

Week 5

4.4

T32 Graph $y = \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{2x+1}$

函数定义域是 $[-1, -\frac{1}{2}) \cup (-\frac{1}{2}, 1]$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\frac{1}{2}^-} \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{2x+1} = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\frac{1}{2}^+} \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{2x+1} = \infty$$

$$y' = \frac{-(x+2)}{(2x+1)^2 \sqrt{1-x^2}} \quad (\text{虽然很复杂但注意分母恒正})$$

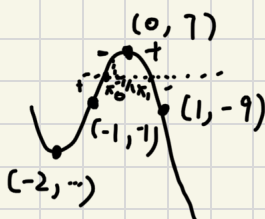
$$\begin{cases} y'(x) > 0, & x < -2 \\ y'(x) < 0, & x > -2 \end{cases} \quad \checkmark$$



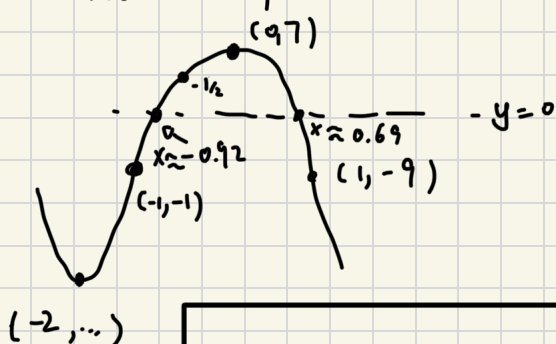
$$y'' = \frac{-4x^3 - 12x^2 + 7}{(2x+1)^3 (1-x^2)^{3/2}}, \quad \text{其中 } (1-x^2)^{3/2} \text{ 恒正.}$$

图像 I
(画在草稿纸上)

$$\begin{cases} (2x+1)^3 > 0, & x > -\frac{1}{2} \\ (2x+1)^3 < 0, & x < -\frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$



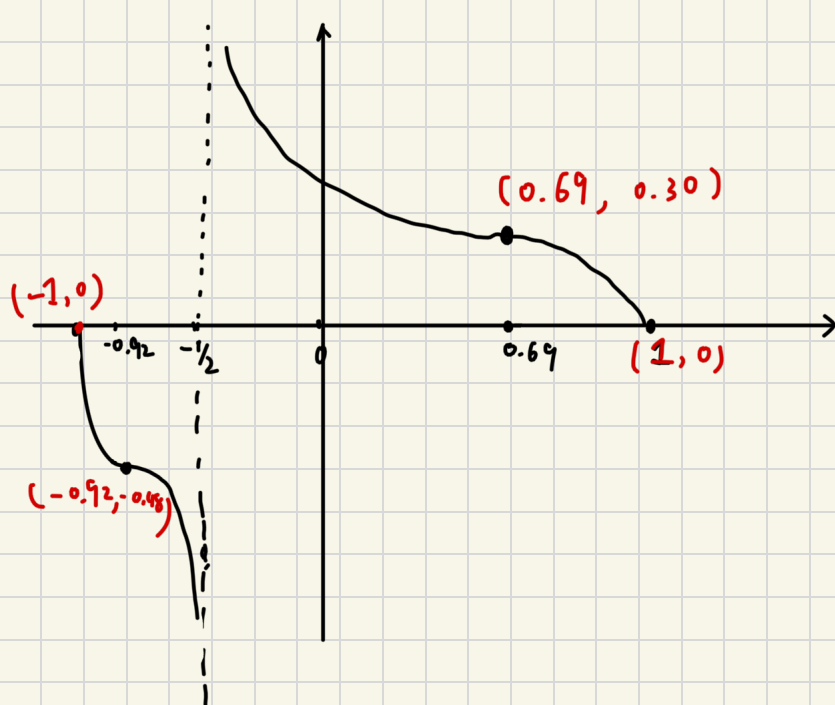
$-4x^3 - 12x^2 + 7$ 的图像:



看出所有零点, 按顺序写好.

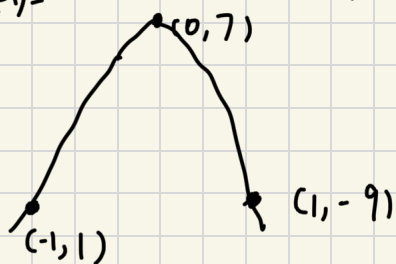
y''	$(-1, -0.92)$	$(-0.92, -\frac{1}{2})$	$(-\frac{1}{2}, 0.69)$	$(0.69, 1)$
	+	-	+	-

用 y'' 的正负性对图像 I 进行修正.



key points 需要标出来.

