

Review

- $f \uparrow \Leftrightarrow f'(x) \ge 0$;
- ●f严格 $\uparrow \Leftrightarrow f'(x) \ge 0$,且在任意(c,d)上f'(x)不恒为0.
- $f'(x_0) = f''(x_0) = \dots = f^{(2n-1)}(x_0) = 0$,则 $f^{(2n)}(x_0) > (<)0 \Rightarrow x_0 为 f 的 极小(大) 值点.$
- $f'(x_0) = f''(x_0) = \dots = f^{(2n)}(x_0) = 0, f^{(2n+1)}(x_0) \neq 0$ $\Rightarrow x_0$ 不是极值点.

• $f'(x_0) = f''(x_0) = \dots = f^{(2n)}(x_0) = 0, f^{(2n)}(x)$ 在 x_0 连续, $f^{(2n+1)}(x)$ 在 x_0 的两侧异号($f^{(2n)}(x)$ 在 x_0 不一定可导), 则

$$f^{(2n+1)}(x)$$
 $\begin{cases} \leq (<)0, \ x < x_0 \\ \geq (>)0, \ x > x_0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x_0 是 f$ 的(严格)极小值点;

$$f^{(2n+1)}(x)$$
 $\begin{cases} \geq (>)0, \ x < x_0 \\ \leq (<)0, \ x > x_0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x_0$ 是 f 的(严格)极大值点.

•f在[a,b]上、 \mathbb{R} 上的极值和最值问题.

§ 5.函数的凸凹性

Def. f在区间I上定义, 若 $\forall x_1, x_2 \in I, \forall \lambda \in (0,1)$, 都有 $f(\lambda x_1 + (1-\lambda)x_2) \le (\ge) \lambda f(x_1) + (1-\lambda)f(x_2)$,

则称f为I上的下凸(上凸)函数.

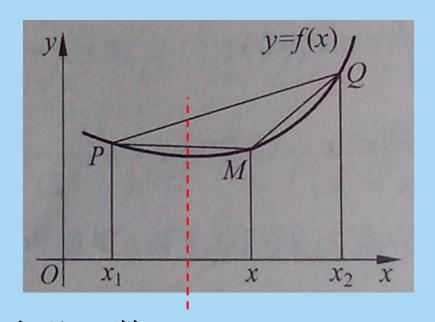
Remark.下凸函数的几何意义?

Question. 严格上(下)凸函数?

Remark.convex function:

凸函数、下凸函数

concave function: 凹函数、上凸函数





Thm.f为I上的下凸函数,当且仅当 $\forall x_1, \dots, x_n \in I$,以及满足 $\lambda_1 + \dots + \lambda_n = 1$ 的正数 $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n$,都有 $f(\lambda_1 x_1 + \dots + \lambda_n x_n) \leq \lambda_1 f(x_1) + \dots + \lambda_n f(x_n)$.

Proof.充分性显然,下证必要性.

n = 1, 2时, 显然.

设n = k时结论成立,当n = k + 1时,

$$\frac{\lambda_{1}}{1-\lambda_{k+1}} + \frac{\lambda_{2}}{1-\lambda_{k+1}} + \dots + \frac{\lambda_{k}}{1-\lambda_{k+1}} = 1, \quad \frac{\lambda_{1}x_{1} + \dots + \lambda_{k}x_{k}}{1-\lambda_{k+1}} \in I.$$

$$f(\lambda_{1}x_{1} + \dots + \lambda_{k+1}x_{k+1}) = f\left(\lambda_{k+1}x_{k+1} + (1-\lambda_{k+1})\frac{\lambda_{1}x_{1} + \dots + \lambda_{k}x_{k}}{1-\lambda_{k+1}}\right)$$

$$\leq \lambda_{k+1} f(x_{k+1}) + (1 - \lambda_{k+1}) f\left(\frac{\lambda_1 x_1 + \dots + \lambda_k x_k}{1 - \lambda_{k+1}}\right)$$

