

### 第三章 中值定理与导数的应用

#### §1 微分中值定理

1. 解:  $\because y(\frac{\pi}{6}) = y(\frac{5\pi}{6}) = \ln \frac{1}{2}, y' = \frac{1}{\sin x} \cos x = \cot x.$

$\therefore y = \ln \sin x$  在区间  $[\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{5\pi}{6}]$  上满足罗尔定理的条件.

由  $y' = 0$  得  $x = \frac{\pi}{2}, \therefore \xi = \frac{\pi}{2}.$

2. 解:  $\because f(1-0) = f(1+0) = f(1) = 2, \therefore f(x)$  在  $x=1$  连续,

$$\therefore f(x) \text{ 在区间 } [\frac{1}{e}, 3] \text{ 上满足拉格朗日定理的条件. 又 } f'(x) = \begin{cases} -\frac{1}{x}, & \frac{1}{e} \leq x < 1, \\ -\frac{1}{x^2}, & 1 < x \leq 3, \end{cases}$$

$$\text{而 } \frac{f(3) - f(\frac{1}{e})}{3 - \frac{1}{e}} = \frac{-5e}{3(3e-1)} = \frac{-5e}{9e-3},$$

$$\text{令 } f'(x) = \frac{-5e}{9e-3} \text{ 得 } x_1 = \frac{9e-3}{5e}, x_2 = \sqrt{\frac{9e-3}{5e}},$$

$$x_1 = \frac{9e-3}{5e} > 1 (\text{舍去}), \text{ 故中值 } \xi = \sqrt{\frac{9e-3}{5e}}.$$

3. 证明: 设  $F(x) = \frac{f(x)}{x} (x > 0)$ , 则

由题意知,  $F(x)$  在  $[a, b]$  上连续, 在  $(a, b)$  内可导,

$$\text{又 } F(a) = \frac{f(a)}{a} = \frac{f(b)}{b} = F(b), \text{ 则}$$

由罗尔定理知, 存在  $\xi \in (a, b)$ , 使得  $F'(\xi) = 0$ .

$$\text{即 } \frac{f(\xi)}{f'(\xi)} = \xi.$$

4. 证明:  $f(x)$  在  $[a, c]$ ,  $[c, b]$  上满足拉格朗日中值定理,

因此, 至少分别存在一点  $\xi_1 \in (a, c)$ ,  $\xi_2 \in (c, b)$ , 使得

$$f'(\xi_1) = \frac{f(c) - f(a)}{c - a}, \quad f'(\xi_2) = \frac{f(b) - f(c)}{b - c}.$$

由 A, B, C 三点位于同一直线上, 因此  $f'(\xi_1) = f'(\xi_2)$ ,

故在  $[\xi_1, \xi_2]$  上,  $f'(x)$  满足罗尔定理条件,

则至少存在一点  $\xi \in (\xi_1, \xi_2) \subset (a, b)$ , 使得  $f''(\xi) = 0$ .

5 证明: (1) 令  $f(x) = \ln(1+x)$ , 则  $f'(x) = \frac{1}{1+x}$ , 在  $[0, x]$  上应用拉格朗日中值定理,

$$\text{得:} \quad \ln(1+x) - \ln 1 = \frac{1}{1+\xi} x, \quad \xi \in (0, x).$$

$$\because 1+x > 1+\xi > 1, \quad \frac{x}{1+x} < \frac{x}{1+\xi} < x,$$

$$\therefore \frac{x}{1+x} < \ln(1+x) < x.$$

(2) 令  $f(x) = \arctan x$ , 则  $f'(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$ ,

在  $[a, b]$  上应用拉格朗日中值定理, 得:

$$\arctan b - \arctan a = \frac{1}{1+\xi^2}(b-a), \quad \xi \in (a, b).$$

$$\because \frac{1}{1+\xi^2} < 1, \quad \left| \frac{1}{1+\xi^2}(a-b) \right| < |a-b|$$

$\therefore |\arctan a - \arctan b| < |a-b|$ . (当  $a=b$  时显然成立).

