

习题 2.10

$$1. y = 1 + x^2 - \frac{1}{2}x^4$$

$$y' = 2x - 2x^3 = 2x(1 - x^2)$$

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

$$\text{令 } y'' = 0 \text{ 得 } x = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

| x | $(-\infty, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}})$ | $-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$ | $(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}})$ | $\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$ | $(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, +\infty)$ |
|-------|----------------------------------|-----------------------|---|----------------------|---------------------------------|
| y'' | + | | - | | + |
| y | 凸 | | 凹 | | 凸 |

$$\therefore \text{拐点: } (-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{23}{18}) \text{ 及 } (\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{23}{18})$$

$$\text{凸区间: } (-\infty, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}) \cup (\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, +\infty), \text{ 凹区间: } (-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}).$$

$$14) y = \begin{cases} \ln x - x, & x > 1 \\ x^2 - 2x, & x < 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{当 } x > 1 \text{ 时, } y' = \frac{1}{x} - 1, y'' = -\frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$\text{当 } x < 1 \text{ 时, } y' = 2x - 2, y'' = 2$$

$$\text{当 } x = 1 \text{ 时 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{\ln x - x - (0 - 1)}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{\ln x - x + 1}{x - 1}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{\frac{1}{x} - 1}{1} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{x^2 - 2x - (0 - 1)}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{2x - 2}{1} = 0$$

$$f'(1) = f'_-(1) = 0, \therefore f'(1) = 0$$

$$\therefore f'(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{x} - 1, & x > 1 \\ 2x - 2, & x < 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{当 } x = 1 \text{ 时, } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{\frac{1}{x} - 1 - (1 - 1)}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{-\frac{1}{x^2}}{1} = -1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{2x - 2 - (1 - 1)}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{2(x - 1)}{x - 1} = 2$$

$$f''_+(1) \neq f''_-(1) \therefore f'(x) \text{ 在 } x = 1 \text{ 不可导}$$

$$\therefore f''(x) = \begin{cases} -\frac{1}{x^2}, & x > 1 \\ 2, & x < 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \text{不存在 } x, f''(x) = 0; f(x) \text{ 在 } x = 1 \text{ 二阶不可导.}$$

$$\text{当 } x < 1 \text{ 时, } f''(x) = 2 > 0, \text{ 当 } x > 1 \text{ 时, } f''(x) < 0$$

由拐点第一充分条件得 $(1, -1)$ 为拐点。

4. 由题意知 $(1, 3)$ 在 $y = ax^3 + bx^2$ 上, 故

$$\text{有: } 3 = a + b \quad (1)$$

$$y'' = 6ax + 2b \quad (1, 3) \text{ 是拐点, 故 } y''|_{x=1} = 0$$

$$\text{有: } 0 = 6a + 2b \quad (2)$$

$$\text{由 (1), (2) 得 } a = -2, b = 5.$$

$$5. \textcircled{2} \text{ 证: } f''(x_0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f'(x) - f'(x_0)}{x - x_0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f'(x)}{x - x_0} > 0$$

由极限保号性得, $\exists U(x_0), \forall x \in U(x_0)$

$$\text{有 } \frac{f'(x)}{x - x_0} > 0$$

$$\text{当 } x < x_0 \text{ 时, } f'(x) < 0$$

$$\text{当 } x > x_0 \text{ 时, } f'(x) > 0$$

$\therefore (x_0, f(x_0))$ 是拐点.

$$\text{证 } \textcircled{1} f(x) = f(x_0) + \frac{f''(x_0)}{3!}(x - x_0)^3 + o[(x - x_0)^3]$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{(x - x_0)^3} = \frac{f''(x_0)}{3!} > 0 \quad \text{由极限保号性得}$$

$$\frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{(x - x_0)^3} > 0, \text{ 当 } x < x_0 \text{ 时, } f(x) < f(x_0)$$

$$\text{当 } x > x_0 \text{ 时, } f(x) > f(x_0)$$

$\therefore f(x_0)$ 不是极值, x_0 不是极值点.

($n \geq 3$)

证: ③. 若 $f(x)$ 在 x_0 处存在 n 阶导数, 且

$$f(x_0) = f'(x_0) = \dots = f^{(n-1)}(x_0) = 0, f^{(n)}(x_0) \neq 0$$

则 (1) 当 n 为奇数时, 则 $(x_0, f(x_0))$ 是拐点.

(2) 且在 $U_+(x_0)$ 和 $U_-(x_0)$ 内 $f^{(n)}(x)$ 符号相同

当 n 为偶数时, 且在 $U_+(x_0)$ 和 $U_-(x_0)$ 内 $f^{(n)}(x)$

符号相反, 则 $(x_0, f(x_0))$ 是曲线 $y = f(x)$ 的拐点.

