- 1. i正: ②f(x)=tanx+x-1, 则f(x)= toxx +1, 则f(x)在(0,1)上大于0/恒成立.

 凤川f(x)在(0,1)内延増,又f(0)=-1<0 f(1)=tan1>0

 凤川f(x)=0在(0,1)内有且仅有一个根.
 目りtanx=1-x在(0,1)内有相。
- 2.1正: ② 中 $f(x) = \alpha x^{4} + b x^{3} + C x^{2} (\alpha + b + c) x$, $f'(x) = 4\alpha x^{3} + 3b x^{2} + 2c x (\alpha + b + c)$. 又 f(o) = 0 f(1) = a + b + c - (a + b + c) = 0由罗尔定理,在(o,1)区间·/(x)有f'(x) = 0(x)有解。

 而 $f'(x) = 4\alpha x^{3} + 3b x^{2} + 2c x - (\alpha + b + c)$ $\pi(x) = 4\alpha x^{3} + 3b x^{2} + 2c x - (\alpha + b + c)$
- 3. 让:因为 $|f(x)-f(y)| \leq (x-y)^2$,因以外意给定的生 $|f(x)-f(y)| \leq |f(x)-f(y)| \leq |x-y|$ $|im\ 0 \leq \lim_{x \to y} \frac{|f(x)-f(y)|}{|x-y|} \leq \lim_{x \to y} |x-y|$

因以y = 0, |y = 0| 因以|x = 0| 因以|y = 0| 以|y = 0| 即|y = 0| 的|y = 0

- 4.证: $% F(X) = f(X)e^{-\lambda X}$,则 F(X)在 [a,b]上连续,(a,b)上3等, $X F(X) = f'(X)e^{-\lambda X} \lambda f(X)e^{-\lambda X} = [f'(X)-\lambda f(X)]e^{-\lambda X},$ 由于f(a) = f(b) = 0,则 F(a) = f(b) = 0,由罗枪王里,从, $3 \le e(a,b)$,使: $F'(\pounds) = \frac{F(b)-F(a)}{b-a} = 0 . \quad \text{则} [f'(\pounds)-\lambda f(\pounds)]e^{-\lambda X} = 0 . \quad \text{即} :$ $f'(\pounds) = \lambda f(\pounds) \quad \vec{k} \stackrel{\triangle}{=}$ 记年
- 5. 证:(3h(x)) = f(x) g(x), ## $g(x) = -X^2 + BX + C$. 刚h(a) = f(a) g(a) = 0 h(b) = f(b) g(b) = 0 又因为f(x)与g(x)在(a,b)内有一校点,设为为= t. 刚h(t) = 0. 由罗龙理,因h(x)在 [a,t]内连续,(a,t)内习导,则(a) = 1 ((a,t)),使h'(n) = 0,又h'(x) = f'(x) g'(x) = f'(x) + 2X B. h''(x) = f''(x) + 2 . 又h'(x) + 2 . 又h'(x) = 0 . 因 h''(x) = 0 . D h''(x) = 0 .

6·1正:因F(X)在[0,a]上满足拉格明日中值定理条件,故有:3到∈(0,a)使 $f(a)-f(o)=(a-o)f'(\xi_i)$, f(o)=0. $f(a)=\alpha f'(\xi_i)$ 同理 f(x)在[b,a+6]上版正拉格朗中临定理条件、则356(b,a+b)使 f(atb) - f(b) = a.f((1) 于見: f(a+b)-f(b)-f(a)=a(f'(s2)-f'生))

> 又 O<至, <a <b <>5, <a +b < + > 而 f(x)在[o,tim)土单(用)对力, 故 f(红)-f(红) ≤ 0 , 女 $a(f(红)-f(红)) \leq 0$. $\text{Rij } f(a+b) \leq f(a) + f(b)$ 证毕

7. 证:要证原等扩,即证:

$$\begin{aligned} & \left[f(a) - f(c) \right] g'(c) = \left[g(c) - g(b) \right] \cdot f'(c) \\ & \left[g(x) - f(x) \right] g'(x) - \left[g(x) - g(b) \right] f'(x) \\ & = \cdot f(a) g'(x) - f(x) g'(x) - g(x) f'(x) + g(b) f'(x) \end{aligned} \tag{**}$$

$$& \left[\left[f(x) - f(x) g'(x) - f(x) g(x) + g(b) f(x) \right] \right]$$

別り
$$\varphi(x) = f(x)$$

又因为· $F(a) = f(a)$ · $g(b)$ $F(b) = f(a)$ $g(b)$

BPF(a)=F(b),由罗尔定理,∃cf(a,b),使F'(c)=0,即P(c)=0

网 (+) 式 = 0 时立.

