第二次作业答案

1 设 $P_n(x)$ 是一个n次首一多项式. 记M为方程 $P_n(x) = 0$ 的最大实根. 求证

$$P'_n(M) \geqslant 0.$$

证明:我们使用反正法.假设 $P'_n(M) < 0$,由导数的定义可知存在M' > M满 足 $P_n(M') < 0$. 由极限

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} P_n(x) = +\infty,$$

可知存在M'' > M'满足 $P_n(M'') = 0$. 这与 $M \neq P_n(x)$ 的最大实根矛盾. 故假设 不成立,命题得证.

2 设函数 $\varphi(x)$ 在点a连续. 我们定义函数

$$f(x) = |x - a|\varphi(x).$$

求函数f(x)在点a 处的左右导数并在什么条件下函数f(x)在点a处可导? 解:由右导数的定义可知

$$f'_{+}(a) = \lim_{x \to a^{+}} \frac{(x-a)\varphi(x) - 0}{x-a} = \lim_{x \to a^{+}} \varphi(x) = \varphi(a).$$

由左导数定义可知左导数为 $-\varphi(a)$. 因此在a处可导当且仅当 $\varphi(a)=0$.

3 设函数f(x)在点a处可导且f(a)不为零,求 $\lim_{n\to\infty} \left(\frac{f(a+\frac{1}{n})}{f(a)}\right)^n$.

解: 我们有

$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\left(\frac{f(a+\frac{1}{n})}{f(a)}\right)^n=e^{\lim_{n\to\infty}n(\frac{f(a+\frac{1}{n})}{f(a)}-1)}=e^{\frac{f'(a)}{f(a)}}.$$

4 求下列函数的导数:

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

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;
解: $y' = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} - \frac{1}{x^2} - 6x^2$.

(2)
$$y = x^2 2^x$$
;

解:
$$y' = 2^{x+1}x + \ln 2x^2 2^x$$

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

$$\mathbb{H}: y' = \frac{2 - 2x - 3x^2}{(1 + x + x^2)^2}$$

$$(4) y = \frac{x \sin x + \cos x}{x \sin x - \cos x};$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbf{H}: \ y &= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} - \frac{1}{x^2} - 6x^*. \\
(2) \ y &= x^2 2^x; \\
\mathbf{M}: \ y' &= 2^{x+1} x + \ln 2x^2 2^x. \\
(3) \ y &= \frac{2x - x^2}{1 + x + x^2}; \\
\mathbf{M}: \ y' &= \frac{2 - 2x - 3x^2}{(1 + x + x^2)^2}. \\
(4) \ y &= \frac{x \sin x + \cos x}{x \sin x - \cos x}; \\
\mathbf{M}: \ y' &= -\frac{2x + \sin 2x}{(x \sin x - \cos x)^2}. \\
(5) \ y &= \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x}} + \sqrt[3]{x}; \\
\mathbf{M}: \ y' &= \frac{1}{3} (x^{-\frac{2}{3}} - x^{-\frac{4}{3}}). \end{aligned}$$

(5)
$$y = \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x}} + \sqrt[3]{x}$$

解:
$$y' = \frac{1}{3}(x^{-\frac{2}{3}} - x^{-\frac{4}{3}}).$$

$$(6) \ y = \frac{1}{1 + \sqrt{x}} - \frac{1}{1 - \sqrt{x}};$$

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

$$(7) y = x^3 \ln x - \frac{1}{n}x^n;$$

$$\Re \colon \ y' = x^2 + 3x^2 \ln x - x^{n-1}.$$

$$(8) \ y = \left(x + \frac{1}{x} \ln x\right);$$

$$(7)y = x^3 \ln x - \frac{1}{n}x^n;$$

$$\mathbf{H}: \ y' = x^2 + 3x^2 \ln x - x^{n-1}$$

$$(8) \ y = \left(x + \frac{1}{x}\ln x\right)$$

$$\mathbf{H}: \ y' = 1 + \frac{1}{x^2} + (1 - \frac{1}{x^2}) \ln x.$$

$$(9) y = \sec x;$$

解:
$$y' = \tan x \sec x$$

(10)
$$y = \frac{\cos x}{x^4} \ln \frac{1}{x}$$

解:
$$y' = \tan x \sec x$$
.
(10) $y = \frac{\cos x}{x^4} \ln \frac{1}{x}$;
解: $y' = \frac{x \sin x + 4 \cos x}{x^5} \ln x - \frac{\cos x}{x^5}$.

