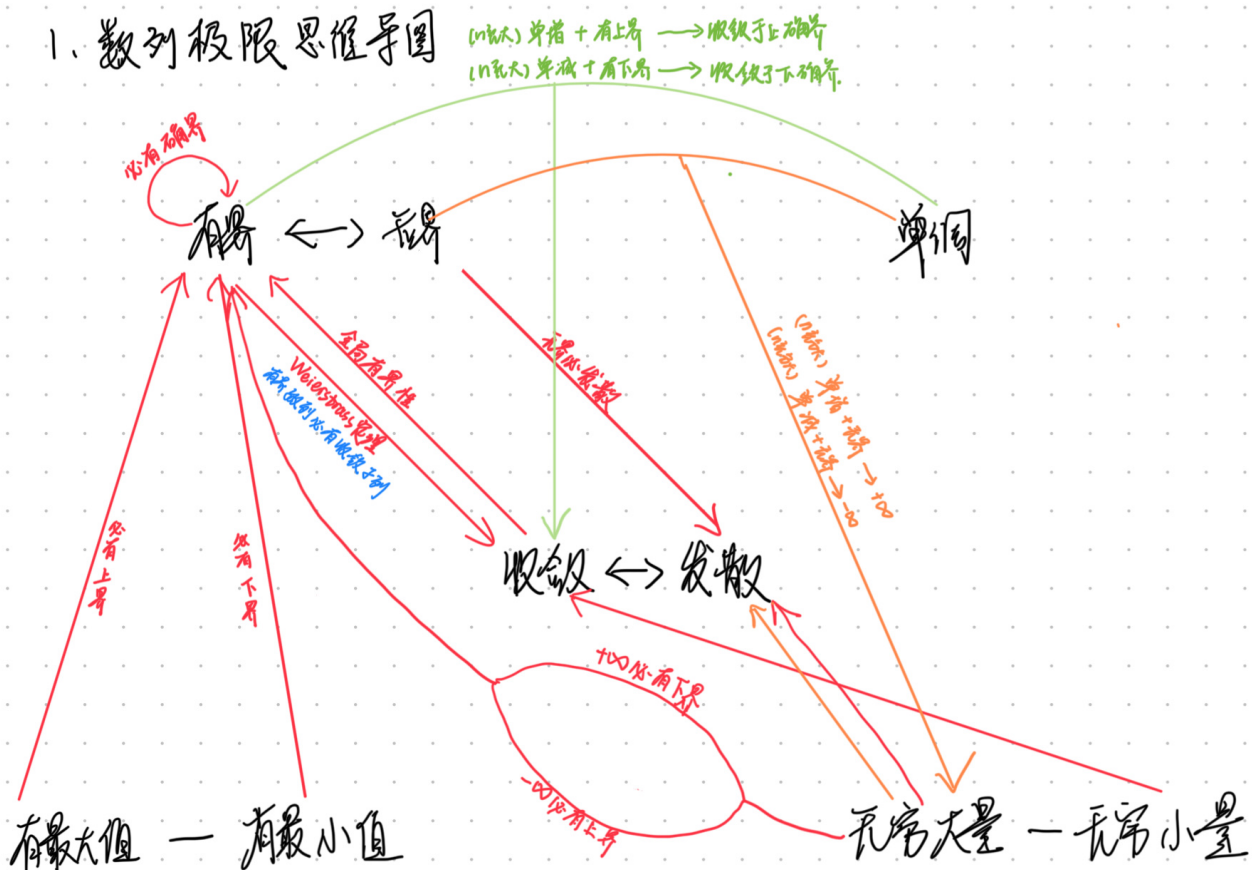


线性、单同性、无大小量、对称性、最优关系

1. 数列极限思维导图



数列极限的性质

1. 唯一性.

pf: 假设 A 有两个截段 $A \equiv B$ 假 $A > B$
取 $\epsilon = \frac{A-B}{2} \exists M > 0 \forall n > M$
 $\frac{B-A}{2} < a_n - A < \frac{A-B}{2} \Rightarrow a_n > \frac{A+B}{2}$
取 $\epsilon = \frac{A-B}{2} \exists N_2 > 0 \forall n > N_2$
 $\frac{B-A}{2} < a_n - B < \frac{A-B}{2} \Rightarrow a_n < \frac{A+B}{2}$
 $N = \max\{N_1, N_2\} \forall n > N$
 $a_n = \frac{A+B}{2}$ 与 $a_n < \frac{A+B}{2}$ 矛盾故 $A=B$

2. 全局有界性

$\text{Pf: 取 } \varepsilon = \frac{1}{N} \exists n \in \mathbb{N}^*, \forall n > N. |a_n - A| < \frac{1}{N}$
 $A - \varepsilon < a_n < A + \varepsilon$
 $M = \max\{|a_1|, |a_2|, \dots, |a_N|, |A - \varepsilon|, |A + \varepsilon|\}$
 $|A + \varepsilon|$ 取 $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}^* |a_n| \leq M$
 取 $|a_n|$ 有界

3. 保号性. $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = A \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n = B$

2' $A > B$

$$\Rightarrow \exists N \in \mathbb{N}^* \forall n > N, a_n > b_n$$

Pf: $\epsilon = \frac{A-B}{2} \exists M \in \mathbb{N}^* \forall n > M, |a_n - A| < \frac{A-B}{2}$
 $\Rightarrow a_n > \frac{A+B}{2}$
 $\epsilon = \frac{A-B}{2} \exists N_2 \in \mathbb{N}^* \forall n > N_2, |b_n - B| < \frac{A-B}{2}$
 $\Rightarrow b_n < \frac{A+B}{2}$
 $\text{Für } N = \max\{N_1, N_2\} \quad a_n > \frac{A+B}{2} > b_n$

推论. $\forall A > \eta > 0$ (或 $A < \eta < 0$)

$$\exists N \in \mathbb{N} \forall n > N \quad a_n > \eta \quad (a_n < \eta)$$

pf: 取 $b_n = \eta$

4. 保不等式性 1' $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = A \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n = B$

2' $n > N \implies a_n > b_n$ ($a_n \geq b_n$)

$$\Rightarrow A \geq B$$

pf: 假设 $A < B$

那么 $\exists M \in \mathbb{N}^+$ $\forall n > M, a_n - A < \frac{1}{n}$

$\Rightarrow a_n < A + \frac{1}{n}$

那么 $\exists M \in \mathbb{N}^+$ $\forall n > M, (a_n - B) < \frac{1}{n}$

$\Rightarrow b_n > A + \frac{1}{n}$

$\forall n \in \max\{M, N\} \forall n > N, a_n + \frac{1}{n} < b_n$

矛盾 $\nexists N \in \mathbb{N}^+$ $\forall n > N, a_n > b_n$ (矛盾) 矛盾

总论: 判定收敛的方法

平穩段
有界 > 收敛 > 无穷小量

最基本的方法

判定收敛

① 定义法 ε - N 语言 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} |a_n - A| = \varepsilon \text{ 可解} \\ |a_n - A| = \varepsilon \text{ 不可解 将 } |a_n - A| \text{ 放大} \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow N(\varepsilon)$

② 夹逼准则 1' $C_n \leq a_n \leq b_n$ (C_n 能求时)

$$2' \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} C_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n = A$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = A$$

③ 单调有界准则

柯西收敛

④ Cauchy 收敛准则 $\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists N \in \mathbb{N}^* \forall n, m > N \text{ s.t. } |a_m - a_n| < \varepsilon$

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists N \in \mathbb{N}^* \forall n > N: \forall p \in \mathbb{N}^* \text{ s.t. } |a_{n+p} - a_n| < \varepsilon$$



$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists N \in \mathbb{N}^* \forall n > N, \text{ s.t. } |a_n - A| < \varepsilon$$

充分性: $\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists N_1 \in \mathbb{N}^* \forall n > N_1$ 成立 $|a_n - A| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$

$$\Rightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0 \text{ 取 } N = N_1 \forall m, n > N \text{ 有 } |a_m - a_n| = |a_m - A + A - a_n| \leq |a_m - A| + |a_n - A| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2} + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} = \varepsilon$$

必要性: 取 $\varepsilon = 1 \exists N_0 \in \mathbb{N}^*$, 取 $m = N_0 + 1 \forall n > N$ 成立 $|a_n - a_{N_0+1}| < 1$

证明有界

$$\Rightarrow |a_n| - |a_{N_0+1}| < |a_n - a_{N_0+1}| < 1$$

$$\Rightarrow |a_n| < |a_{N_0+1}| + 1$$

$$M = \max\{|a_1|, |a_2|, \dots, |a_{N_0}|, |a_{N_0+1}| + 1\} \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}^* \text{ 有 } |a_n| \leq M \quad \{a_n\} \text{ 有界}$$

利用柯西收敛准则

由 Weierstrass 定理 $\exists \{a_{n_k}\} \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} a_{n_k} = A$

$$\forall \frac{\varepsilon}{2} > 0, \exists K \in \mathbb{N}^* \forall k > K \quad |a_{n_k} - A| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$$

$$\forall \frac{\varepsilon}{2} > 0, \exists N_1 \in \mathbb{N}^* \text{ 取 } m = n_{N_1+1} \geq N_1 + 1 > N_1 \quad \forall n > N_1 \quad |a_n - a_{n_{N_1+1}}| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0 \text{ 取 } N = \max\{N_1, K\} \quad \forall n > N \quad |a_n - a_{n_{N_1+1}}| = |a_n - A + A - a_{n_{N_1+1}}| \leq |a_n - A| + |a_{n_{N_1+1}} - A| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2} + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} = \varepsilon$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = A.$$

(证明) Weierstrass & 归纳法用)

⑤ Weierstrass 定理 有界数列必存在收敛子列

⑥ Heine 定理 (归纳原则) $\{a_n\}$ 的子列 $\{a_{n_k}\}$

1) n_k 为严格递增数列
 $n_k > n_{k-1} > \dots > n_1 \geq 1$
 $n_k - n_1 \geq k-1 \quad n_k \geq n_1 + k - 1 > k$
 即归纳假设: $n_k > k$

均有 $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} a_{n_k} = A$ 则 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = A$

Toeplitz (加权收敛) (西)

⑦ Toeplitz 定理

1' $\sum_{k=1}^n t_{nk} = 1$ (或 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n t_{nk} = 1$)

2' $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} t_{nk} = 0$

3' $t_{nk} \geq 0$

4' $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = A$ (或 0 或 $\pm\infty$)

$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n t_{nk} a_k = A$

Pf: 由 4' 对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N_0 \in \mathbb{N}^+ \forall n > N_0$
 或 $|a_n - A| < \varepsilon$
 且依归纳原则为 N_0 有 $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}^+$
 $|a_n| < M$
 由 2' 对 $\forall \varepsilon_1 = \frac{\varepsilon}{2N_0M}, \exists N_1 \in \mathbb{N}^+ \forall n > N_1$
 或 $|t_{nk} - 0| = t_{nk} < \varepsilon_1 = \frac{\varepsilon}{2N_0M}$
 取 $N = \max\{N_0, N_1\} \forall n > N$
 有 $|\sum_{k=1}^n t_{nk} a_k - A| = |\sum_{k=1}^n t_{nk} (a_k - A)|$
 $\leq |t_{n1} a_1 + t_{n2} a_2 + \dots + t_{nn} a_n - A|$
 $\leq N_0 \frac{\varepsilon}{2N_0M} \cdot M + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} < \varepsilon$

Stolz 定理 (洛必达前身)

