

P.25.9 定义: 若多项式  $p(x)$  可表为  $p(x) = (x-x_0)^m \cdot g(x)$ , 且  $g(x_0) \neq 0$ , 则称  $x_0$  是  $p(x)$  的  $m$  重根. 今欲证  $x_0$  是  $p(x)$  的  $k$  重根.

证明:  $x_0$  是  $p'(x)$  的  $k-1$  重根. ( $k \geq 2$ )

证: 由题设  $p(x) = (x-x_0)^k \cdot g(x)$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则 } p'(x) &= k \cdot (x-x_0)^{k-1} \cdot g(x) + (x-x_0)^k \cdot g'(x) \\ &= (x-x_0)^{k-1} \cdot [k \cdot g(x) + (x-x_0) \cdot g'(x)] \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{从而 } p'(x_0) = 0, \quad k \cdot g(x_0) + (x_0 - x_0) \cdot g'(x_0) = k \cdot g(x_0) \neq 0$$

即  $x_0$  是  $p'(x)$  的  $k-1$  重根.

P.76.10 设  $f(x)$  在  $(-a, a)$  有定义, 且  $f(-x) = f(x)$ ,  $f'(0)$  存在. 证:  $f'(0) = 0$

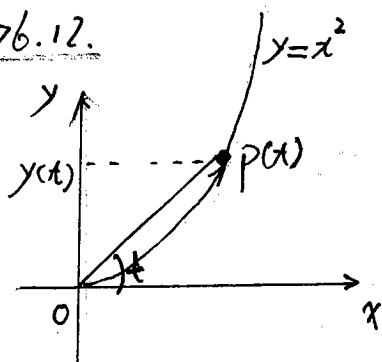
$$\text{证: } f'(0) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0+\Delta x) - f(0)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(-\Delta x) - f(0)}{\Delta x} = - \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0-\Delta x) - f(0)}{-\Delta x} = -f'(0)$$

$$\text{从而 } 2f'(0) = 0, \quad f'(0) = 0$$

P.76.11 设  $f(x)$  在点  $x_0$  可导, 证:  $\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0+\Delta x) - f(x_0-\Delta x)}{2\Delta x} = f'(x_0)$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{证: } \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0+\Delta x) - f(x_0-\Delta x)}{2\Delta x} &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{[f(x_0+\Delta x) - f(x_0)] - [f(x_0-\Delta x) - f(x_0)]}{2\Delta x} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \left[ \frac{f(x_0+\Delta x) - f(x_0)}{\Delta x} + \frac{f(x_0-\Delta x) - f(x_0)}{-\Delta x} \right] = \frac{1}{2} [f'(x_0) + f'(x_0)] = f'(x_0) \end{aligned}$$

P.76.12.



$$0 < t < \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$P(t) = (x(t), y(t))$$

$$\text{由题设: } \tan t = \frac{y(t)}{x(t)} = \frac{x^2(t)}{x(t)} = x(t)$$

$$x(t) = \tan t, \quad y(t) = \tan^2 t$$

$$P(t) = (\tan t, \tan^2 t)$$

$$V(t) = P'(t) = (x'(t), y'(t)) = (\sec^2 t, 2 \tan t \cdot \sec^2 t)$$

$$a(t) = V'(t) = (2 \sec^2 t \tan t, 2 \sec^2 t (\sec^2 t + \tan^2 t))$$