

第1周作业  
习题3.3

2.  $F(x) = 2(x-1)f(x) + (x-1)^2 f'(x)$ .

$\therefore F(1) = F(2) = 0$ . 由 Fermat 定理  $\exists t \in (1, 2)$  s.t.  $F'(t) = 0$ .

$\therefore F'(1) = 0$ .  $\therefore \exists x_0 \in (1, t)$  s.t.  $F''(x_0) = 0$ . 因

4.(1)  $\because a^n - b^n = n\sum_{j=1}^{n-1} (a-b)$ . ( $\exists j \in (a, b)$ )

$$\therefore nb^{n-1}(a-b) < a^n - b^n < na^{n-1}(a-b) \text{ 因}$$

$$(3) \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2}(ab(a+b)) > \frac{(a+b)}{2} \ln \frac{a+b}{2}$$

证:  $f(x) = x \cdot \ln x$ . 则  $f'(x) = \ln x + 1$ .  $f''(x) = \frac{1}{x} > 0$ .

:  $f$  为严格凸函数

$$\therefore \frac{1}{2}(f(a) + f(b)) > f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) \text{ 因}$$

7. 7. 假设  $f(x_0) = f(1) = 0$ .  $f(x_1) = \max_{x \in [0, 1]} f(x)$ .  $f(x_2) = \min_{x \in [0, 1]} f(x)$ .

则: ①若  $f(x_1) = f(x_2) = 0$ .

则  $f \equiv 0$ , 显然成立.

②若  $f(x_1), f(x_2)$  不全为 0.



不妨设  $f(x) \neq 0$ . ④)  $|f(x_1) - f(x_2)| = |f(\bar{z})| |x_1 - x_2| \leq |x_1 - x_2| (x)$ .

①.  $x_1 < x_2$ . ④)  $|f'(x_1) - f'(x_2)| = |f'(\bar{z}_1)| |x_1 - x_2| \leq |x_1 - x_2|$

$$|f(x_1) - f(x_2)| \leq |x_1|$$

$$\therefore |f(x_1) - f(x_2)| \leq |x_1| + |x_2| = |(x_1 + x_2)|$$

若  $|f(x_1) - f(x_2)| \geq \frac{1}{2}$ , 则  $x_1 + x_2 \leq \frac{1}{2}$  且  $x_2 - x_1 \geq \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow x_2 = \frac{1}{2}$ ,  $x_1 = 0$ . 与  $f(x) \neq 0$  矛盾!

②.  $x_1 \geq x_2$ . ④)  $|f(x_1) - f'(x_2)| \leq |x_1 - x_2|$

$$|f(0) - f(x_2)| \leq x_2$$

$$\therefore |f(x_1) - f(x_2)| \leq |x_1| + x_2$$

再由④式得:  $|f(x_1) - f(x_2)| \leq \frac{1}{2}$  ④

10. (ii).  $|f(x+1) - f(x)| = |f(\bar{z})|$ . ( $\bar{z} \in (x, x+1)$ )

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

⑤).  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = 0$ . (stolz 定理).

13.  $\because \frac{|f(x) - f(x_0)|}{|x - x_0|} = |f(\bar{z})|$ . ( $\bar{z} \in (x_0, x)$ )

$$\therefore \text{左} f'_+(x_0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^+} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} = \lim_{\bar{z} \rightarrow x_0^+} f(\bar{z}). \quad \text{④}$$

15. 求  $f'_+(0)$ .

18.  $\therefore |f(x) - f(0)| = |f(\bar{z})| \cdot x \leq |f(x)| \cdot x. (x > 0)$ .

$$\therefore (\frac{f}{x})' = \frac{1}{x^2} (f(x) - f(0)) > 0. \quad \text{④} \quad (\text{未说 } f \text{ 二阶导})$$

20. 令  $F(x) = (f(x) - f(0)) e^x$ .

则  $F'(x) = (f(x) - f'(0)) e^x. \quad \text{④}$



### 习题3.4

- 3. 取  $f(x) = x^3$ , 则由Cauchy中值定理  $\exists c \in [a, b]$  s.t.

$$\frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a} = \frac{f'(c)}{23}. \quad \text{④}$$

- 4. 取  $F(x) = \frac{f(x)}{x}$ ,  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$ . 由Cauchy中值定理  $\exists c \in [a, b]$  s.t.

$$\frac{F(b) - F(a)}{g(b) - g(a)} = \frac{af(b) - bf(a)}{a - b} = \frac{F(\bar{c})}{g(\bar{c})} = f(\bar{c}) - 3f(3).$$

5.(1).  $\frac{1}{m} - \frac{1}{n}$

(3). -4.

