

### 习题 1.1

1. 设  $a$  为有理数, \* 为无理数. 证明:

(1)  $a+x$  是无理数; (2) 当  $a \neq 0$  时,  $ax$  是无理数.

2. 试在数轴上表示出下列不等式的解:

(1)  $x(x^2-1) > 0$ ; (2)  $|x-1| < |x-3|$ ; (3)  $\sqrt{x-1} - \sqrt{2x-1} \geq \sqrt{3x-2}$ .

3. 设  $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$ . 证明: 若对任何正数  $\epsilon$ , 有  $|a-b| < \epsilon$ , 则  $a=b$ .

4. 设  $x \neq 0$ , 证明  $\left|x + \frac{1}{x}\right| \geq 2$ , 并说明其中等号何时成立.

5. 证明: 对任何  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ , 有

(1)  $|x-1| + |x-2| \geq 1$ ; (2)  $|x-1| + |x-2| + |x-3| \geq 2$ .  
并说明等号何时成立.

6. 设  $a, b, c \in \mathbb{R}^*$  ( $\mathbb{R}^*$  表示全体正实数的集合). 证明

$$|\sqrt{a^2 + b^2} - \sqrt{a^2 + c^2}| \leq |b - c|.$$

你能说明此不等式的几何意义吗?

7. 设  $x > 0, b > 0, a \neq b$ . 证明  $\frac{a+x}{b+x}$  介于 1 与  $\frac{a}{b}$  之间.

8. 设  $p$  为正整数. 证明: 若  $p$  不是完全平方数, 则  $\sqrt{p}$  是无理数.

9. 设  $a, b$  为给定实数. 试用不等式符号(不用绝对值符号)表示下列不等式的解:

(1)  $|x-a| < |x-b|$ ; (2)  $|x-a| < x-b$ ; (3)  $|x^2-a| < b$ .

1.

(1) 设  $a = \frac{p}{q}$ ,  $p, q \in \mathbb{Z}$ ,  $q \neq 0$   
反证: 假设  $a+x \in \mathbb{Q}$

记  $a+x = b = \frac{s}{t}$ ,  $s, t \in \mathbb{Z}$ ,  $t \neq 0$

$$\text{则 } x = b - a = \frac{s}{t} - \frac{p}{q} = \frac{qs-pt}{qt}$$

$\because qs-pt, qt \in \mathbb{Z}, qt \neq 0$

故  $x \in \mathbb{Q}$ , 矛盾

即证

(2) 设  $a = \frac{p}{q}$ ,  $p, q \in \mathbb{Z}$ ,  $p, q \neq 0$

反证: 假设  $ax \in \mathbb{Q}$

记  $ax = b = \frac{s}{t}$ ,  $s, t \in \mathbb{Z}$ ,  $s, t \neq 0$

$$\text{则 } x = \frac{b}{a} = \frac{qs}{pt}$$

$\because qs, pt \in \mathbb{Z}, pt \neq 0$

故  $x \in \mathbb{Q}$ , 矛盾

即证

2.

$$(1) \pi(x^2-1) = (x+1)x(x-1) > 0 \Rightarrow x \in (-1, 0) \cup (1, +\infty)$$

$$(2) |x-1| < |x-3| \Rightarrow x \in (-\infty, 2)$$

$$(3) \sqrt{x-1} - \sqrt{2x-1} \geq \sqrt{3x-2}, x \in [1, +\infty)$$

当  $x \geq 1$  时,  $x-1 < 2x-1 \Rightarrow \text{LHS} < 0$

$\therefore \text{RHS} \geq 0$

故无解

3. 不妨设  $a \geq b$

反证: 假设  $a \neq b$

记  $a-b=\delta$ , 则  $|a-b|=\delta$

$\forall \epsilon, |a-b| < \epsilon$ .  $\because \epsilon = \delta$ , 则有  $|a-b| < \delta$ . 矛盾

即证

4. 因为

(1) 可见仅有当  $x \in [1, 2]$  时取等

(2) 可见仅有当  $x=2$  时取等

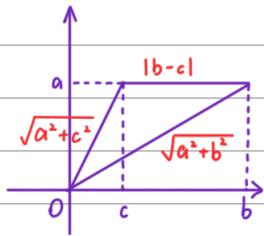
$$6. \text{ 假设 } b \geq c, \text{ 则 } \begin{aligned} \text{原式} &\Leftrightarrow \sqrt{a^2+b^2} - \sqrt{a^2+c^2} \leq b - c \\ &\Leftrightarrow \sqrt{a^2+b^2} - b \leq \sqrt{a^2+c^2} - c \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{记 } f(x) = \sqrt{a^2+x^2} - x, x \in \mathbb{R}^+$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{x}{\sqrt{a^2+x^2}} - 1, x \in \mathbb{R}^+$$

$$f'(x) < 0 \Rightarrow f(b) \leq f(c). \text{ 即证}$$

几何意义：三角形两边之差小于第三边



$$7. \text{ 原式} \Leftrightarrow \left( \frac{a+x}{b+x} - 1 \right) \left( \frac{a+x}{b+x} - \frac{a}{b} \right) < 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{LHS} &= \left( \frac{a+x}{b+x} \right)^2 + \frac{a}{b} - \frac{a+x}{b+x} - \frac{(a+x)a}{(b+x)b} \\ &= \frac{b(a+x)^2 + a(b+x)^2 - b(a+x)(b+x) - a(a+x)(b+x)}{b(b+x)^2} \\ &= \frac{-(a-b)^2 x}{b(b+x)^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$< 0$$

即证

8. 反证：假设  $\exists p \in \mathbb{Z}^+$ , 当  $\forall a \in \mathbb{Z}, p \neq a^2$  时,  $\sqrt{p} \in \mathbb{Q}$

$$\text{设 } \sqrt{p} = \frac{s}{t}, s, t \in \mathbb{Z}, t \neq 0, \gcd(s, t) = 1$$

$$\text{则 } p = \frac{s^2}{t^2}, \text{ 即 } s^2 = pt^2. \text{ 且 } p \in \mathbb{Z}^+, \text{ 故 } t^2 \mid s^2 \Rightarrow t \mid s$$

$$\text{又 } \gcd(s, t) \geq t, \text{ 矛盾}$$

即证

9.

$$(1) ① a \leq b \Rightarrow x \in (-\infty, \frac{a+b}{2})$$

$$② a > b \Rightarrow x \in (\frac{a+b}{2}, +\infty)$$

$$(2) ① a \leq b \Rightarrow x \in \emptyset$$

$$② a > b \Rightarrow x \in (\frac{a+b}{2}, +\infty)$$

$$(3) \text{ 原式} \Leftrightarrow -b < x^2 - a < b$$

$$\Leftrightarrow a - b < x^2 < a + b$$

$$① a \in (b, +\infty) \Rightarrow x \in (-\sqrt{a+b}, -\sqrt{a-b}) \cup (\sqrt{a-b}, \sqrt{a+b})$$

$$② a \in (-b, b] \Rightarrow x \in (-\sqrt{a+b}, \sqrt{a+b})$$

$$③ a \in (-\infty, -b] \Rightarrow x \in \emptyset$$

## 习题 1.2

1. 用区间表示下列不等式的解:

$$(1) |1-x| -x \geq 0; \quad (2) \left| x + \frac{1}{x} \right| \leq 6;$$

$$(3) (x-a)(x-b)(x-c) > 0 \quad (a, b, c \text{ 为常数}, \text{ 且 } a < b < c); \quad (4) \sin x \geq \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2};$$

2. 设  $S$  为非空数集, 试对下列概念给出定义:

(1)  $S$  无上界; (2)  $S$  无下界.

3. 试证明由(3)式所确定的数集  $S$  有上界而无下界.

4. 求下列数集的上、下确界, 并依定义加以验证:

$$(1) S = \{x \mid x^2 < 2\}; \quad (2) S = \{x \mid x = n\}, n \in \mathbb{N}_+;$$

$$(3) S = \{x \mid x \text{ 为 } (0, 1) \text{ 上的无理数}\}; \quad (4) S = \{x \mid x = 1 - \frac{1}{2^n}, n \in \mathbb{N}_+\}.$$

5. 设  $S$  为非空有下界数集, 证明:

$$\inf S = \xi \in S \Leftrightarrow \xi = \min S.$$

6. 设  $S$  为非空数集, 定义  $S' = \{x \mid -x \in S\}$ , 证明:

$$(1) \inf S' = -\sup S; \quad (2) \sup S' = -\inf S.$$

7. 设  $A, B$  皆为非空有界数集, 定义数集

$$A + B = \{z \mid z = x + y, x \in A, y \in B\}.$$

证明: (1)  $\sup(A+B) = \sup A + \sup B$ ; (2)  $\inf(A+B) = \inf A + \inf B$ .

1.

$$(1) ① x < 1 \Rightarrow (1-x) - x \geq 0 \Rightarrow x \leq \frac{1}{2}$$

$$② x \geq 1 \Rightarrow (x-1) - x \geq 0 \Rightarrow x \in \emptyset$$

综上,  $x \in (-\infty, \frac{1}{2}]$

$$(2) x \in [-3-2\sqrt{2}, -3+2\sqrt{2}] \cup [3-2\sqrt{2}, 3+2\sqrt{2}]$$

$$(3) x \in (a, b) \cup (c, +\infty)$$

$$(4) x \in [\frac{\pi}{4} + 2k\pi, \frac{3\pi}{4} + 2k\pi], k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

2.

$$(1) \forall M, \exists a \in S \text{ s.t. } a > M$$

$$(2) (\forall M, \exists a \in S \text{ s.t. } a > M) \wedge (\forall L, \exists a \in S \text{ s.t. } a < L)$$

3.

例如, 对于正整数集  $\mathbb{N}_+$ , 有  $\inf \mathbb{N}_+ = 1, \sup \mathbb{N}_+ = +\infty$ ; 对于数集

$$S = \{y \mid y = 2 - x^2, x \in \mathbb{R}\},$$

(3)

有  $\inf S = -\infty, \sup S = 2$ .

先证  $S$  有上界:

$$\forall M \geq 2, y = 2 - x^2 \leq 2 \leq M, \text{ 即 } \forall y \in S, y \leq M$$

再证  $S$  无下界:

$$\forall L \geq 2, \text{ 令 } x = 1, \text{ 对应有 } y \Big|_{x=1} = 1 < L$$

$$\forall L < 2, \text{ 令 } x = \sqrt{3-L}, \text{ 对应有 } y \Big|_{x=\sqrt{3-L}} = L-1 < L$$

综上,  $\forall L, \exists y \in S, y < L$

4.

$$(1) \sup S = \sqrt{2}, \inf S = -\sqrt{2}$$

$$(2) \sup S = +\infty, \inf S = 1$$

$$(3) \sup S = 1, \inf S = 0$$

$$(4) \sup S = 1, \inf S = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$5. \Rightarrow (\forall a \in S, a \geq \xi) \wedge (\xi \in S) \Rightarrow \xi = \min S$$

$$\Leftarrow (\forall a \in S, a \geq \min S = \xi) \wedge (\forall \beta > \xi, \text{ 令 } x_0 = \beta, \text{ 即有 } \exists x_0 = \xi \in S \text{ s.t. } x_0 < \beta)$$

6.

$$(1) \sup S = \sup S$$

$$\forall x \in S, x \leq \eta \Rightarrow \forall x \in S, -x \geq -\eta \text{ 即 } \forall x \in S, x \geq -\eta$$

$$\forall \alpha < \eta, \exists x_0 \in S \text{ s.t. } x_0 > \alpha \Rightarrow \forall \alpha < \eta, \exists x_0 \in S \text{ s.t. } -x_0 < -\alpha$$

$$\text{即 } \forall \beta > -\eta, \exists x_0 \in S \text{ s.t. } x_0 < \beta$$

$$\text{故 } \inf S = -\eta = -\sup S$$

(2) (3) (1)

7.

(1) 若  $\sup A = a, \sup B = b$

$(\forall x \in A, x \leq a) \wedge (\forall y \in B, y \leq b) \Rightarrow \forall x \in A, y \in B, z = x + y \leq a + b$

$\forall \gamma < a, \exists x_0 \in A \text{ s.t. } x_0 > \gamma \Rightarrow \forall y < a + b, \exists y_0 \in B \text{ s.t. } y_0 > (a - \frac{a+b-\gamma}{2}) + (b - \frac{a+b-\gamma}{2}) = \gamma$

综上, 可得  $\sup(A+B) = \sup A + \sup B$

1. 试作下列函数的图像:

(1)  $y=x^3+1$ ; (2)  $y=(x+1)^2$ ; (3)  $y=1-(x+1)^2$ .

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(4)  $y=\operatorname{sgn}(\sin x)$ ; (5)  $y=\begin{cases} 3x, & |x|>1, \\ x^3, & |x|<1, \\ 3, & |x|=1. \end{cases}$

2. 试比较函数  $y=a^x$  与  $y=\log_a x$  分别当  $a=2$  和  $a=\frac{1}{2}$  时的图像.3. 根据图 1-4 写出定义在  $[0, 1]$  上的分段函数  $f_1(x)$  和  $f_2(x)$  的解析表示式.

4. 确定下列初等函数的存在域:

(1)  $y=\sin(\sin x)$ ; (2)  $y=\lg(\lg x)$ ;

(3)  $y=\arcsin\left(\lg\frac{x}{10}\right)$ ; (4)  $y=\lg\left(\arcsin\frac{x}{10}\right)$ .

5. 设函数

$$f(x)=\begin{cases} 2+x, & x\leq 0, \\ 2^x, & x>0. \end{cases}$$

求: (1)  $f(-3)\sqrt{f(0)}\sqrt{f(1)}$ ; (2)  $f(\Delta x)-f(0)$ ,  $f(-\Delta x)-f(0)$  ( $\Delta x>0$ ).6. 设函数  $f(x)=\frac{1}{1+x}$ , 求  $f(2+x)$ ,  $f(2x)$ ,  $f(x^2)$ ,  $f(f(x))$ ,  $f\left(\frac{1}{f(x)}\right)$ .

7. 试问下列函数是由哪些初等函数复合而成?

(1)  $y=(1+x)^{10}$ ; (2)  $y=(\arcsin x^2)^3$ ;

(3)  $y=\lg(1+\sqrt{1+x^2})$ ; (4)  $y=2^{m^{\lambda_x}}$ .

8. 在什么条件下, 函数

$$y=\frac{ax+b}{cx+d}$$

的反函数就是它本身?

9. 试作函数  $y=\arcsin(\sin x)$  的图像.

10. 试问下列等式是否成立:

(1)  $\tan(\arctan x)=x, x \in \mathbb{R}$ ;

(2)  $\arctan(\tan x)=x, x \neq k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}, k=0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$ .

11. 试问  $y=|x|$  是初等函数吗?12. 证明关于函数  $y=[x]$  的如下不等式:

(1) 当  $x>0$  时,  $1-x<\left[\frac{1}{x}\right]<1$ ;

(2) 当  $x<0$  时,  $1\leqslant\left[\frac{1}{x}\right]<1-x$ .

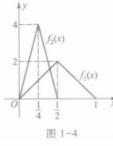


图 1-4

1. 固答

2. 固答

3.  $f_1(x)=\begin{cases} 4x, & x \in [0, \frac{1}{2}] \\ -4x+4, & x \in (\frac{1}{2}, 1] \end{cases}$

$$f_2(x)=\begin{cases} 16x, & x \in [0, \frac{1}{4}] \\ -16x+8, & x \in (\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2}] \end{cases}$$

4. (1)  $D=\mathbb{R}$  (2)  $D=(1, +\infty)$  (3)  $D=[1, 100]$  (4)  $D=(0, 10]$

5. (1) 固答

(2)  $f(\Delta x)-f(0)=2^{\Delta x}-2$

$$f(-\Delta x)-f(0)=(2-\Delta x)-2=-\Delta x$$

6.  $f(x)=\frac{1}{1+x}$

$$f(2+x)=\frac{1}{3+x} \quad f(2x)=\frac{1}{1+2x} \quad f(x^2)=\frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

$$f(f(x))=\frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{1+x}}=\frac{1+x}{2+x}$$

$$f\left(\frac{1}{f(x)}\right)=\frac{1}{1+1+x}=\frac{1}{2+x}$$

7. 固答

8.  $y=\frac{ax+b}{cx+d} \Rightarrow x=\frac{-dy+b}{cy-a}$

故  $\frac{a}{c}=0$  即  $a+d=0$  时成立

9. 固答

10. (1)  $\exists x \in \mathbb{R}$  (2)  $\exists x \in \mathbb{R}$ 

11. 不是

12. (1)  $\frac{1}{x}-1 < \left[\frac{1}{x}\right] \leq \frac{1}{x} \Rightarrow 1-x < x \left[\frac{1}{x}\right] \leq 1$

(2) 固答 (1)

### 习题 1.4

<p>1. 证明 <math>f(x) = \frac{x}{x^2+1}</math> 是 <math>\mathbb{R}</math> 上的有界函数。</p> <p>2. (1) 叙述无界函数的定义。 (2) 证明 <math>f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2}</math> 为 <math>(0, 1)</math> 上的无界函数。</p> <p>3. 证明 <math>f(x)</math> 的例子, 使 <math>f</math> 为闭区间 <math>[0, 1]</math> 上的无界函数。</p> <p>4. 求下列函数的周期: (1) <math>y = 3x - 1</math> 在 <math>(-\infty, +\infty)</math> 上严格递增; (2) <math>y = \sin x</math> 在 <math>[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}]</math> 上严格递增; (3) <math>y = \cos x</math> 在 <math>[0, \pi]</math> 上严格递增。</p> <p>5. 判别下列函数的奇偶性: (1) <math>f(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^2 + x^2 - 1</math>; (2) <math>f(x) = x + \sin x</math>; (3) <math>f(x) = x^3 e^{-x^2}</math>; (4) <math>f(x) = \lg(x + \sqrt{1+x^2})</math>.</p> <p>6. 设函数 <math>f</math> 定义在 <math>(-\infty, a)</math> 上, 证明: (1) <math>F(x) = f(x) + f(-x)</math>, <math>x \in [-a, a]</math> 为偶函数; (2) <math>G(x) = f(x) - f(-x)</math>, <math>x \in [-a, a]</math> 为奇函数; (3) <math>f</math> 可表示为某个奇函数与某个偶函数之和。</p> <p>7. 由三角函数的两角和(差)公式  <math>\sin(\alpha \pm \beta) = \sin \alpha \cos \beta \mp \sin \beta \cos \alpha</math>,  <math>\cos(\alpha \pm \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta \mp \sin \alpha \sin \beta</math></p> <p>推出: (1) 和差化积公式  <math>\sin \alpha + \sin \beta = 2 \sin \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2}</math>,  <math>\sin \alpha - \sin \beta = 2 \sin \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2}</math>,  <math>\cos \alpha + \cos \beta = 2 \cos \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2}</math>,  <math>\cos \alpha - \cos \beta = -2 \sin \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \sin \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2}</math>.</p> <p>(2) 积化和差公式  <math>\sin \alpha \sin \beta = \frac{1}{2} [\cos(\alpha - \beta) - \cos(\alpha + \beta)]</math>,  <math>\sin \alpha \cos \beta = \frac{1}{2} [\sin(\alpha + \beta) + \sin(\alpha - \beta)]</math>.</p>	<p><math>\cos \alpha \cos \beta = \frac{1}{2} [\cos(\alpha + \beta) + \cos(\alpha - \beta)]</math>.</p> <p>8. 设 <math>f, g</math> 为定义在 <math>D</math> 上的有界函数, 满足  <math>f(x) \leq g(x), x \in D</math>.  证明: (1) <math>\sup_{x \in D} f(x) \leq \sup_{x \in D} g(x)</math>; (2) <math>\inf_{x \in D} f(x) \geq \inf_{x \in D} g(x)</math>.</p> <p>9. 设 <math>f</math> 为定义在 <math>D</math> 上的有界函数, 证明:  (1) <math>\sup_{x \in D}  f(x)  = -\inf_{x \in D} f(x)</math>; (2) <math>\inf_{x \in D}  f(x)  = -\sup_{x \in D} f(x)</math>.</p> <p>10. 证明: <math>\tan x</math> 在 <math>(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})</math> 上无界, 而在任一闭区间 <math>[a, b] \subset (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})</math> 上有界。</p> <p>11. 讨论狄利克雷函数  <math>D(x) = \begin{cases} 1, &amp; \text{当 } x \text{ 为有理数;} \\ 0, &amp; \text{当 } x \text{ 为无理数} \end{cases}</math></p> <p>的有界性、单调性与周期性。  12. 证明 <math>f(x) = x + \sin x</math> 在 <math>\mathbb{R}</math> 上严格增。  13. 设 <math>f</math> 定义在 <math>[a, +\infty)</math> 上的函数 <math>f</math> 在任何闭区间 <math>[a, b]</math> 上有界, 定义 <math>[a, +\infty)</math> 上的函数  <math>m(x) = \inf_{y \geq x} f(y)</math>, <math>M(x) = \sup_{y \geq x} f(y)</math>.  试讨论 <math>m(x)</math> 与 <math>M(x)</math> 的图像, 其中  (1) <math>f(x) = \cos x</math>, <math>x \in [0, +\infty)</math>; (2) <math>f(x) = x^2</math>, <math>x \in [-1, +\infty)</math>.</p>
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$$1. (x-1)^2 \geq 0 \Rightarrow x^2 + 1 \geq 2x \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \geq \frac{x}{x^2+1} = f(x)$$

同理  $f(x) \geq -\frac{1}{2}$

即证

2.

$$(1) \forall M, \exists x \in D \text{ s.t. } |f(x)| > M$$

$$(2) \forall M \leq 4, f(\frac{1}{2}) = 4 > M$$

$$\forall M > 4, \sqrt{M+1} > \sqrt{5} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{M+1}} \in (0, 1), \text{ 且有 } f\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{M+1}}\right) = M+1 > M$$

综上, 即证

$$(3) f(x) = \tan(\pi x)$$

3.

(1) ~~略~~

(2) 设  $x_1, x_2 \in [-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}]$ , 不妨设  $x_1 < x_2$

$$f(x_2) - f(x_1) = \sin x_2 - \sin x_1 = 2 \sin \frac{x_2 - x_1}{2} \cos \frac{x_2 + x_1}{2}$$

$$\frac{x_2 - x_1}{2} \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2}) \Rightarrow \sin \frac{x_2 - x_1}{2} > 0$$

$$\frac{x_2 + x_1}{2} \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}) \Rightarrow \cos \frac{x_2 + x_1}{2} > 0$$

故  $f(x_2) - f(x_1) > 0$ , 即证

(3) ~~略~~ (2)

4.

$$(1) \text{ 偶 } (2) \frac{\pi}{2} \quad (3) \text{ 偶 } (4) \frac{\pi}{2}$$

5.

$$(1) \sigma = \pi \quad (2) \sigma = \frac{\pi}{3} \quad (3) \sigma = 12\pi$$

6.

$$(1) \text{ 假 } (2) \text{ 假 } (3) f(x) = \frac{1}{2}[F(x) + G(x)]$$

7. ~~略~~

8.

$$(1) \forall a < \sup f(x), \exists x_0 \text{ s.t. } f(x_0) > a$$

故  $g(x_0) \geq f(x_0) > a$

即  $\forall a < \sup f(x)$ ,  $\exists x_0$  s.t.  $f(x_0) > a$

故  $\sup f(x) \leq \sup g(x)$

(2)  $\boxed{2} \boxed{1}$

9.

(1)  $f(x) \geq \inf f(x) \Rightarrow -f(x) \leq -\inf f(x)$

$\forall a > \inf f(x)$ ,  $\exists x_0$  s.t.  $f(x_0) < a \Rightarrow \forall a < -\inf f(x)$ ,  $\exists x_0$  s.t.  $-f(x_0) > a$

$\Rightarrow \sup \{-f(x)\} = -\inf f(x)$

(2)  $\boxed{1} \boxed{2}$

10.

(1)  $\forall M$ ,  $\exists x_0 = \arctan(M+1)$  s.t.  $\tan x_0 = M+1 > M$

$\forall L$ ,  $\exists x_0 = \arctan(M-1)$  s.t.  $\tan x_0 = M-1 < M$

由定理 2

(2)  $\forall x$ ,  $\tan a \leq \tan x \leq \tan b$

由定理 2 有  $\forall x$ ,  $|\tan x| \leq \max\{|\tan a|, |\tan b|\}$

11.

有界性:  $\forall x$ ,  $|D(x)| \leq 1$

单调性: 无

周期性:  $\forall t \in \mathbb{Q}$ ,  $D(x+t) = D(x)$

12. 设  $x_1, x_2 \in \mathbb{R}$ , 且假设  $x_2 > x_1$ ,

$$f(x_2) - f(x_1) = x_2 - x_1 + 2 \sin \frac{x_2 - x_1}{2} \cos \frac{x_2 + x_1}{2}$$

$$\sin \frac{x_2 - x_1}{2} > \frac{x_2 - x_1}{2}, \left| \cos \frac{x_2 + x_1}{2} \right| \leq 1 \Rightarrow f(x_2) - f(x_1) > x_2 - x_1 + 2 \cdot \frac{x_2 - x_1}{2} = 0$$

13. 由定理 2

# 第一章总练习题

1. 设  $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$ , 证明:

$$(1) \max|a, b| = \frac{1}{2}(|a+b| + |a-b|);$$

$$(2) \min|a, b| = \frac{1}{2}(|a+b| - |a-b|).$$

2. 设  $f$  和  $g$  都是  $D$  上的初等函数, 定义

$$M(x) = \max\{|f(x)|, |g(x)|\}, m(x) = \min\{|f(x)|, |g(x)|\}, x \in D.$$

试问  $M(x)$  和  $m(x)$  是否为初等函数?

3. 设函数  $f(x) = \frac{1-x}{1+x}$ , 求:

$$f(-x), f(x+1), f(x) + 1, f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right), \frac{1}{f(x)}, f(x^2), f(f(x)).$$

$$4. \text{已知 } f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = x + \sqrt{1+x^2}, \text{求 } f(x).$$

5. 利用函数  $y=[x]$  求解:

(1) 某系各班推选学生代表, 每 5 人推选 1 名代表, 余数满 3 人可增选 1 名, 写出可推选代表数  $y$  与班级学生数  $x$  之间的函数关系(假设每班学生数为 30~50 人);

(2) 正数  $x$  经四舍五入得整数  $y$ , 写出  $y$  与  $x$  之间的函数关系.

6. 已知函数  $y=f(x)$  的图像, 试作下列各函数的图像:

$$(1) y=-f(x); (2) y=f(-x); (3) y=-f(-x);$$

$$(4) y=\lfloor f(x) \rfloor; (5) y=\operatorname{sgn} f(x); (6) y=\frac{1}{2}(\lfloor f(x) \rfloor + f(x)).$$

$$(7) y=\frac{1}{2}(\lfloor f(x) \rfloor - f(x)).$$

7. 已知函数  $f$  和  $g$  的图像, 试作下列函数的图像:

$$(1) \varphi(x)=\max\{|f(x)|, |g(x)|\}; (2) \psi(x)=\min\{|f(x)|, |g(x)|\}.$$

8. 设  $f, g$  和  $h$  为增函数, 满足

$$f(x) \leq g(x) \leq h(x), x \in \mathbb{R}.$$

证明:  $f(g(x)) \leq g(g(x)) \leq h(g(x))$ .

9. 设  $f$  和  $g$  为区间  $[a, b]$  上的增函数, 证明第 7 题中定义的函数  $\varphi(x)$  和  $\psi(x)$  也是  $(a, b)$  上的增函数.

10. 设  $f$  为  $[-a, a]$  上的奇(偶)函数, 证明: 若  $f$  在  $[0, a]$  上增, 则  $f$  在  $[-a, 0]$  上增(减).

11. 证明:

(1) 两个奇函数之和为奇函数, 其积为偶函数;

(2) 两个偶函数之和与积都为偶函数;

(3) 奇函数与偶函数之积为奇函数.

12. 设  $f, g$  为  $D$  上的有界函数, 证明:

$$(1) \inf_{x \in D} |f(x) \cdot g(x)| \leq \inf_{x \in D} f(x) + \sup_{x \in D} g(x);$$

$$(2) \sup_{x \in D} |f(x) \cdot g(x)| \leq \sup_{x \in D} |f(x)| \cdot \sup_{x \in D} |g(x)|.$$

13. 设  $f, g$  为  $D$  上的非负有界函数, 证明:

$$(1) \inf_{x \in D} |f(x) \cdot g(x)| \leq \inf_{x \in D} |f(x)| \cdot g(x);$$

$$(2) \sup_{x \in D} |f(x) \cdot g(x)| \leq \sup_{x \in D} |f(x)| \cdot \sup_{x \in D} |g(x)|.$$

14. 将定义在  $(0, +\infty)$  上的函数  $f$  延拓到  $\mathbb{R}$  上, 使延拓后的函数为(i) 奇函数; (ii) 偶函数, 证明:

$$(1) f(x) = \sin x; (2) f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 - \sqrt{1-x^2}, & 0 < x \leq 1, \\ 0, & x > 1. \end{cases}$$

15. 设  $f$  为定义在  $\mathbb{R}$  上以  $b$  为周期的函数,  $a$  为实数, 证明: 若  $f$  在  $[a, a+b]$  上有界, 则  $f$  在  $\mathbb{R}$  上有界.

16. 设  $f$  在区间  $I$  上有界, 记

$$M = \sup_{x \in I} f(x), m = \inf_{x \in I} f(x).$$

证明

$$\sup_{x', x'' \in I} |f(x') - f(x'')| = M - m.$$

17. 设

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} q, & \text{当 } x = \frac{p}{q} (p, q \in \mathbb{N}_+, \frac{p}{q} \text{ 为既约真分数}, 0 < p < q), \\ 0, & x \text{ 为 }(0, 1) \text{ 中的无理数}. \end{cases}$$

证明: 对任意  $x_0 \in (0, 1)$ , 任意正数  $\delta$ ,  $(x_0 - \delta, x_0 + \delta) \subset (0, 1)$ , 有  $f(x)$  在  $(x_0 - \delta, x_0 + \delta)$  上无界.

18. 设  $a > 0, m, n, p$  为正整数, 规定  $a^{\frac{m}{n}} = (a^{\frac{1}{n}})^m$ . 证明:  $a^{\frac{m}{n}} = (a^p)^{\frac{m}{pn}}$ .

## 1. 四则

## 2. 不对称定

$$3. f(x) = \frac{1-x}{1+x}$$

$$f(-x) = \frac{1+x}{1-x}, f(x+1) = \frac{-x}{2+x}, f(x)+1 = \frac{2}{1+x}, f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = \frac{x-1}{x+1}, \frac{1}{f(x)} = \frac{1+x}{1-x}, f(x^2) = \frac{1-x^2}{1+x^2}, f(f(x)) = x$$

## 4.

$$(1) y = \left[ \frac{x}{5} \right] + \left[ \frac{x-5[\frac{x}{5}]}{3} \right] = \left[ \frac{x+2}{5} \right]$$

$$(2) y = [x + \frac{1}{2}]$$

## 5. 四格

## 7. 跳

$$8. f(f(x)) \leq f(g(x)) \leq g(g(x))$$

同理  $g(g(x)) \leq h(h(x))$

即证

9. 设  $x_1, x_2$ , 不妨设  $x_1 < x_2$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \varphi(x_1) = f(x_1), \varphi(x_2) = f(x_2)$$

$$\varphi(x_2) - \varphi(x_1) = f(x_2) - f(x_1) > 0$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \varphi(x_1) = g(x_1), \varphi(x_2) = g(x_2)$$

$$\varphi(x_2) - \varphi(x_1) = g(x_2) - g(x_1) > 0$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \varphi(x_1) = f(x_1), \varphi(x_2) = g(x_2)$$

$$\varphi(x_2) = g(x_2) \geq f(x_2) > f(x_1) = \varphi(x_1)$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad \varphi(x_1) = g(x_1), \varphi(x_2) = f(x_2)$$

$$\varphi(x_2) = f(x_2) \geq g(x_2) > g(x_1) = \varphi(x_1)$$

$\varphi(x)$  同理

综上, 即证

## 10. 四格

## 11.

$$(1) \text{设 } f(x) = -f(-x), g(x) = -g(-x)$$

$$h(x) = f(x) + g(x) = -f(-x) - g(-x) = -h(-x)$$

$$\varphi(x) = f(x)g(x) = [-f(-x)][-g(-x)] = h(-x)$$

$$(2) \text{ 设 } f(x) = f(-x), g(x) = g(-x)$$

$$h(x) = f(x) + g(x) = f(-x) + g(-x) = h(-x)$$

$$\varphi(x) = f(x)g(x) = f(-x)g(-x) = \varphi(-x)$$

$$(3) \text{ 设 } f(x) = -f(-x), g(x) = g(-x)$$

$$h(x) = f(x)g(x) = [-f(-x)]g(-x) = -h(-x)$$

12.

$$(1) \forall x \in D, f(x) + g(x) \leq \sup \{f(x) + g(x)\}, f(x) \geq \inf f(x) \Rightarrow -f(x) \leq -\inf f(x)$$

$$\text{故 } [f(x) + g(x)] + [-f(x)] \leq \sup \{f(x) + g(x)\} + [-\inf f(x)], \text{ 即 } g(x) \leq \sup \{f(x) + g(x)\} - \inf f(x)$$

$$\text{故 } \sup g(x) \leq \sup \{f(x) + g(x)\} - \inf f(x)$$

移项即证

(2) 用反证法

13.

$$(1) [\forall x \in D, f(x) \geq \inf f(x), g(x) \geq \inf g(x)] \wedge [f(x) \geq 0, g(x) \geq 0]$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) \cdot g(x) \geq \inf f(x) \cdot \inf g(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow \inf f(x) \cdot \inf g(x) \leq \inf \{f(x) \cdot g(x)\}$$

(2) 用反证法

14.

$$(1) \text{ 奇函数: } f(x) = \begin{cases} \sin x + 1, & x > 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \\ \sin x - 1, & x < 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{偶函数: } f(x) = \begin{cases} \sin x + 1, & x > 0 \\ \forall a \in \mathbb{R}, & x = 0 \\ \sin(-x) + 1, & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$(2) \text{ 奇函数: } f(x) = \begin{cases} x^3, & x > 1 \\ 1 - \sqrt{1-x^2}, & x \in (0, 1] \\ 0, & x = 0 \\ -1 + \sqrt{1-x^2}, & x \in [-1, 0) \\ x^3, & x < -1 \end{cases} \quad \text{偶函数: } f(x) = \begin{cases} x^3, & x > 1 \\ 1 - \sqrt{1-x^2}, & x \in (0, 1] \\ \forall a \in \mathbb{R}, & x = 0 \\ 1 - \sqrt{1-x^2}, & x \in [-1, 0) \\ -x^3, & x < -1 \end{cases}$$

$$15. \forall x \in [a, a+h], \exists D \text{ s.t. } |f(x)| \leq D$$

$$\Rightarrow \forall x, f(x) = f(x-h \cdot \lceil \frac{x-a}{h} \rceil), \text{ 且 } x-h \cdot \lceil \frac{x-a}{h} \rceil \in [a, a+h], \text{ 故 } |f(x)| \leq D, \text{ 即证}$$

1. 设  $a_n = \frac{1+(-1)^n}{n}$ ,  $n=1,2,\dots, a=0$ .(1) 对下列  $\epsilon$  分别求出极限定义中相应的  $N$ .  
 $\epsilon_1 = 0.1, \epsilon_2 = 0.01, \epsilon_3 = 0.001$ 

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## 第二章 数列极限

(2) 对  $\epsilon_1, \epsilon_2, \epsilon_3$  可找到相应的  $N$ , 这是否证明了  $a_n$  趋于 0? 应该怎样做才对?(3) 对给定的  $\epsilon$  是否只能找到一个  $N$ ?2. 按  $\epsilon-N$  定义证明:

(1)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{n+1} = 1$

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

(3)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n!}{n^n} = 0$

(4)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sin \frac{\pi}{n} = 0$

(5)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{e^n} = 0$  ( $e > 1$ ).

3. 根据例 2, 例 4 和例 5 的结果求出下列极限, 并指出哪些是无穷小数列:

(1)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{n}} = 1$

(2)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[3]{3} = 1$

(3)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{n^2}} = 1$

(4)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{3^n}} = 1$

(5)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{2^n}} = 1$

(6)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[3]{10} = 1$

(7)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{n^2}} = 1$

4. 证明: 若  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = a$ , 则对任一正整数  $k$ , 有  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_{n+k} = a$ .5. 试用定义  $\epsilon-N$  证明:(1) 数列  $\left\lfloor \frac{1}{n} \right\rfloor$  不以 1 为极限; (2) 数列  $\left\lfloor n^{1/n} \right\rfloor$  发散.6. 证明定理 2.1, 并应用它证明数列  $\left\lfloor 1 + \frac{(-1)^n}{n} \right\rfloor$  的极限是 1.

7. 在下列数列中哪些数列是有界数列, 无界数列以及无穷大数列:

(1)  $\left\lfloor \left[ 1 + (-1)^n \right] \sqrt[n]{n} \right\rfloor$ ; (2)  $\left\lfloor \sin n \right\rfloor$ ; (3)  $\left\lfloor \frac{n^2}{n-\sqrt{n}} \right\rfloor$ ; (4)  $\left\lfloor 2^{1/(n^2)} \right\rfloor$ .

8. 证明: 若  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = a$ , 则  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |a_n| = |a|$ . 当且仅当  $a$  为何值时反之也成立?9. 接  $\epsilon-N$  定义证明:

(1)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n}) = 0$ ; (2)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1+2+3+\dots+n}{n^2} = 0$ .

(3)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 1$ , 其中

$$a_n = \begin{cases} \frac{n-1}{n}, & n \text{ 为偶数}, \\ \frac{\sqrt{n^2+n}}{n}, & n \text{ 为奇数}. \end{cases}$$

10. 设  $a_n \neq 0$ . 证明:  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$  的充要条件是  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{|a_n|} = \infty$ .

1.

(1)  $N_1 = 20, N_2 = 200, N_3 = 2000$ 

(2) 不能

(3) 不是

2.

(1)  $\forall \epsilon > 0, \exists N = \lceil \frac{1}{\epsilon} \rceil$  s.t.  $\forall n > N, |a_{n-1}| = \frac{1}{n} \leq \frac{1}{\lceil \frac{1}{\epsilon} \rceil + 1} < \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\epsilon}} = \epsilon \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} a_n = 1$ (2)  $\forall \epsilon > 0, \exists N = \lceil \frac{1}{2\epsilon} \rceil$  s.t.  $\forall n > N, |a_n - \frac{3}{2}| = \frac{n+\frac{3}{2}}{2n^2-1} < \frac{n}{2n^2} = \frac{1}{2n} \leq \frac{1}{2(\lceil \frac{1}{2\epsilon} \rceil + 1)} < \frac{1}{2 \cdot \frac{1}{2\epsilon}} = \epsilon \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} a_n = \frac{3}{2}$ (3)  $\frac{n!}{n^n} = \left( \prod_{k=1}^{\lceil \frac{n}{2} \rceil} \frac{k}{n} \right) \left( \prod_{k=\lceil \frac{n}{2} \rceil+1}^n \frac{k}{n} \right) \leq \left( \frac{1}{2} \right)^{\lceil \frac{n}{2} \rceil} \cdot 1^{\lceil \frac{n}{2} \rceil} = \left( \frac{1}{2} \right)^{\lceil \frac{n}{2} \rceil}$ 记  $b_n = 0, c_n = \left( \frac{1}{2} \right)^{\lceil \frac{n}{2} \rceil}$ , 且  $c_n \leq a_n \leq b_n$  $\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} b_n = 0, \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} c_n = 0, \text{ 由 } \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} a_n = 0$ (4) a)  $\epsilon > 1, N = 1$ b)  $\epsilon \in (0, 1], N = \lceil \frac{\pi}{\arcsin \epsilon} \rceil$ (5)  $N = \lceil \epsilon \rceil \Rightarrow \frac{n}{a^n} < \frac{[\epsilon]}{a^{[\epsilon]}} < [\epsilon] \leq \epsilon$ 

3.

(1)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} = 0$ , 是无穷小数列(2)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[3]{3} = 1$ , 不是(3)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{n^{\frac{1}{3}}} = 0$ , 是(4)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{3^n} = 0$ , 是(5)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2^n}} = 0$ , 是(6)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[3]{10} = 1$ , 不是(7)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{2}} = 1$ , 不是4.  $N' = N+k$ 

5.

(1) 令  $\epsilon = \frac{1}{2}$ , 则  $\forall n > 2, |\frac{1}{n} - 1| > \epsilon$ , 即有无限项不在  $(1, \epsilon)$  里.

故不是

(2) 假设  $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} a_n = a$ , 且  $\epsilon = a$ a) 若  $a \geq 0$ , 则  $\forall n = 2k-1, k \in \mathbb{N}, |a_n - a| > |0-a| = a$ , 即有无限项在  $(a, \epsilon)$  里.

b) 若  $a < 0$ , 则  $\forall n=2k, k \in \mathbb{N}, |a_n - a| > |0 - a| = a$ , 即有无限项在  $U(a, \varepsilon)$  中.

综上,  $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} a_n \neq a$ , 与假设矛盾!

故  $\{a_n\}$  发散

6. 记  $b_n = a_n - 1 = \frac{(-1)^n}{n}$

$N = [\frac{1}{\varepsilon}] + 1 \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} b_n = 0$ , 是无穷小数列]

$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} a_n = 1$

7.

(1) 无界数列

(2) 有界数列

(3) 无穷大数列

(4) 无界数列

8. 当且仅当  $a=0$  时反之成立

9.

(1)  $N = [\frac{1}{4\varepsilon^2}] \Rightarrow \sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n}} < \frac{1}{2\sqrt{n}} < \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\frac{1}{4\varepsilon^2}}} = \varepsilon$

(2)  $\frac{1+2+\dots+n}{n^3} = \frac{n+1}{2n^2} < \frac{n+1}{2(n+1)(n-1)} = \frac{1}{2(n-1)}$

$N = [\frac{1}{2\varepsilon}] + 1 \Rightarrow \frac{1+2+\dots+n}{n^3} < \frac{1}{2(n-1)} < \frac{1}{2 \cdot \frac{1}{2\varepsilon}} = \varepsilon$

(3) a) 当  $n$  是偶数

$N = 2[\frac{1}{\varepsilon}] - 1 \Rightarrow \left| \frac{n-1}{n} - 1 \right| = \left| \frac{1}{n} \right| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2} < \varepsilon$

b) 当  $n$  是奇数

$\frac{\sqrt{n^2+n}}{n} - 1 = \frac{\sqrt{n^2+n}-n}{n} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+n}+n} < \frac{1}{2n}$

$N = 2[\frac{1}{\varepsilon}] \Rightarrow \left| \frac{\sqrt{n^2+n}}{n} - 1 \right| < \left| \frac{1}{2n} \right| < \frac{\varepsilon}{4} < \varepsilon$

10.  $\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} a_n = 0 \Rightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N \in \mathbb{N} \text{ st. } \forall n > N, |a_n - 0| < \varepsilon \Leftrightarrow |a_n| < \varepsilon$

$\Rightarrow \forall M, \delta > 0, \exists \varepsilon = \frac{1}{M+\delta}, \text{ 则 } \forall n > N, \left| \frac{1}{a_n} \right| > \frac{1}{\varepsilon} = M + \delta$

$\Leftarrow$  类似地证

1. 求下列极限：
- (1)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{n^3 + 3n^2 + 1}{4n^3 + 2n + 3}$
  - (2)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1+2n}{n^2 - 1}$
  - (3)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(-2)^n + 3^n}{(-2)^{n+1} + 3^{n+1}}$
  - (4)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt[n]{n^3 + n} - n)$

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## 第二章 数列极限

$$(5) \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt[3]{1} + \sqrt[3]{2} + \cdots + \sqrt[3]{10})$$

$$(6) \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2^2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2^n}}{3 + 3^2 + \cdots + 3^n}$$

2. 设  $\lim a_n = a$ ,  $\lim b_n = b$ , 且  $a < b$ . 证明：存在正数  $N$ , 使得当  $n > N$  时, 有  $a_n < b_n$ .3. 设  $\{a_n\}$  为无穷小数列,  $\{b_n\}$  为有界数列, 证明:  $\{a_n b_n\}$  为无穷小数列.

4. 求下列极限：

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

$$(2) \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt[3]{2} \sqrt[3]{3} \sqrt[3]{4} \cdots \sqrt[3]{2^n})$$

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

$$(4) \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[n]{1 - \frac{1}{n}}$$

$$(5) \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left( \frac{1}{n^2} + \frac{1}{(n+1)^2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{(2n)^2} \right)$$

$$(6) \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+1}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+2}} + \cdots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+n}} \right)$$

5. 设  $\{a_n\}$  与  $\{b_n\}$  中一个数收敛, 另一个发散数列, 证明:  $\{a_n b_n\}$  是发散数列. 又问  $\{a_n b_n\}$  和  $\left\{ \frac{a_n}{b_n} \right\}$  ( $b_n \neq 0$ ) 是否必为发散数列?

6. 证明以下数列发散:

$$(1) \left\{ (-1)^n \frac{n}{n+1} \right\}; (2) \left\{ n^{(-1)^n} \right\}; (3) \left\{ \cos \frac{n\pi}{4} \right\}$$

7. 判断以下结论是否成立(若成立, 说明理由; 若不成立, 举出反例):

(1) 若  $\{a_{2n-1}\}$  和  $\{a_{2n}\}$  都收敛, 则  $\{a_n\}$  收敛;(2) 若  $\{a_{2n-1}\}$ ,  $\{a_{2n}\}$  都收敛, 且有相同极限, 则  $\{a_n\}$  收敛.

8. 求下列极限:

$$(1) \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{4} + \frac{3}{4} + \cdots + \frac{2n-1}{2n}$$

$$(2) \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sum_{k=1}^n p_k!}{n!}$$

$$(3) \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} [(n+1)^{-n} - n^{-n}]$$

$$(4) \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} (1+\alpha)(1+\alpha^2)\cdots(1+\alpha^n), |\alpha| < 1.$$

9. 设  $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n$  为  $n$  个正数, 证明:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[n]{a_1 + a_2 + \cdots + a_n} = \max\{a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n\}.$$

10. 设  $\lim a_n = a$ , 证明:

$$(1) \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{[na_n]}{n} = a$$

$$(2) \text{若 } a > 0, a_n > 0, \text{ 则 } \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[n]{a_n} = 1.$$

1.

$$(1) \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{n^3 + 3n^2 + 1}{4n^3 + 2n + 3} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$(2) \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1+2n}{n^2} = 0$$

$$(3) \frac{3^n - 2^n}{3^{n+1} + 2^{n+1}} \leq a_n \leq \frac{3^n + 2^n}{3^{n+1} - 2^{n+1}}$$

$$\text{设 } b_n = \frac{3^n - 2^n}{3^{n+1} + 2^{n+1}} = \frac{(\frac{3}{2})^n - 1}{3 \cdot (\frac{3}{2})^n + 2} < \frac{1}{3}$$

$$|\frac{1}{3} - b_n| = \frac{5}{9 \cdot (\frac{3}{2})^n + 6} < \frac{5}{9 \cdot (\frac{3}{2})^n}$$

$$\text{由 } \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N = \log_3 \frac{5}{9\varepsilon}, \text{ 使 } \forall n > N, |\frac{1}{3} - b_n| < \varepsilon \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{3^n - 2^n}{3^{n+1} + 2^{n+1}} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\text{类似可证得 } \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{3^n + 2^n}{3^{n+1} - 2^{n+1}} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\text{综上, } \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} a_n = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$(4) \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt{n^2 + n} - n) = 0$$

$$(5) \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sum_{k=1}^{10} \sqrt[k]{k} = \sum_{k=1}^{10} \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[k]{k} = 10$$

$$(6) \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sum_{k=1}^n (\frac{1}{2})^k}{\sum_{k=1}^n (\frac{1}{3})^k} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sum_{k=1}^n (\frac{1}{2})^k}{\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sum_{k=1}^n (\frac{1}{3})^k} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}} = 2$$

$$2. \text{令 } \varepsilon = \frac{b-a}{2}. \text{ 则 } \exists N_1 \text{ s.t. } \forall n > N_1, |a_n - a| < \varepsilon \Rightarrow a_n < a + \varepsilon = \frac{a+b}{2}, \exists N_2 \text{ s.t. } \forall n > N_2, |b_n - b| < \varepsilon \Rightarrow b_n > b - \varepsilon = \frac{a+b}{2}$$

$$\text{故令 } N = \max\{N_1, N_2\}, \text{ 则 } \forall n > N, a_n < \frac{a+b}{2} < b_n$$

$$3. \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N \text{ s.t. } \forall n > N, |a_n| < \varepsilon$$

$$\exists M, \forall n, |b_n| \leq M$$

$$\Rightarrow \forall \varepsilon' > 0, \exists N \text{ s.t. } \forall n > N, |a_n b_n| \leq |a_n| |b_n| \leq M \varepsilon'$$

$$\text{则 } \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \varepsilon' = \frac{\varepsilon}{M}, \text{ 使 } \exists N \text{ s.t. } \forall n > N, |a_n b_n| < \varepsilon$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} a_n b_n = 0, \text{ 由定理}$$

4.

$$(1) \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left( \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k(k+1)} \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{n+1} \right) = 1 - \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{n+1} = 1$$

$$(2) \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} 2^{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2^n}} = 2^{\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} (\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2^n})} = 2^1 = 2$$

$$(3) \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{2k-1}{2^k} = 2 \cdot \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{k}{2^k} - \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{2^k}$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{k}{2^k} = \frac{2^{n+1}-n-2}{2^n} \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{k}{2^k} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2^{n+1}-n-2}{2^n} = 2$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{2^k} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2^n - 1}{2^n} = 1$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sum_{k=1}^{2k-1} \frac{1}{2^k} = 2 \times 2 - 1 = 3$$

$$(4) \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[n]{1-\frac{1}{n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} e^{\frac{1}{n} \ln(1-\frac{1}{n})}$$

$$\text{又 } \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{n} = 0, \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \ln(1-\frac{1}{n}) = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{n} \ln(1-\frac{1}{n}) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{原式} = e^0 = 1$$

$$(5) \text{ 由 } b_n = \frac{1}{n(n+1)} + \dots + \frac{1}{2n(2n+1)}, c_n = \frac{1}{(n-1)n} + \dots + \frac{1}{(2n-1)(2n)}, \text{ 则 } b_n \leq a_n \leq c_n$$

$$\text{又 } \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} b_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{n+1}{2n^2+n} = 0, \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} c_n = \frac{n+1}{2n^2+2n} = 0$$

$$\text{故 } \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} a_n = 0$$

$$(6) \text{ 由 } b_n = n \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{(n+1)^2}}, c_n = n \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2}}, \text{ 则 } b_n \leq a_n \leq c_n$$

$$\text{又 } \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} b_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{n}{n+1} = 1, \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} c_n = 1$$

$$\text{故 } \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} a_n = 1$$

5.

(1) 不妨设  $\{a_n\}$  收敛,  $\{b_n\}$  发散

假设  $\{a_n+b_n\}$  收敛

则  $\{(a_n+b_n)-a_n\}$  收敛, 即  $\{b_n\}$  收敛, 矛盾!

故  $\{a_n+b_n\}$  发散

同理  $\{a_n-b_n\}$  发散

(2) 令  $a_n = \frac{1}{n}, b_n = n$ , 则  $a_n b_n = 1, \{a_n b_n\}$  收敛,  $\frac{a_n}{b_n} = \frac{1}{n^2}, \{\frac{a_n}{b_n}\}$  收敛

6.

(1) 假设  $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} a_n = a$

①  $a > 0$

令  $\varepsilon = a, \forall k \in \mathbb{Z}^+, |a_{2k+1} - a| \geq |\frac{1}{2} - a| = a + \frac{1}{2} > \varepsilon$

即  $\cup(a, \varepsilon)$  有无限项, 矛盾!

②  $a < 0$ , 与①类似

综上,  $\{a_n\}$  发散

(2) 假设  $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} a_n = a$

①  $a \geq 1$

令  $\varepsilon = a - 1, \forall k \in \mathbb{Z}^+, |a_{2k+1} - a| \geq |\frac{1}{3} - a| = a - \frac{1}{3} > \varepsilon$

即  $\cup(a, \varepsilon)$  有无限项, 矛盾!

②  $a < 1$ , 与①类似

综上,  $\{a_n\}$  发散

(3) 假设  $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} a_n = a$

①  $a \geq 0$

令  $\varepsilon = a, \forall k \in \mathbb{Z}^+, |a_{8k+4} - a| = |-1 - a| = a + 1 > \varepsilon$

即  $\cup(a, \varepsilon)$  有无限项, 矛盾!

②  $a < 0$ , 与①类似

综上,  $\{a_n\}$  发散

7.

(1) 不妨设,  $a_n = (-1)^n$

(2) 不妨设, 下证:

设  $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} a_{3n-2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} a_{3n-1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} a_{3n} = a$

$\Rightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N_1, N_2, N_3 \text{ s.t. } \forall n_1 > N_1, n_2 > N_2, n_3 > N_3, |a_{3n_1-2} - a|, |a_{3n_2-1} - a|, |a_{3n_3} - a| \in \cup(a, \varepsilon)$

令  $N = \max\{N_1, N_2, N_3\}$ , 则  $\forall n > N, |a_n - a| < \varepsilon \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} a_n = a, \text{ 即 } \{a_n\} \text{ 收敛}$

8.

$$(1) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n = 0, c_n = \left(\frac{2n-1}{2n}\right)^n, \text{ B.J. } b_n \leq a_n \leq c_n$$

$$\text{Q. } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} c_n = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$$

$$(2) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sum_{p=1}^n p!}{n!} = \sum_{p=1}^n \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{p!}{n!} = \sum_{p=1}^{n-1} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{p!}{n!} + 1 = 1$$

$$(3) \text{ K. } b_n = 0, c_n = n^{2-1}, \text{ B.J. } b_n \leq a_n = n^{2\left[\left(\frac{n+1}{n}\right)^2 - 1\right]} \leq n^2 \left(\frac{n+1}{n} - 1\right) = n^{2-1} = c_n$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} c_n = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$$

$$(4) (1-\alpha) a_n = (1-\alpha)(1+\alpha)(1+\alpha^2) \cdots (1+\alpha^{2^n}) = 1-\alpha^{2^{n+1}} \Rightarrow a_n = \frac{1-\alpha^{2^{n+1}}}{1-\alpha}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \frac{1}{1-\alpha}$$

9. Z. K.  $a_1 = \max \{a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n\}$ 

$$\text{B.J. } \sqrt[n]{a_1} \leq \sqrt[n]{a_1 + a_2 + \cdots + a_n} \leq \sqrt[n]{na_1}$$

$$\text{Q. } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{a_1} = a_1, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{na_1} = (\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{n})(\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{a_1}) = 1 \cdot a_1 = a_1,$$

$$\text{t.b. } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{a_1 + a_2 + \cdots + a_n} = a_1, \text{ B.P. i. E.}$$

10.

$$(1) \frac{(n-1)[a_n]}{n} \leq \frac{[n][a_n]}{n} \leq \frac{[n]a_n}{n} \leq \frac{n[a_n]}{n}$$

$$\text{Q. } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n-1)[a_n]}{n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n[a_n]}{n} = [a]$$

$$\text{t.b. } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{[n]a_n}{n} = [a]$$

$$(2) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{a_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{a} = 1$$

1. 利用  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n = e$  求下列极限：
- (1)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right)^n$  ;
  - (2)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{\frac{n+1}{n}}$  ;
  - (3)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n+1}\right)^n$  ;

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4. 利用  $\left\{ \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n \right\}$  为递增数列的结论, 证明  $\left\{ \left(1 + \frac{1}{n+1}\right)^{n+1} \right\}$  为递增数列。5. 应用柯西收敛准则, 证明以下数列  $|a_n|$  收敛：

- (1)  $a_n = \frac{\sin 1}{2} + \frac{\sin 2}{2^2} + \cdots + \frac{\sin n}{2^n}$  ;
- (2)  $a_n = 1 + \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n^2}$  .

6. 证明: 若单调数列  $|a_n|$  含有一个收敛子列, 则  $|a_n|$  收敛。7. 证明: 若  $a_n > 0$ , 且  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} = l > 1$ , 则  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$ .8. 证明: 若  $|a_n|$  为递增(递减)有界数列, 则
$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \sup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} |a_n| (\inf_{n \in \mathbb{N}} |a_n|).$$

又同逆命题成立否?

## 第二章 数列极限

(4)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2n}\right)^n$  ;

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

2. 试问下面的解题方法是否正确:

求  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 2^n$ .解:  $a_n = 2^n$  及  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = a$ . 由于  $a_n = 2a_{n-1}$ , 两边取极限 ( $n \rightarrow \infty$ ) 得  $a = 2a$ , 所以  $a = 0$ .

3. 证明下列数列极限存在并求其值:

(1) 设  $a_n = \sqrt{2}, a_{n+1} = \sqrt{2a_n}, n=1, 2, \dots$

(2) 设  $a_n = \sqrt[n]{c} (c>0), a_{n+1} = \sqrt[n+1]{c+a_n}, n=1, 2, \dots$

(3)  $a_n = \frac{c^n}{n!} (c>0), n=1, 2, \dots$

## 9. 利用不等式

$$b^{n+1} - a^{n+1} > (n+1)a^n(b-a), b > a > 0,$$

证明:  $\left\{ \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{n+1} \right\}$  为递减数列, 并由此推出  $\left\{ \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n \right\}$  为有界数列.

10. 证明:  $\left| e - \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n \right| < \frac{3}{n}$ .

提示: 利用上题可知  $e = \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{n+1}$ , 又易证  $\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{n+1} < \frac{3}{n} + \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n$ .11. 给定两正数  $a_1$  与  $b_1 (a_1 > b_1)$ , 作出其等差中项  $a_2 = \frac{a_1 + b_1}{2}$  与等比中项  $b_2 = \sqrt{a_1 b_1}$ , 一般地令

$$a_{n+1} = \frac{a_n + b_n}{2}, b_{n+1} = \sqrt{a_n b_n}, n = 1, 2, \dots$$

证明:  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n$  与  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n$  皆存在且相等.12. 设  $|a_n|$  为有界数列, 记

$$a_n = \sup_{k \in \mathbb{N}} |a_k, a_{k+1}, \dots|, a_n = \inf_{k \in \mathbb{N}} |a_k, a_{k+1}, \dots|.$$

证明: (1) 对任何正整数  $n, a_n \geq a_n$ ;(2)  $|a_n|$  为递减有界数列,  $|a_n|$  为递增有界数列, 且对任何正整数  $n, m$ , 有  $a_n \geq a_m$ ;(3) 设  $a$  和  $\underline{a}$  分别是  $|a_n|$  和  $|a_n|$  的极限, 则  $a \geq \underline{a}$ ;(4)  $|a_n|$  收敛的充要条件是  $\bar{a} = \underline{a}$ .

1.

(1) 由 Bernoulli Inequality:  $(1 - \frac{1}{n^2})^n \geq 1 + n \cdot (-\frac{1}{n^2}) = 1 - \frac{1}{n}$ 

$$1 - \frac{1}{n} \leq (1 - \frac{1}{n^2})^n \leq 1 \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1 - \frac{1}{n^2})^n = 1$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1 - \frac{1}{n^2})^n = \frac{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1 - \frac{1}{n^2})^n}{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1 - \frac{1}{n^2})^n} = \frac{1}{e}$$

$$(2) \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} (1 + \frac{1}{n})^{n+1} = \left[ \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} (1 + \frac{1}{n})^n \right] \left[ \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} (1 + \frac{1}{n}) \right] = e$$

$$(3) \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} (1 + \frac{1}{n+1})^n = \frac{\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} (1 + \frac{1}{n+1})^{n+1}}{\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} (1 + \frac{1}{n+1})^n} = e$$

$$(4) \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} (1 + \frac{1}{2n})^n = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt{(1 + \frac{1}{2n})^{2n}} = \sqrt{e}$$

$$(5) \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} (1 + \frac{1}{n^2})^n = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left[ (1 + \frac{1}{n^2})^n \right]^{\frac{1}{n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} e^{\frac{1}{n}} = 1$$

2. 不正确, 因为  $2^n$  不一定有极限, 不能直接假设  $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} 2^n = a$ 

3.