Remark: $g(x) = -4x^3 - 12x^2 + 7 = 0$ 的根.



在 $(-1, 0)$ 间有一根

在 $(0, 1)$ 间有一根.

解的一个办法是二分法, 当然也行计算器.....

-1 到 0 的中点是 $-1/2$. $g(-1/2) = 4.5 > 0$. 因此解在 $(-1, -1/2)$

-1 到 $-1/2$ 的中点是 -0.75 . $g(-0.75) = 1.9375 > 0$. 因此解在 $(-1, -0.75)$

-1 到 -0.75 ... -0.875 . $g(-0.875) = 0.492 > 0$ $(-1, -0.875)$

-1 到 -0.875 ... -0.9375 . $g(-0.9375) = -0.25 < 0$... $(-0.9375, -0.875)$

-0.9375 到 -0.875 ... -0.906 . $g(-0.906) = 0.1247 > 0$... $(-0.9375, -0.906)$

... -0.92175 . $g(-0.92175) = -0.0629 < 0$... $(-0.92175, -0.906)$

... -0.913875 . $g(-0.913875) = 0.030947 > 0$... $(-0.92175, -0.913875)$

这个区间内精确到第 2 位小数, 只有 0.92.

求 0.69 同理.

其实一点也不复杂 对吧?

T42. $y = \sqrt[3]{x^3+1}$

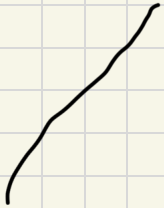
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[3]{x^3+1} = \infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \sqrt[3]{x^3+1} = -\infty$$

$$y' = \frac{x^2}{(x^3+1)^{2/3}} > 0.$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^1}{(x^3+1)^{2/3}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^1}{x^2} = 0$$



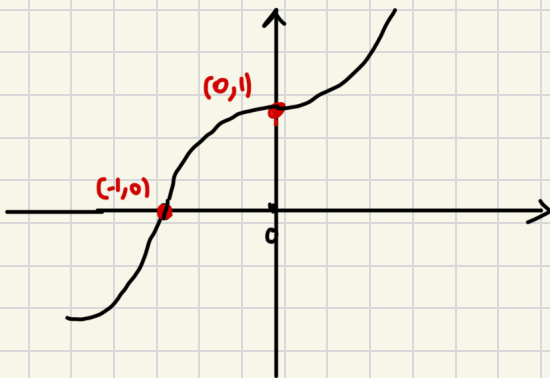
图像 II
(画在草稿纸上)

$$y'' = \frac{2x}{(x^3+1)^{5/3}}$$

✓ 看出所有零点, 按顺序写好.

y''	$(-\infty, -1)$	$(-1, 0)$	$(0, +\infty)$
	+	-	+

用 y'' 的正负号对图像 II 修正, 并标上关键点.



T47

$$y = \sqrt{|x|} = \begin{cases} \sqrt{-x} & x < 0 \\ \sqrt{x} & x \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

只要分别考虑定义在 $x < 0$ 上的函数 $f_1(x) = \sqrt{-x}$
和定义在 $x > 0$ 上的函数 $f_2(x) = \sqrt{x}$
再拼到一张图上就可以。

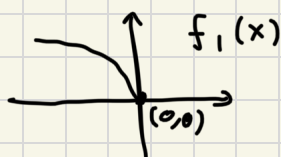
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f_1(x) = +\infty$$

$$f_1'(x) = \frac{-1}{2\sqrt{-x}} < 0 \quad (\text{注意: 此函数定义域是 } x < 0)$$

图像Ⅲ.

$$f_1''(x) = \frac{-(-x)^{-3/2}}{4} < 0.$$

因此只知道 $f_1(x)$ 是 concavity down.
修正图像Ⅲ并标上 key point.



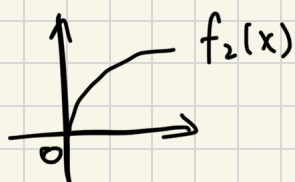
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f_2(x) = +\infty$$

$$f_2'(x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} > 0$$

图像Ⅳ

$$f_2''(x) = -\frac{x^{-3/2}}{4} < 0.$$

$f_2(x)$ 是 concavity down. 修正
图像Ⅳ并标上 key point.



