思考与练习

1. 填空题

1) 函数 $f(x) = x^4$ 在区间 [1, 2] 上满足拉格朗日定理

条件,则中值
$$\xi = \frac{\sqrt[3]{\frac{15}{4}}}{4}$$
.

$$\frac{2^4 - 1^4}{2 - 1} = 4\xi^3$$

2) 设
$$f(x) = (x-1)(x-2)(x-3)(x-4)$$
方程 $f'(x) = 0$

有_3_个根,它们分别在区间(1,2),(2,3),(3,4)上.

2. 设 $f(x) \in C[0, \pi]$, 且在 $(0, \pi)$ 内可导, 证明至少存在一点 $\xi \in (0, \pi)$, 使 $f'(\xi) = -f(\xi)\cot \xi$.

提示: 由结论可知, 只需证

$$f'(\xi)\sin\xi + f(\xi)\cos\xi = 0$$

$$\left[f(x) \sin x \right]' \Big|_{x=\xi} = 0$$

设
$$F(x) = f(x) \sin x$$

验证F(x)在 $[0,\pi]$ 上满足罗尔定理条件.

3. 若 f(x) 可导, 试证在其两个零点间一定有 f(x)+f'(x) 的零点.

分析: 设
$$f(x_1) = f(x_2) = 0$$
, $x_1 < x_2$,
欲证: $\exists \xi \in (x_1, x_2)$, 使 $f(\xi) + f'(\xi) = 0$
只要证 $e^{\xi} f(\xi) + e^{\xi} f'(\xi) = 0$
亦即 $[e^x f(x)]'|_{x=\xi} = 0$

作辅助函数 $F(x) = e^x f(x)$,验证 F(x)在[x_1, x_2]上满足 罗尔定理条件.

4. 试证至少存在一点 $\xi \in (1,e)$, 使 $\sin 1 = \cosh \xi$.

证: 法1 用柯西中值定理.令

$$f(x) = \sin \ln x$$
, $F(x) = \ln x$

则f(x),F(x)在[1,e]上满足柯西中值定理条件,

因此
$$\frac{f(e)-f(1)}{F(e)-F(1)} = \frac{f'(\xi)}{F'(\xi)}, \quad \xi \in (1,e)$$

$$\mathbb{P} \qquad \sin 1 = \frac{\frac{1}{\xi} \cosh \xi}{\frac{1}{\xi}} = \cosh \xi$$

分析:
$$(?)' = \cosh \xi$$

$$\sinh e - \sinh 1 = \frac{\frac{1}{\xi} \cosh \xi}{\ln e - \ln 1} = \frac{\frac{1}{\xi} \cosh \xi}{\frac{1}{\xi}}$$

4. 试证至少存在一点 $\xi \in (1,e)$ 使 $\sin 1 = \cosh \xi$.

$$(?)' = \cos \ln \xi - \sin 1$$

则f(x)在[1,e]上满足罗尔中值定理条件,

因此存在 $\xi \in (1,e)$, 使

$$f'(\xi) = 0$$

$$\int f'(x) = \frac{1}{x} \cdot \cosh x - \sin 1 \cdot \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\sin 1 = \cosh \xi$$

4. 试证至少存在一点 $\xi \in (1,e)$ 使 $\sin 1 = \cosh \xi$.

法3

$$\sin 1 = \cos \ln \xi = \sin(\frac{\pi}{2} - \ln \xi)$$

$$1 = \frac{\pi}{2} - \ln \xi$$

$$\ln \xi = \frac{\pi}{2} - 1$$

$$\xi = e^{\frac{\pi}{2}-1} \in (1,e)$$

5. 设 f(x)在 [0,1] 连续,(0,1) 可导,且 f(1) = 0,

求证存在 $\xi \in (0,1)$, 使 $nf(\xi) + \xi f'(\xi) = 0$.

