

## 作业 七

**必做题：**

1. 利用微分计算下列近似值：

$$a) \sqrt[3]{9}; \quad b) \arctan 1.04; \quad c) \lg 11$$

**解：** a) 设  $f(x) = \sqrt[3]{x}$ , 由于  $f'(x) = \frac{1}{3}x^{-\frac{2}{3}}$ . 由于  $f(8) = 2$ ,  $f'(8) = \frac{1}{3} \times 8^{-\frac{2}{3}} = \frac{1}{12}$ . 从而  $f(9) \approx f(8)(9-8) = \frac{25}{12} \approx 2.0833$ .

b)  $f(x) = \arctan x$ , 则  $f'(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$ , 则  $f(1.04) = f(1+0.04) \approx$

$$f(1) + f'(1) \times 0.04 = \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{1}{50} \approx 0.9054$$

c)  $f(x) = \lg x$ , 则  $f'(x) = \frac{1}{x \ln 10}$ . 故  $\lg 11 = f(11) = f(10+1)$

$$\approx f(10) + f'(10) \times 1 = \lg 10 + \frac{1}{10 \ln 10} \approx 1.0434$$

2. 已知单摆的周期  $T = 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{l}{g}}$ , 其中  $g = 980 \text{ cm/s}^2$ ,  $l$  为摆长 (单位: cm), 且原摆长为 20cm, 为使周期  $T$  增大 0.05s, 摆长约需增长多少?

**解：**  $\frac{dT}{dl} = \frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{g}} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{l}} = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{gl}}$ , 故  $\frac{dl}{dT} = \frac{\sqrt{gl}}{\pi}$ . 则对  $l = 20$ ,  $\Delta T = 0.05$ ,  $g = 980$ , 有

$$\Delta l \approx \frac{dl}{dT} \Big|_{l=20} \Delta T = \frac{\sqrt{980 \times 20}}{\pi} \Delta T = \frac{140}{\pi} \times 0.05 = \frac{7}{\pi} \approx 2.228 (\text{cm})$$

3. 利用一阶微分的形式不变性, 计算下列函数的导数  $\frac{dy}{dx}$ , 其中  $u, v$  都是  $x$  的函数.

$$a) y = \ln \sqrt{u^2 + v^2}; \quad b) y = \arctan \frac{v}{u}$$

**解：** a)  $dy = \frac{d\sqrt{u^2 + v^2}}{\sqrt{u^2 + v^2}} = \frac{d(u^2 + v^2)}{2\sqrt{u^2 + v^2}\sqrt{u^2 + v^2}} = \frac{2udu + 2vdv}{2(u^2 + v^2)} = \frac{uu' + vv'}{u^2 + v^2} dx$

$$b) \quad dy = \frac{d\left(\frac{v}{u}\right)}{1 + \frac{v^2}{u^2}} = \frac{\frac{udv - vdu}{u^2}}{\frac{u^2 + v^2}{u^2}} = \frac{udv - vdu}{u^2 + v^2} = \frac{uv' - vu'}{u^2 + v^2} dx.$$

4. 计算下面的微商，并用复合函数求导的链式法则加以解释：

$$a) \frac{d(x^3 - 2x^6 - x^9)}{d(x^3)}; \quad b) \frac{d \arcsin x}{d \arccos x}$$

**解：** a) 令  $t = x^3$ , 则  $x^3 - 2x^6 - x^9 = t - 2t^2 - t^3$ , 则有

$$\frac{d(t - 2t^2 - t^3)}{dt} = 1 - 4t - 3t^2$$

$$\text{从而 } \frac{d(x^3 - 2x^6 - x^9)}{d(x^3)} = 1 - 4x^3 - 3x^6, \text{ 或 } \frac{d(x^3 - 2x^6 - x^9)}{d(x^3)} =$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{d(x^3 - 2x^6 - x^9)}{dx} \frac{dx}{dx^3} = (3x^2 - 12x^5 - 9x^8) \frac{1}{3x^2} \\ & = 1 - 4x^3 - 3x^6 \end{aligned}$$

5. 求下列极限（可用洛必达法则，无穷小替换或泰勒展开。）

$$\begin{aligned} a) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x}}{2x - 1}; & \quad b) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \cos x - \sin x}{x^3} \\ c) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \arctan x}{\tan x - x}; & \quad d) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1 + x + x^2) + \ln(1 - x + x^2)}{\sec x - \cos x} \\ e) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{e^x - 1} \right); & \quad f) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \ln x \cdot \ln(1 - x) \\ g) \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} (\tan x)^{\tan 2x}; & \quad h) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^{\frac{1}{\ln(e^x - 1)}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{解：} a) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x}}{2x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 \frac{1}{x}}{2x - 1} \xrightarrow{\text{洛必达法则}} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$b) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \cos x - \sin x}{x^3} \xrightarrow{\text{洛必达}} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x - x \sin x - \cos x}{3x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\sin x}{3x} = -\frac{1}{3}.$$