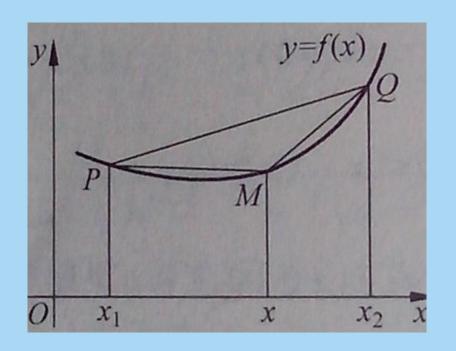
$$\leq \lambda_{k+1} f(x_{k+1}) + (1 - \lambda_{k+1}) \left(\frac{\lambda_1 f(x_1)}{1 - \lambda_{k+1}} + \dots + \frac{\lambda_k f(x_k)}{1 - \lambda_{k+1}} \right)$$

$$= \lambda_1 f(x_1) + \dots + \lambda_k f(x_k) + \lambda_{k+1} f(x_{k+1}) \square$$



Thm.f为I上的下凸函数,当且仅当 $\forall x_1, x_2 \in I$ 及 $x \in (x_1, x_2)$,

有
$$\frac{f(x)-f(x_1)}{x-x_1} \le \frac{f(x_2)-f(x_1)}{x_2-x_1} \le \frac{f(x_2)-f(x)}{x_2-x}$$
.



Remark.几何意义.

$$k_{PM} \le k_{PQ} \le k_{MQ}$$
.

Remark.我们证明以下 更强的定理.

Thm.以下各命题等价: (1) f为I上的下凸函数;

$$(2) \forall x_1, x_2 \in I$$
及 $x \in (x_1, x_2)$,有

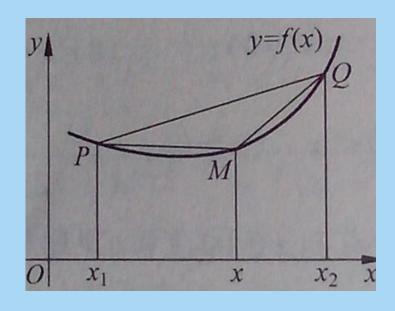
$$\frac{f(x) - f(x_1)}{x - x_1} \le \frac{f(x_2) - f(x_1)}{x_2 - x_1};$$

$$(3) \forall x_1, x_2 \in I$$
及 $x \in (x_1, x_2)$,有

$$\frac{f(x_2) - f(x_1)}{x_2 - x_1} \le \frac{f(x_2) - f(x)}{x_2 - x};$$

$$(4) \forall x_1, x_2 \in I$$
及 $x \in (x_1, x_2)$,有

$$\frac{f(x) - f(x_1)}{x - x_1} \le \frac{f(x_2) - f(x)}{x_2 - x}.$$



convex function

Proof. $\forall x_1, x, x_2 \in I, x_1 < x < x_2, \exists \exists x = \lambda x_1 + (1 - \lambda) x_2, \exists \exists x = \frac{x_2 - x}{x_2 - x_1} \in (0, 1), \ 1 - \lambda = \frac{x - x_1}{x_2 - x_1}.$

 $(1) \Leftrightarrow (2)$:

$$f \vdash \Box \Leftrightarrow f(x) \leq \lambda f(x_1) + (1 - \lambda) f(x_2)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow f(x) - f(x_1) \leq (1 - \lambda) (f(x_2) - f(x_1))$$

$$= \frac{x - x_1}{x_2 - x_1} (f(x_2) - f(x_1)),$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{f(x) - f(x_1)}{x - x_1} \leq \frac{f(x_2) - f(x_1)}{x_2 - x_1}.$$

$$x \in (x_1, x_2), x = \lambda x_1 + (1 - \lambda) x_2,$$

$$\lambda = \frac{x_2 - x}{x_2 - x_1} \in (0, 1), \quad 1 - \lambda = \frac{x - x_1}{x_2 - x_1}.$$

$(1) \Leftrightarrow (3)$:

$$f \vdash \Box \Leftrightarrow f(x) \leq \lambda f(x_1) + (1 - \lambda) f(x_2)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow f(x) - f(x_2) \leq \lambda (f(x_1) - f(x_2))$$

$$= \frac{x_2 - x}{x_2 - x_1} (f(x_1) - f(x_2))$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{f(x_2) - f(x_1)}{x_2 - x_1} \leq \frac{f(x_2) - f(x)}{x_2 - x}.$$



$$x \in (x_1, x_2), x = \lambda x_1 + (1 - \lambda)x_2, \lambda = \frac{x_2 - x}{x_2 - x_1} \in (0, 1), 1 - \lambda = \frac{x - x_1}{x_2 - x_1}.$$

