

导数的定义，几何意义

(22级 a)

函数 $f(x)$ 在 x_0 处可导意味着 (3) 实数 A , (4) $\varepsilon > 0$, (5) $\delta > 0$, 当

$0 < |x - x_0| < \delta$ 时, 有 $\left| \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} - A \right| < \varepsilon$.

$$f'(x_0) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + h) - f(x_0)}{h} = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0}$$

分段函数在分段点处的导数问题, \rightarrow 定义

(22级 b)

17 已知 $\varphi(x)$ 二阶可导并且 $\varphi''(x)$ 连续, $\varphi(0) = 1$, $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\varphi(x) - \cos x}{x}, & x \neq 0 \\ \varphi'(0), & x = 0 \end{cases}$

(1) 求 $f'(x)$, (2) 在 $x = 0$ 处 $f'(x)$ 是否连续? 请证明你的结论.

解:

$$(1) x \neq 0 \text{ 时 } f'(x) = \frac{[\varphi'(x) + \sin x]x - [\varphi(x) - \cos x]}{x^2}$$

$$x = 0 \text{ 时 } f'(0) = \frac{1}{2}[\varphi''(0) + 1]$$

(2) 利用洛必达可知 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时 $f'(x) \rightarrow f'(0)$, 故 $f'(x)$ 在 $x = 0$ 处连续

(17级) 已知 $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\varphi(x) - \cos x}{x}, & x \neq 0 \\ a, & x = 0 \end{cases}$ 在 $x = 0$ 处连续, 其中 $\varphi(x)$ 在 $x = 0$ 有二阶导数, 且

$$\varphi(0) = \varphi'(0) = \varphi''(0) = 1, \text{ 求 } a, f'(0).$$

解: (1) $x \neq 0$. $f'(x) = \frac{(\varphi'(x) + \sin x)x - (\varphi(x) - \cos x)}{x^2}$ ✓

$$x = 0. f'(0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0+h) - f(0)}{h} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\varphi(x) - \cos x}{x} - \varphi'(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\varphi(x) - \cos x - \varphi'(0)x}{x^2} \quad \frac{0}{0}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\varphi'(x) + \sin x - \varphi'(0)}{2x} = \frac{1}{2} \left[\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\varphi'(x) - \varphi'(0)}{x - 0} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (1 + \varphi''(0)) \quad \checkmark$$

即 $f'(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x \cdot \varphi'(x) + x \sin x - \varphi(x) + \cos x}{x^2}, & x \neq 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} [1 + \varphi''(0)], & x = 0 \end{cases}$ ✓

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f'(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \cdot \varphi'(x) + x \sin x - \varphi(x) + \cos x}{x^2} \quad \frac{0}{0}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 \cdot \varphi'(x) + x \varphi''(x) + 1 \cdot \sin x + x \cos x - \varphi'(x) - \sin x}{2x} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \varphi'(x) = \varphi'(0)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\varphi''(x) + \cos x \right) = \frac{1}{2} [1 + \varphi''(0)] = f'(0)$$

$\therefore f'(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处连续

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\psi'(x) + \frac{\cos x}{x}) \Rightarrow 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

(22 级 b)

$\therefore f'(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 连续

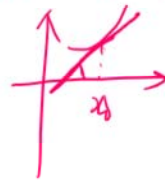
11 求由极坐标方程给出的三叶玫瑰线 $r = \sin(3\theta)$ 上对应于 $\theta = \pi/4$ 的点的切线方程 (直角坐标形式)。

解:

$y(\theta) = \sin(3\theta) \sin \theta$, $x(\theta) = \sin(3\theta) \cos \theta$, 参数方程决定的局部函数为 f , 则 $y(\theta) = f(x(\theta))$

