

1. 写出下列函数的 (具有 Peano 余项的) Maclaurin 展开式:

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

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} f(x) = x^2 + x + 3 + \frac{4}{x-1} \\ f'(x) = 2x + 1 + \frac{4x(-1)}{(x-1)^2} \\ f''(x) = 2 + \frac{4x(-1)^2 \cdot 2!}{(x-1)^3} \\ f'''(x) = \frac{4x(-1)^3 \cdot 3!}{(x-1)^4} \\ \dots \\ f^{(n)}(x) = \frac{4x(-1)^n \cdot n!}{(x-1)^{n+1}} \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} f(0) = -1 \\ f'(0) = -3 \\ f''(0) = -6 \\ f'''(0) = -4 \cdot 3! \\ \vdots \\ f^{(n)}(0) = -4n! \end{array} \right.$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = -1 - 3x - 3x^2 - 4x^3 - \dots - 4x^n + o(x^n) \quad (x \rightarrow 0)$$

3. 求出函数 $\ln \cos x$ 的 (具有 Peano 余项的) 六阶 Maclaurin 展开.

套路同上, 而计算就好, 过程略.

$$\ln \cos x = -\frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{12}x^4 - \frac{1}{45}x^6 + o(x^6) \quad (x \rightarrow 0)$$

$$6. (1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x - e^{-\frac{1}{2}x^2}}{\sin^4 x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^4}{4!} + o(x^4) - (1 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot (\frac{1}{2}x^2)^2 + o(x^4))}{x^4}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\frac{1}{12}x^4 + o(x^4)}{x^4} = -\frac{1}{12}$$

(x^0, x^1, x^2, x^3 项一定不会出现在分子, 否则极限就 ∞ 了,
一般题目不会出得如此毫无意义. 因此你可以用这个检查你展开对没有)

$$(3) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} [x - x^2 \ln(1 + \frac{1}{x})] = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} [x - x^2(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{x})^2 + o(\frac{1}{x^2}))]$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\frac{1}{2} - o(1)) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{或用洛必达: 原式} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{t - \ln(1+t)}{t^2} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \frac{1}{1+t}}{2t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{2(1+t)} = \frac{1}{2}$$

8. 设函数 $f(x)$ 在 $[0, 2]$ 上二阶可导, 且对任意 $x \in [0, 2]$, 有 $|f(x)| \leq 1$ 及 $|f''(x)| \leq 1$.

证明: $|f'(x)| \leq 2, x \in [0, 2]$.

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

$$f(2) = f(x) + f'(x)(2-x) + \frac{f''(1)}{2}(2-x)^2, \quad 1 \in (x, 2) \quad ②$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 ② -① \Rightarrow f(2) - f(0) &= 2f'(x) + \frac{f''(1)}{2}(2-x)^2 - \frac{f''(3)}{2}x^2 \\
 \Rightarrow |f'(x)| &\leq \frac{1}{2} [|f(2)| + |f(0)| + \frac{|f''(1)(2-x)^2 + f''(3)x^2|}{2}] \\
 &\leq \frac{1}{2} \left\{ 1 + 1 + \frac{1}{2} [(2-x)^2 + x^2] \right\} \\
 &\leq \frac{1}{2} (2 + \frac{1}{2} \times 4) = 2 \\
 &\quad |2[(x-1)^2 + 1]| \leq 4
 \end{aligned}$$

Tips: 但凡用 Taylor expansion 做证明题, 都用“反证”(如①②所示)
而非正着证: $f(x) = f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(3)}{2}x^2$

9. 设 n 为正整数, 考虑函数 $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^{n+1}, & x \text{ 为有理数,} \\ 0, & x \text{ 为无理数.} \end{cases}$ 证明 $f'(0) = 0$; 但 $f''(0)$ 不存在.

