

## 第 4 章

### P153 习题 4.1

7. 计算下列有理函数积分:

$$(1) \int \frac{dx}{x(x^2+1)}; \quad (2) \int \frac{x^2+1}{(x^2-1)(x+1)} dx; \quad (3) \int \frac{1}{x^2+2x+3} dx.$$

(1) 解: 设  $\frac{1}{x(x^2+1)} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{Bx+C}{x^2+1}$  消去分母后, 得  $1 = A(x^2+1) + (Bx+C) \cdot x$

展开并比较两端  $x$  的同次幂的系数, 有  $A+B=0 \quad C=0 \quad A=1$

于是  $A=1, \quad B=-1, \quad C=0$

于是有  $\frac{1}{x(x^2+1)} = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{x}{x^2+1}$

所以  $\int \frac{dx}{x(x^2+1)} = \int \frac{1}{x} dx - \int \frac{x}{x^2+1} dx = \ln|x| - \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2+1) + C = \ln \frac{|x|}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} + C$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \text{ 解: } \int \frac{x^2+1}{(x^2-1)(x+1)} dx &= \int \frac{x^2-1+2}{(x^2-1)(x+1)} dx = \int \frac{1}{x+1} dx + 2 \int \frac{1}{(x^2-1)(x+1)} dx \\ &= \int \frac{1}{x+1} dx + 2 \int \frac{1}{(x-1)(x+1)^2} dx = \int \frac{1}{x+1} dx + \frac{1}{2} \int \left( \frac{1}{x-1} - \frac{x+3}{(x+1)^2} \right) dx \\ &= \ln(x+1) + \frac{1}{2} \int \left( \frac{1}{x-1} - \frac{x+1+2}{(x+1)^2} \right) dx = \ln(x+1) + \frac{1}{2} \ln(x-1) - \frac{1}{2} \ln(x+1) + \frac{1}{x+1} + C \\ &= \ln \sqrt{x^2-1} + \frac{1}{x+1} + C \end{aligned}$$

$$(3) \text{ 解: } \int \frac{1}{x^2+2x+3} dx = \int \frac{d(x+1)}{(x+1)^2 + (\sqrt{2})^2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \arctan \frac{x+1}{\sqrt{2}} + C$$

8. 求  $\int |x| dx$ .

$$\text{解: } |x| = \begin{cases} -x, & x < 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \\ x, & x > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$x \leq 0 \text{ 时, } \int |x| dx = \int (-x) dx = -\frac{x^2}{2} + C_1; \quad x > 0 \text{ 时, } \int |x| dx = \int x dx = \frac{x^2}{2} + C_2$$

由连续性知:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} (-\frac{x^2}{2} + C_1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (\frac{x^2}{2} + C_2)$  得  $C_1 = C_2$ , 记为  $C$

$$\therefore \int |x| dx = \begin{cases} -\frac{x^2}{2} + C, & x \leq 0 \\ \frac{x^2}{2} + C, & x > 0 \end{cases}$$

9. 用合适的方法求下列不定积分:

$$(1) \int \frac{\arcsin \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}} dx;$$

$$(2) \int \frac{\arctan \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}(1+x)} dx;$$

$$(3) \int \frac{1}{x^4+1} dx;$$

$$(4) \int \frac{x-1}{x^2} e^x dx.$$

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \text{ 解: } \int \frac{\arcsin \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}} dx &= 2 \int \arcsin \sqrt{x} d\sqrt{x} = 2\sqrt{x} \arcsin \sqrt{x} - 2 \int \sqrt{x} d(\arcsin \sqrt{x}) \\ &= 2\sqrt{x} \arcsin \sqrt{x} - 2 \int \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{1-x}} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} dx = 2\sqrt{x} \arcsin \sqrt{x} - \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x}} dx \\ &= 2\sqrt{x} \arcsin \sqrt{x} + 2\sqrt{1-x} + C \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \text{ 解: } \int \frac{\arctan \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}(1+x)} dx = 2 \int \arctan \sqrt{x} d(\arctan \sqrt{x}) = (\arctan \sqrt{x})^2 + C$$

