极值、图形、泰勒公式 8

知识结构 8.1

第5章用导数研究函数

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 - 5.3.1 函数的极值
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习题5.3解答 8.2

- 1. 求下列函数的极值:
 - $(1)y = \frac{2x}{1+x^2};$

 - (2) $y = x + \frac{1}{x}$; (3) $y = \frac{(\ln x)^2}{x}$; (4) $y = \sin^3 x + \cos^3 x$.

解: (1):
$$y' = \frac{2(1+x^2)-2x\cdot 2x}{(1+x^2)^2} = \frac{2(1-x^2)}{(1+x^2)^2} = \frac{2(1-x)(1+x)}{(1+x^2)^2}$$

∴ $\exists x < -1$ $\forall y' < 0$, $\exists -1 < x < 1$ $\forall y' > 0$, $\exists x > 1$ $\forall y' < 0$

 $\therefore x = -1$ 是函数的极小值点,极小值为y = -1,x = 1是函数的极大值,极大值 为y=1.

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

 \therefore 当x < -1时y' > 0,当-1 < x < 0时y' < 0,当0 < x < 1时y' < 0,当x > 1时y' > 0

 $\therefore x = -1$ 是函数的极大值点,极大值为y = -2,x = 1是函数的极小值点,极小值 为y=2.

$$(3)y' = \frac{2\ln x - (\ln x)^2}{x^2} = \frac{\ln x (2 - \ln x)}{x^2}$$

$$y'' = \frac{(\frac{2}{x} - \frac{2}{x} \ln x)x^2 - [2\ln x - (\ln x)^2]2x}{x^4} = \frac{(2 - 2\ln x) - [2\ln x - (\ln x)^2]2}{x^3} = \frac{2 - 6\ln x + 2(\ln x)^2}{x^3}$$
令 $y' = 0$ 得 $x = 1$ 或 $x = e^2$, $y''(1) = 2 > 0$, $y''(e^2) = -\frac{2}{e^2} < 0$

 $\therefore x = 1$ 是函数的极小值点,极小值为y = 0, $x = e^2$ 是函数的极大值点,极大值为 $y = \frac{4}{e^2}$.

$$(4)y' = 3\sin^2 x \cos x - 3\cos^2 x \sin x = 3\sin x \cos x (\sin x - \cos x) = \frac{3}{2}\sin 2x (\sin x - \cos x)$$
$$y'' = 3\cos 2x (\sin x - \cos x) + \frac{3}{2}\sin 2x (\cos x + \sin x)$$

令
$$y' = 0$$
得 $x = \frac{k\pi}{2}, k \in \mathbb{Z}$ 或 $x = \frac{\pi}{4} + n\pi, n \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$y''(\frac{k\pi}{2}) = 3\cos(k\pi)(\sin\frac{k\pi}{2} - \cos\frac{k\pi}{2}) = \begin{cases} -3, & k = 4i\\ -3, & k = 4i+1\\ 3, & k = 4i+2 \end{cases}, i \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$3, \quad k = 4i+3$$

$$y''(\frac{\pi}{4} + n\pi) = \frac{3}{2} \left[\cos(\frac{\pi}{4} + n\pi) + \sin(\frac{\pi}{4} + n\pi)\right] = \begin{cases} \frac{3}{2}\sqrt{2}, & n = 2j \\ -\frac{3}{2}\sqrt{2}, & n = 2j - 1 \end{cases}, i \in \mathbb{Z}$$

 $\therefore x = \frac{k\pi}{2}, k = 4i$ 或 $4i + 1, i \in \mathbb{Z}, x = \frac{\pi}{4} + n\pi, n = 2j - 1, j \in \mathbb{Z}$ 是函数的极大值点,极大值为y = 1和 $y = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, x = \frac{k\pi}{2}, k = 4i + 2$ 或 $4i + 3, i \in \mathbb{Z}, x = \frac{\pi}{4} + n\pi, n = 2j, j \in \mathbb{Z}$ 是函数的极小值点,极小值为y = -1和 $y = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$.

2. 求下列函数在所给区间上的最大值与最小值:

$$(1)y = x^5 - 5x^4 + 5x^3 + 1, x \in [-1, 2];$$

$$(2)f(x) = |x^2 - 3x + 2|, x \in [-10, 10];$$

$$(3)y = \sqrt{x} \ln x, x \in (0, +\infty).$$

解:
$$(1)y' = 5x^4 - 20x^3 + 15x^2 = 5x^2(x^2 - 4x + 3) = 5x^2(x - 1)(x - 3)$$

:.函数在[-1,2]内的驻点为x = 0, x = 1

$$y(-1) = -10, y(0) = 1, y(1) = 2, y(2) = -7$$

::函数在[-1,2]上的最小值为-10,最大值为2.

$$(2)f(x) = |(x-1)(x-2)| = \begin{cases} x^2 - 3x + 2, & x > 2 \vec{\boxtimes} x < 1 \\ -x^2 + 3x - 2, & 1 \le x \le 2 \end{cases}$$

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} 2x - 3, & x > 2 \vec{\boxtimes} x < 1 \\ -2x + 3, & 1 \le x \le 2 \end{cases}$$

$$f(-10) = 132, f(1) = 0, f(2) = 0, f(\frac{3}{2}) = \frac{1}{4}, f(10) = 72$$

f(x)在[-10,10]上的最大值为132,最小值为0.

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

$$\Rightarrow y' = 0 = e^{-2}$$

当
$$x < e^{-2}$$
时 $y' < 0$,当 $x > e^{-2}$ 时 $y' > 0$

 $\therefore x = e^{-2}$ 是函数在区间 $(0, +\infty)$ 上的唯一驻点,且是极小值,故 $y(e^{-2}) = -2e^{-1}$ 是函数在区间上的最小值,该函数无最大值。

3. 数列 $\{n^{\frac{1}{n}}\}$ $(n=1,2,\cdots)$ 中哪一项最大?

解: 令
$$f(x) = x^{\frac{1}{x}}, x > 0$$
, $f'(x) = f(x)(\ln f(x))' = x^{\frac{1}{x}}(\frac{\ln x}{x})' = x^{\frac{1}{x}}\frac{1 - \ln x}{x^2}$

当x = e时 f'(e) = 0,当0 < x < e时 f'(x) > 0,当x > e时 f'(x) < 0,故x = e是函数 f(x)在区间 $(0, +\infty)$ 上的唯一驻点,且是极大值点,故x = e是函数 f(x)在 $(0, +\infty)$ 上的最大值点

$$f(2) = \sqrt{2} < f(3) = \sqrt[3]{3}$$

- :.数列 $\{n^{\frac{1}{n}}\}$ $(n=1,2,\cdots)$ 中 a_3 最大.
- 4. 求内接于椭圆 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ 而边平行于坐标轴的面积最大的矩形.