- $\left| \frac{f(x)-f(0)}{x-0} \right| \leq \left| \frac{x^{n+1}}{x} \right| = |x^n| \rightarrow 0 \text{ as } x \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow f(x) \text{ 在 } x=0 \text{ 处可导且 } f'(0)=0$
- 为证 $f''(0)$ 不存在, 只需证 $\forall x_0 \neq 0$, $f'(x_0)$ 不存在.
- 若 $x_0 \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q}$, 则 $f(x_0) = 0$

显然存在有理数列 $\{r_n\}$ 满足 $r_n \rightarrow x_0$ 且 $|r_n| > |r_{n-1}|$

则 $\left| \frac{f(r_n) - f(x_0)}{r_n - x_0} \right| = \left| \frac{r_n^{n+1}}{r_n - x_0} \right| \geq \frac{|r_n^{n+1}|}{|r_n - x_0|} \rightarrow +\infty$ 故 $f'(x_0)$ 不存在

• 若 $x_0 \in \mathbb{Q}$, 则 $f(x_0) = x_0^{n+1}$, 存在无理数列 $\{s_n\}$ 满足 $s_n \rightarrow x_0$

$\left| \frac{f(s_n) - f(x_0)}{s_n - x_0} \right| = \left| \frac{0 - x_0^{n+1}}{s_n - x_0} \right| = \frac{|x_0^{n+1}|}{|s_n - x_0|} \rightarrow +\infty$ 故 $f'(x_0)$ 不存在

实际上只用证 $x_0 \in \mathbb{Q}$ 和 $x_0 \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q}$ 中一个情形即可. (可以思考下原因)

10. 考虑函数 $f(x) = \begin{cases} e^{-\frac{1}{x^2}}, & x \neq 0, \\ 0, & x = 0, \end{cases}$ 它在 $x \neq 0$ 处显然有任意阶导数. 证明 $f(x)$ 在 $x = 0$ 处的任意阶导数都存在, 而且都等于零. (提示: 首先, 易用归纳法证明, 当 $x \neq 0$ 时, 对 $n = 1, 2, \dots$ 有 $f^{(n)}(x) = e^{-\frac{1}{x^2}} P_{3n}(\frac{1}{x})$, 这里 $P_{3n}(t)$ 是 t 的 $3n$ 次多项式; 此外, 由导数定义及 L'Hospital 法则, 得出 (记 $y = \frac{1}{x}$))

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} \frac{y}{e^{y^2}} = \lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2ye^{y^2}} = 0,$$

即 $f'(0) = 0$. 现在所说的结论易用归纳法及 L'Hospital 法则证明.)

先利用归纳法证 $f^{(n)}(x) = e^{-\frac{1}{x^2}} P_{3n}(\frac{1}{x})$

再用归纳法证 $f^{(n)}(0)=0$

当 $n=1$ 时, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)-f(0)}{x} = \lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} \frac{y}{e^{y^2}} = \lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2ye^{y^2}} = 0$,

当对 n 成立时, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f^{(n)}(x)-f^{(n)}(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^{-\frac{1}{x^2}} P_{3n+1}(\frac{1}{x}) = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{P_{3n+1}(t)}{e^{t^2}}$

$$\stackrel{L'H}{=} \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{P_{3n+1}(t)}{2t e^{t^2}} = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{P_{3n+1}(t)}{e^{t^2}} = \dots = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{P_0(t) e^{t^2}} = 0$$

$\Rightarrow f^{(n+1)}(0)=0$ 取决于 P_n 是奇数偶数

第三章综合习题

14. 证明下列不等式:

(1) 对任意实数 x , $e^x \geq 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{6}$;

法一: 令 $f(x) = e^x - 1 - x - \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^3}{6}$

$f'(x) = e^x - 1 - x - \frac{x^2}{2}$, $f''(x) = e^x - 1 - x$, $f'''(x) = e^x - 1$

$f'''(x) \begin{cases} \geq 0, & x \geq 0 \\ < 0, & x < 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow f''(x) \begin{cases} \geq 0, & x \geq 0 \\ < 0, & x < 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow f'(x) \begin{cases} \geq 0, & x \geq 0 \\ < 0, & x < 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow f(x) \geq f(0) = 0$