6 由  $f(2) = f(1) = 0$  得  $F(2) = f(1) = 0$ , 且  $F(x)$  满足罗尔定理的条件, 则

存在  $\xi_1 \in (1, 2)$ , 使得  $F'(\xi_1) = 0$ .

又  $F'(x) = f(x) + (x-1)f'(x)$ , 显然  $F'(1) = 0$ ,

且  $F'(x) = f(x) + (x-1)f'(x)$  满足罗尔定理,

所以存在  $\xi \in (1, \xi_1)$ , 使得  $F''(\xi) = 0$ .

7 证明: 对  $e^x, f(x)$  用柯西中值定理, 则存在  $\xi \in (a, b)$ , 使得

$$\frac{e^\xi}{f'(\xi)} = \frac{e^b - e^a}{f(b) - f(a)}, \quad (1)$$

对  $f(x)$  用拉格朗日中值定理, 则存在  $\eta \in (a, b)$ , 使得

$$f(b) - f(a) = f'(\eta)(b - a), \quad (2)$$

联立(1), (2), 整理得  $\frac{f'(\eta)}{f'(\xi)} = \frac{e^b - e^a}{b - a} e^{-\xi}$ .

8. 证明: 当  $a > 0$  时, 对  $f(x)$  在  $[0, a]$  上应用拉格朗日中值定理, 得:

$$\frac{f(a) - f(0)}{a - 0} = f'(\xi_1), \text{ 即 } \frac{f(a)}{a} = f'(\xi_1) \quad (0 < \xi_1 < a).$$

对  $f(x)$  在  $[b, a+b]$  上应用拉格朗日中值定理, 得:

$$\frac{f(a+b) - f(b)}{(a+b) - b} = f'(\xi_2), \text{ 即 } \frac{f(a+b) - f(b)}{a} = f'(\xi_2), \xi_2 \in (b, a+b).$$

显然  $\xi_1, \xi_2$  均在  $[0, c]$  上,  $0 < \xi_1 < a \leq b < \xi_2 < a+b \leq c$ . 又因为  $f'(x)$  在

$$[0, c] \text{ 上单调下降, } \therefore f'(\xi_1) \leq f'(\xi_2), \text{ 即 } \frac{f(a)}{a} \geq \frac{f(a+b) - f(b)}{a}.$$

$\therefore f(a+b) \leq f(a) + f(b)$ . (当  $a=0$  时, 不等式为等式).

## § 2 洛必达法则

1. (1) 解: 原式 =  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x + e^{-x} - 2}{1 - \cos x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{\sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{\cos x} = 2.$

(2) 解: 原式 =  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \tan x}{-\frac{x^3}{2}(\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{1+\tan x})}$

$$= -\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \tan x}{x^3} = \frac{1}{3} = -\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \sec^2 x}{3x^2} = \frac{1}{3}.$$

(3) 解: 原式 =  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{\sin^2 x - x^2 \cos^2 x}{x^2 \sin^2 x} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan^2 x - x^2}{x^2 \tan^2 x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan^2 x - x^2}{x^2 \cdot x^2} =$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{\tan x + x}{x} \cdot \frac{\tan x - x}{x^3} \right) = 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x - x}{x^3} = 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sec^2 x - 1}{3x^2}$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan^2 x}{x^2} = \frac{2}{3}.$$

(4) 解: 原式 =  $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{t - \ln(1+t)}{t^2} \quad (x = \frac{1}{t})$

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

(5) 解: 原式 =  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[ \left( 1 + \frac{\sin x - x}{x} \right)^{\frac{x}{\sin x - x}} \right]^{\frac{\sin x - x}{x} \cdot \frac{x}{\tan x - \sin x}}$

$$= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x - x}{\tan x - \sin x}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x - x}{x(1 - \cos x)}}$$

$$= e^{2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x - x}{x^3}} = e^{2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x - 1}{3x^2}} = e^{-\frac{1}{3}}.$$



