

# 数学分析 I

## 第 7 次讨论班

2024 年 12 月 15 日

1. 利用 Taylor 公式计算极限

$$(1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{x^2}{2} + 1 - \sqrt{1+x^2}}{(\cos x - e^{x^2}) \sin x^2}$$

$$(2) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1 - x}{\sqrt{1-x} - \cos \sqrt{x}}$$

$$(3) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x^4} (\ln(1 + \sin^2 x) - 6(\sqrt[3]{2 - \cos x} - 1))$$

$$(4) \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} n \left[ e - \left( 1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^n \right]$$

$$(5) \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} n \sin(2\pi n!e)$$

解答.

$$(1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{x^2}{2} + 1 - \sqrt{1+x^2}}{(\cos x - e^{x^2}) \sin x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{8}x^4 + o(x^4)}{(-\frac{3}{2}x^2 + o(x^2))x^2} = -\frac{1}{12}$$

$$(2) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1 - x}{\sqrt{1-x} - \cos \sqrt{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2}x^2 + o(x^2)}{-\frac{1}{8}x^2 - \frac{1}{24}x^2 + o(x^2)} = -3$$

(3)

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x^4} (\ln(1 + \sin^2 x) - 6(\sqrt[3]{2 - \cos x} - 1)) \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x^4} \left( \sin^2 x - \frac{1}{2} \sin^4 x + o(\sin^4 x) - 6 \left( (1 + 1 - \cos x)^{\frac{1}{3}} - 1 \right) \right) \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x^4} \left( -\frac{5}{6}x^4 + o(x^4) - 6 \left( -\frac{1}{24}x^4 + o(x^4) \right) \right) \\ &= -\frac{7}{12} \end{aligned}$$

(4)

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

(5)

$$\begin{aligned}
& \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} n \sin(2\pi n!e) \\
&= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} n \sin \left( 2\pi n! \left( 1 + \frac{1}{2!} + \frac{1}{3!} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n!} + \frac{1}{(n+1)!} + \frac{e^\theta}{(n+2)!} \right) \right), \theta \in (0, 1) \\
&= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} n \sin \left( 2\pi \left( \frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{e^\theta}{(n+1)(n+2)} \right) \right) \\
&= 2\pi
\end{aligned}$$

2. 设  $f$  在  $(x_0 - \delta, x_0 + \delta)$  中  $n$  次可微, 且  $f''(x_0) = \cdots = f^{(n-1)}(x_0) = 0, f^{(n)}(x_0) \neq 0$ . 证明: 当  $0 < |h| < \delta$  时, 成立  $f(x_0 + h) - f(x_0) = hf'(x_0 + \theta h), 0 < \theta < 1$ , 且成立

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \theta = \frac{1}{n^{\frac{1}{n-1}}}.$$

解答.

由 Peano 余项的 Taylor 公式可得

$$f'(x_0 + \theta h) = f'(x_0) + \frac{f^{(n)}(x_0)}{(n-1)!}(\theta h)^{n-1} + o(h^{n-1})$$

代入题设等式有

$$f(x_0 + h) = f(x_0) + hf'(x_0) + \frac{f^{(n)}(x_0)}{(n-1)!}\theta^{n-1}h^n + o(h^n) \quad (1)$$

再用 Peano 余项的 Taylor 公式展开  $f(x_0 + h)$  可得

$$f(x_0 + h) = f(x_0) + hf'(x_0) + \frac{f^{(n)}(x_0)}{n!}h^n + o(h^n) \quad (2)$$

对比 (1) 与 (2) 式有

$$\frac{f^{(n)}(x_0)}{(n-1)!}h^n \left( \theta^{n-1} - \frac{1}{n} \right) = o(h^n)$$

即

$$\theta^{n-1} - \frac{1}{n} = o(1)$$

移项开方之后即为所求.

3. 设函数  $\varphi(x)$  在  $[0, +\infty)$  上二次连续可微, 如果  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \varphi(x)$  存在, 且  $\varphi''(x)$  在  $[0, +\infty)$  上有界. 试证明:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \varphi'(x) = 0$ .

解答.