刚原命题得证

8. (1) 由洛比兹法则,
$$\frac{\ln \ln (H\lambda) - (a\lambda + b\lambda^2)}{\lambda^2} = \frac{\lim_{\lambda \to 0} \frac{1}{1+\lambda} - a - 2b\lambda}{2\lambda} = 2$$

则 $\frac{\lim_{\lambda \to 0} (H\lambda - a - 2b\lambda) = 1 - a = 0}{\lambda^2} = \frac{1 - a = 0}{2} = 2$

则原式 = $\frac{\lim_{\lambda \to 0} -\frac{\lambda}{\lambda}}{2} = \frac{-1 - 2b}{2} = 2$
 $\frac{1}{2} = 2$
 $\frac{1}{2} = 2$
 $\frac{1}{2} = 2$

 $\lim_{N \to 0} \left[\frac{1}{h} (a_1^{N} + a_2^{N} + \dots + a_n^{N}) \right]^{\frac{N}{2}} = \lim_{N \to 0} e^{\frac{1}{2} \ln n} e^{\frac{1}{2} \ln n} (a_1^{N} + a_2^{N} + \dots + a_n^{N})$ $= \lim_{N \to 0} \frac{\ln h \cdot (a_1^{N} + a_2^{N} + \dots + a_n^{N})}{N} = \lim_{N \to 0} \frac{\ln h \cdot (a_1^{N} + a_2^{N} + \dots + a_n^{N})}{N} = \lim_{N \to 0} \frac{\ln h \cdot (a_1^{N} + a_2^{N} + \dots + a_n^{N})}{N} = \lim_{N \to 0} \frac{\ln h \cdot (a_1^{N} + a_2^{N} + \dots + a_n^{N})}{N} = \lim_{N \to 0} \frac{\ln h \cdot (a_1^{N} + a_2^{N} + \dots + a_n^{N})}{N} = \lim_{N \to 0} \frac{\ln h \cdot (a_1^{N} + a_2^{N} + \dots + a_n^{N})}{N} = \lim_{N \to 0} \frac{\ln h \cdot (a_1^{N} + a_2^{N} + \dots + a_n^{N})}{N} = \lim_{N \to 0} \frac{\ln h \cdot (a_1^{N} + a_2^{N} + \dots + a_n^{N})}{N} = \lim_{N \to 0} \frac{\ln h \cdot (a_1^{N} + a_2^{N} + \dots + a_n^{N})}{N} = \lim_{N \to 0} \frac{\ln h \cdot (a_1^{N} + a_2^{N} + \dots + a_n^{N})}{N} = \lim_{N \to 0} \frac{\ln h \cdot (a_1^{N} + a_2^{N} + \dots + a_n^{N})}{N} = \lim_{N \to 0} \frac{\ln h \cdot (a_1^{N} + a_2^{N} + \dots + a_n^{N})}{N} = \lim_{N \to 0} \frac{\ln h \cdot (a_1^{N} + a_2^{N} + \dots + a_n^{N})}{N} = \lim_{N \to 0} \frac{\ln h \cdot (a_1^{N} + a_2^{N} + \dots + a_n^{N})}{N} = \lim_{N \to 0} \frac{\ln h \cdot (a_1^{N} + a_2^{N} + \dots + a_n^{N})}{N} = \lim_{N \to 0} \frac{\ln h \cdot (a_1^{N} + a_2^{N} + \dots + a_n^{N})}{N} = \lim_{N \to 0} \frac{\ln h \cdot (a_1^{N} + a_2^{N} + \dots + a_n^{N})}{N} = \lim_{N \to 0} \frac{\ln h \cdot (a_1^{N} + a_2^{N} + \dots + a_n^{N})}{N} = \lim_{N \to 0} \frac{\ln h \cdot (a_1^{N} + a_2^{N} + \dots + a_n^{N})}{N} = \lim_{N \to 0} \frac{\ln h \cdot (a_1^{N} + a_2^{N} + \dots + a_n^{N})}{N} = \lim_{N \to 0} \frac{\ln h \cdot (a_1^{N} + a_2^{N} + \dots + a_n^{N})}{N} = \lim_{N \to 0} \frac{\ln h \cdot (a_1^{N} + a_2^{N} + \dots + a_n^{N})}{N} = \lim_{N \to 0} \frac{\ln h \cdot (a_1^{N} + \dots + a_n^{N})}{N} = \lim_{N \to 0} \frac{\ln h \cdot (a_1^{N} + \dots + a_n^{N})}{N} = \lim_{N \to 0} \frac{\ln h \cdot (a_1^{N} + \dots + a_n^{N})}{N} = \lim_{N \to 0} \frac{\ln h \cdot (a_1^{N} + \dots + a_n^{N})}{N} = \lim_{N \to 0} \frac{\ln h \cdot (a_1^{N} + \dots + a_n^{N})}{N} = \lim_{N \to 0} \frac{\ln h \cdot (a_1^{N} + \dots + a_n^{N})}{N} = \lim_{N \to 0} \frac{\ln h \cdot (a_1^{N} + \dots + a_n^{N})}{N} = \lim_{N \to 0} \frac{\ln h \cdot (a_1^{N} + \dots + a_n^{N})}{N} = \lim_{N \to 0} \frac{\ln h \cdot (a_1^{N} + \dots + a_n^{N})}{N} = \lim_{N \to 0} \frac{\ln h \cdot (a_1^{N} + \dots + a_n^{N})}{N} = \lim_{N \to 0} \frac{\ln h \cdot (a_1^{N} + \dots + a_n^{N})}{N} = \lim_{N \to 0} \frac{\ln h \cdot (a_1^{N} + \dots + a_n^{N})}{N} = \lim_{N \to 0} \frac{\ln h \cdot (a_1^{N} + \dots + a_n^{N})$