$y = f(x)$ 在 x_0 处

$$y'(x_0) = f'(x_0) = k$$



余抄 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y'(\theta)}{x'(\theta)} = \frac{\cos(3\theta) \cdot 3 \cdot \sin \theta + \sin(3\theta) \cos \theta}{\cos(3\theta) \cdot 3 \cdot \cos \theta - \sin(3\theta) \sin \theta} \Big|_{\theta=\frac{\pi}{4}}$

$$f'(x(\frac{\pi}{4})) = \frac{y'(\frac{\pi}{4})}{x'(\frac{\pi}{4})} = \frac{3(-\sqrt{2}/2) \cdot (\sqrt{2}/2) + (\sqrt{2}/2) \cdot (\sqrt{2}/2)}{3(-\sqrt{2}/2) \cdot (\sqrt{2}/2) - (\sqrt{2}/2) \cdot (\sqrt{2}/2)} = \frac{1}{2}$$

(10 分) 当 $\theta = \frac{\pi}{4}$ 时, $y(\frac{\pi}{4}) = \frac{1}{2}$, $x(\frac{\pi}{4}) = \frac{1}{2}$, 切线是 $y - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot (x - \frac{1}{2})$

$r = r(\theta)$ $(P = P(\theta)) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = r(\theta) \cos \theta = x(\theta) \\ y = r(\theta) \sin \theta = y(\theta) \end{cases}$ 参数方程

$\begin{cases} x_0 = r(\theta_0) \cos \theta_0 \\ y_0 = r(\theta_0) \sin \theta_0 \end{cases}$ (x_0, y_0) $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y'(\theta)}{x'(\theta)} \Big|_{\theta=\theta_0}$ 余抄

简单函数的微分 $y = f(x)$, $dy = y'(x) dx$

设 $y = f(\ln^2 x - e^{-x})$, 求 dy .

$$dy = y'(x) dx = f'(\ln^2 x - e^{-x}) \cdot (2 \ln x \cdot \frac{1}{x} - e^{-x} \cdot (-1)) dx$$

★ 隐函数求导法、对数求导法 (换元法) $F(x, y) = 0$ 求导量

(22 级 a) 11 设 $y = f(x)$ 由方程 $\ln(x^2 + y + 1) = x^3 y + \sin x$ 确定。求曲线 $y = f(x)$ 在 $(0, f(0))$ 处的切线方程。

3 分: $f(0) = 0$

$$2 \text{ 分: } \frac{2x + f'(x)}{x^2 + f(x) + 1} = 3x^2 y + x^3 f'(x) + \cos x$$

$x=0$ 时, $\ln(1+y) = 0$, $y=0$ 切点 $(0, 0)$

$$\frac{f'(0)}{0+0+1} = 0+0+\cos 0 = 1$$

3 分: $f'(0) = 1$ $k=1$, 切点 $(0, 0)$

3分: $f'(0) = 1$

$k=1$, 过点 $(0,0)$

2分: 切线是 $y=x$

(22级b)

15 设 $y = \tan(x+y)$ 在 $(x_0, y_0) = (\frac{\pi}{4} - 1, 1)$ 附近确定了 y 关于 x 的隐函数 $y = f(x)$, 计算 $f'(x_0)$ 、 $f''(x_0)$ 。

解:

$$x + f(x) = \arctan f(x), \quad 1 + f'(x) = \frac{f'(x)}{1 + [f(x)]^2}, \quad \text{因此 } f'(x) = -\frac{1}{[f(x)]^2} - 1,$$

$$f''(x) = (-2) \cdot \frac{1 + [f(x)]^2}{[f(x)]^5}$$

$$f(x_0) = f(\frac{\pi}{4} - 1) = 1, \quad \text{因此 } f'(x_0) = -2, \quad f''(x_0) = -4$$

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

$$2x + f'(x) = (x^2 + f(x) + 1)(3x^2 f(x) + x^3 f'(x) + \cos x)$$

再关于 x 求导 \Rightarrow

$$2 + f''(x) = (x^2 + f(x) + 1)(3x^2 f(x) + x^3 f'(x) + \cos x)$$

$$+ (x^2 + f(x) + 1) \cdot (6x f(x) + 3x^2 f'(x) + 3x^2 f'(x) + x^3 f''(x) - \sin x)$$