$$\begin{aligned} (3) \int \frac{1}{x^4+1} dx &= \frac{1}{2} \left[ \int \frac{x^2+1}{x^4+1} dx - \int \frac{x^2-1}{x^4+1} dx \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[ \int \frac{1+\frac{1}{x^2}}{x^2+\frac{1}{x^2}} dx - \int \frac{1-\frac{1}{x^2}}{x^2+\frac{1}{x^2}} dx \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \int \frac{d(x-\frac{1}{x})}{(x-\frac{1}{x})^2+2} - \int \frac{d(x+\frac{1}{x})}{(x+\frac{1}{x})^2-2} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} \ln \frac{x^2+\sqrt{2}x+1}{x^2-\sqrt{2}x+1} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \arctan \frac{x-\frac{1}{x}}{\sqrt{2}} + C \end{aligned}$$

$$(4) \int \frac{x-1}{x^2} e^x dx = \int \frac{1}{x} e^x dx + \int e^x d\frac{1}{x} = \int \frac{1}{x} e^x dx + e^x \cdot \frac{1}{x} - \int \frac{1}{x} e^x dx = \frac{e^x}{x} + C$$

10. 已知  $f(x)$  的一个原函数为  $\ln^2 x$ , 求  $\int x f'(x) dx$ .

$$\text{解: } \int x f'(x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int f'(x) dx^2 = \frac{1}{2} f'(x) \cdot x^2 - \frac{1}{2} \int x^2 d f'(x)$$

已知  $f(x)$  的一个原函数为  $\ln^2 x$

$$\text{则 } f(x) = \frac{2 \ln x}{x} \quad f'(x) = \frac{2-2 \ln x}{x^2} \text{ 代入得}$$

$$\int x f'(x) dx = 2 \ln x - \ln^2 x + C$$

11. 已知  $\int x f(x) dx = \arcsin x + C$ , 求  $\int \frac{1}{f(x)} dx$ .

解:  $\int xf(x)dx = \arcsin x + C$ , 则  $xf'(x) = (\arcsin x)' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$

$$\text{则 } f(x) = \frac{1}{x\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{f(x)} dx = \int x\sqrt{1-x^2} dx = -\frac{1}{3}(1-x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} + C$$

12. 设  $f(\ln x) = \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x}$ , 计算  $\int f(x)dx$ .

解: 已知  $f(\ln x) = \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x}$

令  $\ln x = t$ , 则  $x = e^t$ , 则  $f(x) = \frac{\ln(1+e^x)}{e^x}$

$$\begin{aligned}\int f(x)dx &= \int \frac{\ln(1+e^x)}{e^x} dx = \int \ln(1+e^x) \cdot e^{-x} dx = -\int \ln(1+e^x) de^{-x} \\&= -e^{-x} \ln(1+e^x) + \int e^{-x} \frac{e^x}{1+e^x} dx = -e^{-x} \ln(1+e^x) + \int \frac{1}{1+e^x} dx \\&= -e^{-x} \ln(1+e^x) + \int \frac{1+e^x - e^x}{1+e^x} dx = -e^{-x} \ln(1+e^x) + x - \int \frac{e^x}{1+e^x} dx \\&= -e^{-x} \ln(1+e^x) + x - \ln(1+e^x) + C\end{aligned}$$

13. 设  $f(\sin^2 x) = \frac{x}{\sin x}$ , 求  $\int \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{1-x}} f(x) dx$ .

解: 设  $\sin^2 x = t$  则  $\sin x = \sqrt{t}$   $f(t) = \frac{\arcsin \sqrt{t}}{\sqrt{t}}$

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

设  $t = \arcsin \sqrt{x}$  则  $\sqrt{x} = \sin t$

$$\text{上式为 } \int \frac{t}{\sqrt{1-\sin^2 t}} d\sin^2 t = \int \frac{t \cdot 2\sin t \cos t}{\cos t} dt = 2 \int t \sin t dt$$

$$= -2 \int t d\cos t = -2(t\cos t - \int \cos t dt) = -2t\cos t + 2\sin t + C$$

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

## P173 习题 4.2

6. 已知函数

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 2x & 0 \leq x \leq 1, \\ 2+x & 1 < x \leq 2, \end{cases}$$

求积分上限函数  $\varphi(x) = \int_0^x f(t)dt$  在  $[0,2]$  上的表达式.