(1)  $a_1 = \sqrt{2} < 2$ 假设  $a_{k+1} < 2$ , 则  $a_{k+2} = \sqrt{2a_{k+1}} < \sqrt{2 \times 2} = 2$ 综上,  $a_n < 2$ 

$$\text{又 } \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{a_n}} > 1 \Rightarrow a_{n+1} > a_n$$

 $|a_n| < 2, a_{n+1} > a_n \Rightarrow \{a_n\}$  收敛

$$a_{n+1} = \sqrt{2a_n} \Rightarrow a_{n+1}^2 = 2a_n$$

设  $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} a_n = a$ , 对上式两边取极限, 得  $a^2 = 2a \Rightarrow a = 0$  或  $2$ 结合之前分析有  $a_n \geq a_1 = \sqrt{2} \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} a_n = 2$ (2)  $a_1 = \sqrt{c} < c+1$ 假设  $a_{k+1} < c+1$ , 则  $a_{k+2} = \sqrt{c+a_k} < \sqrt{c+c+1} < c+1$ 综上,  $a_n < c+1$ 

$$a_{n+1} - a_n = \sqrt{c+a_n} - \sqrt{c} > 0$$

假设  $a_{k+1} - a_k > 0$ , 则  $a_{k+2} - a_{k+1} = \sqrt{c+a_{k+1}} - \sqrt{c-a_k} > 0$ 综上,  $a_{n+1} > a_n$  $|a_n| < c+1, a_{n+1} > a_n \Rightarrow \{a_n\}$  收敛

$$a_{n+1} = \sqrt{c+a_n} \Rightarrow a_{n+1}^2 = c+a_n$$

设  $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} a_n = a$ , 对上式两边取极限, 得  $a^2 = c+a \Rightarrow a = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1+4c}}{2}$ 结合之前分析有  $a_n \geq a_1 \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} a_n = \frac{1+\sqrt{1+4c}}{2}$ 

$$(3) 0 \leq \frac{c}{n!} \leq \left(\frac{c}{n}\right)^n$$

$$\text{又 } \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{c}{n}\right)^n = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{c^n}{n!} = 0$$

$$4. \frac{(1+\frac{1}{n+1})^{n+1}}{(1+\frac{1}{n})^n} > 1 \Rightarrow \frac{(1+\frac{1}{n+1})^n}{(1+\frac{1}{n})^{n-1}} > \frac{1+\frac{1}{n}}{1+\frac{1}{n+1}} > 1$$

5.

$$(1) \text{ 不妨設 } n > m, \text{ 則 } |a_n - a_m| = \sum_{k=m+1}^n \frac{\sin k}{2^k} < \sum_{k=m+1}^n \frac{1}{2^k} = \frac{2^{n-m}-1}{2^n} < 2^{-m}$$

$$\Rightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N = -\log \varepsilon \text{ s.t. } \forall m, n > N, |a_m - a_n| < \varepsilon$$

$$(2) \text{ 不妨設 } n > m, \text{ 則 } |a_n - a_m| = \sum_{k=m+1}^n \frac{1}{k^2} < \sum_{k=m+1}^n \frac{1}{(k-1)k} = \frac{1}{m} - \frac{1}{n} < \frac{1}{m}$$

$$\Rightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N = \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \text{ s.t. } \forall m, n > N, |a_m - a_n| < \varepsilon$$

b. 設  $\{a_n\}$  的收斂子列為  $\{a_{n_k}\}, \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} a_{n_k} = a$

對每一個給定的  $\varepsilon$ ,  $\exists K$  s.t.  $\forall k > K, |a_{n_k} - a| < \varepsilon$

設  $S_0 = \{k \mid k > K\}, k_0 = \min S_0, S = \{n \mid n \geq n_{k_0}\}$

①  $S \setminus S_0 = \emptyset$

則對給定的  $\varepsilon, \forall n \geq n_{k_0}, |a_n - a| < \varepsilon$

②  $S \setminus S_0 \neq \emptyset$

設  $S \setminus S_0 = S_1$ , 則  $\forall n \in S_1, \exists n_p, n_q \in S_0$  s.t.  $n_p < n < n_q \Rightarrow a_{n_p} < a_n < a_{n_q}$

$$\Rightarrow |a_{n_p} - a| > |a_n - a| > |a_{n_q} - a|$$

$$\text{又 } |a_{n_p} - a| < \varepsilon, |a_{n_q} - a| < \varepsilon \Rightarrow |a_n - a| < \varepsilon$$

綜上,  $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N$  s.t.  $\forall n > N, |a_n - a| < \varepsilon$ , BPiZ

7. 由保序性可得,  $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} = \ell > 1 \Rightarrow \exists N_0$  s.t.  $\forall n > N_0, \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} > \frac{\ell+1}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} < \frac{2}{\ell+1} < 1$

$$\text{又 } M_1 = \left( \prod_{k=N_0}^{N_0-1} \frac{a_{k+1}}{a_k} \right), M_2 = \prod_{k=N_0}^n \frac{a_k}{a_{k+1}} < \prod_{k=N_0}^n \frac{2}{\ell+1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \prod_{k=N_0}^n \frac{2}{\ell+1} = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} M_2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} a_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} M_1 M_2 = 0$$

8. 設  $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} a_n = a$

a) 假設  $\exists a_k > a$ , 則  $\forall m > k, a_m > a_k > a$

$$\text{又 } \forall \varepsilon = a_k - a, \text{ 則 } \forall m > k, a_m \notin U(a, \varepsilon) \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} a_n \neq a, \text{ 矛盾!}$$

故  $\forall n, a_n < a$

b)  $\forall a < a$ ,  $\exists \varepsilon = a - a$ ,  $\exists N$  s.t.  $\forall n > N, |a_n - a| = a - a_n < \varepsilon \Rightarrow a_n > a$

綜上,  $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} a_n = \sup \{a_n\}$

這命題不成立, TzZ:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}, & n=1, \\ 1, & n=2, \\ \frac{1}{n}, & \text{else} \end{cases} \quad \text{且 } \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} a_n = \inf \{a_n\} = 0$$

但  $\{a_n\}$  不是遞減有界數列

$$9. \text{ 令 } a = 1 + \frac{1}{n+1}, b = 1 + \frac{1}{n}$$

$$\text{則 } (1 + \frac{1}{n})^{n+1} - (1 + \frac{1}{n+1})^{n+1} > (n+1) \cdot (1 + \frac{1}{n+1})^n \cdot \frac{1}{n(n+1)}$$

$$(1 + \frac{1}{n})^{n+1} > (1 + \frac{1}{n+1})^n \cdot (1 + \frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n}) > (1 + \frac{1}{n+1})^{n+2}$$

$$(1 + \frac{1}{n})^{n+1} > (1 + \frac{1}{n+1})^{n+2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (\frac{n}{n+1})^{n+1} < (\frac{n+1}{n+2})^{n+2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt[n+2]{(\frac{n}{n+1})^{n+1}} < \frac{(n+1) \cdot \frac{n}{n+1} + 1}{n+2} = \frac{n+1}{n+2}, \text{ BPiZ}$$

BPiZ

$$\text{又 } a_n \leq a = 4 \Rightarrow (1 + \frac{1}{n})^n < (1 + \frac{1}{n})^{n+1} \leq 4$$

故  $\{(1 + \frac{1}{n})^n\}$  有界

10.  $\{(1 + \frac{1}{n})^n\}$  递减, 且  $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} (1 + \frac{1}{n})^{n+1} = e \Rightarrow (1 + \frac{1}{n})^{n+1} > e$

$$\text{又 } (1 + \frac{1}{n})^n < e \Rightarrow (1 + \frac{1}{n})^n < 3 \Rightarrow (1 + \frac{1}{n})^n \cdot \frac{1}{n} < \frac{3}{n} \Rightarrow (1 + \frac{1}{n})^{n+1} < (1 + \frac{1}{n})^n + \frac{3}{n}$$

$$\text{故 } |(1 + \frac{1}{n})^n - e| = e - (1 + \frac{1}{n})^n < (1 + \frac{1}{n})^{n+1} - (1 + \frac{1}{n})^n < \frac{3}{n}$$

11.  $a > b$ ,

假設  $a_k > b_k$ , 則  $\frac{a_k+b_k}{2} > \sqrt{a_k b_k}$ , 故  $a_{k+1} > b_{k+1}$

線上,  $a_n > b_n$

$$a_n > b_n \Rightarrow a_{n+1} = \frac{a_n+b_n}{2} < a_n \text{ 且 } |a_n| \leq a,$$

故  $\{a_n\}$  收斂

$$a_n > b_n \Rightarrow b_{n+1} = \sqrt{a_n b_n} > b_n \text{ 且 } |b_n| \leq a,$$

$$\text{且 } c_n = a_n - b_n, c_{n+1} = \frac{a_n+b_n}{2} - \sqrt{a_n b_n} = \frac{1}{2} (\sqrt{a_n} - \sqrt{b_n})^2 < \frac{1}{2} (\sqrt{a_n} - \sqrt{b_n})(\sqrt{a_n} + \sqrt{b_n}) = \frac{1}{2} (a_n - b_n) = \frac{1}{2} c_n$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} c_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} (a_n - b_n) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} a_n - \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} b_n = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} a_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} b_n$$

12. 因為

## 第二章总练习题

1. 求下列数列的极限：

$$(1) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{n+3}; \quad (2) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2}{e^n}$$

(3)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{n+2} - 2\sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n})$ .

2. 证明：

$$(1) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} q^n = 0 \quad (|q| < 1); \quad (2) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln n}{n} = 0 \quad (a > 1).$$

3. 设  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = a$ , 证明：

$$(1) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n}{n} = a \quad (\text{又问由此等式能否反过来推出 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = a)$$

(2) 若  $a_n > 0$  ( $n=1, 2, \dots$ ), 则  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{a_1 a_2 \dots a_n} = a$ .

4. 应用上面的结论证明下列各题：

$$(1) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \dots + \frac{1}{n} \right) = 0; \quad (2) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} = 1 \quad (a > 0)$$

$$(3) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{n} = 1; \quad (4) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{n}} = 1$$

$$(5) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{\sqrt[n]{n}} = e; \quad (6) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 + \sqrt[3]{2} + \sqrt[3]{3} + \dots + \sqrt[3]{n}}{n} = 1$$

(7) 若  $\frac{b_{n+1}}{b_n} = a$  ( $b_n > 0$ ), 则  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{b_n} = a$ .

(8) 若  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (a_n - a_{n-1}) = d$ , 则  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{n} = d$ .

5. 证明：若  $|a_n|$  为递增数列， $|b_n|$  为递减数列，且

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (a_n - b_n) = 0,$$

则  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n$  与  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n$  都存在且相等。

6. 设数列  $|a_n|$  满足：存在正数  $M$ , 对一切  $n$  有

$$A_n = |a_1 - a_2| + |a_2 - a_3| + \dots + |a_n - a_{n-1}| \leq M.$$

证明：数列  $|a_n|$  与  $A_n$  都收敛。

7. 设  $a > 0, \alpha > 0, a_1 = \frac{1}{2}(a + \frac{\alpha}{a}), a_{n+1} = \frac{1}{2}(a_n + \frac{\alpha}{a_n}), n = 1, 2, \dots$ ; 证明：数列  $|a_n|$  收敛，且其极限

$\sqrt{a + \alpha}$ .

8. 设  $a_1 > b_1 > 0$ , 记

$$a_n = \frac{a_{n-1} + b_{n-1}}{2}, \quad b_n = \frac{2a_{n-1}b_{n-1}}{a_{n-1} + b_{n-1}}, \quad n = 2, 3, \dots$$

证明：数列  $|a_n|$  与  $|b_n|$  的极限都存在且等于  $\sqrt{a_1 b_1}$ .

1.

$$(1) \forall n \geq 3, \quad 3^n \leq 3^n + n^3 \leq 2 \cdot 3^n \Rightarrow 3 \leq \sqrt[n]{3^n + n^3} \leq \sqrt[n]{2 \cdot 3^n}$$

$$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[n]{2 \cdot 3^n} = (\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[n]{2})(\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[n]{3^n}) = 3$$

$$\text{由} \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[n]{3^n + n^3} = 3$$

$$(2) \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \frac{n+1}{en} < 1 \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} a_n = 0$$

$$(3) \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt{n+2} - 2\sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n}) = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt{n+2} - \sqrt{n+1}) - \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n}) = 0$$

2.

$$(1) \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = q, \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{n+1}{n}\right)^2 = q < 1 \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} a_n = 0$$

$$(2) \frac{\lg n}{n^2} \leq \frac{n}{n^2} = n^{-1} \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} n^{-1} = 0$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} n^{-1} = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\lg n}{n^2} = 0$$

3.

$$(1) \forall \varepsilon > 0, \text{ 由保号性知, } \exists N \text{ s.t. } \forall n > N, \quad a_n \in U(a, \frac{\varepsilon}{2})$$

$$\text{即} \sum_{k=1}^{N_0} a_k - N_0 a = S, \quad \text{则} \sum_{k=1}^N a_k - N_0 a = \sum_{k=1}^{N_0} a_k + \sum_{k=N_0+1}^N a_k = S + (N - N_0)a$$

$$< S + (N - N_0) \cdot \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$$

$$= N\varepsilon$$

$$\text{即有 } \frac{\sum_{k=1}^n a_k}{n} - a < \varepsilon$$

$$\text{综上, } \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N \text{ s.t. } \forall n > N, \quad \left| \frac{\sum_{k=1}^n a_k}{n} - a \right| < \varepsilon \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sum_{k=1}^n a_k}{n} = a$$

反之不成立, 即  $a_n = (-1)^n$ , 则  $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{a_n}{n} = 0$ . 但  $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} a_n \neq 0$

$$(2) \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{a_k}}{n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{n}}{n} = \frac{1}{a}$$

$$\frac{1}{a} \leq \sqrt[n]{\prod_{k=1}^n a_k} \leq \frac{\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{n}}{n} \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[n]{\prod_{k=1}^n a_k} = a$$

4.

$$(1) \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{n} = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k}}{n} = 0$$

$$(2) \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} a_n^{\frac{1}{n}} = 1 \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[n]{a} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[n]{(a^{\frac{1}{n}})^n} = 1$$

$$(3) a_1 = 1, \quad a_n = \frac{n}{n-1}, \quad n \geq 2$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} a_n = 1 \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[n]{\prod_{k=1}^n a_k} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[n]{n} = 1$$

$$(4) \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{n} = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[n]{\prod_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{n!}} = 0$$

$$(5) \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} (1 + \frac{1}{n})^n = e \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[n]{\prod_{k=1}^n (1 + \frac{1}{k})^k} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{n+1}{\sqrt[n]{n!}} = e$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[n]{n!} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{n+1}{\sqrt[n]{n}} - \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{n}} = e$$

$$(6) \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[n]{n} = 1 \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sum_{k=1}^n \sqrt[k]{n}}{n} = 1$$

$$(7) \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{b_{n+1}}{b_n} = a \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[n-1]{\prod_{k=1}^{n-1} \frac{b_{k+1}}{b_k}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[n-1]{b_n \cdot \frac{1}{b_1}} = a$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[n]{b_n \cdot \frac{1}{b_1}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left( \sqrt[n-1]{b_n \cdot \frac{1}{b_1}} \right)^{\frac{n}{n-1}} = a$$

$$(8) \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} (a_n - a_{n-1}) = d \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sum_{k=2}^n (a_k - a_{k-1})}{n-1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{a_n - a_1}{n-1} = d$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{a_n - a_1}{n} = (\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{a_n - a_1}{n-1})(\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{n-1}{n}) = d$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{a_n}{n} = (\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{a_n - a_1}{n}) + (\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{a_1}{n}) = d$$

5. 例題 2  $\exists n_0$  st.  $a_{n_0} > b_1$ , i.e.  $a_{n_0} - b_1 = \delta$

$$a_{n+1} \geq a_n \Rightarrow \forall n \geq n_0, a_n \geq a_{n_0} > b_1$$

$$b_{n+1} \leq b_n \Rightarrow \forall n, b_n \leq b_1$$

$$\Rightarrow \forall n \geq n_0, a_n - b_n \geq a_{n_0} - b_1 = \delta$$

$$\text{又 } \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} (a_n - b_n) = 0, \text{ 矛盾!}$$

由  $\forall n, a_n \leq b_1$ ,  $b_1$  是  $\{a_n\}$  的上界

又  $\{a_n\}$  单增  $\Rightarrow \{a_n\}$  收敛

类似可证  $\{b_n\}$  收敛

假設  $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} a_n \neq \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} b_n$ , 設  $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} a_n = a, \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} b_n = b, a \neq b$ , 不妨設  $a < b$

$$\text{則 } \exists N_1 \text{ s.t. } \forall n > N_1, a_n < a + \frac{b-a}{3}$$

$$\exists N_2 \text{ s.t. } \forall n > N_2, b_n > b - \frac{b-a}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists N = \max(N_1, N_2), \forall n > N, a_n - b_n < -\frac{2(b-a)}{3}$$

$$\text{又 } \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} (a_n - b_n) = 0, \text{ 矛盾}$$

$$\text{由 } \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} a_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} b_n$$

$$6. A_{n+1} = A_n + |a_{n+1} - a_n| \geq A_n, A_n \in [0, M]$$

$\Rightarrow \{A_n\}$  有下界

$\Rightarrow \forall \varepsilon, \exists N$  s.t.  $\forall m, n > N, |A_m - A_n| < \varepsilon$

不妨設  $m < n$ . 則  $|A_m - A_n| = A_n - A_m = \sum_{k=m+1}^n |a_{k+1} - a_k|$

又  $\forall p, q$  滿足  $m \leq p \leq q \leq n$ ,  $|a_p - a_q| \leq \sum_{k=p}^{q-1} |a_{k+1} - a_k| \leq \sum_{k=m+1}^n |a_{k+1} - a_k| < \varepsilon$

$p, q > N \Rightarrow \forall \varepsilon, \exists N$  s.t.  $\forall p, q > N, |a_p - a_q| < \varepsilon$

$\Rightarrow \{a_n\}$  有下界

$$7. a) a = \sqrt{\sigma} \Rightarrow a_1 = a_2 = \dots = a_n = \sqrt{\sigma} \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} a_n = \sqrt{\sigma}$$

$$b) a \neq \sqrt{\sigma} \Rightarrow a_1 = \frac{1}{2}(a + \frac{\sigma}{a}) > \sqrt{\sigma}$$

$$\forall n, a_{n+1} = \frac{1}{2}(a_n + \frac{\sigma}{a_n}) < \frac{1}{2}a_n + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{\sigma}} = \frac{1}{2}a_n + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\sigma} < \frac{1}{2}a_n + \frac{1}{2}a_n = a_n$$

$$\text{且 } a_{n+1} = \frac{1}{2}(a_n + \frac{\sigma}{a_n}) > \sigma$$

由  $\{a_n\}$  有下界

$$\text{又 } \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} a_n = b$$

$$a_{n+1} = \frac{1}{2}(a_n + \frac{\sigma}{a_n}) \Rightarrow 2a_{n+1}a_n = a_n^2 + \sigma$$

$$\text{由極限運算律, 得 } 2b^2 = b^2 + \sigma \Rightarrow b = \pm \sqrt{\sigma}$$

$$\text{綜上, } \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} a_n = \sqrt{\sigma}$$

綜上,  $\{a_n\}$  收斂, 且  $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} a_n = \sqrt{\sigma}$

$$8. \forall n, a_n > b_n$$

$$\Rightarrow a_{n+1} = \frac{2}{2}a_n + \frac{2}{2}b_n < \frac{1}{2}a_n + \frac{1}{2}a_n = a_n, b_{n+1} = \frac{2}{a_n + b_n} > \frac{2}{b_n + b_n} = b_n$$

$$\Rightarrow a_1 > a_n > b_n > b_1$$

$\Rightarrow \{a_n\}, \{b_n\}$  同時收斂

设  $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} a_n = a$ ,  $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} b_n = b$

则对  $a_{n+1} = \frac{a_n+b_n}{2}$  的两边取极限, 得  $a = \frac{a+b}{2} \Rightarrow a=b$

$$\Rightarrow a_{n+1}b_{n+1} = \frac{a_n+b_n}{2} \cdot \frac{2a_nb_n}{a_n+b_n} = a_nb_n = \dots = a_nb_n$$

对两边取极限, 得  $ab = a.b \Rightarrow a=b=\sqrt{a.b}$

9.

(1)  $\exists \varepsilon=1, \forall N, \exists m=2N, n=2N+1$  s.t.  $|a_m - a_n| = 4N+1 > \varepsilon \Rightarrow \{a_n\}$ 发散

(2)  $\exists \varepsilon=1, \forall N, \exists m=4N+1, n=4N+3$  s.t.  $|a_m - a_n| = 2 > \varepsilon \Rightarrow \{a_n\}$ 发散

(3)  $\exists \varepsilon=\frac{1}{2}, \forall N, \exists m=2^{\lceil \log_2 N \rceil+1}, n=2^{\lceil \log_2 N \rceil+2}$  s.t.  $|a_m - a_n| = \frac{1}{2} > \varepsilon \Rightarrow \{a_n\}$ 发散

$$10. S_n = \frac{1}{2}(a_n + b_n + |a_n - b_n|), T_n = \frac{1}{2}(a_n + b_n - |a_n - b_n|)$$

两边取极限即证

11.  $\exists N_0$  s.t.  $\forall n > N_0, |b_n| > 1$

$\forall M$ , 假设  $\forall m > N_0, |a_m| < M$

则  $\forall m, |a_m| \leq \max\{a_1, a_2, \dots, a_{N_0}, M\}$ , 与  $\{a_n\}$ 为无界数列矛盾!

$\Rightarrow \forall M, \exists m > N_0$  s.t.  $|a_m| \geq M$ , 此时  $|a_m b_m| = |a_m||b_m| > M$

$\Rightarrow \forall M, \exists m$  s.t.  $|a_m b_m| > M$

12. 不成立

$$a_n = n^{(-1)^n}, b_n = n^{(-1)^{n+1}} \Rightarrow \{a_n\}, \{b_n\} \text{均无界}$$

$a_n b_n = 1 \Rightarrow \{a_n b_n\}$ 有界

1. 接定义证明下列极限:

(1)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{6x+5}{x} = 6$ ; (2)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} (x^2 - 6x + 10) = 2$ ; (3)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{x^2 - 5}{x^2 - 1} = 1$

(4)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \sqrt{4-x^2} = 0$ ; (5)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0_+} \cos x = \cos x_+$

2. 根据定义 2 叙述  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) \neq A$ .3. 设  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = A$ , 证明  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x_0 + h) = A$ .4. 证明: 若  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = A$ , 则  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} |f(x)| = |A|$ , 当且仅当  $A$  为何值时反之也成立?

5. 证明定理 3.1.

6. 讨论下列函数在  $x \rightarrow 0$  时的极限或左、右极限:

(1)  $f(x) = \frac{\lfloor x \rfloor}{x}$ ; (2)  $f(x) = \lceil x \rceil$ ; (3)  $f(x) = \begin{cases} 2^x, & x > 0 \\ 0, & x = 0, \\ 1+x^2, & x < 0. \end{cases}$

7. 设  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = A$ , 证明  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^+} f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = A$ .8. 证明: 对黎曼函数  $R(x)$  有  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} R(x) = 0$ ,  $x_0 \in [0, 1]$  (当  $x_0 = 0$  或 1 时, 考虑单侧极限).

1.

(1)  $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ ,  $\exists M = \frac{\varepsilon}{\delta}$  s.t.  $\forall x > M$ ,  $|f(x) - 6| = \frac{\delta}{x} < \frac{\delta}{M} = \varepsilon \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{6x+5}{x} = 6$

(2)  $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ ,  $\exists \delta = \min\{1, \frac{\varepsilon}{3}\}$  s.t.  $\forall x \in U^o(2, \delta)$ ,  $|f(x) - 2| = |x-2||x-4| < 3\varepsilon \leq \varepsilon$

(3)  $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ ,  $\exists M = \sqrt{\frac{4}{\varepsilon} + 1}$  s.t.  $\forall x > M$ ,  $|f(x) - 1| = \frac{4}{x^2 - 1} < \varepsilon$

(4)  $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ ,  $\exists \delta = \frac{\varepsilon^2}{4}$  s.t.  $\forall x \in U^o(2, \delta)$ ,  $|f(x) - 0| = \sqrt{(2-x)(2+x)} < \sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon^2}{4} \cdot 4} = \varepsilon$

(5)  $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ ,  $\exists \delta = \varepsilon$  s.t.  $\forall x \in U^o(x_0, \delta)$ ,  $|f(x) - \cos x_0| = |-2 \sin \frac{x+x_0}{2} \sin \frac{x-x_0}{2}| = 2 |\sin \frac{x+x_0}{2}| |\sin \frac{x-x_0}{2}| < 2 \cdot 1 \cdot \left|\frac{x-x_0}{2}\right| = |x-x_0| < \varepsilon$

2.  $\exists \varepsilon > 0$ ,  $\exists \delta, \exists x \in U^o(x_0, \delta)$ ,  $|f(x) - A| \geq \varepsilon$

3.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = A \Rightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta$  s.t.  $\forall x \in U^o(x_0, \delta)$ ,  $f(x) \in U(A, \varepsilon)$

$\Rightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta' = \delta$  s.t.  $\forall h \in U^o(x_0, \delta')$ ,  $f(x_0 + h) \in U(A, \varepsilon) \Rightarrow \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} f(x_0 + h) = A$

4.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = A \Rightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta$  s.t.  $\forall x \in U^o(x_0, \delta)$ ,  $0 < |f(x) - A| < \varepsilon \Rightarrow ||f(x) - A|| < |f(x) - A| < \varepsilon \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} |f(x)| = |A|$

且仅当  $A=0$  时反之成立, 故  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = A \Leftrightarrow A$ 

3. 因答

6.

(1)  $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & x > 0 \\ -1, & x < 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = -1, \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = 1$

(2)  $\because$  离散点  $x \in U^o(0, 1)$ , 则  $f(x) = \begin{cases} x, & x \in (0, 1) \\ x+1, & x \in (-1, 0) \end{cases}$

$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta = \varepsilon$  s.t.  $\forall x \in U^o_+(0, \delta)$ ,  $|f(x) - 0| = |x| < \varepsilon \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = 0$

类似可得  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = 1$ 

(3)  $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta = \log_2(1+\varepsilon)$  s.t.  $\forall x \in U^o_+(0, \delta)$ ,  $|f(x) - 1| = 2^x - 1 < \varepsilon \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = 1$

$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta = \sqrt{\varepsilon}$  s.t.  $\forall x \in U^o_-(0, \delta)$ ,  $|f(x) - 1| = x^2 < \varepsilon \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = 1$

$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 1$

7.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = A \Rightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists M > 0$  s.t.  $\forall x > M$ ,  $f(x) \in U(A, \varepsilon)$

$\Rightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta = \frac{1}{M}$  s.t.  $\forall x \in U^o_+(0, \delta)$ ,  $f(\frac{1}{x}) \in U(A, \varepsilon) \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(\frac{1}{x}) = A$

8.  $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ ,  $\exists$  有限个  $n$  s.t.  $D(n) \geq \varepsilon$ , 记为  $n_1, n_2, \dots, n_n$ .

则  $\forall x_0, \exists \delta = \min\{|x_1 - x_0|, |x_2 - x_0|, \dots, |x_n - x_0|\}$  s.t.  $\forall x \in U^o(x_0, \delta)$ ,  $D(x) \in U(0, \varepsilon)$

$\Rightarrow \forall x_0, \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} D(x) = 0$

1. 求下列极限:

$$\begin{array}{ll} (1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\sin x - \cos x)^{-1} ; & (2) \lim_{x \rightarrow 2\pi} \frac{x^2 - 1}{x^2 - x - 1} \\ (3) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 - 1}{x^2 - x - 1} ; & (4) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x-1)^{-1} + (1-3x)}{x^2 + 2x^3} \\ (5) \lim_{x \rightarrow n} \frac{x^n - 1}{x^n - 1} \quad (n, m \text{ 为正整数}) ; & (6) \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\sqrt[3]{2x^2 - 3}}{\sqrt[3]{x - 2}} \\ (7) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt[n]{x+a} - a}{x} \quad (a > 0) ; & (8) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(3x+6)^m (8x-5)^n}{(5x-1)^{m+n}} \end{array}$$

2. 利用迫敛性求极限:

$$(1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \cos x}{x}, \quad (2) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \sin x}{x^2 - 4}$$

3. 设  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = A, \lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) = B$ . 证明:

$$(1) \lim_{x \rightarrow a} [f(x) \pm g(x)] = A \pm B;$$

$$(2) \lim_{x \rightarrow a} [f(x)g(x)] = AB;$$

$$(3) \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \frac{A}{B} \quad (\text{当 } B \neq 0 \text{ 时}).$$

$$\text{试求 } \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x).$$

$$5. \text{ 设 } f(x) > 0, \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = A. \text{ 证明}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \sqrt[n]{f(x)} = \sqrt[n]{A},$$

其中  $n \geq 2$  为正整数.

$$6. \text{ 证明 } \lim_{x \rightarrow a} x^n = 1 \quad (0 < a < 1).$$

$$7. \text{ 设 } \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = A, \lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) = B.$$

$$(1) \text{ 若在某 } U^\circ(x_0) \text{ 上有 } f(x) < g(x), \text{ 问是否必有 } A < B? \text{ 为什么?}$$

$$(2) \text{ 证明: 若 } A > B, \text{ 则在某 } U^\circ(x_0) \text{ 上有 } f(x) > g(x).$$

8. 求下列极限(其中  $n$  均为正整数):

$$(1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{|x| - 1}{1+x^k}; \quad (2) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{|x| - 1}{x - 1 + x^k}$$

$$(3) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{1}{x+1} - \frac{3}{x^2+1} \right); \quad (4) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt[3]{1+x}-1}{x}$$

$$(5) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{|x|}{x} \quad (\text{提示: 参照例 1}).$$

$$9. (1) \text{ 证明: 若 } \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x') \text{ 存在, 则 } \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = \lim_{x' \rightarrow a} f(x').$$

$$(2) \text{ 若 } \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x') \text{ 存在, 试问是否成立 } \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = \lim_{x' \rightarrow a} f(x')?$$

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} 2(\sin x - \cos x - x^2) &= 2 \left( \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \sin x - \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x - \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} x^2 \right) = 2 \left[ \sin \frac{\pi}{2} - \cos \frac{\pi}{2} - \left( \frac{\pi}{2} \right)^2 \right] = \frac{4-\pi^2}{2} \\ (2) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2-1}{2x^2-x-1} &= \frac{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (x^2-1)}{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (2x^2-x-1)} = \frac{-1}{-1} = 1 \\ (3) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2-1}{2x^2-x-1} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x+1}{2x+1} = \frac{\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (x+1)}{\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (2x+1)} = \frac{2}{3} \\ (4) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x-1)^3 + (1-3x)}{x^2 + 2x^3} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x-3}{2x+1} = -3 \\ (5) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^m - 1}{x^m - 1} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1+x+\dots+x^{m-1}}{1+x+\dots+x^{m-1}} = \frac{\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (1+x+\dots+x^{m-1})}{\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (1+x+\dots+x^{m-1})} = \frac{m}{m} \\ (6) \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{\sqrt{1+2x}-3}{\sqrt{x}-2} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{1+2x-9}{(\sqrt{x}-2)(\sqrt{1+2x}+3)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{2(\sqrt{x}-2)(\sqrt{x}+3)}{(\sqrt{x}-2)(\sqrt{1+2x}+3)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{2\sqrt{x}+4}{\sqrt{1+2x}+3} = \frac{4}{3} \\ (7) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{a^2+x}-a}{x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{(\sqrt{a^2+x}+a)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2+x}+a} = \frac{1}{2a} \\ (8) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(3x+b)^{20} (8x-5)^{20}}{(5x-1)^{90}} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\left( \frac{3}{x} + \frac{b}{x} \right)^{20} \left( \frac{8}{x} - \frac{5}{x} \right)^{20}}{\left( \frac{5}{x} - \frac{1}{x} \right)^{90}} = \frac{3^{20} \cdot 8^{20}}{5^{90}} \end{aligned}$$

2.

$$(1) \frac{x+1}{x} \leq \frac{x-\cos x}{x} \leq \frac{x-1}{x}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x+1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x-1}{x} = 1 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x-1}{x} = 1$$

$$(2) \frac{x}{x^2-4} \geq 2 \Leftrightarrow \frac{-x}{x^2-4} \leq \frac{x \sin x}{x^2-4} \leq \frac{x}{x^2-4}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{-x}{x^2-4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x}{x^2-4} = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x \sin x}{x^2-4} = 0$$

3. 因答

$$4. \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{a_0 x^m + \dots + a_m}{b_0 x^n + \dots + b_n} = \frac{a_0 + \dots + a_m x^{-m}}{b_0 x^{n-m} + \dots + b_n x^{-m}} = \begin{cases} \frac{a_0}{b_0}, & m=n \\ 0, & m < n \end{cases}$$

5. 由保不等式得  $A \geq 0$ .

$$a) A=0 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x)=0 \Rightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta \text{ s.t. } \forall x \in (x_0, \delta), |f(x)-0| < \varepsilon$$

$$\Rightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta \text{ s.t. } \forall x \in U^\circ(x_0, \delta), |f(x)-0| < \varepsilon \Rightarrow |\sqrt{f(x)} - 0| < \varepsilon \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \sqrt{f(x)} = 0$$

$$b) A > 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x)=0 \Rightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta \text{ s.t. } \forall x \in (x_0, \delta), |f(x)-A| < \varepsilon$$

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta \text{ s.t. } \forall x \in (x_0, \delta), |f(x)-A| < \frac{\varepsilon}{A} \Rightarrow \left| \sqrt[n]{f(x)} - A \right| = \frac{|f(x)-A|}{\left| [f(x)]^{\frac{n-1}{n}} + [f(x)]^{\frac{n-2}{n}} A^{\frac{1}{n}} + \dots + A^{\frac{n-1}{n}} \right|} < \frac{|f(x)-A|}{A^{\frac{n-1}{n}}} = \varepsilon$$

$$\text{综上, } \sqrt[n]{f(x)} = \sqrt[n]{A}$$

$$6. \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta = \min \{ \log_a(1+\varepsilon), -\log_a(1-\varepsilon) \} \text{ s.t. } \forall x \in U^\circ(0, \delta), |1-\varepsilon < a^x < 1+\varepsilon \Rightarrow |a^x - 1| < \varepsilon \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} a^x = 1$$

7.

(1) 不一定, 可能  $A=B$ 

$$(2) \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = A \Rightarrow \exists \delta, \text{ s.t. } \forall x \in U^\circ(x_0, \delta), f(x) \in U(A, \frac{A+B}{2}) \Rightarrow f(x) > \frac{A+B}{2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} g(x) = B \Rightarrow \exists \varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2 \text{ s.t. } \forall x \in U^\circ(x_0, \varepsilon_1), g(x) \in U(B, \frac{A-B}{2}) \Rightarrow g(x) < \frac{A+B}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists \delta = \min\{\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2\}, \forall x \in U^\circ, f(x) > \frac{A+B}{2} > g(x)$$

8.

$$(1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{|x|}{x} \frac{1}{1+x^n} = \left( \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{|x|}{x} \right) \left( \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{1}{1+x^n} \right) = (-1) \times 1 = -1$$

$$(2) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{|x|}{x} \frac{1}{1+x^n} = \left( \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{|x|}{x} \right) \left( \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{1+x^n} \right) = 1 \times 1 = 1$$

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

$$(4) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt[n]{1+x}-1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{(1+x)^{\frac{n-1}{n}} + (1+x)^{\frac{n-2}{n}} + \dots + 1} = \frac{1}{n}$$

$$(5) \forall x > 0 \text{ 时, } 1 \leq \frac{[x]}{x} \leq \frac{x+1}{x}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x+1}{x} = 1 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{[x]}{x} = 1$$

$$\text{类似可得 } \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{[x]}{x} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{[x]}{x} = 1$$

9.

$$(1) \text{ 若 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x^3) = A, \text{ 则 } \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0 \text{ s.t. } \forall x \in U^\circ(0, \delta), f(x^3) \in U(A, \varepsilon)$$

$$\Rightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta' = \sqrt[3]{\delta} \text{ s.t. } \forall x \in U^\circ(0, \delta'), f(x) \in U(A, \varepsilon) \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = A$$

(2) 不一定

$$f(x) = \operatorname{sgn} x \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x^3) = 1, \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) \text{ 不一定}$$

### 习题 3.3

1. 叙述函数极限  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x)$  的归结原则，并应用它证明  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \cos x$  不存在。
2. 设  $f$  为定义在  $[a, +\infty)$  上的增(减)函数，证明： $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x)$  存在的充要条件是  $f$  在  $[a, +\infty)$  上有上(下)界。
3. (1) 叙述极限  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x)$  的柯西准则：

- (2) 根据柯西准则叙述  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x)$  不存在的充要条件，并应用它证明  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \sin x$  不存在。
4. 设  $f$  在  $U^*(x_0)$  有定义，证明：若对任何数列  $|x_n| \subset U^*(x_0)$  且  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = x_0$ ，极限  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(x_n)$  存在，则所有这些极限都相等。

5. 设  $f$  为  $U^*(x_0)$  上的递增函数，证明： $f(x_0 - 0)$  和  $f(x_0 + 0)$  都存在，且

$$f(x_0 - 0) = \sup_{x \in U^*(x_0)} f(x), f(x_0 + 0) = \inf_{x \in U^*(x_0)} f(x).$$

6. 设  $D(x)$  为狄利克雷函数， $x_0 \in \mathbb{R}$ 。证明： $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} D(x)$  不存在。

7. 证明：若  $f$  为周期函数，且  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = 0$ ，则  $f(x) = 0$ 。

8. 证明定理 3.9。

**定理 3.9** 设函数  $f$  在点  $x_0$  的某空心右邻域  $U^*(x_0)$  有定义， $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = A$  的充要条件是：对任何以  $x_0$  为极限的递减数列  $|x_n| \subset U^*(x_0)$ ，有  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(x_n) = A$ 。

这个定理的证明可仿照定理 3.8 进行，但在运用反证法证明充分性时，对  $\delta$  的取法作适当的修改，以保证所找到的数列  $|x_n|$  能递减地趋于  $x_0$ 。证明的细节留给读者作为练习。

1.  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(x_n) = a \Leftrightarrow \forall$  递增数列  $|x_n|$  满足  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = +\infty$ ,  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(x_n) = a$

设  $x'_n = 2n\pi$ ,  $x''_n = (2n-1)\pi$ , 则  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \cos x'_n = 1$ ,  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \cos x''_n = -1 \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \cos x_n$  不存在

2.  $\Rightarrow f(x)$  在  $[a, +\infty)$  有上界，由确界原理  $\sup_{x \in [a, +\infty)} f(x)$  存在，记为  $A$

易证  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = A$

$\Leftarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = a \Rightarrow \forall$  递增数列  $|x_n|$  满足  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = +\infty$ ,  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(x_n) = a \Rightarrow f(x_n)$  有上确界。记  $\sup f(x_n) = M$

由  $|x_n|$  的任意性， $\exists M_1, M_2, \dots \Rightarrow f$  在  $[a, +\infty)$  上有上界

3.

(1)  $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ ,  $\exists M > 0$  s.t.  $\forall x_1, x_2 < -M$ ,  $|f(x_1) - f(x_2)| < \varepsilon$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x)$  不存在  $\Leftrightarrow \exists \varepsilon > 0$ ,  $\forall M > 0$ ,  $\exists x_1, x_2 < -M$  s.t.  $|f(x_1) - f(x_2)| \geq \varepsilon$

$\sum \varepsilon = 1$ ,  $\forall M > 0$ ,  $\exists x_1 = -\frac{4(M+1)}{2}\pi$ ,  $x_2 = -\frac{4(M+1)}{2}\pi$  s.t.  $x_1, x_2 < -M \wedge |f(x_1) - f(x_2)| = 2 > \varepsilon$

$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \sin x$  不存在

4. 由假设没有  $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ ,  $\exists \delta > 0$  s.t.  $\forall x', x'' \in U^*(x_0, \delta)$ ,  $|f(x') - f(x'')| < \varepsilon$

$\exists \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = x_0$ , 故对上述  $\delta$ ,  $\exists N$  s.t.  $\forall m, n > N$ ,  $|f(x_m) - f(x_n)| < \varepsilon \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(x_n)$  存在，记为  $A$

同理，对另一数列  $|y_n|$  满足  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} y_n = x_0$ ,  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(y_n)$  存在，记为  $B$

考察数列  $|z_n| = \{x_1, y_1, x_2, y_2, \dots\}$ ，由上可知  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(z_n)$  存在，记为  $C$

$\forall \{x_n\}, \{y_n\}$  均为  $\{z_n\}$  的子列，故  $A = C, B = C \Rightarrow A = B$ . 即证

5.  $\forall x_0 \in U^+(x_0)$ ,  $\forall x \in U^-(x_0)$ ,  $f(x) < f(x_0) \Rightarrow f(x)$  在  $U^-(x_0)$  上有上确界，记为  $A$

$\forall \varepsilon > 0$ ,  $\exists x_1 \in U^-(x_0)$  s.t.  $f(x_1) \in U(A, \varepsilon) \Rightarrow \exists \delta = x_0 - x_1$ ,  $\forall x \in U^-(x_0, \delta)$ ,  $f(x) \in U(A, \varepsilon)$

$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^-} f(x) = \sup_{x \in U^-(x_0)} f(x)$

6. 不妨设  $x_0 \in [0, 1]$ , 否则将构造的数列平移即可

a)  $x_0 \in \mathbb{Q}$

考察  $\{a_n\} = \frac{(n-1)x_0}{n}$ ,  $\{b_n\} = x_0 - \frac{n}{n}$ ,  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n = x_0$

$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} D(a_n) = 1$ ,  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} D(b_n) = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} D(x_0)$  不存在

b)  $x_0 \notin \mathbb{Q}$

考察  $\{a_n\} = \overline{x_0}$  ( $x_0$  为  $n$  位不完全小数),  $\{b_n\} = \frac{(n-1)x_0}{n}$ ,  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n = x_0$

$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} D(a_n) = 1$ ,  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} D(b_n) = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} D(x_0)$  不存在

综上,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} D(x)$  不存在

7. 假设  $f(x) \neq 0$

设  $f(a) \neq 0$ , 则考察  $\{a_n\} = a + (n-1)\pi$ ,  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = +\infty$

$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(a_n) = f(a) = 0$ , 与  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(a_n) = 0$  矛盾！

故  $f(x) \equiv 0$

8.  $\Leftarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = A \Rightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0$ ,  $\exists \delta > 0$  s.t.  $\forall x \in U^+(x_0, \delta)$ ,  $f(x) \in U(A, \varepsilon)$

$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = x_0 \Rightarrow$  对上述  $\delta$ ,  $\exists N$  s.t.  $\forall n > N$ ,  $x_n \in U^+(x_0, \delta) \Rightarrow f(x_n) \in U(A, \varepsilon) \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(x_n) = A$

$\Rightarrow$  假设  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) \neq A$

则  $\exists \varepsilon_0$  s.t.  $\forall \delta > 0$ ,  $x \in U_r^0(x_0, \delta)$ ,  $f(x) \notin U(A, \varepsilon_0)$

此时, 取  $\delta_1 = \varepsilon_0$ , 则  $\exists x_1 \in U^0(x_0, \delta_1)$

当  $k \geq 2$  时, 取  $\delta_k = \min\left\{\frac{\varepsilon_0}{k}, x_{k-1} - x_0\right\}$ , 则  $\exists x_k \in U^0(x_0, \delta_k) \wedge x_k < x_{k-1}$

则  $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} x_n = x_0$ , 但  $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} f(x_n) \neq A$ , 矛盾

故  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^+} f(x) = A$

1. 求下列极限:

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 2x}{x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 2 \cdot \frac{\sin 2x}{2x} = 2 \times 1 = 2 \\ (2) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x^2}{\sin x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2}{x} = x^2 \\ (3) \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \cos \frac{\pi}{2} = 0 \\ (4) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x}{x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1 \\ (5) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x - \sin x}{x^3} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{x}(\sin x - \sin x)}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x^2} = 1 \\ (6) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\arctan x}{x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{1+x^2} \cdot x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{1+x^2} = 1 \\ (7) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \sin \frac{1}{x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \cdot 0 = 0 \\ (8) \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\sin^2 x - \sin^2 a}{x-a} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{2 \sin x \cos x}{1} = 2 \sin a \cos a \\ (9) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 4x}{\sqrt{x+1}-1} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{4 \sin 4x}{4x} = 4 \times 1 = 4 \\ (10) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1-\cos x}}{1-\cos x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1-\cos x}}{\frac{1}{2}x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\cos x}} = 1 \end{aligned}$$

2. 求下列极限:

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(1 - \frac{2}{x}\right)^{-x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(1 + \frac{-2}{x}\right)^{\frac{x}{-2}} = e^{-2} \\ (2) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1+\alpha x)^{\frac{1}{x}} &= e^{\alpha} \quad (\alpha \text{ 为给定实数}) \\ (3) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1+\tan x)^{\cot x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1+\frac{1}{\sec x})^{\frac{1}{\tan x}} = e \\ (4) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x}{x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \cos x} = 1 \\ (5) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{3x+2}{3x-1}\right)^{3x-1} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{3}{3x-1}\right)^{3x-1} = e^3 \\ (6) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{\alpha}{x}\right)^{\beta x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{\alpha}{x}\right)^{\frac{\beta x}{\alpha}} = e^{\beta} \quad (\alpha, \beta \text{ 为给定实数}) \end{aligned}$$

3. 证明:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[ \tan \left( \frac{x}{2} \right) \cos \frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2^2} \cdots \cos \frac{x}{2^n} \right] = 1$ .

4. 利用归结原理计算下列极限:

$$(1) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{n \sin \frac{\pi}{n}} \quad (2) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n^2}\right)^n.$$

1.

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 2x}{x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 2 \cdot \frac{\sin 2x}{2x} = 2 \times 1 = 2 \\ (2) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x^3}{(\sin x)^2} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x^3}{x^2} \cdot \left(\frac{x}{\sin x}\right)^2 = |x|^3 \times 0 = 0 \\ (3) \frac{1}{2} t = x - \frac{\pi}{2}, \text{ if } &\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x}{t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\sin t}{t} = -1 \\ (4) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x}{x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \cos x} = 1 \\ (5) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x - \sin x}{x^3} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{x}(\sin x - \sin x)}{2 \cdot (\frac{x}{2})^3} = \frac{1}{2} \times 1 = \frac{1}{2} \\ (6) \frac{1}{2} t = \arctan x, \text{ if } &\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\arctan x}{t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{t}{\tan t} = 1 \\ (7) \frac{1}{2} t = \frac{1}{x}, \text{ if } &\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \sin \frac{1}{x} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin t}{t} = 1 \\ (8) \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\sin^2 x - \sin^2 a}{x-a} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{2 \cos \frac{x+a}{2} \sin \frac{x-a}{2}}{1} \cdot (\sin x + \sin a) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\sin \frac{x-a}{2}}{\frac{x-a}{2}} \cdot \cos \frac{x+a}{2} \cdot (\sin x + \sin a) = \cos a \cdot (2 \sin a) = \sin 2a \\ (9) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 4x}{\sqrt{x+1}-1} &= 4 \cdot \frac{\sin 4x}{4x} \cdot (\sqrt{x+1} + 1) = 8 \\ (10) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1-\cos x^2}}{1-\cos x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{2} \sin \frac{x^2}{2}}{2 \sin^2 \frac{x}{2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sqrt{2} \cdot \frac{\sin \frac{x^2}{2}}{\frac{x^2}{2}} \cdot \left(\frac{\frac{x}{2}}{\sin \frac{x}{2}}\right)^2 = \sqrt{2} \end{aligned}$$

2.

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \frac{1}{2} t = -\frac{2}{x}, \text{ if } &\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{2}{x}\right)^{-x} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \left(1+t\right)^{\frac{2}{t}} = e^2 \\ (2) \frac{1}{2} t = 2x, \text{ if } &\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(1+2x\right)^{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \left(1+t\right)^{\frac{1}{t}} = e \\ (3) \frac{1}{2} t = \tan x, \text{ if } &\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cot x}{t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \left(1+t\right)^{\frac{1}{t}} = e \\ (4) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1+x}{1-x}\right)^{\frac{1}{x}} &= \frac{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(1+x\right)^{\frac{1}{x}}}{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(1-x\right)^{\frac{1}{x}}} = \frac{e}{e^{-1}} = e^2 \\ (5) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{3x+2}{3x-1}\right)^{2x-1} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[\left(1 + \frac{3}{3x-1}\right)^{\frac{3x-1}{3}}\right]^2 \cdot \left(\frac{3x+2}{3x-1}\right)^{-\frac{1}{3}} = e^2 \\ (6) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 + \frac{2}{x}\right)^{2x} &= \left[\left(1 + \frac{2}{x}\right)^{\frac{x}{2}}\right]^{2x} = e^{2x} \\ (7) \frac{1}{k} \cos \frac{x}{2^k} &= \frac{\sin 2x}{2^{k+1} \cdot \sin \frac{x}{2^k}} \\ \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{k} \cos \frac{x}{2^k}\right) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin 2x}{2^{n+1} \cdot \sin \frac{x}{2^n}}\right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[ \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{\sin 2x}{2x} \cdot \frac{\frac{x}{2^n}}{\sin \frac{x}{2^n}} \right) \right] = 1 \end{aligned}$$

4.

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt{n} \sin \frac{\pi}{n} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{n}}{\frac{\pi}{n}} \cdot \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{n}} = 1 \times 0 = 0 \\ \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt{n} \sin \frac{\pi}{n} &= 0 \\ (2) \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n^2}\right)^n &= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left[\left(1 + \frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n^2}\right)^{\frac{n^2}{n+1}}\right]^{\frac{n+1}{n}} = e \\ \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n^2}\right)^n &= e \end{aligned}$$

1. 证明下列各式:

(1)  $2x-x^2=O(x)$  ( $x \rightarrow 0$ ); (2)  $\sin \sqrt{x}=O(\sqrt{x})$  ( $x \rightarrow 0^+$ );

(3)  $\sqrt{1+x}-1=O(1)$  ( $x \rightarrow 0$ );

(4)  $(1+x)^n-1=O(n)$  ( $x \rightarrow 0$ ) ( $n$  为正整数);

(5)  $2x^3+x^2=O(x^3)$  ( $x \rightarrow \infty$ );

(6)  $o(g(x)) \cdot o(g(x)) = o(g(x))$  ( $x \rightarrow x_0$ );

(7)  $o(g_1(x)) \cdot o(g_2(x)) = o(g_1(x)g_2(x))$  ( $x \rightarrow x_0$ ).

2. 应用定理 3.12 求下列极限:

(1)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\arctan x}{x}$ ; (2)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+x^2}-1}{1-\cos x}$ .

3. 证明定理 3.13.

4. 求下列函数所表示曲线的渐近线:

(1)  $y=\frac{1}{x}$ ; (2)  $y=n \arctan x$ ; (3)  $y=\frac{3x^2+4}{x^2-2x}$ .

5. 试确定  $\alpha$  的值,使下列函数与  $x^\alpha$  当  $x \rightarrow 0$  时为同阶无穷小量:

(1)  $\sin 2x-2\sin x$ ; (2)  $\frac{1}{1+x}-(1-x)$ ;

(3)  $\sqrt{1+\tan x}-\sqrt{1-\sin x}$ ; (4)  $\sqrt[3]{3x^2-4x^3}$ .

6. 试确定  $\alpha$  的值,使下列函数与  $x^\alpha$  当  $x \rightarrow \infty$  时为同阶无穷大量:

(1)  $\sqrt{x^2+x^3}$ ; (2)  $x+x^2(2+\sin x)$ ;

(3)  $(1+x)(1+x^2)\cdots(1+x^n)$ .

7. 证明:若  $S$  为无上界数集,则存在一递增数列  $\{x_n\} \subset S$ ,使得  $x_n \rightarrow +\infty$  ( $n \rightarrow \infty$ ).8. 设  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x)=\infty$ ,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} g(x)=b \neq 0$ . 证明:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x)g(x)=\infty$ .9. 设  $f(x)-g(x)$  ( $x \rightarrow x_0$ ), 证明:

$f(x)-g(x)=o(f(x))$  或  $f(x)-g(x)=o(g(x))$ .

10. 写出并证明  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x)=+\infty$  的归结原则.

1.

(1)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left| \frac{2x-x^2}{x} \right| = |2-x| = 2 \Rightarrow \left| \frac{2x-x^2}{x} \right| \text{ 在 } U^0(0) \text{ 上有界} \Rightarrow 2x-x^2=O(x) \quad (x \rightarrow 0)$

(2)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left| \frac{\frac{x \sin \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}}}{x^{\frac{3}{2}}} \right| = \left| \frac{\sin \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}} \right| = 1 \Rightarrow \left| \frac{\sin \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}} \right| \text{ 在 } U^0(0) \text{ 上有界} \Rightarrow x \sin \sqrt{x}=O(x^{\frac{3}{2}}) \quad (x \rightarrow 0^+)$

(3)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sqrt{1+x}-1 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x}+1} = 0 \Rightarrow \sqrt{1+x}-1=o(1) \quad (x \rightarrow 0)$

(4)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1+x)^n-1-nx}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sum_{k=2}^n C_n^k x^{k-1} = 0 \Rightarrow (1+x)^n=1+nx+o(x) \quad (x \rightarrow 0)$

(5)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x^3+x^2}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (2+\frac{1}{x}) = 2 \Rightarrow 2x^3+x^2=O(x^3) \quad (x \rightarrow \infty)$

(6)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{o(g(x)) \pm o(g(x))}{g(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{o(g(x))}{g(x)} \pm \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{o(g(x))}{g(x)} = 0 \Rightarrow o(g(x)) \pm o(g(x))=o(g(x)) \quad (x \rightarrow x_0)$

(7)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{o(g_1(x))o(g_2(x))}{g_1(x)g_2(x)} = \left( \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{o(g_1(x))}{g_1(x)} \right) \left( \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{o(g_2(x))}{g_2(x)} \right) = 0 \Rightarrow o(g_1(x))o(g_2(x))=o(g_1(x)g_2(x)) \quad (x \rightarrow x_0)$

2.

(1)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\pi \arctan \frac{1}{x}}{\pi - \cos x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\pi \cdot \frac{1}{x}}{\pi - \cos x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\pi - \cos x} = 0$

(2)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+x^2}-1}{\frac{1}{2}x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2}{\sqrt{1+x^2}+1} = 1 \Rightarrow \sqrt{1+x^2}-1 \sim \frac{1}{2}x^2 \quad (x \rightarrow 0)$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+x^2}-1}{1-\cos x} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}x^2}{\frac{1}{2}x^2} = 1$

3. ~~解答~~

(1)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{y}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x^2} = 0 \Rightarrow k=0$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (y-kx) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x} = 0 \Rightarrow b=0$

~~由~~  $\ell_1: y=0$ 

2.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} y = -\infty$ ,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} y = +\infty \Rightarrow \ell_2: x=0$

综上,  $\ell_1: y=0$ ,  $\ell_2: x=0$ 

(2)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{y}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\arctan x}{x} = 0 \Rightarrow k=0$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (y-kx) = -1 \Rightarrow b_1=-1$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (y-kx) = 1 \Rightarrow b_2=1$

~~由~~  $\ell_1: y=-1$ ,  $\ell_2: y=1$ 

(3)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{y}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3x^3+4}{x^2-2x^2} = 3 \Rightarrow k=3$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (y-kx) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{6x^2+4}{x^2-2x} = 6 \Rightarrow b=6$

~~由~~  $\ell_1: y=3x+6$ 

2.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} y = +\infty$ ,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} y = -\infty \Rightarrow \ell_2: x=0$

同理  $\ell_3: x=2$ 综上,  $\ell_1: y=3x+6$ ,  $\ell_2: x=0$ ,  $\ell_3: x=2$ 5. (1)  $\sin 2x-2\sin x=2(\cos x-1)\sin x$ 又  $\frac{d}{dx} x \rightarrow 0$ ,  $\cos x-1 \sim \frac{1}{2}x^2$ ,  $\sin x \sim x^3 \Rightarrow \alpha=3$

$$(2) \frac{1}{1+x} - (1-x) = \frac{x^2}{1+x}$$

$\therefore x \rightarrow 0, \frac{x^2}{1+x} \sim x^2 \Rightarrow \alpha = 2$

$$(3) \sqrt{1+\tan x} - \sqrt{1-\sin x} = \frac{\tan x + \sin x}{\sqrt{1+\tan x} + \sqrt{1-\sin x}}$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+\tan x} + \sqrt{1-\sin x}}{x} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\tan x} + \sqrt{1-\sin x}} \cdot (\frac{\tan x}{x} + \frac{\sin x}{x}) = 1 \Rightarrow \therefore x \rightarrow 0 \text{ 时}, \frac{\tan x + \sin x}{\sqrt{1+\tan x} + \sqrt{1-\sin x}} \sim x$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha = 1$$

$$(4) \therefore x \rightarrow 0 \text{ 时}, \sqrt[3]{3x^2 - 4x^3} = x^{\frac{2}{3}} (3 - 4x)^{\frac{1}{3}} \sim 3^{\frac{1}{3}} x^{\frac{2}{3}}$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt[3]{3x^2 - 4x^3}}{x^\alpha} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 3^{\frac{1}{3}} x^{\frac{2}{3}-\alpha} \Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{2}{3}$$

6.

$$(1) \therefore x \rightarrow \infty \text{ 时}, \sqrt{x^2 + x^3} = x^{\frac{3}{2}} (1 + \frac{1}{x})^{\frac{1}{2}} \sim x^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + x^3}}{x^\alpha} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x^{\frac{3}{2}-\alpha} \Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$(2) \therefore x \rightarrow \infty \text{ 时}, x + x^2(2 + \sin x) = x^3(1^{-1} + 2 + \sin x) \Rightarrow \alpha = 2$$

$$(3) \alpha = \frac{n^2+n}{2}$$

7. S 无上界  $\Rightarrow$  必存在无上界数列  $\{a_n\}$

$$\forall M, \exists k_1 \text{ s.t. } a_{k_1} > M$$

$\forall k_1, \exists k_2 > k_1 \text{ s.t. } a_{k_2} > a_{k_1}$ , 则  $a_{k_2}$  为  $a_{k_1}$  后有有限项，与  $\{a_n\}$  无界矛盾！

$$\text{则令 } x_n = a_{k_n} \text{ 有矛盾}$$

8. 不妨设  $b > 0$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} g(x) = b \Rightarrow \exists \delta, \text{s.t. } \forall x \in U^\circ(x_0, \delta), g(x) \in U(b, \frac{b}{2})$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = \infty \Rightarrow \exists M' = \frac{2M}{b}, \exists \delta_2 \text{ s.t. } \forall x \in U^\circ(x_0, \delta_2), |f(x)| > M'$$

$$\Rightarrow \forall M, \exists \delta = \min\{\delta_1, \delta_2\} \text{ s.t. } \forall x \in U^\circ(x_0, \delta), |f(x)g(x)| > M' \cdot \frac{b}{2} = M$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x)g(x) = \infty$$

$$9. f(x) \sim g(x) (x \rightarrow x_0) \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x)-g(x)}{g(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} (\frac{f(x)}{g(x)} - 1) = 0 \Rightarrow f(x)-g(x) = o(g(x))$$

$$\text{同理 } f(x)-g(x) = o(g(x))$$

$$10. \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = +\infty \Leftrightarrow \forall \{a_n\}, \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} a_n = +\infty, \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} f(a_n) = +\infty$$

1. 求下列极限：
- (1)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (x - [x])$
  - (2)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} ([x] + 1)^{-1}$
  - (3)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (\sqrt{(x+1)(bx+x)} - \sqrt{(ax+a)(bx+b)})$
  - (4)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}$
  - (5)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x}{\sqrt{b^2 - x^2}}$
  - (6)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sqrt{1+x} - \sqrt{1+x}}{\sqrt{1+x} - \sqrt{1+x}}$
  - (7)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{m}{(1-x^m) - (1-x^n)}$ ,  $m, n \in \mathbb{N}$  为正整数。

2. 分别求出满足下述条件的常数  $a$  与  $b$ ：

$$(1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x+1}{x+1} - ax - b = 0; \quad (2) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (\sqrt{x} - x + 1 - ax - b) = 0;$$

3. 试分别举出符合下列要求的函数  $f$ ：

$$(1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = 1; \quad (2) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) \text{ 不存在}.$$

4. 试给出函数  $f$  的例子，使  $f(x) > 0$  恒成立，而在某一点  $x_0$  处有  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = 0$ 。这回极限的局部性有矛盾吗？

5. 设  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = A, \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} g(x) = B$ ，在何种条件下能由此推出

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} g(f(x)) = B?$$

6. 设  $f(x) = x \cos x$  试作数列

(1)  $|x_n|$  使得  $x_n \rightarrow \infty$  ( $n \rightarrow \infty$ ),  $f(x_n) \rightarrow 0$  ( $n \rightarrow \infty$ )；

(2)  $|y_n|$  使得  $y_n \rightarrow \infty$  ( $n \rightarrow \infty$ ),  $f(y_n) \rightarrow +\infty$  ( $n \rightarrow \infty$ )；

(3)  $|z_n|$  使得  $z_n \rightarrow \infty$  ( $n \rightarrow \infty$ ),  $f(z_n) \rightarrow -\infty$  ( $n \rightarrow \infty$ )。

7. 证明：若数列  $|a_n|$  满足下列条件之一，则  $|a_n|$  是无穷大数列：

$$(1) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_n|} = r > 1;$$

$$(2) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|a_{n+1}|}{|a_n|} = r > 1 \quad (a_n \neq 0, n=1, 2, \dots).$$

8. 利用上题(1)的结论求极限：

$$(1) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^{n^2}; \quad (2) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{n} \right)^{n^2}.$$

9. 设  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = +\infty$ ，证明

$$(1) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} (a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n) = +\infty;$$

$$(2) \text{若 } a_n > 0 \ (n=1, 2, \dots), \text{ 则 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{a_1 a_2 \cdots a_n} = +\infty.$$

10. 利用上题结果求极限：

$$(1) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{n!}; \quad (2) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln(n!)^n}{n^n}.$$

11. 设  $f$  为  $U^o(x_0)$  上的连续函数，证明：若存在数列  $|x_n| \subset U^o(x_0)$  且  $x_n \rightarrow x_0$  ( $n \rightarrow \infty$ )，使得

$\lim f(x_n) = 0$ ，则有

$$f(x_0) = 0 = \sup_{x \in U^o(x_0)} f(x) = A.$$

12. 设函数  $f$  在  $(0, +\infty)$  上满足方程  $f(2x) = f(x)$ ， $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = A$ ，证明  $f(x) = A, x \in (0, +\infty)$ 。

13. 设函数  $f$  在  $(0, +\infty)$  上满足方程  $f(x^2) = f(x)$ ，且

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = f(1).$$

证明  $f(x) = f(1), x \in (0, +\infty)$ 。

14. 设函数  $f$  定义在  $(a, +\infty)$  上， $f$  在每一个有界区间  $(a, b)$  上有界，并满足

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} (f(x+1) - f(x)) = A.$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = A.$$

$$(1) \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta = \varepsilon \text{ s.t. } \forall x \in U^o(3, 6), |f(x)-1| < \delta = \varepsilon \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} f(x) = 1$$

$$(2) \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta = \frac{1}{2} \text{ s.t. } \forall x \in U^o(1, 5), |f(x) - \frac{1}{2}| = 0 < \varepsilon \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$(3) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt{(a+x)(b+x)} - \sqrt{(a-x)(b-x)}) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2(a+b)x}{\sqrt{(a+x)(b+x)} + \sqrt{(a-x)(b-x)}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2(a+b)x}{\sqrt{\frac{a+x}{2} \cdot \frac{b+x}{2}} + \sqrt{\frac{a-x}{2} \cdot \frac{b-x}{2}}} = a+b$$

$$(4) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{a^2}{x^2}}} = 1$$

$$(5) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{a^2}{x^2}}} = -1$$

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

$$(7) \frac{m}{1-x^m} - \frac{n}{1-x^n} = \frac{m(1+\dots+x^{n-1}) - n(1+\dots+x^{m-1})}{(1-x)(1+\dots+x^{m-1})(1+\dots+x^{n-1})}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & m(1+\dots+x^{n-1}) - n(1+\dots+x^{m-1}) = m(1+\dots+x^{n-1}) - mn + mn - n(1+\dots+x^{m-1}) \\ & = m[(1-1) + (x-1) + \dots + (x^{n-1}-1)] - n[(1-1) + (x-1) + \dots + (x^{m-1}-1)] \end{aligned}$$

$$= (x-1)m[1+(1+x)+\dots+(1+\dots+x^{n-2})] - (x-1)n[1+(1+x)+\dots+(1+\dots+x^{m-2})]$$

$$\text{故原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} - \frac{m[1+(1+x)+\dots+(1+\dots+x^{n-2})] - n[1+(1+x)+\dots+(1+\dots+x^{m-2})]}{(1+\dots+x^{m-1})(1+\dots+x^{n-1})} = - \frac{m \frac{n(n-1)}{2} - n \frac{m(m-1)}{2}}{mn} = \frac{m-n}{2}$$

$$= \frac{m-n}{2}$$

2.

$$(1) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left( \frac{x^2+1}{x+1} - ax - b \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(1-a)x^2 - (a+b)x + 1-b}{x+1} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 1-a=0 \\ -(a+b)=0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow a=1, b=-1$$

$$(2) \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (\sqrt{x^2-x+1} - ax - b) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{(1-a)x^2 - (1+2ab)x + 1-b^2}{\sqrt{x^2-x+1} + ax + b} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 1-a^2=0 \\ -(1+2ab)=0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow x \rightarrow -\infty \Rightarrow a < 0$$

$$\Rightarrow a=-1, b=\frac{1}{2}$$

$$(3) \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (\sqrt{x^2-x+1} - ax - b) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{(1-a)x^2 - (1+2ab)x + 1-b^2}{\sqrt{x^2-x+1} + ax + b} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 1-a^2=0 \\ -(1+2ab)=0 \end{cases}$$

$$-(1+2ab)=0$$

$\Rightarrow x \rightarrow +\infty \Rightarrow a > 0$

$$\Rightarrow a=1, b=-\frac{1}{2}$$

3.

$$(1) f(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & x=2 \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

$$(2) f(x) = \frac{1}{x-2}$$

$$4. f(x) = \begin{cases} -3, & x<0 \\ 1, & x=0 \\ x, & x>0 \end{cases}$$

与保号性矛盾

5. a)  $\forall u \in U^o(A, \delta), g(u) \in U(B, \varepsilon) \Rightarrow f(x) \in U^o(A, \delta) \Rightarrow f(w) \neq A$

b)  $g(x)$  连续

6.

$$(1) x_n = \frac{2n-1}{2}\pi$$

$$(2) y_n = 2n\pi$$

$$(3) z_n = (2n-1)\pi$$

7.

