

## 10.31

3.6 1(2) 已做

3.6 2. 解: 求 Maclaurin 展开式:  $f(x) = e^{\sin x} = f(0) + \frac{f'(0)}{1!}x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}x^2 + \frac{f'''(0)}{3!}x^3 + o(x^3)$ .

$$\text{而: } f'(x) = \cos x e^{\sin x}, f''(x) = -\sin x e^{\sin x} + \cos x \cdot \cos x e^{\sin x} = (\cos^2 x - \sin x) e^{\sin x}.$$

$$f'''(x) = (\cos x)'' e^{\sin x} + 2(\cos x)(e^{\sin x})' + \cos x (e^{\sin x})''$$

$$= [-\cos x - 2\sin x \cos x + \cos x (\cos^2 x - \sin x)] e^{\sin x}$$

$$= (\cos^3 x - 3\sin x \cos x - \cos x) e^{\sin x}.$$

$$\text{故: } f(0)=1, f'(0)=1, f''(0)=1, f'''(0)=0. \text{ 由此, } e^{\sin x} = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2} + o(x^3).$$

3.6 4. 解: 我们可根据洛洛法则求出四次多项式之值

$$f(x) \text{ 四次, 则应有: } f^{(5)}(x) = f^{(6)}(x) = \dots = 0.$$

记号  $x=2$  处 Taylor 展开的 Lagrange 余项为:

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

$$\text{由 } f^{(5)}(\xi) \equiv 0, \text{ 故: } f(x) = f(2) + \frac{f'(2)}{1!}(x-2) + \frac{f''(2)}{2!}(x-2)^2 + \frac{f^{(3)}(2)}{3!}(x-2)^3 + \frac{f^{(4)}(2)}{4!}(x-2)^4 \\ = -1 + (x-2)^2 - 2(x-2)^3 + (x-2)^4 = \dots = x^4 - 10x^3 + 37x^2 - 60x + 35.$$

$$\therefore f(-1) = 143, f'(0) = -60, f''(1) = 26.$$

3.6 6. 解: (1)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x - e^{-x^2}}{\sin^4 x}$ . 将分子分母展开 Maclaurin 级数到  $x^4$  项:

$$\cos x - e^{-x^2} = \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^4}{24} + o(x^4)\right) - \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{x^2}{2}\right)^2 + o(x^4)\right) = -\frac{1}{12}x^4 + o(x^4).$$

$$\sin^4 x = \left(x - \frac{1}{6}x^3 + o(x^4)\right)^4 = x^4 + o(x^4).$$

$$\text{故: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-x^4/12}{x^4} = -\frac{1}{12}.$$

(2)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt[4]{1+x} - \sqrt[4]{1-x}}{x^2}$ . 将分子展开 Maclaurin 级数到  $x^2$  项:

$$\sqrt[4]{1+x} - \sqrt[4]{1-x} = \left(1 + \frac{x}{4} + o(x^2)\right) - \left(1 - \frac{x}{4} + o(x^2)\right) = \frac{x}{2} + o(x^2).$$

$$\text{故: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x/2}{x^2} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$(3) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} [x - x^2 \ln(1 + \frac{1}{x})]. \text{ 令 } t = \frac{1}{x}, \text{ 则: } \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{1}{t} - \frac{1}{t^2} \ln(1+t)\right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x - \ln(1+x)}{x^2}$$



将分子展成Maclaurin级数求 $x^3$ 项.

$$\text{即: } x \cdot \ln(1+x) = x - (x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + o(x^2)) = \frac{1}{2}x^2 + o(x^2).$$

$$\therefore \text{原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2/2}{x^2} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$(4) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos(\sin x) - \cos x}{\sin^6 x} = 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \frac{\sin x + x}{2} \sin \frac{x - \sin x}{2}}{\sin^6 x}$$

