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班级: 软01

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页 $e^{[a,b]}$

$$2.(2) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\sin x}{|x|} = -\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\sin x}{x} = -1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sin x}{|x|} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1$$

$f(0) = 0$. 故 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x)$ 不存在, $x = x_0$ 处不连续

$$2.(5) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \frac{1}{x} \cdot (1 - e^{\frac{x}{2}}) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} -\frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{x}{x-2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$f(0) = \frac{1}{2}$. 故 $f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 上连续

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} f(x) = -\infty$ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} f(x) = \frac{1}{2}$ 故 $f(x)$ 在 $x=2$ 上不连续

$$3.(1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = a+3; f(0) = a+3$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\sqrt{1+x^2} - \sqrt{1-x^2}}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{x^2}{x^2} = 1$$

$\therefore a = -2$ 时, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = f(0)$

$f(x)$ 在 0 处连续. 其余时刻, $f(x)$ 为初等函数, 必连续.

$$\text{补理: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+x} - \sqrt{1-x}}{x} = \frac{2x}{x \cdot (\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{1-x})} = 1$$

$$4.(2) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = -2 \cdot f(0) = b = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x)$$

$\therefore b = -2$. $f(1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = a+b = a-2$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = 2+1=3$ $\therefore a=5$ 而其余各处, $f(x)$ 均连续. 故 $a=5, b=-2$

$$2.6.(2) \text{ 令 } f(x) = x^{2m} + a_1 x^{2m-1} + \dots + a_{2m-1} x + a_{2m}$$

$$\text{记 } M = \max\{|a_1|, |a_2|, \dots, |a_{2m}|\}$$

$$\therefore f(x) = x^{2m} \left(1 + \frac{a_1}{x} + \frac{a_2}{x^2} + \dots + \frac{a_{2m}}{x^{2m}} \right)$$

$$\left| \frac{a_1}{x} + \frac{a_2}{x^2} + \dots + \frac{a_{2m}}{x^{2m}} \right| \leq \left| \frac{a_1}{x} \right| + \left| \frac{a_2}{x^2} \right| + \dots + \left| \frac{a_{2m}}{x^{2m}} \right|$$

$$\leq M \cdot \left(\frac{1}{|x|} + \frac{1}{|x|^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{|x|^{2m}} \right) = M \cdot \frac{1 - \frac{1}{|x|^{2m+1}}}{|x| - 1}$$

$$\leq \frac{M}{|x| - 1} \cdot \text{当 } |x| \geq 1 + M \text{ 时, } \left| \frac{a_1}{x} + \frac{a_2}{x^2} + \dots + \frac{a_{2m}}{x^{2m}} \right| < 1.$$

则 $f(x) > 0$. 故 $f(M+1) > 0$ 而 $f(0) = a_{2m} < 0$ 故 $f(x)$ 连续

$f(-M-1) > 0$. $\therefore f(x) \in [-M-1, 0]$ 且 $f(x) \in [0, M+1]$

由零值定理有: $\exists x_1 \in (-M-1, 0) \wedge \exists x_2 \in (0, M+1)$

$f(x_1) = f(x_2) = 0$ 证毕

2.6.(3)

取 $g(t) = f(x_1) + f(x_2) + \dots + f(x_n) - n f(t)$. 由 $f(x) \in C[a, b]$ 有 $f(x)$ 有界. 设 $A = \sup_{x \in [a, b]} f(x)$ $B = \inf_{x \in [a, b]} f(x)$ 则可知 $f(t) \in [B, A]$

若 $A = B$, 则 $f(x)$ 为常数

函数. $g(t) = 0$ 的根为 $\forall r, r \in [a, b]$. 即

$\forall \varepsilon \in [a, b]$ 均有 $f(\varepsilon) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n f(x_i)$

2° $A > B$ 时, $\frac{f(x_1) + f(x_2)}{2}$ 介于 $f(x_1)$ 与 $f(x_2)$ 间.

