

第 3 章 f : 函数图形的描绘

数学系 梁卓滨

2019-2020 学年 I

Outline

例 1 画出函数 $y = x^3 - x^2 - x + 1$ 的图形.

例 1 画出函数 $y = x^3 - x^2 - x + 1$ 的图形.

解 先求出驻点、拐点.

然后判定单调区间, 凹凸区间.

例 1 画出函数 $y = x^3 - x^2 - x + 1$ 的图形.

解 先求出驻点、拐点.

$$y' = 3x^2 - 2x - 1$$

然后判定单调区间, 凹凸区间.

例 1 画出函数 $y = x^3 - x^2 - x + 1$ 的图形.

解 先求出驻点、拐点.

$$y' = 3x^2 - 2x - 1 = (3x + 1)(x - 1) = 0$$

然后判定单调区间, 凹凸区间.

例 1 画出函数 $y = x^3 - x^2 - x + 1$ 的图形.

解 先求出驻点、拐点.

$$y' = 3x^2 - 2x - 1 = (3x + 1)(x - 1) = 0 \Rightarrow x = -\frac{1}{3}, 1$$

然后判定单调区间, 凹凸区间.

例 1 画出函数 $y = x^3 - x^2 - x + 1$ 的图形.

解 先求出驻点、拐点.

$$y' = 3x^2 - 2x - 1 = (3x + 1)(x - 1) = 0 \Rightarrow x = -\frac{1}{3}, 1$$

$$y'' = 6x - 2 = 0$$

然后判定单调区间, 凹凸区间.

例 1 画出函数 $y = x^3 - x^2 - x + 1$ 的图形.

解 先求出驻点、拐点.

$$y' = 3x^2 - 2x - 1 = (3x + 1)(x - 1) = 0 \Rightarrow x = -\frac{1}{3}, 1$$

$$y'' = 6x - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{3}$$

然后判定单调区间, 凹凸区间.

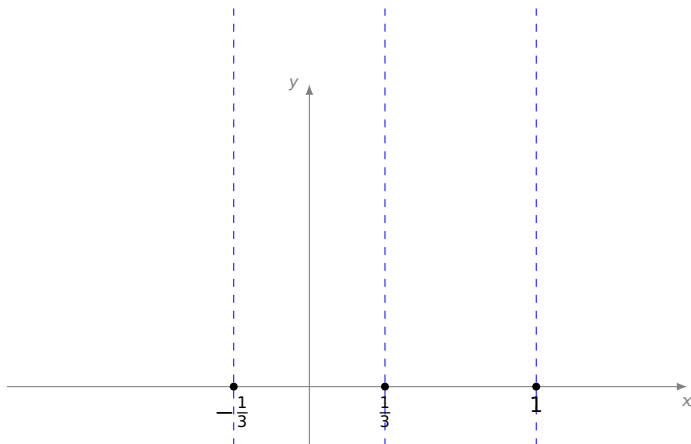
例 1 画出函数 $y = x^3 - x^2 - x + 1$ 的图形.

解 先求出驻点、拐点.

$$y' = 3x^2 - 2x - 1 = (3x + 1)(x - 1) = 0 \Rightarrow x = -\frac{1}{3}, 1$$

$$y'' = 6x - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{3}$$

然后判定单调区间, 凹凸区间.



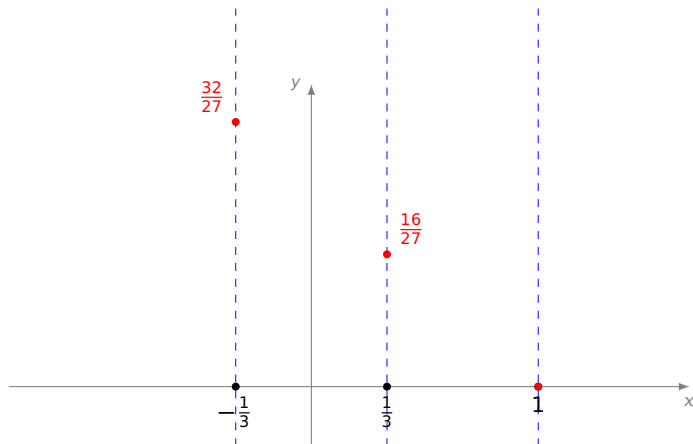
例 1 画出函数 $y = x^3 - x^2 - x + 1$ 的图形.

