

## 习题 4.1

1.  $f(1) = 0. \quad f(-1) = 0.$

$$f'(x) = 3x^2 - 1$$

当  $\varepsilon = \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$  时.  $f'(x) = 0. \therefore \varepsilon = \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}.$

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

当  $\varepsilon = \frac{1}{\ln 2}$  时.  $f'(\varepsilon) = \frac{f(2)-f(1)}{2-1} = \ln 2. \therefore \varepsilon = \frac{1}{\ln 2}$

3.  $\frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)} = \frac{4x^3}{2x} = 2x^2$

当  $\varepsilon = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{2}$  时.  $\frac{f'(\varepsilon)}{g'(\varepsilon)} = \frac{f(2)-f(1)}{g(2)-g(1)} = 5. \therefore \varepsilon = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{2}.$

4.  $f(x) : \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(0+\Delta x)-f(0)}{\Delta x} = \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta x} = 1$

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

$f_2(x) : \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f_2(x) = \infty \neq f(0) = 1$

极限值  $\neq$  函数值  $\implies$  不连续.

$f_3(x) : \text{在 } [0, 1] \text{ 上没有相等的两点.}$

5. 设  $F(x) = a_0x + \frac{1}{2}a_1x^2 + \frac{1}{3}a_2x^3 + \cdots + \frac{1}{n+1}a_nx^{n+1}$

$$F(0) = F(1) = 0.$$

由罗尔中值定理可知.

$F'(x) = f(x) = a_0 + \frac{1}{2}a_1x + \cdots + \frac{1}{n+1}a_nx^n$  在  $(0, 1)$  内至少有一个零点.

6. (1) 令  $F(x) = \arcsin x + \arccos x$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = 0.$$

由拉格朗日中值定理可知.

$F(x)$  在  $[-1, 1]$  是常数.  $F(0) = \frac{\pi}{2}$

$$\therefore \arcsin x + \arccos x = \frac{\pi}{2}, x \in [-1, 1].$$

(2) 令  $F(x) = 3 \arccos x - \arccos(3x - 4x^3)$

$$F'(x) = -\frac{3}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} + \frac{3-12x^2}{\sqrt{1-(3x-4x^3)^2}} = 0.$$

由拉格朗日中值定理可知

$F(x)$  在  $[-1, 1]$  内是常数.  $F(0) = \pi.$

$$\therefore 3 \arccos x - \arccos(3x - 4x^3) = \pi. \quad x \in \left[-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right].$$

7. (1) 当  $x = y$  时, 等号显然成立. 设  $f(x) = \sin x, f'(x) = \cos x$ . 由拉格朗日中值定理有.

$$\frac{\sin x - \sin y}{x - y} = \cos \varepsilon$$

$$\because |\cos \varepsilon| \leq 1 \quad \therefore |\sin x - \sin y| \leq |x - y|, \quad x, y \in R.$$

- (2) 当  $x = y$  时, 等号显然成立. 设  $f(x) = \arctan x, f'(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$ . 由拉格朗日中值定理有.

$$\frac{\arctan x - \arctan y}{x - y} = \frac{1}{1+\varepsilon^2}.$$

$$\because \frac{1}{1+\varepsilon^2} \geq 1 \quad \therefore |\arctan x - \arctan y| \leq |x - y|.$$

$$(3) \frac{b-a}{b} < \ln \frac{b}{a} < \frac{b-a}{a}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{b} < \frac{\ln b - \ln a}{b-a} < \frac{1}{a}$$

$$f(x) = \ln x \quad (0 < a \leq x \leq b).$$

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

由拉格朗日中值定理,  $\exists \varepsilon \in (a, b)$ .

$$\text{使得 } \frac{\ln b - \ln a}{b-a} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon}$$

$$\because \frac{1}{b} < \frac{1}{\varepsilon} < \frac{1}{a}.$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{b} < \frac{\ln b - \ln a}{b-a} < \frac{1}{a} \quad \text{即 } \frac{b-a}{b} < \ln \frac{b}{a} < \frac{b-a}{a}.$$

- (4) 题目错误, 改成  $nb^{n-1}(a-b) < a^n - b^n < na^{n-1}(a-b)$

$$\text{设 } f(x) = x^n, \quad f'(x) = nx^{n-1}.$$

由拉格朗日中值定理,  $\exists \varepsilon \in (a, b)$ .

$$\frac{f(a)-f(b)}{a-b} = f'(\varepsilon) \quad \text{即 } a^n - b^n = n\varepsilon^{n-1}(a-b)$$

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

8. (1)  $2x[f(b) - f(a)] = (b^2 - a^2) f'(x)$ .

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{f(b)-f(a)}{b^2-a^2} = \frac{f'(x)}{2x}$$

$$\text{令 } g(x) = x^2. \quad g'(x) = 2x \neq 0, \quad x \in (a, b).$$

由柯西中值定理.  $\exists \varepsilon \in (a, b)$

$$\frac{f(b)-f(a)}{g(b)-g(a)} = \frac{f'(\varepsilon)}{g'(\varepsilon)} \quad \text{即 } \frac{f(b)-f(a)}{b^2-a^2} = \frac{f'(\varepsilon)}{2\varepsilon}$$

$\therefore$  在  $(a, b)$  内,  $2x[f(b) - f(a)] = (b^2 - a^2) f'(x)$  至少存在一个实根.

(2) 证明: 设  $x_1, x_2$  为  $f(x) = 0$  的两个相异的根.

设  $x_1 < x_2$ . 令  $F(x) = e^{\alpha x} f(x)$

$$F'(x) = e^{\alpha x} (\alpha f(x) + f'(x))$$

$$F(x_1) = F(x_2) = 0.$$

由罗尔中值定理可知

$$f'(x) + \alpha f(x) = 0.$$

(3) 题目错误, 改成 “使得  $f'(x) = -f(\varepsilon) \cot \varepsilon$ ” .

证明: 令  $F(x) = \sin x f(x)$

$$F'(x) = \sin x (f'(x) + f(x) \cot x)$$

$$F(0) = F(\pi) = 0.$$

由罗尔中值定理可知

$$f'(\varepsilon) + f(\varepsilon) \cot \varepsilon = 0,$$

$$\text{即 } f'(\varepsilon) = -f(\varepsilon) \cot \varepsilon.$$

9. 由拉格朗日中值定理有  $\frac{f(x_0+\Delta x)-f(x_0)}{\Delta x} = f'(\varepsilon), \varepsilon \in (x_0, x_0 + \Delta x)$ .

$$\therefore f(x_0 + \Delta) - f(x_0) = f'(\varepsilon) \Delta x \quad \therefore \varepsilon = x_0 + \theta \Delta x.$$

$$\theta = \frac{\varepsilon - x_0}{\Delta x} \therefore \lim_{\Delta \rightarrow 0} \theta = \lim_{\Delta \rightarrow 0} \frac{\varepsilon - x_0}{\Delta x}$$

$$\therefore f(x) = \frac{1}{x} \quad \therefore f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0) = \frac{1}{x_0 + \Delta} - \frac{1}{x_0} = \frac{-\Delta x}{x_0(x_0 + \Delta x)} = f'(\varepsilon) \Delta x$$

$$\therefore f'(\varepsilon) = -\frac{1}{x_0(x_0 + \Delta x)}. \quad f'(\varepsilon) = -\frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \quad -\frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} = -\frac{1}{x_0(x_0 + \Delta x)}$$

$$\varepsilon = \sqrt{x_0(x_0 + \Delta x)} \text{ 代入 } \lim_{\Delta \rightarrow 0} \frac{\varepsilon - x_0}{\Delta x} = \frac{\sqrt{x_0(x_0 + \Delta x)} - x_0}{\Delta x} \xrightarrow{\text{洛必达}} \frac{x_0}{2\sqrt{x_0(x_0 + \Delta x)}} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

10. (1) 由拉格朗日中值定理可知,  $\exists \varepsilon \in (x, x+1)$

$$\sqrt{x+1} - \sqrt{x} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\varepsilon}}$$

$$\text{令 } \varepsilon = x + \theta(x) \quad \therefore \sqrt{x+1} - \sqrt{x} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x+\theta(x)}}$$

$$\text{化简可得 } \theta(x) = \frac{1 + 2\sqrt{x(x+1)} - 2x}{4}, x=0 \text{ 时, } \theta(x) = \frac{1}{4}.$$

$$\therefore 2x < 2\sqrt{x(x+1)} < (x+1) \quad \therefore \theta(x) \in \left[\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2}\right).$$

$$(2) \text{ 由 (1) 可知, } \theta(x) = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2}[\sqrt{x(x+1)} - x]$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \theta(x) = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \theta(x) = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x}{\sqrt{x(x+1)}+x} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

## 习题 4.2

1. 对于  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^+} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)} = +\infty$  或  $-\infty$  的情形, 证明定理 4.2.1.

证明: 由于函数在  $x = x_0$  处的值与  $x \rightarrow x_0^+$  时的极限无关.

因此可以补偿定义  $f(x_0) = g(x_0) = 0$ .

这样, 对任意的  $x \in (x_0, x_0 + \delta)$ , 函数  $f(t)$  和  $g(t)$  在  $[x_0, x]$  上满足柯西中值定理的所有条件, 故存在  $\xi \in (x_0, x)$ , 使得

$$\frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \frac{f(x)f(x_0)}{g(x)-g(x_0)} = \frac{f'(\xi)}{g'(\xi)}$$

注意到, 当  $x \rightarrow x_0^+$  时,  $\xi \rightarrow x_0^+$ , 故

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^+} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^+} \frac{f'(\xi)}{g'(\xi)} = \lim_{\xi \rightarrow x_0^+} \frac{f'(\xi)}{g'(\xi)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^+} \frac{f'(\xi)}{g'(\xi)}.$$

即证对于  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^+} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)} = +\infty$  或  $-\infty$  的情形, 定理 4.2.1 依然成立.

2. (1)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^{m-1}}{x^n-1} (m > 0, n > 0)$ .

解: 原式  $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{m \cdot x^{m-1}}{n \cdot x^{n-1}} = \frac{m}{n}$

(2)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{\sin x}$

解: 原式  $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{\cos x} = 2$ .

