

## §5. 一元函数微分学的应用 — 几何应用

### 一. 极值与单调性. [例5.7~5.13]




1. 费马定理: 极值则导数为0.

2. 左 $f'(x) < 0$  右 $f'(x) > 0$ .  $x=x_0$  极小...

3)  $\Rightarrow$  单调导  $f'(x_0)=0$   $f''(x_0) > 0$ , 极小.

4)  $n$  阶同导  $\sim n-1$  阶同导  $f^{(n)}(x_0) > 0$ , 极小.  
且  $n$  是偶数.

### 二. 拐点与凹凸性. [例5.16~5.14]

凹:   

### 三. 渐近线. [例5.17~5.18]

水平  $x \rightarrow x_0 \neq \infty$   
水平  $x \rightarrow \pm\infty = C$   
斜:  $\frac{f(x)}{x} \rightarrow k$   $f(x) - kx \rightarrow b$ .

### 四. 最值略

五. 曲率:  $k = \frac{|y''|}{[1+(y')^2]^{\frac{3}{2}}}$  曲率半径  $\frac{1}{k} = R$ .

### 六. 相关变化率:

$$\frac{dA}{dB} = \frac{dA}{dC} \cdot \frac{dC}{dB}. \quad [\text{例5.24}]$$

### 例 5.3

曲线极坐标方程  $r = 1 - \cos\theta$

求该曲线上对应于  $\theta = \frac{\pi}{6}$  处的切线方程

[分析]  $r = 1 - \cos\theta$

$$\begin{cases} x = r(\theta) \cos\theta = (1 - \cos\theta) \cos\theta \\ y = r(\theta) \sin\theta = (1 - \cos\theta) \sin\theta \end{cases}$$

$$k = \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy/d\theta}{dx/d\theta} = -\frac{\cos\theta - \cos 2\theta}{\sin\theta - \sin 2\theta}$$

[注:  $r = 1 + \cos\theta$ ,  $k = -\frac{\cos\theta + \cos 2\theta}{\sin\theta + \sin 2\theta}$ ]

$k|_{\theta=\frac{\pi}{6}} = 1 \Rightarrow y - y_0 = k(x - x_0)$

$x_0 = \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{1}{4}$  则  $y - (\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}) = x - (\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{1}{4})$

$y_0 = \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$  则  $y - (\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}) = x - (\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{1}{4})$

### 例 5.1

$f(x)$  是周期为  $\pi$  的连续函数它在  $x=0$  某邻域内:

$$f(1+\sin x) - 3f(1-\sin x) = 8x + \alpha(x)$$

其中  $\alpha(x)$  是当  $x \rightarrow 0$  时比  $x$  高阶的无穷小, 且  $f(x)$  在  $x=1$  处可导, 求  $y=f(x)$  在  $(1, f(1))$  处切线方程

$$f(1) = f(1) \quad f'(1) = f'(1)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(1) - 3f(1) = 0 + \alpha(x) \Rightarrow f(1) = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1+\sin x) - 3f(1-\sin x)}{\sin x} = f'(1) + 8x$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1+\sin x) - 3f(1-\sin x)}{\sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{8x + \alpha(x)}{\sin x} = 8$$

$$f'(1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1+\sin x) - f(1)}{\sin x}$$

$$= 8 + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3f(1-\sin x) - f(1)}{\sin x} = 8 + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3f(1-\sin x) - 3f(1)}{\sin x}$$

$$\Rightarrow 4f'(1) = 8 \Rightarrow f'(1) = 2$$

切线方程  $x - 1 = 2(y - 0) \Rightarrow y = 2(x - 1)$

### 例 5.2

$$x = \int_0^{1-t} e^{-u^2} du \quad \text{在 } (0, 1) \text{ 上切线方程}$$

$$y = t^2 \ln(2-t^2)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2t \ln(2-t^2) + \frac{t^2 \cdot (-2t)}{2-t^2}}{e^{-(1-t)^2} \cdot (-1)}$$

