

8. 利用泰勒公式求极限:

$$(1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x - e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}}{x^4}$$

解: $\because \cos x = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \dots + o(x^{2m+1})$

$$e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{(\frac{x^2}{2})^2}{2!} - \dots + o(x^{2m+1})$$

$$\therefore \text{原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1 - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^4}{24}) - (1 - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^4}{8}) + o(x^4)}{x^4} = -\frac{1}{12}$$

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

解: $\ln(1 + \frac{1}{x}) = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{2x^2} + o(\frac{1}{x^2})$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (x - x^2 \ln(1 + \frac{1}{x})) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} [x - x^2 (\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{2x^2} + o(\frac{1}{x^2}))]$$

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

9. 求函数 $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$ 按 $(x-4)$ 的幂展开的带有拉格朗日余项的3阶泰勒公式.

解: $f(x) = f(4) + f'(4)(x-4) + \frac{f''(4)}{2!}(x-4)^2 + \frac{f'''(4)}{3!}(x-4)^3 + \frac{f^{(4)}(\xi)}{4!}(x-4)^4$

$$= 2 + \frac{1}{4}(x-4) - \frac{1}{64}(x-4)^2 + \frac{(x-4)^3}{2^9} - \frac{5}{2^7} \xi^{-\frac{7}{2}}(x-4)^4$$

(ξ 在 4 和 x 之间)

$$10. \text{证明: } (1) \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} = 2(x + \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^5}{5}) + o(x^6), (x \rightarrow 0).$$

解: $\ln(1+x) = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^4}{4} + \frac{x^5}{5} - \frac{x^6}{6} + o(x^6)$

$$\ln(1-x) = -x - \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^4}{4} - \frac{x^5}{5} - \frac{x^6}{6} + o(x^6)$$

$$\therefore \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} = \ln(1+x) - \ln(1-x) = 2(x + \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^5}{5}) + o(x^6) \quad (x \rightarrow 0)$$

$$(2) \frac{x}{e^x - 1} = 1 - \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{12}x^2 + o(x^2), (x \rightarrow 0).$$

解: 要证 $\frac{x}{e^x - 1} = 1 - \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{12}x^2 + o(x^2)$

即证 $x = (e^x - 1)(1 - \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{12}x^2 + o(x^2))$

即证 $\frac{x - (e^x - 1)(1 - \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{12}x^2)}{(e^x - 1)x^2} = o(x^2)$

即证 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - (e^x - 1)(1 - \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{12}x^2)}{(e^x - 1)x^2} = 0$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - (e^x - 1)(1 - \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{12}x^2)}{(e^x - 1)x^2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - (e^x - 1)(1 - \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{12}x^2)}{x^3}$$

由泰勒公式

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - (e^x - 1)(1 - \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{12}x^2)}{x^3}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - [x + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{6}x^3 + o(x^3)](1 - \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{12}x^2)}{x^3}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{o(x^3)}{x^3} = 0 \quad \text{或 } \frac{0}{0} \text{ 型}$$

$$\therefore \frac{x}{e^x - 1} = 1 - \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{12}x^2 + o(x^2) \quad \text{或 } \frac{0}{0} \text{ 型}$$

11. 设 $f(x)$ 在点 $x=0$ 的某个邻域内二阶可导, 且 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x + x f(x)}{x^3} = 1$, 试求 $f(0)$, $f'(0)$ 及 $f''(0)$ 的值.

解: 根据麦克劳林公式.

$$\sin x = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + o(x^3).$$

$$x f(x) = f(0) + x f'(0) + \frac{2 f'(0)}{2!} x^2 + \frac{3 f''(0)}{3!} x^3 + o(x^3)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x + x f(x)}{x^3} = \frac{f(0) + x f'(0) + \frac{2 f'(0)}{2!} x^2 + \frac{3 f''(0)}{3!} x^3 + o(x^3) + x - \frac{x^3}{3}}{x^3}$$

$$\begin{cases} f(0) \neq 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} f'(0) = 0 \\ \frac{1}{6} f''(0) - \frac{1}{6} = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore f(0) = -1, f'(0) = 0, f''(0) = \frac{7}{3}$$

12. 判定函数 $y = \sqrt{2}x + \sin x + \cos x$ 的单调性.