(6) 解: 原式 =  $e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{\ln x} \ln(\frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan x)}$

$$= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{x}{1+x^2}}{\frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan x}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1-x^2}{1+x^2}} = e^{-1}.$$

(7) 解: 原式 =  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(1-x) \sin \frac{\pi x}{2}}{\cos \frac{\pi x}{2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1-x}{\cos \frac{\pi x}{2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{-1}{-\frac{\pi}{2} \sin \frac{\pi x}{2}} = \frac{2}{\pi}.$

(8) 解: 原式 =  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \tan x}{x^2 \tan x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \tan x}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \sec^2 x}{3x^2} = -\frac{1}{3}.$

2. 解:  $\because \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = 0, \therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f'(x) = 0.$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(x)}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f''(x)}{2} = \frac{1}{2},$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[ \left( 1 + \frac{f(x)}{x} \right)^{\frac{x}{f(x)}} \right]^{\frac{f(x)}{x^2}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x^2}} = \sqrt{e}.$$

3. 证明: 由已知,  $g(x)$  连续, 且当  $x \neq 0$  时,  $g'(x) = \frac{xf'(x) - f(x)}{x^2},$

$$\text{而 } g'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{f(x)}{x} - f''(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - xf'(0)}{x^2} = \frac{1}{2} f''(0).$$

当  $x \neq 0$  时  $g'(x)$  显然连续

$$\text{而 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} g'(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{xf'(x) - f(x)}{x^2} = \frac{1}{2} f''(0).$$

$\therefore g'(x)$  在  $x=0$  连续, 从而  $g'(x)$  在  $(-\infty, +\infty)$  内是连续函数.

### §3 泰勒公式

1 解:  $p(x) = x^4 - 2x^3 + 1, p'(x) = 4x^3 - 6x^2, p''(x) = 12x^2 - 12x, p'''(x) = 24x - 12,$

$$p^{(4)}(x) = 24, p^{(5)}(x) = 0.$$

当  $x_0 = 1$  时, 则

$$p(1) = 0, p'(1) = -2, p''(1) = 0, p'''(1) = 12, p^{(4)}(1) = 24, p^{(5)}(1) = 0, p^{(6)}(1) = \cdots p^{(n)}(1) = 0.$$

$$\therefore p(x) = x^4 - 2x^3 + 1$$

$$= p(1) + p'(1)(x-1) + \frac{p''(1)}{2!}(x-1)^2 + \frac{p'''(1)}{3!}(x-1)^3 + \frac{p^{(4)}(1)}{4!}(x-1)^4 + 0$$

$$= 0 - 2(x-1) + 0 + 2(x-1)^3 + (x-1)^4,$$

$$\text{即: } x^4 - 2x^3 + 1 = -2(x-1) + 2(x-1)^3 + (x-1)^4.$$

2:  $f(x) = (1+x)^{\frac{1}{3}}, x_0 = 0, f(x) = f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}x^2 + \frac{f'''(\theta x)}{3!}x^3.$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{3}(1+x)^{-\frac{2}{3}}, f''(x) = \frac{1}{3}\left(-\frac{2}{3}\right)(1+x)^{-\frac{5}{3}}, f'''(x) = \frac{1}{3}\left(-\frac{2}{3}\right)\left(-\frac{5}{3}\right)(1+x)^{-\frac{8}{3}},$$

$$f(0) = 1, f'(0) = \frac{1}{3}, f''(0) = -\frac{2}{9}, f'''(\theta x) = \frac{10}{27}(1+\theta x)^{-\frac{8}{3}}.$$

$$\therefore (1+x)^{\frac{1}{3}} = 1 + \frac{1}{3}x - \frac{1}{9}x^2 + \frac{3^6 x^3}{10(1+\theta x)^{\frac{8}{3}}} \quad (0 < \theta < 1)$$