5 求下列函数的导数:

$$(1) \ y = x(a^2 + x^2)\sqrt{a^2 - x^2};$$

$$\mathbf{H}: \ y' = (3x^2 + a^2)\sqrt{a^2 - x^2} - \frac{x^2(x^2 + a^2)}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}.$$

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

$$\mathbf{H} \colon y' = \frac{2x^2}{(1-x^3)\sqrt[3]{(1-x^3)(1+x^3)^2}}$$

$$(3) y = \ln(\ln x);$$

解:
$$y' = \frac{1}{x \ln x}$$
.

$$\mathbf{\widetilde{H}}: \ y' = \frac{1}{x \ln x}.$$

$$(4) \ y = \frac{1}{2a} \ln \left| \frac{a+x}{a-x} \right|;$$

解:
$$y' = \frac{1}{a^2 - x^2}$$
.

解:
$$y' = \frac{1}{a^2 - x^2}$$
.
(5) $y = \ln(x + \sqrt{a + x^2})$;
解: $y' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a + x^2}}$.
(6) $y = \ln \tan \frac{x}{2}$;

解:
$$y' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a+x^2}}$$

(6)
$$y = \ln \tan \frac{x}{2}$$
;

解:
$$y' = \frac{1}{\sin x}$$
.
(7) $y = \cos^3 x - \cos 3x$;

$$(7) y = \cos^3 x - \cos 3x$$

解:
$$y' = 3(\sin 3x - \cos^2 x \sin x)$$
.

(8)
$$y = \sin^n x \cos nx$$
;

$$\mathbf{H}: \ y' = n \sin^{n-1} x \cos(n+1)x.$$

(9)
$$y = \cos(\cos\sqrt{x})$$

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$$\text{#F:} \ y' = \frac{\sin(\cos\sqrt{x})\sin\sqrt{x}}{2\sqrt{x}}.$$

$$(10) \ y = \frac{\sin^2 x}{\sin x^2};$$

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$$y = \frac{\sin^2 x}{\sin^2 x}$$
;

$$\text{#I: } y' = \frac{\sin x^2}{\sin 2x \sin x^2 - 2x \sin^2 x \cos x^2}{(11) \ y = (e^x + e^{-x})^2;}$$

$$(11) \ y = (e^x + e^{-x})^2;$$

解:
$$y' = 2e^{2x} - 2e^{-2x}$$
.

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$$y' = 2e^{2x} - 2e^{-2x}$$
.
(12) $y = \ln \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos x}{1 - \cos x}}$;
解: $y' = -\frac{1}{\sin x}$.

解:
$$y' = -\frac{1}{\sin x}$$

6 求下列函数的导数:

$$(1) y = \arcsin\sqrt{1 - x^2};$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbf{H} \colon \ y' &= \frac{\operatorname{sgn}(-x)}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}}.\\
(2) \ y &= \arccos(\sin x);\\
\mathbf{H} \colon \ y' &= \operatorname{sgn}(-\cos x).
\end{aligned}$$

(2)
$$y = \arccos(\sin x);$$

解:
$$y' = \operatorname{sgn}(-\cos x)$$
.

