$(3) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n^2}\right) \left(1 + \frac{2}{n^2}\right) \cdots \left(1 + \frac{n}{n^2}\right).$$

答案: $(1) \frac{1}{2}; \quad (2) \frac{1}{2}; \quad (3) \sqrt{e}.$

证: 由于 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = f'(0) = a$, 所以 $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0$, 当 $0 < x < \delta$ 时有 $\left| \frac{f(x)}{x} - a \right| < \varepsilon$, 即 $|f(x) - ax| < x\varepsilon$. 取 $N_1 = \left[\frac{1}{\delta} \right] + 1$, 当 $n > N_1$ 时有

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| f\left(\frac{1}{n^2}\right) + f\left(\frac{2}{n^2}\right) + \cdots + f\left(\frac{n}{n^2}\right) - \frac{a}{2} \right| \\ & < \left| f\left(\frac{1}{n^2}\right) - \frac{a}{n^2} \right| + \cdots + \left| f\left(\frac{n}{n^2}\right) - \frac{na}{n^2} \right| + \left| \frac{n(n+1)a}{2n^2} - \frac{a}{2} \right| \\ & \leq \left(\frac{1}{n^2} + \cdots + \frac{n}{n^2} \right) \varepsilon + \left| \frac{n(n+1)a}{2n^2} - \frac{a}{2} \right| = \frac{n(n+1)}{2n^2} \varepsilon + \left| \frac{n(n+1)a}{2n^2} - \frac{a}{2} \right|. \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

由于 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n(n+1)}{2n^2} = \frac{1}{2}$, 对上述 $\varepsilon > 0$, 存在 N_2 , 当 $n > N_2$ 时有

$$\frac{n(n+1)}{2n^2} < 1, \left| \frac{n(n+1)a}{2n^2} - \frac{a}{2} \right| < |a|\varepsilon.$$

取 $N = \max\{N_1, N_2\}$, 则当 $n > N$ 时, 由 (1) 式知

$$\left| f\left(\frac{1}{n^2}\right) + f\left(\frac{2}{n^2}\right) + \cdots + f\left(\frac{n}{n^2}\right) - \frac{a}{2} \right| < (1 + |a|)\varepsilon.$$

$$\text{即 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = \frac{a}{2} = \frac{f'(0)}{2}.$$

4. 证明: 不存在定义在 R 上的可导函数 $f(x)$,
满足 $f(f(x)) = -x^3 + x^2 + 1$.

证: 如果这样的 f 存在, 我们来求 $f \circ f$ 的不动点, 即满足 $f \circ f(x) = x$ 的 x . 由假设 $x = -x^3 + x^2 + 1$, 得 $x = 1$, 这表明 $f \circ f$ 有唯一的不动点 $x = 1$. 现设 $f(1) = \alpha$, 那么 $f(f(1)) = f(\alpha) = 1$, 因而 $f(f(\alpha)) = f(1) = \alpha$, 这说明 α 也是 $f \circ f$ 的不动点, 因而 $\alpha = 1$, 即 $f(1) = 1$. 在等式

$$f(f(x)) = -x^3 + x^2 + 1$$

的两边求导, 得 $f'(f(x))f'(x) = -3x^2 + 2x$, 令 $x = 1$, 即得

$$(f'(1))^2 = -1,$$

这是不可能的.