

第二章

习题 2-1

$$1. (1) \bar{w} = \frac{3(\frac{1}{2} + \Delta t)^2 - 3 \cdot \frac{1}{2}^2}{\Delta t} = 12 + 3\Delta t$$

$$(2) w(2) = \lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{3(2 + \Delta t)^2 - 3 \cdot 2^2}{\Delta t} = \lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{3(2 + \Delta t)^2 - 3 \cdot 4}{\Delta t} = 12.$$

$$(3) w(t) = \lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{3(t + \Delta t)^2 - 3t^2}{\Delta t} = \lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{3\Delta t^2 + 6t\Delta t}{\Delta t} = 6t.$$

2. 解: 设 AM 段质量为 m , AM 长度为 x .

则 $m = kx^2$. 又 $x = 2\text{cm}$ 时, $m = 8\text{g}$.

则 $k = 2$, 则 $m = 2x^2$

$$(1) \rho_1 = \frac{8\text{g}}{2\text{cm}} = 4\text{g/cm}$$

$$(2) \rho_2 = \frac{m}{x} = kx. \text{ 当 } x = 2.0, \text{ 则 } \rho_2 = 4.0\text{g/cm}.$$

$$(3) \rho_m = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2(2 + \Delta x)^2 - 2 \cdot 2^2}{\Delta x} = 8\text{g/cm}.$$

$$(4) \rho = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2(x + \Delta x)^2 - 2x^2}{\Delta x} = 4x \text{ g/cm}.$$

$$3. (1) \text{原式} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} (-1)x \cdot \frac{f(x_0 - \Delta x) - f(x_0)}{-\Delta x} = -f'(x_0)$$

$$(2) \text{原式} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 3x \cdot \frac{f(x_0 + \frac{3}{n}) - f(x_0)}{\frac{3}{n}} = 3f'(x_0)$$

$$(3) \text{原式} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} 2x \cdot \frac{f(x_0 + h) - f(x_0 - h)}{2h} = 2f'(x_0)$$

4. 解: 由洛比达法则: (可用定义证, 参考第 1 题答案)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(x)}{1} = f'(0)$$

$$5. \text{解: } f'(0) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0 + \Delta x) - f(0)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\Delta x)^2 \sin \frac{1}{\Delta x} - 0}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \Delta x \cdot \sin \frac{1}{\Delta x} = 0$$

$$6. \text{解: } (1) f'_-(0) = (x^2)'|_{x=0^-} = 0 \quad f'_+(0) = (x)'|_{x=0^+} = 1, \quad f'(0) \text{ 不存在.}$$

$$(2) f'_-(0) = x'|_{x=0^-} = 1 \quad f'_+(0) = (\ln(1+x))'|_{x=0^+} = 1, \quad f'(0) = 1$$

$$(3) f'_-(0) = (x^3)'|_{x=0^-} = 0 \quad f'_+(0) = (\sin x)'|_{x=0^+} = 1, \quad f'(0) \text{ 不存在.}$$

7. 证: 原极限 = $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{x^2 f(a) - a^2 f(a) + a^2 f(a) - a^2 f(x)}{x - a}$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \left[(x+a)f(a) - a^2 \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x-a} \right]$$

因为 $f(x)$ 在 $x=a$ 处可导, 即 $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x-a} = f'(a)$

则上式 = $2af(a) - a^2 f'(a)$

证毕

8. 解: 对于 $f(x)$, 考虑:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x-a} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{(x-a)\varphi(x) - 0}{x-a} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \varphi(x) = \varphi(a), \text{ 且左右极限相等.}$$

则 $f(x)$ 在 $x=a$ 处可导

对于 $g(x)$, 考虑:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a^-} \frac{g(x) - g(a)}{x-a} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a^-} \frac{(a-x)\varphi(x) - 0}{x-a} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a^-} -\varphi(x) = -\varphi(a)$$

同理: $\lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} \frac{g(x) - g(a)}{x-a} = \varphi(a)$

要使其在 $x=a$ 处可导, 则左右极限相等, 即 $-\varphi(a) = \varphi(a)$, 则 $\varphi(a) = 0$

即当 $\varphi(a) = 0$ 时, $g(x)$ 在 $x=a$ 处可导, 否则, 不可导

9. 解: (1) ~~设~~ 设 $f(x)$ 在 $x_0 = 3$ 处可导, 则 $f(x)$ 在 x_0 处一定连续, 因此.

$$f'_-(3) = f'_+(3), \text{ 且 } f(3-0) = f(3+0),$$

$$f(3-0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} x^2 = 9 \quad f(3+0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} (ax+b) = 3a+b.$$

$$\text{则 } 3a+b=9.$$

$$\text{又 } f'_-(3) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} \frac{f(x) - f(3)}{x-3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} \frac{x^2 - 9}{x-3} = 6.$$

$$f'_+(3) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} \frac{f(x) - f(3)}{x-3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} \frac{ax+b-9}{x-3} = a.$$

$$\text{则 } a=6.$$

$$\Rightarrow b=-9.$$

(2) 设 $f(x)$ 在 $x_0=1$ 处可导, 则 $f(x)$ 在 x_0 处连续, 因此

$$f'_-(1) = f'_+(1), \quad f(1-0) = f(1+0)$$

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

$$f'_+(1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{f(x) - f(1)}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{ax + b - 1}{x - 1} = a$$

$$\Rightarrow a = -1$$

$$f(1-0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{2}{1+x^2} = 1 \quad f(1+0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} (ax + b) = a + b$$

$$\Rightarrow a + b = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow b = 2$$

(3) 设 $f(x)$ 在 $x_0=0$ 处可导, 则 $f(x)$ 在 x_0 处连续, 因此

$$f'_-(0) = f'_+(0) \quad f(0-0) = f(0+0)$$

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

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

$$\text{则 } a = 1$$

$$f(0-0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} (e^x - 1) = 0, \quad f(0+0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (ax + b) = b$$

$$\text{则 } b = 0$$

10. 解: 令 $y = (x^2)' = (x^3)'$, 得 $x = 0, x = \frac{2}{3}$

11. 解: $y' = e^x, y'|_{x=0} = e^0 = 1$

所求切线方程为 $y - 1 = 1(x - 0)$

$$\text{即 } y = x + 1$$

12. 解: $\begin{cases} y = \sin x \\ y = \cos x \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_0 = \frac{\pi}{4} + 2k\pi, k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots \\ y_0 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{cases}$

$y = \sin x$ 在 (x_0, y_0) 处斜率为 $\cos x|_{x=x_0} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

$y = \cos x$ 在 (x_0, y_0) 处斜率为 $-\sin x|_{x=x_0} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

则夹角为 $\theta = \arctan 2\sqrt{2}$.

13. 解: 不能, 如 $f(x) = x$. $g(x) = \frac{1}{x}$ $(a, b) = (0, 1)$

在 $(0, 1)$ 内, $f(x) = x < \frac{1}{x} = g(x)$

但 $f'(x) = 1 > -\frac{1}{x^2} = g'(x)$.