(5). 1 (7). 0. (9). 0. ④

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

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

$$(13). \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^+} (\tan x)^{2x-\pi} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^+} e^{(2x-\pi)\ln \tan x}.$$

$$\text{而 } \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^+} \frac{\ln \tan x}{\frac{1}{2x-\pi}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^+} \frac{\frac{1}{\tan x} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 x}}{-\frac{2}{(2x-\pi)^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^+} \frac{-(2x-\pi)^2}{\sin 2x} = 0.$$

$$(15). \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{\ln(1-x) + \tan \frac{\pi}{2} x}{\cot \pi x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{\frac{1}{1-x} + \frac{\pi}{2} \frac{1}{\cos^2 x}}{-\frac{\pi}{2 \sin^2 x}} = -2.$$

### 习题3.5

1. 用归纳法.  $n=1, 2$  时显然成立. 设  $n \leq k$  时命题成立.

$$\text{设 } \sum_{i=1}^k x_i = 1.$$

$$\text{则 } \mu_i = \frac{x_i}{1-\lambda_{k+1}} \quad (i=1, \dots, k).$$

$$(1) \quad f(\omega_1 x_1 + \dots + \omega_n x_n) = f((1-\lambda_{k+1}) \sum_{i=1}^k \mu_i x_i + \lambda_{k+1} x_{k+1}).$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\leq (1-\lambda_{k+1}) f\left(\sum_{i=1}^k \mu_i x_i\right) + \lambda_{k+1} f(x_{k+1}) \\ &\leq \omega_1 f(x_1) + \dots + \omega_{k+1} f(x_{k+1}) \quad \text{④} \end{aligned}$$



3. easy

4. 在  $x_1, \dots, x_n$  上没有  $f'(x) > 0$ , 即  $y_1 < x_2 < \dots < x_n$ .

5. 设  $f(x)$  在每个  $[x_i, x_{i+1}]$  上递增  $\Rightarrow f'(x)$  在  $I$  上递增  $\Rightarrow f$  为凸的.

6. 不妨设  $f$  在左闭右开区间上凸且凹.

7. 则  $f'(x) \geq 0$  ( $x < x_0$ )  $\quad f''(x) \leq 0$  ( $x > x_0$ )

8.  $f''(x)$  连续  $\Rightarrow f''(x_0) = 0$ .

9. 不妨设  $f''(x_0) > 0$ . 则  $f''(x_0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f''(x) - f''(x_0)}{x - x_0} > 0$ .

$\therefore \exists \delta > 0$  s.t.

$\therefore f'(x) > 0$  ( $x \in (x_0, x_0 + \delta)$ )  $\quad f''(x) < 0$  ( $x \in (x_0 - \delta, x_0)$ )

$\therefore x_0$  为一拐点.

综合习题:

4. 取  $F(x) = e^x f(x)$ .

5.  $\because f(0) = f(1)$   $\therefore \exists \eta \in (0, 1)$  s.t.  $f'(\eta) = 0$ .

取  $g(x) = (1-x)^2 f'(x)$ . 则  $g(\eta) = g(1) = 0$ .

$\therefore \exists \bar{x} \in (\eta, 1)$  s.t.  $f'(\bar{x}) = 0 \Rightarrow f''(\bar{x}) = \frac{2f(\bar{x})}{1-\bar{x}}$ .

6. 若  $f(x) > 0$  ( $\forall x \in [0, 1]$ ). 取  $g(x) = \frac{f(x)}{f(0)} - x$ .

有  $g(0) = g(1) = 1 \Rightarrow \exists \bar{x} \in (0, 1)$  s.t.  $g(\bar{x}) = -\frac{f'(\bar{x})}{f(0)} = 0$ .

$\therefore f'(\bar{x}) + f''(\bar{x}) = 0$ .

7. 若  $f_{\min} = 0$ . 则 设  $f(x_0) = f_{\min}$ . 此时  $f'(x_0) + f''(x_0) = 0$ .