3 解:  $y(4) = 2, y'(4) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \Big|_{x=4} = \frac{1}{4}, y''(4) = -\frac{1}{4}x^{-\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_{x=4} = -\frac{1}{32},$

$$y'''(4) = \frac{3}{8}x^{-\frac{5}{2}} \Big|_{x=4} = \frac{3}{256}, y^{(4)}(4) = -\frac{15}{16}x^{-\frac{7}{2}} = -\frac{15}{16\sqrt{x^7}}.$$

$$\sqrt{x} = 2 + \frac{1}{4}(x-4) - \frac{1}{64}(x-4)^2 + \frac{1}{512}(x-4)^3 - \frac{5}{128} \frac{(x-4)^4}{[4+\theta(x-4)]^{\frac{7}{2}}}, (0 < \theta < 1)$$

4 解:  $f(x) = xe^x, x_0 = 0, f'(x) = e^x + xe^x, f''(x) = 2e^x + xe^x, f'''(x) = 3e^x + xe^x,$

$\dots, f^{(n)}(x) = ne^x + xe^x, f^{(n+1)}(x) = (n+1)e^x + xe^x,$  则

$f(0) = 0, f'(0) = 1, f''(0) = 2, f'''(0) = 3, \dots, f^{(n)}(0) = n,$

$f^{(n+1)}(\theta x) = (n+1)e^{\theta x} + (\theta x)e^{\theta x} = (n+1+\theta x)e^{\theta x}.$

$\therefore xe^x = x + x^2 + \frac{x^3}{2!} + \dots + \frac{x^n}{(n-1)!} + \frac{(n+1+\theta x)}{(n+1)!} e^{\theta x} x^{n+1} \quad (0 < \theta < 1).$

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

$f''(x) = \frac{2}{(x+2)^3}, f''(-1) = 2. \therefore f(x) = \frac{1}{x+2}$  在  $x = -1$  处的泰勒公式为:

$\frac{1}{x+2} = 1 - (x+1) + (x+1)^2 + R_2(x).$

所以  $R_2(x) = \frac{1}{x+2} - 1 + (x+1) - (x+1)^2 = -\frac{(x+1)^3}{x+2},$

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

$\frac{1}{x+2} = a_0 + a_1(x+1) + a_2(x+1)^2 + R_2(x)$

比较可得:  $a_0 = 1, a_1 = -1, a_2 = 1, R_2 = -\frac{(1+x)^3}{x+2}.$

6:  $f(x)$  在  $[a, b]$  上有  $n$  阶导数,  $\therefore f(x)$  在  $x_0 = b$  处展成  $(n-1)$  阶泰勒公式为

$$f(x) = f(b) + f'(b)(x-b) + \frac{f''(b)}{2!}(x-b)^2 + \dots + \frac{f^{(n-1)}(b)}{(n-1)!}(x-b)^{n-1} + \frac{f^{(n)}(\zeta)}{n!}(x-b)^n,$$

$\zeta$  位于  $x$  与  $b$  之间.

令  $x = a$ , 则

$$f(a) = f(b) + f'(b)(a-b) + \frac{f''(b)}{2!}(a-b)^2 + \dots + \frac{f^{(n-1)}(b)}{(n-1)!}(a-b)^{n-1} + \frac{f^{(n)}(\xi)}{n!}(a-b)^n$$

$\therefore f(a) = f(b) =$

$\therefore f^{(n)}(\xi) = 0$

7 用泰勒展开得到.

所以  $a+1=0,$

即  $a=-1, b=$

8 由  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x)}{x}$

由 Taylor

即

令  $x=1$

9. 解: si

$$\because f(a) = f(b) = f'(b) = f''(b) = \cdots = f^{(n-1)}(b) = 0, a \neq b,$$

$$\therefore f^{(n)}(\xi) = 0 (a < \xi < b).$$

7 用泰勒展开得到  $f(x) = (a+1) + (b+c+1)x + \frac{1}{6}(7-b-4c)x^3 + \frac{x^4}{4} + o(x^4)$

