集合中的每个成员,私的7季 数学分析 Mathematical Analysis 6∈N 属于 rEN 福子 集合(Set) N={全体自然类}={0.1,2.3.4...} Z={全体整数}={0, ±1, ±2···} Q = {全体有理数} = {= | P.9€2.9+0} R = {全体字数} -> *Conseruction of the real numbers L. Canely sequences. Dedekind cuts. 52 EQ -> [&iZiz] La Canery sequentation J集 e.g Rt是R的一个3集 ← Rt ⊂ R 命题: ACB且BCA (=>) A=B 集合的运算。 交. 并. 补 · ANB = {x| x EA 1 x EB} · AUB = IXIXEA 或XEB} 。背景集合 ACX . A°=A°={xeX且 xeA} (a, b) = {xeR | acxcb} 区间 (a,+00) = {x ∈ R | a < x} 有限集/天限集→可到集 → 一个天限集如果可以按-定规则把元素排到出来 命题: 可到个可到集的并集也是可到集 证明,对角线排法 e.g. Q是可引集 Q = Q[0.1) U Q [-1.0] U Q [1.2] U Q [-2.-1) U ---

只需证 Qco...)可到,则 Q可到 Q Co. 1) = {0, \(\dagger\), \

命题: 可引集的无限3集也是可引的

Descartes 乘权: A×B = 1(a, b) | a∈A, b∈B}

命题。 有限多个可到集的乘积是可到集 证明: 只要证 A.×A.可到 一门里纳这

集合A到集合B的对抗关系。 映射 Ø: A→B 给出a∈A. 有唯一的Þ(a)∈B与è对应

函数 f: R-OR

 $\phi: A \rightarrow B$ 1. 单射· 若 $a_1 \neq a_2 \Rightarrow \phi(a_1) \neq \phi(a_2)$ 比较两个无穷集的"大小" ビュ. (萬射: 若 B中所有无案都有原係 如果存在φ:A→B,单射=> "A≤3B"双射:(1-1对应) 若 p是单射又是i满射 φ: B→A. 草射 => "B ∈ A" =>存在逆映射

φ. B-)A. 年期 => B-17 φ. A->B. (-)对应 => "A=B=> 定义 · A称为可引集. 若A 5 N存在-个1-1对应的映射

实数集是不可到的 命题2 [0,1)是不可到的

it: Decimal representation: $r = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{a_i}{|o|}$, $a_i \in \{0,1,2...9\}$

名不允许某一个位置·后者P是9.则小数表示唯一 假证R可到.则R=1x1,x2,x3-··· xn···}

构造 X*= Si bilo-ii, bi + aii

=> xē R => 矛盾. 实数集不可到

e.g. 可以建立 R→ R° 的--对应 計腿:建立[0, 1] → [0, 1] 人[0, 1] 1-1对应

短点· A サ B プ C Vob. A-C

of(x) = loga x 初勞函数: of(x)=C of(x) = xxx, x∈R

o f(x)= sinx, cosx, tanx secx, csex, cocx $\circ f(x) = a^{x},$

· f(x) = arcsinx, arcosx...

4)

美毛数的术语(性质)

1. 单调性 。 $\chi_{1} < \chi_{2} = \chi_{1} < \chi_{2} = \chi_{2}$ (<) 单调增 (<) 产格单调增

 $f(x) = \begin{cases} x & x \in Q \end{cases}$ 年间成类似

2. 有界性 。 ∀x, ∃M. s.t. f(x) ≤ M. 称 f(x)有上界

。 有下界类似、

· ∀x, ∃M. s.t. Ifix1≤M. 称fix)有界

3. 南函数 f(x) = -f(-x)

4. 偶函数 f(x) = f(-x)

5. 周期 3T. bx. f(x)=f(x+T)

e.g Dirichler 函数 D(x) = } ° $x \in Q$ D(x+T) = D(x) xē Q V T e Q

常用不等式 · 五角不等式 ||a1-161|≤|a+6|≤|a|+16|

Canchy's proof: $(a_1+a_2+\cdots+a_n)$ $(a_1+a_2+\cdots+a$ 34A1Z $\frac{\chi}{1+\chi} \leq \ln(1+\chi) \leq \chi, \qquad (a,ax, --- a_n \in \mathbb{R}^+)$ $\Rightarrow \frac{1}{n+1} \leq \ln(1+\frac{1}{n}) \leq \frac{1}{n}$

家数的连续性 ②有理数 阜, p,q∈飞,q≠0

相密性 ×∠β、×、β∈Q、∃V∈Q.

=> dくびく月 カスー注信杯 强义: SSR 如果 习xeS, 夏x>y, byes成立,则称x是S中最大值

(最小值美似) 12为 x = max S

世界 $\exists M \in \mathbb{R}$, $\chi \leq M$, $\forall \chi \in S$. 成立.则称M是S的一种界 (下界类似)

这理(石鍋界原理) SCR, S有上界,那么所有S的上界中存在最小数 机为S的上石角界 iz为 sup S

120A: Decimal Representation.

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情况二: 9< 17. 类似

注: 对于一个有界集合 S ⊆ R , Sup S , inf S 总是存在的. 但 max S . mm S 不一定存在

世界 Sup S ∈ S. 別 sup S = max S inf S ∈ S. 別 inf S = min S

Dedekind分割, 定义 Q=AUB. 并且 VaEA, be B. 总有a<b. 则标 A. B是Q的一个分割

如果 A. B是Q的一个分割,那么有以下四种可能

- 1) max 局存在. max B存在
- Ŋ max A 存在. max B 不存在 3) max A 不存在. max B 不存在
- 4) max A 7 to to. min B to to
- 1)显然不可能 3),4)确定3一个有理数。 3)定义3一个天理数

数列极限

数到 37~1 ~~

强义 3L, ∀ 870, ∃N, s.t 1×n-L1≤ 8, ∀n > N 成立

则称 《Xng自台标》限为L. itife lim Xn = L.

Clam $\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{n}{n+3} = 1$ 如果1加州极限存在. 我们称

要证 $\forall \epsilon > 0$. $\exists N$. s.t. $\left| \frac{n}{n+3} - 1 \right| < \epsilon \quad \forall n > N$ 成立

要做的就是 $\forall \epsilon_{70}$. $\left|\frac{3}{n+3}\right| \leq \frac{3}{N+3} < \epsilon$ 取 $N = \left[\frac{3}{\epsilon} - 3\right] + 1$ 找到那个N

ill : a > b 1 . lim Ja = 1

$$\Rightarrow \gamma_n < \frac{\alpha-1}{n}$$

$$\forall 2 > 0. \exists 2 N = \left\lfloor \frac{a-1}{2} \right\rfloor + 1 \ \text{epm}$$

松限的-些性质

- 1. lim Yn 世中界存在,13克峰一
- 2. lim Xn存在. 那么1xn}-定有界
- 3. lim xn = L > 0, AN. S.t. Yn > N. Xn > 1/2
- 4. 定义,若lim Xn=o,则称1xny为无穷山量 如果(gn)有界序到,(∃M70, S.t. lgnl∈M. ∀n成立) => lim xnyn = 0

本及り限的の取り注解 lim an = a. lim bn = b

· lim (anbn) = a.b

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} (anbn) = a.b$$

 $\lim_{n\to\infty} (anbn) = a.b$
 $\lim_{n\to\infty} (b \neq 0)$
 $\lim_{n\to\infty} (anbn) = a.b$
 $\lim_{n\to\infty} (b \neq 0)$
 $\lim_{n\to\infty} (anbn) = a.b$

{xny为充劳大量, 若 lim xn=∞← ∀G>0.∃N. ∀n>N, 1xn1>G

o lim
$$a_n = \infty$$
. $|b_n| \leq M(\exists M>0, \forall n)$. $=> \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{b_n}{a_n} = 0$

极限的夹遍性质(保序性) 1. 少如果 {xn}, {yn} 收敛,并且 Xn必yn (注:一般来说. => lim xn ≤ lim yn (A 即使 xn < yn. 也有可能)
n→∞ n→∞ lim xn ≤ lim yn
n→∞ = n→∞ 2. 如果 (Xny. 13ng 收敛. 且 lim Xn = lim 3n = L yn € yn € Zn => lim yn = L 上.9. 花椒限 $\lim_{n\to\infty} \int_{n\to\infty} \int_{n\to\infty} \left(\int_{n\to\infty} \int_{n\to\infty} \int_{n\to\infty} \frac{2\sqrt{n}+n-2}{n} \right)^{\frac{1}{n}} \leq \lim_{n\to\infty} \int_{n\to\infty} \frac{2\sqrt{n}+n-2}{n}$ $= \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{2+\sqrt{n}-\frac{2}{n}}{\sqrt{n}}$ $N = (l+y_n)^n = {n \choose 0} + {n \choose 1} y_n + {n \choose 2} y_n^2 + \cdots$ => h>1+ n(n-1) yn' => b<yn<\frac{2}{n} e.g. $\frac{1}{h}$ $\frac{1}{h}$

:)

The proof of the second secon

 $\left|\frac{a_1+\cdots a_{N+1}+a_{N+1}+\cdots +a_n}{h}-a\right| \leq \left|\frac{a_1+\cdots +a_N}{h}\right| + \left|\frac{a_{N+1}+a_{N+2}+\cdots +a_n}{h}\right|$ $\left|\frac{Na}{n}\right| \leq \varepsilon \qquad \leq \varepsilon + \left|\frac{(a_{N+1}-a)+(a_{N+2}-a)+\cdots +(a_n-a)-Na}{h}\right|$ $\int_{N} \sqrt{3} N_2 St. \frac{\sqrt{3}}{n} = 0$ $\leq \varepsilon + \frac{\varepsilon}{n} (n-N) + \varepsilon \leq 3\varepsilon$ MA - 6

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特定型极限 e.g \infty-\infty, \frac{0}{0}, \frac{\infty}{\infty}, \infty^{\circ}, \frac{\infty}{\infty}, 1^{\infty}, 0.\infty
                         iz: 00°, 0°, 1° 可以取enste
                         {Xk}、{yk}. 某中当fykf当k充分大时是严格单调士曾
     Stols定理
                                                                   (4x>4, 4k=K)
                Jn果 lim Xk-Xk-1 = L. 那と lim 水に = L. ルンCo Yk = L
                     注: ∠可以是有限数, +∞, -∞
            光证 L=0 町成立. 即证若 lim \frac{\gamma_k - \gamma_{k-1}}{y_k - y_{k-1}} = 0. 別 lim \frac{\gamma_k}{y_k} = 0
           ₩ = N. S.t. YK>N. | XK- XE-1 | < E
           \frac{\chi_k}{\chi_k} = \alpha_k = \chi_k = \chi_k - \chi_{k-1} + \chi_{k-1} + \chi_{k-2} + \dots + \chi_{N+1} - \chi_N + \chi_N
        1yx11ax1 = 1xx-xx-,1+1xx-,+ xx-21+---+ 1xn+-xn++(xn)
                  < \(\x\ -\y_k-1|+\x\ |\y_k-1-\y_{k-2}|+\dots+\x\ |\y_{N+1}-\y_N|+\|\x\ n\\)
                    = E(yk-yk-1+yk-1+yk-2+---+ YNH-YN)+ |XN|
              |a_k| \leq \varepsilon (y_k - y_N) \cdot \frac{1}{y_k} + \frac{|x_N|}{y_k}
                     EE+ HANI IN fixed 3K. 1XM <E
                                                               YKZK.
                       € 2 2
     对于一般的上午。 考虑 歌= **-Lyk
          \frac{2}{k+\infty}\lim_{k\to\infty}\frac{x_k-x_{k+1}}{y_k-y_{k+1}}=L=>\lim_{k\to\infty}\frac{z_k-z_{k-1}}{y_k-y_{k-1}}=0
数性地质の => lim 多k =0 => lim \frac{x_k}{y_k} = L
      = \sum_{n\to\infty} \frac{y_n - y_{n-1}}{x_n - x_{n-1}} = 0
= \sum_{n\to\infty} \frac{y_n - y_{n-1}}{x_n - y_{n-1}} = 0
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问题: 1~1/10 何时收敛? 定理 单调有界数到必定收敛 / 单调增加有上界 定理 单调有界数到必定收敛 / 单调液少有下界 χ_{170} , $\chi_{n+1} = 1 + \frac{\chi_{n}}{1 + \chi_{n}}$ $h = 1, 2, 3 \cdots$ Xn收敛并求极限 $\begin{array}{c} X_{n+1} = 1 + \frac{x_n}{1 + X_n} \\ X_n = 1 + \frac{X_{n-1}}{1 + X_{n-1}} \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} X_{n+1} - X_n = \frac{X_n - X_{n-1}}{(1 + X_n)(1 + X_n)} \\ 1 = X_{n+1} \leq 2 \end{array}$ (\cdot) (0) $\lim_{N\to\infty} \chi_{n+1} = \lim_{N\to\infty} 1 + \frac{\chi_n}{1+\chi_n} = \chi_n = \chi_n = 1 + \frac{L}{1+L}$ = $L = \frac{\sqrt{5+1}}{2}$ $(1+\frac{1}{h})^h$ 範周上升有上界 ,记 $(1+\frac{1}{h})^h = e$ (0.15)单调 $\frac{n+1}{((1+\frac{1}{n})^n \cdot 1)} \le \frac{n(1+\frac{1}{n})}{n+1} \Longrightarrow (1+\frac{1}{n})^n \le (1+\frac{1}{n+1})^{n+1}$ $a_n = (1+\frac{1}{n})^n$, 考虑 $b_n = (1+\frac{1}{n})^{n+1}$ (-) $h_{+2} = \frac{n}{(n+1)^{n+1}} = \frac{n}{n+1} + \dots + \frac{n}{n+1} + 1 = b_n \le b_{n+1}$ a, & an & bn & b, \quad \text{\$\psi\$} h 1. 1六-六十六-…+(一)"上月是務小量 n是奇数: | h - n+1 + n+2 - - - + (-1) n 1/2n / ($= \left| \frac{1}{n} - \left(\frac{1}{n+1} - \frac{1}{n+2} \right) - \left(\frac{1}{n+3} - \frac{1}{n+4} \right) - \dots - \left(\frac{1}{2n-2} - \frac{1}{2n-1} \right) - \frac{1}{2n} \right|$ $< \left| \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{2n} \right| < \frac{1}{n}$ n是偶数

