

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{f(x)}{x^n} &= \frac{f(x)-f(0)}{g(x)-g(0)} = \frac{f'(\xi_1)}{g'(\xi_1)} = \frac{f'(\xi_1)-f'(0)}{g'(\xi_1)-g'(0)} = \frac{f''(\xi_2)}{g''(\xi_2)} = \cdots = \frac{f^{(n-1)}(\xi_{n-1})-f^{(n-1)}(0)}{g^{(n-1)}(\xi_{n-1})-g^{(n-1)}(0)} \\ &= \frac{f^{(n)}(\xi_n)}{g^{(n)}(\xi_n)} = \frac{f^{(n)}(\theta x)}{n!},\end{aligned}$$

其中 $\xi_1 \in (0, x)$, $\xi_k \in (0, \xi_{k-1})$, $k=2, 3, \dots, n$, $\theta \in (0, 1)$, $\theta x = \xi_n$.

$$\text{故 } f(x) = \frac{f^{(n)}(\theta x)}{n!} x^n, \theta \in (0, 1).$$

7. 设抛物线 $y = -x^2 + Bx + C$ 与 x 轴有两个交点 $x = a, x = b$ ($a < b$). 函数 f 在 $[a, b]$ 上二阶可导, $f(a) = f(b) = 0$, 并且曲线 $y = f(x)$ 与 $y = -x^2 + Bx + C$ 在 (a, b) 内有一个交点. 证明: 存在 $\xi \in (a, b)$, 则 $f''(\xi) = -2$.

证 令 $F(x) = f(x) + x^2 - Bx - C$, $F(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上二阶可导, 且 $F(a) = F(b) = 0$. 设曲线 $y = f(x)$ 与 $y = -x^2 + Bx + C$ 在 (a, b) 内的交点为 $(c, f(c))$, 则 $F(c) = 0$. 在 $[a, c]$ 与 $[c, b]$ 上对 $F(x)$ 应用 Rolle 定理, $\exists \xi_1 \in (a, c)$, $\xi_2 \in (c, b)$ 使 $F'(\xi_1) = 0 = F'(\xi_2)$.

再在 $[\xi_1, \xi_2]$ 上对 $F'(x)$ 使用 Rolle 定理, $\exists \xi \in (\xi_1, \xi_2) \subset (a, b)$, 使 $F''(\xi) = 0$, 即 $\exists \xi \in (a, b)$, 使 $f''(\xi) = -2$.

8. 设 f 在 $[a, b]$ 上二阶可微, $f(a) = f(b) = 0$, $f'_+(a)f'_-(b) > 0$, 则方程 $f''(x) = 0$ 在 (a, b) 内至少有一个根.

证 因为 $f'_+(a)f'_-(b) > 0$, 不妨设 $f'_+(a) > 0$, 则 $f'_-(b) > 0$.

由 $f'_+(a) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x - a} > 0 \Rightarrow \exists x_1 > a$ 使 $f(x_1) > f(a) = 0$,

再由 $f'_-(b) = \lim_{x \rightarrow b^-} \frac{f(x) - f(b)}{x - b} > 0$ 得 $\exists x_2 < b$, 且 $x_1 < x_2$ 使 $f(x_2) < 0$.

f 在 $[a, b]$ 上二阶可导知 f 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续, 由连续函数零点定理可得 $\exists c \in (a, b)$ 使 $f(c) = 0$, 对 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, c]$, $[c, b]$ 上分别应用 Rolle 定理, $\exists \xi_1 \in (a, c)$, $\xi_2 \in (c, b)$, 使 $f'(\xi_1) = f'(\xi_2) = 0$. 又对 $f'(x)$ 在 $[\xi_1, \xi_2]$ 上应用 Rolle 定理, $\exists \xi \in (\xi_1, \xi_2) \subset (a, b)$ 使 $f''(\xi) = 0$.

