### 函数 1-03

微积分研究的是客观世界的数量反映

——函数的性质、取值规律和函数值的 变化情况。

从根本上说,微积分这一学说的诞生的基础是——笛卡儿的解析几何。

解析几何的学说使得对函数的讨论可以"数"、"形"结合。







### 二 1. 函数定义:

函数\_\_五要素:自变量,因变量,定义域 domain,值域range,对应关系function.

上 两个函数相同⇔对应关系相同 & 定义域相同.

$$s = \sqrt{t^2} = |x| 相同,$$

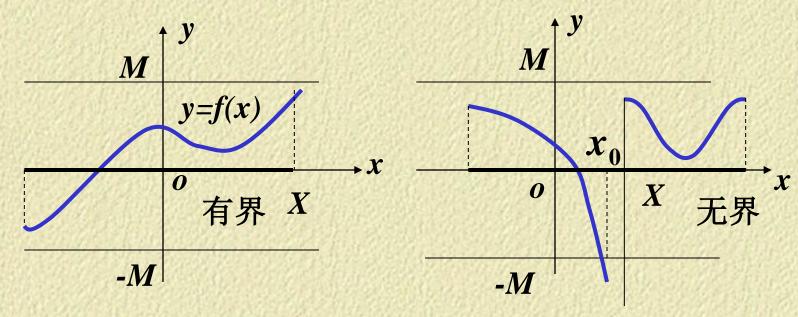
例如,
$$y = \log_2 2^x$$
 与 $y = x$ 相同, $s = \sqrt{t^2}$ 与 $y = |x|$ 相同, $y = 2^{\log_2 x}$ 与 $y = \frac{x^2}{x}$ 不同.

### 2. 函数的几何特性:

函数的这四个几何特性都是整体特性.

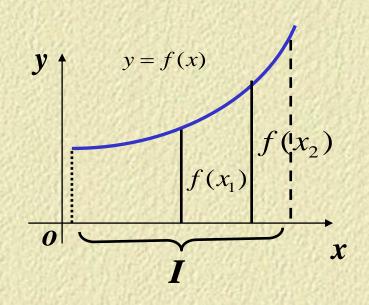
### (1).函数的有界性:

若 $X \subset D$ ,∃M > 0,∀ $x \in X$ ,有 $|f(x)| \le M$ 成立,则称函数f(x)在X上有界.否则称无界.



### (2).函数的单调性:

设函数f(x)的定义域为D,区间  $I \in D$ , 如果对于区间I上任意两点 $x_1$ 及 $x_2$ , 当 $x_1 < x_2$ 时,恒有 $(1)f(x_1) \le f(x_2)$ ,则称函数f(x)在区间I上是单调增加的;



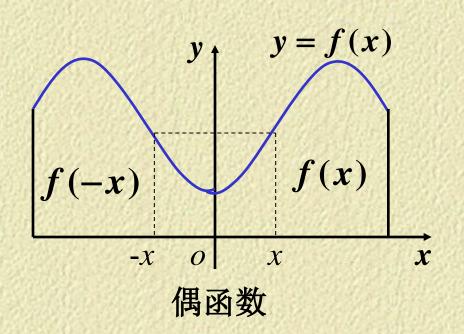
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设函数 f(x)的定义域为D,区间  $I \in D$ ,如果对于区间 I 上任意两点  $x_1$ 及  $x_2$ ,当  $x_1 < x_2$ 时,恒有 (1)  $f(x_1) < f(x_2)[f(x_1) > f(x_2)]$ ,则称函数 f(x) 在区间 I 上是严格单调增加 [严格单调减少]的。

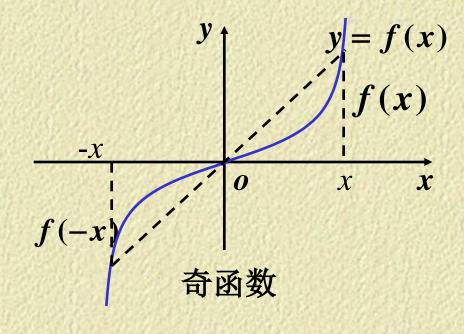
### (3).函数的奇偶性:

设D关于原点对称,对于 $\forall x \in D$ ,有 f(-x) = f(x) 称 f(x)为偶函数;





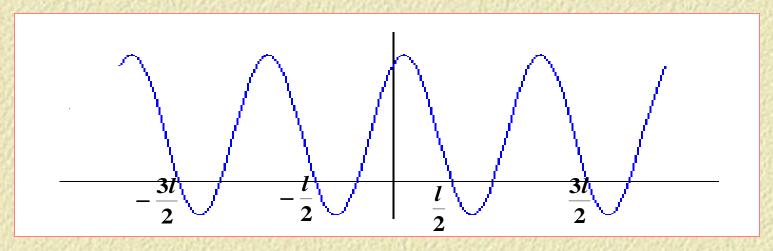
设D关于原点对称,对于 $\forall x \in D$ ,有 f(-x) = -f(x) 称 f(x)为奇函数;





### (4).函数的周期性:

设函数f(x)的定义域为D,如果存在一个不为零的数l,使得对于任一 $x \in D$ ,( $x \pm l$ )  $\in D$ .且 f(x + l) = f(x) 恒成立. 则称f(x)为周期函数,l称为f(x)的周期. (通常说周期函数的周期是指其最小正周期).





### 3.特殊的函数举例

$$(1).符号函数$$

$$y = \operatorname{sgn} x = \begin{cases} 1 & \exists x > 0 \\ 0 & \exists x = 0 \\ -1 & \exists x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$x = \operatorname{sgn} x \cdot |x|$$

(2). Heaviside 函数

$$H(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < a \\ 1, & x \ge a \end{cases}$$

Heaviside 是一位英国的电子工程师,他用 Heaviside 函数来描述事物由量变到质变 的一个过程与状态.

$$x \in [0,1],$$

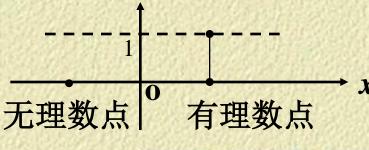
$$R(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{q}, \exists x = \frac{p}{q} (p, q \in \mathbb{Z}^+, p, q 互质) \\ 0, \exists x = 0, 1 或(0, 1) \end{pmatrix}$$
 内的无理数时

爆米花 函数

(4). 狄利克雷(Dirichlet)函数

$$D(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & \exists x \text{是有理数时} \\ 0 & \exists x \text{是无理数时} \end{cases}$$

其定义域为 $D_f=(-\infty, +\infty)$ ,其值域为 $R_f=\{0, 1\}$ .









$$a > 0, a \neq 1, x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$x = \frac{p}{q} \in \mathbb{Q}, q \in \mathbb{Z}^+, p \in \mathbb{Z}, a^x = a^{\frac{p}{q}} = (\sqrt[q]{a})^p,$$

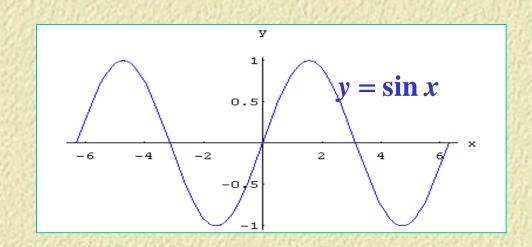
$$\sqrt[q]{a} = b, b > 0, b^q = a.$$

$$\int a^x, x = \frac{p}{a} \in \mathbb{Q}, q \in \mathbb{Z}^+, p \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$a^r, x = -\in \mathbb{Q}, q \in \mathbb{Z}^r, p \in \mathbb{Z}^r$$
 $\sup\{a^r : r \in \mathbb{Q}, r < x, x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q}\}, a > 1$ 
 $\inf\{a^r : r \in \mathbb{Q}, r < x, x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q}\}, a < 1$ 
 $\inf\{a^r : r \in \mathbb{Q}, r \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q}\}, a < 1\}$ 

