

Week 2

2.5

T23 找连续点

$$y = \frac{x \tan x}{x^2 + 1}$$

$$\mathbb{R} \setminus \{ \frac{\pi}{2} + n\pi \mid n \in \mathbb{Z} \}$$

T33 找极限并判断是否连续

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow 1} \sec(y \sec^2 y - \tan^2 y - 1)$$

$$= \lim_{y \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{\cos(y \frac{1}{\cos^2 y} - \tan^2 y - 1)}$$

$$= \lim_{y \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{\cos(\frac{y - \sin^2 y - \cos^2 y}{\cos^2 y})}$$

$$= \lim_{y \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{\cos(\frac{y-1}{\cos^2 y})}$$

函数 $\frac{1}{\cos(\frac{y-1}{\cos^2 y})}$ 在 $y=1$ 处连续.

$$\text{因此原式} = \frac{1}{\cos 0} = 1$$

T38 在 $x=0$ 处不连续 (因为没定义)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sec\left(\frac{\pi \sin 2x - \sin x}{3x}\right)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\cos\left(\frac{\pi(\sin 2x - \sin x)}{3x}\right)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{3} \left(\frac{\sin 2x}{2x} - \frac{\sin x}{x}\right)\right)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{3}\right)} = 2$$

T47

for what values of a and b

$$\text{is } f(x) = \begin{cases} -2 & x \leq 1 \\ ax - b & 1 < x < 3 \\ 3 & x \geq 3 \end{cases}$$

continuous at every x ?

$$\begin{cases} a(1) - b = -2 \\ a - b = 3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = 5/2 \\ b = -1/2 \end{cases}$$

T55

$$\text{令 } f(x) = x^3 - 15x + 1, f(x) \text{ 在 } [-4, 4]$$

上连续. $f(-4) = -3, f(0) = 1,$

$f(1) = -13, f(4) = 5$. 由值定理

得 $(-4, 0), (0, 1), (1, 4)$ 中分别存在一个根.

T61

$$\text{a. 证明 } f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & x \text{ 是有理数} \\ 0 & x \text{ 是无理数} \end{cases}$$

若 x_0 是有理数, 存在无理数

列 $\{x_n\} \rightarrow x_0, n \rightarrow +\infty$, 则

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 0 = 0 \neq f(x_0)$$

x_0 是无理数同理

b. 不.

T64

不矛盾. Thm 9: f 在 $x=c$ 连续,

g 在 $f(c)$ 连续则 $g \circ f$ 在

$x=c$ 连续.

此例中 g 并不在 $x=f(0)$ 处连续, 虽然

g 在 $x=0$ 处连续.

$$f(x) = x + 1$$

$$g(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & t = 1 \\ 1 & t \neq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$g \circ f(x) = g(x+1) = \begin{cases} 0 & x = 0 \\ 1 & x \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

T67

f is conti on $[0,1]$ and

$$0 \leq f(x) \leq 1 \quad \forall x \in [0,1].$$

Show that there exists a number $c \in [0,1]$ s.t. $f(c) = c$.

证明:

$$\text{令 } \varphi(x) = f(x) - x.$$

x 与 $f(x)$ 在 $[0,1]$ 上连续, 故 $\varphi(x)$ 在 $[0,1]$

上连续. $\varphi(0) = f(0) - 0 \geq 0$.

$$\varphi(1) = f(1) - 1 \leq 0$$

故 $\exists c \in [0,1]$, s.t. $\varphi(c) = 0$, i.e., $f(c) = c$.

2.6

T31

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x^{5/3} - x^{1/3} + 7}{x^{8/3} + 3x + \sqrt{x}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{令 } x^{1/3} = t. \text{ 则 } & \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2t^{50} - t^{10} + 7}{t^{48} + 3t^{30} + t^{15}} \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2t^2 - t^{-38} + 7t^{-48}}{1 + 3t^{-18} + t^{-33}} \\ &= \infty \end{aligned}$$

T36

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{4 - 3x^3}{\sqrt{x^6 + 9}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{4/\sqrt{x^6} - 3x^3/\sqrt{x^6}}{\sqrt{1 + 9x^{-6}}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{4/(x)^3 - 3x^3/(x)^3}{\sqrt{1 + 9x^{-6}}} \\ &= \frac{-4x^3 + 3}{\sqrt{1 + 9x^{-6}}} = 3 \end{aligned}$$

T51

$$\lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0^-} (1 + \csc \theta)$$

$$= \lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0^-} \left(1 + \frac{1}{\sin \theta}\right)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} 1 + \frac{1}{x}$$

$$= -\infty$$

T58.