$$y=0 \Rightarrow t=0 \text{ 或 } t=\pm 1$$

$$\int_0^1 e^{-u^2} du \neq 0 \quad \int_0^2 e^{-u^2} du \neq 0 \Rightarrow t=1$$

$$k = \frac{0 + (-2)}{-1} = 2 \quad y = 2x$$

### 例 5.4 设 $y=f(x)$ 由方程 $e^{2x+y} - \cos xy = e - 1$ 所确定

求  $y=f(x)$  在  $(0, 1)$  处切线方程

$$e^{2x+y}(2+y') + \sin xy \cdot (y + xy') = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} x=0 & y=1 & y'=-2 & y-1 = -2(x-0) \end{cases}$$



### 例 5.5

曲线  $(2-x^{n^2})y=1$  在  $(1,1)$  处切线 与  $x$  轴交点为

$$(x_n, 0), n=2,3,\dots, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = ?$$

截距可正可负

[分析] 函数族 (曲线族).

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

$$y'|_{x=1} = n^2 = k(n).$$

$$\text{切线族为 } y-1 = k(n) \cdot (x-1) = n^2(x-1)$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (x_n)^{\frac{n^2}{2}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} e^{\frac{n^2}{2}(x_n-1)} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} e^{\frac{n^2}{2}(-\frac{1}{n^2})} = e^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$(u^v)_{u \rightarrow \infty} = e^{v(u-1)}$$

### 例 5.6

证明 曲线弧  $x^{\frac{2}{3}} + y^{\frac{2}{3}} = a^{\frac{2}{3}} (x>0, y>0, a>0)$

的切线在两坐标轴上的截距平方之和为常数

$$\frac{2}{3}x^{-\frac{1}{3}} + \frac{2}{3}y^{-\frac{1}{3}} \cdot y' = 0 \quad x^{-\frac{1}{3}} + y^{-\frac{1}{3}} \cdot y' = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow y' = -\frac{x_0^{-\frac{1}{3}}}{y_0^{-\frac{1}{3}}}, \quad x_0^{\frac{2}{3}} + y_0^{\frac{2}{3}} = a^{\frac{2}{3}}, \quad y - y_0 = -\frac{x_0^{-\frac{1}{3}}}{y_0^{-\frac{1}{3}}}(x - x_0)$$

$$\begin{cases} \text{令 } x=0 & y_n = \frac{x_0^{\frac{2}{3}}}{y_0^{-\frac{1}{3}}} + y_0 = y_0(y_0^{\frac{2}{3}} + x_0^{\frac{2}{3}}) \\ \text{令 } y=0 & x_n = \frac{y_0^{\frac{2}{3}}}{x_0^{-\frac{1}{3}}} + x_0 = x_0(x_0^{\frac{2}{3}} + y_0^{\frac{2}{3}}) \end{cases}$$

$$x_n^2 + y_n^2 = x_0^2 + y_0^2 + 2x_0^{\frac{2}{3}}y_0 + 2y_0^{\frac{2}{3}}x_0 + y_0x_0^{\frac{4}{3}} + x_0y_0^{\frac{4}{3}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= y_0^2 (y_0^{-\frac{4}{3}} + x_0^{\frac{4}{3}} + 2y_0^{-\frac{2}{3}}x_0^{\frac{2}{3}}) + x_0^2 (x_0^{-\frac{4}{3}} + y_0^{\frac{4}{3}} + 2x_0^{-\frac{2}{3}}y_0^{\frac{2}{3}}) \\ &= y_0^{\frac{2}{3}} (1 + y_0^{\frac{4}{3}}x_0^{\frac{4}{3}} + 2x_0^{-\frac{2}{3}}y_0^{\frac{2}{3}} + x_0^{\frac{2}{3}}(1 + y_0^{\frac{4}{3}}x_0^{\frac{4}{3}} + 2y_0^{\frac{2}{3}}x_0^{\frac{2}{3}})) \\ &\sim ? = (x^{\frac{2}{3}} + y^{\frac{2}{3}})^3 \end{aligned}$$

### 例 5.7

设  $y=y(x)$  是由参数方程  $\begin{cases} x=2t+t^2 \\ y=5t^2+4t \end{cases}$  所确定.

