

6. 令  $F(x) = f(x) - x$

$$\therefore F(0) = f(0) - 0 > 0$$

$$F(1) = f(1) - 1 < 0$$

$$f(x) \in (0, 1)$$

由零点定理  $\Rightarrow \exists \xi, F(\xi) = 0$  即  $f(\xi) = \xi$

Lagrange 中值定理:

$$f(x_1) - f(x_2) = f'(\xi)(x_1 - x_2) \neq (x_1 - x_2)$$

故若  $\exists a, b \in [0, 1]$

$$F(a) = 0 = F(b) \quad \text{则} \quad f(a) - f(b) = a - b \quad \text{矛盾.}$$

综上, 在  $(0, 1)$  内有且仅有一个  $x = \xi$ , 使  $f(x) = x$

□

7. 若  $|x_1 - x_2| > \frac{1}{2}$ , 不妨设  $0 < x_1 < x_2 < 1$ , 则  $x_2 - x_1 > \frac{1}{2}$

$$\begin{aligned} |f(x_1) - f(x_2)| &< |f(x_1) - f(0)| + |f(1) - f(x_2)| < |f'(\xi_1)| |x_1 - 0| + |f'(\xi_2)| |1 - x_2| \\ &< |x_1| + |1 - x_2| = 1 + x_1 - x_2 < \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{若 } |x_1 - x_2| \leq \frac{1}{2}, \text{ 则 } \left| \frac{f(x_1) - f(x_2)}{x_1 - x_2} \right| < |f'(\xi)| |x_1 - x_2|$$

$$\text{故 } |f(x_1) - f(x_2)| < |x_1 - x_2| \leq \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{即 } |f(x_1) - f(x_2)| < \frac{1}{2}$$



8. 考虑  $f(x) = \frac{f(x)}{e^x}$

则  $f'(x) = \frac{f(x)e^x - e^x f(x)}{e^{2x}} = \frac{f(x) - f(x)}{e^x} = 0$

故  $f(x) \equiv c$

也即  $f(x) = ce^x$  □

9. 由  $f(a) = f(b)$  且  $f \in C[a, b]$  知

$f$  在  $(a, b)$  至少存在最大值和最小值其中之一.

不妨设  $f$  在  $(a, b)$  有最大值  $f(x_1)$   $x_1 \in (a, b)$

则  $\frac{f(x_1) - f(a)}{x_1 - a} = f'(\xi) > 0$  故  $\exists \xi$ .

10. (1)  $\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists X \forall x > X |f'(x)| < \varepsilon$

$\frac{f(x+1) - f(x)}{1} = f'(\xi)$  其中  $\xi > x > X$

故  $|f(x+1) - f(x)| < \varepsilon$

即  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (f(x+1) - f(x)) = 0$

(2)  $\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists X = \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \forall x > X \left| \frac{f(x)}{x} \right| < \varepsilon$

$\frac{f(x) - f(x+1)}{x - x - 1} = f'(\xi) \quad f(x) = f'(\xi)[x - x - 1] + f(x+1)$

$\left| \frac{f(x)}{x} \right| = \frac{f'(\xi)[x - x - 1]}{x} + \frac{f(x+1)}{x} = f'(\xi) - \frac{f'(\xi)(x+1)}{x} + \frac{f(x+1)}{x}$

$= f'(\xi) - \varepsilon \underbrace{f'(\xi)(x+1)}_{\text{有界}} + \varepsilon \underbrace{f(x+1)}_{\text{有界}}$

$< M \cdot \varepsilon$  □



# 习题 3.4 (p.115)

$$1. (1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \alpha \cdot \frac{1}{m} (1+\alpha x)^{\frac{1}{m}-1} - \beta \cdot \frac{1}{n} (1+\beta x)^{\frac{1}{n}-1} = \frac{\alpha}{m} - \frac{\beta}{n}$$

$$(2) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{mn(1+\alpha x)^{n-1} - mn(1+\beta x)^{m-1}}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{mn(n-1)(1+\alpha x)^{n-2} - mn(m-1)(1+\beta x)^{m-2}}{2} = \frac{mn(n-1)}{2} - \frac{mn(m-1)}{2}$$

$$(3) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{3x^2+1}{2x-3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{6x}{2} = 3$$

$$(4) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \arcsin x}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}}{3x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2}(1-x^2)^{-\frac{3}{2}} \cdot 2x}{6x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1-x^2)^{-\frac{3}{2}}}{6} = \frac{1}{6}$$

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

$$(6) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x}{x} = 2$$

$$(7) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x^3 \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{x^2}}}{1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{-\frac{1}{x^2}}}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2e^{-\frac{1}{x^2}}}{x^6}$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2t^3 e^{-t}}{e^t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2t^3}{e^t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{12}{e^t} = 0$$

$$(8) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(a+x)^x - a^x}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{x \ln(a+x)} - e^{x \ln a}}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{x \ln(a+x) - x \ln a} - 1}{e^{x \ln a} x^2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \ln(a+x) - x \ln a}{e^{x \ln a} x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1 + \frac{x}{a})}{x a^x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{a \cdot a^x} = \frac{1}{a}$$

$$(9) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \sin \frac{1}{x} = 0 \quad (10) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 \cos \frac{1}{x}}{x} = 0$$

$$(11) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 - \arctan^2 x}{x^4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x - \frac{2}{1+x^2} \arctan x}{4x^3}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \frac{1}{1+x^2} \arctan x}{2x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \frac{1}{(1+x^2)^2} + \frac{2x}{(1+x^2)^2} \arctan x}{6x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \frac{1}{(1+x^2)^2}}{6x^2} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{(1+x^2)^2}}{3}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2(1+x^2)^{-3} \cdot 2x}{12x} + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{2}{3}$$