证: 设辅助函数 $\varphi(x) = x^n f(x)$

显然 $\varphi(x)$ 在[0,1]上满足罗尔定理条件,

因此至少存在 $\xi \in (0,1)$,使得

$$\varphi'(\xi) = n\xi^{n-1}f(\xi) + \xi^n f'(\xi) = 0$$

即
$$nf(\xi) + \xi f'(\xi) = 0$$

6. 设f''(x) < 0, f(0) = 0 证明对任意 $x_1 > 0$, $x_2 > 0$ 有 $f(x_1 + x_2) < f(x_1) + f(x_2)$

证: 不妨设 $0 < x_1 < x_2$

 $f(x_1 + x_2) < f(x_1) + f(x_2)$

$$f(x_1 + x_2) - f(x_2) - f(x_1)$$

$$= [f(x_1 + x_2) - f(x_2)] - [f(x_1) - f(0)]$$

$$= f'(\xi_2) x_1 - f'(\xi_1) x_1 (x_2 < \xi_2 < x_1 + x_2, 0 < \xi_1 < x_1)$$

$$= x_1 f''(\xi) (\xi_2 - \xi_1) < 0 \quad (\xi_1 < \xi < \xi_2)$$

7、设
$$f(x)$$
在 $[a,b]$ 内上连续,在 (a,b) 内可导,若 $0 < a < b$,则在 (a,b) 内存在一点 ξ ,使 $af(b)-bf(a) = [f(\xi)-\xi f'(\xi)](a-b)$.

分析: 分子分母同时÷ab
$$\frac{f(b)}{b} - \frac{f(a)}{a} = f(\xi) - \xi f'(\xi) = \frac{f'(\xi)\xi - f(\xi)}{\frac{\xi^2}{1 - 1}}$$

$$\frac{b}{\frac{1}{b} - \frac{1}{a}} = f(\xi) - \xi f'(\xi) = \frac{\xi^2}{-\frac{1}{\xi^2}}$$

$$g(x) = \frac{f(x)}{x}$$

$$h(x) = \frac{1}{x} \qquad \frac{g(b) - g(a)}{h(a) - h(a)} = \frac{g'(\xi)}{h'(\xi)} \qquad \left(\frac{u}{v}\right)' = \frac{u'v - uv'}{v^2}$$

8. 设函数 f(x) 在区间[0,1]上连续在区间(0,1)内可导,且

$$f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = 1$$
, $f(0) = f(1) = 0$

证明: (1)
$$\exists \xi \in \left(\frac{1}{2},1\right)$$
, 使得 $f(\xi) = \xi$;

(2) 对 $\forall \lambda \in \mathbb{R}$, 必 $\exists \eta \in (0, \xi) : f'(\eta) - \lambda [f(\eta) - \eta] = 1$.

证明: (1) 作辅助函数 $F(x) = f(x) - x, x \in \left[\frac{1}{2}, 1\right]$,

则
$$F \in C\left[\frac{1}{2},1\right]$$
, 且 $F\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2} > 0, F(1) = -1 < 0$,

由连续函数介值定理知, $\exists \xi \in \left(\frac{1}{2},1\right)$,使 $F(\xi) = 0$,

即: $f(\xi) = \xi$.

8. 设函数 f(x) 在区间[0,1]上连续在区间(0,1)内可导,且

$$f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = 1$$
, $f(0) = f(1) = 0$

证明: (1) $\exists \xi \in \left(\frac{1}{2}, 1\right)$, 使得 $f(\xi) = \xi$;

(2) 对 $\forall \lambda \in \mathbb{R}$,必 $\exists \eta \in (0, \xi) : f'(\eta) - \lambda [f(\eta) - \eta] = 1$.

证明: (2) 作辅助函数 $G(x) = e^{-\lambda x} [f(x) - x], x \in [0, \xi],$

则由(1), 得
$$G \in D\left[\frac{1}{2},1\right]$$
, 且 $G(0) = G(\xi) = 0$,

由 Rolle 定理知, $\exists \eta \in (0,\xi)$,使得 $G'(\eta) = 0$,

整理后,即得: $f'(\eta) - \lambda [f(\eta) - \eta] = 1$.

9. 设函数f: [0,2] \to **R**在[0,2]上二阶可导,并且满足|f(x)| ≤ 1 , |f''(x)| ≤ 1 , 证明: 在[0,1]上必有 |f'(x)| ≤ 2 .