在  $t=0$  处, 函数  $y=y(x)$

$$\text{[分析]} \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{10t+4}{2+1} = \frac{10t}{3}, \quad t \neq 0.$$

$$\frac{10t+4t-4t}{2-1} = \frac{10}{3}t, \quad t < 0.$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{dy}{dx} > 0, \quad \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{dy}{dx} < 0.$$

导数不存在,  $\chi$

$$\begin{cases} x=3t & t \geq 0 \Rightarrow y=x \\ y=9t^2 & t < 0 \Rightarrow y=x^2 \end{cases}$$

$\Rightarrow x=0$  时 可导性小.

### 例 5.8

求  $f(x) = |x|e^{-|x-1|}$  的极值



$$f(x) = \begin{cases} xe^{-(x-1)}, & x \geq 1 \\ xe^{(x-1)}, & x \in (0, 1) \\ -xe^{(x-1)}, & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$x \geq 0 \quad x < 0$$

$$x \geq 1 \quad x < 1$$

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} e^{1-x}(1-x), & x \geq 1 \\ e^{x-1}(x+1), & x \in (0, 1) \\ -e^{x-1}(x+1), & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f'(x) = 0, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f'(x) = -e^{-1}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f'(x) = 0, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f'(x) = e^{-1}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f'(x) = e^{-1} \quad x=0 \text{ 时不可导}$$

$$\Rightarrow f'(x) = \begin{cases} e^{1-x}(1-x), & x \geq 1 \\ e^{x-1}(x+1), & x \in (0, 1) \\ -e^{x-1}(x+1), & x \in (-\infty, 0) \end{cases} \quad \text{令 } f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x = \pm 1$$

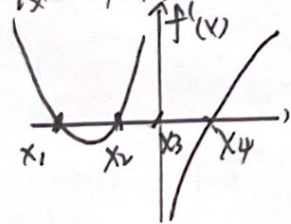
x	$(-\infty, -1)$	-1	$(-1, 0)$	0	$(0, 1)$	1	$(1, +\infty)$
f(x)	↗	$e^{-2}$	↘	0	↗	1	↘
f'(x)	+	0	-	X	+	0	-

极大 极小 极大

$f(-1) = e^{-2}$  是极大,  $f(0) = 0$  是极小,  $f(1) = 1$  是极大.

例 5.9

设  $f(x)$  在  $(-\infty, +\infty)$  内连续, (2) 个极小, (2) 个极大.



[分析]  $f'(x) = 0$  的点, 不可导点.

$x_1$  极大  $x_2$  极小,  $x_3$  极大,  $x_4$  极小

例 5.10. ~~\*\*\*~~

$$f(x) = \int_0^x \frac{(t+3)(t-1)}{e^t \sqrt{1+t^2}} dt, \text{ 求 } f(x) = ? \text{ 极大? 极小.}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{(x+3)(x-1)(x+1)}{e^x \sqrt{1+x^2}} \stackrel{?}{=} 0. \quad t_1 = -3 \quad t_2 = 1 \quad t_3 = -1$$

$\Rightarrow$  2 极小 1 极大

极小 极大 极小

例 5.11

求  $f(x) = \int_1^x (x^2 - t) e^{-t^2} dt$  的单调区间与极值.

$$= \int_1^x x^2 e^{-t^2} dt - \int_1^x t e^{-t^2} dt$$

$$= x^2 \int_1^x e^{-t^2} dt - \int_1^x t e^{-t^2} dt$$

$$f'(x) = x^2 e^{-x^2} \cdot 2x + \underbrace{2x \int_1^x e^{-t^2} dt}_{=0} - 2x \cdot x \cdot e^{-x^2}$$

$$= 2x \int_1^x e^{-t^2} dt \stackrel{?}{=} 0. \Rightarrow x=0, x=\pm 1$$

$$x \quad (-\infty, -1) \quad -1 \quad (-1, 0) \quad 0 \quad (0, 1) \quad 1 \quad (1, +\infty)$$

$$f'(x) \quad - \quad 0 \quad + \quad 0 \quad - \quad 0 \quad +$$

$$f(x) \quad \searrow \text{极小} \quad \nearrow \text{极大} \quad \searrow \text{极小} \quad \nearrow$$

$$+ \int_0^1 t e^{-t^2} dt = \int_0^1 e^{-u} du = -\frac{1}{2} (1 - e^{-1})$$

例 5.12.