8. 若  $f_{\min} < 0$  则 设  $f(x_0) = f_{\min}$ .

取  $a = \sup_{x \geq x_0} \{f(x) \geq 0\}$ .  $b = \inf_{x \geq x_0} \{f(x) \geq 0\}$ .

且  $f(a) = f(b) = 0$ . 且  $a < x_0 < b$ .

对  $\forall x \in (a, b)$  有  $f(x) < 0$ . 取  $g(x) = \frac{f(x)}{f(a)} - x$ . ( $x \in (a, b)$ ).

有  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} g(x) = -\infty$ .  $\lim_{x \rightarrow b^-} g(x) = -\infty$ .

$\therefore \exists c, d \in (a, b)$  s.t.  $g(c) = g(d)$   $\therefore f'(c) = 0$ . ( $c, d \in (c, d)$ ) ④



补充题

1.  $\{a_n\}$  由  $a_1=1$ ,  $a_{n+1}=a_n + \frac{1}{a_n}$  ( $n \geq 1$ ) 定义. 判断  $\{\frac{a_n}{n}\}$  是否收敛.

首先  $a_{n+1} - a_n = \frac{1}{a_n} > 0$ . ( $a_n \nearrow$ )

且  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = +\infty$  (否则取极限  $a = \lim a_n$  矛盾!).

$$a_{n+1}^2 - a_n^2 = 2 + \frac{1}{a_n^2} \rightarrow 2$$

由 Stolz:  $\frac{a_n}{n} \rightarrow 2 \Rightarrow \frac{a_n}{n} \rightarrow 2$ .

2. 设  $a_1=1$ ,  $a_2=2$ ,  $a_{n+1} = \frac{3n-1}{2n} a_n - \frac{n-1}{2n} a_{n-1}$  ( $n=2, 3, \dots$ ). 求证  $\{a_n\}$  收敛.

设  $b_n = a_n - a_{n-1}$  ( $n=2, 3, \dots$ ).

则  $2n b_{n+1} = a_{n+1} - a_n \Rightarrow b_{n+1} = \frac{n-1}{2n} b_n < \frac{1}{2} b_n < \dots < \frac{1}{2^{n-1}} b_2 = \frac{1}{2^{n-1}}$

$\therefore a_{n+1} - a_n = b_{n+1} + \dots + b_{n+1} < (\frac{1}{2^{n-1}} + \dots + \frac{1}{2^{n-1}})$

$$< \frac{1}{2^{n-2}}$$

$\therefore$  由 Cauchy 收敛原理得证. 四

3. 证明: 多项式  $p(x) = 1 + \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{x^k}{k}$  当  $n$  为偶数时无零点, 当  $n$  为奇数时恰有一个零点.

$$p'(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} x^k = \frac{1-x^n}{1-x} \quad (x \neq 1).$$

①  $n$  为偶数 显然  $\forall x \geq 0$ ,  $p(x) \geq 0$ . 下面只考虑  $x < 0$ .

又  $p'(x) > 0 \Leftrightarrow x^n < 1 \Leftrightarrow -x < 1$ .

$\therefore p'(x)$  在  $(-\infty, -1)$  上单减,  $(-1, 0)$  上单增.

$$\therefore p(-1) = 1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} - \dots + \frac{1}{n} > 0. \therefore p(x)$$
 无零点.

②  $n$  为奇数  $p'(x) > 0 \quad (\forall x < 0)$ .

于是  $p'(x)$  单增, 且  $p'(-\infty) < 0$ ,  $p'(+\infty) > 0$ .

$\therefore$  只唯一零点.

4. 证明对  $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}^+$   $x+x^n=1$  总有一个正根  $x_n$ . 进一步证明  $x_n$  收敛且求极限.

$$\begin{cases} x_n + x_n^n = 1 \\ x_{n+1} + x_{n+1}^{n+1} = 1 \end{cases} \quad \because \text{若 } x_{n+1} \leq x_n \text{ 有 } x_{n+1}^{n+1} \leq x_n^{n+1} < x_n^n.$$

$$\therefore 1 = x_{n+1} + x_{n+1}^{n+1} < x_n + x_n^n = 1 \text{ 矛盾.}$$

$\therefore x_{n+1} > x_n \Rightarrow x_n$  有极限.



