

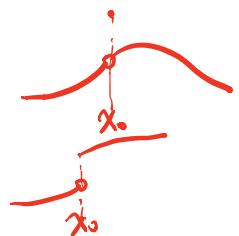
一、习题参考答案(Week6 + Week7) [注意国庆为Week5无作业]

习题2.1

1. 不一定, 可能在 $x=x_0$ 处无意义 → 给出肯定性结论时要证明 → 给出不确定性的例子.
3. (1) $f(x)+g(x)$ 不连续, $f(x)g(x)$ 可能连续 (e.g. $f(x) \equiv 0$) 可能不连续 时要给例子.
- (2) $f(x)+g(x)$ 可能连续 (e.g. $f(x)=I_{\mathbb{Q}}, g(x)=I_{\mathbb{R}\setminus\mathbb{Q}}, f+g \equiv 1$) 可能不连续
 $f(x)g(x)$ 可能连续 (e.g. $f(x)=I_{\mathbb{Q}}, g(x)=I_{\mathbb{R}\setminus\mathbb{Q}}, fg \equiv 0$) 可能不连续

$$5. f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & , x \in \mathbb{Q} \\ -1 & , x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q} \end{cases} \quad |f(x)| \equiv 1$$

6. 间断点 < 第一类间断点 < 可去间断点, $-f(x_0-) = f(x_0+) \neq f(x_0)$
 跳跃间断点 $-f(x_0-) \neq f(x_0+)$
 第二类间断点 $-f(x_0+), f(x_0-)$ 中至少一个不存在



[以上讨论极限为 ∞ 为极限不存在]

(1) $x=2$ 第二类间断点

(3) $x=k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}$ 可去间断点

(5) $x=-1$ 第二类 ~ $x=1$ 跳跃 ~ (注意 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = 0$)

(理由略)

7. $a=1$

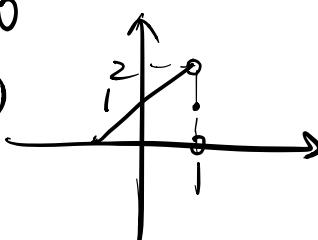
9. $|x| < 1$ 时, $x^{2n} \rightarrow 0$ ($n \rightarrow \infty$) $\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1+x}{1+x^{2n}} = 1+x$

$x=1$ 时, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1+x}{1+x^{2n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1+1}{1+1} = 1$

$x=-1$ 时, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1+x}{1+x^{2n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1-1}{1+1} = 0$

$|x| > 1$ 时, $x^{2n} \rightarrow \infty$ ($n \rightarrow \infty$) $\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1+x}{1+x^{2n}} = 0$

$$\text{故 } f(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & , x \in (-\infty, -1] \cup (1, +\infty) \\ 1+x & , x \in (-1, 1) \\ 1 & , x \in \{1\} \end{cases}$$



$x=1$ 是 $f(x)$ 的跳跃间断点, $f(x)$ 在其余点均连续

17.(1) $\frac{\sqrt{1+x+x^2}-1}{\sin x} \sim \frac{\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{2}x^2}{2x} \rightarrow \frac{1}{4}$ as $x \rightarrow 0$

(3) $\frac{(\sqrt[10]{1+\tan x}-1)(\sqrt{1+x}-1)}{2x \sin x} \sim \frac{\frac{1}{10}x \cdot \frac{1}{2}x}{2x^2} = \frac{1}{40}$ as $x \rightarrow 0$

(5) $\frac{1-\cos(1-\cos x)x}{x^4} \sim \frac{\frac{1}{2}(1-\cos x)x^2}{x^4} \sim \frac{\frac{1}{2} \cdot (\frac{1}{2}x^2)^2}{x^4} = \frac{1}{8}$ as $x \rightarrow 0$

(7) $|\sin \sqrt{x+1} - \sin \sqrt{x}| = |2 \cos \frac{\sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt{x}}{2} \sin \frac{\sqrt{x+1} - \sqrt{x}}{2}|$
 $\leq 2 \sin \frac{\sqrt{x+1} - \sqrt{x}}{2} = 2 \sin \frac{1}{2(\sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt{x})} \rightarrow 0$ as $x \rightarrow \infty$

习题2.2

2. $\sum f(x) = x - a \sin x - b$, 则 $f(x)$ 连续
 $f(0) = -b < 0$, $f(a+b) = a(1 - \sin(a+b)) \geq 0$ } general 考虑点定理 $\exists x_0 \in (0, a+b]$ s.t. $f(x_0) = 0$
若 $x > a+b$, $f(x) > a - a \sin x \geq 0 \Rightarrow$ 大于 $a+b$ 时无零点.