(4)
$$\lim_{X \to +\infty} (x - x^2 \ln(Hx)) = \lim_{X \to 0} (\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x^2} \ln(1+x)) = \lim_{X \to 0} \frac{x - \ln(1+x)}{x^2} = \lim_{X \to 0} \frac{1 - \frac{1}{1+x}}{x^2}$$

$$= \lim_{X \to 0} \frac{1}{2(1+x)} = \frac{1}{2},$$

(5)
$$\ln(Hx) = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} + o(x^3)$$
 $\sin x = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + o(x^3)$ $x \to 0$

$$\sqrt{1+x^2} = 1 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + o(x^2) \qquad \cos x^2 = 1 \qquad x \to 0$$

$$|x_1| \lim_{x \to \infty} \ln(Hx) - \sin x \qquad -\ln x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{3}x^3 - x + \frac{x^3}{6} + o(x^3)$$

$$|\mathcal{R}| \lim_{X \to 0} \frac{\ln(HX) - \sin X}{V + X^2} = \lim_{X \to 0} \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{2}X^2 - 1} + o(X^2) = \lim_{X \to 0} \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{2}X^2 - 1} + o(X^2) = \lim_{X \to 0} \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{2}X^2 - 1} + o(X^2) = \lim_{X \to 0} \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{2}X^2 - 1} + o(X^2) = \lim_{X \to 0} \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{2}X^2 - 1} + o(X^2) = \lim_{X \to 0} \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{2}X^2 - 1} + o(X^2) = \lim_{X \to 0} \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{2}X^2 - 1} + o(X^2) = \lim_{X \to 0} \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{2}X^2 - 1} + o(X^2) = \lim_{X \to 0} \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{2}X^2 - 1} + o(X^2) = \lim_{X \to 0} \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{2}X^2 - 1} + o(X^2) = \lim_{X \to 0} \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{2}X^2 - 1} + o(X^2) = \lim_{X \to 0} \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{2}X^2 - 1} + o(X^2) = \lim_{X \to 0} \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{2}X^2 - 1} + o(X^2) = \lim_{X \to 0} \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{2}X^2 - 1} + o(X^2) = \lim_{X \to 0} \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{2}X^2 - 1} + o(X^2) = \lim_{X \to 0} \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{2}X^2 - 1} + o(X^2) = \lim_{X \to 0} \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{2}X^2 - 1} + o(X^2) = \lim_{X \to 0} \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{2}X^2 - 1} + o(X^2) = \lim_{X \to 0} \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{2}X^2 - 1} + o(X^2) = \lim_{X \to 0} \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{2}X^2 - 1} + o(X^2) = \lim_{X \to 0} \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{2}X^2 - 1} + o(X^2) = \lim_{X \to 0} \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{2}X^2 - 1} + o(X^2) = \lim_{X \to 0} \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{2}X^2 - 1} + o(X^2) = \lim_{X \to 0} \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{2}X^2 - 1} + o(X^2) = \lim_{X \to 0} \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{2}X^2 - 1} + o(X^2) = \lim_{X \to 0} \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{2}X^2 - 1} + o(X^2) = \lim_{X \to 0} \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{2}X^2 - 1} + o(X^2) = \lim_{X \to 0} \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{2}X^2 - 1} + o(X^2) = \lim_{X \to 0} \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{2}X^2 - 1} + o(X^2) = \lim_{X \to 0} \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{2}X^2 - 1} + o(X^2) = \lim_{X \to 0} \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{2}X^2 - 1} + o(X^2) = \lim_{X \to 0} \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{2}X^2 - 1} + o(X^2) = \lim_{X \to 0} \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{2}X^2 - 1} + o(X^2) = \lim_{X \to 0} \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{2}X^2 - 1} + o(X^2) = \lim_{X \to 0} \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{2}X^2 - 1} + o(X^2) = \lim_{X \to 0} \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{2}X^2 - 1} + o(X^2) = \lim_{X \to 0} \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{2}X^2 - 1} + o(X^2) = \lim_{X \to 0} \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{2}X^2 - 1} + o(X^2) = \lim_{X \to 0} \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{2}X^2 - 1} + o(X^2) = \lim_{X \to 0} \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{2}X^2 - 1} + o(X^2) = \lim_{X \to 0} \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{2}X^2 - 1} + o(X^2) = \lim_{X \to 0} \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{2}X^2 - 1} + o(X^2) = \lim_{X \to 0} \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{2}X^2 - 1} + o(X^2) = \lim_{X \to 0} \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}$$

(6)
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \left(\frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x \tan x}\right) = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\tan x - x}{x^2 + \tan x} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\cos x - 1}{3x^2} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\sin^2 x}{3x^2} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$=\lim_{X\to 0}\frac{1}{2\left(\chi\ln(HX)-\chi^2\right)}=\lim_{X\to 0}\frac{34n\chi\left(1-(05\chi)\right)}{2\cdot\left(\chi\ln(HX)-\chi^2\right)}=\lim_{X\to 0}\frac{1}{4}\frac{\chi^2}{\ln(\chi+1)-\chi}$$

(8) 原式:= にか 元x + にか
$$\frac{2-2x-5502x}{502x+2(1-x)} = \frac{1}{2} + にか \frac{-2-2(052x)}{2(052x+2(1-x))+5502x(1-x)}$$

= 元 + にか $\frac{-1-(052x)}{2(052x+2(1-x))-5502x} = \frac{1}{2} + にか $\frac{5502x}{2(052x+2(1-x))-5502x} = \frac{1}{2} + cos \frac{1}{2}$
= 元 + 0 = 元.$

