```
1. 数引从表示治程以十处十八十个三一在闭及间面门上所根。在"以外
     12. fn(x)= x+x2+...+ xn-1
           fi(x) 太的,门上宇内连络 太的)=1 <0. 太(1)= N4>0
        72 to (X)=0 在 (B,1) 上有唯一解
            In (Xn)= Xn+ Xn2+ ... 1 Xn2-1=0
          fati (xh)= xh+ ... + xh + xh+1-1 = xh+1>0
          Wiso You < You
          程 fxny收敛
     (2) 0 < x < x < 1 0 < x^n < x^n \to 0 \pmod{2}
                 $ 60 (mono)
        0 = x_{1} + x_{1} + \dots + x_{n-1} = \frac{x_{1} \cup x_{n}}{1 \cup x_{1}} - 1 \rightarrow \frac{q}{1 - q} - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow q = \frac{1}{2}
2、数列》流
       16-X1+1x3-X1+ ...+ |Xn-Xm1 < M (1-2,3...)
      M的 联联, 证 点 有龙.
   证全 Sn= |X1)+···+ |X-Kn|
      Xn+1 = Sh Xn , X16(0, T), JE 1 1m Xn 1=1
 3.
       (\pi N)^2 = \chi^2 - \frac{\chi^4}{3} + o(\chi^4)
         133 Kn+1 = 5h Xn =
           \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2}} + O(\sqrt{x^2})
```

$$\frac{1}{1-\frac{1}{3}} + o(\frac{1}{3}) = \frac{1}{3} + o(\frac{1}{3})$$

$$\frac{1}{1-\frac{1}{3}} + o(\frac{1}{3}) = \frac{1}{3} + o(\frac{1}{3})$$

$$\frac{1}{3} + o(\frac{$$

19 5612 6th 1/m / 2 4 = 1/m 4n = 0

 $\frac{3}{\sqrt{\chi^2}} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{\chi^2}} + \frac{2}{n} + \frac{3}{2} \stackrel{\triangle}{\approx} \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow 1$

2p μm ×√1/3 =1

4. 课本 206页 pm n sh (22en!)

5、设函数在food [a,57]上连续、证明存成的,例上的连续函数 90的 满足 0 90的在的,和)上学调不减 当t>b-a时、知为学数

3) 1 im 94/=0

证: 內如丸压,则上连线、所处有幂、为口切。 全少付)= 即引于做一大的一: x y E [a, b] 149 1549

①当ちくしめる

{ | tox-t(y) | : X,y & [a, 6] . | Xy | sty] = { | foo + (y) | : X, y & [a, 6] . | xy | sty } tx y(tx) = y(t2).

当tzba 时 (9(d) = (g(ba) 为常数.

- ∀x, y ∈ [a, b].
 | f(x) − f(y) | ∈ ∫ | f(x) − f(y) |; x, y ∈ [a, b]. | x y | ≤ | x y | ∫
 ¬y | f(x) + f(y) | ≤ y(|xy|).
 - 3. 由于于方はかりと)とは、人物一般性質。 ヤモル・コかの、 殊(xy)くら、 | two-ty) | <を 別 Vを20、 可取而る20、 を How-ty) | <を 列 PH PH を

By lim 94 = 0.

