

211.28

$$(2) f(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{f^{(k)}(x_0)}{k!} (x-x_0)^k + O(x^n)$$

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

$$\therefore f(x) = -1 - (x+1) - (x+1)^2 - \dots - (x+1)^n + O(x^n)$$

$$(4) f(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{f^{(k)}(4)}{k!} (x-4)^k + O(x^n)$$

$$f^{(n)}(x) = \frac{1}{x} \left(-\frac{1}{x}\right) \left(-\frac{2}{x}\right) \dots \left(-\frac{n-1}{x}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{x^{n+1}} = \frac{(-1)^{n-1} (n-1)!}{x^{n+1}} \cdot \frac{1}{x} = \frac{(-1)^{n-1} (n-1)!}{x^{n+2}}$$

$$\therefore f(x) = 2 + \frac{1}{4}(x-4) + \frac{1}{4^2}(x-4)^2 + \dots + \frac{1}{(2^{n-1})!} (x-4)^{n-1} + O(x^n)$$

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

$$\therefore f(x) = 0 + x + \frac{2(1-x^2)}{(1+x^2)^3} x^3 \in C(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R})$$

211.29

$$f(x) = x^{\frac{1}{3}} \quad f^{(n)}(x) = \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{1}{3}-1\right) \dots \left(\frac{1}{3}-n+1\right) x^{\frac{1}{3}-n}$$

$$\therefore \left| \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{1}{3}-1\right) \dots \left(\frac{1}{3}-n+1\right) x^{\frac{1}{3}-n} \right| < 0.001 \text{ 时, } x \in (2, 30)$$

在2)及3)中

$$f(x) = 3 + \frac{1}{3}(x-27)^{\frac{1}{3}} + \frac{1}{9}(x-27)^{\frac{2}{3}} + \frac{5}{81}(x-27)^{\frac{3}{3}} \cdot \frac{1}{3}$$

$$x=30 \text{ 时 } |R_4| = \left| \frac{1}{n!} (1-0 \times 3)(1-1 \times 3) \dots (1-3n+3) \right| < 0.001$$

$$n=4 \quad \therefore f(30) \approx 3.107$$

211.30

$$(1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1+x+\frac{x^2}{2})(x-\frac{x^3}{6}) + O(x^3) - x - x^2}{x^3} = \frac{1}{3}$$

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

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

=

211.30

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

$$\ln(1 + \frac{1}{x}) \stackrel{t = \frac{1}{x}}{=} \ln(1 + t).$$

$$\ln(1 + t) = 0 + t - \frac{1}{2}t^2 + \frac{1}{3}t^3 - \dots + (-1)^{n-1} \frac{t^n}{n}.$$

$$\ln(1 + \frac{1}{x}) = 0 + \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{x^2} + O(\frac{1}{x^3})$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (x - x^2 (\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{2x^2} + O(\frac{1}{x^3}))) = \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$(3) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \sqrt[5]{1 + \frac{1}{x}} - x \sqrt[5]{1 - \frac{1}{x}} = x (\sqrt[5]{1 + \frac{1}{x}} - \sqrt[5]{1 - \frac{1}{x}})$$

$$\sqrt[5]{1 + \frac{1}{x}} \stackrel{t = \frac{1}{x}}{=} \sqrt[5]{1 + t} = (1 + t)^{\frac{1}{5}} = 1 + \frac{1}{5}t - \frac{4}{25}t^2 + \frac{36}{125}t^3 - \dots$$

$$\therefore \sqrt[5]{1 + \frac{1}{x}} = 1 + \frac{1}{5x} - \frac{4}{125x^2} + \frac{36}{125x^3} + O(\frac{1}{x^4})$$

$$\sqrt[5]{1 - \frac{1}{x}} = 1 - \frac{1}{5x} - \frac{4}{125x^2} - \frac{36}{125x^3} + O(\frac{1}{x^4})$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{5x} = \frac{2}{5}$$

211.31.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x + x \cos x}{x^3} = 0$$

$$\sin x = 1 - \frac{x^2}{3!} + O(x^4)$$

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

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \frac{x^3}{6} + x f'(0) + x^2 f''(0) + x^3 \frac{f'''(0)}{6} + O(x^4)}{x^3} = 0$$

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

211.32.