所以  $a+1=0, b+c+1=0, 7-b-4c=0,$

即  $a=-1, b=-\frac{11}{3}, c=\frac{8}{3}.$

8 由  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x)}{x} = 0$ , 得  $f(0)=0, f'(0)=0,$

由 Taylor 公式  $f(x) = f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{1}{2}f''(\xi)x^2,$

即  $f(x) = \frac{1}{2}f''(\xi)x^2,$

令  $x=1$  则  $f(1) = \frac{1}{2}f''(\xi),$  由因为  $f(1)=1$

$\therefore f''(\xi) = 2 \quad (0 < \xi < 1).$

9. 解:  $\sin 18^\circ = \sin \frac{\pi}{10} = \frac{\pi}{10} - \frac{1}{3!}(\frac{\pi}{10})^3 + \frac{1}{5!}(\frac{\pi}{10})^5 + \cdots + R_{2n}(x).$

$$|R_{2n}(x)| = \left| \frac{\sin(\theta x + (2n+1)\frac{\pi}{2})}{(2n+1)!} x^{2n+1} \right|$$

$$\leq \frac{|x|^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!} = \frac{(\frac{\pi}{10})^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!} < \frac{(\frac{1}{2})^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!} < 10^{-4} (x = \frac{\pi}{10}).$$

取  $n=3$ , 有  $\frac{1}{2^7 7!} = \frac{1}{128 \times 5040} < \frac{1}{128 \times 5000} = \frac{1}{5} \times 10^{-5} < 10^{-4}.$

$\therefore \sin 18^\circ \approx \frac{\pi}{10} + \frac{1}{3!}(\frac{\pi}{10})^3 + \frac{1}{5!}(\frac{\pi}{10})^5 \approx 0.30902.$



## §4 函数的单调性、极值、最值

1.  $y' = 3x^2 - 12x + 9 = 3(x-1)(x-3)$

由  $y' \geq 0$  可得  $x \geq 3$  或  $x \leq 1$ ,

由  $y' \leq 0$  可得  $3 \geq x \geq 1$ .

所以单调增加区间为  $(-\infty, 1], [3, +\infty)$ , 单调递减区间为  $[1, 3]$

$x \geq 3$  时  $y' \geq 0$  并且  $3 \geq x \geq 1$  时  $y' \leq 0$ , 所以有极小值为  $y|_{x=3} = 13$

$x \leq 1$  时  $y' \geq 0$  并且  $3 \geq x \geq 1$  时  $y' \leq 0$ , 所以有极大值为  $y|_{x=1} = 7$

2.  $y' = 0$  可得  $x = 2$ , 并且  $x = 1$  为不可导点.

在  $x = 1$  的邻域内恒有  $y \leq \frac{2}{3} = f(1)$ , 由定义得到

函数在  $x = 1$  取极大值, 且极大值为  $y|_{x=1} = \frac{2}{3}$ .

$$y' = \frac{2(\sqrt[3]{x-1} - 1)}{3\sqrt[3]{x-1}},$$

当  $x > 2$  时,  $y' > 0$ , 且  $1 < x < 2$  时,  $y' < 0$

故在  $x = 2$  处取得极小值, 且极小值为  $y|_{x=2} = \frac{1}{3}$

3.  $f'(x) = -\frac{x^n}{n!}e^{-x}$ , 由  $f'(x) = 0$  可知  $x = 0$  为驻点.

(1) 当  $n$  为奇数时,  $x < 0$  时,  $f'(x) > 0$ ;  $x > 0$  时  $f'(x) < 0$

$\therefore x = 0$  为极大值点, 极大值为 1.

(2) 当  $n$  为偶数时,  $f'(x) \leq 0$ ,  $\therefore$  函数无极值.

4 解: 令  $f(x) = x^{\frac{1}{x}} (x \geq 1)$ ,

则  $f(x) = x^{\frac{1}{x}}$  在  $x = e$  处取极大值  $e^{\frac{1}{e}}$ .

所以  $f(x)$  在  $[1, e]$  上递增, 而在  $[e, +\infty)$  上递减.