解: $y' = \sqrt{2} + \cos x - \sin x = \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2} \sin(\frac{\pi}{4} - x)$

$$\therefore -\sqrt{2} \leq \sqrt{2} \sin(\frac{\pi}{4} - x) \leq \sqrt{2}$$

$\therefore y'$ 恒大于 0

$\therefore y$ 在 \mathbb{R} 上单调递增

13. 确定下列函数的单调区间:

(1) $y = \frac{10}{4x^3 - 9x^2 + 6x}$ 定义域 $x \neq 0$.

$$y' = \frac{-10(12x^2 - 18x + 6)}{(4x^3 - 9x^2 + 6x)^2} \quad \text{令 } y' = 0, \text{ 即 } 12x^2 - 18x + 6 = 0.$$

解得: $x_1 = 1, x_2 = \frac{1}{2}$.

x	$(-\infty, 0)$	$(0, \frac{1}{2})$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$(\frac{1}{2}, 1)$	1	$(1, +\infty)$
y'	-	-	0	+	0	-
y	↘	↘		↗		↘

$\therefore y$ 在 $(-\infty, 0), (0, \frac{1}{2}), (1, +\infty)$ 上单调递减

在 $[\frac{1}{2}, 1]$ 上单调递增.

(2) $y = \frac{1}{x} \ln^2 x$. 定义域 $x > 0$

解: $y' = -\frac{1}{x^2} \ln^2 x + \frac{1}{x} \cdot 2 \ln x \cdot \frac{1}{x} = -\frac{1}{x^2} \ln^2 x + \frac{2}{x^2} \ln x$

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

令 $y' = 0$. 解得 $x_1 = e^2, x_2 = 1$

x	$(0, 1)$	e^2	$(e^2, +\infty)$
y'	$-$	0	$-$
y	\searrow		\searrow

$\therefore y$ 在 $(0, e^2)$ 单调递增,
在 $(e^2, +\infty)$ 单调递减
(0, 1)

14. 设 $a > e$, 求证 $a \ln(a+x) < (a+x) \ln a$, ($x > 0$).

解: 要证 $a \ln(a+x) < (a+x) \ln a$

即: $\frac{\ln(a+x)}{a+x} < \frac{\ln a}{a}$. 令 $f(t) = \frac{\ln t}{t}$

$f'(t) = \frac{1 - \ln t}{t^2}$ 令 $f'(t) = 0$. 解得 $t = e$.

$\therefore f$ 在 $t > e$ 时单调递减. $\because a > e, x > 0, \therefore a+x > a > e$.

$\therefore \frac{\ln(a+x)}{a+x} < \frac{\ln a}{a}$ 即 $a \ln(a+x) < (a+x) \ln a$.

15. 设 $b > a > 0$, 求证 $\ln \frac{b}{a} > \frac{2(b-a)}{b+a}$.

解: 要证 $\ln \frac{b}{a} > \frac{2(b-a)}{b+a}$

即证 $\ln \frac{b}{a} - \frac{2(\frac{b}{a} - 1)}{\frac{b}{a} + 1} > 0$.

构造函数 $f(x) = \ln x - \frac{2(x-1)}{x+1}$

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

当 $x > 1$ 时, $f'(x) > 0$. $f(x)$ 单调递增. $\therefore f(x) > f(1) > 0$.

$\therefore \ln x - \frac{2(x-1)}{x+1} > 0. \therefore \ln \frac{b}{a} > \frac{2(b-a)}{b+a}$

$\therefore \ln \frac{b}{a} > \frac{2(b-a)}{b+a}$

16. 证明当 $x > 1$ 时, $0 < \ln x + \frac{4}{x+1} - 2 < \frac{1}{12}(x-1)^3$.

解: 令 $f(x) = \ln x + \frac{4}{x+1} - 2$.

$f'(x) = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{4}{(x+1)^2}$ 令 $f'(x) = 0$, 解得 $x = 1$. 当 $x > 1$ 时, $f'(x) > 0$.