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

解:
$$y' = \arctan x$$

(4)
$$y = \arctan \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}-1}{x} + \arctan \frac{2x}{1-x^2};$$

$$\mathbf{M}: \ y' = \frac{2}{1+x^2} - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{1-x^2}}.$$

(5)
$$y = \arctan(\tan^2 x)$$

解:
$$y' = \frac{4\sin 2x}{2 + \cos 4x}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbf{R} \colon \ y' &= \frac{2}{1+x^2} - \frac{x}{2\sqrt{1-x^2}}.\\
(5) \ y &= \arctan(\tan^2 x);\\
\mathbf{R} \colon \ y' &= \frac{4\sin 2x}{3+\cos 4x}.\\
(6) \ y &= \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^x \left(\frac{b}{x}\right)^a \left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^b (a,b>0);\\
\end{cases}$$

解:
$$y' = b^a a^{-b} \left[(b-a)x^{b-a-1} \left(\frac{a}{b} \right)^x + \ln \frac{a}{b} x^{b-a} \left(\frac{a}{b} \right)^x \right].$$

(7)
$$y = \ln\left(\arccos\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}\right);$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbf{M} &: \ y' = \frac{1}{2x\sqrt{x - 1}\arccos\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}}, \\
(8) \ y &= \ln(e^x + \sqrt{1 + e^{2x}}); \\
\mathbf{M} &: \ y' = \frac{e^x}{\sqrt{1 + e^{2x}}}.
\end{aligned}$$

(8)
$$y = \ln(e^x + \sqrt{1 + e^{2x}});$$

$$\mathbf{M}: \ y' = \frac{e^x}{\sqrt{1 + e^{2x}}}.$$

(9)
$$y = \frac{x}{2}\sqrt{a^2 + x^2} + \frac{a^2}{2}\arctan\frac{x}{a}(a > 0);$$

解:
$$y' = \frac{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}{2} - \frac{x}{2\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} + \frac{a^3}{2(x^2 + a^2)}$$
.

7 求下列函数的导数:

(1)
$$\arcsin\left(\frac{1}{1+x^2}\right)$$
;

解:
$$\left(\arcsin\left(\frac{1}{1+x^2}\right)\right)' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\frac{1}{(1+x^2)^2}}} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{1+x^2}\right)' = \frac{2\sin(-x)}{1+x^2}$$

$$-\frac{2x}{(1+x^2)\sqrt{x^4+2x^2}} = \frac{2\operatorname{sgn}(-x)}{(1+x^2)\sqrt{x^2+2}}.$$

(2)
$$\sqrt{x+\sqrt{\frac{1}{x}}};$$

解:
$$\left(\sqrt{x+\sqrt{\frac{1}{x}}}\right)' = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+\sqrt{\frac{1}{x}}}} \cdot \left(x+\sqrt{\frac{1}{x}}\right)' = \frac{1-\frac{1}{2}x^{-\frac{3}{2}}}{2\sqrt{x+\sqrt{\frac{1}{x}}}}.$$

$$\widetilde{\mathbf{H}}: (x^{e^x} + (e^x)^{\tan x})' = x^{e^x} (\ln x e^x)' + e^{x \tan x} (x \tan x)$$

(4)
$$\ln \frac{e^x + 3}{e^{2x} + e^x + 1}$$

$$(3) x^{e^{x}} + (e^{x})^{\tan x};$$

$$\mathbf{M}: (x^{e^{x}} + (e^{x})^{\tan x})' = x^{e^{x}} (\ln x e^{x})' + e^{x \tan x} (x \tan x)'$$

$$= x^{e^{x}} (\frac{e^{x}}{x} + \ln x e^{x}) + e^{x \tan x} (\tan x + x \sec^{2} x).$$

$$(4) \ln \frac{e^{x} + 3}{e^{2x} + e^{x} + 1}$$

$$\mathbf{M}: \left(\ln \frac{e^{x} + 3}{e^{2x} + e^{x} + 1}\right)' = \frac{e^{2x} + e^{x} + 1}{e^{x} + 3} \cdot \frac{e^{x} (e^{2x} + e^{x} + 1) - (e^{x} + 3)(2e^{2x} + e^{x})}{(e^{2x} + e^{x} + 1)^{2}}$$