整合 $f_1(x)$ 与 $f_2(x)$
图像得

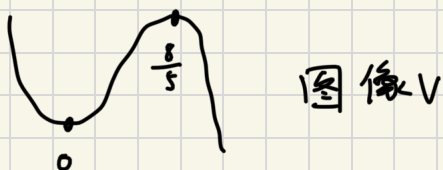


T55.

$$y' = (8x - 5x^2)(4 - x)^2$$

$$y' \quad (-\infty, 0) \quad (0, \frac{8}{5}) \quad (\frac{8}{5}, +\infty)$$

- + -

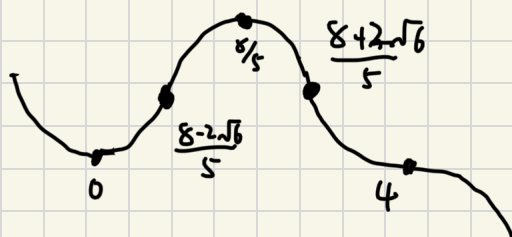


$$y'' = 4(4 - x)(5x^2 - 16x + 8)$$

$$y'' \quad (-\infty, \frac{8-2\sqrt{6}}{5}) \quad (\frac{8-2\sqrt{6}}{5}, \frac{8+2\sqrt{6}}{5}) \quad (\frac{8+2\sqrt{6}}{5}, 4) \quad (4, +\infty)$$

+ - + -

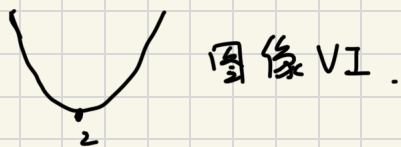
对图像V修正.



T101

$$y' \quad (-\infty, 2) \quad (2, +\infty)$$

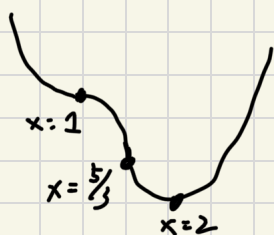
$$- \quad +$$



$$y'' = 2(x-1)(x-2) + (x-1)^2 = (x-1)(x - \frac{5}{3})$$

$$y'' \quad (-\infty, 1) \quad (1, \frac{5}{3}) \quad (\frac{5}{3}, +\infty)$$

$$+ \quad - \quad +$$



$x=2$: local min

no local max

$(-\infty, 1) \cup (\frac{5}{3}, +\infty)$: concave up

$(1, \frac{5}{3})$: concave down

$x=1, x=\frac{5}{3}$: inflection pts.

T110

$$y'' = x^2(x-2)^3(x+3).$$

$$y'' \quad (-\infty, -3) \quad (-3, 2) \quad (2, +\infty)$$

$$+ \quad - \quad +$$

$x=-3$ & $x=2$ are points of inflection.

4.5

T9

重量正比于面积



$$x^2 y = 4 \Rightarrow y = \frac{4}{x^2}$$

$$S = x^2 + 4xy = x^2 + \frac{16}{x}$$

$$S' = 2x - \frac{16}{x^2} = 2 \frac{x^3 - 8}{x^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 2 \quad \text{---} \frac{+}{2}$$

故 S_{\min} 在 $x=2$ 处取得。

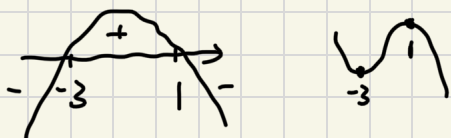
$$S_{\min} = 4 + \frac{16}{2} = 12.$$

T12

$$V = \frac{1}{3} \pi x^2 (3+y)$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \pi (9-y^2) (3+y).$$

$$V'(y) = \pi (1-y) (3+y)$$

当 $y=1$ 时体积最大。

$$V_{\max} = V(1) = \frac{32\pi}{3}$$

T15.

$$\pi r^2 h = 1000 \Rightarrow h = \frac{1000}{\pi r^2}$$

$$A = 8r^2 + 2\pi r h = 8r^2 + \frac{2000}{r}$$

$$A'(r) = 16r - \frac{2000}{r^2} = \frac{16r^3 - 2000}{r^2}$$

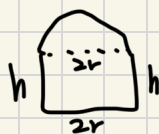
$$\text{---} \frac{+}{\quad} \quad r=5 \text{ 时 } A \text{ 取 } \min.$$

$$\text{此时 } h = \frac{40}{\pi}.$$

$$\frac{h}{x} = \frac{8}{\pi}.$$

T22. 周长 $P = 2r + 2h + \pi r$

$$2h = P - 2r - \pi r$$



$$A = 2rh + \frac{1}{4} \pi r^2$$

$$= r(P - 2r - \pi r) + \frac{1}{4} \pi r^2$$

$$= rP - 2r^2 - \frac{3}{4} \pi r^2.$$

$$A'(r) = P - 4r - \frac{3}{2} \pi r = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow r = \frac{2P}{8+3\pi}.$$