 $\forall \xi > 0$, $\exists R N = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\xi} \end{bmatrix}$, $\forall n > N$. $\left| \frac{1}{h} - \frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+2} - \cdots + (-1)^n \frac{1}{2n} \right| < \xi$ #

2. 9.
$$a_{n} = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n} - b_{n}(n)$$
. i证明 $\{a_{n}\}$ 做领 $\{f\}$: $a_{n+1} = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n+1} - b_{n}(n+1)$

$$\Rightarrow a_{n-1} - a_{n} = \frac{1}{n+1} - b_{n}(1 + \frac{1}{n}) \leq 0 \qquad \{a_{n}\} \ d_{n}\} \ d_{n} = \frac{1}{n+1} - b_{n}(1 + \frac{1}{n}) + \frac{1}{n+1} = b_{n}(n+1) = b_{n}$$

$$(1 + \frac{1}{n})^{n} \neq 0 = 0 \qquad b_{n}(1 + \frac{1}{n}) + b_{n}(1 + \frac{1}{n}) + b_{n} = b_{n}(n+1) - b_{n} = b_{n} = b_{n}$$

$$(1 + \frac{1}{n})^{n} \neq 0 = 0 \qquad b_{n}(1 + \frac{1}{n}) + b_{n} = b_{n}(n+1) - b_{n} = b_{n$$

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啄念无穷多项(Xn)、依次往下取、由此、我们得到 ◎ [an.bn] c [ann, bn] ]
                                       @ lim (bn-an)=0
    ③ Vn. 总有天穷多项 (Xn) E [an, bn]
                                                           0+0 12 lim an = lim bn = 3
                                                           由因. 从k.取 Xnk∈[ak,bk]
                                   ak = Xnk = bk.
                                                           lim ak ≤ lim Xnk ≤ lim bk
                                                           #
                    =) \lim_{k\to\infty} \chi_{n_k} = \xi
基本31]. 称{Xn}为基本31]·如果 ∀≤>0, ∃N·s.t. ∀m>n>N· |Xm-×n|≤€
       (另外-禾鸭泫、∀€>0, ∃N. s.t. ∀n≥N. ∀p∈N
                       有 |Xn-Xn+p1≤ €
Canely收敛任则 {xny收敛<=> {Xny是基本到
      Pf: 光记必要性"=>" 对方设 lim Xn=L
            Vezo, ∃N. s.t Vn=N 1xn-L1∈E] =>
Vm=N 1xm-L1∈E]
                                                           (OF .)
                                                           \cdot )
                   |X_n - X_m| \le |X_n - L + L - X_m| \le |X_n - L| + |X_m - L|
           再证充分性"一"。
               Step 1. Yxy 基本31) => {Xxy 有界
                                                           対fe=1, AN, s.t. Yn,m>N, |Xn-Xm/=1
                       => Xn ∈ [XN-1, XN+1] Yn >N
      前面只有 X1. --- XN有限多项 => {Xn}有界
                Step 2 1Xny有界 B-W) 习1Xnxy收敛
                          不好说 lim Xnx=L
                                                           3
                BN. S.t. Vnk >N 1×nk-L1<2,取定-个×nk
                                                           \dot{g}
                BM , s.t. Yn, m≥M |Xn-Xn| < &
                                                           3)
             IRP=max(M,N), Yn>p. |Xn-L| ≤ |Xn-Xnx++|Xnx-U)
                                               £22
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函数极限

強対 lim f(x)=L => YE70, 3870, YX.0<1X-Xol<8, If(x)-L1<E

注义2. lim f(x)=L (=> ∀を>0, ∃G>0, ∀x>G. |f(x)-L|<をx→+00 f(x)=L

范义3. lim f(x)=L (=> ∀ €>0, ∃ 8>0. ∀ x ∈ (X₀-8, X₀), |f(x)-L| < € (左科科) X→X₀

定义4 lim + f(x)=L <=> ∀ε>0, ∃δ>0. ∀x∈(x₀, x₀+δ), |f(x)-L| < ε (πλρι) x→x₀

定义(连续函数) · 若 f(xω)= lim f(x).则称 f在 Xω处连续

e.g. $\mathcal{D}(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & x \in \emptyset \\ 0 & x \in \emptyset \end{cases}$ $\lim_{x \to \pi} \mathcal{D}(x) = \mathcal{D}. N. E$

e.g. (Riemann函数)
$$R(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} & x = \frac{p}{q} \ (p \in \mathbb{Z}^{1/q} \in \mathbb{N} \setminus \{0\}, p \neq q\} \\ 0 & x \in \mathbb{Q} \end{cases}$$

命题、R(x)在Xo处连续(∀XoEQ),即 lim,R(x)=P(Xo)=0 不妨设 X。∈ (0,1) [R(x)是以1为周期的函数] Prof. 4270, IN=[=]+1. S.t. 79>N. 1=1= 8 但是 { = (0,1) (9 < N) 只有有限多项 => 3 = 和 X。距离最近 取 8=1x0- 101 曲取法, Y1x-x01<8. |R(x)|<|101 = 8

 $\lim_{x\to x_0} R(x) = 0.$

初等函数 及他们之间的复合在定义域上都是连续的 命题1

严格单调的连续函数具有连续的反函数 命题2

Proof(sketch)
$$f \in C[a,b]$$
 严格单语增 $f(a) = \alpha$, $f(b) = \beta$
Step 1. in $f(b) = \beta$
Step 2. $\exists g : [\alpha, \beta] \longrightarrow [a,b] \Rightarrow f(b) \in \Delta$
Step 3. $g \in C[\alpha, \beta]$

不连续点的分类

Type 1.
$$\lim_{x\to x_0^-} f(x)(5\pi) \neq \lim_{x\to x_0^+} f(x)(5\pi)$$

Type 2. lim f(x)或lim f(x)不存在xxxxx f(x)不存在

e.g. $f(x) = \sin(\frac{1}{x})$ 在 $x = \infty$ 处左右极限都不存在

Type 3. lim f(x) (存在) = lim f(x) (存在) = lim f(x) + f(Xo) 或f在Xo (可去不连续) 处无定义

2.g. 设f: P-> P的严格单调函数 f只有第一类润迷f点,并且f的润迷f点是可引集

(∀x,∈R, lim_f(x)存在) 已知 YX<Xo,有 f(x)<f(xo), f(x) | X<Xo}有上界=>有上确界 (lim f(x) = sup Axo) $\exists f(x_i) \in Ax_0, f(x_i) > \sup Ax_0 - \xi$ ¥270, Vx ∈ (X1, X0). f(x) > f(x1) > sup Ax0 - 2 => 0<-f(x) + Sup Ax. < & 1 Sup Ax - fex) < 2 =) lim f(x) = sup Ax.. tota. lim fix) tote lim f(x) = lim f(x) = f(xo) => 连续 lim f(x) < lim f(x) => X。是第一类间断点、x→xō+ f(x) => X。是第一类间断点 $X_0 \rightarrow (\lim_{x \to x_0} f(x), \lim_{x \to x_0} f(x)) \ni q \in Q^{(4)}$ 数 車:间断点→ Q 计算极限 1) $\lim_{X\to 0} \frac{(1+x)^{\frac{1}{m}}-1}{X} = \lim_{t\to 1} \frac{t-1}{t^{m}-1} = \lim_{t\to 1} \frac{1}{t^{m-1}+t^{m-2}+\cdots 1} = \frac{1}{m}$ $\lim_{X\to 1^{-}} \frac{[4x]}{1+x} = \frac{3}{2}$ $\frac{1-\cos \times \cos 2\chi - - \cos n\chi}{\chi^2} = \lim_{\chi \to 0} \frac{1-\cos \chi + \cos \chi - \cos \chi \cos \chi}{\chi^2}$ $=\lim_{x\to 0}\frac{1-\cos x}{x^2}+\frac{\cos x-\cos x\cos x-\cdots\cos nx}{x^2}$ $= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} + \frac{\cos x}{x^2} (1 - \cos 3x \cos 4x - \cdots \cos nx) = \frac{1 + 2^2 + 3^2 + \cdots + n^2}{x^2}$ $=\frac{\prod(n+1)(2n+1)}{12}$

情報21, 3870, 3m, M. S.t. 4x∈(Xo-8, Xo+8) \{Xo} $M \leq \left| \frac{u(x)}{v(x)} \right| \leq M$. 设 $u \cdot v$ 为同阶系统

lim $\frac{U(x)}{V(x)} = 1$. 称 $u \cdot v$ 为等价无穷大, i 之为 $u(x) \sim V(x)$ $(x \to x_0)$

Exp.
$$\lim_{x \to x_0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1$$
. $\sin x \sim x$ $(x \to 0)$ $\cos x \sim 1 - \frac{1}{2}x^2$ $(x \to 0)$

三个重要的等价无务小量

1.
$$\lim_{X\to 0} \frac{\ln(1+X)}{X} = \lim_{X\to 0} \ln(1+X)^{\frac{1}{X}} = 1$$
 $\ln(X+1) \sim \chi(X\to 0)$

2.
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{e^{x}-1}{x} = \lim_{y\to 1} \frac{y-1}{\ln y} = \lim_{y\to 0} \frac{y}{\ln(1+y)} = 1 = e^{x}-1 \sim x$$

$$\lim_{X\to 0} \frac{(1+X)^{d}-1}{X} = \lim_{X\to 0} \frac{y}{\ln(1+X)} \cdot \frac{\ln(1+X)}{X} = \alpha. \quad (1+X)^{\alpha}-1 \cdot ndx$$

$$(d \in \mathbb{R}) \qquad y = (1+X)^{\alpha}-1$$

三个元务大的比较
$$(k, h \in \mathbb{N})$$
 $(k, h \in \mathbb{N})$ $(k$

$$\frac{2}{\sqrt{x}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} = \infty$$
 $\frac{2}{\sqrt{x}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} = \infty$
 $\frac{2}{\sqrt{x}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} = \infty$
 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} = \infty$
 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} = \infty$

补充说明: 松限的变量代换

$$\lim_{X\to X_0} f(x) = \frac{X=g(y)}{\lim_{Y\to y_0} f(g(y))}$$
, 当 $\lim_{Y\to y_0} g(y) = X_0$
 $\lim_{X\to X_0} f(x) = \frac{X=g(y)}{\lim_{Y\to y_0} f(g(y))}$, 当 $\lim_{Y\to y_0} g(y) = X_0$

4) lim (1+ x) x2

n = x < m 1 $(1+\frac{1}{x})^{x^{2}} > (1+\frac{1}{n+1})^{n^{2}} > (1+\frac{1}{n+1})^{(n+2)(n-2)}$

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无名小量和无穷大量

定义 lim f(x)=0. 和f(x)为元穷小量(x→ x)

没U(x). √(x)都是积别量(X→Xn)

 $\frac{\hat{L} \times \hat{V}}{\hat{L} \times \hat{V}} = 0$ 则称 $\frac{\hat{L} \times \hat{V}}{\hat{L} \times \hat{V}} = 0$ 则称 $\frac{\hat{L} \times \hat{V}}{\hat{L} \times \hat{V}} = 0$ 则称 $\frac{\hat{L} \times \hat{V}}{\hat{L} \times \hat{V}} = 0$ $\frac{\hat{L} \times \hat{V}}{\hat{L} \times \hat{V}} = 0$

情務2 $\frac{u(x)}{v(x)}$ 在 x. 的某个玄心舒域内有界. 可以记为u(x) = O(v(x))

i.e. ∃8>0, ∃M>0, s.t. ∀x∈(X0-8, X0+8)\1X0{

 $\left|\frac{u(x)}{1/(x)}\right| \leq M$ $(O \geq 6)$

情務2

饭过.

