

10.27

P₁₀₇ 1(3,4) 3(2,3)

P₁₁₆ 1(3,4) 3 6(7,8) 7, 10, 11 13(2)

10.29

P₁₁₇ 12(1,2) 15 16 19

P₁₂₈ 3, 4(1) 6 7(2,4)

11.1

P₁₂₈ 8 9 10(1) 11 14 16

10.27

P₁₀₇ 1, (3) $dy = (-ae^{-ax} \sin bx + be^{-ax} \cos bx) dx$

$$(4) dy = \frac{dx}{x[1+(\ln x)^2]}$$

$$P_{107} 3, (2) \sqrt[3]{100} = \sqrt[3]{2^7-28} \approx 2 + \frac{-28}{3 \times 2^6} = 1.9375$$

$$(3) \sqrt[10]{980} = \sqrt[10]{2^{10}-44} \approx 2 + \frac{-44}{10 \times 2^9} \approx 1.9914$$

$$P_{116} 1, (3) d^2y = (2 \arctan x + \frac{2x}{1+x^2}) dx^2$$

$$(4) d^2y = (2 \ln x + 3 + \frac{2}{x} \ln x + \frac{2}{x}) dx^2$$

$$P_{116} 3, f'(0) \text{ 存在} \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(x)-f(0)}{x-0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x)-f(0)}{x-0} \Rightarrow b=1, c=0$$

$$f''(0) \text{ 不存在} \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f'(x)-f'(0)}{x-0} \neq \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f'(x)-f'(0)}{x-0} \Rightarrow a \neq \frac{1}{2}$$

$$P_{116} 6, (7) y = \frac{x}{1-x} - (x^{n-1} + x^{n-2} + \dots + x)$$

$$y^{(n)} = \left(\frac{x}{1-x}\right)^{(n)}$$

$$y^{(n)} = \left(-1 + \frac{1}{1-x}\right)^{(n)}$$

$$y^{(n)} = \frac{n!}{(1-x)^{n+1}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (8) \quad y^{(1)} &= (2x-1) \ln(1+2x) + x + \frac{\frac{3}{2}}{2x+1} - \frac{3}{2} \\
 y^{(2)} &= 2 \ln(1+2x) + \frac{2x-1}{2x+1} + 1 + \frac{3}{2} \cdot 2 \cdot (-1) \cdot \frac{1}{(2x+1)^2} \\
 y^{(3)} &= \frac{2}{2x+1} + \left(\frac{2x-1}{2x+1}\right)' + (-3) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{(2x+1)^2}\right)' \\
 y^{(n)} &= \left(\frac{2}{2x+1}\right)^{(n-3)} \left(\frac{2x-1}{2x+1}\right)^{(n-2)} + (-3) \left(\frac{1}{(2x+1)^2}\right)^{(n-2)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{(-1)^{n-1} (n-3)! \cdot 2^{n-2}}{(1+2x)^n} (8x^2 + 8x(n-1) + 3n^2 - 5n), (n \geq 3)$$

P11.6 7 证: 令 $y = \frac{a}{c} + \frac{b - \frac{ad}{c}}{cx+d}$ 证

P11.6 10 (1)

$$\begin{aligned}
 y^{(1)} &= \frac{1}{1+x^2} \\
 (1+x^2)y^{(n)} &= 1
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(1+x^2)y^{(n+1)} + 2x \cdot C_n' \cdot y^{(n)} + 2 \cdot C_n^2 \cdot y^{(n-1)} = 0, \text{ 证毕}$$

(2) 令 $x=0$

$$y^{(n)} = -(n-1)(n-2)y^{(n-2)}$$

故 n 为偶数时: $y^{(n)} = 0$

n 为奇数时: $y^{(n)} = (-1)^{\frac{n-1}{2}} (n-1)! \quad (0! = 1)$

P11.6 11. (1)

$$y' = \frac{2 \arcsin x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$y'' = 2 \left(\frac{1}{1-x^2} + \frac{x \cdot \arcsin x}{(1-x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \right)$$

$$(1-x^2)y'' = 2 \left(1 + \frac{x \cdot \arcsin x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \right) = 2 + x \cdot y'$$

$$(1-x^2)y' = 2 + x \cdot y'$$

$$(1-x^2)y^{(n+2)} - (2n+1)x \cdot y^{(n+1)} - n^2 \cdot y^{(n)} = 0 \quad \text{证毕}$$

$$(2) \text{ 令 } x=0, y^{(n)} = (n-2)^2 \cdot y^{(n-2)}$$

$$n \text{ 为偶数时: } y^{(n)} = 2[(n-2)!!]^2$$

$$n \text{ 为奇数时: } y^{(n)} = 0$$

$$P_{117} 13 (2) \quad \frac{y^2}{x^2+y^2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \cdot \frac{d\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}{d\frac{x}{y}}$$

$$\frac{y^2}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \cdot d\frac{x}{y} = d\sqrt{x^2+y^2}$$

$$\frac{y^2}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \left(\frac{1}{y} dx - \frac{x}{y^2} dy \right) = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} dx + \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} dy$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-2x}{x+y} + 1$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = -\frac{2(x^2+y^2)}{(x+y)^3}$$

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$$P_{117} 12 (1) \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\sin t}{1-\cos t}$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = -\frac{1}{a(1-\cos t)^2}$$

$$(2) \quad \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = -2(t-1)(1+t^2)$$

$$P_{117} 15 \text{ 令 } t = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$f^{(1)}(x) = \frac{dt}{dx} \cdot \frac{df(t)}{dt} = (-t^2) \cdot (-2t \cdot e^{-t^2}) = 2t^3 \cdot e^{-t^2} = P_1(t^3) \cdot e^{-t^2}$$

$$f^{(2)}(x) = \frac{dt}{dx} \cdot \frac{df^{(1)}(x)}{dt} = (-t^2) \cdot [6t^2 \cdot e^{-t^2} + 2t^3 \cdot (-2t \cdot e^{-t^2})] = P_2(t^6) \cdot e^{-t^2}$$

∴ 同理

$$f^{(1)}(x) = P_3(t^9) \cdot e^{-t^2}$$

$$f^{(n)}(x) = P_n(t^{3n}) \cdot e^{-t^2}$$

其中 P_1, P_2, \dots, P_n 关于 t 的多项式, 且关于 t 的最小次数为 2, 最大为 $3n$.