 $\frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \to \infty} \left\{ \frac{x \sqrt{(x+\alpha_1)(x+\alpha_2)} \cdots (x+\alpha_k)}{t} - \frac{x}{2} \right\} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left\{ \frac{x \sqrt{(x+\alpha_1)(x+\alpha_2)} \cdots (x+\alpha_k)}{t} - \frac{x}{2} \right\} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left\{ \frac{x \sqrt{(x+\alpha_1)(x+\alpha_2)} \cdots (x+\alpha_k)}{t} - \frac{x}{2} \right\} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left\{ \frac{x \sqrt{(x+\alpha_1)(x+\alpha_2)} \cdots (x+\alpha_k)}{t} - \frac{x}{2} \right\} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left\{ \frac{x \sqrt{(x+\alpha_1)(x+\alpha_2)} \cdots (x+\alpha_k)}{t} - \frac{x}{2} \right\} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left\{ \frac{x \sqrt{(x+\alpha_1)(x+\alpha_2)} \cdots (x+\alpha_k)}{t} - \frac{x}{2} \right\} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left\{ \frac{x \sqrt{(x+\alpha_1)(x+\alpha_2)} \cdots (x+\alpha_k)}{t} - \frac{x}{2} \right\} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left\{ \frac{x \sqrt{(x+\alpha_1)(x+\alpha_2)} \cdots (x+\alpha_k)}{t} - \frac{x}{2} \right\} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left\{ \frac{x \sqrt{(x+\alpha_1)(x+\alpha_2)} \cdots (x+\alpha_k)}{t} - \frac{x}{2} \right\} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left\{ \frac{x \sqrt{(x+\alpha_1)(x+\alpha_2)} \cdots (x+\alpha_k)}{t} - \frac{x}{2} \right\} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left\{ \frac{x \sqrt{(x+\alpha_1)(x+\alpha_2)} \cdots (x+\alpha_k)}{t} - \frac{x}{2} \right\} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left\{ \frac{x \sqrt{(x+\alpha_1)(x+\alpha_2)} \cdots (x+\alpha_k)}{t} - \frac{x}{2} \right\} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left\{ \frac{x \sqrt{(x+\alpha_1)(x+\alpha_2)} \cdots (x+\alpha_k)}{t} - \frac{x}{2} \right\} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left\{ \frac{x \sqrt{(x+\alpha_1)(x+\alpha_2)} \cdots (x+\alpha_k)}{t} - \frac{x}{2} \right\} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left\{ \frac{x \sqrt{(x+\alpha_1)(x+\alpha_2)} \cdots (x+\alpha_k)}{t} - \frac{x}{2} \right\} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left\{ \frac{x \sqrt{(x+\alpha_1)(x+\alpha_2)} \cdots (x+\alpha_k)}{t} - \frac{x}{2} \right\} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left\{ \frac{x \sqrt{(x+\alpha_1)(x+\alpha_2)} \cdots (x+\alpha_k)}{t} - \frac{x}{2} \right\} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left\{ \frac{x \sqrt{(x+\alpha_1)(x+\alpha_2)} \cdots (x+\alpha_k)}{t} - \frac{x}{2} \right\} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left\{ \frac{x \sqrt{(x+\alpha_1)(x+\alpha_2)} \cdots (x+\alpha_k)}{t} - \frac{x}{2} \right\} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left\{ \frac{x \sqrt{(x+\alpha_1)(x+\alpha_2)} \cdots (x+\alpha_k)}{t} - \frac{x}{2} \right\} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left\{ \frac{x \sqrt{(x+\alpha_1)(x+\alpha_2)} \cdots (x+\alpha_k)}{t} - \frac{x}{2} \right\} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left\{ \frac{x \sqrt{(x+\alpha_1)(x+\alpha_2)} \cdots (x+\alpha_k)}{t} - \frac{x}{2} \right\} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left\{ \frac{x \sqrt{(x+\alpha_1)(x+\alpha_1)} \cdots (x+\alpha_k)}{t} - \frac{x}{2} \right\} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left\{ \frac{x \sqrt{(x+\alpha_1)(x+\alpha_1)} \cdots (x+\alpha_k)}{t} - \frac{x}{2} \right\} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left\{ \frac{x \sqrt{(x+\alpha_1)(x+\alpha_1)} \cdots (x+\alpha_k)}{t} - \frac{x}{2} \right\} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left\{ \frac{x \sqrt{(x+\alpha_1)(x+\alpha_1)} \cdots (x+\alpha_k)}{t} - \frac{x}{2} \right\} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left\{ \frac{x \sqrt{(x+\alpha_1)(x+\alpha_1)} \cdots (x+\alpha_k)}{t} - \frac{x}{2} \right\} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left\{ \frac{x \sqrt{(x+\alpha_1)(x+\alpha_1)} \cdots (x+\alpha_k)}{t} - \frac{x}{2} \right\} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left\{ \frac{x \sqrt{(x+\alpha_1)(x+\alpha_1)} \cdots (x+\alpha_k)}{t} - \frac{x}{2} \right\} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left\{ \frac{x \sqrt{(x+\alpha_1)(x+\alpha_1)} \cdots (x+\alpha_k)}{t} - \frac{x}{2} \right\} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left\{ \frac{x \sqrt{(x+\alpha_1)(x+\alpha_1)} \cdots (x+\alpha_k)}{t} - \frac{x}{2} \right\} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left\{ \frac{x \sqrt{(x+\alpha_1)(x+\alpha_1)} \cdots (x+\alpha_k)}{t} -$