$(1) \Leftrightarrow (4)$:

$$f \vdash \Box \Leftrightarrow f(x) \leq \lambda f(x_1) + (1 - \lambda) f(x_2)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \lambda f(x) + (1 - \lambda) f(x) \leq \lambda f(x_1) + (1 - \lambda) f(x_2)$$

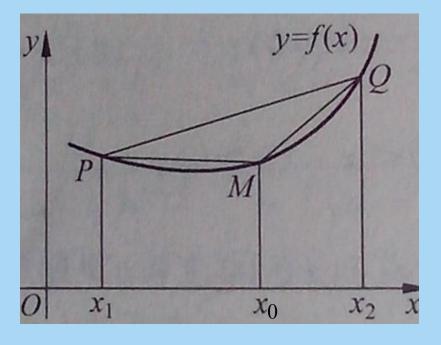
$$\Leftrightarrow \lambda (f(x) - f(x_1)) \leq (1 - \lambda) (f(x_2) - f(x))$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{x_2 - x}{x_2 - x_1} (f(x) - f(x_1)) \leq \frac{x - x_1}{x_2 - x_1} (f(x_2) - f(x))$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{f(x) - f(x_1)}{x - x_1} \leq \frac{f(x_2) - f(x)}{x_2 - x}.$$

Remark. f在I上下凸, $N_{\delta}(x_0) \subset I$, 则

$$\frac{f(x_1) - f(x_0)}{x_1 - x_0} + \frac{f(x_0) - f(x_0)}{x_1 - x_0}$$
单增,有上界
$$\frac{f(x_0) - f(x_2)}{x_0 - x_2}$$
故
$$f'(x_0) = \lim_{x_1 \to x_0^-} \frac{f(x_1) - f(x_0)}{x_1 - x_0}$$
存在 (\Rightarrow \lim f(x) = f(x_0)),



$$\frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} \le f'_{-}(x_0), \quad \forall x < x_0, x \in I,$$

$$f(x) \ge f(x_0) + f'_{-}(x_0)(x - x_0), \quad \forall x < x_0, x \in I.$$





Corollary.开区间I上的(上、下)凸函数每一点处左、右导数存在。

闭区间? $\arcsin x, x \in [0,1]$.

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 & -1 < x < 1, \\ 2 & x = \pm 1. \end{cases}$$

Corollary.开区间I上的(上、下)凸函数连续。

闭区间?(左右端点处不一定连续)

以下两个定理的证明留作练习.

Thm. f在(a,b)上可导,则f在(a,b)下凸的充要条件是:

 $\forall x_0 \in (a,b), \forall x \in [a,b], \overleftarrow{\mathbf{q}}$

$$f(x) \ge f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0),$$

即曲线y = f(x)上的每一点的切线在曲线下方.

Thm. f在[a,b]上可导,则 f在[a,b]下凸的充要条件是:

$$\forall x_0, x \in [a,b]$$
,有

$$f(x) \ge f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0),$$

即曲线y = f(x)上的每一点的切线在曲线下方.

Thm. $f \in C[a,b]$, $f \to C(a,b)$ 上可导,则 $f \to C[a,b]$ 下(上)凸 $\Leftrightarrow f' \to C(a,b)$ 单调递增(递减).

Proof. \Rightarrow : 任取 $x_1, x_2 \in (a,b), x_1 < x_2, f$ 下凸,则

$$\frac{f(x) - f(x_1)}{x - x_1} \le \frac{f(x_2) - f(x)}{x_2 - x}, \quad \forall x \in (x_1, x_2).$$

分别令 $x \to x_1^+, x \to x_2^-$,得

$$f'(x_1) \le \frac{f(x_2) - f(x_1)}{x_2 - x_1} \le f'(x_2).$$

故f'(x)单调递增.