(1) 由保号性可知,  $\exists N_1$  s.t.  $\forall n > N_1, \sqrt[n]{|a_n|} > \frac{r}{2} \Rightarrow |a_n| > (\frac{r}{2})^n$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} (\frac{r}{2})^n = +\infty, \text{ P.P } \forall M > 0, \exists N_2 \text{ s.t. } \forall n > N_2, (\frac{r}{2})^n > M$$

$\Rightarrow \forall M > 0, \exists N = \max\{N_1, N_2\}$  s.t.  $\forall n > N, |a_n| > (\frac{r}{2})^n > M \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} a_n = \infty$

(2) 由保号性可知,  $\exists N_1$  s.t.  $\forall n > N_1, \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| > \frac{s}{2} \Rightarrow |a_{2n}| > \prod_{k=1}^{n-1} |a_{2k}| \cdot (\frac{s}{2})^n$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} (\frac{s}{2})^n = +\infty, \text{ P.P } \forall M' = \prod_{k=1}^{n-1} |a_{2k}| > 0, \exists N_2 \text{ s.t. } \forall n > N_2, (\frac{s}{2})^n > M'$$

$$\Rightarrow \forall M > 0, \exists N = \max\{2N_1, N_2\} \text{ s.t. } \forall n > N, |a_n| > M \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} a_n = \infty$$

8.

$$(1) \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_n|} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} (1 + \frac{1}{n})^n = e > 1 \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} a_n = \infty$$

$$\Rightarrow a_n > 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} a_n = +\infty$$

$$(2) \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_n|} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} (1 - \frac{1}{n})^n = \frac{1}{e} < 1 \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} a_n = 0$$

9.

$$(1) \frac{a_1 + \dots + a_n}{n} = \frac{a_1 + \dots + a_N}{n} + \frac{a_{N+1} + \dots + a_n}{n}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{a_1 + \dots + a_N}{n} = 0 \Rightarrow \exists N, \text{ s.t. } \frac{a_1 + \dots + a_n}{n} > -1$$

$\Rightarrow \exists N_1$  s.t.  $\forall n > N_1, a_n > 2(M+1)$

则  $\forall M > 0, \exists N_2 = \max\{N_1, N_2\}$  s.t.  $\forall n > N_2, \frac{a_1 + \dots + a_n}{n} > -1 + \frac{n-N}{n} \cdot 2(M+1)$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{n-N}{n} = 1 \Rightarrow \exists N_3 \text{ s.t. } \forall n > N_3, \frac{n-N}{n} > \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \forall M > 0, \exists N = \max\{N_3, N_4\} \text{ s.t. } \forall n > N, \frac{a_1 + \dots + a_n}{n} > -1 + \frac{n-N}{n} \cdot 2(M+1) > -1 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2(M+1) = M \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{a_1 + \dots + a_n}{n} = +\infty$$

$$(2) (a_1 \dots a_n)^{\frac{1}{n}} = e^{\frac{1}{n} \ln(a_1 \dots a_n)} = e^{\frac{\ln a_1 + \dots + \ln a_n}{n}}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \ln a_n = +\infty, \text{ P.P } \forall n \geq 1, \frac{\ln a_1 + \dots + \ln a_n}{n} = +\infty$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} (a_1 \dots a_n)^{\frac{1}{n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} e^{\frac{\ln a_1 + \dots + \ln a_n}{n}} = +\infty$$

10.

$$(1) \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} n = +\infty \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} (n!)^{\frac{1}{n}} = +\infty$$

$$(2) \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \ln n = +\infty \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln 1 + \dots + \ln n}{n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln(n!)}{n} = +\infty$$

11. 假设  $f(x_0 - 0) \neq A$ , 则  $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} f(x_n) = A$  与闭区间原则矛盾!

$$\text{由 } f(x_0 - 0) = A$$

假设  $\exists x_0 \in U^0(x_0)$  s.t.  $f(x_0) \neq A$

由  $f(x)$  递增  $\Rightarrow \forall x \in U^0(x_0, x_0 - \delta), f(x) > A$

又  $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} x_n = x_0 \Rightarrow \exists N \text{ s.t. } \forall n > N, x_n \in U^0(x_0, x_0 - \delta) \Rightarrow \forall n > N, f(x_n) > A, \text{ 但 } f(x_n) \notin U(A, f(x_{N+1}) - A), \text{ 与 } \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} f(x_n) = A \text{ 矛盾!}$

故  $\forall x \in U^0(x_0), f(x) < A$

$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N \text{ s.t. } \forall n > N, f(x_n) \in U(A, \varepsilon), \text{ 但 } \exists x \in U^0(x_0) \text{ s.t. } f(x) > A - \varepsilon$

综上,  $\sup_{x \in U^0(x_0)} f(x) = A$

12. 假设  $\exists x_0 \in (0, +\infty) \text{ s.t. } f(x_0) \neq A$

则  $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}, f(2^n x_0) = f(x_0) \neq A \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} f(2^n x_0) \neq A$

又  $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} 2^n x_0 = +\infty$ , 由极限原则, 其与  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = A \neq$  矛盾!

故  $f(x) \equiv A, x \in (0, +\infty)$

13. 假设  $\exists x_0 \in (1, +\infty) \text{ s.t. } f(x_0) \neq f(1)$

则  $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}, f(x_0^n) = f(x_0) \neq f(1) \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} f(x_0^n) \neq f(1)$

又  $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} x_0^n = +\infty$ , 由极限原则, 其与  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = f(1) \neq$  矛盾!

故  $f(x) \equiv f(1), x \in (1, +\infty)$

类似可证,  $f(x) \equiv f(1), x \in (0, 1)$

综上,  $f(x) \equiv f(1), x \in (0, +\infty)$

14.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (f(x+1) - f(x)) = A \Rightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists M > 0 \text{ s.t. } \forall x > M, |f(x+1) - f(x)| \in U(A, \varepsilon)$

$\Rightarrow |f(x) - A_x| = |f(x) - f(x-1) - A + f(x-1) - f(x-2) - A + \dots + f(x-k+1) - f(x-k) - A + f(x-k) - A_x + kA|$

$\leq |f(x) - f(x-1) - A| + \dots + |f(x-k+1) - f(x-k) - A| + |f(x-k)| + (x-k)|A|$

$\leq k\varepsilon + |f(x-k)| + (x-k)|A|$

$\forall x > M, \exists k \text{ s.t. } x-k \in [M, M+1]$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \left| \frac{f(x)}{x} - A \right| &= \left| \frac{f(x) - A_x}{x} \right| \\ &\leq \frac{k\varepsilon}{x} + \left| \frac{f(x-k)}{x} \right| + \frac{(x-k)|A|}{x} \\ &\leq \frac{k\varepsilon}{x} + \frac{(x-M)\varepsilon}{x} + \frac{(M+1)|A|}{x} \end{aligned}$$

由有界性定理,  $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists M > 0 \text{ s.t. } \forall x > M, \frac{k\varepsilon}{x} + \frac{(x-M)\varepsilon}{x} + \frac{(M+1)|A|}{x} < \frac{\varepsilon}{3} + \frac{\varepsilon}{3} + \frac{\varepsilon}{3} = \varepsilon$

即证

### 习题 4.1

1. 按定义证明下列函数在其定义域内连续。

$$(1) f(x) = \frac{1}{x-1}, \quad (2) f(x) = |x|.$$

2. 指出下列函数的间断点并说明其类型。

$$(1) f(x) = x + \frac{1}{x-1}, \quad (2) f(x) = \frac{\sin x}{|x|}.$$

$$(3) f(x) = |\cos x|, \quad (4) f(x) = \operatorname{sgn}|x|.$$

$$(5) f(x) = \operatorname{sgn}(\cos x), \quad (6) f(x) = \begin{cases} x, & x \text{ 为有理数;} \\ -x, & x \text{ 为无理数;} \end{cases}$$

$$(7) f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{x+7}, & -\infty < x < -7, \\ x, & -7 \leq x \leq 1, \\ (-1) \sin \frac{1}{x-1}, & 1 < x < \infty. \end{cases}$$

3. 延拓下列函数,使其它在  $\mathbb{R}$  上连续。

$$(1) f(x) = \frac{x^2-8}{x-2}, \quad (2) f(x) = \frac{1-\cos x}{x^2}, \quad (3) f(x) = x \cos \frac{1}{x}.$$

4. 证明: 若  $f$  在点  $x_0$  连续, 则  $|f|$  也在点  $x_0$  连续。又问: 若  $|f|$  或  $f^2$  在  $I$  上连续, 那么  $f$  在  $I$  上是否必连续?

5. 设当  $x \neq 0$  时  $f(x) = g(x)$ , 而  $f(0) \neq g(0)$ , 证明  $f$  与  $g$  两者中至多有一个在  $x=0$  连续。

6. 设  $f$  为区间  $I$  上的单调函数, 证明: 若  $x_0 \in I$  为  $f$  的间断点, 则  $x_0$  必是  $f$  的第一类间断点。

7. 设函数  $f$  只有可去间断点, 定义

$$g(x) = \lim_{y \rightarrow x} f(y).$$

证明  $g$  为连续函数。

8. 设  $f$  为  $I$  上的单调函数, 定义

$$g(x) = f(x+0).$$

证明  $g$  在  $\mathbb{R}$  上每一点都右连续。

9. 举出定义在  $(0, 1)$  上分别符合下述要求的函数:

(1) 只在  $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}$  和  $\frac{1}{4}$  三点不连续的函数;

(2) 只在  $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}$  和  $\frac{1}{4}$  三点连续的函数;

(3) 只在  $\frac{1}{n}$  ( $n=1, 2, 3, \dots$ ) 上间断的函数;

(4) 只在  $x=0$  右连续, 而在其他点都不连续的函数。

1.

$$(1) \forall x_0 \neq 0, \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = \frac{1}{x_0} = f(x_0)$$

$$(2) \forall x_0 > 0, \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = x_0 = f(x_0)$$

$$\forall x_0 < 0, \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = -x_0 = f(x_0)$$

$$(1) x_0 = 0, \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} (x + \frac{1}{x}) = -\infty, \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} (x + \frac{1}{x}) = +\infty \Rightarrow x=x_0 \text{ 是第二类间断点}$$

$$(2) x_0 = 0, \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{\sin x}{|x|} = -1, \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{\sin x}{|x|} = 1 \Rightarrow x=x_0 \text{ 是跳跃间断点}$$

$$(3) x_0 = k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}, \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} [\cos x] = 1 \Rightarrow x=x_0 \text{ 是可去间断点}$$

$$(4) x_0 = 0, \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \operatorname{sgn}|x| = 1 \Rightarrow x=x_0 \text{ 是可去间断点}$$

$$(5) x_0 = \frac{2k-1}{2}\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}, \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \operatorname{sgn}(\cos x) = -\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \operatorname{sgn}(\cos x) \neq 0 \Rightarrow x=x_0 \text{ 是跳跃间断点}$$

$$(6) x_0 = x, x \neq 0, \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) \text{ 不存在} \Rightarrow x=x_0 \text{ 是第二类间断点}$$

$$(7) x_1 = -7, \lim_{x \rightarrow x_1} f(x) = -\infty, \lim_{x \rightarrow x_1} f(x) = -7 \Rightarrow x=x_1 \text{ 是第二类间断点}$$

$$x_2 = 1, \lim_{x \rightarrow x_2} f(x) = 1, \lim_{x \rightarrow x_2} f(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x=x_2 \text{ 是跳跃间断点}$$

3.

$$(1) x_0 = 2, \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{x^3-8}{x-2} = 12$$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{f} = \begin{cases} \frac{x^3-8}{x-2}, & x \neq 2 \\ 12, & x=2 \end{cases} = x^2 + 2x + 4$$

$$(2) x_0 = 0, \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{1-\cos x}{x^2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{f} = \begin{cases} \frac{1-\cos x}{x^2}, & x \neq 0 \\ \frac{1}{2}, & x=0 \end{cases}$$

$$(3) x_0 = 0, \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} x \cos \frac{1}{x} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{f} = \begin{cases} x \cos \frac{1}{x}, & x \neq 0 \\ 0, & x=0 \end{cases}$$

4.

$$(1) f \text{ 在 } x_0 \text{ 处连续} \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = f(x_0) \Rightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta \text{ s.t. } \forall x \in U^\circ(x_0, \delta), |f(x) - f(x_0)| < \varepsilon$$

$$\text{又 } |f(x) - f(x_0)| \leq |f(x) - f(x_0)| + |f(x_0) - f(x_0)| \Rightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta \text{ s.t. } \forall x \in U^\circ(x_0, \delta), |f(x) - f(x_0)| < \varepsilon \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} |f(x)| = |f(x_0)|$$

$$|f^2(x) - f^2(x_0)| = |f(x) + f(x_0)| \cdot |f(x) - f(x_0)|, \text{ 又 } \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = f(x_0) \Rightarrow f(x) \text{ 在 } U^\circ(x_0) \text{ 有界} \Rightarrow \forall x \in U^\circ(x_0), |f(x)| < M \Rightarrow |f(x) + f(x_0)| < 2M$$

$$\text{故 } \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta \text{ s.t. } \forall x \in U^\circ(x_0, \delta), |f(x) - f(x_0)| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2M} \Rightarrow |f^2(x) - f^2(x_0)| < \varepsilon \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f^2(x) = f^2(x_0)$$

(2) 不一定

考察  $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & x \geq 0 \\ -1, & x < 0 \end{cases}$ . 则  $f_1, f^+$  均连续, 但  $f$  在  $x=0$  处不连续.

5. 设  $f(0)=a, g(0)=b$ , 且假设  $a < b$

假设  $f(x), g(x)$  在  $x=0$  处的连续.

$$\text{则 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = a \Rightarrow \exists \epsilon = \frac{b-a}{2}, \exists \delta > 0 \text{ s.t. } \forall x \in U^\circ(0, \delta), f(x) \in (a, \epsilon) \Rightarrow g(x) = f(x) < a + \epsilon = \frac{a+b}{2} \Rightarrow g(x) \notin U(b, \epsilon)$$

与  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} g(x) = b$  矛盾!

故  $f(x), g(x)$  中至多有一个在  $x=0$  连续.

6. 不妨设  $f$  单调增,  $I = [a, b]$

设  $x_0 \in I, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(n) \neq f(x_0)$

假设  $x=x_0$  是第二类间断点

$$a) \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^-} f(x) = -\infty$$

则  $\exists M = f(\frac{x_0+x}{2}), \exists \delta \text{ s.t. } \forall x \in U^\circ(x_0, \delta), f(x) < M \Rightarrow \exists x_1 \in (\frac{x_0+x}{2}, x_0) \text{ s.t. } f(x_1) < f(\frac{x_0+x}{2})$ , 与  $f$  在  $I$  上单增矛盾!

$$b) \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^+} f(x) = +\infty$$

则  $\exists M = f(\frac{x_0+b}{2}), \exists \delta \text{ s.t. } \forall x \in U^\circ(x_0, \delta), f(x) > M = f(\frac{x_0+b}{2})$ , 与  $f$  在  $I$  上单增矛盾!

类似可证,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = \infty$  会导出矛盾!

综上,  $x=x_0$  是第一类间断点

7. 设  $I$  为  $f$  的定义域. 由于  $f$  只有可去间断点, 故  $\forall x_0 \in I, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(n)$  存在

$$\forall x_0 \in I, \lim_{y \rightarrow x_0} f(y) = g(x_0) \Rightarrow \forall \epsilon > 0, \exists \delta \text{ s.t. } \forall y \in U^\circ(x_0, \delta), |f(y) - g(x_0)| < \frac{\epsilon}{2}$$

$$\text{又 } \lim_{y \rightarrow x_0} (f(y) - g(x_0)) = g(x) - g(x_0) \Rightarrow \lim_{y \rightarrow x_0} |f(y) - g(x_0)| = |g(x) - g(x_0)|$$

综上, 由保不等式性, 有  $|g(x) - g(x_0)| \leq \frac{\epsilon}{2} < \epsilon$

即有  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} g(x) = g(x_0)$ , BP 证

8.  $f$  在  $\mathbb{R}$  上单调  $\Rightarrow f(x)$  有第一类间断点  $\Rightarrow \forall x \in \mathbb{R}, g(x) = f(x+0)$  有意义

$$\forall x_0 \in \mathbb{R}, g(x_0) = \lim_{y \rightarrow x_0} f(y) \Rightarrow \forall \epsilon > 0, \exists \delta \text{ s.t. } \forall y \in U^\circ(x_0, \delta), |f(y) - g(x_0)| < \frac{\epsilon}{2}$$

$$\forall x \in U^\circ(x_0, \delta), \lim_{y \rightarrow x} (f(y) - g(x_0)) = g(x) - g(x_0) \Rightarrow \lim_{y \rightarrow x} |f(y) - g(x_0)| = |g(x) - g(x_0)|$$

综上, 由保不等式性, 有  $|g(x) - g(x_0)| \leq \frac{\epsilon}{2} < \epsilon$

即有  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} g(x) = g(x_0)$ , BP 证

9.

$$(1) f(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & x \in \{\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{4}\} \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

$$(2) f(x) = (x - \frac{1}{2})(x - \frac{1}{3})(x - \frac{1}{4}) D(x)$$

$$(3) f(x) = \begin{cases} x, & x \in \{\frac{1}{n} \mid n \in \mathbb{N}^*\} \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

此数  $g(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x \in \{\frac{1}{n} \mid n \in \mathbb{N}^*\} \\ 1, & \text{else} \end{cases}$  是不成立的, 因为此时  $g(x)$  在  $x=0$  处不连续

$$(4) f(x) = x D(x)$$

## 习题 4.2

1. 讨论复合函数  $f \circ g$  的连续性, 证明  $f(x) = \operatorname{sgn} x, g(x) = 1+x^2$ .

(1)  $f(x) = \operatorname{sgn} x, g(x) = 1+x^2$ .

(2)  $f(x) = \operatorname{sgn} x, g(x) = (1-x^2)^{-1}$ .

2. 设  $f, g$  在  $x_0$  连续, 证明:

(1) 若  $f(x_0) > g(x_0)$ , 则存在  $U(x_0, \delta)$ , 使其上有  $f(x) > g(x)$ ;

(2) 若在某  $U(x_0)$  上有  $f(x) > g(x)$ , 则  $f(x_0) \geq g(x_0)$ .

3. 设  $f, g$  在区间  $I$  上连续, 记

$$F(x) = \max\{f(x), g(x)\}, G(x) = \min\{f(x), g(x)\}.$$

证明  $F$  和  $G$  也都在  $I$  上连续.

提示: 利用第一章总练习题 1.

4. 设  $f$  为  $\mathbb{R}$  上连续函数, 常数  $c > 0$ . 记

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} -c, & f(x) < -c, \\ f(x), & |f(x)| \leq c, \\ c, & f(x) > c. \end{cases}$$

证明  $F$  在  $\mathbb{R}$  上连续.

提示:  $F(x) = \max\{-c, \min\{c, f(x)\}\}$ .

5. 设  $f(x) = \sin x, g(x) = \begin{cases} x-\pi, & x \neq 0, \\ \pi, & x=0 \end{cases}$ . 证明: 复合函数  $f \circ g$  在  $x=0$  连续, 但  $g$  在  $x=0$  不连续.

6. 设  $f$  在  $[a, +\infty)$  上连续, 且  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x)$  存在. 证明:  $f$  在  $[a, +\infty)$  上有界. 又问  $f$  在  $[a, +\infty)$  上必有最大值或最小值吗?

7. 若对任何充分小的  $\epsilon > 0$ ,  $f$  在  $[a+\epsilon, b-\epsilon]$  上连续, 能否由此推出  $f$  在  $[a, b]$  上连续?

8. 求极限:

$$(1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\pi - x) \tan x, \quad (2) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x\sqrt{1+2x} - \sqrt{x^2-1}}{x^2}.$$

9. 证明: 若  $f$  在  $[a, b]$  上连续, 且对任何  $x \in [a, b]$ ,  $f(x) \neq 0$ , 则  $f$  在  $[a, b]$  上恒正或恒负.

10. 证明: 任一实系数奇次方程至少有一个实根.

11. 试用一致连续性定义证明: 若  $f, g$  都在区间  $I$  上一致连续, 则  $f \circ g$  也在  $I$  上一致连续.

12. 证明:  $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$  在  $[0, +\infty)$  上一致连续.

提示:  $[0, +\infty) = [0, 1] \cup [1, +\infty)$ , 利用定理 4.9 和例 10 的结论.

13. 证明:  $f(x) = x^3$  在  $[a, b]$  上一致连续, 但在  $(-\infty, +\infty)$  上不一致连续.

14. 设函数  $f$  在区间  $I$  上满足利普希茨 (Lipschitz) 条件, 即存在常数  $L > 0$ , 使得对  $I$  上任意两点  $x^*, x^*$ , 有

$$|f(x^*) - f(x^*)| \leq L|x^* - x^*|.$$

证明  $f$  在  $I$  上一致连续.

15. 证明  $\sin x$  在  $(-\infty, +\infty)$  上一致连续.

提示: 利用不等式  $|\sin x^* - \sin x^*| \leq |x^* - x^*|$  (见第三章 §1 例 4).

16. 设函数  $f$  满足第 6 题的条件: 证明  $f$  在  $[a, +\infty)$  上一致连续.

17. 设函数  $f$  在  $[0, 2a]$  上连续, 且  $f(0) = f(2a)$ . 证明: 存在点  $x_0 \in [0, a]$ , 使得  $f(x_0) = f(x_0+a)$ .

18. 设  $f$  为  $[a, b]$  上的增函数, 其值域为  $[f(a), f(b)]$ . 证明  $f$  在  $[a, b]$  上连续.

19. 设  $f$  在  $[a, b]$  上连续,  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n \in [a, b]$ ; 证明: 存在  $\xi \in [a, b]$ , 使得

$$f(\xi) = \frac{1}{n}(f(x_1) + f(x_2) + \dots + f(x_n)).$$

20. 证明  $f(x) = \cos \sqrt{x}$  在  $[0, +\infty)$  上一致连续.

提示:  $[0, +\infty) = [0, 1] \cup [1, +\infty)$ , 利用定理 4.9 和例 10 的结论.

$$|\cos \sqrt{x'} - \cos \sqrt{x''}| \leq |\sqrt{x'} - \sqrt{x''}| \leq |x' - x''|.$$

1.

$$(1) f \circ g = \operatorname{sgn}(1+x^2)$$

$$\text{设 } u=g(x), \text{ 则 } u \geq 1$$

又  $g$  在  $\mathbb{R}$  上连续,  $f$  在  $[1, +\infty)$  上连续  $\Rightarrow f \circ g$  在  $\mathbb{R}$  上连续

$$g \circ f = 1 + \operatorname{sgn}^2 x$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} g \circ f(x) = 2, \quad g \circ f(0) = 1 \Rightarrow x=0 \text{ 是 } g \circ f \text{ 的可去间断点}$$

$$(2) f \circ g = \operatorname{sgn}(1+x) \circ (1-x)$$

$x_1 = -1, x_2 = 0, x_3 = 1$  是  $f \circ g$  的可去间断点

$$g \circ f = (1 + \operatorname{sgn} x)(\operatorname{sgn} x)(1 - \operatorname{sgn} x)$$

$g \circ f(x) \equiv 0 \Rightarrow g \circ f$  在  $\mathbb{R}$  上连续

2.

$$(1) \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = f(x_0) \Rightarrow \exists \delta > 0 \text{ s.t. } \forall x \in U(x_0; \delta), f(x) \in U(f(x_0), \frac{|f(x_0) - g(x_0)|}{2}) \Rightarrow f(x) > f(x_0) - \frac{|f(x_0) - g(x_0)|}{2} = \frac{f(x_0) + g(x_0)}{2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} g(x) = g(x_0) \Rightarrow \exists \delta > 0 \text{ s.t. } \forall x \in U(x_0; \delta), g(x) \in U(g(x_0), \frac{|f(x_0) - g(x_0)|}{2}) \Rightarrow g(x) < g(x_0) + \frac{|f(x_0) - g(x_0)|}{2} = \frac{f(x_0) + g(x_0)}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists \delta = \min\{\delta_1, \delta_2\} \text{ s.t. } \forall x \in U(x_0; \delta), f(x) > \frac{f(x_0) + g(x_0)}{2} > g(x)$$

(2) 取  $\{x_n\}$  满足  $x_n \in U^\circ(x_0)$ ,  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = x_0$ .

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = f(x_0) \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(x_n) = f(x_0)$$

同理  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} g(x_n) = g(x_0)$

又  $f(x_0) > g(x_0)$ , 由数列极限的保序性质, 可得  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(x_n) \geq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} g(x_n)$ , 即  $f(x_0) > g(x_0)$

$$3. F(x) = \frac{x+y}{2} + \left| \frac{x-y}{2} \right|, \quad G(x) = \frac{x+y}{2} - \left| \frac{x-y}{2} \right|$$

故其连续性显然

$$4. F(x) = \max\{-c, \min\{f(x), c\}\}$$

$$= \frac{-c + \min\{f(x), c\}}{2} + \left| \frac{-c - \min\{f(x), c\}}{2} \right| \\ = \frac{-c + \frac{f(x)+c}{2} - \frac{|f(x)-c|}{2}}{2} + \left| \frac{-c - \frac{f(x)+c}{2} + \frac{|f(x)-c|}{2}}{2} \right|$$

故其连续性显然

$$5. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = -\pi, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} g(x) = \pi, \quad g(0) = -\pi \Rightarrow g$$

在  $x=0$  处不连续

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f \cdot g(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f \cdot g(x) = 0, \quad f \cdot g(0) = 0 \Rightarrow f \cdot g$$

在  $x=0$  处连续

6. 假设  $f(x)$  在  $[a, +\infty)$  上无界

(1)  $\exists \{x_n\} \subset [a, +\infty)$  s.t.  $f(x_n) > n$ , 则  $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} f(x_n) = +\infty$

a) 若  $\{x_n\}$  有界, 则  $\{x_n\} \subset [a, b]$

则  $\{x_n\}$  仅有收敛子列  $\{x_{k_n}\}$ , 令  $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} x_{k_n} = x_0$

由归结原则可知,  $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} f(x_n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} f(x_{k_n}) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = f(x_0)$ , 与  $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} f(x_n) = +\infty$  矛盾!

b) 若  $\{x_n\}$  无界, 则  $\{x_n\}$  仅有发散子列  $\{x_{k_n}\}$  满足  $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} x_{k_n} = +\infty$

由归结原则可知,  $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} f(x_n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} f(x_{k_n}) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = +\infty$ , 与  $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} f(x_n) = +\infty$  矛盾!

综上,  $f(x)$  在  $[a, +\infty)$  上有界

考察  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$ , 当  $a=1$  时,  $f(x)$  在  $[a, +\infty)$  上有界, 但无最小值

7. 设  $x_0 \in (a, b)$ , 令  $\varepsilon_0 = \min\{\frac{x_0-a}{2}, \frac{b-x_0}{2}\}$ , 则  $x_0 \in [a+\varepsilon_0, b-\varepsilon_0]$

又  $\forall x \in [a+\varepsilon_0, b-\varepsilon_0]$ ,  $\lim_{y \rightarrow x_0} f(y) = f(x) \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = f(x_0)$

$\Rightarrow \forall x \in (a, b)$ ,  $\lim_{y \rightarrow x} f(y) = f(x)$ , 即  $f(x)$  在  $(a, b)$  上一致连续.

8.

(1)  $f(x) = (x-\pi) \tan x$  在  $x=\frac{\pi}{4}$  处连续  $\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} f(x) = f(\frac{\pi}{4}) = \frac{3\pi}{4}$

(2)  $f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{1+2x} - \sqrt{x^2-1}}{x+1}$  在  $x=1$  处右连续  $\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = f(1) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

9. 假设  $\exists x_1, x_2 \in [a, b]$  s.t.  $f(x_1) < 0, f(x_2) > 0$ , 不妨设  $x_1 < x_2$

则由介值定理,  $\exists x_0 \in [a, b]$  s.t.  $f(x_0) = 0$ , 与  $\forall x \in [a, b], f(x) \neq 0$  矛盾!

故  $\neg(\exists x_1, x_2 \in [a, b] \text{ s.t. } f(x_1) < 0, f(x_2) > 0)$ , 即  $f(x)$  为正或负

10. 设  $\sum_{i=0}^{k-1} a_i x^i = 0$ ,  $k \in \mathbb{N}^+$ ,  $a_i \in \mathbb{R}$ , 不妨设  $a_{k-1} > 0$

记  $f(x) = \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} a_i x^i$ , 则  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = -\infty, \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = +\infty$

由介值定理,  $\exists x_0 \in \mathbb{R}$  s.t.  $f(x_0) = 0$ , 即  $f(x)$  为正或负

11.  $f$  在  $I$  上一致连续  $\Rightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta_1 = \delta_1(\varepsilon) \text{ s.t. } \forall x_1, x_2 \in I, \#|x_1 - x_2| < \delta_1, \#|f(x_1) - f(x_2)| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$

$g$  在  $I$  上一致连续  $\Rightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta_2 = \delta_2(\varepsilon) \text{ s.t. } \forall x_1, x_2 \in I, \#|x_1 - x_2| < \delta_2, \#|g(x_1) - g(x_2)| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$

$\Rightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta = \min\{\delta_1, \delta_2\} \text{ s.t. } \forall x_1, x_2 \in I, \#|x_1 - x_2| < \delta, |(f(x_1) + g(x_1)) - (f(x_2) + g(x_2))| = |f(x_1) - f(x_2) + g(x_1) - g(x_2)| \leq |f(x_1) - f(x_2)| + |g(x_1) - g(x_2)| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2} + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} = \varepsilon$

$\Rightarrow f+g$  在  $I$  上一致连续

12.  $f(x) = x^{\frac{1}{2}}$

$\forall a > 0, f(x)$  在  $[0, a]$  上连续  $\Rightarrow f(x)$  在  $[0, a]$  上一致连续

$\Rightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta_1 = \delta_1(\varepsilon) \text{ s.t. } \forall x_1, x_2 \in [0, a], \#|x_1 - x_2| < \delta_1, \#|x_1^{\frac{1}{2}} - x_2^{\frac{1}{2}}| < \varepsilon$

又  $|x_1^{\frac{1}{2}} - x_2^{\frac{1}{2}}| = \frac{|x_1 - x_2|}{|x_1^{\frac{1}{2}} + x_2^{\frac{1}{2}}|} < \frac{\delta_1}{2\sqrt{a}}$  令  $\delta_2 = 2\sqrt{a} \varepsilon$ , 则  $\forall x_1, x_2 \in [0, a], \#|x_1 - x_2| < \delta_2, \#|x_1^{\frac{1}{2}} - x_2^{\frac{1}{2}}| < \varepsilon$

又  $\forall x_1, x_2 \in [\frac{a}{2}, +\infty)$ , 令  $\delta_3 = \frac{a}{2}$ , 则  $\forall x_1, x_2 \in [\frac{a}{2}, +\infty), \#|x_1 - x_2| < \delta_3, |x_1^{\frac{1}{2}} - x_2^{\frac{1}{2}}| < |\frac{a}{2}|^{\frac{1}{2}} - (\frac{a}{2} + \frac{1}{2})^{\frac{1}{2}} = |\frac{a}{2} - (\frac{a}{2} + \frac{1}{2})| < \frac{1}{2}(\frac{a}{2} + \frac{3}{2})^{\frac{1}{2}} < \frac{1}{2}(\frac{a}{2} + \frac{3}{2})^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{a}}$

又  $[0, a] \cup [\frac{a}{2}, +\infty) = [0, +\infty)$

故  $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta = \min\{\delta_1, \delta_2, \delta_3\} \text{ s.t. } \forall x_1, x_2 \in [0, +\infty), \#|x_1 - x_2| < \delta, |f(x_1) - f(x_2)| < \varepsilon$

13.  $f(x) = x^3$  在  $[a, b]$  上连续  $\Rightarrow f(x) = x^3$  在  $[a, b]$  上一致连续

$\exists \varepsilon = \frac{1}{2}, \forall \delta > 0, \exists \delta_1 = \frac{4-\varepsilon^2}{4\varepsilon}, \delta_2 = \frac{4-\varepsilon^2+2\varepsilon}{4\varepsilon}$ , 此时有  $|x_1 - x_2| = \frac{\delta}{2} < \delta, |f(x_1) - f(x_2)| = |x_1^3 - x_2^3| = |x_1 - x_2||x_1^2 + x_1 x_2 + x_2^2| = |x_1 - x_2||\frac{4}{3} - \frac{1}{3}(x_1^2 + x_1 x_2 + x_2^2)| < \frac{1}{2}(\frac{4}{3} + (\frac{4}{3} + \frac{1}{2})^2) = \frac{1}{2}(\frac{4}{3} + \frac{25}{12}) = \frac{1}{2}(\frac{37}{12}) = \frac{37}{24} < \varepsilon$

故  $f(x)$  在  $(-\infty, +\infty)$  上不一致连续

14.  $\forall x_1, x_2 \in I, \#|x_1 - x_2| \geq |f(x_1) - f(x_2)|$

$\Rightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta = \frac{\varepsilon}{L} \text{ s.t. } \forall x_1, x_2 \in I, \#|x_1 - x_2| < \delta, \#|f(x_1) - f(x_2)| \leq L \#|x_1 - x_2| = L \cdot \frac{\varepsilon}{L} = \varepsilon$

$\Rightarrow f(x)$  在  $I$  上一致连续

15.  $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta = \varepsilon \text{ s.t. } \forall x_1, x_2 \in (-\infty, +\infty), \#|x_1 - x_2| < \delta, |f(x_1) - f(x_2)| = |\sin x_1 - \sin x_2| \leq |x_1 - x_2| < \delta = \varepsilon$

$\Rightarrow f(x) = \sin x$  在  $(-\infty, +\infty)$  上一致连续

16.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x)$  存在, 由 Cauchy 准则可知  $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists M > 0 \text{ s.t. } \forall x_1, x_2 > M, |f(x_1) - f(x_2)| < \varepsilon$

a)  $M \leq a$ , 即  $\forall x > M, x \leq a$

b)  $M > a$

则  $f_{(n)}$  在  $[M, +\infty)$  上一致连续

又  $f_{(n)}$  在  $[a, M]$  上一致连续

$\Rightarrow f_{(n)}$  在  $[a, +\infty)$  上一致连续 例 12 结论

综上,  $f_{(n)}$  在  $[a, +\infty)$  上一致连续.

17. 设  $g(x) = f(x) - f(x+a)$ ,  $x \in [0, a]$ , 则  $g(x)$  在  $[0, a]$  上连续

a)  $g(0) = 0 \Rightarrow f(0) = f(a)$

b)  $g(0) \neq 0$ , 不妨设  $g(0) > 0$

$$g(a) = f(a) - f(2a) = f(a) - f(0) = -g(0) < 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists x_0 \in (0, a) \text{ s.t. } g(x_0) = 0 \Rightarrow f(x_0) = f(x_0+a)$$

综上,  $\exists x_0 \in [0, a] \text{ s.t. } f(x_0) = f(x_0+a)$

18. 设  $f(x)$  的值域为  $\mathbb{R}$

假设  $\exists x_0 \in [a, b]$ ,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) \neq f(x_0)$

不妨设  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) \neq f(x_0)$ , 且  $x_0 \in (a, b)$

$f(x)$  是增函数  $\Rightarrow \forall x \in [a, x_0], f(x) \leq f(x_0)$

又  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) \neq f(x_0)$ , 则  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = c$ , 显然有  $c \in [f(a), f(b)]$

则  $\frac{c+f(x_0)}{2} \notin R$ , 与  $R = [f(a), f(b)]$  矛盾!

故  $\forall x_0 \in [a, b]$ ,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = f(x_0)$

19. 设  $f(s_1) = \min\{f(s_1), \dots, f(s_n)\}$ ,  $f(t_1) = \max\{f(s_1), \dots, f(s_n)\}$

a)  $s=t$

则  $f(s_1) = \dots = f(s_n) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n f(s_i)$ , / $\xi = 1$  即成立

b)  $s \neq t$

由算术平均数不等式:  $\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n f(s_i) \in [f(s_1), f(s_n)]$

不妨设  $s_1 < s_n$ ,  $f(x)$  在  $[s_1, s_n]$  上连续  $\Rightarrow \exists \xi \in [s_1, s_n] \text{ s.t. } f(\xi) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n f(s_i)$

综上即证

20. a)  $x \in [0, 1]$

$f(x)$  在  $[0, 1]$  上连续  $\Rightarrow f(x)$  在  $[0, 1]$  上一致连续

b)  $x \in [1, +\infty)$

$\forall \varepsilon > 0$ ,  $\exists \delta = \varepsilon$  s.t.  $\forall x_1, x_2 \in [1, +\infty)$ , 若  $|x_1 - x_2| < \delta$ , 则  $|f(x_1) - f(x_2)| = |\cos \sqrt{x_1} - \cos \sqrt{x_2}| \leq |\sqrt{x_1} - \sqrt{x_2}| \leq |x_1 - x_2| < \delta = \varepsilon \Rightarrow f(x)$  在  $[1, +\infty)$  上一致连续

综上,  $f(x)$  在  $[0, +\infty)$  上一致连续

习题 4.3

1. 求下列极限：

$$(1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x \cos x + 5}{1+x^2 + \ln(1-x)} ;$$

$$(2) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( \sqrt{x+\sqrt{x+\sqrt{x+\sqrt{x}}}} - \sqrt{x} \right) ;$$

$$(3) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left( \sqrt{\frac{1}{x}} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{x} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{x}}} - \sqrt{\frac{1}{x} - \sqrt{\frac{1}{x} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{x}}}} \right) ;$$

$$(4) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{x+\sqrt{x+\sqrt{x}}}}{\sqrt{x+1}} ;$$

$$(5) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (1+\sin x)^{\frac{1}{\sin x}}.$$

2. 设  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = a > 0, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n = b$ . 证明  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (a_n)^{b_n} = a^b$ .

提示： $(a_n)^{b_n} = e^{b_n \ln(a_n)}$ .

1.

$$(1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x \cos x + 5}{1+x^2 + \ln(1-x)} = \frac{e^0 \cos 0 + 5}{1+0^2 + \ln 1} = 6$$

$$(2) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt{x+\sqrt{x+\sqrt{x}}} - \sqrt{x}) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x+\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{x+\sqrt{x+\sqrt{x}}} + \sqrt{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{1+\sqrt{\frac{1}{x}+\sqrt{\frac{1}{x}}}}}{\sqrt{1+\sqrt{\frac{1}{x}+\sqrt{\frac{1}{x}}}} + 1} = 1$$

$$\text{令 } t = \frac{1}{x}, \text{ 则 } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt{x+\sqrt{x+\sqrt{x}}} - \sqrt{x}) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sqrt{1+t+\sqrt{1+t}}}{\sqrt{1+t+\sqrt{1+t}} + 1} = \frac{1}{2}$$

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

$$(4) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x+\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{x+1}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{1+\sqrt{\frac{1}{x}+\sqrt{\frac{1}{x}}}}}{\sqrt{1+\sqrt{\frac{1}{x}+\sqrt{\frac{1}{x}}}}} =$$

$$\text{令 } t = \frac{1}{x}, \text{ 则 } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x+\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{x+1}} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sqrt{1+t+\sqrt{1+t}}}{\sqrt{1+t}} = 1$$

(5)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \sin x \sim x, \cot x \sim \frac{1}{x}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (1+\sin x)^{\cot x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}}$$

$$\text{令 } t = \frac{1}{x}, \text{ 则 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (1+\sin x)^{\cot x} = \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} (1+\frac{1}{t})^t = e$$

$$2. \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} (a_n)^{b_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} e^{b_n \ln a_n} = e^{b \ln a} = a^b$$

1. 设函数  $f$  在  $(a, b)$  上连续, 且  $f(a+0) = f(b-0)$  为有限值, 证明:  
(1)  $f$  在  $(a, b)$  上有界;  
(2) 若存在  $\xi \in (a, b)$ , 使得  $f(\xi) \geq \max\{f(a+0), f(b-0)\}$ , 则  $f$  在  $(a, b)$  上能取到最大值;  
(3)  $f$  在  $(a, b)$  上一致连续.

2. 设函数  $f$  在  $(a, b)$  上连续, 且  $f(a+0) = f(b-0) = +\infty$ , 证明  $f$  在  $(a, b)$  上能取到最小值.

3. 设函数  $f$  在  $[a, b]$  上连续, 证明:  
(1) 若对任何实数  $r \in I$ , 有  $f(r) > 0$ , 则在  $I$  上  $f(x) = 0$ ;  
(2) 若对任意两个有理数  $r_1, r_2, r_1 < r_2$ , 有  $f(r_1) < f(r_2)$ , 则  $f$  在  $I$  上严格增.

4. 设  $a_1, a_2, a_3$  为正数,  $A_1 < A_2 < A_3$ . 证明: 方程

$$\frac{a_1}{x - A_1} + \frac{a_2}{x - A_2} + \frac{a_3}{x - A_3} = 0$$

在区间  $(A_1, A_2)$  与  $(A_2, A_3)$  上各有一个根.  
提示: 考虑  $f(x) = a_1(x - A_1)^{-1} + a_2(x - A_2)^{-1} + a_3(x - A_3)^{-1}$ .

5. 设  $f$  在  $[a, b]$  上连续, 且对任何  $x \in [a, b]$ , 存在  $y \in [a, b]$ , 使得

$$|f(y)| \leq \frac{1}{2} |f(x)|.$$

证明: 存在  $\xi \in [a, b]$ , 使得  $f(\xi) = 0$ .

提示: 函数  $|f|$  在  $[a, b]$  上的最小值是  $m = f(\xi)$ . 若  $m = 0$ , 则已得证; 若  $m > 0$ , 可得矛盾.

6. 设  $f$  在  $[a, b]$  上连续,  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n \in [a, b]$ , 另有一组正数  $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n$  满足  $\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \dots + \lambda_n = 1$ . 证明: 存在一点  $\xi \in [a, b]$ , 使得

$$f(\xi) = \lambda_1 f(x_1) + \lambda_2 f(x_2) + \dots + \lambda_n f(x_n).$$

注: 本章 §2 习题 19 是本题的特例, 其中  $\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \dots + \lambda_n = \frac{1}{n}$ .

7. 设  $f$  在  $[0, +\infty)$  上连续, 满足  $0 \leq f(x) \leq x, x \in [0, +\infty)$ . 设  $a_1 > 0, a_{n+1} = f(a_n), n=1, 2, \dots$ . 证明: 存在  $\xi \in [0, 1]$ , 使得

$$f(\xi) = f(a_1) + f(a_2) + \dots + f(a_n).$$

提示:  $n=1$  时取  $\xi=0$ ;  $n>1$  时令  $F(x)=f\left(\frac{x-1}{n}\right)-f(x)$ , 则有

$$F(0) + F\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) + \dots + F\left(\frac{n-1}{n}\right) = 0.$$

9. 设  $f$  在  $x=0$  连续, 且对任何  $x, y \in \mathbb{R}$ , 有

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

证明: (1)  $f$  在  $\mathbb{R}$  上连续; (2)  $f(x) = f(1)x$ .

提示: (1) 易见  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = f(0) = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} [f(x-x_0) + f(x_0)] = f(x_0)$ ;

(2) 对整数  $p, q (p \neq q)$  有  $f(p) = pf(1), f\left(\frac{1}{q}\right) = \frac{1}{q}f(1) \Rightarrow$  对有理数  $r$  有  $f(r) = rf(1) \Rightarrow$  结论.

10. 设定义在  $\mathbb{R}$  上的函数  $f$  在  $0, 1$  两点连续, 且对任何  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ , 有  $f(x^2) = f(x)$ . 证明  $f$  为常量函数.

提示: 假设  $f$  偶; 对任何  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ ,  $f(x) = f(x^2) = f(1) (x \rightarrow \infty)$ , 从而得  $x \neq 0$  时  $f(x) = f(1)$ ;  $f(0)$

$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = f(1)$ .

11. 设  $0 < \alpha \leq 1$ . 证明  $f(x) = x^\alpha$  在区间  $[0, +\infty)$  上一致连续.

12. 设  $f(x)$  是区间  $[a, b]$  上的一个非常大的连续函数,  $M, m$  分别是最大、最小值. 证明: 存在  $[\alpha, \beta] \subset [a, b]$ , 使得

(1)  $m < f(x) < M, x \in (\alpha, \beta)$ ;

(2)  $f(\alpha), f(\beta)$  恰好是  $f(x)$  在  $[a, b]$  上的最大、最小值(最大、最大值).

$$1. \vec{g}(x) = \begin{cases} f(a+0), & x=a \\ f(x), & x \in (a, b) \\ f(b-0), & x=b \end{cases}$$

(1)  $g(x)$  在  $[a, b]$  上有界  $\Rightarrow f(x)$  在  $(a, b)$  上有界

(2)  $g(x)$  在  $[a, b]$  上连续  $\Rightarrow \exists x_0 \in [a, b]$  s.t.  $\forall x \in [a, b], g(x) \geq g(x_0)$

又  $x_0 \neq a$  或  $b$ , 否则与  $\exists x_0 \in (a, b)$  s.t.  $f(x_0) \geq \max\{f(a+0), f(b-0)\}$  矛盾!

故  $x_0 \in (a, b) \Rightarrow \forall x \in (a, b), f(x_0) \geq f(x)$ , 即  $\vec{g}$

(3)  $g(x)$  在  $[a, b]$  上连续  $\Rightarrow g(x)$  在  $[a, b]$  上一致连续

$\Rightarrow f(x)$  在  $(a, b)$  上一致连续

2.  $f(a+0) = +\infty \Rightarrow \exists \varepsilon_1$  s.t.  $\forall x \in U^+(a, \varepsilon_1), f(x) > f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right)$ , 任取  $x_1 \in U^+(a, \varepsilon_1)$

$f(b-0) = +\infty \Rightarrow \exists \varepsilon_2$  s.t.  $\forall x \in U^-(b, \varepsilon_2), f(x) > f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right)$ , 任取  $x_2 \in U^-(b, \varepsilon_2)$

则  $f(x) \in C[x_1, x_2] \Rightarrow \exists x_0 \in [x_1, x_2]$  s.t.  $\forall x \in [x_1, x_2], f(x_0) \leq f(x)$

又  $f(x_0) \leq f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right)$ , 则  $\forall x \in (a, b), f(x_0) \leq f(x)$ , 即  $\vec{g}$

3.

(1) 假设  $\exists x_0 \in \{\mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q}\} \cap I$  s.t.  $f(x_0) \neq 0$

考察集合  $A = \{a_n = \overline{x_n} \mid n \in \mathbb{N}^*\}$ , 则  $\forall \delta > 0, \exists n_0$  s.t.  $x_n \in U^*(a_{n_0}, \delta)$  且  $f(x_n) \notin U(f(a_{n_0}), |\frac{f(x_n)}{2}|)$

$\Rightarrow \exists n_0$  s.t.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a_{n_0}} f(x) \neq f(a_{n_0})$ , 与  $f(x)$  在  $I$  上连续矛盾!

故  $f(x) \equiv 0$

(2)  $\forall x_1, x_2 \in I$ , 且选取数列  $\{a_n\}$ , 递增数列  $\{b_n\}$  满足  $a_i, b_i \in Q, a_i < b_i, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = x_1, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n = x_2$

则  $a_i < b_i \Rightarrow f(a_i) < f(b_i)$

由保不等式性及归结原则可得  $f(x_1) < f(x_2)$ , 即  $\vec{g}$

4.  $\sum_{i=1}^3 \frac{a_i}{x - \lambda_i} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \sum a_i(x - \lambda_1)(x - \lambda_2) = 0$

$\vec{g}(f(x)) = \sum a_i(x - \lambda_1)(x - \lambda_2)$

则  $f(\lambda_1) > 0, f(\lambda_2) < 0 \Rightarrow \exists x_1 \in (\lambda_1, \lambda_2)$  s.t.  $f(x_1) = 0$

$f(\lambda_2) < 0, f(\lambda_3) > 0 \Rightarrow \exists x_2 \in (\lambda_2, \lambda_3)$  s.t.  $f(x_2) = 0$

即  $\vec{g}$

5.  $f(x) \in C[a, b] \Rightarrow f(x) \in C[a, b]$

假设  $\forall x \in [a, b], f(x) \neq 0 \Rightarrow |f(x)| > 0$

则  $\exists x_0 \in [a, b] \text{ s.t. } \forall x \in [a, b], |f(x_0)| \leq |f(x)|$

又  $|f(x_0)| > 0$ , 则  $\neg(\exists x \in [a, b], |f(x)| \leq \frac{1}{2}|f(x_0)|)$ , 与题设矛盾!

故  $\exists \xi \in [a, b] \text{ s.t. } f(\xi) = 0$

6. 不妨设  $f(x_1) \leq f(x_2) \leq \dots \leq f(x_n)$

则  $f(x_1) \leq \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i f(x_i) \leq f(x_n)$

由介值定理可得,  $\exists x_0 \in (\min(x_1, x_n), \max(x_1, x_n))$  s.t.  $f(x_0) = \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i f(x_i)$

7.

(1)  $0 \leq f(x) \leq x \Rightarrow a_{n+1} = f(a_n) \leq a_n \Rightarrow \forall n, 0 \leq a_n \leq a_1$ , 故  $a_{n+1} \leq a_n$

即  $\{a_n\}$  单调有界, 故  $\{a_n\}$  收敛

(2) 假设  $f(x) \neq t$

设  $f(t) = s < t$ , 由  $f(x)$  在  $x=t$  处连续可得  $\lim_{x \rightarrow t} f(x) = s \Rightarrow \exists \delta \text{ s.t. } \forall x \in U(t, \delta), f(x) \in U(s, \frac{t-s}{2}) \Rightarrow \forall x \in U^\circ(t, \delta), f(x) < \frac{s+t}{2} < t$

又  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = t$ , 则  $\exists N \text{ s.t. } \forall n > N, a_n \in U(t, \delta) \Rightarrow a_{n+1} = f(a_n) < \frac{s+t}{2}$ , 即  $\exists n > N \text{ 使 } a_n \notin U(t, \delta)$ , 与  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = t$  矛盾!

综上,  $f(t) = t$

(3) 假设  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n \neq 0$

设  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = a > 0$ , 则  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(a_n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_{n-1} = a$

由 Heine 定理可知  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = a$

又  $f(x) \in C[0, +\infty)$ , 故  $f(a) = a$ , 与  $0 \leq f(x) \leq x$  矛盾!

综上,  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$

8. a)  $n=1$ , 则  $\forall \xi = 0$  有  $f(0) = f(0 + \frac{1}{n}) = f(1)$

b)  $n \geq 2$

记  $g(x) = f(x + \frac{1}{n}) - f(x)$

则 有  $g(0) + g(\frac{1}{n}) + \dots + g(\frac{n-1}{n}) = 0$

i)  $\exists i=0, 1, \dots, n-1 \text{ s.t. } g(\frac{i}{n}) = 0$ , 则  $\xi = \frac{i}{n}$  为  $\bar{x}$

ii)  $\forall i=0, 1, \dots, n-1, g(\frac{i}{n}) \neq 0$

则  $\exists s, t \in \{0, \dots, n-1\} \text{ s.t. } g(\frac{s}{n}) < 0, g(\frac{t}{n}) > 0$ , 故  $\xi$  与  $\frac{s-1}{n}, \frac{t-1}{n}$  为  $\bar{x}$

不妨设  $s < t$ , 则由介值定理,  $\exists \xi \in (\frac{s}{n}, \frac{t}{n}) \text{ s.t. } g(\xi) = 0$ , 即  $f(\xi + \frac{1}{n}) = f(\xi)$

综上,  $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}^+, \exists \xi \in (0, 1) \text{ s.t. } f(\xi + \frac{1}{n}) = f(\xi)$

9.

(1)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = 0 \Rightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0, \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} [f(x-x_0) + f(x_0)] = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x-x_0) + f(x_0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) + f(x_0) = f(x_0)$

$\Rightarrow f(x)$  在  $\mathbb{R}$  上连续

(2)  $f(x+y) = f(x) + f(y) \Rightarrow \forall k \in \mathbb{Z}, k \cdot f(\frac{1}{k}) = f(1) \Rightarrow f(\frac{1}{k}) = \frac{1}{k} \cdot f(1)$

又  $\forall x_0 = \frac{p}{q} \in \mathbb{Q}, p, q \in \mathbb{Z}, f(x_0) = f(\frac{p}{q}) = p \cdot f(\frac{1}{q}) = \frac{p}{q} \cdot f(1)$

又  $\forall x_0 \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q}$ , 取  $\{x_n \in \mathbb{Q}\}$  使得  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = x_0$

则由 Heine 定理可知  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(x_n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n f(1) = x_0 f(1)$

又  $f(x)$  在  $\mathbb{R}$  上连续  $\Rightarrow f(x_0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = x_0 f(1)$

10.  $f(x^+) = f(x) \Rightarrow f(x) = f(x^{+n})$

又  $\forall x > 0, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x^{2^n} = 1$ , 由 Heine 定理,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x^+} f(x^{2^n}) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x^+} f(x) = f(1) \Rightarrow f(x) = f(1)$

显然  $f(x) = f(-x) \Rightarrow \forall x \in \mathbb{R}^*, f(x) = f(1)$

又  $f(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = f(1)$

综上,  $f(x) \equiv f(1)$

11.  $f(x)$  在  $[0, 1]$  上连续  $\Rightarrow f(x)$  在  $[0, 1]$  上一致连续

$\forall x_1, x_2 \in [1, +\infty), |f(x_1) - f(x_2)| = |x_1^2 - x_2^2|$

不妨设  $x_1 \leq x_2$ , 则  $x_1^2 \leq x_2^2$ ,  $x_1^{1/2} \leq x_2^{1/2}$

$\Rightarrow x_1^2 (x_1^{1/2} - 1) \leq x_2^2 (x_2^{1/2} - 1) \Rightarrow x_2^2 - x_1^2 \leq x_2 - x_1$

故  $\forall \epsilon > 0, \exists \delta = \epsilon$  s.t.  $\forall x_1, x_2 \in [1, +\infty), |x_1 - x_2| < \delta, |x_1^2 - x_2^2| \leq |x_1 - x_2| < \delta = \epsilon$ , 由  $\text{(*)}$

12.  $\exists \alpha_1, \beta_1 \in [a, b]$  s.t.  $f(\alpha_1) = m, f(\beta_1) = M$

$f$  不是常值函数  $\Rightarrow \alpha_1 \neq \beta_1$

不妨设  $\alpha_1 < \beta_1$

记  $A = \{x | x \in [\alpha_1, \beta_1] \wedge f(x) = m\}$ . 显然  $A$  非空有界  $\Rightarrow A$  必有上确界, 记  $\sup A = \alpha \in [\alpha_1, \beta_1]$

假设  $\alpha \notin A$

则 必存在严格增的数列  $\{x_n\} \subseteq A$  s.t.  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = \alpha$

由 Heine 定理可知,  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(x_n) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \alpha} f(x) = f(\alpha)$

$\forall \{x_n\} \subseteq A \Rightarrow f(x_n) = m \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(x_n) = m = f(\alpha) \Rightarrow \alpha \in A$ , 与  $\alpha \notin A$  矛盾!