证 任意给定x ∈ [0,2], 将f(2),f(0)表示为x处的 Taylor 展开式:

$$f(2) = f(x) + f'(x)(2 - x) + \frac{1}{2}f''(t_1)(2 - x)^2, t_1 \in (x, 2)$$

$$f(0) = f(x) + f'(x)(-x) + \frac{1}{2}f''(t_2)(-x)^2, t_2 \in [0, x)$$

$$f(2) - f(0) = 2f'(x) + \frac{1}{2}f''(t_1)(2 - x)^2 - \frac{1}{2}f''(t_2)x^2$$

由题设对任意的 $x \in [0,2], |f(x)| \le 1, |f''(x)| \le 1$

$$\therefore 2|f'(x)| \leq |f(2)| + |f(0)| + \frac{1}{2}|f''(t_1)|(2-x)^2 + \frac{1}{2}|f''(t_2)|x^2$$

$$\leq 2 + \frac{1}{2}[x^2 + (2-x)^2]$$

9. 设函数 $f:[0,2] \to \mathbf{R}$ 在[0,2]上二阶可导,并且满足 $|f(x)| \leq 1$, $|f^{''}(x)| \leq 1$, 证明: 在[0,1]上必有 $|f^{'}(x)| \leq 2$.

证:
$$f(2) - f(0) = 2f'(x) + \frac{1}{2}f''(t_1)(2 - x)^2 - \frac{1}{2}f''(t_2)x^2$$

由题设对任意的 $x \in [0,2], |f(x)| \le 1, |f''(x)| \le 1$
 $\therefore 2|f'(x)| \le |f(2)| + |f(0)| + \frac{1}{2}|f''(t_1)|(2 - x)^2 + \frac{1}{2}|f''(t_2)|x^2$

因函数
$$g(x) = [x^2 + (2-x)^2] = 2[(x-1)^2 + 1]$$

在 $x = 0$ 与 $x = 2$ 处达到最大值,故 $2|f'(x)| \leq 4$,即 $|f'(x)| \leq 2$.

 $\leq 2 + \frac{1}{2} \left[x^2 + (2 - x)^2 \right]$

10.设f(x)在[0,1]上具有二阶导数,且满足条件|f(x)| $\leq a$,|f''(x)| $\leq b$,

其中a,b都是非负常数,c是(0,1)内任意一点,证明: $|f'(c)| \le 2a + \frac{b}{2}$.

泰勒公式: 若f(x)在区间I中n+1阶可导, $x_0 \in I$,则 $\forall x \in I$,至少存在一点 ξ 介于x与 x_0 之间,使得

$$f(x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0) + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(x_0)}{n!}(x - x_0)^n + \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!}(x - x_0)^{n+1}$$

证明: $\forall x \in [0,1]$,由泰勒公式得:

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

$$f(\mathbf{0}) = f(c) + f'(c)(-c) + \frac{f''(\xi_1)}{2!}(-c)^2, 0 < \xi_1 < c$$

$$f(1) = f(c) + f'(c)(1-c) + \frac{f''(\xi_2)}{2!}(1-c)^2, c < \xi_2 < 1$$

10.设f(x)在[0,1]上具有二阶导数,且满足条件|f(x)| $\leq a$,|f''(x)| $\leq b$,

其中a,b都是非负常数,c是(0,1)内任意一点,证明: $|f'(c)| \le 2a + \frac{b}{2}$.

$$f(\mathbf{0}) = f(c) + f'(c)(-c) + \frac{f''(\xi_1)}{2!}(-c)^2, 0 < \xi_1 < c$$

$$f(1) = f(c) + f'(c)(1-c) + \frac{f''(\xi_2)}{2!}(1-c)^2, c < \xi_2 < 1$$

11. 设f(x)在[0,1]上二次可导,且f(1) = f(0) = 0,又 $\min_{x \in [0,1]}(x) = -1$.

证明: 存在 $c \in (0,1)$,使 $|f''(c)| \ge 8$.