$$c) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \arctan x}{\tan x - x} \xrightarrow{\text{洛必达}} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \frac{1}{1+x^2}}{\sec^2 x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2}{\sec^2 x - 1} \xrightarrow{\text{洛必达}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x}{2 \sec^2 x \tan x} \xrightarrow{\tan x \sim x} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\sec^2 x} = 1$$

$$d) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+x+x^2) + \ln(1-x+x^2)}{\sec x - \cos x} \xrightarrow{\text{洛必达}} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1+2x}{1+x+x^2} + \frac{-1+2x}{1-x+x^2}}{\sec x \tan x + \sin x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x + 4x^3}{\sin x (\sec^2 x + 1)(1+x+x^2)(1-x+x^2)}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\sin x \sim x} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 + 4x^2}{(\sec^2 x + 1)(1+x+x^2)(1-x+x^2)} = \frac{2}{2} = 1$$

$$e) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{e^x - 1} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1 - x}{x(e^x - 1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + o(x^3)}{x \left( x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + o(x^2) \right)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 \left( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{x}{3!} + o(x) \right)}{x^2 \left( 1 + \frac{x}{2!} + o(x) \right)} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$f) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \ln x \cdot \ln(1-x) \xrightarrow{1-x=t} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \ln(1-t) \ln t \xrightarrow{\ln 1-t \sim -t}$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} -t \ln t = -\lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln t}{\frac{1}{t}} \xrightarrow{\text{洛必达}} -\lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{1}{t}}{-\frac{1}{t^2}} = 0$$

$$g) \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} (\tan x)^{\tan 2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} e^{\tan 2x \cdot \ln \tan x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} e^{\tan 2x \cdot \ln(1+\tan x-1)}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\ln(1+\tan x-1) \sim \tan x - 1} \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} e^{\tan 2x \cdot (\tan x - 1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} e^{\frac{2 \tan x \cdot (\tan x - 1)}{(1-\tan^2 x)}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} e^{\frac{-2 \tan x}{\tan x + 1}} = e^{-2} = e^{-1} \quad \square.$$

$$h) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^{\frac{1}{\ln(e^x-1)}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} e^{\frac{\ln x}{\ln(e^x-1)}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln x}{\ln(e^x-1)}} \xrightarrow{\text{洛必达}} e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{\frac{e^x}{e^x-1}}}$$

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

6. 确定常数  $a, b$  使得  $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sin x}{x}, & x > 0 \\ ax^2 + bx + 1, & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$  二阶可导, 并求  $f''(x)$ .

解: 因  $f(0) = 1 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sin x}{x}$ , 故  $f(x)$  在  $x = 0$  处连续. 首先  $f$  在 0 处可导, 即  $f'_-(0) = f'_+(0)$ . 由定义

$$f'_-(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{ax^2 + bx + 1 - 1}{x} = b$$

$$\begin{aligned} f'_+(0) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{\sin x}{x} - 1}{x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sin x - x}{x^2} \xrightarrow{\text{洛必达}} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\cos x - 1}{2x} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

从而  $b = 0$ .  $f'(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x \cos x - \sin x}{x^2}, & x > 0 \\ 2ax, & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$ . 若  $f$  二阶可导, 则  $f''_-(0) = f''_+(0)$ , 由定义

$$f''_-(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f'(x) - f'(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{2ax}{x} = 2a$$

$$\begin{aligned} f''_+(0) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f'(x) - f'(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{x \cos x - \sin x}{x^2} - 0}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x \cos x - \sin x}{x^3} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{2} + o(x^2)\right) - x + \frac{x^3}{3!} + o(x^3)}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{-\frac{x^3}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + o(x^3)}{x^3} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left(-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3!}\right) = -\frac{1}{3} \implies 2a = -\frac{1}{3} \implies a = -\frac{1}{6} \end{aligned}$$

7. 讨论函数  $f(x) = \begin{cases} \left[\frac{(1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}}}{e}\right]^{\frac{1}{x}}, & x > 0 \\ e^{-\frac{1}{2}}, & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$  在点  $x = 0$  处的连续性.

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{解: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left( \frac{(1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}}}{e} \right)^{\frac{1}{x}} &= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln(1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}} - 1}{x}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln(1+x) - 1}{x^2}} \\
&= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x - \frac{x^2}{2} + o(x^2) - x}{x^2}} = e^{-\frac{1}{2}}
\end{aligned}$$

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

8. 设函数  $f(x)$  在  $x = 0$  的某领域内二阶可导, 且  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x + xf(x)}{x^3} = 0$ , 求  $f(0), f'(0), f''(0)$ .