解: 若  $0 \leq x \leq 1$  则  $\varphi'(x) = f(x) = 2x \therefore \varphi(x) = x^2$

若  $1 \leq x \leq 2$  则  $\varphi(x) = \int_0^1 f(t) dt + \int_1^x f(t)dt = x^2 \Big|_0^1 + \left(\frac{t^2}{2} + 2t\right) \Big|_1^x = -\frac{3}{2} + 2x + x^2$

$$\therefore \varphi(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 & 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ -\frac{3}{2} + 2x + \frac{x^2}{2} & 1 \leq x \leq 2 \end{cases}$$

8. 求下列极限: (4)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x \left[ \int_0^{u^2} \arctan(1+t) dt \right] du}{x(1-\cos x)}$ .

$$\text{解: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x \left[ \int_0^{u^2} \arctan(1+t) dt \right] du}{x(1-\cos x)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^{x^2} \arctan(1+t) dt}{1-\cos x + x \sin x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x \arctan(1+x^2)}{\sin x + x \cos x + \sin x}$$

$$= 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\arctan(1+x^2)}{2 \frac{\sin x}{x} + \cos x} = \frac{2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{4}}{3} = \frac{\pi}{6}.$$

12. 设函数  $f(x), g(x)$  在  $[a, b]$  上连续, 且  $g(x) > 0$ . 证明存在一点  $\xi \in [a, b]$ , 使

$$\int_a^b f(x)g(x)dx = f(\xi) \int_a^b g(x)dx.$$

证 因为  $f(x), g(x)$  在  $[a, b]$  上连续, 且  $g(x) > 0$ , 由最值定理, 知  $f(x)$  在  $[a, b]$  上有最大值  $M$  和最小值  $m$ , 即  $m \leq f(x) \leq M$ , 故

$$mg(x) \leq f(x)g(x) \leq Mg(x).$$

$$\int_a^b mg(x)dx \leq \int_a^b f(x)g(x)dx \leq \int_a^b Mg(x)dx, \quad m \leq \frac{\int_a^b f(x)g(x)dx}{\int_a^b g(x)dx} \leq M.$$

由介值定理知, 存在  $\xi \in [a, b]$ , 使

$$f(\xi) = \frac{\int_a^b f(x)g(x)dx}{\int_a^b g(x)dx}, \quad \text{即} \quad \int_a^b f(x)g(x)dx = f(\xi) \int_a^b g(x)dx.$$

14. 设  $f(x)$  在区间  $[a, b]$  上连续, 且  $f(x) > 0$ ,

$$F(x) = \int_a^x f(t)dt + \int_b^x \frac{dt}{f(t)}, x \in [a, b]$$

证明: (2) 方程  $F(x) = 0$  在区间  $(a, b)$  内有且仅有一个根

解 令  $F(x) = \int_a^x f(t)dt + \int_b^x \frac{1}{f(t)}dt,$

$$F(a) = \int_b^a \frac{1}{f(t)}dt = - \int_a^b \frac{1}{f(t)}dt < 0, \quad F(b) = \int_a^b f(t)dt > 0.$$

根据零点定理知, 在  $(a, b)$  内至少存在一个根.

又因为  $F'(x) = f(x) + \frac{1}{f(x)} \geq 2 > 0$ , 即  $F(x)$  在  $[a, b]$  内单调. 所以  $F(x) = 0$  在  $(a, b)$  内有且只有一个根.

15. 设  $f(x)$  是以  $l$  为周期的连续函数, 证明  $\int_a^{a+l} f(x)dx$  的值与  $a$  无关.

解法一:  $\int_a^{a+l} f(x)dx = \int_a^l f(x)dx + \int_l^{a+l} f(x)dx.$

令  $x = t + l$ , 则  $dx = dt; x = l, \Rightarrow t = 0; x = a + l, \Rightarrow t = a$

$$\Rightarrow \int_l^{a+l} f(x)dx = \int_0^a f(t+l)dt = \int_0^a f(t)dt$$

$$\therefore \int_a^{a+l} f(x)dx = \int_a^l f(x)dx + \int_0^a f(x)dx = \int_0^a f(x)dx + \int_a^l f(x)dx = \int_0^l f(x)dx$$

解法二: 只需证  $\int_l^{a+l} f(x)dx = \int_0^l f(x)dx.$

$$\therefore \int_a^{a+l} f(x)dx = \int_a^0 f(x)dx + \int_0^l f(x)dx + \int_l^{a+l} f(x)dx$$

且  $\int_l^{a+l} f(x)dx \stackrel{\text{设 } x=t+l}{=} \int_0^a f(t+l)dt \stackrel{f(x) \text{ 是周期函数}}{=} \int_0^a f(t)dt$

$$\therefore \int_a^{a+l} f(x)dx = - \int_0^a f(x)dx + \int_0^l f(x)dx + \int_0^a f(x)dx = \int_0^l f(x)dx.$$