由介值定理. $\exists \eta_1 \in [a, b]$. $f(\eta_1) = \frac{f(x_1) + f(x_2)}{2}$

$\frac{2f(\eta_1) + f(x_3)}{3}$ 介于 $f(\eta_1)$ 与 $f(x_3)$ 之间. 由介值定理

$\exists \eta_2 \in [a, b]$, $f(\eta_2) = \frac{2f(\eta_1) + f(x_3)}{3}$. 故

$\exists \eta_i \in [a, b]$. $f(\eta_i) = \frac{if(\eta_{i-1}) + f(x_{i+1})}{i+1}$ ($i=1, 2, \dots, n-1$)

$\therefore \frac{f(x_1) + f(x_2) + \dots + f(x_n)}{n} = \frac{2f(\eta_1) + f(x_3) + \dots + f(x_n)}{n}$

$= \frac{(n-1)f(\eta_{n-1}) + f(x_n)}{n} = f(\eta_{n-1})$

$\therefore \exists \xi = \eta_{n-1} \in [a, b]$, 使 $f(\xi) = \frac{f(x_1) + \dots + f(x_n)}{n}$

2.6.(8)

设 $A = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x)$. $\exists N > 0$ 使 $x > N$ 时, $|f(x) - A| < \varepsilon = 1$

即 $A-1 < f(x) < A+1$. 则 $x > N$ 后, $f(x)$ 有界.

$f \in C[a, N]$. 由定理 2.6.5 可知, $f(x)$ 在 $[0, N]$ 上有界. 记 B 为 $[0, N]$ 上的界

故 $|f(x)| < B + A$. 即 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, +\infty)$ 上有界

2.6.(12). $\therefore f$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上单调递增. 且 $X_n = f(x_{n+1})$

故若 $X_n > X_{n-1}$. 则 $X_{n+1} = f(x_n) > f(x_{n-1}) = X_n$.

反之亦然. 故 X_n 单调有界. $\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} X_n$ 存在. 设为 ε . 可知 $\varepsilon \in [a, b]$. 故 $x = \varepsilon$ 处 $f(x)$ 连续

$f(\xi) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \xi} f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(x_n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} X_{n+1} = \varepsilon$. 证毕

5.1(8) 1° $L < 0$ 时, 矛盾 2° $L = 0$ 时, $f(x)$ 为常值函数

必定一致连续; 3° $L > 0$ 时, $\forall \varepsilon > 0$. $\exists \delta = \frac{\varepsilon}{L}$

当 $|x - y| < \delta$ 时, $|f(x) - f(y)| \leq L|x - y| < \varepsilon$

故 $f(x)$ 一致连续

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9. (2) 取 $g(x) = x - \ln x$ ($x \geq 2$). 则 $g'(x) = 1 - \frac{1}{x} > 0$. $\therefore g(x)$ 在 $[2, +\infty)$ 上 \uparrow . 不妨令 $x > y > 2$, 则 $g(x) > g(y)$. $\therefore x - \ln x > y - \ln y$. $\therefore \ln x - \ln y < x - y$.
故 $\forall x, y \in (2, +\infty)$ 且 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, $\exists \delta = \varepsilon > 0$, $|x - y| < \delta$ 时, $|\ln x - \ln y| < |x - y| < \delta = \varepsilon$.
故 $f(x)$ 一致连续.

15. (2) 取 $\varepsilon = \frac{1}{2}$. 对 $\forall \delta > 0$, $\exists x \in (0, \frac{\delta e}{e-1})$. 取 $y = \frac{x}{e}$. 则 $|x - y| = | \frac{e-1}{e} x | < \delta$ 且 $|f(x) - f(y)| = 1 > \varepsilon$.
 $\therefore f(x)$ 不一致连续.

16. $\Rightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0$. $x_1, x_2 \in (a, b)$ 时, $|x_1 - x_2| < \delta$.
则 $|f(x_1) - f(x_2)| < \varepsilon$. 当 $a < x_1, x_2 < a + \delta$ 时, $|x_1 - x_2| < \delta$.
故 $|f(x_1) - f(x_2)| < \varepsilon$. 由 Cauchy 定理有 $\lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f(x)$ 存在. 同理 $\lim_{x \rightarrow b^-} f(x)$ 存在.

一致连续函数必为 Cauchy.

$\Leftarrow: \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f(x)$ 存在. $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta_1, a < x_{1,2} < a + \delta_1$ 时, $|f(x_1) - f(x_2)| < \varepsilon$. 同理, $\exists \delta_2 > 0, b - \delta_2 < x_{1,2} < b$ 时, $|f(x_1) - f(x_2)| < \varepsilon$.