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{解: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x + xf(x)}{x^3} &= \\
\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \frac{x^3}{6} + o(x^3) + x \left( f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2}x^2 + o(x^2) \right)}{x^3} &= \\
= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1 + f(0))x + f'(0)x^2 + \left( \frac{f''(0)}{2} - \frac{1}{6} \right)x^3 + o(x^3)}{x^3} &= 0 \\
\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 1 + f(0) = 0 \\ f'(0) = 0 \\ \frac{f''(0)}{2} = \frac{1}{6} \end{cases} &\Rightarrow \begin{cases} f(0) = -1 \\ f'(0) = 0 \\ f''(0) = \frac{1}{3} \end{cases}
\end{aligned}$$

9. 求下列方程所确定的隐函数  $y = y(x)$  的导数  $\frac{dy}{dx}$ :

$$a) e^{2x+y} - \cos(xy) = e - 1; \quad b) y \sin x - \cos(x - y) = 0$$

解: a) 方程  $e^{2x+y} - \cos(xy) = e - 1$  两边对  $x$  求导.

$$\begin{aligned}
e^{2x+y} \left( 2 + \frac{dy}{dx} \right) + \sin(xy) \left( y + x \frac{dy}{dx} \right) &= 0 \\
\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} &= \frac{-2e^{2x+y} - y \sin xy}{e^{2x+y} + x \sin xy}
\end{aligned}$$

b) 方程  $y \sin x - \cos(x - y) = 0$  两边同时对  $x$  求导, 得

$$\begin{aligned} \sin x \frac{dy}{dx} + y \cos x + \sin(x - y) \left(1 - \frac{dy}{dx}\right) &= 0 \\ \implies \frac{dy}{dx} &= \frac{-y \cos x - \sin(x - y)}{\sin x - \sin(x - y)} \end{aligned}$$

10. 求曲线  $x^3 + y^3 - 3xy = 0$  在点  $(\sqrt[3]{2}, \sqrt[3]{4})$  处的切线方程和法线方程.

**解:**  $x^3 + y^3 - 3xy = 0$  两边微分, 得  $3x^2 dx + 3y^2 dy - 3xdy - 3ydx = 0$ , 即  $(x^2 - y)dx + (y^2 - x)dy = 0$ . 代入  $x = 2^{1/3}$ ,  $y = 2^{2/3}$ , 并将  $dx$ ,  $dy$  分别写为  $x - 2^{1/3}$ ,  $y - 2^{2/3}$ , 则得到法线方程如下

$$0(x - \sqrt[3]{2}) + \left(\sqrt[3]{2^4} - \sqrt[3]{2}\right)(y - \sqrt[3]{4}) = 0 \implies y = \sqrt[3]{4}$$

$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x^2 - y}{y^2 - x}$ . 则  $\left.\frac{dy}{dx}\right|_{x=\sqrt[3]{2}} = \frac{2^{2/3} - 2^{2/3}}{2^{4/3} - 2^{1/3}} = 0$ , 从而所求切线方程为

$$y - \sqrt[3]{4} = 0(x - \sqrt[3]{2}) \implies y = \sqrt[3]{4}$$

11. 求下列方程所确定隐函数  $y = y(x)$  的二阶导数  $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$ .

$$a) e^{x+y} = xy; \quad b) \arctan \frac{x}{y} = \ln \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

**解:**  $e^{x+y} = xy$  两边对  $x$  求导, 得  $e^{x+y}(dx + dy) = xdy + ydx$ , 解得

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x - e^{x+y}}{e^{x+y} - y}. \text{ 从而}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} &= \frac{(1 - e^{x+y}(1 + \frac{dy}{dx}))(e^{x+y} - y) - (x - e^{x+y})(e^{x+y}(1 + \frac{dy}{dx}) - \frac{dy}{dx})}{(e^{x+y} - y)^2} \\ &= \frac{(e^{x+y} - y)^2 - e^{x+y}(x - y)(e^{x+y} - y) - (x - e^{x+y})(x - y)e^{x+y} - (x - e^{x+y})^2}{(e^{x+y} - y)^3} \end{aligned}$$

b) 方程  $\arctan \frac{x}{y} = \ln \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$  两边同时对  $x$  求导, 知

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

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

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{\left(\frac{dy}{dx}-1\right)(y+x)-(y-x)\left(\frac{dy}{dx}+1\right)}{(y+x)^2} = \frac{-2x-\frac{2y(y-x)}{x+y}}{(x+y)^2} = \frac{-2(x^2+y^2)}{(x+y)^3}$$

12. 求下列参数方程所确定函数的一阶导数  $\frac{dy}{dx}$  和二阶导数  $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$

$$a) \begin{cases} x = a \cos^3 t \\ y = a \sin^3 t \end{cases}; \quad b) \begin{cases} x = t - \ln(1+t^2) \\ y = \arctan t \end{cases}; \quad c) \begin{cases} x = f'(t) \\ y = tf'(t) - f(t) \end{cases}$$

