

11.7

2023年11月10日

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习题 3.7 (A)

8. (1) 设 $f(x) = \sin x - \frac{2}{\pi}x$

$$f'(x) = \cos x - \frac{2}{\pi} \quad f''(x) = -\sin x$$

 $\therefore f''(x)$ 在 $(0, \frac{\pi}{2})$ 上 < 0
 $\therefore f'(x)$ 在 $(0, \frac{\pi}{2})$ 上 \downarrow

$$\text{又} \because f'(0) - f'(\frac{\pi}{2}) = (1 - \frac{2}{\pi}) \cdot (0 - \frac{2}{\pi}) < 0$$

 $\therefore \exists$ 唯一的一个 $x_0 \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$, 使 $f'(x_0) = 0$
 $\text{又} \because f'(x) \downarrow \therefore f(x)$ 在 $(0, x_0)$ 上 \nearrow
 在 $(x_0, \frac{\pi}{2})$ 上 \downarrow

$$\therefore f(x) > \min\{f(0), f(\frac{\pi}{2})\} = 0$$

$$\text{即} \sin x > \frac{2}{\pi}x, (0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2})$$

(2) 设 $f(x) = \cos x + \frac{x^2}{2} - 1, (x \neq 0)$

$$f'(x) = -\sin x + x \quad f''(x) = -\cos x + 1 \geq 0$$

 $\text{又} \because f'(0) = 0 \therefore f(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, 0)$ 上 \downarrow
 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 上 \uparrow

$$\therefore f(x) > f(0) = 0 \quad \text{即} \cos x > 1 - \frac{x^2}{2}$$

(3) 设 $f(x) = x - \ln(1+x), (x > 0)$

$$f'(x) = 1 - \frac{1}{1+x} = \frac{x}{1+x} > 0$$

$$\therefore f(x) > f(0) = 0 \quad \text{即} x > \ln(1+x)$$

$$\text{设} g(x) = \ln(1+x) - x + \frac{x^2}{2}, (x > 0)$$

$$g'(x) = \frac{1}{1+x} - 1 + x = \frac{x^2}{1+x} > 0$$

$$\therefore g(x) > g(0) = 0 \quad \text{即} \ln(1+x) > x - \frac{x^2}{2}$$

综上 $x > \ln(1+x) > x - \frac{x^2}{2}, (x > 0)$

(4) 先证明 $x \geq \arctan x, (x \geq 0)$

设 $\varphi(x) = x - \arctan x, (x \geq 0)$

$$\varphi'(x) = 1 - \frac{1}{1+x^2} = \frac{x^2}{1+x^2} > 0$$

$$\therefore \varphi(x) \geq \varphi(0) = 0 \quad \text{即} \quad x \geq \arctan x, (x \geq 0)$$

只需要证明 $\ln(1+x) \geq \frac{x}{1+x}, (x \geq 0)$ 即可

需证 $\ln x \leq x-1, (x > 0)$

$$\Leftrightarrow -\ln x \geq 1-x, (x > 0)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \ln x \geq 1 - \frac{1}{x}, (x > 0)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \ln(x+1) \geq 1 - \frac{1}{x+1} = \frac{x}{x+1}, (x > -1)$$

$$\text{即} \quad \ln(x+1) \geq \frac{x}{x+1}, (x \geq 0)$$

15. (1) $f'(x) = 3x^2 - 18x - 48 = 3(x-8)(x+2)$

$$f''(x) = 6x - 18 = 6(x-3)$$

$$f'(8) > 0, \quad x=8 \text{ 为极小值}$$

$$f'(-2) < 0, \quad x=-2 \text{ 为极大值}$$

(2) $g'(x) = e^{-x}(-x+1) \quad g''(x) = e^{-x}(x-1-1) = e^{-x}(x-2)$

$$g'(1) < 0 \quad \therefore x=1 \text{ 为极大值}$$

(3) $h'(x) = 1 - \frac{1}{x^2} = \frac{(x+1)(x-1)}{x^2} \quad h''(x) = \frac{2}{x^3}$