 \Leftarrow : 任取 $x_1, x, x_2 \in [a,b], x_1 < x < x_2$, 由Lagrange中值定理,

 $\exists \xi_1 \in (x_1, x), \xi_2 \in (x, x_2), s.t.$

$$\frac{f(x)-f(x_1)}{x-x_1}=f'(\xi_1), \quad \frac{f(x_2)-f(x)}{x_2-x}=f'(\xi_2).$$

f'单调递增, $f'(\xi_1) \leq f'(\xi_2)$, 则

$$\frac{f(x) - f(x_1)}{x - x_1} \le \frac{f(x_2) - f(x)}{x_2 - x}.$$

故ƒ下凸.□

Thm. $f \in C[a,b], f$ 在(a,b)上二阶可导,则

f在[a,b]下(上)凸 \Leftrightarrow 在(a,b)中 $f''(x) \ge (\le)0$.

Proof.此为上一定理之推论.□

Def. 若y = f(x)在(x_0 , $f(x_0)$)两侧有不同的凸凹性,则称(x_0 , $f(x_0)$)为曲线y = f(x)的拐点.

Thm. $(x_0, f(x_0))$ 为y = f(x)的拐点, $f''(x_0)$ 存在,则 $f''(x_0) = 0$.

Proof. $f''(x_0)$ 存在,则f'在 x_0 的邻域中有定义. $(x_0, f(x_0))$ 为拐点,则f'(x)在 x_0 两侧有不同的单调性, x_0 为f'(x)的极值点, 故 $f''(x_0) = 0$.□

Ex.
$$x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n > 0, \iiint_{1}^{n} x_1 x_2 \dots x_n \le \frac{x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n}{n}$$
.

Proof. $\diamondsuit f(x) = \ln x$,则

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

故f上凸,

$$\frac{\ln x_1 + \ln x_2 + \dots + \ln x_n}{n} \le \ln \frac{x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n}{n}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sqrt[n]{x_1 x_2 \cdots x_n} \le \frac{x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n}{n}.\square$$



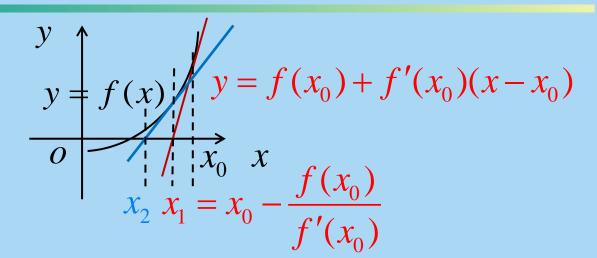
Ex. 曲线 $x = t - \sin t$, $y = 1 - \cos t$ $(0 \le t \le 2\pi)$ 的凸凹性.

解:
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = \frac{y'(t)}{x'(t)} = \frac{\sin t}{1 - \cos t},$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}^2 y}{\mathrm{d}x^2} = \frac{\mathrm{d}(\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x})}{\mathrm{d}x} = \frac{\left(\frac{\sin t}{1 - \cos t}\right)}{x'(t)} = \frac{-1}{(1 - \cos t)^2} < 0.$$

故曲线在t ∈ [0, 2 π]上上凸.□





Thm.(Newton法)

设
$$f \in C^2[a,b]$$
,且

$$f(a)f(b) < 0, \quad f'(x)f''(x) \neq 0, \forall x \in [a,b],$$

任取
$$x_0 \in [a,b]$$
, $\diamondsuit x_n = x_{n-1} - \frac{f(x_{n-1})}{f'(x_{n-1})}$. 若 $x_1 \in [a,b]$, 则 $\{x_n\}$

收敛到 f(x) = 0在 [a,b] 中的唯一解c.



Proof.不妨设 f' > 0, f'' > 0, 即 $f \in [a,b]$ 上严格单增、下凸.

又因f(a)f(b) < 0,所以f在[a,b]上有唯一零点c.

Case 1.
$$x_0 = c$$
. $\text{DI} f(x_0) = 0$, $x_n = x_0$, $\lim_{n \to \infty} x_n = x_0 = c$.