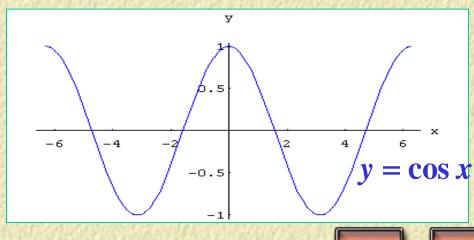
### (6).三角函数

正弦函数  $y = \sin x$ 



### 余弦函数

$$y = \cos x$$

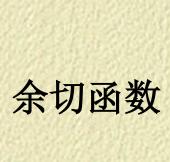


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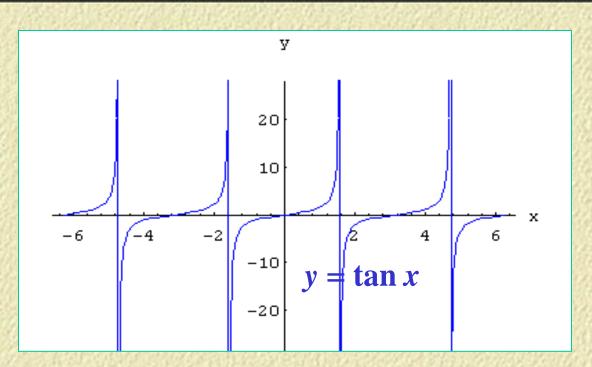
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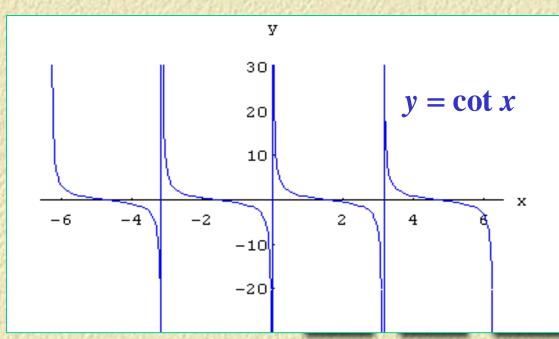