$f \in C[a + \delta_1, b - \delta_2]$. 由 Cantor 定理, $f(x)$ 在 $[a + \delta_1, b - \delta_2]$ 上一致连续. 即 $\exists \delta_3 > 0$, 当 $x_{1,2} \in [a + \delta_1, b - \delta_2]$ 且 $|x_1 - x_2| < \delta_3$ 时, $|f(x_1) - f(x_2)| < \varepsilon$. 由 $f \in C(a, b)$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f(x)$ 存在. $\exists \delta_4 > 0$, 当 $|x_1 - (a + \delta_1)| < \delta_4$, $|x_2 - (a + \delta_1)| < \delta_4$ 时, $x_{1,2} \in (a, b)$ 有 $|f(x_1) - f(x_2)| < \varepsilon$. 同理 $\exists \delta_5 > 0, |x_1 - (b - \delta_2)| < \delta_5, |x_2 - (b - \delta_2)| < \delta_5$ 时, $|f(x_1) - f(x_2)| < \varepsilon$.
取 $\delta = \min\{\delta_1, \delta_2, \delta_3, \delta_4, \delta_5\}$. 则 $\forall x_{1,2} \in (a, b)$ 且 $|x_1 - x_2| < \delta$ 时, $|f(x_1) - f(x_2)| < \varepsilon$. 故 $f(x)$ 在 (a, b) 上一致连续.

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1$ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{\sin x}{x} = \sin 1$. $y \in C(0, 1)$
故 $y = \frac{\sin x}{x}$ 在 $(0, 1)$ 上一致连续.

一致连续: 闭区间上的连续函数一致连续.
故将开区间化为闭区间, 由于单侧极限存在, 可以补充定义端点值, 从而由闭区间 \rightarrow 开区间.

另: 9. (2) 取 $\delta = 2e^\varepsilon - 2 > 0$. $\ln x - \ln y = \ln(\frac{x-y}{y} + 1)$
 $< \ln(\frac{2e^\varepsilon - 2}{2} + 1) = \varepsilon$.

$f(x)$ 为单射. $f \in C(I) \Rightarrow f^{-1}: f(I) \rightarrow I$ 连续.
可证 $f(x)$ 为严格单调函数. 故不妨设为严格单增, 则 f^{-1} 也严格单增. 下证 $\forall y_0 \in R(f)$, f^{-1} 在 y_0 处连续.

设 $x_0 = f^{-1}(y_0)$. 则 $f(x_0) = y_0$. $\exists \delta_0 > 0$, 使 $x_0 - \delta_0, x_0 + \delta_0 \in I$. $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ 有: $x_0 - \delta_0 \leq x_0 - \min\{\varepsilon, \delta_0\} < x_0 < x_0 + \min\{\varepsilon, \delta_0\} \leq x_0 + \delta_0$.

$f(x_0 - \delta_0) \leq f(x_0 - \min\{\varepsilon, \delta_0\}) < f(x_0) < f(x_0 + \min\{\varepsilon, \delta_0\}) \leq f(x_0 + \delta_0)$.
取 $\varepsilon_0 = \min\{f(x_0 - \min\{\delta_0, \varepsilon\}) - f(x_0), f(x_0 + \min\{\delta_0, \varepsilon\}) - f(x_0)\}$.
则 $\varepsilon_0 > 0$.

$|y - y_0| < \varepsilon_0$ 时, $f(x_0 - \min\{\varepsilon_0, \varepsilon\}) \leq y_0 - \delta < y < y_0 + \delta \leq f(x_0 + \min\{\varepsilon_0, \varepsilon\})$.

故由 f^{-1} 单调性有:
 $x_0 - \min\{\varepsilon_0, \varepsilon\} < f^{-1}(y) < x_0 + \min\{\varepsilon_0, \varepsilon\}$
即 $x_0 - \varepsilon < f^{-1}(y) < x_0 + \varepsilon$
即 $f^{-1}(y_0) - \varepsilon < f^{-1}(y) < f^{-1}(y_0) + \varepsilon$
 $\therefore |f^{-1}(y) - f^{-1}(y_0)| < \varepsilon$
 $\therefore f^{-1}$ 在 y_0 处连续.

令 $F(x) = \begin{cases} \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f(x) & (x = a) \\ f(x) & x \in (a, b) \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow b^-} f(x) & (x = b) \end{cases}$

则 $F(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上一致连续.
则 $f(x)$ 在 (a, b) 上一致连续.