解: 考虑在第一象限内内接矩形与椭圆的交点 $(x,y)=(x,b\sqrt{1-\frac{x^2}{a^2}})$,该内接矩形的面积为 $f(x)=4bx\sqrt{1-\frac{x^2}{a^2}},0< x< a$

$$f'(x) = 4b\sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2}} + 4bx\frac{-\frac{2x}{a^2}}{2\sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2}}} = 4b\frac{1 - \frac{2x^2}{a^2}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2}}}$$

令
$$f'(x) = 0$$
得 $x = \frac{a}{\sqrt{2}}$, 当 $0 < x < \frac{a}{\sqrt{2}}$ 时, $f'(x) > 0$, 当 $\frac{a}{\sqrt{2}} < x < a$ 时, $f'(x) < 0$

 $\therefore x = \frac{a}{\sqrt{2}} \mathcal{L}f(x)$ 在区间(0,a)上的唯一驻点,且是极大值点,故是最大值点

:.求内接于椭圆 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ 而边平行于坐标轴的面积最大的矩形是第一象限的顶点为 $(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}a, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}b)$ 的矩形.

5. 甲船以20km/h的速度向东航行,正午时在其北面82km处有乙船以16km/h的速度向南 航行,问何时两船相距最近?

解:设正午时甲船在坐标原点(0,0)处,乙船在y轴上(0,82)点处,则在正午之后时刻t,甲船的位置为(20t,0),乙船位置为(0,82-16t)

两船的距离
$$f(x) = \sqrt{(20t)^2 + (82 - 16t)^2}, t > 0$$

$$f'(t) = \frac{800t - 2(82 - 16t) \cdot 16}{2\sqrt{(20t)^2 + (82 - 16t)^2}} = \frac{656(t - 2)}{\sqrt{(20t)^2 + (82 - 16t)^2}}$$

当
$$t = 2$$
时 $f'(t) = 0$, 当 $0 < t < 2$ 时 $f'(t) > 0$, 当 $t > 2$ 时 $f'(t) < 0$

 $\therefore t = 2 \mathbb{E} f(t) \hat{\mathbf{E}}(0, +\infty)$ 上的唯一驻点,且是极大值点,故是最大值点 \therefore 正午之后两小时,即下午2时两船相距最近.

6. 用一块半径为r的圆形铁皮,剪去一块圆心角为 α 的圆扇形后做成一个漏斗,问 α 取何值时漏斗的容积最大?

解:漏斗的底面周长为
$$(2\pi-\alpha)r$$
,底面半径 $R=\frac{2\pi-\alpha}{2\pi}r$,高为 $h=\sqrt{r^2-R^2}=r\sqrt{1-(\frac{2\pi-\alpha}{2\pi})^2}$,记 $\beta=\frac{2\pi-\alpha}{2\pi},0<\alpha<2\pi,0<\beta<1$

漏斗容积
$$f(\beta) = \frac{1}{3}h\pi R^2 = \frac{1}{3}\pi(\frac{2\pi-\alpha}{2\pi}r)^2r\sqrt{1-(\frac{2\pi-\alpha}{2\pi})^2} = \frac{1}{3}\pi r^3\beta^2\sqrt{1-\beta^2}$$

$$f'(\beta) = \frac{1}{3}\pi r^3[2\beta\sqrt{1-\beta^2} + \beta^2\frac{-2\beta}{2\sqrt{1-\beta^2}}] = \frac{1}{3}\pi r^3\frac{\beta(2-3\beta^2)}{\sqrt{1-\beta^2}}$$

当
$$\beta = \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}$$
时 $f'(\beta) = 0$,当 $0 < \beta < \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}$ 时 $f'(\beta) > 0$,当 $\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} < \beta < 1$ 时 $f'(\beta) < 0$

 $\therefore \beta = \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}$ 是函数在区间(0,1)内的唯一驻点,且是极大值点,故是最大值点

故当
$$\alpha = 2\pi - 2\pi\beta = 2\pi(1 - \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}})$$
时漏斗的容积最大.

7. 用铝板(不考虑厚度)制作一个容积为1000m³的圆柱形封闭的油罐. 底面半径为r,高为h. 问r取何值时,所用铝板最少? 此时高h与半径r的比值是多少?

解: 底面半径r、高h之间满足 $h\pi r^2 = 1000$,即 $h = \frac{1000}{\pi r^2}$

铝板面积
$$f(r) = 2\pi rh + 2\pi r^2 = 2\pi r(h+r) = 2\pi r(\frac{1000}{\pi r^2} + r) = \frac{2000}{r} + 2\pi r^2, r > 0$$

$$f'(r) = -\frac{2000}{r^2} + 4\pi r$$

令
$$f'(r) = 0$$
 得 $r = \sqrt[3]{\frac{500}{\pi}}$, 当 $0 < r < \sqrt[3]{\frac{500}{\pi}}$ 时 $f'(r) < 0$, 当 $r > \sqrt[3]{\frac{500}{\pi}}$ 时 $f'(r) > 0$

$$\therefore r = \sqrt[3]{\frac{500}{\pi}} \mathbb{E}f(r)$$
在 $(0, +\infty)$ 上的唯一驻点,且是极小值点,故是最小值点,此时 $\frac{h}{r} = \frac{1000}{\pi r^3} = 2$.

8. 已知甲乙两城相距1000km. 一架动力飞艇以匀速v(km/h)从甲城飞往乙城. 飞艇每小时的燃料消耗与v的立方成正比,比例常数为k(k>0). 飞行中有20km/h的逆风. 问v等于何值时飞艇燃料总消耗最小?

解: 飞艇的燃料总消耗为 $f(v) = \frac{1000}{v-20}kv^3, v > 20$

$$f'(v) = \frac{3000kv^2(v-20) - 1000kv^3}{(v-20)^2} = 1000kv^2 \frac{2v-60}{(v-20)^2}$$

当v = 30时 f'(30) = 0,当20 < v < 30时 f'(v) < 0,当v > 30时,f'(v) > 0,故v = 30是 f(v)在 $(20, +\infty)$ 上的唯一驻点,且是极小值点,故是最小值点,即v = 30km/h时飞艇燃料总消耗最小.

9. 将长度等于*a*的铁丝分成两段,一段围成正方形,一段围成圆形,问两段铁丝各为多长时,正方形面积与圆形面积之和最小?

解: 设围成正方形的铁丝长度为x,则围成圆形的铁丝长度为a-x,正方形面积和圆形面积之和 $f(x) = (\frac{x}{4})^2 + \pi(\frac{a-x}{2\pi})^2 = \frac{x^2}{16} + \frac{(a-x)^2}{4\pi}, 0 < x < a$

$$f'(x) = \frac{x}{8} - \frac{a-x}{2\pi}$$

令f'(x) = 0得 $x = \frac{4a}{\pi+4}$,当 $0 < x < \frac{4a}{\pi+4}$ 时f'(x) < 0,当 $x > \frac{4a}{\pi+4}$ 时f'(x) > 0,故 $x = \frac{4a}{\pi+4}$ 是f(x)在(0,a)内的唯一驻点,且是极小值点,故是最小值点.即正方形和圆形铁丝长度分别为 $\frac{4a}{\pi+4}$ 和 $\frac{\pi a}{\pi+4}$ 时,正方形面积与圆形面积之和最小.

10. 建造一个容积为 300m^3 有盖圆筒,如何确定底面半径r和桶高h才能使得所用材料最省?