(9)
$$\lim_{\chi \to 0} \left(\frac{\sin^2 \chi}{\chi^2} - \frac{\cos^2 \chi}{\chi^2} \right) = \lim_{\chi \to 0} \frac{\chi^2 - \sin^2 \chi \cos^2 \chi}{\chi^2 \sin^2 \chi}$$
 $\lim_{\chi \to 0} \left(\frac{\sin^2 \chi}{\chi^2} - \frac{\cos^2 \chi}{\chi^2} \right) = \lim_{\chi \to 0} \frac{\chi^2 - \sin^2 \chi \cos^2 \chi}{\chi^2 \sin^2 \chi}$
 $\lim_{\chi \to 0} \left(\frac{\sin^2 \chi}{\chi^2} - \frac{\cos^2 \chi}{\chi^2} \right) = \left(\chi^2 + \frac{\chi^2}{36} - \frac{\chi^4}{3} + o(\chi^9) \right) \cos^2 \chi = \left(1 - \frac{\chi^2}{2} + o(\chi^4) \right)^2 = \left(1 + \frac{\chi^4}{4} - \chi^4 + o(\chi^4) \right)$
 $\lim_{\chi \to 0} \left(\frac{\sin^2 \chi}{\chi^2} - \frac{\chi^4}{\chi^2} \right) = \lim_{\chi \to 0} \frac{\chi^2 - \sin^2 \chi \cos^2 \chi}{\chi^2 \sin^2 \chi}$
 $\lim_{\chi \to 0} \left(\frac{\sin^2 \chi}{\chi^2} - \frac{\chi^4}{\chi^2} \right) = \lim_{\chi \to 0} \frac{\chi^2 - \sin^2 \chi \cos^2 \chi}{\chi^2 \sin^2 \chi}$
 $\lim_{\chi \to 0} \left(\frac{\sin^2 \chi}{\chi^2} - \frac{\chi^4}{\chi^2} \right) = \lim_{\chi \to 0} \frac{\chi^2 - \sin^2 \chi \cos^2 \chi}{\chi^2 \sin^2 \chi}$
 $\lim_{\chi \to 0} \left(\frac{\sin^2 \chi}{\chi^2} - \frac{\chi^4}{\chi^2} \right) = \lim_{\chi \to 0} \frac{\chi^2 - \sin^2 \chi \cos^2 \chi}{\chi^2 \sin^2 \chi}$
 $\lim_{\chi \to 0} \left(\frac{\sin^2 \chi}{\chi^2} - \frac{\chi^4}{\chi^2} \right) = \lim_{\chi \to 0} \frac{\chi^2 - \sin^2 \chi \cos^2 \chi}{\chi^2 \sin^2 \chi}$
 $\lim_{\chi \to 0} \left(\frac{\sin^2 \chi}{\chi^2} - \frac{\chi^4}{\chi^2} \right) = \lim_{\chi \to 0} \frac{\chi^2 - \sin^2 \chi}{\chi^2 \sin^2 \chi}$
 $\lim_{\chi \to 0} \left(\frac{\sin^2 \chi}{\chi^2} - \frac{\chi^4}{\chi^2} \right) = \lim_{\chi \to 0} \frac{\chi^2 - \sin^2 \chi}{\chi^2 \sin^2 \chi}$
 $\lim_{\chi \to 0} \left(\frac{\sin^2 \chi}{\chi^2} - \frac{\chi^4}{\chi^2} \right) = \lim_{\chi \to 0} \frac{\chi^2 - \sin^2 \chi}{\chi^2 \sin^2 \chi}$
 $\lim_{\chi \to 0} \left(\frac{\sin^2 \chi}{\chi^2} - \frac{\chi^4}{\chi^2} \right) = \lim_{\chi \to 0} \frac{\chi^2 - \sin^2 \chi}{\chi^2 \sin^2 \chi}$
 $\lim_{\chi \to 0} \left(\frac{\sin^2 \chi}{\chi^2} - \frac{\chi^4}{\chi^2} \right) = \lim_{\chi \to 0} \frac{\chi^2 - \sin^2 \chi}{\chi^2 \sin^2 \chi}$
 $\lim_{\chi \to 0} \left(\frac{\sin^2 \chi}{\chi^2} - \frac{\chi^4}{\chi^2} \right) = \lim_{\chi \to 0} \frac{\chi^2 - \sin^2 \chi}{\chi^2 \sin^2 \chi}$
 $\lim_{\chi \to 0} \left(\frac{\sin^2 \chi}{\chi^2} - \frac{\chi^4}{\chi^2} \right) = \lim_{\chi \to 0} \frac{\chi^2 - \sin^2 \chi}{\chi^2 \sin^2 \chi}$
 $\lim_{\chi \to 0} \left(\frac{\sin^2 \chi}{\chi^2} - \frac{\chi^4}{\chi^2} \right) = \lim_{\chi \to 0} \frac{\chi^2 - \sin^2 \chi}{\chi^2 \sin^2 \chi}$

$$\sqrt{\frac{\chi^2 - 51\eta^2\chi(05^2\chi)}{\chi^2 - 51\eta^2\chi}} = \frac{\frac{4}{3}\chi^4 + o(\chi^4)}{\chi^4}$$

则原极限 =
$$\frac{4}{3}x^{4} + o(x^{4}) = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$| | . (1) : f'_n(x) = n (1-x)^{n-1} (1-x-nx)$$

图》 $n(1-im^{2}>0.$ 所以在 [0, im]:上 $f_{n}'(i)>0.$ 在 [im,1]上 $f_{n}'(i)<0$ 见 f(i) 在 [0, im]上 选 增,在 [im,1] 上 选 [im] 见 f(i) 的 最 f(im) = f(im) f