⑧ Stolz 定理

1' $\{a_n\}$ 严格单调 (n 充分大)

2' $\{a_n\}$ 与 $\{b_n\}$ 同为无穷小量

3' $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{b_{n+1} - b_n}{a_{n+1} - a_n} = l$ (或 $\pm\infty$)

$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{b_n}{a_n} = l$ (或 $\pm\infty$)

1' $\{a_n\}$ 严格单调 (n 充分大)

2' $\{a_n\}$ 为符号确定的无穷大量

3' $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{b_{n+1} - b_n}{a_{n+1} - a_n} = l$ (或 $\pm\infty$)

$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{b_n}{a_n} = l$ (或 $\pm\infty$)

Pf: 仅证 $\{a_n\}$ 单调时

由 3' 对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N_0 \in \mathbb{N}^+ \forall n > N_0$

$|\frac{b_n - b_{n-1}}{a_n - a_{n-1}} - l| < \varepsilon$

$\Leftrightarrow l - \varepsilon < \frac{b_n - b_{n-1}}{a_n - a_{n-1}} < l + \varepsilon$

$\Leftrightarrow (l - \varepsilon)(a_n - a_{n-1}) < b_n - b_{n-1} < (l + \varepsilon)(a_n - a_{n-1})$

有 $(l - \varepsilon)(a_{n+1} - a_n) < b_{n+1} - b_n < (l + \varepsilon)(a_{n+1} - a_n)$

$(l - \varepsilon)(a_n - a_{n-1}) < b_n - b_{n-1} < (l + \varepsilon)(a_n - a_{n-1})$

累加得 $(l - \varepsilon)(a_n - a_1) < b_n - b_1 < (l + \varepsilon)(a_n - a_1)$

有 $|\frac{b_n - b_1}{a_n - a_1} - l| < \varepsilon$

证 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{b_n}{a_n} = l$

若 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{b_n}{a_n} = l$

Cauchy 命题 (平均 & 几何)

⑨ Cauchy 命题

pf: 只需证明 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$ 的情况
 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ 取 $\varepsilon_0 = \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \exists N_0 \in \mathbb{N}^+ \forall n > N_0$
 $|a_n| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$
 取 $|a_n|$ 的序号为 $M > 0$.
 考虑 $|\frac{1}{n}(a_1 + \dots + a_n)| \leq \frac{1}{n}(|a_1 + \dots + a_M| + |a_{M+1} + \dots + a_n|)$
 $\leq \frac{M\varepsilon}{n} + \frac{n-M}{n} \cdot \frac{\varepsilon}{2} < \frac{M\varepsilon}{n} + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} < \varepsilon$
 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ 取 $N = \max\{ \frac{2M\varepsilon}{\varepsilon}, N_0 \}$
 $\forall n > N$, 有 $|\frac{1}{n}(a_1 + \dots + a_n)| < \varepsilon$ 成立
 $\Leftrightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n}(a_1 + \dots + a_n) = 0$

算术平均值

$$1' \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = A \text{ (或 } \pm \infty)$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n}(a_1 + \dots + a_n) = A \text{ (或 } \pm \infty)$$

几何平均值

$$1' \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = A \text{ (或 } \pm \infty) \text{ 且 } a_n > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{a_1 \dots a_n} = A \text{ (或 } \pm \infty)$$

pf: $\frac{n}{a_1 + \dots + a_n} \leq \frac{1}{n} \sqrt[n]{a_1 \dots a_n} \leq \frac{1}{n}(a_1 + \dots + a_n)$
 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = A$
 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{a_1 + \dots + a_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\frac{1}{n}(a_1 + \dots + a_n)} = A$
 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n}(a_1 + \dots + a_n) = A$
 由夹逼准则知
 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{a_1 \dots a_n} = A$

推论 1 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (a_{n+1} - a_n) = l$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{n} = l$$

推论 2 $\{a_n\}$ 正数列

$$2' \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = l$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{a_n} = l$$

重要极限 求 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{\sqrt[n]{n!}}$

解: 原式 $\frac{n}{\sqrt[n]{n!}} = \frac{n}{\sqrt[n]{n \cdot (n-1) \cdot \dots \cdot 1}}$
 由推论 2 可知

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{n!} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+1)^{n+1} \cdot n!}{n! \cdot (n+1)!} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+1)^{n+1}}{(n+1)!} = e$$

最基本方法

发数 $>$ 无界 $>$ 无穷大量

$$\exists A. \forall \epsilon > 0 \exists N > 0 \forall n > N \text{ 成立 } |a_n - A| < \epsilon$$
$$\updownarrow_{\mathbb{B}}$$

$\forall A, \exists \varepsilon_0 > 0 \quad \forall N > 0 \quad \exists n_0 > N$, 成立 $|a_{n_0} - A| \geq \varepsilon_0$
一般用三角不等式

由 N 与 A 决定

$$\forall A \exists \varepsilon_0 > 0 \quad \forall N > 0 \exists n_0 = N + \underbrace{[f(A)]}_{\text{初值由 } A \text{ 决定}}$$
$$|a_{n_0} - A| > |a_N| > \varepsilon_0$$

例证仍不收敛

$$\forall A \text{ 取 } \varepsilon_0 = 1 \quad \forall N > 0 \text{ 取 } n_0 = N + [A] + 1$$
$$|n_0 - A| = |N + [A] + 1 - A| > |N| \geq 1$$

② 证明无界

无界数列必发散

↑ 逆否

收敛级数必有界

解: $\exists M > 0 \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}^*$ 成立 $|a_n| \leq M$

↓ 天

证: $\forall G > 0 \exists n_0 \in \mathbb{N}^*$ 成立 $|a_{n_0}| > G$

③ 反夹逼

$$a_m \geq b_n \quad b_n \text{ 无上界}$$
$$a_n \leq c_n \quad c_n \text{ 无下界}$$

例证? $\frac{n^3+n-7}{n+3}$ 无解

事实上我们只需要令 $n > 7$

$$\frac{n^3+n-7}{n+3} > \frac{n^3}{2n} = \frac{1}{2}n^2$$

归结定理推论

④ Heine

若 $\{a_n\}$ 存在某个发散子列或
存在两个收敛于不同值的子列

$\Rightarrow \{a_n\}$ 发散

例证 $a_n = \sqrt[n]{1+3^{n^2}}$ 发散
令 $n_k = 2k$ $a_{n_k} = (1 + 3^{4k})^{\frac{1}{2k}}$ $3 < a_{n_k} < 3^{\frac{1}{2}}$
 $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} 3 \cdot 3^{\frac{1}{2}} = 3$ 故 $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} a_{n_k} = 3$
令 $n_k = 2k-1$ $a_{n_k} = (1 + 3^{(2k-1)^2})^{\frac{1}{2k-1}}$ $1 < a_{n_k} < 3^{\frac{1}{2}}$
 $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} 3^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{2}$ 故 $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} a_{n_k} = 1$
依判定定理知 $\{a_n\}$ 存在两个收敛于不同的子列, 故发

Cauchy 收敛准则

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N > 0, \forall n, m > N \text{ 或 } |a_n - a_m| < \varepsilon$$
$$\forall \epsilon > 0 \quad \exists N > 0 \quad \forall n > N. \quad \forall p > 0 \quad \text{成立} \quad |a_{n+p} - a_n| < \epsilon$$
$$\updownarrow_{\mathbb{Z}}$$
$$\exists \varepsilon_0 > 0 \quad \forall N > 0 \quad \exists n_0, m_0 > N \text{ 成立 } |a_{n_0} - a_{m_0}| \geq \varepsilon_0$$
$$\exists \epsilon_0 > 0 \quad \forall N > 0 \quad \exists n_0 > N \quad \exists p_0 \in \mathbb{N}, p_0 \geq 2 \quad |a_{n_0+p_0} - a_{n_0}| \geq \epsilon_0$$

$S_n = 1 + \frac{1}{2^1} + \frac{1}{2^2} \dots + \frac{1}{n^p} \quad n \in \mathbb{N}$ 其中 $p \in \mathbb{N}$ 证明 $\{S_n\}$ 收敛
 证: $|S_{np} - S_n| = \left| \frac{1}{(n+1)^p} + \frac{1}{(n+2)^p} + \dots + \frac{1}{(n+p)^p} \right| \geq \frac{1}{n^p} + \frac{1}{(n+1)^p} + \dots + \frac{1}{(n+p-1)^p} \geq \frac{1}{n^p}$
 取 $p = n \quad |S_{np} - S_n| \geq \frac{1}{n^p} \dots + \frac{1}{n^p} \geq n \cdot \frac{1}{n^p} = \frac{1}{n^{p-1}}$
 取 $\epsilon_0 = \frac{1}{2} \quad \forall N > 0$ 取 $n_0 = (N+1) \quad p_0 = n_0 = [N+1]$
 $|S_{np_0} - S_{n_0}| \geq \frac{1}{2} = \epsilon_0$ 故 $\{S_n\}$ 收敛

Cauchy 收敛准则

适用场景 { 无穷级数 (累加形式)
{ 递推式已给出

例 1 数分习题 P80

$$a_n = 1 + \frac{1}{2!} + \frac{1}{3!} + \dots + \frac{1}{n!}$$

$$b_n = 1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} - \dots + (-1)^{n-1} \frac{1}{n}$$

$$c_n = \frac{\sin 2x}{2(2 + \sin 2x)} + \frac{\sin 3x}{3(3 + \sin 3x)} + \dots + \frac{\sin nx}{n(n + \sin nx)} \quad \text{证明收敛}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{pf: } |a_{n+p} - a_n| &= \frac{1}{(n+1)!} + \dots + \frac{1}{(n+p)!} \leq \frac{1}{(n+1)n} + \dots + \frac{1}{(n+p)(n+p-1)} \\ &= \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+1} - \frac{1}{n+2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n+p-1} - \frac{1}{n+p} \\ &= \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+p} < \frac{1}{n} < \varepsilon \quad \text{只需 } n > \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \end{aligned}$$

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists N = \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \quad \forall n > N \quad p \in \mathbb{N}_+ \quad \text{成立 } |a_{n+p} - a_n| < \frac{1}{n} < \varepsilon$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{要 } |b_{n+p} - b_n| &\leq \left| (-1)^{n+1} \frac{1}{n+1} + \dots + (-1)^{n+p} \frac{1}{n+p} \right| \\ &= \frac{1}{n+1} - \frac{1}{n+2} + \dots + (-1)^{p-1} \frac{1}{n+p} \\ &< \left[\frac{1}{n+1} - \frac{1}{n+2} + \dots + (-1)^{p-1} \frac{1}{n+p} \right] + \left[\frac{1}{n+2} - \frac{1}{n+3} + \dots + (-1)^{p-2} \frac{1}{n+p} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{n+1} < \frac{1}{n} < \varepsilon \quad \text{只需 } n > \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \end{aligned}$$

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists N = \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \quad \forall n > N \quad p \in \mathbb{N}_+ \quad \text{成立 } |b_{n+p} - b_n| < \frac{1}{n} < \varepsilon$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{要 } |c_{n+p} - c_n| &= \left| \sum_{k=1}^p \frac{\sin(n+k)x}{(n+k + \sin(n+k)x)(n+k)} \right| \leq \sum_{k=1}^p \frac{|\sin(n+k)x|}{|\sin(n+k)x + n+k|(n+k)} \\ &< \sum_{k=1}^p \frac{1}{(n+k-1)(n+k)} = \sum_{k=1}^p \left[\frac{1}{n+k-1} - \frac{1}{n+k} \right] = \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+p} < \frac{1}{n} < \varepsilon \end{aligned}$$