解: a)  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{3a \sin^2 t \cos t}{-3a \cos^2 t \sin t} = \frac{-\sin t}{\cos t} = -\tan t$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{dy}{dx}(-\tan t) = \frac{d(-\tan t)}{dt} \frac{1}{\frac{dx}{dt}} =$$

$$-\sec^2 t \frac{1}{3a \cos^2 t (-\sin t)} = \frac{\sec^2 t}{a \sin t \cos^2 t} = \frac{1}{a \sin t \cos^4 t}$$

$$b) \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y'(t)}{x'(t)} = \frac{\frac{1}{1+t^2}}{1 - \frac{2t}{1+t^2}} = \frac{1}{1-2t+t^2}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{d}{dx} \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{1}{1-2t+t^2} \right) = \frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{1}{1-2t+t^2} \right) \frac{1}{\frac{dx}{dt}}$$

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

$$c) \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{f'(t) + tf''(t) - f'(t)}{f''(t)} = \frac{tf''(t)}{f''(t)} = t.$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{dy}{dx} \right) = \frac{dt}{dt} \frac{1}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{1}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{1}{f''(t)}$$

13. 求下列参数方程表示的曲线在给定处的切线方程和法线方程:

$$a) \begin{cases} x = a(\cos t + t \sin t) \\ y = a(\sin t - t \cos t) \end{cases} \quad t = \frac{\pi}{4}; \quad \begin{cases} x = 2e^t \\ y = e^{-t} \end{cases} \quad t = 0.$$

$$\text{解: a)} \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y'(t)}{x'(t)} = \frac{a(\cos t + t \sin t - \cos t)}{a(-\sin t + t \cos t + \sin t)} = \frac{t \sin t}{t \cos t} = \tan t$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{d \tan t}{dx} = \frac{d \tan t}{dt} \frac{1}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \sec^2 t \frac{1}{at \cos t} = \frac{1}{at \cos^3 t}$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} \Big|_{t=\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{1}{\frac{a\pi}{4} \frac{1}{2^{3/2}}} = \frac{2^{\frac{7}{2}}}{a\pi}$$

$$b) \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-e^{-t}}{2e^t} \Big|_{t=0} = -\frac{1}{2}. \quad \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{d}{dx} \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{d}{dx} \frac{-1}{2e^{2t}} = \frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{-1}{2e^{2t}} \right) \frac{1}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{(-e^{-2t})}{2} \frac{1}{2e^t} = -\frac{1}{4}e^{-3t}. \text{ 从而 } \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} \Big|_{t=0} = -\frac{1}{4}e^{-0} = -\frac{1}{4}.$$

14. 验证  $y = e^t \cos t, x = e^t \sin t$  所确定的函数  $y = y(x)$  满足下微分方程

$$y''(x+y)^2 = 2(xy' - y)$$

$$\text{解: } y' = \frac{dy/dt}{dx/dt} = \frac{e^t \cos t - e^t \sin t}{e^t \cos t + e^t \sin t} = \frac{\cos t - \sin t}{\cos t + \sin t}, \quad y''(t) =$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{\cos t - \sin t}{\cos t + \sin t} \right) \frac{1}{e^t \cos t + e^t \sin t}$$

$$= \frac{(-\sin t - \cos t)(\cos t + \sin t) - (\cos t - \sin t)(\cos t - \sin t)}{e^t(\cos t + \sin t)^3}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{-2 \sin^2 t - 2 \cos^2 t}{e^t(\cos t + \sin t)^3} = \frac{-2}{e^t(\sin t + \cos t)^3} \\
y''(x+y)^2 &= \frac{-2}{e^t(\sin t + \cos t)^3} e^{2t} (\cos t + \sin t)^2 = \frac{-2e^t}{\sin t + \cos t} \\
2(xy' - y) &= 2 \left( \frac{e^t \sin t (\cos t - \sin t)}{\cos t + \sin t} - e^t \cos t \right) \\
&= 2e^t \frac{-\sin^2 t - \cos^2 t}{\cos t + \sin t} = \frac{-2e^t}{\sin t + \cos t}
\end{aligned}$$

15. 设  $y = y(x)$  是由  $\begin{cases} x = t^2 - 2t - 3 \\ e^y \sin t - y + 1 = 0 \end{cases}$  所确定的函数, 求  $\frac{dy}{dx}$  及  $\frac{dy}{dx}|_{t=0}$ .

解:  $x'(t) = 2t - 2$ , 然后  $e^y \sin t - y + 1 = 0$  两边同时对  $t$  求导

$$e^y \sin t y'(t) + e^y \cos t - y'(t) = 0 \implies y'(t) = \frac{e^y \cos t}{1 - e^y \sin t}$$

当  $t = 0$  时,  $x = -3$ ,  $y = 1$ , 故  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y'(t)}{x'(t)} = \frac{e^y \cos t}{2(t-1)(1-e^y \sin t)}$ . 且  
 $\frac{dy}{dx}|_{t=0} = \frac{e}{2(-1)(1)} = -\frac{e}{2}$

16. 求下列极坐标方程表示的曲线在指定点处的切线和法线方程:

$$a) r = \cos \theta + \sin \theta, \theta = \frac{\pi}{4}; \quad b) r = a \sin 2\theta (a > 0), \theta = \frac{\pi}{4}.$$

