

第七次作业参考解答

3.3.2 由 $f(1)=f(2)=0$ 及罗尔定理知 $\exists \xi_1 \in (1,2)$, st $f'(\xi_1)=0$

$$\text{又 } f'(\xi_1) = 2(x-1)f(x) + (x-1)^2 f'(x) \Rightarrow f'(1) = f'(\xi_1) = 0$$

再由罗尔定理得 $\exists \xi \in (1, \xi_1) \subset (1,2)$, st $f''(\xi)=0$

3.3.4 (1) 记 $f(x)=x^n$, 则 $f'(x)=nx^{n-1}$, 由拉格朗日中值定理知 $\exists \xi \in (a,b)$

$$\text{st } \frac{f(a)-f(b)}{a-b} = f'(\xi) = n\xi^{n-1} \xrightarrow[b < \xi < a]{n > 1} nb^{n-1}(a-b) < a^n - b^n < na^{n-1}(a-b)$$

3.3.5 (1) 设 $\arctan x = \theta \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$, 则 $\tan \theta = x \Rightarrow \sin \theta = \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$

$$\text{故 } \arcsin \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} = \theta = \arctan x \quad (\text{Rmk: 也可求导 + 一点为0})$$

3.3.6 记 $g(x)=f(x)-x$, 则 $g(0)=f(0)>0$, $g(1)=f(1)-1<0$

由介值定理知 $\exists x_0 \in (0,1)$, st $g(x_0)=0$, 即 $f(x_0)=x_0$.

若 $\exists x_1, x_2 \in (0,1)$, st $f(x_1)=x_1, f(x_2)=x_2$, 则 $g(x_1)=g(x_2)=0$

由罗尔定理知 $\exists \xi \in (x_1, x_2)$, st $g'(\xi)=0 \Rightarrow f'(\xi)=1$, 矛盾!

综上所述, 在 $(0,1)$ 内有且仅有一个 x , 使 $f(x)=x$.

3.3.7: $\forall x \in [0,1]$, 要么 $x \in [0, \frac{1}{2}]$, 要么 $x \in [\frac{1}{2}, 1]$

Case 1. 若 $x \in [0, \frac{1}{2}]$, 则 $|f(x)-f(0)| \xrightarrow[\text{拉格朗日}]{\exists \xi \in (0,x)} |f'(\xi)| |x| \leq \frac{1}{2} x$

Case 2. 若 $x \in [\frac{1}{2}, 1]$, 则 $|f(1)-f(x)| \xrightarrow[\text{拉格朗日}]{\exists \xi \in (x,1)} |f'(\xi)| (1-x) \leq \frac{1}{2} (1-x)$

记 $A=f(0)=f(1)$, 则不论何种情形, 均有 $|f(x)-A| \leq \frac{1}{2}$

$$\text{且 } |f(\frac{1}{2})-f(x)| \xrightarrow[\text{拉格朗日}]{\exists \xi \in (x, \frac{1}{2})} |f'(\xi)| (\frac{1}{2}-x) < \frac{1}{2} - x$$

$$\text{故 } |f(x)-2f(x)-f(0)-f(\frac{1}{2})| \leq |f(x)-f(0)| + |f(x)-f(\frac{1}{2})| < \frac{1}{2}$$

Case 2. 若 $x \in [\frac{1}{2}, 1]$, 同理可得 $|2f(x)-f(1)-f(\frac{1}{2})| < \frac{1}{2}$

记 $A=f(0)=f(1)$, 不论何种 Case, 均有 $|f(x)-\frac{A+f(\frac{1}{2})}{2}| < \frac{1}{4}$

$$\text{故 } |f(x_1)-f(x_2)| \leq |f(x_1)-\frac{A+f(\frac{1}{2})}{2}| + |\frac{A+f(\frac{1}{2})}{2}-f(x_2)| < \frac{1}{2}, \quad \forall x_1, x_2 \in [0,1].$$

3.3.8. 令 $g(x) = f(x)e^{-x}$, 则 $g'(x) = e^{-x}(f'(x) - f(x)) \equiv 0 \Rightarrow \exists$ 常数 C
 st $g(x) \equiv C$, 从而 $f(x) \equiv Ce^x$.

3.3.10. (1) $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (f(x+1) - f(x)) \stackrel{\substack{\exists z \in (x, x+1) \\ \text{拉格朗日}}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f'(z) \cdot 1 = 0$

(2) $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} \stackrel{\text{洛必达}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f'(x)}{1} = 0$

事实上, 我们可加强命题: 若 $f \in C[a, +\infty)$ 且 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (f(x+1) - f(x)) = A$, 则 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = A$

Pf: 由 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (f(x+1) - f(x)) = A$ 知 $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists X_0 > \max\{a, 0\}$, st $\forall x \geq X_0$

均有 $|f(x+1) - f(x) - A| < \frac{\varepsilon}{3}$. 由 $f \in C[X_0, X_0+1]$ 得 $\exists M$, st $|f(x)| \leq M, \forall x \in [X_0, X_0+1]$

取 $X_1 > X_0$, st $\frac{M}{x} < \frac{\varepsilon}{3}, \frac{(X_0+1)A}{x} < \frac{\varepsilon}{3}, \forall x > X_1$