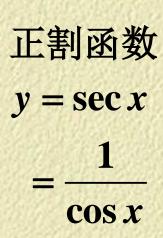
### 正切函数 $y = \tan x$

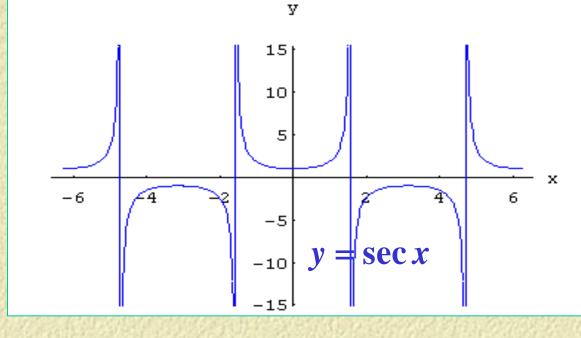


$$y = \cot x$$

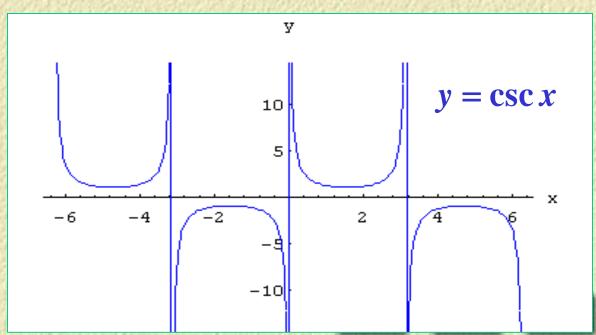


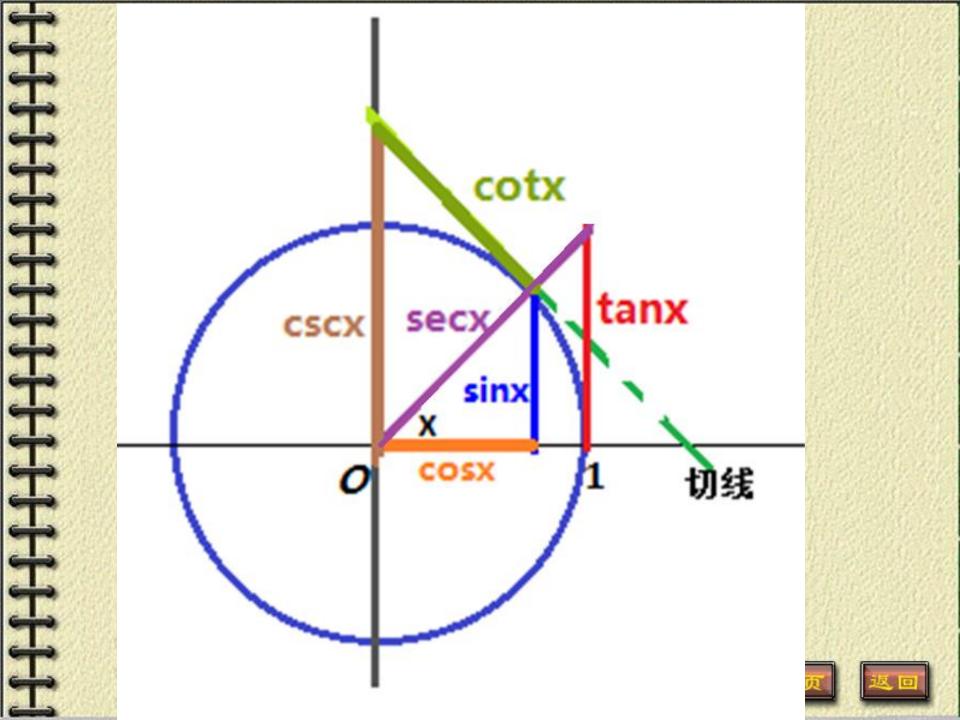










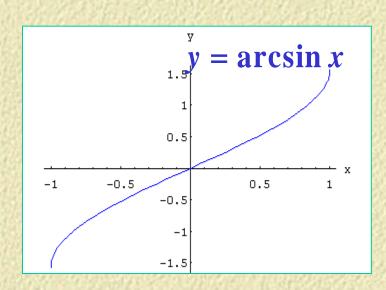


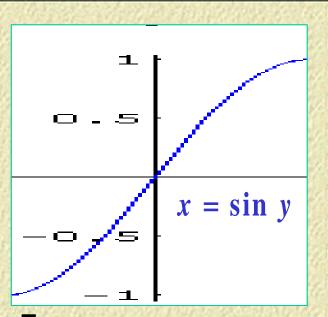
### (7).反三角函数

周期函数
$$x = \sin y$$
在 $y \in \left[ -\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2} \right]$ 

的时候严格单调,所以有反函数

$$y = \arcsin x, x \in [-1,1], y \in \left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right].$$





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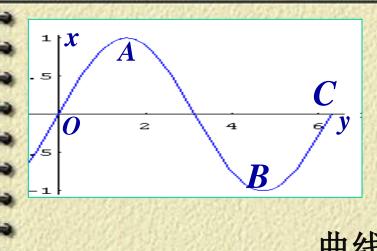


$$\exists \exists \exists \exists x = \sin(\pi - y), \pi - y \in \left[ -\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2} \right]$$

$$\exists \therefore \pi - y = \arcsin x,$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \pi - \arcsin x, x \in [-1,1].$$

自定义知:  $y \in [-1,1]$ , 则  $\sin(\arcsin y) = y$ . 动问:  $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$ ,  $\frac{1}{2} \arcsin(\sin x) = ?$ 



### 正弦曲线OABC: $x = \sin y, y \in [0, 2\pi]$

曲线OABC的另一种表示法:  $OA: y = \arcsin x, y \in [0, \pi/2],$ 

$$AB: y = \pi - \arcsin x, y \in [\pi/2, 3\pi/2],$$

$$B: y = \pi - \arcsin x, y \in [\pi/2, 3\pi/2]$$

BC: 
$$y = 2\pi + \arcsin x, y \in [3\pi/2, 2\pi],$$
  
∴  $y \in [3\pi/2, 2\pi]$  ⋈,  $y = [-\pi/2, 0]$ 

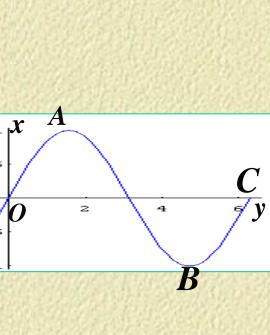
$$y \in [3\pi/2, 2\pi]$$
时,  $y - 2\pi \in [-\pi/2, 0]$ 
$$x = \sin y = \sin(y - 2\pi),$$