3870, Im, M70. S.t Hx∈(xo-8, Xo+8)\1Xof $0 < m < \left| \frac{u(x)}{v(x)} \right| \le M$,则称 $u \ne v$ 为同阶编量

情码3 lim <u>n(x)</u> = 1. 则称n(x)和v(x)为等价格小.

はかれいへいは

 $\lim_{x \to X_0} \frac{u(x) - V(x)}{V(x)} = 0 \quad u(x) - V(x) = 0 \left(V(x)\right) \quad X \to X_0$

 $\lim_{x\to x} f(x) = \infty \left(\vec{x} + \infty \right)$,则称 f(x) 为 (x → X o)

设 U(X) V(X)为无穷大量

 $\lim_{x \to x} \frac{u(x)}{v(x)} = a$. 称u(x)为v(x)的高阶码大量

U(x)在 X。某个去、后邻域内有界,记为 U(x)= O(U(x))

MA -15

闭区间上的连续逐数(i3号 f∈C[a,b]) <u>定理1.</u> f∈C[a,b],则f有界且可以取到最大最小值 (最值这理)

F: Step 1. 先证f有界 反证、保证了上天界、∀n,∃Xn∈[a,b] s.t.f(Xn)>n 1×ng c [a,6] , 必有收敛3到 取定一收敛子到,记为【 X_{n_k}] $\lim_{k\to\infty} X_{n_k} = X_{\infty} \in [a, b]$ $\lim_{k \to \infty} f(x_{n_k}) = f(x_{\infty})$. 另一方面. $f(x_{n_k}) > n_k$ $n_k \to \infty$ 专盾! f(x)上有界 类似可证fix)下有界 Step 2. => f有界. If I < L 即要证 $\exists X', X'' \in [a, b]$ s.t. f(x') = M. f(x'') = M $M = \sup_{x \in T_{\alpha}, h} f(x)$: $\forall \xi_n > 0$, $\exists X_n$ s.t. $f(x_n) > M - \xi_n$, $\exists x \ \xi_n = \frac{1}{n} \ (x)$ * 1×ng c [a, b]. 风有收敛子31 取定-收敛3到, 记为(Xnk) ~ lim Xnk = 多 ∈ [a, b] 由(*) $\lim_{k\to\infty} f(X_{n_k}) = M$ 中连续性 $\lim_{k\to\infty} f(X_{n_k}) = \lim_{X\to Z} f(X) = f(\xi) = M$, #

F: 取定 3 ∈ (c, d). 考察集合 E = {x ∈ [a, b] | ∀y ∈ [a, x]. f(g) < 3} $E \neq \emptyset$ Step 2. E有界 => 存在上确界 含 N = sup E 下面证 f(7)=3 Step 1. 1= sup E. ∃1Xn1 CE. XLA7, f(Xn) < 3 · f(7) ≤ 3 接触 Lim f(y) / 海域構 f(7)= 多山缘 Lim fly) · 若 f(九) < 当 3 3 3 38>0. f(g) < 号. yel7.7+8] 新于 カ= Sup E · f(7,) = 3 一致连续 连续 -> YEzo, 38=8(E, Xo)>o, S.t. Yxe(Xo-8, Xo+8) 1f(x)-f(x0)/<& 称f在这大或上一致连续,如果 ∀€70, ∃8=8(€)>0, S.t. \cdot ∀ 1x-y1 < S. 有1f(x)-f(y)1< E .) f在定义或上一致连续,若YE>o, inf S(E,X)>o .) 芳f∈Cla.6了,则f-定-致连续 V €70. 对于取定的 X ∈ [a, b]. ∃ S (E, X)>0 s.t. Vye (x-8(E.x), x+8(E.x)), Ify)-f(x)1<E (...) $[a,b] \subset U(x-\frac{S(\varepsilon,x)}{2},x+\frac{S(\varepsilon,x)}{2})U[a,a+\frac{S(\varepsilon,a)}{2}]$ 事实 U (b-8'(8,b),1) 10 Kg 必能从左端找出有限多个区间覆盖 [a, b] bir. 假设不能找有限覆盖。 [X1,y1]=[a,b] 二等分, 必有一个区间也不能找到有限覆盖, 记为 [x2,y2]. 继续等分[X1,92] ·记为[X3. Y3]

[x1, y1] > [x2, y2] > ... > [x0, yn] > ... $\lim_{n\to\infty} (y_n - x_n) = 0$ ià X= a或 bAJ. $\chi_{co} = a = \frac{1}{2} \left[a, a + \frac{\delta(\xi, a)}{2} \right]$ $\chi_{\infty} = b =) \left(b - \delta(\xi, b), b\right)$ eff χω ∈ (χω- δ(ε. χω), χω+δ(ε. χω)) i lim Xn = lim yn = X0 当 n 充分大日本。 $[X_n, y_n] \subset (X_{\infty} - S(\xi, X_{\infty}), X_{\infty} + S(\xi, X_{\infty}))$ 矛盾! 假设不成立 · 找到有限多个区间, 补放设为 $(X_1 - S(\underline{\varepsilon}, \underline{x}_i), X_i + S(\underline{\varepsilon}, \underline{x}_i))$, ··· (Xk-8(x,Xk),Xx+8(x,Xk)) (注其中也包含[a,a+8(x,a)),(6-5(x,b),b]) 1/2 S = mind 8(8, Xi) / 1=1 $\forall x \in [a,b]$. $\exists \ell$, $s \neq t$. $\chi \in (\chi_{\ell} - \underline{s(\ell,\chi_{\ell})}, \chi_{\ell} + \underline{s(\ell,\chi_{\ell})})$ ∀(y-x)<8, => y∈ (xe-8(ε, xe), xe+8(ε, xe)) => $|f(x) - f(y)| \le 2$ · fixi在 [a. 6] 上一致连续 # f(x) 在 A 上定义,f(x) 一致连续 <=> ∀ 1 xn's, 1xn"s, Jen果 lim (Xn'-Xn")=0. D.J lim (f(xn')-f(xn"))=0 Pf: 罗要性"=>" 一致连续 => ∀E>0.∃S=S(E). ∀X,X" |X'-X"| < 8.则|fx)-f(x")|<E lim (Xn'-Xn") =0 => VE20, AN. Yn>N |Xn'-Xn"| < & 对于 Y2. 取定 S= S(E) =N, Yn>N. |Xn-Xn"|<8 =) | f(xh)-f(xh')|< 8 => lim (f(xn') - f(xn'))=0

剂性 "⇐",先庞监胥. 若f非-致连续 ∃ 8, ∀8, ∃ (x'-x"(<8. |f(x')-f(x")) > E. 取 Sn=1/2 取出 (xn-xn" | < S= /n | f(xn') - f(xn') | > & : lim f(xn')-f(xn') +0 # 皲 定义 (导数) 丰连续运数,定义或: 1. fix+ox)-fix) 初为f的平均变化率 世界 $\lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{f(x+ax)-f(x)}{ax}$ 存在. 则称为f在处的导数(瞬时变化率) 记为f'(x) i主:1.f(x)给出3f在x处切线的斜率 ο. △γ→ο是两边的 $\lim_{\Delta X \to 0^+} \frac{f(X + \alpha X) - f(X)}{\Lambda}$ 标为 f在 X处的 右导数 记为 f(X +) 或 $f_+(X)$ 2.6 $\lim_{4x\to 0^-} \frac{f(x+ox)-f(x)}{4x}$ 称为 f在 X处的 左导数. 记为 f'(x-) 载 f'(x)3. f'(x)存在称f(x)在X处可导 $\lim_{\Delta X \to 0} \frac{f(x+ox) - f(x)}{f(x)} = f'(x)$ $\lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{f(x+\Delta x) - f(x) - f(x)\Delta x}{\Delta x} = 0$ f(x+ax) - f(x) = f(x)ax + o(ax)f(x+ax) = f(x) + f(x)ax + o(ax)定义. 称f在 X处可能, 如果目A = Constant. 使得 fix+ax) = fix) + A · ax + o (ax) f在X处可微分f在X处可导

MA - 20

5. it
$$y = f(x)$$
. $ay = f(x+ax) - f(x)$

$$ay = f'(x)ax + o(ax)$$

$$y = f'(x) dx \quad \text{fith } f = f(x)$$

$$y = f'(x) dx \quad \text{fith } f = f(x)$$

$$y = f'(x) dx \quad \text{fith } f = f(x)$$

$$y = f(x) = f'(x) = 0$$

$$f(x) = f'(x) = 0$$

$$f'(x) = \lim_{\alpha x \to 0} \frac{(x+ax)^{\alpha} - x^{\alpha}}{ax}$$

$$= x^{\alpha} \lim_{\alpha x \to 0} \frac{(x+ax)^{\alpha} - x^{\alpha}}{ax}$$

$$= x^{\alpha} \lim_{\alpha x \to 0} \frac{(x+ax)^{\alpha} - x^{\alpha}}{ax}$$

$$= x^{\alpha} \lim_{\alpha x \to 0} \frac{(x+ax)^{\alpha} - x^{\alpha}}{ax}$$

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$$= x^{\alpha} \lim_{\alpha x \to 0} \frac{(x+ax)^{\alpha} - x^{\alpha}}{ax}$$

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$$= x^{\alpha} \lim_{\alpha x \to 0} \frac{(x+ax)^{\alpha} - x^{\alpha}}{ax}$$

$$= x^{\alpha} \lim_{\alpha x \to 0} \frac{(x+ax)^{\alpha} - x^{\alpha}}{ax}$$

$$= x^{\alpha} \lim$$

$$f'(x) = \ln x \quad (x>0)$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{dy}{dx} = \lim_{\delta x \to 0} \frac{\ln(x+\delta x) - \ln x}{\delta x} = \lim_{\delta x \to 0} \frac{\ln(1+\frac{\delta x}{x})}{\delta x} = \frac{1}{x}$$

5.
$$f(x) = 3ihx$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{dy}{dx} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{5ih(x+\Delta x) - 5ihx}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{2\cos(x+\frac{\Delta x}{2})\sin\frac{\Delta x}{2}}{\Delta x} = \cos x$$

$$f(x) = \cos x$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{dy}{dx} = -\sin x$$

双曲正弦递数 $Sh(x) = Shh(x) = \frac{e^{x} - e^{-x}}{2}$ 双曲余弦递数 $Ch(x) = Coshox) = \frac{e^{x} + e^{-x}}{2}$

大前提: 所有涉及的函数可导 乘运运则 (f(x)g(x))'= f(x)g(x)+ f(x)g'(x) 除注证则 $\left(\frac{f(x)}{g(x)}\right)' = \frac{f'(x)g(x) - g'(x)f(x)}{g^2(x)}$ 反函数igny $(f^{-1}(y)) = \frac{1}{f'(x)} \times = f^{-1}(y) \Rightarrow y = f(x)$ $y'(x) = \frac{1}{(f(y))'} = \frac{1}{\cos y} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$ y= arcsin x X = f(y) = siny (ye[-=,=] $y = \tan x = \frac{\sinh x}{\cos x}$, $y' = \frac{\cos^2 x + \sinh^2 x}{\cos^2 x} = \sec^2 x$ $y = \operatorname{curctan} x$ $y'(x) = \frac{1}{(\tan(y))^{1}} = \frac{1}{\operatorname{Sec}^{2} y} = \frac{1}{\tan^{2} y + 1}$ $y \in \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ $= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ 9. 链式法则 (复合函数求导) Z = f(y), y = g(x), $\mathcal{D} = h(x) = f(g(x))$ $\lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{h(x+\alpha x) - h(x)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{f(g(x+\alpha x)) - f(g(x))}{\Delta x}$ = $\lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{f(g(x+\delta x) - g(x))}{g(x+\delta x) - g(x)} \cdot \frac{g(x+\delta x) - g(x)}{\delta x}$ = f'(g(x)).g'(x) $y = f(x) = e^{g(x) \ln f(x)}$ 幂指函数 $y' = e^{g(x) \ln f(x)} \left(g'(x) \cdot \ln f(x) + g(x) \cdot \frac{f'(x)}{f(x)} \right)$

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...)