21.32.

$$f(x) = f\left(\frac{b+a}{2}\right) + f'\left(\frac{b+a}{2}\right)\left(x - \frac{b+a}{2}\right) + \frac{f''(\xi)}{2!}\left(x - \frac{b+a}{2}\right)^2$$

$$\therefore f(b) = f\left(\frac{b+a}{2}\right) + f'\left(\frac{b+a}{2}\right)\left(\frac{b-a}{2}\right) + \frac{f''(\xi_1)}{2}\frac{(b-a)^2}{4} \quad (1)$$

$$f(a) = f\left(\frac{b+a}{2}\right) + f'\left(\frac{b+a}{2}\right)\left(\frac{a-b}{2}\right) + \frac{f''(\xi_2)}{2}\frac{(b-a)^2}{4} \quad (2)$$

$$(1) - (2) \quad f(b) - f(a) = f'\left(\frac{b+a}{2}\right)(b-a) + \frac{f''(\xi_1) - f''(\xi_2)}{2}\frac{(b-a)^2}{4} \quad (3)$$

$$f(x) = f(b) + f'(b)(x-b) + \frac{f''(\xi_3)}{2}(x-b)^2 \quad (4)$$

$$\text{取 } x = \frac{b+a}{2}$$

$$\therefore f\left(\frac{b+a}{2}\right) = f(b) + f'(b)\frac{(b-a)}{2} + \frac{f''(\xi_4)}{2}\frac{(b-a)^2}{4} \quad (5)$$

$$f\left(\frac{b+a}{2}\right) = f(a) + f'(a)\frac{(b-a)}{2} + \frac{f''(\xi_5)}{2}\frac{(b-a)^2}{4} \quad (6)$$

$$\therefore (5) - (6) \quad f(b) - f(a) = \frac{(b-a)^2}{4}\left(\frac{f''(\xi_4)}{2} - \frac{f''(\xi_5)}{2}\right)$$

$$\therefore |f(b) - f(a)| = \frac{(b-a)^2}{4} \left| \frac{f''(\xi_4)}{2} - \frac{f''(\xi_5)}{2} \right| \leq \frac{(b-a)^2}{4} \left(\left| \frac{f''(\xi_4)}{2} \right| + \left| \frac{f''(\xi_5)}{2} \right| \right)$$

$$\text{取 } \left| \frac{f''(\xi)}{2} \right| = \max \left\{ \left| \frac{f''(\xi_4)}{2} \right|, \left| \frac{f''(\xi_5)}{2} \right| \right\}$$

$$\therefore |f''(\xi)| \geq \frac{4}{(b-a)^2} |f(b) - f(a)|$$

21.33.

将 $f(x+h)$ 在 x 处展开.

$$f(x+h) = f(x) + f'(x)h + \frac{f''(\xi)}{2!}h^2 = f(x) + hf'(x+\theta h)$$

$$\therefore \frac{f''(\xi)}{2}h^2 = (f'(x+\theta h) - f'(x))h$$

$$\therefore f''(\xi) = \frac{f'(x+\theta h) - f'(x)}{\frac{h}{2}} = \frac{f'(x+\theta h) - f'(x)}{\theta h}$$

$$\therefore \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \theta = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$x \quad \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, +\infty\right) \quad \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \quad \left(0, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)$$

$$y' \quad + \quad 0 \quad -$$

↗ 极大 ↘

21.34.