证:  $x_0 = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n$ . ①  $\forall \epsilon > 0$ , 若  $x_0 < 1$ .

证:  $x_n \leq x_0$ .  $\therefore 1 = x_0 + x_0^n \leq x_0 + x_0^n$ .

取极限 ( $n \rightarrow \infty$ ) 有  $x_0 \geq 1$  矛盾!

$\therefore x_0 = 1$ . ④

5. 设  $f(x)$  为定义在实轴  $\mathbb{R}$  上的函数, 且对  $\forall x, y$  有  $|x f(y) - y f(x)| \leq M|x| + M|y|$ , 其中  $M > 0$ . 求证:

(1)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x)}{x}$  收敛. (2) 存常数  $\alpha$ , s.t. 对  $\forall x$  有  $|f(x) - \alpha x| \leq M$ .

(1).  $\forall x, y \neq 0$  有  $\left| \frac{f(y)}{y} - \frac{f(x)}{x} \right| \leq M \left( \frac{1}{|x|} + \frac{1}{|y|} \right) \cdot (\star)$ .

由 Cauchy 收敛原理 可知  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x)}{x}$  收敛.

(2). 记  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \alpha$ . 在  $(\star)$  式中令  $y \rightarrow +\infty$ .

有  $\left| \alpha - \frac{f(x)}{x} \right| \leq \frac{M}{|x|} \Rightarrow M \geq |\alpha x - f(x)| \quad \forall x \neq 0$ .

而在除式中取  $y = 0$  可知  $|x f(0)| \leq M|x| \Rightarrow M \geq |f(0)|$ .

$\therefore M \geq |\alpha x - f(x)| \quad \forall x \neq 0$  成立. ④

6.  $\{a_n\}$  满足  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{n} = 0$ . 证明  $\frac{1}{n} \max_{1 \leq k \leq n} \{a_k\} \rightarrow 0$ .

$\because \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{n} = 0$ .  $\therefore \forall \epsilon > 0$ .  $\exists N \in \mathbb{N}$  s.t. 对  $\forall n > N$  有  $\left| \frac{a_n}{n} \right| < \epsilon$ .

而  $\left| \frac{1}{n} \max_{1 \leq k \leq n} \{a_k\} \right| \leq \left| \frac{1}{n} \max_{1 \leq k \leq N} \{a_k\} \right| + \left| \frac{1}{n} \max_{N+1 \leq k \leq n} \{a_k\} \right|$   
 $< \frac{1}{n} \max_{1 \leq k \leq N} \{a_k\} + \left| \frac{1}{n} \epsilon n \right|$ .

$\rightarrow \epsilon$ .

$\therefore \frac{1}{n} \max_{1 \leq k \leq n} \{a_k\} \rightarrow 0$ . ④



7.  $f(x)$  在  $0$  附近有 2 阶连续导数, 且  $f''(0) \neq 0$ . 求证, 对  $\forall x$ , 若  $x$  充分小, 则  $\exists \theta \in (0, 1)$  s.t.  $f(x) = f(0) + f'(0)x + f''(\theta)x^2$ . 并求  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \theta$ .

Pf: 不妨设  $f''(0) > 0$ . 则  $\exists \delta > 0$  s.t.  $\forall x \in (-\delta, \delta)$  有  $f''(x) > 0$ .

由中值定理可知存在

若  $\exists \theta_1, \theta_2 \in (0, 1)$  s.t.  $f(x) - f(0) = f'(\theta_1 x)x = f'(\theta_2 x)x$ .

则  $f'(\theta_1 x) = f'(\theta_2 x)$ . 又  $f''(x) > 0 \Rightarrow \theta_1 = \theta_2 \therefore \theta$  唯一!

而  $f(x) = f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2}x^2 + o(x^2)$ .

$\therefore \cancel{f'(\theta_1 x) + \frac{f''(0)}{2}x^2} = \cancel{f'(\theta_2 x)x}$ .

$\therefore f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2}x^2 + o(x^2) = f'(\theta x)x$ .

$\therefore \frac{f'(\theta x) - f'(0)}{\theta x} = \frac{f''(0)}{2} + \frac{o(x)}{\theta x}$ .

令  $x \rightarrow 0$  有  $f''(0) = \frac{f''(0)}{2}$   $\Rightarrow \theta = \frac{1}{2}$ . ( $x \rightarrow 0$ ). 四