将分子展成Maclaurin级数求 $x^6$ 项:

$$\sin \frac{x + \sin x}{2} = \sin(x - \frac{x^3}{12} + o(x^4)) = (x - \frac{x^3}{12}) - \frac{1}{6}(x - \frac{x^3}{12})^3 + o(x^4) = x - \frac{1}{4}x^3 + o(x^4).$$

$$\sin \frac{x - \sin x}{2} = \sin(\frac{x^3}{12} + o(x^4)) = \frac{x^3}{12} + o(x^4).$$

$$\text{则: 分子} = (x - \frac{1}{4}x^3 + o(x^4))(\frac{x^3}{12} + o(x^4)) = \frac{x^4}{12} + o(x^4).$$

$$\sin^6 x = (x - \frac{1}{6}x^3 + o(x^4))^6 = x^6.$$

$$\therefore \text{原式} = 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^4/12}{x^6} = \frac{1}{6}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3.6 \quad 11. (1) f(x) &= f(x_0) + \frac{f'(x_0)}{1!}(x-x_0) + \frac{f''(x_0)}{2!}(x-x_0)^2 + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(x_0)}{n!}(x-x_0)^n + \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!}(x-x_0)^{n+1} \\ &= f(x_0) + \frac{f^{(n)}(x_0)}{n!}(x-x_0)^n + \boxed{\frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!}(x-x_0)^{n+1}} = o((x-x_0)^n) \end{aligned}$$

$$n \text{ 为奇数时, 则 } f(x) = f(x_0) + \frac{f^{(n)}(x_0)}{n!}(x-x_0)^n + o((x-x_0)^n).$$

$$\text{取 } x \in U(x_0, \delta), \text{ 则: } x < x_0 \text{ 时 } f(x) < f(x_0), x > x_0 \text{ 时 } f(x) > f(x_0).$$

即在  $U(x_0, \delta)$  内, 既无  $f(x_0) \geq f(x)$ , 又无  $f(x_0) \leq f(x)$ . 故此处非极值.

$$(2) n \text{ 为偶数时, 若 } f^{(n)}(x_0) > 0, \text{ 则 } f(x) - f(x_0) = \frac{f^{(n)}(x_0)}{n!}(x-x_0)^n + o((x-x_0)^n),$$

$$\text{当 } x \in U(x_0, \delta) \text{ 时, 恒有 } f(x) - f(x_0) > 0; \text{ 即 } f(x_0) \leq f(x), x_0 \text{ 为极小值点.}$$

$$\text{同理, } f^{(n)}(x_0) < 0 \text{ 时, } x_0 \text{ 为极大值点. } \square$$

$$3.4 \quad 5 \quad (1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt[m]{1+\alpha x} - \sqrt[n]{1+\beta x}}{x}. \text{ 将分子展成Maclaurin级数求 } x \text{ 项.}$$

$$\sqrt[m]{1+\alpha x} - \sqrt[n]{1+\beta x} = (1 + \frac{\alpha}{m}x + o(x)) - (1 + \frac{\beta}{n}x + o(x)) = (\frac{\alpha}{m} - \frac{\beta}{n})x + o(x).$$

$$\text{则, 原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\frac{\alpha}{m} - \frac{\beta}{n})x}{x} = \frac{\alpha}{m} - \frac{\beta}{n}.$$

$$(2) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1+mx)^m - (1+nx)^m}{x^2}. \text{ 将分子展成Maclaurin级数求 } x^2 \text{ 项.}$$

$$(1+mx)^m - (1+nx)^m = (1 + m \cdot mx + \frac{m(m-1)}{2}m^2x^2 + o(x^2)) - (1 + m \cdot nx + \frac{m(m-1)}{2}n^2x^2 + o(x^2))$$



$$= \frac{mn(m-n)}{2} x^2 + o(x^2).$$

$$\text{于是} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{mn(m-n)}{2} x^2}{x^2} = \frac{mn(m-n)}{2}.$$