$$(2) y' = 4x - \frac{1}{x} = 2x\left(2 - \frac{1}{x^2}\right) \therefore y \text{ 在 } \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, +\infty\right) \uparrow, \text{ 在 } \left(0, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) \downarrow$$

$$(3) y' = 1 - 2\cos x \therefore y \text{ 在 } \left(0, \frac{\pi}{3}\right), \left(\frac{5\pi}{3}, 2\pi\right) \downarrow, \text{ 在 } \left(\frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{5\pi}{3}\right) \uparrow$$

$$x \quad \left(0, \frac{\pi}{3}\right) \quad \frac{\pi}{3} \quad \left(\frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{5\pi}{3}\right) \quad \frac{5\pi}{3} \quad \left(\frac{5\pi}{3}, 2\pi\right)$$

$$y' \quad - \quad 0 \quad + \quad 0 \quad -$$

↘ 极大 ↗



21.35

(1) ① $f(x) = e^x - x - 1$ $\therefore f'(x) = e^x - 1$ \therefore ~~$f(x) > 0$ 时~~ $X > 0$, $f'(x) < 0$ 时 $X < 0$

\therefore

X	$(0, +\infty)$	$(-\infty, 0)$	
$f'(x)$	+	-	$\therefore f(x)_{\min} = f(0) = 0 < e^x > x + 1$
$f(x)$	\nearrow	\searrow	

(5) ② $f(x) = \sin x + \tan x \rightarrow x$ $\therefore f'(x) = \cos x + \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} - 2 \stackrel{u=\cos x}{=} u + \frac{1}{u^2} - 2 > 0$

在 $u \in (0, 1)$ 上恒成立. $\therefore f(x)$ 在 $(0, \frac{\pi}{2})$ 上 \nearrow $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 0$ $\therefore \sin x + \tan x > 2x$

(4) ② $e^{(1+x)\ln(1+x)} \geq \arctan x$. ③ $f(x) = (1+x)\ln(1+x) - \arctan x$ ($x \geq 0$)

$\therefore f'(x) = \ln(1+x) + 1 - \frac{1}{1+x^2}$ $\therefore f'(x)$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 上

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

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

$f''(x) = \frac{1}{x+1} + \frac{2x}{(1+x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} > 0$ $\therefore f'(x)$ 在 $[0, +\infty)$ 上 \nearrow , $f'(0) = 0$ $\therefore f(x) \geq 0$

$\therefore f(x)$ 在 $[0, +\infty)$ 上 \nearrow , $f(0) = 0$ \therefore — — —

(5) ② $x^2 e^{\frac{1}{x}-x} > 1$ $\hookrightarrow x^2 > e^{x-\frac{1}{x}}$ ② $x^2 - e^{x-\frac{1}{x}} > 0$

③ $f(x) = x^2 - e^{x-\frac{1}{x}}$ $\therefore f'(x) = 2x - (1+\frac{1}{x^2})e^{x-\frac{1}{x}}$ $\nearrow f'(1) = 0$

$\therefore f(x)$ 在 $(0, 1)$ 上 \searrow $\therefore f(x) > f(1) = 0$ \therefore — — —



上海交通大学

SHANGHAI JIAO TONG UNIVERSITY

211.31

$$\varphi'(x) = \frac{f(x)x - f(x)}{x^2} \quad \text{令 } g(x) = x f'(x) - f(x)$$

在 $(0, +\infty)$ 上取 $\forall 0 < x_1 < x_2$

$$\therefore \varphi(x_1) - \varphi(x_2) = \frac{f(x_1)}{x_1} - \frac{f(x_2)}{x_2} = \frac{x_2 f(x_1) - x_1 f(x_2)}{x_1 x_2}$$

$$\varphi'(x) = \frac{x f'(x) - f(x)}{x^2} \quad \text{令 } g(x) = x f'(x) - f(x) \quad \therefore g(0) = 0$$

$$\varphi(x) = \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = f'(z) \quad z \in (0, x) < f'(x)$$

$$\therefore \varphi'(x) = \frac{f'(x) - \frac{f(x)}{x}}{x} = \frac{f'(x) - \varphi(x)}{x} > \frac{f'(x) - f'(x)}{x} = 0$$