16. 求下列定积分: (5)  $\int_1^e \sin(\ln x)dx;$

解: 设  $\ln x = t$  则  $x = e^t$   $dx = e^t dt$

当  $x = 1$  时,  $t = 0$   $x = e$  时,  $t = 1$

$$\begin{aligned}\int_1^e \sin(\ln x) dx &= \int_0^1 \sin t \cdot e^t dt = \int_0^1 \sin t de^t = \sin te^t \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 e^t d \sin t \\&= e \sin 1 - \int_0^1 e^t \cos t dt = e \sin 1 - \int_0^1 \cos t de^t = e \sin 1 - e^t \cos t \Big|_0^1 + \int_0^1 e^t d \cos t \\&= e \sin 1 - e \cos 1 + 1 - \int_0^1 e^t \sin t dt\end{aligned}$$

移项得:

$$2 \int_0^1 e^t \sin t dt = e \sin 1 - e \cos 1 + 1$$

$$\therefore \int_1^e \sin(\ln x) dx = \frac{e \sin 1 - e \cos 1 + 1}{2}$$

17. 设  $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{1+e^x}, & x < 0, \\ \frac{1}{1+x}, & x \geq 0, \end{cases}$  求  $\int_0^2 f(x-1) dx$ .

解: 设  $x-1 = t$

$$\begin{aligned}\int_0^2 f(x-1) dx &= \int_{-1}^1 f(t) dt = \int_{-1}^0 \frac{1}{1+e^x} dx + \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+x} dx = \int_{-1}^0 \frac{1+e^x - e^x}{1+e^x} dx + \ln(1+x) \Big|_0^1 \\&= \int_{-1}^0 dx - \int_{-1}^0 \frac{e^x}{1+e^x} dx + \ln 2 = 1 - \ln(1+e^x) \Big|_{-1}^0 + \ln 2 = 1 + \ln 2 - \ln 2 + \ln(1+e^{-1}) \\&= 1 + \ln(1+e^{-1}) = \ln(1+e)\end{aligned}$$

18. 求下列极限:

$$(1) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left( \sqrt{1+\frac{1}{n}} + \sqrt{1+\frac{2}{n}} + \cdots + \sqrt{1+\frac{n}{n}} \right);$$

$$(2) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^1 \frac{x^n}{1+x} dx.$$

(1) 解: 根据定积分的定义可知

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left( \sqrt{1+\frac{1}{n}} + \sqrt{1+\frac{2}{n}} + \cdots + \sqrt{1+\frac{n}{n}} \right) = \int_0^1 \sqrt{1+x} dx = \frac{2}{3} (1+x)^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{2}{3} (2^{\frac{3}{2}} - 1)$$

$$(2) 0 < \frac{x^n}{1+x} < x^n \Rightarrow 0 < \int_0^1 \frac{x^n}{1+x} dx < \int_0^1 x^n dx = \frac{1}{n+1}$$

再使用夹逼准则

$$\text{得到 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^1 \frac{x^n}{1+x} dx = 0.$$

19. 求下列各题:

(1)  $\frac{d}{dx} \int_0^x \sin(x-t)^2 dt$ ;

(2) 设  $f(x)$  有一个原函数  $\frac{\sin x}{x}$ , 求  $\int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} xf'(x)dx$ ;

(3)  $\int_0^1 \sqrt{2x-x^2} dx$ .

(1)解:  $\frac{d}{dx} \int_0^x \sin(x-t)^2 dt = -\frac{d}{dx} \int_x^0 \sin \mu^2 d\mu = \frac{d}{dx} \int_0^x \sin \mu^2 d\mu = \sin x^2$

(2)解:  $f(x) = \left(\frac{\sin x}{x}\right)' = \frac{x \cos x - \sin x}{x^2}$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} xf'(x)dx &= \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} x df(x) = x f(x) \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} f(x) dx = x \cdot \frac{x \cos x - \sin x}{x^2} \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx \\ &= \frac{x \cos x - \sin x}{x} \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} + \frac{1}{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{-\pi}{\pi} - \frac{-1}{\frac{\pi}{2}} + \frac{2}{\pi} = \frac{4}{\pi} - 1 \end{aligned}$$

(3)解:  $\int_0^1 \sqrt{2x-x^2} dx = \int_0^1 \sqrt{1-(x-1)^2} dx$

设  $x-1 = \sin t$ , 则  $x = \sin t + 1$ ,  $dx = \cos t dt$

当  $x=0$  时,  $t = -\frac{\pi}{2}$ ,  $x=1$  时,  $t=0$

原式  $= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 \cos t \sin t dt = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 \cos^2 t dt$

设  $t = \alpha - \frac{\pi}{2}$ , 原式  $= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2(\alpha - \frac{\pi}{2}) d\alpha = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 \alpha d\alpha = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi}{4}$

20. 已知  $f(x)$  连续,  $\int_0^x tf(x-t)dt = 1 - \cos x$ , 求  $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(x)dx$  的值.