5. $\sum h(x) = f(x) - g(x)$, 则 $h(x)$ 连续
 $h(a) > 0$, $h(b) < 0$ } 考虑点定理 $\exists x_0 \in (a, b)$, s.t. $h(x_0) = 0$, 且 $f(x_0) = g(x_0)$

6. $\sum h(x) = f(x) - f(x+a)$, 则 $h(x)$ 连续

$$h(0) = f(0) - f(a), h(a) = f(a) - f(2a) = f(a) - f(0) = -h(0)$$

若 $h(0) = h(a) = 0$, 则结论得证

若 $h(0) \neq 0$, 则 $h(0)h(a) < 0$, 由考虑点定理, $\exists x_0 \in (0, a)$ s.t. $h(x_0) = 0$, 且 $f(x_0) = f(x_0+a)$

7. 只需证一般结论.

$$\sum h(x) = \sum_{i=1}^n q_i [f(x_i) - f(x_{i-1})], \text{ 记 } X^{(m)} = \min\{x_1, \dots, x_n\}, X^{(M)} = \max\{x_1, \dots, x_n\}$$

则 $h(X^{(m)}) \leq 0$, $h(X^{(M)}) \geq 0 \Rightarrow h(X^{(m)})h(X^{(M)}) \leq 0$

general 考虑点定理 $\exists z \in X^{(m)} \text{ 与 } X^{(M)} \text{ 之间} (\Rightarrow z \in [a, b]), \text{ s.t. } h(z) = 0, \text{ 且 } f(z) = \sum_{i=1}^n q_i f(x_i)$

16. $f(x) = \sin x^2$ 连续、有界显然, 下面说明不一致连续.

只需注意 $|\sqrt{kx+\frac{1}{2}} - \sqrt{kx}| \rightarrow 0$ ($k \rightarrow \infty$) 但 $|\sin(\sqrt{kx+\frac{1}{2}})^2 - \sin(\sqrt{kx})^2| = 1 > \frac{1}{2}$

严格写: 取 $\zeta_0 = \frac{1}{2}$, $\forall \delta$ 取 $N = \lceil \frac{\zeta_0}{4\sqrt{k}} \rceil + 1$, $\forall k \geq N$, $|\sqrt{kx+\frac{x}{2}} - \sqrt{kx}| = \frac{\frac{x}{2}}{\sqrt{kx+\frac{x}{2}} + \sqrt{kx}} < \frac{\frac{x}{2}}{4\sqrt{kx}} < \delta$

从而 $|\sin(\sqrt{kx+\frac{x}{2}})^2 - \sin(\sqrt{kx})^2| = 1 > \frac{1}{2} = \zeta_0$

第二章综合习题

5. 令 $h(x) = f(x) - f(x + \frac{1}{n})$, 则 $h(x)$ 连续

$$h(0) = f(0) - f(\frac{1}{n}), h(\frac{1}{n}) = f(\frac{1}{n}) - f(\frac{2}{n}), \dots, h(\frac{n-1}{n}) = f(\frac{n-1}{n}) - f(1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} h(\frac{i}{n}) = f(0) - f(1) = 0$$

不妨假设 $h(\frac{i}{n}) \neq 0$, $i = 0, 1, \dots, n-1$ (否则直接得证)

不妨假设 $h(0) > 0$, 则 $\exists j \in \{1, \dots, n-1\}$, s.t. $h(\frac{j}{n}) < 0$

由零点定理, $\exists \bar{x} \in (0, \frac{j}{n}) \subset [0, 1 - \frac{1}{n}]$, s.t. $h(\bar{x}) = 0$, 且 $f(\bar{x}) = f(\bar{x} + \frac{1}{n})$

10. (反证) 假若 $f(b) \leq f(a)$, 则 $\exists x \in [a, b]$, s.t. $f(x) = \max_{x \in [a, b]} f(x)$, 由题意, $\exists y \in (x, b)$ s.t. $f(y) > f(x)$
 (这里利用了闭区间上连续函数必取到最值的性质) 矛盾!