解: 底面半径r和桶高h应满足 $\pi r^2 h = 300$,材料的总面积 $f(r) = 2\pi r^2 + 2\pi r h = 2\pi r^2 + 2\pi r \frac{300}{\pi r^2} = 2\pi r^2 + \frac{600\pi}{r}, r > 0$

$$f'(r) = 4\pi r - \frac{600\pi}{r^2}$$

令f'(r) = 0得 $r = \sqrt[3]{150}$,当 $0 < r < \sqrt[3]{150}$ 时f'(r) < 0,当 $r > \sqrt[3]{150}$ 时f'(r) > 0,故 $r = \sqrt[3]{150}$ 是f(r)在 $(0, +\infty)$ 内的唯一驻点,且是极小值点,故是最小值点.

故当底面半径 $r = \sqrt[3]{150}$,高 $h = \frac{300}{\pi(\sqrt[3]{150})^2} = \frac{2\sqrt[3]{150}}{\pi}$.

11. 设D是由曲线 $y = \sqrt{x}$,直线x = 9以及x轴围成的区域. 在D作一个邻边分别平行于两坐标轴的矩形,使得矩形的面积最大.

解:要使该矩形的面积最大,则矩形的底边应在x轴上,右侧边应在直线x = 9上,左上顶点应在曲线 $y = \sqrt{x}$ 上,设左上顶点为 (x, \sqrt{x}) ,则矩形面积为 $f(x) = (9-x)\sqrt{x}$, $f'(x) = -\sqrt{x} + \frac{9-x}{2\sqrt{x}}, 0 < x < 9$

令f'(x) = 0得x = 3,当0 < x < 3时f'(x) > 0,当x > 3时f'(x) < 0,故x = 3是f(x)在(0,9)上的唯一驻点,且是极大值点,故是最大值点.

故当矩形的底边在x轴上,右侧边在直线x = 9上,左上顶点为 $(3, \sqrt{3})$ 时,矩形的面积最大.

8.3 习题5.4解答

- 1. 确定下列函数的上凸和下凸区间与拐点:
 - $(1)y = 3x^2 x^3$;
 - $(2)y = \ln(x^2 + 1);$
 - $(3)y = x + \sin x;$
 - $(4)y = x^2 + \frac{1}{x}$.

解:
$$(1)y' = 6x - 3x^2, y'' = 6 - 6x$$

故函数的下凸区间为 $(-\infty,1)$,上凸区间为 $(1,+\infty)$,拐点为(1,2).

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

故函数的下凸区间是(-1,1),上凸区间是 $(-\infty,-1)\cup(1,\infty)$,拐点是 $(-1,\ln 2)$ 和 $(1,\ln 2)$.

$$(3)y' = 1 + \cos x, y'' = -\sin x$$

令y'' = 0得 $x = k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}$,当 $((2n-1)\pi, 2n\pi), n \in \mathbb{Z}$ 时y'' > 0,当 $(2n\pi, (2n+1)\pi), n \in \mathbb{Z}$ 时y'' < 0

故函数的下凸区间是 $((2n-1)\pi, 2n\pi), n \in \mathbb{Z}$,上凸区间是 $(2n\pi, (2n+1)\pi), n \in \mathbb{Z}$,拐点是 $(k\pi, k\pi), k \in \mathbb{Z}$.

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

故函数的下凸区间是 $(-\infty, -1) \cup (0, +\infty)$, 上凸区间是(-1, 0), 拐点是(-1, 0).

- 2. 证明下列不等式(并讨论等号成立的条件):
 - $(1)a^{\frac{x_1+x_2}{2}} \leq \frac{1}{2}(a^{x_1}+a^{x_2}), a>0, x_1, x_2 \in \mathbb{R};$
 - $(2)(\frac{x_1+x_2+\cdots+x_n}{n})^p \leq \frac{x_1^p+x_2^p+\cdots+x_n^p}{n}, \ \ \sharp \ \ p\geq 1, x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_n\geq 0;$
 - $(3)x_1^{a_1}x_2^{a_2}\cdots x_n^{a_n} \leq a_1x_1 + a_2x_2 + \cdots + a_nx_n$,其中 $x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_n \geq 0, a_1, a_2, \cdots, a_n \geq 0$,且 $\sum_{i=1}^n a_i = 1$.

首先证明命题:已知函数f(x)在区间[a,b]上连续,在区间(a,b)内二阶可导,且f''(x)>0. 若 x_1,x_2,\cdots,x_n 是区间[a,b]中任意 $n(n\geq 2)$ 个点,满足 $x_1< x_2<\cdots< x_n$, $\lambda_1,\lambda_2,\cdots,\lambda_n$ 是 满足 $\lambda_1+\lambda_2+\cdots+\lambda_n=1$ 的n个正实数,则 $f(\lambda_1x_1+\lambda_2x_2+\cdots\lambda_nx_n)<\lambda_1f(x_1)+\lambda_2f(x_2)+\cdots+\lambda_nf(x_n)$. (注意这里是小于号,也就是二阶导数大于零的函数严格下凸,严格上凸也有类似结论.因为题目要求讨论等号成立的条件,这个命题告诉我们什么时候可以不取等号。)

证明: :: f''(x) > 0

 $\therefore f'(x)$ 在(a,b)上严格单调增加,这是因为由 $\lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{f'(x+\Delta x)-f'(x)}{\Delta x} > 0$ 知存在 $\delta > 0, s.t.$ 当 $\delta > \Delta x > 0$ 时 $f'(x+\Delta x) > f'(x)$

对于 $x_1, x_2 \in [a, b], x_1 < x_2$ 和 $\lambda_1, \lambda_2 > 0, \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 < 0$,

$$\lambda_{1}f(x_{1}) + \lambda_{2}f(x_{2}) - f(\lambda_{1}x_{2} + \lambda_{2}x_{2})$$

$$= \lambda_{1}[f(x_{1}) - f(\lambda_{1}x_{1} + \lambda_{2}x_{2})] + \lambda_{2}[f(x_{2}) - f(\lambda_{1}x_{1} + \lambda_{2}x_{2})]$$

$$= \lambda_{1}f'(\xi_{1})(x_{1} - \lambda_{1}x_{1} - \lambda_{2}x_{2}) + \lambda_{2}f'(\xi_{2})(x_{2} - \lambda_{1} - \lambda_{2}x_{2})$$

$$= \lambda_{1}f'(\xi_{1})\lambda_{2}(x_{1} - x_{2}) + \lambda_{2}f'(\xi_{2})\lambda_{1}(x_{2} - x_{1})$$

$$= \lambda_{1}\lambda_{2}(x_{2} - x_{1})[f'(\xi_{2}) - f'(\xi_{1})] > 0, x_{1} < \xi_{1} < \lambda_{1}x_{1} + \lambda_{2}x_{2} < \xi_{2} < x_{2}$$