习 题 2.5

(A)

2. 写出下列函数的 Maclaurin 公式:

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

$$(3) f(x) = \operatorname{ch} x; \quad (4) f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-2x}}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解 } (1) f(x) &= \frac{1}{1-x} = 1 - (-x) + (-x)^2 - (-x)^3 + \cdots + \\ &\quad (-1)^n (-x)^n + (-1)^{n+1} \frac{(-x)^{n+1}}{(1-\theta x)^{n+2}}, \\ &= 1 + x + x^2 + x^3 + \cdots + x^n + \frac{x^{n+1}}{(1-\theta x)^{n+2}}, \\ &\quad x \in (-\infty, 1), \theta \in (0, 1). \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) f(x) &= \ln(1-x) = \ln[1+(-x)] \\ &= (-x) - \frac{1}{2}(-x)^2 + \frac{1}{3}(-x)^3 - \frac{1}{4}(-x)^4 + \cdots + \\ &\quad (-1)^{n-1} \frac{(-x)^n}{n} + (-1)^n \frac{(-x)^{n+1}}{(n+1)(1-\theta x)^{n+1}}, \\ &= -\left[x + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{3}x^3 + \cdots + \frac{x^n}{n} + \frac{x^{n+1}}{(n+1)(1-\theta x)^{n+1}} \right], \end{aligned}$$

其中 $x \in (-\infty, 1), \theta \in (0, 1)$.

(3) 因为 $f(x) = \operatorname{ch} x, f'(x) = \operatorname{sh} x, f''(x) = \operatorname{ch} x, \dots, f^{(2n-1)}(x) = \operatorname{sh} x,$
 $f^{(2n)}(x) = \operatorname{ch} x$, 故 $f^{(2n-1)}(0) = 0, f^{(2n)}(0) = 1 (n \in \mathbf{N}_+)$, 故

$$f(x) = \operatorname{ch} x = 1 + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} + \cdots + \frac{x^{2m}}{(2m)!} + \frac{x^{2m+2}}{(2m+2)!} \operatorname{ch} \theta x, \theta \in (0, 1), x \in (-\infty, +\infty).$$

$$\begin{aligned} (4) f(x) &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-2x}} = [1+(-2x)]^{-\frac{1}{2}} \\ &= 1 - \frac{1}{2}(-2x) + \frac{1}{2!}\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(-\frac{1}{2}-1\right)(-2x)^2 + \cdots + \\ &\quad \frac{1}{n!}\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(-\frac{1}{2}-1\right)\cdots\left(-\frac{1}{2}-n+1\right)(-2x)^n + \\ &\quad \frac{1}{(n+1)!}\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(-\frac{1}{2}-1\right)\cdots\left(-\frac{1}{2}-n\right)\frac{(-2x)^{n+1}}{(1-2\theta x)^{n+\frac{3}{2}}} \\ &= 1 + x + \frac{4!}{2^2(2!)^2}x^2 + \cdots + \frac{(2n)!}{2^n(n!)^2}x^n + \frac{(2n+2)!}{2^{n+1}[(n+1)!]^2}\frac{x^{n+1}}{(1-2\theta x)^{n+\frac{3}{2}}}. \end{aligned}$$

其中 $x \in (-\infty, \frac{1}{2}), \theta \in (0, 1)$.

3. 求下列函数在指定点处带 Peano 余项的 Taylor 公式:

$$(3) f(x) = e^{2x}, x_0 = 1; \quad (4) f(x) = \sin x, x_0 = \frac{\pi}{4}.$$

解 (3) $f(x) = e^{2x} = e^2 e^{2(x-1)}$

$$= e^2 \left[1 + 2(x-1) + \frac{2^2}{2!}(x-1)^2 + \cdots + \frac{2^n}{n!}(x-1)^n + \right.$$

$$o((x-1)^{n+1})],$$

其中 $x \rightarrow 1$.

(4) $f^{(n)}(x) = \sin\left(x + \frac{n\pi}{2}\right)$, 于是

$$f^{(n)}\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{n\pi}{2}\right) = \begin{cases} (-1)^k \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, & n=2k, \\ (-1)^k \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, & n=2k+1. \end{cases}$$

故

$$\sin x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left[1 + \left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) - \frac{1}{2!} \left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{3!} \left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)^3 + \cdots + \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n)!} \left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)^{2n} + \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1)!} \left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)^{2n+1} + o\left(\left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)^{n+1}\right) \right], x \text{ 在 } \frac{\pi}{4} \text{ 的附近.}$$

4. 设 $f(x) = x^2 \sin x$, 求 $f^{(99)}(0)$.