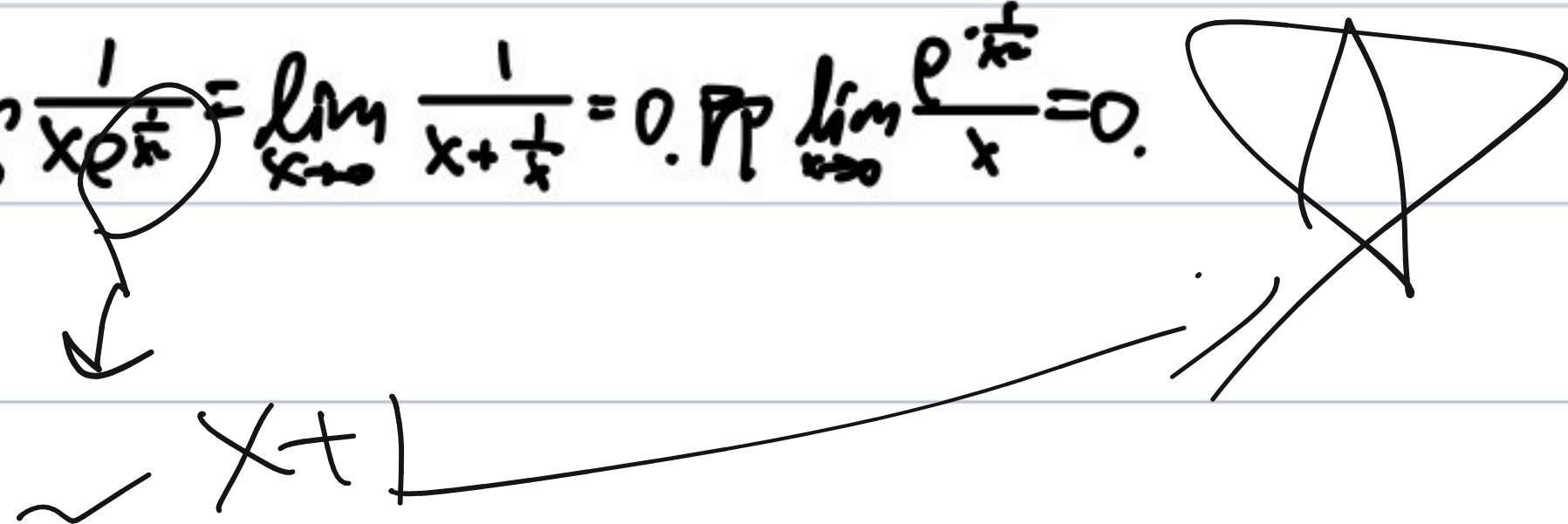
(6)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1+x)^\alpha - 1}{x}$ . 则: 将分子展开至 Maclaurin 级数式  $x$  的 1 次项.

$$(1+x)^\alpha - 1 = (1 + \alpha x + o(x)) - 1 = \alpha x + o(x).$$

$$\text{则: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\alpha x}{x} = \alpha.$$

(7)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{-\frac{1}{x}}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x e^{\frac{1}{x}}}$ . 对  $e^{\frac{1}{x}}$  用  $\frac{1}{x}$  的 Maclaurin 展开, 则:

$$e^{\frac{1}{x}} = 1 + \frac{1}{x} + o\left(\frac{1}{x}\right). \text{ 而 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x e^{\frac{1}{x}}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x + 1} = 0. \text{ 即 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{-\frac{1}{x}}}{x} = 0.$$



## 11.4

2.18 8. 证: 首先证明其是实数.

若是, 则:  $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0$  s.t.  $\forall |x - x_0| < \delta, |f(x) - f(x_0)| < \varepsilon$ .

则 (1) 取  $\delta = \frac{\varepsilon}{2k}$ , 则:  $|f(x) - f(y)| < k\delta = \frac{\varepsilon}{2} < \varepsilon$ . 即  $f \in C([a, b])$ .

其次, 证  $x_0$  的存在性. 令  $g(x) = f(x) - x$ .

$$\text{则: } g(a) = f(a) - a \geq 0, g(b) = f(b) - b \leq 0.$$

1°  $g(a) = 0$  或  $g(b) = 0$ , 则  $x_0 = a$  或  $x_0 = b$  即可.

2°  $g(a) \neq 0, g(b) \neq 0$ , 则  $g(a) > 0, g(b) < 0$ . 则:  $\exists x_0 \in (a, b), g(x_0) = 0 = f(x_0) - x_0$ , 即:  $f(x_0) = x_0$ .

下在此基础上证其唯一性.

若  $\exists x_1 \neq x_0$  s.t.  $f(x_1) = x_1$ , 则:  $|f(x_1) - f(x_0)| = |x_1 - x_0| > k|x_1 - x_0|$ , 矛盾!