解: a)  $\begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta = \cos^2 \theta + \sin \theta \cos \theta \\ y = r \sin \theta = \sin \theta \cos \theta + \sin^2 \theta \end{cases}$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y'(\theta)}{x'(\theta)} = \frac{\cos 2\theta + \sin 2\theta}{\cos 2\theta - \sin 2\theta} \quad \frac{dy}{dx}|_{\theta=\frac{\pi}{4}} = -1$$

当  $\theta = \frac{\pi}{4}$  时,  $(x, y) = (1, 1)$ , 故切线方程为  $x + y - 2 = 0$ ; 法线方程为  $x - y = 0$ .

b)  $\begin{cases} x = ar \sin 2\theta \cos \theta \\ y = ar \sin 2\theta \sin \theta \end{cases} \implies \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-r \cos \theta}{-r \sin \theta}, \text{ 即 } \frac{dy}{dx}|_{\theta=\frac{\pi}{4}} = -1.$  当

$\theta = \frac{\pi}{4}$  时,  $(x, y) = \left( \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}a, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}a \right)$ . 故切线方程为  $x - y - \sqrt{2}a = 0$ , 法线方程为  $x - y = 0$ .

17. 写出下列函数在指定点的泰勒公式

(a)  $f(x) = x^3 - 2x^2 + 3x - 4$  在点  $x_0 = -2$  处; (可不用求导计算)

$$\text{解: } f(x) = (x + 2 - 2)^3 - 2(x + 2 - 2)^2 + 3(x + 2 - 2) - 4 =$$

$$(x + 2)^3 + 12(x + 2) - 6(x + 1)^2 - 8 - 2(x + 2)^2 + 8(x + 2) - 8$$

$$+3(x + 2) - 10 = -26 + 23(x + 2) - 8(x + 2)^2 + (x + 2)^3$$

(b)  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$  在点  $x_0 = -1$  处的  $n$  阶泰勒公式;

$$\text{解: } f(x) = \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{x + 1 - 1} =$$

$$-\frac{1}{1 - (x + 1)} = -\sum_{k=0}^n (x + 1)^k + o((x + 1)^n)$$

(c)  $f(x) = x^2 \ln x$  在点  $x_0 = 1$  处的  $n$  阶泰勒公式;

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

$$(1 - 2(x + 1) + (x + 1)^2) \times$$

$$\left( x + 1 - \frac{(x + 1)^2}{2} + \frac{(x + 1)^3}{3} - \cdots + (-1)^{n+1} \frac{(x + 1)^n}{n} + o((x + 1)^n) \right) =$$

$$(x+1)-\frac{5}{2}(x+1)^2+\cdots+(-1)^{n+1}\left(\frac{1}{n}+\frac{2}{n+1}+\frac{1}{n-2}\right)(x+1)^n+o((x+1)^n)$$

(d)  $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$  在点  $x_0 = 4$  处的  $n$  阶泰勒公式.

$$\text{解: } f(x) = \sqrt{x} = \sqrt{4 + x - 4} = 2\sqrt{1 + \frac{x - 4}{4}} = 2\left(1 + \frac{x - 4}{4}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} =$$

$$2\left(1 + \frac{1}{2}\frac{x - 4}{4} + \binom{\frac{1}{2}}{2}\left(\frac{x - 4}{4}\right)^2 + \cdots + \binom{\frac{1}{2}}{n}\left(\frac{x - 4}{4}\right)^n + o((x - 4)^n)\right)$$

18. 利用泰勒公式求  $\sqrt[3]{30}$  和  $\ln 1.2$  的近似值（精确到 0.001）.

解:  $\sqrt[3]{30} = 3 \left(1 + \frac{1}{9}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}}$ . 令  $f(x) = (1+x)^{\frac{1}{3}}$ , 则

$$f(x) = 1 + \frac{x}{3} - \frac{x^2}{9} + \frac{5}{81}x^3 + \frac{1}{4!} \frac{2 \times 5 \times 8}{3^4} (1+\xi)^{-\frac{11}{3}}$$

令  $x = \frac{1}{9}$ , 则  $\xi \in (0, 1/9)$ , 此时  $\frac{80}{4!3^4} \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{(1+\xi)^{11}}} < 0.001$ , 故按下近似  $\sqrt[3]{30}$ , 可达要求精度

$$\sqrt[3]{30} \approx 3 \left(1 + \frac{1}{27} + \frac{5}{81} \frac{1}{9^3}\right) \approx 3.10725$$

同理  $\ln 1.2 = \ln(1+0.2)$ , 考虑函数  $f(x) = \ln(1+x) =$

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

令  $x = 0.2$ , 则  $\xi \in (0, 0.2)$ , 则  $\left| -\frac{3!}{4!(1+\xi)^4}(0.2)^4 \right| = \frac{(0.2)^4}{4(1+\xi)^4} < 0.001$ , 故符合要求的近似给出如下

$$\ln 1.2 \approx 0.2 - \frac{0.2^2}{2} + \frac{0.2^3}{3} \approx 0.1827$$

19. 利用泰勒公式求下列极限:

$$(a) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x \sin x - x(1+x)}{x^3};$$

$$\text{解: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x \sin x - x(1+x)}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\left(1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + o(x^3)\right) \left(x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + o(x^3)\right) - x - x^2}{x^3}$$