只需 $n > \frac{1}{\varepsilon}$

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists N = \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \quad \forall n > N \quad p \in \mathbb{N}_+ \quad \text{成立 } |c_{n+p} - c_n| < \frac{1}{n} < \varepsilon$$

数列 (可迭代/通项公式表示) 数列

可迭代数列

$$x_{n+1} = f(x_n)$$

(1) 若 $\{x_n\}$ 的每一项都在 $f(x)$ 的单增区间中 $\Rightarrow \{x_n\}$ 单调

(2) 若 $\{x_n\}$ 的每一项都在 $f(x)$ 的单减区间中 $\Rightarrow \{x_{2k}\}$ 与 $\{x_{2k+1}\}$ 分别单调, 单调性相反

pf: (1) 假设 $x_1 = x_2 \Rightarrow f(x_1) = f(x_2) \Rightarrow x_2 = x_3$

$$x_n = x_{n+1} \Rightarrow f(x_n) = f(x_{n+1}) \Rightarrow x_{n+1} = x_n$$

$$\text{假设 } x_1 > x_2 \Rightarrow f(x_1) > f(x_2) \Rightarrow x_2 > x_3$$

$$x_{n+1} > x_n \Rightarrow f(x_{n+1}) > f(x_n) \Rightarrow x_n > x_{n+1}$$

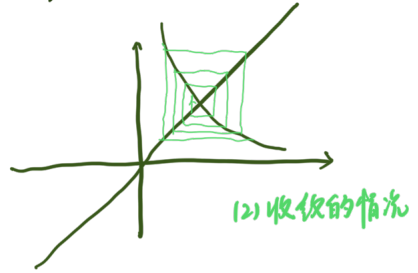
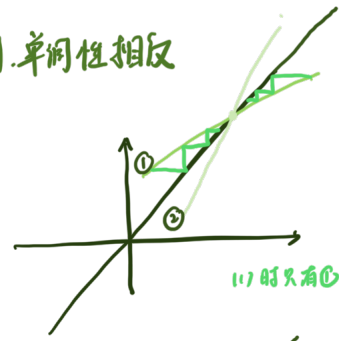
($x_1 < x_2$ 同理略)

(2) 则 $f(f(x))$ 单增 有 $x_{n+2} = f(f(x_n))$

$$\text{假设 } x_1 > x_3 \Rightarrow f(x_1) < f(x_3) \quad x_2 < x_4$$

由 (1) 知 $\{x_{2k}\}$ 与 $\{x_{2k+1}\}$ 分别单调

且单调性相反



Process: 证明收敛并求极限 (单元)

↓
求 $A = f(A)$ 不动点 (暗)

↓
判断 $f(x)$ 单调性

↑ 单增

↓ 未知

单减

化为 $x_{n+2} = f(f(x_n))$

[相当于 $f(x_n) - f(x_{n+1})$]
通用 $x_{n+1} - x_n$? 0
正负 $\frac{x_{n+1}}{x_n}$? 1

$x_{n+2} - x_n$? 0
正负 $\frac{x_{n+2}}{x_n}$? 1 [相当于 $f(f(x_n)) - f(f(x_{n-2}))$]

判断有界

$$x_{n+1} = f(x_n)$$

$$A = f(A)$$

作差 $x_{n+1} - A$ 与 $x_n - A$ 同号

$A = f(A)$ 求 A (明)

奇偶分别判断有界

$$x_{n+2} = f(f(x_n))$$

$$A = f(f(A))$$

作差得同号关系

$A = f(f(A))$ (明)

x_{2k} 与 x_{2k+1} 收敛于同一极限

应证 x_n 收敛于 A ($\max\{2k_1-1, 2k_2\}$)

应急程序
不单调怎么办?

试图转化或 $a_n = |x_n - A|$

的极限问题

证明 a_n 单调有界 | 奇偶分别单调有界

压缩映射原理

例1

17. 令 $y_0 \geq 2$, $y_n = y_{n-1}^2 - 2, n \in \mathbb{N}_+$. 设 $S_n = \frac{1}{y_0} + \frac{1}{y_0 y_1} + \dots + \frac{1}{y_0 y_1 \dots y_n}$. 证

明: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = \frac{y_0 - \sqrt{y_0^2 - 4}}{2}$.

解:

① $y_0 = 2$ $y_1 = y_0^2 - 2 = 2$ $y_0 = 2 \Rightarrow y_{n+1} = y_n^2 - 2 = 2$

归纳可知 $y_n = 2$ $S_n = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{2^n} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2^{n+1}}}{1 - \frac{1}{2}} = 1 - \frac{1}{2^n}$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = 1 = \frac{y_0 - \sqrt{y_0^2 - 4}}{2}$

② $y_0 > 2$ 设 $y_0 = a + \frac{1}{a}$ $y_1 = (a + \frac{1}{a})^2 - 2 = a^2 + \frac{1}{a^2}$

$y_n = a^{2^n} + \frac{1}{a^{2^n}} \Rightarrow y_{n+1} = y_n^2 - 2 = a^{2^{n+1}} + \frac{1}{a^{2^{n+1}}}$

归纳可知 $y_n = a^{2^n} + \frac{1}{a^{2^n}}$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{y_0 \dots y_n} &= \frac{1}{(a + \frac{1}{a})(a^2 + \frac{1}{a^2}) \dots (a^{2^n} + \frac{1}{a^{2^n}})} \\ &= \frac{a - \frac{1}{a}}{a^{2^{n+1}} - \frac{1}{a^{2^{n+1}}}} = \frac{(a - \frac{1}{a}) \cdot a^{2^{n+1}} (a^{2^{n+1}} - 1)}{(a^{2^{n+1}} - 1)(a^{2^{n+1}} - 1)} \\ &= -(a - \frac{1}{a}) \cdot [\frac{1}{a^{2^{n+1}} - 1} - \frac{1}{a^{2^n - 1}}] \end{aligned}$$

$S_n = -(a - \frac{1}{a}) [\frac{1}{a^{2^{n+1}} - 1} - \frac{1}{a^2 - 1}]$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = -(a - \frac{1}{a}) [0 - \frac{1}{a^2 - 1}] = a$

$a^2 - y_0 a + 1 = 0$ $a_1 = \frac{y_0 + \sqrt{y_0^2 - 4}}{2} > y_0$ (舍去)

$a_2 = \frac{y_0 - \sqrt{y_0^2 - 4}}{2} < y_0$

故 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = a = \frac{1}{2} (y_0 - \sqrt{y_0^2 - 4})$

可迭代数列, 多元数列)

例1 ① $a_1 = a$ $b_1 = b$ $c_1 = c$

② $a_{n+1} = \frac{1}{2}(b_n + c_n)$ $b_{n+1} = \frac{1}{2}(a_n + c_n)$ $c_{n+1} = \frac{1}{2}(a_n + b_n)$

求 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n$ $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n$ $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} c_n$.

解: $a_{n+1} - b_{n+1} = (-\frac{1}{2}) \cdot (a_n - b_n) \Rightarrow a_n - b_n = (-\frac{1}{2})^{n-1} (a - b)$

同理 $b_n - c_n = (-\frac{1}{2})^{n-1} (b - c)$

$$\begin{cases} a_n = b_n + (-\frac{1}{2})^{n-1} (a - b) \\ c_n = b_n - (-\frac{1}{2})^{n-1} (b - c) \end{cases}$$

$$b_{n+1} = \frac{1}{2}(a_n + c_n) = b_n + \frac{1}{2} \cdot (-\frac{1}{2})^{n-1} (a + c - 2b)$$

$$b_n = \frac{1 - (-\frac{1}{2})^{n-1}}{1 + \frac{1}{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{2} (a + c - 2b) + b$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n = \frac{1}{3} (a + c - 2b) + b = \frac{1}{3} (a + b + c)$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (a_n - b_n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (-\frac{1}{2})^{n-1} (a - b) = 0$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (b_n - c_n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (-\frac{1}{2})^{n-1} (b - c) = 0$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} c_n = \frac{1}{3} (a + b + c)$$

数列 (迭代 / 通项不可表示) 极限

通项不可表示

例1. ① $f_n(x) = x^n + nx - 2 \ (x > 0)$ $f_n(x_n) = 0$

(1) 求证 $f_n(x)$ 有唯一零点 x_n (2) 求 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1+x_n)^n$

(1) pf: $f'_n(x) = nx^{n-1} + n > 0$

故 $f_n(x)$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 上严格单调递增

$f(\frac{1}{n}) = (\frac{1}{n})^n - 1 < 0$

$f(1) = 1 + n - 2 = n - 1 > 0$

故 $\exists x_n \in [\frac{1}{n}, 1]$ 使 $f_n(x_n) = 0$ 且 x_n 唯一

(2) 解: $f_n(\frac{2}{n}) = (\frac{2}{n})^n + 2 - 2 > 0$

$f_n(x_n) = 0 < f_n(\frac{2}{n})$ 故 $x_n < \frac{2}{n}$

$f_n(\frac{2}{n} - \frac{1}{n^2}) = (\frac{2}{n} - \frac{1}{n^2})^n - \frac{1}{n}$ 与 $(2n-1)^n - n^{2n}$ 同号

与 $n \ln(2n-1) - (2n-1) \ln n$ 与 $\frac{\ln(2n-1)}{2n-1} - \frac{\ln n}{n}$ 同号

$g(x) = \frac{\ln x}{x} \ x > e$ 时 $g'(x) = \frac{1-\ln x}{x^2} < 0$ $g(x)$ 严格递减

故 $n > 3 > e$ 有 $g(2n-1) < g(n) \Rightarrow f(\frac{2}{n} - \frac{1}{n^2}) < 0$

$f_n(x_n) = 0 > f_n(\frac{2}{n} - \frac{1}{n^2}) \ x_n > \frac{2}{n} - \frac{1}{n^2} \ (n > 3)$

故 $n > 3$ 有 $\frac{2}{n} - \frac{1}{n^2} < x_n < \frac{2}{n}$

$(1 + \frac{2}{n} - \frac{1}{n^2})^n < (1+x_n)^n < (1 + \frac{2}{n})^n$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1 + \frac{2}{n} - \frac{1}{n^2})^n = e^{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \ln(1 + \frac{2}{n} - \frac{1}{n^2})} = e^{2 \cdot \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n^2})} = e^2$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1 + \frac{2}{n})^n = e^{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \ln(1 + \frac{2}{n})} = e^{2 \cdot \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{1} \cdot \frac{1}{n}} = e^2$

由夹逼准则得 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1+x_n)^n = e^2$

例2 ① $\{x_n\}$ 为正数列 ② $x_{n+1} + \frac{1}{x_n} < 2 \ n \in \mathbb{N}_+$

求 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n$

解: $x_{n+1} + \frac{1}{x_n} < 2 \leq x_n + \frac{1}{x_n}$

$x_{n+1} < x_n \Rightarrow \{x_n\}$ 单调递减

且 $x_n > 0$ 以 0 为下界故 $\{x_n\}$ 收敛. 极限存在

设 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_{n+1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = a$

由保不封性得 $a + \frac{1}{a} \leq 2$

$a + \frac{1}{a} \geq 2$

故 $a + \frac{1}{a} = 2$ 得 $a = 1 \ \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = 1$

总结 ① 假若极限存在已知

$A + \frac{1}{A} \leq 2$ 本身有 $A + \frac{1}{A} \geq 2$

故可知 $A = 1$

② 看单调性作差

$x_{n+1} - x_n < 2 - \frac{1}{x_n} - x_n = \frac{-(x_n - 1)^2}{x_n} \leq 0$

例3 ① $x_n < 1$ ② $x_{n+1}(1-x_n) \geq \frac{1}{4}$

求 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n$

解: $x_{n+1}(1-x_n) \geq \frac{1}{4} \geq x_n(1-x_n)$

由于 $1-x_n > 0$ 故 $x_{n+1} \geq x_n$

$\{x_n\}$ 单调递增且有上界 1, $\{x_n\}$ 收敛

设 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = A \ A(1-A) \geq \frac{1}{4}$ 又已知 $A(1-A) \leq \frac{1}{4}$

于是 $A(1-A) = \frac{1}{4} \ A = \frac{1}{2}$

$0 < x_n < \frac{2}{n} \ \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{n} = 0 \ \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = 0$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \ln(1+x_n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n x_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2 - x^n}{n - x^n} = 2$

总结: 关于“猜”

① $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (x_n^n + nx_n - 2) = 0$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (x_n^n + nx_n) = 2$

说明 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = 0$ 那么 x_n^n 大概率 $\rightarrow 0$

x_n 大概率 $\rightarrow \frac{2}{n}$

② 由 $(1+x_n)^n \ n \rightarrow \infty$ 也可猜出与 e 有关

那么 x_n 与 $\frac{k}{n}$ 形式不可分割.