(2)
$$\lim_{n \to \infty} M(n) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{n}{n+1} \right)^{n+1} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{n+1} \right)^{-n-1 \cdot (-1)} = e^{-1}$$

12.(1)对抗柱两边水导:

$$2\chi + 2y + 2\chi y' + 2\chi y' - 4 + 2\chi' = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow y' = \frac{4 - 2\chi - 2\gamma}{2\chi + 2\chi + 2\chi} = \frac{2 - \chi - \gamma}{2 + \chi + \gamma}$$

$$\Rightarrow y'' = \frac{(4 - \chi')(2 + \chi + \gamma) - (1 + \chi')(2 - \chi - \gamma)}{(2 + \chi + \gamma)^2} = \frac{-4 - 4 + \gamma'}{(2 + \chi + \gamma)^2}$$

$$e^{\chi''} = 0, \quad \text{$\langle Y \rangle = 2 - \gamma \rangle } \text{$\langle Y \rangle = 1 \rangle }$$

(2)对方程两边求导:

$$3x^2 + 3y^2y' - 3ay - 3axy' = 0$$

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

$$\Rightarrow y'' = \frac{(ay' - 2x)(y^2 - ax) - (ay - x^2)(2yy' - a)}{(y^2 - ax)^2} = \frac{-(ay'y^2 + ax^2 - a^2xy' - 2xy^2 + a^2y + 2yy'x'}{(y^2 - ax)^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow y'' = \frac{(ay' - 2x)(y^2 - ax) - (ay - x^2)(2yy' - a)}{(y^2 - ax)^2} = \frac{-(ay'y^2 + ax^2 - a^2xy' - 2xy^2 + a^2y + 2yy'x'}{(y^2 - ax)^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow y'' = \frac{(ay' - 2x)(y^2 - ax) - (ay - x^2)(2yy' - a)}{(y^2 - ax)^2} = \frac{-(ay'y^2 + ax^2 - a^2xy' - 2xy^2 + a^2y + 2yy'x'}{(y^2 - ax)^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow y'' = \frac{(ay' - 2x)(y^2 - ax)}{(y^2 - ax)^2} = \frac{-(ay' - 2x)(y^2 - ax)}{(y^2 - ax)^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow y'' = \frac{(ay' - 2x)(y^2 - ax)}{(y^2 - ax)^2} = \frac{-(ay' - 2x)(y^2 - ax)}{(y^2 - ax)^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow y'' = \frac{(ay' - 2x)(y^2 - ax)}{(y^2 - ax)^2} = \frac{-(ay' - 2x)(y^2 - ax)}{(y^2 - ax)^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow y'' = \frac{(ay' - 2x)(y^2 - ax)}{(y^2 - ax)^2} = \frac{-(ay' - 2x)(y^2 - ax)}{(y^2 - ax)^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow y'' = \frac{(ay' - 2x)(y^2 - ax)}{(y^2 - ax)^2} = \frac{-(ay' - 2x)(y^2 - ax)}{(y^2 - ax)^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow y'' = \frac{(ay' - 2x)(y^2 - ax)}{(y^2 - ax)^2} = \frac{-(ay' - 2x)(y^2 - ax)}{(y^2 - ax)^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow y'' = \frac{(ay' - 2x)(y^2 - ax)}{(y^2 - ax)^2} = \frac{-(ay' - 2x)(y^2 - ax)}{(y^2 - ax)^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow y'' = \frac{(ay' - 2x)(y^2 - ax)}{(y^2 - ax)^2} = \frac{-(ay' - 2x)(y^2 - ax)}{(y^2 - ax)^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow y'' = \frac{(ay' - 2x)(y^2 - ax)}{(y^2 - ax)^2} = \frac{-(ay' - 2x)(y^2 - ax)}{(y^2 - ax)^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow y'' = \frac{(ay' - 2x)(y^2 - ax)}{(y^2 - ax)^2} = \frac{(ay' - 2x)(y^2 - ax)}{(y^2 - ax)^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow y'' = \frac{(ay' - 2x)(y^2 - ax)}{(y^2 - ax)^2} = \frac{(ay' - 2x)(y^2 - ax)}{(y^2 - ax)^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow y'' = \frac{(ay' - 2x)(y^2 - ax)}{(y^2 - ax)^2} = \frac{(ay' - 2x)(y^2 - ax)}{(y^2 - ax)^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow y'' = \frac{(ay' - 2x)(y^2 - ax)}{(y^2 - ax)^2} = \frac{(ay' - 2x)(y^2 - ax)}{(y^2 - ax)^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow y'' = \frac{(ay' - 2x)(y^2 - ax)}{(y^2 - ax)^2} = \frac{(ay' - 2x)(y^2 - ax)}{(y^2 - ax)^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow y'' = \frac{(ay' - 2x)(y^2 - ax)}{(y^2 - ax)^2} = \frac{(ay' - 2x)(y^2 - ax)}{(y^2 - ax)^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow y'' = \frac{(ay' - 2x)(y^2 - ax)}{(y^2 - ax)^2} = \frac{(ay' - 2x)(y^2 - ax)}{(y^2 - ax)^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow y'' = \frac{(ay' - 2x)(y^2 - ax)}{(y^2 - ax)^2} = \frac{(ay' - 2x)(y^2 - ax)}{(y^2 - ax)^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow y'' = \frac{(ay' - 2x)(y^2 - ax)}{(y^2 - ax)^2} = \frac{(ay'$$