$$= -\frac{e^{3x} + 6e^{2x} + 2e^{x}}{(e^{x} + 3)(e^{2x} + e^{x} + 1)}.$$

$$(5) \ln \sqrt[3]{\frac{2 + \cos x}{3 + \sin x}};$$

$$\mathbf{M}: \left(\ln \sqrt[3]{\frac{2 + \cos x}{3 + \sin x}}\right)' = \frac{1}{3} \frac{3 + \sin x}{2 + \cos x} (\frac{2 + \cos x}{3 + \sin x})' = -\frac{1}{3} \frac{3 \sin x + 2 \cos x + 1}{(2 + \cos x)(3 + \sin x)}.$$

$$(6) \arctan \left(\ln \frac{1}{x}\right).$$

$$(5) \ln \sqrt[3]{\frac{2+\cos x}{3+\sin x}};$$

$$\text{ \mathbb{H}: } (\ln \sqrt[3]{\frac{2+\cos x}{3+\sin x}})' = \frac{1}{3} \frac{3+\sin x}{2+\cos x} (\frac{2+\cos x}{3+\sin x})' = -\frac{1}{3} \frac{3\sin x + 2\cos x + 1}{(2+\cos x)(3+\sin x)}$$

(6)
$$\arctan\left(\ln\frac{1}{1+x^2}\right)$$
;

解:
$$\left(\arctan\left(\ln\frac{1}{1+x^2}\right)\right)' = \frac{1}{1+\ln^2(1+x^2)}(-\ln(1+x^2))' = \frac{1}{1+\ln^2(1+x^2)}$$

$$\frac{1}{(1+\ln^2(1+x^2))(1+x^2)}$$
(7) $x^{\sin x} + (1+x^2)^{\cos x}$;

(7)
$$x^{\sin x} + (1 + x^2)^{\cos x}$$
;

 $\text{#: } (x^{\sin x} + (1+x^2)^{\cos x})' = x^{\sin x} \cdot (\ln x \sin x)' + (1+x^2)^{\cos x} \cdot (\ln(1+x^2)\cos x)'$ $= x^{\sin x} \left(\frac{\sin x}{x} + \ln x \cos x \right) + (1 + x^2)^{\cos x}.$

(8)
$$\begin{cases} x = \sqrt[4]{1 - \sqrt{t}}, \\ y = \sqrt{1 - \sqrt[4]{t}}. \end{cases}$$

(9)
$$\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y} = \sqrt[3]{a}$$

解:
$$\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{y}}y_x = 0$$
, $y_x = -\sqrt{\frac{y}{x}}$.

$$(10) \begin{cases} x = e^{3\varphi} \cos \varphi \\ y = e^{3\varphi} \sin \varphi. \end{cases}$$

$$2\sqrt{x} \quad 2\sqrt{y}^{5x} \quad \forall x$$

$$(10) \begin{cases} x = e^{3\varphi} \cos \varphi, \\ y = e^{3\varphi} \sin \varphi. \end{cases}$$

$$\cancel{\mathbb{R}}: y_x = \frac{y_\varphi}{x_\varphi} = \frac{e^{3\varphi} \cos \varphi + 3e^{3\varphi} \sin \varphi}{-e^{3\varphi} \sin \varphi + 3e^{3\varphi} \cos \varphi} = \frac{1 + 3\tan \varphi}{3 - \tan \varphi}.$$

8 设曲线的参数表示: $x = a\cos^3 t, y = a\sin^3 t (a > 0)$.

- (1) 求y'(x);
- (2) 证明曲线的切线被坐标轴所截的长度为一常数

解: (1)
$$y'(x) = \frac{y_t}{x_t} = \frac{3a\sin^2 t \cos t}{-3a\cos^2 t \sin t} = -\tan t$$
.
(2) 点 $(a\cos^3 t, a\sin^3 t)$ 的切线与y轴交于 $(0, a\sin t)$, 与x轴交于 $(a\cos t, 0)$, 截距

为a.