(3)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x - x}{x - \sin x}$ .

解: 原式  $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos^2 x}{\cos^2 x (1 - \cos x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 + \cos x}{\cos^2 x} = 2$ .

(4)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^{x^2} - 1}{\cos x - 1}$

解: 原式  $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2xe^{x^2}}{-\sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2e^{x^2} + 4x^2 e^{x^2}}{-\cos x} = -2$ .

(5)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{\sin 3x}{\tan 5x}$

解: 原式  $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3 \cos 3x}{\frac{5}{\cos^2 5x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{3 \cos 3x \cdot \cos^2 5x}{5} = -\frac{3}{5}$ .

(6)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\tan x - 1}{\sin 4x}$

解: 原式  $= \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{4 \cos^2 x \cos 4x} = -\frac{1}{2}$ .

(7)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3^x - 2^x}{x}$

解: 原式  $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (3^x \ln 3 - 2^x \ln 2) = \ln 3 - \ln 2 = \ln \frac{3}{2}$ .

(8)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \arcsin x}{\sin^2 x}$

$$\text{解: 原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}}{\sin 2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\frac{1}{2}(1-x^2)^{-\frac{3}{2}}}{2 \cos 2x} = -\frac{1}{4}$$

$$(9) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x + \sin x - 1}{\ln(1+x)}$$

$$\text{解: 原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x + \sin x - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (e^x + \cos x) = 2$$

$$(10) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln(1+\frac{1}{x})}{\operatorname{arccot} x}$$

$$\text{解: 原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{-\frac{1}{x^2} \cdot \frac{x}{x+1}}{-\frac{1}{1+x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1+x^2}{x^2+x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1+\frac{1}{x^2}}{1+\frac{1}{x}} = 1$$

$$(11) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln(1+e^x)}{5x}$$

$$\text{解: 原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^x}{5e^x+5} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{5+\frac{5}{e^x}} = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$(12) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^2 + \ln x}{x \ln x}$$

$$\text{解: 原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2x + \frac{1}{x}}{\ln x + 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2 - \frac{1}{x^2}}{\frac{1}{x}} = +\infty$$

$$(13) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^{\tan x}$$

$$\text{解: } \because \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^{\tan x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} e^{\tan x \ln(\frac{1}{x})}$$

$$\text{又 } \because \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \tan x \ln\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{-\ln x}{\cot x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{-\frac{1}{x}}{-\frac{1}{\sin^2 x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x = 0$$

$$\therefore \text{原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} e^{\tan x \ln(\frac{1}{x})} = e^0 = 1.$$

$$(14) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^{\sin x} \quad \text{解: } \because \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^{\sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} e^{\sin x \ln x}.$$

$$\text{又 } \because \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \sin x \ln x = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln x}{\sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln x}{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{\frac{-1}{x^2}} = -\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x = 0.$$

$$\therefore \text{原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} e^{\sin x \ln x} = e^0 = 1.$$

$$(15) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x^2}\right)^x$$

$$\text{解: } \because \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x^2}\right)^x = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} e^{x \cdot \ln(1+\frac{1}{x^2})}$$

$$\text{又 } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x \cdot \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{x^2}\right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln(1+\frac{1}{x^2})}{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{-\frac{2}{x^3} \cdot \frac{x^2}{x^2+1}}{-\frac{1}{x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{-\frac{2x}{x^2+1}}{-\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2x}{x+1} = 0$$

$$\therefore \text{原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} e^{x \ln(1+\frac{1}{x^2})} = e^0 = 1.$$

$$(16) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(e^{x^2}-1) \sin x^2}{x^2(1-\cos x)}$$

$$\text{解: 原式} = \frac{x^2 \sin x^2}{x^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \sin x^2}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{4x \cos x^2}{2x} = 2$$

$$(17) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1+x)^x - e}{x}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: 原式} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\frac{1}{x} \ln(1+x)} - e}{x} = e \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\frac{1}{x} \ln(1+x) - 1} - 1}{x} = e \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{x} \ln(1+x) - 1}{x} \\ &= e \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+x) - 1}{x^2} = e \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{1+x} - 1}{2x} = e \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} -\frac{1}{2(1+x)} = -\frac{e}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$(18) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\tan x} - e^x}{\tan x - x}$$

$$\text{解: 原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x (x^{\tan x - x} - 1)}{\tan x - x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x (\tan x - x)}{\tan x - x} = 1$$

$$(19) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left( \tan \frac{\pi x}{4} \right)^{\tan \frac{\pi x}{2}}$$

$$\text{解: } \because \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left( \tan \frac{\pi x}{4} \right)^{\tan \frac{\pi x}{2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} e^{\tan \frac{\pi x}{2} \cdot \ln \left( \tan \frac{\pi x}{4} \right)}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{又 } \because \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \tan \frac{\pi x}{2} \cdot \ln \left( \tan \frac{\pi x}{4} \right) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\ln \left( \tan \frac{\pi x}{4} \right)}{\cot \frac{\pi x}{2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\frac{1}{\tan \frac{\pi x}{4}} \cdot \frac{\frac{\pi}{4}}{\cos^2 \frac{\pi x}{4}}}{-\frac{\frac{\pi}{2}}{\sin^2 \frac{\pi x}{2}}} \\ &= -\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \sin \frac{\pi x}{2} = -1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \text{原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} e^{\tan \frac{\pi x}{2} \cdot \ln \left( \tan \frac{\pi x}{4} \right)} = e^{-1} = \frac{1}{e}$$

$$(20) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{2}{\pi} \arccos x \right)^{\frac{1}{x}}$$

$$\text{解: } \because \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{2}{\pi} \arccos x \right)^{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^{\frac{\ln \frac{2}{\pi} \arccos x}{x}}$$

$$\text{又 } \because \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln \frac{2}{\pi} \arccos x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\frac{2}{\pi} \arccos x} \cdot \frac{-\frac{2}{\pi}}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} -\frac{1}{\arccos x \cdot \sqrt{1-x^2}} = -\frac{2}{\pi}$$

$$\therefore \text{原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^{\frac{\ln \frac{2}{\pi} \arccos x}{x}} = e^{-\frac{2}{\pi}}$$

$$(21) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \ln x \ln(1-x)$$

$$\text{解: 原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{\ln(1-x)}{\frac{1}{\ln x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{x \ln^2 x}{1-x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{\ln^2 x + 2 \ln x}{-1} = 0$$

$$(22) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( (1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}} / e \right)^{\frac{1}{x}}$$

$$\text{解: 原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^{\frac{1}{x} \ln[(1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}} / e]} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^{\frac{1}{x} [\frac{1}{x} \ln(1+x) - 1]} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^{\frac{\ln(1+x) - x}{x^2}}$$

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

$$(23) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \cot x - \frac{1}{x} \right)$$

$$\text{解: 原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \cos x - \sin x}{x \sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-x \sin x}{\sin x + x \cos x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\sin x - x \cos x}{2 \cos x - x \sin x} = 0$$

$$\text{或原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{1}{\tan x} - \frac{1}{x} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \tan x}{x \tan x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \tan x}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \sec^2 x}{2x} =$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-2 \sec^2 x \tan x}{2} = 0$$

$$(24) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left( \frac{1}{m} (a_1^x + a_2^x + \cdots + a_m^x) \right)^{\frac{1}{x}} (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_m > 0)$$

$$\text{解: 原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} e^{\frac{\ln \frac{a_1^x + a_2^x + \cdots + a_m^x}{m}}{x}}$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln \frac{a_1^x + a_2^x + \cdots + a_m^x}{m}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{m}{a_1^x + a_2^x + \cdots + a_m^x} \cdot \frac{1}{m} (a_1^x \ln a_1 + a_2^x \ln a_2 + \cdots + a_m^x \ln a_m)$$

$$= \frac{1}{m} (\ln a_1 + \ln a_2 + \cdots + \ln a_m) = \ln (a_1 a_2 \cdots a_m)^{\frac{1}{m}}$$

$$\therefore \text{原式} = e^{\ln(a_1 a_2 \cdots a_m)^{\frac{1}{m}}} = (a_1 a_2 \cdots a_m)^{\frac{1}{m}}$$

3. 说明不能用洛必达法则求下列极限

$$(1) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x + \sin x}{x - \sin x}$$

解: 当  $x \rightarrow +\infty$  时,  $\left( \frac{x + \sin x}{x - \sin x} \right)' = \frac{1 + \cos x}{1 - \cos x}$  极限不存在.

故  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x + \sin x}{x - \sin x}$  不能用洛必达法则求极限.

$$(2) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x}}{\sin x}$$

解: 当  $x \rightarrow 0$  时,  $\left( \frac{x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x}}{\sin x} \right)' = \frac{2x \frac{1}{x} - \cos \frac{1}{x}}{\cos x}$  极限不存在.

故  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x}}{\sin x}$  不能用洛必达法则求极限.



## 习题 4.3

1.