故 $\lambda_1 f(x_1) + \lambda_2 f(x_2) > f(\lambda_1 x_2 + \lambda_2 x_2)$

假设当n=k,k>2时命题成立,即对于区间[a,b]中的任意k个点 $x_1< x_2< \cdots < x_k$ 和满足 $\sum_{i=1}^k \lambda_i=1$ 的正数 $\lambda_1,\lambda_2,\cdots,\lambda_k$, $f(\lambda_1x_1+\lambda_2x_2+\cdots+\lambda_kx_k)<\lambda_1f(x_1)+\lambda_2f(x_2)+\cdots+\lambda_kf(x_k)$

当n = k + 1时,对于区间[a, b]中的任意k + 1个点 $x_1 < x_2 < \cdots < x_k < x_{k+1}$ 和满足 $\sum_{i=1}^{k+1} \mu_i = 1$ 的正数 $\mu_1, \mu_2, \cdots, \mu_k, \mu_{k+1}$

$$\mu_{1}x_{1} + \mu_{2}x_{2} + \dots + \mu_{k}x_{k} + \mu_{k+1}x_{k+1}$$

$$= f(\mu_{1}x_{1} + \mu_{2}x_{2} + \dots + (\mu_{k} + \mu_{k+1})(\frac{\mu_{k}}{\mu_{k} + \mu_{k+1}}x_{k} + \frac{\mu_{k+1}}{\mu_{k} + \mu_{k+1}}x_{k+1}))$$

$$< \mu_{1}f(x_{1}) + \mu_{2}f(x_{2}) + \dots + (\mu_{k} + \mu_{k+1})f(\frac{\mu_{k}}{\mu_{k} + \mu_{k+1}}x_{k} + \frac{\mu_{k+1}}{\mu_{k} + \mu_{k+1}}x_{k+1})$$

$$< \mu_{1}f(x_{1}) + \mu_{2}f(x_{2}) + \dots + (\mu_{k} + \mu_{k+1})[\frac{\mu_{k}}{\mu_{k} + \mu_{k+1}}f(x_{k}) + \frac{\mu_{k+1}}{\mu_{k} + \mu_{k+1}}f(x_{k+1})]$$

$$= \mu_{1}f(x_{1}) + \mu_{2}f(x_{2}) + \dots + \mu_{k}f(x_{k}) + \mu_{k+1}f(x_{k+1}).$$

证毕.

解: (1)i)当a = 1或 $x_1 = x_2$ 时,不等式取等号;

- ii) 当 $a \neq 1$ 且 $x_1 \neq x_2$ 时,令 $f(x) = a^x, f'(x) = a^x \ln a, f''(x) = a^x (\ln a)^2 > 0$,函数f(x)在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上严格下凸,则 $f(\frac{x_1+x_2}{2}) < \frac{f(x_1)+f(x_2)}{2}$,即 $a^{\frac{x_1+x_2}{2}} < \frac{1}{2}(a^{x_1}+a^{x_2})$.
- (2)i)当p = 1或 $x_1 = x_2 = \cdots = x_n$ 时取等号;
- ii) 当p > 1且 x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_n 不全相等时 $f(x) = x^p, f'(x) = px^{p-1}, f''(x) = p(p-1)x^{p-2} > 0, (x > 0)$,函数f(x)在 $(0, +\infty)$ 上下凸,则 $f(\frac{x_1 + x_2 + \cdots + x_n}{n}) < \frac{f(x_1) + f(x_2) + \cdots + f(x_n)}{n}$,即 $(\frac{x_1 + x_2 + \cdots + x_n}{n})^p < \frac{x_1^p + x_2^p + \cdots + x_n^p}{n}$. 证毕.

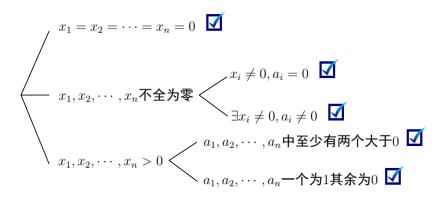
(课上讲到下面过程的原因是,我原来没注意到定理中只要在开区间(a,b)内有f''(x) > 0就有在闭区间[a,b]上严格下凸,实际上不需要下面的过程. 但这里也算是提供给大家一种处理边界点的思路:

当 x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_n 中有k(0 < k < n)个为零时,不等式左边= $(\frac{x_{i_1} + x_{i_2} + \cdots + x_{i_k}}{k})^p (\frac{k}{n})^p < \frac{k}{n} (\frac{x_{i_1} + x_{i_2} + \cdots + x_{i_k}}{k})^p < \frac{k}{n} (\frac{x_{i_1} + x_{i_2} + \cdots + x_{i_k}}{k})^p < \frac{k}{n} (\frac{x_{i_1} + x_{i_2} + \cdots + x_{i_k}}{k})^p < \frac{k}{n} (\frac{x_{i_1} + x_{i_2} + \cdots + x_{i_k}}{k})^p < \frac{k}{n} (\frac{x_{i_1} + x_{i_2} + \cdots + x_{i_k}}{k})^p < \frac{k}{n} (\frac{x_{i_1} + x_{i_2} + \cdots + x_{i_k}}{k})^p < \frac{k}{n} (\frac{x_{i_1} + x_{i_2} + \cdots + x_{i_k}}{k})^p < \frac{k}{n} (\frac{x_{i_1} + x_{i_2} + \cdots + x_{i_k}}{k})^p < \frac{k}{n} (\frac{x_{i_1} + x_{i_2} + \cdots + x_{i_k}}{k})^p < \frac{k}{n} (\frac{x_{i_1} + x_{i_2} + \cdots + x_{i_k}}{k})^p < \frac{k}{n} (\frac{x_{i_1} + x_{i_2} + \cdots + x_{i_k}}{k})^p < \frac{k}{n} (\frac{x_{i_1} + x_{i_2} + \cdots + x_{i_k}}{k})^p < \frac{k}{n} (\frac{x_{i_1} + x_{i_2} + \cdots + x_{i_k}}{k})^p < \frac{k}{n} (\frac{x_{i_1} + x_{i_2} + \cdots + x_{i_k}}{k})^p < \frac{k}{n} (\frac{x_{i_1} + x_{i_2} + \cdots + x_{i_k}}{k})^p < \frac{k}{n} (\frac{x_{i_1} + x_{i_2} + \cdots + x_{i_k}}{k})^p < \frac{k}{n} (\frac{x_{i_1} + x_{i_2} + \cdots + x_{i_k}}{k})^p < \frac{k}{n} (\frac{x_{i_1} + x_{i_2} + \cdots + x_{i_k}}{k})^p < \frac{k}{n} (\frac{x_{i_1} + x_{i_2} + \cdots + x_{i_k}}{k})^p < \frac{k}{n} (\frac{x_{i_1} + x_{i_2} + \cdots + x_{i_k}}{k})^p < \frac{k}{n} (\frac{x_{i_1} + x_{i_2} + \cdots + x_{i_k}}{k})^p < \frac{k}{n} (\frac{x_{i_1} + x_{i_2} + \cdots + x_{i_k}}{k})^p < \frac{k}{n} (\frac{x_{i_1} + x_{i_2} + \cdots + x_{i_k}}{k})^p < \frac{k}{n} (\frac{x_{i_1} + x_{i_2} + \cdots + x_{i_k}}{k})^p < \frac{k}{n} (\frac{x_{i_1} + x_{i_2} + \cdots + x_{i_k}}{k})^p < \frac{k}{n} (\frac{x_{i_1} + x_{i_2} + \cdots + x_{i_k}}{k})^p < \frac{k}{n} (\frac{x_{i_1} + x_{i_2} + \cdots + x_{i_k}}{k})^p < \frac{k}{n} (\frac{x_{i_1} + x_{i_2} + \cdots + x_{i_k}}{k})^p < \frac{k}{n} (\frac{x_{i_1} + x_{i_2} + \cdots + x_{i_k}}{k})^p < \frac{k}{n} (\frac{x_{i_1} + x_{i_2} + \cdots + x_{i_k}}{k})^p < \frac{k}{n} (\frac{x_{i_1} + x_{i_2} + \cdots + x_{i_k}}{k})^p < \frac{k}{n} (\frac{x_{i_1} + x_{i_2} + \cdots + x_{i_k}}{k})^p < \frac{k}{n} (\frac{x_{i_1} + x_{i_2} + \cdots + x_{i_k}}{k})^p < \frac{k}{n} (\frac{x_{i_1} + x_{i_2} + \cdots + x_{i_k}}{k})^p < \frac{k}{n} (\frac{x_{i_1} + x_{i_2} + \cdots + x_{i_k}}{k})^p < \frac{k}{n} (\frac{x_{i_1} + x_{i_2} + \cdots + x_{i_k}}{k})^p < \frac{k}{n} (\frac{x_{i_1} + x_{i_2} + \cdots + x_{i_k}}{k})^p < \frac{k}{n} (\frac{x_{i_$