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

$$(b) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[ x - x^2 \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right) \right];$$

$$\text{解: } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[ x - x^2 \ln \left( 1 + \frac{1}{x} \right) \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[ x - x^2 \left( \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{2x^2} + \frac{1}{3x^3} + o\left(\frac{1}{x^3}\right) \right) \right]$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[ x - x + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3x} + o\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \right] = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$(c) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left( \sqrt[5]{x^5 + x^4} - \sqrt[5]{x^5 - x^4} \right)$$

$$\text{解: } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left( \sqrt[5]{x^5 + x^4} - \sqrt[5]{x^5 - x^4} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left( \sqrt[5]{x^5 \left( 1 + \frac{1}{x} \right)} - \sqrt[5]{x^5 \left( 1 - \frac{1}{x} \right)} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left( x \left( 1 + \frac{1}{x} \right)^{\frac{1}{5}} - x \left( 1 - \frac{1}{x} \right)^{\frac{1}{5}} \right) =$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left( x \left( 1 + \frac{1}{5x} + \frac{\frac{1}{5}(\frac{1}{5}-1)}{2!x^2} + o\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \right) - x \left( 1 - \frac{1}{5x} + \frac{\frac{1}{5}(\frac{1}{5}-1)}{2!x^2} + o\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \right) \right) = \frac{2}{5}$$

20. 求极限:

$$a) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[ \ln(1+2^x) \ln \left( 1 + \frac{3}{x} \right) \right]; \quad b) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{3^{x+1} - 2^{x+1}}{x+1} \right)^{\frac{1}{x}}$$

$$\text{解: a) } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \ln(1+2^x) \left( \frac{3}{x} - \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{3}{x} \right)^2 + o\left(\frac{3}{x}\right)^2 \right)$$

$$\text{先计算 } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{3 \ln(1+2^x)}{x} \xrightarrow{\text{洛必达}} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{3 \cdot 2^x \ln 2}{1+2^x} = 3 \ln 2.$$

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

$$\text{故 } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left( \ln(1+2^x) \ln \left( 1 + \frac{3}{x} \right) \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{3 \ln(1+2^x)}{x} = 3 \ln 2.$$

$$\text{b) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{3^{x+1} - 2^{x+1}}{x+1} \right)^{\frac{1}{x}} = \exp \left\{ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} \ln \left( \frac{3^{x+1} - 2^{x+1}}{x+1} \right) \right\}. \text{ 用洛必达法}$$

$$\text{则 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} \ln \left( \frac{3^{x+1} - 2^{x+1}}{x+1} \right) =$$

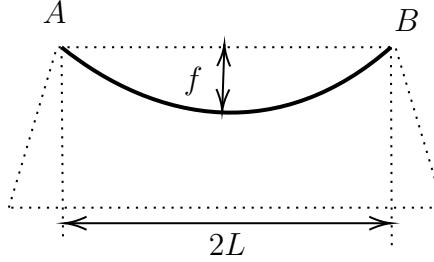
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x+1}{3^{x+1} - 2^{x+1}} \frac{(x+1)((\ln 3)3^{x+1} - (\ln 2)2^{x+1}) - (3^{x+1} - 2^{x+1})}{(x+1)^2} =$$

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

**选做题：**

1. 如下图所示的电缆  $AOB$  的长度为  $s$ , 跨度为  $2L$ . 电缆的最低点  $O$  与杆顶连线  $AB$  的距离为  $f$ , 则电缆长可按下列公式计算

$$s = 2L \left( 1 + \frac{2f^2}{3L^2} \right)$$



当  $f$  变化了  $\Delta f$  时, 电缆长的变化约为多少?

解:  $\Delta s \approx ds = s'(f)\Delta f = \frac{8f}{3L}\Delta f.$

2. 求证: 星型线  $x^{\frac{2}{3}} + y^{\frac{2}{3}} = a^{\frac{2}{3}}$  ( $a > 0$ ) 在两坐标轴间的切线长度为常数.

证明: 对方程  $x^{\frac{2}{3}} + y^{\frac{2}{3}} = a^{\frac{2}{3}}$  两边微分, 得  $\frac{2}{3}x^{-\frac{1}{3}}dx + \frac{2}{3}y^{-\frac{1}{3}}dy = 0$ .