解 先求出驻点、拐点.

$$y' = 3x^2 - 2x - 1 = (3x + 1)(x - 1) = 0 \Rightarrow x = -\frac{1}{3}, 1$$

$$y'' = 6x - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{3}$$

然后判定单调区间, 凹凸区间.



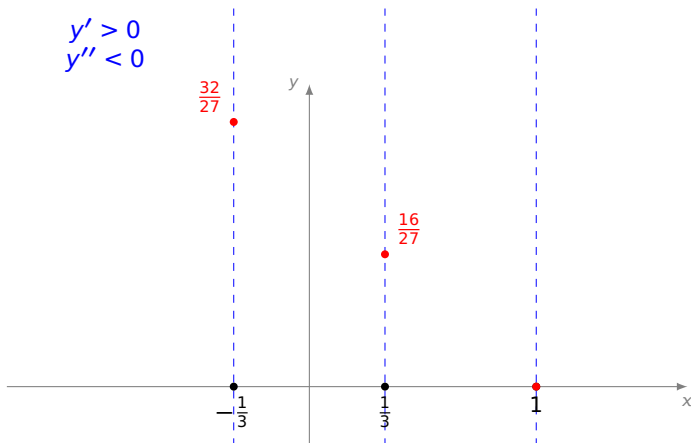
例 1 画出函数 $y = x^3 - x^2 - x + 1$ 的图形.

解 先求出驻点、拐点.

$$y' = 3x^2 - 2x - 1 = (3x + 1)(x - 1) = 0 \Rightarrow x = -\frac{1}{3}, 1$$

$$y'' = 6x - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{3}$$

然后判定单调区间, 凹凸区间.



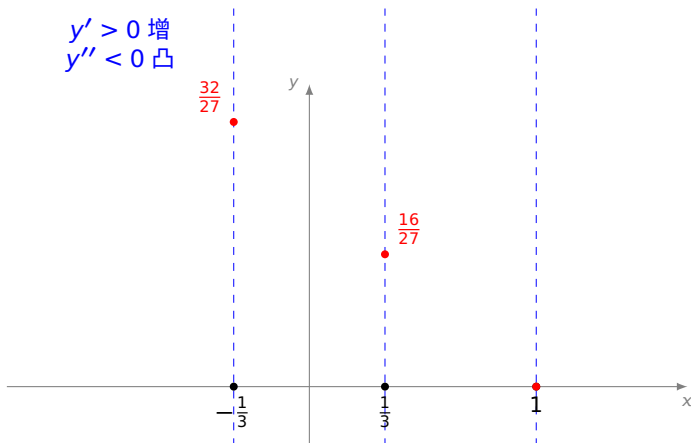
例 1 画出函数 $y = x^3 - x^2 - x + 1$ 的图形.

解 先求出驻点、拐点.

$$y' = 3x^2 - 2x - 1 = (3x + 1)(x - 1) = 0 \Rightarrow x = -\frac{1}{3}, 1$$

$$y'' = 6x - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{3}$$

然后判定单调区间, 凹凸区间.



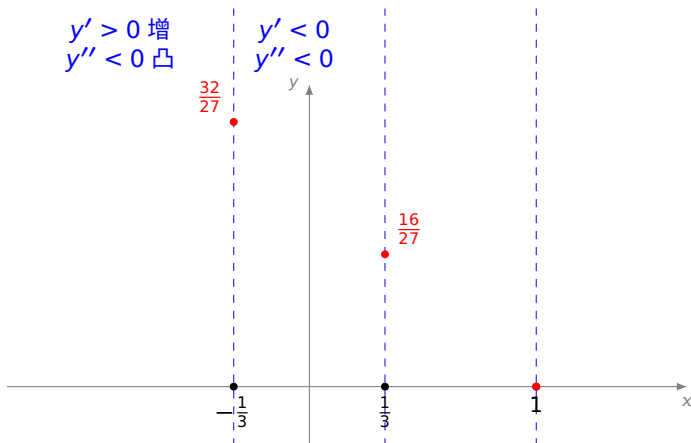
例 1 画出函数 $y = x^3 - x^2 - x + 1$ 的图形.