- (3)i)当 $x_1 = x_2 = \cdots = x_n = 0$ 时取等号;
- ii) 当 x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n 中有k个为零时,不妨设 $x_1 = x_2 = \dots = x_k = 0, x_{k+1}, \dots, x_n > 0$. (a) 若 $a_{k+1} = \dots = a_n = 0$ 则取等号,(b) 若 a_{k+1}, \dots, a_n 不全为零,则不等式左边小于右边;
- iii) 当 $x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_n > 0$ 时,令 $f(x) = \ln x, f'(x) = \frac{1}{x}, f''(x) = -\frac{1}{x^2} < 0, x > 0$,f(x)在 $(0, +\infty)$ 上是上凸函数. (a) 若 a_1, a_2, \cdots, a_n 中至少有两个大于0,则 $f(a_1x_1 + a_2x_2 + \cdots + a_nx_n) >$

 $a_1 f(x_1) + a_2 f(x_2) + \dots + a_n f(x_n)$,即 $\ln(a_1 x_1 + a_2 x_2 + \dots + a_n x_n) > a_1 \ln(x_1) + a_2 \ln(x_2) + \dots + a_n \ln(x_n) = \ln(x_1^{a_1} x_2^{a_2} \dots x_n^{a_n})$,即 $x_1^{a_1} x_2^{a_2} \dots x_n^{a_n} < a_1 x_1 + a_2 x_2 + \dots + a_n x_n$. (b)若 a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n 中只有一个等于1,其余等于0,则 $x_1^{a_1} x_2^{a_2} \dots x_n^{a_n} = a_1 x_1 + a_2 x_2 + \dots + a_n x_n$.

上述分类可以表示为下面的树形图:



对于这种问题,同时考虑 x_i , $i=1,2,\cdots,n$ 和 a_i , $i=1,2,\cdots,n$ 的分类不太容易. 可首先 对 x_i , $i=1,2,\cdots,n$ 进行分类,在每个 x_i 类别之下考虑 a_i , $i=1,2,\cdots,n$ 的分类,这样会 容易一些. 这也可以视为分而治之(Divide and conquer)思想的一个应用,先找到一个分类,在每一种类别之下剩余的问题可以更简单.

3. 作下列函数的图形:

$$(1)y = x^3 + 6x^2 - 15x - 20;$$

$$(2)y = \frac{3x}{1+x^2};$$

$$(3)y = \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x};$$

 $(4)y = x + \arctan x.$

解: (1)i)函数的定义域为 $(-\infty, +\infty)$

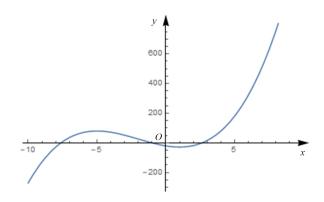
ii)曲线无铅直渐近线, $\lim_{x \to +\infty} (x^3 + 6x^2 - 15x - 20) = +\infty$, $\lim_{x \to -\infty} (x^3 + 6x^2 - 15x - 20) = -\infty$ 故无水平渐近线, $\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{y}{x} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{x^3 + 6x^2 - 15x - 20}{x} = +\infty$, $\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{y}{x} = \lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{x^3 + 6x^2 - 15x - 20}{x} = -\infty$,故无斜渐近线;

iii) $y' = 3x^2 + 12x - 15 = 3(x^2 + 4x - 5) = 3(x + 5)(x - 1), y'' = 6x + 12$,令y' = 0得x = -5或x = 1,y''(-5) = -18 < 0,y''(1) = 18 > 0,故(-5, 80)是函数的极大值点,(1, -28)是函数的极小值点,当x = -2时y'' = 0,故(-2, 26)是函数的拐点

iv)当x < -5时y' > 0, y'' < 0,函数单调增加且上凸,当-5 < x < -2时y' < 0, y'',当x > 1时y' < 0, y'' < 0函数单调减少且上凸,当-2 < x < 1时y' < 0, y'' > 0函数单调减少且下凸,当x > 1时y' > 0, y'' > 0函数单调增加且上凸,如下表所示:

\overline{x}	$-\infty$	$(-\infty, -5)$	-5	(-5, -2)	-2	(-2,1)	1	$(1, +\infty)$	$+\infty$
y'		+	0	-		-	0	+	
y''		-	0	-		+	0	+	
\overline{y}	$-\infty$	上凸/	极大值80	上凸〉	拐点	下凸〉	极小值-28	下凸入	$+\infty$

可据此画出函数的略图.



(2)i)函数的定义域为 $(-\infty, +\infty)$,为奇函数故可仅对 $[0, +\infty)$ 区间进行分析;

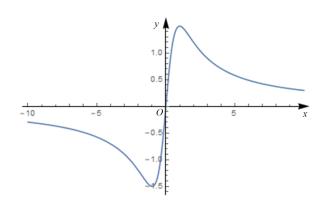
ii) $\lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{3x}{1+x^2} = 0$,故水平渐近线为y = 0, $\lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{y}{x} = \frac{3}{1+x^2} = 0$, $\lim_{x\to\infty} (\frac{3x}{1+x^2} - 0) = 0$,故无斜渐近线;

$$\begin{aligned} &\mathrm{iii})y' = \frac{3(1+x^2) - 3x \cdot 2x}{(1+x^2)^2} = \frac{3 - 3x^2}{(1+x^2)^2} = \frac{3(1-x)(1+x)}{(1+x^2)^2}, \\ &y' = 0 \\ & + x = -1 \\ & + x = 1, \\ & + x$$

iv) 当x < -1时y' < 0, y'' > 0,函数单调减少且下凸,当-1 < x < 1时y' > 0, y'' < 0,函数单调增加且上凸,当x > 1时y' < 0, y'' > 0,函数单调减少且下凸. 故 $(-1, -\frac{3}{2})$ 是函数的极小值点, $(1, \frac{3}{2})$ 是函数的极大值点. 如下表所示:

x	$-\infty$	$(-\infty, -1)$	-1	(-1,1)	1	$(1, +\infty)$	$+\infty$
y'		-	0	+	0	-	
y''		+	0	-	0	+	
\overline{y}	0	下凸〉	极小值 $-\frac{3}{2}$ 、拐点	上凸>	极大值3/ 拐点	下凸〉	1

可据此画出函数的略图.



