

中山大学 本科生考试草稿纸 ²⁸/₆₋₇

警告

《中山大学授予学士学位工作细则》第七条：“考试作弊者不授予学士学位。”

P.25.4 设 $f(x) = \frac{2+x}{2-x}$, $x \neq \pm 2$, 求 $f(-x)$, $f(x+1)$, $f(x)+1$, $f(\frac{1}{x})$, $\frac{1}{f(x)}$.

解: $f(-x) = \frac{2-x}{2+x}$; $f(x+1) = \frac{2+(x+1)}{2-(x+1)} = \frac{x+3}{1-x}$; $f(x)+1 = \frac{2+x}{2-x} + 1 = \frac{2+x+2-x}{2-x} = \frac{4}{2-x}$.

$f(\frac{1}{x}) = \frac{2+\frac{1}{x}}{2-\frac{1}{x}} = \frac{2x+1}{2x-1}$, $\frac{1}{f(x)} = \frac{2-x}{2+x}$.

P.25.5 设 $f(x) = x^3$, 求 $\frac{f(x+\Delta x) - f(x)}{\Delta x}$

解: $\frac{f(x+\Delta x) - f(x)}{\Delta x} = \frac{(x+\Delta x)^3 - x^3}{\Delta x} = \frac{x^3 + 3x^2 \cdot \Delta x + 3x \cdot \Delta x^2 + \Delta x^3 - x^3}{\Delta x} = 3x^2 + 3x \cdot \Delta x + \Delta x^2$

P.25.6 设 $f(x) = \ln x$, ($x > 0$); $g(x) = x^2$, $-\infty < x < +\infty$

试求: $f[f(x)]$, $g[g(x)]$, $f[g(x)]$, $g[f(x)]$.

解: $f[f(x)] = \ln[f(x)] = \ln(\ln x)$, ($x > e$)

$g[g(x)] = g[x^2] = (x^2)^2 = x^4$, $-\infty < x < +\infty$

$f[g(x)] = f[x^2] = \ln x^2$, ($x \neq 0$, $-\infty < x < +\infty$)

$g[f(x)] = g[\ln x] = [\ln x]^2$, ($x > 0$)

P.25.7 设 $f(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x \geq 0 \\ -x, & x < 0 \end{cases}$; $g(x) = \begin{cases} x, & x \geq 0 \\ 1-x, & x < 0 \end{cases}$

① $f[g(x)] = \begin{cases} 0, & g(x) \geq 0 \\ -g(x), & g(x) < 0 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 0, & x \geq 0 \\ 0, & x < 0 \end{cases} = 0$

$x \geq 0$ 时, $g(x) = x \geq 0$; 当 $x < 0$ 时, $f[g(x)] = 0$

$x < 0$ 时, $g(x) = 1-x > 0$, 当 $x < 0$ 时, $f[g(x)] = 0$

② $g[f(x)] = \begin{cases} f(x), & f(x) \geq 0 \\ 1-f(x), & f(x) < 0 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} -x, & x < 0 \\ 0, & x \geq 0 \end{cases} = f(x) = \frac{1}{2}(|x|-x)$