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{x^{-\frac{1}{3}}}{y^{-\frac{1}{3}}}$$

设  $(x_0, y_0)$  是星型线上任意一点, 即  $x_0^{\frac{2}{3}} + y_0^{\frac{2}{3}} = a^{\frac{2}{3}}$ . 过该点的切线方程是

$$y - y_0 = -\frac{x_0^{-\frac{1}{3}}}{y_0^{-\frac{1}{3}}}(x - x_0) \iff x_0^{-\frac{1}{3}}(x - x_0) + y_0^{-\frac{1}{3}}(y - y_0) = 0$$

则该直线与  $x$ -轴和  $y$ -轴的交点分别为  $(x_0 + x_0^{\frac{1}{3}}y_0^{\frac{2}{3}}, 0)$   $(0, y_0 + x_0^{\frac{2}{3}}y_0^{\frac{1}{3}})$ . 故两坐标轴间该切线的长度的平方为

$$\begin{aligned} \left(x_0 + x_0^{\frac{1}{3}}y_0^{\frac{2}{3}}\right)^2 + \left(y_0 + x_0^{\frac{2}{3}}y_0^{\frac{1}{3}}\right)^2 &= x_0^2 + 2x_0^{\frac{4}{3}}y_0^{\frac{2}{3}} + x_0^{\frac{2}{3}}y_0^{\frac{4}{3}} + y_0^2 + 2x_0^{\frac{2}{3}}y_0^{\frac{4}{3}} + x_0^{\frac{4}{3}}y_0^{\frac{2}{3}} \\ &= x_0^2 + y_0^2 + 2x_0^{\frac{2}{3}}y_0^{\frac{2}{3}}(x_0^{\frac{2}{3}} + y_0^{\frac{2}{3}}) + x_0^{\frac{2}{3}}y_0^{\frac{2}{3}}(y_0^{\frac{2}{3}} + x_0^{\frac{2}{3}}) \\ &= x_0^2 + y_0^2 + 3a^{\frac{2}{3}}x_0^{\frac{2}{3}}y_0^{\frac{2}{3}} \end{aligned}$$

对  $x_0^{\frac{2}{3}} + y_0^{\frac{2}{3}} = a^{\frac{2}{3}}$  两边取三次方, 得  $x_0^2 + y_0^2 + 3x_0^{\frac{4}{3}}y_0^{\frac{2}{3}} + 3x_0^{\frac{2}{3}}y_0^{\frac{4}{3}} = 3$ , 即

$$x_0^2 + y_0^2 + 3x_0^{\frac{2}{3}}y_0^{\frac{2}{3}}(x_0^{\frac{2}{3}} + y_0^{\frac{2}{3}}) = x_0^2 + y_0^2 + 3a^{\frac{2}{3}}x_0^{\frac{2}{3}}y_0^{\frac{2}{3}} = a^2$$

3. 当  $x \rightarrow +\infty$  时,  $\frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan x$  和  $\frac{1}{x}$  是否为等价无穷小? 证明你的结论.

**证明:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan x}{\frac{1}{x}} \stackrel{\text{洛必达}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{-\frac{1}{1+x^2}}{-\frac{1}{x^2}} = 1$ , 故它们是等价无穷小.

4. 设函数  $y = y(x)$  由方程  $xe^{f(y)} = Ce^y$  确定 (其中  $C$  为非零常数), 设  $f$  具有二阶导数, 且  $f'(y) \neq 1$ , 求  $\frac{dy}{dx}$ ,  $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$ .

**解:** 方程  $xe^{f(y)} = Ce^y$  两边对  $x$  求导, 得

$$e^{f(y)} + xe^{f(y)}f'(y)y'(x) = Ce^y y'(x) \quad (*)$$

$$\Rightarrow y'(x) = \frac{e^{f(y)}}{Ce^y - xe^{f(y)}f'(y)}$$

(\*) 两边再对  $x$  求导, 得

$$e^f f' y' + e^f f' y' + x(e^f f' y')' = Ce^y y' + Ce^y y''$$

$$2e^f f' y' + x(e^f f'^2 y'^2 + e^f (f'' y'^2 + f') y'') = Ce^y y' + Ce^y y''$$

$$y'' = \frac{2e^f f' y' + x e^f f'^2 y'^2 - Cy' e^y}{Ce^y - xe^f (f'' y'^2 + f')}$$

5. 设函数  $f(x)$  满足  $f(0) = 0$ , 且  $f'(0)$  存在, 证明:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^{f(x)} = 1$ .

**证明:**  $f(x)$  在  $x = 0$  处可导, 故也连续, 从而  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = f(0) = 0$ . 则  $f(x) = f(0) + f'(0)(x - 0) + o(x) = f'(0)x + o(x)$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^{f(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^{f'(0)x + o(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} e^{(f'(0)x + o(x)) \ln x}$$

只需证明  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x \ln x = 0$ , 则  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} o(x) \ln x$  也为零.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x \ln x = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln x}{\frac{1}{x}} \xrightarrow{\text{洛必达}} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{-\frac{1}{x^2}} = 0$$