函数极限

函数极限定义

① x_0 处

- 左极限 $x \rightarrow x_0^-$ $f(x)$ 在 $\dot{U}_\delta(x_0)$ 有定义 $\forall \epsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0 \forall x \in \dot{U}_\delta(x_0, \delta) |f(x) - A| < \epsilon \Rightarrow f(x_0^+) = f(x_0 + 0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^+} f(x) = A$
- 右极限 $x \rightarrow x_0^+$ $f(x)$ 在 $\dot{U}_\delta(x_0)$ 有定义 $\forall \epsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0 \forall x \in \dot{U}_\delta(x_0, \delta) |f(x) - A| < \epsilon \Rightarrow f(x_0^-) = f(x_0 - 0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^-} f(x) = A$

$x \rightarrow x_0$ $f(x)$ 在 $\dot{U}_\delta(x_0)$ 有定义 $\forall \epsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0 \forall x \in \dot{U}_\delta(x_0, \delta) |f(x) - A| < \epsilon \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = A$

$\Rightarrow f(x_0^+) = f(x_0^-) = A \Leftrightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = A$

② ∞ 处

- $x \rightarrow \infty$ $f(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 有定义 $\forall \epsilon > 0 \exists X > 0 \forall x > X |f(x) - A| < \epsilon \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = A$
- $x \rightarrow -\infty$ $f(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 有定义 $\forall \epsilon > 0 \exists X > 0 \forall x < -X |f(x) - A| < \epsilon \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = A$

$x \rightarrow \infty$ $f(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 有定义 $\forall \epsilon > 0 \exists X > 0 \forall |x| > X |f(x) - A| < \epsilon \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = A$

函数极限性质

- ① 唯一性
- ② 局部有界性 $x \rightarrow x_0$ 极限 $\Rightarrow \exists \dot{U}_\delta(x_0) \forall x \in \dot{U}_\delta(x_0) f(x)$ 有界 $x \rightarrow \infty$ 极限 $\Rightarrow \exists X > 0 \forall |x| > X, f(x)$ 有界
- ③ 保号性 若 $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = A, \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} g(x) = B, A > B \Rightarrow \exists \delta > 0 \forall x \in \dot{U}_\delta(x_0, \delta) f(x) > g(x)$
若 $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = A, A > 0$ (或 $A < 0$) $\Rightarrow \forall A > \eta > 0$ (或 $A < \eta < 0$) $\exists \delta > 0 \forall x \in \dot{U}_\delta(x_0, \delta) f(x) > \eta$ ($f(x) < \eta$)
- ④ 保序性 $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = A, \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} g(x) = B, \exists \dot{U}_\delta(x_0) \forall x \in \dot{U}_\delta(x_0) f(x) > g(x) (f(x) \geq g(x)) \Rightarrow A \geq B$
- ⑤ 复合函数极限 $y = f(u), u = \varphi(x), \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \varphi(x) = u_0, \lim_{u \rightarrow u_0} f(u) = A, \text{且} \exists \dot{U}_\delta(x_0) \forall x \in \dot{U}_\delta(x_0) \varphi(x) \neq u_0 \text{ (} f(u) \text{ 在 } u_0 \text{ 处有定义 / } f(u_0) \neq A \text{)}$
 $\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(\varphi(x)) = A$

$y = f(u), u = \varphi(x), f(u)$ 在 u_0 处连续

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(\varphi(x)) = f(\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \varphi(x))$$

1. 处理办法: 利用 e^x 在 $\mathbb{R}$ 上的连续性

无穷小量 $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = 0 \quad \forall \epsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0 \forall x \in \dot{U}_\delta(x_0, \delta) |f(x)| < \epsilon$ A 有限个无穷小量 $\rightarrow$ 无穷小
若 $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = 0$ 且 $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{1}{f(x)} = \infty$ 则 $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{1}{f(x)} = \infty$

无穷大量 $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = \infty \quad \forall G > 0 \exists \delta > 0 \forall x \in \dot{U}_\delta(x_0, \delta) |f(x)| > G$
正无穷大量 $\forall G > 0 \exists \delta > 0 \forall x \in \dot{U}_\delta(x_0, \delta) f(x) > G$
负无穷大量 $\forall G > 0 \exists \delta > 0 \forall x \in \dot{U}_\delta(x_0, \delta) f(x) < -G$

$f(x) = o(g(x))$ 当 $x \rightarrow x_0$ 时 $f(x)$ 是比 $g(x)$ 高阶的无穷小

$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = 0$ $f(x)$ 与 $g(x)$ 同阶的无穷小

$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \infty$ $f(x)$ 与 $g(x)$ 同阶的无穷大

$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = C$ $f(x)$ 与 $g(x)$ 同阶的无穷小 $C=1$ 时 $f(x) \sim g(x)$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = 0$ $f(x)$ 与 $g(x)$ 同阶的无穷小

$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \infty$ $f(x)$ 与 $g(x)$ 同阶的无穷大

$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = C$ $f(x)$ 与 $g(x)$ 同阶的无穷小 $C=1$ 时 $f(x) \sim g(x)$

关于等价无穷小替换
只能在 有限 且 乘/商 时使用

A 有限和 $\rightarrow$ 无穷大
B 有限积 $\rightarrow$ 无穷大

- 连续性 ① $f(x_0^-) = f(x_0^+) = f(x_0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x)$
- ② $\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \Delta y = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} [f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0)] = 0$
- ③ $\forall x_0 \in (a, b)$ $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = x_0$ 有 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(x_n) = f(x_0)$
- 在 x_0 处连续
- ① $f(x_0^-) = f(x_0^+) = f(x_0)$ $\Rightarrow$ 在 x_0 处连续 (右连续)
- ② $\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \Delta y = 0$ ($\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \Delta y = 0$)

区间 (a, b) $\forall x \in (a, b) f(x)$ 在 x_0 处连续

区间 $[a, b]$ $f(x)$ 在 (a, b) 上连续 ① $f(x)$ 在 a 处右连续 ② $f(x)$ 在 b 处左连续

一致连续 若 $\forall x_0 \in [a, b] \forall \epsilon > 0 \exists \delta = \delta(\epsilon, x_0) > 0 \forall x_1, x_2 \in [a, b] |x_1 - x_2| < \delta |f(x_1) - f(x_2)| < \epsilon \Rightarrow$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续

一致连续: $\forall \epsilon > 0 \exists \delta = \delta(\epsilon) > 0 \forall x_1, x_2 \in [a, b] |x_1 - x_2| < \delta |f(x_1) - f(x_2)| < \epsilon \Rightarrow$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上一致连续

Cantor 定理: $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 连续 $\Leftrightarrow f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上一致连续

推论 $f(x)$ 在 (a, b) 上一致连续 $\Leftrightarrow f(x)$ 在 (a, b) 上连续且 $\lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f(x)$ 存在 $\lim_{x \rightarrow b^-} f(x)$ 存在

函数点连续性的性质

- ① 四则运算
- ② 复合函数
- ③ 复合极限 若 $y = f(u)$ 在 $u \rightarrow u_0$ 连续 $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \varphi(x) = u_0$ 则 $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(\varphi(x)) = f(\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \varphi(x))$

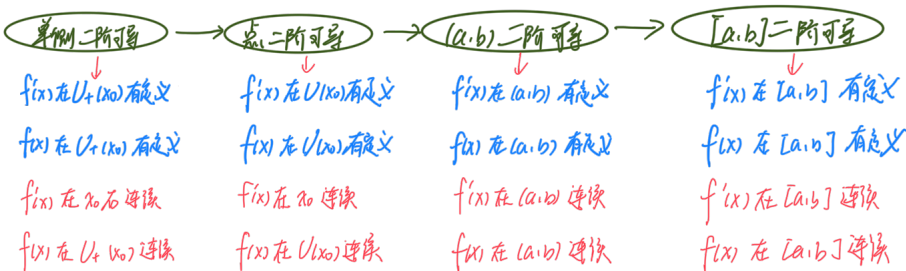
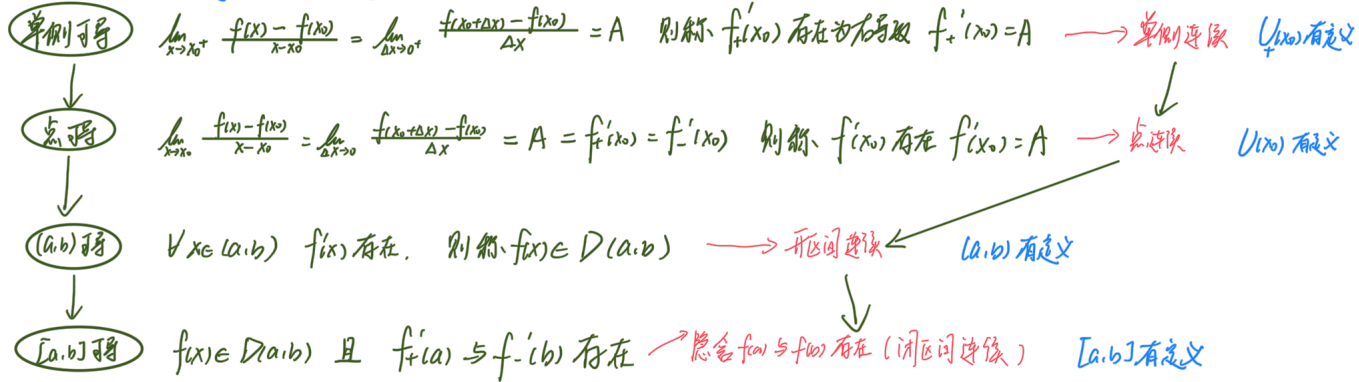
闭区间上连续函数的性质

- ① 最值定理与有界性 若 $f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ 则 $\exists x_0, x_1 \in [a, b]$ 使 $f(x_0) \leq f(x) \leq f(x_1)$ $\xrightarrow{\text{解性}} m = f(x_0)$ (下确界) $M = f(x_1)$ (上确界)
- ② 零点定理与介值定理 若 $f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ 且 $f(a) \cdot f(b) < 0$ 则 $\exists \xi \in (a, b)$ 使 $f(\xi) = 0$ $\xrightarrow{\text{介值}} \forall \eta \in (f(a), f(b)) \exists \xi \in (a, b) f(\xi) = \eta$