证明 设
$$f(x_1) = \min_{x \in [0,1]} f(x) = -1, x_1 \in (0,1), f'(x_1) = 0, f(x_1) = -1,$$

::
$$f(0) = 0$$
, $f(1) = 0$. 由Taylor展开,有

$$f(\mathbf{0}) = f(x_1) - f'(x_1)x_1 + \frac{x_1^2}{2}f''(\xi_1), \quad \xi_1 \in (\mathbf{0}, x_1)$$

$$f(1) = f(x_1) + f'(x_1)(1 - x_1) + \frac{(1 - x_1)^2}{2} f''(\xi_2), \xi_2 \in (x_1, 1)$$

$$\therefore \frac{x_1^2}{2} f''(\xi_1) = 1, \quad \xi_1 \in (0, x_1) \qquad \frac{(1 - x_1)^2}{2} f''(\xi_2) = 1, \quad \xi_2 \in (x_1, 1)$$

由上面两式易得 $f''(\xi_1) > 0, f''(\xi_2) > 0$

(i)若
$$0 < x_1 \le \frac{1}{2}$$
,则由 $\frac{x_1^2}{2} f''(\xi_1) = 1$,得

$$1 = \frac{x_1^2}{2} f''(\xi_1) \leqslant \frac{1}{8} f''(\xi_1), \quad \text{即存在} \xi_1, \text{使} f''(\xi_1) \geqslant 8.$$

$$\therefore \frac{x_1^2}{2} f''(\xi_1) = 1, \quad \xi_1 \in (0, x_1) \qquad \frac{(1 - x_1)^2}{2} f''(\xi_2) = 1, \quad \xi_2 \in (x_1, 1)$$

由上面两式易得 $f''(\xi_1) > 0, f''(\xi_2) > 0$

(i)若0 <
$$x_1 \le \frac{1}{2}$$
,则由 $\frac{x_1^2}{2}$ f"(ξ_1) = 1,得

$$1 = \frac{x_1^2}{2} f''(\xi_1) \leqslant \frac{1}{8} f''(\xi_1), \quad \text{即存在} \xi_1, \text{使} f''(\xi_1) \geqslant 8.$$

(ii)若
$$\frac{1}{2} \le x_1 < 1$$
. 即 $0 < 1 - x_1 \le \frac{1}{2}$,则由 $\frac{(1 - x_1)^2}{2} f''(\xi_2) = 1$,得

$$1 = \frac{(1-x_1)^2}{2} f''(\xi_2) \leqslant \frac{1}{8} f''(\xi_2), \quad 即存在\xi_2, 使f''(\xi_2) \geqslant 8.$$

总之,存在 $c(\mathbf{X}\xi_1\mathbf{X}\xi_2) \in (0,1)$, 使 $|f''(c)| \ge 8$.

练习

1.
$$y = \frac{\sqrt{x+1} - \sqrt{x-1}}{\sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt{x-1}}, \not x y'$$
.

2. 设
$$y = x^{a^a} + a^{x^a} + a^{a^x}$$
 ($a > 0$), 求 y' .

3.
$$y = e^{\sin x^2} \arctan \sqrt{x^2 - 1}$$
, $\Re y'$.

4.
$$\[\[\] y = \frac{1}{2} \arctan \sqrt{1 + x^2} + \frac{1}{4} \ln \frac{\sqrt{1 + x^2 + 1}}{\sqrt{1 + x^2} - 1}, \] \[\] \[\] \[\] \[\] \[\] \[\] \[\] \$$

例.
$$y = \frac{\sqrt{x+1} - \sqrt{x-1}}{\sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt{x-1}}$$
,求 y' .

解: :
$$y = \frac{2x - 2\sqrt{x^2 - 1}}{2} = x - \sqrt{x^2 - 1}$$

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

例. 设
$$y = x^{a^a} + a^{x^a} + a^{a^x}$$
 ($a > 0$), 求 y' .

解:
$$y' = a^a x^{a^a - 1} + a^{x^a} \ln a \cdot ax^{a - 1} + a^{a^x} \ln a \cdot a^x \ln a$$

例
$$y = e^{\sin x^2} \arctan \sqrt{x^2 - 1}$$
, 求 y' .

解:
$$y' = (e^{\sin x^2} \cdot \cos x^2 \cdot 2x) \arctan \sqrt{x^2 - 1}$$

+ $e^{\sin x^2} \left(\frac{1}{x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x^2 - 1}} \cdot 2x\right)$

$$= 2x \cos x^{2} e^{\sin x^{2}} \arctan \sqrt{x^{2} - 1} + \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x^{2} - 1}} e^{\sin x^{2}}$$

关键: 搞清复合函数结构 由外向内逐层求导

例. 设
$$y = \frac{1}{2} \arctan \sqrt{1 + x^2} + \frac{1}{4} \ln \frac{\sqrt{1 + x^2 + 1}}{\sqrt{1 + x^2} - 1}$$
, 求 y' .