9 求下列二元方程表示的函数的导数:

(1)
$$x^3 + y^3 - xy = 0$$
;

(2)
$$\arctan \frac{y}{x} = \ln \sqrt{x^2 + y^2};$$

(3)
$$\sin x + \cos^2 y = \frac{1}{2}$$
;
(4) $(x^2 + y^2)^2 = x^2 - y^2$.
解: (1) 方程两侧对 x 求导得

$$(4) (x^2 + y^2)^2 = x^2 - y^2.$$

$$3x^2 + 3y^2y_x - y - xy_x = 0.$$

则
$$y_x = \frac{y - 3x^2}{3y^2 - x}$$
.
(2) 方程两侧对 x 求导得

$$\frac{x^2}{x^2 + y^2} \left(\frac{y_x}{x} - \frac{y}{x^2} \right) - \frac{x + yy_x}{x^2 + y^2} = 0.$$

(3) 方程两侧对x求导得

$$\cos x - 2\sin y \cos y y_x = 0.$$

则
$$y_x = \frac{\cos x}{\sin 2y}$$
.
(4) 方程两侧对 x 求导得

$$4(x^2 + y^2)yy_x - 2x + 2yy_x = 0.$$

$$\mathbb{N}y_x = \frac{2x}{2y(2x^2 + 2y^2 + 1)}$$

10 证明曲线 $y = a^x (a > 0, a \neq 1)$ 的任一切线上从切点到与x轴交点之间的线段 在x轴上的投影为一常数.

证明: 曲线 $y = a^x$ 在点 (x, a^x) 处切线的斜率为 $\ln a \cdot a^x$, 故投影长度为 $\frac{1}{|\ln a|}$.

11 求下列函数的n阶导数:

(1)
$$y = \ln a^x (a > 0, a \neq 1);$$

 $\mathfrak{M}: y' = \ln a, y^{(n)} = 0(n > 1).$

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

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

$$\text{#F: } y^{(n)} = \left(\frac{1}{x - 2}\right)^{(n)} - \left(\frac{1}{x - 1}\right)^{(n)} = (-1)^n n! \left[\frac{1}{(x - 2)^{n+1}} - \frac{1}{(x - 1)^{n+1}}\right].$$

(3)
$$y = \frac{1+x}{\sqrt[3]{1-x}}$$
;

解:由莱布尼茨公式我们有

$$y^{(n)} = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{1-x}}\right)^{(n)} (x+1) + n \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{1-x}}\right)^{(n-1)}$$

即可计算此导数.

(4)
$$y = \sin^3 x$$

$$(4) \ y = \sin^3 x;$$

$$\cancel{\text{MF:}} \ \ y = \sin x \cdot \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2} = \frac{\sin x}{2} - \frac{\sin 3x - \sin x}{4} = \frac{3\sin x - \sin 3x}{4}.$$

$$y^{(n)} = \frac{3\sin(x + \frac{n\pi}{2}) - 3^n\sin(3x + \frac{n\pi}{2})}{4}.$$

(5)
$$y = e^{x} \sin x$$
;
 \mathbf{M} : $y^{(n)} = \operatorname{Im} \left(e^{(1+i)x} \right)^{(n)} = \operatorname{Im}((1+i)^{n} e^{(1+i)x}) = 2^{\frac{n}{2}} e^{x} \sin \left(x + \frac{n\pi}{4} \right)$.

(6)
$$y = \frac{x^n}{1 - x}$$
;

解:
$$y^{(n)} = \left(\frac{1}{1-x}\right)^{(n)} = \frac{(-1)^{n+1}n!}{(x-1)^{n+1}}.$$

(7)
$$y = \frac{x^n}{x^2 - 1}$$
;
解: 当 n 是奇数时,我们有

$$y^{(n)} = \left(\frac{x}{x^2-1}\right)^{(n)} = \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{1}{x+1}\right)^{(n)} + \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{1}{x-1}\right)^{(n)} = \frac{(-1)^n n!}{2}\left(\frac{1}{(x+1)^{n+1}} + \frac{1}{(x-1)^{n+1}}\right).$$

当n是偶数时,我们有

$$y^{(n)} = \left(\frac{1}{x^2 - 1}\right)^{(n)} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{x - 1}\right)^{(n)} - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{x + 1}\right)^{(n)} = \frac{(-1)^n n!}{2} \left(\frac{1}{(x - 1)^{n+1}} - \frac{1}{(x + 1)^{n+1}}\right).$$

