

第三章期中考试复习指导

一、 基本要求

要求掌握导数定义，熟练掌握导数和高阶导数的计算，掌握罗尔定理、拉格朗日、柯西中值定理，掌握函数单调、凹凸的判别方法。
掌握用罗比塔法则求函数极限。

二、 典型例题

1. 讨论分段函数的导数存在性

1: 设 $f(x) = \begin{cases} \sin x + 2Ae^x & x < 0 \\ 9 \arctan x + 2B(x-1)^3 & x \geq 0 \end{cases}$, 求 A, B 使 $f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 点有一阶导数。

解: 若 $f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 点连续, 则 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0+} f(x) = -2B, \lim_{x \rightarrow 0-} f(x) = 2A \Rightarrow A = -B$

若 $f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 导数存在, 则

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0+} \frac{9 \arctan x + 2B(x-1)^3}{x} = 9 + 6B$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0-} \frac{\sin x + 2Ae^x}{x} = 1 + 2A$$

$$\Rightarrow 9 + 6B = 1 + 2A$$

解得: $A=1, B=-1$

2. 计算函数极限

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

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

$$\text{所以 原式} = e^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

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

解:

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

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

所以：原式= e

$$3) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left(\frac{1}{x-1} - \frac{1}{\ln x} \right)$$

解：

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left(\frac{1}{x-1} - \frac{1}{\ln x} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\ln x - (x-1)}{(x-1)\ln x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\frac{1}{x} - 1}{\frac{x-1}{x} + \ln x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1-x}{x-1+x\ln x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{-1}{1+1+\ln x} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$4) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1}{\ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2})} - \frac{1}{\ln(1+x)} \right)$$

解：

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

3. 计算导数和高阶导数

$$1) \quad f(x) = x[\sin(\ln x) - \cos(\ln x)], \text{ 求 } f'(x)$$

解：

$$\begin{aligned}
 f'(x) &= \{x[\sin(\ln x) - \cos(\ln x)]\}' \\
 &= [\sin(\ln x) - \cos(\ln x)] + x \left\{ \frac{\cos(\ln x)}{x} + \frac{\sin(\ln x)}{x} \right\} \\
 &= 2 \sin(\ln x)
 \end{aligned}$$

2) $f(x) = \ln\left(\frac{1}{x} + \ln\left(\frac{1}{x} + \ln\frac{1}{x}\right)\right)$, 求 $f'(x)$

解:

$$\begin{aligned}
 f'(x) &= \left\{ \ln\left(\frac{1}{x} + \ln\left(\frac{1}{x} + \ln\frac{1}{x}\right)\right) \right\}' \\
 &= \frac{1}{\frac{1}{x} + \ln\left(\frac{1}{x} + \ln\frac{1}{x}\right)} \left\{ -\frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{\frac{1}{x} + \ln\frac{1}{x}} \left(-\frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x} \right) \right\} \\
 &= -\frac{1+x+\frac{1}{x}+\ln\frac{1}{x}}{\left(1+x\ln\frac{1}{x}\right)\left(1+x\ln\left(\frac{1}{x}+\ln\frac{1}{x}\right)\right)}
 \end{aligned}$$

3) $f(x) = x^{x^a} + x^{a^x} + a^{x^x}$, 求 $f'(x)$

解:

$$\begin{aligned}
 f'(x) &= \left(x^{x^a} + x^{a^x} + a^{x^x} \right)' = \left(e^{x^a \ln x} + e^{a^x \ln x} + e^{x^x \ln a} \right)' \\
 &= \left(x^{x^a} \right) \left(\frac{x^a}{x} + ax^{a-1} \ln x \right) + x^{a^x} \left(a^x \ln a \ln x + \frac{a^x}{x} \right) + a^{x^x} \ln a (x^x (\ln x + 1))
 \end{aligned}$$

4) $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2 - 3x + 2}$, 求 $f^{(n)}(x)$

解:

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

5) $f(x) = e^x \sin x$, 求 $f^{(n)}(x)$

解:

$$y' = (e^x \sin x)' = e^x \sin x - e^x \cos x = \sqrt{2}e^x \sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$$

$$y'' = \left\{ \sqrt{2}e^x \sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \right\}' = \sqrt{2} \left\{ e^x \sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) - e^x \cos\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \right\}$$

$$= 2e^x \sin\left(x + \frac{2\pi}{4}\right)$$

.....

$$y^{(n)} = 2^{\frac{n}{2}} e^x \sin\left(x + \frac{n\pi}{4}\right)$$

6) $y = (\arcsin x)^2$ 证明:

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

$$2) \text{ 求 } y^{(n)}(0)$$

证明: 1) 由 $y = (\arcsin x)^2$ 可以得到:

$$y' = 2 \arcsin x \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \right) \Rightarrow y' \sqrt{1-x^2} = 2 \arcsin x$$

$$\Rightarrow (y')^2 (1-x^2) = 4 (\arcsin x)^2 = 4y$$

$$\text{两边求导得到: } (1-x^2)2y'y'' - 2x(y')^2 = 4y' \Rightarrow (1-x^2)y'' - xy' = 2$$

2) 将 $(1-x^2)y'' - xy' = 2$ 两边求导, 得到:

$$(1-x^2)y^{(n+2)} - 2nxy^{(n+1)} - n(n-1)y^{(n)} - xy^{(n+1)} - ny^{(n)} = 0$$

\Downarrow

$$(1-x^2)y^{(n+2)} - (2n+1)xy^{(n)} - n^2y^{(n)} = 0$$

可见:

$$y^{(n+2)}(0) = n^2 y^{(n)}(0) \quad n \geq 1$$

\Downarrow

$$\begin{cases} y'(0) = 0; & y^{(2)}(0) = 2 \\ y^{(2n+1)}(0) = 0; & y^{(2n)}(0) = 2[(2n-2)!!]^2 \end{cases}$$

$$7) \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = e^{\left(\arctan \frac{y}{x}\right)}, \text{ 求 } \frac{dy}{dx}, \frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$$

解: 将方程两别分别对 x 求导, 得到:

$$\frac{x+y \frac{dy}{dx}}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} = e^{\left(\arctan \frac{y}{x}\right)} \frac{x \frac{dy}{dx} - y}{x^2} \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x+y}{x-y} \quad (\text{注意 } e^{\left(\arctan \frac{y}{x}\right)} \sqrt{x^2+y^2} = 1)$$

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

4. 证明拉格朗日中值定理

5. 罗尔定理和拉格朗日定理证明有关习题

1) 设 $f(x)$ 在 $[0,1]$ 区间连续, 在 $(0,1)$ 可导, $f(0) = f(1) = 0$,

$$\forall x_0 \in (0,1), \exists \zeta \in (0,1), f'(\zeta) = f(x_0)$$

证明: 分析若证明 $\forall x_0 \in (0,1), \exists \zeta \in (0,1), f'(\zeta) = f(x_0)$ 等价证明 $F(x) = f(x) - xf(x_0)$ 的导数有零点。

$$\text{因为 } F(0) = 0, F(1) = -f(x_0), F(x_0) = (1-x_0)f(x_0),$$

若 $f(x_0) = 0$, 由罗尔定理可证;

若 $f(x_0) \neq 0$, 则 $F(1)F(x_0) < 0$, 由介值定理 $\exists \eta \in (0,1), F(\eta) = 0$, 由罗尔定理得证。

2) 设 $f(x)$ 在 $[a,b]$ 上可导, 在 (a,b) 二阶可导, 且 $f(a) = f(b) = 0, f'(a)f'(b) > 0$

1) 证明: $\exists \theta \in (a,b), f(\theta) = 0$

2) 证明: $\exists \eta \in (a,b), f''(\eta) = f(\eta)$

证明: 1) 因为 $f(a) = f(b) = 0, f'(a)f'(b) > 0$,

因为 $f'_+(a)f'_-(b) > 0$, 不妨假设 $f'_+(a) > 0, f'_-(b) > 0$, 又因为

$$f'_+(a) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x - a} > 0, f'_-(b) = \lim_{x \rightarrow b-} \frac{f(x) - f(b)}{x - b} > 0$$

由极限的保号性得知, $\exists (a, a+\delta), f(x) \geq f(a) = 0, \exists (b, b-\delta), f(x) \leq f(b) = 0$,

由介值定理得到 $\exists \xi \in [a,b], f(\xi) = 0$

2) 若证明

$$\begin{aligned} \exists \eta \in (a, b), f''(\eta) = f'(\eta) &\Leftrightarrow f''(\eta) - f'(\eta) \text{ 有零点} \\ &\Leftrightarrow e^x (f'(x) - f(x)) \text{ 有两个零点} \\ &\Leftrightarrow e^{-x} f(x) \text{ 有三个零点} \end{aligned}$$

而 $F(x) = e^x (f(x))$, $F(a) = F(b) = F(\xi) = 0$, 因此得证。

$$3) \text{ 证明 } \ln(1+x) > \frac{\arctan x}{1+x} \quad (x > 0)$$

$$\text{证明: } \ln(1+x) > \frac{\arctan x}{1+x} \quad (x > 0) \Leftrightarrow (1+x) \ln(1+x) > \arctan x$$

因此:

$$F(x) = (1+x) \ln(1+x) - \arctan x$$

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

$$\text{所以: } F'(x) = 1 + \ln(1+x) - \frac{1}{1+x^2} > 1+x - \frac{1}{1+x^2} > 0 \quad (x > 0)$$

