

一. 1~5: CBCCB

1. 由条件 $\Rightarrow f'(0)=0, f''(0)=-2$

$$\therefore k = \frac{|f''(0)|}{(1+[f'(0)]^2)^{3/2}} = \frac{2}{1} = 2, \text{选 (C)}$$

2. $\ln(1-x\sin x) \sim (-x\sin x) \sim (-x^2) \quad (x \rightarrow 0)$

由 Taylor 公式 $f(x) = f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}x^2 + o(x^2)$

$$\text{由 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{\ln(1-x\sin x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{-x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}x^2 + o(x^2)}{-x^2} = -3$$

分母等价无穷小代换

$\Rightarrow f(0), f'(0)$ 都为 0 (否则上式极限为 ∞ , 不可能为 -3)

$$\text{且 } -\frac{f''(0)}{2!} = -3 \Rightarrow f''(0) = 6$$

由 $f'(0)=0, f''(0)=6 > 0 \Rightarrow f(0)$ 为极小值, 选 (B)

3. A. $y = \ln(x+1)$ 在 $x=-1$ 不连续 ($\because \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \ln(x+1) = \infty$, 不存在)

B. $\frac{\sin x}{x}$ 在 $x=0$ 处不连续

C. $y = |x|^2 + 1 = x^2 + 1$ 在 $[-1, 1]$ 上满足拉氏朗中值定理条件

D. $y = |x|$ 在 $x=0$ 处不可导

\therefore 选 C.

$$4. f(x) = x|x| = \begin{cases} x^2, & x \geq 0 \\ -x^2, & x < 0 \end{cases}, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x|x|}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} |x| = 0$$

$\Rightarrow f'(0)=0 \Rightarrow f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处可导, 由可导一定连续

$\Rightarrow f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处也连续

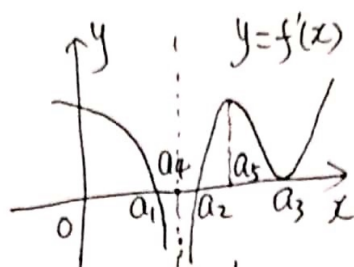
$$\Rightarrow f'(x) = \begin{cases} 2x, & x \geq 0 \\ -2x, & x < 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow f_+''(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f'(x) - f'(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{2x - 0}{x - 0} = 2$$

$$f_-''(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f'(x) - f'(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{-2x - 0}{x - 0} = -2$$

$\Rightarrow f''(0)$ 不存在, 故选 (C)

5. 由图 $f'(x)$ 有 3 个零点 a_1, a_2, a_3

$f(x)$ 还有一个不存在的点 a_4 .



$\therefore f(x)$ 可能的极值点为 $a_i (i=1, \dots, 4)$

a_1, a_2 两侧 $f'(x)$ 符号不同. $\therefore a_1, a_2$ 是 $f(x)$ 的极值点

a_3 两侧 $f'(x)$ 都大于 0, $\therefore a_3$ 不是 $f(x)$ 的极值点

a_4 两侧 $f'(x)$ 都小于 0, $\therefore a_4$ 不是 $f(x)$ 的极值点

$\therefore f(x)$ 有 2 个极值点.

曲线 $y = f(x)$ 可能的拐点是 $f''(x) = 0$ 或 $f''(x)$ 不存在的点
对应的曲线上的点.

$f''(x) = 0$ 的点对应到图中 a_5, a_3

a_5 左侧, $f''(x) > 0$, a_5 右侧, $f''(x) < 0 \Rightarrow (a_5, f(a_5))$ 是拐点
($x < a_5$) ($x > a_5$)

$x < a_3$, $f''(x) < 0$, $x > a_3$, $f''(x) > 0 \Rightarrow (a_3, f(a_3))$ 是拐点

$x < a_4$, $f''(x) < 0$, $x > a_4$ 时, $f''(x) > 0 \Rightarrow (a_4, f(a_4))$ 是拐点

$\therefore \frac{10}{22}(B)$

1. $y = \pm 1$ 2. $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2+e^{2x}}$ 3. $y + 2e^{-2} = (e^{-2} - 2e^{-2})(x+2)$ 4. $f(2) = 20$
5. 2

