

习题 3-2.

$$(6) \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{x^m - a^m}{x^n - a^n} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{m x^{m-1}}{n x^{n-1}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\cancel{m x^{m-1}}}{n} = \frac{m a^{m-n}}{n}$$

$$(7) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln(1+x^2)}{\ln \tan 7x}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln \tan 7x}{\ln \tan 2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{1}{\tan 7x} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 7x} \cdot 7}{\frac{1}{\tan 2x} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 2x} \cdot 2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{7 \tan 2x}{2 \tan 7x} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\cos^2 2x}{\cos^2 7x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{7 \cdot 2}{\frac{\cos^2 2x}{2 \cdot 7}} = 1$$

$$(9) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln(1 + \frac{1}{x})}{\operatorname{arccot} x} \quad \because \begin{aligned} y &= \tan x \\ \frac{1}{y} &= \cot x \end{aligned} \quad \begin{aligned} \operatorname{arctan} y &= x \\ \Rightarrow \operatorname{arccot} \frac{1}{y} &= x \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \operatorname{arctan} x = \operatorname{arccot} \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\text{又} \because \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln(1 + \frac{1}{x})}{\operatorname{arctan} \frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{\frac{1}{x} \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln(1 + \frac{1}{x})}{\operatorname{arctan} \frac{1}{x}} = \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{\frac{1}{x}} = 1$$

$$(12) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^2 e^{\frac{1}{x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^2 (e^{\frac{1}{x^2}}) \quad \text{令 } t = \frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} t = \infty$$

$$\therefore \text{原式} = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^t}{t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^t}{1} = \infty$$

$$13) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left(\frac{2}{x^2-1} - \frac{1}{x-1} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left(\frac{2 - (x+1)}{x^2-1} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left(\frac{1-x}{x^2-1} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left(\frac{1}{x+1} \right) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$14) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left(\frac{1}{x} \right)^{\tan x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} e^{\tan x \ln \frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} e^{-\frac{\ln x \cdot \sin x}{\cos x}}$$

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

$$2. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x + \sin x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{\sin x}{x} \right) = 1$$

但不能使用洛必达

因为 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x + \sin x}{x}$ 中, $\frac{x + \sin x}{x}$ 中分子分母求导后为 $\frac{1 + \cos x}{1}$

而 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 + \cos x}{1}$ 不存在, \therefore 原命题成立.

习题3-3

1. $x-4 = m$

$$f(x) = x^4 - 5x^3 + x^2 - 3x + 4 \quad f(4) = -56$$

$$f'(x) = 4x^3 - 15x^2 + 2x - 3 \quad f'(4) = 21$$

$$f''(x) = 12x^2 - 30x + 2 \quad f''(4) = 74$$

$$f'''(x) = 24x - 30 \quad f'''(4) = 66$$

$$f^{(4)}(x) = 24 \quad f^{(4)}(4) = 24$$

$$f^{(5)}(x) = 0$$

$$f(x) \text{ 按 } x-4 \text{ 的幂展开为 } f(x) = f(4) + \frac{f'(4)}{1!}(x-4) + \frac{f''(4)}{2!}(x-4)^2 + \frac{f'''(4)}{3!}(x-4)^3 + \frac{f^{(4)}(4)}{4!}(x-4)^4$$

$$2. f(x) = -56 + 21(x-4) + 37(x-4)^2 + 11(x-4)^3 + (x-4)^4$$

4. $f(x) = \ln x$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$f^{(n)}(x) = \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{(n-1)!x^n}, \quad f^{(n)}(2) = \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{(n-1)!2^n}$$

$$f(x) = \ln 2 + \frac{f'(2)}{1!}(x-2) + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(2)}{n!}(x-2)^n + o(x^n)$$

$$= \ln 2 + \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{(-1)^{i-1}}{i! \cdot (i-1)! \cdot 2^i} (x-2)^i + o(x^n)$$

5. $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}, \quad f^{(n)}(x) = \frac{(-1)^n}{n! x^{n+1}}$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{x+1} = -1 + \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{(-1)^i}{i! \cdot i! \cdot (-1)^{i+1}} (x+1)^i + R_n(x)$$

$$= -1 + \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{-(x+1)^i}{i! \cdot i!} + \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{(n+1)! \cdot (n+1)! \cdot (-1)^{n+2}} (x+1)^{n+1}$$

6. $f(x) = \tan x \quad f(0) = 0$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} \quad f'(0) = 1$$

$$f''(x) = \frac{2 \sin x}{\cos^3 x} \quad f''(0) = 0$$

$$f'''(x) = \frac{2 + 4 \sin^2 x}{\cos^4 x} \quad f'''(0) = 2$$

$$\therefore \tan x = x + \frac{x^3}{3} + o(x^3)$$

8. 公式 $e^x \approx 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{6}$ 来源于 e^x 的 3 阶麦克劳林公式

而带拉格朗日余项的麦克劳林公式为 $1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{6} + R_3(x) = e^x$

其中, $R_3(x) = \frac{(0x)^4}{24} \quad (0 \in (0, 1))$

$R_3(x) \leq \frac{x^4}{24}$ 因此, 当 $0 < x \leq \frac{1}{2}$ 时

$R_3(x) \leq \frac{x^4}{24} \leq \frac{1}{24 \cdot 16} < \frac{1}{100} = 0.01$

以此公式计算 \sqrt{e} , 即令 $x = \frac{1}{2}$

$e^{\frac{1}{2}} \approx 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{48} \approx 1.627$

9. 设 $f(x) = \sqrt[3]{1+x}$ ~~$\ln 30 = \ln 2 + \ln 3 + \ln 5$~~

~~$f'(x) = \frac{1}{3} \sqrt[3]{1+x}^{-2/3}$~~

~~... 带拉格朗日余项的~~

设 $f(x) = \sqrt[3]{1+x}$, $x = \frac{1}{9}$ 时 $f(x) = \sqrt[3]{30}$

~~$f'(x) =$~~
 $f(x)$ 的带拉格朗日余项的麦克劳林公式为

$f(x) = 3 \left(1 + \frac{x}{3} + \frac{x^2}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot \left(-\frac{2}{3}\right) + \frac{x^3}{6} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot \left(-\frac{2}{3}\right) \cdot \left(-\frac{5}{3}\right) + R_3(x) \right)$

$= 3 + x - \frac{x^2}{3} + \frac{10x^3}{54} + 3R_3(x)$

$f\left(\frac{1}{9}\right) = 3 + \frac{1}{9} - \frac{1}{3^5} + \frac{5}{3^9} + 3R_3(x)$

\Rightarrow 其中 $3R_3(x) = 3 \cdot \frac{(0x)^4}{24} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot \left(-\frac{2}{3}\right) \cdot \left(-\frac{5}{3}\right) \cdot \left(-\frac{8}{3}\right)$

$= -\frac{10x^4}{81} \leq \frac{-10}{9^4 \cdot 81} = -\frac{10}{3^{12}}$