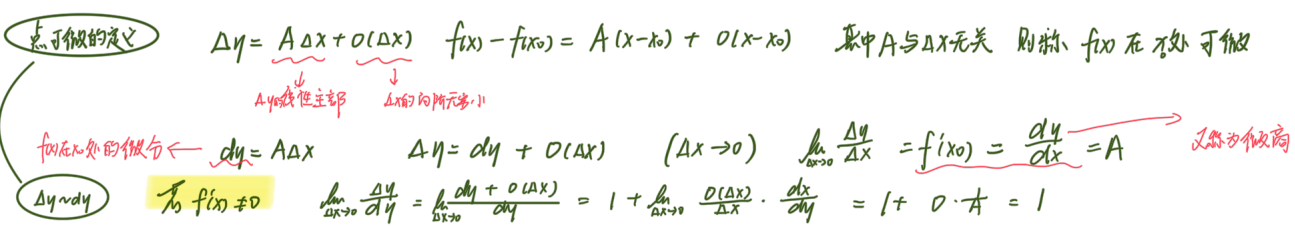
导数与微分

可导性

大前提: $U(x_0)$ 有定义



可微性 $\iff$ 可导性



四则运算 $d(uv) = u dv + v du$ $d\frac{u}{v} = \frac{v du - u dv}{v^2} (v \neq 0)$ $d(u+v) = du + dv$ $d(u-v) = du - dv$
 一阶微分形式不变性 $y = f(u)$ $u = \varphi(x)$ (x 对 u 可微) $dy = f'(u) du$ $du = \varphi'(x) dx$ 形式一致

初等函数 + 双曲求导

常 $(c)' = 0$

幂 $(x^\alpha)' = \alpha x^{\alpha-1} \quad (\alpha \in \mathbb{R})$

指 $(a^x)' = a^x \ln a \quad (e^x)' = e^x$

对 $(\log_a x)' = \frac{1}{x \ln a} \quad (\ln x)' = \frac{1}{x}$

三 $(\sin x)' = \cos x \quad (\cos x)' = -\sin x$

$(\tan x)' = \sec^2 x \quad (\cot x)' = -\csc^2 x$

$(\sec x)' = \sec x \tan x \quad (\csc x)' = -\csc x \cot x$

反三 $(\arcsin x)' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \quad \arccos x = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \rightarrow \arcsin x + \arccos x = \frac{\pi}{2}$

$(\arctan x)' = \frac{1}{1+x^2} \quad \operatorname{arccot} x = \frac{-1}{1+x^2} \rightarrow \arctan x + \operatorname{arccot} x = \frac{\pi}{2}$

双曲 $(\sinh x)' = \cosh x \quad (\cosh x)' = \sinh x$

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

反双曲 $(\operatorname{arsinh} x)' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} \rightarrow \ln(x+\sqrt{x^2+1}) \quad \operatorname{arcosh} x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2-1}} \rightarrow \ln(x+\sqrt{x^2-1}) \quad (x>0)$

$(\operatorname{artanh} x)' = \frac{1}{1-x^2} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x}$

反函数求导

严格单调 $\rightarrow$ 双射 $\rightarrow$ 有逆映射 (反函数)

严格单调的连续函数 $\rightarrow$ 有严格单调的连续反函数

+ 可导且导不为0 $\rightarrow$ + 可导且导不为0

一阶

$$(f^{-1}(x))' = \frac{1}{f'(y)} \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{\left(\frac{dx}{dy}\right)}$$

二阶

$$(f^{-1}(x))'' = \frac{-f''(y) \cdot \frac{1}{f'(y)}}{(f'(y))^3} = \frac{-f''(y)}{(f'(y))^3} \quad \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \frac{-\frac{d^2 x}{dy^2}}{\left(\frac{dx}{dy}\right)^3}$$

三阶

$$(f^{-1}(x))''' = \frac{-f'''(y) \cdot \frac{1}{f'(y)} - 3f''(y) \cdot f'(y) \cdot \frac{1}{f'(y)^3}}{(f'(y))^6} = \frac{-f'''(y) \cdot f'(y) + 3[f''(y)]^2}{(f'(y))^6}$$

$$\frac{d^3 y}{dx^3} = \frac{3\left(\frac{d^2 x}{dy^2}\right)^2 - \frac{d^3 x}{dy^3} \cdot \frac{dx}{dy}}{\left(\frac{dx}{dy}\right)^6}$$

隐函数(方程)求导

$$F(x, y) = 0 \quad \text{把 } y \text{ 看作 } x \text{ 函数, 求导}$$

求 $x=a$ 的数: ① 验证求导, ② 令 $x=a$ 代入方程中求 y , ③ 代入最后一个方程求 $y^{(k)}$

求 $\frac{d^k y}{dx^k}$: ① 验证求一次导 $\rightarrow$ ② 把导数放到一边, 代入前方程

参变方程求导

$\begin{cases} x = f(t) \\ y = g(t) \end{cases}$ 求 $\frac{d^k y}{dx^k}$: ① 求 $\frac{d^k y}{dt^k} \cdot \left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right)^{k-1}$ ② 求 $\frac{d^k y}{dt^k}$ ③ 求 $\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{d^k y}{dt^k} \cdot \frac{dx}{dt}\right)$

常用阶导

1. 幂函数类 $(ax+b)^n$

$$y = (ax+b)^{\alpha} \quad y^{(n)} = \alpha(\alpha-1)\dots(\alpha-n+1) \cdot a^n \cdot (ax+b)^{\alpha-n}$$

$$y = \frac{1}{(ax+b)^{\alpha}} \quad y^{(n)} = \alpha(\alpha+1)\dots(\alpha+n-1) \cdot a^n \cdot (-1)^n \cdot \frac{1}{(ax+b)^{\alpha+n}}$$

$$y = \ln(ax+b) \quad y^{(n)} = (n-1)! \cdot a^n \cdot (-1)^{n-1} \cdot \frac{1}{(ax+b)^n}$$

$$y = \frac{1}{ax+b} \quad y^{(n)} = n! \cdot a^n \cdot (-1)^n \cdot \frac{1}{(ax+b)^{n+1}}$$

2. 指数类

$$y = a^{kx+b} \quad y^{(n)} = k^n \cdot (\ln a)^n \cdot a^{kx+b}$$

$$y = \log_a(kx+b) \quad y^{(n)} = \frac{1}{k \ln a} \cdot (n-1)! \cdot k^n \cdot (-1)^{n-1} \cdot \frac{1}{(kx+b)^n}$$

3. 三角函数类

$$y = \sin(ax+\varphi) \quad y^{(n)} = a^n \sin(ax+\varphi + \frac{n\pi}{2})$$

$$y = \cos(ax+\varphi) \quad y^{(n)} = a^n \cos(ax+\varphi + \frac{n\pi}{2})$$

$$y = \arctan x \quad (1+x^2) y^{(n+1)} + 2nx y^{(n)} + n(n-1) y^{(n-1)} = 0$$

$$y = \arcsin x \quad (1-x^2) y^{(n+1)} - 2x(n+1) y^{(n)} - n(n+1) y^{(n-1)} = 0$$

4. 混合型

① 指 * X. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} X \text{ 为三} \\ X \text{ 为幂} \end{array} \right.$ $y = e^{ax} \sin(bx+c) \quad \sin \varphi = \frac{b}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}}, \cos \varphi = \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}}$

$$y^{(n)} = e^{ax} (\sqrt{a^2+b^2})^n \sin(bx+c+n\varphi)$$

运用 Leibniz 展开即可

② 幂 * X $|_{x=a}$ 利用 $n+1$ 及之后的导数"导为0"及 $x=a$ 时幂"为0"

只有 n 阶导数时 $(\text{幂})^{(n)}|_{x=a} = n!$ 不为0

运用 Leibniz 展开即可

③ 反三 $|_{x=0}$ 运用 (反三) 与 (反三)⁽ⁿ⁾ 的递推关系

及两个基本 $\arctan x$ 与 $\arcsin x$ 的导

④ $\frac{ax+b}{\sqrt{cx+d}}$ 先化为 $k \cdot (cx+d)^{-\frac{1}{2}} + h \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{cx+d}}$

再利用幂的阶导公式

$$z = e^{ax+ibx} = e^{ax} (\cos bx + i \sin bx)$$

$$\operatorname{Im} z = e^{ax} \sin(bx+c)$$

$$z^{(n)} = (a+ib)^n e^{ax+ibx}$$

$$= (\sqrt{a^2+b^2})^n (\cos n\varphi + i \sin n\varphi) e^{ax+ibx}$$

$$= e^{ax} (\sqrt{a^2+b^2})^n [\cos(bx+n\varphi) + i \sin(bx+n\varphi)]$$



$$\rho = 2R \cos \theta + 2R$$

$$= a(1 + \cos \theta)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = a(1 + \cos \theta) \cos \theta \\ y = a(1 + \cos \theta) \sin \theta \end{array} \right.$$



不定积分

基本 \$a\$ 与 \$x^2\$ 型

分母

- 带根
 - \$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2+a^2}} = \ln(x+\sqrt{x^2+a^2}) + C\$
 - \$\int \frac{dx}{x^2+a^2} = \frac{1}{a} \arctan \frac{x}{a} + C\$
 - \$\int \frac{dx}{x^2-a^2} = \frac{1}{2a} \ln \left| \frac{x-a}{x+a} \right| + C\$
- 不带根
 - \$\int \frac{dx}{x^2+a^2} = \frac{1}{a} \arctan \frac{x}{a} + C\$
 - \$\int \frac{dx}{x^2-a^2} = \frac{1}{2a} \ln \left| \frac{x-a}{x+a} \right| + C\$

分子

- 带根
 - \$\int \sqrt{x^2+a^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} x \sqrt{x^2+a^2} + \frac{1}{2} a^2 \ln(x+\sqrt{x^2+a^2}) + C\$
 - \$\int \sqrt{x^2-a^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} x \sqrt{x^2-a^2} - \frac{1}{2} a^2 \ln(x+\sqrt{x^2-a^2}) + C\$
 - \$\int \sqrt{a^2-x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} x \sqrt{a^2-x^2} + \frac{1}{2} a^2 \arcsin \frac{x}{a} + C\$
- 不带根 (多项式除法)

基本指数型

$\int a^x dx = \frac{1}{\ln a} a^x + C$ $\int e^{ax} dx = \frac{1}{a} e^{ax} + C$
 $\int \log_a x dx = \frac{1}{\ln a} (x \ln x - x) + C$ $\int \ln x dx = (x \ln x - x) + C$

基本三角函数型

三角

- Sinx: \$\int \sin x dx = -\cos x + C\$ \$\int \cos x dx = \sin x + C\$
- Tanx: \$\int \tan x dx = \ln|\sec x| + C\$ \$\int \cot x dx = \ln|\sin x| + C\$
- Secx: \$\int \sec x dx = \ln|\sec x + \tan x| + C\$ \$\int \csc x dx = \ln|\tan \frac{x}{2}| + C\$
- Arctanx: \$\int \arctan x dx = x \arctan x - \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+x^2) + C\$
- Arccosx: \$\int \arccos x dx = x \arccos x - \sqrt{1-x^2} + C\$
- Arccotx: \$\int \operatorname{arccot} x dx = x \operatorname{arccot} x + \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+x^2) + C\$