故  $\alpha \in A \Rightarrow \alpha < \beta_1$

记  $B = \{x | x \in [\alpha, \beta_1] \wedge f(x) = M\}$ . 显然  $B$  非空有界  $\Rightarrow B$  必有下确界, 记  $\inf B = \beta \in [\alpha, \beta_1]$

类似可证,  $\beta \in B \Rightarrow \beta < \beta_1$

综上,  $\forall x \in (\alpha, \beta), m < f(x) < M$  且  $f(\alpha) = m, f(\beta) = M$

习题 5.1

13. 证明: 若  $f'(x_0)$  存在, 则

$$\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0 - \Delta x)}{\Delta x} = 2f'(x_0).$$

14. 证明: 若函数  $f$  在  $[a, b]$  上连续, 且  $f(a) = f(b) = K$ ,  $f'(a)f'(b) > 0$ , 则至少有一点  $\xi \in (a, b)$ , 使  $f'(\xi) = K$ .

15. 设有一吊桥, 其铁链呈抛物线形, 两端系于相距 100 m 高度相同的支柱上, 铁链之最低点在悬点下 10 m 处, 求铁链与支柱所成之角.

16. 在曲线  $y = x^3$  上取一点  $P$ , 过  $P$  的切线与该曲线交于  $Q$ , 证明: 曲线在  $Q$  处的切线斜率正好是在  $P$  处切线斜率的四倍.

17. 设  $f(x) = x^n + a_1 x^{n-1} + \dots + a_n$  的最大零点为  $x_0$ , 证明:  $f'(x_0) \geq 0$ .

1. 已知直线运动方程为

$$s = 10t + 5t^2,$$

分别令  $\Delta t = 1, 0.1, 0.01, 0.001$ , 求从  $t=4$  至  $t=4+\Delta t$  这一段时间内运动的平均速度及  $t=4$  时的瞬时速度.

2. 等速旋转的物体, 其速率与对应时间的比, 试由此求出变速旋转的角度的角速度.

3. 设  $f(x_0) = 0$ ,  $f'(x_0) = 4$ , 试求极限

$$\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0 - \Delta x)}{\Delta x}.$$

4. 设  $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^3, & x \geq 3, \\ ax+b, & x < 3, \end{cases}$  试确定  $a, b$  的值, 使  $f$  在  $x=3$  处可导.

5. 试确定曲线  $y = \ln x$  上哪些点的切线平行于下列直线:

$$(1) y = x - 1;$$

$$(2) y = 2x - 3.$$

6. 来下列曲线在指定点  $P$  的切线方程与法线方程:

$$(1) y = \frac{x^3}{4}, P(2, 1);$$

$$(2) y = \cos x, P(0, 1).$$

7. 求下列函数的导函数:

$$(1) f(x) = |x|^m;$$

$$(2) f(x) = \begin{cases} x^{m+1}, & x \geq 0, \\ 1, & x < 0. \end{cases}$$

8. 求函数

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

试问: (1)  $m$  等于何值时,  $f$  在  $x=0$  连续.

(2)  $m$  等于何值时,  $f$  在  $x=0$  可导.

9. 求下列函数的极值点:

$$(1) f(x) = \sin x - \cos x;$$

$$(2) f(x) = x - \ln x.$$

10. 设函数  $f$  在点  $x_0$  存在左、右导数, 试证  $f$  在点  $x_0$  连续.

11. 设  $g(0) = g'(0) = 0$ ,

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

求  $f'(0)$ .

12. 设  $f$  是定义在  $\mathbb{R}$  上的函数, 且对任何  $x_1, x_2 \in \mathbb{R}$ , 都有

$$f(x_1 + x_2) = f(x_1) \cdot f(x_2).$$

若  $f'(0) = 1$ , 证明对任何  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ , 都有

$$f'(x) = f(x).$$

$$1. \bar{v} = \frac{s(t+4\Delta t) - s(t)}{\Delta t} \Rightarrow \bar{v}|_{t=4, \Delta t=1} = 55, \bar{v}|_{t=4, \Delta t=0.1} = 50.5, \bar{v}|_{t=4, \Delta t=0.01} = 50.05$$

$$v|_{t=4} = \lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \bar{v}|_{t=4, \Delta t}$$

$$2. \omega(t) = \lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\theta(t+\Delta t) - \theta(t)}{\Delta t}$$

$$3. \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0)}{\Delta x} = f'(x_0) - \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0)}{\Delta x} = 4 - 0 = 4$$

$$4. \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} \frac{f(x) - f(3)}{x - 3} = 6, \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} \frac{f(x) - f(3)}{x - 3} = a \Rightarrow a = 6$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} f(x) = 3a + b = f(3) = 9$$

综上解得  $a = 6, b = -9$

$$5. y' = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$(1) l|_{x=1} : y = x - 1$$

$$(2) l|_{x=\frac{1}{2}} : y = 2x - \ln 2 - 1$$

6.

$$(1) l : y = x - 1, l_1 : y = -x + 3$$

$$(2) l : y = 1, l_1 : x = 0$$

7.

$$(1) f'(x) = \begin{cases} -3x^2, & x < 0 \\ 3x^2, & x \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$(2) f'(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0 \\ 1, & x \geq 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow f(x) 在 x=0 处不可导$$

8.

(1) 当  $m \in \mathbb{Z}^+$  时,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 0 \Rightarrow f(x) 在 x=0 处连续$

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

故当  $m \geq 1$  时, 该极限存在, 即  $f$  在  $x=0$  处可导.

9.

$$(1) f'(x) = \cos x + \sin x = \sqrt{2} \sin(x + \frac{\pi}{4})$$

$$f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x = -\frac{\pi}{4} + k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$(2) f'(x) = 1 - \frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x = 1$$

$$10. \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} \text{ 存在, 设 } \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} = a, 不妨设 } a > 0$$

$$\text{则 } \forall \epsilon = a, \exists \delta > 0 \text{ s.t. } \forall x \in U^+(x_0; \delta), \left| \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} - a \right| < \epsilon \Rightarrow \frac{|f(x) - f(x_0)|}{|x - x_0|} < 2a$$

$$\Rightarrow \forall \epsilon > 0, \exists \delta = \frac{\epsilon}{2a} \text{ s.t. } \forall x \in U^+(x_0; \delta), |f(x) - f(x_0)| < 2a|x - x_0| < 2a\delta = \epsilon \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = f(x_0)$$

$$\text{同理 } \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = f(x_0)$$

$$\text{综上, } \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = f(x_0), \text{ 即 } f \text{ 在 } x_0 \text{ 处连续.}$$

$$11. f'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{g(x)}{x} \sin \frac{1}{x} = \left( \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{g(x)}{x} \right) \left( \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sin \frac{1}{x} \right)$$

$$\text{且 } g'(0) = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{g(x) - g(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{g(x)}{x} = 0, \quad \left| \sin \frac{1}{x} \right| \leq 1$$

$$\text{故 } f'(0) = \left( \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{g(x)}{x} \right) \left( \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sin \frac{1}{x} \right) = 0$$

$$12. \forall x \in \mathbb{R}, f(x+0) = f(x), f'(0) \Rightarrow f'(0) \equiv 0 \text{ 或 } f'(0) = 1$$

假设  $f'(0) \equiv 0$ , 则  $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}, f'(x) = 0$ , 与  $f'(0) = 1$  矛盾!

$$\text{故 } f'(0) = 1$$

$$\text{则 } \forall x \in \mathbb{R}, f'(x) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+\Delta x) - f(x)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) + f(\Delta x) - f(x)}{\Delta x} = f(x) \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\Delta x) - 1}{\Delta x} = f(x) \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\Delta x) - f(0)}{\Delta x} = f(x) f'(0) = f(x)$$

综上即证

$$13. f'(x_0) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 - \Delta x) - f(x_0)}{-\Delta x}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0 - \Delta x)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0)}{\Delta x} + \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0) - f(x_0 - \Delta x)}{\Delta x} = 2f'(x_0)$$

$$14. \text{不妨设 } f'(a) > 0, f'(b) > 0, \text{ 则 } \exists \Delta x \in (0, \frac{b-a}{2}) \text{ s.t. } f(a + \Delta x) > f(a) = k, f(b - \Delta x) < f(b) = k$$

又  $f$  在  $[a + \Delta x, b - \Delta x]$  上连续且  $f(a + \Delta x) > k > f(b - \Delta x) \Rightarrow$  由介值性定理可知,  $\exists \xi \in (a + \Delta x, b - \Delta x)$  s.t.  $f(\xi) = k$

BP  $\exists \xi \in (a, b)$  s.t.  $f(\xi) = k$

$$15. f(x) = \frac{1}{250} x^2, x \in [-50, 50] \Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{1}{125} x, x \in [-50, 50]$$

$$\tan(\frac{\pi}{2} - \theta) = f'(x_0) \Rightarrow \theta = \frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan \frac{2}{5}$$

$$16. y' = 3x^2$$

设  $P(x_1, x_1^3)$ , 则  $k_p = f'(x_1) = 3x_1^2$ ,  $\ell_p: y = 3x_1^2 x - 2x_1^3$ , 故  $y = x^3$  联立得  $Q(-2x_1, -8x_1^3)$

$$\text{则 } k_a = f'(x_1) = 12x_1^2 = 3k_p, \text{ BP 证.}$$

$$17. \text{假设 } f'(x_0) < 0$$

$$\text{则 } \exists x_1 > x_0 \text{ s.t. } f(x_1) < f(x_0) = 0$$

$$\text{且 } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = +\infty \Rightarrow \exists x_2 > x_1 \text{ s.t. } f(x_2) > 0$$

$f$  在  $[x_1, x_2]$  上连续  $\Rightarrow \exists \xi \in (x_1, x_2)$  s.t.  $f(\xi) = 0$ , 又  $\xi > x_1 > x_0$ , 与  $x_0$  是  $f$  的最大零点矛盾!

$$\text{故 } f'(x_0) \geq 0$$

习题 5.2

1. 求下列函数在指定点的导数.

(1) 设  $f(x)=3x^2+2x^3+5$ , 求  $f'(0)$ ,  $f'(1)$ ;

(2) 设  $f(x)=\frac{x}{\cos x}$ , 求  $f'(0)$ ,  $f'(n)$ ;

(3) 设  $f(x)=\sqrt{1+\sin x}$ , 求  $f'(0)$ ,  $f'(1)$ ,  $f'(4)$ .

2. 求下列函数的导数:

(1)  $y=3x^2+2$ ;

(2)  $y=\frac{1-x^2}{1+x+x^2}$ ;

(3)  $y=x+m+nx$ ;

(4)  $y=\frac{x}{m}+\frac{m}{x}+2\sqrt{x}+\frac{2}{\sqrt{x}}$ ;

(5)  $y=\log_2 x$ ;

(6)  $y=e^x \cos x$ ;

(7)  $y=(x^2+1)(3x-1)(1-x^3)$ ;

(8)  $y=\frac{\tan x}{x}$ ;

(9)  $y=\frac{x}{1-\cos x}$ ;

(10)  $y=\frac{1+\ln x}{1-\ln x}$ ;

(11)  $y=(\sqrt{x}+1)\arctan x$ ;

(12)  $y=\frac{1+x^2}{\sin x+\cos x}$ ;

3. 求下列函数的导函数.

(1)  $y=x\sqrt{1-x^2}$ ;

(2)  $y=(x^2-1)^3$ ;

(3)  $y=\left(\frac{1+x^2}{1-x}\right)^3$ ;

(4)  $y=\ln|\ln x|$ ;

(5)  $y=\ln|\sin x|$ ;

(6)  $y=\lg(x^2+1)$ ;

(7)  $y=\ln(x+\sqrt{1+x^2})$ ;

(8)  $y=\ln\frac{\sqrt{1+x}-\sqrt{1-x}}{\sqrt{1+x}+\sqrt{1-x}}$ ;

(9)  $y=[\sin x+\cos x]^3$ ;

(10)  $y=\cot 4x$ ;

(11)  $y=\sin\sqrt{1+x^2}$ ;

(12)  $y=(\sin x^2)^3$ ;

(13)  $y=\arcsin\frac{1}{x}$ ;

(14)  $y=(\arctan x^2)^2$ ;

(15)  $y=\arctan\frac{1+x}{1-x}$ ;

(16)  $y=\arcsin(\sin^2 x)$ ;

(17)  $y=e^{x^2}$ ;

(18)  $y=2^{m^x}$ ;

(19)  $y=x^{m^x}$ ;

(20)  $y=x^{x^2}$ ;

(21)  $y=e^x \sin 2x$ ;

(22)  $y=\sqrt{1+\sqrt{1+\sqrt{x}}}$ ;

(23)  $y=\sin(\sin(\sin x))$ ;

(24)  $y=\sin\left(\frac{x}{\sin\left(\frac{x}{\sin x}\right)}\right)$ ;

(25)  $y=(x-a_1)^{n_1}(x-a_2)^{n_2}\cdots(x-a_n)^{n_n}$ ;

(26)  $y=\frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2-b^2}}\arcsin\frac{a\sin x+b}{a+b\sin x}$ .

4. 对下列各函数计算  $f'(x)$ ,  $f'(x+1)$ ,  $f'(x-1)$ .

(1)  $f(x)=x^3$ ;

(2)  $f(x)=x^4$ ;

(3)  $f(x-1)=x^3$ .

5. 已知  $g$  为可导函数,  $\alpha$  为实数, 试求下列函数  $f$  的导数.

(1)  $f(x)=g(1+x)g(a)$ ;

(2)  $f(x)=g(x)g(g(x))$ ;

(3)  $f(x)=g(g(x))$ ;

(4)  $f(x)=g(g(g(x)))$ .

6. 设  $f$  为可导函数, 证明: 若  $x=1$  时有

$$\frac{d}{dx}f(x^2)=\frac{d}{dx}f^2(x).$$

必有  $f'(1)=0$  或  $f(1)=1$ .

7. 定义双曲函数如下:

双曲正弦函数  $\sinh x=\frac{e^x-e^{-x}}{2}$ , 双曲余弦函数  $\cosh x=\frac{e^x+e^{-x}}{2}$ .

双曲正切函数  $\tanh x=\frac{\sinh x}{\cosh x}$ , 双曲余切函数  $\coth x=\frac{\cosh x}{\sinh x}$ .

证明:

(1)  $(\sinh x)'=\cosh x$ ;

(2)  $(\cosh x)'=\sinh x$ ;

(3)  $(\tanh x)'=-\frac{1}{\cosh^2 x}$ ;

(4)  $(\coth x)'=-\frac{1}{\sinh^2 x}$ .

8. 求下列函数的导数:

(1)  $y=\sinh^3 x$ ;

(2)  $y=\cosh^3 (\sinh x)$ ;

(3)  $y=\ln(\cosh x)$ ;

(4)  $y=\arctan(\tanh x)$ .

9. 以  $\text{arsinh } x$ ,  $\text{arcosh } x$ ,  $\text{artanh } x$ ,  $\text{arcoth } x$  分别表示各双曲函数的反函数, 试求下列函数的导数:

(1)  $y=\text{arsinh } x$ ;

(2)  $y=\text{arcosh } x$ ;

(3)  $y=\text{artanh } x$ ;

(4)  $y=\text{arcoth } x$ ;

(5)  $y=\text{artanh } x-\text{arcoth } \frac{1}{x}$ ;

(6)  $y=\text{arsinh } (\tan x)$ .

1.

$$(1) f'(x)=12x^3+6x^2$$

$$f'(0)=0, f'(1)=18$$

$$(2) f'(x)=\frac{\cos x+2\sin x}{\cos^2 x}$$

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

$$(3) f'(x)=\frac{1}{4}(x^{\frac{3}{2}}+x)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$f \text{ 在 } x=0 \text{ 处 } x=\frac{\pi}{4}, f'(1)=\frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}}, f'(4)=\frac{1}{8\sqrt{3}}$$

2.

$$(1) y'=6x$$

$$(2) y'=\frac{-x^3-4x-1}{(x^2+x+1)^2}$$

$$(3) y'=nx^{n-1}+n$$

$$(4) y'=\frac{1}{m}-mx^{-2}+x^{-\frac{1}{2}}-x^{-\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$(5) y'=3x^2 \log x + \frac{x^2}{\ln 3}$$

$$(6) y'=e^x \cos x - e^x \sin x$$

$$(7) \ln y=\ln(x^2+1)+\ln(3x-1)+\ln(1-x^2)$$

$$\frac{y'}{y}=\frac{2x}{x^2+1}+\frac{3}{3x-1}-\frac{2x}{1-x^2}$$

$$y'=(x^2+1)(3x-1)(1-x^2)\left(\frac{2x}{x^2+1}+\frac{3}{3x-1}-\frac{2x}{1-x^2}\right)$$

$$(8) y'=\frac{x \sec x - \tan x}{x^2}$$

$$(9) y'=\frac{1-\cos x - x \sin x}{(1-\cos x)^2}$$

$$(10) y'=\frac{2}{x(1-\cos x)^2}$$

$$(11) y'=\frac{\operatorname{arctan} x}{2\sqrt{x}}+\frac{1}{(1+x)(1-\sqrt{x})}$$

$$(12) y'=\frac{1+x^2}{\sin x+\cos x} \cdot (2x \ln(1+x^2) - (\cos x - \sin x) \ln(\sin x + \cos x))$$

3.

$$(1) y'=(1-x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}-x^2(1-x^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$(2) y'=(2x) \cdot 3(x^2-1)^2 = 6x(x^2-1)^2$$

$$(3) \ln y=3 \ln(1+x^2)-3 \ln(1-x)$$

$$\frac{y'}{y}=\frac{6x}{x^2+1}+\frac{3}{1-x}$$

$$y'=\left(\frac{x^2+1}{1-x}\right)^3 \left(\frac{6x}{x^2+1}+\frac{3}{1-x}\right)$$

$$(4) y'=\frac{1}{x \ln x}$$

$$(5) y'=\frac{\cos x}{\sin x}=\cot x$$

$$(6) y'=(2x+1) \cdot \frac{1}{(x^2+x+1) \ln 10} = \frac{2x+1}{(x^2+x+1) \ln 10}$$

$$(7) y' = (1+x((1+x)^{-\frac{1}{2}})) \cdot \frac{1}{x+(1+x)^{\frac{1}{2}}} = \frac{1+x((1+x)^{-\frac{1}{2}})}{x+(1+x)^{\frac{1}{2}}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$$

$$(8) y = \ln \frac{\sqrt{1+x} - \sqrt{1-x}}{\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{1-x}} = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1-\sqrt{1-x^2}}{1+\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

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

$$(9) y' = (\cos x - \sin x) \cdot 3(\sin x + \cos x)^2 = 3(\sin x + \cos x)^2(\cos x - \sin x) = 3(\cos 2x)(\sin x + \cos x)$$

$$(10) y' = \frac{d \cos^3 x}{dx} = \frac{d 4x}{dx} \cdot \frac{d \cos 4x}{d \cos 4x} \cdot \frac{d \cos^3 4x}{d \cos 4x} = 4 \cdot (-\sin 4x) \cdot (3 \cos^2 4x) = -12(\sin 4x)(\cos^2 4x) = -6(\sin 8x)(\cos 4x)$$

$$(11) y' = \frac{d \sin \sqrt{1+x^2}}{dx} = \frac{d(1+x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{dx} \cdot \frac{d \sqrt{1+x^2}}{d(1+x^2)} \cdot \frac{d \sin \sqrt{1+x^2}}{d \sqrt{1+x^2}} = (2x)\left(\frac{1}{2}(1+x^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}}\right)(\cos \sqrt{1+x^2}) = x(1+x^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cos \sqrt{1+x^2}$$

$$(12) y' = \frac{d \sin^3 x^2}{dx} = \frac{d x^2}{dx} \cdot \frac{d \sin x^2}{d x^2} \cdot \frac{d \sin^3 x^2}{d \sin x^2} = (2x)(\cos x^2)(3 \sin^2 x^2) = 6x(\sin^2 x^2)(\cos x^2)$$

$$(13) y' = \left(-\frac{1}{x^2}\right) \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\frac{x^2}{4}}}\right) = -\frac{1}{x\sqrt{4-x^2}}$$

$$(14) y' = \frac{d x^3}{dx} \cdot \frac{d \arctan x^3}{d x^3} \cdot \frac{d \arctan^2 x^3}{d \arctan x^3} = (3x^2) \left(\frac{1}{1+x^6}\right) (2 \arctan x^3) = \frac{6x^2 \arctan x^3}{1+x^6}$$

$$(15) y' = \frac{2}{(1-x^2)} \cdot \left(-\frac{(1-x^2)^3}{2+3x^2}\right) = -\frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

$$(16) y' = (\cos x)(2 \sin x) \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\sin^4 x}}\right) = \frac{\sin 2x}{\sqrt{1-\sin^4 x}}$$

$$(17) y' = e^{x+1}$$

$$(18) y = (\cos x)(2^{\sin x} \ln 2) = (\ln 2)(\cos x) \cdot 2^{\sin x}$$

$$(19) \ln y = (\sin x) \ln x$$

$$\frac{y'}{y} = (\cos x) \ln x + \frac{\sin x}{x}$$

$$y' = x^{\sin x} \left( (\cos x) \ln x + \frac{\sin x}{x} \right)$$

$$(20) u = x^x \Rightarrow \ln u = x \ln x \Rightarrow \frac{u'}{u} = \ln x + 1 \Rightarrow u' = x^x(\ln x + 1)$$

$$y = x^u \Rightarrow \ln y = u \ln x \Rightarrow \frac{y'}{y} = u' \ln x + \frac{u}{x} = x^x(\ln x + 1) \ln x + x^{x-1}(\ln x + 1) \Rightarrow y' = x^x(x^x \ln x + x^{x-1})(\ln x + 1)$$

$$(21) y' = -e^{-x} \sin 2x + e^{-x} (2 \cos 2x) = e^{-x} (2 \cos 2x - \sin 2x)$$

$$(22) y' = \frac{1}{2} (x + \sqrt{x+\sqrt{x}})^{-\frac{1}{2}} (x + \sqrt{x+\sqrt{x}})'$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (x + \sqrt{x+\sqrt{x}})^{-\frac{1}{2}} (1 + \frac{1}{2} (x + \sqrt{x})^{-\frac{1}{2}} (x + \sqrt{x})')$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (x + \sqrt{x+\sqrt{x}})^{-\frac{1}{2}} (1 + \frac{1}{2} (x + \sqrt{x})^{-\frac{1}{2}} (1 + \frac{1}{2} x^{-\frac{1}{2}}))$$

$$(23) y' = \cos(\sin(\sin x)) (\sin(\sin x))'$$

$$= \cos(\sin(\sin x)) (\cos(\sin x)) (\sin x)'$$

$$= \cos(\sin(\sin x)) \cos(\sin x) \cos x$$

$$(24) y' = \left(\cos\left(\frac{x}{\sin(\sin x)}\right)\right)' \left(\frac{x}{\sin(\sin x)}\right)'$$

$$= \left(\cos\left(\frac{x}{\sin(\sin x)}\right)\right) \cdot \frac{\sin\left(\frac{x}{\sin(\sin x)}\right) - x \cos\left(\frac{x}{\sin(\sin x)}\right) \frac{\sin x - x \cos x}{\sin^2 x}}{\sin^2\left(\frac{x}{\sin(\sin x)}\right)}$$

$$(25) \ln y = \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i \ln(x - \alpha_i)$$

$$\frac{y'}{y} = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\alpha_i}{x - \alpha_i}$$

$$y' = \left(\prod_{i=1}^n (x - \alpha_i)^{\alpha_i}\right) \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\alpha_i}{x - \alpha_i}\right)$$

$$(26) y' = \frac{1}{\alpha^2 - b^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{a \sin x + b}{a \cos x}\right)^2}} \cdot \frac{a \cos x(a + b \sin x) - b \cos x(a \sin x + b)}{(a + b \sin x)^2}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{\alpha^2 - b^2} \cos x}{\sqrt{\alpha^2 - b^2} |a + b \sin x| |\cos x|}$$

$$= \frac{\cos x}{|a + b \sin x| |\cos x|}$$

4.

$$(1) f(x) = x^3 \Rightarrow f'(x) = 3x^2, f'(x+1) = 3(x+1)^2, f'(x-1) = 3(x-1)^2$$

$$(2) f(x) = (x-1)^3 \Rightarrow f'(x) = 3(x-1)^2, f'(x+1) = 3x^2, f'(x-1) = 3(x-2)^2$$

$$(3) f(x) = (x+1)^3 \Rightarrow f'(x) = 3(x+1)^2, f'(x+1) = 3(x+2)^2, f'(x-1) = 3x^2$$

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$$(1) f'(x) = (x+g(a))' g'(x+g(a)) = g'(x+g(a))$$

$$(2) f'(x) = (x+g(x))' g'(x+g(x)) = (1+g'(x)) g'(x+g(x))$$

$$(3) f'(x) = (xg(a))' g'(xg(a)) = g(a) g'(xg(a))$$

$$(4) f'(x) = (xg(x))' g'(xg(x)) = (g(x)+xg'(x)) g'(xg(x))$$

$$6. \frac{d}{dx} f(x) = 2x f'(x), \quad \frac{d}{dx} f^2(x) = 2f(x) f'(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow x=1 \text{ ist}, \quad \frac{d}{dx} f(x) = \frac{d}{dx} f^2(x) \Rightarrow 2f'(1) = 2f(1)f'(1) \Rightarrow f'(1)=1 \Rightarrow f'(1)=0$$

7.

$$(1) (\sinh x)' = \left(\frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2}\right)' = \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2} = \cosh x$$

$$(2) (\cosh x)' = \left(\frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2}\right)' = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2} = \sinh x$$

$$(3) (\tanh x)' = \left(\frac{\sinh x}{\cosh x}\right)' = \frac{\cosh^2 x - \sinh^2 x}{\cosh^2 x} = \frac{1}{\cosh^2 x}$$

$$(4) (\coth x)' = \left(\frac{1}{\tanh x}\right)' = \frac{-\tanh' x}{\tanh^2 x} = -\frac{1}{\sinh^2 x}$$

8.

$$(1) y' = 3(\sinh^2 x)(\cosh x)$$

$$(2) y' = (\cosh x)(\sinh(\sinh x))$$

$$(3) y' = \frac{\sinh x}{\cosh x} = \tanh x$$

$$(4) y' = \frac{1}{\cosh^2 x} \cdot \frac{1}{1+\tanh^2 x} = \frac{1}{\sinh^2 x + \cosh^2 x}$$

9.

$$(1) (\operatorname{arsinh} x)' = \frac{1}{(\sinh y)'} = \frac{1}{\cosh y} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\sinh^2 y}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$$

$$(2) (\operatorname{arcosh} x)' = \frac{1}{(\cosh y)'} = \frac{1}{\sinh y} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\cosh^2 y - 1}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 - 1}}$$

$$(3) (\operatorname{artanh} x)' = \frac{1}{(\tanh y)'} = \cosh^2 y = \frac{\cosh^2 y - \sinh^2 y}{\cosh^2 y - \sinh^2 y} = \frac{1}{1 - \tanh^2 y} = \frac{1}{1-x^2}$$

$$(4) (\operatorname{arcoth} x)' = \frac{1}{(\coth y)'} = -\sinh^2 y = \frac{\sinh^2 y}{\sinh^2 y - \cosh^2 y} = \frac{1}{1 - \coth^2 y} = \frac{1}{1-x^2}$$

$$(5) y' = \frac{1}{1-x^2} + \frac{1}{x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{1-(\frac{1}{x})^2} = 0$$

$$(6) y' = \frac{\sec x}{\sqrt{1+\tan^2 x}} = |\sec x|$$

习题 5.3

1. 求下列由参数方程所确定的导数  $\frac{dy}{dx}$

$$(1) \begin{cases} x = \cos^2 t \\ y = \sin^2 t \end{cases} \text{ 在 } t = \frac{\pi}{3} \text{ 处; } \quad (2) \begin{cases} x = \frac{t}{1+t^2} \\ y = \frac{1-t}{1+t} \end{cases} \text{ 在 } t > 0 \text{ 处.}$$

$$2. \text{ 设 } \begin{cases} x = a(t - \sin t) \\ y = a(1 - \cos t) \end{cases}, \text{ 求 } \left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_{t=\frac{\pi}{2}}, \left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_{t=0}.$$

3. 设曲线方程  $x = 1 - t^2, y = t - t^3$ , 求它在下列点处的切线方程与法线方程:

$$(1) t = 1; \quad (2) t = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}.$$

4. 证明曲线

$$\begin{cases} x = a(\cos t + t \sin t) \\ y = a(\sin t - t \cos t) \end{cases}$$

上任一点的法线到原点距离等于  $a$ .

5. 证明: 圆  $r = 2a \sin \theta$  ( $a > 0$ ) 上任一点的切线与向径的夹角等于向径的极角.

6. 求心形线  $r = a(1 + \cos \theta)$  的切线与切点向径之间的夹角.

1.

$$(1) \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dt} \cdot \frac{dt}{dx} = \frac{4 \sin^3 t \cos t}{-4 \sin t \cos^3 t} = -\frac{\sin^2 t}{\cos^2 t}$$

$$\left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_{t=\frac{\pi}{3}} = -3$$

$$(2) \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dt} \cdot \frac{dt}{dx} = \frac{-\frac{2}{(1+t)^2}}{\frac{1}{(1+t)^2}} = -2$$

$$\left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_{t>0} = 2$$

$$2. \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\sin t}{1 - \cos t}$$

$$\left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_{t=\frac{\pi}{2}} = 1, \quad \left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_{t=\pi} = 0$$

$$3. \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1-2t}{2t}$$

$$(1) t = 1 \Rightarrow (0, 0), k = \left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_{t=1} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow l_1: y = -\frac{1}{2}x, l_2: y = 2x$$

$$(2) t = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \Rightarrow \left( \frac{1}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}-1}{2} \right), k = \left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_{t=\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} = \frac{1-\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow l_1: y = \frac{1-\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}}x + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}, l_2: y = (2+\sqrt{2})x - \frac{3}{2}$$

$$4. \frac{dy}{dx} = \tan t$$

设  $P = (a(\cos t_0 + t_0 \sin t_0), a(\sin t_0 - t_0 \cos t_0)) \in C$ , 则  $k_t = -\cot t_0$ .

$$l_1: (\cot t_0)x + y - \frac{a}{\sin t_0} = 0$$

$$d = \frac{\left| -\frac{a}{\sin t_0} \right|}{\sqrt{\cot^2 t_0 + 1}} = a$$

$$5. \tan \varphi = \frac{r(\theta)}{r'(\theta)} = \tan \theta \Rightarrow \varphi = \theta \quad \text{弦切角定理}$$

$$6. \tan \varphi = \frac{r(\theta)}{r'(\theta)} = \frac{1 + \omega \theta}{-\sin \theta} = -\cot \frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$\varphi = \arctan(-\cot \frac{\theta}{2}) = \frac{\varphi - \pi}{2}$$

习题 5.4

1. 求下列函数在指定点的高阶导数。

$$(1) f(x)=3x^3+4x^2-5x-9, \text{求} f''(1), f'''(1), f^{(4)}(1);$$

$$(2) f(x)=\frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}, \text{求} f''(0), f''(1), f''(-1).$$

2. 设函数  $f$  在  $x=1$  处二阶可导。证明: 若  $f'(1)=0, f''(1)=0$ , 则在  $x=1$  处有  $\frac{d}{dx}f(x^2)=\frac{d^2}{dx^2}f'(x)$ .

3. 求下列函数的高阶导数。

$$(1) f(x)=\ln x, \text{求} f''(x); \quad (2) f(x)=e^{-x}, \text{求} f''(x);$$

$$(3) f(x)=\ln(1+x), \text{求} f''(x); \quad (4) f(x)=x^2e^x, \text{求} f^{(4)}(x).$$

4. 设  $f$  为二阶可导函数, 求下列各函数的二阶导数:

$$(1) y=x\ln x; \quad (2) y=f(x^i), i \in \mathbb{N}_+;$$

$$(3) y=f(f(x)).$$

5. 求下列函数的  $n$  阶导数。

$$(1) y=\ln x; \quad (2) y=a^x (a>0, a \neq 1);$$

$$(3) y=\frac{1}{1+(1-x)}; \quad (4) y=\frac{\ln x}{x};$$

$$(5) f(x)=\frac{x^2}{1-x}; \quad (6) y=e^{ax}\sin(bx) (a, b \text{ 均为实数}).$$

6. 求由下列参数方程所确定的函数的二阶导数  $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$ :

$$(1) \begin{cases} x=a\cos^2 t \\ y=a\sin^2 t \end{cases}; \quad (2) \begin{cases} x=a^2 \cos t \\ y=a^2 \sin t \end{cases}.$$

7. 研究函数  $f(x)=x^3$  在  $x=0$  处的各阶导数。

8. 设函数  $y=f(x)$  在  $x=0$  三阶可导, 且  $f'(x) \neq 0$ . 若  $f(x)$  存在反函数  $x=f^{-1}(y)$ , 试用  $f'(x)$ ,  $f''(x)$  以及  $f'''(x)$  表示  $(f^{-1})''(y)$ .

9. 设  $y=\arctan x$ .

$$(1) \text{证明它满足方程 } (1+x^2)y''+2xy'=0;$$

$$(2) \text{求 } y^{(n)}|_{x=0}.$$

10. 设  $y=\arcsin x$ .

$$(1) \text{证明满足方程 } (1-x^2)y^{(n+2)}-(2n+1)xy^{(n+1)}-n^2y^{(n)}=0 \ (n \geq 0);$$

$$(2) \text{求 } y^{(n)}|_{x=0}.$$

11. 证明函数

$$f(x)=\begin{cases} e^{-\frac{1}{x^2}}, & x \neq 0 \\ 0, & x=0 \end{cases}$$

在  $x=0$  处  $n$  阶可导且  $f^{(n)}(0)=0$ , 其中  $n$  为任意正整数。

1.

$$(1) f(x)=3x^3+4x^2-5x-9$$

$$f'(x)=9x^2+8x-5$$

$$f''(x)=18x+8 \Rightarrow f''(1)=26$$

$$f'''(x)=18 \Rightarrow f'''(1)=18$$

$$f^{(4)}(x)=0 \Rightarrow f^{(4)}(1)=0$$

$$(2) f(x)=\frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}, f'(x)=(1+x^2)^{-\frac{3}{2}}, f''(x)=-3x(1+x^2)^{-\frac{5}{2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow f''(0)=0, f''(1)=-3 \times 2^{-\frac{5}{2}}, f''(-1)=3 \times 2^{-\frac{5}{2}}$$

$$2. \frac{d}{dx}f(x)|_{x=1}=[f(x)]'|_{x=1}=2x f'(x)|_{x=1}=2f'(1)=0$$

$$\frac{d^2}{dx^2}f(x)|_{x=1}=[f^2(x)]''|_{x=1}=[2f(x)f'(x)]'|_{x=1}=2f'(x)+2f(x)f''(x)|_{x=1}=2f'(1)+2f(1)f''(1)=0$$

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3.

$$(1) f(x)=x\ln x, f'(x)=\ln x+1, f''(x)=\frac{1}{x}$$

$$(2) f(x)=e^{-x}, f'(x)=-2x e^{-x}, f''(x)=(4x^2-2)e^{-x}, f'''(x)=(-8x^3+12x)e^{-x}$$

$$(3) f(x)=\ln(1+x), f'(x)=\frac{1}{1+x}, f''(x)=-\frac{1}{(1+x)^2}, f'''(x)=\frac{2}{(1+x)^3}, f^{(4)}(x)=\frac{6}{(1+x)^4}$$

$$(4) f(x)=x^3e^x, f'(x)=(x^3+3x^2+6x)e^x, f''(x)=(x^3+9x^2+18x+6)e^x, f'''(x)=(x^3+27x^2+36x+24)e^x, f^{(4)}(x)=(x^3+81x^2+270x+720)e^x$$

$$f^{(5)}(x)=(x^3+18x^2+90x+120)e^x, f^{(6)}(x)=(x^3+21x^2+126x+210)e^x, f^{(7)}(x)=(x^3+24x^2+168x+336)e^x, f^{(8)}(x)=(x^3+27x^2+216x+504)e^x, f^{(9)}(x)=(x^3+30x^2+270x+720)e^x$$

$$\text{由莱布尼茨公式, } (x^3e^x)^{(n)}=\sum_{k=0}^n C_n^k (x^3)^{(n-k)}(e^x)^k=[C_{10}^0 x^3+C_{10}^1 (3x^2)+C_{10}^2 (6x)+C_{10}^3 6]e^x=(x^3+30x^2+270x+720)e^x$$

4.

$$(1) y=f(\ln x), y'=\frac{1}{x}f'(\ln x), y''=(-\frac{1}{x^2})f'(\ln x)+(\frac{1}{x})\frac{1}{x}f''(\ln x)=-\frac{1}{x^2}f'(\ln x)+\frac{1}{x^2}f''(\ln x)$$

$$(2) y=f(x^n), y'=nx^{n-1}f'(x^n), y''=n(n-1)x^{n-2}f'(x^n)+n^2x^{2n-2}f''(x^n)$$

$$(3) y=f[f(x)]. y'=f'(x)f'[f(x)], y''=f''(x)f'[f(x)]+f'(x)f''[f(x)]$$

$$(4) y'=x^{-1} \Rightarrow y^{(n)}=(-1)^{n-1}(n-1)!x^{-n}$$

$$(5) y'=a^x \ln a, y''=a^x(\ln a)^2 \Rightarrow y^{(n)}=a^x(\ln a)^n$$

$$(6) y=x^{-1+(1-x)^{-1}} \Rightarrow y^{(n)}=(-1)^n n! x^{-n-1}+n! (1-x)^{-n-1}$$

$$(7) y=(\ln x)_x^{-1} \Rightarrow y^{(n)}=\sum_{k=0}^n C_n^k (\ln x)^{(n-k)}(x^{-1})^k=\sum_{k=0}^n C_n^k [(-1)^{n-k-1}(n-k-1)!x^{-n+k}] [(-1)^k k! x^{-k-1}]=\sum_{k=0}^n \frac{n!(-1)^{n-1}}{n-k} x^{-n-1}=n!(-1)^{n-1}x^{-n-1}\left(\sum_{k=0}^n \frac{1}{k}\right)$$

$$(8) f(x)=x^n(1-x)^{-1} \Rightarrow f^{(n)}(x)=\sum_{k=0}^n C_n^k (x^{-1})^{(n-k)}[(1-x)^{-1}]^k=\sum_{k=0}^n C_n^k \left(\frac{n!}{k!}\right) x^{-k} [(1-x)^{-1}]^k=\sum_{k=0}^n \frac{(n!)^2}{k!(n-k)!} x^{-k} (1-x)^{-k-1}$$

$$(9) y=e^{ax} \sin bx \Rightarrow y'=e^{ax}(a \sin bx + b \cos bx)=(a^2+b^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} e^{ax} \sin(bx+\varphi), \varphi=\arctan \frac{b}{a}$$

$$\Rightarrow y''=(a^2+b^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot (a^2+b^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} e^{ax} \sin(bx+\varphi+\varphi)=(a^2+b^2) e^{ax} \sin(bx+2\varphi)$$

$$1) \text{设 } y^{(n)} = (a^2 + b^2)^{\frac{n}{2}} e^{ax} \sin(bx + ny\varphi), \varphi = \arctan \frac{b}{a}$$

6.

$$(1) \varphi(t) = a \cos^3 t, \varphi'(t) = -3a \sin t \cos^2 t, \varphi''(t) = 6a \sin^2 t \cos t - 3a \cos^3 t$$

$$\psi(t) = a \sin^3 t, \psi'(t) = 3a \sin^2 t \cos t, \psi''(t) = 6a \sin t \cos^2 t - 3a \sin^3 t$$

$$\frac{d^3y}{dt^3} = \frac{\psi''(t)\varphi(t) - \psi(t)\varphi''(t)}{[\varphi(t)]^3} = \frac{1}{3a \sin^2 t \cos^2 t}$$

$$(2) \varphi(t) = e^t \cos t, \varphi'(t) = e^t \cos t - e^t \sin t, \varphi''(t) = -2e^t \sin t$$

$$\psi(t) = e^t \sin t, \psi'(t) = e^t \sin t + e^t \cos t, \psi''(t) = 2e^t \cos t$$

$$\frac{d^3y}{dt^3} = \frac{\psi''(t)\varphi(t) - \psi(t)\varphi''(t)}{[\varphi(t)]^3} = \frac{2}{e^t (\cos t - \sin t)^3}$$

$$7. \tilde{g}(x) = \begin{cases} x^3, & x > 0 \\ -x^3, & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$g'(x) = \begin{cases} 3x^2, & x > 0 \\ -3x^2, & x \leq 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow g'(0+0) = g'(0-0) = 0 \Rightarrow f'(0) = 0$$

$$g''(x) = \begin{cases} 6x, & x > 0 \\ -6x, & x \leq 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow g''(0+0) = g''(0-0) = 0 \Rightarrow f''(0) = 0$$

$$g'''(x) = \begin{cases} 6, & x > 0 \\ -6, & x \leq 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow g'''(0+0) \neq g'''(0-0) \Rightarrow f'''(0) \text{ 不存在}$$

$$\text{综上, } f^{(k)} = \begin{cases} \text{存在}, & k \geq 3 \\ \text{不存在}, & k \leq 2 \end{cases}$$

$$8. (f^{-1})'(y) = \frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{1}{f'(x)}$$

$$(f^{-1})''(y) = \frac{d}{dy} \frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{d}{dx} \frac{dx}{dy} \cdot \frac{dx}{dy} = -\frac{f'(x)}{[f'(x)]^2} \cdot \frac{1}{f'(x)} = -\frac{f''(x)}{[f'(x)]^3}$$

$$(f^{-1})'''(y) = \frac{d}{dy} \frac{d}{dx} \frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{d}{dx} \frac{d}{dy} \frac{dx}{dy} \cdot \frac{dx}{dy} = -\frac{f'''(x)[f'(x)]^3 - 3[f'(x)]^2 f''(x)f'(x)}{[f'(x)]^6} \cdot \frac{1}{f'(x)} = \frac{3[f'(x)]^2 - f'(x)f''(x)}{[f'(x)]^5}$$

9.

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

$$\text{另: } (1+x^2)y' = 1$$

$$(1+x^2)y'' + 2xy' = 0$$

两边对x求导, 即得  $2xy' + (1+x^2)y'' = 0$

$$(2) (1+x^2)y'' + 2xy' = 0$$

$$\text{两边对x求二阶导数, 得 } \sum_{k=0}^{n-2} C_{n-2}^k (1+x^2)^{(n-k-2)} y^{(k+2)} + \sum_{k=0}^{n-2} C_{n-2}^k (2x)^{(n-k-2)} y^{(k+1)} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow C_{n-2}^0 (1+x^2)^{(0)} y^{(n)} + C_{n-2}^1 (1+x^2)^{(1)} y^{(n-1)} + C_{n-2}^2 (1+x^2)^{(2)} y^{(n-2)} + C_{n-2}^3 (2x)^{(0)} y^{(n-1)} + C_{n-2}^4 (2x)^{(1)} y^{(n-2)} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (1+x^2)y^{(n)} + (n-1)(2x)y^{(n-1)} + (n-2)(n-1)y^{(n-2)} = 0$$

$$\text{代入 } x=0 \text{ 得 } y^{(n)}|_{x=0} = -(n-2)(n-1)y^{(n-2)}|_{x=0}$$

$$\text{又 } y^{(n)}|_{x=0} = 0, y^{(n-1)}|_{x=0} = 1$$

$$\text{由 } y^{(n)} = \begin{cases} 0, & 2 \nmid n \\ (-1)^{\frac{n-1}{2}} (n-1)! & 2 \nmid n \end{cases}$$

10.

$$(1) y' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \Rightarrow \sqrt{1-x^2} \cdot y' = 1$$

$$\text{两边对x求二阶导数, 得 } \frac{-x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} y' + \sqrt{1-x^2} \cdot y'' = 0 \Rightarrow (x^2-1)y'' + xy' = 0$$

$$\text{两边对x求三阶导数, 得 } \sum_{k=0}^n C_n^k (x^2-1)^{(n-k)} y^{(k+3)} + \sum_{k=0}^n x^{(n-k)} y^{(k+2)} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow C_n^0 (x^2-1)^{(0)} y^{(n+2)} + C_n^1 (x^2-1)^{(1)} y^{(n+1)} + C_n^2 (x^2-1)^{(2)} y^{(n)} + C_n^3 x^{(n+1)} y^{(n)} + C_n^4 x^{(n)} y^{(n)} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (x^2-1)y^{(n+2)} + (2n+1)x y^{(n+1)} + n^2 y^{(n)} = 0, \text{ 由 } P_2 \text{ 为}$$

$$(2) \text{代入 } x=0 \text{ 得 } y^{(n+2)}|_{x=0} = n^2 y^{(n)}|_{x=0}$$

$$\text{又 } y^{(n)}|_{x=0} = 0, y^{(n-1)}|_{x=0} = 1$$

$$\text{由 } y^{(n)} = \begin{cases} 0, & 2 \nmid n \\ [(n-2)!!]^2, & 2 \nmid n \end{cases}$$

$$11. f'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)-f(0)}{x-0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{-\frac{1}{x}}}{x} = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^{-t}}{t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2te^{-t}} = 0$$

$$f''(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(x)-f'(0)}{x-0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x^2 e^{-\frac{1}{x}}}{x} = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2t^4}{e^{t^2}} = 0$$

由上可知,  $f^{(n)}(0) = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{P_n(t)}{e^{t^2}} \rightarrow t \rightarrow \infty \text{ 为零}$

$$\text{故 } f^{(n)}(0) = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{P_n(t)}{e^{t^2}} = 0$$

### 习题 5.5

1. 若  $x=1$ , 而  $\Delta x=0.1, 0.01$ , 则对于  $y=x^3, \Delta y$  与  $dy$  之差分别是多少?

2. 求下列函数的微分:

$$(1) y=x+2x^2, \quad (2) y=\sin x-x;$$

$$(3) y=x^2\cos 2x; \quad (4) y=\frac{x}{1-x^2};$$

$$(5) y=a^m \sin bx; \quad (6) y=\arcsin \sqrt{1-x^2}.$$

3. 求下列函数的高阶微分:

$$(1) 设  $u(x)=\ln x, v(x)=x^3$ , 求  $d^2(uv), d^3\left(\frac{u}{v}\right)$$$

$$(2) 设  $u(x)=e^x, v(x)=\cos 2x$ , 求  $d^2(uv), d^3\left(\frac{u}{v}\right)$$$

4. 利用微分求近似值:

$$(1) \sqrt[3]{1.02}; \quad (2) \lg 2.7;$$

$$(3) \tan 45^\circ; \quad (4) \sqrt{26}.$$

5. 为了使计算出球的体积准确到 1%, 同度量半径为  $r$  时允许发生的相对误差是多少?

6. 检验一个半径为 2 m, 中心角为  $55^\circ$  的扇形面积(图 5-10). 假可直接测量其中心角或此角所对的弦长, 设量角最大误差为  $0.5^\circ$ , 弦长最大误差为 3 mm, 试问用哪一种方法检验的结果较为精确.



图 5-10

$$1. x=1, y'|_{x=1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta x=0.1 \text{ 时}, \Delta y=y|_{x+\Delta x}-y|_x=0.21, dy=y'|_{x=1} \Delta x=0.2$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta x=0.01 \text{ 时}, \Delta y=y|_{x+\Delta x}-y|_x=0.0201, dy=y'|_{x=1} \Delta x=0.02$$

2.

$$(1) dy=(1+4x-x^2+4x^3) dx$$

$$(2) dy=\ln x dx$$

$$(3) dy=2x(\cos 2x-3\sin 2x) dx$$

$$(4) dy=\frac{1+x^2}{(1-x^2)^2} dx$$

$$(5) dy=e^{ax}(a\sin bx+b\cos bx) dx$$

$$(6) dy=-\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$$

3.

$$(1) uv=e^x \ln x, (uv)'=e^x(\ln x+\frac{1}{x}), (uv)''=e^x(\ln x+\frac{2}{x}-\frac{1}{x^2}), (uv)'''=e^x(\ln x+\frac{3}{x}-\frac{3}{x^2}+\frac{2}{x^3})$$

$$d^3(uv)=(uv)''' dx=e^x(\ln x+\frac{3}{x}-\frac{3}{x^2}+\frac{2}{x^3}) dx$$

$$\frac{u}{v}=e^{-x} \ln x, (\frac{u}{v})'=\frac{u'}{v}-\frac{uv'}{v^2}, (\frac{u}{v})''=\frac{u''}{v}-\frac{2u'v'+uv''}{v^3}, (\frac{u}{v})'''=\frac{u'''}{v}-\frac{3u''v'-2u'v''}{v^4}$$

$$d^3(\frac{u}{v})=(\frac{u}{v})''' dx=e^{-x}(-\ln x+\frac{3}{x}+\frac{3}{x^2}+\frac{2}{x^3}) dx$$

$$(2) uv=e^{\frac{x}{2}} \cos 2x, (uv)'=e^{\frac{x}{2}}(-2\sin 2x+\frac{1}{2}\cos 2x), (uv)''=e^{\frac{x}{2}}(-2\sin 2x-\frac{1}{4}\cos 2x), (uv)'''=e^{\frac{x}{2}}(\frac{13}{2}\sin 2x-\frac{47}{8}\cos 2x)$$

$$d^3(uv)=(uv)''' dx=e^{\frac{x}{2}}(\frac{13}{2}\sin 2x-\frac{47}{8}\cos 2x) dx$$

$$\frac{u}{v}=\frac{e^{\frac{x}{2}}}{\cos 2x}, (\frac{u}{v})'''=e^{\frac{x}{2}}\sec 2x(48\tan^3 2x+12\tan^2 2x+\frac{83}{2}\tan 2x+\frac{49}{8})$$

$$d^3(\frac{u}{v})=e^{\frac{x}{2}}\sec 2x(48\tan^3 2x+12\tan^2 2x+\frac{83}{2}\tan 2x+\frac{49}{8}) dx$$

4.

$$(1) x_0=1, \Delta x=0.02, f(x)=x^{\frac{1}{3}}, f'(x)=\frac{1}{3}x^{-\frac{2}{3}}$$

$$f(x_0+\Delta x) \approx f(x_0)+f'(x_0) \Delta x = \frac{151}{150}$$

$$(2) x_0=3, \Delta x=-0.3, f(x)=\lg x, f'(x)=\frac{1}{x \ln 10}$$

$$f(x_0+\Delta x) \approx f(x_0)+f'(x_0) \Delta x \approx 0.431$$

$$(3) x_0=\frac{\pi}{4}, \Delta x=\frac{\pi}{1000}, f(x)=\tan x, f'(x)=\frac{1}{\cos^2 x}$$

$$f(x_0+\Delta x) \approx f(x_0)+f'(x_0) \Delta x = 1+\frac{\pi}{390}$$

$$(4) x_0=25, \Delta x=1, f(x)=x^{\frac{1}{2}}, f'(x)=\frac{1}{2}x^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$f(x_0+\Delta x) \approx f(x_0)+f'(x_0) \Delta x = \frac{51}{10}$$

$$5. V(r)=\frac{4}{3}\pi r^3, V'(r)=4\pi r^2$$

$$\frac{\delta V}{V}=\left|\frac{V'(r)}{V(r)}\right| \delta r \leq 1\% \Rightarrow \delta r \leq \frac{r}{300}$$

$$6. L(\theta)=r^2 \sin \frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$\theta_0=55^\circ, \Delta \theta=0.5^\circ \Rightarrow |\Delta L| \approx |L'(\theta_0)| \Delta \theta = 15 \text{ mm}$$

$|\Delta L| > |\Delta L_0| \Rightarrow$  直接测量法长更精确

1. 设  $y = \frac{ax+b}{cx+d}$ , 证明:

$$(1) y' = \frac{1}{(cx+d)^2} \begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix}; \quad (2) y^{(n)} = (-1)^{n+1} \frac{n!}{(cx+d)^{n+1}} \begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix}$$

2. 证明下列函数在  $x=0$  处不可导:

(1)  $f(x) = x^{\frac{2}{3}}$

(2)  $f(x) = |\ln(x-1)|$ .

3. 举出一个连续函数, 它仅在已知点  $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n$  不可导;4. 举出一个函数, 它仅在点  $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n$  可导。

4. 证明:

(1) 可导的偶函数, 其导函数为奇函数;

(2) 可导的奇函数, 其导函数为偶函数;

(3) 可导的周期函数, 其导函数仍为周期函数。

5. 对下列命题, 若认为是正确的, 请给予证明; 若认为是错误的, 请举一反例予以否定:

(1) 设  $f \circ \varphi, \psi$ , 若  $f$  在点  $x_0$  可导, 则  $\varphi, \psi$  在点  $x_0$  可导;(2) 设  $f \circ \varphi, \psi$ , 若  $\varphi$  在点  $x_0$  可导,  $\psi$  在点  $x_0$  不可导, 则  $f$  在点  $x_0$  一定不可导;(3) 设  $f \circ \varphi, \psi$ , 若  $\varphi$  在点  $x_0$  可导, 则  $\varphi, \psi$  在点  $x_0$  可导;(4) 设  $f \circ \varphi, \psi$ , 若  $\varphi$  在点  $x_0$  可导,  $\psi$  在点  $x_0$  不可导, 则  $f$  在点  $x_0$  一定不可导。6. 设  $\varphi(x)$  在点  $a$  连续,  $f(x) = |x-a| \varphi(x)$ , 求  $f'(a)$  和  $f''(a)$ , 同在什么条件下  $f'(a)$  存在?7. 设  $f$  为可导函数, 求下列各函数的一阶导数:

(1)  $y = f(e^x) e^{x^2}$

(2)  $y = f(f(f(x)))$ .

8. 设  $\varphi, \psi$  为可导函数, 求  $y'$ :

(1)  $y = \sqrt{[\varphi(x)]^2 + [\psi(x)]^2}$

(2)  $y = \arctan \frac{\varphi(x)}{\psi(x)}$

9. 设  $f_i(x)$  ( $i=1, 2, \dots, n$ ) 为可导函数, 证明:

$$\frac{d}{dx} \begin{vmatrix} f_1(x) & f_2(x) & \cdots & f_n(x) \\ f_1(x) & f_2(x) & \cdots & f_n(x) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ f_1(x) & f_2(x) & \cdots & f_n(x) \end{vmatrix} = \sum_{i=1}^n \begin{vmatrix} f_1(x) & f_2(x) & \cdots & f_n(x) \\ f_1(x) & f_2(x) & \cdots & f_n(x) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ f_1(x) & f_2(x) & \cdots & f_n(x) \end{vmatrix}$$

并利用这个结果求  $F'(x)$ :

$$(1) F(x) = \begin{vmatrix} x-1 & 1 & 2 \\ -3 & x & 3 \\ -2 & -3 & x+1 \end{vmatrix}; \quad (2) F(x) = \begin{vmatrix} x & x^2 & x^3 \\ 1 & 2x & 3x^2 \\ 0 & 2 & 6x \end{vmatrix}.$$

1.

(1)  $y' = \frac{a(cx+d)-(ax+b)c}{(cx+d)^2} = \frac{ad-bc}{(cx+d)^2}$

(2) 假设  $y^{(b)} = (-1)^{k+1} \frac{k! c^{k-1}}{(cx+d)^{k+1}} \begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix}$

$$y^{(k+1)} = (-1)^{k+1} k! c^{k-1} \begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix} [(cx+d)^{-k}]' = (-1)^{k+1} k! c^{k-1} \begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix} c (-k-1) (cx+d)^{-k-2} = (-1)^{k+2} \frac{(k+1)! c^k}{(cx+d)^{k+2}} \begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix}$$

综上,  $y^{(n)} = (-1)^{n+1} \frac{n! c^{n-1}}{(cx+d)^{n+1}} \begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix}$

2.

(1)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x)-f(0)}{x-0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^{-\frac{1}{3}} = +\infty, \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(x)-f(0)}{x-0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} x^{-\frac{1}{3}} = -\infty$

故  $f(x)$  在  $x=0$  处不可导

(2)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x)-f(0)}{x-0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{-\ln(-x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{1-x} = 1, \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(x)-f(0)}{x-0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\ln(1-x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{-1}{1-x} = -1$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x)-f(0)}{x-0} \neq \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(x)-f(0)}{x-0} \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)-f(0)}{x-0}$  不存在

故  $f(x)$  在  $x=0$  处不可导

3.

(1)  $f(x) = |\prod_{i=1}^n (x-a_i)|$

(2)  $f(x) = (\prod_{i=1}^n (x-a_i)^2) D(x) \quad f'(x) = x^2 D(x), \text{ 在 } x=0 \text{ 处可导}$

4.

(1)  $f'(-x) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(-x+\Delta x)-f(-x)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x-\Delta x)-f(x)}{\Delta x} = -\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)-f(x-\Delta x)}{\Delta x} = -f'(x)$

(2)  $f'(-x) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(-x+\Delta x)-f(-x)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)-f(x-\Delta x)}{\Delta x} = f'(x)$

(3)  $f'(x+T) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+T+\Delta x)-f(x+T)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+\Delta x)-f(x)}{\Delta x} = f'(x)$

5.

(1)  $\varphi(x) = |x|, \varphi'(x) = -|x|, x_0 = 0 \Rightarrow$  矛盾

(2)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{\varphi(x)-\varphi(x_0)}{x-x_0} \lambda \cdot \bar{x}_0 \bar{x}_2 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x)-f(x_0)}{x-x_0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{\varphi(x)-\varphi(x_0)}{x-x_0} + \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{\varphi(x)-\varphi(x_0)}{x-x_0} \lambda \cdot \bar{x}_0 \bar{x}_2 \Rightarrow$  矛盾

(3)  $\varphi(x) = \psi(x) = |x|, x_0 = 0 \Rightarrow$  矛盾

(4)  $\varphi(x) = x, \psi(x) = |x|, x_0 = 0 \Rightarrow$  矛盾

$f'_-(a) = f'_+(a) \Rightarrow \varphi(a) = 0$

故  $\varphi(a) = 0$  时,  $f'(a)$  存在

7.

(1)  $y = f(e^x) e^{f(x)}$

$y' = [f(e^x)]' e^{f(x)} + f(e^x) [e^{f(x)}]'$

$= e^x f'(e^x) e^{f(x)} + f(e^x) f'(x) e^{f(x)}$

$$(z) y = f(f(f(x)))$$

$$y' = [f(f(x))]' f'(f(f(x)))$$

$$= f'(x) f'(f(x)) f'(f(f(x)))$$

8.

$$(1) y = ([\varphi(x)]^2 + [\psi(x)]^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= ([\varphi(x)]^2 + [\psi(x)]^2)' \cdot \frac{1}{2} ([\varphi(x)]^2 + [\psi(x)]^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \\ &= (\varphi'(x) \cdot 2\varphi(x) + \psi'(x) \cdot 2\psi(x)) \cdot \frac{1}{2} ([\varphi(x)]^2 + [\psi(x)]^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \\ &= (\varphi'(x)\varphi(x) + \psi'(x)\psi(x)) ([\varphi(x)]^2 + [\psi(x)]^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) y = \arctan \frac{\varphi(x)}{\psi(x)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= \left( \frac{\varphi(x)}{\psi(x)} \right)' \cdot \frac{[\psi(x)]^2}{[\varphi(x)]^2 + [\psi(x)]^2} \\ &= \frac{\varphi'(x)\psi(x) - \varphi(x)\psi'(x)}{[\varphi(x)]^2 + [\psi(x)]^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$(3) y = \log_{\varphi(x)} \psi(x) = \frac{\ln \psi(x)}{\ln \varphi(x)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= \left( \frac{\ln \psi(x)}{\ln \varphi(x)} \right)' = \frac{(\ln \psi(x))' \ln \varphi(x) - \ln \psi(x) (\ln \varphi(x))'}{(\ln \varphi(x))^2} \\ &= \frac{\frac{\psi'(x) \ln \varphi(x)}{\psi(x)} - \frac{\varphi'(x) \ln \varphi(x)}{\varphi(x)}}{(\ln \varphi(x))^2} \end{aligned}$$

9.

$$(1) F'(x) = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -3 & x & 3 \\ -2 & -3 & x+1 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} x-1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ x & x^2 & x^3 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} x-1 & 1 & 2 \\ -3 & x & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 3x^2 + 15$$

$$(2) F'(x) = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2x & 3x^2 \\ 1 & 2x & 3x^3 \\ 0 & 2 & 6x \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 2 & 6x \\ 0 & 2 & 6x \\ 0 & 0 & 6 \end{vmatrix} = 6x^2$$

### 习题 6.1

1. 试讨论下列函数在指定区间上是否存在一点  $\xi$ , 使  $f'(\xi) = 0$ .

$$(1) f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{x}, & 0 < x \leq \frac{1}{\pi}, \\ 0, & x=0, \end{cases} \quad (2) f(x) = |x|, -1 \leq x \leq 1.$$

2. 证明: (1) 方程  $x^3 - 3x + c = 0$  (这里  $c$  为常数) 在区间  $[0, 1]$  上不可能有两个不同的实根;

(2) 方程  $x^n + px + q = 0$  ( $n$  为正整数,  $p, q$  为实数) 当  $n$  为偶数时至多有两个实根, 当  $n$  为奇数时至多有三个实根.

