

第几次作业参考解答

2.2.13. 依题设, $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0, \forall x, x' \in (a, b)$ 且 $|x - x'| < \delta$, 则有 $|f(x) - f(x')| < \varepsilon$. 故 $\forall y, y' \in (a, a + \delta), z, z' \in (b - \delta, b)$ (不妨设 $\delta < b - a$) 均有 $|f(y) - f(y')| < \varepsilon, |f(z) - f(z')| < \varepsilon$

结合 Cauchy 收敛原理知 $\lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f(x), \lim_{x \rightarrow b^-} f(x)$ 均存在.

2.2.14 由 f 一致连续知 $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0, \forall x', x'' \in (0, +\infty)$ 且 $|x' - x''| < \delta$ 均有 $|f(x') - f(x'')| < \varepsilon$. 由 $\{a_n\}$ 为正收敛序列知 $\exists N > 0, \forall m, n \geq N, a_m, a_n > 0, |a_m - a_n| < \delta \Rightarrow |f(a_m) - f(a_n)| < \varepsilon \xrightarrow{\text{Cauchy}} \{f(a_n)\}$ 收敛.

若 $f(x) = \sin \frac{1}{x} \in C((0, +\infty))$, $a_n = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}} & n = 2k+1, k \in \mathbb{N} \\ \frac{1}{2k\pi} & n = 2k, k \in \mathbb{N}^+ \end{cases}$ 为正收敛数列

但 $f(a_n) = \begin{cases} 1 & n = 2k+1, k \in \mathbb{N} \\ 0 & n = 2k, k \in \mathbb{N}^+ \end{cases}$ 不收敛.

综合题 7. Pf. 记 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = A$, 分以下三种 Case

Case 1: 若 $f(x) \equiv A, \forall x \in [a, +\infty)$, 命题显然成立.

Case 2: 若 $\exists x_0 \in [a, +\infty)$, st $f(x_0) > A$, 则 $\exists X_0 > x_0$, st $\forall x \in [X_0, +\infty)$ 有 $f(x) < f(x_0)$. 由 $f(x) \in C([a, X_0])$ 知 $\exists x_1 \in [a, X_0]$, st $f(x_1) = \max_{x \in [a, X_0]} f(x)$. 从而 $f(x_1) \geq f(x_0) > f(x), \forall x \in (X_0, +\infty)$, 即得 $f(x_1)$ 在 x_1 处取最大值.

Case 3: 若 $\exists x_0 \in [a, +\infty)$, st $f(x_0) < A$, 同理知 $f(x)$ 可在 $[a, +\infty)$ 上取最小值.

9. 由 $0 = 1 - 1 = x_n^n + g(x_n) - g(x_{n-1})$, 其中 $g(x) = x^{n-1} + \dots + x$ 单调递增.
(令 $f(x) = x^n + \dots + x - 1$ 单调递增且 $f(0) = -1 < 0, f(1) = n - 1 \geq 0$
从而题设方程存在唯一正根 x_n) 可知 $\{x_n\}$ 单调递减且有下界

故可设 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = A$, $0 < x_n \leq x_2 < 1 \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n^n = 0$

在 $1 = x_1^n + \dots + x_n = \frac{x_1(1-x_1^n)}{1-x_1}$ 两边令 $n \rightarrow +\infty$ 可得 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_1 = \frac{1}{2}$.

3.1.1 (3) 由 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 0 \neq 1$ 知 $f(x)$ 在 0 处不连续, 也不可导

(4) 由 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = 0 \neq 1 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x)$ 知 $f(x)$ 在 0 处不连续更不可导

$$(5) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x e^x}{x} = 1 \neq -1 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{-x e^x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0}$$

知 $f(x)$ 在 0 处不可导

$$3.1.2. b = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = 0, \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = a, \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = 1$$

故当 $a = 0, b = 0$ 时, $f(x)$ 处处可导

$$3.1.3. \text{pf: } f'(a) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x - a} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{(x-a)g(x)}{x-a} = g(a).$$

$$3.1.4 \text{ pf: } \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \alpha h) - f(x_0 - \beta h)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \alpha h) - f(x_0)}{\alpha h} \cdot \alpha + \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0) - f(x_0 - \beta h)}{\beta h} \cdot \beta$$

$$= (\alpha + \beta) f'(x_0).$$

$$3.1.6 (3) y' = 2x \log_3 x + x^2 \cdot \frac{1}{x \ln 3} \quad (4) y' = \frac{(1 - \cos x) - x \sin x}{(1 - \cos x)^2}$$

$$(8) y' = 3x^2 \tan x \cdot \ln x + \frac{x^3 \cdot \ln x}{\cos^2 x} + x^2 \cdot \tan x$$