解 $f(x)$ 的 Maclaurin 公式为

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= x^2 \left[x - \frac{1}{3!} x^3 + \cdots + (-1)^{48} \frac{x^{97}}{(97)!} + \cdots + \right. \\ &\quad \left. (-1)^{m-1} \frac{x^{2m-1}}{(2m-1)!} + (-1)^m \frac{\cos \theta x}{(2m+1)!} x^{2m+1} \right] \\ &= x^3 - \frac{1}{3!} x^5 + \cdots + \frac{x^{99}}{(97)!} + \cdots + (-1)^{m-1} \frac{x^{2m+1}}{(2m-1)!} + (-1)^m \frac{\cos \theta x}{(2m+1)!} x^{2m+3}, \\ &\quad x \in (-\infty, +\infty), \end{aligned}$$

故 $\frac{f^{(99)}(0)}{99!} = \frac{1}{(97)!}$, 即 $f^{(99)}(0) = 99 \times 98$.

7. 求下列极限:

$$(1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x \sin x - x(1+x)}{x^3}; \quad (2) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[\left(x^3 - x^2 + \frac{x}{2} \right) e^{\frac{1}{x}} - \sqrt{1+x^6} \right];$$

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

解 (1) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x \sin x - x(1+x)}{x^3}$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\left[1 + x + \frac{1}{2} x^2 + o_1(x^3) \right] \left[x - \frac{1}{6} x^3 + o_2(x^3) \right] - x - x^2}{x^3}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{3}x^3 + o_3(x^3)}{x^3} = \frac{1}{3}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \quad & \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[\left(x^3 - x^2 + \frac{x}{2} \right) e^{\frac{1}{x}} - \sqrt{x^6 + 1} \right] \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[\left(x^3 - x^2 + \frac{x}{2} \right) e^{\frac{1}{x}} - x^3 \left(1 + \frac{1}{x^6} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \right] \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[\left(x^3 - x^2 + \frac{x}{2} \right) \left(1 + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{2x^2} + \frac{1}{6x^3} + o_1\left(\frac{1}{x^3}\right) \right) - \right. \\ &\quad \left. x^3 \left(1 + \frac{1}{2x^6} + o_2\left(\frac{1}{x^6}\right) \right) \right] \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{12x} + \frac{1}{12x^2} - \frac{1}{2x^3} + \alpha(x) \right] = \frac{1}{6}, \end{aligned}$$

其中 $\alpha(x) = \left(x^3 - x^2 + \frac{x}{2} \right) o_1\left(\frac{1}{x^3}\right) - x^3 o_2\left(\frac{1}{x^6}\right)$, 且

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \alpha(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[\left(1 - \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{2x^2} \right) \frac{o_1\left(\frac{1}{x^3}\right)}{\frac{1}{x^3}} - \frac{o_2\left(\frac{1}{x^6}\right)}{\frac{1}{x^6}} \cdot \frac{1}{x^3} \right] = 0.$$

$$\begin{aligned} (3) \quad & \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[x - x^2 \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{x} \right) \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[x - x^2 \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{2x^2} + \frac{1}{3x^3} + o\left(\frac{1}{x^3}\right) \right) \right] \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3x} + o\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \right] = \frac{1}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (4) \quad & \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{x^2}{2} + 1 - \sqrt{1+x^2}}{x^2 \sin x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{x^2}{2} + 1 - \left[1 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{2!} \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} - 1 \right) x^4 + o(x^4) \right]}{x^4} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{1}{8} + \frac{o(x^4)}{x^4} \right] = \frac{1}{8}. \end{aligned}$$

8. 设 $f(0)=0, f'(0)=1, f''(0)=2$, 求 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)-x}{x^2}$.

解 $f(x)$ 带 Peano 余项的 Maclaurin 公式为

$$f(x) = x + x^2 + o(x^2),$$

故

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)-x}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x + x^2 + o(x^2) - x}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[1 + \frac{o(x^2)}{x^2} \right] = 1.$$

(B)

1. 设函数 $f: [0, 2] \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$ 在 $[0, 2]$ 上二阶可导, 并且满足 $|f(x)| \leq 1, |f''(x)| \leq 1$, 证明: 在 $[0, 2]$ 上必有 $|f'(x)| \leq 2$.