$$\therefore y - 2\pi = \arcsin x, \Rightarrow y = 2\pi + \arcsin x.$$

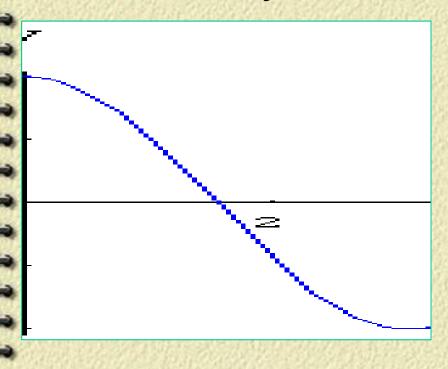


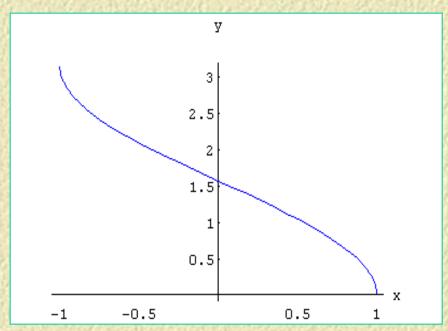






周期函数 $x = \cos y$ 在 $y \in [0, \pi]$ 时严格单调递减, 所以有反函数  $y = \arccos x, x \in [-1, 1], y \in [0, \pi]$ .  $x = \cos y$ 





 $y = \arccos x$ 







反正弦函数  $y = \arcsin x$ 

证明 
$$x \in [-1,1]$$
,

$$\arcsin x + \arccos x \equiv \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$y = \arcsin x$$

$$0.5$$

$$0.5$$

$$0.5$$

$$0.5$$

$$0.5$$

$$0.5$$

il
$$\alpha = \arcsin x \in \left[ -\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2} \right],$$

$$\left[-\frac{\pi}{2},\frac{\pi}{2}\right]$$

$$\beta = \arccos x \in [0, \pi],$$

$$x \in [-1,1], y = \arcsin x \in \left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right] \cos \alpha = +\sqrt{1-\sin^2 \alpha} = \sqrt{1-x^2},$$

$$\beta = \arccos x \in [0, \pi],$$

反余弦函数 
$$y = \arccos x$$
 :: si
$$y = \arccos x$$
 ::  $\alpha$ 

$$x \in [-1,1], y = \arccos x \in [0,\pi]$$

$$\sin \beta = +\sqrt{1 - \cos^2 \beta} = \sqrt{1 - x^2},$$
  

$$\therefore \sin(\alpha + \beta) = \sin \alpha \cos \beta + \cos \alpha \sin \beta$$
  

$$= x^2 + 1 - x^2 \equiv 1,$$

$$\therefore \alpha + \beta \in \left[ -\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{2} \right], \therefore \alpha + \beta \equiv \frac{\pi}{2}.$$



求证 
$$x \in [-1,1]$$
,  $\arcsin x + \arccos x \equiv \frac{\pi}{2}$ .

证明 记
$$\alpha = \arcsin x \in \left[ -\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2} \right],$$

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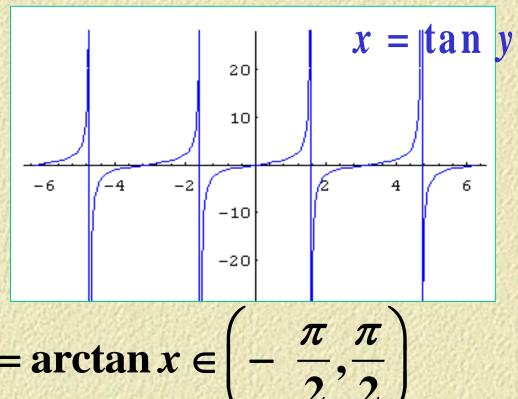
$$\therefore \alpha + \beta \in \left[ -\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{2} \right], \therefore \alpha + \beta \equiv \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