则:  $\exists! x_0 \in [a, b], f(x_0) = x_0$ .  $\square$

(2) 证: 证  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = x_0$ .  $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N \in \mathbb{N}^+$  s.t.  $\forall n > N, |x_n - x_0| < \varepsilon$ .

$$\text{由: } |f(x) - f(y)| < k|x - y|: |f(x_n) - f(x_0)| < k|x_n - x_0| \text{ 即: } |x_{n+1} - x_0| < k|x_n - x_0|.$$

$$\text{于是 } |x_n - x_0| < k^n |x_1 - x_0| < \dots < k^{n-1} |x_1 - x_0|.$$

$$\text{则 } \forall k^{n-1} |x_1 - x_0| < \varepsilon, \text{ 即: } N = 1 + \left\lceil \frac{\ln \varepsilon - \ln |x_1 - x_0|}{\ln k} \right\rceil \text{ 即可!}$$

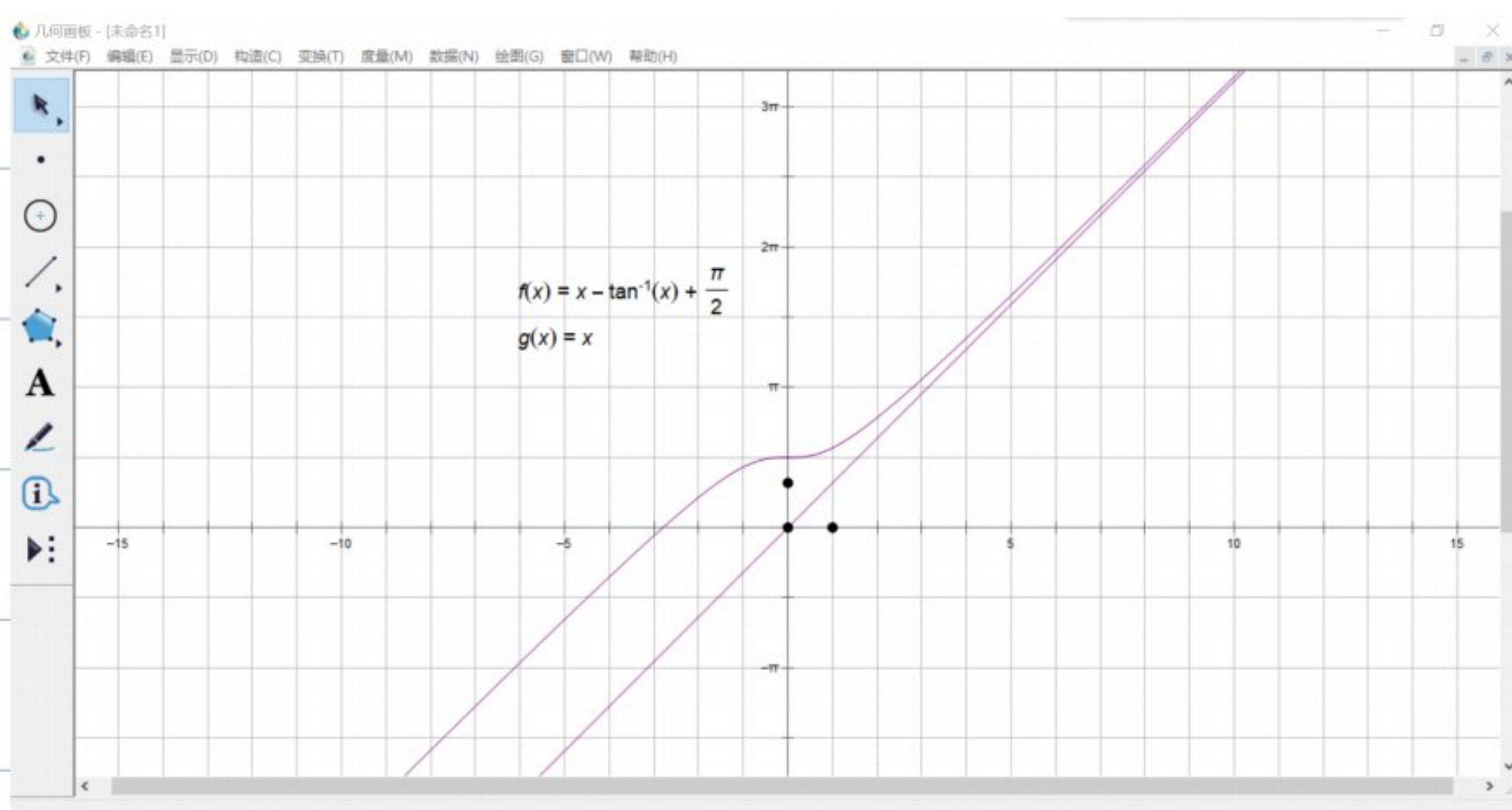
故:  $n > N, |x_n - x_0| < k^{n-1} |x_1 - x_0| < \varepsilon$ . 故  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = x_0$ .  $\square$

(3) 证: 构造函数  $f(x) = x - \arctan x + \frac{\pi}{2}$ . 令  $f(x) = 0$ .

