

hw_7

必做题

1. 利用微分计算下列近似值:

a) $\sqrt[3]{9}$;

解:

$$f(x) = x^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{3}x^{-\frac{2}{3}}$$

$$\sqrt[3]{9} \approx f(8) + f'(8) \cdot 1 = 2 + \frac{1}{12} = \frac{25}{12}$$

b) $\arctan 1.04$;

解:

$$f(x) = \arctan x$$

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

$$\arctan 1.04 \approx \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \times 0.04 = \frac{\pi}{4} + 0.02$$

c) $\lg 11$

解:

$$f(x) = \lg x$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{x \ln 10}$$

$$\lg 11 \approx 1 + \frac{1}{10 \ln 10}$$

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: 2.

$$T = 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{L}{g}}$$

$$\frac{dT}{dL} = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{gL}}$$

$$\Delta L \approx \Delta T \cdot \frac{\sqrt{gL}}{\pi} = 0.05 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{980 \times 20}}{\pi} \approx \frac{7}{\pi} \text{ cm}$$

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) $y = \ln \sqrt{u^2 + v^2}$;

解：

$$dy = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2udu + 2v dv}{u^2 + v^2} = \frac{udu + v dv}{u^2 + v^2}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{u \frac{du}{dx} + v \frac{dv}{dx}}{u^2 + v^2}$$

b) $y = \arctan \frac{v}{u}$

解：

$$y = \arctan \frac{v}{u}$$

$$dy = \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{v}{u}\right)^2} d\left(\frac{v}{u}\right) = \frac{u^2}{u^2 + v^2} \cdot \frac{u dv - v du}{u^2} = \frac{u dv - v du}{u^2 + v^2}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{u \frac{dv}{dx} - v \frac{du}{dx}}{u^2 + v^2}$$

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) $\frac{d(x^3 - 2x^6 - x^9)}{d(x^3)}$;

解：令 $z = x^3$

$$y = z - 2z^2 - z^3$$

$$\frac{dy}{dz} = 1 - 4z - 3z^2$$

$$\text{原式} = 1 - 4x^3 - 3x^6$$

b) $\frac{d \arcsin x}{d \arccos x}$

$$\text{解：原式} = \frac{d(\arcsin x)}{dx} \cdot \frac{dx}{d(\arccos x)} = \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}}{-\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}} = -1$$

5. 求下列极限（可用洛必达法则，无穷小替换或泰勒展开。）

a) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x}}{2x-1};$

解：原式 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 \cdot \frac{1}{x}}{2x-1} = \frac{1}{2}$

b) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \cos x - \sin x}{x^3}$

解：原式 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x(1 - \frac{x^2}{2} + o(x^2)) - (x - \frac{x^3}{6} + o(x^3))}{x^3} = -\frac{1}{3}$

c) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \arctan x}{\tan x - x};$

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

d) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+x+x^2) + \ln(1-x+x^2)}{\sec x - \cos x}$

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

e) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{e^x - 1} \right);$

解：原式 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x + \frac{x^2}{2} + o(x^2)} \right) = \frac{1}{2}$

f) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \ln x \cdot \ln(1-x)$

解：令 $t = 1 - x$

原式

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \ln(1-t) \ln t = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} (-t) \ln t = 0$$

g) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} (\tan x)^{\tan 2x};$

解：

令 $u = x - \frac{\pi}{4}$

原式

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} e^{\tan 2x \ln(\tan x)}$$

$$= \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} e^{\frac{1}{2u} \ln(1+2u)}$$

$$= e^{-1} = \frac{1}{e}$$

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

解:

原式

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

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

$$= +\infty$$

6. 确定常数 a, b 使得

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sin x}{x}, & x > 0 \\ ax^2 + bx + 1, & x \leq 0 \end{cases} \text{二阶可导, 并求 } f''(x).$$

解:

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

由连续性: $f(0^+) = f(0^-) \Rightarrow 1 = 1$, 成立

一阶导数连续:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{\sin x}{x} - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sin x - x}{x^2} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{ax^2 + bx + 1 - 1}{x} = b = 0$$

二阶导数连续:

$$\frac{\sin x}{x} = 1 - \frac{x^2}{6} + o(x^2)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{\sin x}{x} - 1}{x^2} = -\frac{1}{6}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{ax^2 - 0}{x^2} = a = -\frac{1}{6}$$