法二: $e^x = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{6} + \frac{e^{\frac{3}{2}}}{24} x^4$, 介于 0 和 x 之间

$$\geq 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{6}$$

(3) 对 $0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2}$, $x - \frac{x^3}{6} < \sin x < x - \frac{x^3}{6} + \frac{x^5}{120}$;

法一: 老老实实求导 (略)

法二: $\sin x = x - \frac{x^3}{6} + \frac{\cos 0 x}{120} x^5 > x - \frac{x^3}{6}$

$\sin x = x - \frac{x^3}{6} + \frac{x^5}{120} - \frac{\cos 0 x}{720} x^7 < x - \frac{x^3}{6} + \frac{x^5}{120}$

18. 设函数 $f(x)$ 在闭区间 $[-1, 1]$ 上具有三阶连续导数, 且 $f(-1) = 0, f(1) = 1, f'(0) = 0$.

证明: 存在 $\xi \in (-1, 1)$, 使得 $f'''(\xi) = 3$.

法一: 令 $F(x) = f(x) - \left(\frac{x^3}{3} + (\frac{1}{2} - f(0))x^2 + f(0)\right)$

则 $F(-1) = F(1) = F(0) = 0$

$\exists \beta_1 \in (-1, 0), F'(\beta_1) = 0$

$\exists \beta_2 \in (0, 1), F'(\beta_2) = 0$

$\exists \eta_1 \in (\beta_1, 0), F''(\eta_1) = 0$

$\exists \eta_2 \in (0, \beta_2), F''(\eta_2) = 0$

$\exists \beta \in (\eta_1, \eta_2), F'''(\beta) = 0$ 且 $f'''(\beta) = 3$

一开始设的那三个项式之思路:

希望构造 $F(x) = f(x) - P(x)$ s.t. $F(-1) = F(0) = F(1) = 0$,
且 $P'''(x) = 3$

故 $P(x) = \frac{1}{3}x^3 + Ax^2 + Bx + C$

之后利用 $F(-1) = F(0) = F(1) = 0$ 求出 A, B, C

法二: $f(1) = f(0) + f'(0) + \frac{f''(0)}{2} + \frac{f'''(\beta)}{6}, 0 < \beta < 1$

$f(-1) = f(0) - f'(0) + \frac{f''(0)}{2} - \frac{f'''(\eta)}{6}, -1 < \eta < 0$

$\Rightarrow 1 = f(1) - f(-1) = \frac{1}{6}[f'''(\beta) + f'''(\eta)] \Rightarrow f'''(\beta) + f'''(\eta) = 6$

不妨设 $f'''(\beta) \neq f'''(\eta)$, 则 $(f'''(\beta) - 3)(f'''(\eta) - 3) < 0$

$\Rightarrow \exists t \in (\eta, \beta), \text{s.t. } f'''(t) = 3$

19. 设 $a > 1$, 函数 $f: (0, +\infty) \rightarrow (0, +\infty)$ 可微. 求证存在趋于无穷的正数列 $\{x_n\}$ 使得

$f'(x_n) < f(ax_n), n = 1, 2, \dots$

(反证) 假若结论不成立, 则 $\exists M > 0, \forall x > M, f'(x) \geq f(ax) > 0$

即 $f'(x) \nearrow$ on $(M, +\infty)$

$f(ax) - f(x) = f'(t)(ax - x) \geq (a-1)x f'(t) > (a-1)x f'(x) \geq f(ax)$
 $(\exists t \in (x, ax))$

$\Rightarrow f(x) < 0$ 与 $f(x) > 0$ 矛盾!