故当 $x > X_1$ 时, 总存在 $N_x \in \mathbb{N}^+$, 使得 $x - N_x \in [X_0, X_0+1]$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{从而 } \left| \frac{f(x)}{x} - A \right| &= \left| \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{N_x} [f(x-i+1) - f(x-i)] - A N_x}{x} + \frac{f(x - N_x)}{x} + \frac{N_x - x}{x} \cdot A \right| \\ &< \frac{N_x}{x} \cdot \frac{\varepsilon}{3} + \frac{M}{x} + \frac{(X_0+1)A}{x} < \varepsilon \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = A. \end{aligned}$$

3.3.12. $\forall x_0 \in \mathbb{R}$ 固定, 令 $y = x_0$, 可得 $\left| \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} \right| \leq M|x - x_0|, \forall x \neq x_0$

故 $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} = 0 \stackrel{x_0 \text{ 任意}}{\Rightarrow} f'(x) \equiv 0 \Rightarrow f(x)$ 恒为常数

3.3.15. 由拉格朗日中值定理, $f(x) = f(x) - f(0) \stackrel{\exists \xi \in (0, x)}{=} f'(\xi)x < f'(x) \cdot x, \forall x > 0$

故 $\left(\frac{f(x)}{x} \right)' = \frac{f'(x) \cdot x - f(x)}{x^2} > 0, \forall x > 0$, 从而 $\frac{f(x)}{x}$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 上严格递增.

3.3.17. 令 $F(x) = (f'(x))^2 - f(x)^2$, 则 $F'(x) = 2f'(x)(f''(x) - f(x))$
 [注意到 $\frac{F(1) - F(0)}{f(1) - f(0)} = \frac{(f'(1))^2 - (f'(0))^2 + f(0)^2 - f(1)^2}{f(1) - f(0)} =$ } $f(1) = f(0)$
就得分类]

令 $F(x) = e^x(f'(x) - f(x))$, 则 $F(1) = F(0) = 0$. 由罗尔定理知

$\exists \xi \in (0, 1)$, st $F'(\xi) = e^\xi(f''(\xi) - f'(\xi)) = 0 \Rightarrow f''(\xi) = f'(\xi)$.

$$3.3.22. b_2 = \frac{b_1}{1-e^{-b_1}} - 1 = \frac{b_1 + e^{-b_1} - 1}{1-e^{-b_1}} \geq \frac{(b_1-1) + (1-b_1)}{1-e^{-b_1}} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow b_{n+1} - b_n = \frac{b_n}{1-e^{-b_n}} - \frac{b_{n-1}}{1-e^{-b_{n-1}}} = f(b_n) - f(b_{n-1}) \quad (\text{其中 } f(x) = \frac{x}{1-e^{-x}})$$

$$\text{注意到 } f'(x) = \frac{1-e^{-x}-xe^{-x}}{(1-e^{-x})^2} \geq \frac{1-(x+1)e^{-x}}{(1-e^{-x})^2} \geq 0, \quad \text{利用 } e^{-x}(x+1) \leq 1$$

不难由归纳法可得 $\{b_n\}$ 单调递增.

$$\text{若 } \{b_n\} \text{ 有上界, 则可设 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n = A \geq b_1 > 0, \text{ 在 } b_{n+1} = \frac{b_n}{1-e^{-b_n}} - a$$

$$\text{两边令 } n \rightarrow \infty \text{ 可得 } A = \frac{A}{1-e^{-A}} - a, \text{ 即 } A \text{ 为 } f(x) = \frac{x}{1-e^{-x}} - a \text{ 的正零点}$$

则 $f(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, x_0]$ 上递减, $[x_0, +\infty)$ 上递增 (x_0 满足 $e^{-x_0} = a$)

由 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = +\infty, \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = -\infty$ 知 $f(x)$ 存在唯一正零点 λ 且 $f(-1) = 0$.

$$\text{又 } f(-a) = \frac{-a}{1-e^{-(-a)}} - a = \frac{-a}{1-e^{-a}} - a = -a \frac{1+e^{-a}}{1-e^{-a}} < 0 \quad (\text{由 } e^{-a} > a) \Rightarrow b_1 = -a < \lambda.$$

由 $b_n \leq \lambda$ 知 $b_{n+1} = f(b_n) - a \leq f(\lambda) - a = \lambda$ 结合数学归纳法不难

得到 $b_n \leq \lambda, n \in \mathbb{N}^+, \text{ 进而有 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n = \lambda \quad (\lambda \text{ 为 } f(x) \text{ 的唯一正零点})$

$$3.3.25 \text{ 由 Cauchy 中值定理可得 } \exists \xi \in (a, b), \text{ st } \frac{f(b)-f(a)}{b^2-a^2} = \frac{f'(\xi)}{2\xi}$$

$$\text{即得 } 2\xi(f(b)-f(a)) = (b^2-a^2)f'(\xi).$$

3.3.26. 由 Cauchy 中值定理可得 $\exists \xi \in (a, b), \text{ st}$

$$\frac{\frac{f(b)}{b} - \frac{f(a)}{a}}{\frac{1}{b} - \frac{1}{a}} = \frac{\left(\frac{f(x)}{x}\right)' \Big|_{x=\xi}}{\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)' \Big|_{x=\xi}} = \frac{\frac{f(\xi)\xi - f(\xi)}{\xi^2}}{-\frac{1}{\xi^2}} = f(\xi) - \xi f'(\xi)$$

$$\text{故 } \frac{af(b) - bf(a)}{a-b} = \frac{\frac{f(b)}{b} - \frac{f(a)}{a}}{\frac{1}{b} - \frac{1}{a}} = f(\xi) - \xi f'(\xi).$$