$x=0$

$$2 + f''(0) = (0+1) \cdot (0+0+1) + (0+0+1) \cdot 0$$

$$f''(0) = 1 - 2 = -1.$$

(21级)

(本题7分) 设 $y = \ln \frac{1 + \sqrt{\cos x}}{1 - \sqrt{\cos x}} + \arcsin \sqrt{\cos x}$, 求 dy .

$$dy = \left(\frac{1}{1 + \sqrt{\cos x}} + \frac{1}{1 - \sqrt{\cos x}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \cos x}} \right) \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\cos x}} (-\sin x) dx$$

$$y = \ln \frac{1+u}{1-u} + \arcsin u, \quad u = \sqrt{\cos x}. \quad y = u = x$$

$$= \ln(1+u) - \ln(1-u) + \arcsin u, \quad u = \sqrt{\cos x}$$

$$u'(x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\cos x}} \cdot (-\sin x)$$

$$dy = \ln(\ln x)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 dy &= y'(x) dx \\
 &= \left(\frac{1}{1+u} - \frac{1}{1-u} \cdot (-1) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-u^2}} \right) \cdot \frac{-\sin x}{2\sqrt{\cos x}} dx \\
 &= \left(\frac{1}{1+\sqrt{\cos x}} + \frac{1}{1-\sqrt{\cos x}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\cos x}} \right) \cdot \left(-\frac{\sin x}{2\sqrt{\cos x}} \right) dx
 \end{aligned}$$

$u'(x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\cos x}} \quad (\rightarrow \sin x)$

参数式函数的一二阶导数 ★

- 对数求导法：

处理复杂的乘除带幂的形式，比如

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

求 $y = x e^x \sqrt{\sin(x^2 - 1)}$ 的导数

- ★ 参数方程求导：

$$\begin{cases} x = x(t) \\ y = y(t) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y = y(t) \\ x = x(t) \end{cases}$$

则

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y'(t)}{x'(t)}$$

而二阶导数则相当于讨论一个新的参数方程求导

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y'(t)}{x'(t)} \\ x = x(t) \end{cases}$$

即

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y'(t)}{x'(t)} = g(t)$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{\left[\frac{y'(t)}{x'(t)} \right]'}{x'(t)}$$

$$(19 \text{ 级}) \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \left(\frac{y'(t)}{x'(t)} \right)'(t) \cdot \frac{1}{x'(t)} = \left(\frac{y'(t)}{x'(t)} \right)'(t) \cdot \frac{1}{x'(t)}$$

4. 设函数 $y = y(x)$ 是由参数方程 $\begin{cases} x = \ln(1+t^2) \\ y = t - \arctan t \end{cases}$ 所确定的函数，求 $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} \Big|_{t=1}$ 。

解： $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{(t - \arctan t)'_t}{(\ln(1+t^2))'_t} = \frac{1 - \frac{1}{1+t^2}}{\frac{2t}{1+t^2}} = \frac{1 - \frac{1}{1+t^2}}{\frac{2t}{1+t^2}} = \dots$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2} \right)'_t}{(\ln(1+t^2))'_t} = \frac{1+t^2}{4t}, \quad \frac{dy}{dx} \Big|_{t=1} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2} \right)'_t}{x'(t)} = \frac{1}{\frac{2t}{1+t^2}}$$

(21级) $e^{y \cos t}$
 $y'(t) = \frac{e^{y \cos t}}{1 - e^{y \sin t}}$
 4. $y = y(x)$ 是由方程组 $\begin{cases} x = 3t^2 + 2t + 3 \\ e^y \sin t - y + 1 = 0 \end{cases}$ 所确定的隐函数, 则 $\left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_{t=0} = \frac{e}{2}$.
 解: $t=0 \Rightarrow \ln x = 3, y=1$
 $\frac{dy}{dx} \Big|_{t=0} = \frac{y'(t)}{x'(t)} \Big|_{t=0} = \frac{e^{y \cos t} / (1 - e^{y \sin t})}{6t + 2} \Big|_{t=0} = \frac{e}{2}$