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$$3.1) \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{x_0+h} - \frac{1}{x_0}}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{-h}{(x_0+h)x_0h} = -\frac{1}{x_0^2}$$

$$\therefore f'(-3) = -\frac{1}{9}$$

$$(2) \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{2^{x_0+h} - 2^{x_0}}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{2^{x_0}(2^h - 1)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{2^{x_0}}{h} \cdot \frac{2^h - 1}{h}$$

$$= 2^{x_0} \cdot e^{\ln 2} \therefore f'(0) = \ln 2 \quad f'(0) = -\ln 2$$

$$2.4) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 0 \quad f(0) = -1 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = -1$$

$f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 上不连续, 故不可导。

$$3. \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = f(1) = 2. \text{ 故 } 2 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = a+b.$$

$$\text{且 } f'(1) = 2. \quad f_+(1) = a \therefore a = 2, b = 0$$

$$5.2) \lim_{\frac{2}{n} \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \frac{2}{n}) - f(x_0)}{\frac{2}{n}} \cdot 2 = \lim_{d \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0+d) - f(x_0)}{d} \cdot \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= 2f'(x_0)$$

$$(4) \lim_{n \rightarrow 0} f(x_0+h)^{\frac{1}{n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow 0} (1 + \frac{f(x_0+h) - f(x_0)}{f(x_0)})^{\frac{1}{n}} = e^{\frac{f(x_0+h) - f(x_0)}{f(x_0)}}$$

$$= e^{f'(x_0)}$$

12. 不妨设 $f(a) > 0, f(b) < 0$.

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} f(a+h) = f(a) + h_1 f'(a) > f(a) = 0$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} f(b-h) = f(b) - h_2 f'(b) < f(b) = 0$$

故 $f(a+h_1) > 0, f(b-h_2) < 0$ 且 f 在 $(a+h_1, b-h_2)$ 上连续

由介值定理: $f(x) = 0$ 在 $(a+h_1, b-h_2)$ 间必至少有一个根

(a+h₁, b-h₂) 间必至少有一个根

$$2.1) y' = 3x^2 + \frac{2}{3}x^{-\frac{2}{3}} + 3x^{-4}$$

$$(3) y' = (2x)(x-1)(3-x^3) + (x^2+1)(1)(3-x^3) +$$

$$(x^2+1)(x-1)(-3x^2) = -6x^5 + 5x^4 - 4x^3 + 12x^2$$

$$-6x + 3$$

$$y'(x) = \frac{\cos^2 x - \tan x}{x^2} = \frac{x - \sin^2 x \sin x \cdot \cos x}{\cos^2 x \cdot x^2}$$

$$4.1) y' = 2 \cos 3x \cdot 3 = 6 \cos 3x$$

$$(3) y' = \frac{3}{2}(1-x^3)^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot (-3x^2) = -\frac{9}{2}x^2(1-x^3)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$5.1) (f(-x))' = f'(-x) \cdot (-x)' = -f'(-x)$$

$$(2) (f(\sin^2 x) \cdot f(\cos^2 x))' = (f(\sin^2 x))' \cdot f(\cos^2 x) + (f(\cos^2 x))' \cdot f(\sin^2 x)$$

$$= 2 \sin x \cdot \cos x \cdot f'(\cos^2 x) + 2 \cos x \cdot (-\sin x) \cdot f'(\sin^2 x)$$

$$= 2 \sin x \cos x (f'(\cos^2 x) - f'(\sin^2 x))$$

$$6.13) y = e^{\frac{1}{x} \ln x} + e^{\ln(1-x) \cdot \ln x}$$

$$y' = e^{\frac{1}{x} \ln x} \cdot (-\frac{1}{x^2} \ln x + \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{x}) + e^{\ln(1-x) \cdot \ln x} \cdot (\frac{-1}{1-x} \cdot \ln x + \ln(1-x) \cdot \frac{1}{x})$$

$$= \frac{1 - \ln x}{x^2} \cdot \frac{x}{\sqrt{x}} + \frac{x \ln x + (x-1) \ln^{1-x}}{x(x-1)}$$

$$15) y = e^{\sin x \ln \ln x}$$

$$y' = \ln x^{\sin x} (\cos x \cdot \ln \ln x + \frac{1}{\ln x} \cdot \frac{1}{x} \cdot \sin x)$$

$$\frac{f(x_0+h) - f(x_0)}{h} = (\ln x)^{\sin x} (\cos x \cdot \ln \ln x + \frac{\sin x}{x \cdot \ln x})$$