$\therefore \varphi(x)$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 上 \uparrow

211.37

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

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

$\therefore f(x)$ 在 $D(f)$ 上连续

$$x \in (0, 1) \text{ 时, } f'(x) = \frac{(\ln x + 1)(1 - x) + x \ln x}{(1 - x)^2} = \frac{\ln x + 1 - x}{(x - 1)^2} < 0$$

$\therefore f(x)$ 在 $(0, 1)$ 上 \downarrow

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

$$\therefore f'(1) = -\frac{1}{2}$$



上海交通大学

SHANGHAI JIAO TONG UNIVERSITY

212.38

(2) $y = [x(a-x)]^2$ 无间断点. 极小值 $y=0$, 极大值 $y = \frac{a^4}{16}$

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= 2x(a-x) \cdot (-2(a-x)) = -2(a-x)x^2 = 2x^3 - 4ax^2 + 2xa^2 - 2x^2a + 2x^3 \\ &= 4x^3 - 6ax^2 + 2xa^2 = 4(x - \frac{a}{2})x(x-a) \end{aligned}$$

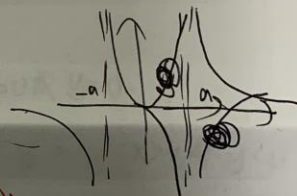
x	0	$\frac{a}{2}$	a	x	$(-\infty, 0)$	0	$(0, \frac{a}{2})$	$\frac{a}{2}$	$(\frac{a}{2}, a)$	a	$(a, +\infty)$
y'	+	0	-	y'	-	0	+	0	-	0	+
y				y	↘	极小	↗	极大	↘	极小	↗

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

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

$\therefore x=0$ 是极大值点.

$y = a^{\frac{4}{3}}$ 极大值 极小值 $y(\pm a) = 0$



212.39

(2) $y' = \frac{-2\sin x \cos x}{(1+\sin^2 x)^2} = -\frac{\sin 2x}{(1+\sin^2 x)^2}$ $y'=0$ 时 $\therefore \sin 2x = 0 \therefore 2x = 2k\pi$ $k \in \mathbb{Z}$
 $2x = 2k\pi + \pi$

$\therefore x = \pi k$ ($k \in \mathbb{Z}$) 是 y 的驻点.

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

$$y''|_{x=\pi k} = \frac{2 - 4}{1} = -2 < 0$$

$\therefore x = \pi k$ ($k \in \mathbb{Z}$) 为极大值点. $y(\pi k) = 10$.

$\pi k + \pi$ 为极小值点. $y(\pi k + \pi) = 5$.



212.39

$$13) y' = e^{-x} - xe^{-x} = (1-x)e^{-x}$$

$$y'' = -e^{-x} - e^{-x}(1-x) = -(2-x)e^{-x} \quad \therefore y''|_{x=1} = -e^{-1} < 0$$

$\therefore x=1$ 为极大值点, $y(1) = \frac{1}{e}$

212.40

$$x^2y' + y = 1 \quad \text{两边求导.}$$

$$\therefore 2xy' + 2x'y'y' + y' = 0$$

$$\therefore y' = \frac{-2xy'^2}{2x^2y+1} = 0 \quad \text{时} \quad \therefore -2xy'^2 = 0 \quad \therefore x=0 \text{ 或 } y=0$$

$$\text{又} \because y \neq 0 \quad \therefore x=0 \quad y(0)=1 \quad x<0 \text{ 时 } y'>0, \quad x>0 \text{ 时 } y'<0$$

$\therefore y(0)=1$ 是极大值.