极坐标下函数的一阶导数 (+几何意义, 求切线等)

设曲线的极坐标方程为 $r = r(\theta)$, 则

即 $\begin{cases} x(\theta) = r(\theta) \cos \theta \\ y(\theta) = r(\theta) \sin \theta \end{cases}$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y'(\theta)}{x'(\theta)}$$

高阶导数 ★

$$(u \cdot v)^{(n)} = C_n^0 u^{(n)} v^{(0)} + C_n^1 u^{(n-1)} v^{(1)} + C_n^2 u^{(n-2)} v^{(2)} + \dots + C_n^n u^{(0)} v^{(n)}$$

高阶导数: 莱布尼茨公式, 比如 $f(x) = x^2 \sin x \cos x$, 求 $f^{(2015)}(0)$

同阶无穷小，求极限公式，比如

$$f(x) = x^2 \sin x \cos x, \text{ 求 } f^{(2015)}(0)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} x^2 \sin 2x$$

或者求

$$(x^n)^{(n)} = n!$$

$$(x^{n-1} \ln x)^{(n)}$$

很多情况下，高阶导数也可以用泰勒展开或者数学归纳法。更特别的例子

$$\text{令 } y = \arctan x, \text{ 求 } y^{(2019)}(0).$$

$$\sin^{(n)}(ax+b) = a^n \sin\left(ax+b+n \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \quad (\ln x)^{(n)}$$

$$(e^x)^{(n)} = e^x, \quad (\cos(ax+b))^{(n)}$$

$$f(x) = \arcsin x, \text{ 则 } f^{(3)}(0) = 1$$

(22 级 B)

$$y = f(x) = \arctan x, \text{ 则 } f^{(4)}(0) = 0$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2} \quad f'(0) = 0$$

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

$$f''(x) = -\frac{1}{2} (1-x^2)^{-\frac{3}{2}} \cdot (-2x) \quad f''(0) = 0$$

$$f'''(x) = \frac{x}{1 \cdot (1-x^2)^{3/2}} + \frac{x}{x=0} \quad f'''(0) = 1$$

$$y' = \frac{1}{1+x^2} = (1+x^2)^{-1}, y'(0) = 1$$

$$y'' = -\frac{(1+x^2)^{-2} \cdot 2x}{1}, y''(0) = 0$$

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

$$y^{(4)}$$

$$\text{另法: } y' \cdot (1+x^2) = 1$$

$$y'' \cdot (1+x^2) + y'(x) \cdot 2x = 0 \xrightarrow{x=0} y''(0) \cdot 1 + 1 \cdot 0 = 0$$

$$y''' \cdot (1+x^2) + y'' \cdot (2x) + y' \cdot 2 = 0$$

21 级

$$3. \text{ 设 } f(x) = \cos^2 x, \text{ 则 } f^{(n)}(x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$$

$$3. f^{(n)}(x) = 2^{n-1} \cos(2x + \frac{n\pi}{2}).$$

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

$$f^{(n)}(x) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot (\cos 2x)^{(n)} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2^n \cos(2x + n \cdot \frac{\pi}{2})$$

(18 级, 5 分) 设 $f(x) = x^2 \ln(1+x)$, 求 $f^{(2018)}(0)$.

$$\begin{aligned} \ln(1+x) &= \frac{1}{1+x} \\ &= -\frac{1}{(1+x)^2} \\ &= 2 \frac{1}{(1+x)^3} \end{aligned}$$

解 方法 1: $f^{(2018)}(0) = C_{2018}^2 \cdot 2 \cdot \frac{(-1)^{2015} \cdot 2015!}{(1+0)^{2016}} = -2C_{2018}^2 \cdot 2015!$