$f(x)$ 在 $(1, +\infty)$ 上单调递增, $f(x) > f(1) = 0$. $\therefore 0 < \ln x + \frac{4}{x+1} - 2$.

令 $g(x) = \ln x + \frac{4}{x+1} - 2 - \frac{1}{12}(x-1)^3$.

$g'(x) = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{4}{(x+1)^2} - \frac{1}{4}(x-1)^2 = \frac{(x-1)(4-x^3-2x^2-x)}{4x(x+1)^2}$. 当 $x > 1$ 时,

$g'(x) < 0$, 则 $g(x)$ 在 $(1, +\infty)$ 上单调递减. $\therefore \ln x + \frac{4}{x+1} - 2 < \frac{1}{12}(x-1)^3$.

答案参考
群图片

17. 求 $y = \frac{\sqrt[3]{(x-1)^2}}{x+3}$ 的极值.

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

令 $y' = 0$, 解得 $x_1 = 1, x_2 = -\frac{5}{3}$.

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

$\therefore y$ 的极大值为 $\frac{5^{\frac{2}{3}}}{3}$, y 的极小值为 0.

18. 求 $f(x) = \ln x + \frac{1}{x}$ 在 $x > 0$ 上的最小值.

解: $f'(x) = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x^2}$ 令 $f'(x) = 0$, 解得 $x = 1$.

x	$(0, 1)$	1	$(1, +\infty)$
$f'(x)$	-	0	+
$f(x)$	↘	极大	↗

$\therefore f(x)$ 的最小值为 $f(1) = 1$.

19. 求 $f(x) = x^2\sqrt{b^2-x^2}$ ($0 \leq x \leq b$) 的最大、最小值.

解: $f'(x) = 2x\sqrt{b^2-x^2} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{b^2-x^2}} - 2x \cdot x^2$

$$= 2x(\sqrt{b^2-x^2} - \frac{x^2}{2\sqrt{b^2-x^2}})$$

令 $f'(x) = 0$. 解得 $x_1 = 0$, $x_2 = \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}b$, $x_3 = b$.

x	$(0, \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}b)$	$\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}b$	$(\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}b, b)$
$f'(x)$	+	0	-
$f(x)$	↗	极大	↘

∴ $f(x)$ 的最大值为 $f(\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}b) = \frac{2}{9}\sqrt{3}b^3$.

$f(x)$ 的最小值为 $f(0) = f(b) = 0$.

20. 求下列曲线的拐点及上凸和下凸区间:

(1) $y = x^4(12\ln x - 7)$. 定义域 $x > 0$.

解: $y' = 4x^3(12\ln x - 7) + x^4 \frac{12}{x} = 4x^3(12\ln x - 4)$.

$$y'' = 12x^2(12\ln x - 4) + 4x^3 \cdot \frac{12}{x} = 144x^2\ln x.$$

令 $y'' = 0$. 解得 $x_1 = 0$ (舍去), $x_2 = 1$.

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

∴ y 的拐点为 $(1, -7)$.

上凸区间为 $(0, 1)$, 下凸区间为 $[1, +\infty)$.

$$(2) y = 2x^2 - \ln x.$$

解: 定义域 $x > 0$.

$$y' = 4x - \frac{1}{x} \quad y'' = 4 + \frac{1}{x^2} \quad y'' \text{ 恒大于 } 0.$$

$\therefore y$ 是下凸的曲线, 且 y 不存在拐点.

21. 证明: 当 $0 < x < \pi$ 时, 有 $\sin \frac{x}{2} > \frac{x}{\pi}$.

解: 令 $f(x) = \sin \frac{x}{2} - \frac{x}{\pi}$.

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2} - \frac{1}{\pi} \quad f''(x) = -\frac{1}{4} \sin \frac{x}{2} \text{ 恒小于 } 0.$$

则 $f(x)$ 是一个上凸函数.

$$\therefore f(x) > \min\{f(0), f(\pi)\} > 0.$$

$$\text{即 } \sin \frac{x}{2} - \frac{x}{\pi} > 0 \quad \text{即 } \sin \frac{x}{2} > \frac{x}{\pi}.$$

22. 证明 $x \ln x + y \ln y > (x+y) \ln \left(\frac{x+y}{2}\right)$, ($x > 0, y > 0, x \neq y$).