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{x^2 - 3x + 2}{x^3 - 4x} \\ &= \frac{(x-1)(x-2)}{x(x-2)(x+2)} \\ & \stackrel{x \neq 2}{=} \frac{x-1}{x(x+2)} \end{aligned}$$

(a)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{x-1}{x(x+2)} = \frac{2-1}{2(2+2)} = \frac{1}{8}$$

(b)

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

分子极限是常数,
分母极限是0;
再判断下符号可
知极限是 ∞

(c)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{x-1}{x(x+2)} = \infty$$

(d)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{x-1}{x(x+2)} = \frac{1-1}{1(1+2)} = 0$$

(e)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x-1}{x(x+2)} = -\infty$$

因此 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x-1}{x(x+2)}$ 不存在.

T62

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{x^{1/3}} - \frac{1}{(x-1)^{4/3}}$$

a. $x \rightarrow 0^+$, 极限是 ∞ b. $x \rightarrow 0^-$, 极限是 $-\infty$ c. $x \rightarrow 1^+$, 极限是 $-\infty$ d. $x \rightarrow 1^-$, 极限是 $-\infty$

$$b_{\infty} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2-1}{2x+4} - \frac{1}{2}x$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2-1-\frac{1}{2}x(2x+4)}{2x+4}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-x^2-2}{2+4x^{-1}}$$

$$= -1$$

$$\text{同样 } b_{-\infty} = -1$$

T83

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (2x + \sqrt{4x^2+3x-2})$$

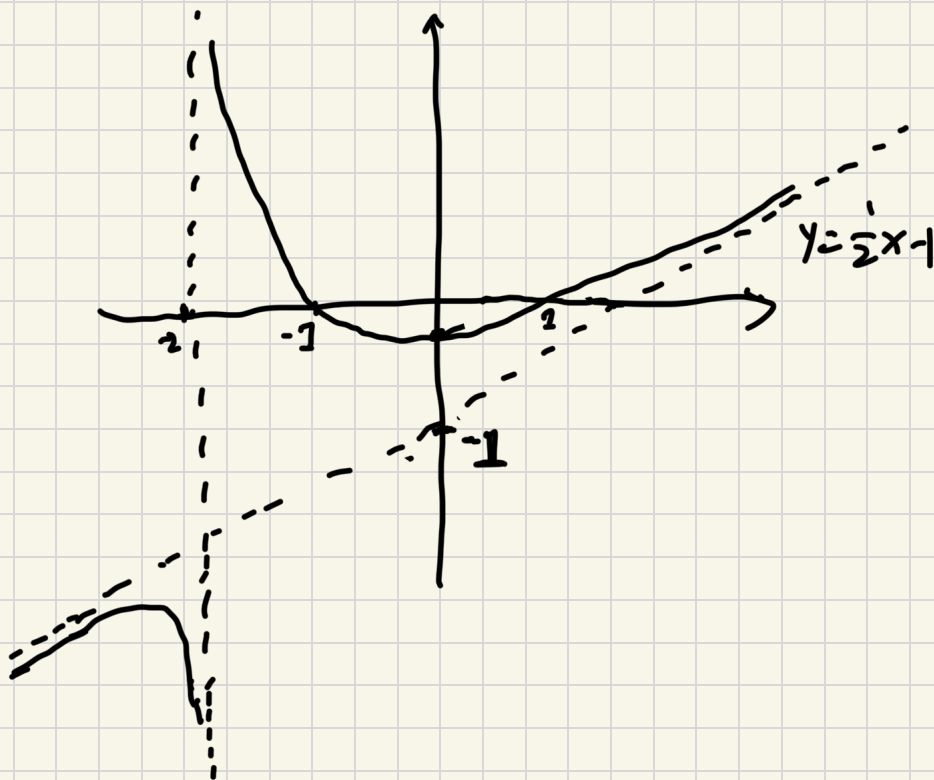
$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4x^2 - (4x^2+3x-2)}{2x - \sqrt{4x^2+3x-2}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-3x+2}{2x - \sqrt{4x^2+3x-2}}$$