方法 2: 注意到 f 的泰勒公式中 x^{2018} 的系数为 $\frac{(-1)^{2015}}{2016}$, 从而 $f^{(2018)}(0) = \frac{(-1)^{2015}}{2016} \cdot 2018!$

另 1

$$\begin{aligned} (f(x))^{(2018)} &= C_{2018}^0 (x^2)^{(0)} (\ln(1+x))^{(2018)} + C_{2018}^1 (x^2)' (\ln(1+x))^{(2017)} \\ &\quad + C_{2018}^2 \frac{(x^2)''}{2} (\ln(1+x))^{(2016)} + 0 \\ \Rightarrow f^{(2018)}(0) &= C_{2018}^2 \cdot 2 \cdot \frac{2015! (-1)^{2015}}{(1+0)^{2016}} \end{aligned}$$

另 2

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= x^2 \cdot \ln(1+x) = g(x) \quad g(0)=0, \\ &= x^2 \cdot \left[0 + g'(0)x + \frac{g''(0)}{2!}x^2 + \frac{g'''(0)}{3!}x^3 + \dots + \frac{g^{(2016)}(0)}{2016!}x^{2016} + o(x^{2016}) \right] \\ &= \dots + \frac{g^{(2016)}(0)}{2016!} x^{2018} + \dots \end{aligned}$$

(15 级) 设 $f(x) = x^2 \sin x \cos x$, 求 $f^{(2015)}(0)$.

$$f(x) = \dots + \frac{f^{(2018)}(0)}{2018!} x^{2018} + \dots$$

解. $f(x) = x^2 \sin x \cos x = \frac{1}{2} x^2 \sin 2x$

$$f(x) = f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}x^2 + \frac{f'''(0)}{3!}x^3 + \dots$$

$$\begin{aligned} g(x) &= \ln(1+x) \\ \underline{g(0)} &= \frac{(-1)^{2015} (2015)!}{(1+0)^{2016}} \end{aligned}$$

极值与最值

Key: 目标题!

(22 级 a)

12 一个正圆锥体的侧面和底面均与一个半径为 R 的球面相切。圆锥的高 h 和底半径 r 分别为多少时圆锥的体积最小?

(22 级 a)

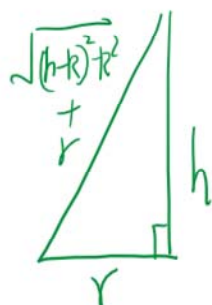
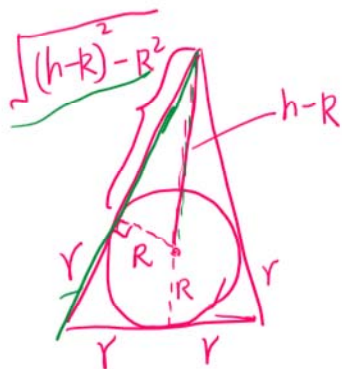
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答案:

3 分: $(\sqrt{(h-R)^2 - R^2} + r)^2 = h^2 + r^2$ 得到 $r^2 = \frac{R^2 h}{h - 2R}$

5 分: $V(h) = \frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 h = \frac{1}{3}\pi \frac{R^2 h^2}{h - 2R}$, 对 $V(h)$ 求导来求极值

2 分: $h = 4R$ 时 $V(h)$ 取最小值 $\frac{8}{3}\pi R^3$, 此时 $r = \sqrt{2}R$

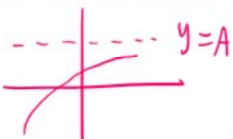


$$h^2 + r^2 = (\sqrt{\quad} + r)^2$$

凸凹性、拐点、渐近线、曲率、作图



(22 级 a)



$x \rightarrow \infty, y \rightarrow A$
 $x \rightarrow x_0, y \rightarrow \infty$