则f(a迩)=a奸是极大值

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

$$\frac{d^{2}y}{dx^{2}} = \frac{\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{1 - t}{e^{2t}(1+t)}\right)}{e^{t} + te^{t}} = \frac{2t^{2} - 4}{(t+1)^{2}e^{2t}}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 0 \quad 4 = 1, \quad \text{Left} \quad \frac{d^{2}y}{dx^{2}} = \frac{-1}{2e^{2}} < 0, \quad x = e, \quad y = e^{-1}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 0 \quad 4 = 1, \quad \text{Left} \quad \frac{d^{2}y}{dx^{2}} = \frac{-1}{2e^{2}} < 0, \quad x = e, \quad y = e^{-1}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 0 \quad 4 = 1, \quad \text{Left} \quad \frac{d^{2}y}{dx^{2}} = \frac{-1}{2e^{2}} < 0, \quad x = e, \quad y = e^{-1}$$

- 13. (1)当x<1时, 冬F(x)= セx+x-1, 则F(x)= セx+1, ま 冬F'(x)>0 得の<x<1, 冬F'(x)<0得 x<0 刚F(x)在(-100,0)上単版,在(の1)単増, 又F(の)=0 则F(x)>0 可得: ex=Fx
 - (2) 沒 $f(3) = 1 + \chi \ln(3 + \sqrt{H})^2 \sqrt{1 + 3^2}$ (370) $\text{则} f'(3) = \frac{\ln(3 + \sqrt{H})^2}{Y + \sqrt{1 + 3^2}} \frac{\chi}{\sqrt{1 + 3^2}} = \ln(3 + \sqrt{H})^2 > 0$ $\text{刚} f(3) \neq (0, + \infty) + \text{ Lide}, \ \chi f(3) > f(0) = 0$ $\text{RN} 1 + \chi \ln(3 + \sqrt{H})^2 > \sqrt{1 + 3^2}$

 - (4) 设于(水)=lnx,见了于(水)在[a,6]上连续,在(a,6)上寻,则由拉格的日中做定理,从价在一点、 $C \in (a,b)$ 使得于 $(c) = \frac{f(b)-f(a)}{b-a}$, $f'(x) = \overline{\gamma}$. 原题中,最级 $<\frac{2a}{ab} = \overline{b} = f'(b)$ 一位 $<\frac{1}{\sqrt{ab}} = \overline{a} = f'(a)$,中间部分= f'(c) . 则要比较 +f(a) +f(b) +f(c) 的大小. 又 $+f'(x) = -\overline{\gamma}$, $+f'(x) = -\overline{\gamma}$, +f

14、初造f(x)=lnx-ax,则f'(x)=方-a 全f'(x)=0・得 x=古,且左針球大子の右針球f'(3)小子O.

見り X=古为f(x)的-个級値点,且f'(x)=0日有-1根,所以日有-1枚通点。

显然, f(x)在·(0,云)上单增,在(云,+四)上单减,则f(闭=f(齿)为极大值

函数另一个极值点,且易证极大值即最大值点,则的的最大值的干值=(成立一)

芳(d)的,则f(1)=0元灾棍

若f(去)=0 见yf(x)=0日有一个实根

若f·(点)>0,因约mf(的)<0 以加f(的)<0,则有两个实程.

至f(台)=0 得 a= 包.

您上:当a>é·时、代之vo·f(か=o无唤根, 电Pln》=ax无实根。

当a=包时. f(点)=0 f(x)=0 看9有个实根,即从x=ax19有个实根.

当cake H. f(t)>0 f(x)=0 有两个突根,即lnx=ax有两个突根.

则f'(x)20, 行g O< x<100 f'(x)<0 得 Y>100 f'(x)=0 作 X=100 例f(x)在 (0,100)上单档,在 (100,+100)上单档, 例f(x)在 X=100处取最大值。

即an=100tn 在n=100时取最大项 a100=20

16. 对分Y+QX+BY=O两边对A水导:

17: 考虑,
$$\lim_{h \to 0} \left| \frac{f''(a)}{h^2} - \frac{f(ath) + f(a-h) - 2f(a)}{h^4} \right|$$

$$= \lim_{h \to 0} \left| \frac{f''(a)h^2 - f(ath) - f(a-h) + 2f(a)}{h^4} \right|, \quad (\frac{0}{0} + \frac{1}{13}) + \frac{1}{12} +$$

因为[f(4)(1)] < M. 刚,又于O<h<5,有:

$$\left| \frac{f''(a)}{h^2} - \frac{f(a+h) + f(a-h) - 2f(a)}{h^4} \right| \le \frac{1}{12}M$$

$$= \left| f''(a) - \frac{f(a+h) + f(a+h) - 2f(a)}{h^2} \right| \le \frac{Mh^2}{12}$$