$$h''(1) > 0 \quad \therefore x=1 \text{ 为极小值}$$

$$h''(-1) < 0 \quad \therefore x=-1 \text{ 为极大值}$$

18. (1) 首先 $x \neq -1 \quad f'(x) = \frac{2x(1+x) - x^2}{(1+x)^2} = \frac{2x + x^2}{(1+x)^2}$

$$f''(x) = \frac{(2+2x)(1+x)^2 - 2(1+x)(2x+x^2)}{(1+x)^4}$$

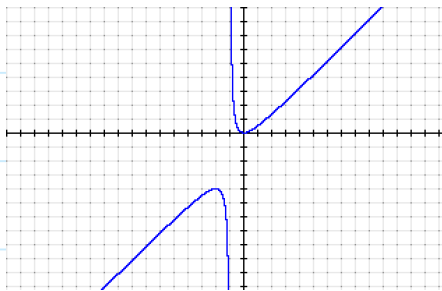
$$= \frac{2(1+x)^2 - 2(2x+x^2)}{(1+x)^3} = \frac{2}{(1+x)^3}$$

综上 $f(x)$ 在 $(0, -2)$ 和 $(0, +\infty)$ 上 \nearrow

在 $(-2, 0)$ 上 \downarrow

$f(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, -1)$ 上是凹函数

在 $(-1, +\infty)$ 上是凸函数



$$(2) f'(x) = e^{-x^2} \cdot (-2x) = -2xe^{-x^2}$$

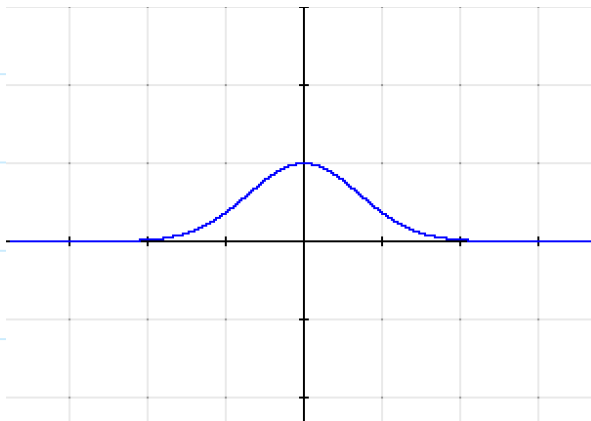
$$f''(x) = -2e^{-x^2} - 2xe^{-x^2}(-2x)$$

$$= -2e^{-x^2}(1 - 2x^2)$$

$\therefore f(x)$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 上 \downarrow , 在 $(-\infty, 0)$ 上 \nearrow

$f(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})$ 和 $(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, +\infty)$ 上为凸函数

在 $(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})$ 上为凹函数



(B) 3. (1) 设 $f(x) = \ln x$, $f'(x) = \frac{1}{x}$, $f''(x) = -\frac{1}{x^2}$

$\therefore f(x)$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ \nearrow 且为凹函数

$$\therefore f(x) \leq f'(1)(x-1) + f(1) = x-1, (x > 0) \quad \text{Q.E.D}$$

(2) 设 $f(x) = \arctan x$, $f'(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$, $f''(x) = -\frac{2x}{(1+x^2)^2}$

$\therefore f(x)$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 上 \uparrow 且为凹函数.