(8)
$$y = \frac{\ln x}{x}$$
;
解:由莱布尼茨公式可知

$$y^{(n)} = \frac{(-1)^n n! \ln x}{x^{n+1}} + \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{n!}{k! (n-k)!} \cdot \frac{(-1)^{k-1} (k-1)!}{x^k} \cdot \frac{(-1)^{n-k} (n-k)!}{x^{n-k+1}}$$
$$= \frac{(-1)^n n!}{x^{n+1}} \cdot \left(\ln x - \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k} \right).$$

12 证明切比雪夫多项式 $T_n(x) = \frac{1}{2^n - 1} \cos(n \arccos x)$ 满足方程

$$(1 - x^2)T_n''(x) - xT_n'(x) + n^2T_n(x) = 0.$$

证明:正规化 $T_n(x)$ 为 $\cos(n\arccos x)$,则有

$$T_n'(x) = n\sin(n\arccos x)\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}},$$

$$T_n''(x) = -n^2\cos(n\arccos x)\frac{1}{1-x^2} + n\sin(n\arccos x)\frac{x}{(1-x^2)\sqrt{1-x^2}}.$$

命题得证.

13 求由下列方程所确定的隐函数y(x)的二阶导数y'':

(1)
$$\sqrt[3]{x^2} + \sqrt[3]{y^2} = \sqrt[3]{a^2}(a > 0);$$

(2)
$$x^3 + y^3 - 3axy = 0 (a > 0)$$

解: (1) 方程两侧对x求两次导得

$$\frac{2}{3}x^{-\frac{1}{3}} + \frac{2}{3}y^{-\frac{1}{3}}y_x = 0,$$

$$-\frac{2}{9}x^{-\frac{4}{3}} - \frac{2}{9}y^{-\frac{4}{3}}y_x^2 + \frac{2}{3}y^{-\frac{1}{3}}y_{xx} = 0.$$

则 $y_{xx} = \frac{1}{3}(x^{-\frac{4}{3}}y^{\frac{1}{3}} + x^{-\frac{2}{3}}y^{-\frac{1}{3}}).$

(2) 方程两侧对x求两次导得

$$3x^2 + 3y^2y_x - 3ay - 3axy_x = 0,$$

$$6x + 6yy_x^2 + 3y^2y_{xx} - 3ay_x - 3ay_x - 3axy_{xx} = 0.$$

因此

$$y_{xx} = \frac{6ay_x - 6x - 6yy_x^2}{3y^2 - 3ax}.$$

经计算得

$$y_{xx} = \frac{2a(ay - x^2)(y^2 - ax) - 2x(y^2 - ax)^2 - 2y(ay - x^2)^2}{(y^2 - ax)^3}.$$

14 求证:

证明: (1) 运用归纳法,假设对k成立,则由莱布尼茨公式可知

$$(x^k \ln x)^{(k+1)} = x(x^{k-1} \ln x)^{(k+1)} + (k+1)\frac{(k-1)!}{x} = x\left(\frac{(k-1)!}{x}\right)' + (k+1)\frac{(k-1)!}{x}.$$

命题得证.

- (2) 不妨设c不为零,则 $y=\frac{a}{c}+\frac{bc-ad}{c}\frac{1}{cx+d}$. 经计算命题得证. (3) 运用归纳法,假设对k成立,则由莱布尼茨公式可知

$$\left(x^k e^{\frac{1}{x}}\right)^{(k+1)} = x \left(\frac{(-1)^k}{x^{k+1}} e^{\frac{1}{x}}\right)' + (k+1) \left(\frac{(-1)^k}{x^{k+1}} e^{\frac{1}{x}}\right).$$

经计算命题得证.