解: 设  $x-t=u$

$$\int_0^x t f(x-t) dt = -\int_x^0 (x-u) f(u) du = \int_0^x (x-u) f(u) du = \int_0^x xf(u) du - \int_0^x uf(u) du$$

由已知得:  $\int_0^x xf(u) du - \int_0^x uf(u) du = 1 - \cos x$

两边求导得:  $\int_0^x f(u) du + xf(x) - xf(x) = \sin x$

整理得:  $\int_0^x f(u) du = \sin x$

两边再求导得:  $f(x) = \cos x$

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(x) dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x dx = \sin x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = 1.$$

21. 设函数  $S(x) = \int_0^x |\cos t| dt$ ,

(1) 当  $n$  为正整数, 且  $n\pi \leq x < (n+1)\pi$  时, 证明:  $2n \leq S(x) < 2(n+1)$ ;

(2) 求  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{S(x)}{x}$ .

解 (1) 因为  $|\cos x| \geq 0$ , 且  $n\pi \leq x < (n+1)\pi$ , 所以

$$\int_0^{n\pi} |\cos x| dx \leq S(x) < \int_0^{(n+1)\pi} |\cos x| dx$$

又因为  $|\cos x|$  是以  $\pi$  为周期的函数, 在每个周期上积分值相等, 所以

$$\int_0^{n\pi} |\cos x| dx = n \int_0^{\pi} |\cos x| dx = 2n, \quad \int_0^{(n+1)\pi} |\cos x| dx = 2(n+1),$$

因此当  $n\pi \leq x < (n+1)\pi$  时, 有  $2n \leq S(x) < 2(n+1)$ .

(2) 由(1)知, 当  $n\pi \leq x < (n+1)\pi$  时, 有  $\frac{2n}{(n+1)\pi} < \frac{S(x)}{x} < \frac{2(n+1)}{n\pi}$ ,

令  $x \rightarrow +\infty$ , 由夹逼准则得  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{S(x)}{x} = \frac{2}{\pi}$ .

22. 设  $f(x)$  在  $[0,1]$  上连续, 在  $(0,1)$  内可导, 且满足  $f(1) = 3 \int_0^{\frac{1}{3}} e^{1-x^2} f(x) dx$ .

证明存在  $\xi \in (0,1)$ , 使得  $f'(\xi) = 2\xi f(\xi)$ .

证 由积分中值定理, 得  $f(1) = e^{1-\xi_1^2} f(\xi_1)$ ,  $\xi_1 \in [0, \frac{1}{3}]$

令  $F(x) = e^{1-x^2} f(x)$ , 则  $F(x)$  在  $[\xi_1, 1]$  上连续, 在  $(\xi_1, 1)$  内可导, 且

$$F(1) = f(1) = e^{1-\xi_1^2} f(\xi_1) = F(\xi_1),$$

由罗尔定理, 在  $(\xi_1, 1)$  内至少有一点  $\xi$ , 使得

$$F'(\xi) = e^{1-\xi^2} [f'(\xi) - 2\xi f(\xi)] = 0,$$

于是  $f'(\xi) = 2\xi f(\xi)$ ,  $\xi \in (\xi_1, 1) \subset (0, 1)$ .

23. 已知两曲线  $y = f(x)$  与  $y = \int_0^{\arctan x} e^{-t^2} dt$  在点  $(0,0)$  处的切线相同, 写出此切线

方程, 并求极限  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n f\left(\frac{2}{n}\right)$ .

解 由已知条件得  $f(0) = 0$ ,  $f'(0) = \frac{e^{-(\arctan x)^2}}{1+x^2} \Big|_{x=0} = 1$ , 故所求切线方程为  $y = x$ .

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n f\left(\frac{2}{n}\right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 2 \cdot \frac{f\left(\frac{2}{n}\right) - f(0)}{\frac{2}{n}} = 2f'(0) = 2.$$