解: 令 $f(x) = x \ln x$.

$$f'(x) = x \cdot \frac{1}{x} + \ln x = \ln x + 1.$$

$$f''(x) = \frac{1}{x} \quad \therefore \text{当 } x > 0 \text{ 时 } f''(x) \text{ 恒大于 } 0.$$

$\therefore f(x)$ 是一个下凸函数.

$$\therefore \frac{x \ln x + y \ln y}{2} > \ln \left(\frac{x+y}{2}\right) \left(\frac{x+y}{2}\right)$$

$$\text{即 } x \ln x + y \ln y > (x+y) \ln \left(\frac{x+y}{2}\right).$$

23. 描绘函数 $y = (x+6)e^{\frac{1}{x}}$ 的图形. 定义域: \mathbb{R} . 无奇偶性. 对称性

解: $y' = e^{\frac{1}{x}} + (x+6)e^{\frac{1}{x}} \cdot (-\frac{1}{x^2}) = e^{\frac{1}{x}} \left[(x+6) \left(-\frac{1}{x^2}\right) + 1 \right] = e^{\frac{1}{x}} \left(1 - \frac{x+6}{x^2} \right)$

令 $y' = 0$, 解得 $x_1 = -2, x_2 = 3$.

x	$(-\infty, -2)$	-2	$(-2, 3)$	3	$(3, +\infty)$
y'	$+$	0	$-$	0	$+$
y	\nearrow		\searrow		\nearrow

当 $x = -2$ 时 $y = \frac{4}{\sqrt{e}}$. 当 $x = 3$ 时 $y = \frac{9}{\sqrt[3]{e}}$ 拐点为 $(\frac{9}{\sqrt[3]{e}}, \frac{72}{13}e)$

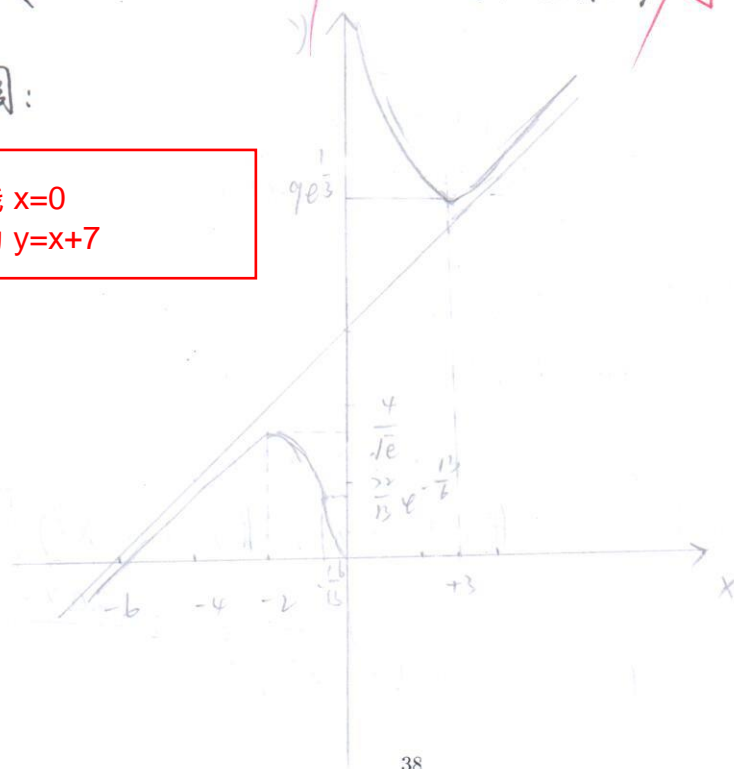
$y'' = e^{\frac{1}{x}} \left(\frac{13x+6}{x^4} \right)$. 令 $y'' = 0$, 解得 $x = -\frac{6}{13}$.

$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(x+6)e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x+6}{x} + \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{x} = 1 = k$.