三角恒等式: \$\tan \frac{x}{2} = \csc x - \cot x\$, \$\cot \frac{x}{2} = \sec x + \tan x\$

分式函数

程序一: 先判断是真分式还是假分式, 若为假则化为整+真

程序二: Plan A. 凑微分 整体次改奇 \$\rightarrow\$ 大概率可凑, \$x\$ 与 \$x^2\$ (上下同除最高幂) 试 ③ \$\frac{du}{dx} = du\$ 试

程序三: 有理函数

- 有 \$x^4\$? \$\rightarrow\$ 大概率配对 \$x^2\$ 与 1 用 \$u=x \pm \frac{1}{x}\$ 换
- 若为假分式, 因式分解为 \$\frac{A_1}{(x-a)^1} + \frac{A_2}{(x-a)^2} + \dots + \frac{M_1x+N_1}{(x^2+px+q)^1} + \dots + \frac{M_sx+N_s}{(x^2+px+q)^s} + \dots\$
- 若为真分式, 先变成 \$a_1 \int \frac{2x+p}{(x^2+px+q)^n} dx + \int \frac{a_2}{(x^2+px+q)^n} dx\$
- 若 \$x^2+px+q\$ 可因式分解, 用部分分式法
- 若 \$x^2+px+q\$ 不可因式分解, 用递推法: \$\int \frac{1}{(x^2+a^2)^n} dx\$ 递推, 分部后裂项

无理函数

- \$\int R(x, \sqrt{ax+b}) dx\$ 令 \$t = \sqrt{\frac{ax+b}{cx+d}}\$
- \$\int R(x, \sqrt{ax+b}) dx\$ 令 \$t = \sqrt{ax+b}\$
- \$\int R(x, \sqrt{ax^2+bx+c}) dx\$ 欧拉代换:
 - 若 \$a>0\$, 则令 \$t = \sqrt{ax} \pm \sqrt{ax^2+bx+c}\$, \$t^2 - 2\sqrt{ax}t - (bx+c) = 0\$
 - 若 \$c>0\$, 则令 \$xt = \sqrt{c} \pm \sqrt{ax^2+bx+c}\$, \$xt^2 - 2\sqrt{c}t - (ax+b) = 0\$
 - 若 \$\sqrt{ax^2+bx+c} = \sqrt{a(x-\alpha)(x-\beta)}\$, 则令 \$t = \sqrt{\frac{x-\beta}{x-\alpha}}\$, \$\sqrt{ax^2+bx+c} = (x-\alpha) \cdot t\$

快捷分解: \$A_x\$ 项 \$\rightarrow\$ 左右同乘 \$(x-a)^k\$ 令 \$x=a\$
 \$M/A_1\$ 项 \$\rightarrow\$ 左右同乘 \$x\$, 令 \$x \rightarrow +\infty\$
 \$M_1, \dots, M_s\$ 项 \$\rightarrow\$ 令 \$x=0\$
 快捷通分: 确认公共分母, 快捷拆

三角分式

是否有常数项? 无: 化为 \$\sin, \cos\$ 或 \$\sec, \tan\$. 奇次大概率能凑. \$\sec \tan \rightarrow d\sec\$ \$\sec^2 \rightarrow d\tan\$ \$\sin \rightarrow d\cos\$ \$\cos \rightarrow d\sin\$

有: 通分三角恒等化, 若无常数项

看有无配对明显标志:

- 有: 配对
- 无:
 - \$R(\sin x, \cos x) = -R(-\sin x, \cos x)\$ 则让 \$\cos x\$ 做积分变量
 - \$R(-\sin x, -\cos x) = R(\sin x, \cos x)\$ 令 \$t = \tan x\$
 - \$R(\sin x, \cos x) = -R(\sin x, -\cos x)\$ 则让 \$\sin x\$ 做积分变量
 - 令 \$t = \tan \frac{x}{2}\$, \$\sin x = \frac{2t}{1+t^2}\$, \$\cos x = \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}\$, \$dx = \frac{2dt}{1+t^2}\$

特殊积分典例

例 1: \$I = \int \frac{dx}{1+x^4}\$

\$I = \int \frac{dx}{1+x^4}\$ \$J = \int \frac{x^3 dx}{1+x^4}\$

\$I+J = \int \frac{(1+x^4)dx}{1+x^4} = \int \frac{d(x-\frac{1}{x})}{(\frac{x^4-1}{x})^2+2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \arctan \left(\frac{x-\frac{1}{x}}{\sqrt{2}} \right) + C_1\$

\$I-J = \int \frac{1-x^4}{1+x^4} = \int \frac{d(x+\frac{1}{x})}{-(\frac{x^4+1}{x})^2+2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{x+\frac{1}{x}}{\frac{x^4+1}{x^2}-1} \right| + C_2\$

\$I = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \arctan \left(\frac{x^2-1}{\sqrt{2}x} \right) + \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} \ln \left| \frac{x^2+\sqrt{2}x+1}{x^2-\sqrt{2}x+1} \right| + C\$

例2 $I = \int x^2 \sqrt{x^2+1} dx$

解1. $I = \frac{1}{2} \int x \sqrt{x^2+1} dx^2 = \frac{1}{2} \int \sqrt{x^2+\frac{1}{2}} dx^2 = \frac{1}{2} \int \sqrt{(x^2+\frac{1}{2})^2 - \frac{1}{4}} d(x^2+\frac{1}{2})$
 $= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left[\frac{1}{2} (x^2+\frac{1}{2}) \sqrt{(x^2+\frac{1}{2})^2 - \frac{1}{4}} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{4} \ln | (x^2+\frac{1}{2}) + \sqrt{(x^2+\frac{1}{2})^2 - \frac{1}{4}} | \right] + C$
 $= \frac{1}{4} (x^2+\frac{1}{2}) \sqrt{x^2+1} - \frac{1}{16} \ln | x^2+\frac{1}{2} + \sqrt{x^2+1} | + C$

解2. $I = \int_{\frac{dx}{dx=\sec t \tan t}}^{\frac{x}{x=\sec t}} \tan^2 t \cdot \sec t \cdot \sec^2 t dt = \int (\sec^2 t - 1) \sec^3 t dt = \int \sec^5 t dt - \int \sec^3 t dt$
 $I_n = \int \sec^n t dt = \sec^{n-2} t \tan t - \int \tan^2 t \sec^{n-2} t \cdot \sec t \tan t dt = \sec^{n-2} t \tan t - (n-2) I_{n-1} + (n-2) I_{n-2}$
 $I_n = \frac{n-2}{n-1} I_{n-2} + \frac{1}{n-1} \sec^{n-2} t \tan t \quad I_5 = \frac{3}{4} I_3 + \frac{1}{4} \sec^3 t \tan t \quad I_1 = -\frac{1}{4} I_3 + \frac{1}{4} \sec^3 t \tan t$
 $I_3 = \frac{1}{2} I_1 + \frac{1}{2} \sec t \tan t = \frac{1}{2} \ln |\sec t + \tan t| + \frac{1}{2} \sec t \tan t$
 $I = -\frac{1}{8} \ln |\sec t + \tan t| - \frac{1}{8} \sec t \tan t + \frac{1}{4} \sec^3 t \tan t + C$
 $= -\frac{1}{8} \ln |\sqrt{x^2+1} + x| - \frac{1}{8} \sqrt{x^2+1} \cdot x + \frac{1}{4} (x^2+1) \cdot x \sqrt{x^2+1} + C$
 $= -\frac{1}{8} \ln |\sqrt{x^2+1} + x| + \frac{1}{8} (2x^3+x) \sqrt{x^2+1} + C$

例3 $I = \int x f'(x) dx \rightarrow \int x dx$

$I = \int x df(x) = x f(x) - \int f(x) dx$

例4. $I = \int \frac{\sin x dx}{2 \sin x + 3 \cos x}$

$J = \int \frac{\cos x dx}{2 \sin x + 3 \cos x} \quad \begin{cases} 2I + 3J = \int dx = x + C_1 \\ 2J - 3I = \int \frac{d(2 \sin x + 3 \cos x)}{2 \sin x + 3 \cos x} = \ln |2 \sin x + 3 \cos x| + C_2 \end{cases}$

$I = \frac{2}{13} x - \frac{3}{13} \ln |2 \sin x + 3 \cos x| + C$

定积分

定义与概念

$f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上有定义

Step 1. 分划 $a = x_0 < x_1 < \dots < x_n = b$ 为 $[a, b]$ 的一个分划 $\Delta x_i = x_i - x_{i-1}$ $\lambda = \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \{\Delta x_i\}$ 为此分划的细度

Step 2. 取介点 取 $\eta_i \in [x_{i-1}, x_i]$ 则 $\{\eta_i\}$ 为分划的介点集

Step 3. 近似求和 取 $f(\eta_i) \cdot \Delta x_i$ $\sum_{i=1}^n f(\eta_i) \Delta x_i$

Step 4. 取极限 $\lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0} \sum_{i=1}^n f(\eta_i) \Delta x_i = I \Leftrightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0$ 对于 $\lambda < \delta$ 的每个分划, 以及每个介点集

$$\text{成立 } \left| \sum_{i=1}^n f(\eta_i) \Delta x_i - I \right| < \varepsilon$$

$\Leftrightarrow f$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上 Riemann 可积 (可积) $f \in R[a, b]$

三类可积函数

① $f \in C[a, b] \Rightarrow f \in R[a, b]$

② f 在 $[a, b]$ 上有界, 只有有限个间断点 $\Rightarrow f \in R[a, b]$

③ f 在 $[a, b]$ 上单调 $\Rightarrow f \in R[a, b]$

可积必要条件

① $f \in R[a, b] \Rightarrow f$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上有界 (有界可积)

性质 ① 线性运算 $q(x), f(x) \in R[a, b] \Rightarrow \alpha f(x) + \beta g(x) \in R[a, b]$ $\int_a^b [\alpha f(x) + \beta g(x)] dx = \alpha \int_a^b f(x) dx + \beta \int_a^b g(x) dx$

② 区间可加 $\int_a^b f(x) dx + \int_b^c f(x) dx = \int_a^c f(x) dx$ $\int_a^c f(x) dx - \int_b^c f(x) dx = \int_a^b f(x) dx$

③ 正定性 $f(x) \in C[a, b]$ $f(x) \geq 0$, 则 $\int_a^b f(x) dx \geq 0$ 当且仅当 $f(x) \equiv 0$ 时等号成立.

$$\begin{aligned} (1) & f(x_i) \Delta x_i \geq 0 \Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^n f(x_i) \Delta x_i \geq 0 \Rightarrow \int_a^b f(x) dx \geq 0 \\ (2) & \text{假设 } 0 \leq c \leq b, f(c) > 0 \text{ (则 } f(x) \not\equiv 0) \\ & \exists [\alpha, \beta] \subset [a, b], f(x) > 0 \text{ (} \forall c \in [\alpha, \beta], f(c) > 0 \text{)} \\ & \text{则 } \int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^\alpha f(x) dx + \int_\alpha^\beta f(x) dx + \int_\beta^b f(x) dx \\ & \geq \int_\alpha^\beta f(x) dx \geq \int_\alpha^\beta \min_{x \in [\alpha, \beta]} f(x) dx = \min_{x \in [\alpha, \beta]} f(x) \cdot (\beta - \alpha) > 0 \end{aligned}$$

推论 $q(x), f(x) \in R[a, b]$ 且 $f(x) \geq g(x)$ 则 $\int_a^b f(x) dx \geq \int_a^b g(x) dx$