要证明  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \varphi'(x) = 0$ , 即要证明:  $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \Delta > 0$ , 当  $x > \Delta$  时,  $|\varphi'(x)| < \varepsilon$ . 利用 Taylor 公式有

$$\varphi(x+h) = \varphi(x) + \varphi'(x)h + \frac{1}{2}\varphi''(\xi)h^2, \forall h > 0,$$

即

$$\varphi'(x) = \frac{1}{h} [\varphi(x+h) - \varphi(x)] - \frac{1}{2}\varphi''(\xi)h. \quad (1)$$

不妨设  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \varphi(x) = A$ . 又因  $\varphi''$  有界, 所以  $\exists M > 0$ , 使得  $|\varphi''(x)| < M (\forall x \geq 0)$ . 故由 (1) 知

$$|\varphi'(x)| \leq \frac{1}{h} [|\varphi(x+h) - A| + |A - \varphi(x)|] + \frac{1}{2}Mh. \quad (2)$$

$\forall \varepsilon > 0$ , 首先可令  $h$  足够小, 使得  $\frac{1}{2}Mh < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$ . 然后固定  $h$ , 由  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \varphi(x) = A$ , 可知  $\exists \Delta > 0$ , 当  $x > \Delta$  时,

$$\frac{1}{h} [|\varphi(x+h) - A| + |A - \varphi(x)|] < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$$

再代入 (2) 式即可得证.

4. 设  $f(x)$  在  $[a, b]$  上三次可导, 试证:  $\exists c \in (a, b)$ , 使得

$$f(b) = f(a) + f' \left( \frac{a+b}{2} \right) (b-a) + \frac{1}{24} f'''(c) (b-a)^3.$$

**解答.**

法一: 设  $k$  为使下式成立的实数:

$$f(b) - f(a) - f' \left( \frac{a+b}{2} \right) (b-a) - \frac{1}{24} k (b-a)^3 = 0.$$

此时, 问题转化成证明:  $\exists c \in (a, b)$ , 使得

$$k = f'''(c).$$

令

$$g(x) = f(x) - f(a) - f' \left( \frac{a+x}{2} \right) (x-a) - \frac{k}{24} (x-a)^3. \quad (1)$$

则有

$$g(a) = g(b) = 0.$$

根据 Rolle 中值定理,  $\exists \xi \in (a, b)$ , 使得  $g'(\xi) = 0$ , 由 (1) 式得

$$f'(\xi) - f' \left( \frac{a+\xi}{2} \right) - f'' \left( \frac{a+\xi}{2} \right) \frac{\xi-a}{2} - \frac{k}{8} (\xi-a)^2 = 0. \quad (2)$$

再写出  $f'(\xi)$  在  $\frac{a+\xi}{2}$  处的 Taylor 公式:

$$f'(\xi) = f' \left( \frac{a+\xi}{2} \right) + f'' \left( \frac{a+\xi}{2} \right) \frac{\xi-a}{2} + \frac{1}{2} f'''(c) \left( \frac{\xi-a}{2} \right)^2. \quad (3)$$

对比 (2) 与 (3) 式即可得证.

法二: 分别把  $f(a), f(b)$  在  $\frac{a+b}{2}$  处展开有

$$\begin{aligned} f(a) &= f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) - f'\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right)\left(\frac{b-a}{2}\right) + \frac{1}{2!}f''\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right)\left(\frac{b-a}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{3!}f'''(\xi_1)\left(\frac{b-a}{2}\right)^3 \\ f(b) &= f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) + f'\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right)\left(\frac{b-a}{2}\right) + \frac{1}{2!}f''\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right)\left(\frac{b-a}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{3!}f'''(\xi_2)\left(\frac{b-a}{2}\right)^3 \end{aligned}$$

两式相减有

$$f(b) - f(a) = f'\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right)(b-a) + \frac{1}{48}[f'''(\xi_1) + f'''(\xi_2)](b-a)^3$$

再由 Darboux 定理,  $\exists \xi \in (a, b), f'''(\xi) = \frac{f'''(\xi_1) + f'''(\xi_2)}{2}$ , 代入即可得证.

5. 设  $f(x)$  二次可微, 且  $f(0) = f(1) = 0, \max_{0 \leq x \leq 1} f(x) = 2$ , 试证:  $\min_{0 \leq x \leq 1} f''(x) \leq -16$ .

**解答.**

因  $f(x)$  在  $[0, 1]$  上连续, 故有最大最小值. 又因题设条件知最大值在  $(0, 1)$  内部达到. 所以,  $\exists x_0 \in (0, 1)$  使得  $f(x_0) = \max_{0 \leq x \leq 1} f(x)$ , 由 Fermat 定理, 有  $f'(x_0) = 0$ .