- 18. 我们只考虑 a.b 同号情况. f(1)与文在(a.b.)上满足树种随条件和拉格的日中的新生. 则 $\exists y \in (a_1b)$, 使 $\frac{f'(n)}{-h} = \frac{f(b)-f(a)}{1-h}$ (*) 又由拉格的日本值定理, 日至6(a,b),使f(至)= $\frac{f(b)-f(a)}{ab-a}$.则f(b)-f(a)=(ba)f(至).什入(牛)寸中得: f'(主)= 竹竹川 株立.
- 19. (1)记9(x)=f(x)+X-1,则9(x)在[0,1]内连续,由f(0)=0,f(1)=1.则9(0)=-1 9(1)=1. 由整值定程, 以有一点 C E (0.1).使 g(c)=0, 即在(0.1)内外有一至 c,使: fcc)=1-C.
 - (2). f(i)在[0,1]内丝绞在(0,1)内可导,且在(0,1)·内存在一点、c 使f(c)=1-C,贝1由 拉格朗叶值证证, 在一点 f(0) 使 f(0) = $\frac{1-c}{c}$ = f(n), 且 存在一点、至至(c,1), 使 f(1)-f(c)=1-1+c=c=f(色). 則:

综上在·(011)内存在不同的点到了,使f(g)f(g)=1

20. 由泰勒公报日:1790时

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\sqrt{1-3x}$$

21. 曲泰對公村展开, 今0时,

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{Rij} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} -a - b = 0 \\ \frac{4bt}{6} = 0 \\ -\frac{a}{120} = \frac{6}{3} \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} a = \frac{4}{3} \\ b = -\frac{1}{3} \\ c = \frac{1}{10} \end{array} \right. \end{array}$$

22、因为f(n)在[a,b]满足拉格朗日中值定理的多件,则]至6(a,b),使

$$\frac{f(b)-f(a)}{b-a}=f'(\xi)$$
. 又 $f''(x)>0$. 见 $f'(x)$ 在 (a,b) 上 道 $f'(a)$ = $f'(a)$ = $f'(b)-f(a)$ < $f'(b)$. 又 $f'(b)$. 又 $f'(a)$ < $f'(b)$. $f'(a)$ < $f'(b)$. $f'(a)$ < $f'(b)$.

23. 图为 f'(x)在 $(0,+\omega)$ 内单词指動,则在 $(0,+\omega)$ 内,f'(x)>0,对于 f'(x) 有: $(f(x))' = \frac{f'(x)x - f(x)}{x^2} \text{ , } (f(x)) + f'(x) + f'(x) - f'(x) + f'(x) + f'(x) - f'(x) + f'(x) + f'(x) - f'(x) + f'(x) + f'(x) - f'(x) + f'(x) - f'(x) + f'(x) + f'(x) - f'(x) + f'(x) +$

24. 银f(x)= ax4+bx3+cx2+dx+e,则: $f'(x) = 4ax^3 + 3bx^2 + 2cx + d$. $f''(x) = 12ax^2 + 6bx + 2c$.

> 因为有两个拐点(2,16)(0.0),又在(2,16)处切鲜平行于8年由, 建立方程组:

=> a= \$ | b=-4 c=0 d=16 e=0 $\pi_1 + (x) = x^4 - 4x^3 + 16x$

25. 对为e(a1)是f(x)的最小值点,,则它局部是大品小值点,故f(物)=0,但f(的)=1. 又寸:子(3)在不加处做泰勤居开/得。

 $f(x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0) \cdot (x - x_0) + \frac{f'(\xi)}{2} \cdot (x - x_0)^2 = 1 + \frac{f''(\xi)}{2} \cdot (x - x_0)^2$

分别金和0与在1,则有,

 $0 = f(0) = -1 + \frac{f'(\xi_1)}{2}$ % $\Rightarrow f''(\xi_1) = \frac{2}{16}$, 其好在 $(0, \delta_1)$ (自),

 $0 = f(1) = -1 + \frac{f'(2)}{2} (1-20)^2 \Rightarrow f'(2) = \frac{2}{(1-20)^2}, #乾在(20.1)公园.$

ic f'(を)=max(f'(生),f'(生)), 科(当o<xo:全好,f'(を)=f'(生)=元28.

当三台(1)村, 十"(至)=十"(红):= 2 28.

综上所述: f"(名)·28·成立

26. f(x)=女-古,全f(x)>0,得のくメくと,至f(x)<0 得 x>e.

则f(x)在(o,e)上选增,在(e,+10)内选顺,

 $z \lim_{x \to 0} (\ln x - \frac{1}{2} + k) < 0$ f(e) = 1 - 1 + k > 0 $\lim_{x \to 0} (x) = -\infty < 0$

贝丁f(3)和在(0,e),(e,+6)内含有一个实相,共2个实根

27. 因为
$$f(x)$$
在 (-1) + (x) + $($

$$28 \cdot (1) f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 - x & x \in (-\omega, o) \cup (l, +\omega) \\ -x^2 + x & x \in [0, 1] \end{cases}$$
 , $f(x)$ 在尺上连续 .

$$f''(x) = \begin{cases} 2 & \chi \in (-\infty, 0) \cup (1, +\infty) \\ -2 & \chi \in (0, 1) \end{cases}$$

因在不0的左边禁御城内('(水)<0 越邻域((水)>0

则和包里超值点。

又左 \$ (一知,0)内于"(的)20, f(的)为凹3瓜,在(0川)内于"(的)<0为凹3瓜。 RU(00)星拐点

$$\overline{\chi}\lim_{x \to a} \frac{f'(x)}{x-a} = \lim_{x \to a} \frac{f''(x)}{1} = -1, \overline{\chi}yf''(a) = -1 < 0$$

1211f(a)是核红值。(a,f(a))不足拐点。

29. 由已知 为30时, af(h)+bf(2h)-f(o)是为的简析无穷小,有:

lim [afch) + bf(2h) -f(0)] = 0, (R) lim · afch) - afco) + bf(2h) - bf(0) + (a+b)f(0) - f(0) = 0

$$\text{Rij lim } \left[\frac{a(f(h)-f(0))}{h} + \frac{2b \cdot [f(2h)-f(0)]}{2h} + \frac{(a+b-1) \cdot f(0)}{h} \cdot \right] = 0$$

见り(a+2b)f?(o)+ lim (a+3-1)f(o)=o,又f(x)在x=o 到域连续弱,因此f(o)有界. lim (a+b-1)f(0) + f(0) +0. Bet a+b-1=0 0 · Dij lim (a+b-1)f(0) =0 = (a+2b)f(0)=0

スf'(o) ≠ O. アリa+2b=0 ② 由の日復 a=2 b=-1.