$q(x), f(x) \in C[a, b]$ 且 $f(x) \geq g(x)$ $q(x) \neq f(x)$ 则 $\int_a^b f(x) dx > \int_a^b g(x) dx$

积分第一中值定理

$f(x), g(x) \in C[a, b]$ 且 $g(x)$ 不变量

则存在 $\xi \in (a, b)$ 使 $\int_a^b f(x)g(x) dx = f(\xi) \int_a^b g(x) dx$

特别地 $g(x) = 1$ 时
即为 $C(b-a)$

积分第二中值定理

$f(x), g(x) \in C[a, b]$ 且 $g(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上单调

则存在 $\xi \in [a, b]$ 使 $\int_a^b f(x)g(x) dx = g(a) \int_a^\xi f(x) dx + g(b) \int_\xi^b f(x) dx$

⑤ Schwarz 积分不等式

$$\left(\int_a^b f(x)g(x) dx \right)^2 \leq \int_a^b f^2(x) dx \cdot \int_a^b g^2(x) dx \rightarrow \text{单个区间内使用 Cauchy 即可证明}$$

⑥ 绝对值不等式

$$\left| \int_a^b f(x) dx \right| \leq \int_a^b |f(x)| dx$$

⑦ Hadamard 不等式

f 是 $[a, b]$ 上的上凹连续函数, $\forall x_1 < x_2 \in (a, b)$

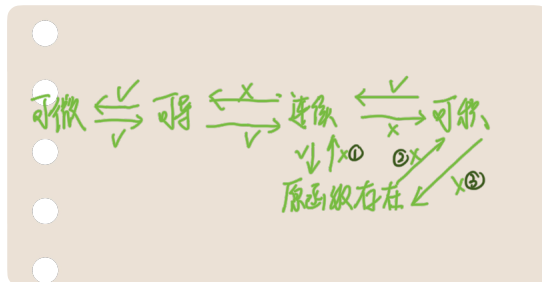
$$f\left(\frac{x_1+x_2}{2}\right) \leq \frac{1}{x_2-x_1} \int_{x_1}^{x_2} f(t) dt \leq \frac{f(x_1)+f(x_2)}{2}$$

⑧ 保心中值不等式

$f(x) \in C[a, b]$ 单调, 则有

$$\int_a^b x f(x) dx \geq \frac{a+b}{2} \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

⑨ Young 不等式 $ab \leq \int_a^b f(x) dx + \int_b^a f^{-1}(y) dy$ ($f(0)=0$ 连续可微, $a, b > 0$)



$$\textcircled{1} F(x) = \int_0^x t^2 \sin \frac{1}{t} dt \quad x \neq 0$$

区间 $[-a, a]$ $f(x)$ 不连续

$$\textcircled{2} F(x) = \int_0^x t^2 \sin \frac{1}{t^2} dt \quad x \neq 0$$

$f(x) = \int_0^x t^2 \sin \frac{1}{t^2} dt - \frac{2}{3} \cos \frac{1}{t^2} \Big|_0^x$

区间 $[a, a]$ $f(x)$ 无穷

$$\textcircled{3} f(x) = \sin x \quad [-a, a]$$

可积, 但有第一类间断点

$$\begin{aligned} \text{pf: } I &= \int_a^b f(x) dx + \int_a^b f^{-1}(y) dy \\ &= \int_a^b f(x) dx + \int_{f(a)}^{f(b)} x df(x) \\ &= \int_a^b f(x) dx + x f(x) \Big|_a^b - \int_a^b f(x) dx \\ &= f^{-1}(b) \cdot b + \int_a^b f(x) dx \\ &= f^{-1}(b) \cdot b - [f^{-1}(a) \cdot a] = ab \\ & \quad a > f^{-1}(b) \text{ 时同理} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{⑦} & \text{可取几个点: } S_1 \leq S_2 \leq S_3 \\ & \text{这一类题型都可使用中值定理} \\ & \text{证: 由中值定理, 存在 } \xi_1 \in [x_1, x_2] \text{ 使得 } S_1 = f(\xi_1)(x_2 - x_1) \\ \text{pf: } & \text{左边: } \frac{1}{2} [f(\lambda x_1 + (1-\lambda)x_2) + f(\lambda x_2 + (1-\lambda)x_1)] \\ & \geq f\left(\frac{x_1+x_2}{2}\right) \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \int_{x_1}^{x_2} [f(\lambda x_1 + (1-\lambda)x_2) + f(\lambda x_2 + (1-\lambda)x_1)] dx \\ & = \int_{x_1}^{x_2} f\left(\frac{\lambda(x_1+x_2) + (1-\lambda)x}{2}\right) dx = \int_{x_1}^{x_2} f\left(\frac{x_1+x_2}{2} + \frac{(1-\lambda)(x_2-x_1)}{2}\right) dx \\ & \geq \int_{x_1}^{x_2} f\left(\frac{x_1+x_2}{2}\right) dx = f\left(\frac{x_1+x_2}{2}\right)(x_2-x_1) \\ & \text{右边: } f(\lambda x_2 + (1-\lambda)x_1) \leq f(x_2) + (1-\lambda)(f(x_1) - f(x_2)) \\ & \int_{x_1}^{x_2} f(\lambda x_2 + (1-\lambda)x_1) dx \leq \int_{x_1}^{x_2} f(x_2) dx + \int_{x_1}^{x_2} (1-\lambda)(f(x_1) - f(x_2)) dx \\ & = \frac{1}{2} (x_2-x_1) [f(x_1) + f(x_2)] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{⑧} & \text{证: 设 } f(x) \text{ 在 } [a, b] \text{ 上单调, 则 } f(x) \text{ 在 } [a, b] \text{ 上可积} \\ & \text{证: 设 } f(x) \text{ 在 } [a, b] \text{ 上单调, 则 } f(x) \text{ 在 } [a, b] \text{ 上可积} \\ \text{pf: } & \text{证: 设 } f(x) \text{ 在 } [a, b] \text{ 上单调, 则 } f(x) \text{ 在 } [a, b] \text{ 上可积} \\ & \int_a^b (x - \frac{a+b}{2}) f(x) dx = \int_a^{\frac{a+b}{2}} (x - \frac{a+b}{2}) f(x) dx + \int_{\frac{a+b}{2}}^b (x - \frac{a+b}{2}) f(x) dx \\ & \geq f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) \cdot \left(\int_a^{\frac{a+b}{2}} (x - \frac{a+b}{2}) dx + \int_{\frac{a+b}{2}}^b (x - \frac{a+b}{2}) dx\right) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

微积分学基本定理

变上限积分可导定理

① $f(x) \in C(I)$, $a \in I$

$\Rightarrow$ 则 $F(x) = \int_a^x f(t) dt$, $x \in I$ 在 I 上可导.

$\Rightarrow$ 且 $F'(x) = f(x)$.

导变式: $[\int_{u(x)}^{v(x)} f(t) dt]' = u'(x)f(u(x)) - v'(x)f(v(x))$

$(\int_x^a f(t) dt)' = -f(x)$.

Newton-Leibniz 公式

① $f(x) \in C[a, b]$.

$\Rightarrow$ 则 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上存在原函数 $F(x) = \int_a^x f(t) dt + C$.

$\Rightarrow \int_a^b f(t) dt = F(b) - F(a)$

原函数的积分与函数积分间的关系

$f(x) \in C[0, +\infty)$ 则有

$\int_0^a (\int_0^x f(t) dt) dx = \int_0^a f(x) (a-x) dx$

$F(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt$ $\int_0^a F(x) dx = x F(x)|_0^a - \int_0^a x f(x) dx$
 $= a \int_0^a f(t) dt - \int_0^a x f(x) dx = \int_0^a (a-x) f(x) dx$

周期函数的原函数

$f(x)$ 为周期函数, 周期为 T . $F(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt$

可表示为一个线性函数和一个周期函数之和.

$F(x) = x \cdot \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T f(t) dt + [\int_0^x f(t) dt - \frac{x}{T} \int_0^T f(t) dt]$
 $g(x+T) = \int_0^{x+T} f(t) dt = \int_0^x f(t) dt + \int_x^{x+T} f(t) dt = (1 + \frac{x}{T}) \int_0^T f(t) dt = g(x)$

Euler 积分

定积分的计算

① 对称性的运用

$\int_a^b f(t) dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_a^b [f(a+b-t) + f(t)] dt = \int_a^b f(a+b-t) dt$
 $= \int_a^b [f(a+b-t) + f(t)] dt = \int_a^b f(a+b-t) + f(t) dt$

② 换元的运用

① 凑无穷小量

例 1. $f(x) = \begin{cases} \sin \frac{1}{x} & x \neq 0 \\ 0 & x = 0 \end{cases}$ $F(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt$
 求 $F'(0)$
 解: 不连续, 故不能使用变上限求导.
 $F(0) = 0$ $x \neq 0$ $F(x) = \int_0^x \sin \frac{1}{t} dt$
 $= \int_0^x t^2 \cdot (-\frac{1}{t^3}) \sin \frac{1}{t} dt = \int_0^x t^2 \cos \frac{1}{t} dt$
 $= t^2 \cos \frac{1}{t} \Big|_0^x - \int_0^x 2t \cos \frac{1}{t} dt$
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{F(x) - F(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x t^2 \cos \frac{1}{t} dt}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2t \cos \frac{1}{t} \Big|_0^x - \int_0^x 2t \cos \frac{1}{t} dt}{x}$
 $= -\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x 2t \cos \frac{1}{t} dt}{x}$ $g(t) = \int_0^t 2t \cos \frac{1}{t} dt$
 $F'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} g(x) = 0$

注意用 $\sin \frac{1}{t}$ 的导数
 凑无穷小量
 第一项只有 $\sin \frac{1}{t}$ 不够
 说明想办法凑 t^2

$I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin x \ln \sin x dx$ $+ \frac{\ln \sin x}{\sin x}$
 解: $I = -\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \sin x d \cos x$
 $= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \sin x d(1 - \cos x)$
 $= (1 - \cos x) \ln \sin x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 - \cos x) \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} dx$
 $= 0 + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{(1 - \cos^2 x) \cos x}{\sin^2 x} d \cos x$
 $= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos x}{1 + \cos^2 x} d \cos x = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 - \frac{1}{1 + \cos^2 x}) d \cos x$
 $= \cos x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \ln(1 + \cos^2 x) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$
 $= -1 + \ln 2$

然而此时令部分会导数
 $\cos x \ln \sin x$ 在 0 处无极限
 故再添一个小量 $1 - \cos x$
 让它成为小量

② 含 $\ln$ 的可尝试用三角换元

③ 利用 $t = 2x$ 换元

④ 递推法

递推公式的常见导出法: ① 降次法分部 ② 分部求次 ③ 裂项和改 (加减法)

重积分 I. $I_n = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^n x dx$
 $I_n = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{n-1} x d \cos x = -\sin^{n-1} x \cos x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (n-1) \sin^{n-2} x \cos^2 x dx$
 $= (n-1) I_{n-2} - (n-1) I_n \Rightarrow I_n = \frac{n-1}{n} I_{n-2}$
 $I_{2n} = \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} \cdot I_0 = \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}$
 $I_{2n+1} = \frac{(2n)!!}{(2n+1)!!} \cdot I_1 = \frac{(2n)!!}{(2n+1)!!} \cdot 1$
 可知 $\frac{I_{2n}}{I_{2n+1}} = \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} \cdot \frac{(2n)!!}{(2n+1)!!} = \frac{1}{2n+1}$
 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{I_{2n}}{I_{2n+1}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2n+1} = 0$
 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{I_{2n}}{I_{2n+1}} = \frac{1}{2n+1} \Rightarrow \frac{I_{2n}}{I_{2n+1}} \approx \frac{1}{2n+1}$

Wallis 公式

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2n} \left(\frac{(2n)!!}{(2n-1)!!} \right)^2 = \frac{\pi}{2}$
 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n!)^2 \cdot 2^n}{(2n)! \cdot n!} = \sqrt{\pi}$

重积分 II. Dirichlet 积分 $D_n = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin(2n+1)x}{\sin x} dx$
 $D_n - D_{n-1} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin(2n+1)x - \sin(2n-1)x}{\sin x} dx$
 $= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{2 \cos 2nx \sin x}{\sin x} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 2 \cos 2nx dx$
 $= \frac{1}{2n} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos 2nx d(2nx) = \frac{1}{2n} \int_0^{\pi} \cos t dt = \frac{1}{2n} \cdot 0 = 0$
 故有 $D_n = D_{n-1} = \dots = D_0 = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 1 dx = \frac{\pi}{2}$

一开始令 t 是偶次
 向低阶说明 $\sin x$
 差化积凑 $\sin x$
 消去. 破做差

④ 周期函数的运用.