解:
$$y' = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{1 + (\sqrt{1 + x^2})^2} \cdot \frac{x}{\sqrt{1 + x^2}}$$

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

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

$$= \frac{1}{(2x+x^3)\sqrt{h(\sqrt{x^2+x^2}+1)} - \ln(\sqrt{1+x^2}-1)}$$

例 设
$$y = \frac{(x+1)\cdot\sqrt[3]{x-1}}{(x+4)^2\cdot e^x}$$
, 求 y' .

解 等式两边取绝对值再取对数,得

$$\ln |y| = \ln |x+1| + \frac{1}{3} \ln |x-1| - 2 \ln |x+4| - x$$

上式两边对 x 求导, 得

$$\frac{y'}{y} = \frac{1}{x+1} + \frac{1}{3(x-1)} - \frac{2}{x+4} - 1,$$

$$\therefore y' = \frac{(x+1)\cdot\sqrt[3]{x-1}}{(x+4)^2\cdot e^x}\left(\frac{1}{x+1} + \frac{1}{3(x-1)} - \frac{2}{x+4} - 1\right).$$

$$(D = (-\infty, -4) \cup (-4, +\infty)$$
, 在 $(-\infty, -4) \cup (-4, -1) \cup$

(-1, 1)U(1, +∞)上导数存在;函数不恒正.)

求函数
$$y = \sqrt[3]{\frac{(x-1)(x-2)}{(x-3)(x-4)}}$$
的导数。

解 利用对数求导法

先取绝对值再取自然对数

$$\ln|y| = \frac{1}{3} [\ln|x-1| + \ln|x-2| - \ln|x-3| - \ln|x-4|]$$

$$\frac{1}{y}y' = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \left[\frac{1}{x-1} + \frac{1}{x-2} - \frac{1}{x-3} - \frac{1}{x-4} \right]$$

解得

$$y' = \frac{1}{3} \sqrt[3]{\frac{(x-1)(x-2)}{(x-3)(x-4)}} \left[\frac{1}{x-1} + \frac{1}{x-2} - \frac{1}{x-3} - \frac{1}{x-4} \right]$$

例 已知 y = y(x) 由方程 $y^x = x^{\sin x}$ 确定,求 y'.

解 利用对数求导法 取自然对数 ,得到 $x \ln y = \sin x \ln x$

再用隐函数求导法两边对 x 求导,得

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

从而解得

$$y' = \frac{y}{x}(\cos x \ln x + \frac{\sin x}{x} - \ln y)$$

例. 设由方程
$$\begin{cases} x = t^2 + 2t \\ t^2 - y + \varepsilon \sin y = 1 \end{cases} (0 < \varepsilon < 1)$$
确定了函数 $y = y(x)$,求 $\frac{dy}{dx}$.

解: 方程组两边取微分,得

$$\begin{cases} dx = 2tdt + 2dt \\ 2tdt - dy + \varepsilon \cos y dy = 0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}t} = 2(t+1) \\ \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}t} = \frac{2t}{1 - \varepsilon \cos y} \end{cases}$$

故
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = \frac{\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}t}}{\frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}t}} = \frac{t}{(t+1)(1-\varepsilon\cos y)}$$

例. 设由方程
$$\begin{cases} x = t^2 + 2t \\ t^2 - y + \varepsilon \sin y = 1 \end{cases} (0 < \varepsilon < 1)$$

确定了函数 y = y(x), 求 $\frac{dy}{dx}$.

解: 方程组两边对t 求导,得

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\mathrm{d} x}{\mathrm{d} t} = 2t + 2 \\ 2t - \frac{\mathrm{d} y}{\mathrm{d} t} + \varepsilon \cos y \frac{\mathrm{d} y}{\mathrm{d} t} = 0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} \frac{\mathrm{d} x}{\mathrm{d} t} = 2(t+1) \\ \frac{\mathrm{d} y}{\mathrm{d} t} = \frac{2t}{1 - \varepsilon \cos y} \end{cases}$$

故
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = \frac{\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}t}}{\frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}t}} = \frac{t}{(t+1)(1-\varepsilon\cos y)}$$