6. 计算下面极限

$$a) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(e^x - 1) - (e^{\sin x} - 1)}{\sin^4 3x} \quad b) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sqrt[3]{1 - x + \sin x}$$

$$\text{解: a)} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(e^x - 1) - (e^{\sin x} - 1)}{\sin^4 3x} =$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1 - \frac{(e^x - 1)^3}{3!} + o(e^x - 1)^4 - \left( \sin x + \frac{\sin^2 x}{2!} + \frac{\sin^3 x}{3!} + \frac{\sin^4 x}{4!} + o(\sin^4 x) \right)}{(3x)^4} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \frac{x^3}{3!}(1 + \frac{x}{2!} + \dots) - \left( x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^2}{2!}(1 - \frac{x^2}{3!} + \dots)^2 + \frac{x^3}{3!}(1 - \frac{x^2}{3!} + \dots)^3 \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{x^4}{4!} \left( 1 - \frac{x^2}{3!} + \dots \right)^4 + o(x^4) \right)}{3^4 x^4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{x^4}{4!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} + o(x^4)}{3^4 x^4} = \frac{\frac{2}{4!}}{3^4} = \frac{2}{4! \cdot 3^4} \end{aligned}$$

$$b) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sqrt[3]{1 - x + \sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 - x + \sin x)^{\frac{1}{x^3}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^{\frac{\ln(1-x+\sin x)}{x^3}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \exp \left\{ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1 - x + \sin x)}{x^3} \right\} \xrightarrow{\text{洛必达}} \exp \left\{ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-1 + \cos x}{3x^2(1 - x + \sin x)} \right\} \\ &= \exp \left\{ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\frac{x^2}{2}}{3x^2} \right\} = e^{-\frac{1}{6}} \end{aligned}$$

7. 设  $f(x) = (1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}}$  在  $x=0$  处连续, 证明: 当  $x \rightarrow 0$  时, 成立

$$f(x) = e + Ax + Bx^2 + o(x^2)$$

并计算  $A, B$  的值.

**证明:** 首先有  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}} = e$ , 即知  $f(x) - e$  是当  $x \rightarrow 0^+$  时的无穷小量, 我们试比较其与  $x$  本身的阶, 即考虑下极限

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}} - e}{x} \stackrel{\text{因 } f \text{ 在 } 0 \text{ 处连续}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = f'(0)$$

若  $f'(0) \neq 0$ , 则上计算说明  $f(x) - f(0)$  与  $f'(0)x$  同阶, 即  $f(x) - e = f'(0)x + o(x)$ . 下面表明  $f(x)$  在 0 附近可导. 首先, 当  $x \neq 0$  时, 有

$$f'(x) = \frac{d}{dx} e^{\frac{\ln(1+x)}{x}} = f(x) \frac{\frac{x}{1+x} - \ln(1+x)}{x^2} = f(x) \frac{x - (1+x)\ln(1+x)}{x^2(1+x)}$$

显然连续, 故  $f'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f'(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) \frac{x - (1+x)\ln(1+x)}{x^2(1+x)}$

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

从而  $f(x) = e - ex + o(x)$ .  $\square$ .

8. (a) 证明: 对  $n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$  方程  $e^x + x^{2n+1} = 0$  有唯一实根  $x_n$ .

(b) 证明:  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n$  的极限存在.

(c) 记  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = A$ , 证明:  $x_n - A$  和  $\frac{1}{n}$  是同阶无穷小.

**证明:** a) 记  $f_n(x) = e^x + x^{2n+1}$ , 则对任意  $n = 0, 1, \dots$  函数  $f$  都连续, 且因  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} e^x = 0$ , 而  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} x^{2n+1} = \pm\infty$ , 知  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \pm\infty} f_n(x) = \pm\infty$ . 故一定存在  $M_n < 0$  (事实上取  $M_n = -1$  即可), 使得  $f_n(M_n) < 0$ , 但  $f_n(0) = 1$ , 从而由零点定理知  $\exists x_n \in (M_n, 0)$ , 使得  $f_n(x_n) = 0$ , 即  $x_n$  是  $e^x + x^{2n+1} = 0$  的一根. 为证其唯一性, 只需表明  $f_n(x)$  在给定区间

上的单调性，为此计算导函数  $f'_n(x) = e^x + (2n+1)x^{2n}$ ，它在定义域上恒正，故  $f_n(x)$  在其定义域上单调增加。

b)  $x_n \in (-1, 0)$  满足  $e^{x_n} + x_n^{2n+1} = 0$ ，即  $e^{x_n} = (-x_n)^{2n+1}$ 。两边取对数

$$x_n = (2n+1) \ln(-x_n) \implies \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \ln(-x_n) = \frac{x_n}{2n+1} = 0$$

由此可知  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = -1$ 。即  $A = -1$ 。

c)  $x_n - A = x_n + A = e^0 - e^{-\frac{x_n}{2n+1}}$ ，由中值定理，知  $\exists \xi_n \in \left(0, -\frac{x_n}{2n+1}\right)$ ，使得

$$\frac{x_n - A}{\frac{1}{n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( -e^{\xi_n} \frac{x_n}{2n+1} \cdot n \right) = -e^0(-1)\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \quad \square.$$