$\frac{0}{\infty}$



感谢好友...



3.5 7, 已做, 1第20讲

3.5 11. 曲线:  $xy = 1$  (即:  $y = \frac{1}{x}$ ).

$$\therefore \rho = \left| \frac{(1+y'^2)^{3/2}}{y''} \right|. \text{ 由于 } y' = -\frac{1}{x^2}, y'' = \frac{2}{x^3}, \text{ 代入得: } \rho = \sqrt{2}. \text{ 对应的曲率 } \kappa = \frac{1}{\rho} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}.$$

另, 考虑该曲线在点  $(1, 1)$  处的曲率.  $k = -\frac{y'}{1+y'^2} \Big|_{(1,1)} = 1$ . 则有:  $\begin{cases} \frac{y-1}{x-1} = 1 \\ (x-1)^2 + (y-1)^2 = 2. \end{cases}$

另一方面, 由于  $\frac{(1+y'^2)^{3/2}}{y''} > 0$ , 故其在  $y = \frac{1}{x}$  上方. 反映到图中, 即: 曲率圆位于  $x-1 > 0$  一侧.

综上,  $\begin{cases} x_0 = 2 \\ y_0 = 2 \end{cases}$ . 即: 曲率圆心  $(2, 2)$ .

(2)  $y = e^{-x^2}$

$$\therefore \rho = \left| \frac{(1+y'^2)^{3/2}}{y''} \right|. \text{ 考虑到 } y' = 0, y'' = -2, \text{ 代入得: } \rho = \frac{1}{2}. \text{ 对应的曲率 } \kappa = \frac{1}{\rho} = 2.$$

另, 由于  $y' = 0$ , 故曲率圆心有  $y$  轴上:  $x = 0$ .

由于  $\frac{(1+y'^2)^{3/2}}{y''} < 0$ , 故其在  $y = e^{-x^2}$  下方. 反映到图中, 即: 曲率圆位于  $y-1 < 0$  一侧.

综上,  $\begin{cases} x_0 = 0 \\ y_0 = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$ . 即: 曲率圆心  $(0, \frac{1}{2})$ .

3.5 12 (1)  $\begin{cases} x = 3t^2 \\ y = 3t - t^3 \end{cases}$  求:  $\frac{dy}{dx} \Big|_{t=1} = \frac{dy/dt}{dx/dt} \Big|_{t=1} = \frac{3-3t^2}{6t} \Big|_{t=1} = 0.$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} \Big|_{t=1} = \frac{d(dy/dx)/dt}{dx/dt} \Big|_{t=1} = \frac{\frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{3-3t^2}{6t} \right)}{6t} \Big|_{t=1} = \frac{\frac{1}{2t^2} \cdot (-1 + \frac{1}{t})}{6t} \Big|_{t=1} = -\frac{1}{6}.$$

$$\text{则: } \kappa = \left| \frac{y''}{(1+y'^2)^{3/2}} \right| = \frac{1}{6}.$$

(2) 新题... 前题竞人狂喜!

若根据几何性质直接给出:  $\rho = \frac{\pi}{2}, \kappa = \frac{2}{\pi}.$



下略记之, 并记  $\rho = t$ .

$$\text{此外, } \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy/dt}{dx/dt} = \frac{\cos t - (\cos t - t \sin t)}{-\sin t + (\sin t + t \cos t)} = \tan t.$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{d(dy/dx)/dt}{dx/dt} = \frac{\cos^2 t}{t \cos t} = \frac{\cos t}{t}.$$

$$\therefore \rho = \frac{(1+y''')^{\frac{1}{3}}}{y''} = \frac{(1+\cos t)^{\frac{1}{3}}}{\cos^2 t} t = t. \text{ wow! 则 } \rho|_{t=\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\pi}{2}, x = \frac{2}{\pi}.$$

(说起来, 有人之前搞过对时与渐开线搞过一个题. 此题算是唤起了沉睡良久的DNA...)