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$$y' = e^{\int (g'(x) \cdot lnf(x) + g(x) \cdot \frac{f(x)}{f(x)})}$$

$$= f(x)^{g(x)} \left(g'(x) \cdot lnf(x) + g(x) \cdot \frac{f'(x)}{f(x)}\right)$$
洛亚数科

定义 F(x,y)=0. 一个关于x,y的方程式 ∀x∈I,有唯一的对满足方程,则称y为F在I上定义的隐函数

e.g
$$e^{xy} + x^2y - 1 = 0$$
. 7确定3一个隐函数 $y = y(x)$

$$e^{xy} (x' \cdot y + x \cdot y') + (x^2)' \cdot y + x^2 \cdot y' = 0$$

$$e^{xy} (y + xy') + 2xy + x^2y' = 0$$

$$y' = -\frac{2x + e^{xy}}{x^2 + xe^{xy}} \cdot y$$

高阶导数

$$f'(x) \longrightarrow f'(x) \longrightarrow f''(x) \longrightarrow \cdots f^{(n)}(x) \longrightarrow \cdots$$

$$- \text{ P in } \text{ } \Rightarrow \text{ } \Rightarrow$$

参数科科

$$\begin{cases} x = x(t) & \text{diff} \ y = y(t) \end{cases}$$

$$y = y(t)$$

$$y' = \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dt} \cdot \frac{dt}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{y'(t)}{x'(t)}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} = \frac{y''(t)}{\frac{x'(t)}{dx}} = \frac{d}{dt} \cdot \frac{dt}{dx} = \frac{y''(t)x'(t) - x''(t)y'(t)}{(x'(t))^2} \cdot \frac{1}{x'(tt)}$$

$$= \frac{y''(t) - x''(t)\frac{dy}{dx}}{(x'(tt))^2}$$

微分的应用 (利用导数研究运数)

中值定理

Fermat定理. 如果 Xo为 fix)的极值并且 f 在 Xo处可导

=> f'(Xo) = o.

Pf: 不适误 Xo为极小. $\lim_{x\to x_0^+} \frac{f(x)-f(x_0)}{x-x_0} \geqslant 0$. $\lim_{x\to x_0^-} \frac{f(x)-f(x_0)}{x-x_0} \leq 0$ => $f'(x_0) = \lim_{x \to x_0} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} = \lim_{x \to x_0} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} = 0$ Rolle中值注理 $f(x) \in Ta, bf. f(x) f(a, b) 可导. f(a) = f(b)$ => $\exists \xi \in [a,b]$. s.t. $f'(\xi) = 0$ 1. 和结设f≠C (f≡C显然成立) 2. f(x)∈ C[a, b] => f(x)-定有最值=> f(a)不可能即是最大值又 是最小值 => ∃3∈(a,b). f在3处取得最值 => 3-这是极值 => f'(3) =0 # 注:对边界极值点. Fermat定理不正确 Lagronge中值这里 f(x) €C[a,b]. f(x)在(a,b) 写导. $33 \in (a, b)$, $f'(3) = \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{1 - a}$ $\frac{1}{2}g(x) = f(x) - \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a}(x - a) - f(a)$ ·· g(x) ∈ C[a, b], g(x)在 (a, b)可导. g(a)=g(b)=0. : 由Row中值定理. 33e(a,b). g'(3)=a $F = \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{1 - a}$ # f'(x) = 0. Vxe I => f(x) = C 指论1. f'(x) = g'(x). $\forall x \in I \implies f(x) - g(x) \equiv e$ •一阶导数 : 函数的单周性 ·二阶导数: 函数的凹凸性 f在(a,b)上可导,那么Of(x)>0 ←> 于单调增

. . .)

()

)

MΔ - 24

f'(x) >0且只在离散点上为零 => 严格单调增

② f(x) > 0 => f 严格单调增

```
呼 の : "=>" \forall x_1. x_2 \in I. x_1 < x_2.

(\angle agrange) \exists \xi \in (x_1, x_2). s.t. f(x_1) - f(x_2) = (x_2 - x_1) f'(\xi) > 0

=> f单同増

"=" f'(x) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{f(x + \Delta x) - f(x)}{\Delta x} > 0

単同電 = \sum_{\Delta x \to 0} x < 0. => f(x + \Delta x) - f(x) > 0. #

Darboux 注理 f_{\Delta}(a, b) 可导. 见 f'(x_1) 满足介值中 f'(x_1) , f'(x_2) , f'(x_1) , f'(x_2) , f'(x_1) , f'(x_2) , f'(x_1) , f'(x_2) 。 f'(x_1) 。 f'(x_2) 。 f'(x_2) 。 f'(x_1) 。 f'(x_2) 。 f'(x
```

<u>5|理</u> fな(a, b)上可子、 X, <X2 ∈ (a, b) 如果 f'(x1)·f'(x2)<0 => コミ∈(X, X2). S.+ f'(き)=0

Pf: 不動认为 $f'(x_1) < 0$, $f'(x_2) > 0$ \vdots 38, > 0. S.t. $f(x) < f(x_1)$. $\forall x \in (X_1, X_1 + \delta_1)$ $\exists \delta_2 > 0$. S.t. $f(x) < f(x_2)$. $\forall x \in (X_2 - \delta_2, X_2)$ 概值 $f \in [X_1, X_2]$ 有最小值. 根据以上两个结论 \Longrightarrow 最小值点 3 $\in [X_1, X_2]$ \Longrightarrow f'(3) = 0 井

• 二阶争数与函数的凹凸性

<u> 定理</u> f在(a, b)上=阶可导 O f"(x)>o <=> f下凸函数 ② f"(x)>o => f严格下凸函数 Hint: $g(x) = \frac{g(x+ax)-g(x)}{ax}$ Pfof ①: "一"根据引理 $f''(x) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{f(x+\Delta x) + f(x-\delta x) - 2f(x)}{(\Delta x)^2}$ f下凸 => $f(\frac{1}{2}(x-\alpha x)+\frac{1}{2}(x+\alpha x)) \leq \frac{1}{2}f(x-\alpha x)+\frac{1}{2}f(x+\alpha x)$ => f(x+ax)+f(x-ax)-2f(x)>0 = f''(x) > 0「〓>" 全 x ~ みスィ+(にみ) スュ Lagrange: $f(x) - f(x_i) = (x - x_i) f'(\xi_i)$. $\xi_i \in (x_i, x_i)$ $f(x_2) - f(x) = (x_2 - x) f'(\xi_2) \quad \xi_2 \in (x, x_2)$

 $= \int f(x) = f(x_1) + (x - x_1) f'(\xi_1) = \int f(x_1) = \lambda f(x_1) + \lambda (x - x_1) f'(\xi_1)$ $= \int f(x) = f(x_1) - (x_2 - x_1) f'(\xi_2) = (1 - \lambda) f(x_1) + \lambda (x - x_1) f'(\xi_2)$ $= \int f(x_1) = f(x_1) + (x - x_1) f'(\xi_1) = \lambda f(x_1) + \lambda (x - x_1) f'(\xi_1)$ $= \int f(x_1) = f(x_1) + (x - x_1) f'(\xi_1) = \lambda f(x_1) + \lambda (x - x_1) f'(\xi_1)$ $= \int f(x_1) = f(x_1) + (x - x_1) f'(\xi_1) = \lambda f(x_1) + \lambda (x - x_1) f'(\xi_1)$ $= \int f(x_1) = f(x_1) + (x - x_1) f'(\xi_1) = \lambda f(x_1) + \lambda (x - x_1) f'(\xi_1)$ $= \int f(x_1) = f(x_1) - (x - x_1) f'(\xi_1) = \lambda f(x_1) + \lambda (x - x_1) f'(\xi_1)$ $= \int f(x_1) = f(x_1) - (x - x_1) f'(\xi_1) = \lambda f(x_1) + \lambda (x - x_1) f'(\xi_1)$

相加. f(x)= みf(x)+(1-2)f(x2)+入(x-x)f(3)-(1-2)(x2-x)f(3) $\lambda(x-x_1)f'(x_1) - (1-\lambda)(x_2-x)f'(x_2) \leq 0$ 只要证

只要证 ハ(1-ハ)(x1-X1)(f(3)-f(3n) ≤0

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f"(x) zo. f'(x) f. 得证

(Jensen不等式) f在(a,b)上的下凸函数, ∀x1··· Xn∈(a,b) $y_i \in [0,1]$ $\sum_{i=1}^{n} y_i = 1$

$$f\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n}\lambda_{i}X_{i}\right) \leq \sum_{i=1}^{n}\lambda_{i}f(X_{i})$$

$$MA-26$$

e.g. f在(a.b)上满足 Yx, x2 E(a,b), |f(x1)-f(x2)| = 1x,-x2|d,

其中×>1. 证明 f(x)=常数

$$|f(x+\alpha x) - f(x)| \le |\Delta x|^{\alpha} \Rightarrow \frac{|f(x+\alpha x) - f(x)|}{|\Delta x|} \le |\alpha x|^{\alpha-1}$$

$$\therefore f'(x) = \lim_{\Delta x \to \infty} \frac{f(x+\alpha x) - f(x)}{|\Delta x|} \Rightarrow 0$$

· f(x)=常数

注: A X=1. 称 fi 满足 Lipschitz条件 y=>f连续一一致连续 为 0 < X < 1. 称 fi 满足 Holder条件 y=>f な d=0. f有界

★条件给出3画数连续的量化刻画

定义(拐点)术な X。为f的拐点,如果(Xo-β. Xo)和(Xo, Xo+βν)上函数 具有不同的凹凸性

延理 如果f(x)在%处二阶型导、X。为f的拐点 => f"(xo) =0 f(x)在Xo处二阶可争=>f'(x)在Xo处连续

> 引理: f(x)是(a,b)上的下凸函数. f(x)可导 => f'(x) 節同增 艺Xo为场点、对对假设在Xo左端下凸、在Xo左端上凸。

新聞 f'(x)在X。左端单間増、f'(x)在X。左端单调/感 · Xo为f'(X)的极大值点 Fermat f"(Xo)=>

X为极值点 + 一阶写 => f'(x)=0 | 注: 反之不对 x为拐点 + = P介可导 => f"(x)=0

L'Hospital (洛瓜达这则)

Cauchy中值定理 f(x). $g(x) \in C[a,b]$. f(x), g(x)在 (a,b)可导. 并且 g'(x) $\neq 0$ $\forall x \in (a, b), \exists \xi \in (a, b), s.t. \frac{f'(\xi)}{g'(\xi)} = \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{g(b) - g(a)}$

注: 另 g(x) = X. 即为 Lagrange 中值定理

Pf: iz-: $g'(x) \neq 0$ Darboux g'(x) > 0 $\forall x \in (a, b)$ 或 g'(x) < 0 $\forall x \in (a, b)$ ∀x∈(a.b) 不妨设 g(x) > 0. $\forall x \in (a, b) \longrightarrow g(x)$ 严格单调增 确定的考数曲线一定是某个函数图像 f = h(x), $\frac{2agrange}{3} = \frac{3}{3} \in (g(a), g(b)), h'(\frac{3}{3}) = \frac{h(g(b)) - h(g(a))}{g(b) - g(a)}$ $\Rightarrow \frac{3 \frac{\nu(3)}{2}}{h'(3)} = \frac{f'(\eta)}{g'(\eta)}$ => $\exists \eta \in (a,b), \frac{f'(\eta)}{g'(\eta)} = \frac{f'(b) - f(a)}{g(b) - g(a)}$ $i\pm : \star 52 h(x) = f(x) - (f(a) + \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{g(b) - g(a)} (g(x) - g(a))$ h(a) = h(b) = 0 Rolle $\exists \xi \in (a, b)$. s.t. $h'(\xi) = 0$ => $h'(x) = f'(x) - \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{g(b) - g(a)} g'(x)$ $\frac{f'(3)}{g'(3)} = \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{g(b) - g(a)}$) ♥) · f(x), g(x)在(a. a+d]上可导, g'(x) ≠> ∀x∈(a. a+d] 対且 lim f(x) = lim g(x) = D 或 lim g(x) = ∞
x→a+ g(x) = の
x→a+ g(x) = の
x→a+ g(x) = ∞ 如果 $\lim_{x\to a^+} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)} = L \left(L \overline{g} 以 是 \infty \right)$ $\implies \lim_{x \to a^+} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = L$ Case 1: $\lim_{x\to a+} f(x) = \lim_{x\to a+} g(x) = 0$ $\chi_{\gamma a+}$ $f(x) = \lim_{x \to a+} g(x) = 0$ 本本文 f(a) = g(a) = 0. $f(x) \cdot g(x) \in C[a, x] \cdot \forall x \in (a, a+d]$