故 $a = -\frac{1}{6}, b = 0$

$$f''(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{-x^2 \sin x - 2x \cos x + 2 \sin x}{x^3}, & x > 0 \\ -\frac{1}{3}, & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

7. 讨论函数

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

解: $x \rightarrow 0^+$

$$f(x) = \left[\frac{(1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}}}{e} \right]^{\frac{1}{x}} = e^{\frac{1}{x} \ln \frac{(1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}}}{e}} = e^{\frac{1}{x} \left(\frac{\ln(1+x)}{x} - 1 \right)}$$

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

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

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

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

故连续

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

解:

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

$$\sin x + x f(x) = \left(x - \frac{x^3}{6} \right) + x \left(f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{1}{2}f''(0)x^2 \right) + o(x^3)$$

$$f(0) = -1$$

$$f'(0) = 0$$

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

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

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

解: 对 $e^{2x+y} - \cos(xy) = e - 1$ 两边求导:

$$e^{2x+y}(2 + y') + \sin(xy)(y + xy') = 0$$

$$y'(e^{2x+y} + x \sin(xy)) = -2e^{2x+y} - y \sin(xy)$$

$$y' = -\frac{2e^{2x+y} + y \sin(xy)}{e^{2x+y} + x \sin(xy)}$$

b) $y \sin x - \cos(x - y) = 0$

解：对 $y \sin x - \cos(x - y) = 0$ 两边求导：

$$y' \sin x + y \cos x + \sin(x - y)(1 - y') = 0$$

$$y'(\sin x - \sin(x - y)) + y \cos x + \sin(x - y) = 0$$

$$y' = -\frac{y \cos x + \sin(x - y)}{\sin x - \sin(x - y)}$$

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：

对 $x^3 + y^3 - 3xy = 0$ 两边求导：

$$3x^2 + 3y^2 y' - 3y - 3xy' = 0$$

$$y'(3y^2 - 3x) = 3y - 3x^2$$

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

在点 $(\sqrt[3]{2}, \sqrt[3]{4})$ 处：

$$y' = \frac{\sqrt[3]{4} - (\sqrt[3]{2})^2}{(\sqrt[3]{4})^2 - \sqrt[3]{2}} = \frac{\sqrt[3]{4} - \sqrt[3]{4}}{\sqrt[3]{16} - \sqrt[3]{2}} = 0$$

切线方程：

$$y - \sqrt[3]{4} = 0$$

法线方程：

$$x = \sqrt[3]{2}$$

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) $e^{x+y} = xy$;

解：

$$|| \cdot (a)$$

$$e^{x+y}(1+y) = y + xy$$

$$y' = \frac{y - e^{x+y}}{e^{x+y} - x}$$

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

b) $\arctan \frac{x}{y} = \ln \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$

解:

$$\frac{y - xy}{x^2 + y^2} = \frac{x + yy^2}{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$y' = \frac{y - x}{x + y}$$

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

y' 带入

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) $\begin{cases} x = a \cos^3 t \\ y = a \sin^3 t \end{cases};$

解:

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

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{1}{3a \cos^4 t \sin t}$$

b) $\begin{cases} x = t - \ln(1 + t^2) \\ y = \arctan t \end{cases};$

解:

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

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = -\frac{2(1+t^2)}{(t-1)^5}$$

$$\text{c) } \begin{cases} x = f'(t) \\ y = tf'(t) - f(t) \end{cases}$$

解:

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{f'(t)}{tf'(t)} = \frac{1}{t}$$

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

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:

$$\text{a) } \begin{cases} x = a(\cos t + t \sin t) \\ y = a(\sin t - t \cos t) \end{cases}, t = \frac{\pi}{4};$$

解:

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{at \sin t}{at \cos t} = \tan t$$

$$x_0 = a \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \left(1 + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \quad y_0 = a \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \left(1 - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$$

$$\text{切: } y - y_0 = (x - x_0)$$

$$\text{法: } y - y_0 = -(x - x_0)$$

$$\text{b) } \begin{cases} x = 2e^t \\ y = e^{-t} \end{cases}, t = 0$$

解:

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{e^{-t}}{2e^t}$$

$$\text{切: } y - 1 = -\frac{1}{2}(x - 2)$$

$$\text{法: } y - 1 = 2(x - 2)$$

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

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

解:

$$y' = \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{e^t(\cos t - \sin t)}{e^t(\sin t + \cos t)} = \frac{\cos t - \sin t}{\sin t + \cos t}$$

$$y' = \frac{u}{v}$$

$$y'' = \frac{d}{d\lambda}(y') = \frac{dy'}{dt} \cdot \frac{dt}{dx} = -\frac{2}{e^t v^3}$$

代入, 左边=右边

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:

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-e^y \cos t}{(e^y \sin t - 1)(2t - 2)}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx}|_{t=0} = -\frac{e}{2}$$

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) $r = \cos \theta + \sin \theta, \theta = \frac{\pi}{4}$;

解:

$$r = r(\theta)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{r'(\theta) \sin \theta + r \cos \theta}{r(\theta) \sin \theta - r \cos \theta}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{1}{\tan \theta} \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{4}} = -1$$

$$y = -x + 2$$

b) $r = a \sin 2\theta (a > 0), \theta = \frac{\pi}{4}$

解:

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -1$$

$$y - \frac{a\sqrt{2}}{2} = -(x - \frac{a\sqrt{2}}{2})$$

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:

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

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

解:

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

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

解:

$$T_h(x) = \sum_{k=1}^n (-1)^{k-1} \frac{(x-1)^k}{k} + 2 \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} (-1)^{k-1} \frac{(x-1)^{k-1}}{k} + \sum_{k=1}^{n-2} (-1)^{k-1} \frac{(x-1)^{k-2}}{k}$$

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

解:

$$T_h(x) = 2 \sum_{k=0}^n \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \binom{\frac{1}{2}}{k} \left(\frac{x-4}{4}\right)^k$$

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:

(a) 原式 $= 3 + \frac{1}{27} \cdot 3 \approx 3.107$

(b) 原式 $= 0.2 - \frac{0.2^3}{2} + \frac{0.2^3}{3} - \dots \approx 0.1823$

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:

原式 =

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

$$= \frac{1}{3}$$

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

解:

原式 =

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

$$= \frac{1}{2}$$

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

解:

原式 =

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

$$= \frac{2}{5}$$

20. 求极限:

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

解:

$$\text{原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x \ln 2 \cdot \frac{3}{x}$$

$$= 3 \ln 2$$

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

解:

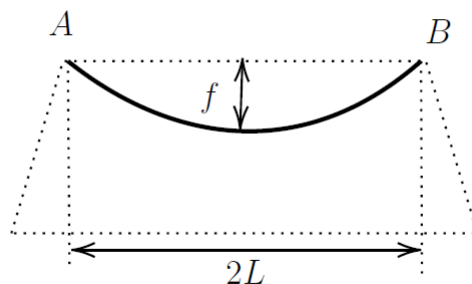
$$\text{原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} [1 + x(3 \ln 3 - 2 \ln 2 - 1) + o(x)]^{\frac{1}{x}}$$

$$= e^{3 \ln 3 - 2 \ln 2 - 1} = \frac{27}{4e}$$

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：

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

$$ds = \frac{8f}{3L} df$$

$$\Delta s \approx \frac{8f}{3L} \Delta f$$

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

解：

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

$$y' = \left(-\frac{x}{y} \right)$$

$$y - y_0 = -\left(\frac{x_0}{y_0} \right)^{\frac{1}{3}} (x - x_0)$$

令 $y = 0$

$$x = x_0 + \frac{y_0^{\frac{1}{3}}}{x_0^{\frac{1}{3}}}$$

令 $x = 0$

$$y = y_0 + \frac{x_0^{\frac{1}{3}}}{y_0^{\frac{1}{3}}}$$

$$l = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = (x_0^{\frac{4}{3}} + y_0^{\frac{4}{3}}) \frac{\sqrt{x_0^{\frac{2}{3}} + y_0^{\frac{2}{3}}}}{(x_0 y_0)^{\frac{1}{3}}}$$

$$= (x_0^{\frac{4}{3}} + y_0^{\frac{4}{3}}) \frac{a^{\frac{1}{3}}}{(x_0 y_0)^{\frac{1}{3}}}$$

$$= \left(\frac{a}{x_0 y_0}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} \left(a^{\frac{4}{3}} - (x_0 y_0)^{\frac{2}{3}}\right)$$