习题3.1

1. (1) $f'_+(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1$, $f'_-(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{-\sin x}{x} = -1$, $f'_+(0) \neq f'_-(0)$ 不可导 在 $x=0$ 处

(2) $\left| \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x-0} \right| = \left| \frac{x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x} - 0}{x} \right| \geq \frac{|x|^2}{|x|} \rightarrow \infty$ as $x \rightarrow 0$ 故 $f'(0)$ 不存在 \Rightarrow 不可导 在 $x=0$ 处

法二: $f(x)$ 不连续 (在 $x=0$ 处), 故不可导

3. 注意没说 f 可导, 所以不能 $f'(a) = [(x-a)'g(x) + (x-a)g'(x)] \Big|_{x=a} = g(a)$!

$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x-a} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) \xrightarrow{g(x) \text{ 在 } x=a \text{ 处连续}} g(a)$ 故 $f(x)$ 在 $x=a$ 处可导, 且 $f'(a) = g(a)$

5: 不妨设 $f(a) > 0$, 由 f 在 $x=a$ 处可导和 f 在 $x=a$ 处连续

故 $\exists \delta$ 和邻域 $(a-\frac{1}{n}, a+\frac{1}{n})$ s.t. $f(x) > 0, \forall x \in (a-\frac{1}{n}, a+\frac{1}{n})$

从而 $\frac{|f(x)-f(a)|}{|x-a|} \xrightarrow{|x-a|<\frac{1}{n}} \frac{f(x)-f(a)}{x-a} \rightarrow f'(a)$ as $x \rightarrow a$

即 $|f(x)|$ 在 $x=a$ 也可导

· 若 $f(a)=0$, 则不然, 如 $f(x)=x$ 在 $x=0$ 处.

$$6.(1) y' = \frac{(6x+9)(5x+8) - 5(3x^2 + 9x - 2)}{(5x+8)^2} = \frac{15x^3 + 48x^2 + 82}{(5x+8)^2}$$

$$(3) y' = 2x \log_3 x + x^2 \cdot \frac{1}{x \ln 3} = 2x \log_3 x + \frac{x}{\ln 3}$$

$$(5) y' = \left(\frac{2}{1-\ln x} - 1 \right)' = \frac{-2 \cdot (-\frac{1}{x})}{(1-\ln x)^2} = \frac{2}{x(1-\ln x)^2}$$

Week 7:

$$7.(1) \frac{1-2x^2}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} / \sqrt{1-x^2} - \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$(3) \frac{-2}{\sqrt{-4x^2+4x+2}}$$

$$(5) 9 \cdot (x \sin x^3)^2 \cdot \cos x^3$$

$$(7) \cos[\sin(\sin x)] \cdot \cos(\sin x) \cdot \cos x$$

$$(9) \frac{3x^2(x^2-1)^2(-x^4+4x+3)}{(x^4+1)^4}$$

$$(11) \frac{xe^{\sqrt{x^2+1}}}{\sqrt{x^2+1}}$$

$$(13) (x^x)' = (e^{x \ln x})' = e^{x \ln x} \cdot (\ln x + 1) = x^x (\ln x + 1) \quad ①$$

$$\begin{aligned} (x^{x^x})' &= (e^{x^x \ln x})' = e^{x^x \ln x} \cdot ((x^x)' \ln x + \frac{1}{x} \cdot x^x) \\ &= x^{x^x} \cdot x^x ((\ln x + 1) \ln x + \frac{1}{x}) \quad ② \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (x^{2^x})' &= (e^{2^x \ln x})' = e^{2^x \ln x} ((2^x)' \ln x + \frac{1}{x} \cdot 2^x) \\ &= x^{2^x} \cdot 2^x (\ln 2 \cdot \ln x + \frac{1}{x}) \quad ③ \end{aligned}$$

$$y' = ① + ② + ③$$

$$\begin{aligned} (15) y' &= (e^{\cot x \ln \tan x})' = (\tan x)^{\cot x} \left(-\frac{1}{\sin^2 x} \ln \tan x + \cot x \cdot \frac{1}{\tan x} \right) \\ &= (\tan x)^{\cot x} \cdot \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} (1 - \ln \tan x) \end{aligned}$$

9. 设 $f(x) = \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2})$, $g(x) = e^{\sqrt{x^2+1}}$. 求 $f'[g(x)]$, $[f(g(x))]'$.

$$\cdot f'(x) = \frac{1 + \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}}{x + \sqrt{1+x^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow f'[g(x)] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+(g(x))^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+e^{2\sqrt{x^2+1}}}} \rightarrow \text{不是 } e^{x^2+1} ((e^{\sqrt{x^2+1}})^2 = e^{2\sqrt{x^2+1}})$$