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

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

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

$$f^{(3)}(x) = 24x - 30 \quad f^{(3)}(4) = 66$$

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

$f(x)$ 在 $x = 4$  的泰勒公式为

$$\begin{aligned} & f(4) + f'(4)(x-4) + \frac{f''(4)}{2!}(x-4)^2 + \frac{f^{(3)}(4)}{3!}(x-4)^3 + \frac{f^{(4)}(4)}{4!}(x-4)^4 \\ &= (x-4)^4 + 11(x-4)^3 + 37(x-4)^2 + 21(x-4) - 56 \end{aligned}$$

2.

$$(1) f^{(k)}(x) = \frac{(-1)^k \cdot k!}{x^{k+1}} \quad f^{(k)}(-1) = \frac{(-1)^k \cdot k!}{(-1)^{k+1}} = -k! \quad (k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n)$$

则 $f(x)$ 在 $x = -1$  的 $n$ 阶泰勒公式为

$$\begin{aligned} & f(x) + f'(x)(x+1) + \frac{f''(x)}{2!}(x+1)^2 + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(x)}{n!}(x+1)^n + o((x+1)^n) \\ &= f(-1) + f'(-1)(x+1) + \frac{f''(-1)}{2!}(x+1)^2 + \dots \\ & \quad + \frac{f^{(n)}(-1)}{n!}(x+1)^n + o((x+1)^n) \\ &= -1 - (x+1) - (x+1)^2 - (x+1)^3 - \dots - (x+1)^n + o((x+1)^n) \end{aligned}$$

(2) 设 $f(x) = \ln(1-x)$  定义域 $(-\infty, 1)$

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

$$f^{(k)}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = -\frac{(k-1)!}{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^k} = -(k-1)! \cdot 2^k, k = 1, 2, \dots, n$$

$f(x)$ 在 $x = \frac{1}{2}$ 的 $n$ 阶泰勒公式为

$$\begin{aligned} & f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) + f'\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right) + \frac{f''\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)}{2!}\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)}{n!}\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^n + o\left(\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^n\right) \\ &= -\ln 2 - 2\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right) - 2\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{8}{3}\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^3 - \dots - \frac{2^n}{n}\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^n + o\left(\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^n\right) \end{aligned}$$

$$(3) \text{ 设 } f(x) = \frac{1}{2}(e^x + e^{-x})$$

$$f^{(k)}(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}(e^x + e^{-x}), & k \text{ 为偶数} \\ \frac{1}{2}(e^x - e^{-x}), & k \text{ 为奇数} \end{cases}$$

$$f^{(k)}(0) = \begin{cases} 1, & k \text{ 为偶数} \\ 0, & k \text{ 为奇数} \end{cases} (k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n)$$

则 $f(x)$ 在 $x = 0$ 的20阶泰勒公式为

$$\begin{aligned} & f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}x^2 + \frac{f'''(0)}{3!}x^3 + \dots + \frac{f^{(20)}(0)}{20!}x^{20} + o(x^{20}) \\ &= 1 + \frac{1}{2!}x^2 + \frac{1}{4!}x^4 + \dots + \frac{1}{20!}x^{20} + o(x^{20}) \end{aligned}$$

$$(4) \text{ 设 } f(x) = xe^x$$

$$f^{(k)}(x) = (x+k) \cdot e^x \quad f^{(k)}(0) = k, k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n$$

$f(x)$ 在 $x = 0$ 的 $n$ 阶泰勒公式为

$$f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}x^2 + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!}x^n + o(x^n)$$

$$= x + x^2 + \frac{x^3}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{3!} + \cdots + \frac{x^n}{(n-1)!} + o(x^n)$$

3.

(1)解：由泰勒公式知

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则原式} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\left[1 + \frac{1}{4}x^2 + o(x^2)\right] - \left[1 - \frac{1}{4}x^2 + o(x^2)\right]}{x^2} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{o(x^2)}{x^2}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

(2)解：由泰勒公式知

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

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

$$\sin x^2 = x^2 - \frac{1}{3!}x^6 + o(x^6)$$

$$\text{则原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-x^2 + o(x^4)}{x^2 - \frac{1}{3!}x^6 + o(x^6)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-1 + \frac{o(x^4)}{x^2}}{1 - \frac{1}{3!}x^6 + \frac{o(x^6)}{x^2}} = \frac{-1}{1} = -1$$

(3)解：由泰勒公式知

$$e^{x^2} = 1 + x^2 + o(x^2)$$

$$\sin^2 2x = \frac{1 - \cos 4x}{2} \quad \cos 4x = 1 - \frac{1}{2!}(4x^2) + o(x^2)$$

$$\text{则原式} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{o(x^2)}{8x^2 - o(x^2)} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{o(x^2)}{x^2}}{8 - \frac{o(x^2)}{x^2}} = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} (4) \text{解: 原式} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x - \sin x}{[x \ln(1+x) - x^2](\sqrt{\tan x + 1} + \sqrt{1 + \sin x})} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x - \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x}{2(x \ln(1+x) - x^2)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\left[x - \frac{1}{3!}x^3 + o(x^3)\right] - \frac{1}{2}\left[2x - \frac{8}{3!}x^3 + o(x^3)\right]}{-x^3 + o(x^3)} \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

4.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: (1) 因为 } f(x) &= \sqrt[3]{1+x} = (1+x)^{\frac{1}{3}} \\ &\approx 1 + \frac{1}{3}x + \frac{\frac{1}{3}\left(\frac{1}{3}-1\right)}{2!}x^2 + \frac{\frac{1}{3}\left(\frac{1}{3}-1\right)\left(\frac{1}{3}-2\right)}{3!}x^3 \\ &= 1 + \frac{1}{3}x - \frac{1}{9}x^2 + \frac{5}{81}x^3, \\ R_3(x) &= \frac{\frac{1}{3}\left(\frac{1}{3}-1\right)\left(\frac{1}{3}-2\right)\left(\frac{1}{3}-3\right)}{4!}(1+\xi)^{\frac{1}{3}-4}x^4, \end{aligned}$$

其中  $\xi$  介于  $0, x$  之间. 故

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt[3]{30} &= \sqrt[3]{27+3} = 3 \sqrt[3]{1+\frac{1}{9}} \approx 3 \left[ 1 + \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{9} - \frac{1}{9} \left(\frac{1}{9}\right)^2 + \frac{5}{81} \left(\frac{1}{9}\right)^3 \right] \\ &\approx 3.10724. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{误差 } |R_3| = 3 \cdot \left| \frac{\frac{1}{3}\left(\frac{1}{3}-1\right)\left(\frac{1}{3}-2\right)\left(\frac{1}{3}-3\right)}{4!}(1+\xi)^{\frac{1}{3}-4} \left(\frac{1}{9}\right)^4 \right|,$$

$\xi$  介于 0 与  $\frac{1}{9}$  之间, 即  $0 < \xi < \frac{1}{9}$ , 因此

$$|R_3| = \left| \frac{80}{4! \cdot 3^{11}} \right| \approx 1.88 \times 10^{-5}.$$

5.

解: 设  $f(x) = 2^x$   $f^{(k)}(x) = 2^x (\ln 2)^k$  ( $k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n$ )

$f(x)$  在  $x = 0$  的  $n$  阶泰勒公式为

$$1 + \ln 2 \cdot x + \frac{(\ln 2)^2}{2!} x^2 + \frac{(\ln 2)^3}{3!} x^3 + \dots + \frac{(\ln 2)^n}{n!} x^n$$

$$\text{则 } 2^{\frac{1}{5}} \approx 1 + \ln 2 \times \frac{1}{5} + \frac{(\ln 2)^2}{2!} \times \left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^2 + \frac{(\ln 2)^3}{3!} \times \left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^3 \approx 1.149$$

6.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( 1 + x + \frac{f(x)}{x} \right)^{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( 1 + x + \frac{f(x)}{x} \right)^{\frac{1}{x + \frac{f(x)}{x}} \cdot \frac{x + \frac{f(x)}{x}}{x}} = e^3$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( x + \frac{f(x)}{x} \right) = 0 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x + \frac{f(x)}{x}}{x} = 3$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( 1 + \frac{f(x)}{x} \right)^{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( 1 + \frac{f(x)}{x} \right)^{\frac{x}{f(x)} \cdot \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{f(x)}{x}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x^2}} = e^2$$

7.

由待定系数法

构造函数  $P(x) = \frac{x^3}{2} + \left(\frac{1}{2} - f(0)\right)x^2 + f(0)$

设  $F(x) = f(x) - P(x)$ , 显然  $F(x)$  在  $[-1, 1]$  上有连续的三阶导数

且  $F(-1) = F(1) = F(0) = F'(0) = 0$

对  $F(x)$  在  $[-1, 0], [0, 1]$  用罗尔定理得

存在  $-1 < \theta_1 < 0$   $0 < \theta_2 < 1$

使  $F'(\theta_1) = F'(\theta_2) = 0$

对  $F'(x)$  在  $[\theta_1, 0], [0, \theta_2]$  上用罗尔定理得

存在  $-1 < \theta_1 < \eta_1 < 0$   $0 < \eta_2 < \theta_2 < 1$

$$F''(\eta_1) = F''(\eta_2) = 0$$

对  $F''(x)$  在  $[\eta_1, \eta_2]$  上用罗尔定理得

存在  $\xi \in (\eta_1, \eta_2) \subset (-1, 1)$

$$F'''(\xi) = 0 \quad \text{即} \quad f'''(\xi) = 3$$

8. 由泰勒公式得

$$f(x+h) = f(x) + f'(x)h + \frac{1}{2}f''(x)h^2 + o(h^2)$$

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

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

$$\Rightarrow f''(x) + o(h^2) \geq 0$$

令  $h \rightarrow 0$  则  $f''(x) \geq 0$

## 习题 4.4

1. (1)  $Y=2x^3-6x^2-18x-7$

$$Y' = 6x^2 - 12x - 18$$

$$= 6(x-3)(x+1)$$

令  $y' > 0$  得  $x > 3$  或  $x < -1$

令  $y' < 0$  得  $-1 < x < 3$

所以  $Y=2x^3-6x^2-18x-7$  在  $(-\infty, -1)$   $(3, +\infty)$  上单调递增  
在  $(-1, 3)$  上单调递减

(2)  $y=2x+\frac{8}{x}$

$$y' = 2 - \frac{8}{x^2} = \frac{2x^2-8}{x^2}$$

令  $y' > 0$  得  $x > 2$  或  $x < -2$

令  $y' < 0$  得  $-2 < x < 0$  或  $0 < x < 2$

所以  $y=2x+\frac{8}{x}$  在  $(-\infty, -2)$   $(2, +\infty)$  上单调递增  
在  $(-2, 0)$   $(0, 2)$  上单调递减

(3)  $y=\ln(x+\sqrt{1+x^2})$

$$y' = \frac{1+\frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}}{x+\sqrt{1+x^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} > 0 \text{ 恒成立}$$

所以  $y=\ln(x+\sqrt{1+x^2})$  在  $\mathbb{R}$  上单调递增

(4)  $Y=x^n e^{-x}$  ( $n>0, x \geq 0$ )

$$Y' = nx^{n-1}e^{-x} - x^n e^{-x} = (n-x)x^{n-1}e^{-x}$$

因为  $x \geq 0$ , 所以  $x^{n-1}e^{-x} > 0$

令  $Y' > 0$ , 得  $0 < x < n$ ; 令  $y' < 0$ , 得  $x > n$

所以  $Y=x^n e^{-x}$  ( $n>0, x \geq 0$ ) 在  $[0, n)$  上单调递增  
在  $(n, +\infty)$  上单调递减