证: 当 $n=3$ 时, 由上面证明结论成立 (补)

当 $n=4$ 时, 假设在 $\dot{U}_+(x_0)$ 内 $f^{(4)}(x) > 0$, 在 $\dot{U}_-(x_0)$ 内 $f^{(4)}(x) < 0$

$\forall x \in \dot{U}_+(x_0)$, 由拉格朗日中值定理, $\exists \xi \in (x_0, x)$

$$s.t. \quad f'''(x) - f'''(x_0) = f^{(4)}(\xi)(x - x_0)$$

$$\because f'''(x_0) = 0 \quad f^{(4)}(\xi) > 0 \quad x > x_0 \quad \therefore f'''(x) > 0$$

同理对 $\forall x \in \dot{U}_-(x_0)$, $\exists \eta \in (x, x_0)$ s.t.

$$f'''(x_0) - f'''(x) = f^{(4)}(\eta)(x_0 - x)$$

$$\because f'''(x_0) = 0 \quad f^{(4)}(\eta) < 0, \quad x_0 - x > 0 \quad \therefore f'''(x) > 0$$

$\therefore \dot{U}_+(x_0), \dot{U}_-(x_0)$ 内 $f'''(x)$ 符号相同, 又 $f'''(x_0) = 0$

$\therefore (x_0, f(x_0))$ 是拐点.

当 $n=3$ 时, 假设在 $\dot{U}_+(x_0), \dot{U}_-(x_0)$ 内 $f^{(3)}(x) > 0$

由拉格朗日中值定理, 对 $\forall x \in \dot{U}_+(x_0)$,

$$f''(x) - f''(x_0) = f^{(3)}(\xi)(x - x_0) \quad \xi \in (x_0, x) \text{ 或 } (x, x_0)$$

$$\because f''(x_0) = 0, \quad f^{(3)}(\xi) > 0, \quad \therefore \text{当 } x > x_0 \text{ 时, } f''(x) > 0$$

当 $x < x_0$ 时, $f''(x) < 0$ 由拐点判别法知 $(x_0, f(x_0))$

是拐点.

假设 $n=k$ 时, 结论成立. 下证 $n=k+1$ 时成立.

(1) 若 k 为奇数, 则 $k+1$ 为偶数.

$\forall x \in \dot{U}_+(x_0)$, 由拉格朗日中值定理, $\exists \xi \in (x_0, x)$

$$s.t. \quad f^{(k)}(x) - f^{(k)}(x_0) = f^{(k+1)}(\xi)(x - x_0)$$

对 $\forall x \in \dot{U}_-(x_0)$, $\exists \eta \in (x, x_0)$.

$$s.t. \quad f^{(k)}(x_0) - f^{(k)}(x) = f^{(k+1)}(\eta)(x_0 - x)$$

$$f^{(k)}(x_0) = 0 \quad f^{(k+1)}(\xi), f^{(k+1)}(\eta) \text{ 符号相反}$$

$\therefore \dot{U}_+(x_0), \dot{U}_-(x_0)$ 内 $f^{(k)}(x)$ 符号相反, 由

假设知, $(x_0, f(x_0))$ 为拐点.

(2) 若 k 为偶数, 则 $k+1$ 为奇数

$$\forall x \in \dot{U}_+(x_0), \exists \xi \in (x_0, x)$$

$$s.t. \quad f^{(k)}(x) - f^{(k)}(x_0) = f^{(k+1)}(\xi)(x - x_0)$$

$$\forall x \in \dot{U}_-(x_0), \exists \eta \in (x, x_0)$$

$$s.t. \quad f^{(k)}(x_0) - f^{(k)}(x) = f^{(k+1)}(\eta)(x_0 - x)$$

$$\therefore f^{(k+1)}(\xi), f^{(k+1)}(\eta) \text{ 符号相同.}$$

$$\text{且 } f^{(k)}(x_0) = 0$$

\therefore 在 $\dot{U}_+(x_0), \dot{U}_-(x_0)$ 内, $f^{(k)}(x)$ 符号相反

由假设知 $(x_0, f(x_0))$ 为 $y=f(x)$ 拐点.

结论④ 若 $f(x)$ 在 x_0 处存在 $n(n \geq 3)$ 阶导数, 且

$$f''(x_0) = \dots = f^{(n-1)}(x_0) = 0 \quad \text{但 } f^{(n)}(x_0) \neq 0$$

(1) 当 n 为奇数时, $(x_0, f(x_0))$ 是曲线的拐点.