3.5 13. 求  $\rho = \left| \frac{(1+y''')^{\frac{1}{3}}}{y''} \right|$ . 其中,  $y' = \frac{1}{x}$ ,  $y'' = -\frac{1}{x^2}$ . 代入得:

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

$$\text{则, } \frac{d\rho}{dx} = \frac{\frac{1}{3}(x^3+1)^{-\frac{2}{3}} \cdot 3x^2 - (x^3+1)^{\frac{1}{3}}}{x^2} = \frac{\sqrt{x^3+1}}{x^3} \cdot [3x^2 - (x^3+1)] = \frac{\sqrt{x^3+1}}{x^3} \cdot (2x^2-1).$$

$$\text{令 } \frac{d\rho}{dx} = 0, \text{ 则 } x = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}. \text{ (并可验证: } \frac{d^2\rho}{dx^2}|_{x=\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} > 0, \text{ 故此处为极小)}$$

$$\text{代入得 } \rho = \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}.$$

3.5 14. (3) 证. 证  $\sin x$  展开至第  $n$  项 MacLaurin 级数.

$$\sin x = x - \frac{x^3}{6} + \frac{x^5}{120} + o(x^5).$$

$$\text{为证左式, 将右式改记为 } \sin x = x - \frac{x^3}{6} + \frac{f^{(4)}(\xi)}{24} x^4. \text{ (Lagrange 余项形式, } \xi \in (0, x))$$

$$\text{而 } f^{(4)}(\xi) = \sin \xi, \xi \in (0, x) \subset (0, \frac{\pi}{2}), \text{ 故 } f^{(4)}(\xi) > 0.$$

$$\text{则: } \sin x - (x - \frac{x^3}{6}) = \frac{f^{(4)}(\xi)}{24} x^4 > 0. \text{ 故 } x - \frac{x^3}{6} < \sin x.$$

$$\text{为证右式, 将右式改记为: } \sin x = x - \frac{x^3}{6} + \frac{x^5}{120} + \frac{f^{(6)}(\xi)}{720} x^6. \text{ (Lagrange 余项形式, } \xi \in (0, x))$$

$$\text{而 } f^{(6)}(\xi) = -\sin \xi < 0, \text{ 故: } \sin x - (x - \frac{x^3}{6} + \frac{x^5}{120}) = \frac{f^{(6)}(\xi)}{720} x^6 < 0. \text{ 故 } \sin x < x - \frac{x^3}{6} + \frac{x^5}{120}. \square.$$

$$(4) \text{ 证: 需介值, } 2e^{\frac{xy}{2}} = 2\sqrt{e^x \cdot e^y}, \text{ 由介值定理, } \frac{e^x + e^y}{2} \geq \sqrt{e^x \cdot e^y}. \text{ 即 } 2e^{\frac{xy}{2}} \leq e^x + e^y. \square.$$

(利用  $e^x$  的凹凸性也可证...)

3.5 16. 由  $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$  下证.

证:  $f(x) = x^{\frac{1}{2}}$ . 下求  $f'(x)$ . 令  $y = \ln f = \frac{1}{2} \ln x$ . 而由  $x$  求  $y$ , 得:

$$\frac{f'}{f} = \left( \frac{1}{2} \ln x \right)' = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{2x}. \text{ 则: } f'(x) = x^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{2x} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}.$$



令  $f'(x)=0 \Rightarrow x=e$ . 易知  $x < e$  时  $f'(x) > 0$ ,  $x > e$  时  $f'(x) < 0$ . 故  $x=e$  为极大值点, 且  $f(x)$  在  $(0, e)$  上  $\uparrow$ , 在  $(e, +\infty)$  上  $\downarrow$ .

从而  $\eta_n$  并不收敛到  $e$ . 由  $f(x)$  在  $(0, e)$  上的单调性, 应有:  $f(1) < f(2); f(3) > f(4) > \dots$ .

故 2 应比较  $f(2)$  与  $f(3)$ , 即  $\sqrt{2}$  与  $\sqrt[3]{3}$  大小即可!

事实上, 由于  $(\sqrt{2})^3 = 2$ ,  $(\sqrt[3]{8})^2 = 2 \Rightarrow \sqrt[3]{8} > \sqrt[3]{2} = \sqrt{2}$ , 故  $\sqrt[3]{8} > \sqrt{2}$ .

