

习题 8.5

8. (b) $y = x + \sin x$, $y' = 1 + \cos x$, $y'' = -\sin x$

当 $x \in (2k\pi, (2k+1)\pi)$ 时, $y'' < 0$, 当 $x \in ((2k+1)\pi, 2k\pi + 2\pi)$ 时, $y'' \geq 0$

凹区间: $(2k\pi - \pi, 2k\pi)$, $k \in \mathbb{Z}$.

凸区间: $(2k\pi, 2k\pi + \pi)$, $k \in \mathbb{Z}$.

拐点: $x = k\pi$, $k \in \mathbb{Z}$

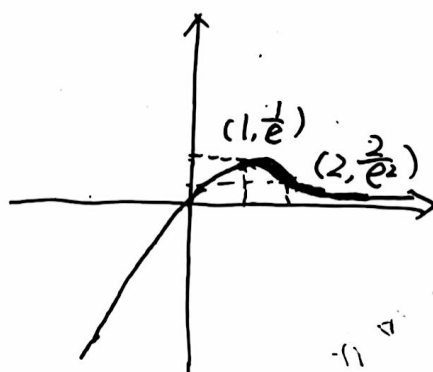
9: $y = ax^3 + bx^2$, $y' = 3ax^2 + 2bx$, $y'' = 6ax + 2b$.

$$\text{令 } \begin{cases} a+b=3 \\ 6a+2b=0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a=-\frac{3}{2} \\ b=\frac{9}{2} \end{cases}$$

10. (4).

$y = xe^{-x}$, $y' = (1-x)e^{-x}$, $y'' = (x-2)e^{-x}$

y'	> 0	< 0	< 0
y''	< 0	< 0	> 0
y	增凹	减凹	减凸
	$(-\infty, 1)$	$(1, 2)$	$(2, +\infty)$



13: $k(x) = \frac{f''(x)}{[1+f'(x)]^{\frac{3}{2}}} = -\frac{x}{(1+x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$, $\rho(x) = \frac{1}{|k(x)|} = \frac{(1+x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{x}$

$\rho'(x) = \frac{(1+x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}(2x^2-1)}{x^2}$, 当 $x \in (0, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})$ 时 $\rho'(x) < 0$.

故当 $x = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ 时曲率半径最小. 此时 $\rho = \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}$

习题 3.6

2: 令 $f(x) = e^{\sin x}$. 计算可得 $f(0) = 1$, $f'(0) = 1$, $f''(0) = 1$, $f'''(0) = 0$

故 $e^{\sin x} = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2} + o(x^3)$.

$$4: f(x) = f(2) + f'(2)(x-2) + \frac{f''(2)}{2!}(x-2)^2 + \frac{f'''(2)}{3!}(x-2)^3$$

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

故 $f(-1) = 14$, $f'(0) = -60$, $f''(1) = 26$.

$$5. (2) y^{(n)} = (-1)^n \frac{n!}{x^{n+1}}$$

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

$$6. (3) \ln(1 + \frac{1}{x}) = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{x^2} + o(\frac{1}{x^2})$$

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

$$14) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos(\sin x) - \cos x}{\sin^4 x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-2 \sin \frac{\sin x + x}{2} \sin \frac{\sin x - x}{2}}{\sin^4 x}$$

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

$$= -2 \times 1 \times (-\frac{1}{6}) \times \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{6}$$

10. 当 $x \neq 0$ 时, 由归纳法可知 $f^n(x) = e^{-\frac{1}{x^2}} P_n(\frac{1}{x})$.

当 $x = 0$ 时, 根据导数定义, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} \frac{y}{e^{y^2}} \stackrel{\text{L'Hospital}}{=} \lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2ye^{y^2}} = 0$

即 $f'(0) = 0$, 同理, 此时 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(x) - f'(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} \frac{y \cdot P_2(y)}{e^{y^2}} \stackrel{\text{L'Hospital}}{=} 0$

也即 $f''(0) = 0$. 归纳可知 $f^{(n)}(0) = 0, \forall n \in \mathbb{N}^+$

3. 令 $f(x) = \frac{a_0}{n+1} x^{n+1} + \dots + a_n x$, 则 $f(0) = f(1) = 0$.