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

$$a^{\frac{4}{3}} - (x_0 y_0)^{\frac{2}{3}} = a^{\frac{4}{3}} \left(1 - \frac{(x_0 y_0)^{\frac{2}{3}}}{a^{\frac{4}{3}}}\right)$$

故 $l = a^{\frac{1}{3}} \cdot a^{\frac{2}{3}} = a$

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

解: 为等价无穷,

$$\arctan x + \arctan \frac{1}{x} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan x = \arctan \frac{1}{x} \sim \frac{1}{x}$$

为等价无穷

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:

$$e^{f(y)} + xe^{f(y)} f'_{(y)} \frac{dy}{dx} = Ce^y \frac{dy}{dx}$$

$$e^{f(y)} + xe^{f(y)} f'_{(y)} y' = xe^{f(y)} y'$$

$$e^{f(y)} = xe^{f(y)} (1 - f'_{(y)}) y'$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{x(1 - f'_{(y)})}$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{f''(y) - (1 - f'_{(y)})^2}{x^2(1 - f'_{(y)})^3}$$

5. 设 $f(x) = (a + b \cos x) \sin x - x$ 在 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时是 x 的五阶无穷小, 求常数 a 和 b

解:

$$f(x) = (a + b - 1)x - \frac{a+b}{6}x^3 - \frac{b}{2}x^3 + O(x^5)$$

$$= (a + b - 1)x - \frac{a+b}{6}x^3 + O(x^5)$$

$$\begin{cases} a + b - 1 = 0 \\ a + 4b = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$a = \frac{4}{3}b = -\frac{1}{3}$$

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

解:

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

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

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

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

7. 计算下面极限

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

解:

原式 =

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\frac{x^4}{12} + o(x^5)}{(3x)^4 + o(x^6)}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{972}$$

$$\text{b) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sqrt[3]{1-x+\sin x}$$

解:

原式 =

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^{\frac{\ln(1-\frac{x^3}{6}+o(x^5))}{x^3}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^{-\frac{\frac{x^3}{6}}{x^3}}$$

$$= e^{-\frac{1}{6}}$$

8. 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

解:

$$f(x) = e^{\frac{\ln f(x)}{x}}$$

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

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

$$= e(1 - \frac{x}{2} + \frac{11}{24}x^2 + o(x^2))$$

$$A = -\frac{e}{2}$$

$$B = \frac{11e}{24}$$

9.

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

解:

$$f_n(x) = e^x + x^{2n+1}$$

$$f'_n(x) = e^x + (2n+1)x^{2n} > 0 \quad f_n(x_n) \text{ 单调增加}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f_n(x) = -\infty \quad f_n(0) = 1 > 0$$

故 $\exists x, t(-\infty, 0) \quad s.t. \quad f_n(x_n) = 0$

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

解:

$$e^{\lambda n} + x_n^{2n+1} = 0$$

$$f_{n+1}(x_n) = e^{x_n} + x_n^{2n+3} = x_n^{2n+1} (1 + x_n^2) < 0$$

$$f_n(x_n) \text{ 单调增加} \quad f_n(x_n) < 0$$

故 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n$ 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

解:

$$|A| < 1 \quad x_n^{2n+1} \rightarrow 0 \quad e^A = 0$$

$$|A| > 1 \quad |x_n^{2n+1}| \quad \text{发散}$$

故 $|A| = 1, A = -1$

令 $x_n = -1 + \epsilon_n (\epsilon_n > 0)$

$$e^{-1+\epsilon_n} + (-1 + \epsilon_n)^{2n+1} = 0$$

$$e^{-1+\epsilon_n} = (1 - \epsilon_n)^{2n+1}$$

$$-1 + \epsilon_n = (2n+1)h(1 - \epsilon_n)$$

$$\ln(1 - \epsilon_n) = -\epsilon_n + O(\epsilon_n^2)$$

$$-1 + \epsilon_n = (2n+1)(-\epsilon_n + O(\epsilon_n^2))$$

$$-1 + \epsilon_n \approx -(2n+1)\epsilon_n$$

$$\epsilon_n \approx \frac{1}{2n+2} \sim \frac{1}{2n} (n \rightarrow \infty)$$

$x_n - (-1) = x_{n+1} = \epsilon$ 与 $\frac{1}{n}$ 同阶无穷小;