

高等数学（一）期中考试解析

1. $x^y + y^x = 0$ 两边求导. $e^{y \ln x} \cdot (y \ln x)' + e^{x \ln y} \cdot (x \ln y)' = 0$
 $e^{y \ln x} + e^{x \ln y} = 0$ $\therefore x^y (y' \ln x + y \cdot \frac{1}{x}) + e^{x \ln y} (\ln y + x \cdot \frac{1}{y}) = 0$
 $\therefore y' = \frac{-(y \ln x + x \cdot \frac{1}{y})}{x^y \ln x + x \cdot y^x}$

2. $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy/dt}{dx/dt} = \frac{1 + \frac{1}{1+t^2}}{6+3t^2} = \frac{1}{3(1+t^2)}$ $\therefore y(x) = -\frac{1}{3} \arctan t + \frac{1}{3} \arctan 1$
 $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{d(\frac{dy}{dx})}{dx} = \frac{d(\frac{1}{3(1+t^2)})}{d(6+3t^2)} = \frac{-\frac{2t}{3(1+t^2)^2}}{6+3t^2} = \frac{-2t}{9(2+t^2)(1+t^2)^2}$
 $\therefore y'' = \frac{-2t}{9(2+t^2)(1+t^2)^2}$

3. $f(x) = \ln x$ 在 $x=1$ 处的泰勒展开式为:

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

$g(x) = \cos(x-1)$ 在 $x=1$ 处的泰勒展开式为:

$\therefore f(x) = \ln x = \cos x$ 在 $x=0$ 处的泰勒展开式为 $h(x) = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^4}{24} - \dots + (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n}}{(2n)!} + o(x^{2n})$
 $\therefore \cos(x-1) = 1 - \frac{(x-1)^2}{2} + \frac{(x-1)^4}{24} - \dots + (-1)^n \frac{(x-1)^{2n}}{(2n)!} + o((x-1)^{2n})$

4. 利用泰勒展开式求极限

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x^3 \ln x - 1 + \cos(1-x))}{(1+x)^6} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1)^3 ((x-1) - \frac{1}{2}(x-1)^2) - 1 + 1 - \frac{(x-1)^2}{2} + \frac{(x-1)^4}{24}}{(1+x)^6}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1)^6 - \frac{(x-1)^4}{2} + o((x-1)^4)}{(1+x)^6} = \frac{1}{2}$$

4. 构造 $F(x) = f(x) \cdot e^{-\sin x}$

$\therefore F(a) = f(a) \cdot e^{-\sin a} = 0$

$F(b) = f(b) \cdot e^{-\sin b} = 0$

\therefore 由 Rolle 定理 $\exists \xi \in (a, b)$, s.t. $F'(\xi) = 0$

$\therefore F'(\xi) = f'(\xi) \cdot e^{-\sin \xi} - f(\xi) \cdot e^{-\sin \xi} \cdot \cos \xi$

$= e^{-\sin \xi} (f'(\xi) - f(\xi) \cdot \cos \xi) = 0$

$\therefore f'(\xi) - f(\xi) \cdot \cos \xi = 0$

$\therefore \exists \xi \in (a, b)$, s.t. $f'(\xi) - f(\xi) \cos \xi = 0$ \square

5. 构造 $f(x) = \ln^2 x$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续 在 (a, b) 内可导.

\therefore 由拉格朗日中值定理 $\exists \xi \in (a, b)$, s.t. $f'(\xi) = \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a} = \frac{\ln^2 b - \ln^2 a}{b - a}$

$\therefore f'(x) = 2 \ln x \cdot \frac{1}{x}$

令 $g(x) = \ln x - \frac{1}{x} \therefore g'(x) = \frac{1 - \ln x}{x^2} \therefore \pi \in (e^2, e^3) \therefore g'(x) < 0$

$\therefore g(x) \downarrow \therefore f'(x) \downarrow \therefore f'(e^3) < f'(b) < f'(\xi) < f'(a) < f'(e^2)$

$\therefore f'(e^3) < f'(\xi)$

$\therefore \frac{b}{e^3} < \frac{\ln^2 b - \ln^2 a}{b - a}$

$\therefore \ln^2 b - \ln^2 a > \frac{b}{e^3} (b - a)$ \square