2. (1)  $\sin x < x$   $x \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$

令  $f(x) = \sin x - x$

所以  $f(x)' = \cos x - 1 \leq 0$  在  $x \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$  上恒成立

所以  $f(x)$  在  $x \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$  上单调递减

所以  $f(x) < 0$ ; 即  $\sin x < x \quad x \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$  得证

(2)  $e^x > 1+x \quad (x \neq 0)$

$$f(x) = e^x - 1 - x \quad f'(x) = e^x - 1$$

令  $f'(x) > 0$  得  $x > 0$

令  $f'(x) < 0$  得  $x < 0$

所以  $f(x)$  在  $(-\infty, 0)$  上单调递减, 在  $(0, +\infty)$  上单调递增

$$f(x)_{\min} = f(0) = 0$$

所以  $f(x) \geq 0$ , 又因为  $x \neq 0$

所以  $f(x) > 0$ , 即  $e^x > 1+x \quad (x \neq 0)$  得证

(3)  $\ln(x+1) < x \quad x > 0$

$$f(x) = \ln(x+1) - x$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{-x}{x+1} \quad \text{又因为 } x > 0$$

所以  $f'(x) < 0$  在  $x > 0$  时恒成立

$$f(x)_{\max} = f(0) = 0$$

所以  $\ln(x+1) < x \quad x > 0$  得证

(4)  $\sin x + \tan x > 2x \quad x \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$

$$\text{令 } f(x) = \sin x + \tan x - 2x$$

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

令  $f'(x) > 0$  得  $(\cos x)^3 - 2(\cos x)^2 + 1 > 0$  恒成立

所以  $f(x)$  在  $x \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$  上单调递增

$$\text{所以 } f(x)_{\min} = f(0) = 0$$

所以  $\sin x + \tan x > 2x \quad x \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$  得证

3. (1)  $y = 2x^3 - 3x^2$

$$y' = 6x^2 - 6x = 6x(x-1)$$

令  $y' > 0$  得  $x > 1$  或  $x < 0$

令  $y' < 0$  得  $0 < x < 1$

所以  $y$  在  $(-\infty, 0)$   $(1, +\infty)$  上单调递增,  $y$  极大 = 0

在  $(0, 1)$  上单调递减,  $y$  极小 = -1

(2)

$$y = \frac{3x^2 + 4x + 4}{x^2 + x + 1}$$

$$y = 4 - \frac{x^2}{x^2 + x + 1}, \quad y' = -\frac{x^2 + 2x}{x^2 + x + 1}$$



令  $y' < 0$ ,  $x > 0$  or  $x < -2$

令  $y' > 0$ ,  $-2 < x < 0$

所以  $x = -2$  时,  $y$  极小  $= \frac{3}{8}$

$x = 0$  时,  $y$  极大  $= 4$

(3)

$$y = x - \ln(1+x)$$

$$y' = 1 - \frac{1}{x+1}$$

$y = x - \ln(1+x)$  在  $(-1, 0)$  单调递减, 在  $(0, +\infty)$  单调递增

$x = 0$ ,  $y$  取得极小  $= 0$ , 无极大值

(4)

$$y = e^x \cos x$$

$$y' = e^x (\cos x - \sin x)$$

$$y \text{ 极大} = \frac{-\sqrt{2}}{2} e^{2k\pi + 4\pi}$$

$$y \text{ 极小} = \frac{-\sqrt{2}}{2} e^{(2k+1)\pi + 4\pi}$$

(5)

$$y = x + \sqrt{1-x}$$

$$y' = 1 - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{1-x}}$$

令  $y' > 0$ ,  $x < \frac{3}{4}$ ; 令  $y' < 0$ ,  $-\frac{3}{4} < x < 1$

$y$  极大值为  $\frac{5}{4}$ , 无极小值

(6)

$$y = 2e^x + e^{-x}$$

$$y' = 2e^x - e^{-x}$$

令  $y' > 0$ ,  $x > -\frac{\ln 2}{2}$ ; 令  $y' < 0$ ,  $x < -\frac{\ln 2}{2}$

$y$  极小  $= 2\sqrt{2}$ , 无极大值

4、(1)

$$f(x) = x + 2\sqrt{x}, x \text{ 属于 } [0, 4]$$

$f'(x)$  在  $[0, 4]$  上大于 0 恒成立,

所以  $f(x)$  在  $[0, 4]$  上单调递增

$$f(x)_{\max} = f(4) = 8, f(x)_{\min} = 0$$

(2)

$$f(x) = \frac{x-1}{x+1}, x \text{ 属于 } [0, 4]$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{2}{(x+1)^2} > 0 \text{ 在 } [0,4] \text{ 上恒成立}$$

所以  $f(x)$  在  $[0,4]$  上单调递增

$$f(x)_{\max} = f(4) = 3\sqrt{5}, f(x)_{\min} = f(0) = -1$$

(3)

$$f(x) = x \ln x, x \text{ 属于 } (0, +\infty)$$

$$f'(x) = \ln x + 1$$

$$f'(x) > 0, x > \frac{1}{e}$$

$$f'(x) < 0, 0 < x < \frac{1}{e}$$

$$f(x)_{\min} = f(1/e) = -\frac{1}{e}, f(x) \text{ 无最大值}$$

(4)

$$f(x) = x^4 - 2x^2 + 5 \quad x \text{ 属于 } [-2, 2]$$

$$\text{令 } t = x^2 \quad t \text{ 属于 } [0, 4]$$

$$g(t) = t^2 - 2t + 5 = (t - 1)^2 + 4$$

$$g(t)_{\min} = g(1) = 4, g(t)_{\max} = g(4) = 13$$

5.

解得交点  $(1, 3), (-3, -5)$  设  $C(x, 4 - x^2)$

$$\therefore S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{1}{2} |AB| \cdot d$$

$$|AB| = \sqrt{(-3 - 1)^2 + (-5 - 3)^2} = 4\sqrt{5}$$

$$d = \frac{|x^2 + 2x - 3|}{\sqrt{5}}$$

$$\therefore S^2 = 4(x^2 + 2x - 3)^2 \quad x \in [-3, 1]$$

$$\therefore \text{当 } x = -1 \text{ 时 } S^2 = 4(x^2 + 2x - 3)^2$$

$$\therefore S^2 = 64$$

$$\therefore \text{当 } C \text{ 为 } (-1, 3) \text{ 时 } S = 8$$

6.

$$(1) a > -1 + \ln 2$$

要证  $x^2 - 2ax + 1 < e^x$

即证  $x + \frac{1}{x} < \frac{e^x}{x} + 2a$

构造  $f(x) = x + \frac{1}{x} - \frac{e^x}{x}$

$$f'(x) = \frac{[(x+1) - e^x](x-1)}{x^2}$$

$$g(x) = (x+1) - e^x$$

易证  $g(x) < 0$  恒成立

$\therefore$  令  $f'(x) > 0 \quad 0 < x < 1$

令  $f'(x) < 0 \quad x > 1$

$\therefore y = f'(x)$  在  $(0,1)$  上单调递增, 在  $(1, +\infty)$  上单调递减

$$f(x)_{\max} = f(1) = 2 - e < -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore a > -1 + \ln 2$$

$$a > \ln \frac{2}{e} > -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore a > f(x)_{\max}$$

$$\therefore x^2 - 2ax + 1 < e^x (x > 0)$$

$\therefore$  得证

$$(2) e^x - \left(1 - \frac{x}{n}\right)^n \leq \frac{x^2}{n} e^{-x}$$

构造  $f(x) = x^2 + n \left(1 - \frac{x}{n}\right)^n e^x - n \quad x \in (-\infty, n]$

$$f'(x) = x \left[ 2 - \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right)^{n-1} e^x \right]$$

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

$$\because \exists \xi \in (-\infty, n] \quad \xi \neq 0$$

$$f'(\xi) = 0 \quad \left(1 - \frac{\xi}{n}\right)^{n-1} e^{\xi} = 2$$

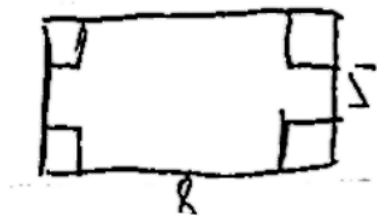
$$\begin{aligned} \therefore f(\xi) &= \xi^2 + n \left(1 - \frac{\xi}{n}\right)^n e^{\xi} - n \\ &= (\xi - 1)^2 + n - 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$f(x)_{\min} = f(0) \quad \therefore f(x) \geq 0$$

$$x \in (-\infty, n]$$

$$\therefore x \leq n \text{ 时 } e^x - \left(1 - \frac{x}{n}\right)^n \leq \frac{x^2}{n} e^{-x} \text{ 得证}$$

7.