$$x^2 + y^2 - 4x + 3y - 2 = 0. \text{ 求 } y(x) \text{ 极值}$$

$$2x + 2y \cdot y' - 4 + 3 \cdot y' = 0 \Rightarrow y' = \frac{1-x^2}{1+y^2} \stackrel{?}{=} 0 \Rightarrow x = \pm 1$$

图形



例 5.13.

设  $f(x)$ :  $xf''(x) + 3x[f'(x)]^2 = 1 - e^{-x}$ ,  $f''(x)$

(1). 如果  $f(x)$  在点  $x=c$  ( $c \neq 0$ ) 处有极值, 证明它是极小值.

$$f'(c) = 0.$$

$$cf''(c) + 3c \cdot 0 = 1 - e^{-c}$$

$$\Rightarrow f''(c) = \frac{1 - e^{-c}}{c}$$

$c > 0$ :  $f''(c) > 0$   
 $c < 0$ :  $f''(c) > 0 \Rightarrow$  极小值

(2). 如果  $f(x)$  在  $x=0$  处有极值, 极大, 小?

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f''(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(x) = 0}{1} = 1 > 0 \Rightarrow \text{极小值}$$

例 5.15.

$f(x)$  二阶可导,  $g(x) = f(0)(1-x) + f(1)x$ .  
 在  $[0, 1]$  上

[分析].  $f(\lambda_1 x_1 + \lambda_2 x_2) \sim \lambda_1 f(x_1) + \lambda_2 f(x_2)$ .

$$g(x) = f(0) \underbrace{(1-x)}_{\lambda_1} + f(1) \underbrace{x}_{\lambda_2} \sim f((1-x)0 + 1 \cdot x) = f(x).$$

当  $f''(x) \geq 0$ ,  $f(x) \leq g(x)$ .



例 5.14.

$y(x) = \begin{cases} e^{\frac{1}{x}}, & x < 0 \\ (3-x)\sqrt{x}, & x > 0 \end{cases}$  凹凸区间与拐点.

$$y'(x) = \begin{cases} e^{\frac{1}{x}} \cdot \frac{1}{x^2}, & x < 0 \\ -\sqrt{x} + \frac{3-x}{2} x^{-\frac{1}{2}}, & x > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$y''(x) = \begin{cases} e^{\frac{1}{x}} \cdot \frac{1}{x^3} + e^{\frac{1}{x}} x^{-3} = e^{\frac{1}{x}} \cdot \frac{2}{x^4}, & x < 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2} x^{-\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{1}{4} (3-x) x^{-\frac{3}{2}} = -\frac{1}{4} (x^{-\frac{1}{2}} + x^{-\frac{3}{2}}), & x > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{令 } y''(x) = 0 \quad x = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} y'(x) = 0. \Rightarrow f'(0) \text{ 不存在}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} y'(x) = +\infty.$$

当  $x > 0$  时

$$y''(x) < 0 \quad \text{凸}$$

$$\text{当 } x \in (-\infty, -\frac{1}{2}) \quad \text{凸}$$

$$x \in (-\frac{1}{2}, 0) \quad \text{凹}$$

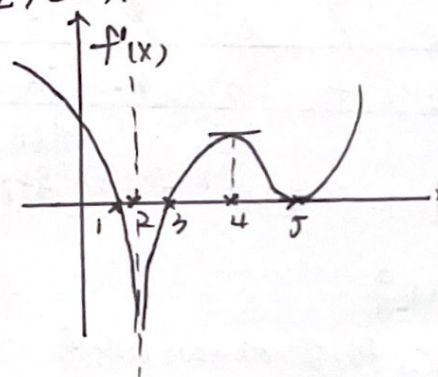
拐点:  $(0, 0)$ ,  $(-\frac{1}{2}, e^{-2})$ .