证 $\forall x_0 \in [0, 2], f(x)$ 在 $x=x_0$ 处的带 Lagrange 余项的 Taylor 公式为

$$f(x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x-x_0) + \frac{1}{2!}f''(\xi)(x-x_0)^2, \xi \text{ 介于 } x \text{ 与 } x_0 \text{ 之间,}$$

$$\text{则 } f(2) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(2-x_0) + \frac{1}{2}f''(\xi_1)(2-x_0)^2, \quad \xi_1 \in (x_0, 2),$$

$$f(0) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(-x_0) + \frac{1}{2}f''(\xi_2)(-x_0)^2, \quad \xi_2 \in (0, x_0).$$

$$f(2) - f(0) = 2f'(x_0) + \frac{1}{2}f''(\xi_1)(2-x_0)^2 - \frac{1}{2}f''(\xi_2)x_0^2.$$

又因为 $|f(x)| \leq 1, |f''(x)| \leq 1, x \in [0, 2]$, 故

$$\begin{aligned} 2|f'(x_0)| &\leq |f(2)| + |f(0)| + \frac{1}{2}x_0^2|f''(\xi_2)| + \frac{1}{2}(2-x_0)^2|f''(\xi_1)| \\ &\leq 2 + \frac{1}{2}[x_0^2 + (2-x_0)^2] \end{aligned}$$

又因为当 $0 \leq x_0 \leq 2$ 时, $2 \leq x_0^2 + (2-x_0)^2 \leq 4$, 所以 $|f'(x_0)| \leq 2$,

故 $\forall x \in [0, 2], |f'(x)| \leq 2$.

2. 设 $f: \mathbf{R} \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$ 二阶可导, 并且 $|f(x)| < k_0, |f''(x)| < k_2, k_0, k_2$ 为正常数.

(1) 写出 $f(x+h)$ 与 $f(x-h)$ 的 Taylor 公式 ($h > 0$);

(2) 证明: $\forall h > 0, |f'(x)| \leq \frac{k_0}{h} + \frac{h}{2}k_2$;

(3) 求 $\varphi(h) = \frac{k_0}{h} + \frac{h}{2}k_2$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 上的最小值.

(4) 证明: $k_1 \leq \sqrt{2k_0k_2}$, 其中 $k_1 = \sup_{x \in \mathbf{R}} |f'(x)|$.

解 (1) $f(x+h) = f(x) + f'(x)h + \frac{f''(\xi_1)}{2!}h^2, \quad \xi_1 \in (x, x+h),$

$$f(x-h) = f(x) - f'(x)h + \frac{f''(\xi_2)}{2!}h^2, \quad \xi_2 \in (x-h, x).$$

(2) 由 (1) 知 $f(x+h) - f(x-h) = 2f'(x)h + \frac{h^2}{2}[f''(\xi_1) - f''(\xi_2)],$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则 } |f'(x)| &\leq \left| \frac{f(x+h) - f(x-h)}{2h} \right| + \frac{h}{4}(|f''(\xi_1)| + |f''(\xi_2)|) \\ &\leq \frac{k_0}{h} + \frac{h}{2}k_2. \end{aligned}$$

(3) $\varphi'(h) = -\frac{k_0}{h^2} + \frac{1}{2}k_2$, 令 $\varphi'(h) = 0$ 得驻点 $h_0 = \sqrt{\frac{2k_0}{k_2}}$. 又因为 $\varphi''(h) =$

$$\frac{2k_0}{h^3} > 0, \text{ 故 } \varphi_{\min}(h) = \varphi(h_0) = \sqrt{2k_0k_2}.$$

(4) 由于 $\forall x \in \mathbf{R}$ 和 $h > 0$, $|f'(x)| \leq \varphi(h)$, 所以 $|f'(x)| \leq \varphi(h_0)$, 由上确界定义 $k_1 = \sup_{x \in \mathbf{R}} |f'(x)| \leq \sqrt{2k_0 k_2}$.

3. 设 $f \in C^{(3)}[0, 1]$, $f(0) = 1$, $f(1) = 2$, $f'(\frac{1}{2}) = 0$, 证明: 至少存在一点 $\xi \in (0, 1)$, 使 $|f'''(\xi)| \geq 24$.

证 f 在 $x_0 = \frac{1}{2}$ 处的 Taylor 展开式为

$$f(x) = f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) + \frac{1}{2!} f''\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{3!} f'''(\xi) \left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^3,$$

其中 ξ 介于 x 与 $\frac{1}{2}$ 之间. 于是

$$1 = f(0) = f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) + \frac{1}{2} f''\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{6} f'''(\xi_1) \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^3, \quad \xi_1 \in \left(0, \frac{1}{2}\right),$$

$$2 = f(1) = f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) + \frac{1}{2} f''\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{6} f'''(\xi_2) \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3, \quad \xi_2 \in \left(\frac{1}{2}, 1\right),$$

两式相减得 $\frac{1}{48} [f'''(\xi_2) + f'''(\xi_1)] = 1$, 即 $f'''(\xi_1) + f'''(\xi_2) = 48$, 故 $f'''(\xi_1)$ 与 $f'''(\xi_2)$ 中至少有一个大于 24. 即 $\exists \xi \in (0, 1)$, 使 $f'''(\xi) > 24$.