• 求 $[f(g(x))]'$:

$$\text{法一: } f(g(x)) = \ln(e^{\sqrt{x^2+1}} + \sqrt{1+e^{2\sqrt{x^2+1}}})$$

$$\Rightarrow [f(g(x))]' = \frac{\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} e^{\sqrt{x^2+1}} + \frac{e^{2\sqrt{x^2+1}} \cdot \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+1}}}{\sqrt{1+e^{2\sqrt{x^2+1}}}}}{e^{\sqrt{x^2+1}} + \sqrt{1+e^{2\sqrt{x^2+1}}}} = \frac{x e^{\sqrt{x^2+1}}}{\sqrt{(x^2+1)(1+e^{2\sqrt{x^2+1}})}}$$

$$\text{法二: } [f(g(x))]' = f'[g(x)] \cdot g'(x) \leftarrow \text{链式法则}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+e^{2\sqrt{x^2+1}}}} \cdot e^{\sqrt{x^2+1}} \cdot \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+1}}$$

$$11. (1) y'(0+) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{x e^{1/x}}{1+e^{1/x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{e^{1/x}}{1+e^{1/x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{e^{-1/x}+1} = 1$$

$$y'(0-) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{x e^{1/x}}{1+e^{1/x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{e^{1/x}}{1+e^{1/x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{1}{e^{-1/x}+1} = 0$$

$y(0+) \neq y'(0-) \Rightarrow y$ 在 $x=0$ 处不可导.

$$x \neq 0 \text{ 时, } y(x) = \frac{(x-1)e^{1/x} + xe^{2/x}}{x(1+e^{1/x})^2}$$

$$(2) y'(\frac{1}{2}+) = 2\sin\frac{1}{2} \neq -2\sin\frac{1}{2} = y'(\frac{1}{2}-) \Rightarrow y$$
 在 $x=\frac{1}{2}$ 处不可导

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

12. 设 n 为正整数, 考虑函数 $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^n \sin \frac{1}{x}, & x \neq 0, \\ 0, & x = 0. \end{cases}$ 证明:

- (1) 当 $n = 1$ 时, $f(x)$ 在点 $x = 0$ 处不可导;
- (2) 当 $n = 2$ 时, $f(x)$ 在点 $x = 0$ 处可导, 但导函数在 $x = 0$ 处不连续 (事实上, 在这一点有第二类间断);
- (3) 当 $n \geq 3$ 时, $f(x)$ 在点 $x = 0$ 处可导, 且导函数在 $x = 0$ 处连续.

(1) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sin \frac{1}{x}$ 不存在

(2) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \sin \frac{1}{x} = 0 \Rightarrow f(x)$ 在点 $x = 0$ 处可导且 $f'(0) = 0$

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} 2x \sin \frac{1}{x} - \cos \frac{1}{x}, & x \neq 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

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

注意: 错误做法:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f'(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 2x \sin \frac{1}{x} - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \cos \frac{1}{x} = 2 - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \cos \frac{1}{x} \text{ 不存在}$$

因为极限不存在时不可以进行极限四则运算

正确做法:

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 2x \sin \frac{1}{x} &= 0 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \cos \frac{1}{x} &\text{ 不存在} \end{aligned} \quad \left. \right\} \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f'(x) \text{ 不存在}$$

因为可以反证法证明: 若 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f'(x)$ 存在, 则由四则运算知 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \cos \frac{1}{x}$ 不存在矛盾!

(3) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^{n-1} \sin \frac{1}{x} = 0 \Rightarrow f$ 在 $x = 0$ 处可导且 $f'(0) = 0$

$$x \neq 0 \text{ 时, } f'(x) = nx^{n-1} \sin \frac{1}{x} - x^{n-2} \cos \frac{1}{x}$$

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

习题3.2

2.(1) $dy = \frac{1}{x-2x} dx$

(2) $dy = \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x^2-1}} dx$ *

$$\begin{aligned}
 (5) \quad dy &= 5\sqrt{\arctan x^2} \ln 5 d\sqrt{\arctan x^2} \\
 &= 5\sqrt{\arctan x^2} \cdot \ln 5 \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\arctan x^2}} d\arctan x^2 \\
 &= 5\sqrt{\arctan x^2} \cdot \ln 5 \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\arctan x^2}} \cdot \frac{2x}{1+x^4} dx \\
 &= \frac{x \cdot 5\sqrt{\arctan x^2} \cdot \ln 5}{(1+x^4)\sqrt{\arctan x^2}} dx
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(7) \quad dy = e^{-x} [\sin(3-x) - \cos(3-x)] dx$$