Couchy $\exists \xi \in (a, a+d)$. $\frac{g'(\xi)}{g'(\xi)} = \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{g(x) - g(a)} = \frac{f(x)}{g(x)}$

$$\int_{x+a^{+}}^{b(x)} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \int_{x+a^{+}}^{b(x)} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)} = L$$

$$L = 0-81. \int_{x+a^{+}}^{b(x)} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)} = 0.0. \iff \forall M. \exists S. \forall x \in (a. a+S).$$

$$|\frac{f(x)}{g'(x)}| > M.$$

$$\frac{f(x)}{g'(x)}| > M.$$

$$\frac{f(x)}{g'(x)}| = |\frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)}| > M.$$

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$$\frac{f(x)}{g'(x)}| = |\frac{f(x)}{g'(x)}| = L. \quad \text{ if } f(x) = L. \quad \text{ if } f(x) = L = 2$$

$$\frac{f(x)}{g'(x)}| = |\frac{f(x)}{g'(x)}| = 0.$$

$$\frac{f(x)}{g'(x)}| = |\frac{f(x)}{g'(x)}| = \frac{f(x)}{g'(x)} = L.$$

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

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

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

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$$\frac{f(x)}{g'(x)-g'(x)}|$$

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

注 1- Case 2. 1= 0类似 2. 运用于 x→ a , x→ a , x→ +∞. $00-00 \rightarrow \frac{1}{1/\infty} - \frac{1}{1/\infty} \Rightarrow \frac{0}{0}$ $\lim_{X\to 0^+}\cot\chi - \frac{1}{\chi} = \lim_{X\to 0^+} \left(\frac{\cos\chi}{\sinh\chi} - \frac{1}{\chi}\right) = \lim_{X\to 0^+} \frac{\chi \cdot \cos\chi - \sinh\chi}{\sinh\chi \cdot \chi}$ $f(x) = \begin{cases} e^{-\frac{1}{x^2}} \\ 0 \end{cases}$ 在此分的任意阶号数存在 Taylor公式 1. Peano 采项 → f(x)在 X。的一个邻域内有n-1阶的连续导数 f(x) 在 X.处有n阶导数, \Rightarrow $f(x) = f(x_0) + \frac{f'(x_0)}{11}(x-x_0) + \frac{f''(x_0)}{21}(x-x_0)^2$... + -- + $\int_{h/1}^{(h)} (x_0) (x - x_0)^h + O((x - x_0)^h)$ $f'(x) - f'(x_0) - \frac{f''(x_0)(x-x_0)}{1} - \dots - \frac{f^{(n)}(x_0)}{(n-1)!}(x-x_0)^{n-1}$ $h(x-x_0)^{n-1}$ L'Hospital 法则 反复和)用 L'Hospital 这则 $\lim_{x\to x}$ $\frac{f^{n-1}(x)-f^{(n)}(x\circ)(x-x\circ)-f^{(n-1)}(x\circ)}{(n-1)!(x-x\circ)}$ (X) 又: f(n-1)(X)=f(n-1) Xo+f(n)(xo)(X-Xo)+0(X-Xo) (*)是。 f(x)在 χ_o 处有n阶等数=> $f(x) = f(x_o) + \frac{f'(x_o)}{1!} (x-x_o) + \cdots + \frac{f^{(n)}(x_o)}{n!} (x-x_o)$ $\Gamma_n(x) = O((k-x_i)^n)$. Peanofity

=>
$$r_n(x) = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(x)}{(n+1)!} (x-x_0)^{n+1} \qquad \xi \in (X, x_0)$$

Pf:
$$G(t) = f(x) - (f(t) + \frac{f'(t)}{1!}(x-t) + \frac{f''(t)}{2!}(x-t)^2 + \cdots + \frac{f^{(n)}(t)}{n!}(x-t)$$

$$G'(t) = o - f'(t) - f''(t)(x-t) + f'(t) - \frac{f''(t)}{2}(x-t)^{2} - -$$

$$= - \frac{f^{(n+1)}(t)}{n!}(x-t)^{n}$$

Quely
$$\frac{G(x) - G(x_0)}{H(x) - H(x_0)} = \frac{G'(x_0)}{H'(x_0)}$$

$$\frac{T_{n}(x) - f(x)}{-(x-x_{0})^{n+1}} = \frac{-\int_{-(n+1)}^{(n+1)} (\frac{1}{x})}{-(n+1)(x-\frac{1}{x})^{n}}$$

$$\text{Ep} \quad f(x) = T_n(x) + \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(h+1)!} (x-x_0)^{h+1}$$

命题:
$$f(x)$$
 在 χ 。处二阶可导. $f''(x \circ) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{f(x \circ + \delta x) + f(x \circ \Delta x) - 2f(x \circ)}{(\Delta x) = 2}$

Pf:
$$f(x_0 + ax) = f(x) + \frac{f'(x)}{11} \Delta x + \frac{f''(x)}{2!} (\Delta x)^2 + o((ax)^2)$$

 $f(x_0 - ax) = f(x) - \frac{f'(x)}{11} ax + \frac{f''(x)}{2!} (\Delta x)^2 + o((ax)^2)$

$$f(x_0+\Delta x)+f(x_0-\Delta x)-2f(x)=f''(x_0)(\Delta x)^2+o((\Delta x)^2)$$

$$\lim_{\Delta X \to 0} \frac{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (x) (\Delta X)^2 + o((\Delta X)^2)}{(\Delta X)^2} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (x)$$

常见函数的 Taylor公式

ex 在
$$\chi_{0}=0$$
 处葬排释 $e^{\chi}=1+\frac{1}{1}\chi+\frac{1}{2!}\chi^{2}+\frac{1}{3!}\chi^{3}+\cdots+\frac{1}{n!}\chi^{n}+\Gamma_{n}(\chi)$

Peano. $\Gamma_{n}(\chi)=O(\chi^{n})$

Lagrange. $\Gamma_{n}(\chi)=\frac{e^{\frac{2}{3}}}{(n+1)!}\chi^{n+1}$

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e是礼理数.

Ff:
$$e = 1 + \frac{1}{1!} + \frac{1}{2!} + \frac{1}{3!} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n!} + \frac{e^{\frac{3}{4}}}{(n+1)!}$$
 $\frac{3}{4} \in (0,1)$
Pf: $e = 1 + \frac{1}{1!} + \frac{1}{2!} + \frac{1}{2!} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n!} + \frac{e^{\frac{3}{4}}}{(n+1)!}$
 $\frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{4!} + \frac{1}{4!} + \frac{1}{4!} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n!} + \frac{e^{\frac{3}{4}}}{(n+1)!}$

$$P(9-1)! = 9! + \frac{9!}{1!} + \frac{9!}{2!} + \cdots + 1 + \frac{e^3}{9+1}$$

$$9>2.1 不可能为整数 : 新 $\frac{1}{2}$ = 是 $\frac{1}{2}$ = 是 $\frac{1}{2}$ = $\frac{$$$

o sinx 在Xo=o处泰革加展开。

$$\sin \chi = \frac{1}{1!} \chi - \frac{1}{3!} \chi^3 + \frac{1}{5!} \chi^5 - \frac{1}{7!} \chi^7 + \frac{1}{9!} \chi^9 - \frac{1}{11!} \chi'' + \cdots + \Gamma_n(\chi)$$

$$\Gamma_n(\chi) = \frac{\sinh^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(h+1)!} \chi^{h+1}$$

· Cosx. 在X。如此春草的展升

$$\cos x = 1 - \frac{1}{21} x^2 + \frac{1}{4!} x^4 - \frac{1}{6!} x^6 + \cdots + \Gamma_{n(x)}$$

$$e^{x} = 1 + x + \frac{x^{2}}{21} + \frac{x^{3}}{31} + \cdots$$

$$s_1 h \chi = \chi - \frac{\chi^3}{3!} + \frac{\chi^5}{5!} - \frac{\chi^7}{7!} + \cdots$$

$$\cos x = 1 - \frac{x^2}{21} + \frac{x^4}{41} - \frac{x^6}{61} + \cdots$$

$$=) \quad \cos \chi = \frac{e^{ix} + e^{-ix}}{2}, \quad \sin \chi = \frac{e^{ix} - e^{-ix}}{2i}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \circ (1+X)^{\alpha} = f(x) & \text{ for } X = \circ \Delta L \\ f^{(1)}(x) = \alpha (\alpha - 1) & \text{ for } \alpha - 1 \\ f^{(n)}(x) = \alpha (\alpha - 1) & \text{ for } \alpha - 2 \\ f^{(n)}(x) = \alpha (\alpha - 1) & \text{ for } (\alpha - n + 1)(1 + x)^{\alpha - n} \\ \vdots & (1+x)^{\alpha} = 1 + \frac{\alpha}{1!} x + \frac{\alpha(\alpha - 1)}{2!} x^2 + \frac{\alpha(\alpha - 1)(\alpha - 2)}{3!} x^3 + \cdots + \frac{\alpha(\alpha - 1) - \alpha(\alpha - n + 1)}{n!} \\ \vdots & (\alpha) := \frac{1}{n!} (\frac{\alpha}{n}) := \frac{1}{n!} (\frac{\alpha}{n} - \frac{1}{n!}) \\ \vdots & (\frac{\alpha}{n}) := \frac{1}{n!} (\frac{\alpha}{n} - \frac{1}{n!}) \\ \vdots & (\frac{\alpha}{n} - \frac{1}{n!}) = \frac{1}{n!} (\frac{\alpha}{n} - \frac{1}{n!}) \\ \vdots & (\frac{\alpha}{n} - \frac{1}{n!}) = \frac{1}{n!} (\frac{\alpha}{n} - \frac{1}{n!}) \\ \vdots & (\frac{\alpha}{n} - \frac{1}{n!}) = \frac{1}{n!} (\frac{\alpha}{n} - \frac{1}{n!}) \\ \vdots & (\frac{\alpha}{n} - \frac{1}{n!}) = \frac{1}{n!} (\frac{\alpha}{n} - \frac{1}{n!}) \\ \vdots & (\frac{\alpha}{n} - \frac{1}{n!}) = \frac{1}{n!} (\frac{\alpha}{n} - \frac{1}{n!}) \\ \vdots & (\frac{\alpha}{n} - \frac{1}{n!}) = \frac{1}{n!} (\frac{\alpha}{n} - \frac{1}{n!}) \\ \vdots & (\frac{\alpha}{n} - \frac{1}{n!}) = \frac{1}{n!} (\frac{\alpha}{n} - \frac{1}{n!}) \\ \vdots & (\frac{\alpha}{n} - \frac{1}{n!}) = \frac{1}{n!} (\frac{\alpha}{n} - \frac{1}{n!}) \\ \vdots & (\frac{\alpha}{n} - \frac{1}{n!}) = \frac{1}{n!} (\frac{\alpha}{n} - \frac{1}{n!}) \\ \vdots & (\frac{\alpha}{n} - \frac{1}{n!}) = \frac{1}{n!} (\frac{\alpha}{n} - \frac{1}{n!}) \\ \vdots & (\frac{\alpha}{n} - \frac{1}{n!}) = \frac{1}{n!} (\frac{\alpha}{n} - \frac{1}{n!}) \\ \vdots & (\frac{\alpha}{n} - \frac{1}{n!}) = \frac{1}{n!} (\frac{\alpha}{n} - \frac{1}{n!}) \\ \vdots & (\frac{\alpha}{n} - \frac{1}{n!}) = \frac{1}{n!} (\frac{\alpha}{n} - \frac{1}{n!}) \\ \vdots & (\frac{\alpha}{n} - \frac{1}{n!}) = \frac{1}{n!} (\frac{\alpha}{n} - \frac{1}{n!}) \\ \vdots & (\frac{\alpha}{n} - \frac{1}{n!}) = \frac{1}{n!} (\frac{\alpha}{n} - \frac{1}{n!}) \\ \vdots & (\frac{\alpha}{n} - \frac{1}{n!}) = \frac{1}{n!} (\frac{\alpha}{n} - \frac{1}{n!}) \\ \vdots & (\frac{\alpha}{n} - \frac{1}{n!}) = \frac{1}{n!} (\frac{\alpha}{n} - \frac{1}{n!}) \\ \vdots & (\frac{\alpha}{n} - \frac{1}{n!}) = \frac{1}{n!} (\frac{\alpha}{n} - \frac{1}{n!}) \\ \vdots & (\frac{\alpha}{n} - \frac{1}{n!}) = \frac{1}{n!} (\frac{\alpha}{n} - \frac{1}{n!}) \\ \vdots & (\frac{\alpha}{n} - \frac{1}{n!}) = \frac{1}{n!} (\frac{\alpha}{n} - \frac{1}{n!}) \\ \vdots & (\frac{\alpha}{n} - \frac{1}{n!}) = \frac{1}{n!} (\frac{\alpha}{n} - \frac{1}{n!}) \\ \vdots & (\frac{\alpha}{n} - \frac{1}{n!}) = \frac{1}{n!} (\frac{\alpha}{n} - \frac{1}{n!}) \\ \vdots & (\frac{\alpha}{n} - \frac{1}{n!}) = \frac{1}{n!} (\frac{\alpha}{n} - \frac{1}{n!}) \\ \vdots & (\frac{\alpha}{n} - \frac{1}{n!}) = \frac{1}{n!} (\frac{\alpha}{n} - \frac{1}{n!}) \\ \vdots & (\frac{\alpha}{n} - \frac{1}{n!}) = \frac{1}{n!} (\frac{\alpha}{n} - \frac{1}{n!}) \\ \vdots & (\frac{\alpha}{n} - \frac{1}{n!}) = \frac{1}{n!} (\frac{\alpha}{n} - \frac{1}{n!}) \\ \vdots & (\frac{\alpha}{n} - \frac{1}{n!}) = \frac{1}{n!} (\frac{\alpha}{n} - \frac{1}{n!}) \\ \vdots & (\frac{\alpha}{n} - \frac{1}{n$$