例 5.16.

$f(x)$  在  $(-\infty, +\infty)$  连续.

$$\begin{cases} f'(x) = 0 & x_1, x_3, x_5 \\ \text{不存} & x_2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} f''(x) = 0 & x_4, x_5 \\ \text{不存} & x_2 \end{cases}$$



极值点 ( $f'(x)$  变号)  $\Rightarrow x_1, x_3, x_5 \quad 2 \uparrow$

拐点 ( $f''(x)$  变号)  $\Rightarrow x_2, x_4, x_5 \quad 3 \uparrow$



例 5.17

$$f(x) = e^{\frac{1}{x}} \sqrt{x^2 - 4x + 5} + x \left[ \frac{1}{x} \right] \quad \text{渐近线方程?}$$

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

step 1 定义域:  $x \neq 0$ .

$$\textcircled{1} x > 1, 0 < \frac{1}{x} < 1, \left[ \frac{1}{x} \right] = 0.$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[ \frac{1}{x} \right] = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x \left[ \frac{1}{x} \right] = 0.$$

$$\textcircled{2} x \leq -1, -1 \leq \frac{1}{x} < 0, \left[ \frac{1}{x} \right] = -1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left[ \frac{1}{x} \right] = -1 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} x \left[ \frac{1}{x} \right] = +\infty.$$

$$\textcircled{3} (x \in (0, 1)) \frac{1}{x} - 1 \leq \left[ \frac{1}{x} \right] \leq \frac{1}{x} \Rightarrow 1 - x < x \left[ \frac{1}{x} \right] \leq 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \left[ \frac{1}{x} \right] = 1 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \left[ \frac{1}{x} \right] = 1. \quad (\text{夹逼})$$

step 2.

$$(1) \text{铅垂: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left\{ e^{\frac{1}{x}} \sqrt{(x-1)(x+1)} + x \left[ \frac{1}{x} \right] \right\} = +\infty. \quad \text{铅垂}$$

$$(2) \text{水平: } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left\{ e^{\frac{1}{x}} \sqrt{(x-1)(x+1)} + x \left[ \frac{1}{x} \right] \right\} = +\infty \quad \text{无水平}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left\{ e^{\frac{1}{x}} \sqrt{(x-1)(x+1)} + x \left[ \frac{1}{x} \right] \right\} = +\infty$$

(3) 斜:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^{\frac{1}{x}} \sqrt{(x-1)(x+1)} + x \left[ \frac{1}{x} \right]}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[ \frac{e^{\frac{1}{x}} \sqrt{(x-1)(x+1)}}{x} + \left[ \frac{1}{x} \right] \right] = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) - x = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[ e^{\frac{1}{x}} \sqrt{(x-1)(x+1)} - x \right] = -1$$

$$y = x - 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} e^{\frac{1}{x}} \sqrt{1 - \frac{4}{x} + \frac{5}{x^2}} + \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left[ \frac{1}{x} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{e^{\frac{1}{x}} \sqrt{x^2 - 4x + 5}}{-x} = -2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) + 2x &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} e^{\frac{1}{x}} \sqrt{x^2 - 4x + 5} + x \left[ \frac{1}{x} \right] + 2x \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left[ e^{\frac{1}{x}} \sqrt{x^2 - 4x + 5} + x \right] + x \left[ \frac{1}{x} + 1 \right] \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left[ -x \left( e^{\frac{1}{x}} \sqrt{1 - \frac{4}{x} + \frac{5}{x^2}} - 1 \right) + e^{\frac{1}{x}} - e^{\frac{1}{x}} \right] \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left( -x \left( e^{\frac{1}{x}} \left( -\frac{1}{2} \right) \left( \frac{5}{x^2} - \frac{4}{x} \right) + e^{\frac{1}{x}} - 1 \right) \right) \\ &= -(-2+1) = 1 \end{aligned}$$

例 5.18.