4. 设函数 f 在 $x=0$ 的某邻域内有二阶导数, 且

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(1 + x + \frac{f(x)}{x}\right)^{\frac{1}{x}} = e^3.$$

试求 $f(0)$, $f'(0)$, $f''(0)$ 及 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(1 + \frac{f(x)}{x}\right)^{\frac{1}{x}}$.

解 由 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(1 + x + \frac{f(x)}{x}\right)^{\frac{1}{x}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln \left[1 + x + \frac{f(x)}{x}\right]}{x}} = e^3$ 可知 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \ln \left[1 + x + \frac{f(x)}{x}\right] = 0$, 即 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[1 + x + \frac{f(x)}{x}\right] = 1$, 从而 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = 0$, 故 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 0$. 又由 f 在 $x=0$ 的某邻域内有二阶导数知: $f(x)$, $f'(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 连续, 故 $f(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 0$, 从而

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

令 $g(x) = \left[1 + \left(x + \frac{f(x)}{x}\right)\right]^{\frac{1}{x + \frac{f(x)}{x}}}$, 则 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} g(x) = e$. 又因为 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(1 + x + \frac{f(x)}{x}\right)^{\frac{1}{x}} =$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} g(x)^{\frac{1}{x}} \left[1 + \frac{f(x)}{x} \right] = e^3, \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(x)}{2x} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(x) - f'(0)}{x - 0} = \frac{f''(0)}{2},$$

所以 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} \left[1 + \frac{f(x)}{x} \right] = 1 + \frac{1}{2} f''(0) = 3$, 即 $f''(0) = 4$, 故 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(1 + \frac{f(x)}{x} \right)^{\frac{1}{x}} =$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\left(1 + \frac{f(x)}{x} \right)^{\frac{x}{f(x)}} \right]^{\frac{f(x)}{x^2}} = e^{\frac{1}{2} f''(0)} = e^2.$$

习 题 2.6

(A)

1. 单调可微函数的导函数仍为单调可微函数, 对吗?

解 不对. 导函数不一定可微. 且即使导函数可微. 我们知道, 函数的单调性与区间有关, 例如 $f(x) = \operatorname{sh} x$, $f'(x) = \operatorname{ch} x$, 对不同的区间有下列各种情况:

(1) $\operatorname{sh} x$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 是单增函数, 但 $\operatorname{ch} x$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 不是单调函数.

(2) $\operatorname{sh} x$ 在 $(-\infty, 0)$ 是单增函数, 但 $\operatorname{ch} x$ 在 $(-\infty, 0)$ 是单减函数.

(3) $\operatorname{sh} x$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 是单增函数, 但 $\operatorname{ch} x$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 也是单增函数.

3. 求下列函数的单调区间:

(4) $y = x + |\sin 2x|$.

解

$$y = \begin{cases} x + \sin 2x, & m\pi \leq x < (2m+1)\frac{\pi}{2}, \\ x - \sin 2x, & (2m+1)\frac{\pi}{2} \leq x < (m+1)\pi, \end{cases} \quad \text{则}$$

$$y' = \begin{cases} 1 + 2\cos 2x, & m\pi < x < (2m+1)\frac{\pi}{2}, \\ 1 - 2\cos 2x, & (2m+1)\frac{\pi}{2} < x < (m+1)\pi. \end{cases}$$

而 $x = \frac{n\pi}{2}$, 为 y 的不可导点, 其中 $m, n = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$.

$1 + 2\cos 2x = 0$ 在 $(m\pi, (2m+1)\frac{\pi}{2})$ 内有唯一根 $x_{m_2} = m\pi + \frac{\pi}{3}$,

$1 - 2\cos 2x = 0$ 在 $((2m+1)\frac{\pi}{2}, (m+1)\pi)$ 内有唯一根 $x_{m_1} = m\pi + \frac{5\pi}{6}$.

且当 $x \in (m\pi, m\pi + \frac{\pi}{3}) \cup (m\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}, m\pi + \frac{5\pi}{6})$, $y' > 0$, 严格单增.