$$A''\left(\frac{2P}{8+3\pi}\right) < 0.$$

$$\frac{2r}{h} = \frac{2r}{\frac{P-2r-\pi r}{2}} \bigg|_{r=\frac{2P}{8+3\pi}}$$

$$= \frac{8}{4+\pi}.$$

T67

a. (x, \sqrt{x}) 与 $(\frac{3}{2}, 0)$ 的距离平方是

$$D(x) = (x - \frac{3}{2})^2 + x = x^2 - 2x + \frac{9}{4}$$

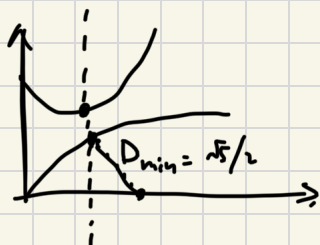
$$D'(x) = 2x - 2 \Rightarrow D'(1) = 0$$

$$D''(x) > 0 \quad \begin{matrix} D'(x) \\ \nearrow \\ 1 \end{matrix}$$

$$\text{故 } D(x) \text{ 有最小值 } D(1) = \frac{5}{4}$$

$$y = \sqrt{x} \text{ 与 } (\frac{3}{2}, 0) \text{ 最短距离是 } \sqrt{5}/2$$

b.



4.6

T6

$$x_{n+1} = x_n - \frac{x_n^4 - 2}{x_n^3}$$

$$x_0 = -1 \Rightarrow x_1 = -\frac{5}{4} \Rightarrow x_2 = -1.1935$$

T21

$$\text{即求 } x^2(x+1) - \frac{1}{x} = 0 \text{ 的根}$$

$$\text{令 } f(x) = x^3 + x^2 - \frac{1}{x} \text{ 则 } f'(x) = 3x^2 + 2x + \frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$x_{n+1} = x_n - \frac{x_n^3 + x_n^2 - \frac{1}{x_n}}{3x_n^2 + 2x_n + \frac{1}{x_n^2}}$$

$$x_1 = 0.83333, x_2 = 0.81924,$$

$$x_3 = 0.81917, x_4 = 0.819173$$

$$x_5 = 0.819173 \text{ 前5位稳定}$$

$$\text{故解的前5位是 } 0.81917$$

$$\text{保留4位是 } 0.8192$$

5.1

T3

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x} \text{ between } x=1 \text{ and } x=5$$

$$(a) \Delta x = \frac{5-1}{2} = 2, x_i = 1 + i\Delta x = 1 + 2i$$

$$\text{lower sum} = \sum_{i=1}^2 \frac{1}{x_i} \cdot 2 = \frac{16}{15}$$

$$(b) \Delta x = \frac{5-1}{4} = 1, x_i = 1 + i\Delta x = 1 + i$$

$$\text{lower sum} = \sum_{i=1}^4 \frac{1}{x_i} \cdot 1 = \frac{7}{60}$$

$$(c) \Delta x = \frac{5-1}{2}, x_i = 1 + i\Delta x = 1 + 2i$$

$$\text{upper sum} = \sum_{i=0}^2 \frac{1}{x_i} \cdot 2 = \frac{8}{3}$$

$$(d) \Delta x = \frac{5-1}{4} = 1, x_i = 1 + i\Delta x = 1 + i$$

$$\text{upper sum} = \sum_{i=0}^3 \frac{1}{x_i} \cdot 1 = \frac{25}{12}$$

T17

$f(t) = \frac{1}{2} + \sin \pi t$ on $[0, 2]$,
 分割为4个子区间 $[0, 0.5]$, $[0.5, 1]$,
 $[1, 1.5]$, $[1.5, 2]$. 子区间中点.

分别是 $m_1 = 0.25$, $m_2 = 0.75$,
 $m_3 = 1.25$, $m_4 = 1.75$.

$$f(m_1) = 1, f(m_2) = 1, f(m_3) = 1, f(m_4) = 1.$$

$$\text{总面积} \approx (1+1+1+1) \times \frac{1}{2} = 2.$$

$$\text{平均值} = \frac{\text{总面积}}{\text{区间长度}} = \frac{2}{2} = 1$$

补充是负.

$$T3. f'(x) = (x-1)^2 (x-2)^3$$

$$\begin{aligned} f''(x) &= 2(x-1)(x-2)^3 + 3(x-1)^2(x-2)^2 \\ &= (x-1)(x-2)^2(2(x-2) + 3(x-1)) \\ &= (x-1)(x-2)^2(5x-7) \end{aligned}$$

$(1, f(1))$ 与 $(\frac{7}{5}, f(\frac{7}{5}))$ 是 inflection point.