Case2. $x_0 > c$. f严格单增, $f(x_0) > f(c) = 0$, 因而

$$x_1 = x_0 - \frac{f(x_0)}{f'(x_0)} < x_0.$$

$$x_1 - c = \varphi(x_0) - \varphi(c) = \varphi'(\xi)(x_0 - c) > 0.$$

至此,我们证明了:只要 $x_0 > c$,就有 $c < x_1 < x_0$. 归纳可证



$$c < x_n < x_{n-1}, \quad n \ge 1.$$

 $\{x_n\}$ 单调递减有下界c,因而收敛,则 $\lim_{n\to\infty} x_n = x^* \in [c,b]$.在 $x_n = x_{n-1} - \frac{f(x_{n-1})}{f'(x_{n-1})}$ 中令 $n\to\infty$,由f,f'的连续性,得 $x^* = x^* - \frac{f(x^*)}{f'(x^*)}$, $f(x^*) = 0$.故 $\lim_{n\to\infty} x_n = x^* = c$.

Case3. $x_0 < c$. f严格单增, $f(x_0) < f(c) = 0$. f'' > 0, f下凸, 切线在曲线下方, $f(x_1) \ge f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x_1 - x_0) = 0$. 由f严格单增及f(c) = 0, 有 $x_1 \ge c$. 已知 $x_1 \le b$, 由Case1, Case2中结论可得 $\lim_{n \to \infty} x_n = c$.



Thm.(Newton法2次收敛)设 f在 [a,b]上二阶连续可微,

$$c \in (a,b)$$
 是 $f(x) = 0$ 的根,且 $f'(x)f''(x) \neq 0, \forall x \in [a,b]$,

任取
$$x_0 \in [a,b]$$
, 令 $x_{n+1} = x_n - \frac{f(x_n)}{f'(x_n)}$. 若 $x_1 \in [a,b]$, 则

$$\left| x_{n+1} - c \right| \le q \left| x_n - c \right|^2,$$

其中
$$q = \frac{M}{2m}, M = \sup_{x \in [a,b]} |f''(x)|, m = \inf_{x \in [a,b]} |f'(x)|.$$

Proof.
$$0 = f(c) = f(x_n) + f'(x_n)(c - x_n) + \frac{1}{2}f''(\xi)(c - x_n)^2$$
.

$$x_{n+1} - c = x_n - \frac{f(x_n)}{f'(x_n)} - c = \frac{f''(\xi)}{2f'(x_n)} (c - x_n)^2. \square$$



§ 6.函数作图

函数作图关键因素:

- (1)定义域; (2)奇偶性、周期性、对称性
- (3)渐近线 (4)极值点与增减区间
- (5)拐点与凸凹性
- (6)特殊点, 如 $f(x_0) = 0$, 极值点, 拐点的函数值

Def.(1)若
$$\lim_{x \to x_0^+} f(x) = \infty$$
或 $\lim_{x \to x_0^-} f(x) = \infty$,则称 $x = x_0$ 为 $y = f(x)$ 的一条竖直渐近线;



- (2)若 $\lim_{x \to +\infty} f(x) = a$ 或 $\lim_{x \to -\infty} f(x) = a$,则称y = a为y = f(x)的一条水平渐近线;
- (3)若 $\exists a \neq 0$ 及b,使得

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} (f(x) - ax - b) = 0 \ \vec{\boxtimes} \lim_{x \to -\infty} (f(x) - ax - b) = 0,$$

则称y = ax + b为y = f(x)的一条斜渐近线.

Remark.
$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} (f(x) - ax - b) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = a \& \lim_{x \to +\infty} (f(x) - ax) = b.$$



解:定义域: (-∞,-1) U(-1,+∞).

$$\lim_{x\to -1} y(x) = -\infty, \quad \lim_{x\to \pm \infty} y(x) = \pm \infty,$$

有竖直渐近线 x = -1, 无水平渐近线.

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{y(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{(x-1)^3}{2x(x+1)^2} = \frac{1}{2},$$

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \left(y(x) - \frac{1}{2} x \right) = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{-5x^2 + 2x - 1}{2(x+1)^2} = -\frac{5}{2}.$$

有斜渐近线:
$$y = \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{5}{2}$$
.