上下同
除-x

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3-2x^{-1}}{2 - \sqrt{4+3x^{-1}-2x^{-2}}}$$

$$= -\frac{3}{4}$$



T102.

$$y = \frac{x^2-1}{2x+4}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2-1}{2x+4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x-x^{-1}}{2+4x^{-1}} = \infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^2-1}{2x+4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x-x^{-1}}{2+4x^{-1}} = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{x^2-1}{2x+4}$$

$$\stackrel{\frac{1}{2}t+2}{=} \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{(t-2)^2-1}{2t}$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{t^2-4t+3}{2t}$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{t}{2} - 2 + \frac{3}{2t}$$

$$= \infty$$

$$\text{同理 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} y = -\infty$$

$$a_{\infty} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2-1}{(2x+4)x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1-x^{-2}}{2+4x^{-1}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$a_{-\infty} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^2-1}{(2x+4)x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{1-x^{-2}}{2+4x^{-1}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

3.1

T18.

$$f(x) = \sqrt{x+1}, (8, 3)$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x+1}}$$

$$f'(8) = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$y = \frac{1}{6}x + \frac{5}{3}$$

T32

$$\frac{dV}{dr} = \frac{4}{3}\pi 3r^2 = 4\pi r^2$$

$$r=2, \left. \frac{dV}{dr} \right|_{r=2} = 4\pi 4 = 16\pi$$

T35

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

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{h^2 \sin \frac{1}{h} - 0}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} h \sin \frac{1}{h} = 0$$

↑
这个极限是Week 1
作业是证过的。

T48.

$x > 4$, $y'(x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x-4}}$, 不可能
出现斜率为 $\pm\infty$.

$x < 4$, $y'(x) = \frac{-1}{2\sqrt{4-x}}$, 不可
能出现斜率为 $\pm\infty$.

唯一可能出现斜率 $\pm\infty$ 点
在 $x=4$.

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(4+h) - f(4)}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sqrt{4+h-4} - 0}{h} = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(4+h) - f(4)}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\sqrt{4-(4+h)} - 0}{h} = -\infty$$

3.2

T16.

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

$$= \frac{4}{9}$$

T21

$$\left. \frac{dr}{d\theta} \right|_{\theta=0} = 2\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)(4-\theta)^{-\frac{3}{2}}(-1) \Big|_{\theta=0}$$

$$= \frac{1}{8}$$

T42

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{g(0+h) - g(0)}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{h^{2/3} - 0}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} h^{-1/3} = \infty$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{g(0+h) - g(0)}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{h^{1/3}}{h} = h^{-2/3} = \infty$$

因此导数不存在。 \int

T58

$$(a) \quad |f(0)| \leq 0 \Rightarrow |f(0)| = 0 \Rightarrow f(0) = 0$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(h) - f(0)}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(h)}{h}$$

$$-\frac{h^2}{h} \leq \frac{f(h)}{h} \leq \frac{h^2}{h}$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} -\frac{h^2}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{h^2}{h} = 0$$

$$\text{d.h.} \quad \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(h)}{h} = 0$$

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

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

$$\frac{h^2}{h} \leq \frac{f(h)}{h} \leq -\frac{h^2}{h}$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{h^2}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} -\frac{h^2}{h} = 0$$

$$\text{d.h.} \quad \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(h)}{h} = 0$$

(b)

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

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{h^2 \sin \frac{1}{h}}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} h \sin \frac{1}{h} = 0$$