(3)i)由 $\frac{1+x}{1-x} > 0$ 得函数的定义域为(-1,1), $y(-x) = \ln \frac{1-x}{1+x} = -\ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} = -y(x)$,故函数为奇函数;

ii) $\lim_{x\to -1^+} \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} = \lim_{x\to -1^+} \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} = -\infty$, $\lim_{x\to 1^-} \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} = +\infty$,故函数有两条铅直渐近线x=-1,x=1;

iii) $y' = \frac{1}{1+x} + \frac{1}{1-x} = \frac{2}{(1-x)(1+x)} > 0, y'' = \frac{-1}{(1+x)^2} + \frac{1}{(1-x)^2} = \frac{4x}{(1-x)^2(1+x)^2}$,当x = 0时y'' = 0,故函数的拐点为(0,0);

iv)当-1 < x < 0时y'' < 0,函数单调增加且上凸,当0 < x < 1时,函数单调减少且下凸. 如下表所示:

\overline{x}	-1	(-1,0)	0	(0,1)	1
y'		+	2	+	
y''		-	0	+	
\overline{y}	$-\infty$	上凸>	拐点	下凸入	$+\infty$

可据此画出函数的略图.

(4)i)函数的定义域为 $(-\infty, +\infty)$,易知函数为奇函数;

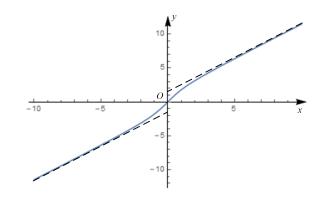
ii)函数无铅直渐近线, $\lim_{x\to +\infty}(x+\arctan x)=+\infty, \lim_{x\to -\infty}(x+\arctan x)=-\infty$,故无水平渐近线, $\lim_{x\to +\infty}\frac{y}{x}=\lim_{x\to +\infty}\frac{x+\arctan x}{x}=1, \lim_{x\to +\infty}(y-x)=\lim_{x\to +\infty}\arctan x=\frac{\pi}{2}$,故有斜渐近线 $y=x+\frac{\pi}{2}$ 和 $y=x-\frac{\pi}{2}$;

iii)
$$y' = 1 + \frac{1}{1+x^2} > 0, y'' = -\frac{2x}{(1+x^2)^2}$$
,函数有一个拐点 $(0,0)$;

iv) 当x < 0时y'' > 0函数单调增加且下凸,当x > 0时y'' < 0,函数单调增加且下凸. 如下表所示:

\overline{x}	$-\infty$	$(-\infty,0)$	0	$(0,+\infty)$	$+\infty$
y'		+		+	
y''		-	0	+	
y	$x-\frac{\pi}{2}$	上凸/	拐点	下凸入	$x + \frac{\pi}{2}$

可据此画出函数的略图.



4. 已知y = f(x)是由方程 $y^3 - x^3 + 2xy = 0$ 所确定的隐函数,设曲线y = y(x)有斜渐近线y = ax + b,求a, b.

解: : 曲线有斜渐近线

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{y}{x} = a$$
存在

将方程 $y^3 - x^3 + 2xy = 0$ 两边同除以 x^3 并取极限得 $a^3 - 1 - 0 = 0$,故a = 1

将
$$y^3-x^3+2xy=(x-y)(x^2+xy+y^2)+2xy=0$$
两边同除以 x^2 并取极限得[$\lim_{x\to +\infty}(x-y)$](1+a+a²)+2a=0,故 $b=-\lim_{x\to +\infty}(x-y)=\frac{-2a}{1+a+a^2}=-\frac{2}{3}$.

8.4 习题5.5解答

1. 按指定次数写出下列函数在指定点的泰勒多项式:

$$(1)f(x) = \frac{1+x+x^2}{1-x+x^2}, x_0 = 0$$
,展到4次;

$$(2)f(x) = \ln \cos x, x_0 = 0$$
,展到6次;

$$(3) f(x) = \sqrt{x}, x_0 = 1$$
,展到4次;

$$(4) f(x) = 1 + 2x - 4x^2 + x^3 + 6x^4, x_0 = 1$$
,展到6次;

$$(5)f(x) = \frac{x}{x-1}, x_0 = 2$$
,展到 n 次;

$$(6) f(x) = x^3 \ln x, x_0 = 1$$
,展到5次.

解:
$$(1)$$
方法1: $f(x)(1-x+x^2)=1+x+x^2, f(0)=1$

$$f'(x)(1-x+x^2) + f(x)(-1+2x) = 1+2x, f'(0) = 2$$

$$f''(x)(1-x+x^2) + 2f'(x)(-1+2x) + f(x)2 = 2, f''(0) = 4$$

$$f'''(x)(1-x+x^2) + 3f''(x)(-1+2x) + 3f'(x)2 = 0, f'''(0) = 0$$

$$f^{(4)}(x)(1-x+x^2) + 4f'''(x)(-1+2x) + 6f''(x)2 = 0, f''''(0) = -48$$

$$\therefore f(x) = f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}x^2 + \frac{f'''(0)}{3!}x^3 + \frac{f''''(0)}{4!}x^4 + o(x^4) = 1 + 2x + 2x^2 - 2x^4 + o(x^4).$$

方法2:

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

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

$$= \{1-2[\sum_{k=0}^{n}(-x^3)^k + o(x^{3n})]\}\{1-2[\sum_{k=0}^{n}x^k + o(x^n)]\}$$

$$= \{1-2[1-x^3+o(x^4)]\}\{1-2[1+x+x^2+x^3+x^4+o(x^4)]\}$$

$$= [-1+2x^3+o(x^4)][-1-2x-2x^2-2x^3-2x^4+o(x^4)]$$

$$= 1+2x+2x^2+(2-2)x^3+(2-4)x^4+o(x^4)$$

$$= 1+2x+2x^2-2x^4+o(x^4).$$

(2) 方法1:
$$f(x) = \ln \cos x, f(0) = 0$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{-\sin x}{\cos x} = -\tan x, f'(0) = 0$$

$$f''(x) = -\sec^2 x, f''(0) = -1$$

$$f'''(x) = -2 \sec x \sec x \tan x = 2 \sec^2 x \tan x, f'(0) = 0$$

$$f^{(4)}(x) = -4\sec x \sec x \tan x \tan x - 2\sec^2 x \sec^2 x = -2\sec^2 x (2\tan^2 x + \sec^2 x), f''''(0) = -2$$

$$f^{(5)}(x) = -4\sec x \sec x \tan x (2\tan^2 x + \sec^2 x) - 2\sec^2 x (4\tan x \sec^2 x + 2\sec x \sec x \tan x) = -4\sec^2 x \tan x (2\tan^2 x + \sec^2 x) - 2\sec^2 x (6\tan x \sec^2 x) = -8\sec^2 x \tan^3 x - 16\sec^4 x \tan x = -8\sec^2 x \tan x (\tan^2 x + 2\sec^2 x), f^{(5)}(0) = 0$$