二. 1. $y = |x| \sin \frac{1}{x} = \begin{cases} x \sin \frac{1}{x} & x \geq 0 \\ -x \sin \frac{1}{x} & x < 0 \end{cases}$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} y = 0$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x \sin \frac{1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x \cdot \frac{1}{x} = 1$ ($\sin \frac{1}{x} \sim \frac{1}{x}$, $x \rightarrow +\infty$)

$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} -x \sin \frac{1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} -x \cdot \frac{1}{x} = -1$ ($\sin \frac{1}{x} \sim \frac{1}{x}$, $x \rightarrow -\infty$ 时)

又 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \sin \frac{1}{x} = 0$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (f(x) - 0 \cdot x) = 1$ ①
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} -\sin \frac{1}{x} = 0$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (f(x) - 0 \cdot x) = -1$ ②

①②③④
 \Rightarrow 渐近线 $y = \pm 1$

$$2. \text{ 令 } e^x = u, \quad d\left(\arctan \frac{e^x}{\sqrt{2}}\right) = d\left(\arctan \frac{u}{\sqrt{2}}\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{1 + \frac{u^2}{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} du$$

$$\stackrel{u=e^x}{=} \frac{1}{1 + \frac{e^{2x}}{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} d(e^x)$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{填: } \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2 + e^{2x}}$$

$$3. \quad y' = e^x + xe^x, \quad y'' = e^x + e^x + xe^x = e^x(2+x) = 0 \Rightarrow x = -2$$

可能的拐点: 二阶导等于0的点和二阶导不存在的点 (无二阶导不存在的点)

$$x > -2, \quad y'' > 0, \quad x < -2, \quad y'' < 0$$

$$\Rightarrow A(-2, -2e^{-2}) \text{ 为拐点. } y'|_{x=-2} = e^{-2} + (-2)e^{-2}$$

\therefore A处切线方程

$$y + 2e^{-2} = (e^{-2} - 2e^{-2})(x + 2)$$

$$4. \quad y' = 24x^2 - 12x^3 = 12x^2(2-x) = 0 \Rightarrow x=0 \text{ 或 } 2$$

$x=0$ 左右两侧, 导数始终为正, $\Rightarrow f(0)$ 不是极值

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x=2 \text{ 左侧, } -\text{阶导} > 0 \\ x=2 \text{ 右侧, } -\text{阶导} < 0 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow f(2) = 4 + 64 - 48 = 20 \text{ 为极大值}$$

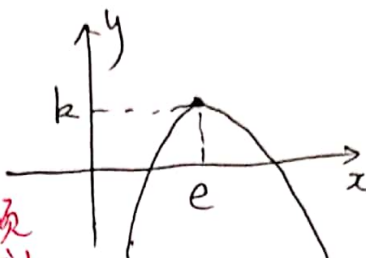
$$5. \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = -\infty, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\ln x - \frac{x}{e} + k \right)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e \frac{\ln x}{x} - 1 + \frac{ke}{x}}{e \frac{1}{x}} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{分子} \rightarrow -1 \\ \text{分母} \rightarrow 0^+ \end{array} = -\infty$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} f'(x) = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{e} = \frac{e-x}{ex} = 0 \Rightarrow x=e \\ f''(x) = -\frac{1}{x^2} < 0 \quad (x>0) \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow f(e) = k > 0 \text{ 为 } f(x) \text{ 的极大值}$$

的唯一极大值点 $\therefore f(e)$ 为 $f(x)$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 内的最大值
 $\wedge f''(x) < 0, \quad = k > 0$

$\Rightarrow f(x)$ 有两个零点



填 2

三. 1. ① $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x (e^{\tan x - x} - 1)}{x^3}$ 极限为非0常数的乘积项可先求出

$\left(\begin{array}{l} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^x = 1 \text{ 可先求出} \\ x \rightarrow 0, e^x - 1 \sim x \\ e^{\tan x - x} - 1 \sim \tan x - x \end{array} \right)$

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

$$\stackrel{\frac{0}{0}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sec^2 x - 1}{3x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{\cos^2 x} - \frac{\cos^2 x}{\cos^2 x}}{3x^2}$$