30. 要使f(A)在A=0处连续,则:

$$\frac{\ln \frac{\ln(1+ax^{3})}{x^{2}-axcsinx}}{x^{2}-axcsinx} = \frac{\lim \frac{\alpha x^{3}}{x^{2}-axcsinx}}{x^{2}-axcsinx} \xrightarrow{ishtix} \lim \frac{3ax^{2}}{1-\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^{2}}}}, \quad 3 \cdot x = sint, \ t \to 0^{-}$$

$$\frac{1}{x^{2}} + \frac{1}{x^{2}} + \frac{1}{x^{2}} = \lim \frac{3a(\sin t)^{2}}{1-\cos t} = \lim \frac{3a(\cos t) \cdot \sin^{2} t}{\cos t} = \lim \frac{3a \sin^{2} t}{\cos t} = -6a$$

$$\frac{1}{x^{2}} + \frac{e^{ax} \cdot +x^{2}-ax-1}{x^{2}} = \lim \frac{ae^{ax} + 2x-a}{(x^{2} + x^{2})'} = \lim \frac{ae^{ax} + 2x-a}{x^{2}} = \lim \frac{a^{2} e^{ax} + 2x-a}{x^{2}} = \lim \frac{a^{2} e^{ax} + 2x-a}{x^{2}} = 2 \cdot (a^{2} + 4)$$

$$\frac{1}{x^{2}} = \lim \frac{a^{2} e^{ax} + 2x-a}{x^{2}} = 2 \cdot (a^{2} + 4)$$

$$\frac{1}{x^{2}} = \lim \frac{a^{2} e^{ax} + 2x-a}{x^{2}} = 2 \cdot (a^{2} + 4)$$

$$\frac{1}{x^{2}} = \lim \frac{a^{2} e^{ax} + 2x-a}{x^{2}} = 2 \cdot (a^{2} + 4)$$

31. 问题等价付论为程 Ln4x-4Lnx+4不k=0的实根代数.

うな φ(オ)=ln+(オ)-44/7+4/-k,则有:

 $\varphi'(X) = \frac{4(4h^3X - 1 - X)}{X}$. $\Rightarrow X = 1$ 是 $\varphi(X)$ 的驻点...

当O<X<1时, P(1)<0. 即中(1)单/耐.

当771时、中(1)20、即中(1)单增,

古文中(1)=4-6对:中(3)的最小值.

当k<4,即4-k·>o时, (4)=0元/突末县、两曲线无交点

当上二十、即4一上=0叶、中的=0有个空根,两曲线有个交点。

当人>4, 即4水<0时,由于

Lim q(x) = lim [lnx (ln3x-4)+4x-k]=+00

lim Ψ(x) = lim (·ln x (ln³ x - 4) +4 x - k) = + 00
x>+00

故 907]=0有两个实根,两曲线有两份点.

32 · 对Y=1-rey两边关于Y水导:

$$\begin{aligned} 1 &= -\lambda' e^{y} - \lambda' e^{y} \Rightarrow \lambda' = \frac{-\lambda' e^{y} - 1}{e^{y}}, & \text{ for } y = 0. \text{ for } \lambda' = -\frac{1}{e^{y}} = 0. \end{aligned}$$

$$| \lambda' = \lambda'(1) + \lambda'(y + 1) + \lambda'(1) +$$

34.解:用秦勒展形:

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

$$f(1) := f(x) + f'(x)(-x) + \frac{1}{2}f''(b) \cdot (-x)^{2}$$

又 x²+(1-'x)*在 [01]上最大值为1. 则 |f'(x)|长全。

35. 易得矩形的边域 · χ - χ , 宽为 · χ . χ

スリン'= -スパ++6スパース (全V'=の,得イ=V3±21/2 ,又V在(の,1/3-21/2)小于の,在(V3-1/2) 大砂 (グナリ)3・ 在(V3-1/2 ,+10)小于の、別V在イ=V3-1/2 と取る大分子

36、先考虑如7图形:



设之COF=X. 刚用CF=RSinx

在acoo中, co = R stn(180°-19)

 $CD = \frac{Rsin(\beta-x)sinx}{sin y}$

 $ii \int_{COEF} = \frac{R^2 sin(\varphi - \chi) sin\chi}{sin\varphi} = \frac{R^2}{2sin\varphi} \left[\frac{1}{2} cos(2\chi - \varphi) - (os(\varphi)) \right] \leq \frac{R^2}{2sin\varphi} \left[1 - los\varphi \cdot \right] = \frac{1}{2} R^2 tan \frac{1}{2}$

当且仅当不是H,取最大值,故图中面积最大值为主letan至

原题中国可抗分战为两个上图·则面积最大值为·Ritan呈,让rtf, 0=呈。(即即对=呈).