$$\therefore \text{有 } f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) \geq \frac{f(a)+f(b)}{2}, (a, b \geq 0)$$

$$\text{即 } 2\arctan \frac{a+b}{2} \geq \arctan a + \arctan b, (a, b \geq 0)$$

Q.E.D

(3) 设 $f(x) = 2^x - x^2 - 1, (0 \leq x \leq 1)$

$$f'(x) = 2^x \ln 2 - 2x, \quad f''(x) = 2^x (\ln 2)^2 - 2$$

$$\text{显然 } f''(x) \text{ 在 } [0, 1] \text{ 上 } \downarrow \quad \text{又 } \because f''(0) < 0, f''(1) < 0$$

$$\therefore f'(x) \text{ 在 } (0, 1) \text{ 上 } \downarrow \quad \text{又 } \because f'(0) > 0, f'(1) < 0$$

$$\therefore \text{存在唯一 } x_0 \in (0, 1), \text{ 使 } f'(x_0) = 0$$

$$\therefore f(x) \text{ 在 } (0, x_0) \text{ 上 } \uparrow \text{ 在 } (x_0, 1) \text{ 上 } \downarrow$$

$$\therefore f(x) \geq \min\{f(0), f(1)\} = 0$$

$$\text{即 } 1 + x^2 \leq 2^x, (0 \leq x \leq 1) \quad \text{Q.E.D}$$

(4) 设 $f(x) = x^n, (x, y > 0, x \neq y, n > 1)$

$$f'(x) = nx^{n-1}, \quad f''(x) = n(n-1)x^{n-2}$$

$$\therefore n > 1 \quad \therefore f''(x) > 0$$

$$\therefore \text{有 } f\left(\frac{x+y}{2}\right) < \frac{f(x)+f(y)}{2}$$

$$\text{即 } \frac{x^n+y^n}{2} > \left(\frac{x+y}{2}\right)^n. \quad \text{Q.E.D}$$

$$x^4 + x^2.$$

总习题(3)

$$17. (1) \text{原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+x+x^2) - \ln(1-x+x^2)}{1 - \cos^2 x} \cdot \cos x$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\left[(x+x^2) - \frac{(x+x^2)^2}{2} + o(x^4)\right] - \left[(-x+x^2) - \frac{(-x+x^2)^2}{2} + o(x^4)\right]}{x^2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x - 2x^3 + o(x^4)}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2}{x} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[-2x + \frac{o(x^4)}{x^2}\right]$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2}{x} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[-2x + \frac{a(x^2)}{x^2} \right] = \infty$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \text{ 原式} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}} \frac{\frac{x}{1+x} - \ln(1+x)}{x^2}}{1} \\ &= e \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - (1+x)\ln(1+x)}{x^2(1+x)} \\ &= e \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \ln(1+x) - 1}{2x + 3x^2} \\ &= -e \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{1+x}}{2+6x} = -\frac{e}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (3) \text{ 考虑极限} &\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(\frac{\sin x}{x})}{x^2} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln \sin x - \ln x}{x^2} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\cos x}{\sin x} - \frac{1}{x}}{2x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \cos x - \sin x}{2x^2 \sin x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \cos x - \sin x}{2x^3} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-x \sin x}{6x^2} = -\frac{1}{6} \\ \therefore \text{原式} &= e^{-\frac{1}{6}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (4) \text{ 原式} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a^x - b^x - x(\ln a - \ln b)}{x^2} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a^x \ln a - b^x \ln b - \ln a + \ln b}{2x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a^x \ln^2 a - b^x \ln^2 b}{2} = \frac{\ln^2 a - \ln^2 b}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (5) \text{ 原式} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln^2 x}{x^{-n}} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} e^{-x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{2 \ln x}{x}}{(-n)x^{-n+1}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{2 \ln x}{(-n)x^{-n}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{2}{x}}{n^2 x^{-n+1}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{2}{n^2} \cdot x^n = 0 \end{aligned}$$

23. 设 $f(x) = e^x - 2x - a$, $f'(x) = e^x - 2$

显然 $f'(x)$ 在 \mathbb{R} 上 \nearrow $\therefore f(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, \ln 2)$ 上 \downarrow 在 $(\ln 2, +\infty)$ 上 \nearrow

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = +\infty \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = +\infty$$

$$\therefore f(x)_{\min} = f(\ln 2) = 2 - 2\ln 2 - a \leq 0$$

$$\therefore a \geq 2 - 2\ln 2$$