$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} [(x+6)e^{\frac{1}{x}} - x] = 6$ \therefore 渐近线为 $y = x+6$

画图:

竖直渐近线 $x=0$
斜渐近线为 $y=x+6$



24. 描绘函数 $y = \frac{x^3+4}{x^2}$ 的图形.

解: (1) 定义域 $x \in (-\infty, 0) \cup (0, +\infty)$. (2) 无奇偶性、周期性.

(3) $y' = 1 - \frac{8}{x^3}$ 令 $y' = 0$, 解得 $x = 2$.

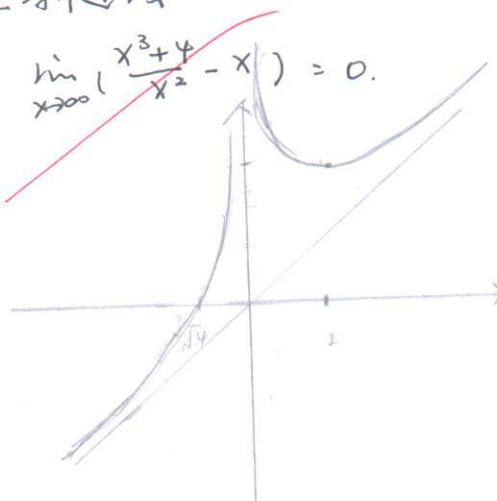
$y'' = 24x^{-4}$. y'' 恒大于 0, 该函数为下凸函数.

(4) 直线 $x=0$ 是函数的一条垂直渐近线.

$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^3+4}{x^3} = 1 + \frac{4}{x^3} = 1$. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\frac{x^3+4}{x^2} - x) = 0$.

$\therefore y$ 的斜渐近线为 $y = x$.

x	$(-\infty, 0)$	0	$(0, 2)$	2	$(2, +\infty)$
y'	+		-	0	+
y''	+	0	+		+
y	↑		↓		↑



25. 求星形线 $x^{\frac{2}{3}} + y^{\frac{2}{3}} = a^{\frac{2}{3}}$ 的曲率半径.

解 $y^{\frac{2}{3}} = a^{\frac{2}{3}} - x^{\frac{2}{3}}$ $y = (a^{\frac{2}{3}} - x^{\frac{2}{3}})^{\frac{3}{2}}$

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

$y'' = \frac{1}{3} x^{-\frac{4}{3}} (a^{\frac{2}{3}} - x^{\frac{2}{3}})^{-\frac{1}{2}} - x^{\frac{1}{3}} \cdot \frac{1}{2} (a^{\frac{2}{3}} - x^{\frac{2}{3}})^{-\frac{3}{2}} (-\frac{2}{3}) x^{-\frac{1}{3}}$
 $= \frac{1}{3} x^{-\frac{4}{3}} (a^{\frac{2}{3}} - x^{\frac{2}{3}})^{-\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{1}{3} x^{-\frac{2}{3}} (a^{\frac{2}{3}} - x^{\frac{2}{3}})^{-\frac{3}{2}}$

$R = \frac{(1 + (y')^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{|y''|} = \frac{3 \left[1 + x^{-\frac{2}{3}} (a^{\frac{2}{3}} - x^{\frac{2}{3}}) \right]^{\frac{3}{2}}}{x^{-\frac{4}{3}} (a^{\frac{2}{3}} - x^{\frac{2}{3}})^{-\frac{1}{2}} + x^{-\frac{2}{3}} (a^{\frac{2}{3}} - x^{\frac{2}{3}})^{-\frac{3}{2}}}$

$= \frac{3ax^{-\frac{1}{3}} \cdot x^{\frac{4}{3}}}{(a^{\frac{2}{3}} - x^{\frac{2}{3}})^{\frac{1}{2}} x^{\frac{2}{3}} (a^{\frac{2}{3}} - x^{\frac{2}{3}})^{-\frac{1}{2}}} = \frac{3ax^{\frac{1}{3}} (a^{\frac{2}{3}} - x^{\frac{2}{3}})^{\frac{1}{2}}}{a^{\frac{2}{3}}}$

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