求曲线  $x^3 + y^3 = 3xy$  的斜渐近线方程

1) 设  $y = ax + b$ .

$$a = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{y}{x} \quad \text{令 } \frac{y}{x} = u \quad \text{则 } y = ux$$

$$x^3 + u^3 x^3 = 3ux^2 \Rightarrow 1 + u^3 = \frac{3u}{x}$$

$$\Rightarrow u^3 = \frac{3u}{x} - 1 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3u}{x} - 1 = -1 \Rightarrow a = -1$$

2)  $b = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} y - ax = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} y + x$  令  $y + x = t$  则  $y = t - x$

$$\Rightarrow x^3 + (t-x)^3 = 3x(t-x) \Rightarrow t^3 + 3xt - 3tx - 3x^2 = 3xt - 3x^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{t^3}{x^2} + \frac{3t}{x} - \frac{3t}{x} = \frac{3t}{x} - 3 \Rightarrow t = \sqrt[3]{\frac{3t}{x} - 3} \rightarrow -1$$

$$3) \Rightarrow y = -x - 1$$



例 5.20

设  $f(x) = \int_x^{x+\frac{\pi}{2}} |\sin t| dt$

1. 证明  $f(x)$  是以  $\pi$  为周期的周期函数.

2. 求  $f(x)$  的值域.

1.  $f(x+\pi) = \int_{x+\pi}^{x+\pi+\frac{\pi}{2}} |\sin t| dt = \int_{x+\pi}^{x+\pi+\frac{\pi}{2}} |\sin(t+\pi)| dt$

$\begin{matrix} x+t+\pi=u \\ t=u-\pi \end{matrix} \int_{x+\pi}^{x+\pi+\frac{\pi}{2}} |\sin u| du = \int_x^{x+\frac{\pi}{2}} |\sin t| dt$

2. 由 1. 只需研究  $[0, \pi]$  即可

$f(x) = 0 \quad f(x) = |\sin(x+\frac{\pi}{2})| - |\sin x|$

驻点:  $|\cos x| - |\sin x| = 0 \Rightarrow x_1 = \frac{\pi}{4} \quad x_2 = \frac{3\pi}{4}$

端点:  $x_3 = 0 \quad x_4 = \pi$

$f(\frac{\pi}{4}) = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} |\sin t| dt = 2 \quad f(\frac{3\pi}{4}) = \int_{\frac{3\pi}{4}}^{\frac{5\pi}{4}} |\sin t| dt = 2 - \sqrt{2}$

$f(0) = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} |\sin t| dt = 1 \quad f(\pi) = \int_{\pi}^{\frac{3\pi}{2}} |\sin t| dt = -1$



$\therefore [2-\sqrt{2}, 2]$

例 5.21

$2y^3 - 2y^2 + 2xy - x^2 = 1$  在  $(1, 1)$  处求切线?

[solution]  $6y^2 \cdot y' - 4y \cdot y' + 2y + 2x y' - 2x = 0$

$\Rightarrow y' = \frac{2x-2y}{2x+6y^2-4y} = \frac{x-y}{x+3y^2-2y} \quad x=1, y=1 \Rightarrow y'=0$

$y'' = \frac{(1-y')(x+3y^2-2y) - (x-y)(1+6y \cdot y' - 2y')}{(x+3y^2-2y)^2}$

$x=1, y=1, y'=0 \Rightarrow \frac{(1-0)(1+3-2) - 0}{(1+3-2)^2} = \frac{1}{2}$

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

例 5.22

求心形线  $r = a(1 + \cos \theta)$  ( $a > 0$ ) 在  $M(\frac{\pi}{2}, a)$  处切线.