设正方体边长为 $x$

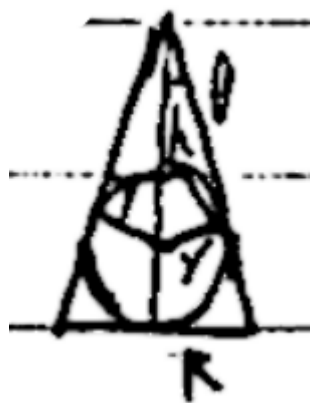
$$V = (8 - 2x)(5 - 2x)x \quad x \in \left[0, \frac{5}{2}\right)$$

$$V' = 12x^2 - 52x + 40$$

$$V' = 0 \quad x_1 = 1 \quad x_2 = \frac{10}{3} \text{ (舍)}$$

$x = 1$  时容量最大

8.



$$h = \frac{r}{\sin \theta} + r = \frac{1 + \sin \theta}{\sin \theta} r$$

$$R = h \tan \theta$$

$$V = \frac{1}{3} \pi (h \tan \theta)^2 h$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \pi r^3 \frac{(\sin \theta + 1)^3}{\sin \theta \cdot \cos^2 \theta}$$

$$x = \sin \theta$$

$$\frac{1}{3} \pi r^3 \frac{(x + 1)^3}{x(1 - x^2)}$$

$$\text{令} \left( \frac{(1 + x)^3}{x(1 - x^2)} \right)' = 0 \quad x = \frac{1}{3} \text{ 或 } -1 (\text{舍})$$

$$V_{\min} = \frac{8}{3} \pi r^3$$

## 习题 4.5

1. 求下列函数的凸性区间和拐点

(1) 解: 令  $y=f(x)$ , 则  $f'(x)=3x^2-10x+3$

$$f''(x)=6x-10$$

可知  $f(x)$  在  $(-\infty, \frac{5}{3})$  上凸, 在  $(\frac{5}{3}, +\infty)$  下凸

$(\frac{5}{3}, \frac{20}{27})$  为拐点

(2) 解: 令  $y=f(x)$ , 则  $f'(x)=e^{-x}-xe^{-x}$

$$f''(x)=-e^{-x}-e^{-x}+xe^{-x}=e^{-x}(x-2)$$

可知  $f(x)$  在  $(-\infty, 2)$  上凸, 在  $(2, +\infty)$  下凸

$(2, \frac{2}{e^2})$  为拐点

(3) 解: 令  $y=f(x)$ , 则  $f'(x)=\frac{2x}{1+x^2}$

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

可知  $f(x)$  在  $(-1, 1)$  上凸, 在  $(-\infty, -1)$  和  $(1, +\infty)$  下凸

$(-1, \ln 2)$  和  $(1, \ln 2)$  为拐点

(4) 解: 令  $y=f(x)$ , 则  $f'(x)=1+\cos x$

$$f''(x)=-\sin x$$

可知  $f(x)$  在  $(2k\pi, \pi+2k\pi)$  下凸, 在  $(\pi+2k\pi, 2k\pi)$  上凸

$(k\pi, k\pi)$  为拐点

2. 利用函数的凸性, 证明下列不等式

(1) 解: 设  $f(x)=e^x$

$$\because f''(x)=e^x > 0 \therefore f(x) \text{ 下凸 (严格)}$$

$$\text{故 } f\left(\frac{x_1+x_2}{2}\right) < \frac{1}{2}(f(x_1)+f(x_2))$$

$$\text{则 } e^{\frac{x+y}{2}} < \frac{1}{2}(e^x + e^y)$$

(2) 解: 设  $f(x)=x^n$ , 则  $f'(x)=\ln nx^n$

$$\because f''(x)=\ln^2 nx^n > 0 \therefore f(x) \text{ 下凸 (严格)}$$

$$\text{故 } f\left(\frac{x+y}{2}\right) < \frac{1}{2}(f(x)+f(y))$$

$$\text{则 } \left(\frac{x+y}{2}\right)^n < \frac{1}{2}(x^n + y^n)$$

3. 求下列函数的渐近线

(1) 解:  $a_1 = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = 0$

$$b_1 = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (f(x) - ax) = 0$$

当  $x \rightarrow -\infty$  时同理

故渐近线为  $y=0$

$$(2) \text{解: } a_1 = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (e^{\frac{2}{x}} + \frac{1}{x}) = 1$$

$$b_1 = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (f(x) - ax) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x(e^{\frac{2}{x}} - 1) + 1$$

$$\text{令 } t=1/x, \text{ 则上式} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{2t}-1}{t} + 1$$

用洛必达易得  $b_1=3$ , 渐近线 1 为  $y=x+3$

$$a_1 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(x)-1}{x} = 0, b = 1$$

渐近线 2 为  $y=1$

$$(3) \text{解: } a_1 = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x} = 0$$

$$b_1 = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (f(x) - ax) = +\infty \quad \text{故不存在}$$

当  $x \rightarrow +0^+$  时,  $f(x) = -\infty$

故垂直渐近线为  $x=0$

$$(4) \text{解: } a_1 = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (2 + \frac{\arctan \frac{x}{2}}{x}) = 2$$

$$b_1 = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (f(x) - ax) = -\frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\text{渐近线 1: } y=2x+\frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$a_2 = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = 2$$

$$b_2 = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (f(x) - ax) = -\frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\text{渐近线 2: } y=2x-\frac{\pi}{2}$$

4、

(1)

证明: 根据下凸函数定义

有  $f(\lambda x + (1-\lambda)y) \leq \lambda f(x) + (1-\lambda)f(y)$  成立

$$\text{取 } x=x_1, y=x_2, \lambda=\lambda_1, 1-\lambda=1-\lambda_1=\lambda_2$$

$$\text{则 } f(\lambda_1 x_1 + \lambda_2 x_2) \leq \lambda_1 f(x_1) + \lambda_2 f(x_2)$$

(2)

证明:

将  $\lambda_3 x_3 + \lambda_2 x_2$  合并为  $\lambda_4 x_4$

两次使用 (1) 结论可得结果

(3)

$$\text{令 } \lambda_k \lambda_{k+1} = \lambda_{k'}, \frac{\lambda_k}{\lambda_{k'}} x_k + \frac{\lambda_{k+1}}{\lambda_{k'}} x_{k+1} = x_{k'},$$

$$\text{则 } x_{k'} \in (a, b), \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \dots + \lambda_k + \lambda_{k'} = 1$$

易知  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{k-1}, x_{k'}$  是  $(a, b)$  内不全相等  $k$  个数

由归纳法假设有

$$f(\lambda_1 x_1 + \lambda_2 x_2 + \dots + \lambda_k x_k) < \lambda_1 f(x_1) + \lambda_2 f(x_2) + \dots + \lambda_k f(x_k)$$

$$\text{因为 } \frac{\lambda_k}{\lambda_{k'}}, \frac{\lambda_{k+1}}{\lambda_{k'}} \in \mathbb{R}^+, \text{ 且 } \frac{\lambda_k}{\lambda_{k'}} + \frac{\lambda_{k+1}}{\lambda_{k'}} = 1$$

$$\text{故上式} < \frac{\lambda_k}{\lambda_{k'}} f(x_k) + \frac{\lambda_{k+1}}{\lambda_{k'}} f(x_{k+1})$$

$$\text{因此 } f(\sum_{k=1}^n \lambda_k x_k) < \sum_{k=1}^n f(\lambda_k x_k)$$



## 习题 4.7

1. 求下列曲线在指定点处的曲率

(1) 曲线  $xy=4$ , 点  $(2, 2)$

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

$$y'' = \frac{8}{x^3}, y''(2) = 1;$$

$$\text{由曲率公式 } k = \frac{|y''|}{(1 + (y')^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}, \text{ 带入得 } k = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$$

(2) 曲线  $y=4x-x^2$ , 点  $(0, 0)$

$$y' = 4 - 2x, y'(0) = 4$$

$$y'' = -2, y''(0) = -2$$

$$\text{由曲率公式 } k = \frac{|y''|}{(1 + (y')^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}, \text{ 带入得 } k = \frac{2}{\sqrt{17^3}}$$

(3) 曲线  $y = \ln(x + \sqrt{1 + x^2})$ , 点  $(0, 0)$

$$y' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}}, y'(0) = 1$$

$$y'' = -x(x^2 + 1)^{-\frac{3}{2}}, y''(0) = 0$$

$$\text{由曲率公式 } k = \frac{|y''|}{(1 + (y')^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}, \text{ 带入得 } k = 0$$

(4) 曲线  $y=\ln x$ , 点  $(1, 0)$

$$y' = \frac{1}{x}, y'(1) = 1$$

$$y' = -\frac{1}{x^2}, y''(1) = -1$$

$$\text{由曲率公式 } k = \frac{|y''|}{(1 + (y')^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}, \text{ 带入得 } k = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$$

2. 请证明公式 (4.7.4)

$$\text{证明: } \begin{cases} x = x(t) \\ y = y(t) \end{cases}, \quad y' = \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dt} \frac{dt}{dx} = \frac{y'(t)}{x'(t)}$$

$$y'' = \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{d\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)}{dx} = \frac{d\left(\frac{y'(t)}{x'(t)}\right)dt}{dt \frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{y''(t)x'(t) - x''(t)y'(t)}{[x'(t)]^2} \frac{1}{x'(t)}$$

分别将  $y'$  和  $y''$  带入  $k = \frac{|y''|}{(1 + (y')^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$  式 中得:

$$k = \frac{|x'(t)y''(t) - x''(t)y'(t)|}{[x'(t)^2]^{\frac{3}{2}} \left(1 + \left(\frac{y'(t)}{x'(t)}\right)^2\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{|x'(t)y''(t) - x''(t)y'(t)|}{\left[(x'(t))^2 + (y'(t))^2\right]^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

3. 求由下列参数方程表示的曲线在指定参数处的曲率

$$(1) \text{ 曲线 } \begin{cases} x = 3t^2 \\ y = 3t - t^3 \end{cases}, \quad t = 1;$$

$$x'(t) = 6t, x'(1) = 6; x''(t) = 6, x''(1) = 6;$$

$$y'(t) = 3 - 3t^2, y'(1) = 0; y''(t) = -6t, y''(1) = -6;$$

$$\text{由 } k = \frac{|x'(t)y''(t) - x''(t)y'(t)|}{\left[(x'(t))^2 + (y'(t))^2\right]^{\frac{3}{2}}}, \text{ 得 } k = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$(2) \text{ 曲线 } \begin{cases} x = a(\cos t + t \sin t) \\ y = a(\sin t - t \cos t) \end{cases}, \quad t = \frac{\pi}{2}, \text{ 其中 } a > 0.$$

$$x'(t) = a t \cos t, x'\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 0;$$

$$x''(t) = a(\cos t - t \sin t), x''\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = -\frac{\pi a}{2};$$

$$y'(t) = at \sin t, y'\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \frac{\pi a}{2};$$

$$y''(t) = a(\sin t + t \cos t), y''\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = a;$$

$$\text{由 } k = \frac{|x'(t)y''(t) - x''(t)y'(t)|}{\left[(x'(t))^2 + (y'(t))^2\right]^{\frac{3}{2}}}, \text{ 得 } k = \frac{2}{\pi a}$$