第四章. 习题4.1

1. 求下列不定积分:

$$(1) \int x(x-1)^3 dx \xrightarrow{u=x-1} \int (u+1)u^3 du = \frac{u^5}{5} + \frac{u^4}{4} + C = \frac{(4x+1)(x-1)^4}{20} + C$$

$$\text{或 } = \int (x^4 - 3x^3 + 3x^2 - x) dx = \frac{1}{5}x^5 - \frac{3}{4}x^4 + x^3 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + C$$

$$(3) \int (2^x + 3^x)^2 dx = \frac{4^x}{\ln 4} + \frac{9^x}{\ln 9} + 2 \cdot \frac{6^x}{\ln 6} + C$$

$$(5) \int \frac{x^2}{1+x^2} dx = \int \left(1 - \frac{1}{1+x^2}\right) dx = x - \arctan x + C$$

对于 $\int f(x) dx$

第一代换法: 令 $t = \varphi(x)$ [有种把一大块看成一个 t 的整体思想]

第二代换法: 令 $x = \psi(t)$

实际上我平时积分的时候从不区分 😊 所以你们理解下概念就好了, 考试时候积分肯定要算呀算.

2. 用第一代换法求下列不定积分:

$$(1) \int (2x-1)^{100} dx \xrightarrow{\begin{array}{l} t=2x-1 \\ \text{则 } dx=\frac{1}{2}dt \end{array}} \int t^{100} \cdot \frac{1}{2} dt = \frac{t^{101}}{202} + C = \frac{(2x-1)^{101}}{202} + C$$

以本题为例讲一下注意事项(后面答案就不一定这么详细写了).

(i) 换元后立刻跟上 $dx = (\quad) dt$, 括号里必须是不含 x 的

(ii) 不忘积分要跟个常数 C

(iii) 最后把 x 代回去, 保证结果不含 x ! (不然没扣分)

后面的可能过程较简略!

$$(3) \int \frac{\cos x - \sin x}{1 + \sin x + \cos x} dx = \int \frac{1}{1 + \sin x + \cos x} d(\sin x + \cos x) = \ln(1 + \sin x + \cos x) + C$$

$$(5) \int x \sqrt{1-x^2} dx \xrightarrow{\begin{array}{l} t=\sqrt{1-x^2} \\ \text{则 } -tdt=xdx \end{array}} \int -t^2 dt = -\frac{1}{3}(\sqrt{1-x^2})^3 + C$$

$$(7) \int \frac{\arctan \frac{1}{x}}{1+x^2} dx = \int (\frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan x) d\arctan x = \frac{\pi}{2} \arctan x - \frac{1}{2} (\arctan x)^2 + C$$

或 $t = \arctan \frac{1}{x}$. . . $= -\frac{1}{2} (\arctan \frac{1}{x})^2 + C$ 二者一样.

$$(9) \int \sin^2 x dx = \frac{x}{2} - \frac{\sin 2x}{4} + C$$

注: 凡是 $\sin^\alpha x \cos^\beta x$ 的, 都用降幂做即可.
 $(\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{N}^+)$

3. 用第二代换法求下列不定积分, 其中的 a 均为正常数:

$$(1) \int \sqrt{e^x - 2} dx \stackrel{x = \ln(t^2 + 2)}{=} \int \frac{2t^2}{t^2 + 2} dt \stackrel{\text{同1(5)}}{=} 2\sqrt{e^x - 2} - 2\sqrt{2} \arctan \sqrt{\frac{e^x}{2} - 1} + C$$

$$(3) \int \frac{1}{(x^2 - a^2)^{3/2}} dx \stackrel{x = a \operatorname{cht} t}{=} \frac{1}{a^2} \int \frac{1}{\operatorname{sh}^2 t} dt = \frac{1}{a^2} \left(-\frac{\operatorname{cht} t}{\operatorname{sh} t} \right) + C = -\frac{x}{a^2 \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} + C$$

用 $x = \frac{a}{\operatorname{cot} t}$ 做注意讨论 $\operatorname{cot} t > 0$ 和 $\operatorname{cot} t < 0$ 两种情况,