3. 证明定理 6.2 的推论 2.

4. 证明: (1) 若函数  $f$  在  $[a, b]$  上可导, 且  $f'(x) \geq m$ , 则

$$f(b) \geq f(a) + m(b-a).$$

(2) 若函数  $f$  在  $[a, b]$  上可导, 且  $|f'(x)| \leq M$ , 则

$$|f(b) - f(a)| \leq M(b-a).$$

(3) 对任意实数  $x_1, x_2$ , 都有  $|\sin x_1 - \sin x_2| \leq |x_1 - x_2|$ .

5. 应用拉格朗日中值定理证明下列不等式:

$$(1) \frac{b-a}{b} < \ln \frac{b}{a} < \frac{b-a}{a}, \text{ 其中 } 0 < a < b;$$

$$(2) \frac{b}{1+b} < \arctan b < b,$$

6. 确定下列函数的单调区间:

$$(1) f(x) = 3x - x^3; \quad (2) f(x) = 2x^3 - \ln x;$$

$$(3) f(x) = \sqrt{2x - x^2}; \quad (4) f(x) = \frac{x^2 - 1}{x}.$$

7. 应用函数的单调性证明下列不等式:

$$(1) \tan x > x, x \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2}).$$

$$(2) \frac{2x}{\pi} < \sin x < x, x \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2}).$$

$$(3) x - \frac{x^2}{2} \ln(1+x) < \frac{x^2}{2(1+x)}, x > 0.$$

8. 以  $S(x)$  记由  $(a, f(a)), (b, f(b)), (x, f(x))$  三点组成的三角形面积, 试对  $S(x)$  应用罗尔中值定理证明拉格朗日中值定理.

9. 设  $f$  为  $(a, b)$  上二阶可导函数,  $f(a) = f(b) = 0$ , 存在一立点  $c \in (a, b)$ , 使得  $f'(c) > 0$  证明至少存在一点  $\xi \in (a, b)$ , 使得  $f''(\xi) < 0$ .

10. 设函数  $f$  在  $(a, b)$  上可导, 且  $f'$  单调, 证明  $f'$  在  $(a, b)$  上连续.

11. 设  $p(x)$  为多项式,  $\alpha$  为  $p(x) = 0$  的  $r$  重实根, 证明  $\alpha$  必定是  $p'(x) = 0$  的  $r-1$  重实根.

12. 证明: 设  $f$  为  $r$  阶可导函数, 若方程  $f(x) = 0$  有  $n+1$  个相异的零根, 则方程  $f^{(r)}(x) = 0$  至少有一个实根.

13. 设  $a > 0$  证明函数  $f(x) = x^3 + ax + b$  存在唯一的零点.

$$14. \text{ 证明: } \frac{\tan x}{x} > \frac{\sin x}{x}, x \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2}).$$

15. 证明: 若函数  $f, g$  在区间  $[a, b]$  上可导, 且  $f'(x) > g'(x), f(a) = g(a)$ , 则在  $[a, b]$  上有  $f(x) > g(x)$ .

1. (1)  $f$  在  $[0, \frac{1}{\pi}]$  上连续, 在  $(0, \frac{1}{\pi})$  上可导,  $f(0) = f(\frac{1}{\pi}) = 0$

由 Rolle 中值定理,  $\exists \xi \in (0, \frac{1}{\pi})$  s.t.  $f'(\xi) = 0$

(2)  $f'(x) = \begin{cases} -1, & x \in [-1, 0] \\ 1, & x \in (0, 1] \end{cases} \Rightarrow \forall \xi \in [-1, 1], f'(\xi) \neq 0$

2.

(1)  $\nexists x \in [0, 1]$  使  $f(x) = x^3 - 3x + c$ , 假设  $\exists x_1, x_2 \in [0, 1]$  s.t.  $f(x_1) = f(x_2)$ , 则  $\exists \xi \in (x_1, x_2)$  s.t.  $f'(\xi) = 0$

$$f'(\xi) = 3(\xi^2 - 1) = 0 \Rightarrow \xi = \pm 1, \text{ 与 } \xi \in (0, 1) \text{ 矛盾!}$$

故  $[0, 1]$  上不存在两个实根

(2)  $\nexists x \in [0, 1]$  使  $f(x) = x^n + px + q$

I) 当  $2|n$  时, 假设  $\exists x_1, x_2, x_3 \in [0, 1]$  s.t.  $f(x_i) = 0$ , 不妨设  $x_1 < x_2 < x_3$

$$\text{则 } \exists \xi_1 \in (x_1, x_2), \xi_2 \in (x_2, x_3) \text{ s.t. } f'(\xi_i) = 0$$

$$\text{又 } f'(x) = nx^{n-1} + p, f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x^{n-1} = -\frac{p}{n}, 2|n-1, \text{ 故 } f'(x) = 0 \text{ 在 } \mathbb{R} \text{ 上有唯一解} \Rightarrow \text{与 } f'(\xi_1) = f'(\xi_2) = 0 \text{ 矛盾!}$$

故当  $2|n$  时,  $f(x) = 0$  在  $\mathbb{R}$  上至多有两个解

II) 当  $2\nmid n$  时, 类似 I)  $f'(x) = 0$  在  $\mathbb{R}$  上至多有三个解

3.

推论 2. 若函数  $f$  和  $g$  均在区间  $I$  上可导, 且  $f'(x) = g'(x), x \in I$ , 则在区间  $I$  上

$f(x) - g(x)$  只相差某一常数, 即

$$f(x) = g(x) + c \quad (c \text{ 为某一常数}).$$

$\nexists x \in [0, 1]$  使  $F(x) = f(x) - g(x)$ , 则  $F'(x) = f'(x) - g'(x) \equiv 0 \Rightarrow F(x) = c \Rightarrow f(x) = g(x) + c$

4.

(1)  $\exists \xi \in (a, b)$  s.t.  $f'(\xi) = \frac{f(b)-f(a)}{b-a}$

$$f'(\xi) \geq m \Rightarrow \frac{f(b)-f(a)}{b-a} \geq m \Rightarrow f(b) \geq f(a) + m(b-a)$$

(2)  $\exists \xi \in (a, b)$  s.t.  $f'(\xi) = \frac{f(b)-f(a)}{b-a}$

$$|f'(x)| \leq M \Rightarrow \left| \frac{f(b)-f(a)}{b-a} \right| \leq M \Rightarrow |f(b)-f(a)| \leq M|b-a|$$

(3)  $\nexists x \in [0, 1]$  使  $f(x) = \sin x$ ,  $f'(x) = \cos x \leq 1$

由 (2) 知  $|\sin x_1 - \sin x_2| \leq |x_1 - x_2|$

5.

(1)  $\nexists x \in [0, 1]$  使  $f(x) = \ln x$ ,  $f'(x) = \frac{1}{x}$

$$\text{则 } \exists \xi \in (a, b) \text{ s.t. } f'(\xi) = \frac{f(b)-f(a)}{b-a} \Rightarrow \ln \frac{b}{a} = \frac{b-a}{\xi} = \frac{b-a}{b} < \ln \frac{b}{a} < \frac{b-a}{a}$$

(2)  $\nexists x \in [0, 1]$  使  $f(x) = \operatorname{arctanh} x$ ,  $f'(x) = \frac{1}{1-x^2}$

$$\text{则 } \exists \xi \in (0, h) \text{ s.t. } f'(\xi) = \frac{f(h) - f(0)}{h - 0} \Rightarrow \arctan h = \frac{h}{1+h^2} < \arctan h < h$$

6.

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

$$\Rightarrow f(x) \text{ 在 } (-\infty, \frac{3}{2}) \downarrow, (\frac{3}{2}, +\infty) \uparrow$$

$$(2) f'(x) = \frac{(2x+1)(2x-1)}{x}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) \text{ 在 } (-\infty, -\frac{1}{2}) \uparrow, (-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}) \downarrow, (\frac{1}{2}, +\infty) \uparrow$$

$$(3) f'(x) = \frac{1-x}{\sqrt{2x-x^2}}, x \in [0, 2]$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) \text{ 在 } (0, 1) \uparrow, (1, 2) \downarrow$$

$$(4) f'(x) = 1 + \frac{1}{x^2}, x \in \mathbb{R}^*$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) \text{ 在 } (-\infty, -1) \uparrow, (-1, 0) \downarrow, (0, +\infty) \uparrow$$

7.

$$(1) \tilde{\cup} f(x) = \tan x + \frac{x^3}{3} - x, x \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2}) \Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} + x^2 - 1, x \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$f'(x) > 0 \Rightarrow f(x) \text{ 在 } (0, \frac{\pi}{2}) \uparrow \Rightarrow f(x) > f(0) = 0 \Rightarrow \tan x > x - \frac{x^3}{3}$$

$$(2) \tilde{\cup} f(x) = x - \sin x, x \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2}), g(x) = \sin x - \frac{2x}{\pi}, x \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$f'(x) = 1 - \cos x > 0 \Rightarrow f(x) \text{ 在 } (0, \frac{\pi}{2}) \uparrow \Rightarrow f(x) > f(0) = 0 \Rightarrow x > \sin x$$

$$g'(x) = \cos x - \frac{2}{\pi}, \Rightarrow \exists x_0 \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2}) \text{ s.t. } g'(x_0) = 0 \Rightarrow g(x) \text{ 在 } (0, x_0) \uparrow, (x_0, \frac{\pi}{2}) \downarrow$$

$$\text{又 } g(0) = g(\frac{\pi}{2}) = 0 \Rightarrow g(x) > 0 \Rightarrow \sin x > \frac{2x}{\pi}$$

$$\text{综上, } \frac{2x}{\pi} < \sin x < x$$

$$(3) \tilde{\cup} f(x) = x - \frac{x^3}{2(1+x)} - \ln(1+x), x > 0, g(x) = \ln(1+x) - x + \frac{x^2}{2}, x > 0$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{x^2+x+1}{x+1} > 0 \Rightarrow f(x) > f(0) = 0 \Rightarrow x - \frac{x^3}{2(1+x)} > \ln(1+x)$$

$$g'(x) = \frac{x^2}{x+1} > 0 \Rightarrow g(x) > g(0) = 0 \Rightarrow \ln(1+x) > x - \frac{x^2}{2}$$

$$8. S(x) = \frac{1}{2} \left| \begin{matrix} a & f(a) \\ b & f(b) \end{matrix} \right|, S'(x) = \frac{1}{2} |(b-a)f'(x) - (f(b) - f(a))|$$

$$S(a) = S(b) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{由 Rolle 中值定理得, } \exists \xi \in (a, b) \text{ s.t. } S'(\xi) = 0 \Rightarrow f'(\xi) = \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a}$$

$$9. \text{由 Lagrange 中值定理得, } \exists \xi_1 \in (a, c), \xi_2 \in (c, b) \text{ s.t. } f'(\xi_1) = \frac{f(c) - f(a)}{c - a} > 0, f'(\xi_2) = \frac{f(b) - f(c)}{b - c} < 0$$

$$\text{由 Lagrange 中值定理得, } \exists \xi \in (\xi_1, \xi_2) \text{ s.t. } f''(\xi) = \frac{f'(\xi_2) - f'(\xi_1)}{\xi_2 - \xi_1} < 0$$

10. 不妨设  $f'(x)$  单增

$$\text{假设 } \exists x_0 \in (a, b) \text{ s.t. } \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f'(x) \neq f'(x_0)$$

$$\text{记 } A = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^-} f'(x), B = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^+} f'(x), \text{ 则 } f'(x) \text{ 单增} \Rightarrow A < B \Rightarrow \forall x \in (a, b), f'(x) \neq \frac{A+B}{2}$$

$$\text{则 } \exists x_1 \in U^-(x_0), x_2 \in U^+(x_0) \text{ s.t. } f'(x_1) < A, f'(x_2) > B \Rightarrow \frac{A+B}{2} \in (f'(x_1), f'(x_2))$$

$$\text{由 Darboux 定理得: } \exists \xi \in (x_1, x_2) \text{ s.t. } f'(\xi) = \frac{A+B}{2}, \text{ 与 } \forall x \in (a, b), f'(x) \neq \frac{A+B}{2} \text{ 矛盾!}$$

故  $f'(x)$  在  $(a, b)$  上连续

$$11. \text{设 } p(x) \in \mathbb{R}[x]_n, (n > r), \text{ 则 } p(x) = a_{n-r} [(x-\alpha)^r (\prod_{i=1}^{n-r} (x-\alpha_i))]$$

$$p'(x) = a_{n-r} [\sum_{i=1}^{n-r} (\alpha - \alpha_i)^{r-1} (\prod_{j \neq i}^{n-r} (x - \alpha_j)) + (x-\alpha)^r \sum_{i=1}^{n-r} \prod_{j \neq i}^{n-r} (\alpha - \alpha_j)] = a_{n-r} (x-\alpha)^{r-1} \left[ \sum_{i=1}^{n-r} (\alpha - \alpha_i)^{r-1} (\prod_{j \neq i}^{n-r} (x - \alpha_j)) \right] + (x-\alpha)^r \sum_{i=1}^{n-r} \prod_{j \neq i}^{n-r} (\alpha - \alpha_j)$$

故又是  $p'(x) = 0$  的  $r-1$  重实根

$$12. \text{设 } f(x) = 0 \text{ 的 } n+1 \text{ 个相异的实根为 } x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n, \text{ 不妨设 } x_0 < x_1 < \dots < x_n$$

$$\text{由 Rolle 中值定理得, } \exists \xi_1, \dots, \xi_n \text{ 满足 } x_0 < \xi_1 < \dots < \xi_n < x_n \text{ s.t. } f'(\xi_i) = 0$$

归纳即证.

$$13. \text{假设 } \exists x_1, x_2 \text{ s.t. } f(x_1) = f(x_2) = 0$$

$$\text{不妨设 } x_1 < x_2, \text{ 则由 Rolle 中值定理得, } \exists \xi \in (x_1, x_2) \text{ s.t. } f'(\xi) = 0$$

$$\text{又 } f'(x) = 3x^2 + a, a > 0 \Rightarrow f'(x) = 0 \text{ 在 } \mathbb{R} \text{ 上无实根, 与 } f'(\xi) = 0 \text{ 矛盾!}$$

故  $f(x)$  至多有一个零点

又  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = -\infty$ ,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = +\infty$ , 由介值性定理得,  $\exists x_0 \text{ s.t. } f(x_0) = 0$

綜上即訖.

14.  $\frac{\tan x}{x} > \frac{x}{\sin x} \Leftrightarrow \sin x \tan x - x^2 = 0$

$\tilde{f}(x) = \sin x \tan x - x^2, x \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$

$f'(x) = \sin x + \frac{\sin x}{\cos^2 x} - 2x, x \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$

$f''(x) = \cos x + \frac{1}{\cos^3 x} + \frac{2\sin^2 x}{\cos^4 x} - 2$

$f'''(x) = \sin x (\frac{1}{\cos^2 x} - 1) + \frac{4\sin x \cos^3 x + 3\sin^3 x}{\cos^4 x}$

$f'''(x) > 0 \Rightarrow f''(x) \text{ 在 } (0, \frac{\pi}{2}) \uparrow$

$f''(0) = 0 \Rightarrow f''(x) > 0 \Rightarrow f'(x) \text{ 在 } (0, \frac{\pi}{2}) \uparrow$

$f'(0) = 0 \Rightarrow f'(x) > 0 \Rightarrow f(x) \text{ 在 } (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$

$f(0) = 0 \Rightarrow f(x) > 0$

15.  $\tilde{F}(x) = f(x) - g(x)$ ,  $\forall x | F(a) = 0, F'(x) = f'(x) - g'(x) > 0 \Rightarrow F(x) \text{ 在 } (a, b) \uparrow$

$\Rightarrow \forall x \in (a, b], F(x) > F(a) = 0 \Rightarrow f(x) > g(x)$

## 习题 6.2

1. 试问函数  $f(x) = x^3$ ,  $g(x) = x^3$  在区间  $[-1, 1]$  上能否应用柯西中值定理得到相应的结论, 为什么?

2. 设函数  $f$  在  $[a, b]$  上连续, 在  $(a, b)$  上可导, 证明: 存在  $\xi \in (a, b)$ , 使得

$$2[f(b) - f(a)] = (b^3 - a^3)f'(\xi).$$

3. 设函数  $f$  在点  $a$  处具有连续的二阶导数, 证明:

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a+h) + f(a-h) - 2f(a)}{h^2} = f''(a).$$

4. 设  $0 < \alpha < \beta < \frac{\pi}{2}$ , 证明存在  $\theta \in (\alpha, \beta)$ , 使得

$$\frac{\sin \alpha - \sin \beta}{\cos \beta - \cos \alpha} = \cot \theta.$$

5. 求下列不定式极限:

(1) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{x - \sin x}$ (3) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+x) - x}{\cos x - 1}$ (5) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x - 6}{\sec x + 5}$ (7) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1+x)^{m/x}$ (9) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1+x^2)^{1/x}$ (11) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sin x}$	(2) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1-2\sin x}{x-\cos 3x}$ (4) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x - x}{x - \sin x}$ (6) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{e^x - 1} \right)$ (8) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^{1/x}$ (10) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \ln x$ (12) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{\tan x}{x} \right)^{1/x}$
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6. 设函数  $f$  在点  $a$  的某个邻域上具有二阶导数, 证明: 对充分小的  $h$ , 存在  $\theta, 0 < \theta < 1$ , 使得

$$\frac{f(a+h) + f(a-h) - 2f(a)}{h^2} = f'(a+\theta h) + f'(a-\theta h).$$

7. 求下列不定式极限:

(1) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln \cos(x-1)}{1-\sin \frac{\pi x}{2}}$ (3) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^{m/x}$ (5) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x^2} \right)^{(1/x)}$	(2) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\pi - 2\arctan x) \ln x$ (4) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\tan x)^{m/x}$ (6) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\cot x - \frac{1}{x})$
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$$(7) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1+x)^{1-x}-e}{x}$$

8. 设  $f(0) = 0, f'$  在原点的某邻域上连续, 且  $f'(0) \neq 0$ . 证明:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^{f'(0)} = 1.$$

9. 证明定理 6.7 中  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = 0, \lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) = 0$  情形时的洛必达法则.

10. 证明  $f(x) = x^a e^{-x}$  为有界函数.

## 1. 不能

$$f'(0) = g'(0) = 0$$

$$2. \nexists F(x) = f(x) - f(a) - \frac{f(b)-f(a)}{b-a^2} \cdot (x^2 - a^2) \Rightarrow F'(x) = f'(x) - \frac{f(b)-f(a)}{b-a^2} \cdot (2x)$$

$$\text{则 } F(a) = F(b) = 0, \text{ 由 Rolle 中值定理得, } \exists \xi \in (a, b) \text{ s.t. } F'(\xi) = 0 \Rightarrow 2\xi [f(b) - f(a)] = (b^2 - a^2) f'(\xi)$$

$$3. f''(a) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a+h) - f(a)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a+h) - f(a)}{h^2} - \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a+h) - f(a-h)}{h^2} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a+h) + f(a-h) - 2f(a)}{h^2}$$

$$4. \nexists f(x) = \sin x, g(x) = -\cos x \Rightarrow f'(x) = \cos x, g'(x) = \sin x$$

$$\text{由 Cauchy 中值定理得, } \exists \theta \in (a, b) \text{ s.t. } \frac{f(a)-f(b)}{g(a)-g(b)} = \frac{f'(a)}{g'(a)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\sin a - \sin b}{\cos a - \cos b} = \frac{\cos a}{\sin a} = \cot a$$

## 5.

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

$$(2) \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{1-2\sin x}{\cos 3x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{-2\cos x}{-3\sin x} = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

$$(3) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+x)-x}{\cos x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{1+x}-1}{-\sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\frac{1}{(1+x)^2}}{-\cos x} = 1$$

$$(4) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x - x}{x - \sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{\cos^2 x} - 1}{1 - \cos x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2}{\cos^3 x} = 2$$

$$(5) \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\tan x - 6}{\sec x + 5} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\frac{1}{\cos^2 x} - 6}{\frac{1}{\cos x} + 5} = 1$$

$$(6) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{e^x - 1} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1 - x}{x(e^x - 1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{(x+1)e^x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x+2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$(7) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{\ln \tan x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{\sin x}}{\frac{1}{\ln \tan x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} -\frac{\sin x}{\cos^2 x} = 0$$

$$(8) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\tan x)^{\sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^{\sin x \ln \tan x} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sin x \ln \tan x} = 1$$

$$(9) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\ln x}{1-x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{-1} = -1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} x^{\frac{1}{1-x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} e^{\frac{\ln x}{1-x}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\ln x}{1-x}} = e^0 = 1$$

$$(10) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \sin \sin x = \sin(\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \sin x) = 0$$

$$(11) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{1}{x^3} - \frac{1}{\sin^3 x} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^3 x - x^3}{x^3 \sin^3 x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^3 x - x^3}{x^4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 2x - 2x}{4x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2\cos 2x - 2}{12x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-4\sin 2x}{24x} = (-\frac{1}{6}) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 2x}{2x} = -\frac{1}{6}$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{\tan x}{x} \right)^{\frac{1}{x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^{\frac{\ln \tan x - \ln x}{x^2}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln \tan x - \ln x}{x^2}} = e^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$6. \nexists g(x) = f(a+x) + f(a-x) \Rightarrow g'(x) = f'(a+x) - f'(a-x), g''(x) = f''(a+x) + f''(a-x)$$

$$\text{且 } \frac{f(a+h) + f(a-h) - 2f(a)}{h^2} = \frac{g(h) - g(0)}{h^2}$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a+h) + f(a-h) - 2f(a)}{h^2} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{g(h) - g(0)}{h^2} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{g'(h)}{2h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{g'(h) - g(0)}{2h}$$

由 Lagrange 定理得,  $\exists \theta \in (0, 1)$  s.t.  $g'(h) - g'(0) = h g''(\theta h) \Rightarrow \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a+h) + f(a-h) - 2f(a)}{h^2} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{hg''(\theta h)}{2h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{g''(\theta h)}{2} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f''(a+\theta h) + f''(a-\theta h)}{2}$

7.

$$(1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\ln \cos(x-1)}{1 - \sin \frac{x\pi}{2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{-\tan(x-1)}{-\frac{\pi}{2} \cos \frac{x\pi}{2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{-\sec^2(x-1)}{\frac{\pi^2}{4} \sin \frac{x\pi}{2}} = -\frac{4}{\pi^2}$$

$$(2) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\pi - 2\arctan x) \ln x = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\pi - 2\arctan x}{\ln x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\pi(\ln x)^2}{1+x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(\ln x)^2 + 2\ln x}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln x + 1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{x} = 0$$

$$(3) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (\sin x)(\ln x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sin x}{\frac{1}{\ln x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} -\frac{(\cos x)(\ln x)^2}{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{2\ln x}{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} -2x = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x \sin x = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} e^{(\sin x)(\ln x)} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (\sin x)(\ln x)} = e^0 = 1$$

$$(4) \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} (\tan 2x) \ln \tan x = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\ln \tan x}{\frac{1}{\tan 2x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} -\sin 2x = -1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} (\tan x) \tan 2x = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} e^{(\tan 2x) \ln \tan x} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} (\tan 2x) \ln \tan x} = e^{-1} = \frac{1}{e}$$

$$(5) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\ln(1+x))^{1+x} - 1}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+x)^{1+x} - x}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+x)}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$(6) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\cot x - \frac{1}{x}) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x - \sin x}{x \sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-x \sin x}{\sin x + x \cos x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\sin x - x \cos x}{2 \cos x - x \sin x} = 0$$

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

$$(8) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln(\frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan x)}{\ln x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{-\frac{1}{1+x^2}}{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{-1-x^2}{x^2} = -1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan x) \frac{1}{\ln x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} e^{\frac{\ln(\frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan x)}{\ln x}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln(\frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan x)}{\ln x}} = e^{-1} = \frac{1}{e}$$

$$8. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x(\ln x)^2 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{(\ln x)^2}{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{2\ln x}{-\frac{1}{x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{2}{x}}{\frac{2}{x^3}} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x \ln x = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x)}{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f'(x)}{-\frac{1}{x^2}} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x \ln x = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} e^{\ln x} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \ln x} = e^0 = 1$$

9.  $\forall t = \frac{1}{n}, i \cup F(t) = f(n), G(t) = g(n)$

$$[A] \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{F(t)}{G(t)} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f'(t)}{G(t)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)}$$

$$10. f(x) = x^3 e^{-x} \Rightarrow f'(x) = x^2(3-2x)e^{-x}$$

$f(x)$  在  $(-\infty, -\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}) \cup (-\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}, \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}) \cup (\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}, +\infty)$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^3}{e^{x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{3x^2}{x^2 e^{x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{3}{e^{x^2}} = 0$$

$$f(-\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}) = -(\frac{3}{2})^{\frac{3}{2}} e^{-\frac{3}{2}}, f(\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}) = (\frac{3}{2})^{\frac{3}{2}} e^{-\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^3}{e^{x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{3x^2}{x^2 e^{x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{3}{e^{x^2}} = 0$$

故  $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}, |f(x)| \leq (\frac{3}{2})^{\frac{3}{2}} e^{-\frac{3}{2}}$ ,  $f(x)$  有界

习题 6.3

1. 求下列函数带佩亚诺型余项的麦克劳林公式:

$$(1) f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x}}$$

(2)  $f(x) = \arctan x$  到含  $x^4$  的项;

(3)  $f(x) = \tan x$  到含  $x^4$  的项.

2. 按例 4 的方法求下列极限:

$$(1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x \sin x - x(1+x)}{x^3}$$

$$(2) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[ x - x^2 \ln \left( 1 + \frac{1}{x} \right) \right]$$

$$(3) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} \left( \frac{1}{x} - \cot x \right)$$

3. 求下列函数在指定点处带拉格朗日余项的泰勒公式:

$$(1) f(x) = x^3 + 4x^2 + 5, 在 x=1 处; \quad (2) f(x) = \frac{1}{1+x}, 在 x=0 处.$$

4. 估计下列近似公式的绝对误差:

$$(1) \sin x \approx x - \frac{x^3}{6}, 当 |x| \leq \frac{1}{2}$$

$$(2) \sqrt{1+x} \approx 1 + \frac{x}{2} - \frac{x^2}{8}, x \in [0, 1].$$

5. 计算:(1) 数 e 准确到  $10^{-7}$ ;

(2)  $\lg 2.7$  准确到  $10^{-5}$ .

1.

$$(1) f(x) = (1+x)^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \sum_{k=0}^n C_k^l x^k + o(x^n)$$

$$(2) f(x) = \arctan x = x - \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^5}{5} + o(x^5)$$

$$(3) f(x) = \tan x = x + \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{2x^5}{15} + o(x^5)$$

2.

$$(1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x \sin x - x(1+x)}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x + x^2 + \frac{1}{3}x^3 + o(x^3) - x - x^2}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{3}x^3 + o(x^3)}{x^3} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$(2) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[ x - x^2 \ln \left( 1 + \frac{1}{x} \right) \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[ x - \left( x - \frac{1}{2} + o(1) \right) \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left( \frac{1}{2} - o(1) \right) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$(3) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} \left( \frac{1}{x} - \cot x \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} \left( \frac{1}{x} - \left( \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{3}x + \frac{1}{45}x^3 + o(x^3) \right) \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{1}{3} + o(1) \right) = \frac{1}{3}$$

3.

$$(1) f(x) = x^3 + 4x^2 + 5, f'(x) = 3x^2 + 8x, f''(x) = 6x + 8, f'''(x) = 6$$

$$f(x) = f(0) + f'(0)(x-0) + f''(0)(x-0)^2 + f'''(0)(x-0)^3 = 10 + 11(x-0) + 14(x-0)^2 + 6(x-0)^3$$

$$(2) f(x) = (1+x)^{-1} = \sum_{k=0}^n C_{-1}^k x^k + o(x^n) = \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^k x^k + o(x^n)$$

4. 四分之三

5. 四分之二

### 习题 6.4

1. 求下列函数的极值:

$$(1) f(x) = 2x^2 - x^4; \quad (2) f(x) = \frac{2x}{1+x^2};$$

$$(3) f(x) = \frac{(\ln x)^2}{x}; \quad (4) f(x) = \arctan x - \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+x^2).$$

2. 设

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^4 \sin^2 \frac{1}{x}, & x \neq 0, \\ 0, & x = 0. \end{cases}$$

(1) 证明  $x=0$  是极小值点;

(2) 说明  $f$  在极小值点  $x=0$  是否满足极值的第一充分条件或第二充分条件;

3. 证明: 若函数  $f$  在点  $x_0$  有  $f'_-(x_0) < 0$ ,  $f'_+(x_0) > 0$ , 则  $x_0$  为  $f$  的极大(小)值点.

4. 求下列函数在指定区间上的最大、最小值.

$$(1) y = x^3 - 5x^2 + 5x^3 + 1, [-1, 2]; \quad (2) y = 2 \tan x - \tan^2 x, \left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right);$$

$$(3) y = \sqrt{x} \ln x, (0, +\infty).$$

5. 设  $f(x)$  在区间  $I$  上连续, 并且在  $I$  上仅有唯一的极值点  $x_0$ . 证明: 若  $x_0$  是  $f$  的极大(小)值点, 则  $x_0$  必是  $f'(x)$  在  $I$  上的唯一极大(小)值点.

6. 把长为  $l$  的线段截为两段, 问怎样截能使以这两段线为边所组成的矩形的面积最大?

7. 有一个无盖的圆柱形容器, 当给定体积为  $V$  时, 要使容器的表面积为最小, 问底的半径与容器高的比例应该怎样?

8. 用某仪器进行测量时, 得  $n$  次实验数据为  $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n$ . 问以怎样的数值  $x$  表达所要测量的真值, 才能使它与这  $n$  个数之差的平方和为最小?

9. 求一正数  $a$ , 使它与其倒数之和最小.

10. 求下列函数的极值:

$$(1) f(x) = |x(x^2 - 1)|; \quad (2) f(x) = \frac{x(x^2 + 1)}{x^2 - x + 1};$$

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

11. 设  $f(x) = \ln x + kx + x^2$  在  $x_1 = 1, x_2 = 2$  处都取得极值, 试求  $k$  与  $b$ , 并问这时  $f$  在  $x_1$  与  $x_2$  是取得极大值还是极小值?

12. 在抛物线  $y = 2px$  上哪一点的法线被抛物线所截之线段为最短?

13. 要把货物从运河边上  $A$  城运往与运河相距为  $BC = a$  km 的

$B$  城(见图 6-11), 轮船运费的单价是  $\alpha$  元/km, 火车运费的单价是  $\beta$  元/km( $\beta > \alpha$ ), 试求运河边上的

一点  $M$ , 修建铁路  $MB$ , 使得  $A \rightarrow M \rightarrow B$  的总运费最省.

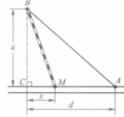


图 6-11

$$(1) f'(x) = 6x^2 - 4x^3, f''(x) = 12x - 12x^2, f'''(x) = 12 - 24x$$

$$f'(0) = 0, f''(0) = 0, f'''(0) = 12 \Rightarrow x=0 \text{ 处不为极值}$$

$$f\left(\frac{3}{2}\right) = 0, f''\left(\frac{3}{2}\right) = -9 \Rightarrow x = \frac{3}{2} \text{ 处取极小值}$$

$$(2) f'(x) = \frac{2-4x^2}{(1+x^2)^2}, f''(x) = \frac{4x^3-12x}{(1+x^2)^3}$$

$$f'\left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) = 0, f''\left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) > 0 \Rightarrow x = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \text{ 处取极小值}$$

$$f'\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) = 0, f''\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) < 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \text{ 处取极大值}$$

$$(3) f'(x) = \frac{2\ln x - (\ln x)^2}{x^2}, f''(x) = \frac{2(\ln x)^2 - 6\ln x + 2}{x^3}$$

$$f'(1) = 0, f''(1) > 0 \Rightarrow x=1 \text{ 处取极小值}$$

$$f'(e^2) = 0, f''(e^2) < 0 \Rightarrow x = e^2 \text{ 处取极大值}$$

$$(4) f'(x) = \frac{1-x}{1+x^2}, f''(x) = \frac{x^2-2x-1}{(1+x^2)^2}$$

$$f'(1) = 0, f''(1) < 0 \Rightarrow x=1 \text{ 处取极大值}$$

2.

$$(1) \forall x \in U^0(0), f(x) > 0 = f(0) \Rightarrow x=0 \text{ 处取极小值}$$

$$(2) f'(x) = 2x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x} (2 \sin \frac{1}{x} - \cos \frac{1}{x}) \Rightarrow \text{不满足第一充分条件}$$

$$f''(0) = 0 \Rightarrow \text{不满足第二充分条件}$$

$$3. f'_+(x_0) < 0 \Rightarrow \text{由保号性可知}, \exists \varepsilon_1 > 0 \text{ s.t. } \forall x \in U^0(x_0; \varepsilon_1), f'(x) < 0 \Rightarrow \forall x \in U^0(x_0; \varepsilon_1), f(x) < f(x_0)$$

$$\text{同理, } \exists \varepsilon_2 > 0 \text{ s.t. } \forall x \in U^0(x_0; \varepsilon_2), f(x) < f(x_0)$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists \delta = \min\{\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2\} \text{ s.t. } \forall x \in U^0(x_0; \delta), f(x) < f(x_0) \Rightarrow \text{在 } x=x_0 \text{ 处取极大值}$$

4.

$$(1) f(x) = x^5 - 5x^4 + 5x^3 + 1, x \in [-1, 2] \Rightarrow f'(x) = 5x^4 - 20x^3 + 15x^2, x \in [-1, 2]$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) \text{ 在 } (-1, 1) \uparrow (1, 2) \downarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow f_{\max} = f(1) = 2, f_{\min} = \min\{f(-1), f(2)\} = f(-1) = -10$$

$$(2) f(x) = 2 \tan x - \tan^2 x, x \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$\because t = \tan x \in [0, +\infty), \text{ 且 } f(x) = g(t) = 2t - t^2, t \in [0, +\infty) \Rightarrow g'(t) = 2 - 2t, t \in [0, +\infty)$$

$$\Rightarrow g(t) \text{ 在 } (0, 1) \uparrow (1, +\infty) \downarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow g_{\max} = g(1) = 1 \Rightarrow f_{\max} = f\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = 1$$

$$\text{又 } \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} g(t) = -\infty, \text{ 且 } g \text{ 无限小值} \Rightarrow f \text{ 无限小值}$$

$$(3) f(x) = x^{\frac{1}{2}} \ln x, x \in (0, +\infty) \Rightarrow f'(x) = x^{-\frac{1}{2}} (\frac{1}{2} \ln x + 1)$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) \text{ 在 } (0, e^{-2}) \downarrow (e^{-2}, +\infty) \uparrow$$

$$\Rightarrow f_{\min} = f(e^{-2}) = -2e^{-1}, f \text{ 无最大值}$$

5. 假设  $\exists x_0 \in I \text{ s.t. } f(x_0) < f(x_1)$ , 不妨设  $x_0 < x_1$

$f$  在  $x=x_0$  处取得极小值  $\Rightarrow \exists \delta > 0 \text{ s.t. } f(x_0) > f(x_0+\delta)$

由介值性定理,  $\exists x_2 \in (x_0+\delta, x_1) \text{ s.t. } f(x_2) = f(x_1)$

由 Rolle 中值定理得,  $\exists \xi \in (x_0, x_2) \text{ s.t. } f'(\xi) = 0$

记  $A = \{\xi | \xi \in (x_0, x_2) \wedge f'(\xi) = 0\}$ , 则  $A$  非空

假设  $\forall \xi \in A$ ,  $\xi$  不是极值点, 则  $f$  在  $(x_0, x_2) \downarrow$ , 与  $f(x_0) = f(x_1)$  矛盾!

故  $\exists \xi \in A \text{ s.t. } f$  在  $x=\xi$  处取极值, 与假设矛盾!

故  $\forall x \in I$ ,  $f(x) \geq f(x_0)$

$$6. S(x) = x(\ell-x), S_{\max} = S\left(\frac{\ell}{2}\right) = \frac{\ell^2}{4}$$

$$7. \text{ 设 } \frac{r}{n} = k, \text{ 则 } S(k) = \pi^{\frac{2}{3}} V^{\frac{1}{3}} k^{\frac{1}{3}} (k+1)^{\frac{1}{3}}, S_{\min} = S(1) = 2\pi^{\frac{2}{3}} V^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$8. f(x) = \sum_{i=1}^n (x-a_i)^2 \Rightarrow f'(x) = 2 \sum_{i=1}^n (x-a_i)$$

$$\Rightarrow f_{\min} = f\left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n a_i\right)$$

$$\text{设 } x = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n a_i$$

$$9. f(x) = x + \frac{1}{x}, x > 0 \Rightarrow f'(x) = 1 - \frac{1}{x^2}, x > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow f_{\min} = f(1) = 2 \Rightarrow a = 1$$

10.

$$(1) \text{ 极小值: } f(-1) = f(0) = f(1) = 0$$

$$\text{极大值: } f\left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\right) = f\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\right) = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{9}$$

$$(2) f(x) = \frac{x(x^3+1)}{x^6-x^3+1} \Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{-(x^3-1)(x^4+5x+1)}{(x^6-x^3+1)^2}$$

$$\text{极小值: } f(-1) = -2$$

$$\text{极大值: } f(1) = 2$$

$$(3) f(x) = (x-1)^2(x+1)^3 \Rightarrow f'(x) = (x+1)^2(x-1)(5x-1)$$

$$\text{极小值: } f(1) = 0$$

$$\text{极大值: } f\left(\frac{1}{5}\right) = \frac{3456}{3125}$$

$$11. f(x) = \frac{2bx^2+x+a}{x}$$

$$f'(x_1) = f'(x_2) = 0 \Rightarrow a = -\frac{2}{3}, b = -\frac{1}{6}$$

此时  $f''(1) > 0, f''(2) < 0 \Rightarrow f$  在  $x=1$  取得极小值, 在  $x=2$  取得极大值

$$12. (p, \pm\sqrt{2}p)$$

$$13. B \in C, \frac{1}{2} \frac{ab}{a^2+b^2} \text{ km 处}$$

### 习题 6.5

1. 确定下列函数的凸性区间与拐点:

$$(1) y=2x^3-3x^2-36x+25, \quad (2) y=x+\frac{1}{x}$$

$$(3) y=x^2+\frac{1}{x}, \quad (4) y=\ln(x^2+1)$$

$$(5) y=\frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

2. 同 a 和 b 为何值时, 点(1,3)为曲线  $y=ax^3+bx^2$  的拐点?

3. 证明:

(1) 若  $f$  为凸函数,  $A$  为非负实数, 则  $Af$  为凸函数;

(2) 若  $f, g$  均为凸函数, 则  $f+g$  为凸函数;

(3) 若  $f$  为区间  $I$  上凸函数,  $g$  为  $I \cap f(I)$  上凸函数, 则  $g \circ f$  为  $I$  上凸函数.

4. 设  $f$  为区间  $I$  上严格凸函数, 证明: 若  $x_0 \in I$  为  $f$  的极小值点, 则  $x_0$  为  $f$  在  $I$  上唯一的极小值点.

5. 应用凸函数概念证明如下不等式:

(1) 对任意实数  $a, b$ , 有  $e^{\frac{a+b}{2}} \leq e^{\frac{a}{2}} + e^{\frac{b}{2}}$ ;

(2) 对任何非负实数  $a, b$ , 有  $\arctan\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) \geq \arctan a + \arctan b$ .

6. 证明:  $\sin \pi x \leq \frac{1}{2}\pi(1-x)$ , 其中  $x \in [0, 1]$ .

7. 证明: 若  $f, g$  功为区间  $I$  上凸函数, 则  $F(x)=\max\{f(x), g(x)\}$  也是  $I$  上凸函数.

8. 证明: (1)  $f$  为区间  $I$  上凸函数的充要条件是  $I$  上任意三点  $x_1 < x_2 < x_3$ , 恒有

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & x_1 & f(x_1) \\ 1 & x_2 & f(x_2) \\ 1 & x_3 & f(x_3) \end{vmatrix} \geq 0;$$

(2)  $f$  为严格凸函数的充要条件是  $\Delta > 0$ .

9. 应用趁不等式证明:

(1) 设  $a_i > 0$  ( $i=1, 2, \dots, n$ ), 有

$$\frac{1}{a_1} + \frac{1}{a_2} + \dots + \frac{1}{a_n} \leq \sqrt{a_1 a_2 \cdots a_n} \leq \frac{a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n}{n}$$

(2) 设  $a_i, b_i > 0$  ( $i=1, 2, \dots, n$ ), 有

$$\sum_{i=1}^n a_i b_i \leq \left(\sum_{i=1}^n a_i^p\right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n b_i^q\right)^{\frac{1}{q}},$$

其中  $p > 1, q > 1, \frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1$ .

10. 试证: 圆内接  $n$  边形的面积最大者必为正  $n$  边形 ( $n \geq 3$ ).

1.

$$(1) f(x)=2x^3-3x^2-36x+25 \Rightarrow f'(x)=6x^2-6x-36, f''(x)=12x-6$$

$\Rightarrow f(x)$  在  $(2, +\infty)$  上凸, 拐点为  $x=2$

$$(2) f(x)=x+\frac{1}{x} \Rightarrow f'(x)=1-\frac{1}{x^2}, f''(x)=\frac{2}{x^3}$$

$\Rightarrow f(x)$  在  $(0, +\infty)$  上凸, 拐点不存在

$$(3) f(x)=x^2+\frac{1}{x} \Rightarrow f(x)=2x-\frac{1}{x^2}, f''(x)=2+\frac{2}{x^3}$$

$\Rightarrow f(x)$  在  $(-\infty, -1), (0, +\infty)$  上凸, 拐点为  $x=-1, x=1$

$$(4) f(x)=\ln(x^2+1) \Rightarrow f'(x)=\frac{2x}{x^2+1}, f''(x)=\frac{-2x^2+2}{(x^2+1)^2}$$

$\Rightarrow f(x)$  在  $(-1, 1)$  上凸, 拐点为  $x=-1, x=1$

$$(5) f(x)=\frac{1}{1+x^2} \Rightarrow f'(x)=\frac{-2x}{(1+x^2)^2}, f''(x)=\frac{6x^2-2}{(1+x^2)^3}$$

$\Rightarrow f(x)$  在  $(-\infty, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}), (\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, +\infty)$  上凸, 拐点为  $x=-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, x=\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$

$$2. f(x)=ax^3+bx^2 \Rightarrow f'(x)=3ax^2+2bx, f''(x)=6ax+2b$$

$$f'(1)=3, f''(1)=0 \Rightarrow a=-\frac{3}{2}, b=\frac{9}{2}$$

3.

$$(1) f'' \geq 0 \Rightarrow (\lambda f)'' = \lambda f'' \geq 0 \Rightarrow \lambda f$$
 为凸函数

$$(2) f'' \geq 0, g'' \geq 0 \Rightarrow (f+g)'' = f''+g'' \geq 0 \Rightarrow f+g$$
 为凸函数

$$(3) f''(x) \geq 0, g''(u) \geq 0 \Rightarrow (g \circ f)''(x) = g''(f'(x)) f''(x) \geq 0 \Rightarrow g \circ f$$
 为凸函数

$$4. f''(x) \geq 0, f'(x_0)=0 \Rightarrow \forall x < x_0, f'(x) < 0; \forall x > x_0, f'(x) > 0 \Rightarrow x_0$$
 为唯一极小值点

5.

$$(1) \frac{d}{dx} f(x)=e^x, f''(x)=e^x > 0 \Rightarrow f(x)$$
 在  $\mathbb{R}$  上凸

$$\Rightarrow \forall a, b, f\left(\frac{1}{2}a+\frac{1}{2}b\right) \leq \frac{1}{2}f(a)+\frac{1}{2}f(b) \Rightarrow e^{\frac{a+b}{2}} \leq \frac{1}{2}(e^a+e^b)$$

$$(2) \frac{d}{dx} f(x)=\arctan x, x \geq 0, f'(x)=\frac{-2x}{(1+x^2)^2} \leq 0 \Rightarrow f(x)$$
 在  $[0, +\infty)$  上凸

$$\Rightarrow \forall a, b \geq 0, f\left(\frac{1}{2}a+\frac{1}{2}b\right) \geq \frac{1}{2}f(a)+\frac{1}{2}f(b) \Rightarrow 2\arctan\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) \geq \arctan a + \arctan b$$

$$6. \frac{d}{dx} f(x)=\frac{1}{2}\pi(1-x)-\sin \pi x, x \in [0, 1]$$

$$f'(x)=\pi\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-\pi x-\cos \pi x\right), x \in [0, 1]$$

$$f''(x)=\pi^2(\sin \pi x-1), x \in [0, 1]$$

$$f''(x) \leq 0 \Rightarrow f(x)$$
 在  $(0, 1)$  上凹  $\Rightarrow \forall x \in (0, 1), f(x) \geq (1-x)f(0)+xf(1)=0$

变形即证.

$$7. f, g$$
 在  $I$  上凸  $\Rightarrow \forall x_1, x_2 \in I, \lambda \in (0, 1), f(\lambda x_1+(1-\lambda)x_2) \leq \lambda f(x_1)+(1-\lambda)f(x_2), g(\lambda x_1+(1-\lambda)x_2) \leq \lambda g(x_1)+(1-\lambda)g(x_2) \leq \lambda F(x_1)+(1-\lambda)F(x_2)$

$$F(\lambda x_1 + (1-\lambda)x_2) \leq \lambda F(x_1) + (1-\lambda)F(x_2) \Rightarrow F \text{ 在 } I \text{ 上凸}$$

8.

$$(1) \Delta = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & x_1 & f(x_1) \\ 1 & x_2 & f(x_2) \\ 1 & x_3 & f(x_3) \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & x_1 & f(x_1) \\ 0 & x_2 - x_1 & f(x_2) - f(x_1) \\ 0 & x_3 - x_2 & f(x_3) - f(x_2) \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} x_2 - x_1 & f(x_2) - f(x_1) \\ x_3 - x_2 & f(x_3) - f(x_2) \end{vmatrix} = (x_2 - x_1)(f(x_3) - f(x_1)) - (x_3 - x_2)(f(x_2) - f(x_1)) \geq 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{f(x_3) - f(x_1)}{x_3 - x_1} \geq \frac{f(x_2) - f(x_1)}{x_2 - x_1} \Leftrightarrow f \text{ 在 } I \text{ 上凸}$$

(2) 类似(1)证

9.

$$(1) \text{ 知 } \ln x \text{ 在 } (0, +\infty) \text{ 上凸} \Rightarrow \ln\left(\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{a_i} a_i}{n}\right) \geq \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{n} \ln a_i \Rightarrow \ln \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n a_i}{n} \geq \ln\left(\prod_{i=1}^n a_i\right)^{\frac{1}{n}} \Rightarrow \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n a_i}{n} \geq \left(\prod_{i=1}^n a_i\right)^{\frac{1}{n}}$$

$$\text{同理 } \ln\left(\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{a_i} \cdot \frac{1}{a_i}}{n}\right) \geq \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{n} \ln \frac{1}{a_i} \Rightarrow \ln \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{a_i}}{n} \geq \ln\left(\prod_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{a_i}\right)^{\frac{1}{n}} \Rightarrow \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{a_i}}{n} \geq \left(\prod_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{a_i}\right)^{\frac{1}{n}} \Rightarrow \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{a_i}}{n} \leq \left(\prod_{i=1}^n a_i\right)^{\frac{1}{n}}$$

综上即证

$$(2) \text{ 令 } f(x) = x^{\frac{1}{n}}, \text{ 知 } f(x) \text{ 在 } (0, +\infty) \text{ 上为凹函数}$$

$$\text{令 } t_i = \frac{a_i^{\frac{1}{n}}}{\sum_{i=1}^n a_i^{\frac{1}{n}}}, x_i = \frac{a_i^{\frac{1}{n}}}{a_i^{\frac{1}{n}}}, \text{ 则有 } f\left(\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n t_i x_i}{n}\right) \geq \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n t_i f(x_i)}$$

代入整理即得.

10. 显然圆心在n边形内时面积取得最大值, 否则可以移动圆上一点使n边形面积增大.

设n边形为  $A_1 A_2 \dots A_n$ , 其中  $\theta_i = \angle A_i O A_{(i+1) \text{ mod } n}$

$$\text{则 } S = \frac{1}{2} r^2 \sum_{i=1}^n \sin \theta_i = \frac{nr^2}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{n} \sin \theta_i$$

由Jensen不等式得,  $S = \frac{nr^2}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{n} \sin \theta_i \leq \frac{nr^2}{2} \sin\left(\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{n} \cdot \theta_i\right) = \frac{nr^2}{2} \sin \frac{2\pi}{n}$ , 当且仅当  $\theta_1 = \theta_2 = \dots = \theta_n$  时取等

即证.

## 习题 6.6

按函数作图步骤,作下列函数图像:

- (1)  $y = x^3 + 6x^2 - 15x - 20$ ; (2)  $y = \frac{x^3}{2(1+x)^2}$ ;  
(3)  $y = x - 2\arctan x$ ; (4)  $y = xe^{-x}$ ;  
(5)  $y = 3x^3 - 5x^2$ ; (6)  $y = e^{-x^2}$ ;  
(7)  $y = (x-1)x^{\frac{1}{3}}$ ; (8)  $y = |x|^{\frac{2}{3}}(x-2)^2$ .

略

习题 6.7

1. 求  $\frac{x^3}{3} - x^2 + 2 = 0$  的实根, 精确到三位有效数字.  
2. 求方程  $x = 0.538 \sin(x+1)$  的根的近似值, 精确到 0.001.

1.  $x \approx -1.20$

2.  $x \approx 1.538$

## 第六章总练习题

### 11. 讨论函数

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x}{2} + x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x}, & x \neq 0, \\ 0, & x = 0, \end{cases}$$

(1) 在  $x=0$  点是否可导?

(2) 是否存在  $x=0$  的一个邻域, 使  $f$  在该邻域上单调?

12. 设函数  $f$  在  $[a, b]$  上二阶可导,  $f'(a)=f'(b)=0$ , 证明存在一点  $\xi \in (a, b)$ , 使得

$$|f''(\xi)| \geq \frac{4}{(b-a)^2} |f(b) - f(a)|.$$

13. 设函数  $f$  在  $[0, a]$  上具有二阶导数, 且  $|f''(x)| \leq M$ ,  $f$  在  $(0, a)$  上取得最大值

试证

$$|f'(0)| + |f'(a)| \leq Ma.$$

14. 设  $f$  在  $[0, +\infty)$  上可微, 且  $0 < f'(x) \leq f(x), f'(0) = 0$ , 证明: 在  $[0, +\infty)$  上  $f(x) = 0$ .

15. 设  $f(x)$  满足  $f'(x)f''(x)g(x)-f(x)=0$ , 其中  $g(x)$  为任一函数, 证明: 若  $f(x_0)=f'(x_0)=0$  ( $x_0 \in G$ ), 则  $f$  在  $[x_0, x_1]$  上恒等于 0.

16. 证明: 定积分  $\int_a^b x^n dx$  将随  $n$  的增加而增加.

17. 证明:  $f$  为  $I$  上凸函数的充要条件是对任何  $x_1, x_2 \in I$ , 函数

$$\varphi(\lambda) = f(\lambda x_1 + (1-\lambda)x_2)$$

为  $[0, 1]$  上的凸函数

18. 证明(i) 设  $f$  在  $(a, +\infty)$  上可导, 若  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f'(x)$  和  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f''(x)$  都存在, 则

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f'(x) = 0.$$

(2) 设  $f$  在  $(a, +\infty)$  上二阶可导, 若  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f'(x)$  和  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f''(x)$  都存在, 则

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f''(x) = 0 (k=1, 2, \dots, n).$$

19. 设  $f$  为  $(-\infty, +\infty)$  上的二阶可导函数, 若  $f$  在  $(-\infty, +\infty)$  上有界, 则存在  $\xi \in (-\infty, +\infty)$ , 使  $f''(\xi) = 0$ .

试证

1. 证明: (1)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f(x) = \sqrt[n]{a_1 a_2 \cdots a_n}$

(2)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f(x) = \max\{a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n\}$ .

7. 求下列极限:

$$(1) \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} (1-x^2)^{(n+1)/2}; \quad (2) \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} \frac{x^{n+1}-\ln(1+x)}{x^2}$$

$$(3) \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} \frac{\sin \frac{1}{x}}{\sin \frac{1}{x}}$$

8. 设  $h>0$ , 函数  $f$  在  $U(a_1 h)$  上具有  $n+2$  阶连续导数, 且  $f^{(n+2)}(a) \neq 0$ , 在  $U(a_1 h)$  上的泰勒公式为

$f(a+h) = f(a) + f'(a)h + \dots + \frac{f^{(n+1)}(a)}{n!}h^{n+1} + f^{(n+2)}(a+\theta h)h^{n+1}, 0 < \theta < 1$ .

证明:  $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \theta = \frac{1}{n+2}$

9. 设  $k>0$ , 试问  $k$  为何值时, 方程  $\arctan x-kx=0$  有正实根.

10. 证明: 对任一多项式  $p(x)$ , 一定存在  $x_1$  与  $x_2$ , 使  $p(x)$  在  $(-\infty, x_1)$  与  $(x_2, +\infty)$  上分别严格单调.

$$1. \text{ 记 } g(x) = \begin{cases} \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f(x), & x=a \\ f(x), & x \in (a, b) \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow b^-} f(x), & x=b \end{cases}, \text{ 则 } g(a)=g(b)$$

由 Rolle 中值定理得,  $\exists \xi \in (a, b) \text{ s.t. } g'(\xi)=0 \Rightarrow f'(\xi)=0$

2.

$$(1) \sqrt{x+1} - \sqrt{x} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt{x}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt{x}} \Rightarrow \theta(x) = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{\sqrt{x}}{2(\sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt{x})} \Rightarrow \theta(x) \in [\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2}]$$

$$(2) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \theta(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left( \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} (\sqrt{x+1} - \sqrt{x}) \right) = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \theta(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left( \frac{1}{4} + \frac{\sqrt{x}}{2(\sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt{x})} \right) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$3. \text{ 记 } F(x) = \frac{f(x)}{x}, G(x) = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\text{由 Cauchy 中值定理得, } \exists \xi \in (a, b) \text{ s.t. } \frac{F'(\xi)}{G'(\xi)} = \frac{F(b)-F(a)}{G(b)-G(a)}$$

代入变形即证

$$4. \text{ 记 } F(x) = f(x) - f(a) - \frac{1}{2}(x-a)[f'(a) + f'(x)], G(x) = (x-a)^3$$

$$\text{由 Cauchy 中值定理得, } \exists \xi \in (a, b) \text{ s.t. } \frac{F(b)-F(a)}{G(b)-G(a)} = \frac{f(b)-f(a) - \frac{1}{2}(b-a)[f'(a) + f'(\xi)]}{(b-a)^3} = \frac{F'(\xi)}{G'(\xi)} = \frac{f'(\xi) - f'(a) - \frac{1}{2}(\xi-a)f''(\xi)}{3(\xi-a)^2} = \frac{F'(\xi') - F'(a)}{G'(\xi') - G'(a)}$$

$$\text{由 Cauchy 中值定理得, } \exists \xi \in (a, \xi') \text{ s.t. } \frac{F'(\xi') - F'(a)}{G'(\xi') - G'(a)} = \frac{F'(\xi)}{G'(\xi)} = \frac{-\frac{1}{2}(\xi-a)f''(\xi)}{6(\xi-a)} = -\frac{1}{12}f'''(\xi)$$

$$\text{综上, } \exists \xi \in (a, b) \text{ s.t. } \frac{f(b)-f(a) - \frac{1}{2}(b-a)[f'(a) + f'(\xi)]}{(b-a)^3} = -\frac{1}{12}f'''(\xi), \text{ 变形即证}$$

$$5. f(x) = \ln(1+x), f'(x) = \frac{1}{1+x}$$

$$\text{由 Lagrange 中值定理得, } \forall \xi > 0, \exists \xi \in (0, x) \text{ s.t. } f'(\xi) = \frac{f(x)-f(0)}{x} \Rightarrow \ln(1+x) = \frac{x}{x}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{\ln(1+x)} - \frac{1}{x} = \frac{\xi-1}{\xi} < \frac{x-1}{x} < 1$$

$$\text{又 } \ln(1+x) < x \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\ln(1+x)} - \frac{1}{x} > 0$$

综上即证

6.

$$(1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{n} \ln \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n a_i^x}{n} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{n}{n} a_1^x}{\frac{n}{n} a_1^x} \cdot \frac{1}{n} \left( \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n a_i^x}{n} \ln a_1 \right) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \ln a_i}{n}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} e^{\frac{1}{n} \ln \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n a_i^x}{n}} = e^{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \ln a_i}{n}} = \left( \prod_{i=1}^n a_i \right)^{\frac{1}{n}}$$

(2) 不妨设  $a_1 = \max\{a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n\}$

$$\text{则 } f(x) = \left( \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n a_i^x}{n} \right)^{\frac{1}{n}} = a_1 \left( \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (\frac{a_i}{a_1})^x}{n} \right)^{\frac{1}{n}}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} a_1 \left( \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (\frac{a_i}{a_1})^x}{n} \right)^{\frac{1}{n}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} a_1 \left( \frac{1}{n} \right)^{\frac{1}{n}} = a_1$$

R.P. 证

7.

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

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

$$(2) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{xe^x - \ln(1+x)}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x+1)e^x - \frac{1}{1+x}}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x+2)e^x + \frac{1}{(1+x)^2}}{2} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$(3) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x}}{\sin x} = \left( \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{\sin x} \right) \left( \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \frac{1}{x}}{\frac{1}{x}} \right) = 1$$

$$8. f(a+h) = f(a) + f'(a)h + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(a)}{n!} h^n + \frac{f^{(n+1)}(a+oh)}{(n+1)!} h^{n+1} = f(a) + f'(a)h + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(a)}{n!} h^n + \frac{f^{(n+1)}(a)}{(n+1)!} h^{n+1} + \frac{f^{(n+2)}(a)}{(n+2)!} h^{n+2} + o(h^{n+2})$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{f^{(n+1)}(a+oh)}{(n+1)!} h^{n+1} = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(a)}{(n+1)!} h^{n+1} + \frac{f^{(n+2)}(a)}{(n+2)!} h^{n+2} + o(h^{n+2})$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{f^{(n+1)}(a+oh) - f^{(n+1)}(a)}{oh} = \frac{f^{(n+2)}(a)}{o(h)} + \frac{o(h)}{h}$$

两边取极限  $h \rightarrow 0$ , 得  $f^{(n+2)}(a) = \frac{f^{(n+2)}(a)}{o(h)} \Rightarrow \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \theta = \frac{1}{n+2}$

$$9. \text{设 } f(x) = \arctan x - kx, x > 0$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2} - k, x > 0$$

$$\text{I) } k \geq 1 \Rightarrow f'(x) < 0 \Rightarrow f(x) < f(0) = 0$$

故此时无飞实根

$$\text{II) } k \in (0, 1) \Rightarrow f(x) \text{ 在 } (0, \sqrt{\frac{1-k}{k}}) \uparrow (\sqrt{\frac{1-k}{k}}, +\infty) \downarrow$$

故此时有飞实根

$$\text{III) } k \leq 0 \Rightarrow f'(x) \geq 0 \Rightarrow f(x) \text{ 在 } (0, +\infty) \uparrow$$

故此时无飞实根

综上, 当  $k \in (0, 1)$  时, 方程有飞实根

$$10. \text{设 } p(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n a_k x^k$$

$$\text{I) } n=1$$

$p'(x) = a_1$ , 则  $p(x)$  在  $\mathbb{R}$  上严格单调, 任取  $x_1, x_2$  成立

$$\text{II) } n \geq 2 \wedge n \mid n$$

$$p'(x) = \sum_{k=1}^n k a_k x^{k-1} \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} p'(x) = -\infty, \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} p'(x) = +\infty$$

$\Rightarrow \exists x_1, x_2 \in \mathbb{R}$  st.  $\forall x \in (-\infty, x_1), p'(x) < 0, \forall x \in (x_2, +\infty), p'(x) > 0$ ,  $\overline{P}P$ .

$$\text{III) } n \geq 2 \wedge n \nmid n$$

$$p'(x) = \sum_{k=1}^n k a_k x^{k-1} \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} p'(x) = +\infty, \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} p'(x) = +\infty$$

$\Rightarrow \exists x_1, x_2 \in \mathbb{R}$  st.  $\forall x \in (-\infty, x_1), p'(x) > 0, \forall x \in (x_2, +\infty), p'(x) > 0$ ,  $\overline{P}P$ .