 $f^{(6)} = -(16\sec x \tan x + 8\sec^4 x)(\tan^2 x + 2\sec^2 x) - 8\sec^2 x \tan x(2\tan x \sec^2 x + 4\sec x \sec x \tan x), f^{(6)} = -16$

$$\therefore f(x) = -\frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{12}x^4 - \frac{1}{45}x^6 + o(x^6).$$

方法2:

$$f(x) = \ln \cos x = \ln[1 + (\cos x - 1)]$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{(-1)^{k-1}}{k} (\cos x - 1)^{k} + o((\cos x - 1)^{n})$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{(-1)^{k-1}}{k} [\sum_{i=0}^{m} \frac{(-1)^{2i}}{(2i)!} x^{2i} + o(x^{2m+1}) - 1]^{k} + o(x^{2mn})$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{3} \frac{(-1)^{k-1}}{k} [-\frac{1}{2!} x^{2} + \frac{1}{4!} x^{4} - \frac{1}{6!} x^{6} + o(x^{6})]^{k} + o(x^{18})$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2!} x^{2} + \frac{1}{4!} x^{4} - \frac{1}{6!} x^{6} + o(x^{6}) - \frac{1}{2} [\frac{1}{4} x^{4} - 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2! \cdot 4!} x^{6} + o(x^{6})] + \frac{1}{3} [-\frac{1}{8} x^{6} + o(x^{6})] + o(x^{18})$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} x^{2} + (\frac{1}{24} - \frac{1}{8}) x^{4} + (-\frac{1}{720} + \frac{1}{48} - \frac{1}{24}) x^{6} + o(x^{6})$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} x^{2} - \frac{1}{12} x^{4} - \frac{1}{45} x^{6} + o(x^{6}).$$

(3)方法1:
$$f(x) = \sqrt{x}, f(1) = 1$$

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

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

$$f'''(x) = \frac{3}{8x^{\frac{5}{2}}}, f'''(1) = \frac{3}{8}$$

$$f^{(4)} = \frac{-15}{16\pi^{\frac{7}{2}}}, f^{(4)} = -\frac{15}{16}$$

$$f(x) = f(1) + f'(1)(x - 1) + \frac{f''(1)}{2!}(x - 1)^2 + \frac{f'''(1)}{3!}(x - 1)^3 + \frac{f^{(4)}(1)}{4!}(x - 1)^4 + o(x^4) = 1 + \frac{1}{2}(x - 1) - \frac{1}{8}(x - 1)^2 + \frac{1}{16} - \frac{5}{128}(x - 1)^4 + o((x - 1)^4).$$

方法2:

$$f(x) = \sqrt{x} = \sqrt{1 + (x - 1)}$$

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

$$= 1 + \frac{1}{2}(x - 1) + \frac{\frac{1}{2}(-\frac{1}{2})}{2}(x - 1)^{2} + \frac{\frac{1}{2}(-\frac{1}{2})(-\frac{3}{2})}{6}(x - 1)^{3} + \frac{\frac{1}{2}(-\frac{1}{2})(-\frac{3}{2})(-\frac{5}{2})}{24}(x - 1)^{4} + o((x - 1)^{4})$$

$$= 1 + \frac{1}{2}(x - 1) - \frac{1}{8}(x - 1)^{2} + \frac{1}{16}(x - 1)^{3} - \frac{5}{128}(x - 1)^{4} + o((x - 1)^{4})$$

$$(4) f(x) = 1 + 2x - 4x^{2} + x^{3} + 6x^{4}, f(1) = 1 + 2 - 4 + 1 + 6 = 6$$

$$f'(x) = 2 - 8x + 3x^2 + 24x^3, f'(1) = 2 - 8 + 3 + 24 = 21$$

$$f''(x) = -8 + 6x + 72x^2, f''(1) = -8 + 6 + 72 = 70$$

$$f'''(x) = 6 + 144x, f'''(1) = 150$$

$$f^{(4)}(x) = 144$$

$$f^{(5)}(x) = 0$$

$$f(x) = 6 + 21(x - 1) + 35(x - 1)^2 + 25(x - 1)^3 + 6(x - 1)^4 + o((x - 1)^6).$$

$$(5)f(x) = \frac{x}{x - 1}, f(2) = 2$$

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

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

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

$$f(x) = f(2) + \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{f^{(k)}}{k!}(x - 1)^k = 2 + \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{(-1)^k k!}{k!}(x - 1)^k = 2 + \sum_{k=1}^{n} (-1)^k (x - 1)^k.$$

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

$$= 1 + \sum_{k=0}^{n} [-(x - 2)]^k + o((x - 2)^n)$$

$$= 2 + \sum_{k=1}^{n} [-(x - 2)]^k + o((x - 2)^n)$$

$$(6)$$

$$f(x) = 3x^2 \ln x + x^3 \frac{1}{x} = x^2 (3 \ln x + 1), f'(1) = 1$$

$$f''(x) = 2x(3 \ln x + 1) + x^2 \frac{3}{x} = x(6 \ln x + 5), f''(1) = 5$$

$$f''''(x) = 6 \ln x + 5 + x \frac{6}{x} = 6 \ln x + 11, f'''(1) = 11$$

$$f^{(4)}(x) = \frac{6}{x}, f^{(4)}(1) = 6$$

$$f^{(5)}(x) = -\frac{6}{x}, f^{(5)}(1) = -6$$

 $f(x) = f(1) + f'(1)(x-1) + \frac{f''(1)}{2!}(x-1)^2 + \frac{f'''(1)}{3!}(x-1)^3 + \frac{f^{(4)}(1)}{4!}(x-1)^4 + \frac{f^{(5)}(1)}{5!}(x-1)^5 + o((x-1)^5) = (x-1) + \frac{5}{2}(x-1)^2 + \frac{11}{6}(x-1)^3 + \frac{1}{4}(x-1)^4 - \frac{1}{20}(x-1)^5 + o((x-1)^5).$