4. 求曲线  $y=x^2$  上任一点处的曲率，并问哪一点处曲率最大？

$$\text{由 } y' = 2x, y'' = 2$$

$$\text{带入公式 } k = \frac{|y''|}{(1 + (y')^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}, \text{ 得; } k = \frac{2}{(1 + 4x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

所以当  $x=0$  时， $k$  取最大值，

即曲线  $y=x^2$  在  $x=0$  处曲率最大。

5. 求椭圆周  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$  上任一点处的曲率，并问哪一点处曲率最大？其中  $a>b>0$ .

$$\text{设 } \begin{cases} x = a \cos t \\ y = b \sin t \end{cases} (a>b>0)$$

$$\text{则 } x'(t) = -a \sin t; x''(t) = -a \cos t;$$

$$y'(t) = b \cos t; y''(t) = -b \sin t;$$

$$\Rightarrow k = \frac{|x'(t)y''(t) - x''(t)y'(t)|}{\left[(x'(t))^2 + (y'(t))^2\right]^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

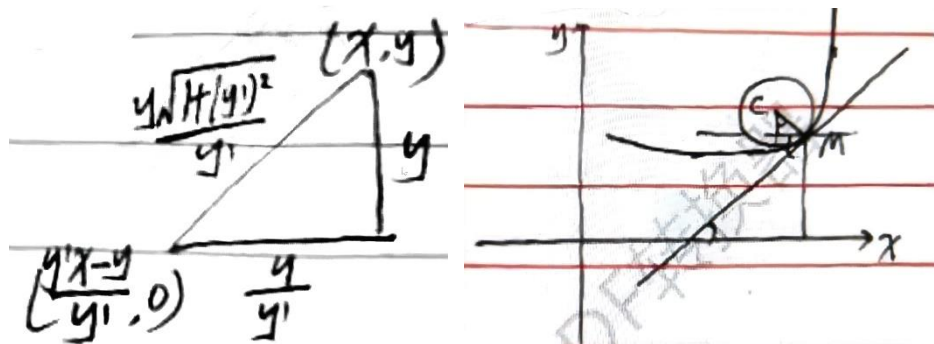
$$\Rightarrow k = \frac{ab}{(a^2 \sin^2 t + b^2 \cos^2 t)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

$$\Rightarrow k = \frac{ab}{(a^2(1 - \cos^2 t) + b^2 \cos^2 t)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

$$\Rightarrow k = \frac{ab}{(a^2 + (b^2 - a^2) \cos^2 t)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

所以当  $\cos t = 0$ , 即  $t = \pm \frac{\pi}{2}$  时,  $k$  取最大值, 此时  $x = \pm a$

6.



$$M \text{ 点处曲率为 } k = \frac{|y''|}{(H + (y)^2)^{\frac{2}{2}}} = \frac{|y''(x)|}{\left(1 + (y'(x))^2\right)^{\frac{2}{2}}}$$

$$M \text{ 点处切线为 } \alpha = y't - y'x + y$$

$$C(\alpha, \beta)$$

$$\alpha = x - r \sin \arctan y'$$

$$\beta = y + r \cos \arctan y'$$

$$r = \frac{1}{k}$$

$$\sin \arctan y' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + (y')^2}}$$

$$\cos \arctan y' = \frac{y'}{\sqrt{1 + (y')^2}}$$

$$\text{则 } \begin{cases} \alpha = x - \frac{(1 + (y'')^2)y'}{y''} \\ \beta = y + \frac{1 + (y')^2}{y''} \end{cases}$$

7.

解:  $y = \ln x$  与  $x$  轴交点为  $(1, 0)$

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

$$\text{则 } \rho = \frac{1}{k} = 2\sqrt{2}$$

设圆心为 $(\alpha, \beta)$

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

$$\beta = y + \frac{1 + (y')^2}{y''} = \frac{2}{1} = -2$$

则方程为 $(x - 3)^2 + (y + 2)^2 = 8$

## 复习题 4

1 证明:  $\because f(x)$  在  $[a, b]$  上不恒为常数

则存在  $c \in (a, b)$  使  $f(c) \neq f(a)$

$\because f(a) = f(b)$  则  $f(c) \neq f(b)$

设  $f(c) > f(a)$

由拉格朗日中值定理得

$\exists \xi \in (a, c), \eta \in (c, b)$

$$f'(\xi) = \frac{f(c) - f(a)}{c - a} > 0, f'(\eta) = \frac{f(b) - f(c)}{b - c} < 0 \text{ 证毕}$$

2 证明: 设  $y, x$ , 将区间  $[x, y]$   $n$  等分, 有

$$|f(y) - f(x)| = \left| \sum_{k=1}^n \left[ f\left(x + \frac{k}{n}(y-x)\right) - f\left(x + \frac{k-1}{n}(y-x)\right) \right] \right|$$

$$\leq \sum_{k=1}^n \left| f\left(x + \frac{k}{n}(y-x)\right) - f\left(x + \frac{k-1}{n}(y-x)\right) \right|$$

$$\leq \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{n^2} (y-x)^2 = \frac{(y-x)^2}{n}$$

当  $n \rightarrow \infty$  时, 右边会无限趋向于 0

$\therefore f(x) - f(y) = 0, f(x)$  在  $(-\infty, +\infty)$  内为常数

3 证明: 设  $F(x) = \frac{f(x)}{x}$

$$\therefore F'(x) = \frac{xf'(x) - f(x)}{x^2}$$

由拉格朗日中值定理得

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

$$\therefore f(x) = xf'(\xi)$$

$$\therefore F'(x) = \frac{f'(x) - f'(\xi)}{x}$$

$\because f'(x)$  严格单调增加

$$\therefore f'(x) > f'(\xi)$$

$$\therefore F'(x) > 0$$

$\therefore \frac{f(x)}{x}$  严格单调增加

4 证明:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{1 - \cos x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2f(x)}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2}{x^2} (f(0) + xf'(0) + \frac{x^2}{2} f''(0) + o(x^2)) = A$

$\because A$  是常数

$$\therefore f(x) = 0, f'(x) = 0, f''(x) = A$$

5

(1) 证明: 设  $f(x) = \frac{\tan x}{x}, 0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2}$

$$\therefore f'(x) = \frac{x - \sin x \cos x}{x^2 (\cos x)^2}$$

$$\text{设 } g(x) = x - \sin x \cos x \quad g'(x) = 1 - \cos 2x > 0$$

$$\therefore g(x) > g(0) = 0 \quad \therefore f'(x) > 0 \quad \therefore \frac{\tan x}{x} < \frac{\tan y}{y}$$

(2) 证明: 设  $f(x) = e^x - x - 1 (x \neq 0)$

$$\therefore f'(x) = e^x - 1$$

$$\therefore \text{在 } x \in (-\infty, 0) \text{ 时, } f'(x) = e^x - 1 < 0$$

$$\text{在 } x \in (0, +\infty) \text{ 时, } f'(x) = e^x - 1 > 0$$

$$\therefore f(x) > f(0) = 0$$

$$\therefore e^x > 1 + x$$

(3) 证明: 设  $f(x) = x - \sin x \quad g(x) = \sin x - x + \frac{x^3}{6}$

$$\therefore f'(x) = 1 - \cos x \text{ 得 } f(x) \text{ 在 } [0, +\infty] \text{ 上单增}$$

$$\therefore f(x) > f(0) = 0 \quad \therefore x > \sin x$$

$$g'(x) = \cos x - 1 + \frac{x^2}{2} = 2\left[\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2 - \left(\sin \frac{x}{2}\right)^2\right]$$

$$\text{当 } \frac{x}{2} \in [0, \pi] \text{ 时, } \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2 > \left(\sin \frac{x}{2}\right)^2$$

$$\text{当 } \frac{x}{2} \geq \pi \text{ 时, } \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2 \geq \pi^2 > 1 \geq \left(\sin \frac{x}{2}\right)^2$$

$$\therefore g'(x) > 0 \quad g(x) \text{ 在 } [0, +\infty] \text{ 上单增}$$

$$g(x) > g(0) = 0 \quad \therefore \sin x > x - \frac{x^3}{6}$$

$$\therefore x - \frac{x^3}{6} < \sin x < x, x > 0$$

(4) 证明: 对不等式取对数得

$$x \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right) < 1 < (x+1) \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)$$

$$\text{设 } 1 + \frac{1}{x} = y \quad (y > 1)$$

$$\therefore 1 - \frac{1}{y} < \ln y < y - 1$$

$$\text{设 } f(y) = \ln y + \frac{1}{y} - 1$$

$$\therefore f'(y) = \frac{1}{y} - \frac{1}{y^2} = \frac{y-1}{y^2} > 0$$

$$\therefore f(y) > f(1) = 0 \quad \therefore \ln y > 1 - \frac{1}{y}$$

$$\text{设 } g(y) = \ln y - y + 1$$

$$g'(y) = \frac{1}{y} - 1 < 0$$

$$\therefore g(y) < g(1) = 0 \quad \therefore \ln y < y - 1$$

$$\therefore 1 - \frac{1}{y} < \ln y < y - 1$$

$$\therefore \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x < e < \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^{x+1}$$

(5) 证明: 设  $f(x) = \frac{\tan x}{x} \quad 0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2}$

$$\therefore f'(x) = \frac{x - \sin x \cos x}{x^2 - (\cos x)^2}$$

$$\text{设 } g(x) = x - \sin x \cos x \quad g'(x) = 1 - \cos 2x > 0$$

$$\therefore g(x) > g(0) = 0 \quad \therefore f'(x) > 0 \quad \therefore \frac{\tan x}{x} < \frac{\tan y}{y}$$

$$\frac{y}{x} < \frac{\tan y}{\tan x}$$

(6) 证明: 设  $f(x) = (1+x)(\ln(1+x))^2 \quad \therefore f(0) = 0$

$$f'(x) = (\ln(x+1))^2 + 2\ln(1+x) - 2x \quad f'(0) = 0$$

$$f''(x) = \frac{2}{1+x} [\ln(1+x) - x] \quad f''(0) = 0$$

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

$$\therefore f''(x) \text{ 在 } (0, +\infty) \text{ 单调递减 } \therefore f''(x) < 0$$

$$f'(x) \text{ 在 } (0, +\infty) \text{ 单调递减 } \therefore f'(x) < 0$$

$$f(x) \text{ 在 } (0, +\infty) \text{ 单调递减 } \therefore f(x) < 0$$

$$(1+x)(\ln(1+x))^2 < x^2$$

**6.** 由题意可知  $u = x - \frac{f(x)}{f'(x)}$

$$\text{由泰勒展开得 } f(x) = f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2}x^2$$

$$\text{因为 } f(0) = f'(0) = 0$$

$$\text{所以 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{xf(\mu)}{\mu f(x)} = \frac{x \frac{f''(\eta)u^2}{2}}{\mu \frac{f''(\xi)x^2}{2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{u}{x}$$