$$3.1.8. f'(x^2) = 3x^2 \Big|_{x^2=t} = 3x^4, (f(x^2))' = (x^6)' = 6x^5.$$

$$3.1.10. (3) \frac{dy}{dx} = f'(e^x + x^e)(e^x + e x^{e-1})$$

$$(6) \frac{dy}{dx} = f'(e^x) e^{x+f(x)} + f(e^x) e^{f(x)} \cdot f'(x).$$

$$3.1.12 (1) \text{ 当 } n=1 \text{ 时, } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sin \frac{1}{x} \text{ 极限不存在 } \Rightarrow f(x) \text{ 在 } 0 \text{ 处不可导}$$

$$(2) \text{ 当 } n=2 \text{ 时, } f'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \sin \frac{1}{x} = 0$$

$$f'(x) = nx^{n-1} \sin \frac{1}{x} + x^n \cos \frac{1}{x} \left(-\frac{1}{x^2}\right) = 2x \sin \frac{1}{x} - \cos \frac{1}{x} \quad (n=2, \forall x \neq 0)$$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f'(x)$ 不存在, 即知 $f'(x)$ 在 0 处不连续

$$(3) \text{ 同 (2) 知 } f'(0) = 0, \text{ 而 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f'(x) = nx^{n-1} \sin \frac{1}{x} - x^{n-2} \cos \frac{1}{x} = 0 \quad (n \geq 3)$$

即得 $f'(x)$ 在 0 处为 0 且 $f'(x)$ 在 0 处连续.

$$3.1.14 (1) \frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{1}{\frac{dy}{dx}} = \frac{1}{2x+2e^x} \quad (2) x = \frac{1}{\tan y} \Rightarrow \frac{dx}{dy} = -\frac{1}{\sin^2 x}$$

$$3.1.7 (2) y' = \frac{1}{3} (1+\ln^2 x)^{-\frac{2}{3}} (2 \ln x) \cdot \frac{1}{x} \quad (5) y' = 3(\sin x^3)^2 \cos x^3 (3x^2)$$

$$(10) y' = \sqrt{1+x^2} \cdot \sin x + \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} \cdot \sin x + x \sqrt{1+x^2} \cdot \cos x$$

$$(11) y' = e^{\sqrt{x+1}} \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} \quad (16) y' = \ln 10 \cdot 10^{0x} (\sin x)^{\cos x} + 10^x (\sin x)^{\cos x} \left(\frac{\cos x}{\sin x} - \sin x \ln \sin x \right)$$

$$3.1.18 (3) y' = 2x \arctan x + 1, y'' = 2 \arctan x + \frac{2x}{x^2+1}$$

$$3.1.21 (2) \text{ 原式} = (x^2+1) \sin^{(n)} x + n(2x) \sin^{(n-1)} x + \frac{n(n-1)}{2} \cdot 2 \sin^{(n-2)} x$$

$$= (x^2+1) \sin(x + \frac{n\pi}{2}) + (2nx) \sin[x + \frac{(n-1)\pi}{2}] + n(n-1) \sin[x + \frac{(n-2)\pi}{2}]$$

$$(3) \text{ 原式} = \left(\frac{1}{x-2} - \frac{1}{x-1} \right)^{(n)} = \frac{(-1)^n n!}{(x-2)^{n+1}} - \frac{(-1)^n n!}{(x-1)^{n+1}}$$

$$3.1.22. y'|_{x=\frac{\pi}{4}} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, y|_{x=\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \Rightarrow \text{切线方程为 } y = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(x - \frac{\pi}{4}) + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$3.1.23. (x_0, y_0) \text{ 处的切线为 } y = -\frac{1}{x_0^2}(x - x_0) + \frac{1}{x_0}$$

$$\text{令 } x=0, y = \frac{2}{x_0}, \text{ 令 } y=0, x = 2x_0 \Rightarrow S = \frac{1}{2} \left| \frac{2}{x_0} \right| \cdot |2x_0| = 2. \text{ 为定值.}$$

$$3.2.2 (6) y' = 2 \tan(1+2x) \frac{4x}{\cos^2(1+2x)} \quad (7) y' = -e^{-x} \cos(3-x) + e^{-x} \sin(3-x)$$

$$3.2.3 (2) \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{\sin t}{1 - \cos t}, \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \frac{d(\frac{dy}{dx})}{dx} = \frac{\frac{\cos t(1 - \cos t) - \sin^2 t}{(1 - \cos t)^2}}{1 - \cos t} = \frac{\cos t - 1}{(1 - \cos t)^3}$$

$$3.2.4 (1) \left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_{t=\frac{\pi}{4}} = \left. \frac{\cos t}{-\sin t} \right|_{t=\frac{\pi}{4}} = -1, \text{ 当 } t = \frac{\pi}{4} \text{ 时 } \begin{cases} x = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ y = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{切线方程为 } y = -(x - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}) + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$