$$3. \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{db}{dt} \cdot \frac{dt}{dx} = \frac{dy/dt}{dx/dt}$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{d}{dx}\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right) = \frac{d}{dt}\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right) \cdot \frac{dt}{dx} = \frac{d}{dt}\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right) / \frac{dx}{dt}$$

$$(1) \quad dx = \frac{2t}{1+t^2} dt, \quad dy = \left(1 - \frac{1}{1+t^2}\right) dt = \frac{t^2}{1+t^2} dt$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{t}{2}, \quad \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{2t}{1+t^2}} = \frac{1+t^2}{4t}$$

$$(2) \quad dx = (\omega\varphi - \varphi \sin \varphi) d\varphi, \quad dy = (\sin \varphi + \varphi \cos \varphi) d\varphi$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\sin \varphi + \varphi \cos \varphi}{\omega\varphi - \varphi \sin \varphi}$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \left(\frac{\sin \varphi + \varphi \cos \varphi}{\omega\varphi - \varphi \sin \varphi} \right)' / (\omega\varphi - \varphi \sin \varphi) = \frac{\varphi^2 + 2}{(\omega\varphi - \varphi \sin \varphi)^3}$$

二、补充题

1. 设 f 于有界区间 (a, b) 内可微

$$(1) \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f(x) = \infty \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f'(x) = \infty$$

$$(2) \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f'(x) = \infty \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f(x) = \infty$$

以上同理.

1.(1) 在 $(0, \infty)$ 上定义函数 $f(x) = \frac{1}{x} + \cos \frac{1}{x}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = +\infty \text{ 显然}$$

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

$$x_n = \frac{1}{2n\pi + \pi/2}, f'(x_n) = 0$$

1.(2) $f(x) = x^{\frac{1}{3}}$ on $(0, 1)$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{3} x^{-\frac{2}{3}}$$

2. 设 f 于 $(a, +\infty)$ 内可微

$$(1) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) \text{ 存在} \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f'(x) \text{ 存在}$$

$$(2) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f'(x) \text{ 存在} \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) \text{ 存在}$$

2.(1) $f(x) = \frac{1}{x} \sin x^2$ on $(0, +\infty)$

$$f'(x) = 2 \cos x^2 - \frac{1}{x^2} \sin x^2$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f'(x) \text{ 不存在}, \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = 0$$

2.(2) $f(x) = \cos(\ln x)$ on $(0, +\infty)$

$$f'(x) = -\frac{1}{x} \sin(\ln x)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f'(x) = 0, \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) \text{ 不存在}$$

3. 设 f 在有界区间 (a, b) 内可微, 则 f 在 (a, b) 上无界 $\Rightarrow f'$ 在 (a, b) 上无界

证明: (反证) 假设 $\exists M, \text{s.t. } |f'(x)| \leq M$, 则任取 (a, b) 中一点 C 并固定

$$|f(x)| \leq |f(x) - f(c)| + |f(c)| = |f'(z)| |x - c| + |f(c)| \leq M(b - a) + |f(c)|, \forall x$$

$\Rightarrow f(x)$ 有界, 矛盾!

Remark: 反之不对 (反例为 1.(2))

· 对于无界区间, 上述结论不对, 即“无界区间上的无界函数的导函数未必无界”(反例为 $f(x) = \ln x$ on $(1, +\infty)$)

4. $f \in D(a, +\infty)$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x)$ 与 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f'(x)$ 均存在, 证明 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f'(x) = 0$

欲证 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f'(x) = A$

对于 $\epsilon = \frac{|A|}{2}$, $\exists x_0, \forall x > x_0$, 有 $|f'(x) - A| \leq \frac{|A|}{2} \Rightarrow |f'(x)| \geq \frac{|A|}{2}$

$$\text{故} \forall x > x_0 + 1, \left| \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} \right| = |f'(z)| |x - x_0| \geq \frac{|A|}{2}$$

而 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x)$ 存在, 且 $\left| \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} \right| \rightarrow 0$ as $x \rightarrow +\infty$
这迫使 $A = 0$.