212.41

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 2(\ln x + 1)x^{2x} & x > 0 \\ 1 & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

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

$$f'(x)=0 \text{ 时 } x = \frac{1}{e}, \quad x < \frac{1}{e} \text{ 时 } f'(x) < 0, \quad x > \frac{1}{e} \text{ 时 } f'(x) > 0$$

$\therefore f(\frac{1}{e}) = (\frac{1}{e})^{\frac{2}{e}}$ 是极小值.

极大值 $y(0)=1$. 注意导数不存在的点.

212.42

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 0 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 1 - e^{-x^2}$$

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

$$\therefore f'(0) = 0 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f'(x) > 0, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f'(x) < 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = 0 \quad \therefore f(0) \text{ 是极小值.}$$

212.43

$$(2) \text{ 易得 } y \text{ 在 } [0, 4] \text{ 上 } \nearrow \quad y_{\min} = y(0) = 0, \quad y_{\max} = y(4) = 8$$

$$(4) \text{ ~~易得 } y \text{ 在 } [0, 4] \text{ 上 } \nearrow~~ \quad y' = 2x + \frac{54}{x^2} = \frac{54 + 2x^3}{x^2} = \frac{2}{x^2} (27 + x^3)$$

$$\therefore y'|_{x=-3} = 0$$

$$x \quad (-\infty, -3) \quad -3 \quad (-3, 0) \quad \therefore y_{\min} = y(-3) = 27$$

$$y' \quad - \quad 0 \quad + \quad \text{无最大值.}$$

$$y \quad \downarrow \quad \text{极小} \quad \uparrow$$

$$(5) \text{ ~~易得 } y \text{ 在 } [0, 4] \text{ 上 } \nearrow~~ \quad f(x) = 4x^3 - 18x + 27 \quad \therefore f'(x) = 12x^2 - 18 = 6(2x^2 - 3)$$

$$\therefore f'(x) \text{ 在 } [0, \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}] \leq 0, \text{ 在 } [\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}, 2] \geq 0$$

$$\therefore f(0) = 27, \quad f(\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}) = 27 - 6\sqrt{6}, \quad f(2) = 23$$

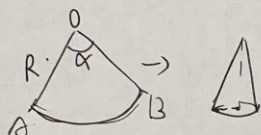
$$\therefore y_{\max} = 27 \quad y_{\min} = 27 - 6\sqrt{6}$$



上海交通大学

SHANGHAI JIAO TONG UNIVERSITY

212.45



$$\widehat{AB} = R \cdot \alpha = 2\pi \cdot r \Rightarrow r = \frac{R}{2\pi} \alpha$$

$$h^2 + r^2 = R^2 \Rightarrow h^2 = R^2 - r^2$$

$$\therefore V = \frac{1}{3} \cdot h \cdot \pi r^2 \Rightarrow V^2 = \frac{\pi^2}{9} (R^2 - r^2) r^4$$

$$\text{令 } f(r) = r^4 (R^2 - r^2)$$

$$\therefore f'(r) = 4R^2 r^3 - 6r^5 = 2r^3 (2R^2 - 3r^2) \Rightarrow r = \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} R$$

$$\therefore \alpha = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}$$

212.46

$$\text{令 } A(x_0, e^{x_0}) \quad \therefore AB = e^{x_0} \quad \therefore CD = \frac{e^{x_0}}{2} = e^{2x'} \Rightarrow x_0 - \ln 2 = -2x'$$

$$D(x', e^{x'}) \quad \therefore S = \frac{1}{2} |x_0 - x'| \cdot (e^{x_0} + e^{2x'})$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} |x_0 - x'| - \frac{1}{2} e^{x_0} = \frac{3}{4} e^{x_0} \frac{\ln 2 - 3x_0}{2}$$

$$\text{令 } f(x) = e^{x_0} (\ln 2 - 3x_0)$$

$$= \frac{3}{8} e^{x_0} (\ln 2 - 3x_0)$$

$$\therefore f'(x) = e^x (\ln 2 - 3x - 3) \quad \therefore x = \frac{\ln 2 - 3}{3}$$

$$\therefore x_B = \frac{\ln 2 - 3}{3} \quad x_C = \frac{1}{3} \ln 2 + \frac{1}{2}$$

