

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

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

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

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

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:

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

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

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

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

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

$$= 1 - 4x^3 - 3x^6$$

5. 求下列极限 (可用洛必达法则, 无穷小替换或泰勒展开.)

$$\text{a) } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x}}{2x - 1}; \quad \text{b) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \cos x - \sin x}{x^3}$$

$$\text{c) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \arctan x}{\tan x - x}; \quad \text{d) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1 + x + x^2) + \ln(1 - x + x^2)}{\sec x - \cos x}$$

$$\text{e) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{e^x - 1} \right); \quad \text{f) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \ln x \cdot \ln(1 - x)$$

$$\text{g) } \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} (\tan x)^{\tan 2x}; \quad \text{h) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^{\frac{1}{\ln(e^x - 1)}}$$

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{c) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \arctan x}{\tan x - x} &\stackrel{\text{洛必达}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \frac{1}{1+x^2}}{\sec^2 x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2}{\sec^2 x - 1} \stackrel{\text{洛必达}}{=} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x}{2 \sec^2 x \tan x} \stackrel{\tan x \sim x}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\sec^2 x} = 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{d) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+x+x^2) + \ln(1-x+x^2)}{\sec x - \cos x} &\stackrel{\text{洛必达}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1+2x}{1+x+x^2} + \frac{-1+2x}{1-x+x^2}}{\sec x \tan x + \sin x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x + 4x^3}{\sin x (\sec^2 x + 1)(1+x+x^2)(1-x+x^2)} \\ &\stackrel{\sin x \sim x}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 + 4x^2}{(\sec^2 x + 1)(1+x+x^2)(1-x+x^2)} = \frac{2}{2} = 1 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{f) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \ln x \cdot \ln(1-x) &\stackrel{1-x=t}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \ln(1-t) \ln t \stackrel{\ln 1-t \sim -}{=} \\ &\lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} -t \ln t = - \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln t}{\frac{1}{t}} \stackrel{\text{洛必达}}{=} - \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{1}{t}}{-\frac{1}{t^2}} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{g) } \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} (\tan x)^{\tan 2x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} e^{\tan 2x \cdot \ln \tan x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} e^{\tan 2x \cdot \ln(1+\tan x-1)} \\ &\stackrel{\ln(1+\tan x-1) \sim \tan x-1}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} e^{\tan 2x \cdot (\tan x-1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} e^{\frac{2 \tan x \cdot (\tan x-1)}{(1-\tan^2 x)}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} e^{\frac{-2 \tan x}{\tan x+1}} = e^{\frac{-2}{2}} = e^{-1} \quad \square. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{h) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^{\frac{1}{\ln(e^x-1)}} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} e^{\frac{\ln x}{\ln(e^x-1)}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln x}{\ln(e^x-1)}} \stackrel{\text{洛必达}}{=} e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{\frac{e^x}{e^x-1}}} \\ &= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x-1}{x}} = e \end{aligned}$$

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

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

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

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 $f(0), f'(0), f''(0)$.

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

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.

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

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

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

$$\implies \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-y \cos x - \sin(x - y)}{\sin x - \sin(x - y)}$$

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 $3x^2 dx + 3y^2 dy - 3x dy - 3y dx = 0$, 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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 $\frac{dy}{dx}\big|_{t=0}$.

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 $\frac{dy}{dx}\big|_{t=0} = \frac{e}{2(-1)(1)} = -\frac{e}{2}$

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

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

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

$\theta = \frac{\pi}{4}$ 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)

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;

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;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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: $\sqrt{30} = 3 \left(1 + \frac{1}{9}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}}$. 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 $\sqrt{30}$, 可达要求精度

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

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

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:

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

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

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

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

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

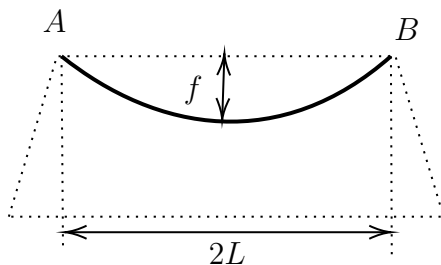
$$b) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{3^{x+1} - 2^{x+1}}{x + 1} \right)^{\frac{1}{x}} = \exp \left\{ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} \ln \left(\frac{3^{x+1} - 2^{x+1}}{x + 1} \right) \right\}. \text{ 用洛必达法}$$

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

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 Δf 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 $\frac{2}{3}x^{-\frac{1}{3}}dx + \frac{2}{3}y^{-\frac{1}{3}}dy = 0.$

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

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

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

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: $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan x}{\frac{1}{x}} \xrightarrow{\text{洛必达}} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{-\frac{1}{1+x^2}}{-\frac{1}{x^2}} = 1$, 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

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

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

(*) 两边再对 x 求导, 得

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1 - \frac{(e^x - 1)^3}{3!} + o(e^x - 1)^4 - \left(\sin x + \frac{\sin^2 x}{2!} + \frac{\sin^3 x}{3!} + \frac{\sin^4 x}{4!} + o(\sin^4 x) \right)}{(3x)^4}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \frac{x^3}{3!} \left(1 + \frac{x}{2!} + \dots \right) - \left(x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^2}{2!} \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{3!} + \dots \right)^2 + \frac{x^3}{3!} \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{3!} + \dots \right)^3 \right)}{3^4 x^4}$$

$$\frac{+ \frac{x^4}{4!} \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{3!} + \dots \right)^4 + o(x^4)}{3^4 x^4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{x^4}{4!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} + o(x^4)}{3^4 x^4} = \frac{\frac{2}{4!}}{3^4} = \frac{2}{4! \cdot 3^4}$$

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

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

$$= \exp \left\{ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\frac{x^2}{2}}{3x^2} \right\} = e^{-\frac{1}{6}}$$

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

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

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

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