$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{u}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(1 - \frac{f(x)}{xf'(x)}\right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{xf'(x) - f(x)}{xf'(x)}$$

$$\text{由洛必达法则得 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{u}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{xf''(x)}{xf''(x) + f'(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f''(x)}{f''(x) + \frac{f'(x)}{x}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

7. 证:

因为  $s + t = 1$

所以下证:  $f[(1-t)x_1 + tx_2] < (1-t)f(x_1) + tf(x_2)$  ①

不妨设  $x_1 < x_2$

将①转化为

$$t(f(x_2) - f[(1-t)x_1 + tx_2]) > (1-t)(f[(1-t)x_1 + tx_2] - f(x_1))$$

因为  $f(x)$  在  $[x_1, x_2]$  连续且可导

故由拉格朗日中值定理可得

$$\frac{f(x_2) - f[(1-t)x_1 + tx_2]}{(x_2 - x_1)(1-t)} = f'(n_1), n_1 \in ((1-t)x_1 + tx_2, x_2)$$

$$\frac{f[(1-t)x_1 + tx_2] - f(x_1)}{t(x_2 - x_1)} = f'(n_2), n_2 \in (x_1, (1-t)x_1 + tx_2)$$

因为  $f''(x) > 0$

故  $f'(n_1) > f'(n_2)$

所以  $t(1-t)f'(n_1)(x_2 - x_1) > t(1-t)f'(n_2)(x_2 - x_1)$

$$\Leftrightarrow t(f(x_2) - f[(1-t)x_1 + tx_2]) > (1-t)(f[(1-t)x_1 + tx_2] - f(x_1))$$

即原证明式成立

8. 证:

因为  $f(0) = -1 < 0, f(-1) > 0, f(1) > 0$

所以  $f(0)f(-1) < 0$   
 $f(0)f(1) < 0$

由零点存在性定理可得,  $f(x)$  在  $(-1, 0)$  和  $(0, 1)$  有两个零点

$$f'(x) = (2x+1)e^{2x} + \sin x - 2$$

$$f''(x) = 4(x+1)e^{2x} + \cos x$$

当  $x < -1$  时,  $f'(x) < 0, f(x) \downarrow$

$f(x) > f(-1) > 0$ , 故  $f(x)$  在  $(-\infty, -1]$  无实零点

当  $x > -1$  时,  $f''(x) > 0, f'(x)$  在  $(-1, +\infty) \uparrow$

$$f'(-1) < 0, f'(e) > 0$$

故  $f(x)$  在  $(-1, +\infty)$  先  $\uparrow$  后  $\downarrow$

即  $f(x)$  在  $(-1, +\infty)$  至多存在 2 个零点

$$9. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan(\tan x) - \sin(\sin x)}{x - \sin x}$$

$$\begin{cases} \tan x = x + \frac{1}{3}x^3 + o(x^3) \\ \sin x = x - \frac{1}{6}x^3 + o(x^3) \end{cases}$$

$$\text{原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x + \frac{2}{3}x^3 + o(x^3)}{x - \frac{1}{3}x^3 + o(x^3)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x + \frac{2}{3}x^3 + o(x^3) - x + \frac{1}{3}x^3 + o(x^3)}{1 - (x - \frac{1}{6}x^3 + o(x^3))} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^3}{\frac{1}{6}x^3} = 6$$

$$10. \text{ 已知 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - (a + b \cos x) \sin x}{x^5} = A$$

$$\begin{cases} \cos x = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} + o(x^6) \\ \sin x = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} + o(x^6) \end{cases}$$

$$\text{故原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - (a + b(1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} + o(x^6)))(x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} + o(x^6))}{x^5}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1 - a - b)x + \frac{(a + 4b)x^3}{3!} - (\frac{a}{5!} + \frac{b}{12} + \frac{b}{4!} + \frac{b}{5!})x^5 + o(x^5)}{x^5}$$

$$\text{因为 } \begin{cases} 1-a-b=0 \\ a+4b=0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{故 } \begin{cases} a = \frac{4}{3} \\ b = -\frac{1}{3} \\ A = \frac{1}{30} \end{cases}$$

**11.**由泰勒展开式可知:

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{xf(x) + \sin x}{x^3} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x^3} \left[ x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + o(x^3) + x(f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{1}{2}f''(0)x^2 + o(x^2)) \right] \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x^3} \left[ (1 + f(0))x + f'(0)x^2 + \left( \frac{f''(0)}{2} - \frac{1}{6} \right)x^3 + o(x^3) \right] \\ \text{则 } f(0) &= -1, f'(0) = 0, f''(0) = \frac{1}{3} \end{aligned}$$

**12.**  $f(x) = f(a) + f'(a)(x-a) + \frac{f''(a)}{2!}(x-a)^2 + \frac{f'''(\xi_1)}{3!}(x-a)^3$

$$\text{结合已知: } f(x) = f(a) + f'(a)(x-a) + \frac{f''(\xi)}{2!}(x-a)^2$$

$$\text{则有 } f''(a) - f''(\xi) = \frac{1}{3}f'''(\xi_1)(x-a) \text{ 即 } x-a = 3 \frac{f''(a) - f''(\xi)}{f'''(\xi_1)}$$

$$\text{代入所求极限, } \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\xi-a}{x-a} = \frac{1}{3} \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{(\xi-a)f'''(\xi_1)}{f''(a) - f''(\xi)}$$

$$\text{因为 } x \rightarrow a, \xi \rightarrow a, \xi_1 \rightarrow a$$

$$\text{所以 } \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\xi-a}{f''(a) - f''(\xi)} = \frac{1}{f'''(a)}, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f'''(\xi_1) = f'''(a)$$

$$\text{故 } \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\xi-a}{x-a} = \frac{1}{3}$$

**13.**(1)任取一个  $x_0$ , 若  $f(x_0) = f(0) + x_0 f'(x_0 \theta_1)$  中  $\theta$  不是唯一的话, 则另有一  $\theta_2$  使其成立

$$\text{即 } f(x_0) = f(0) + x_0 f'(x_0 \theta_2), \text{ 由于 } f(x_0), f(0), x_0 \text{ 均为固定值}$$

$$\text{所以 } f'(x_0 \theta_1) = f'(x_0 \theta_2) \text{ 即 } f'(x) \text{ 单调}$$

$$\text{所以 } \theta_1 = \theta_2, \text{ 唯一成立}$$

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

$$\text{又因为 } f(x) = f(0) + x f'(\theta(x)x) = f(0) + \frac{1}{2} f''(0) + o(x^2)$$

两边同除以 $x^2$ , 再令  $x \rightarrow 0$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(\theta(x)) - f'(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[ \frac{1}{2} f''(0) + \frac{o(x^2)}{x} \right]$$

$$\text{故} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \theta(x) = \frac{1}{2}$$

14. 设 $x = m$ 时 $f(m)$ 为最大值, $x = n$ 时 $f(n)$ 为最小值

当  $m < n$  时, 因为 $|f'(x)| \leq 1$

$$\text{所以 } f(m) - f(0) < m \quad \textcircled{1}$$

$$f(m) - f(n) < n - m \quad \textcircled{2}$$

$$f(1) - f(n) < 1 - n \quad \textcircled{3}$$

$$\text{令} \textcircled{1} + \textcircled{2} + \textcircled{3}, \quad 2f(m) - 2f(n) + f(1) - f(0) < 1$$

$$\text{因为 } f(0) = f(1)$$

$$\text{所以 } |f(m) - f(n)| < \frac{1}{2}$$

当  $n < m$  时, 同理可得  $|f(m) - f(n)| < \frac{1}{2}$

故  $f(x)$  极值差小于  $\frac{1}{2}$

$$\text{所以 } |f(x_1) - f(x_2)| \leq \frac{1}{2}$$

15. 由中值定理得:  $\exists \xi_1 \in (0, x)$  使  $f(x) = f(0) + f'(\xi_1)(x_1 - 1) \geq f(0) + kx$

则  $\exists x_0$  使  $f(x_0) > 0$ , 又因为  $f(0) < 0$

此时由介值定理得:  $\exists \xi \in (0, x_0) \subset (0, +\infty)$  使  $f(\xi) = 0$

又因为  $f'(x) > 0$

所以  $f(x)$  为单增函数

即在  $(0, +\infty)$  上存在唯一  $\xi$  使得  $f(\xi) = 0$

16. 设  $f(x)$  在  $(-\infty, +\infty)$  内可导, 并且  $f(x) + f'(x) \neq 0$ , 证明  $f(x)$  在  $(-\infty, +\infty)$  内最多存在一个零点. (此题原为证明  $f(x)$  有且仅有一个零点, 但无法证明, 故进行改动)

证明:  $\because f(x) + f'(x) \neq 0$

$\therefore$  可分为两种情况: (1)  $f(x) + f'(x) < 0$ ; (2)  $f(x) + f'(x) > 0$

不妨取 (1) 进行证明.

根据  $f(x) + f'(x)$  可构造  $F(x) = e^x f(x)$

$$\therefore F'(x) = e^x (f(x) + f'(x)) < 0$$

$\therefore F(x)$  在  $(-\infty, +\infty)$  单调递减

进行分类讨论

$$(1) \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} F(x) \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} F(x) < 0$$

由单调函数零点存在定理, 存在一个点  $c \in (-\infty, +\infty)$  使得  $F(c)=0$ , 即  $f(c) = 0$

$$(2) \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} F(x) \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} F(x) > 0$$

并且  $F(x)$  单调递减,  $\therefore$  不存在点  $c$  使得  $F(c) = 0$ , 即不存在点  $c$  使得  $f(c) = 0$ ,

$$(3) \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} F(x) \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} F(x) = 0$$

$\therefore$  存在一点  $c$  使得  $F(c)=0$ , 即  $f(c) = 0$

综上: 最多存在一个点  $c$  使得  $f(x) = 0$

同理证得 (2) 情况

$\therefore$  证明  $f(x)$  在  $(-\infty, +\infty)$  内最多存在一个零点.