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

$$\stackrel{1 - \cos x \sim \frac{1}{2}x^2}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2}x^2 \cdot (1 + \cos x)}{3x^2 \cdot \cos^2 x} = \frac{1}{3}$$

2. 幂指函数 $u(x)^{v(x)} = e^{v(x) \ln u(x)}$
 化成指数型

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

先求指数部分极限 极限为非0常数的乘积项可先求

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\ln(2e^{x-1} - 1)}{x-1} \quad \boxed{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\ln(2e^{x-1} - 1)}{x-1}$$

$$\stackrel{\frac{0}{0}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{2e^{x-1} - 1} \cdot 2e^{x-1} = \frac{2}{2-1} = 2 \Rightarrow \text{所求} = e^2$$

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

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} [\frac{1}{2} - \frac{o(\frac{1}{x^2})}{\frac{1}{x^2}}] = \frac{1}{2}$$

2. $e^y + xy = \ln \frac{x}{y} = \ln x - \ln y$, 两边对 x 求导.

$$e^y \cdot y' + y + xy' = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{y} \cdot y'$$

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

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

$\textcircled{4}$. $f(x) = xe^x$, $f'(x) = xe^x + e^x = (x+1)e^x$

$$f''(x) = e^x + (x+1)e^x = (x+2)e^x,$$

设 $f^{(n)}(x) = (x+n)e^x$, 则 $f^{(n+1)}(x) = e^x + (x+n)e^x$

$$= (x+n+1)e^x$$

$$f^{(n)}(0) = n$$

$$\therefore f(x) = f(0) + f'(0)x + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!}x^n + o(x^n)$$

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

$$= \frac{x}{0!} + \frac{x^2}{1!} + \frac{x^3}{2!} + \dots + \frac{x^n}{(n-1)!} + o(x^n)$$

$\textcircled{5}$

$$\text{五. } \begin{cases} x = \ln \sqrt{1+t^2} = \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+t^2) \\ y = \arctan t \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy/dt}{dx/dt} = \frac{\frac{1}{1+t^2}}{\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{1+t^2} \cdot 2t} = \frac{1}{t}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} &= \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right) = \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{1}{t} \right) = \frac{d(\frac{1}{t})}{dt} \cdot \frac{dt}{dx} = -\frac{1}{t^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{1+t^2} \cdot 2t} \\ &= -\frac{1+t^2}{t^3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{六. } \frac{\tan x_2}{\tan x_1} > \frac{x_2}{x_1} \Leftrightarrow \frac{\tan x_2}{x_2} > \frac{\tan x_1}{x_1} \quad (\because x_1 < x_2 \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2}))$$

只要证明 $f(x) = \frac{\tan x}{x}$ 在 $(0, \frac{\pi}{2})$ 上单增.

$$\text{证明 } f'(x) = \frac{\sec^2 x \cdot x - \tan x}{x^2} = \frac{\frac{x}{\cos^2 x} - \frac{\sin x}{\cos x}}{x^2}$$

$$= \frac{x - \sin x \cos x}{x^2 (\cos x)^2}$$

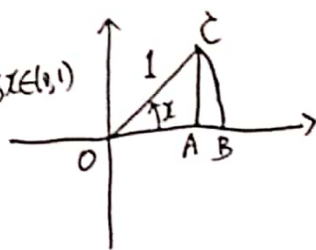
$$> 0 \quad (\forall x \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2}))$$

(如图 $x \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2}), \cos x \in (0, 1)$)

$$\text{则 } \sin x = CA$$

$$< BC = x$$

$$\text{故 } \sin x \cdot \cos x < x$$



$\therefore f(x)$ 在 $(0, \frac{\pi}{2})$ 上单增.