$y=A$ 水平渐近线
 $x=x_0$ 垂直渐近线

$f(x) = (x-1)e^{\arctan x}$ 在 $x \rightarrow +\infty$ 时的斜渐近线方程是

$x \rightarrow \infty, f(x) - (kx+b) \rightarrow 0$. $y=kx+b$ 为 $f(x)$ 的斜渐近线

$$y = e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x - 2e^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$k = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x)}{x}, \quad b = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (f(x) - kx)$$

$$\checkmark k = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(x-1)e^{\arctan x}}{x} = e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \quad e^{\arctan x} \rightarrow e^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$\checkmark b = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} [(x-1)e^{\arctan x} - e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x]$$

$\frac{\infty}{\infty} \rightarrow \frac{0}{0}$
 \parallel
 $(\infty, 0)$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(-e^{\arctan x} \right) + \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x \left[e^{\arctan x} - e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \right] \quad (\infty \cdot 0) \\
 & = -e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^{\arctan x} - e^{\frac{\pi}{2}}}{\frac{1}{x}} \quad \left(\frac{0}{0} \right) \\
 & = -e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^{\arctan x} \cdot \frac{1}{1+x^2} - 0}{-\frac{1}{x^2}} = -2e^{\frac{\pi}{2}}
 \end{aligned}$$

(21 级)

五、(本题 7 分) 作函数 $y = \frac{x^2}{x-1}$ 的图形.

$$y' = \frac{x(x-2)}{(x-1)^2}, \quad y'' = \frac{2}{(x-1)^3} \Rightarrow x=1 \text{ 是拐点}$$

单调区间, 凹凸区间,

渐近线 $x=1, y=x+1$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} y = \infty$ 无水平渐近线

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

$$k = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{x^2}{x-1}}{x} = 1, \quad b = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{x^2}{x-1} - 1 \cdot x \right] = 1$$

6. 求椭圆 $4x^2 + y^2 = 4$ 在点 $(0, 2)$ 处的曲率.

$$y' \cdot \sqrt{1-x^2} = -2x$$

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

$$2y'y'' \cdot (1-x^2)$$

$$+ (y')^2 \cdot (-2x) = 8x$$

$$y'(0) = 0 \quad x=0$$

$$u' = -\frac{2x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

解: $y > 0$ 时, $y' = -\frac{2x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$, $y'(0) = 0$ (y')(-2x) = 0/1
 $y'' = -2 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2} - x \cdot \frac{-x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}}{1-x^2}$, $y''(0) = -2$ x=0

所求曲率 $k = \frac{|y''(0)|}{(1+y'(0)^2)^{3/2}} = 2$

$$k = \frac{|y''(0)|}{(1+y'(0)^2)^{3/2}}$$

⑩ 例 $r = r(\theta) = a(1 + \cos \theta)$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x(\theta) = r(\theta) \cos \theta \\ y(\theta) = r(\theta) \sin \theta \end{cases} \rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} \Big|_{\theta=\theta_0} = y'(\theta_0)$$

(14 级) 利用函数凸性证明: $a^{1-\lambda}b^\lambda \leq (1-\lambda)a + \lambda b$, 其中 $a > 0, b > 0, 0 < \lambda < 1$.

证明:

$y = \ln x, y'' = -\frac{1}{x^2} < 0$, 上凸

$(1-\lambda) \ln a + \lambda \ln b \leq \ln((1-\lambda)a + \lambda b)$

$a^{1-\lambda}b^\lambda \leq (1-\lambda)a + \lambda b$

\updownarrow
 $f(\lambda a + (1-\lambda)b) \leq (1-\lambda)f(a) + \lambda f(b)$

构造 $f(t)$.

$f''(t) > 0, \cup <$

$f''(t) < 0, \cap >$

中值定理的证明

① Lagrange. Cauchy 中值证明
(Rolle)

② Fermat 引理.

③ 介值定理 \rightarrow $\begin{cases} \text{无根} \rightarrow \text{介值} \\ \text{有根} \rightarrow \text{Rolle 定理} \end{cases}$