那么(*) 就成3 f(gly)) 在 y=0的 mp/ Toylor展开

$$\frac{1}{1+x^{2}} = (-x^{2} + x^{4} - x^{6} + \cdots + (-1)^{n} x^{2n} + o(x^{2n})$$

arctan(x) = $x - \frac{1}{3}x^{3} + \frac{1}{5}x^{5} - \frac{1}{7}x^{7} - \cdots$

$$(**Rid H \Gamma_{n(1)} \rightarrow o ** n \rightarrow \infty)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2}{4} = 1 - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{7} + \frac{1}{9} - \frac{1}{1} + \cdots$$

方用
$$e.g.1 \quad ln(1+x) = \frac{x}{1+0(x)\cdot x} \quad 0 < 0(x) < 1$$
i证明
$$\lim_{x \to 0} 0(x) = \frac{1}{2}$$

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

$$\lim_{X \to 0} O(x) = \lim_{X \to 0} \frac{x - \ln(1+x)}{x} \frac{\lim_{X \to 0} x - (x - \frac{x^2}{2} + o(x^2))}{x \cdot (x - \frac{x^2}{2} + o(x^2))} \frac{\lim_{X \to 0} \frac{x^2}{2} + o(x^2)}{x^2 - \frac{x^3}{2} + o(x^3)}$$

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3)

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

$$\lim_{X\to\infty}\frac{\cos\chi-e^{-\frac{X^2}{2}}}{\chi^4}$$

Solution:
$$\lim_{\chi \to 0} \frac{\left(1 - \frac{\chi^2}{2!} + \frac{\chi^4}{4!} + o(\chi^4)\right) - \left(1 - \frac{\chi^2}{2!} + \frac{\chi^4}{4!} + o(\chi^4)\right)}{\chi^4}$$

$$= \lim_{\chi \to 0} \frac{-\frac{1}{12} \chi^4}{\chi^4} = -\frac{1}{12}$$

2. 渐近线

L(x) = ax + b 称为 f(x) 在 $x \to +\infty$ $(x \to -\infty$ 或 $x \to \infty$)的渐近线

女中果 lin (fix)-L(x))=0

lim f(x) = 00 (或+00)

称 χ=a为f(x) 的垂直渐近线

 $\lim_{x\to\infty} (f(x) - L(x)) = 0 = \lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{f(x) - ax - b}{x} = 0 = \lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = a$ => b = lim (fix) - ax)

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

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

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

 $L(x) = \frac{1}{3}x - 1$

X=-1. 为垂直斩近线

f 右 [a. +00]上连续. (a. +00) 啊. 如果 f(x) = lim f(x)

の 3 な s.t. f'(ま) = 0

@ 37 s.t. f"(y)=0

(导数具有介值性质) Darboux

①假设 声写. s.t f'(3)=0

那么 f(x) >o. 或 f(x) eo ∀x ∈ (a, +∞)

不好方 f'(x) >0 => f(x) 严格单调增→← lim f(x)=f(a)

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MA-36

② 假设
$$f''(\eta) \neq 0$$
. $\frac{Darboux}{m}$ $f''(x) > 0$ 或 $f''(x) < 0$ $\forall x \in (a, +\infty)$ 不妨设 $f''(x) > 0$ \Rightarrow $f'(x)$ 严格单调增 \Rightarrow $\lim_{x \to +\infty} f'(x) = L$ $\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = 0$. $\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{f'(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{f''(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \to +$

极值原理

Pf Taylor R.
$$f(x) = f(x_0) + \frac{f'(x_0)}{1}(x - x_0) + \frac{f''(x_0)}{2!}(x - x_0)^2 + o((x - x_0)^2)$$

$$\lim_{x\to x_0} \frac{o((x-x_0)^2)}{(x-x_0)^2} = o \implies \left| \frac{o((x-x_0)^2)}{(x-x_0)^2} \right| < \frac{f''(x_0)}{4} \left(\frac{\exists f'}{\forall \sigma k - k_0 | < f} \right)$$

$$= > -\frac{f''(x_0)}{4} (x-x_0)^2 \le o((x-x_0)^2)$$

=>
$$f(x) > f(x_0) + \frac{f''(x_0)}{4} (x - x_0)^2$$

最值问题 Q: fix) e ta. b]. 最值建于有最大最小值 找到于的最大最小值?

极值问题

Q: fec(P). 找极值点

1. f'=0.

- 2. 二阶极值原理
- 3. f'(x.)=0. f"(x0)=0. 看f'在 Xo两边的符号

f(x)=0. 末解

 $|\chi_k - \chi_{k+1}| = \frac{b-a}{2^k} < \xi_0$

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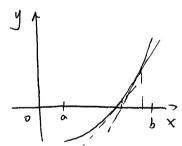
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Newton i玄



元净件 · f(a)·f(b) < · · f'(x) >0 f"(x) > 0

在社分

dFix) = fix) dx

· 积分 f(x)dx = F(x)+C

f称为上的导教 F称为f的-个原函数

] coxdx = sihx+c

Ssihxdx = - cosx+C

$$\int \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \arctan(x) + C$$

$$\int N x^{n-1} dx = x^n$$

$$F, G \in C(\mathbb{R})$$
, $F'=G' \Longrightarrow \exists b \notin C$. s.t. $F=G+C$

$$\int cos \times dx = sih x + c$$

$$\int \int \frac{1}{1-x^2} dx = arcsih(x) + C$$

$$\int e^{x} dx = e^{x} + c$$

$$\frac{e.9}{f} \int \int a^2 - x^2 dx \xrightarrow{X = a \sin u} \int a \cos u \cdot a \cos u du = a^2 \int \cos^2 u du$$

$$= a^2 \int \frac{1 + \cos(2t)}{2} dt = a^2 \left(\frac{1}{2}t\right) + \frac{a^2 \sin 2t}{4} + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \arcsin(\frac{x}{a}) \frac{a^2}{2} \arcsin(\frac{x}{a}) + \frac{a^2}{2} x \frac{\int a^2 - x^2}{a^2} + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}(1+x)} dx = 2 \int \frac{d\sqrt{x}}{1+x} \frac{t = \sqrt{x}}{2} = 2 \arctan(\sqrt{x}) + C$$

MA-39

$$\frac{e \cdot g}{g} \int x e^{x} dx = \int x d(e^{x}) = x \cdot e^{x} - \int e^{x} dx$$

$$= (x-1)e^{x} + C$$

$$\frac{2 \cdot g}{g} \int \ln x dx = x \ln x - \int x d \ln x = x \ln x - \int x \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$= x \ln x - x + C$$

$$\frac{e \cdot g}{g} \int e^{x} \cos x dx = \int e^{x} d \sin x = e^{x} \sin x - \int \sin x e^{x} dx$$

$$= e^{x} \sin x + e^{x} \cos x - \int \cos x e^{x} dx$$

$$= e^{x} \sin x + e^{x} \cos x - \int \cos x e^{x} dx$$

$$= e^{x} \sin x + 2 \int x d \cos x$$

$$= x^{2} \sin x + 2 \int x d \cos x$$

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$$= x^{2} \sin x + 2 \int x d \cos x + 2 \int x d \cos x$$

$$= x^{2} \sin x + 2$$

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MA- 40

Step 1
$$\deg(P) > \deg(Q)$$
 节余除iz
$$R = S(x) + \frac{\Gamma(x)}{Q(x)} \qquad \deg(r) < \deg(Q)$$
Step 2. $Q(x) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} +$

Step 2. Q有一个标准因式分解
$$Q = \prod_{i=1}^{p} (a_i x + b_i)^{\ell_i} \cdot \prod_{j=1}^{q} (a_j x^2 + b_j x + C_j)^{k_j}$$

$$\ell_i \in \mathbb{N} \setminus \int_{-\lambda B_3}^{-\lambda B_3} \nabla_{i} dx$$

Step3.
$$\frac{\Gamma(x)}{Q(x)} = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{C_i}{a_i x + b_i}$$
 if $l_i = 1$

$$\frac{D_j x + E_j}{a_j x^2 + b_j x + C_j} \quad \text{if} \quad k_j = 1$$

$$\bigoplus_{v=1}^{kj} \frac{D_{jv} \chi + E_{jv}}{(a_j \chi^2 + b_j \chi + C_j)^2} \quad \text{if } k_j \ge 2$$

$$\frac{\partial \frac{\partial x}{\partial x}}{\partial x} = 1 \qquad \frac{\partial c}{(x+b)^n} dx = \int \frac{c \ln |x+b|}{c \ln |x+b|} \qquad n = 1$$

③. ④ 道域系数=1
$$\int \frac{ex+f}{(x^2+bx+c)^n} dx = \frac{2u=x^2+bx}{du=(2x+b)} dx$$

$$\int \frac{ex+f}{(u+e)^n} dx = \frac{2u-x^2+bx}{(u+e)^n}$$

可以转化成有理函数

足积分 一般地、取f(x)为[a, b]上的有界函数 $(m \leq f(x) \leq M \ \forall x \in [a, b])$ Step 1 (万式1) P : a=xo<x, <--- < xn = 6 = xn = xn - xn-xn-y Step 2 (\mathbb{R} LEINAM \mathbb{R} \mathbb{R} Step 2 (取点近似和) $\lim_{\lambda(p)\to 0} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i) \Delta \chi_i \right)$ (*)如果存在。则称 f(x)在 [a, b] 上 Riemann 写表 i元为 $\int_{\Omega}^{\Omega} \int_{1}^{\infty} f(x) dx = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} f(z_i) dx_i \right)$ 根分下限 被积益数 4870 3870, S.t. 4x(p) < 8 | \sum_{1}(3;)ax - 1| < 8 (*)存在 Y Z; ∈ [xin, xi]. (4)存在 :=> 和分划以及取点是无关的 Darboux 大和. 小和 给定P: a= x. < x, <... < xn=6 $\overline{S}(P) := \sum_{i=1}^{n} M_{i} \cdot dX_{i} \qquad \underline{S}(P) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} M_{i} \cdot dX_{i}$ Darbonxilán Darbonx 大木の

3 对于 P的任意取点 $S(P) \leq \sum_{i=1}^{n} f(3i) d(xi) \leq S(P) \quad (**)$ 31理1. $S(P) = \frac{1}{2} \int_{P} f(3i) d(xi) \leq S(P) \quad (**)$