故  $\eta_n$  最大值为  $\sqrt[3]{8}$ .



$$(2) \text{原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 + \frac{1}{4}x^2 - (1 - \frac{1}{4}x^2) + o(x^2)}{x^2} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$(3) \text{原式} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \frac{1}{t} \ln(1+t)}{t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \frac{1}{t}(t - \frac{t^2}{2} + o(t^2))}{t} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$(4) \text{原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-2 \sin \frac{\sin x + x}{2} \cdot \sin \frac{\sin x - x}{2}}{x^4} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 - \sin^2 x}{x^4} =$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 - (\frac{2x^2}{2!} - \frac{2^3 x^4}{4!} + o(x^4))}{x^4} = \frac{1}{6}.$$

11. (70.28 讲义 Eq. 2).

Ex 3.4 5.11) 类似 Ex 3.66(2), 结果为  $\frac{\alpha}{m} - \frac{\beta}{n}$ .

(2)  $m=n$  则原式=0;  $m \neq n$  时, 若  $m=1$  或  $n=1$ , 则结果为  $\infty$ ;

若  $m>1, n>1$ , 则原式 =  $\frac{mn(n-m)}{2} \Rightarrow \text{原式} = \frac{mn(n+m)}{2}$ .

(6) 原式=2.

$$(17) \text{原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(\ln(1+x))^{\frac{1}{x}}}{x^{\frac{1}{x}}} \stackrel{\frac{1}{x}=t}{=} \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{(\ln(1+\frac{1}{t}))^t}{(\frac{1}{t})^t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{[\ln(1+t) - \ln t]^t}{1 + t \ln t + o(t \ln t)}$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{(t \ln t)^t}{1 - t \ln t + o(t \ln t)} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} (t \ln t)^t [1 + t \ln t + o(t \ln t)] =$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{e^{t \ln(-\ln t)}}{[1 + t \ln t + o(t \ln t)]^{t \ln t}} \stackrel{\lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} (1 + t \ln t) = 1}{=} 1.$$



Nov. 4th

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Ex 2 8 (1)(2) 不动点定理

(3)

$$y = \begin{cases} e^x, & x \leq 0 \\ 1, & x > 0 \end{cases}$$

e.g 1:  $y = \sqrt{x^2 + 4}$

e.g 2:  $y = \ln(e^x + 1)$

e.g 3:  $y = x - \arctan x + \frac{\pi}{2}$

Note: 先说明连续, 再证存在性,

最后说明唯一性 (标准顺序)

均需说明其满足  $\forall x, y$ ,

$$|f(x) - f(y)| < |x - y|!$$

Ex 3.5 7 (10.28 讲又 E.g 2 特例).

11. (1) 法线 L:  $y = x$ . 曲率  $k = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ , 曲率半径  $\rho = \sqrt{2}$ , 曲率中心  $D(2, 2)$ .

(2) 法线 L:  $x = 0$ . 曲率  $k = t^2$ ,  $\rho = \frac{1}{2}$ , 曲率中心  $D(0, \frac{1}{2})$ .

12. Sol. (1)  $k|_{t=1} = \frac{\varphi'(t)\psi''(t) - \psi'(t)\varphi''(t)}{[\varphi'^2(t) + \psi'^2(t)]^{3/2}} \Big|_{t=1}$ ,  $\varphi(t) = 6t^3$ ,  $\varphi'(t) = 6$ .

$\psi'(t) = 3 - 3t^2$ ,  $\psi''(t) = -6t$ . 故  $\varphi'(t)|_{t=1} = 6$ ,  $\varphi''(1) = 6$ ,  $\psi'(1) = 0$ .

$\psi''(1) = -6$ ,  $k|_{t=1} = \frac{6 \times (-6) - 0}{(6^2)^{3/2}} = -\frac{1}{6}$ .

(2)  $\varphi(t) = \cos t + t \sin t$ ,  $\psi(t) = \sin t - t \cos t$ .  $\varphi'(t) = -\sin t + \sin t + t \cos t$

$= t \cos t$ ,  $\varphi''(t) = \cos t - t \sin t$ ;  $\psi'(t) = \cos t - (\cos t - t \sin t) = t \sin t$ ,

$\psi''(t) = \sin t + t \cos t$ . 因此  $\varphi'(\frac{\pi}{2}) = 0$ ,  $\varphi''(\frac{\pi}{2}) = -\frac{\pi}{2}$ ,  $\psi'(\frac{\pi}{2}) = \frac{\pi}{2}$ .

$\psi''(\frac{\pi}{2}) = 1$ . 因此  $k|_{t=\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{1 - \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}}{[(\frac{\pi}{2})^2]^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{2}{\pi}$ .