因而  $f(1) < f(2), f(3) > f(4) > f(5) \cdots, f(2) = \sqrt{2} = \sqrt[4]{8} < \sqrt[6]{9} = \sqrt[3]{3} = f(3)$ ,

故所求数列的最大项为  $x_3 = \sqrt[3]{3}$ .

5. 解:  $f\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = a - \frac{b}{3} = 1, a = 1 + \frac{b}{3},$

$$f'\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \left(1 + \frac{b}{3}\right) \frac{1}{2} - b = 0, b = \frac{3}{5}, a = \frac{6}{5},$$

$$\therefore f''\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) = -\frac{3}{5}\sqrt{3} < 0, \therefore x = \frac{\pi}{3} \text{ 是极大值点, 极大值为 } \frac{3}{5}\sqrt{3}.$$

6. 作  $f(x) = xe^{-x} - a$ , 由  $f'(x) = 0$

得驻点  $x = 1$ , 并且有最大值  $f(1) = e^{-1} - a$ ,

(1) 当  $a > e^{-1}$  时,  $f(x)$  的最大值  $f(1) < 0$ ,

故  $f(x) \leq f(1) < 0$ , 从而方程无根.

(2) 当  $a < e^{-1}$  时,  $f(1) > 0$ , 又  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} f(x) < 0$ ,

故方程有且仅有两个实根.

(3) 当  $a = e^{-1}$  时,  $f(1) = 0$ ,

又  $x < 1$  时,  $f(1) < f(1) = 0$ , 且  $x > 1$  时,  $f(1) < f(1) = 0$ ,

故方程有且仅有一个根.

7. 解:  $\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y} = 1$  对  $x$  求导, 则  $\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} + \frac{y'}{2\sqrt{y}} = 0$ , 整理  $\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{\sqrt{y}}{\sqrt{x}}$ .

曲线在  $(x_0, y_0)$  处的切线方程为

$$Y - y_0 = -\frac{\sqrt{y_0}}{\sqrt{x_0}}(X - x_0), \text{ 化简为 } \frac{X}{\sqrt{x_0}} + \frac{Y}{\sqrt{y_0}} = 1.$$

它在两坐标轴上的截距分别为  $\sqrt{x_0}, \sqrt{y_0}$

$$\text{三角形的面积为 } \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{x_0 y_0} = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{x_0} (1 - \sqrt{x_0}) = s,$$

$$\text{当 } x_0 \in (0, \frac{1}{4}) \text{ 时, } \frac{ds}{dx_0} > 0; \text{ 当 } x_0 \in (\frac{1}{4}, 1) \text{ 时, } \frac{ds}{dx_0} < 0.$$

$$\therefore x_0 = \frac{1}{4} \text{ 时 } s \text{ 取得最大值, 故所求切点为 } (\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4}).$$

8. 令  $f(x) = \ln(1+x) - x + \frac{x^2}{2}$ , 则

$$f(x) \text{ 在 } [0, +\infty) \text{ 上连续, 且 } f'(x) = \frac{1}{1+x} - 1 + x = \frac{x^2}{1+x} > 0 (x > 0),$$

因而  $f(x)$  在  $[0, +\infty)$  上单调增加.

$$\text{当 } x > 0 \text{ 时, } f(x) > f(0), \text{ 即 } \ln(1+x) - x + \frac{x^2}{2} > 0 (x > 0).$$

9. 证明: 令  $f(x) = x^p + (1-x)^p \quad x \in (0, 1).$

$$\text{由 } f'(x) = p[x^{p-1} - (1-x)^{p-1}] = 0 \text{ 有得驻点 } x = \frac{1}{2},$$

$$\text{又 } f(0) = 1, f(1) = 1, f(\frac{1}{2}) = \frac{1}{2^{p-1}}$$

$$\text{则 } f(x) \text{ 在 } [0, 1] \text{ 上的最大值为 } 1, \text{ 最小值为 } \frac{1}{2^{p-1}}$$

$$\text{故有: } \frac{1}{2^{p-1}} \leq x^p + (1-x)^p \leq 1 \quad (0 \leq x \leq 1, p > 1).$$