11.

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

$\Rightarrow f(x) \text{ 在 } x=0 \text{ 处可导, 且 } f'(0)=0$

$$(2) f'(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} + \sqrt{4x^2+1} \sin(\frac{1}{x}+\varphi), & x \neq 0 \\ 0, & x=0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \forall \delta > 0, \exists x_1, x_2 \in (0, \delta) \text{ s.t. } \sin(\frac{1}{x_1}+\varphi)=1, \sin(\frac{1}{x_2}+\varphi)=-1$$

$$\Rightarrow f'(x_1) = \frac{1}{2} + \sqrt{4x_1^2+1} \geq \frac{1}{2} + 1 > 0, f'(x_2) = \frac{1}{2} - \sqrt{4x_2^2+1} \leq \frac{1}{2} - 1 < 0$$

$\Rightarrow$  不存在这样的  $\lambda$  使  $f'(x)$

$$12. f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) = f(a) + \frac{f''(\xi_1)}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{b-a}{2}\right)^2 = f(b) + \frac{f''(\xi_2)}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{b-a}{2}\right)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow f(b) - f(a) = \frac{(b-a)^2}{8} (f''(\xi_2) - f''(\xi_1))$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} |f''(\xi_2) - f''(\xi_1)| = \frac{4}{(b-a)^2} |f(b) - f(a)|$$

$$\text{不妨设 } |f''(\xi_2)| \leq |f''(\xi_1)|, \text{ 则 } \frac{1}{2} |f''(\xi_2) - f''(\xi_1)| \leq \frac{1}{2} |f''(\xi_2)| + \frac{1}{2} |f''(\xi_1)| \leq |f''(\xi_2)|$$

$$\text{故令 } \xi = \xi_2, 即有 } |f''(\xi)| \geq \frac{4}{(b-a)^2} |f(b) - f(a)|$$

$$13. f'(a) = f'(0) + f''(\xi)a$$

$$\Rightarrow |f'(a) - f'(0)| = |f''(\xi)|a \leq Ma$$

$$\Rightarrow |f'(0)| + |f'(a)| \leq Ma$$

$$14. \text{设 } g(x) = \frac{f(x)}{e^x}, \text{ 则 } g'(x) = \frac{f(x)-f(0)}{e^x} \leq 0 \Rightarrow g(x) \leq g(0) = 0 \Rightarrow f(x) \leq 0$$

$$\text{又 } f(x) \geq 0 \Rightarrow f(x) \equiv 0$$

$$15. \text{假设 } f(x) \neq 0, 又 } f(x_0) = f(x_1) = 0, \text{ 假设 } f(x) \text{ 在 } (x_0, x_1) \text{ 上在 } \xi = 3 \text{ 处取得极大值}$$

则  $f'(z) > 0, f'(z) = 0$

又  $f''(z) + f'(z)g(z) - f(z) = 0 \Rightarrow f''(z) > 0$ , 与  $z=z$  处取得极大值矛盾!

故  $f(x) \equiv 0$

16.  $S(n) = n \cdot \frac{1}{2} r^2 \sin \frac{2\pi}{n}, n \geq 3$

$$S'(n) = \cos \frac{2\pi}{n} (\tan \frac{2\pi}{n} - \frac{2\pi}{n}), n \geq 3$$

$$S'(n) > 0 \Rightarrow S(n) \text{ 在 } (3, +\infty) \uparrow \Rightarrow \text{BPV}$$

17.  $\Rightarrow \varphi$  在  $[0, 1]$  上  $\text{凸} \Rightarrow \varphi(\mu x_1 + (1-\mu)x_2) \leq \mu \varphi(x_1) + (1-\mu)\varphi(x_2)$

令  $x_1=1, x_2=0$ , 则有  $\varphi(\mu) = f(\mu x_1 + (1-\mu)x_2) \leq \mu \varphi(1) + (1-\mu)\varphi(0) = \mu f(x_1) + (1-\mu)f(x_2)$

$\Rightarrow f$  在 I 上凸

$\Leftarrow f$  在 I 上凸  $\Rightarrow f(\lambda x_1 + (1-\lambda)x_2) \leq \lambda f(x_1) + (1-\lambda)f(x_2)$

$$\Rightarrow f(\lambda x_1 + (1-\lambda)x_2) = \varphi(\lambda) \leq \lambda f(x_1) + (1-\lambda)f(x_2) = \lambda \varphi(1) + (1-\lambda)\varphi(0)$$

$$\Rightarrow \varphi$$
 在  $[0, 1]$  上凸

18.

(1) 设  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = A$ , 则由 Cauchy 收敛准则得,  $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists x_0$  s.t.  $\forall x_1, x_2 \geq x_0, |f(x_2) - f(x_1)| < \varepsilon$ , 不妨设  $x_1 < x_2 - 1$

又由 Lagrange 中值定理得,  $\exists z \in (x_1, x_2)$  s.t.  $f'(z) = \frac{f(x_2) - f(x_1)}{x_2 - x_1}$

$$\Rightarrow |f(x_2) - f(x_1)| = |x_2 - x_1| |f'(z)| < \varepsilon \Rightarrow |f'(z)| < \varepsilon$$

假设  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) \neq A$ , 则与  $|f'(z)| < \varepsilon$  矛盾!

故  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = A$

(2) 设  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = A, \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f'(x) = B$

由 Taylor 公式得,  $f(x+h) = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{f^{(k)}(x)}{k!} \cdot h^k + \frac{f^{(n)}(z)}{n!} \cdot h^n$

令  $h=1, 2, \dots, n$ , 并对两边取极限  $x \rightarrow +\infty$

$$\text{得 } A = A + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \frac{f^{(k)}(x)}{k!} \cdot 1^k + \frac{B}{n!} \cdot 1^n$$

$$A = A + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \frac{f^{(k)}(x)}{k!} \cdot 2^k + \frac{B}{n!} \cdot 2^n$$

...

$$A = A + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \frac{f^{(k)}(x)}{k!} \cdot n^k + \frac{B}{n!} \cdot n^n$$

解方程组得,  $f^{(k)}(x) = 0, k=1, 2, \dots, n$

19. 假设  $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}, f''(x) \neq 0$

则由 Darboux 定理可知,  $f''(x)$  在  $\mathbb{R}$  上正负性一致, 不妨设  $f''(x) > 0$

则易证其与  $f$  有界矛盾!

故  $\exists z \in \mathbb{R}$  s.t.  $f''(z) = 0$

### 习题 7.1

1. 证明数集  $\{(-1)^n + \frac{1}{n}\}$  有且只有两个聚点  $\xi_1 = -1$  和  $\xi_2 = 1$ .
2. 证明: 任何有限数集都没有聚点.
3. 设  $\{(a_n, b_n)\}$  是一个严格开区间套, 即满足  
 $a_1 < a_2 < \dots < a_n < b_n < \dots < b_1$ ,  
且  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (b_n - a_n) = 0$ . 证明: 存在唯一的点  $\xi$ , 使得  
 $a_n < \xi < b_n, n = 1, 2, \dots$ .
4. 试举例说明: 在有理数集上, 确界原理、单调有界定理、聚点定理和柯西收敛准则一般都不能成立.
5. 设  $H = \left\{ \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}, \frac{1}{n} \right) \mid n = 1, 2, \dots \right\}$ . 问:  
(1)  $H$  能否覆盖  $(0, 1)$ ?  
(2) 能否从  $H$  中选出有限个开区间覆盖  $(i) \left(0, \frac{1}{2}\right), (ii) \left(\frac{1}{100}, 1\right)$ ?
6. 证明: 闭区间  $[a, b]$  的全体聚点的集合是  $[a, b]$  本身.
7. 设  $\{x_n\}$  为单调数列. 证明: 若  $|x_n|$  存在聚点, 则必是唯一的, 且为  $|x_n|$  的确界.
8. 试用有限覆盖定理证明聚点定理.  
9. 试用聚点定理证明柯西收敛准则.  
10. 用有限覆盖定理证明极限的存在性定理.  
11. 用有限覆盖定理证明连续函数的一致连续性定理.

1. 设  $x_n = -1 + \frac{1}{2n-1}$ ,  $y_n = 1 + \frac{1}{2n}$ , 则  $\{x_n\}, \{y_n\} \subseteq \{(-1)^n + \frac{1}{n}\}$

又  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = -1$ ,  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} y_n = 1 \Rightarrow \xi_1 = -1, \xi_2 = 1$  为聚点

$\forall x \notin (-1, 1)$ ,  $\exists \delta > 0$  s.t.  $U(x; \delta) \cap \{(-1)^n + \frac{1}{n}\} = \emptyset$

故无其它聚点

综上即证

2. 设  $S = \{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n\}$

假设对于有限数集  $S$ , 存在聚点  $\xi$

则令  $\varepsilon = \max_{i=1}^n |\xi - x_i|$ , 则  $U(\xi; \varepsilon) \cap S = S$

但  $S$  为有限集, 与  $\xi$  为聚点矛盾!

故有限数集不存在聚点

3. 令  $c_n = \frac{a_n + a_{n+1}}{2}$ ,  $d_n = \frac{b_n + b_{n+1}}{2}$

$a_1 < a_2 < \dots < a_n < b_n < \dots < b_2 < b_1 \Rightarrow [c_n, d_n] \supseteq [c_{n+1}, d_{n+1}]$ ,  $0 < d_n - c_n < b_n - a_n \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (d_n - c_n) = 0 \Rightarrow \{[c_n, d_n]\}$  是一个区间套

由区间套定理, 存在唯一的一点  $\xi$  使得  $\forall n, c_n < \xi < d_n \Rightarrow a_n < \xi < b_n$

即证.

4.

(1) 设  $S = \{x \mid x < \sqrt{2}, x \in \mathbb{Q}\}$ , 则  $S$  有上界  $2 \in \mathbb{Q}$ .

又  $\sqrt{2} \notin \mathbb{Q}$ , 故  $S$  无上确界

(2) 设  $x_n = (1 + \frac{1}{n})^n$ , 则  $x_n < 3$ , 且  $x_n < x_{n+1}$

又  $e \notin \mathbb{Q}$ , 故  $\{x_n\}$  无极限

(3) 设  $S = \{(1 + \frac{1}{n})^n \mid n \in \mathbb{N}^*\}$ , 则  $\forall x \in S, 2 \leq x < 3$

又  $e \notin \mathbb{Q}$ , 故  $S$  无聚点

(4) 设  $x_n = (1 + \frac{1}{n})^n$ , 则  $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N > 0$  s.t.  $\forall m, n > N, |x_m - x_n| < \varepsilon$

又  $e \notin \mathbb{Q}$ , 故  $\{x_n\}$  无极限

5.

(1)  $\forall x \in (0, 1), \exists n \in \mathbb{N}^*$  s.t.  $\frac{1}{n+2} < x < \frac{1}{n}$

故  $H$  能覆盖  $(0, 1)$

(2)

(i) 设  $H' = \left\{ \left( \frac{1}{n_{i+2}}, \frac{1}{n_i} \right) \mid i = 1, 2, \dots, m \right\}$ , 不妨设  $n_1 < n_2 < \dots < n_m$

$\exists x = \frac{1}{n_i+3} \in (0, \frac{1}{2})$  s.t.  $x \in H'$ ,  $\forall i, x \notin \left( \frac{1}{n_{i+2}}, \frac{1}{n_i} \right)$

故不能选出有限个开区间覆盖  $(0, \frac{1}{2})$

(ii) 令  $H'' = \left\{ \left( \frac{1}{n+2}, \frac{1}{n} \right) \mid n = 1, 2, \dots, 98 \right\}$

$\forall x \in (\frac{1}{100}, 1), \exists n \in \{1, 2, \dots, 98\}$  s.t.  $\frac{1}{n+2} < x < \frac{1}{n}$

故能选出有限个开区间覆盖  $(\frac{1}{100}, 1)$

6.  $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists x = \min\{b, a + \frac{\varepsilon}{2}\} \in U^\circ(a, \varepsilon) \cap [a, b] \Rightarrow a$  为聚点

$\forall \xi \in (a, b)$ , 令  $x_n = \xi - \frac{1}{n}(\xi - a)$ , 则  $\{x_n\} \subseteq [a, b]$ ,  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = \xi \Rightarrow \xi$  是聚点

综上即证

7. 不妨设  $\{x_n\}$  单增.

设  $\xi$  是  $\{x_n\}$  的一个聚点

则  $\forall n, x_n < \xi$ , 否则不妨设  $x_k < \xi < x_{k+1}$ , 令  $\varepsilon = \min\{\xi - x_n, x_{n+1} - \xi\}$ , 则  $U^\circ(\xi; \varepsilon) \cap \{x_n\} = \emptyset$ , 与  $\xi$  是聚点矛盾!

故  $\{x_n\}$  单调有界, 设  $\sup x_n = A$ , 则  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = A, A \leq \xi$

假设  $\xi > A$ , 则  $U^\circ(\xi; \xi - A) \cap \{x_n\} = \emptyset$ , 与  $\xi$  是聚点矛盾!

故  $\xi = A = \sup x_n$

又由极限的唯一性可知  $A$  唯一  $\Rightarrow \xi$  唯一

8. 设  $S$  为一有界无限点集, 则  $\exists M > 0$  s.t.  $S \subseteq [-M, M]$

假设  $[-M, M]$  上不存在  $S$  的聚点

则  $\forall x \in [-M, M], \exists \varepsilon_x > 0$  s.t.  $U(x; \varepsilon_x)$  中只存在  $S$  中的有限多个点

又  $H = \{U(x; \varepsilon_x) | x \in [-M, M]\}$  是  $[-M, M]$  的一个开覆盖, 由 Heine-Borel 有限覆盖定理,  $\exists H' = \{(x_i; \varepsilon_{x_i}) | i=1, 2, \dots, n\} \subseteq H$  s.t.  $H'$  是  $[-M, M]$  的一个开覆盖

又  $H'$  中每个开区间中只含有  $S$  中有限个点,  $H'$  中又有有限个开区间  $\Rightarrow H'$  中只有有限个点, 与  $S$  为无限点集矛盾!

故  $[-M, M]$  上存在  $S$  的聚点, 即证.

9. 设  $\{x_n\}$  满足  $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N > 0$  s.t.  $\forall m, n > N, |x_m - x_n| < \varepsilon$

令  $\varepsilon = 1$ , 则  $\exists N_0 > 0$  s.t.  $\forall m, n > N_0, |x_m - x_n| < 1 \Rightarrow \forall n > N_0, |a_n - a_{n+1}| < 1 \Rightarrow |a_n| < |a_{n+1}| + 1$

令  $M = \max\{|x_1|, |x_2|, \dots, |x_{N_0}|, |x_{N_0+1}| + 1\}$ , 则  $\forall n > 0, |x_n| \leq M$ , 故  $\{x_n\}$  有界

由 Weierstrass 聚点定理, 存在  $\xi$  为  $\{x_n\}$  的聚点. 由聚点的定义可知, 存在  $\{a_n\}$  的一子列  $\{a_{k_n}\}$  满足  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_{k_n} = \xi$

则  $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N > 0$  s.t.  $\forall n_k, n > N, |a_n - a_{n_k}| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}, |a_{n_k} - \xi| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \Rightarrow \forall n > N, |a_n - \xi| \leq |a_n - a_{n_k}| + |a_{n_k} - \xi| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2} + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} = \varepsilon \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = \xi$ , 即证.

10. 设  $f$  在  $[a, b]$  上连续,  $f(a)f(b) < 0$ , 不妨设  $f(a) < 0, f(b) > 0$

假设  $\forall x \in (a, b), f(x) \neq 0$

$f$  在  $[a, b]$  上连续  $\Rightarrow \forall x_0 \in (a, b), \exists \varepsilon_{x_0} \text{ s.t. } \forall x \in U(x_0; \varepsilon_{x_0}) \cap [a, b], f(x) \text{ 同号}$

则  $H = \{U(x_0; \varepsilon_{x_0}) | x_0 \in (a, b)\}$  为  $[a, b]$  的一个开覆盖, 由 Heine-Borel 有限覆盖定理,  $\exists H' = \{(x_i; \varepsilon_{x_i}) | i=1, 2, \dots, n\} \subseteq H$  s.t.  $H'$  是  $[-M, M]$  的一个开覆盖

设  $a \in U(x_k; \varepsilon_{x_k}), f(a) < 0 \Rightarrow \forall x \in U(x_k; \varepsilon_{x_k}), f(x) < 0$

又  $H'$  是  $[-M, M]$  的一个开覆盖  $\Rightarrow \forall U(x_j; \varepsilon_{x_j}) \in H', \exists j \neq k \text{ s.t. } U(x_j; \varepsilon_{x_j}) \cap U(x_k; \varepsilon_{x_k}) \neq \emptyset$

$\Rightarrow \forall x \in [-M, M], f(x) < 0$ , 与  $f(b) > 0$  矛盾!

故  $\exists x \in (a, b) \text{ s.t. } f(x) = 0$ , 即证.

11. 设  $f$  在  $[a, b]$  上连续, 则  $\forall x_0 \in [a, b], \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta_{x_0} > 0$  s.t.  $\forall x \in U(x_0; \frac{\delta_{x_0}}{2}) \text{ s.t. } |f(x) - f(x_0)| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$

则  $H = \{U(x; \frac{\delta_x}{2}) | x \in [a, b]\}$  为  $[a, b]$  的一个开覆盖, 由 Heine-Borel 有限覆盖定理,  $\exists H' = \{(x_i; \varepsilon_{x_i}) | i=1, 2, \dots, n\} \subseteq H$  s.t.  $H'$  是  $[a, b]$  的一个开覆盖

令  $\delta = \min_{i=1}^n \frac{\delta_{x_i}}{2}$ , 则  $\forall x_1, x_2 \in [a, b]$ , 设  $x_i \in U(x_k; \frac{\delta_{x_k}}{2})$

若  $|x_1 - x_2| < \delta$ , 则  $|x_2 - x_k| \leq |x_2 - x_1| + |x_1 - x_k| < \delta + \frac{\delta_{x_k}}{2} \leq \frac{\delta_{x_k}}{2} + \frac{\delta_{x_k}}{2} = \delta_{x_k}$

$\Rightarrow |f(x_1) - f(x_2)| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}, |f(x_2) - f(x_k)| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \Rightarrow |f(x_1) - f(x_k)| \leq |f(x_1) - f(x_2)| + |f(x_2) - f(x_k)| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2} + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} = \varepsilon$

$\Rightarrow f$  在  $[a, b]$  上一致连续, 即证.

### 习题 8.1

1. 验证下列等式，并与(3)、(4)两式相比照。

$$(1) \int f'(x) dx = f(x) + C; \quad (2) \int df(x) = f(x) + C.$$

2. 求一曲线  $y=f(x)$ ，使得在曲线上每一点  $(x,y)$  处的切线斜率为  $2x$ ，且通过点  $(2,5)$ 。

3. 验证  $y=\frac{x^2}{2}\ln|x|$  是  $|x|$  在  $(-\infty, +\infty)$  上的一个原函数。

4. 简要说明为什么每一个含有第一类间断点的函数都没有原函数。

5. 求下列不定积分：

$$(1) \int (1-x+x^2-\frac{1}{x^2}) dx; \quad (2) \int (x-\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}})^2 dx;$$

$$(3) \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{2gx}} \quad (g \text{ 为正常数}); \quad (4) \int (2^x+3^x)^2 dx;$$

$$(5) \int \frac{3}{\sqrt{4-4x^2}} dx; \quad (6) \int \frac{x^3}{3(1+x^2)} dx;$$

$$(7) \int \tan^2 x dx; \quad (8) \int \sin^2 x dx;$$

$$(9) \int \frac{\cos 2x}{\cos x - \sin x} dx; \quad (10) \int \frac{\cos 2x}{\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x} dx;$$

$$(11) \int 10^x + 3^x dx; \quad (12) \int \sqrt{x}\sqrt{8/x} dx;$$

$$(13) \int \sqrt{\frac{1+x}{1-x}} + \sqrt{\frac{1-x}{1+x}} dx; \quad (14) \int (\cos x + \sin x)^2 dx;$$

$$(15) \int \cos x \cdot \cos 2x dx; \quad (16) \int (e^x - e^{-x})^2 dx;$$

$$(17) \int \frac{2^{x+1} - 5^{x+1}}{10^x} dx; \quad (18) \int \frac{\sqrt{x^4+x^2+2}}{x^3} dx.$$

6. 求下列不定积分：

$$(1) \int e^{-|x|} dx; \quad (2) \int |\sin x| dx.$$

7. 设  $f'(\arctan x) = x^3$ ，求  $f(x)$ 。

8. 单值的说明含有第二类间断点的函数可能有原函数，也可能没有原函数。

1.

$$(1) (f(x)+C)' = f'(x)$$

$$(2) \frac{d}{dx} u = f(x), \quad (2) (u+C)' = 1 \Rightarrow (f(x)+C)' = d f(x)$$

$$2. f'(x) = 2x, \quad f(x) = x^2 + 1$$

$$3. y = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2}{2}, & x \geq 0 \\ -\frac{x^2}{2}, & x < 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow y' = \begin{cases} x, & x \geq 0 \\ -x, & x < 0 \end{cases} = |x|$$

4. 设  $x=x_0$  为  $f(x)$  的第一类间断点。

假设  $f(x)$  存在原函数  $F(x)$

则  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} F'(x) = F'(x_0) = f(x_0)$ ，与  $f(x)$  在  $x=x_0$  处不连续矛盾！

故  $f(x)$  不存在原函数

5.

$$(1) \int (1-x+x^2-x^3) dx = x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{4}x^4 - \frac{1}{3}x^3 + C$$

$$(2) \int (x-\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}})^2 dx = \int (x^2-2x^{\frac{1}{2}}+x^{-1}) dx = \frac{1}{3}x^3 - \frac{4}{3}x^{\frac{3}{2}} + \ln x + C$$

$$(3) \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{2gx}} dx = \sqrt{\frac{2x}{g}} + C$$

$$(4) \int (2^x+3^x)^2 dx = \int (4^x+2 \cdot 6^x+9^x) dx = \frac{4^x}{\ln 4} + \frac{2 \cdot 6^x}{\ln 6} + \frac{9^x}{\ln 9} + C$$

$$(5) \int \frac{3}{\sqrt{4-4x^2}} dx = \frac{3}{2} \arcsin x + C$$

$$(6) \int \frac{x^2}{3(1+x^2)} dx = \int (\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{3(1+x^2)}) dx = \frac{1}{3}x - \frac{1}{3} \arctan x + C$$

$$(7) \int \tan^2 x dx = \int (\sec^2 x - 1) dx = \tan x - x + C$$

$$(8) \int \sin^2 x dx = \int (\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \cos 2x) dx = \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x + C$$

$$(9) \int \frac{\cos 2x}{\cos x - \sin x} dx = \int (\cos x + \sin x) dx = \sin x - \cos x + C$$

$$(10) \int \frac{\cos 2x}{\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x} dx = \int (\csc^2 x - \sec^2 x) dx = -\cot x - \tan x + C$$

$$(11) \int 10^x \cdot 3^{2x} dt = \int 90^t dt = \frac{90^t}{\ln 90} + C$$

$$(12) \int \sqrt{\pi \sqrt{\pi} \sqrt{\pi}} dx = \int x^{\frac{7}{6}} dx = \frac{8}{15} x^{\frac{15}{6}} + C$$

$$(13) \int (\sqrt{\frac{1+x}{1-x}} + \sqrt{\frac{1-x}{1+x}}) dx = \int (\frac{1+x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} + \frac{1-x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}) dx = \int \frac{2}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = 2 \arcsin x + C$$

$$(14) \int (\cos x + \sin x)^2 dx = \int (\sin 2x + 1) dx = \frac{1}{2} \cos 2x + x + C$$

$$(15) \int (\cos x)(\cos 2x) dx = \int (\frac{1}{2} \cos 3x + \frac{1}{2} \cos x) dx = \frac{1}{6} \sin 3x + \frac{1}{2} \sin x + C$$

$$(16) \int (e^x - e^{-x})^2 dx = \int (e^{2x} - 2 + e^{-2x}) dx = \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} - 2x - \frac{1}{2} e^{-2x} + C$$

$$(17) \int \frac{2^{x+1} - 5^{x+1}}{10^x} dx = \int (2 \cdot (\frac{1}{5})^x - 5 \cdot (\frac{1}{2})^x) dx = \frac{2 \cdot (\frac{1}{5})^x}{-\ln 5} - \frac{5 \cdot (\frac{1}{2})^x}{-\ln 2} + C$$

$$(18) \int \frac{\sqrt{x^4+x^2+2}}{x^3} dx = \int (x^{-1} + x^{-3}) dx = \ln x - \frac{1}{4} x^{-4} + C$$

6.

$$(1) e^{-|x|} = \begin{cases} e^{-x}, & x \geq 0 \\ e^x, & x < 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \int e^{-|x|} dx = \begin{cases} -e^{-x} + C_1, & x \geq 0 \\ e^x + C_2, & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \int e^{-|x|} dx = \int e^{-|x|} dx \Big|_{x=0} \Rightarrow C_2 = C_1 - 2$$

$$\int e^{-|x|} dx = \begin{cases} -e^{-x} + C, & x \geq 0 \\ e^x - 2 + C, & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$(2) |\sin x| = \begin{cases} \sin x, & x \in [2k\pi, \pi+2k\pi) \\ -\sin x, & x \in [-\pi+2k\pi, 2k\pi) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \int |\sin x| dx = \begin{cases} -\cos x + C_1, & x \in [2k\pi, \pi+2k\pi) \\ \cos x + C_2, & x \in [-\pi+2k\pi, 2k\pi) \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2k\pi^-} \int |\sin x| dx = \int |\sin x| dx \Big|_{x=2k\pi}, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow (\pi+2k\pi)^-} \int |\sin x| dx = \int |\sin x| dx \Big|_{x=\pi+2k\pi} \Rightarrow C_2 = C_1 - 2$$

$$-\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi^+} \int |\sin x| dx = \begin{cases} -\cos x + C, & x \in [2k\pi, \pi+2k\pi) \\ \cos x - 2 + C, & x \in [-\pi+2k\pi, 2k\pi) \end{cases}$$

$$7. f'(\arctan x) = x^2 \Rightarrow f'(x) = \tan^2 x \Rightarrow f(x) = \int \tan^2 x dx = \int (\sec^2 x - 1) dx = \tan x - x + C$$

$$8. f(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x=0 \\ 2x \sin \frac{1}{x} - \cos \frac{1}{x}, & x \neq 0 \end{cases}, \exists F(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x}, & x \neq 0 \\ 0, & x=0 \end{cases}$$

$g(x) = D(x)$ , 例 7 不存在原函数

## 习题 8.2

1. 应用换元积分法求下列不定积分:

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \int \cos(3x+4) dx; & (2) \int xe^{2x^2} dx; \\ (3) \int \frac{dx}{2x+1}; & (4) \int (1+x)^{-3} dx; \\ (5) \int \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{3-x^2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-3x^2}} \right) dx; & (6) \int 2^{2x+1} dx; \\ (7) \int \sqrt{8-3x} dx; & (8) \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt[3]{8-3x}}; \\ (9) \int x \sin x^2 dx; & (10) \int \frac{dx}{\sin^2(2x+\frac{\pi}{4})}; \\ (11) \int \frac{dx}{1+\cos x}; & (12) \int \frac{dx}{1+\sin x}; \\ (13) \int \sec x dx; & (14) \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx; \\ (15) \int \frac{x}{x+e^x} dx; & (16) \int \frac{dx}{x \ln x}; \\ (17) \int \frac{x^4}{(1-x^2)^3} dx; & (18) \int \frac{x^3}{x^2-2} dx; \\ (19) \int \frac{dx}{x(1+x)}; & (20) \int \cot x dx; \\ (21) \int \cos^3 x dx; & (22) \int \frac{dx}{\sin x \cos x}; \\ (23) \int \frac{dx}{e^x + e^{-x}}; & (24) \int \frac{2x-3}{x^2-3x+8} dx; \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (25) \int \frac{x^3+2}{(x+1)^4} dx; & (26) \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2+a^2}} (a>0); \\ (27) \int \frac{dx}{(x^2+a^2)^{3/2}} (a>0); & (28) \int \frac{x^3}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx; \\ (29) \int \frac{\sqrt{x}}{1-\sqrt{x}} dx; & (30) \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x+1}-1}; \\ (31) \int (1-2x)^{10} dx; & (32) \int \frac{dx}{x(1+x^n)} (n \text{ 为自然数}); \\ (33) \int \frac{x^{2n-1}}{x^2+1} dx; & (34) \int \frac{dx}{x \ln x \ln \ln x}; \\ (35) \int \frac{\ln 2x}{\ln 4x} dx; & (36) \int \frac{dx}{x^2 \sqrt{x^2-1}}; \end{aligned}$$

2. 应用分部积分法求下列不定积分:

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \arcsin x dx; & (2) \int \ln x dx; \\ (3) \int x^2 \cos x dx; & (4) \int \frac{\ln x}{x^2} dx; \\ (5) \int (\ln x)^2 dx; & (6) \int \operatorname{arctan} x dx; \\ (7) \int \left[ \ln(\ln x) + \frac{1}{\ln x} \right] dx; & (8) \int (\arcsin x)^3 dx; \\ (9) \int \sec^3 x dx; & (10) \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2+x^2}} (a>0). \end{aligned}$$

3. 求下列不定积分:

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \int [f(x)]^\alpha f'(x) dx (\alpha \neq -1); & (2) \int \frac{f'(x)}{1+[f(x)]^2} dx; \\ (3) \int \frac{f'(x)}{f(x)} dx; & (4) \int e^{\rho x} f'(x) dx. \end{aligned}$$

4. 证明:

$$(1) \text{若 } I_n = \int \tan^n x dx, n=2,3,\dots, \text{则}$$

$$I_n = \frac{1}{n-1} \tan^{n-1} x - I_{n-2}.$$

$$(2) \text{若 } I(m,n) = \int \cos^m x \sin^n x dx, \text{ 则当 } m+n \neq 0 \text{ 时},$$

$$I(m,n) = \frac{\cos^{m-1} x \sin^{n+1} x}{m+n} + \frac{m-1}{m+n} I(m-2,n)$$

$$= -\frac{\cos^{m+1} x \sin^{n-1} x}{m+n} + \frac{n-1}{m+n} I(m,n-2),$$

$$n,m=2,3,\dots.$$

5. 利用上题的递推公式计算:

$$(1) \int \tan^3 x dx; \quad (2) \int \tan^4 x dx;$$

$$(3) \int \cos^3 x \sin^4 x dx.$$

6. 导出下列不定积分对于正整数  $n$  的递推公式:

$$(1) I_n = \int x^n e^x dx; \quad (2) I_n = \int (\ln x)^n dx;$$

$$(3) I_n = \int (\arcsin x)^n dx; \quad (4) I_n = \int e^n \sin^n x dx.$$

7. 利用上题所得递推公式计算:

$$(1) \int x^3 e^x dx; \quad (2) \int (\ln x)^3 dx;$$

$$(3) \int (\arcsin x)^3 dx; \quad (4) \int e^x \sin^3 x dx.$$

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \int \cos(3x+4) dx &= \frac{1}{3} \int \cos(3x+4) \cdot (3x+4)' dx = \frac{1}{3} \int \cos t dt = \frac{1}{3} \sin t + C = \frac{1}{3} \sin(3x+4) + C \\ (2) \int x e^{2x^2} dx &= \frac{1}{4} \int (4x) e^{2x^2} dx = \frac{1}{4} \int (2x^2)' e^{2x^2} dx = \frac{1}{4} \int e^t dt = \frac{1}{4} e^t + C = \frac{1}{4} e^{2x^2} + C \\ (3) \int \frac{1}{2x+1} dx &= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{(2x+1)'}{2x+1} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{t} dt = \frac{1}{2} \ln t + C = \frac{1}{2} \ln(2x+1) + C \\ (4) \int (1+x)^n dx &= \int t^n dt = \frac{t^{n+1}}{n+1} + C = \frac{(1+x)^{n+1}}{n+1} + C \\ (5) \int \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{3-x^2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-3x^2}} \right) dx &= \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{3-x^2}} dx + \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-3x^2}} dx = \int \frac{(\frac{x}{\sqrt{3}})'}{\sqrt{1-(\frac{x}{\sqrt{3}})^2}} dx + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \int \frac{(\sqrt{3}x)'}{\sqrt{1-(\sqrt{3}x)^2}} dx = \arcsin \frac{x}{\sqrt{3}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \arcsin \sqrt{3}x + C \\ (6) \int 2^{2x+3} dx &= \frac{1}{2} \int (2x+3)' 2^{2x+3} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int 2^t dt = \frac{2^t}{2 \ln 2} + C = \frac{2^{2x+2}}{2 \ln 2} + C \\ (7) \int \sqrt{8-3x} dx &= -\frac{1}{3} \int (8-3x)' \sqrt{8-3x} dx = -\frac{1}{3} \int t^{\frac{1}{2}} dt = -\frac{2}{9} t^{\frac{3}{2}} + C = -\frac{2}{9} (8-3x)^{\frac{3}{2}} + C \\ (8) \int \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{7-5x}} dx &= -\frac{1}{5} \int \frac{(7-5x)'}{\sqrt[3]{7-5x}} dx = -\frac{1}{5} \int t^{-\frac{1}{3}} dt = -\frac{3}{10} t^{\frac{2}{3}} + C = -\frac{3}{10} (7-5x)^{\frac{2}{3}} + C \\ (9) \int x \sin x^2 dx &= \frac{1}{2} \int (x^2)' \sin x^2 dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \sin t dt = -\frac{1}{2} \cos t + C = -\frac{1}{2} \cos x^2 + C \\ (10) \int \frac{1}{\sin^2(2x+\frac{\pi}{4})} dx &= \frac{1}{2} \int (2x+\frac{\pi}{4})' \csc^2(2x+\frac{\pi}{4}) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \csc^2 t dt = -\frac{1}{2} \cot t + C = -\frac{1}{2} \cot(2x+\frac{\pi}{4}) + C \\ (11) \int \frac{1}{1+\cos x} dx &= \int \frac{(\frac{x}{2})'}{\cos^2 \frac{x}{2}} dx = \int \sec^2 t dt = \tan t + C = \tan \frac{x}{2} + C \\ (12) \int \frac{1}{1+\sin x} dx &= \int \frac{(\frac{x}{2}-\frac{\pi}{2})'}{1+\cos(\frac{x}{2}-\frac{\pi}{2})} dx = \tan(\frac{x}{2}-\frac{\pi}{2}) + C \\ (13) \int \csc x dx &= \int \frac{1}{2 \sin \frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2}} dx = \int \frac{(\tan \frac{x}{2})'}{\tan \frac{x}{2}} dx = \ln |\tan \frac{x}{2}| + C \\ (14) \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx &= -\frac{1}{2} \int (1-x^2)' (\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}})^{-\frac{1}{2}} dx = -(1-x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} + C \\ (15) \int \frac{x}{4+x^4} dx &= \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{(\frac{x}{2})'}{1+(\frac{x}{2})^2} dx = \frac{1}{4} \arctan \frac{x}{2} + C \\ (16) \int \frac{1}{x \ln x} dx &= \int \frac{(\ln x)'}{\ln x} dx = \ln |\ln x| + C \\ (17) \int \frac{x^4}{(1-x^2)^3} dx &= -\frac{1}{5} \int \frac{(1-x^2)'}{(1-x^2)^3} dx = \frac{1}{10} (1-x^2)^{-2} + C \\ (18) \int \frac{x^3}{x^2-2} dx &= \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \left[ \frac{(\frac{x^2-\sqrt{2}}{2})'}{x^2-\sqrt{2}} - \frac{(\frac{x^2+\sqrt{2}}{2})'}{x^2+\sqrt{2}} \right] dx = \frac{1}{8\sqrt{2}} \ln \left| \frac{x^2+\sqrt{2}}{x^2-\sqrt{2}} \right| + C \\ (19) \int \frac{1}{x(1+x)} dx &= \int \left( \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{1+x} \right) dx = \ln \frac{x}{1+x} + C \\ (20) \int \cot x dx &= \int \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} dx = \ln |\sin x| + C \\ (21) \int \cos^3 x dx &= \int (\cos^4 x) (\cos x) dx = \int (1-(\sin^2 x)^2) (\sin x)' dx = \int (1-2\sin^2 x + \sin^4 x) (\sin x)' dx = \sin x - \frac{2}{3} \sin^3 x + \frac{1}{3} \sin^5 x + C \\ (22) \int \frac{1}{\sin x \cos x} dx &= \frac{1}{2} \int (\csc 2x) (2x)' dx = \frac{1}{2} \ln |\tan x| + C \\ (23) \int \frac{1}{e^x + e^{-x}} dx &= \int \frac{1}{1+(e^x)^2} \cdot (e^x)' dx = \arctan e^x + C \\ (24) \int \frac{2x-3}{x^2-3x+8} dx &= \int \frac{(x^2-3x+8)'}{x^2-3x+8} dx = \ln |x^2-3x+8| + C \end{aligned}$$

$$(25) \stackrel{\wedge}{t} = 3x+1, \stackrel{\wedge}{x} = t-1$$

$$\int \frac{x^2+2}{(x+1)^3} dx = \int \frac{t^2-2t+3}{t^3} (t-1)' dt = \ln |t| + 2t^{-1} - \frac{3}{2} t^{-2} + C = \ln |x-1| + 2(x-1)^{-1} - \frac{3}{2} (x-1)^{-2} + C$$

$$(26) \stackrel{\wedge}{t} = \arctan \frac{x}{a}, \stackrel{\wedge}{x} = a \tan t$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+a^2}} dx = \int \frac{1}{a \sec t} (\tan t)' dt = \int \sec t dt = \int \frac{\sec^2 t + \sec t \tan t}{\sec t + \tan t} dt = \int \frac{(\sec t + \tan t)'}{\sec t + \tan t} dt = \ln |\sec t + \tan t| + C = \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{x^2+a^2}}{a} + \frac{x}{a} \right| + C$$

$$(27) \stackrel{\wedge}{t} = \arctan \frac{x}{a}, \stackrel{\wedge}{x} = a \tan t$$

$$\int \frac{1}{(x^2+a^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} dx = \int \frac{1}{a^3 \sec^3 t} (\tan t)' dt = \int \frac{1}{a^2} \sec t dt = \frac{1}{a^2} \sin t + C = \frac{x}{a^2 \sqrt{x^2+a^2}} + C$$

$$(28) \stackrel{\wedge}{t} = \arcsin x, \stackrel{\wedge}{x} = \sin t$$

$$\int \frac{x^5}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \int \frac{\sin^5 t}{\cos t} (\sin t)' dt = \int \sin^5 t dt = -\int (1-2\cos^2 t + \cos^4 t) (\cos t)' dt = -\cos t + \frac{2}{3} \cos^3 t - \frac{1}{5} \cos^5 t + C = -(1-x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{2}{3} (1-x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{1}{5} (1-x^2)^{\frac{5}{2}} + C$$

$$(29) \quad \text{Let } t = x^{\frac{1}{6}}, \quad \text{then } x = t^6$$

$$\int \frac{\sqrt[3]{x}}{1-t^2} dx = \int \frac{t^3}{1-t^2} (t^6)' dt = \int \frac{6t^8}{1-t^2} dt = -6 \int (t^6 + t^4 + t^2 + 1 + \frac{1}{t^2-1}) dt = -\frac{6}{7} t^7 - \frac{6}{5} t^5 - 2t^3 - 6t - 3 \ln \left| \frac{t-1}{t+1} \right| + C = -\frac{6}{7} x^{\frac{7}{6}} - \frac{6}{5} x^{\frac{5}{6}} - 2x^{\frac{1}{2}} - 6x^{\frac{1}{6}} - 3 \ln \left| \frac{x^{\frac{1}{6}}-1}{x^{\frac{1}{6}}+1} \right| + C$$

$$(30) \quad \text{Let } t = \sqrt{x+1}, \quad \text{then } x = t^2 - 1$$

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{x+1}-1}{\sqrt{x+1}+1} dx = \int \frac{t-1}{t+1} (t^2-1)' dt = \int (2t-4+\frac{4}{t+1}) dt = t^2 - 4t + 4 \ln |t+1| + C = x+1 - 4\sqrt{x+1} + 4 \ln(\sqrt{x+1} + 1) + C$$

$$(31) \quad \text{Let } t = -2x+1, \quad \text{then } x = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}t$$

$$\int x(1-2x)^{99} dx = \int \frac{1}{2}(1-t)t^{99} (\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}t)' dt = -\frac{1}{4} \int (t^{99} - t^{100}) dt = \frac{1}{400} t^{101} - \frac{1}{400} t^{100} + C = \frac{1}{400} (1-2x)^{101} - \frac{1}{400} (1-2x)^{100} + C$$

$$(32) \quad \int \frac{1}{x(1+x^n)} dx = \int \left( \frac{1}{x} - \frac{x^{n-1}}{1+x^n} \right) dx = \int \frac{1}{x} dx - \int \frac{1}{1+x^n} \cdot \frac{1}{n} d(1+x^n) = \ln|x| - \frac{1}{n} \ln|1+x^n| + C = \frac{1}{n} \ln \left| \frac{x^n}{1+x^n} \right| + C$$

$$(33) \quad \int \frac{x^{2n-1}}{x^n+1} dx = \int \frac{x^{n-1}(x^n+1)-x^{n-1}}{x^n+1} dx = \int x^{n-1} dx - \int \frac{x^{n-1}}{x^n+1} dx = \int x^{n-1} dx - \int \frac{1}{x^n+1} \cdot \frac{1}{n} d(x^n+1) = \frac{1}{n} (x^n - \ln|x^n+1|) + C$$

$$(34) \quad \text{Let } t = \ln x, \quad \text{then } x = e^t$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x \ln x \ln \ln x} dx = \int \frac{1}{e^t \cdot t \cdot \ln t} (e^t)' dt = \int \frac{1}{t \ln t} dt = \int \frac{1}{\ln t} d \ln t = \ln|\ln t| + C = \ln|\ln \ln x| + C$$

$$(35) \quad \text{Let } t = \ln 2x, \quad \text{then } x = \frac{1}{2} e^t$$

$$\int \frac{\ln 2x}{x \ln 4x} dx = \int \frac{2t}{e^t(t+\ln 2)} (\frac{1}{2} e^t)' dt = \int \frac{t}{t+\ln 2} dt = \int (1 - \frac{\ln 2}{t+\ln 2}) dt = t - (\ln 2) \ln(t+\ln 2) + C = \ln 2x - (\ln 2) \ln \ln 4x + C$$

$$(36) \quad \text{Let } t = \arccos x, \quad \text{then } x = \cos t$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x^4 \sqrt{x^2-1}} dx = \int \frac{1}{\sec^2 t \tan t} (\sec t)' dt = \int \cos^3 t dt = \int (1 - \sin^2 t) d \sin t = \sin t - \frac{1}{3} \sin^3 t + C = \frac{\sqrt{x^2-1}}{x} - \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{(x^2-1)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{x^3} + C$$

2.

$$(1) \quad u = \arcsin x, \quad v = x$$

$$\int u dv = uv - \int v du \Rightarrow \int \arcsin x dx = x \arcsin x - \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$$

$$\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} d(1-x^2) = -\sqrt{1-x^2} + C$$

$$\Rightarrow \int \arcsin x dx = x \arcsin x + \sqrt{1-x^2} + C$$

$$(2) \quad u = \ln x, \quad v = x$$

$$\int u dv = uv - \int v du \Rightarrow \int \ln x dx = x \ln x - \int 1 dx = x \ln x - x + C$$

$$(3) \quad \int x^2 \cos x dx = \int x^2 d \sin x = x^2 \sin x - \int \sin x dx^2$$

$$\int \sin x dx^2 = 2 \int x \sin x dx = -2 \int x d \cos x = -2(x \cos x - \int \cos x dx) = -2x \cos x + 2 \sin x + C$$

$$\Rightarrow \int x^2 \cos x dx = x^2 \sin x - (-2x \cos x + 2 \sin x + C) = x^2 \sin x + 2x \cos x - 2 \sin x + C$$

$$(4) \quad \int \frac{\ln x}{x^3} dx = -\frac{1}{2} \int \ln x d x^{-2} = -\frac{1}{2} (x^{-2} \ln x - \int x^{-2} d \ln x)$$

$$\int x^{-2} d \ln x = \int x^{-3} dx = -\frac{1}{2} x^{-2} + C$$

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{\ln x}{x^3} dx = -\frac{1}{2} (x^{-2} \ln x + \frac{1}{2} x^{-2} - C) = -\frac{1}{2} x^{-2} \ln x - \frac{1}{4} x^{-2} + C$$

$$(5) \quad \int (\ln x)^2 dx = \int t^2 de^t = t^2 e^t - \int e^t dt^2$$

$$\int e^t dt^2 = 2 \int te^t dt = 2 \int t de^t = 2 \int \ln x dx = 2(x \ln x - \int 1 dx) = 2x \ln x - 2x + C$$

$$\Rightarrow \int (\ln x)^2 dx = x (\ln x)^2 - 2x \ln x + 2x + C$$

$$(6) \quad \int x \arctan x dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \arctan x dx^2 = \frac{1}{2} (x^2 \arctan x - \int x^2 d \arctan x)$$

$$\int x^2 d \arctan x = \int \frac{x^2}{1+x^2} dx = \int (1 - \frac{1}{1+x^2}) dx = \int 1 dx - \int \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = x - \arctan x + C$$

$$\Rightarrow \int x \arctan x dx = \frac{1}{2} x^2 \arctan x - \frac{1}{2} x + \frac{1}{2} \arctan x + C$$

$$(7) \quad \int [\ln(\ln x) + \frac{1}{\ln x}] dx = \int \ln(\ln x) dx + \int \frac{1}{\ln x} dx = x \ln(\ln x) - \int x d \ln(\ln x) + \int \frac{1}{\ln x} dx$$

$$\int x d \ln(\ln x) = \int \frac{1}{\ln x} dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \int [\ln(\ln x) + \frac{1}{\ln x}] dx = x \ln(\ln x) - \int \frac{1}{\ln x} dx + \int \frac{1}{\ln x} dx = x \ln(\ln x)$$

$$(8) \quad \int (\arcsin x)^2 dx = \int t^2 d \sin t = t^2 \sin t - \int \sin t dt^2$$

$$\int \sin t dt^2 = 2 \int t \sin t dt = -2 \int t d \cos t = -2(t \cos t - \int \cos t dt) = -2t \cos t + 2 \sin t + C$$

$$\Rightarrow \int (\arcsin x)^2 dx = t^2 \sin t + 2t \cos t - 2 \sin t + C = x (\arcsin x)^2 + 2\sqrt{1-x^2} \arcsin x - 2x + C$$

$$(9) \quad \int \sec^3 x dx = \int \sec x \tan x = \tan x \sec x - \int \tan x d \sec x$$

$$\int \tan x d \sec x = \int \tan^2 x \sec x dx = \int (\sec^2 x - 1) \sec x dx = \int \sec^3 x dx - \ln |\sec x + \tan x| + C$$

$$\Rightarrow \int \sec^3 x dx = \tan x \sec x - \int \sec^3 x dx + \ln |\sec x + \tan x| + C$$

$$\Rightarrow \int \sec^3 x dx = \frac{1}{2} \tan x \sec x + \frac{1}{2} \ln |\sec x + \tan x| + C$$

$$(10) \int \sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2} dx = x \sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2} - \int x dx \sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2}$$

$$\int x dx \sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2} = \int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2}} dx = \int \frac{x^2 + a^2 - a^2}{\sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2}} dx = \int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2}} dx \pm a^2 \ln |x + \sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2}| + C$$

$$\Rightarrow \int \sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2} dx = x \sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2} - \int \sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2} dx \pm a^2 \ln |x + \sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2}| + C$$

$$\Rightarrow \int \sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} x \sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2} \mp \frac{1}{2} a^2 \ln |x + \sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2}| + C$$

3.

$$(1) \int [f(x)]^2 f'(x) dx = \int [f(x)]^2 d[f(x)] = \frac{1}{2+1} [f(x)]^{2+1} + C$$

$$(2) \int \frac{f'(x)}{1+[f(x)]^2} dx = \int \frac{1}{1+[f(x)]^2} d[f(x)] = \arctan f(x) + C$$

$$(3) \int \frac{f'(x)}{f(x)} dx = \int \frac{1}{f(x)} d[f(x)] = \ln f(x) + C$$

$$(4) \int e^{f(x)} f'(x) dx = \int e^{f(x)} d[f(x)] = e^{f(x)} + C$$

4.

$$(1) I_n = \int \tan^n x dx = \int \tan^{n-2} x (\sec^2 x - 1) dx = \int \tan^{n-2} x d \tan x - \int \tan^{n-2} x dx = \frac{1}{n-1} \tan^{n-1} x - I_{n-2}$$

$$(2) I(m, n) = \int \cos^m x \sin^n x dx = \frac{1}{n+1} \int \cos^{m-1} x d \sin^{n+1} x = \frac{1}{n+1} \cos^{m-1} x \sin^{n+1} x - \frac{1}{n+1} \int \sin^{n+1} x d \cos^{m-1} x = \frac{1}{n+1} \cos^{m-1} x \sin^{n+1} x + \frac{n-1}{n+1} \int \cos^{m-2} x \sin^{n+2} x dx$$

$$\int \cos^{m-2} x \sin^{n+2} x dx = \int \cos^{m-2} x \sin^n x (1 - \cos^2 x) dx = \int \cos^{m-2} x \sin^n x dx - \int \cos^n x \sin^n x dx = I(m-2, n) - I(m, n)$$

$$\text{代入得: } I(m, n) = \frac{1}{n+1} \cos^{m-1} x \sin^{n+1} x + \frac{n-1}{n+1} I(m-2, n) - \frac{m-1}{n+1} I(m, n) \Rightarrow I(m, n) = \frac{1}{m+n} \cos^{m-1} x \sin^{n+1} x + \frac{m-1}{m+n} I(m-2, n)$$

$$\text{类似地: } I(m, n) = -\frac{1}{m+n} \cos^{m+1} x \sin^{n-1} x + \frac{n-1}{m+n} I(m, n-2)$$

5.

$$(1) \int \tan^3 x dx = \frac{1}{2} \tan^2 x - \int \tan x dx = \frac{1}{2} \tan^2 x + \int \frac{1}{\cos x} d \cos x = \frac{1}{2} \tan^2 x + \ln |\cos x| + C$$

$$(2) \int \tan^4 x dx = \frac{1}{3} \tan^3 x - \int \tan^2 x dx = \frac{1}{3} \tan^3 x - \int (\sec^2 x - 1) dx = \frac{1}{3} \tan^3 x - \tan x + x + C$$

$$(3) \int \cos^2 x \sin^4 x dx = \frac{1}{6} \cos x \sin^5 x + \frac{1}{6} \int \sin^4 x dx$$

$$\int \sin^4 x dx = \int (1 - \cos^2 x)^2 dx = \int (\frac{1}{4} \cos^2 2x - \frac{1}{2} \cos 2x + \frac{1}{4}) dx = \frac{3}{8} x - \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x + \frac{1}{32} \sin 4x + C$$

$$\Rightarrow \int \cos^2 x \sin^4 x dx = \frac{1}{6} \cos x \sin^5 x + \frac{1}{16} x - \frac{1}{24} \sin 2x + \frac{1}{192} \sin 4x + C$$

6.

$$(1) I_n = \int x^n e^{kx} dx = \frac{1}{k} \int x^n e^{kx} d(kx) = \frac{1}{k} (x^n e^{kx} - \int e^{kx} dx^n)$$

$$\int e^{kx} dx^n = n \int x^{n-1} e^{kx} dx = n I_{n-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow I_n = \frac{1}{k} (x^n e^{kx} - n I_{n-1}) = \frac{1}{k} x^n e^{kx} - \frac{n}{k} I_{n-1}$$

$$(2) I_n = \int (\ln x)^n dx = \int t^n dt = t^{n+1} - n \int t^{n-1} dt = x (\ln x)^n - n I_{n-1}$$

$$(3) I_n = \int (\arcsin x)^n dx = x (\arcsin x)^n - \int x d(\arcsin x)^n$$

$$\int x d(\arcsin x)^n = n \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} (\arcsin x)^{n-1} dx = -n \int (\arcsin x)^{n-1} d\sqrt{1-x^2} = -n (\sqrt{1-x^2} (\arcsin x)^{n-1} - (n-1) \int (\arcsin x)^{n-2} dx)$$

$$\text{代入得: } I_n = x (\arcsin x)^n + n \sqrt{1-x^2} (\arcsin x)^{n-1} - n(n-1) I_{n-2}$$

$$(4) I_n = \int e^{ax} \sin^n x dx = \frac{1}{a} \int \sin^n x de^{ax} = \frac{1}{a} (e^{ax} \sin^n x - \int e^{ax} \sin^n x dx)$$

$$\int e^{ax} \sin^n x dx = n \int e^{ax} \sin^{n-1} x \cos x dx = \frac{n}{a} \int \sin^{n-1} x \cos x de^{ax} = \frac{n}{a} (e^{ax} \sin^{n-1} x \cos x - \int e^{ax} d(\sin^{n-1} x \cos x))$$

$$\int e^{ax} d(\sin^{n-1} x \cos x) = \int e^{ax} ((n-1) \sin^{n-2} x \cos^2 x - \sin^n x) dx = \int e^{ax} (n-1) \sin^{n-2} x (1 - \sin^2 x) dx - \int e^{ax} \sin^n x dx = (n-1) \int e^{ax} \sin^{n-2} x dx - (n-1) \int e^{ax} \sin^n x dx = I_n$$

$$\text{代入得: } I_n = \frac{1}{a^2 + a^2} [e^{ax} \sin^{n-1} x (\sin x - n \cos x) + n(n-1) I_{n-2}]$$

7.

$$(1) \int x^3 e^{2x} dx = \frac{1}{2} x^3 e^{2x} - \frac{3}{2} \int x^2 e^{2x} dx = \frac{1}{2} x^3 e^{2x} - \frac{3}{4} x^2 e^{2x} + \frac{3}{2} \int x e^{2x} dx = \frac{1}{2} x^3 e^{2x} - \frac{3}{4} x^2 e^{2x} + \frac{3}{4} x e^{2x} - \frac{3}{4} \int e^{2x} dx = \frac{1}{2} x^3 e^{2x} - \frac{3}{4} x^2 e^{2x} + \frac{3}{4} x e^{2x} - \frac{3}{8} e^{2x} + C$$

$$(2) \int (\ln x)^3 dx = x (\ln x)^3 - 3 \int (\ln x)^2 dx = x (\ln x)^3 - 3x (\ln x)^2 + 6 \int \ln x dx = x (\ln x)^3 - 3x (\ln x)^2 + 6x \ln x - 6x + C$$

$$(3) \int (\arcsin x)^3 dx = x (\arcsin x) + 3 \sqrt{1-x^2} (\arcsin x)^2 - 6x \int \arcsin x dx = x (\arcsin x)^3 + 3 \sqrt{2-x^2} (\arcsin x)^2 - 6x \arcsin x - 6 \sqrt{1-x^2} + C$$

$$(4) \int e^x \sin^3 x dx = \frac{1}{10} e^x \sin^2 x (\sin x - 3 \cos x) + \frac{3}{5} \int e^x \sin x dx = \frac{1}{10} e^x \sin^2 x (\sin x - 3 \cos x) + \frac{3}{10} e^x (\sin x - \cos x) + C$$

1. 求下列不定积分:

(1)  $\int \frac{x^3}{x-1} dx$

(2)  $\int \frac{x-2}{x^2-7x+12} dx$

(3)  $\int \frac{dx}{1+x^4}$

(4)  $\int \frac{dx}{1+x^4}$

(5)  $\int \frac{dt}{(x-1)(x^2+1)^3}$

(6)  $\int \frac{x-2}{(2x^2+2x+1)^2} dx$

2. 求下列不定积分:

(1)  $\int \frac{dx}{5-3\cos x}$

(2)  $\int \frac{dx}{2+\sin x}$

(3)  $\int \frac{dx}{1+\tan x}$

(4)  $\int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{1+x-x^2}} dx$

(5)  $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^3+x}}$

(6)  $\int \frac{1}{x^2} \sqrt{\frac{1-x}{1+x}} dx$

1.

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

$$\int \frac{x^3}{x-1} dx = \int (x^2 + x + 1) dx + \int \frac{1}{x-1} dx = (\frac{1}{3}x^3 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + x + C_1) + (\ln|x-1| + C_2) = \frac{1}{3}x^3 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + x + \ln|x-1| + C$$

(2)  $\frac{x-2}{x^2-7x+12} = \frac{x-2}{(x-3)(x-4)} = \frac{A_1}{x-3} + \frac{A_2}{x-4}$

$x-2 = A_1(x-4) + A_2(x-3) = (A_1+A_2)x + (-4A_1-3A_2) \Rightarrow A_1 = -1, A_2 = 2$

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{x-2}{x^2-7x+12} dx = -\int \frac{1}{x-3} dx + 2 \int \frac{1}{x-4} dx = -(\ln|x-3| + C_1) + 2(\ln|x-4| + C_2) = -\ln|x-3| + 2\ln|x-4| + C$$

(3)  $\frac{1}{1+x^3} = \frac{1}{(x+1)(x^2-x+1)} = \frac{A}{x+1} + \frac{Bx+C}{x^2-x+1}$

$I = A(x^2-x+1) + (Bx+C)(x+1) = (A+B)x^2 + (-A+B+C)x + (A+C) \Rightarrow A = -\frac{1}{3}, B = \frac{1}{3}, C = \frac{2}{3}$

$\Rightarrow \int \frac{1}{1+x^3} = -\frac{1}{3} \int \frac{1}{x+1} dx + \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{x+2}{x^2-x+1} dx$

$\int \frac{1}{x+1} dx = \ln|x+1| + C_1$

$\stackrel{\wedge}{\Delta} t = x - \frac{1}{2}, \text{ 且 } \frac{x+2}{x^2-x+1} = \frac{-t + \frac{5}{4}}{t^2 + \frac{1}{4}} \Rightarrow \int \frac{x+2}{x^2-x+1} dx = \int \frac{-t}{t^2 + \frac{1}{4}} dt + \frac{5}{2} \int \frac{1}{t^2 + \frac{1}{4}} dt = (\frac{1}{2}\ln|t^2 + \frac{1}{4}| + C_{21}) + (\frac{5}{8}\arctan(\frac{2t}{\sqrt{3}}) + C_{22}) = \frac{1}{2}\ln|x^2-x+1| + \frac{5}{8}\arctan(\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}(x-\frac{1}{2})) + C_2$

$\Rightarrow \int \frac{1}{1+x^3} = -\frac{1}{3}(\ln|x+1| + C_1) + \frac{1}{3}(\frac{1}{2}\ln(x^2-x+1) + \frac{5}{8}\arctan(\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}(x-\frac{1}{2})) + C_2) = -\frac{1}{3}\ln|x+1| + \frac{1}{6}\ln|x^2-x+1| + \frac{5}{24}\arctan(\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}(x-\frac{1}{2})) + C$

(4)  $\int \frac{1}{1+x^4} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{(1+x^2)-(x^2-1)}{1+x^4} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(x-\frac{1}{x})}{x^2+1} - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(x+\frac{1}{x})}{x^2-1} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{du}{u^2+2} - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dv}{v^2-2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \arctan \frac{x^2-1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{8} \ln \left| \frac{x^2+\sqrt{2}x+1}{x^2-\sqrt{2}x+1} \right| + C$

(5)  $\frac{1}{(x-1)(x^2+1)^2} = \frac{A}{x-1} + \frac{Bx+C_1}{x^2+1} + \frac{B_2x+C_2}{(x^2+1)^2}$

$I = A(x^2+1)^2 + (B_1x+C_1)(x-1)(x^2+1) + (B_2x+C_2)(x-1) = (A+B_1)x^4 + (-B_1+C_1)x^3 + (2A+B_1-C_1+B_2)x^2 + (-B_1+C_1-B_2+C_2)x + (A-C_1-C_2)$

$\Rightarrow A = \frac{1}{4}, B_1 = -\frac{1}{4}, C_1 = -\frac{1}{4}, B_2 = -\frac{1}{2}, C_2 = -\frac{1}{2}$

$\Rightarrow \int \frac{1}{(x-1)(x^2+1)^2} = \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{1}{x-1} dx - \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{x+1}{x^2+1} dx - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{x+1}{(x^2+1)^2} dx$

$\int \frac{1}{x-1} dx = \ln|x-1| + C_1$

$\int \frac{x+1}{x^2+1} dx = \int \frac{x}{x^2+1} dx + \int \frac{1}{x^2+1} dx = \frac{1}{2}\ln|x^2+1| + \arctan x + C_2$

$\int \frac{x+1}{(x^2+1)^2} dx = \int \frac{x}{(x^2+1)^2} dx + \int \frac{1}{(x^2+1)^2} dx = \frac{1}{-2(x^2+1)} + \frac{x}{-2(x^2+1)} + \frac{1}{2}\arctan x + C_3$

$\Rightarrow \int \frac{1}{(x-1)(x^2+1)^2} dx = \frac{1}{4}(\ln|x-1| + C_1) - \frac{1}{4}(\frac{1}{2}\ln|x^2+1| + \arctan x + C_2) - \frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{-2(x^2+1)} + \frac{x}{-2(x^2+1)} + \frac{1}{2}\arctan x + C_3) = \frac{1}{4}\ln|x-1| - \frac{1}{8}\ln|x^2+1| - \frac{1}{2}\arctan x + \frac{x+1}{4(x^2+1)} + C$

(6)  $\stackrel{\wedge}{\Delta} t = 2x+1, \text{ 且 } \frac{x-2}{(2x^2+2x+1)^2} = \frac{4x-8}{(4x^2+4x+2)^2} = \frac{2x-10}{(t^2+1)^2}, \text{ 且 } dx = \frac{1}{2}dt$

$\int \frac{2x-10}{(2x^2+2x+1)^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2x-10}{(t^2+1)^2} dt = \int \frac{t}{(t^2+1)^2} dt - 5 \int \frac{1}{(t^2+1)^2} dt$

$\int \frac{t}{(t^2+1)^2} dt = \frac{1}{-2(t^2+1)} + C_1$

$\int \frac{1}{(t^2+1)^2} dt = \frac{t}{-2(t^2+1)} + \frac{1}{2} \arctan t + C_2$

$\Rightarrow \int \frac{2x-10}{(2x^2+2x+1)^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2x-10}{(t^2+1)^2} dt = (\frac{1}{-2(t^2+1)} + C_1) - 5(\frac{t}{-2(t^2+1)} + \frac{1}{2} \arctan t + C_2) = \frac{5t-1}{2(t^2+1)} - \frac{5}{2} \arctan t + C = \frac{5x+2}{2x^2+2x+1} - \frac{5}{2} \arctan(2x+1) + C$

2.