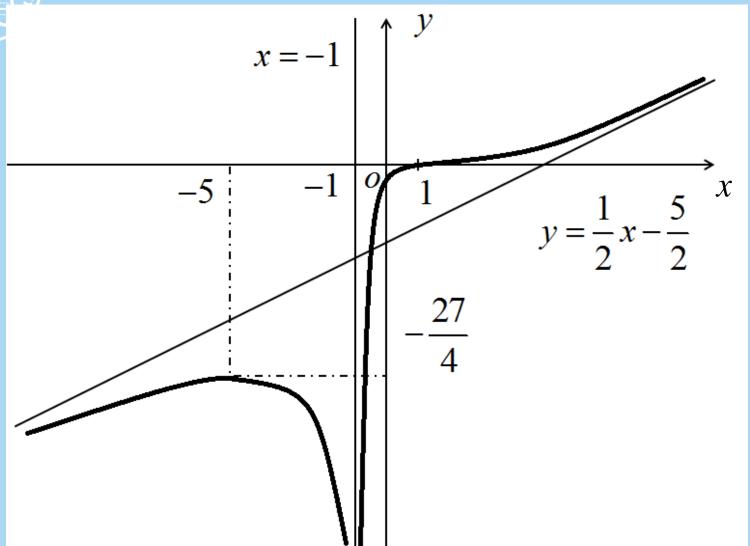
$$\ln|y| = 3\ln|x-1| - 2\ln|x+1| - \ln 2, \quad \frac{y'}{y} = \frac{3}{x-1} - \frac{2}{x+1} = \frac{x+5}{x^2-1},
y' = \frac{x+5}{x^2-1}y = \frac{(x+5)(x-1)^2}{2(x+1)^3}, \quad \dots, \quad y'' = \frac{12(x-1)}{(x+1)^4},
y'(-5) = y'(1) = 0. \quad y''(1) = 0.$$

\mathcal{X}	$(-\infty, -5)$	-5	(-5, -1)	-1	(-1,1)	1	$(1,+\infty)$
f'(x)	+	0	1	无	+	0	+
f''(x)	1	1	1	定		0	+
f(x)	~	<u>-27</u> 4		义		0	→

极大

拐点

清華大学



Question.如何求隐函数、参数函数的函数渐近线?

Ex. 曲线 $y^3 - x^3 + 2xy = 0$ 的渐近线.

解: $\diamondsuit x = r(\theta)\cos\theta$, $y = r(\theta)\sin\theta$, $r \ge 0$, $\theta \in [0, 2\pi)$, 则

$$r(\theta) = \frac{2\sin\theta\cos\theta}{\cos^3\theta - \sin^3\theta}, \quad \theta \in [0, \frac{\pi}{4}) \cup [\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi] \cup (\frac{5\pi}{4}, \frac{3\pi}{2}].$$

$$\lim_{\theta \to (\frac{\pi}{4})^{-}} r(\theta) = \lim_{\theta \to (\frac{5\pi}{4})^{+}} r(\theta) = +\infty.$$

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{y}{x} = \lim_{\theta \to (\frac{\pi}{4})^{-}} \frac{r(\theta)\sin\theta}{r(\theta)\cos\theta} = 1, \quad \lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{y}{x} = \lim_{\theta \to (\frac{5\pi}{4})^{+}} \frac{r(\theta)\sin\theta}{r(\theta)\cos\theta} = 1,$$

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} (y - x) = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{-2xy}{x^2 + xy + y^2} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{-2\frac{y}{x}}{1 + \frac{y}{x} + (\frac{y}{x})^2} = -\frac{2}{3}.$$

因此
$$y^3 - x^3 + 2xy = 0$$
 有斜渐近线 $y = x - \frac{2}{3}$.

 $若y^3 - x^3 + 2xy = 0$ 有竖直渐近线,不妨设 $\lim_{x \to x_0^+} y(x) = +\infty$,

$$10 + \infty = \lim_{x \to x_0^+} y^2(x) = \lim_{x \to x_0^+} \left(\frac{x^3}{y(x)} - 2x \right) = 2x_0,$$

矛盾,因此无竖直渐近线.同理,没有水平渐近线.□



question. $y^3 - x^3 + 2xy = 0$ 作图?



作业: 习题4.5 No.3,4,5(1),8

习题4.6 No.1(3),2(3)