213.49

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

$$y'' = \frac{6xa^2(9a^2-x^2)}{(x^2+3a^2)^3} \quad \therefore y''|_{x=\pm 3a,0} = 0$$

$(-3a,0), (0,3a)$

$$x \quad (-\infty, -3a) \quad -3a \quad (-3a, 3a) \quad 3a \quad (3a, +\infty)$$

$$y'' \quad - \quad 0 \quad + \quad 0 \quad -$$

$$y \quad \cap \uparrow \text{拐点} \quad \cup \uparrow \text{拐点} \quad \cap \uparrow$$

$(-3a,0)$

$(0,3a), (-\infty,-3a)$

\therefore 在 $(-\infty, -3a)$, $(3a, +\infty)$ 上 \cap , 在 $(-3a, 3a)$ 下 \cup

$(-3a, +(-3a))$, $(3a, +3a)$ 是拐点. $(0,0)$

$$(3) y' = \frac{2x}{x^2+1} \quad y'' = \frac{2}{(x^2+1)^2} (1-x^2) \quad \therefore y''|_{x=\pm 1} = 0$$

$$x \quad (-\infty, -1) \quad -1 \quad (-1, 1) \quad 1 \quad (1, +\infty)$$

$$y'' \quad - \quad 0 \quad + \quad 0 \quad -$$

$$y \quad \cap \downarrow \text{拐点} \quad \cup \downarrow \text{拐点} \quad \cap \uparrow$$

\therefore 在 $(-\infty, -1)$, $(1, +\infty)$ 上 \cap , 在 $(-1, 1)$ 下 \cup

$(-1, +(-1))$, $(1, +1)$ 是拐点.

213.50.

$$y' = 3ax^2 + 2bx + c \quad y'' = 6ax + 2b \quad \therefore y''|_{x=1} = 0, y|_{x=1} = 2$$

$$y'|_{x=1} = -1 \quad \therefore \begin{cases} 6a+2b=0 \\ 3a+2b+c=-1 \\ a+b+c=2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a=3 \\ b=-9 \\ c=8 \end{cases}$$

213.51.

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

$$\therefore x_1=1, x_2=-2-\sqrt{5}, x_3=\sqrt{5}-2.$$

$$f(x_1)=1, f(x_2)=-\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{8+4\sqrt{5}}, f(x_3)=\frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{8-4\sqrt{5}} \quad \therefore \frac{f(x_1)-f(x_2)}{x_1-x_2} = \frac{f(x_1)-f(x_3)}{x_1-x_3}$$

213.53

(1) ~~$x^p + (1-x)^p$~~ 令 $f(x) = x^p + (1-x)^p$

$\therefore f'(x) = p x^{p-1} - p (1-x)^{p-1} = p (x^{p-1} - (1-x)^{p-1})$

$\therefore f''(x) = p((p-1)x^{p-2} + (p-1)(1-x)^{p-2}) = p(p-1)(x^{p-2} + (1-x)^{p-2}) > 0$

$\therefore f(x)$ 在 $(0,1)$ 上凸 $\therefore f'(\frac{1}{2}) = 0 \therefore f(x) \geq f(\frac{1}{2})$

$\therefore f(x)_{\min} = f(\frac{1}{2}) = \frac{1}{2^p} \therefore x^p + (1-x)^p \geq (\frac{1}{2})^{p-1}$

(3) $\frac{1}{2}(e^x + e^y) > \frac{1}{2} \times 2\sqrt{e^{xy}} = e^{\frac{x+y}{2}} \therefore \frac{1}{2}(e^x + e^y) > e^{\frac{x+y}{2}} (x \neq y)$ 得证