S(P)是下有界 => L= 19 S(P)存在

LA - 42

 $l \leq L$

S(p) = 5(p)

```
\lim_{N(p)\to 0} \frac{S(p)=l}{S(p)\to 0} \cdot \lim_{N(p)\to 0} \overline{S(p)} = L
定理 f在ta, b] L Riemam 剪板 <=> l= L
    毕. "仨" (*×)式中取 >(P)→o 即可
                          "=>" Junk for X. \lim_{x \in P} \int_{0}^{x} f(x_i) dx_i = I
好意 \mathcal{P} , mi = \mathcal{D}_{\mathbf{x}} f(\mathbf{x}). => \forall \varepsilon \neq 0. \exists \xi_i \in [X_{i-1}, X_i], s \in [X_{i-1}, X_i]
                                            \left| \sum_{i=1}^{n} f(\vec{s}_i) \Delta \vec{x}_i - \sum_{i=1}^{n} m_i \Delta \vec{x}_i \right|
                           =\left|\sum_{i=1}^{n}\left(f(\tilde{s}_{i})-m;\right)\Delta\chi_{i}\right|\leq\sum_{i=1}^{n}\left|f(\tilde{s}_{i})-m;\right|\Delta\chi_{i}\leq\varepsilon\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n}\Delta\chi_{i}\right)=\varepsilon(6-\alpha)
              ∀ετο, ∃8. S.t. ∀P, λ(p)<8 => \\ \sum_{i=1}^{n} f(\(\xi\):)\(\alpha\xi'-\)|<\(\xi\).
                                                                                                                                                                                   Y 3; E [Xin. X: ]
                                  => | S(p) - I| & (b-a+1) &
                                  \lim_{\lambda(p)\to 0} \underline{S}(p) = \underline{I} = \ell
                                      同理 lm 5(P) = I = L
                                     给定P. W:= Mi- Mi, 科为 f(x)在[xi-1, xi]上的振幅
  定义
                             f在[a, b]上Riemann 可未及 lim In Wia Xi = 0
   推论
    推论1. f∈Cla,b] => f在la,b]LRiemann可积
                                                      fectabl => f在ta, 61上一致连续
         峄.
                                        ⇒ YE70. 78, s.t. 1x-y1 < 8 => |f(x)-f(y)| < E
                                ∀P. ハ(P) < 8. Mi-mi=Wi=f(を)-f(で) < E
                                                         (f \in C[a,b] \Rightarrow \exists \xi_i, \eta_i, s.t. f(\xi_i) = m_i, f(\eta_i) = m_i)
                                                                 =) \( \sum_{i=1}^{n} \omega i \alpha \rightarrow \rightarrow \lambda i \rightarrow \lamb
                                                                                                                                           一f在ta, りRiemann yfty #
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MA-43

f在[a, b]上单词 => f在[a, b]上 Riemann 可未及 批论= f在 [a, b] 上只有有限多个间断点 => 于可积 相论三 (有界) · 不妨假设f车调增 升 指论二 $\forall P$, $a = X_0 < X_1 < \cdots < X_n = b$ $\sum_{i=1}^{n} w_i \Delta x_i = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (f(x_i) - f(x_{i-1})) \Delta x_i$ < > > (x) f(b)-f(0) · lim so wiegi =0 Pf of Darbone Thm.

名证 lim $\overline{S}(p) = L(L=infS(p))$

Pf: ∀ε, ∀ε, ∃p'. S(p') ∈ (1. 1+2), p': a= xo'< x,'< ··· < x'e=6 ∀P, 定义 P= PUP' (分点合并)

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 $\left. - \right)$

(1)

 $\overline{S}(\overline{P}) \leq \overline{S}(\overline{P}')$

设加前对大和的贡献 Miaxi 加后对大和的贡南犬 M, 4%+ M, 4%2 ≤ M;a%;

则p的相邻两个分点之间到 差取8<mì/4%以则若入(P)<8.

另有1个P'的历点,而此时

$$\overline{S}(P) - \overline{S}(\overline{P}) = \sum_{\substack{(X_{j-1}, X_{ij}) \neq A \text{ p'abolis.}}} M_{ij}^{(i)}(X_{j-1}^{i} - X_{ij-1}^{i}) + M_{ij}^{(i)}(X_{ij}^{i} - X_{j}^{i})$$

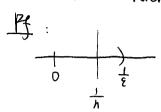
$$|\overline{s}(p) - \overline{s}(\overline{p})| = \sum_{i} \left[(M_{ij} - M_{ij}^{(i)})(x_{j'} - x_{ij-1}) + (M_{ij} - M_{ij}^{(i)})(x_{j'} - x_{j'}) \right]$$

< Jamaxi € 2Ml8 f(x) < M

12x21

e.g.
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{x} - \lfloor \frac{1}{x} \rfloor & x \neq 0 \\ 0 & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$f_{x}[0,1] \text{ Riemann } \overline{g}_{x}[x]$$



∀270,∃n. s.t. 六< E [六,门只有有限3个间断点

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定积分的性质

1. 统性
$$\int_a^b k_1 f + k_2 g dx = k_1 \int_a^b f(x) dx + k_2 \int_a^b g(x) dx$$

指论: $\int_a^b f(x) + g(x) f f(x) f(x) dx = \int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^b g(x) dx$

2. 乘积研积: => f(x)g(x)可积

3. 保序性:
$$f(x) > g(x)$$
. 在 $f(x) = \int_a^b f(x) dx > \int_a^b g(x) dx$ 相论. $f(x) \in C[a, b]$, 并且 $f(x) > 0$ 但不恒为 $g(x) = \int_a^b f(x) dx > 0$ 4. 绝对可积: $f(x) = \int_a^b f(x) dx > 0$

$$\left| \int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx \right| \leq \int_{a}^{b} \left| f(x) \right| dx$$

5. 区间可加性 f(x)在 [a,c]. [c,b]上可积 $\Rightarrow f(x)$ 在 [a,b]上可积 并且 $\int_{a}^{c} f(x) dx + \int_{c}^{b} f(x) dx = \int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx$

$$m \le f(x) \le M \Longrightarrow mg(x) \le f(x)g(x) \le mg(x)$$

 $\Longrightarrow m \int_a^b g(x) dx \le \int_a^b f(x)g(x) dx \le M \cdot \int_a^b g(x) dx$
 $\Longrightarrow \exists \xi \in [m, M] . \xi \int_a^b g(x) dx = \int_a^b f(x)g(x) dx$

林分不等式

2. His (der 不等式
$$\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1$$

$$\int_{a}^{b} f \cdot g \, dx \leq \left(\int_{a}^{b} |f|^{p} \, dx \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \left(\int_{a}^{b} |g|^{q} \, dx \right)^{\frac{1}{q}}$$
i\(\frac{1}{z}: \quad p = q = \times \) Cauchy-Schwarz

Pf.
$$\Rightarrow \varphi = \frac{f}{\left(\int_a^b |f|^p dx\right)^{\frac{1}{p}}} \quad \psi = \frac{g}{\left(\int_a^b |g|^q dx\right)^{\frac{1}{q}}}$$

$$\psi(x)\psi(x) \leq \frac{1}{p} |\psi(x)|^p + \frac{1}{q} |\psi(x)|^q$$

$$\int_a^b \psi(x) \psi(x) dx \leq \frac{1}{p} \int_a^b \frac{|f|^p dx}{\int_a^b |f|^p dx} + \frac{1}{q} \int_a^b \frac{|g|^q dx}{\int_a^b |g|^q dx}$$

$$\frac{Pf}{a} = \int_{a}^{b} |f+g|^{P} dx = \int_{a}^{b} |f+g||^{F+g} |f+g|^{P-1} dx$$

$$= \int_{a}^{b} |f||f+g|^{P+d} dx + \int_{a}^{b} |g||f+g|^{P-1} dx$$
Hidder
$$\left(\int_{a}^{b} |f|^{P} dx\right)^{\frac{1}{P}} \left(\int_{a}^{b} (|f+g|)^{P-1}\right)^{\frac{q}{2}} \stackrel{f}{=} \frac{1}{P+q} = Pf + \left(\int_{a}^{b} |g|^{P} dx\right)^{\frac{1}{P}} \left(\int_{a}^{b} (|f+g|)^{P-1}\right)^{\frac{q}{2}} \stackrel{f}{=} \frac{1}{P+q} = Pf + \left(\int_{a}^{b} |f|^{P} dx\right)^{\frac{1}{P}} + \left(\int_{a}^{b} |f|^{P} dx\right)^{\frac{1}{P}} + \left(\int_{a}^{b} |g|^{P} dx\right)^{\frac{1}{P}} \left(\int_{a}^{b} |f+g|^{P} dx\right)^{\frac{1}{P}} \stackrel{f}{=} \frac{1}{P+q} = Pf + \left(\int_{a}^{b} |f|^{P} dx\right)^{\frac{1}{P}} + \left(\int_{a}^{b} |g|^{P} dx\right)^{\frac{1}{P}} \left(\int_{a}^{b} |f+g|^{P} dx\right)^{\frac{1}{P}} \stackrel{f}{=} \frac{1}{P+q} = Pf + \left(\int_{a}^{b} |f|^{P} dx\right)^{\frac{1}{P}} + \left(\int_{a}^{b} |g|^{P} dx\right)^{\frac{1}{P}} \left(\int_{a}^{b} |f+g|^{P} dx\right)^{\frac{1}{P}} \stackrel{f}{=} \frac{1}{P+q} = Pf + \frac$$

$$= > \left(\int_{a}^{b} |f+g|^{p} dx\right)^{\frac{1}{p}} = \left(\int_{a}^{b} |f|^{p} dx\right)^{\frac{1}{p}} + \left(\int_{a}^{b} |g|^{p} dx\right)^{\frac{1}{p}} + \left($$

f(0) = 0 it 反函数为 $y = f^{-1}(x)$ 则有 $\int_{0}^{a} f(x) dx + \int_{0}^{b} f^{-1}(x) dx > a \cdot b$

Newton-Leibnis公大

$$f(x)$$
在 [a, b] 上的 所积函数. 这以 $f(x) ext{ } ex$

2) 当f(x)是连续函数时,F(x)可导, 并且 F'(x)=f(x)

Cor of a) $\int f(x)dx = F(x) + C$ $\int_a^b f(x)dx = G(b) - G(a). \quad \sharp + G = f(b) - f(b)$

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$$PF$$
 of Cor: $F(x)$ 为 $f(x)$ 的 $-$ 个原函数
 \Rightarrow $F'(x) = G'(x) \Rightarrow F(x) = G(x) + C$

$$G(b) - G(a) = F(b) - F(a) = \int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx$$

Pf of 7hm 2)
$$f'(x) := \int_{Ax \to 0}^{Ax} \frac{f(x+\alpha x) - f(x)}{a \times x} = \int_{Ax \to 0}^{Ax} \frac{\int_{A}^{x+\alpha x} f(x) dx}{a \times x}$$

$$= \int_{A}^{h} \frac{\int_{X}^{x+\alpha x} f(x) dx}{a \times x} \frac{4 \pi / 2 + \frac{1}{2} \int_{Ax \to 0}^{h} \frac{f(x)}{a \times x} = f(x)}{a \times x}$$

$$= \int_{X}^{h} \frac{\int_{X}^{x+\alpha x} f(x) dx}{a \times x} \frac{4 \pi / 2 + \frac{1}{2} \int_{Ax \to 0}^{h} \frac{f(x)}{a \times x} = f(x)}{a \times x}$$

$$= \int_{X}^{h} \frac{f(x)}{a \times x} \frac{f(x)}{a \times x} \frac{f(x)}{a \times x} = f(x)$$

$$= \int_{X}^{h} \frac{f(x)}{a \times x} \frac{f(x)}{a \times x} \frac{f(x)}{a \times x} = f(x)$$

$$= \int_{X}^{h} \frac{f(x)}{a \times x} \frac{f(x)}{a \times x} \frac{f(x)}{a \times x} = f(x)$$

$$= \int_{X}^{h} \frac{f(x)}{a \times x} \frac{f(x)}{a \times x} \frac{f(x)}{a \times x} = f(x)$$

$$= \int_{X}^{h} \frac{f(x)}{a \times x} \frac{f(x)}{a \times x} \frac{f(x)}{a \times x} = f(x)$$

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$$= \int_{A}^{h} \frac{f(x)}{a \times x}$$

MA-49

e.g 4.
$$\int_{0}^{x} f(u)(x-u) du = \int_{0}^{x} \left(\int_{0}^{u} f(x) dx \right) du$$

$$\int_{\mathcal{O}} f(u)(x-u) du = \int_{\mathcal{O}} (\int_{\mathcal{O}} f(x) dx) dx$$

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} \int_{0}^{\infty} (x - u) du \qquad \int_{0}^{\infty} \int_{0}^{\infty} \int_{0}^{\infty} (x - u) du \qquad \int_{0}^{\infty} \int_{0}^{\infty} \int_{0}^{\infty} \int_{0}^{\infty$$

= x (x fu)du - (x fu)udu

$$G(x) = \int_0^x (\int_0^u f(x) dx) du$$
 $G(0) = 0$

$$G'(x) = \int_{0}^{x} f(t) dt$$

$$F(x) = \int_{0}^{x} f(u)x du - \int_{0}^{x} f(u)u du$$