**17.** 设函数  $f(x)$  在  $[0,1]$  上连续, 在  $(0,1)$  可导, 且  $f(0) = f(1) = 0, f(\frac{1}{2}) = 1$ ,

证明: (1) 存在  $\eta \in (\frac{1}{2}, 1)$ , 使得  $f(\eta) = \eta$ ;

(2) 对于任意实数  $\lambda$ , 必存在  $\xi \in (0, \eta)$  使得  $f'(\xi) - \lambda(f(\xi) - \xi) = 1$ ;

证明:

(1) 构造函数  $F(x) = f(x) - x$ ,

易知  $F(x)$  在  $[0,1]$  上连续, 在  $(0,1)$  可导

又  $\because F(\frac{1}{2}) \cdot F(0) < 0$ ,  $\therefore$  由零点存在定理必存在一点  $\eta \in (\frac{1}{2}, 1)$ , 使得  $F(\eta) = 0$

即  $f(\eta) - \eta = 0$ , 也就是  $f(\eta) = \eta$

(2) 构造函数  $H(x) = e^{-\lambda x}[f(x) - x]$ , 易知  $H(x)$  在  $[0,1]$  上连续, 在  $(0,1)$  可导

$$\therefore H'(x) = -\lambda e^{-\lambda x}[f(x) - x] + e^{-\lambda x}[f'(x) - 1] = e^{-\lambda x}(f'(x) - 1 - \lambda[f(x) - x]),$$

又  $\because H(0) = 0 = H(\eta)$

由罗尔定理得: 必存在一点  $\xi \in (0, \eta)$  使得  $H'(\xi) = 0$

$$\therefore e^{-\lambda \xi}(f'(\xi) - 1 - \lambda[f(\xi) - \xi]) = 0$$

$$\therefore f'(\xi) - 1 - \lambda[f(\xi) - \xi] = 0$$

$$\text{即 } f'(\xi) - \lambda[f(\xi) - \xi] = 1$$

证毕

**18.** 设函数  $f(x)$  在  $[0,1]$  上连续,  $(0, 1)$  内可导, 且  $f(0) = 0, f(1) = 1$ . 证明: 对任意的正数

$a, b$ , 在区间  $(0, 1)$  内存在不同的  $\xi, \eta$ , 使得  $\frac{a}{f'(\xi)} + \frac{b}{f'(\eta)} = a + b$ .

证: 取一点  $c \in (0, 1)$ ,  $\because f(x)$  在  $[0,1]$  上连续,  $(0, 1)$  内可导

$\therefore$  由拉格朗日中值定理可得: 必存在一点  $\xi \in (0, c)$ , 使得  $f'(\xi) = \frac{f(c)-f(0)}{c-0}$

同理: 必存在一点  $\eta \in (c, 1)$ , 使得  $f'(\eta) = \frac{f(1)-f(c)}{1-c}$

由于  $\xi, \eta$  分别处于不同区间,  $\therefore$  在区间  $(0, 1)$  内存在不同的  $\xi, \eta$

将  $f'(\xi) = \frac{f(c)-f(0)}{c-0}$ ,  $f'(\eta) = \frac{f(1)-f(c)}{1-c}$  带入待证等式  $\frac{a}{f'(\xi)} + \frac{b}{f'(\eta)} = a + b$

化简整理:  $\frac{ac}{f(c)} + \frac{b(1-c)}{1-f(c)} = a + b$

$\therefore \frac{a}{(a+b)f(c)} c + \frac{b}{(a+b)(1-f(c))} (1-c) = 1$

解得:  $f(c) = c$  (1)

猜得:  $\frac{a}{(a+b)f(c)} = 1$ , 解得  $f(c) = \frac{a}{a+b}$  (2),

再验证 (1) (2) 舍取

选用介值定理进行判断 (2) 的舍取

$\because f(c) = \frac{a}{a+b}$  易得  $0 < f(c) = \frac{a}{a+b} < 1$

$\therefore 0 < f(c) = \frac{a}{a+b} < 1 \leftrightarrow f(0) < f(c) = \frac{a}{a+b} < f(1)$

由介值定理可得存在  $c \in (0, 1)$  使得  $f(c) = c$

$\therefore$  (2) 取

$f(c) = c$  (1) 舍去, 此处不证明啦 (使用介值定理或零点定理证明不存  $c$  即可)

$\therefore f'(\xi) = \frac{f(c)-f(0)}{c-0} = \frac{a}{c(a+b)}$

$f'(\eta) = \frac{f(1)-f(c)}{1-c} = \frac{1-\frac{a}{a+b}}{1-c} = \frac{b}{(1-c)(a+b)}$

$\frac{a}{f'(\xi)} + \frac{b}{f'(\eta)} = a \cdot \frac{c(a+b)}{a} + b \frac{(1-c)(a+b)}{b} = ac + bc + a + b - ac - bc = a + b$

证毕.

**19.**(达布定理)设函数 $f(x)$ 在 $[a,b]$ 上可导, 证明

(1) 若 $f'(a)f'(b) < 0$ , 则必存在 $\xi \in (a, b)$ , 使得 $f'(\xi) = 0$

(2) 若常数 $c$ 介于任意 $f'(a), f'(b)$ 之间, 则必存在 $\eta \in (a, b)$ , 使得 $f'(\eta) = c$

证明: (1) 不妨设 $f'(a) > 0, f'(b) < 0$

$$\text{由导数定义: } f'(a) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x - a} > 0$$

$$\text{由极限局部保号性: } f(x) - f(a) > 0$$

$$\text{同理: } f(x) - f(b) > 0$$

$$\text{即 } f(x) > f(a), f(x) > f(b)$$

$$\therefore f(a), f(b) \text{ 均不是 } f(x) \text{ 最大值}$$

$$\text{又 } \because f(x) \text{ 在 } [a, b] \text{ 可导, } \therefore f(x) \text{ 在 } [a, b] \text{ 上连续}$$

$$\therefore \text{由闭区间连续函数的性质可知: } f(x) \text{ 必在 } (a, b) \text{ 内取到最大值}$$

$$\text{故存在一点 } \xi \in (a, b), \text{ 使得 } f(\xi) \text{ 为最大值, 即 } f'(\xi) = 0$$

(2) 不妨令 $F(x) = f(x) - cx, f'(a) < c < f'(b)$

$$\text{则 } F'(a) = f'(a) - c < 0, F'(b) = f'(b) - c > 0.$$

$$\text{由导数定义: } F'(a) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{F(x) - F(a)}{x - a} < 0, \text{局部保号性得 } F(x) > F(a), \text{同理 } F(x) > F(b)$$

$$\therefore F(x) = f(x) - cx, \therefore F(x) \text{ 在 } [a, b] \text{ 连续}$$

$$\text{又 } \because F(a), F(b) \text{ 均不是最大值}$$

$$\therefore F(x) \text{ 必在 } (a, b) \text{ 内取得最大值}$$

$$\text{故存在一点 } \eta \in (a, b), \text{ 使得 } F(\eta) \text{ 为最大值, 即 } F'(\eta) = 0$$

$$\therefore f'(\eta) = c$$

证毕

**达布定理**也叫导数的介值定理, **不可用零点定理证明**, 因为其导函数连续性未知, 使用零点定理就默认其导函数连续, 这就错了.

**20.** (广义罗尔中值定理) 设 $(a, b)$ 为有限或无穷区间,  $f(x)$ 在 $(a, b)$ 内可导, 且满足

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow b^-} f(x) = A, \text{证明: 存在 } \xi \in (a, b), \text{ 使得 } f'(\xi) = 0$$

证明: (1) 当 $(a, b)$ 为有限区间时, (后续证明需要使用闭区间连续函数性质)

补充定义:

$$f(x) \quad x \in (a, b)$$

$$F(x) =$$

$$A \quad x = a, b$$

$\therefore F(a) = F(b) = A$ , 且  $F(x)$  在  $[a, b]$  上连续

由罗尔定理可知: 存在一点  $\xi \in (a, b)$ , 使得  $F'(\xi) = 0$

即  $f'(\xi) = 0$

(2) 当  $(a, b)$  为无穷区间时, 即  $(-\infty, +\infty)$

不妨设  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = A$

在开区间内不适用罗尔定理, 故通过一系列方法转化为有限区间, 必要时可仿照(1)进行补充定义。

令  $x = \varphi(t) = \log \frac{1+t}{1-t} \quad t \in (-1, +1)$  (构造一个无底数对数)

则  $\lim_{t \rightarrow -1^+} \varphi(t) = -\infty$ ,  $\lim_{t \rightarrow 1^-} \varphi(t) = +\infty$

再令  $g(t) = f(\varphi(t)) \quad t \in (-1, +1)$

则  $\lim_{t \rightarrow -1^+} g(t) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 1^-} g(t) = A$

补充定义:  $g(-1) = g(1) = A$

$\therefore g(t)$  在  $[-1, +1]$  上为连续函数

又  $\therefore g(-1) = g(1) = A$

$\therefore$  由罗尔定理可知: 存在一点  $\xi \in (-1, +1)$ , 使得  $g'(\xi) = 0$

$\therefore g'(t) = f'(\varphi(t)) \cdot \varphi'(t)$ , 又  $\therefore x = \varphi(t)$

$\therefore g'(t) = f'(x) \frac{dx}{dt} = f'(x) \frac{1}{1-t^2}$

即  $g'(\xi) = f'(\xi) \frac{1}{1-\xi^2} = 0$

故  $f'(\xi) = 0$

证毕

补充:

$a$  为有限实数,  $b$  为无穷;  $a$  为无穷,  $b$  为有限实数这两种情况就请同学们查阅资料进行证明