例设 $\begin{cases} x = 3 t^2 + 2 t + 3, \\ e^y \sin t - y + 1 = 0 \end{cases}$ $\mathbf{R} dx = 6tdt + 2dt \longrightarrow \frac{1}{6t+2}dx = dt$ $e^y \sin t dy + e^y \cos t dt - dy = 0$: $(1 - e^y \sin t) dy = e^y \cos t dt$

确定了y = f(x),求dy

$$dy = \frac{e^y \cos t}{1 - e^y \sin t} dt$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{e^y \cos t}{1 - e^y \sin t} \cdot \frac{1}{6t + 2} = \frac{e^y \cos t}{2 - y} \cdot \frac{1}{6t + 2}$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{d\left(\frac{\dot{y}(t)}{\dot{x}(t)}\right)}{dt} \cdot \frac{1}{\dot{x}(t)} = \dots = \frac{2e^2 - 3e}{4}$$

求极限有很多方法:

- 0、极限的定义、有理运算法则
- 1、连续函数在连续的点处求极限,可将该点直接代入得极限值(连续函数的极限值就等于在该点的函数值)
- 2、利用恒等变形消去零因子(针对0/0型)。
- 3、利用无穷大与无穷小的关系求极限。
- 4、利用无穷小的性质求极限。
- 5、利用等价无穷小代换求极限。
- 6、利用单调有界准则求极限,也可考虑放大缩小,再用夹逼 定理的方法求极限。
- 7、利用两个重要极限求极限。
- 8、利用左、右极限求极限(经常是一个间断点处求极限)。
- 9、利用洛必达法则求极限。
- 10、利用Taylor公式,Maclaurin公式求极限。
- 11、利用定积分概念、级数收敛的必要条件求极限。
- 12,

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\ln(1 + x + x^2) + \ln(1 - x + x^2)}{\sec x - \cos x}$$

解: 原式 =
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\ln[(1+x^2)^2 - x^2]}{\sec x - \cos x}$$
 $u\to 0$ 时 $\ln(1+u)$

$$u \rightarrow 0$$
时 $\ln(1+u) \sim u$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\ln(1+x^2+x^4)}{\sec x - \cos x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^2+x^4}{\sec x - \cos x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2x + 4x^3}{\sec x \tan x - (-\sin x)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \left[\frac{x}{\sin x} \cdot \frac{2 + 4x^2}{\sec^2 x + 1} \right] = 1$$

$$\lim_{x\to 0} \left(\cot^2 x - \frac{1}{x^2} \right) \left(\infty - \infty \right)$$

$$\lim_{x\to\infty} (\cot x - \frac{1}{x^{2}}) = \lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{x - \tan x}{x \cdot \tan x} = \lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{x - \tan x}{x^{2}} = \lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{x - \tan x}{x^{2}} = \lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{1 - \tan x}{x^{2}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \left(\frac{2x}{4x^3} - \frac{2\tan x \frac{1}{\cos^2 x}}{4x^3} \right) \neq \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2x}{4x^3} - \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2\tan x \frac{1}{\cos^2 x}}{4x^3}$$

解原式=
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \left(\frac{x^2 \cot^2 x - 1}{x^2}\right)$$

$$= \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{2x \cot^2 x + x^2 \cdot 2 \cot x \cdot (-\csc^2 x)}{2x}$$

 $\lim_{x\to 0} \left(\cot^2 x - \frac{1}{x^2} \right) \left(\infty - \infty \right)$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \left(\cot^2 x - x \cot x \csc^2 x \right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\cos^2 x \sin x - x \cos x}{\sin^3 x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\cos^2 x \sin x - x \cos x}{x^3} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\cos x}{\cos x} \cdot \frac{\cos x \sin x - x}{x^3}$$