15 设 $a^2 - 3b < 0$,证明实数方程 $x^3 + ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ 在实数上只有一个根. 证明:三次方程在实数上只可能有一个或三个根,若

$$P(x) = x^3 + ax^2 + bx + c$$

有三个根,则由罗尔微分中值定理可知 $P'(x) = 3x^2 + 2ax + b$ 有两个根,这与 判别式 $4a^2 - 12b < 0$ 矛盾.

16 设函数 f(x)在 [a,b]上连续,在 (a,b)内可导. 求证: 存在 $\xi \in (a,b)$ 满足

$$\frac{f(b) - f(a)}{\ln b - \ln a} = \xi f'(\xi).$$

证明: 取 $g(x) = \ln |x|$, 对于f(x)和g(x)使用柯西中值定理.

17 设函数f(x)在[a,b]上连续,在(a,b)内可导.求证:存在 $\xi \in (a,b)$ 满足

$$2\xi(f(b) - f(a) = (b^2 - a^2)f'(\xi).$$

证明:构造函数

$$G(x) = (x^2 - a^2)(f(b) - f(a)) - (b^2 - a^2)(f(x) - f(a)).$$

不难验证G(a) = G(b) = 0. 因此由Rolle中值定理存在 $\xi \in (a,b)$ 满足 $G'(\xi) = 0$. 命题得证.

18 设f和g在区间[a,b]上连续,在(a,b)上可导,其中g'(x)在(a,b)上无零点,证明存在 $\xi \in (a,b)$ 满足

$$\frac{f'(\xi)}{g'(\xi)} = \frac{f(\xi) - f(a)}{g(b) - g(\xi)}.$$

证明:构造函数

$$F(x) = (f(x) - f(a))(g(b) - g(x)).$$

容易验证F(a) = F(b) = 0. 由罗尔微分中值定理存在 $\xi \in (a,b)$ 满足 $F'(\xi) = 0$. 命题得证.

19 设f在区间[a,b]上连续,在(a,b)上可导,其中f'(x)在(a,b)上无零点,证明存在 $\xi,\eta\in(a,b)$ 满足

$$\frac{f'(\xi)}{f'(\eta)} = \frac{e^b - e^a}{b - a}e^{-\eta}.$$

证明: 由柯西中值定理可知存在 $\eta \in (a,b)$ 满足

$$\frac{f(b) - f(a)}{e^b - e^a} = \frac{f'(\eta)}{e^{\eta}}.$$

由拉格朗日中值定理可知存在 $\xi \in (a,b)$ 满足 $f(b) - f(a) = f'(\xi)(b-a)$. 命题得证.

20 设0 < a < b,f(x)在[a,b]上可导,证明存在 $\xi \in (a,b)$ 满足

$$\frac{1}{a-b} \left| \begin{array}{cc} a & b \\ f(a) & f(b) \end{array} \right| = f(\xi) - \xi f'(\xi).$$

证明: 设 $g(x) = \frac{f(x)}{x}$, $h(x) = \frac{1}{x}$, 由柯西中值定理存在 $\xi \in (a,b)$ 满足

$$\frac{g(b) - g(a)}{h(b) - h(a)} = \frac{g'(\xi)}{h'(\xi)}.$$

命题得证.

21 用待定系数法证明如下命题:

(1) 设f(x)在区间[a,b]上三阶可导且f(a) = f'(a) = f(b) = 0. 证明对于 $x \in (a,b)$,存在 $\xi \in (a,b)$ 满足

$$f(x) = \frac{f'''(\xi)}{6}(x-a)^2(x-b).$$

证明:对于 $x \in (a,b)$,记

$$A = \frac{6f(x)}{(x-a)^2(x-b)}.$$

构造

$$F(t) = f(t) - \frac{A}{6}(t-a)^{2}(t-b).$$

则F(a) = F(b) = F(x) = F'(a) = 0,由罗尔微分中值定理存在 $\xi \in (a,b)$ 满足

$$F^{(3)}(\xi) = f^{(3)}(\xi) - A = 0.$$

命题得证

(2) 设f(x)在区间[0,1]上五阶可导且 $f(\frac{1}{3})=f(\frac{2}{3})=f(1)=f'(1)=f''(1)=0$,证明对于 $x\in(0,1)$,存在 $\xi\in(a,b)$ 满足