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} \left(\int_{0}^{u} f(x) dx \right) du$$

$$\sigma = \ell \sigma$$

$$f'(x) = \int_0^x f(u) du + x f(x) - x f(x) = \int_0^x f(u) du$$

$$= f'(x) = G'(x) \implies F(x) = G(x) + C$$

$$= G(x) + C$$

 $= -\sin^{n-1}\chi\cos\chi\Big|_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}(n-1)\cos^{2}\chi\Big|_{0}^{2}$

$$F(x) = G(x)$$

~ ()

$$I_{n} = \int_{-\infty}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} s_{i} h^{n-i} \chi \ d(-\cos \chi) = -s_{i} h^{n-i} \chi \cos \chi \int_{-\infty}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + \int_{-\infty}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos \chi (s_{i} h^{n-i} \chi)$$

MAーち

 $= 0 + (n-1) \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} s_1 h^{n-2} \alpha \left(1 - s_1 h^2 \alpha\right) d\alpha$

(n-1)]n-2 - (n-1)]n

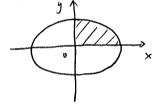
 $n I_n = (n-1) I_{n-2}$

辽积分的应用 (n何) 面积. 体积. 狐长

$$u_{x}(x-u)du = \int_{0}^{x} \left(\int_{0}^{u} f(x)dx \right)$$

 $\frac{2.9}{1}$ n维单位球体积 = w_n n维等径为r的球的体积 = $w_n r^n$

2.9. 抗椭圆 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ 所国成的面积 $y = 6 \sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2}}$



$$A = 4 \int_{0}^{a} b \int 1 - \frac{x^{2}}{a^{2}} dx \qquad f = a sin \theta$$

$$= 4 b \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos a \cos a d\theta$$

3 rat

世の果 $\lim_{\lambda(at)\to 0} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} |P_{i-i}P_{i}| \right)$ 存在。则称 $\lambda(at)\to 0$ 集大度izめ $\lim_{\lambda(at)\to 0} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} |P_{i-i}P_{i}| \right)$

= nab

命题 - 如果 P(t) = (x(t), y(t)) 是连续呀 => P(t) + P(t) - P(t)

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n} \int (x(t_i) - x(t_{i-1})^2 + (y_i t_i)^2 - (y_i t_i)^2 + ($$

₩ 270. 38. S.t. ∞(p) < 8

$$\left| \sum_{i=1}^{n} \int \chi'(\vec{s}_{i})^{2} + y'(\vec{\gamma}_{i})^{2} dt_{i} - \sum_{i=1}^{n} \int \chi'(\vec{s}_{i}) + y'(\vec{s}_{i}) dt_{i} \right| < (\beta - 0) \xi$$

$$\left| \sum_{i=1}^{n} \int \chi'(\vec{s}_{i}) + y'(\vec{s}_{i}) - \ell \right| < \xi$$

考数化) X = asino 0 ≤ 0 ≤ 2 T

$$l = \int_{2\pi}^{2\pi} \int a^2 \sin^2 \theta + b^2 \cos^2 \theta \, d\theta$$
 初等表达式不存在

表面积 旋转面6碳面积

$$A = \int_{1=1}^{\lambda(p)+\infty} \pi \left(f(x_{i-1}) + f(x_i) \right) \Delta i$$

$$= \lim_{x \in [x_i]} \pi \left(f(x_{i-1}) + f(x_i) \right) \int_{1+y'(x_i)^2} \Delta x_i$$

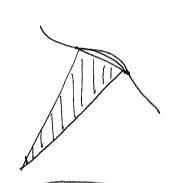
$$= \lim_{x \in [x_i]} \pi \left(f(x_{i-1}) + f(x_i) \right) \int_{1+y'(x_i)^2} \Delta x_i$$

$$=\lim_{x \to +\infty} \pi \sum_{i=1}^{n} (f(x_{i-1}) + f(x_{i}))$$

$$= \pi \int_{a}^{b} 2f(x) \int_{a}^{(x_{i-1})} dx$$

$$A = \lim_{x(p) \to 0} \frac{1}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{2} \Gamma^{2}(\theta_{i}) \wedge \theta_{i}}$$

$$= \int_{a}^{\beta} \frac{1}{2} r(0) d0$$



[反常积分] 1. 无界区间积分 2. 对有界区间上的天界函数积分

且
$$\lim_{A \to +\infty} \int_{a}^{A} f(x) dx$$
 存在 则称(*)收敛
$$\int_{a}^{+\infty} f(x) dx = \lim_{A \to +\infty} \int_{a}^{A} f(x) dx$$

反之称(*)发散

$$\frac{Q.q}{\sqrt{XP}} dx = \lim_{A \to +\infty} \int_{1}^{A} \frac{1}{|XP|} dx = \lim_{A \to \infty} \frac{|X^{-P+1}|}{|A^{+P+1}|} \int_{1}^{A} f_{\delta} f_{\delta} <=> |P>1|$$

$$p=1$$
 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x} dx = \lim_{A \to +\infty} \ln A$ 7-13-5

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dx \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \int_{-\infty}^{\alpha} f(x) dx + \int_{\alpha}^{+\infty} f(x) dx = \lim_{A \to -\infty} \int_{A}^{\alpha} f(x) dx + \lim_{A \to +\infty} \int_{\alpha}^{A} f(x) dx$$

$$\underbrace{c.p.v}\left(\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dx\right) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \lim_{A \to +\infty} \int_{-A}^{A} f(x) dx$$

有限区间、 无界函数 [a, b], f在a的任一个域内无界、但是f在[a+s, 6]上有界且可积 $\int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx = \lim_{\varepsilon \to 0^{+}} \int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx$ 若极限存在,和反常积为收敛、反之发散、a称为f的奇点 $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x} dx \stackrel{P=1}{=} \lim_{s \to 0^{+}} \int_{c}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x} dx = \lim_{s \to 0^{+}} (l_{1} - l_{1} \epsilon) = +\infty \left(\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \right)$ = lim x-p+1 = 1-p - 1-p lim 2-p+1 (3/2 <=> p<1 e.g. [lnxdx = lm [lnxdx = lim [luxdx $= \lim_{x \to a^{+}} \left(\ln x \cdot x \right)^{1} - \int_{c}^{1} x \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx$ 问题 反常积分收敛的判定(针对(+the f(x) dx) st. VA'A">A ₩870, 3A. Canely #13115 $\left| \int_{-\infty}^{A''} f(x) dx \right| < \varepsilon$

f(x)dx 如果 (+a)f(x)1dx 收敛. 则和f(x)绝对收敛 世界 [to | f(x)| dx发散. 但 [f(x) dx 收敛. 则称f(x)为条件收 ; (

fix)绝对收敛 => fix)收敛 命题 ₩ ₹ 7 0. ∃ A. ₩ A' A' 7 A. | ∫ A' | f(x) | dx < ξ Pf. MA-54 : f'(x)收益点

1

世族科別法

$$O = f(x) = g(x)$$
 $V = [a, +00]$
 $V = [a, +00]$

条件の g(x) 单同 $\left|\int_{A}^{A''} f(x) g(x) dx\right| (*)$ Abel-Dirichler = $|g(A)||_{A}^{3}$ $f(x) dx + |g(A'')||_{S}^{A''} f(x) dx$ ∃ž ∈ [A', A"] 1. g(x) 年间 lm g(x)=0. IM· s.t. | sho dx | < M 2. g(x)车间有界 \ \frac{fcodx收敛 1) => YE>O JA. S.t. A'>A 19(A') 1 5 2 (*) = &M+&M= 2M& => \text{VA', A" >A. } \int_{A'}^{A''} f(x)g(x)dx \sqrt{\sqrt{2M}} $(X) \leq M \cdot \xi + M \cdot \xi = 2M\xi$ $\left| \int_{A'}^{A''} f(x) g(x) dx \right| \leq 2M\xi$ =>收敛 井 $e.g. \int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{s_{i}hx}{x} dx \qquad g(x) = \frac{1}{x} \int_{0}^{\infty} \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{s_{i}hx}{x} dx$ $\left| \int_{A'}^{A'} (s_{i}hx) dx \right| = \left| -\cos(A'') + \cos(A'') \right| \le 2$ 三 收敛 积函数 A-D 制制该 $\int_{a+\epsilon}^{b} f(x)g(x) dx$ a 是 奇点

12

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...)

函数 A-D 判别该 $\int_{a+\epsilon}^{b} f(x)g(x) dx$ a 是奇志 $e \to 0$ $\int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx < + \infty$. g(x) 单调有界 $(x \to a^{\dagger})$

 $Q \left| \int_{\alpha+\epsilon_{1}}^{\alpha+\epsilon_{2}} f(x) dx \right| \leq M. \quad g(x) = 1825 = 0 \quad (x \to a^{\dagger})$ MA = 56

eq. if it
$$\int_{0}^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{dx}{x^{1} \ln x} = \frac{dx}{x^{2} \ln x} + \frac{dx}{x^{2} \ln x} + \frac{dx}{x^{2} \ln x} = 0$$

Step 1. o $\frac{1}{x^{2} \ln x} = \frac{1}{x^{2} \ln x} \ln |\ln x| = 0$
 $\int_{0}^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{dx}{x \ln x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \ln |\ln x| = 0$
 $\int_{0}^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{dx}{x \ln x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \ln |\ln x| = 0$
 $\int_{0}^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{dx}{x \ln x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{1}{x^{2} \ln x} = \frac{1}{x^{2} \ln x} = \frac{1}{x^{2} \ln x} = 0$
 $\int_{0}^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{x^{2}} \sinh \left(\frac{1}{x}\right) dx \quad (p < 2)$
 $\frac{1}{x} = 1$
 $\int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{x^{2}} \sinh \left(\frac{1}{x}\right) dx \quad (p < 2)$
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 $\int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{x^{2}} \sinh \left(\frac{1}{x^{2}}\right) dx \quad (p < 2)$
 \int_{0}

 $\exists \xi_0. \forall x_n, \quad x_n \rightarrow +\infty \quad |f(x_n)| > \xi_0$ MA - 57

和方设 Xn> 2。(治可以通过选取 33) 找玩多多个知满足f(Xn)> 2。 (治可以通过选取 33) 找玩多多个知满足f(Xn)> 2。

$$x + \frac{20}{3}$$
. 38 . $|x-y| < 8$. $\Rightarrow |f(x) - f(y)| < \frac{20}{3}$

A Yy∈[xn-8. Xn+8]

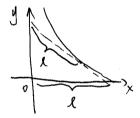
$$|f(y) - f(x_n)| < \frac{q_0}{2}. \quad (!) f(x_n) > \frac{q_0}{2}.$$

$$= f(y) > \frac{q_0}{2}$$

$$f_{x_n-s=s_1}^{x_n+s} = f_{(y)} dy > \frac{s_0}{2} \cdot 2s = s_0 \cdot s$$

岸微分方程

1. 拽物线



在
$$x = a$$
处 切线方程 $y - f(a) = f'(a)(x - a)$

(E)

:)

J

$$\forall a \quad a^2 + f'(a)a^2 = \ell^2$$

$$y'^{2} = \frac{\ell^{2} - \chi^{2}}{\chi^{2}} = y' = -\sqrt{\frac{\ell^{2} - \chi^{2}}{\chi^{2}}}$$

2. Mabehus 人r 模型

id
$$p(t)$$
 人 n 关于时间的函数 $\dot{p} = kp$
$$\frac{dp}{dt} = k \cdot p \implies dp = kdt = 0$$

$$\lim_{k \to \infty} k \cdot p = kdt = 0$$

$$\int \frac{dy}{\psi(y)} = \int \psi(x) dx$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = f(\frac{y}{x})$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{y}{x} = u. \quad y = x.u \quad y' = u + xu'$$

$$= u + xu' = y' = f(u)$$

$$= \frac{du}{f(u) - u} = \frac{dx}{x}$$

秋为国子法

$$-$$
 附级性常微分才程 $a(x)y' + b(x)y + c(x) = 0$ (非齐义) $a(x)y' + b(x)y = 0$ (齐次)

$$a(x)y' + b(x)y + c(x) = 0$$
 (非於)
 $a(x)y' + b(x)y = 0$ (齐次)

双于齐次
$$a(x)y'+b(x)\cdot y > 0$$
 $\forall \lambda_1\cdot\lambda_2 \in \mathbb{R}$ $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$

两边同乘以 $e^{\int P(x)dx} = I(x)$ 积分因子

$$e^{\int p(x)dx} y' + p(x) y e^{\int p(x)dx} + q(x) = 0$$

$$\left(y e^{\int p(x)dx}\right)' = -q(x) e^{\int p(x)dx}$$

$$= y = e^{\int p(x)dx} \left(\int -q(x)e^{\int p(x)dx} dx\right)$$