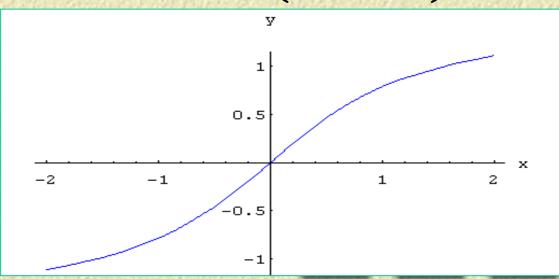
$$\therefore \sin(\alpha + \beta) = \sin\alpha \cos\beta + \cos\alpha \sin\beta$$

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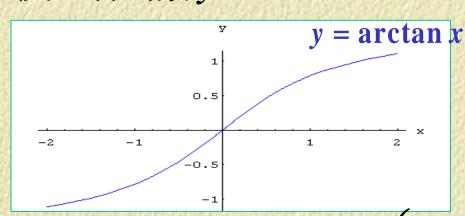
### 20 正切函数 10 $x = \tan y$ -10 -20 $x \in (-\infty, +\infty), y = \arctan x \in$ 反正切函数 0.5 $y = \arctan x$ -0.5





反正切函数  $y = \arctan x$ 

 $y = \operatorname{arccot} x$ 



$$x \in (-\infty, +\infty),$$

 $\arctan x + \operatorname{arccot} x \equiv \frac{\pi}{2}$ 

$$x \in (-\infty, +\infty), y = \arctan x \in \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$
反余切函数  $y = \operatorname{arccot} x$ 

幂函数,指数函数,对数函数,三角函数和反三角函数和反三角函数统称为基本初等函数.

$$x \in (-\infty, +\infty), y = \operatorname{arccot} x \in (0, \pi)$$







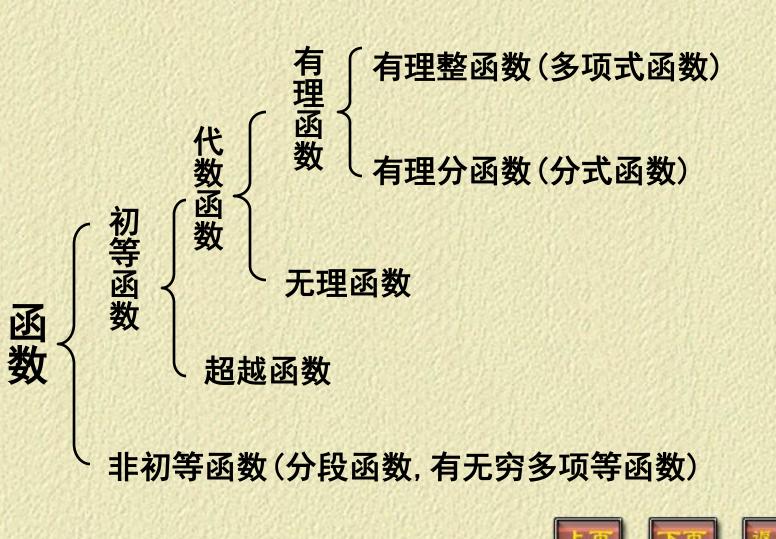
$$x \in (-\infty, +\infty), \arctan x \in \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right),$$

$$x \in (-\infty, +\infty), \operatorname{arccot} x \in (0, \pi).$$

 $x \in [-1,1], \arcsin x \in \left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right],$ 

 $= \frac{1}{2} \quad x \in [-1,1], \arccos x \in [0,\pi].$ 

### 函数的分类:



思考练习 

1. 
$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2+x}$$
,  $f[f(x)] = ?$ 

2. 若函数f(x)满足关系式

$$2f(x)+f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)=\frac{k}{x},$$

k为常数,证明: f(x)是奇函数.

3. 证明: $x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$ ,

$$\arctan x + \operatorname{arccot} x \equiv \frac{\pi}{2}$$
.

4.证明: 
$$\forall x \geq 1$$
,

$$\arctan x - \frac{1}{2}\arccos \frac{2x}{1+x^2} \equiv \frac{\pi}{4}.$$

5. 
$$\forall x, y \in D_f = \mathbb{R}, f(x) \le x,$$

$$f(x+y) \le f(x) + f(y),$$

证明:  $f(x) = x, \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$ .