$x \rightarrow 0$ 时 $P_n(t^{3n})$ 与 $\frac{1}{x^{3n}}$ 为同阶无穷大

易证 $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$ 有 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{-\frac{1}{x^2}}}{x^{3n}} = 0$, 即 $f^{(n)}(0)$ 存在且为 0

故 $f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 任意阶可导 且 $f^{(n)}(0)=0$, 证毕

$$\begin{aligned} P_{117} \quad 16. \quad f^{(n-1)}(x) &= n! (x-x_0) \varphi(x) + C_n' \cdot \frac{n!}{2!} (x-x_0)^2 \varphi'(x) + \dots + (x-x_0)^n \varphi^{(n-1)}(x) \\ \frac{f^{(n)}(x_0+\Delta x) - f^{(n)}(x_0)}{\Delta x} &= n! \varphi(x) + C_n' \cdot \frac{n!}{2!} \cdot \varphi'(x_0) \cdot \Delta x + \dots \\ &\xrightarrow{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} n! \varphi(x_0) \end{aligned}$$

故 $f^{(n-1)}(x)$ 在 $x=x_0$ 处导数存在 且有 $f^{(n)}(x_0) = n! \varphi(x_0)$

$$P_{117} \quad 19 \quad \frac{d^2 z}{dx^2} + z = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} P_{128} \quad 3. \quad \text{令 } f(x) &= \frac{a_0}{n+1} x^{n+1} + \frac{a_1}{n} x^n + \dots + a_n x, \quad x \in [0, 1] \\ f(0) &= f(1) = 0 \quad \text{Rolle 中值定理 证毕.} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P_{128} \quad 4. (1) \quad & \because f \in D(a, b) \\ & \therefore f \in C(a, b) \\ & \text{将 } f(x) \text{ 补充定义} \\ F(x) &= \begin{cases} f(x), & x \in (a, b) \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f(x), & x = a, b \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{则 } F \in D(a, b) \cap C[a, b] \quad \text{且 } F(a) = F(b)$$

由 Rolle 中值定理, $\exists \xi \in (a, b)$ 有 $F'(\xi) = f'(\xi) = 0$
证毕.

P128 6. 不妨 $f'(a), f'(b) > 0$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x - a} > 0$, 即在 $x \in \dot{U}_+(a, \delta_1)$ 有 $f(x) > f(a) = 0$, 同理有 $x \in \dot{U}_-(b, \delta_2)$ 有 $f(x) < f(b) = 0$

$$\therefore f \in C[a + \frac{\delta_1}{2}, b - \frac{\delta_2}{2}]$$

\therefore 由零值定理, $\exists \xi \in [a + \frac{\delta_1}{2}, b - \frac{\delta_2}{2}] \subset [a, b]$, $f(\xi) = 0$

又在 (a, ξ) 与 (ξ, b) 分别用 Rolle 定理 $\exists a < \eta_1 < \xi < \eta_2 < b$ 有 $f'(\eta_1) = f'(\eta_2) = 0$

在 (η_1, η_2) 对 $f'(x)$ 用 Rolle 证毕.

P128 7. (2) $f(x) = \ln x$ 易证

(4) $f(x) = \arctan x$ 易证

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P128 8. $\because f(x) \in C[a, b] \cap D(a, b)$ 且 $f(a) = f(b)$

由 Rolle 定理

$$\exists \eta \in (a, b) \text{ 有 } f'(\eta) = 0$$

$\because f'(x) \in C[a, \eta] \cap D(a, \eta)$ 由 Lagrange

$$\exists \xi \in (a, \eta) \text{ 有 } f''(\xi) = \frac{f'(\eta) - f'(a)}{\eta - a} = \frac{f'(a)}{a - \eta} < 0$$

$$9. f'(x) = \frac{\ln \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f'(x) = 0$ 故 $f(x)$ 在 $[1, +\infty)$ 上有界

由 Lagrange, $\forall x_1, x_2 \in [1, +\infty) \exists \xi \in (x_1, x_2)$ 有

$$|f(x_1) - f(x_2)| = f'(\xi) |x_1 - x_2| \leq |M| |x_1 - x_2|$$

满足 Lipschitz 条件故 $f(x)$ 在 $[1, +\infty)$ 一致连续

10 (1) 构造 $F(x) = \frac{f(x)}{x}$ 利用 Cauchy 中值

11 (1) 构造 $F(x) = \frac{f(x)}{x}$ 利用 Rolle 中值

(2) $\lambda = 0$ 结论平凡

$\lambda \neq 0$, 构造 $F(x) = \frac{f(x)}{e^{\lambda x}}$ 利用 Rolle 中值

14 Lagrange 中值定理

16 $F(x) = f(x) - \frac{x^2}{2}$