故 B 错误.

T8.

$$\text{Let } f(x) = x \sin x + \cos x - x^2.$$

$$f'(x) = x \cos x - 2x = x(\cos x - 2)$$

$f'(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, 0)$ 上大于 0
 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 上小于 0.

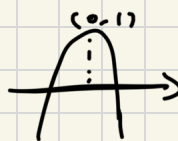
故 $f(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, 0)$ 上递增
 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 上递减.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} x \sin x + \cos x - x^2$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \underbrace{x}_{-\infty} \underbrace{(\sin x - x)}_{+\infty} + \underbrace{\cos x}_{\text{有界值}} = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \sin x + \cos x - x^2 = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \underbrace{x}_{+\infty} \underbrace{(\sin x - x)}_{-\infty} + \cos x = -\infty$$

又由 $f(0) = 1$ 知图像为



因此 f 在 \mathbb{R} 上
 有两个根.

T10

$$\text{令 } F(x) = f(x) - g(x).$$

设 f 在 $x=x_1$ 处取到最大值,

g 在 $x=x_2$ 处取到最大值.

1) 若 $x_1 \neq x_2$, 不妨设 $x_1 < x_2$

$$F(x_1) = f(x_1) - g(x_1) > 0$$

$$F(x_2) = f(x_2) - g(x_2) < 0.$$

则存在 $x_3 \in (x_1, x_2) \subset (a, b)$

$$\text{使得 } F(x_3) = f(x_3) - g(x_3) = 0$$

$$F(a) = f(a) - g(a) = 0$$

$$F(b) = f(b) - g(b) = 0.$$

$$F(a) = F(x_3), \text{ 故存在 } x_4 \in (a, x_3)$$

$$\text{使得 } F'(x_4) = 0$$

$$F(b) = F(x_3), \text{ 故存在 } x_5 \in (x_3, b)$$

$$\text{使得 } F'(x_5) = 0.$$

$$\text{由 } F'(x_4) = F'(x_5), \text{ 可知存在 } c \in (x_4, x_5)$$

$$\text{使得 } F''(c) = f''(c) - g''(c) = 0$$

2) 若 $x_1 = x_2 =: t$

$$F(t) = f(t) - g(t) = 0$$

在 1) 中含 $x_3 = t$, 则同样可证

$$\text{存在 } c \in (a, b), \text{ 使得 } F''(c) = f''(c) - g''(c) = 0.$$

T11 Find extreme values of $y = f(x)$
 defined by $y^3 + xy^2 + x^2y + 6 = 0$ (1),

两边同时对 x 求导得

$$3y^2y' + y^2 + 2xyy' + 2xy + x^2y' = 0 \quad (2)$$

在 y 取极值时, $y' = 0$.

因此上式化为 $y^2 + 2xy = 0$ (3)

由表达式 $y^3 + xy^2 + x^2y + 6 = 0$ 可知

函数值 $y \neq 0$, 否则会得到 $6 = 0$, 矛盾.

由于 $y \neq 0$, 因此上式(3)化为 $y + 2x = 0$

将 $y = -2x$ 代入(1)得

$$-8x^3 + 4x^3 - 2x^3 + 6 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 1$$

$$\text{则 } y = -2 \times 1 = -2.$$

对(2)再关于 x 求导得

$$6yy'^2 + 3y^2y'' + 2yy' + 2yy' + 2xy'^2 + \\ 2xyy'' + 2y + 2xy' + 2xy' + x^2y'' = 0$$

由 $y' = 0$, 上式化简为

$$3y^2y'' + 2xyy'' + 2y + x^2y'' = 0$$

$$\text{代入 } \begin{cases} x=1 \\ y=-2 \end{cases}, \text{ 求得 } y'' = \frac{4}{9} \neq 0$$

故 $y = -2$ 是一个极值.

T 15

$$f(x) = f(x+0) = f(x)f(0), \text{ 对任意 } x \text{ 成立.}$$

若 $f \equiv 0$, 则 $f'(x) \equiv 0$,

$$\text{故 } f'(x) = f'(0)f(x).$$

若 f 不恒为 0, 则 $f(0) = 1$.

$$f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)f(h) - f(x)f(0)}{h}$$

$$= f(x) \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(h) - f(0)}{h} = f(x)f'(0)$$