7: (3 shother)

 $f \in C^{(0)}(U(0))$. $f^{(0)}=1$, $f^{(0)}=0$, $f^{(1)}(0)=1$. $A_{n+1}=f(a_n)$ $f(a_n)=0$ $\downarrow \lim_{n \to \infty} A_n^2$

$$f(x) = f(x) + f'(x) \times + f''(x) \frac{x^{2}}{2} + f'''(x) \frac{x^{3}}{2}$$

$$P(x) = x + f''(x) \frac{x^{3}}{6}$$

$$\frac{1}{f'(x)} = \frac{x^{2} - f'(x)}{x^{2} + f''(x)} = \frac{x^{2} - (x + f'''(x) \frac{x^{3}}{6})^{2}}{x^{2} + o(x^{4})}$$

$$= \frac{-f'''(x) \frac{x^{4}}{3} + o(x^{4})}{x^{4} + o(x^{4})} \qquad (x \to 0)$$

$$\frac{1}{x \to 0} \left(\frac{1}{f'(x)} - \frac{1}{a^{2}} \right) = \frac{1}{3} \qquad \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{1}{a^{2} - a^{2}} - \frac{1}{a^{2}} \right) = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\frac{1}{n \cdot a^{2} - n \cdot a^{2}} = \frac{n + 1}{n} \qquad \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{1}{n + 1} - \frac{1}{n \cdot a^{2}} \right) \to \frac{1}{3}$$

$$+ x + n \cdot a^{2} \to 3$$

8. (a)
$$\frac{dx}{H \sqrt{X} + \sqrt{X} + 1}$$
 $\frac{dx}{X} = \frac{1}{1 + \sqrt{X} + \sqrt{X} + 1}$
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 $\frac{dx}{$

== 1/h (1x+1xH) + 1x + 2 - 2/1x (x+1) +C

$$= f'\left(\frac{a+\eta}{2}\right) + f''\left(\frac{a+\eta}{2}\right)\frac{\eta-a}{2} + \frac{f'''(\xi)}{2}\left(\frac{\eta-a}{2}\right)^2,$$

可知前式成为

$$\frac{f'''(\xi)}{2} \left(\frac{\eta - a}{2}\right)^2 - 3A(\eta - a)^2 = 0, \quad A = f'''(\xi)/24.$$

例 5.6.12 试证明下列命题:

(1) 设 f(x)在(-1,1)上二次可导,且有

$$f(0) = 0$$
, $f'(0) = 0$, $|f''(x)| \le |f(x)| + |f'(x)|$, $x \in (-1,1)$, 则存在 $\delta > 0$, 使得 $f(x) = 0(-\delta < x < \delta)$.

- (2) 设 $f \in C^{(\infty)}((-\infty,\infty))$,且有
- (i) 存在 M>0,使得 $|f^{(n)}(x)| \leq M(x \in (-\infty,\infty), n \in \mathbb{N});$
- (ii) f(1/n)=0 (n=1,2,...),

则 $f(x)=0(-\infty < x < \infty)$.

证明 (1) 考察区间[-1/4,1/4]上的函数|f(x)|+|f'(x)|,并假定它在 $x_0 \in [-1/4,1/4]$ 点上取到最大值 M. 由题设知, $f(x_0)$, $f'(x_0)$ 在 x=0 处的 Taylor 公式为

$$f(x_0) = f''(\xi_0)x_0^2/2, \qquad f'(x_0) = f''(\eta_0)x_0,$$

其中 ξ_0 位于 x_0 与 0 之间, η_0 位于 x_0 与 0 之间. 从而有

$$M = |f(x_0)| + |f'(x_0)| = |f''(\xi_0)| x_0^2/2 + |f''(\eta_0)x_0|$$

$$\leq [|f''(\xi_0)| + |f''(\eta_0)|]/4$$

$$\leq [|f(\xi_0)| + |f'(\xi_0)| + |f(\eta_0)| + |f'(\eta_0)|]/4$$

$$\leq M/2.$$

这说明 M=0,得证.