(2) 当 n 为偶数时, $(x_0, f(x_0))$ 不是曲线的拐点.

$$\text{证: } f^{(n)}(x) = f^{(n)}(x_0) + f^{(n+1)}(x_0)(x - x_0) + \dots + \frac{f^{(n+2)}(x_0)}{(n-2)!}(x - x_0)^{n-2} + o[(x - x_0)^{n-2}]$$

$$\because f''(x_0) = \dots = f^{(n-1)}(x_0) = 0$$

$$\therefore f^{(n)}(x) = \frac{f^{(n)}(x_0)}{(n-2)!}(x - x_0)^{n-2} + o[(x - x_0)^{n-2}]$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f^{(n)}(x)}{(x - x_0)^{n-2}} = \frac{f^{(n)}(x_0)}{(n-2)!}$$

(1) 当 n 为奇数时, $n-2$ 也是奇数, 则在 $\dot{U}_+(x_0), \dot{U}_-(x_0)$ 内, $f^{(n)}(x)$ 符号相反, $\therefore (x_0, f(x_0))$ 是拐点.

(2) 当 n 为偶数时, $n-2$ 也是偶数, $(x - x_0)^{n-2} > 0$

$f^{(n)}(x)$ 符号相同, $\therefore (x_0, f(x_0))$ 不是拐点.

习题 2.10

$$6. (1) y = \frac{x^2}{x^2-1}$$

定义域 $(-\infty, -1) \cup (-1, 1) \cup (1, +\infty)$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2}{x^2-1} = 1 \quad \therefore y=1 \text{ 水平渐近线}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x^2}{x^2-1} = \infty \quad \therefore x=-1 \text{ 垂直渐近线}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2}{x^2-1} = \infty \quad \therefore x=1 \text{ 垂直渐近线}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2}{(x^2-1) \cdot x} = 0 \quad \therefore \text{无斜渐近线}$$

$$(3) y = x e^{\frac{1}{x}}$$

定义域 $(-\infty, 0) \cup (0, +\infty)$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} x e^{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{e^t}{t} = \infty$$

无水平渐近线

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} x e^{\frac{1}{x}} = 0 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x e^{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^t}{t} = +\infty$$

$\therefore x=0$ 垂直渐近线

$$k = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} e^{\frac{1}{x}} = 1$$

$$b = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (x e^{\frac{1}{x}} - x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x (e^{\frac{1}{x}} - 1)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^{\frac{1}{x}} - 1}{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^t - 1}{t} = 1$$

$\therefore y = x + 1$ 是斜渐近线

$$(5) y = x \ln(e + \frac{1}{x})$$

定义域 $(-\infty, 0) \cup (0, +\infty)$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \ln(e + \frac{1}{x}) = \infty \quad \text{无水平渐近线}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \ln(e + \frac{1}{x}) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(e + \frac{1}{x})}{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln(e+t)}{t} = 0$$

无垂直渐近线

$$k = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x \ln(e + \frac{1}{x})}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \ln(e + \frac{1}{x}) = 1$$

$$b = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} [x \ln(e + \frac{1}{x}) - x] = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln(e + \frac{1}{x}) - 1}{\frac{1}{x}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln(e+t)-1}{t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{e+t} = \frac{1}{e}$$

$\therefore y = x + \frac{1}{e}$ 斜渐近线

习题 2.11

$$1(1) y = \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) \quad (0,0)$$

$$y' = \frac{1 + \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}}{x + \sqrt{1+x^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$$

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

$$K_{(0,0)} = \frac{|y''|}{[1+(y')^2]^{3/2}} \Big|_{x=0} = \frac{x}{(1+x^2)^{3/2} (1 + \frac{1}{1+x^2})^{3/2}} \Big|_{x=0} = 0$$

$$R = \infty$$

$$3. y = \ln x \quad x > 0$$

$$y' = \frac{1}{x} \quad y'' = -\frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$K_{(x)} = \frac{|y''|}{[1+(y')^2]^{3/2}} = \frac{\frac{1}{x^2}}{[1 + \frac{1}{x^2}]^{3/2}} = \frac{|x|}{(1+x^2)^{3/2}}$$

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

$$K'(x) = \frac{(1+x^2)^{-3/2} - x \cdot \frac{3}{2}(1+x^2)^{-5/2} \cdot 2x}{(1+x^2)^3}$$

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

令 $K'(x) = 0$ 得驻点 $x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$, 极大点

习题 2.11

当 $x < \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ 时 $K'(x) > 0$

当 $x > \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ 时, $K'(x) < 0$

$\therefore K(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}) = \frac{2}{3\sqrt{3}}$ 是极大值, 也是最大值.

当 $x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ 时, $y = -\ln\sqrt{2}$

曲线上曲线最大的点是 $(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, -\ln\sqrt{2})$.