

一般情况下，在求 $f(x)$ 的 Taylor 公式时，需要计算 $f(x)$ 的各阶导数，这往往是一项比较繁杂的计算工作。因此经常用间接方法求一些函数的 Taylor 公式。这种方法的理论根据是下述定理：

定理：(Taylor 多项式唯一性定理) 设函数 $f(x)$ 在点 x_0 处有直至 n 阶的导数，如果多项式 $a_0 + a_1(x - x_0) + \cdots + a_n(x - x_0)^n$ 满足条件

$$f(x) - [a_0 + a_1(x - x_0) + \cdots + a_n(x - x_0)^n] = o[(x - x_0)^n] \quad (x \rightarrow x_0)$$

则必有

$$a_0 = f(x_0), \quad a_1 = f'(x_0), \quad a_2 = \frac{1}{2!} f''(x_0), \quad \cdots, \quad a_n = \frac{1}{n!} f^{(n)}(x_0)$$

这就是说满足本定理条件的多项式 $a_0 + a_1(x - x_0) + \cdots + a_n(x - x_0)^n$ 必定是 $f(x)$ 在点 x_0 的 n 阶 Taylor 多项式，即具有唯一性。

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x) - [a_0 + a_1(x - x_0) + \cdots + a_n(x - x_0)^n]}{(x - x_0)^n} = 0$$

例如在求 e^{x^2} 的麦克劳林展开式时，就可以用 x^2 代替 e^x 展开式中的 x 得

$$e^x = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \cdots + \frac{x^n}{n!} + o(x^n)$$

$$e^{x^2} = 1 + x^2 + \frac{x^4}{2!} + \cdots + \frac{x^{2n}}{n!} + o(x^{2n})$$

1. [习题 2.9(A) 第 5 题] 设 $f(x) = x^2 \sin x$, 求 $f^{(99)}(0)$.

解; 因为 $\sin x = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} - \cdots + \frac{x^{97}}{97!} + o(x^{97})$

则有 $f(x) = x^2 \sin x = x^3 - \frac{x^5}{3!} + \frac{x^7}{5!} - \cdots + \frac{x^{99}}{97!} + o(x^{99})$

$$f(x) = x^2 \sin x = f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}x^2 + \cdots + \frac{f^{(99)}(0)}{99!}x^{99} + o(x^{99})$$

$$\frac{f^{(99)}(0)}{99!} = \frac{1}{97!}, \quad f^{(99)}(0) = 98 \times 99$$

考虑 $f^{(98)}(0) = ?$, $f^{(100)}(0) = ?$

2. [习题 2.9(A) 第 7 题] 设 $f(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 内具有二阶导数,

且 $f''(x) > 0$, 又已知 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x^2}$ 存在, 证明当 $x \neq 0$ 时, $f(x) > 0$.

证明: $f(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x^2} \cdot x^2 = 0$

$$f'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x^2} \cdot x = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x^2} \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 0 = f(0)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x}}{x} \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = 0 = f'(0)$$

$$f(x) = f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{1}{2!}f''(\xi)x^2 = \frac{1}{2!}f''(\xi)x^2 > 0, \quad x \neq 0,$$

ξ 介于 x 与 0 之间.

3. 设函数 $f(x) = x \cos x$, 则 $f^{(2021)}(0) = (\quad)$ (2021 级期末考题)

A. 2021.

B. -2021.

C. $2021!$.

D. $-(2021!)$.

解: $f(x) = x \cos x = x \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \cdots + \frac{x^{2020}}{2020!} - \cdots \right)$

$$= x - \frac{x^3}{2!} + \frac{x^5}{4!} - \cdots + \frac{x^{2021}}{2020!} - \cdots$$

$$f(x) = f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}x^2 + \cdots + \frac{f^{(2021)}(0)}{2021!}x^{2021} + \cdots$$

$$\frac{1}{2020!} = \frac{f^{(2021)}(0)}{2021!}$$

4. 当 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时, $\sqrt{1+x^2} - 1 - \frac{x^2}{2}$ 的等价无穷小是 (\quad) (2021 级期末

考题)

A. 0.

B. $-\frac{x^2}{4}$.

C. $\frac{x^3}{6}$.

D. $-\frac{x^4}{8}$.

解: $(1+x)^\alpha = 1 + \alpha x + \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)}{2!}x^2 + \cdots$

$$\sqrt{1+x^2} = (1+x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} = 1 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{1}{2}-1\right)}{2!}x^4 + o(x^4)$$

$$\sqrt{1+x^2} - 1 - \frac{x^2}{2} = -\frac{1}{8}x^4 + o(x^4)$$

5. 设 $f(x) = \cos^4 x + \sin^4 x$, 则 $f^{(2020)}(0) = (\quad)$ (2020 级期末考题)

(A) 4^{2018} .

(B) 4^{2019} .

(C) 4^{2020} .

(D) 4^{2021} .

解: $f(x) = \cos^4 x + \sin^4 x = \frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{4} \cos 4x$

$$f^{(2020)}(x) = \frac{1}{4} \cdot 4^{2020} \cos\left(4x + 2020 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \quad (\cos x)^{(n)} = \cos\left(x + n \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

$$f^{(2020)}(0) = 4^{2019}$$

6. 设 $f(x) = \cos^2 x$, 则当 $n \geq 1$ 时, $f^{(n)}(x) = (\quad)$ (2022 级期末考试题)

A、 $2^n \cos\left(2x + n \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$. B、 $2^{n-1} \cos\left(2x + n \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$.