$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{d[a \sin \theta (1 + \cos \theta)] / d\theta}{d[a \cos \theta (1 + \cos \theta)] / d\theta} = \frac{(\cos \theta + \cos 2\theta)}{(-\sin \theta + \sin 2\theta)} \bigg|_{\frac{\pi}{2}} = 1$

$\frac{d(\frac{dy}{dx})}{dx} = \frac{(\frac{\cos \theta + \cos 2\theta}{-\sin \theta + \sin 2\theta})' \bigg|_{\frac{\pi}{2}}}{(-\cos \theta + \cos 2\theta)' \bigg|_{\frac{\pi}{2}}} = -\frac{3}{a}$

$k = \frac{|y''|}{[1+(y')^2]^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{3}{2\sqrt{2}a}$

# 例 5.22

求曲线  $y = \ln x$  上曲率最大点, 并在该点附近用  $y = ax^2 + bx + c$  近似代替  $y = \ln x$ , 求  $a, b, c$ .

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

$$k = \frac{|1 - \frac{1}{x^2}|}{(1 + \frac{1}{x^2})^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{\frac{1}{x^2}}{(1 + \frac{1}{x^2})^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{x}{(x^2 + 1)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \left( \frac{1}{x^{\frac{1}{2}} + x^{\frac{3}{2}}} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$k'(x) = -\frac{3}{2} \left( \frac{1}{x^{\frac{1}{2}} + x^{\frac{3}{2}}} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}} \cdot \frac{-\frac{1}{2}x^{-\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{3}{2}x^{\frac{1}{2}}}{(x^{\frac{1}{2}} + x^{\frac{3}{2}})^2} = -\frac{3}{4} \frac{-\frac{1}{2}x^{\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{3}{2}x^{\frac{3}{2}}}{(x^{\frac{1}{2}} + x^{\frac{3}{2}})^{\frac{5}{2}}}$$

$$\text{令 } k'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{x^{\frac{1}{2}}} = \frac{3}{2}x^{\frac{1}{2}} \Rightarrow x = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\text{当 } 0 < x < \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, k' < 0. \text{ 当 } x > \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, k' > 0.$$

$$\Rightarrow k_{\max} = k\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)$$

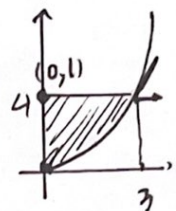
$$② \quad y_1 = y_2 \quad y'_1 = y'_2 \quad |y''_1| = |y''_2| \quad (\Leftarrow k_1 = k_2)$$

$$\begin{cases} \ln x = ax^2 + bx + c \\ \frac{1}{x} = 2ax + b \\ -\frac{1}{x^2} = 2a \end{cases} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} x = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ \Rightarrow \end{array} \right. \begin{cases} a = -1 \\ b = 2\sqrt{2} \\ c = -\frac{1}{2}(\ln 2 + 3) \end{cases}$$

# 例 5.24

已知  $L: y = \frac{4}{9}x^2 (x \geq 0)$ .  $O(0,0)$   $A(0,1)$

$P$  点...  $S$  是  $OA$  与  $AP$  及  $L$  所围面积,  
 $P$  至  $(3,4)$   $dx=4$ . 求  $\frac{dS}{dt}$ .



$$P(m, \frac{4}{9}m^2) \quad \frac{dS}{dt} = \frac{dS}{dm} \cdot \frac{dm}{dt}, \quad \frac{4}{9}m^2 - 1$$

$$y - 1 = k(x - 0) \quad k = \frac{y - 1}{m - 0}$$

$$y = (\frac{4}{9}m - \frac{1}{m})x + 1$$

$$S = \int_0^m \left[ \left( \frac{4}{9}m - \frac{1}{m} \right)x + 1 \right] dx$$

$$= \frac{2}{27}m^3 + \frac{m}{2}$$

$$\frac{dS}{dt} = \left( \frac{2}{9}m^2 + \frac{1}{2} \right) \frac{dm}{dt} = \frac{8}{9}m^2 + 2 \quad m=3 \text{ 时 } \frac{dS}{dt} = 10.$$

重点 ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★  
5.2 5.4 5.5 5.8 5.10 5.14