由 $0 < x_1 < x_2 < \frac{\pi}{2}$, 故 $f(x_1) < f(x_2)$

$$\uparrow \quad \frac{\tan x_1}{x_1} < \frac{\tan x_2}{x_2} \Rightarrow \frac{\tan x_2}{\tan x_1} > \frac{x_2}{x_1}$$

七. $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{g(x) - \cos x}{x}, & x \neq 0 \\ a, & x = 0 \end{cases}$, $g(x)$ 有二阶连续导数
 $g(0) = 1$,

(1) 要使 $f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 点连续, 则

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = f(0) = a, \text{ 即 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{g(x) - \cos x}{x} = a$$

左边应用

\Rightarrow
洛必达

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{g'(x) + \sin x}{1} = a$$

由 $g(x)$ 有二阶连续导数 $\Rightarrow g'(x)$ 在 0 点可导 $\Rightarrow g'(x)$ 在 0 点连续 $\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} g'(x) = g'(0)$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} g'(x) + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sin x = a$$

$$\Rightarrow g'(0) = a \Rightarrow a = g'(0)$$

(2) $x \neq 0$ 时, $f'(x) = \frac{(g'(x) + \sin x)x - (g(x) - \cos x)}{x^2}$

$x=0$ 时, $f'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{g(x) - \cos x}{x} - g'(0)}{x}$

$f(0) = a = g'(0)$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{g(x) - \cos x - g'(0)x}{x^2}$$

($\frac{0}{0}$ 型, 洛必达)

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{g'(x) + \sin x - g'(0)}{2x}$$

($\frac{0}{0}$ 型, 洛必达)

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{g''(x) + \cos x}{2} = \frac{g''(0) + 1}{2}$$

⑦

17. $f(x) \in C[0,3] \cap D(0,3)$. $f(0)+f(1)+f(2)=3$, $f(3)=1$

证: $\exists \xi \in (0,3)$, 使 $f'(\xi)=0$

证明: 思路分析: 条件提示要对 $f(x)$ 要用 Rolle 定理.

$f(3)=1$. 若能再找到某点 c , $f(c)=1$, 即可在 $[c,3]$ 上应用 Rolle 定理.

证明 ① 若 $f(0)=1$ 或 $f(1)=1$ 或 $f(2)=1$, 由 Rolle 定理

对 $\exists \xi \in (0,3)$ 或 $(1,3)$ 或 $(2,3) \subseteq (0,3)$, 使 $f'(\xi)=0$

② 若 $f(0) \neq 1$ 且 $f(1) \neq 1$ 且 $f(2) \neq 1$, 由于 $f(0)+f(1)+f(2)=3$,

故 $f(0), f(1), f(2)$ 这3个数中至少有一个数大于1, 有一个数小于1. (若都大于1, 则和大于3, 若都小于1, 则和小于3)

不妨设 $f(0) > 1$, $f(1) < 1$, 由介值定理 $\exists u \in (0,1)$, 使 $f(u)=1$. 对 $f(x)$ 在 $[u,3]$ 上应用 Rolle 定理.

$\Rightarrow \exists \xi \in (u,3) \subseteq (0,3)$, 使 $f'(\xi)=0$

九. $f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 e^{n(x-1)} + ax + b}{e^{n(x-1)} + 1}$, 求 a, b 使 $f(x)$

处处可导, 并求 $f'(x)$.

解: 分析: 由于定义 $f(x)$ 的极限式为数列极限.

要求出此极限, 需要按照 x 的不同取值范围

分类讨论才能求出极限.

① $x > 1$ 时, $n(x-1) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow +\infty} +\infty$. 分子中 $x^2 e^{n(x-1)}$ 趋于 $+\infty$ 速度最快

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

($n \rightarrow +\infty$ 时, 分子 $\rightarrow 1$, 分母 $\rightarrow \frac{1}{x^2}$) \downarrow

$$= x^2$$

$x < 1$ 时, $n(x-1) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow +\infty} -\infty$, $e^{n(x-1)} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow +\infty} e^{-\infty} = 0$

此时 数列极限运算法则

$$f(x) \stackrel{\downarrow}{=} \frac{x^2 \cdot 0 + ax + b}{0 + 1} = ax + b$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^2 e^{n(x-1)} + ax + b}{e^{n(x-1)} + 1}$$

$$x = 1 \text{ 时, } f(x) = \frac{x^2 + ax + b}{1 + 1} \stackrel{x=1}{=} \frac{1 + a + b}{2}$$

$$\text{故 } f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2, & x > 1 \\ ax + b, & x < 1 \\ \frac{1+a+b}{2}, & x = 1 \end{cases}$$