方法2:

$$f(x) = x^{3} \ln x = [1 + (x - 1)]^{3} \ln[1 + (x - 1)]$$

$$= [1 + 3(x - 1) + \frac{3 \cdot 2}{2!}(x - 1)^{2} + \frac{3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1}{3!}(x - 1)^{3}][\sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{(-1)^{k-1}}{k}(x - 1)^{k} + o((x - 1)^{n})]$$

$$= [1 + 3(x - 1) + 3(x - 1)^{2} + (x - 1)^{3}][(x - 1) - \frac{1}{2}(x - 1)^{2} + \frac{1}{3}(x - 1)^{3} - \frac{1}{4}(x - 1)^{4} + \frac{1}{5}(x - 1)^{5} + o((x - 1)^{5})]$$

$$= (x - 1) + (3 - \frac{1}{2})(x - 1)^{2} + (\frac{1}{3} - \frac{3}{2} + 3)(x - 1)^{3} + (1 - \frac{3}{2} + 1 - \frac{1}{4})(x - 1)^{4} + (-\frac{1}{2} + 1 - \frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{5})(x - 1)^{5} + o((x - 1)^{5})$$

$$= (x - 1) + \frac{5}{2}(x - 1)^{2} + \frac{11}{6}(x - 1)^{3} + \frac{1}{4}(x - 1)^{4} - \frac{1}{20}(x - 1)^{5} + o((x - 1)^{5}).$$

2. 设函数f(x)在点 x_0 附近有n+1阶连续导数且 $f'(x_0)=\cdots=f^{(n)}(x_0)=0, f^{(n+1)}(x_0)\neq 0$,证明: 若n为奇数,则点 x_0 是f(x)的极值点; 若n为偶数,则点 x_0 不是f(x)的极值点.

证明: 方法1: :: f(x)在点 x_0 附近有n+1阶连续导数且 $f'(x_0)=\cdots=f^{(n)}(x_0)=0, f^{(n+1)}(x_0)\neq 0$

:.在 x_0 的某个去心邻域 $N^*(x_0)$ 内 $f^{(n+1)}(x) \neq 0$ 且在该邻域内 $f(x) = f(x_0) + \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!}(x - x_0)^{n+1}$, ξ 介于x和 x_0 之间

正确做法: 当n为奇数时,在 $N^*(x_0)$ 内 $f(x) - f(x_0) = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!}(x - x_0)^{n+1}$ 与 $f^{(n+1)}(\xi)$ 同号,故 x_0 是f(x)的极值点;当n为偶数时,在 $N^*(x_0)$ 内 $f(x) - f(x_0) = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!}(x - x_0)^{n+1}$ 在 x_0 两侧异号,故 x_0 不是f(x)的极值点.

可能有问题的做法: $f'(x) = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{n!}(x-x_0)^n$

当n为偶数时f'(x)在 x_0 两侧附近同号,故点 x_0 不是f(x)的极值点;当n为奇数时f'(x)在 x_0 两侧附近异号,故点 x_0 是f(x)的极值点.

这样做可能有问题,因为 $f^{(n+1)}(\xi)$ 与x有关,求导后不一定等于0,即 $f'(x) = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{n!}(x-x_0)^n + (\frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!})'(x-x_0)^{n+1}$

方法2: 由 $f(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{n} \frac{f^{(k)}(x_0)}{k!} (x - x_0)^k + o((x - x_0)^n)$ 及 $f'(x_0) = \cdots = f^{(n)}(x_0) = 0$. $f^{(n+1)}(x_0) \neq 0$ 可知

$$f(x) - f(x_0) = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(x_0)}{(n+1)!} (x - x_0)^{n+1} + o((x - x_0)^{n+1}),$$

则

$$\lim_{x \to x_0} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{(x - x_0)^{n+1}} = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(x_0)}{(n+1)!} \neq 0$$

由极限的保号性知存在 x_0 的去心邻域 $N^*(x_0)$,在该邻域内 $\frac{f(x)-f(x_0)}{(x-x_0)^{n+1}}$ 与 $\frac{f^{(n+1)}(x_0)}{(n+1)!}$ 同号. 当n是 奇数时, $f(x)-f(x_0)$ 与 $\frac{f^{(n+1)}(x_0)}{(n+1)!}$ 非零同号,故 x_0 是f(x)的极值点;当n是偶数时, $f(x)-f(x_0)$ 在 x_0 两侧异号,故 x_0 不是f(x)的极值点.

注意: 方法2可去掉导数连续这个条件,只需要函数在 x_0 点处有n+1阶连续导数,不需要n+1阶导数在 x_0 附近连续,方法1则利用了n+1阶导数在 x_0 附近连续这个条件.

- 3. 用泰勒公式进行计算:
 - $(1) \sqrt[12]{4000}$,精确到 10^{-4} ;
 - (2)ln 1.02,精确到 10^{-5} .

解: (1)令 $f(x) = \sqrt[12]{4096 - 96} = \sqrt[12]{2^{12} - 96} = 2(1 - \frac{96}{4096})^{\frac{1}{12}}$,f(x)在x = 0处的泰勒多项式的拉格朗日余项为

$$R_n(x) = 2\frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!}x^{n+1} = 2\frac{\frac{1}{12}\cdot(\frac{1}{12}-1)\cdot\dots\cdot(\frac{1}{12}-n)}{(n+1)!}(1+\xi)^{\frac{1}{12}-n-1}x^{n+1}$$

 ξ 介于0和x之间. 当n=1时

$$\begin{split} |R_1(-\frac{96}{4096})| &= 2|\frac{\frac{1}{12} \cdot (\frac{1}{12} - 1)}{2!} (1 + \xi)^{\frac{1}{12} - 2} (-\frac{96}{4096})^2| \\ &= 2|\frac{\frac{1}{12} \cdot (\frac{1}{12} - 1)}{2!} \frac{1}{(1 + \xi)^{2 - \frac{1}{12}}} (-\frac{96}{4096})^2| \\ &< 2|\frac{\frac{1}{12} \cdot (\frac{1}{12} - 1)}{2!} \frac{1}{(1 - \frac{96}{4096})^{2 - \frac{1}{12}}} (-\frac{96}{4096})^2| \\ &< 2|\frac{\frac{1}{12} \cdot (\frac{1}{12} - 1)}{2!} \frac{1}{(1 - \frac{96}{4096})^2} (-\frac{96}{4096})^2| \approx 0.000044 < 10^{-4} \end{split}$$

故 $\sqrt[12]{4000} \approx 2 \sum_{k=0}^{1} \frac{f^{(k)}(0)}{k!} \left(-\frac{96}{4096}\right)^k = 2 + 2\frac{1/12}{1!} \left(-\frac{96}{4096}\right)^1 \approx 1.9961.$

(2)令 $f(x) = \ln(1+x)$,f(x)在x = 0处的泰勒多项式的拉格朗日余项为 $R_n(x) = \frac{(-1)^n \frac{1}{(1+\xi)^{n+1}}}{n+1} x^{n+1}$, ξ 介于0和x之间. 当n = 2时

$$|R_n(0.02)| = \left| \frac{(-1)^n \frac{1}{(1+\xi)^{n+1}}}{n+1} 0.02^{n+1} \right| \le \left| \frac{1}{n+1} 0.02^{n+1} \right| \approx 2.67 \times 10^{-6} \le 10^{-5}$$

故 $\ln 1.02 \approx \sum_{k=1}^{2} \frac{(-1)^{k-1}}{k} x^k \approx 0.0198.$