(2) 由题设知 f(0)=0. 从而由 Rolle 定理知,存在 $\{x_m^{(0)}\}$,使得

$$\lim_{m} x_m^{(0)} = 0, \quad f'(x_m^{(0)}) = 0 \quad (m = 1, 2, \dots).$$

现在假定存在 $\{x_m^{(k)}\}$,使得

$$\lim_{m\to\infty} x_m^{(k)} = 0, \qquad f^{(k)}(x_m^{(k)}) = 0 \qquad (m = 1, 2, \cdots).$$

则由 Rolle 定理知,存在 $\{x_m^{(k+1)}\}$,使得

$$\lim_{m\to 0} x_m^{(k+1)} = 0, \qquad f^{(k+1)}(x_m^{(k+1)}) = 0 \qquad (m=1,2,\cdots).$$

以上说明 $f^{(n)}(0) = 0$ $(n=0,1,2,\cdots)$. 于是对 $x \in (-\infty,\infty)$,有

$$|f(x)| = \left| \frac{f^{(n)}(\theta x)}{n!} x^n \right| \leqslant \frac{M}{n!} |x|^n \qquad (n = 1, 2, \dots).$$

由此即得所证.

例 5.6.13 解答下列问题:

将上两式相加,得到

$$1 = [f''(\xi_1) + f''(\xi_2)]/2, \qquad f''(\xi_1) + f''(\xi_2) = 2.$$

如果 $f''(\xi_1)=1$ 以及 $f''(\xi_2)=1$,那么结论自然成立. 如果 $f''(\xi_1)<1$ (或 $f''(\xi_2)<1$),则 $f''(\xi_2)>1$ (或 $f'(\xi_1)>1$),那么根据导函数的介值性可知,存在 $\xi\in(-1,1)$,使得 $f''(\xi)=1$.

(2) 应用 Taylor 公式,我们有

$$1 = f(1) = f''(0)/2 + f'''(\xi_1)/3!, \quad 0 < \xi_1 < 1,$$

$$0 = f(-1) = f''(0)/2 - f'''(\xi_2)/3!, \quad -1 < \xi_2 < 0.$$

将上两式相减,可得

$$f'''(\xi_1) + f'''(\xi_2) = 6.$$

由此即知 $f'''(\xi_1) \ge 3$ 或 $f'''(\xi_2) \ge 3$. 证毕.

注 结论中的等号是可以成立的. 例如:

$$f(x) = (x^3 + x^2)/2$$

例 5.6.15 设 $f \in C^{(2)}((0,1))$, 且 $\lim_{x\to 1^{-}} f(x) = 0$. 若存在 M > 0, 使得 $(1-x^2)|f''(x)| \leq M(0 < x < 1)$,则

$$\lim_{x \to 1^{-}} (1 - x) f'(x) = 0.$$

证明 对 $t,x \in (0,1)$; t>x,作 Taylor 公式

$$f(t) = f(x) + f'(x)(t-x) + f''(\xi)(t-x)^2/2, \quad x < \xi < t,$$

并取 $t=x+(1-\delta)x(0<\delta<1/2)$,我们有

$$f(t) - f(x) = \delta(1-x)f'(x) + f''(x+6\delta(1-x))(1-x)^{2}.$$

令
$$x\to 1-$$
,则得 $0=\lim_{x\to 1-}[(1-x)f'(x)+\delta f''(x+\theta\delta(1-x))(1-x)^2]$.

由此知,对 $\epsilon > 0$,当 x 从左边充分接近于 1 时,可知

$$(1-x) |f'(x)| \leq \varepsilon + \delta |f''(x+6\delta(1-x))| (1-x)^2/2$$

$$\leq \varepsilon + M\delta/2(6\delta-1)^2.$$

由 δ 的任意性,即得 $(1-x)|f'(x)| \leq \varepsilon(x$ 充分接近于 1).