## §5 函数图形的凹凸性, 拐点及函数图形的描绘

1.  $y'' = 0$  得  $x = -6, x = 0, x = 6$

由  $y'' \geq 0$  得到  $(-6, 0), (6, +\infty)$  为下凸区间

由  $y'' \leq 0$  得到  $(-\infty, -6), (0, 6)$  为下凹区间

拐点:  $(-6, -\frac{9}{2}), (0, 0), (6, \frac{9}{2})$

斜渐近线:  $y = x$

2. 解:  $f^{(5)}(x)$  在  $x_0$  的某一邻域内不变号, 则  $f'(x_0) = \frac{1}{4!} f^{(5)}(\xi)(x-x_0)^4$  在  $x_0$  的某一邻

域内不变号, 所以  $x = x_0$  不是极值点.

$$f''(x) = \frac{1}{3!} f^{(5)}(\xi_1)(x-x_0)^3, x \text{ 由 } x_0 \text{ 左边移到 } x_0 \text{ 右边时 } f''(x) \text{ 变号,}$$

因而  $(x_0, f(x_0))$  是拐点.

3. 证明: 令  $f(x) = x^n (x > 0)$ , 则

$$f''(x) = n(n-1)x^{n-2} > 0, \text{ 故函数 } y = f(x) \text{ 的图形在 } (0, +\infty) \text{ 上是下凸的,}$$

$$\therefore \frac{f(x)+f(y)}{2} > f\left(\frac{x+y}{2}\right), \text{ 即 } \frac{x^n+y^n}{2} > \left(\frac{x+y}{2}\right)^n.$$

4. 解: 由题设知驻点  $(-2, 44)$  和拐点  $(1, -10)$  都在曲线  $y = ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d$  上, 则

$$-8a + 4b - 2c + d = 44, \quad (1)$$

$$a + b + c + d = 10, \quad (2)$$

$$y' = 3ax^2 + 2bx + c, \quad y'' = 6ax + 2b \text{ 由驻点和拐点条件可得}$$

$$12a - 4b + c = 0, \quad (3)$$

$$6a + 2b = 0, \quad (4)$$

$$\text{由 (1) (2) (3) (4) 可得: } a = 1, b = -3, c = -24, d = 16.$$

5. 解: (1)  $(-\infty, 0), (2, +\infty)$  为增区间,  $(0, 2)$  为减区间

(2) 因  $y'' = \frac{24}{x^4} > 0$ , 故  $(-\infty, 0), (0, +\infty)$  下凸区间, 无拐点,



(3) 因  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^3 + 4}{x^2} = +\infty$ ,  $\therefore x = 0$  为垂直渐近线

$$\text{因为 } a = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^3 + 4}{x^3} = 1, \quad b = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{x^3 + 4}{x^2} - x \right) = 0,$$

故  $y = x$  为斜渐近线

6. (D).

## §6 曲率

1 解:  $y' = 2x - 4, y'' = 2$ , 顶点为  $A(2, -1)$ , 则

$$y'|_A = 0, y''|_A = 2$$

$$\text{所求顶点 } A \text{ 处的曲率为 } K_A = \frac{|y''|}{(1 + y'^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}\bigg|_A = \frac{2}{(1 + 0)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = 2.$$