因为不连续, 没法统一做

$$(5) \int \frac{1}{1 + \sqrt{x+1}} dx \stackrel{x = t^2 - 1 (t \geq 0)}{=} 2\sqrt{x+1} - 2\ln(1 + \sqrt{x+1}) + C$$

$$(7) \int \frac{1 - \ln x}{(x - \ln x)^2} dx = \int \frac{1}{(1 - \frac{\ln x}{x})^2} \cdot \frac{1 - \ln x}{x^2} dx = \int \frac{1}{(1 - \frac{\ln x}{x})^2} d(\frac{\ln x}{x}) = \frac{x}{x - \ln x} + C$$

这里用 $3t = \frac{\ln x}{x}$ 是第一代换法

用第二代换法做, 可以先令 $x = \frac{1}{u}$, 再令 $t = 1 + u/\ln u$ (先二再一)

$$(9) \int \frac{x+2}{\sqrt[3]{2x+1}} dx \stackrel{x = \frac{t^3-1}{2}}{=} \int \frac{t^3+3}{2t} \cdot \frac{3}{2} t^2 dt = \frac{3}{20} (2x+1)^{\frac{5}{3}} + \frac{9}{8} (2x+1)^{\frac{2}{3}} + C$$

$$(11) \int \frac{x-1}{x^2 \sqrt{x^2-1}} dx \stackrel{x = \frac{1}{t}}{=} \int \frac{t-1}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} dt$$

$$\int \frac{t}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} dt = -\sqrt{1-t^2} + C, \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} dt = \arcsin t$$

或令 $x = \sqrt{t^2 + 1}$ 和 $x = -\sqrt{t^2 + 1}$ 分别讨论

$$结果为 \arctan \sqrt{x^2 - 1} - \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - 1}}{x}$$

5. 用分部积分法求下列不定积分:

$$(1) \int x \sin x dx = -x \cos x + \sin x + C$$

$$(3) \int \cos \ln x dx = x \cos \ln x + \int \sin \ln x dx$$

$$= x(\cos \ln x + \sin \ln x) - \int \cos \ln x dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \int \cos \ln x dx = \frac{x}{2}(\cos \ln x + \sin \ln x) + C$$

$$(5) \int \sec^3 x dx = \int \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} d \tan x = \frac{\sin x}{\cos^2 x} - \int (\sec^3 x - \sec x) dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \int \sec^3 x dx = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\sin x}{\cos^2 x} + \int \sec x dx \right) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\sin x}{\cos^2 x} + \frac{1}{2} |\ln|\sec x + \tan x|| + C$$

$\int \sec x dx$ 还等于 $\ln|\tan(\frac{x}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4})|$

$$\left(= \int \frac{1}{\cos^2 \frac{x}{2} - \sin^2 \frac{x}{2}} dx = \int \frac{1}{\cos^2 \frac{x}{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{(1 - \tan^2 \frac{x}{2})} dx \right)$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{1 - \tan^2 \frac{x}{2}} d(\tan \frac{x}{2}) = \dots$$

*三角齐次式常用 trick: 分母提 $\cos^2 x$ 出来

$$(7) \int x \arcsin x dx = \frac{1}{2} x^2 \arcsin x - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$$

$$\int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \int \frac{\sin^2 t}{\cos t} \cdot \cos t dt = \int \sin^2 t dt = \int \frac{1-\cos 2t}{2} dt = \frac{1}{2} t - \frac{1}{4} \sin 2t + C$$

$$\int x \arcsin x dx = \frac{1}{2} x^2 \arcsin x - \frac{1}{4} \arcsin x + \frac{1}{8} \sin(2 \arcsin x) + C$$

或 $\frac{1}{2} x \sqrt{1-x^2}$

$$(9) \int (\arcsin x)^2 dx = x(\arcsin x)^2 - \int x \cdot 2 \arcsin x \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$$

$$= x(\arcsin x)^2 + 2 \int \arcsin x d\sqrt{1-x^2}$$

$$= x(\arcsin x)^2 + 2\sqrt{1-x^2} \arcsin x - 2 \int \sqrt{1-x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$$

$$= x(\arcsin x)^2 + 2\sqrt{1-x^2} \arcsin x - 2x + C$$