(1)  $\stackrel{\wedge}{\Delta} t = \tan \frac{x}{2}, \text{ 且 } \frac{1}{1+t^2} = \frac{1}{5-3\cos x} = \frac{1}{5-\frac{3(1-t^2)}{1+t^2}} = \frac{t^2+1}{8t^2+2}, \text{ 且 } dx = \frac{2}{1+t^2} dt$

$\int \frac{1}{5-3\cos x} dx = \int \frac{t^2+1}{8t^2+2} \cdot \frac{2}{1+t^2} dt = \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{1}{t^2+\frac{5}{4}} dt = \frac{1}{2} \arctan 2t + C = \frac{1}{2} \arctan(2\tan \frac{x}{2}) + C$

(2)  $\stackrel{\wedge}{\Delta} t = \tan x, \text{ 且 } \frac{1}{1+t^2} = \frac{t^2+1}{3t^2+2}, \text{ 且 } dx = \frac{1}{t^2+1} dt$

$\int \frac{1}{2+\sin^2 x} dx = \int \frac{t^2+1}{3t^2+2} \cdot \frac{1}{t^2+1} dt = \int \frac{1}{3t^2+2} dt = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{6} \arctan \frac{\sqrt{6}t}{2} + C = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{6} \arctan(\frac{\sqrt{6}}{2} \tan x) + C$

(3)  $\stackrel{\wedge}{\Delta} t = \tan x, \text{ 且 } \frac{1}{1+t^2} = \frac{1}{(t+1)(t^2+1)}$

$\frac{1}{(t+1)(t^2+1)} = \frac{A}{t+1} + \frac{Bt+C}{t^2+1}$

$I = A(t^2+1) + (Bt+C)(t+1) = (A+B)t^2 + (B+C)t + (A+C) \Rightarrow A = \frac{1}{2}, B = -\frac{1}{2}, C = \frac{1}{2}$

$\Rightarrow \int \frac{1}{(t+1)(t^2+1)} dt = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{t+1} dt - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{t-1}{t^2+1} dt$

$$\int \frac{1}{t+1} dt = \ln|t+1| + C_1$$

$$\int \frac{t-1}{t^2+1} dt = \int \frac{t}{t^2+1} dt - \int \frac{1}{t^2+1} dt = \frac{1}{2} \ln|t^2+1| - \arctan t + C_2$$

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{1}{(t+1)(t^2+1)} dt = \frac{1}{2} (\ln|t+1| + C_1) - \frac{1}{2} (\frac{1}{2} \ln|t^2+1| - \arctan t + C_2) = \frac{1}{2} \ln|t+1| - \frac{1}{4} \ln|t^2+1| + \frac{1}{2} \arctan t + C = \frac{1}{2} \ln|\tan x + 1| - \frac{1}{4} \ln|\tan^2 x + 1| + \frac{1}{2} x + C$$

$$(4) \int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{1+x-x^2}} dx = -\frac{3}{2} \sqrt{1+x-x^2} - \frac{3}{4} \sqrt{1+x-x^2} + \frac{7}{8} \arcsin(\frac{\sqrt{5}}{3}(2x-1)) + C$$

$$(5) \Delta \sqrt{x^2+y} = y + t, \text{ if } y = \frac{t^2}{1-2t}, dy = \frac{2(-t+1)}{(1-2t)^2} dt$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+y}} dy = \ln|\sqrt{x^2+y} + y + \frac{1}{2}| + C$$

$$(6) \Delta t = \sqrt{\frac{1-x}{1+x}}, \text{ if } x = \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}, dx = \frac{-4t}{(1+t^2)^2} dt$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x^2} \sqrt{\frac{1-x}{1+x}} dx = \int \frac{(1+t^2)^2}{(1-t^2)^2} t \cdot \frac{-4t}{(1+t^2)^2} dt = -4 \int \frac{t^3}{(1-t^2)^2} dt$$

$$\Delta t = \sin u, \text{ if } dt = \cos u du$$

$$\int \frac{t^3}{(1-t^2)^2} dt = \int \frac{\sin^2 u}{\cos^4 u} \cos u du = \int \frac{1-\cos^2 u}{\cos^3 u} du = \int \sec^3 u du - \int \sec u du$$

$$\int \sec u du = \int \frac{\sec^2 u + \sec u \tan u}{\sec u + \tan u} du = \int \frac{(\sec u + \tan u)'}{\sec u + \tan u} du = \ln|\sec u + \tan u| + C_{11}$$

$$\int \sec^3 u du = \sec u \tan u = \tan u \sec u - \int \tan u d \sec u$$

$$\int \tan u d \sec u = \int \tan^2 u \sec u du = \int (\sec^2 u - 1) \sec u du = \int \sec^3 u du - \ln|\sec u + \tan u| + C_{12}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int \sec^3 u du = \tan u \sec u - \int \sec^3 u du + \ln|\sec u + \tan u| + C_{12}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int \sec^3 u du = \frac{1}{2} \tan u \sec u + \frac{1}{2} \ln|\sec u + \tan u| + C_{12}$$

$$\int \frac{t^3}{(1-t^2)^2} dt = (\frac{1}{2} \tan u \sec u + \frac{1}{2} \ln|\sec u + \tan u| + C_{12}) - (\ln|\sec u + \tan u| + C_{11}) = \frac{1}{2} \tan u \sec u - \frac{1}{2} \ln|\sec u + \tan u| + C_1$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x^2} \sqrt{\frac{1-x}{1+x}} dx = -4 (\frac{1}{2} \tan u \sec u - \frac{1}{2} \ln|\sec u + \tan u| + C_1) = 2 \ln|\sec u + \tan u| - 2 \tan u \sec u + C = \ln \left| \frac{1+\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x} \right| - \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x} + C$$

1. 求下列不定积分:

(1)  $\int \frac{\sqrt{x} - 2\sqrt{x} - 1}{\sqrt{x}} dx$

(2)  $\int x \arcsin x dx$

(3)  $\int \frac{dx}{1 + \sqrt{x}^4}$

(4)  $\int e^{x^m} \sin 2x dx$

(5)  $\int \sqrt[3]{x} dx$

(6)  $\int \frac{dx}{x \sqrt{x^2 - 1}}$

(7)  $\int \frac{1 - \tan x}{1 + \tan x} dx$

(8)  $\int \frac{x^3 - x}{(x - 2)^2} dx$

(9)  $\int \frac{dx}{\cos^2 x}$

(10)  $\int \sin^2 x dx$

(11)  $\int \frac{x - 5}{x^3 - 3x^2 + 4} dx$

(12)  $\int \arctan(1 + \sqrt{x}) dx$

(13)  $\int \frac{x^3}{x^3 + 2} dx$

(14)  $\int \frac{\tan x}{1 + \tan x + \tan^2 x} dx$

(15)  $\int \frac{x^3}{(1-x)^2} dx$

(16)  $\int \frac{\arcsin x}{x^2} dx$

(17)  $\int \frac{1+x}{1-x} dx$

(18)  $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{\sin \arccos x}}$

(19)  $\int e^x \left( \frac{1-x}{1+x} \right)^2 dx$

(20)  $I_1 = \int \frac{x^2}{\ln x} dx$ , 其中  $u = a_1 + b_1 x, v = a_2 + b_2 x$ , 求递推公式解.

2. 求下列不定积分:

(1)  $\int \frac{dx}{x^4 + x^2 + 1}$

(2)  $\int \frac{x^3}{(x^3 + 2x^2 + 2)^2} dx$

(3)  $\int \frac{x^{3x-1}}{(x^3 + 1)^2} dx$

(4)  $\int \frac{\cos x}{\cos x + \sin x} dx$

3. 求下列不定积分:

(1)  $\int \frac{\sqrt{1+2\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{x}} dx$

(2)  $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt[3]{1+x^3}}$

(3)  $\int \frac{dx}{x + \sqrt{x^2 - x + 1}}$

(4)  $\int \frac{1+x^4}{(1-x^4)^{1/2}} dx$

4. 周期函数的原函数是否还是周期函数?

5. 导出下列不定积分对于正整数n的递推公式:

(1)  $\int \frac{dx}{\cos^n x}$

(2)  $\int \frac{\sin nx}{\sin x} dx$

(1)  $\boxed{\frac{1}{2} t = x^{\frac{1}{2}}, \quad (1) \quad dx = 12t^n dt}$

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{x} - 2\sqrt{x} - 1}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \int \frac{t^6 - 2t^4 - 1}{t^3} \cdot 12t^n dt = 12 \int (t^{14} - 2t^{12} - t^8) dt = \frac{4}{5} t^{15} - \frac{24}{13} t^{13} - \frac{4}{3} t^9 + C = \frac{4}{5} x^{\frac{15}{2}} - \frac{24}{13} x^{\frac{13}{2}} - \frac{4}{3} x^{\frac{9}{2}} + C$$

(2)  $\int x \arcsin x dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \arcsin x dx^2 = \frac{1}{2} (x^2 \arcsin x - \int x^2 d \arcsin x)$

$$\boxed{\frac{1}{2} t = \arcsin x, \quad (1) \quad x = \sin t}$$

$$\int x^2 d \arcsin x = \int \sin^2 t dt = \int \frac{1}{2} (1 - \cos 2t) dt = \frac{1}{4} \int (1 - \cos 2t) dt = \frac{1}{4} (2t - \sin 2t + C_1) = \frac{1}{2} \arcsin x - \frac{1}{2} x \sqrt{1-x^2} + C_2$$

$$\int x \arcsin x dx = \frac{1}{2} (x^2 \arcsin x - (\frac{1}{2} \arcsin x - \frac{1}{2} x \sqrt{1-x^2} + C_2)) = \frac{1}{2} x^2 \arcsin x - \frac{1}{4} \arcsin x + \frac{1}{4} x \sqrt{1-x^2} + C$$

$$(3) \boxed{\frac{1}{2} t = \sqrt{x}, \quad (1) \quad x = t^2, \quad dx = 2t dt}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{1+\sqrt{x}} dx = \int \frac{2t}{1+t} dt = \int 2 dt - 2 \int \frac{1}{1+t} dt = (2t + C_1) - (2 \ln|t+1| + C_2) = 2t - 2 \ln|t+1| + C = 2x^{\frac{1}{2}} - 2 \ln|x^{\frac{1}{2}} + 1| + C$$

$$(4) \boxed{\frac{1}{2} t = \sin x, \quad (1) \quad x = \frac{1}{2} t^2 \quad dt = \frac{1}{2} \sin x dx}$$

$$\int e^{\sin x} \sin 2x dx = \int e^t \cdot 2t \sqrt{1-t^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} dt = 2 \int t e^t dt = 2((t-1)e^t + C_1) = 2(\sin x - 1)e^{\sin x} + C$$

$$(5) \boxed{\frac{1}{2} t = \sqrt{x}, \quad (1) \quad x = t^2, \quad dx = 2t dt}$$

$$\int e^{\sqrt{x}} dx = 2 \int t e^t dt = 2((t-1)e^t + C_1) = 2(x^{\frac{1}{2}} - 1)e^{x^{\frac{1}{2}}} + C$$

$$(6) \int \frac{1}{x \sqrt{x-1}} dx = \int \frac{1}{x^{\frac{1}{2}} \sqrt{1-\frac{1}{x^2}}} dx = - \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\frac{1}{x^2}}} d \frac{1}{x} = - \arcsin \frac{1}{x} + C$$

$$(7) \boxed{\frac{1}{2} t = \tan x, \quad (1) \quad x = \frac{1}{2} t^2 \quad dt = \frac{1}{2} \sec^2 x dx}$$

$$\int \frac{t-1}{1+\tan x} dx = \int \frac{\frac{t-1}{2}}{(t+1)(t^2+1)} dt = \frac{A}{t+1} + \frac{Bt+C}{t^2+1} \Rightarrow t-1 = A(t^2+1) + (Bt+C)(t+1) = (A+B)t^2 + (B+C)t + (A+C) \Rightarrow A=-1, B=1, C=0$$

$$\int \frac{t-1}{(t+1)(t^2+1)} dt = - \int \frac{1}{t+1} dt + \int \frac{t}{t^2+1} dt = -(\ln|t+1| + C_1) + \frac{1}{2} (\ln|t^2+1| + C_2) = -\ln|t+1| + \frac{1}{2} \ln|t^2+1| + C$$

$$(8) \boxed{\frac{1}{2} t = x-2, \quad (1) \quad x = t+2, \quad dt = dx}$$

$$\int \frac{x^2 - x}{(x-2)^3} dx = \int \frac{(t+2)^2 - (t+2)}{t^3} dt = \int (t^{-1} + 3t^{-2} + 2t^{-3}) dt = \ln|t| - 3t^{-1} - t^{-2} + C = \ln|x-2| - 3(x-2)^{-1} - (x-2)^{-2} + C$$

$$(9) \int \frac{1}{\cos^4 x} dx = \int \sec^2 x d \tan x = \int (\tan^2 x + 1) d \tan x = \frac{1}{3} \tan^3 x + \tan x + C$$

$$(10) \int \sin^4 x dx = \int (\frac{1-\cos 2x}{2})^2 dx = \frac{1}{4} (\int 1 dx - \int 2 \cos 2x dx + \int \cos^2 2x dx)$$

$$\int 1 dx = x + C_1$$

$$\int 2 \cos 2x dx = \int \cos 2x d(2x) = \sin 2x + C_2$$

$$\int \cos^2 2x dx = \int \frac{\cos 4x + 1}{2} dx = \frac{1}{2} (\frac{1}{4} \sin 4x + x + C_3) = \frac{1}{8} \sin 4x + \frac{1}{2} x + C_3$$

$$\int \sin^2 2x dx = \frac{1}{4} (x + C_1 + \sin 2x + C_2 + \frac{1}{8} \sin 4x + \frac{1}{2} x + C_3) = \frac{3}{8} x + \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x + \frac{1}{32} \sin 4x + C$$

$$(11) \frac{x-5}{x^3 - 3x^2 + 4} = \frac{A_1}{x+1} + \frac{A_2}{x-2} + \frac{A_3}{(x-2)^2} \Rightarrow x-5 = A_1(x+1)^2 + A_2(x+1)(x-2) + A_3(x-2) = (A_1+A_2)x^2 + (-4A_1-A_2+A_3)x + (4A_1-2A_2+A_3) \Rightarrow A_1 = -\frac{2}{3}, A_2 = \frac{2}{3}, A_3 = -1$$

$$\int \frac{x-5}{x^3 - 3x^2 + 4} dx = -\frac{2}{3} \int \frac{1}{x+1} dx + \frac{2}{3} \int \frac{1}{x-2} dx - \int \frac{1}{(x-2)^2} dx = -\frac{2}{3} \ln|x+1| + \frac{2}{3} \ln|x-2| + \frac{1}{x-2} + C$$

$$(12) \boxed{\frac{1}{2} t = |+\sqrt{x}, \quad (1) \quad x = (t-1)^2}$$

$$\int \arctan(1+\sqrt{x}) dx = \int \arctan t dt (t-1)^2 = (t-1)^2 \arctan t - \int (t-1)^2 d\arctan t$$

$$\stackrel{?}{=} u = \arctan t$$

$$\int (t-1)^2 d\arctan t = \int (\tan u - 1)^2 du = \int \tan^2 u du - 2 \int \tan u du + \int 1 du$$

$$\int \tan^2 u du = \int (\sec^2 u - 1) du = \tan u - u + C_{11}$$

$$\int \tan u du = - \int \frac{1}{\cos u} d\cos u = -\ln |\cos u| + C_{12}$$

$$\int 1 du = u + C_{13}$$

$$\int (t-1)^2 d\arctan t = (\tan u - u + C_{11}) - 2(-\ln |\cos u| + C_{12}) + (u + C_{13}) = \tan u + 2\ln |\cos u| + C_1 = t + 2\ln \left| \frac{1}{\sqrt{t^2+1}} \right| + C_1$$

$$\int \arctan(1+\sqrt{x}) dx = (t-1)^2 \arctan t - (t + 2\ln \left| \frac{1}{\sqrt{t^2+1}} \right| + C_1) = (t-1)^2 \arctan t - t - 2\ln \left| \frac{1}{\sqrt{t^2+1}} \right| + C = x \arctan(1+\sqrt{x}) - 1 - \sqrt{x} - 2\ln \left| \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+2\sqrt{x}+2}} \right| + C$$

$$(13) \int \frac{x^2}{x^4+2} dx = \int x^3 dx - 2 \int \frac{x^3}{x^4+2} dx$$

$$\int x^3 dx = \frac{1}{4} x^4 + C_1$$

$$\int \frac{x^3}{x^4+2} dx = \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{1}{x^4+2} d(x^4+2) = \frac{1}{4} \ln |x^4+2| + C_2$$

$$\int \frac{x^7}{x^4+2} dx = (\frac{1}{4} x^4 + C_1) - 2(\frac{1}{4} \ln |x^4+2| + C_2) = \frac{1}{4} x^4 - \frac{1}{2} \ln |x^4+2| + C$$

$$(14) \stackrel{?}{=} t = \tan x, \text{ (R)} dx = \frac{1}{t^2+1} dt$$

$$\int \frac{\tan x}{1+\tan x + \tan^2 x} dx = \int \frac{t}{(t^2+t+1)(t^2+1)} dt = \int \frac{1}{t^2+1} dt - \int \frac{1}{t^2+t+1} dt = \arctan t - \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan(\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} t + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}) + C = x - \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan(\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \tan x + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}) + C$$

$$(15) \stackrel{?}{=} t = 1-x, \text{ (R)} dx = -dt$$

$$\int \frac{x^2}{(1-x)^{100}} dx = - \int \frac{(1-t)^2}{t^{100}} dt = - \left( \int (t^{-98} - 2t^{-99} + t^{-100}) dt \right) = - \left( -\frac{1}{98} t^{-97} + \frac{1}{99} t^{-98} - \frac{1}{100} t^{-99} + C_1 \right) = \frac{1}{97} t^{-97} - \frac{1}{49} t^{-98} + \frac{1}{99} t^{-99} + C = \frac{1}{97} (1-x)^{-97} - \frac{1}{49} (1-x)^{-98} + \frac{1}{99} (1-x)^{-99} + C$$

$$(16) \int \frac{\arcsin x}{x^2} dx = - \int \arcsin x d\frac{1}{x} = \int \frac{1}{x} d\arcsin x - \frac{\arcsin x}{x}$$

$$\stackrel{?}{=} t = \arcsin x$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x} d\arcsin x = \int \csc t dt = \int \frac{1}{2 \sin \frac{t}{2} \cos \frac{t}{2}} dt = \int \frac{1}{\tan \frac{t}{2}} d \tan \frac{t}{2} = \ln |\tan \frac{t}{2}| + C = \ln \left| \frac{1-\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x} \right| + C$$

$$\int \frac{\arcsin x}{x^2} dx = \ln \left| \frac{1-\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x} \right| - \frac{\arcsin x}{x} + C$$

$$(17) \int x \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} dx = \int x \ln(1+x) dx - \int x \ln(1-x) dx$$

$$\stackrel{?}{=} t = x+1, \text{ (R)} dx = dt$$

$$\int x \ln(1+x) dx = \int (t-1) \ln t dt = \int t \ln t dt - \int \ln t dt$$

$$\int t \ln t dt = \frac{1}{2} \int \ln t dt^2 = \frac{1}{4} \int \ln t^2 dt^2 = \frac{1}{4} (t^2 \ln t^2 - \int t^2 d \ln t^2) = \frac{1}{4} t^2 \ln t^2 - \frac{1}{4} t^2 + C_{11}$$

$$\int \ln t dt = t \ln t - \int t dt = t \ln t - t + C_{12}$$

$$\int x \ln(1+x) dx = (\frac{1}{4} t^2 \ln t^2 - \frac{1}{4} t^2 + C_{11}) - (t \ln t - t + C_{12}) = \frac{1}{4} t^2 \ln t^2 - \frac{1}{4} t^2 - t \ln t + t + C_1 = \frac{1}{4} (x+1)^2 \ln(x+1)^2 - \frac{1}{4} (x+1)^2 - (x+1) \ln(x+1) + x+1 + C_1$$

$$\stackrel{?}{=} u = -x+1, \text{ (R)} dx = -du$$

$$\int x \ln(1-x) dx = - \int (1-u) \ln u du = \int u \ln u du - \int \ln u du = \frac{1}{4} u^2 \ln u^2 - \frac{1}{4} u^2 - u \ln u + u + C_2 = \frac{1}{4} (1-x)^2 \ln(1-x)^2 - \frac{1}{4} (1-x)^2 - (1-x) \ln(1-x) + 1-x + C_2$$

$$\int x \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} dx = (\frac{1}{4} (x+1)^2 \ln(x+1)^2 - \frac{1}{4} (x+1)^2 - (x+1) \ln(x+1) + x+1) - (\frac{1}{4} (1-x)^2 \ln(1-x)^2 - \frac{1}{4} (1-x)^2 - (1-x) \ln(1-x) + 1-x + C_2)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} (x+1)^2 \ln(x+1)^2 - \frac{1}{4} (x+1)^2 - (x+1) \ln(x+1) + x+1 - \frac{1}{4} (1-x)^2 \ln(1-x)^2 + \frac{1}{4} (1-x)^2 + (1-x) \ln(1-x) - 1+x + C$$

$$(18) \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{\sin x \cos^2 x}} dx = \int \tan^{-\frac{1}{2}} x \sec^4 x dx = \int \tan^{-\frac{1}{2}} x \sec^2 x dt \tan x$$

$$\stackrel{?}{=} t = \tan x$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{\sin x \cos^2 x}} dx = \int \tan^{-\frac{1}{2}} x \sec^2 x dt \tan x = \int t^{-\frac{1}{2}} (t^2 + t^{-2}) dt = \int (t^{\frac{3}{2}} + t^{-\frac{1}{2}}) dt = \frac{2}{5} t^{\frac{5}{2}} + 2t^{\frac{1}{2}} + C = \frac{2}{5} \tan^{\frac{5}{2}} x + 2 \tan^{\frac{1}{2}} x + C$$

$$(19) \int e^x \left( \frac{1-x}{1+x^2} \right)^2 dx = \int e^x \left( \frac{1}{1+x^2} - \frac{2x}{1+x^2} \right) dx = \int \frac{e^x}{1+x^2} dx - \int e^x \cdot \frac{2x}{(1+x^2)^2} dx = \int \frac{e^x}{1+x^2} dx + \int e^x d \frac{1}{1+x^2} = \int \frac{e^x}{1+x^2} dx + \frac{e^x}{1+x^2} - \int \frac{1}{1+x^2} de^x = \int \frac{e^x}{1+x^2} dx + \frac{e^x}{1+x^2} - \int \frac{e^x}{1+x^2} dx = \frac{e^x}{1+x^2} + C$$

$$(20) I_n = \int \frac{v^n}{\sqrt{u}} dx = \frac{1}{b_1} \int \frac{v^n}{\sqrt{u}} du = \frac{2}{b_1} \int v^n d\sqrt{u} = \frac{2}{b_1} (v^n \sqrt{u} - \int \sqrt{u} dv^n)$$

$$\int \sqrt{u} dv^n = nb_2 \int \sqrt{u} \cdot v^{n-1} dx = nb_2 \int \frac{v^{n-1}}{\sqrt{u}} \cdot (a_1 + b_1 x) dx = nb_2 a_1 \int \frac{v^{n-1}}{\sqrt{u}} dx + nb_2 b_1 \int \frac{v^{n-1}}{\sqrt{u}} \cdot x dx$$

$$\int \frac{v^{n-1}}{\sqrt{u}} \cdot x dx = \frac{1}{b_2} \int \frac{v^{n-1}}{\sqrt{u}} (b_2 x + a_2 - a_1) dx = \frac{1}{b_2} \int \frac{v^n}{\sqrt{u}} dx - \frac{a_2}{b_2} \int \frac{v^{n-1}}{\sqrt{u}} dx$$

$$\text{代入得: } I_n = \frac{2}{b_1} \sqrt{u} \cdot v^n - \frac{2na_1 b_2}{b_1} I_{n-1} - 2n I_n + 2na_2 I_{n-1} \Rightarrow I_n = \frac{2}{b_1(1+2n)} \sqrt{u} \cdot v^n + \frac{2(na_1 b_1 - nb_1 a_2)}{b_1(1+2n)} I_{n-1}$$

2.

$$(1) \frac{1}{x^4+x^2+1} = \frac{B_1 x + C_1}{x^2+x+1} + \frac{B_2 x + C_2}{x^2-x+1} = (B_1 x + C_1)(x^2-x+1) + (B_2 x + C_2)(x^2+x+1) \Rightarrow (B_1 + B_2)x^3 + (-B_1 + C_1 + B_2 + C_2)x^2 + (B_1 - C_1 + B_2 + C_2)x + (C_1 + C_2) \Rightarrow B_1 = \frac{1}{2}, C_1 = \frac{1}{2}, B_2 = -\frac{1}{2}, C_2 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{1}{x^4+x^2+1} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{x+1}{x^2+x+1} dx - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{x-1}{x^2-x+1} dx$$

$$\begin{cases} \text{z} \\ \text{z} \end{cases} u = x + \frac{1}{2}, \quad \text{d}u = dx$$

$$\int \frac{x+1}{x^2+x+1} dx = \int \frac{u}{u^2+\frac{3}{4}} du + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{u^2+\frac{3}{4}} du = (\frac{1}{2} \ln|u^2+\frac{3}{4}| + C_{11}) + \frac{1}{2} (\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan(\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}u) + C_{12}) = \frac{1}{2} \ln|x^2+x+1| + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan(\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}x + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}) + C_1$$

$$\begin{cases} \text{z} \\ \text{z} \end{cases} v = x - \frac{1}{2}, \quad \text{d}v = dx$$

$$\int \frac{x-1}{x^2-x+1} dx = \int \frac{v}{v^2+\frac{3}{4}} dv - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{v^2+\frac{3}{4}} dv = (\frac{1}{2} \ln|v^2+\frac{3}{4}| + C_{21}) - \frac{1}{2} (\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan(\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}v) + C_{22}) = \frac{1}{2} \ln|x^2-x+1| - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan(\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}x - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}) + C_2$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x^4+x+1} dx = \frac{1}{2} (\frac{1}{2} \ln|x^2+x+1| + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan(\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}x + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}) + C_1) - \frac{1}{2} (\frac{1}{2} \ln|x^2-x+1| - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan(\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}x - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}) + C_2) = \frac{1}{4} \ln|x^2+x+1| + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}} \arctan(\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}x + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}) - \frac{1}{4} \ln|x^2-x+1| + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}} \arctan(\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}x - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}) + C$$

$$(2) \int \frac{x^9}{(x^{10}+2x^5+2)^2} dx = \frac{1}{5} \int \frac{x^5}{(x^{10}+2x^5+2)^2} dx$$

$$\begin{cases} \text{z} \\ \text{z} \end{cases} t = x^5, \quad u = t+1, \quad \text{d}t = du$$

$$\int \frac{x^5}{(x^{10}+2x^5+2)^2} dt = \int \frac{t}{(t^2+2t+2)^2} dt = \int \frac{u-1}{(u^2+1)^2} du = \int \frac{u}{(u^2+1)^2} du - \int \frac{1}{(u^2+1)^2} du$$

$$\int \frac{u}{(u^2+1)^2} du = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{(u^2+1)^2} d(u^2+1) = -\frac{1}{2(u^2+1)} + C_{11}$$

$$\begin{cases} \text{z} \\ \text{z} \end{cases} v = \arctan u, \quad \text{d}u = \sec^2 v dv$$

$$\int \frac{1}{(u^2+1)^2} du = \int \cos^2 v dv = \frac{1}{4} \int (\cos 2v + 1) d(2v) = \frac{1}{4} \sin 2v + \frac{1}{2} v + C_2 = \frac{u}{2(u^2+1)} + \frac{1}{2} \arctan u + C_{12}$$

$$\int \frac{x^9}{(x^{10}+2x^5+2)^2} dx = (-\frac{1}{2(u^2+1)} + C_{11}) - (\frac{u}{2(u^2+1)} + \frac{1}{2} \arctan u + C_{12}) = -\frac{u+1}{2(u^2+1)} - \frac{1}{2} \arctan u + C_1 = -\frac{x^5+2}{2(x^{10}+2x^5+2)} - \frac{1}{2} \arctan(x^5+1) + C_1$$

$$\int \frac{x^9}{(x^{10}+2x^5+2)^2} dx = \frac{1}{5} (-\frac{x^5+2}{2(x^{10}+2x^5+2)} - \frac{1}{2} \arctan(x^5+1) + C_1) = -\frac{x^5+2}{10(x^{10}+2x^5+2)} - \frac{1}{10} \arctan(x^5+1) + C$$

$$(3) \int \frac{x^{3n-1}}{(x^{2n}+1)^2} dx = \frac{1}{n} \int \frac{x^{2n}}{(x^{2n}+1)^2} dx$$

$$\begin{cases} \text{z} \\ \text{z} \end{cases} t = x^n$$

$$\int \frac{x^{2n}}{(x^{2n}+1)^2} dt = \int \frac{t^2}{(t^2+1)^2} dt$$

$$\frac{t^2}{(t^2+1)^2} = \frac{B_1 t + C_1}{t^2+1} + \frac{B_2 t + C_2}{(t^2+1)^2} \Rightarrow t^2 = (B_1 t + C_1)(t^2+1) + (B_2 t + C_2) \Rightarrow B_1 t^3 + C_1 t^2 + (B_1 + B_2)t + (C_1 + C_2) \Rightarrow B_1 = 0, C_1 = 1, B_2 = 0, C_2 = -1$$

$$\int \frac{t^2}{(t^2+1)^2} dt = \int \frac{1}{t^2+1} dt - \int \frac{1}{(t^2+1)^2} dt$$

$$\int \frac{1}{t^2+1} dt = \arctant + C_{11}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{(t^2+1)^2} dt = \frac{t}{2(t^2+1)} + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{t^2+1} dt = \frac{t}{2(t^2+1)} + \frac{1}{2} \arctant + C_{12}$$

$$\int \frac{t^2}{(t^2+1)^2} dt = (\arctant + C_{11}) - (\frac{t}{2(t^2+1)} + \frac{1}{2} \arctant + C_{12}) = \frac{1}{2} \arctant - \frac{t}{2(t^2+1)} + C_1$$

$$\int \frac{x^{3n-1}}{(x^{2n}+1)^2} dx = \frac{1}{n} (\frac{1}{2} \arctant - \frac{t}{2(t^2+1)} + C_1) = \frac{1}{2n} \arctant - \frac{t}{2n(t^2+1)} + C = \frac{1}{2n} \arctant x^n - \frac{x^n}{2n(x^{2n}+1)} + C$$

$$(4) \int \frac{\cos^3 x}{\cos x + \sin x} dx = \frac{1}{2} x + \frac{1}{8} \sin 2x - \frac{1}{4} \sin^2 x + \frac{1}{4} \ln|\sin x + \cos x| + C$$

3.

$$(1) \begin{cases} \text{z} \\ \text{z} \end{cases} t = x^{\frac{1}{4}}, \quad \text{d}t = 4t^3 dt$$

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{1+x^4}}{\sqrt{x}} dx = 4 \int t \sqrt{1-t} dt$$

$$\begin{cases} \text{z} \\ \text{z} \end{cases} u = (1-t)^{\frac{1}{3}}, \quad \text{d}t = 3u^2 du$$

$$\int t \sqrt{1-t} dt = 3 \int (u^6 - u^3) du = \frac{3}{7} u^7 - \frac{3}{4} u^4 + C_1 = \frac{3}{7} (1-t)^{\frac{7}{3}} - \frac{3}{4} (1-t)^{\frac{4}{3}} + C_1$$

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{1+x^4}}{\sqrt{x}} dx = 4 \left( \frac{3}{7} (1-t)^{\frac{7}{3}} - \frac{3}{4} (1-t)^{\frac{4}{3}} + C_1 \right) = \frac{12}{7} (1-t)^{\frac{7}{3}} - 3(1-t)^{\frac{4}{3}} + C = \frac{12}{7} (1-x^{\frac{1}{4}})^{\frac{7}{3}} - 3(1-x^{\frac{1}{4}})^{\frac{4}{3}} + C$$

$$(2) \begin{cases} \text{z} \\ \text{z} \end{cases} t = \frac{\sqrt{1+x^4}}{x}, \quad \text{d}t = -t^3(t^4-1)^{-\frac{5}{4}} dt$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^4}} dx = - \int \frac{t^2}{t^4-1} dt = \frac{1}{4} \ln|t+1| - \frac{1}{4} \ln|t-1| - \frac{1}{2} \arctant + C = \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{1+x^4}}{x} + 1 \right| - \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{1+x^4}}{x} - 1 \right| - \frac{1}{2} \arctan \frac{\sqrt{1+x^4}}{x} + C$$

$$(3) \begin{cases} \text{z} \\ \text{z} \end{cases} \sqrt{x^2-x+1} = x-t, \quad \text{d}t = \frac{t^2-1}{4t^2-4t+1} dt$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x+\sqrt{x^2-x+1}} dx = \int \frac{2t^2-2t+2}{2t^2-5t+2} dt = \int 1 dt + 3 \int \frac{t}{2t^2-5t+2} dt$$

$$\int 1 dt = t + C_1$$

$$\frac{t}{2t^2-5t+2} = \frac{A_1}{2t-1} + \frac{A_2}{t-2} \Rightarrow 1 = A_1(2t-1) + A_2(2t-1) = (A_1+2A_2)t + (-2A_1-A_2) \Rightarrow A_1 = -\frac{1}{3}, A_2 = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\int \frac{t}{2t^2-5t+2} dt = -\frac{1}{3} \int \frac{1}{2t-1} dt + \frac{2}{3} \int \frac{1}{t-2} dt = -\frac{1}{6} \ln|2t-1| + \frac{2}{3} \ln|t-2| + C_2$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x+\sqrt{x^2-x+1}} dx = (t+C_1) + 3 \left( -\frac{1}{6} \ln|2t-1| + \frac{2}{3} \ln|t-2| + C_2 \right) = t - \frac{1}{2} \ln|2t-1| + 2 \ln|t-2| + C = x - \sqrt{x^2-x+1} - \frac{1}{2} \ln|2x-2\sqrt{x^2-x+1}-1| + 2 \ln|x-\sqrt{x^2-x+1}-2| + C$$

$$(4) \int \frac{1-x^4}{1-x^8} dx = \int \frac{(1-x^4)(1+x^4)(1-x^4)^{-\frac{1}{2}}}{(1-x^4)^{\frac{1}{2}}} dx = \int \frac{(1-x^4)^{\frac{1}{2}} + 2x^4(1-x^4)^{-\frac{1}{2}}}{((1-x^4)^{\frac{1}{2}})^2} dx = \int 1 d \frac{x}{(1-x^4)^{\frac{1}{2}}} = \frac{x}{(1-x^4)^{\frac{1}{2}}} + C$$

4. 设  $f(x+T) = f(x)$

$$\text{则 } F(x+T) = F(x) + \int_x^{x+T} f(u) du$$

故不-这型

5.

$$(1) \int I_n = \int \frac{1}{\cos^n x} dx$$

$$\therefore I_{n=1} \text{ of } I_1 = \int \sec x dx = \ln |\tan x + \sec x| + C$$

$$\therefore I_{n=2} \text{ of } I_2 = \int \sec^2 x dx = \tan x + C$$

$$\therefore I_{n \geq 3} \text{ of } I_n = \int \sec^n x dx = \int \sec^{n-2} x d(\tan x) = \tan x \sec^{n-2} x - \int \tan x d(\sec^{n-2} x)$$

$$\int \tan x d(\sec^{n-2} x) = (n-2) \int \tan^2 x \sec^{n-2} x dx = (n-2)(\int \sec^n x dx + \int \sec^{n-2} x dx) = (n-2)(I_n + I_{n-2})$$

$$\Rightarrow I_n = \tan x \sec^{n-2} x - (n-2) I_n - (n-2) I_{n-2}$$

$$\Rightarrow I_n = \frac{1}{n-1} \tan x \sec^{n-2} x + \frac{n-2}{n-1} I_{n-2}$$

$$(2) \int I_n = \int \frac{\sin nx}{\sin x} dx$$

$$\therefore I_{n=1} \text{ of } I_1 = \int 1 dx = x + C$$

$$\therefore I_{n=2} \text{ of } I_2 = \int 2 \cos x dx = 2 \sin x + C$$

$$\therefore I_{n \geq 3} \text{ of } I_n = \int \frac{\sin[(n-1)x+x]}{\sin x} dx + C = \int \cos(n-1)x dx + \int \frac{\sin(n-1)\cos x}{\sin x} dx$$

$$\int \cos(n-1)x dx = \frac{1}{n-1} \sin(n-1)x + C,$$

$$\int \frac{\sin(n-1)\cos x}{\sin x} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{\sin nx + \sin(n-2)x}{\sin x} dx = \frac{1}{2} I_n + \frac{1}{2} I_{n-2}$$

$$\Rightarrow I_n = \frac{1}{n-1} \sin(n-1)x + C, + \frac{1}{2} I_n + \frac{1}{2} I_{n-2}$$

$$\Rightarrow I_n = \frac{2}{n-1} \sin(n-1)x + I_{n-2}$$

## 习题 9.1

1. 按定积分定义证明:  $\int_a^b k dx = k(b-a)$ .2. 通过对积分区间等分分割, 并取适当的点集  $\{\xi_i\}$ , 把定积分看作是对应的积分和的极限, 来计算下列定积分:

(1)  $\int_a^b x^3 dx$  (提示:  $\sum_{i=1}^n i^3 = \frac{1}{4} n^2(n+1)^2$ )

(2)  $\int_a^b x^n dx$

(3)  $\int_a^b x^m dx$

(4)  $\int_a^b \frac{dx}{x^k}$  ( $0 < a < b$ ). (提示: 取  $\xi_i = \sqrt{s_{i-1}s_i}$ .)

1. 已知  $\int_a^b k dx$  存在, 则令  $\Delta = b-a$ , 取等分分割  $T = \{a, a+\frac{1}{n}\Delta, a+\frac{2}{n}\Delta, \dots, a+\frac{n-1}{n}\Delta, b\}$ ,  $\|T\| = \frac{1}{n}\Delta$ ,  $\xi_i = a + \frac{i-1}{n}\Delta \in \Delta_i$ ,  $i=1, \dots, n$   
 则  $S = \lim_{\|T\|\rightarrow 0} \sum_{i=1}^n k \Delta s_i = \lim_{n\rightarrow\infty} \sum_{i=1}^n k (\frac{1}{n}\Delta) = k\Delta = k(b-a)$   
 $\Rightarrow \int_a^b k dx = k(b-a)$

2.

(1)  $\int_0^1 x^3 dx = \frac{1}{4}$

(2)  $\int_0^1 e^x dx = e$

(3)  $\int_0^b e^x dx = e^b - a^a$

(4)  $\int_a^b \frac{1}{x^2} dx = \frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{b}$

## 习题 9.2

1. 计算下列定积分:

$$(1) \int_0^1 (2x+3) dx; \quad (2) \int_0^1 \frac{1-x^2}{1+x^2} dx;$$

$$(3) \int_{\pi/4}^{\pi/2} \frac{dx}{x \ln x}; \quad (4) \int_0^1 \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2} dx;$$

$$(5) \int_0^{\pi/2} \tan^2 x dx; \quad (6) \int_0^1 \left( \sqrt{x} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \right) dx;$$

$$(7) \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{1+\sqrt{x}}; \quad (8) \int_{1/2}^1 \frac{1}{x} (\ln x)^2 dx.$$

2. 利用定积分求极限:

$$(1) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^2} (1+2^2+ \dots + n^2);$$

$$(2) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \left[ \frac{1}{(n+1)^2} + \frac{1}{(n+2)^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{(n+n)^2} \right];$$

$$(3) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \left[ \frac{1}{n^2+1} + \frac{1}{n^2+2^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n^2+2n^2} \right];$$

$$(4) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left[ \sin \frac{\pi}{n} + \sin \frac{2\pi}{n} + \dots + \sin \frac{(n-1)\pi}{n} \right].$$

 3. 证明: 若  $f$  在  $[a, b]$  上可积,  $F$  在  $[a, b]$  上连续, 且除有限个点外有  $F'(x) = f(x)$ , 则有  $\int_a^b f(x) dx = F(b) - F(a)$ .

1.

$$(1) \int (2x+3) dx = x^2 + 3x + C$$

$$\int_0^1 (2x+3) dx = (x^2 + 3x + C) \Big|_0^1 = 4$$

$$(2) \int \frac{1-x^2}{1+x^2} dx = - \int dx + 2 \int \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = -x + 2 \arctan x + C$$

$$\int_0^1 \frac{1-x^2}{1+x^2} dx = (-x + 2 \arctan x + C) \Big|_0^1 = -1 + 2 \arctan 1$$

$$(3) \int \frac{1}{x \ln x} dx = \int \frac{1}{\ln x} d \ln x = \ln |\ln x| + C$$

$$\int_{e^{-2}}^{e^2} \frac{1}{x \ln x} dx = (\ln |\ln x| + C) \Big|_{e^{-2}}^{e^2} = \ln 2$$

$$(4) \int \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2} dx = \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2} + C$$

$$\int_0^1 \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2} dx = \left( \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2} + C \right) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{e}{2} + \frac{1}{2e} - 1$$

$$(5) \int \tan^2 x dx = \int (\sec^2 x - 1) dx = \tan x - x + C$$

$$\int_0^{\pi/3} \tan^2 x dx = (\tan x - x + C) \Big|_0^{\pi/3} = \sqrt{3} - \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$(6) \int (\sqrt{x} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}) dx = \frac{2}{3} x^{\frac{3}{2}} + 2x^{\frac{1}{2}} + C$$

$$\int_4^9 (\sqrt{x} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}) dx = \left( \frac{2}{3} x^{\frac{3}{2}} + 2x^{\frac{1}{2}} + C \right) \Big|_4^9 = \frac{44}{3}$$

$$(7) \text{令 } t = x^{\frac{1}{2}}, \text{ 则 } dx = 2t dt$$

$$\int \frac{1}{1+\sqrt{x}} dx = \int \frac{2t}{1+t} dt = 2 \int dt - 2 \int \frac{1}{1+t} dt = 2t - 2 \ln |1+t| + C = 2x^{\frac{1}{2}} - 2 \ln |1+x^{\frac{1}{2}}| + C$$

$$\int_0^4 \frac{1}{1+\sqrt{x}} dx = (2x^{\frac{1}{2}} - 2 \ln |1+x^{\frac{1}{2}}| + C) \Big|_0^4 = 4 - 2 \ln 3$$

$$(8) \int \frac{1}{x} (\ln x)^2 dx = \int (\ln x)^2 d \ln x = \frac{1}{3} (\ln x)^3 + C$$

$$\int_{1/e}^e \frac{1}{x} (\ln x)^2 dx = \left( \frac{1}{3} (\ln x)^3 + C \right) \Big|_{1/e}^e = \frac{2}{3}$$

2.

$$(1) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^4} (1^3 + 2^3 + \dots + n^3) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \left( \frac{i}{n} \right)^3 \cdot \frac{1}{n} = \int_0^1 x^3 dx = \left( \frac{1}{4} x^4 + C \right) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$(2) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{n}{(n+i)^2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{(1+\frac{i}{n})^2} \cdot \frac{1}{n} = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{(1+x)^2} dx = \left( -\frac{1}{1+x} + C \right) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$(3) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{n}{n^2 + i^2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{1 + (\frac{i}{n})^2} \cdot \frac{1}{n} = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = (\arctan x + C) \Big|_0^1 = \arctan 1$$

$$(4) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \left( \sin \frac{i\pi}{n} \right) \cdot \frac{1}{n} = \int_0^1 \sin \pi x dx = \left( -\frac{1}{\pi} \cos \pi x + C \right) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{2}{\pi}$$

### 习题 9.3

1. 证明: 若  $T$  是  $f$  增加若干个分点后所得的分割, 则  $\sum_i \omega_i |\Delta x_i| \leq \sum_i \phi_i |\Delta x_i|$ .

2. 证明: 若  $f$  在  $[a, b]$  上可积,  $[\alpha, \beta] \subset [a, b]$ , 则  $f$  在  $[\alpha, \beta]$  上也可积.

3. 设  $f, g$  均为定义在  $[a, b]$  上的有界函数, 仅在有限个点处  $f(x) \neq g(x)$ . 证明: 若  $f$  在  $[a, b]$  上可积, 则  $g$  在  $[a, b]$  上也可积, 且  $\int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^b g(x) dx$ .

4. 设  $f$  在  $[a, b]$  上有界,  $[\alpha, \beta] \subset [a, b]$ ,  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \alpha_n = c$ . 证明: 若  $f$  在  $[a, b]$  上只有  $a_n$  ( $n=1, 2, \dots$ ) 为其间断点, 则  $f$  在  $[a, b]$  上可积.

5. 证明: 若  $f$  在区间  $\Delta$  上有

$$\sup_{x \in \Delta} |f(x)| - \inf_{x \in \Delta} |f(x)| = \sup_{x' < x < x''} |f(x') - f(x'')|.$$

6. 证明函数

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x=0, \\ \frac{1}{x} - \left\lfloor \frac{1}{x} \right\rfloor, & x \in (0, 1]. \end{cases}$$

在  $[0, 1]$  上可积.

7. 设函数  $f$  在  $[a, b]$  上有定义, 且对于任给的  $\varepsilon > 0$ , 存在  $[a, b]$  上的可积函数  $g$ , 使得

$$|f(x) - g(x)| < \varepsilon, \quad x \in [a, b].$$

证明  $f$  在  $[a, b]$  上可积.

$$1. \forall \xi \in \Delta_i = [a_i, b_i], \exists M_0 = \sup_{x \in [a_i, b_i]} f(x), M_1 = \sup_{x \in [\xi, b_i]} f(x), M_2 = \sup_{x \in [\xi, \xi]} f(x), m_0 = \inf_{x \in [a_i, b_i]} f(x), m_1 = \inf_{x \in [\xi, b_i]} f(x), m_2 = \inf_{x \in [\xi, \xi]} f(x), \text{ 且 } M_1 \leq M_0, M_2 \leq M_0, m_1 \geq m_0, m_2 \geq m_0.$$

$$\Rightarrow M_1 - m_1 \leq M_0 - m_0, M_2 - m_2 \leq M_0 - m_0.$$

$$\Rightarrow (M_1 - m_1)(\xi - a) + (M_2 - m_2)(b - \xi) \leq (M_0 - m_0)(\xi - a) + (M_0 - m_0)(b - \xi) = (M_0 - m_0)(b - a)$$

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$$2. f \text{ 在 } [a, b] \text{ 上可积} \Leftrightarrow \exists T = \{a = x_0, x_1, \dots, x_{n-1}, x_n = b\}, \sum_i \omega_i |\Delta x_i| < \varepsilon$$

设  $x_s \leq \alpha < x_{s+1} < \beta \leq x_{s+1}$ , 且  $T' = \{\alpha, x_{s+1}, \dots, x_{s+1}, \beta\}$ ,  $\sum_i \omega_i |\Delta x_i| \leq \sum_{i=s}^t \omega_i |\Delta x_i| \leq \sum_{i=1}^n \omega_i |\Delta x_i| < \varepsilon$

$\Rightarrow f$  在  $[a, b]$  上可积

$$3. f \text{ 在 } [a, b] \text{ 上可积} \Rightarrow f \text{ 在 } [a, b] \text{ 上有界} \Rightarrow g \text{ 在 } [a, b] \text{ 上有界} \Rightarrow \exists M > 0 \text{ s.t. } \forall x \in [a, b], |g(x)| \leq M, \text{ 且 } \omega_i^g \leq 2M$$

设  $\{d | f(d) \neq g(d), d \in [a, b]\} = \{d_1, d_2, \dots, d_k\}$ .

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \parallel T \parallel \in (0, \frac{\varepsilon}{8Mk}) \text{ s.t. } \sum_i \omega_i^f |\Delta x_i| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$$

将  $T = \{\Delta_1, \Delta_2, \dots, \Delta_n\}$  分为  $\{\Delta_i^* | i=1, 2, \dots, m\}$ ,  $\{\Delta_i'' | i=1, 2, \dots, n-m\}$ , 其中  $\{\Delta_i^*\}$  为所有含有  $\{d_i\}$  的区间, 且  $m \leq k$ ,  $\{\Delta_i''\}$  为不含  $\{d_i\}$  的区间.

$$\text{且 } \sum_{i=1}^m \omega_i^f |\Delta x_i| \leq 2M \sum_{i=1}^m |\Delta x_i| \leq 2M \cdot 2k \parallel T \parallel < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$$

$$\text{故 } \sum_i \omega_i^f |\Delta x_i| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2} + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} = \varepsilon \Rightarrow g \text{ 在 } [a, b] \text{ 上可积}$$

$$\text{又 } \forall \Delta_i^*, \exists \xi_i \in \Delta_i^* \text{ s.t. } f(\xi_i) = g(\xi_i) \Rightarrow \int_a^b g(x) dx = \lim_{\parallel T \parallel \rightarrow 0} \sum_i g(\xi_i) |\Delta x_i| = \lim_{\parallel T \parallel \rightarrow 0} \sum_i f(\xi_i) |\Delta x_i| = \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

$$4. f \text{ 在 } [a, b] \text{ 上有界} \Rightarrow \exists M > 0 \text{ s.t. } \forall x \in [a, b] \text{ s.t. } |f(x)| < M, \text{ 且 } \omega_i < 2M$$

$$\forall T = \{\Delta_1, \Delta_2, \dots, \Delta_n\}, \text{ 设 } c \in \Delta_r, \text{ 令 } s = \min\{c - x_{r-1}, x_r - c\}, \text{ 且 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = c \Rightarrow \exists N > N \text{ s.t. } \forall n > N, a_n \in U(c, s) \subseteq \Delta_r$$

再记  $\{\Delta_i^* | i=1, 2, \dots, m-1\}$  为  $T$  有含有  $\{a_i | i=1, 2, \dots, N\}$  的区间,  $\Delta_m' = \Delta_r$ , 且  $m \leq 2N+1$ ,  $\{\Delta_i'' | i=1, 2, \dots, n-m\} = T \setminus \{\Delta_i^*\}$  为所有不含  $\{a_i\}$  的区间.

又令  $\hat{f}(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)}, & x \in (a_n) \\ f(x), & \text{else} \end{cases}$ , 且  $\hat{f}$  在  $[a, b]$  上连续  $\Rightarrow \hat{f}$  在  $[a, b]$  上可积?

$$\text{则 } \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists T \text{ 满足 } \parallel T \parallel < \frac{\varepsilon}{4M(2N+1)} \text{ s.t. } \sum_i \omega_i^f |\Delta x_i| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$$

$$\text{此时, } \sum_{i=1}^m \omega_i^f |\Delta x_i| \leq 2M \sum_{i=1}^m |\Delta x_i| \leq 2M \cdot (2N+1) \parallel T \parallel < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}, \sum_{i=1}^{n-m} \omega_i^f |\Delta x_i| = \sum_{i=1}^{n-m} \omega_i^{\hat{f}} |\Delta x_i| \leq \sum_i \omega_i^{\hat{f}} |\Delta x_i| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_i \omega_i^f |\Delta x_i| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2} + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} = \varepsilon \Rightarrow f \text{ 在 } [a, b] \text{ 上可积}$$

$$5. \forall x', x'' \in \Delta, \text{ 不妨设 } f(x') \geq f(x'')$$

$$f(x') \leq \sup_{x \in \Delta} f(x), f(x'') \geq \inf_{x \in \Delta} f(x) \Rightarrow |f(x') - f(x'')| = f(x') - f(x'') \leq \sup_{x \in \Delta} f(x) - \inf_{x \in \Delta} f(x)$$

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists x', x'' \in \Delta \text{ s.t. } f(x') \geq \sup_{x \in \Delta} f(x) - \frac{\varepsilon}{2}, f(x'') \leq \inf_{x \in \Delta} f(x) + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \Rightarrow |f(x') - f(x'')| > \sup_{x \in \Delta} f(x) - \inf_{x \in \Delta} f(x) - \varepsilon$$

综上,  $\sup_{x \in \Delta} f(x) - \inf_{x \in \Delta} f(x) = \sup_{x, x'' \in \Delta} |f(x) - f(x'')|$

$$6. \text{令 } a_n = \begin{cases} 0, & n=1 \\ \frac{1}{n}, & n \geq 2 \end{cases} \text{ 则 } \{a_n\} \text{ 即为 } f \text{ 在 } [0, 1] \text{ 上的所有间断点}$$

$$\forall x \in [0, 1], f(x) \in [0, 1] \Rightarrow \forall T, \omega_i < 1$$

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \text{ 在 } [\frac{\varepsilon}{2}, 1] \text{ 上, } f(x) \text{ 有有限个间断点} \Rightarrow f \text{ 在 } [\frac{\varepsilon}{2}, 1] \text{ 上可积} \Rightarrow \text{存在一个对于 } [\frac{\varepsilon}{2}, 1] \text{ 的分割 } T_1 \text{ 使得 } \sum_i \omega_i |\Delta x_i| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$$

$$\text{又 } \forall \text{ 对于 } [0, \frac{\varepsilon}{2}] \text{ 的 } T_1, \sum_i \omega_i |\Delta x_i| < 1 \cdot \frac{\varepsilon}{2} = \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$$

$$\text{故 } \exists \text{ 对于 } [0, 1] \text{ 的 } T = T_1 \cup T_2, \sum_i \omega_i |\Delta x_i| = \sum_{i=1}^m \omega_i |\Delta x_i| + \sum_{i=m+1}^n \omega_i |\Delta x_i| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2} + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} = \varepsilon$$

$\Rightarrow f$  在  $[0, 1]$  上可积

$$7. \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists g \in D[a, b] \text{ s.t. } \forall x \in [a, b], |f(x) - g(x)| < \frac{\varepsilon}{b-a}$$

$g$  在  $[a, b]$  上可积  $\Rightarrow \exists$  对于  $[a, b]$  的分割  $T$  s.t.  $\sum_i \omega_i^g |\Delta x_i| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$

$$\forall x \in \Delta, |f(x) - g(x)| < \frac{\varepsilon}{b-a} \Rightarrow \omega_i^f < \omega_i^g + \frac{2\varepsilon}{b-a}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_i \omega_i^f \Delta x_i < \sum_i \omega_i^g \Delta x_i + \frac{2\epsilon}{b-a} \cdot \sum_i \Delta x_i < \frac{\epsilon}{2} + \frac{\epsilon}{2} = \epsilon$$

$\Rightarrow f$  在  $[a, b]$  上  $\bar{\gamma}$  为?

1. 证明: 若  $f$  与  $g$  都在  $[a, b]$  上可积, 则

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i) g(\eta_i) \Delta x_i = \int_a^b f(x) g(x) dx,$$

其中  $\xi_i, \eta_i$  是  $T$  所属小区间  $\Delta_i$  中的任意两点,  $i=1, 2, \dots, n$ .

2. 不求出定积分的值, 比较下列各对定积分的大小.

$$(1) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x dx \text{ 与 } \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x^2 dx; \quad (2) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin x dx \text{ 与 } \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 x dx.$$

3. 证明下列不等式:

$$(1) \frac{\pi}{2} < \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 x}} < \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{2}}; \quad (2) 1 < \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^x dx < e;$$

$$(3) 1 < \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx < \frac{\pi}{2}; \quad (4) 3\sqrt{e} < \int_0^{\ln 2} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x}} < 6.$$

4. 设  $f$  在  $[a, b]$  上连续, 且  $f(x)$  不等于零, 证明  $\int_a^b |f(x)|^2 dx > 0$ .

5. 设  $f$  与  $g$  都在  $[a, b]$  上可积, 证明

$$M(x) = \max_{x \in [a, b]} |f(x), g(x)|, \quad m(x) = \min_{x \in [a, b]} |f(x), g(x)|$$

在  $[a, b]$  上也都可积.

6. 试求心形线  $r = a(1 + \cos \theta)$ ,  $0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$  上各点极径的平均值.

7. 设  $f$  在  $[a, b]$  上可积, 且在  $[a, b]$  上满足  $|f(x)| \geq m > 0$ . 证明  $\frac{1}{f}$  在  $[a, b]$  上也可积.

8. 进一步证明积分第一中值定理 (包括定理 9.7 和定理 9.8) 中的中值点  $c \in (a, b)$ .

9. 证明: 若  $f$  与  $g$  都在  $[a, b]$  上可积, 且  $g(x)$  在  $[a, b]$  上不要号,  $M, m$  分别为  $f(x)$  在  $[a, b]$  上的上确界, 下确界, 则必存在某实数  $\mu$  ( $m \leq \mu \leq M$ ) 使得

$$\int_a^b f(x) g(x) dx = \mu \int_a^b g(x) dx.$$

10. 证明: 若  $f$  在  $[a, b]$  上连续, 且  $\int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^b g(x) dx = 0$ , 则在  $[a, b]$  上至少存在两点  $x_1, x_2$ ,

使  $f(x_1) = f(x_2) = 0$ . 又若  $\int_a^b f(x) dx = 0$ , 这时  $f$  在  $[a, b]$  上是否至少有三个零点?