5. 解:  $y^2 = 8x, A(2, 4)$ , 则

$$y' = \frac{4}{y}, y'' = -\frac{4y'}{y^2} \Rightarrow y'|_A = 1, y''|_A = -\frac{1}{4}.$$

$$\therefore K_A = \frac{|y''|}{(1 + y'^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}\bigg|_A = \frac{\left|-\frac{1}{4}\right|}{(1 + 1)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{\frac{1}{4}}{2^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{16} \therefore R = \frac{1}{K} = 8\sqrt{2}.$$

$$3. \text{解: } \begin{cases} x = \cos t \\ y = 2 \sin t \end{cases}, t = \frac{\pi}{2}, y' = \frac{y'_t}{x'_t} = \frac{2 \cos t}{-\sin t} = -2 \cot t,$$

$$y'' = \frac{dy'}{dx} = \frac{dy'}{dt} \cdot \frac{dt}{dx} = \frac{dy'}{dt} \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \left( \frac{2}{\sin^2 t} \right) \left( \frac{1}{-\sin t} \right) = -\frac{2}{\sin^3 t}.$$

$$\text{当 } x = \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ 时 } y'' = 0, y' = -2$$

$$\therefore K_A = 2, R = \frac{1}{2}.$$

4.解:  $y' = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2}, y'' = \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2}.$

$$K = \frac{|y''|}{(1+y'^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{\frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2}}{[1 + (\frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2})^2]^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{4}{(e^x + e^{-x})^2}, x \in (-\infty, +\infty).$$

曲率  $K' = 0$  得  $e^x - e^{-x} = 0$ ,  $\therefore x = 0$

当  $x > 0$  时  $K' < 0$ ; 当  $x < 0$  时  $K' > 0$ .

$\therefore$  在  $x = 0$  时曲率  $K$  取得最大值,  $K_{\max} = \frac{4}{2^2} = 1.$

5.解:  $y' = \cos x, y'' = -\sin x, x \in (0, \pi),$

$$K = \frac{|y''|}{(1+y'^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{|\sin x|}{(1+\cos^2 x)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{\sin x}{(1+\cos^2 x)^{\frac{3}{2}}}, x \in (0, \pi).$$

由上式可知: 当  $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$  时,  $K$  最大, 即当  $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$  时曲率半径最小。

故曲线  $y = \sin x$  ( $0 < x < \pi$ ) 在  $(\frac{\pi}{2}, 1)$  点处曲率半径最小, 最小值  $R = 1.$

6.解:  $y = \ln x, y' = \frac{1}{x}, y'' = -\frac{1}{x^2}.$

$$K = \frac{|y''|}{(1+y'^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{\left|-\frac{1}{x^2}\right|}{(1+\frac{1}{x^2})^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{x}{(1+x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}, K' = \frac{1-2x^2}{(1+x^2)^{\frac{5}{2}}},$$

令  $K' = 0$ , 则得  $x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}.$

当  $x \in (0, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}})$  时,  $K' > 0$ ; 当  $x \in (\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, +\infty)$  时,  $K' < 0$

故在点  $(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, -\frac{\ln 2}{2})$  处有最大值  $\frac{2}{3\sqrt{3}}.$

7. 证明:  $y = a \cdot \cosh \frac{x}{a}, y' = a \cdot \sinh \frac{x}{a} \cdot \frac{1}{a} = \sinh \frac{x}{a}, y'' = \frac{1}{a} \cosh \frac{x}{a}.$

$$K = \frac{|y''|}{(1+y'^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{\frac{1}{a} \cosh \frac{x}{a}}{(1+\sinh^2 \frac{x}{a})^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{\frac{1}{a} \cosh \frac{x}{a}}{(\cosh^2 \frac{x}{a})^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{a}{a^2 \cosh^2 \frac{x}{a}} = \frac{a}{y^2},$$

故对任意点  $(x, y)$ , 曲率半径为  $R = \frac{1}{K} = \frac{y^2}{a}.$

9.  $x = \frac{3}{2}(1 + \cos 2\theta), y = \frac{3}{2} \sin 2\theta$ , 则

$$x'(\frac{\pi}{4}) = -3, y'(\frac{\pi}{4}) = 0, x''(\frac{\pi}{4}) = 0, y''(\frac{\pi}{4}) = -6.$$

$$\text{曲率 } K = \frac{|x'y'' - x''y'|}{(x'^2 + y'^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{2}{3}.$$

$$\text{故 } R = \frac{3}{2}$$