分别把  $f(0), f(1)$  在  $x_0$  处展开有

$$\begin{aligned} 0 = f(0) &= f(x_0) + \frac{1}{2}f''(\xi)(0 - x_0)^2 = 2 + \frac{1}{2}f''(\xi)x_0^2, \\ 0 = f(1) &= f(x_0) + \frac{1}{2}f''(\eta)(1 - x_0)^2 = 2 + \frac{1}{2}f''(\eta)(1 - x_0)^2. \end{aligned}$$

因此

$$\min_{0 \leq x \leq 1} f''(x) \leq \min\{f''(\xi), f''(\eta)\} \leq \min\left\{-\frac{4}{x_0^2}, -\frac{4}{(1-x_0)^2}\right\}.$$

故

$$\begin{aligned} x_0 \in \left[\frac{1}{2}, 1\right], \min\left\{-\frac{4}{x_0^2}, -\frac{4}{(1-x_0)^2}\right\} &= -\frac{4}{(1-x_0)^2} \leq -16, \\ x_0 \in \left[0, \frac{1}{2}\right], \min\left\{-\frac{4}{x_0^2}, -\frac{4}{(1-x_0)^2}\right\} &= -\frac{4}{x_0^2} \leq -16. \end{aligned}$$

即为所证.

6. (选做) 设  $f(x)$  在  $[0, 1]$  上有二阶导数,  $0 \leq x \leq 1$  时,  $|f(x)| \leq 1, |f''(x)| < 2$ . 试证: 当  $0 \leq x \leq 1$  时,  $f'(x) \leq 3$ .

**解答.**

分别把  $f(1), f(0)$  在  $x$  点处作展开有

$$\begin{aligned} f(1) &= f(x) + f'(x)(1-x) + \frac{1}{2}f''(\xi)(1-x)^2, \\ f(0) &= f(x) + f'(x)(-x) + \frac{1}{2}f''(\eta)(-x)^2. \end{aligned}$$

所以有

$$f(1) - f(0) = f'(x) + \frac{1}{2}f''(\xi)(1-x)^2 - \frac{1}{2}f''(\eta)x^2,$$

取绝对值有

$$\begin{aligned} |f'(x)| &\leq |f(1)| + |f(0)| + \frac{1}{2}|f''(\xi)|(1-x)^2 + \frac{1}{2}|f''(\eta)|x^2 \\ &\leq 2 + (1-x)^2 + x^2 \leq 2 + 1 = 3. \end{aligned}$$

7. (选做) 设  $f(x)$  ( $-\infty < x < +\infty$ ) 为二次可微函数,

$$M_k = \sup_{-\infty < x < +\infty} |f^{(k)}(x)| < +\infty \quad (k = 0, 2),$$

试证:

$$M_1 = \sup_{-\infty < x < +\infty} |f'(x)| < +\infty \text{ 且 } M_1^2 \leq 2M_0M_2,$$

$f^{(0)}$  表示  $f(x)$ .

**解答.**

分别把  $f(x+h)$ ,  $f(x-h)$  在  $f(x)$  处展开有

$$\begin{aligned} f(x+h) &= f(x) + f'(x)h + \frac{1}{2}f''(\xi)h^2, \xi \in (x, x+h) \\ f(x-h) &= f(x) - f'(x)h + \frac{1}{2}f''(\eta)h^2, \eta \in (x-h, x) \end{aligned}$$

两式相减有

$$f(x+h) - f(x-h) = 2f'(x)h + \frac{h^2}{2}[f''(\xi) - f''(\eta)]$$

即

$$2f'(x)h = f(x+h) - f(x-h) - \frac{h^2}{2}[f''(\xi) - f''(\eta)]$$

取绝对值有

$$\begin{aligned} 2|f'(x)|h &\leq |f(x+h)| + |f(x-h)| + \frac{1}{2}(|f''(\xi)| + |f''(\eta)|)h^2 \\ &\leq 2M_0 + h^2M_2 \end{aligned}$$

移项有

$$M_2h^2 - 2|f'(x)|h + 2M_0 \geq 0, \forall h$$

将其看成关于  $h$  的二次函数, 故有判别式条件

$$\Delta = 4(|f'(x_0)|^2 - 2M_0M_2) \leq 0$$

即有  $|f'(x)|^2 \leq 2M_0M_2$  对一切  $x$  成立, 所以有  $M_1 = \sup_{-\infty < x < +\infty} |f'(x)| < +\infty$  且  $M_1^2 \leq 2M_0M_2$ .