要使 $f(x)$ 处处可导, $\therefore f(x)$ 在 1 处可导即可

$$\Rightarrow f(x) \text{ 在 1 处连续} \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = f(1) \Rightarrow 1 = \frac{1+a+b}{2} = a+b$$

$$\begin{cases} f(x) \text{ 在 1 处可导} \Rightarrow f'_+(1) = f'_-(1). \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow a+b=1, \text{ 从而 } f(1) = \frac{a+b+1}{2} = 1, \text{ 且 } a+b = f(1)$$

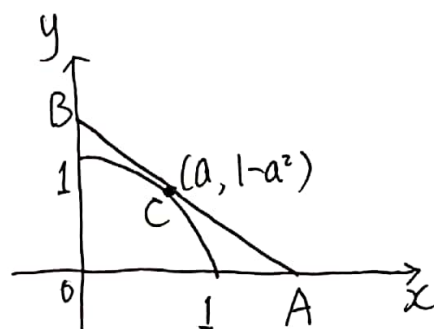
$$f'_+(1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{f(x) - f(1)}{x-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{x^2 - 1}{x-1} = 2$$

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

$$f'_+(1) = f'_-(1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} a=2 \\ a+b=1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a=2 \\ b=-1 \end{cases} \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2, & x > 1 \\ 2x-1, & x \leq 1 \end{cases}, \quad f'(x) = \begin{cases} 2x, & x > 1 \\ 2, & x \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

十. 设 $C(a, 1-a^2)$ 为 $y=1-x^2$ 上一点, 其中 $0 < a < 1$.



在 C 处作曲线的切线交 x 轴于 A ,
 y 轴于 B ,

$$y'|_{x=a} = -2x|_{x=a} = -2a$$

$$\text{切线 } AB \text{ 方程为: } y - (1-a^2) = -2a(x-a) \quad (1)$$

$$(1) \text{ 中, 令 } x=0 \Rightarrow y = 1-a^2 - 2a(-a) = 1+a^2 \Rightarrow OB = 1+a^2$$

$$(1) \text{ 中, 令 } y=0 \Rightarrow -(1-a^2) = -2a(x-a)$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{1-a^2}{2a} + a = \frac{1}{2a} + \frac{a}{2}, \Rightarrow OA = \frac{1}{2a} + \frac{a}{2}$$

$$\text{记 } S = S_{\triangle OAB}, \text{ 则 } S = \frac{1}{2} OA \cdot OB = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2a} + \frac{a}{2} \right) (1+a^2)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2a} + \frac{a}{2} + \frac{a}{2} + \frac{a^3}{2} \right)$$

(10)

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

$$S'(a) = \frac{1}{4} \left(-\frac{1}{a^2} + 2 + 3a^2 \right) = \frac{-1 + 2a^2 + 3a^4}{4a^2}$$

$$\text{令 } S'(a) = 0 \Rightarrow 3a^4 + 2a^2 - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow 3(a^2)^2 + 2a^2 - 1 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow a^2 = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{4+12}}{6} = \frac{-2 \pm 4}{6} = \frac{1}{3} \text{ 或 } -1 \text{ (舍去)}$$

$$\Rightarrow a = \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}} \text{ 或 } -\sqrt{\frac{1}{3}} \text{ (舍去)}$$

$$\text{又 } S''(a) = \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{2}{a^3} + 6a \right) > 0, \quad \therefore a = \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}} \text{ 为 } S(a) \text{ 的极小值点,}$$

$$\text{即 } S(a) = \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{1}{a} + 2a + a^3 \right) \text{ 在 } (0,1) \text{ 上有唯一的极小值点 } a = \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$\therefore S\left(\sqrt{\frac{1}{3}}\right) = \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{3}}} + 2\sqrt{\frac{1}{3}} + \left(\sqrt{\frac{1}{3}}\right)^3 \right) \text{ 为 } S(a) \text{ 在 } (0,1) \text{ 上的最小值}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left(\sqrt{3} + \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} + \frac{1}{3\sqrt{3}} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \frac{9+6+1}{3\sqrt{3}} = \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{9}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{所求点为 } \left(\sqrt{\frac{1}{3}}, \frac{2}{3} \right)$$

$$\text{最小面积} = \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{9}$$