而 $F(0) = 0$, 所以 $F(x) > 0$, 得证。

6. 极值问题

$$1) \text{ 设 } f(x) = |2x^3 - 9x^2 + 12x| \text{ 求在 } \left[-\frac{1}{4}, \frac{5}{2}\right] \text{ 上的最大值与最小值}$$

解:

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= |2x^3 - 9x^2 + 12x| = |x| |(x-2)(2x-6)| \\ &= \begin{cases} 2x^3 - 9x^2 + 12x & -\frac{1}{4} \leq x \leq 0 \\ -(2x^3 - 9x^2 + 12x) & 0 \leq x \leq \frac{5}{2} \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{而 } f'(x) = \begin{cases} -6(x-1)(x-2) & -\frac{1}{4} \leq x \leq 0 \\ 6(x-1)(x-2) & 0 < x \leq \frac{5}{2} \end{cases}$$

所以最大值与最小值为:

$$M = \max \left\{ f(1), f(2), f(0), f\left(-\frac{1}{4}\right), f\left(\frac{5}{2}\right) \right\} = 5,$$

$$m = \min \left\{ f(1), f(2), f(0), f\left(-\frac{1}{4}\right), f\left(\frac{5}{2}\right) \right\} = 0,$$

$$2) \text{ 在抛物线 } y^2 = 2px \text{ 哪一点的法线被抛物线所截之线段为最短。}$$

解：过抛物线 $y^2 = 2px$ 任一点 $p(x, \sqrt{2px})$ 的法线方程为

$$L: Y - \sqrt{2px} = -\frac{\sqrt{2x}}{\sqrt{p}}(X - x), \quad L \text{ 与抛物线的交点}$$

$$\left(\sqrt{x} + \frac{p}{\sqrt{x}}\right) \begin{cases} Y - \sqrt{2px} = -\frac{\sqrt{2x}}{\sqrt{p}}(X - x) \\ Y = \sqrt{2pX} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} X = \left(\sqrt{x} + \frac{p}{\sqrt{x}}\right)^2 \\ Y = -\sqrt{2p}\left(\sqrt{x} + \frac{p}{\sqrt{x}}\right) \end{cases}$$

因此：

$$\begin{aligned} l(x)^2 &= \left(\sqrt{x} + \frac{p}{\sqrt{x}} - x\right)^2 + \left(\sqrt{2px} + \sqrt{2p}\left(\sqrt{x} + \frac{p}{\sqrt{x}}\right)\right)^2 \\ &= 8px + 12p^2 + \frac{6p^3}{x} + \frac{2p^4}{x^2} \quad d^2 = \\ \left(l(x)^2\right)' &= 8p - \frac{6p^3}{x^2} - \frac{2p^4}{x^3} = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = p \\ y = \sqrt{2p} \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

因为为唯一极小值点，所以为最小值点。

3) 设函数 $f(x)$ 在区间 $I = (a, b)$ 上连续，且 $\lim_{x \rightarrow a+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow b-} f(x) = +\infty$ ，则此函数在区间 I 上达到最小值。

证明： $\exists x_0 \in (a+b)/2, M > f(x_0)$ ，由于 $\lim_{x \rightarrow a+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow b-} f(x) = +\infty$ ，所以

$$\exists \delta > 0 \left(\text{不妨假设 } \delta < \frac{b-a}{2} \right), \forall x \in (a, a+\delta) \cup (b-\delta, b), f(x) > M,$$

而 f 在 $[a+\delta, b-\delta]$ 连续，所以有最小值 ξ ，因此

$$\begin{aligned} x_0 &\in [a+\delta, b-\delta], \forall x \in (a, a+\delta) \cup (b-\delta, b) \\ \Rightarrow f(\xi) &\leq f(x_0) < M < f(x) \end{aligned}$$

得证。

7. 函数的凹凸性

1) 证明不等式：

$$\text{设 } a_i > 0, i=1, 2, 3, \dots, n, \frac{n}{\frac{1}{a_1} + \frac{1}{a_2} + \dots + \frac{1}{a_n}} \leq \sqrt[n]{a_1 a_2 \dots a_n} \leq \frac{a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n}{n}$$

证明：1) 原问题等价于

$$\frac{1}{n} \ln(a_1 a_2 \dots a_n) \leq \ln \left(\frac{a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n}{n} \right),$$

$$\frac{1}{n} \ln(a_1 a_2 \dots a_n)^{-1} \leq \ln \left(\frac{\frac{1}{a_1} + \frac{1}{a_2} + \dots + \frac{1}{a_n}}{n} \right)$$

而 $(\ln x)'' = \frac{-1}{x^2} < 0$, 故得证。

2) 判断下面函数的凹凸性

$$y = \sin x, y = a^x$$