例 5.6.16 试证明下列命题:

(1) 设 f(x)在[0,1]上二次可导. 若有

$$|f(x)| \leqslant A$$
, $|f''(x)| \leqslant B$, $x \in [0,1]$,

则 $|f'(x)| \le 2A + B/2(x \in [0,1]).$

- (2) 设 f(x)在[0,1]上二次可导,且有 f(0)=f(1), $|f''(x)| \leq M(0 \leq x \leq 1)$,则 $|f'(x)| \leq \frac{M}{2}$ (0 $\leq x \leq 1$).
- (3) 设 f(x)在[0,1]上二次可导,且 f(0) = f(1) = 0. 若 $\min_{[0,1]} \{f(x)\} = -1$,则 $\max_{[0,1]} \{f''(x)\} \ge 8$.

$$M_k = \sup\{|f^{(k)}(x)|: -\infty < x < \infty\} < +\infty$$
 $(k = 0,1,2)$,

则 $M_1 \le \sqrt{2M_0M_2}$. (等号可以成立,例如 $f(x) = 2x^2 - 1(-1 < x < 0)$, $f(x) = (x^2 - 1)$ $-1)/(x^2+1)(0 \le x < \infty)$, $M_0 = 1$, $M_1 = M_2 = 4$.

$$(5)$$
 设 $f(x)$ 在 $(-\infty,\infty)$ 上 m 次可导,且有

$$M_k = \sup\{|f^{(k)}(x)|: -\infty < x < \infty\} < +\infty$$
 $(k = 0, 1, \dots, m; m \ge 2),$

 $M_k \leq 2^{\frac{k(m-k)}{2}} M_0^{1-k/m} M_m^{k/m} (k=1,2,\cdots,m-1).$

证明 (1) 对任一点 $x_0 \in [0,1]$,作 Taylor 公式

$$f(0) = f(x_0) - f'(x_0)x_0 + f''(\xi_1)x_0^2/2, \quad 0 < \xi_1 < x_0;$$

$$f(1) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(1-x_0) + f''(\xi_2)(1-x_0)^2/2, \quad x_0 < \xi_2 < 1.$$

由此知
$$f(1)-f(0)=f'(x_0)+[f''(\xi_2)(1-x_0)^2-f''(\xi_1)x_0^2]/2$$
,故

$$|f'(x_0)| \leq |f(1)| + |f(0)| + B[(1-x_0)^2 + x_0^2]/2 \leq 2A + B/2.$$

(2) 由于结论涉及任意点 x 上的导数值,故应在点 x 上展开 Taylor 公式. 为 了利用 f(0) = f(1), 0 和 1 点当然就成为展开目标了. 由

$$\begin{cases} f(1) = f(x) + f'(x)(1-x) + \frac{f''(\xi_1)(1-x)^2}{2}, & x < \xi_1 < 1, \\ f(0) = f(x) + f'(x)(-x) + \frac{f''(\xi_2)x^2}{2}, & 0 < \xi_2 < x, \end{cases}$$

可知(两式相减)

$$f'(x) = \frac{f''(\xi_2)x^2 - f''(\xi_1)(1-x)^2}{2}.$$

从而易得 $|f'(x)| \leq M/2(0 \leq x \leq 1)$.

(3) 设
$$x_0 \in (0,1)$$
使 $f(x_0) = -1$,则 $f'(x_0) = 0$.由 Taylor 公式 $0 = f(0) = -1 + f''(\xi_1)x_0^2/2$, $0 < \xi_1 < x_0$; $0 = f(1) = -1 + f''(\xi_2)(1 - x_0)^2/2$, $x_0 < \xi_2 < 1$,

可得 $f''(\xi_1) = 2/x_0^2$; $f''(\xi_2) = 2/(1-x_0)^2$. 显然有

$$f''(\xi_1) > 8$$
 $(x_0 < 1/2);$ $f''(\xi_2) \ge 8$ $(x_0 \ge 1/2),$

即得所证.