故 $\exists \xi \in (0, 1)$ s.t. $f'(\xi) = a_0 \xi^n + \dots + a_n = 0$.

9. 由 $f''(x) \leq 0$ 可知 $f(x)$ 是凹函数. 故 $f(x) \leq f(a) + f'(a)(x-a)$



由 $f'(a) < 0$ 可知 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = -\infty$. 又因为 $f(a) > 0$. 由连续函数的介值定理可知 $\exists \xi \in (a, +\infty)$ s.t. $f(\xi) = 0$.

而 $f'(x) \leq f'(a) < 0$. 故 $f(x)$ 单调. 故零点唯一.

12: 即证 $\frac{f(x_1+x_2) - f(x_2)}{x_1} < \frac{f(x_1) - f(0)}{x_1}$ (不妨设 $0 < x_1 \leq x_2$)

由 Cauchy 中值定理知左边 = $f'(\xi)$, $\xi \in (x_2, x_1+x_2)$.

右边 = $f'(\eta)$, $\eta \in (0, x_1)$. 由 $f''(x) < 0$ 知 $f'(x)$ 严格单调.

于是上式显然成立.

13: $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0+h) + f(x_0-h) - 2f(x_0)}{h^2}$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(x_0)h + \frac{f''(x_0)}{2}h^2 + o(h^2) + f'(x_0)(-h) + \frac{f''(x_0)}{2}h^2 + o(h^2)}{h^2}$$

$$= f''(x_0)$$



8: 假设 $\exists x_0 \in [0, 2]$ s.t. $|f'(x_0)| > 2$.

$$\text{则 } f(0) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(0-x_0) + \frac{f''(\xi)}{2}(0-x_0)^2$$

$$f(2) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(2-x_0) + \frac{f''(\eta)}{2}(2-x_0)^2$$

$$\text{故 } f(0) - f(2) = 2f'(x_0) + \frac{f''(\xi)}{2}(0-x_0)^2 + \frac{f''(\eta)}{2}(2-x_0)^2$$

$$\text{但 } |f(0) - f(2)| \leq 2$$

$$\left| \frac{f''(\xi)}{2}(0-x_0)^2 + \frac{f''(\eta)}{2}(2-x_0)^2 \right| \leq \frac{x_0^2 + (2-x_0)^2}{2} \leq 2$$

与 $2 < |f'(x_0)|$ 矛盾. 故假设不真. $f'(x) \leq 0, \forall x \in [0, 2]$.

9: 显然 $x \neq 0$ 时, $f(x)$ 不连续. 故不可导

$$\text{根据定义 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \begin{cases} x^n & x \text{ 为有理数} \\ 0 & x \text{ 为无理数} \end{cases} = 0$$

综上, $f'(0) = 0$. $f''(0)$ 不存在.

$$15: \text{原式} = e^{\ln(1+\frac{1}{n^2}) + \dots + \ln(1+\frac{n}{n^2})}$$

$$\text{而 } x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 < \ln(1+x) < x, \quad x \in (0, +\infty)$$

$$\text{由两边夹原理, 可知 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \ln(1+\frac{1}{n^2}) + \dots + \ln(1+\frac{n}{n^2}) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{故原极限} = e^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$18: f(x) = f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2}x^2 + \frac{f'''(\xi)}{6}x^3$$

$$\text{将 } x=1, x=-1 \text{ 分别代入相减可得: } \frac{f'''(\xi_1) + f'''(\xi_2)}{2} = 3$$

$$\text{由 Darboux 定理可知 } \exists \xi \in (-1, 1) \text{ s.t. } f'''(\xi) = 3$$

19: 否则 $\exists M > 0$ s.t. $f'(x) \geq f(\alpha x), \forall x \in [M, +\infty)$, 则 $f(x)$ 在 $[M, +\infty)$

严格单增. 当 $x > \max\{M, \frac{1}{\alpha-1}\}$ 时, 有 $(\alpha-1)x > 1$. 则 $f(\alpha x) - f(x) = f'(\xi)$

$$(\alpha x - x) \geq f(\alpha \xi) > f(\alpha x) \Rightarrow f(x) < 0. \text{ 矛盾. 假设不真}$$