11. 证明: 若  $f$  在  $[a, b]$  上二阶可导, 且  $f''(x) > 0$ . 证明:

$$(1) f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) < \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x) dx;$$

(2) 又若  $f(x) \leq 0, x \in [a, b]$ , 则又有

$$f(x) \geq \frac{2}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x) dx, \quad x \in [a, b].$$

12. 证明:

$$(1) \ln(1+n) < 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n} < 1 + \ln n;$$

$$(2) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n} = 1.$$

1.  $f, g$  在  $[a, b]$  上可积  $\Rightarrow fg$  在  $[a, b]$  上可积, 记  $\int_a^b f(x) g(x) dx = J$ , 则  $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0$  s.t. 若  $\|T\| < \delta$ ,  $\left| \sum_i f(\xi_i) g(\xi_i) \Delta x_i - J \right| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$

$f, g$  在  $[a, b]$  上可积  $\Rightarrow f, g$  在  $[a, b]$  上有界  $\Rightarrow fg$  在  $[a, b]$  上有界  $\Rightarrow \exists M > 0$  s.t.  $\forall x \in [a, b], |f(x) g(x)| < M$

$\Rightarrow |f(\xi_i) g(\xi_i) - f(\xi_i) g(\xi_i)| < 2M$

则  $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ , 当  $\|T\| < \frac{\varepsilon}{4Mn}$  时,  $\left| \sum_i (f(\xi_i) g(\xi_i) \Delta x_i - f(\xi_i) g(\xi_i) \Delta x_i) \right| < n \cdot 2M \cdot \frac{\varepsilon}{4Mn} = \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$

当  $\|T\| < \min\{\delta, \frac{\varepsilon}{4Mn}\}$  时,  $\left| \sum_i (f(\xi_i) g(\xi_i) \Delta x_i - J) \right| \leq \left| \sum_i (f(\xi_i) g(\xi_i) \Delta x_i - f(\xi_i) g(\xi_i) \Delta x_i) \right| + \left| \sum_i f(\xi_i) g(\xi_i) \Delta x_i - J \right| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2} + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} = \varepsilon$

$\Rightarrow \lim_{\|T\| \rightarrow 0} \sum_i f(\xi_i) g(\xi_i) \Delta x_i = \int_a^b f(x) g(x) dx$

2.

$$(1) \forall x \in (0, 1), x > x^2 \Rightarrow \int_0^1 x dx > \int_0^1 x^2 dx$$

$$(2) \forall x \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2}), x > \sin x \Rightarrow \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x dx > \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin x dx$$

3.

$$(1) \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 x} < 1 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 x}} > 1 \Rightarrow \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 x}} dx > \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 1 dx = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\sqrt{2 - \sin^2 x} > 1 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{2 - \sin^2 x}} < \sqrt{2} \Rightarrow \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2 - \sin^2 x}} dx < \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{2} dx = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$(2) 1 < e^x < e^y \Rightarrow \int_0^1 1 dx < \int_0^1 e^x dx < \int_0^1 e^y dx \Rightarrow 1 < \int_0^1 e^x dx < e - 1 < e$$

$$(3) x < \tan x \Rightarrow \frac{\sin x}{x} > \frac{\sin x}{\tan x} = \cos x \Rightarrow \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx > \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x dx = 1$$

$$x > \sin x \Rightarrow \frac{\sin x}{x} < 1 \Rightarrow \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx < \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 1 dx = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$(4) \text{已知 } f(x) = \frac{\ln x}{x}, x \in (e, 4e) \Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{2 - \ln x}{2x^2}, x \in (e, 4e) \Rightarrow f(x) \text{ 在 } (e, e^2) \uparrow (e^2, 4e) \downarrow$$

$$f(e) = \frac{1}{e}, f(e^2) = \frac{2}{e^2}, f(4e) = \frac{\ln 4e}{4e}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{e} \leq \frac{\ln x}{x} \leq \frac{2}{e^2} \Rightarrow \int_e^{4e} \frac{1}{x} dx < \int_e^{4e} \frac{\ln x}{x} dx < \int_e^{4e} \frac{2}{e^2} dx \Rightarrow 3\sqrt{e} < \int_e^{4e} \frac{\ln x}{x} dx < 6$$

4.  $\exists x_0 \in [a, b]$  s.t.  $f(x_0) \neq 0$ , 不妨设  $f(x_0) > 0$

$f$  在  $[a, b]$  上连续  $\Rightarrow \exists \delta > 0$  s.t.  $\forall x \in U(x_0, \delta)$ ,  $f(x) > \frac{1}{2} f(x_0) > 0 \Rightarrow (f(x))^2 > 0 \Rightarrow \int_{x_0-\delta}^{x_0+\delta} (f(x))^2 dx > 0$

$$\forall x \in [a, x_0-\delta] \cup [x_0+\delta, b], (f(x))^2 \geq 0 \Rightarrow \int_a^{x_0-\delta} (f(x))^2 dx \geq 0, \int_{x_0+\delta}^b (f(x))^2 dx \geq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_a^b (f(x))^2 dx = \int_a^{x_0-\delta} (f(x))^2 dx + \int_{x_0+\delta}^b (f(x))^2 dx + \int_{x_0-\delta}^{x_0+\delta} (f(x))^2 dx > 0$$

5.  $f, g$  在  $[a, b]$  上可积  $\Rightarrow fg$  在  $[a, b]$  上可积  $\Rightarrow |fg|$  在  $[a, b]$  上可积

$$M(x) = \frac{|f(x)+g(x)| + |f(x)-g(x)|}{2}, m(x) = \frac{|f(x)+g(x)| - |f(x)-g(x)|}{2}$$

$\Rightarrow M, m$  在  $[a, b]$  上可积

$$6. \bar{r} = \frac{1}{2\pi-a} \int_a^{2\pi} r(\theta) d\theta = a$$

$$7. |f(x)| \geq m > 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{|f(x)|} \leq \frac{1}{m}$$

$f$  在  $[a, b]$  上可积  $\Rightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists T$  s.t.  $\sum_i w_i^t \Delta x_i < \varepsilon$

$$\forall \xi_1, \xi_2 \in \Delta_i, \left| \frac{1}{f(\xi_1)} - \frac{1}{f(\xi_2)} \right| = \left| \frac{1}{f(\xi_1)} \right| \left| \frac{1}{f(\xi_2)} \right| |f(\xi_1) - f(\xi_2)| \Rightarrow \omega_i^{\frac{1}{2}} \leq \frac{1}{m^2} \omega_i^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_i \omega_i^{\frac{1}{2}} \Delta x_i < \frac{1}{m^2} \cdot m^2 \epsilon = \epsilon$$

$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{f}$  在  $[a, b]$  上可积.

8. 例题

9. 由推广的积分第一中值定理得,  $\exists \xi \in (a, b)$  s.t.  $\int_a^b f(x)g(x) dx = f(\xi) \int_a^b g(x) dx$

显然  $m \leq f(\xi) \leq M$ , 则令  $\mu = f(\xi)$  即可

10.

(1) 假设  $f$  在  $(a, b)$  上无零点

$f$  在  $[a, b]$  上连续  $\Rightarrow$  不妨设  $f(x) > 0$ , 则  $\int_a^b f(x) dx > 0$ , 矛盾!

故  $f$  在  $(a, b)$  上至少有一个零点

假设  $f$  在  $(a, b)$  上只有一个零点

设  $x_1 \in (a, b)$ ,  $f(x_1) = 0$ , 又  $f$  在  $[a, b]$  上连续  $\Rightarrow$  不妨设  $\forall x \in [a, x_1], f(x) < 0$ ,  $\forall x \in (x_1, b], f(x) > 0$

则  $\int_a^b (x-x_1) f(x) dx = \int_a^{x_1} (x-x_1) f(x) dx + \int_{x_1}^b (x-x_1) f(x) dx > 0$

又  $\int_a^b (x-x_1) f(x) dx = \int_a^b x f(x) dx - \int_a^b f(x) dx = 0$ , 矛盾!

故  $f$  在  $(a, b)$  上至少有两个零点.

(2) 假设  $f$  在  $(a, b)$  上只有两个零点

设  $x_1, x_2 \in (a, b)$ ,  $x_1 < x_2$ ,  $f(x_1) = f(x_2) = 0$ , 又  $f$  在  $[a, b]$  上连续  $\Rightarrow f$  在  $(a, x_1), (x_1, x_2), (x_2, b)$  上分段不等于零

假设  $f$  在  $(x_1, x_2), (x_2, b)$  上异号

则  $f$  在  $(a, x_1), (x_1, b)$  上异号

$\int_a^b (x-x_1) f(x) dx = \int_a^{x_1} (x-x_1) f(x) dx + \int_{x_1}^b (x-x_1) f(x) dx \neq 0$

又  $\int_a^b (x-x_1) f(x) dx = \int_a^b x f(x) dx - \int_a^b f(x) dx = 0$ , 矛盾!

故  $f$  在  $(x_1, x_2), (x_2, b)$  上异号

同理  $f$  在  $(a, x_1), (x_1, x_2)$  上异号

不妨设  $\forall x \in (a, x_1), f(x) > 0$ ,  $\forall x \in (x_1, x_2), f(x) < 0$ ,  $\forall x \in (x_2, b), f(x) > 0$

则  $\int_a^b (x-x_1)(x-x_2) f(x) dx = \int_a^{x_1} (x-x_1)(x-x_2) f(x) dx + \int_{x_1}^{x_2} (x-x_1)(x-x_2) f(x) dx + \int_{x_2}^b (x-x_1)(x-x_2) f(x) dx > 0$

又  $\int_a^b (x-x_1)(x-x_2) f(x) dx = \int_a^b x^2 f(x) dx - (x_1+x_2) \int_a^b x f(x) dx + x_1 x_2 \int_a^b f(x) dx = 0$ , 矛盾!

故  $f$  在  $(a, b)$  上至少有三个零点

11.

(1)  $f''(x) \geq 0 \Rightarrow f$  在  $[a, b]$  上凸  $\Rightarrow \forall x_1, x_2 \in [a, b], f(x_2) \geq f'(x_1)(x_2 - x_1)$

$\therefore g(x) = f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) + f'\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right)\left(x - \frac{a+b}{2}\right)$ ,  $x \in [a, b] \Rightarrow \forall x \in [a, b], f(x) \geq g(x)$

$\Rightarrow \int_a^b f(x) dx \geq \int_a^b g(x) dx = f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) \int_a^b 1 dx + f'\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) \int_a^b \left(x - \frac{a+b}{2}\right) dx = (b-a)f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right)$

$\Rightarrow f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) \leq \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x) dx$

(2)  $\forall x, t \in [a, b], f(x) \geq f(t) + f'(t)(x-t)$

$\Rightarrow \int_a^b f(x) dx \geq \int_a^b (f(t) + f'(t)(x-t)) dt = \int_a^b f(t) dt + x \int_a^b f'(t) dt - \int_a^b t f'(t) dt = \int_a^b f(t) dt + x \int_a^b f'(t) dt - \int_a^b t f'(t) dt$

$\Rightarrow f(b) \cdot (b-a) \geq \int_a^b f(x) dx + x(f(b) - f(a)) - (t f'(t))|_a^b - \int_a^b f'(t) dt$

$= x \int_a^b f(x) dx + x(f(b) - f(a)) - (b f(b) - a f(a))$

$\geq x(f(b) - f(a)) - (b f(b) - a f(a)) = (x-b)f(b) + (a-x)f(a) \geq 0$

$\Rightarrow f(b) \cdot (b-a) \geq x \int_a^b f(x) dx \Rightarrow f(b) \geq \frac{2}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x) dx$

12.

(1)  $\frac{1}{2} \int_a^b f(x) dx = \frac{1}{n}$

$\int_a^{n+1} \frac{1}{x} dx = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \sum_T f(\xi_i) \Delta x_i \leq \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \sum_T M_i \Delta x_i = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \sum_T \frac{1}{x_i} \Delta x_i$

则  $\forall T = \{1, 2, \dots, n, n+1\}$  且  $\frac{n}{x_i} \frac{1}{x_i} = \sum_T \frac{1}{x_i} \geq \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \sum_T \frac{1}{x_i} \Delta x_i \geq \int_a^{n+1} \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln(n+1)$

$$\int_1^n \frac{1}{x} dx = \lim_{\|T\| \rightarrow 0} \sum_T g(\xi_i) \Delta x_i = \lim_{\|T\| \rightarrow 0} \sum_T m_i \Delta x_i = \lim_{\|T\| \rightarrow 0} \sum_T \frac{1}{x_{i+1}} \Delta x_i$$

$$\text{B)} \exists T' = [1, 2, \dots, n-1, n] \text{ 使得 } \sum_{i=2}^n \frac{1}{i} = \sum_{T'} \frac{1}{x_{i+1}} \leq \lim_{\|T\| \rightarrow 0} \sum_T \frac{1}{x_{i+1}} \Delta x_i \leq \int_1^n \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln n$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{i} \leq 1 + \ln n$$

$$(2) \exists (1) \text{ 且 } \frac{\ln(1+n)}{\ln n} \leq \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{i}}{\ln n} \leq \frac{1 + \ln n}{\ln n}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln(1+n)}{\ln n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 + \ln n}{\ln n} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{i}}{\ln n} = 1$$

1. 设  $f$  为连续函数,  $u, v$  均为可导函数, 且可实行复合  $f \circ u$  与  $f \circ v$ . 证明:

$$\frac{d}{dx} \int_a^{v(x)} f(t) dt = f(v(x)) v'(x) - f(u(x)) u'(x).$$

2. 设  $f$  在  $[a, b]$  上连续,  $F(x) = \int_a^x f(t) (x-t) dt$ . 证明:  $F'(x) = f(x)$ ,  $x \in [a, b]$ .

3. 求下列极限:

$$(1) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \int_0^n \cos t^2 dt,$$

$$(2) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\left( \int_0^n e^t dt \right)^2}{\int_0^n e^{2t} dt},$$

4. 计算下列定积分:

$$(1) \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^2 x \sin 2x dx,$$

$$(2) \int_0^1 \sqrt{4-x^2} dx,$$

$$(3) \int_0^1 x^3 \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx (a > 0),$$

$$(4) \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{(x^3 - x + 1)^{1/3}},$$

$$(5) \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{e^x + e^{-x}},$$

$$(6) \int_0^1 \frac{\cos x}{1 + \sin^2 x} dx,$$

$$(7) \int_0^{\pi/2} \arcsin \sin x dx,$$

$$(8) \int_0^{\pi/2} x^2 \sin x dx,$$

$$(9) \int_1^2 |\ln x| dx,$$

$$(10) \int_0^{\pi/2} e^{\theta^2} d\theta,$$

$$(11) \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\theta^2}{a + \theta^2} d\theta (a > 0),$$

$$(12) \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta + \cos \theta} d\theta.$$

5. 设  $f$  在  $[-a, a]$  上可积. 证明:

$$(1) \text{若 } f \text{ 为奇函数, 则 } \int_{-a}^a f(x) dx = 0;$$

$$(2) \text{若 } f \text{ 为偶函数, 则 } \int_{-a}^a f(x) dx = 2 \int_0^a f(x) dx.$$

6. 设  $f$  为  $(-\infty, +\infty)$  上以  $p$  为周期的连续周期函数. 证明对任何实数  $a$ , 总有

$$\int_a^{\tau} f(x) dx = \int_0^{\tau} f(x) dx.$$

7. 设  $f$  为连续函数. 证明:

$$(1) \int_0^{\pi/2} f(\sin x) dx = \int_0^{\pi/2} f(\cos x) dx;$$

$$(2) \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin f(\sin x) dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\pi/2} f(\sin x) dx.$$

8. 设  $J(m, n) = \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^m \cos^n x dx$  ( $m, n$  为正整数). 证明:

$$J(m, n) = \frac{n-1}{m+n} J(m, n-2) = \frac{m-1}{m+n} J(m-2, n),$$

并求  $J(2m, 2n)$ .

9. 证明: 若在  $(0, +\infty)$  上  $f$  为连续函数, 且对任何  $a > 0$  有

$$g(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt = \text{常数}, \quad x \in (0, +\infty),$$

则  $f(x) = \frac{c}{x}$ ,  $x \in (0, +\infty)$ ,  $c$  为常数.

10. 设  $f$  为连续可微函数, 试求

$$\frac{d}{dx} \int_x^0 (x-t) f'(t) dt,$$

并用此结果求  $\frac{d}{dx} \int_x^0 (x-t) \sin x dt$ .

11. 设  $y=f(x)$  为  $[a, b]$  上严格增的连续曲线 (图 9-12). 试证存在  $\xi \in (a, b)$ , 使得中西明斯积分相等.

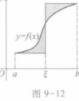


图 9-12

12. 设  $f$  为  $[0, 2\pi]$  上的单调递减函数. 证明: 对任何正整数  $n$ , 总有

$$\int_0^{2\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx \geq 0.$$

13. 证明: 当  $\epsilon > 0$  时有不等式

$$\left| \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin t^2 dt \right| \leq \frac{1}{\epsilon} (\epsilon > 0).$$

14. 证明: 若  $f$  在  $[a, b]$  上可积,  $\varphi$  在  $[a, b]$  上严格单调且  $\varphi'$  在  $[a, b]$  上可积,  $\varphi(a) = a, \varphi(b) = b$ , 则有

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^b f(\varphi(t)) \varphi'(t) dt.$$

15. 若  $f$  在  $[a, b]$  上连续可微, 则存在  $\eta \in [a, b]$  上连续可微的增函数  $g$  和连续可微的减函数  $h$ , 使得

$$f(x) = g(x) + h(x), \quad x \in [a, b].$$

16. 证明: 若在  $[a, b]$  上  $f$  为连续函数,  $g$  为连续可微的单调函数, 则存在  $\xi \in [a, b]$ , 使得

$$\int_a^b f(x) g(x) dx = g(a) \int_a^{\xi} f(x) dx + g(b) \int_{\xi}^b f(x) dx.$$

(提示: 与定理 9.11 及其推论比较, 这里的条件要强得多, 因此可给出一个比较简单的、不同于定理 9.11 的证明.)

$$\begin{aligned} 1. \text{ 由原函数存在定理可知, } \int f(u(x)) du(x) &= \int_a^{u(x)} f(t) dt + C_1, \quad \int f(v(x)) dv(x) = \int_a^{v(x)} f(t) dt + C_2 \\ \Rightarrow \int f(v(x)) v'(x) dx - \int f(u(x)) u'(x) dx &= \int_{u(x)}^{v(x)} f(t) dt + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{两边对 } x \text{ 求导得 } f(v(x)) v'(x) - f(u(x)) u'(x) = \frac{d}{dx} \int_{u(x)}^{v(x)} f(t) dt$$

$$2. F(x) = \int_a^x f(t)(x-t) dt = x \int_a^x f(t) dt - \int_a^x t f(t) dt$$

$$\Rightarrow F'(x) = \int_a^x f(t) dt + xf(x) - xf(x) = \int_a^x f(t) dt$$

3.

$$(1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} \int_0^x \cos t^2 dt = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \cos x^2 = 1$$

$$(2) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\left( \int_0^x e^t dt \right)^2}{\int_0^x e^t dt} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2 \int_0^x e^t dt}{e^x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x} = 0$$

4.

$$(1) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^5 x \sin 2x dx = -2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^6 x d \cos x = -2 \int_1^0 t^6 dt = \frac{2}{7}$$

$$(2) \text{ 令 } x = 2 \sin t, \text{ 则 } dx = 2 \cos t dt \\ \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{4-x^2} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{4-4 \sin^2 t} \cdot 2 \cos t dt = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 t dt = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\cos 2t + 1) dt = 2 \left( \frac{1}{2} \sin 2t + t \right) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$(3) \text{ 令 } x = \sin t, \text{ 则 } dx = \cos t dt$$

$$\int_0^a x^2 \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx = a^4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 t \cos^3 t dt = a^4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\cos^2 t - \cos^4 t) dt = a^4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 t dt - a^4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^4 t dt$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 t dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\cos 2t + 1) dt = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \sin 2t + t \right) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{1}{4} \pi$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^4 t dt = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin^2 t)^2 dt = \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\cos 2t - 1)^2 dt = \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\cos^2 2t - 2 \cos 2t + 1) dt = \frac{1}{4} \left( \frac{1}{8} \sin 4t - \sin 2t + \frac{3}{2} t \right) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{3}{16} \pi$$

$$\int_0^a x^2 \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx = \frac{a^4}{16} \pi$$

$$(4) \text{ 令 } t = x - \frac{1}{2}, \text{ 则 } dx = dt$$

$$\int_0^1 \frac{1}{(x^2 - x + 1)^{\frac{3}{2}}} dx = \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{(t^2 + \frac{3}{4})^{\frac{3}{2}}} dt$$

$$\text{令 } t = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \tan u, \text{ 则 } dt = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sec^2 u du$$

$$\int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{(t^2 + \frac{3}{4})^{\frac{3}{2}}} dt = \frac{4}{3} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos u du = \frac{4}{3} \sin u \Big|_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$\int_0^1 \frac{1}{(x^2 + x + 1)^{\frac{3}{2}}} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{e^x}{e^{2x} + 1} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{e^{2x} + 1} de^x = \arctan e^x \Big|_0^1 = \arctan e - \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$(6) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos x}{1 + \sin^2 x} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{1 + \sin^2 x} d \sin x = \arctan(\sin x) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$(7) \text{ 令 } t = \arcsin x, \text{ 则 } dx = \cos t dt$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \arcsin x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} t \cos t dt = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} t + dsint = tsint \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin t dt = (tsint + cost) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\pi}{2} - 1$$

$$(8) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^x \sin x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin x de^x = e^x \sin x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^x \cos x dx = e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - (e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + 1 - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^x \cos x dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^x \sin x dx = \frac{e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + 1}{2}$$

$$(9) \int_{\frac{1}{e}}^e |\ln x| dx = - \int_{\frac{1}{e}}^e \ln x dx + \int_1^e \ln x dx = -(x \ln x - x) \Big|_{\frac{1}{e}}^1 + (x \ln x - x) \Big|_1^e = 2 - \frac{2}{e}$$

$$(10) \text{ 设 } t = \sqrt{x}, \text{ 则 } dt = \frac{1}{2} x^{-\frac{1}{2}} dx$$

$$\int_0^1 e^{\sqrt{x}} dx = \int_0^1 2t e^t dt = 2 \int_0^1 t de^t = 2(t e^t \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 e^t dt) = 2(e - e^t \Big|_0^1) = 2$$

$$(11) \int_0^a \frac{x^2(a-x)}{\sqrt{a+x}} dx = \int_0^a \frac{x^2(a-x)}{\sqrt{a^2+x^2}} dx$$

$$\text{令 } x = a \sin t, \text{ 则 } dx = a \cos t dt$$

$$\int_0^a \frac{x^2(a-x)}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} dx = a^3 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 t (1-\sin t) dt = a^3 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 t dt - a^3 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^3 t dt = a^3 \left( t - \frac{1}{2} \sin 2t \right) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + a^3 \left( \cos t - \frac{1}{3} \cos^3 t \right) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{(3\pi-8)a^3}{12}$$

$$(12) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta + \cos \theta} d\theta = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left( 1 - \frac{\sin \theta}{\sin \theta + \cos \theta} \right) d\theta = \frac{\pi}{2} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin \theta}{\sin \theta + \cos \theta} d\theta$$

$$\Rightarrow 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta + \cos \theta} d\theta = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos \theta - \sin \theta}{\sin \theta + \cos \theta} d\theta + \frac{\pi}{2} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{\sin \theta + \cos \theta} d(\sin \theta + \cos \theta) + \frac{\pi}{2} = \ln |\sin \theta + \cos \theta| \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta + \cos \theta} d\theta = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

5.

$$(1) \int_{-a}^a f(x) dx = \int_{-a}^0 f(x) dx + \int_0^a f(x) dx = - \int_{-a}^0 f(-x) dx + \int_0^a f(x) dx = \int_{-a}^0 f(-x) d(-x) + \int_0^a f(x) dx = \int_a^0 f(-x) dx + \int_0^a f(x) dx = 0$$

$$(2) \int_{-a}^a f(x) dx = \int_{-a}^0 f(x) dx + \int_0^a f(x) dx = \int_{-a}^0 f(-x) dx + \int_0^a f(x) dx = - \int_{-a}^0 f(-x) d(-x) + \int_0^a f(x) dx = - \int_a^0 f(-x) dx + \int_0^a f(x) dx = 2 \int_0^a f(x) dx$$

6. 证  $(k-1)p \leq a < kp, k \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$\text{设 } \int_a^{a+p} f(x) dx = \int_a^{kp} f(x) dx + \int_{kp}^{a+p} f(x) dx = \int_{a-(k-1)p}^P f(x) d(x-(k-1)p) + \int_0^{a-(k-1)p} f(x) dx (x-kp) = \int_{a-(k-1)p}^P f(x-(k-1)p) d(x-(k-1)p) + \int_0^{a-(k-1)p} f(x-kp) d(x-kp) = \int_{a-(k-1)p}^P f(x) dx + \int_0^{a-(k-1)p} f(x) dx = \int_0^P f(x) dx$$

7.

$$(1) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\sin x) dx = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 f(\cos x) d(-x) = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 f(\cos x) dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\cos x) dx$$

$$(2) \int_0^{\pi} x f(\sin x) dx = \int_{\pi}^0 (x-\pi) f(\sin x) d(\pi-x) = -\pi \int_{\pi}^0 f(\sin x) dx + \int_{\pi}^0 x f(\sin x) dx = \pi \int_0^{\pi} f(\sin x) dx - \int_0^{\pi} x f(\sin x) dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^{\pi} x f(\sin x) dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\pi} f(\sin x) dx$$

8.

$$(1) I(m, n) = \int \cos^m x \sin^n x dx = \frac{1}{n+1} \int \cos^{m-1} x \sin^{n+1} x = \frac{1}{n+1} \cos^{m-1} x \sin^{n+1} x - \frac{1}{n+1} \int \sin^{n+1} x d \cos^{m-1} x = \frac{1}{n+1} \cos^{m-1} x \sin^{n+1} x + \frac{m-1}{n+1} \int \cos^{m-2} x \sin^{n+2} x dx$$

$$\int \cos^{m-2} x \sin^{n+2} x dx = \int \cos^{m-2} x \sin^n x (-\cos^2 x) dx = \int \cos^{m-2} x \sin^n x dx - \int \cos^n x \sin^n x dx = I(m-2, n) - I(m, n)$$

$$\text{代入得: } I(m, n) = \frac{1}{n+1} \cos^{m-1} x \sin^{n+1} x + \frac{m-1}{n+1} I(m-2, n) - \frac{m-1}{n+1} I(m, n) \Rightarrow I(m, n) = \frac{1}{m+n} \cos^{m-1} x \sin^{n+1} x + \frac{m-1}{m+n} I(m-2, n)$$

$$\Rightarrow J(m, n) = I(m, n) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \left( \frac{1}{m+n} \cos^{m-1} x \sin^{n+1} x \right) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + \frac{m-1}{m+n} I(m-2, n) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{m-1}{m+n} J(m-2, n)$$

类似地  $J(m, n) = \frac{n-1}{m+n} J(m, n-2)$

$$(2) J(2m, 2n) = \frac{(2m-1)!! (2n-1)!!}{(2m+2n)!!} J(0, 0) = \frac{(2m-1)!! (2n-1)!!}{(2m+2n)!!} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$9. g(x) = \int_a^x f(t) dt = \int_a^x f(t) dt + \int_b^x f(t) dt = - \int_b^y f(t) dt + \int_b^x f(t) dt$$

$$\Rightarrow g'(x) = -f(x) + af(ax)$$

$$g(x) \equiv C \Rightarrow g'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow f(x) = af(ax)$$

$$\text{又 } x > 0, a > 0, \text{ 则 } a = \frac{1}{x} \Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{f(1)}{x} = \frac{c}{x}$$

$$10. \int_a^x (x-t) f'(t) dt = x \int_a^x f'(t) dt - \int_a^x t f'(t) dt$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d}{dx} \int_a^x (x-t) f'(t) dt = \int_a^x f'(t) dt + x f'(x) - x f'(x) = f(x) - f(a)$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \int_0^x (x-t) \sin t dt = (-\cos x) - (-\cos 0) = \cos 0 - \cos x$$

$$11. \text{若 } x \in (a, b) \text{ s.t. } \int_a^x f(x) dx - (x-a) f(a) = (b-x) f(b) - \int_x^b f(x) dx \Leftrightarrow \int_a^x f(x) dx = (x-a) f(a) + (b-x) f(b)$$

令  $g(x) = 1$ , 则由积分第二中值定理得  $\exists \xi \in (a, b) \text{ s.t. } \int_a^x f(x) g(x) dx = f(a) \int_a^{\xi} g(x) dx + f(b) \int_{\xi}^b g(x) dx$

代入即得.

$$12. \text{由积分第二中值定理得 } \exists \xi \in (0, 2\pi) \text{ s.t. } \int_0^{2\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx = f(0) \int_0^{\xi} \sin nx dx + f(2\pi) \int_{\xi}^{2\pi} \sin nx dx = (f(0) - f(2\pi)) \cdot \frac{1 - \cos n\xi}{n} \geq 0$$

$$13. \text{令 } u = t^2, \text{ 则 } dt = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{u}} du$$

$$\int_x^{x+c} \sin t^2 dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_{x^2}^{(x+c)^2} \sin u \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{u}} du$$

$$\text{由积分第二中值定理得 } \exists \xi \in (x^2, (x+c)^2) \text{ s.t. } \int_{x^2}^{(x+c)^2} \sin u \frac{1}{\sqrt{u}} du = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{x^2}^{\xi} \sin u du = \frac{\cos x^2 - \cos \xi}{\pi}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left| \int_x^{x+c} \sin t^2 dt \right| = \frac{1}{2} \left| \frac{\cos x^2 - \cos \xi}{\pi} \right| \leq \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot (|\cos x^2| + |\cos \xi|) \leq \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot 2 = \frac{1}{\pi}$$

14. 四各

$$15. \text{ 令 } g'(x) = \begin{cases} f'(x), & f'(x) \geq 0 \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases}, \quad h'(x) = \begin{cases} f'(x), & f'(x) \leq 0 \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{又令 } g(x) = \int_a^x g'(s) ds, \quad h(x) = \int_a^x h'(s) ds + f(a), \text{ 显然有 } g(x) \text{ 在 } [a, b] \uparrow, \quad h(x) \text{ 在 } [a, b] \downarrow$$

$$\therefore g(x) + h(x) = \int_a^x f'(s) ds = f(x)$$

16. 用卷积

1. 证明：若  $\varphi$  在  $[0, a]$  上连续， $f$  二阶可导，且  $f''(x) \geq 0$ ，则有

$$\frac{1}{a} \int_a^f(\varphi(t)) dt \geq f\left(\frac{1}{a} \int_a^f \varphi(t) dt\right).$$

2. 证明下列命题：

(1) 若  $f$  在  $[a, b]$  上连续增。

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{x-a} \int_a^x f(t) dt, & x \in (a, b], \\ f(a), & x = a. \end{cases}$$

则  $F$  为  $[a, b]$  上的增函数。

(2) 若  $f$  在  $[0, +\infty)$  上连续，且  $f(x) > 0$ ，则

$$\varphi(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt / \int_0^x dt$$

为  $(0, +\infty)$  上的严格增函数。如果要使  $\varphi$  在  $[0, +\infty)$  上为严格增，试问应补充定义  $\varphi(0) = ?$

3. 设  $f$  在  $[0, +\infty)$  上连续，且  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = A$ ，证明

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{x} \int_0^x f(t) dt = A.$$

4. 设  $f$  是定义在  $(-\infty, +\infty)$  上的一个连续周期函数，周期为  $p$ ，证明

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{n} \int_0^n f(t) dt = \frac{1}{p} \int_0^p f(t) dt.$$

5. 证明：连续的奇函数的一切原函数都是偶函数；连续的偶函数的原函数中只有一个奇函数。

6. 证明施瓦茨 (Schwarz) 不等式：若  $f$  和  $g$  在  $[a, b]$  上可积，则

$$\left( \int_a^b f(x) g(x) dx \right)^2 \leq \int_a^b f(x)^2 dx \cdot \int_a^b g(x)^2 dx.$$

7. 利用施瓦茨不等式证明：

(1) 若  $f$  在  $[a, b]$  上可积，则

$$\left( \int_a^b f(x) dx \right)^2 \leq (b-a) \int_a^b f^2(x) dx;$$

(2) 若  $f$  在  $[a, b]$  上可积，且  $f(x) \geq m > 0$ ，则

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx \cdot \int_a^b \frac{1}{f(x)} dx \geq (b-a)^2;$$

(3) 若  $f, g$  都在  $[a, b]$  上可积，则有闵可夫斯基 (Minkowski) 不等式：

$$\left[ \int_a^b (f(x) + g(x))^p dx \right]^{\frac{1}{p}} \leq \left[ \int_a^b f^p(x) dx \right]^{\frac{1}{p}} + \left[ \int_a^b g^p(x) dx \right]^{\frac{1}{p}}.$$

8. 证明：若  $f$  在  $[a, b]$  上连续，且  $f(x) > 0$ ，则

$$\ln \left( \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x) dx \right) \geq \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b \ln f(x) dx.$$

9. 设  $f$  为  $(0, +\infty)$  上的连续减函数， $f(x) > 0$ ，又设

$$a_n = \sum_{k=1}^n f(k) - \int_0^n f(x) dx.$$

证明  $|a_n|$  为收敛数列。

10. 若  $f$  在  $[0, a]$  上连续可微，且  $f(0) = 0$ ，则

$$\int_0^a |f(x)f'(x)| dx \leq \frac{a}{2} \int_0^a [f'(x)]^2 dx.$$

11. 证明：若  $f$  在  $[a, b]$  上可积，且处处有  $f(x) > 0$ ，则  $\int_a^b f(x) dx > 0$ 。  
(提示：由可积的第一充要条件进行反证；也可利用习题 9.6 第 7 题的结论。)

$$1. f''(x) \geq 0 \Rightarrow \text{由 Jensen 不等式得 } \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{n} f(\varphi(x_i)) \geq f\left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \varphi(x_i)\right) \Rightarrow \frac{1}{a} \sum_{i=1}^n f(\varphi(x_i)) \cdot \frac{a}{n} \geq f\left(\frac{1}{a} \sum_{i=1}^n f(\varphi(x_i)) \cdot \frac{a}{n}\right)$$

两边取极限  $n \rightarrow +\infty$  得  $\frac{1}{a} \int_0^a f(\varphi(t)) dt \geq f\left(\frac{1}{a} \int_0^a f(\varphi(t)) dt\right)$

2.

(1) 由积分第一中值定理得  $\forall x > a, \exists \xi \in (a, x) \text{ s.t. } \int_a^x f(t) dt = f(\xi)(x-a)$

$$F'(x) = -\frac{f(x)}{x-a} - \frac{\int_a^x f(t) dt}{(x-a)^2} = \frac{f(x)-f(\xi)}{x-a} > 0$$

$\Rightarrow F(x) \text{ 在 } [a, b] \uparrow$

$$(2) \varphi'(x) = \frac{(bf(x))(f_a^x f_a^x dt) - (f_a^x f_a^x dt) f_b x}{(f_a^x f_a^x dt)^2} = \frac{f_b w f_a^x (x-a) f_a^x dt}{(f_a^x f_a^x dt)^2} > 0$$

$\Rightarrow \varphi(x) \text{ 在 } (0, +\infty) \text{ 严格 } \uparrow$

$$\text{又 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \varphi(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} -\frac{x f(x)}{f(x)} = 0$$

故补充定义  $\varphi(0) = 0$  即可

$$3. \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\int_a^x f(t) dt}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = A$$

$$4. \text{令 } x=p, \lambda \rightarrow +\infty, y=\frac{t}{\lambda}, \text{ 则 } \int_a^x f(t) dt = \frac{1}{\lambda} \int_0^p f(t) dt = \frac{1}{\lambda} \int_0^p f(y) dy = \frac{1}{\lambda} \int_0^p f(\lambda t) dt$$

$$\text{又 } \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} f(t+np) = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} f(\lambda t)$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^p f(\lambda t) dt = \int_0^p f(t) dt$$

5.

$$(1) \int_a^b f(-x) dx = - \int_a^b f(x) dx, \text{ 则 } \bar{f}(-x) = \bar{f}(x)$$

$$\text{又 } F(x) = \bar{f}(x) + C \Rightarrow F(-x) = F(x)$$

$$(2) \text{设 } g(-x) = g(x), \text{ 则 } \bar{g}(-x) = -\bar{g}(x)$$

$$\text{又 } F(x) = \bar{g}(x) + C \Rightarrow \text{当且仅当 } C=0 \text{ 时 } F(-x) = -F(x)$$

$$6. \text{令 } F(x) = (tf(x) - g(x))^2, \text{ 则 } F(x) \geq 0$$

$$\int_a^b F(x) dx = \int_a^b (tf(x) - g(x))^2 = (\int_a^b (f(x))^2 dx) t^2 - 2 \int_a^b f(x) g(x) dx t + (\int_a^b (g(x))^2 dx)$$

$$\int_a^b F(x) dx \geq 0 \Rightarrow \Delta = (2 \int_a^b f(x) g(x) dx)^2 - 4 (\int_a^b (f(x))^2 dx) (\int_a^b (g(x))^2 dx) \geq 0, \text{ 变形即得.}$$

7.

$$(1) \text{令 } g(x)=1, \text{ 代入 Cauchy-Schwarz 不等式即得.}$$

$$(2) \text{令 } g(x) = (f(x))^{\frac{1}{2}}, h(x) = (f(x))^{-\frac{1}{2}}, \text{ 代入 Cauchy-Schwarz 不等式即得.}$$

$$(3) \text{假设 } \int_a^b (f(x)+g(x))^2 dx \leq \int_a^b (f(x))^2 dx + \int_a^b (g(x))^2 dx + 2 \left( \int_a^b f(x) dx \int_a^b g(x) dx \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \Leftrightarrow \int_a^b f(x) dx \int_a^b g(x) dx \leq \left( \int_a^b (f(x))^2 dx \int_a^b (g(x))^2 dx \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}, \text{ 由 Cauchy-Schwarz 不等式即得.}$$

8. 由 Jensen 不等式 証明

$$9. a_n = \sum_{i=1}^n f(i) - \int_1^n f(x) dx = \sum_{i=1}^n f(i) - \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \int_i^{i+1} f(x) dx \geq \sum_{i=1}^n f(i) - \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} f(i) = f(n) > 0$$

$$a_{n+1} - a_n = f(n+1) - \int_n^{n+1} f(x) dx \leq f(n+1) - \int_n^{n+1} f(n+1) dx = 0 \Rightarrow a_n \downarrow$$

由單調有界定理得  $\{a_n\}$  收斂

$$10. \text{令 } g(x) = \int_0^x |f'(t)| dt, \text{ 利用 } g'(x) = |f'(x)|$$

$$\text{又 } f(x) = \int_0^x f'(t) dt \Rightarrow |f(x)| \leq g(x)$$
$$\Rightarrow \int_0^a |f(x) f'(x)| dx \leq \frac{1}{2} g^2(a) \leq \frac{a}{2} (f'(a))^2$$

11. 由題

习题 10.1

1. 求由抛物线  $y=x^2$  与  $y=2-x^2$  所围图形的面积。
2. 求由曲线  $y=\ln x$  与直线  $x=\frac{1}{10}, x=10, y=0$  所围图形的面积。
3. 抛物线  $y^2=2x$  把圆  $x^2+y^2=8$  分成两部分, 求这两部分面积之比。
4. 求内摆线  $x=a\cos t, y=a\sin t (a>0)$  所围图形的面积 (图 10-8)。
5. 求心形线  $r=a(1+\cos \theta) (a>0)$  所围图形的面积。
6. 求三叶形曲线  $r=a\sin 3\theta (a>0)$  所围图形的面积。

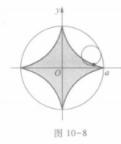


图 10-8

7. 求由曲线  $\sqrt{\frac{x}{a}} + \sqrt{\frac{y}{b}} = 1 (a, b > 0)$  与坐标轴所围图形的面积。
8. 求由曲线  $x=t-t^3, y=1-t^2$  所围图形的面积。
9. 求二曲线  $r=\sin \theta$  与  $r=\sqrt{3}\cos \theta$  所围公共部分的面积。
10. 求两椭圆  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$  与  $\frac{x^2}{b^2} + \frac{y^2}{a^2} = 1 (a>0, b>0)$  所围公共部分的面积。

\*11. 证明: 对于由上、下两条连续曲线  $y=f_1(x)$  与  $y=f_2(x)$  以及两条直线  $x=a$  与  $x=b (a < b)$  所围的平面图形  $A$  (图 10-1), 存在包含  $A$  的多边形  $|U_n|$  以及被  $A$  包含的多边形  $|W_n|$ , 使得当  $n \rightarrow \infty$  时, 它们的面积  $S_n$  存在且相等。

$$1. A = \int_{-1}^1 [(2-x^2) - x^2] dx = \frac{8}{3}$$

$$2. A = \int_{\frac{1}{10}}^{10} |\ln x| dx = -\int_{\frac{1}{10}}^1 \ln x dx + \int_1^{10} \ln x dx = \frac{99}{10} \ln 10 - \frac{81}{10}$$

$$3. A_1 = 2 \left( \int_0^2 \sqrt{2x} dx + \int_2^{2\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{8-x^2} dx \right) = 2\pi + \frac{4}{3}$$

$$A_2 = \pi r^2 - S_1 = 6\pi - \frac{4}{3}$$

$$\frac{A_1}{A_2} = \frac{3\pi+2}{9\pi-2}$$

$$4. \begin{cases} \alpha = 0, \beta = \frac{\pi}{2}, \gamma(\alpha) = a, \gamma(\beta) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$A_1 = \int_a^b |y(t)| \gamma'(t) dt = 3a^2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^4 t \cos^2 t dt = \frac{3}{32} a^2 \pi$$

$$A = 4A_1 = \frac{3}{8} a^2 \pi$$

$$5. A = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} (a(1+\cos \theta))^2 d\theta = \frac{3}{2} a^2 \pi$$

$$6. A = b \cdot \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (a \sin 3\theta)^2 d\theta = \frac{1}{4} a^2 \pi$$

$$7. \sqrt{\frac{x}{a}} + \sqrt{\frac{y}{b}} = 1 \Rightarrow y = b \left( \frac{1}{a} x - \frac{2}{\sqrt{a}} \cdot x^{\frac{1}{2}} + 1 \right)$$

$$A = \int_0^a y dx = \frac{1}{6} ab$$

$$8. \begin{cases} \gamma(\alpha) = \gamma(\beta) \Rightarrow \alpha = -1, \beta = 1 \\ y(\alpha) = y(\beta) \end{cases}$$

$$A = \int_{-1}^1 |y(t)| \gamma'(t) dt = \int_{-1}^1 (3t^6 - t^4 - 3t^2 + 1) dt = \frac{16}{35}$$

$$9. A = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 \theta d\theta + \frac{1}{2} \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{5\pi}{6}} (\sqrt{3} \cos \theta)^2 d\theta = \frac{5\pi - 6\sqrt{3}}{24}$$

$$10. A = 4ab \arcsin \frac{b}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}}$$

11.  $\boxed{\text{无解}}$

### 习题 10.2

1. 如图 10-15 所示, 直椭圆柱体被通过底面短轴的斜平面所截, 试求截得楔形体的体积.

2. 求下列平面曲线绕轴旋转所围成立体的体积:

(1)  $y = \sin x, 0 < x < \pi$ , 绕  $x$  轴;

(2)  $x = a(t - \sin t), y = a(1 - \cos t)$  ( $a > 0$ ),  $0 < t < 2\pi$ , 绕  $x$  轴;

(3)  $r = a(1 + \cos \theta)$  ( $a > 0$ ), 绕  $x$  轴;

(4)  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ , 绕  $y$  轴;

3. 已知球半径为  $r$ , 验证离为  $k$  的球缺体积  $V = \pi k^2 \left(r - \frac{k}{3}\right)$  ( $k \leq r$ ).

4. 求曲线  $x = a \cos^2 t, y = a \sin^2 t$  所围平面图形 (图 10-8) 绕  $x$  轴旋转所得立体的体积.

5. 导出曲边梯形  $0 \leq y \leq f(x)$ ,  $a \leq x \leq b$  绕  $y$  轴旋转所得立体的体积公式为

$$V = 2\pi \int_a^b x f(x) dx.$$

6. 求  $0 \leq y \leq \sin x, 0 \leq x \leq \pi$  所示平面图形绕  $y$  轴旋转所得立体的体积.

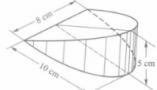


图 10-15

$$1. A(x) = 2 \cdot 4\sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{100}} \cdot 5 \cdot \frac{x}{10} = \frac{2}{5}x\sqrt{100-x^2}$$

$$V = \int_0^{10} A(x) dx = \frac{400}{3}$$

2.

$$(1) V = \pi \int_0^\pi (f(x))^2 dx = \frac{\pi^3}{2}$$

$$(2) V = \pi \int_0^{2\pi} (y(t))^2 dt = 5a^3\pi^2$$

$$(3) x(\theta) = r(\theta) \cos \theta = a(1 + \cos \theta) \cos \theta, y(\theta) = r(\theta) \sin \theta = a(1 + \cos \theta) \sin \theta$$

$$V = \left| \pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} y^2(\theta) dx(\theta) \right| - \left| \pi \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} y^2(\theta) dx(\theta) \right| = \frac{8}{3}\pi a^3$$

$$(4) x = \frac{a}{b} \sqrt{b^2 - y^2}$$

$$V = \pi \int_{-b}^b x^2 dy = \frac{4}{3}a^2 b \pi$$

$$3. A(x) = \pi(r^2 - x^2)$$

$$V = \int_{-r}^{h-r} A(x) dx = \pi h^2 (r - \frac{h}{3})$$

$$4. V = \left| \pi \int_0^\pi (y(t))^2 dt \right| = \frac{32}{105}a^3\pi$$

$$5. A(x) = 2\pi x \cdot f(x), x \in [a, b]$$

$$V = \int_a^b A(x) dx = 2\pi \int_a^b x f(x) dx$$

$$6. V = \left| 2\pi \int_0^\pi x \sin x dx \right| = 2\pi^2$$

1. 求下列曲线的弧长:

- (1)  $y = x^{3/2}$ ,  $0 \leq x \leq 4$ ;
- (2)  $\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y} = 1$ ;
- (3)  $x = \cos t$ ,  $y = \sin^2 t$  ( $t > 0$ ),  $0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$ ;
- (4)  $x = a(\cos t \sin t)$ ,  $y = a(\sin t - \cos t)$  ( $a > 0$ ),  $0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$ ;
- (5)  $r = a \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{3}$  ( $a > 0$ ),  $0 \leq \theta \leq 3\pi$ ;
- (6)  $r = a \theta$  ( $a > 0$ ),  $0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$ .

2. 求下列参数曲线在指定点处的曲率:

- (1)  $x = 4$ , 在点  $(2, 2)$ ;
- (2)  $y = \ln x$ , 在点  $(1, 0)$ ;
- (3)  $x = a(t - \sin t)$ ,  $y = a(1 - \cos t)$  ( $a > 0$ ), 在  $t = \frac{\pi}{2}$  的点;
- (4)  $x = a \cos^2 t$ ,  $y = a \sin^2 t$  ( $a > 0$ ), 在  $t = \frac{\pi}{4}$  的点.

3. 求  $a, b$  的值, 使椭圆  $x = a \cos t$ ,  $y = b \sin t$  的周长等于正弦曲线  $y = \sin x$  在  $0 \leq x \leq 2\pi$  上一段的长.

4. 本题的目的是证明性质 1, 这可按以下顺序逐一证明:

- (1) 设  $W = [s_p, t]$  是  $\widehat{AB}$  的一个分割, 则  $W$  是一个有界集.
- (2) 设  $\widehat{AB}$  的弧长为  $s$ , 则  $s = \sup W$ .
- (3) 设  $W' = [s_p, t']$  是  $\widehat{AB}$  的一个分割, 及  $W'' = [s_p, t'']$  是  $\widehat{AB}$  的一个分割, 则  $W'$  和  $W''$  都是有界集, 并且如果记  $s' = \sup W'$  及  $s'' = \sup W''$ , 则  $s = s' + s''$ .

(4) 证明  $\widehat{AB}$  的弧长为  $s'$ ,  $\widehat{DB}$  的弧长为  $s''$ .5. 设曲线由极坐标方程  $r = r(\theta)$  给出, 且二阶可导, 证明它在点  $(r, \theta)$  处的曲率为

$$K = \frac{|r'^2 + 2r'^2 - rr''|}{(r'^2 + r'^2)^{3/2}}$$

6. 用上题公式, 求心形线  $r = a(1 + \cos \theta)$  ( $a > 0$ ) 在  $\theta = 0$  处的曲率、曲率半径和曲率圆.7. 证明抛物线  $y = ax^2 + bx + c$  在顶点处的曲率为 0.8. 求曲线  $y = e^x$  上曲率最大的点.

1.

$$(1) S = \int_0^4 \sqrt{1 + (y')^2} dx = \frac{8}{27} (10^{\frac{3}{2}} - 1)$$

$$(2) y = (1 - \sqrt{3})^2$$

$$S = \int_0^1 \sqrt{1 + (y')^2} dx = 1 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \ln(\sqrt{2} + 1)$$

$$(3) S = \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{(x')^2 + (y')^2} dt = 6a$$

$$(4) S = \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{(x')^2 + (y')^2} dt = 2a\pi^2$$

$$(5) S = \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{r^2 + (r')^2} d\theta = \frac{3}{2} a\pi$$

$$(6) S = \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{r^2 + (r')^2} d\theta = a\pi\sqrt{1 + 4\pi^2} + \frac{a}{2} \ln|2\pi + \sqrt{1 + 4\pi^2}|$$

2.

$$(1) y = \frac{4}{x}$$

$$K|_{x=2} = \frac{|y'|}{(1+(y')^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$$

$$(2) K|_{x=1} = \frac{|y'|}{(1+(y')^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$$

$$(3) K|_{t=\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{|x'y'' - yx''|}{((x')^2 + (y')^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4a}$$

$$(4) K|_{t=\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{|x'y'' - yx''|}{((x')^2 + (y')^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}} = \frac{2}{3}a$$

$$3. S_1 = \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{(x')^2 + (y')^2} dt = \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{a^2 + (b^2 - a^2) \cos^2 t} dt$$

$$S_2 = \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{1 + (y')^2} dx = \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{1 + \cos^2 t} dt$$

$$S_1 = S_2 \Rightarrow a^2 = 1, b^2 - a^2 = 1 \Rightarrow a = 1, b = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\therefore a = \sqrt{2}, b = 1$$

4. ~~略~~

$$5. x(\theta) = r(\theta) \cos \theta, y(\theta) = r(\theta) \sin \theta, \text{代入 } \overline{EP} \text{ 中}$$

$$6. K|_{\theta=0} = \frac{|r^2 + 2(r')^2 - rr''|}{(r^2 + (r')^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{3}{4a}$$

$$R = \frac{1}{K} = \frac{4}{3}a$$

$$7. \text{由 } (x')^2 + (y')^2 = \frac{16}{9}a^2$$

$$7. K = \frac{|x'y'' - yx''|}{((x')^2 + (y')^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{2|a|}{(4a^2 x^2 + 4abx + b^2 + 1)^{\frac{3}{2}}}, \text{ 在 } x = -\frac{b}{2a} \text{ 处取得最大值}$$

$$8. K = \frac{|y'|}{(1+(y')^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}} = \frac{e^x}{(1+e^{2x})^{\frac{1}{2}}}$$

$$K' = \frac{e^x(1-2e^{2x})}{(1+e^{2x})^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

1. 讨论下列无穷积分是否收敛？若收敛，求其值。

(1)  $\int_0^{+\infty} xe^{-x^2} dx$ ; (2)  $\int_0^{+\infty} xe^{-x^2} dx$ .

(3)  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{e^x}} dx$ ; (4)  $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^2(1+x)}$ .

(5)  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{4x^2 + 4x + 5}$ ; (6)  $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x} \sin x dx$ .

(7)  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^x \sin x dx$ ; (8)  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$ .

2. 讨论下列瑕积分是否收敛？若收敛，求其值。

(1)  $\int_a^b \frac{dx}{(x-a)^p}$ ; (2)  $\int_a^b \frac{dx}{1-x^2}$ .

(3)  $\int_a^b \frac{dx}{\sqrt{|x-1|}}$ ; (4)  $\int_a^b \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$ .

(5)  $\int_a^b \ln x dx$ ; (6)  $\int_a^b \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x}} dx$ .

(7)  $\int_a^b \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x-x^2}}$ ; (8)  $\int_a^b \frac{dx}{x(\ln x)^p}$ .

3. 举例说明：瑕积分  $\int_a^b f(x) dx$  收敛时， $\int_a^b f'(x) dx$  不一定收敛。4. 举例说明  $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x) dx$  收敛且在  $(a, +\infty)$  上连续时，不一定有  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = 0$ 。5. 证明：若  $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x) dx$  收敛，且存在极限  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = A$ ，则  $A = 0$ 。6. 证明：若  $f$  在  $[a, +\infty)$  上可导，且  $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x) dx$  与  $\int_a^{+\infty} f'(x) dx$  都收敛，则  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = 0$ 。

1.

(1)  $\int_0^u xe^{-x^2} dx = \frac{1-e^{-u^2}}{2}$

$\int_0^{+\infty} xe^{-x^2} dx = \lim_{u \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^u xe^{-x^2} dx = \lim_{u \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1-e^{-u^2}}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$

(2)  $\int_0^u xe^{-x^2} dx = \frac{1-e^{-u^2}}{2}$

$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} xe^{-x^2} dx = \lim_{u \rightarrow -\infty} \int_u^0 xe^{-x^2} dx + \lim_{u \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^u xe^{-x^2} dx = \lim_{u \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{e^{-u^2}-1}{2} + \lim_{u \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1-e^{-u^2}}{2} = 0$

(3)  $\int_0^u \frac{1}{\sqrt{e^x}} dx = 2 - 2e^{-\frac{1}{2}u}$

$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{e^x}} dx = \lim_{u \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^u \frac{1}{\sqrt{e^x}} dx = \lim_{u \rightarrow +\infty} (2 - 2e^{-\frac{1}{2}u}) = 2$

(4)  $\int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^2(1+x)} dx = \int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^2} dx - \int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{x} dx + \int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{x+1} dx = (\ln(x+1) - \ln x - \frac{1}{x}) \Big|_1^{\infty} = \ln \frac{u+1}{u} - \frac{1}{u} + 1$

$\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^2(1+x)} dx = \lim_{u \rightarrow +\infty} (\ln \frac{u+1}{u} - \frac{1}{u} + 1) = 1 - \ln 2$

(5)  $\int_0^u \frac{1}{4x^2+4x+5} dx = \int_0^u \frac{1}{(2x+1)^2+4} dx$

$\int_0^u \frac{1}{(2x+1)^2+4} dx = \int_0^{\arctan(u+\frac{1}{2})} \frac{1}{(2\tan t)^2+4} \cdot \sec^2 t dt = \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{\arctan(u+\frac{1}{2})} 1 dt = \frac{1}{4} \arctan(u+\frac{1}{2})$

$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{(2x+1)^2+4} dx = -\lim_{u \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{1}{4} \arctan(u+\frac{1}{2}) + \lim_{u \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{4} \arctan(u+\frac{1}{2}) = \frac{\pi}{4}$

(6)  $\int_0^u e^{-x} \sin x dx = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} e^{-u} (\sin u + \cos u)$

$\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x} \sin x dx = \lim_{u \rightarrow +\infty} (\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} e^{-u} (\sin u + \cos u)) = \frac{1}{2}$

(7)  $\int_0^u e^{-x} \sin x dx = \frac{1}{2} e^u (\sin u - \cos u)$

$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-x} \sin x dx = -\lim_{u \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{1}{2} e^u (\sin u - \cos u) + \lim_{u \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{2} e^u (\sin u - \cos u) = \lim_{u \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{2} e^u (\sin u - \cos u)$

$\lim_{u \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{2} e^u (\sin u - \cos u) \text{ 不存在} \Rightarrow \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-x} \sin x dx \text{ 发散}$

(8)  $\int_0^u \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx = \int_0^{\arctan u} \sec t dt = \frac{1}{2} \ln(u^2+1)$

$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx = \lim_{u \rightarrow +\infty} \ln \sqrt{u^2+1} + u$

$\lim_{u \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{2} \ln \sqrt{u^2+1} + u \text{ 不存在} \Rightarrow \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx \text{ 发散}$

2.

(1)  $\int_a^b \frac{1}{(x-a)^p} dx = \begin{cases} \ln \frac{b-a}{a-a}, p=1 \\ \frac{1}{1-p} ((b-a)^{1-p} - (a-a)^{1-p}), p \neq 1 \end{cases}$

$\int_a^b \frac{1}{(x-a)^p} dx = \lim_{u \rightarrow a^+} \int_u^b \frac{1}{(x-a)^p} dx = \begin{cases} \text{不存在}, p \geq 1 \\ \frac{(b-a)^{1-p}}{1-p}, p < 1 \end{cases}$

故当  $p \geq 1$  时  $\int_a^b \frac{1}{(x-a)^p} dx$  发散；当  $p < 1$  时  $\int_a^b \frac{1}{(x-a)^p} dx$  收敛。

(2)  $\int_0^u \frac{1}{1-x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} (\int_0^u \frac{1}{1-x} dx + \int_0^u \frac{1}{1+x} dx) = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1+u}{1-u} \right|$

$\lim_{u \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1+u}{1-u} \right| = +\infty \Rightarrow \int_0^u \frac{1}{1-x^2} dx \text{ 发散}$

(3)  $\int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{|b-x|}} dx = \lim_{u \rightarrow 1^-} \int_0^u \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x}} dx = \lim_{u \rightarrow 1^-} (2 - 2\sqrt{1-u}) = 2$

$\int_1^2 \frac{1}{\sqrt{|b-x|}} dx = \lim_{u \rightarrow 1^+} \int_u^2 \frac{1}{\sqrt{3-x}} dx = \lim_{u \rightarrow 1^+} (2 - 2\sqrt{u-1}) = 2$

$\Rightarrow \int_0^2 \frac{1}{\sqrt{|b-x|}} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x}} dx + \int_1^2 \frac{1}{\sqrt{3-x}} dx = 4$

(4)  $\int_0^1 \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \lim_{u \rightarrow 1^-} \int_0^u \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \lim_{u \rightarrow 1^-} (1 - \sqrt{1-u^2}) = 1$

$$(5) \int_0^1 \ln x \, dx = \lim_{u \rightarrow 0^+} \int_u^1 \ln x \, dx = \lim_{u \rightarrow 0^+} (u - u \ln u - 1) = -1$$

$$(6) \int_0^1 \sqrt{\frac{x}{1-x}} \, dx = \lim_{u \rightarrow 1^-} \int_0^u \sqrt{\frac{x}{1-x}} \, dx = \lim_{u \rightarrow 1^-} (\arctan \sqrt{\frac{u}{1-u}} - \sqrt{u(1-u)}) = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$(7) \int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x-x^2}} \, dx = \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x-x^2}} \, dx + \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x-x^2}} \, dx = \lim_{u \rightarrow 0^+} \int_u^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x-x^2}} \, dx + \lim_{u \rightarrow 1^-} \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^u \frac{1}{\sqrt{x-x^2}} \, dx = \lim_{u \rightarrow 0^+} (-\arcsin(2u-1)) + \lim_{u \rightarrow 1^-} \arcsin(2u-1) = \pi$$

$$(8) \int_0^1 \frac{1}{x(\ln x)^p} \, dx = \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{x(\ln x)^p} \, dx + \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \frac{1}{x(\ln x)^p} \, dx = \lim_{u \rightarrow 0^+} \int_u^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{x(\ln x)^p} \, dx + \lim_{u \rightarrow 1^-} \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^u \frac{1}{x(\ln x)^p} \, dx = \begin{cases} -\infty, p=-1 \\ +\infty, p \neq -1 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^1 \frac{1}{x(\ln x)^p} \, dx \text{ 无解}$$

$$3. \int_0^1 x^{-\frac{1}{2}} \, dx = \lim_{u \rightarrow 0^+} \int_u^1 x^{-\frac{1}{2}} \, dx = 2$$

$$\int_0^1 x^{-1} \, dx = \lim_{u \rightarrow 0^+} \int_u^1 x^{-1} \, dx = +\infty$$

$$4. f(x) = \sin x^2 \Rightarrow \int_0^{\infty} f(x) \, dx = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{8}}, \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) \text{ 不存在}$$

5. 假设  $A \neq 0$ , 则利用保号性得

$$6. \text{设 } \int_0^{+\infty} f(x) \, dx = J$$

$$\int_a^{+\infty} f(x) \, dx = \lim_{u \rightarrow +\infty} (f(u) - f(a)) \Rightarrow \lim_{u \rightarrow +\infty} f(u) = f(a) + J$$

$$\int_0^{+\infty} f(x) \, dx \text{ 无解} \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = 0$$