 $\int_{0}^{1} \frac{-\sin^{2} x + \cos^{2} x - 1}{3x^{2}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{-2\sin^{2} x}{3x^{2}} = \frac{-2}{3}$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^2 - \tan^2 x}{x^4} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{(x + \tan x)(x - \tan x)}{x^4}$$

$$x - \tan x$$

$$2(x - \tan x)$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x - \tan x}{x^3 \cdot \frac{x}{x + \tan x}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2(x - \tan x)}{x^3}$$

$$= 2 \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x - \tan x}{x^3} = 2 \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - \sec^2 x}{3x^2}$$

$$\frac{2 \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{x^3}}{x^3} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{3x^2}$$

$$-\tan^2 x$$

$$=2\lim_{x\to 0}\frac{3x^2}{3x^2}$$

$$=-\frac{2}{3}$$

$$=\frac{2}{3}$$

$$=\frac{2}{3}$$

$$=\frac{2}{3}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} (\cot^2 x - \frac{1}{x^2}) = \lim_{x \to 0} (\frac{x^2 - \tan^2 x}{x^2 \tan^2 x})$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^2 - \tan^2 x}{x^4} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2x - 2\tan x \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 x}}{4x^3}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} \cdot \frac{2}{4} \cdot \frac{x \cos^2 x - \tan x}{x^3}$$

$$= \left(\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} \cdot 4 + \frac{x^3}{2}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x \cos^2 x - \tan x}{x^3}\right)$$

$$= \left[\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{\cos^2 x}\right] \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left[\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{x^3}\right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x - x \sin^2 x - \tan x}{x^3} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \lim_{x \to 0} \left(\frac{x - \tan x}{x^3} - \frac{x \sin^2 x}{x^3}\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \left(\frac{1}{x^2} - \cot^2 x \right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin^2 x - x^2 \cos^2 x}{x^2 \sin^2 x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin x + x \cos x}{\sin x} \cdot \frac{\sin x - x \cos x}{x^2 \sin x}$$

$$= (1+1) \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin x - x \cos x}{x^2 \sin x}$$

$$=2\lim_{x\to 0}\frac{x\sin x}{2x\sin x + x^2\cos x}$$

$$= 2 \lim_{x \to 0} 2x \sin x + x^2 \cos x$$

$$= 2 \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{2 + \frac{x}{\cos x}} = \frac{2}{2}$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x\to 0} \left(\cot^2 x - \frac{1}{x^2} \right) = -\frac{2}{3}$$

练习题1

1、证明等式
$$\arcsin \sqrt{1-x^2} + \arctan \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

($x \in (0,1)$).

$$2$$
、设 $a>b>0$, $n>1$,证明

$$nb^{n-1}(a-b) < a^n - b^n < na^{n-1}(a-b)$$
.

- 3、证明下列不等式:
 - (1), $|\arctan a \arctan b| \le |a b|$;
 - (2)、当x > 1时, $e^x > ex$.
- 4、证明方程 $x^5 + x 1 = 0$ 只有一个正根.

练习题2

一.用洛必达法则求下列极限:

$$\lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\ln \sin x}{(\pi - 2x)^2}, \qquad \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\ln(1 + \frac{1}{x})}{\arctan x - \frac{\pi}{2}};$$

3.
$$\lim_{x\to 0} x \cot 2x$$
; 4. $\lim_{x\to 1} (\frac{2}{x^2-1} - \frac{1}{x-1})$;

5.
$$\lim_{x \to 0^{+}} x^{\sin x}$$
6.
$$\lim_{x \to 0^{+}} (\frac{1}{x})^{\tan x}$$

7,
$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(\frac{2}{\pi} \arctan x \right)^x$$

二. 讨论函数
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \left[\frac{(1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}}}{e}\right]^{\frac{1}{x}}, & \exists x > 0 \\ e^{-\frac{1}{2}}, & \exists x \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

在点x = 0处的连续性.

练习题答案

$$-1, -\frac{1}{8}; \qquad 2, -1; \qquad 3, \frac{1}{2}; \qquad 4, -\frac{1}{2}; \qquad 5, 1;$$

$$6, 1; \qquad 7, e^{-\frac{2}{\pi}}.$$

二、连续.



$$f(x) \triangle x_0 \triangle y \bigcirc x_0 \bigcirc x_0 \bigcirc x \bigcirc x_0 \bigcirc$$

$$x = 0$$
时, $f'(0) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x} - 0}{x - 0} = 0$; $f(x)$ 在 $x = 0$ 处可导.

$$x \neq 0$$
时, $f'(x) = 2x\sin\frac{1}{x} - \cos\frac{1}{x}$.

$$\lim_{x \to 0} f'(x) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left(2x \sin \frac{1}{x} - \cos \frac{1}{x} \right)$$
 极限不存在
$$f'(x) = 0$$
 处不连续.