(4) 作 Taylor 公式(h>0)

$$f(x+h) = f(x) + f'(x)h + f''(x+\theta_1h)h^2/2, 0 < \theta_1 < 1,$$

$$f(x-h) = f(x) - f'(x)h + f''(x-\theta_2h)h^2/2, 0 < \theta_2 < 1.$$

从而可得

$$f'(x) = [f(x+h) - f(x-h)]/2h - [f''(x+\theta_1h) - f''(x-\theta_2h)]h/4.$$

因此我们有 $|f'(x)| \le M_0/h + hM_2/2$. 取 $h = \sqrt{2M_0/M_2}$ 即得所证.

(5) m=2 时上题已证得. 现采用归纳法:假定对 m 结论成立,我们有 $f^{(m-1)}(x+h) = f^{(m-1)}(x) + f^{(m)}(x)h + f^{(m+1)}(x+\theta_1h)h^2/2$, $f^{(m-1)}(x-h) = f^{(m-1)}(x) - f^{(m)}(x)h + f^{(m+1)}(x-\theta_2h)h^2/2$.

从而知

$$f^{(m)}(x) = [f^{(m-1)}(x+h) - f^{(m-1)}(x-h)]/2h$$
$$- [f^{(m+1)}(x+\theta_1h) - f^{(m+1)}(x-\theta_2h)]h/4.$$

由此可得 $|f^{(m)}(x)| \leq M_{m-1}/h + M_{m+1}h/2(h>0)$. 现取 $h = \sqrt{2M_{m-1}/M_{m+1}}$,得 $M_m \leq \sqrt{2M_{m-1}M_{m+1}}$.

根据归纳法假设,有

$$M_k \leqslant 2^{k(m-k)/2} M_0^{1-k/m} M_m^{k/m}.$$

以 M_m 的上述估计代入,则得

$$M_k \leqslant 2^{k(m+1-k)/2} \cdot M_0^{1-k/(m+1)} M_{m+1}^{k/(m+1)}$$
.

证毕.

例 5.6.17 试证明下列命题:

- (1) 设 $f \in C^{(3)}(U(x_0))$,且 $f''(x_0) = 0$, $f'''(x_0) \neq 0$,则微分中值公式 $f(x_0 + h)$ = $f(x_0) + h f'(x_0 + \theta h)(0 < \theta < 1)$ 中的 θ 满足 $\theta \to \sqrt{1/3}(h \to 0)(\theta = h 有 f)$.
 - (2) 设 f(x)在 $U(x_0)$ 上(n+1)次可导,且 $f^{(n+1)}(x_0) \neq 0$,则在 Taylor 公式

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

中的 θ 满足 $\theta \rightarrow 1/(n+1)(h \rightarrow 0)(\theta 与 h 有关).$

(3) 设 $f \in C^{(3)}(U(x_0))$,且 $f'''(x) \neq 0$ ($x \in U(x_0)$).则在 Taylor 公式($\xi = x_0 + \theta(x - x_0)$, $0 < \theta < 1$)

$$f(x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0) + f''(\xi)(x - x_0)^2/2$$

中的 $\xi = \xi(x)$ 在 $x = x_0$ 处可导,且 $\xi'(x_0) = 1/3$.

(4) 设 $f \in C^{(2)}([0,1]), g \in C^{(2)}([0,1]), g'(x) \neq 0$ (0<x<1),且 f'(0)g''(0) $\neq f''(0)g'(0)$ (0<x<1).今

$$\frac{f(x) - f(0)}{g(x) - g(0)} = \frac{f'(\xi)}{g'(\xi)}, \quad 0 < \xi < x,$$

则 $\frac{\xi}{x} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}(x \rightarrow 0+).$

证明 (1) 由 Taylor 公式

$$f'(x_0 + \theta h) = f'(x_0) + \theta^2 h^2 f'''(x_0 + \theta_2 \theta h)/2, \quad 0 < \theta_2 < 1,$$

$$f(x_0 + h) = f(x_0) + hf'(x_0) + h^2 f'''(x_0 + \theta_1 h)/6, \quad 0 < \theta_1 < 1,$$

可知

$$\theta^2 h^2 f'''(x_0 + \theta_2 \theta h)/2 = h^2 f'''(x_0 + \theta_1 h)/6,$$