5. 设 $f \in C[a, b] \cap D(a, b)$, $0 \leq f(x) \leq \frac{x}{1+x^2}$, $0 \leq x < \infty$, 则存在 $\exists \epsilon(0, +\infty)$

$$\text{s.t. } f''(\bar{z}) = (1-\bar{z}^2)/(1+\bar{z}^2)^2$$

$$\text{构造 } F(x) = f(x) - \frac{x}{1+x^2}$$

练习: 设 $f \in C[a, b] \cap D(a, b)$, $f^2(a) - f^2(b) = b^2 - a^2$, 则 $\exists \bar{z} \in (a, b)$, s.t. $f'(\bar{z})f(\bar{z}) + \bar{z} = 0$

6. $f \in D^3(a, b)$, 则 $\exists \bar{z} \in (a, b)$, s.t. $f(a) - f(b) + \frac{1}{2}(b-a)[f'(a) + f'(b)] = \frac{f'''(\bar{z})(b-a)^3}{12}$

$$\text{构造 } F(x) = f(x) - f(b) + \frac{b-x}{2}[f'(x) + f'(b)] - \frac{A}{12}(b-x)^3$$

$$\text{其中 } A = \frac{12}{(b-a)^3} [f(a) - f(b) + \frac{b-a}{2}[f'(a) + f'(b)]]$$

则 $F(a) = F(b) = 0 \Rightarrow \exists \bar{z}' \in (a, b), F'(\bar{z}') = 0$ } $\Rightarrow \exists \bar{z} \in (\bar{z}', b), F''(\bar{z}) = 0$.
而 $F'(b) = 0$

练习: 设 $f(x), g(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上二次可导, 则 $\exists \bar{z} \in (a, b)$, s.t.

$$\frac{f(b) - f(a) - (b-a)f'(a)}{g(b) - g(a) - (b-a)g'(a)} = \frac{f''(\bar{z})}{g''(\bar{z})}$$

7. $f \in D[a, b]$, 若 $\exists x_0 \in (a, b)$, s.t. $f'(x_0) = 0$. 证明: $\exists \bar{z} \in (a, b)$, s.t. $f'(\bar{z}) = \frac{f(\bar{z}) - f(a)}{b-a}$

$$\text{令 } F(x) = [f(x) - f(a)]e^{-\frac{x}{b-a}}$$

$$F(a) = 0, F'(x) = e^{-\frac{x}{b-a}} \left(f'(x) - \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{b-a} \right)$$

$$F'(x_0) = -\frac{f(x_0) - f(a)}{b-a} e^{-\frac{x_0}{b-a}} = -\frac{F(x_0)}{b-a}$$

(1) 若 $F'(x_0) = 0$, 则 $f'(x_0) - \frac{f(x_0) - f(a)}{b-a} = 0$ ✓

(2) 若 $F'(x_0) \neq 0$, $\exists \bar{z}' \in (a, x_0)$, s.t. $F'(\bar{z}') = \frac{F(x_0) - F(a)}{x_0 - a} = \frac{F(x_0)}{x_0 - a}$

$$\Rightarrow F'(x_0)F'(\bar{z}') = -\frac{F(x_0)}{(b-a)(x_0 - a)} < 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists \bar{z} \in (\bar{z}', x_0) \subset (a, b), \text{s.t. } F'(\bar{z}) = 0, \text{ 且 } f'(\bar{z}) = \frac{f(\bar{z}) - f(a)}{b-a}$$

8. 设 $f \in D[a, b]$, 证明:

$$f' \in C[a, b] \iff \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0, \text{s.t. } \left| \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} - f'(x) \right| < \varepsilon, 0 < |h| < \delta$$

(\Rightarrow) $f' \in C[a, b] \Rightarrow f'$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上一致连续 (P66 定理2.14)

故 $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0, \forall x_1, x_2 \in [a, b]$ 有 $|x_1 - x_2| < \delta$, 有 $|f'(x_1) - f'(x_2)| < \varepsilon$

$$\text{则 } \left| \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} - f'(x) \right| \stackrel{\substack{\text{微分中} \\ \text{值定理}}}{=} |f'(z) - f'(x)| \stackrel{|z-x| < |h| < \delta}{\leq} \varepsilon$$

(\Leftarrow) $\forall x \in [a, b], \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0, \forall 0 < |h| < \delta$, 有

$$|f'(x+h) - f'(x)| \leq |f'(x+h) - \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}| + \left| \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} - f'(x) \right|$$

$$< |f'(x+h) - \frac{f(x+h+(-h)) - f(x+h)}{-h}| + \varepsilon$$

(这里总可取适当 h , 使 $x+h \in [a, b]$)

$$< \varepsilon + \varepsilon = 2\varepsilon$$