C、 $2^n \cos(2x + n \cdot \pi)$. D、 $2^{n-1} \cos(2x + n \cdot \pi)$.

解: $\cos^2 x = \frac{\cos 2x + 1}{2}$

$$f^{(n)}(x) = \frac{1}{2} (\cos 2x)^{(n)} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2^n \cos\left(2x + n \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 2^{n-1} \cos\left(2x + n \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

7. 设函数 $f(x)$ 在 (a, b) 内有 $f''(x) > 0$, x_1, x_2, x_3 是 (a, b) 内相异的三点, 证明: $f\left(\frac{x_1 + x_2 + x_3}{3}\right) < \frac{f(x_1) + f(x_2) + f(x_3)}{3}$

证明: 令 $x_0 = \frac{x_1 + x_2 + x_3}{3}$, 由泰勒公式

$$f(x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0) + \frac{1}{2} f''(\xi)(x - x_0)^2, \quad \xi \text{ 介于 } x \text{ 与 } x_0 \text{ 之间}$$

$$f(x_1) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x_1 - x_0) + \frac{1}{2} f''(\xi_1)(x_1 - x_0)^2, \quad \xi_1 \text{ 介于 } x_1 \text{ 与 } x_0 \text{ 之间}$$

$$f(x_2) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x_2 - x_0) + \frac{1}{2} f''(\xi_2)(x_2 - x_0)^2, \quad \xi_2 \text{ 介于 } x_2 \text{ 与 } x_0 \text{ 之间}$$

$$f(x_3) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x_3 - x_0) + \frac{1}{2} f''(\xi_3)(x_3 - x_0)^2, \quad \xi_3 \text{ 介于 } x_3 \text{ 与 } x_0 \text{ 之间}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{所以 } f(x_1) + f(x_2) + f(x_3) &= 3f(x_0) + \frac{1}{2}f''(\xi_1)(x_1 - x_0)^2 \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{2}f''(\xi_2)(x_2 - x_0)^2 + \frac{1}{2}f''(\xi_3)(x_3 - x_0)^2 \\
f(x_1) + f(x_2) + f(x_3) &> 3f(x_0)
\end{aligned}$$

即

$$f\left(\frac{x_1 + x_2 + x_3}{3}\right) < \frac{f(x_1) + f(x_2) + f(x_3)}{3}$$

8. 设 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上有二阶导数, $f'(a) = f'(b) = 0$, 证明存在 $\xi \in (a, b)$ 使

$$|f''(\xi)| \geq 4 \frac{|f(b) - f(a)|}{(b-a)^2}$$

证明: 由泰勒公式

$$f(x) = f(a) + f'(a)(x-a) + \frac{f''(\xi)}{2!}(x-a)^2$$

$$f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) = f(a) + f'(a)\left(\frac{a+b}{2} - a\right) + \frac{f''(\xi_1)}{2!}\left(\frac{a+b}{2} - a\right)^2 = f(a) + \frac{f''(\xi_1)}{8}(b-a)^2$$

$$\xi_1 \in \left(a, \frac{a+b}{2}\right)$$

同理 $f(x) = f(b) + f'(b)(x-b) + \frac{f''(\xi)}{2!}(x-b)^2$

$$f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) = f(b) + f'(b)\left(\frac{a+b}{2} - b\right) + \frac{f''(\xi_2)}{2!}\left(\frac{a+b}{2} - b\right)^2 = f(b) + \frac{f''(\xi_2)}{8}(a-b)^2$$

$$\xi_2 \in \left(\frac{a+b}{2}, b\right)$$

$$0 = f(a) - f(b) + \frac{(b-a)^2}{8}[f''(\xi_1) - f''(\xi_2)]$$

$$4 \frac{|f(b)-f(a)|}{(b-a)^2} = \left| \frac{f''(\xi_1) - f''(\xi_2)}{2} \right| \leq \frac{1}{2} (|f''(\xi_1)| + |f''(\xi_2)|)$$

于是将 $|f''(\xi_1)|, |f''(\xi_2)|$ 中较大者设为 $|f''(\xi)|$, 则有

$$|f''(\xi)| \geq 4 \frac{|f(b)-f(a)|}{(b-a)^2}$$

9. 已知 $f(a)=2, f'(a)=3$ 。求 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{f(a+\frac{1}{n})}{f(a)} \right]^n$.

解 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{f(a+\frac{1}{n})}{f(a)} \right]^n = e^{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \ln \left(\frac{f(a+\frac{1}{n})}{f(a)} \right)}$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \ln \left(\frac{f(a+\frac{1}{n})}{f(a)} \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \left(\frac{f(a+\frac{1}{n})}{f(a)} - 1 \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{f(a)} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(a+\frac{1}{n}) - f(a)}{\frac{1}{n}} = \frac{f'(a)}{f(a)} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{f(a+\frac{1}{n})}{f(a)} \right]^n = e^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

10. 求 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x - x \cos x}{x^3}$

解: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x - x \cos x}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x - \cos x + x \sin x}{3x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \sin x}{3x^2} = \frac{1}{3}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x - x \cos x}{x^3} \neq \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x - x}{x^3} = -\frac{1}{6}$$