### 6.试问: $\sin(\arcsin x) = ?$ $\arcsin(\sin x) = ?$

解f[f(x)] = 
$$\frac{1}{2+f(x)}$$
 =  $\frac{1}{2+\frac{1}{2+x}}$  =  $\frac{1}{\frac{5+2x}{2+x}}$ , 或表达为  $f[f(x)] = \frac{2+x}{5+2x}$  ( $x \neq -2$ ).

1. $f(x) = \frac{1}{2+x}, f[f(x)] = ?$ 

4.证明 
$$\forall x \ge 1$$
,  $\arctan x - \frac{1}{2} \arccos \frac{2x}{1+x^2} \equiv \frac{\pi}{4}$ ;  
证明 可证  $\forall x \ge 1$ ,  $2 \arctan x - \arccos \frac{2x}{1+x^2} \equiv \frac{\pi}{2}$ .

证明 可证 
$$\forall x \ge 1, 2 \arctan x - \arccos \frac{2x}{1+x^2}$$
 记  $\arctan x = \alpha, \arccos \frac{2x}{1+x^2} = \beta.$ 

$$\cos(2\alpha - \beta) = \cos 2\alpha \cos \beta + \sin 2\alpha \sin \beta$$

$$\frac{1}{1+\tan^{2}\alpha}\cos(2\alpha-\beta) = \cos 2\alpha \cos \beta + \sin 2\alpha \sin \alpha$$

$$= \frac{1-\tan^{2}\alpha}{1+\tan^{2}\alpha}\cos\beta + \frac{2\tan\alpha}{1+\tan^{2}\alpha}\sin\beta$$

$$= \frac{1-x^{2}}{1+x^{2}}\cdot\frac{2x}{1+x^{2}} + \frac{2x}{1+x^{2}}\cdot\sin\beta$$

$$\frac{-x^2}{-x^2} \cdot \frac{2x}{1+x^2} + \frac{2x}{1+x^2} \cdot \sin \beta$$

$$\sin \beta = \pm \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 \beta} = \pm \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{2x}{1 + x^2}\right)^2} = ?$$

$$1 + x^{2} = \beta \in [0, 2]$$

$$\therefore \sin \beta = +\sqrt{1 - \cos^{2} \beta} = \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{2x}{1 + x^{2}}\right)^{2}}$$

$$= \frac{\left|x^{2} - 1\right|}{1 + x^{2}} = \frac{x^{2} - 1}{1 + x^{2}},$$

$$\therefore x \ge 1, \therefore \arctan x = \alpha \in \left[\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right] \therefore 2\alpha - \beta \in (0, \pi).$$

 $\frac{1}{1+x^2} \therefore x \ge 1, \therefore 0 < \frac{2x}{1+x^2} \le 1,$   $\therefore \arccos \frac{2x}{1+x^2} = \beta \in \left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right].$ 

$$\cos(2\alpha - \beta) = \frac{1 - x^2}{1 + x^2} \cdot \frac{2x}{1 + x^2} + \frac{2x}{1 + x^2} \cdot \sin\beta$$

$$= \frac{1 - x^2}{1 + x^2} \cdot \frac{2x}{1 + x^2} + \frac{2x}{1 + x^2} \cdot \frac{x^2 - 1}{1 + x^2} \equiv 0,$$

$$\therefore 2\alpha - \beta = \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

 $\sin \beta = \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 \beta} = \frac{x^2 - 1}{1 + x^2},$ 

 $\frac{1}{2} 2\alpha - \beta \in (0,\pi).$ 

5. 
$$\forall x, y \in D_f = \mathbb{R}, f(x) \leq x$$
,

$$f(x+y) \le f(x) + f(y),$$

证明: 
$$f(x) = x, \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$
.

5.证明: 
$$(1).f(0) = f(0+0) \le f(0) + f(0),$$
  
 $f(0) \le 0 \Rightarrow f(0) \ge 0, \therefore f(0) = 0.$ 

$$(2). \forall x \in \mathbb{R}, f(x) = f(0 - (-x))$$

$$F \ge f(0) - f(-x) = -f(-x) \ge x,$$

$$\therefore f(x) = x, \forall x \in \mathbb{R} .$$