① $\int_x^{x+T} g(t) dt = \int_0^T g(t) dt \rightarrow$ 推导: $\int_x^{x+T} g(t) dt = \int_0^T g(t+T) d(t+T) = \int_0^T g(t) dt.$

② Riemann 引理以及定理

定理: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_a^b f(x) g(nx) dx = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T g(t) dt \cdot \int_a^b f(x) dx$

Pf: 先证 p 为连续函数 n 的情况 (然后类推即可) 设 $g(x)$ 非负

做 $F(x) = \begin{cases} f(x) & x \in [a, b] \\ 0 & x \notin [a, b] \end{cases}$ 取 $[-mT, mT] \supseteq [a, b]$

取 $I = \int_0^b f(x) g(nx) dx = \int_{-mT}^{mT} F(x) g(nx) dx$

取 $-mT = x_0 < x_1 < \dots < x_{2mn} = mT$ 令 $x_k - x_{k-1} = \frac{T}{n}$

$I = \sum_{k=1}^{2mn} \int_{x_{k-1}}^{x_k} F(x) g(nx) dx = \sum_{k=1}^{2mn} F(\xi_k) \cdot \int_{x_{k-1}}^{x_k} g(nx) dx$

$= (\sum_{k=1}^{2mn} F(\xi_k) \cdot \frac{T}{n}) \cdot (\frac{1}{T} \int_0^T g(t) dt) = (\int_a^b f(x) dx) \cdot (\frac{1}{T} \int_0^T g(t) dt)$

当 $g(t)$ 一般时, 取 $G(x) = g(x) - m$ 有 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_a^b f(x) G(nx) dx = (\int_a^b f(x) dx) (\frac{1}{T} \int_0^T G(t) dt)$

有 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_a^b f(x) g(nx) dx - m \int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^b f(x) dx \cdot \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T g(t) dt - m \int_a^b f(x) dx$

有 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_a^b f(x) g(nx) dx = \int_a^b f(x) dx \cdot \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T g(t) dt.$

$\rightarrow$ 这可以导出 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_a^b f(x) \sin(nx) dx = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_a^b f(x) \cos(nx) dx = 0.$

⑤ 定积分的极限问题.

① $\frac{1}{n} a_1 + \dots + a_n$ 极限问题的延伸.

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\int_a^b f(x) dx)^{\frac{1}{n}} = \max_{x \in [a, b]} |f(x)|$

$\downarrow$
非负.

Pf: 设 M 为 M 则 $(\int_a^b f(x) dx)^{\frac{1}{n}} \leq M^{\frac{1}{n}} (b-a)^{\frac{1}{n}}$

$= M \cdot (b-a)^{\frac{1}{n}}$

另一方面 $\exists [\alpha, \beta] \subseteq [a, b]$ 使 $M-\epsilon \leq f(x) \leq M$

(ϵ 与 α, β 与 n 无关). 故对于 n 恒有

$(\int_a^b f(x) dx)^{\frac{1}{n}} \geq (\int_{\alpha}^{\beta} f(x) dx)^{\frac{1}{n}} \geq (M-\epsilon)(\alpha-\beta)^{\frac{1}{n}}$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (M-\epsilon)(\alpha-\beta)^{\frac{1}{n}} = M-\epsilon$ $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} M(b-a)^{\frac{1}{n}} = M$

$M-\epsilon \leq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\int_a^b f(x) dx)^{\frac{1}{n}} \leq M$ 由 ϵ 的任意性知极限为 M

② 有裂拆解法.

例 1. 求 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} I_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n x dx = 0$

Pf: 用递推法递推这个点.

$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{n-2} x dx - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{n-2} x \cos^2 x dx$

$\leq (\frac{\pi}{2} - \epsilon) \cos^n \epsilon = \frac{\pi}{2} \sin^n \epsilon \rightarrow 0$

$\leq (\frac{\pi}{2} - \epsilon) (1 - \frac{1}{n})^n \rightarrow 0$ 随便它俩无穷小量.

取 $-\frac{1}{2} \leq \epsilon \leq 0$ 且 ϵ 足够小使得 $\cos \epsilon > 0$

取 $\epsilon = \frac{1}{n^{\frac{1}{2}}}$ 故有 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1 - \frac{1}{n^{\frac{1}{2}}})^n = 0$

故有两次皆趋于 0.

例 2 求 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^1 \frac{1}{n^2+x^2} f(x) dx = \pi f(0)$

Pf: $\int_0^1 f(x) \frac{1}{n^2+x^2} dx = \int_0^1 f(x) d \arctan \frac{x}{n}$

用这个点递推, 取 $\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} + \int_{\pi}^{\frac{3\pi}{2}}$

$\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(x) d \arctan \frac{x}{n} = f(\xi_1) \cdot [\arctan \frac{\xi_1}{n} - \arctan \frac{-\xi_1}{n}] \rightarrow -\frac{\pi}{2}$

$\int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} f(x) d \arctan \frac{x}{n} = f(\xi_2) \cdot [\arctan \frac{\xi_2}{n} - \arctan \frac{\frac{\pi}{2}}{n}] \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}$

$\int_{\pi}^{\frac{3\pi}{2}} f(x) d \arctan \frac{x}{n} = f(\xi_3) \cdot [\arctan \frac{\xi_3}{n} - \arctan \frac{\pi}{n}] \rightarrow -\frac{\pi}{2}$

可看出只要 $\frac{\pi}{n}$ 还大, 无穷大即可.

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^1 f(x) d \arctan \frac{x}{n} = f(0) \cdot (\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{2}) = \pi f(0)$

反常积分.

敛散性判别法.

① 比较. $f(x)$ 与 $g(x)$ 为 **非负连续函数**.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \lambda \quad \left(\lim_{x \rightarrow b} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \lambda \right)$$

(i) $0 < \lambda < +\infty$. 则 I_g 与 I_f 同敛散.

(ii) $\lambda = 0$. 那么 I_g 收敛 $\Rightarrow I_f$ 收敛

(iii) $\lambda = +\infty$ 那么 I_g 发散 $\Rightarrow I_f$ 发散.

② 绝对与条件收敛.

$$\int_a^{+\infty} |f(x)| dx \text{ 收敛} \Rightarrow \int_a^{+\infty} f(x) dx \text{ 收敛}.$$

$$\text{取 } 0 \leq g(x) = f(x) + |f(x)| \leq 2|f(x)| \text{ 即可.}$$

③ $0 \leq f(x) \leq g(x)$. 若 I_g 收 $\Rightarrow I_f$ 收

$$I_f \text{ 发} \Rightarrow I_g \text{ 发}.$$

$$\textcircled{4} \int_a^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^p} dx. \quad \begin{cases} p > 1 & \text{收敛} \\ p \leq 1 & \text{发散} \end{cases}$$

$$\textcircled{5} \int_a^b \frac{1}{(x-a)^p} dx \quad \begin{cases} p < 1 & \text{收敛} \rightarrow \text{何况在 } p > 0 \text{ 才是广义积分} \\ p \geq 1 & \text{发散} \end{cases}$$

$$\textcircled{6} \int_a^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^p (\ln x)^q} dx \quad (a > 0)$$
$$\begin{cases} p > 1 & \text{收敛} \\ p = 1 & \begin{cases} q > 1 & \text{收敛} \\ q \leq 1 & \text{发散} \end{cases} \\ p < 1 & \text{发散} \end{cases}$$

$$\textcircled{7} \int_a^{+\infty} e^{ax} dx \quad \begin{cases} a < 0 & \text{收敛} \\ a \geq 0 & \text{发散} \end{cases}$$

反常积分的求解.

分部, 换元, 凑微适用. (递推也是).

$$\Gamma \text{ 函数. } \Gamma(s) = \int_0^{+\infty} x^{s-1} e^{-x} dx.$$

$$\text{性质 ① } \Gamma(s+1) = s \Gamma(s) \Rightarrow \Gamma(n+1) = n!$$

$$\textcircled{2} \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = 2 \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-t^2} dt = \sqrt{\pi}.$$

$$\textcircled{3} \Gamma(s) \Gamma(1-s) = \frac{\pi}{\sin \pi s} \quad (0 < s < 1)$$

不等式

1. 二元均值 (a ≠ b) a > b

$$\sqrt{\frac{a^2+b^2}{2}} \overset{(1)}{>} \frac{a+b}{2} \overset{(2)}{>} \frac{a-b}{\ln a - \ln b} \overset{(3)}{>} \sqrt{ab} \overset{(4)}{>} \frac{2}{\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b}}$$

① $\frac{1}{a-b} (|a-b|) > \frac{1}{(\frac{a+b}{2})}$
 即 $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$ 上凹
 $\frac{1}{a-b} \int_b^a f(x) > f(\frac{a+b}{2})$ 得证

② $\frac{e^{\ln a} - e^{\ln b}}{\ln a - \ln b} > e^{\frac{\ln a + \ln b}{2}}$
 $f(x) = e^x$ 上凹
 $\frac{1}{\ln a - \ln b} \int_{\ln b}^{\ln a} e^x > f(\frac{\ln a + \ln b}{2})$ 得证

③ $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$ 上凹
 $f(\frac{a+b}{2}) > \frac{1}{2} f(a) + \frac{1}{2} f(b)$
 即 $\sqrt{\frac{a^2+b^2}{2}} > \frac{1}{2} a + \frac{1}{2} b$

④ $f(x) = e^x$ 上凹
 $e^{\frac{-\ln a - \ln b}{2}} < \frac{1}{2} e^{-\ln a} + \frac{1}{2} e^{-\ln b}$
 $\Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{ab}} < \frac{1}{2} \cdot (\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b})$

2. 广义均值

$$\lambda_1 x_1 + \dots + \lambda_n x_n \geq x_1^{\lambda_1} \dots x_n^{\lambda_n} \quad (x_1 \dots x_n > 0, \lambda_1 + \dots + \lambda_n = 1)$$

取对数 $\ln(\lambda_1 x_1 + \dots + \lambda_n x_n) \geq \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i \ln x_i$

即 $f(x) = \ln x$ 的凸性 (上凹)

$$f(\lambda_1 x_1 + \dots + \lambda_n x_n) \geq \lambda_1 f(x_1) + \dots + \lambda_n f(x_n)$$