$$f(x) = \frac{f^{(5)}(\xi)}{120}(x - \frac{1}{3})(x - \frac{2}{3})(x - 1)^3.$$

证明: 对于 $x \in (0,1)$, 不妨设x不等于 $\frac{1}{3}$ 和 $\frac{2}{3}$. 记

$$A = \frac{120f(x)}{(x - \frac{1}{3})(x - \frac{2}{3})(x - 1)^3}.$$

构造

$$F(t) = f(t) - \frac{A}{120}(t - \frac{1}{3})(t - \frac{2}{3})(t - 1)^{3}.$$

则有 $F(1) = F(\frac{1}{3}) = F(\frac{2}{3}) = F(x) = 0$,F'(1) = F''(1) = 0. 由罗尔微分中值定理可知存在 $\xi \in (0,1)$ 满足 $F^{(5)}(\xi) = f^{(5)}(\xi) - A = 0$. 命题得证. (3)*设f(x)在区间[a,b]上二阶可导,证明对于 $c \in (a,b)$,存在 $\xi \in (a,b)$ 满足

$$\frac{1}{2}f''(\xi) = \frac{f(a)}{(a-b)(a-c)} + \frac{f(b)}{(b-a)(b-c)} + \frac{f(c)}{(c-a)(c-b)}.$$

证明:存在常数A满足

$$f(a)(b-c) + f(b)(c-a) + f(c)(a-b) = \frac{1}{2}A(b-a)(c-a)(b-c).$$

构造函数

$$F(t) = f(a)(b-t) + f(b)(t-a) + f(t)(a-b) - \frac{1}{2}A(b-a)(t-a)(b-t).$$

则函数F(t)满足F(a) = F(b) = F(c) = 0,因此存在 $\xi \in (a,b)$ 满足 $F''(\xi)$,即

$$f''(\xi)(a-b) + A(b-a) = 0.$$

故有 $f''(\xi) = A$. 命题得证.

22* 设函数f(x)在区间[a,b]上连续且在(a,b)上n次可导,设

$$a = x_0 < x_1 < x_2 < \dots < x_n = b,$$

证明存在 $\xi \in (a,b)$ 满足

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ x_0 & x_1 & \cdots & x_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ x_0^{n-1} & x_1^{n-1} & \cdots & x_n^{n-1} \\ f(x_0) & f(x_1) & \cdots & f(x_n) \end{vmatrix} = \frac{f^{(n)}(\xi)}{n!} \prod_{i>j} (x_i - x_j).$$

证明:存在常数A满足

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ x_0 & x_1 & \cdots & x_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ x_0^{n-1} & x_1^{n-1} & \cdots & x_n^{n-1} \\ f(x_0) & f(x_1) & \cdots & f(x_n) \end{vmatrix} = \frac{A}{n!} \prod_{i>j} (x_i - x_j)$$

构造函数

$$F(t) = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ x_0 & x_1 & \cdots & t \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ x_0^{n-1} & x_1^{n-1} & \cdots & t^{n-1} \\ f(x_0) & f(x_1) & \cdots & f(t) \end{vmatrix} - \frac{A}{n!} (t - x_0)(t - x_1) \cdots (t - x_{n-1}) \prod_{n-1 \geqslant i > j \geqslant 1} (x_i - x_j),$$

则有 $F(x_0) = F(x_1) = \cdots = F(x_n)$,因此存在 $\xi \in (a,b)$ 满足 $F^{(n)}(\xi) = 0$,即

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 0 \\ x_0 & x_1 & \cdots & 1 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ x_0^{n-1} & x_1^{n-1} & \cdots & x_{n-1}^{n-1} & 0 \\ f(x_0) & f(x_1) & \cdots & f(x_{n-1}) & f^{(n)}(\xi) \end{vmatrix} = A \prod_{n-1 \geqslant i > j \geqslant 1} (x_i - x_j).$$

故有 $f^{(n)}(\xi) = A$. 命题得证.