$f(x) = e^x \quad f''(x) = e^x > 0 \therefore f(x)$ 下凸 $\therefore f(\frac{x+y}{2}) < \frac{1}{2}f(x) + \frac{1}{2}f(y)$ 得证

213.54

(2) $y = x \cdot e^{\frac{1}{x}} \quad x \neq 0 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} y = +\infty \therefore x=0$ 是铅直渐近线

$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x \cdot e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{x} = 0 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x e^{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^{\frac{1}{x}} - 1}{\frac{1}{x}} = \frac{e^0 - 1}{-0} = \frac{e^0}{-0} = 0$

$\therefore y=0$ 是水平渐近线

(4) $\Delta D(y) = \mathbb{R} \therefore$ 无铅直 $\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x + \arctan \frac{x}{2}}{x} = 2$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} 2x + \arctan \frac{x}{2} - 2x = \frac{\pi}{2}, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} 2x + \arctan \frac{x}{2} - 2x = -\frac{\pi}{2}$

$\therefore y = 2x + \frac{\pi}{2}, y = 2x - \frac{\pi}{2} (x < 0)$

213.55

(2) $D(y) = \mathbb{R} - \{1\}. \quad y' = \frac{-4x}{(x-1)^2} \quad y'' = \frac{4(x-1)(2x+1)}{(x-1)^4} = \frac{4(2x+1)}{(x-1)^3}$

y', y'' 不存在时 $x=1$, $y'=0$ 时 $x=0$, $y''=0$ 时 $x=-\frac{1}{2}$. $y(x)$ 是 ~~奇函数~~ 在 $(0,0)$.

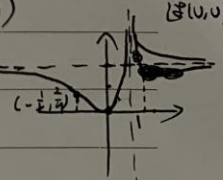
$x \in (-\infty, -\frac{1}{2}) \quad -\frac{1}{2} \quad (-\frac{1}{2}, 0) \quad 0 \quad (0, 1) \quad 1 \quad (1, +\infty)$

$y' \quad - \quad - \quad - \quad 0 \quad + \quad$ 不存在 $- \quad - \quad - \quad - \quad -$

$y'' \quad - \quad 0 \quad + \quad + \quad + \quad$ 不存在 $+$

$y \quad \cap \downarrow \quad$ 拐点 $\cup \downarrow$ 极小值 $\cup \uparrow +\infty \quad \cup \downarrow$

拐点: $(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{2}{9})$ 极小值 $(0, 0)$. 渐近线 $x=1, y=2$.



(3) $y = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2}{1+x} & x \geq 0 \\ -\frac{x^2}{1+x} & x < 0 \end{cases}$ $D(y) = \mathbb{R} - \{-1\}$ 非奇非偶, 无周期, $f(0)=0$

$y' = \begin{cases} \frac{2x+1}{(1+x)^2} & x \geq 0 \\ -\frac{x(x+2)}{(1+x)^2} & x < 0 \end{cases}$ $y'' = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{(x+1)^3} & x > 0 \\ -\frac{2}{(x+1)^3} & x < 0 \\ \text{不存在} & x = 0 \end{cases}$

$y'=0$ 时, $x=0$ 或 $x=-2$, $y''=0$ 时无.

y' 不存在时 $x=-1$, y'' 不存在时, $x=-1, x=0$

x	$(-\infty, -1)$	-1	$(-1, 0)$	0	$(0, +\infty)$	
x	$(-\infty, -2)$	-2	$(-2, -1)$	-1	$(-1, 0)$	$0, (0, +\infty)$
y''	+	+	+	无	-	无
y'	-	0	+	无	+	0
y	\searrow	极小值	\nearrow	拐点	\nearrow	拐点

$x \rightarrow -1$ 时 $y(x) \rightarrow \infty \therefore x=-1$ 是铅直渐近线.

$f(-2)=4$ 极大; 拐点 $(0, 0)$ $y=x-1 (x \geq 0)$.

$y=-x+1 (x < 0)$.

