2023年11月10日 <sup>11:37</sup>

## 强多汀(A)

12. (1) 
$$f(x) = \alpha x^{\alpha-1}$$
  $f'(x) = \alpha(\alpha-1) x^{\alpha-2}$ 

二直a>lotfa)为凸配数

当ocacl 时 ful为凹函数

- (2) 凸 (3) 凹
- (4) f(x) = |nx+1|  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$

· fcx)在(0,10)上为凸函数

13. (1) 
$$y' = 6x - 3x^2$$
  $y'' = 6 - 6x = 6(1-x)$ 

佐 (一∞八)上为凸在(1~1~)上为凹

2(4+x2).2x.8x

极为人一

$$y' = -\frac{gh}{(4+h^2)^2} \qquad y'' = -\frac{g(4+h^2)^2 - 32 h^2(4+h^2)}{(4+h^2)^4}$$
$$= -g \frac{4+h^2 - 4h^2}{(4+h^2)^3} = \frac{g(3h^2 + 1)}{(4+h^2)^3}$$

:: f以在(-0,-意)和(意,+0)上为凸

在(一意,意)为凹 超点为 12- 意和 15- 意和 15- 意

(3) 
$$y' = e^{-x}(-x+1)$$
  $y'' = e^{-x}(x+1) = e^{-x}(x+2)$ 

· Y在(-0,2)上为型,在(2/10)上为凸

松色故 为二之

(4) 
$$y' = 1 + \omega s \times y'' = -s i h x$$

· Y在 (\*A. ,元+\*\*人)上为凹 ,在(元+24元 ,2元+24元)上为凸

找出放 X= KT

## 河配 (3)

35. (1) 
$$f(x) = x + \frac{4}{x^2}$$
,  $(x \neq 0)$   $f(x) = 1 - \frac{8}{x^5} = \frac{(x-2)(x^2+2x+4)}{x^5}$ 

## :f(x)在(-00,0)和(2,+00)上/在(0,2)上し



$$\frac{27. (1) \text{ Refit } \frac{\tan x_{2}}{x_{2}} > \frac{\tan x_{1}}{x_{1}} \quad (0 < x_{1} < x_{2} < \frac{\pi}{2})}{x_{1} < \cot x_{2}}$$

$$\frac{x}{x_{1}} = \frac{x_{1} < x_{2} < x_{2}}{x_{2}}$$

$$= \frac{x_{1} < x_{1} < x_{2} < x_{2}}{x_{2} < x_{2} < x_{2}}$$

$$= \frac{x_{2} < x_{1} < x_{2} < x_{2}}{x_{2} < x_{2} < x_{2}}$$

$$= \frac{2x_{1} < x_{2} < x_{2}}{x_{2} < x_{2} < x_{2}} > 0$$

·f(x)在(o,至) / Q.E.D

(2) 
$$\sqrt{2} \cdot f(x) = \sqrt{1 + (1-x)^{p}}, (p>1, x \in [0,1])$$

$$f'(x) = px^{p-1} - p(1-x)^{p-1} = p[x^{p-1} - (1-x)^{p-1}]$$

$$\therefore p-1>0 \qquad \begin{cases} \sqrt{1 + (1-x)^{p-1}}, & \chi \in (0,\frac{1}{2}) \\ \sqrt{1 + (1-x)^{p-1}}, & \chi \in (0,\frac{1}{2}) \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore f(x) \ge f(\frac{1}{2}) = (\frac{1}{2})^{p} + (\frac{1}{2})^{p} = \frac{1}{2^{p-1}} \quad Q.E.D$$

$$(4) \quad \sqrt{2}f(x) = H \times \ln(x + \sqrt{H x^2}) - \sqrt{H x^2}$$

$$f(x) = \ln(x + \sqrt{H x^2}) + \chi \frac{1 + \sqrt{H x^2}}{x + \sqrt{H x^2}} - \frac{\chi}{\sqrt{H x^2}}$$

$$= \ln(x + \sqrt{H x^2})$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} = \frac{1}$$

·· fcw在(-001)上小于O fcw在(0,400)上大于O
$f(x) > f(0) = 0 \qquad Q.E.D$