3.3

T28

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

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

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

$$= \frac{-6(x^2-2)}{(x-1)^2(x-2)^2}$$

T40

$$\begin{aligned} p &= \frac{q^2+3}{(q-1)^3+(q+1)^3} \\ &= \frac{q^2+3}{q^3-3q^2+3q-1+q^3+3q^2+3q+1} \\ &= \frac{q^2+3}{2q(q^2+3)} = \frac{1}{2q} \end{aligned}$$

$$p' = -\frac{1}{2} q^{-2}$$

$$p'' = q^{-3}$$

T41

$$a. \frac{d}{dx}(uv) \Big|_{x=0}$$

$$= u'(0)v(0) + u(0)v'(0)$$

$$= -3 \times (-1) + 5 \times 2$$

$$= 13$$

$$b. \frac{d}{dx}\left(\frac{u}{v}\right) = \frac{u'(0)v(0) - u(0)v'(0)}{v(0)^2}$$

$$= \frac{(-3) \times (-1) - 5 \times 2}{(-1)^2}$$

$$= -7$$

$$c. \frac{d}{dx}\left(\frac{v}{u}\right) \Big|_{x=0}$$

$$= \frac{v'(0)u(0) - v(0)u'(0)}{u(0)^2}$$

$$= \frac{2 \times 5 - (-1) \times (-3)}{25}$$

$$= 7/25$$

$$d. \frac{d}{dx}(7v-2u)$$

$$= 7v'(0) - 2u'(0)$$

$$= 14 + 6 = 20$$

T44

a.

$$y' = 3x^2 - 3 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \pm 1.$$

$$\text{当 } x=1, y = 1^3 - 3 \times 1 - 2 = -4$$

$$\text{当 } x=-1, y = (-1)^3 - 3 \times (-1) - 2 = 0$$

因此水平切线为 $y=0$ 及 $y=-4$

垂直线分别是 $x=-1$ 及 $x=1$.

b.

$$y' = 3x^2 - 3 \text{ 的最小值是 } -3,$$

因此最小斜率是 -3 .

在 $x=0$ 时, y 的斜率是 -3 .

切线方程是 $y = -3x - 2$, 与此切线垂直的直线方程是 $y = \frac{1}{3}x - 2$.

斜率是 $-\frac{1}{k}$, 因为 $\tan(\theta + \frac{\pi}{2}) = -\frac{1}{\tan \theta}$

过点 $(0, -2)$.

T47

$$\begin{cases} a+b+c=2 \\ 2ax+b \Big|_{x=0} = 1 \\ a \cdot 0^2 + b \cdot 0 + c = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} a=1 \\ b=1 \\ c=0 \end{cases}$$

T58

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} ax+b & x > -1 \\ bx^2-3 & x \leq -1 \end{cases}$$

$ax+b$ 在 $(-1, +\infty)$ 上可导

bx^2-3 在 $(-\infty, -1)$ 上可导

只要 $f(x)$ 在 $x=-1$ 上可导则

$f(x)$ 在所有点处可导

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(-1+h) - f(-1)}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{a(-1+h) + b - (b-3)}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{-a + ah + 3}{h} \text{ 存在}$$

$$\Rightarrow 3 - a = 0 \Rightarrow a = 3 \text{ 且右导为 } 3$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(-1+h) - f(-1)}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{b(-1+h)^2 - 3 - (b-3)}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{b(1-2h+h^2) - 3 - b + 3}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} -2b + bh = -2b$$

要求左导 = 右导 = 3 即

$$-2b = 3 \Rightarrow b = -\frac{3}{2}.$$

3.4

T10

a.

$$\frac{ds}{dt} = 24 - 1.6t \text{ 速度是 } 24 - 1.6t$$

$$\frac{ds}{dt} = -1.6 \text{ 因此加速度是 } -1.6 \text{ m/s}^2.$$

b.

$$\frac{ds}{dt} = 0 \Rightarrow t = 15$$

c.

$$s = 24 \times 15 - 0.8 \times 15^2 = 180$$

d.

$$90 = 24t - 0.8t^2$$

$$\Rightarrow t = \frac{30 \pm 15\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

e.

$$s = 0 \Rightarrow t = 0 \text{ 及 } t = 30$$

30 s.

$$18000 - 8000$$

T28.

$$\frac{dQ}{dt} \Big|_{t=10} = -400(30-t) \Big|_{t=10}$$

$$= -8000$$

$$Q(10) = 200 \times 20^2 = 80000$$

$$\frac{\Delta Q}{\Delta t} = \frac{Q(10) - Q(0)}{10} = -10000$$

补充作业. CH 2 T2(3)(10), T8, T12, T24

$$\begin{aligned}
 & T2_{(3)} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x + \sqrt{x^2 - x + 4} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(x + \sqrt{x^2 - x + 4})(x - \sqrt{x^2 - x + 4})}{x - \sqrt{x^2 - x + 4}} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x - 4}{x - \sqrt{x^2 - x + 4}} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(x-4)/(-x)}{-1 - \sqrt{x^2 - x + 4}/\sqrt{(-x)^2}} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-1 + 4/x}{-1 - \sqrt{1 - 1/x + 4/x^2}} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & (10) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (1-x) \tan \frac{\pi x}{2} \\
 & \text{令 } 1-x=t \\
 &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} t \tan \frac{\pi(1-t)}{2} \\
 &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} t \frac{1}{\tan \frac{\pi}{2} t} \\
 &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{t \cos \frac{\pi}{2} t}{\sin \frac{\pi}{2} t} \\
 &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{2}{\pi} \cdot \frac{\frac{\pi}{2} t}{\sin \frac{\pi}{2} t} \cdot \cos \frac{\pi}{2} t = \frac{2}{\pi}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & T8 \\
 & \text{Find } a, b, \text{ s.t.} \\
 & \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + x + 1}}{x} - \frac{a}{x} - b = 0 \\
 & \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + x + 1} - (a + bx)}{x} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 + x + 1 - (a + bx)^2}{x(\sqrt{x^2 + x + 1} + a + bx)} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1-b^2)x^2 + (1-2ab)x + 1-a^2}{x(\sqrt{x^2 + x + 1} + a + bx)}
 \end{aligned}$$

分母趋于0, 若要极限存在, 分子也要趋于0.
因此 $1-a^2=0 \Rightarrow a=\pm 1$.

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{① 当 } a=1 \\
 & \text{原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1-b^2)x + (1-2b)}{\sqrt{x^2 + x + 1} + 1 + bx} \\
 &= \frac{1-2b}{2} = 0 \Rightarrow b = \frac{1}{2} \\
 & \text{② 当 } a=-1 \\
 & \text{原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1-b^2)x + (1+2b)}{\sqrt{x^2 + x + 1} - 1 + bx} \text{ 发散} \\
 & \text{综上 } \begin{cases} a=1 \\ b=1/2 \end{cases}
 \end{aligned}$$

T12. 给定 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = L$ 与

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x^2) = m$, 考虑如下极限是否存在.

$$\begin{aligned}
 & a) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(-x) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} f(t) \\
 & \text{若 } L=m \text{ 则极限存在且为 } L. \\
 & \text{若 } L \neq m \text{ 则极限不存在}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & b) \\
 & x^2 - x \rightarrow 0^- \text{ 当 } x \rightarrow 0^+ \\
 & \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x^2 - x) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} f(t) = m.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & c) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} 2f(-x) + f(x^2) \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} 2f(-x) + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x^2) \\
 &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} 2f(t) + \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} f(t) \\
 &= 2L + L = 3L.
 \end{aligned}$$

T24

$$\text{令 } g(x) = f(x) - f(x+a)$$

则 $g(x)$ 在 $[0, a]$ 上连续.

① 若 $f(0) = f(a)$ 则 $0 \in [0, a]$

尤其是使 $f(x_0) = f(x_0+a)$ 成立的 x_0 .

若 $f(0) \neq f(a)$ 则 $g(0) = f(0) - f(a)$

$$g(a) = f(a) - f(2a) = f(a) - f(0) = -g(0).$$

由介值定理, 存在

$x_0 \in [0, a]$, s.t.

$$g(x_0) = f(x_0) - f(x_0+a) = 0$$