解 先求出驻点、拐点.

$$y' = 3x^2 - 2x - 1 = (3x + 1)(x - 1) = 0 \Rightarrow x = -\frac{1}{3}, 1$$

$$y'' = 6x - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{3}$$

然后判定单调区间, 凹凸区间.



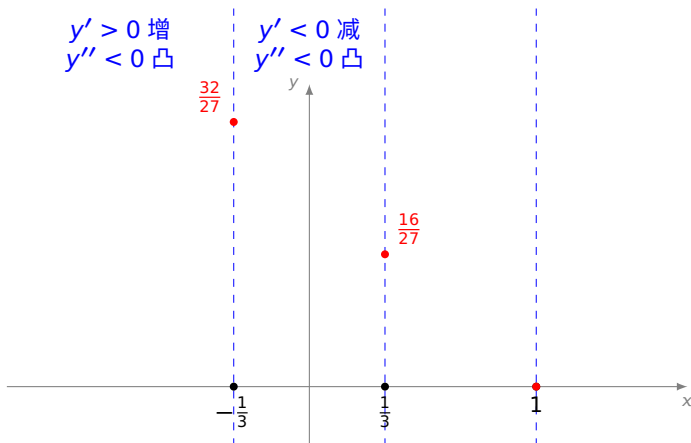
例 1 画出函数 $y = x^3 - x^2 - x + 1$ 的图形.

解 先求出驻点、拐点.

$$y' = 3x^2 - 2x - 1 = (3x + 1)(x - 1) = 0 \Rightarrow x = -\frac{1}{3}, 1$$

$$y'' = 6x - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{3}$$

然后判定单调区间, 凹凸区间.



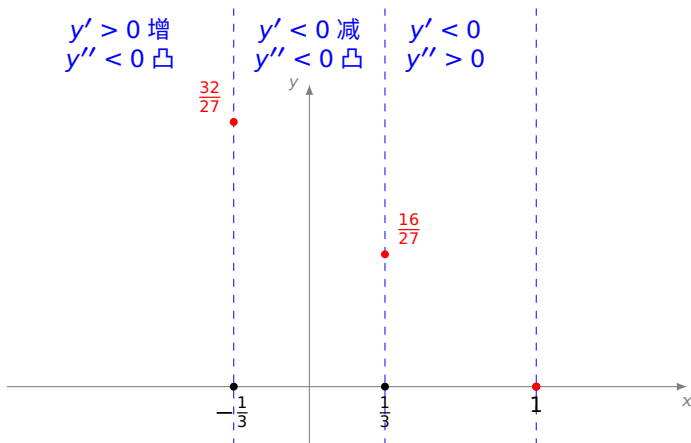
例 1 画出函数 $y = x^3 - x^2 - x + 1$ 的图形.

解 先求出驻点、拐点.

$$y' = 3x^2 - 2x - 1 = (3x + 1)(x - 1) = 0 \Rightarrow x = -\frac{1}{3}, 1$$

$$y'' = 6x - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{3}$$

然后判定单调区间, 凹凸区间.



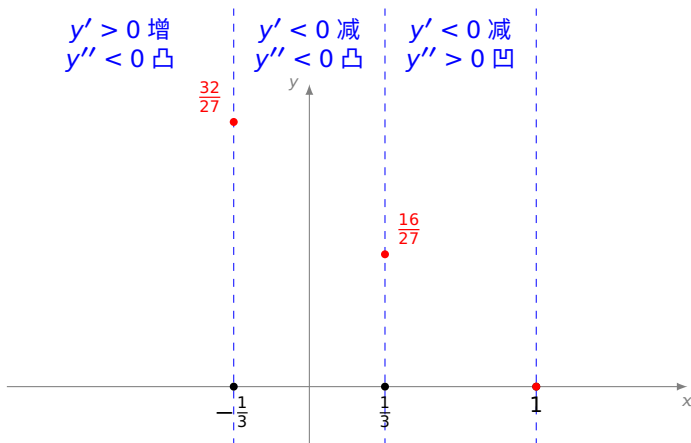
例 1 画出函数 $y = x^3 - x^2 - x + 1$ 的图形.

解 先求出驻点、拐点.

$$y' = 3x^2 - 2x - 1 = (3x + 1)(x - 1) = 0 \Rightarrow x = -\frac{1}{3}, 1$$

$$y'' = 6x - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{3}$$

然后判定单调区间, 凹凸区间.



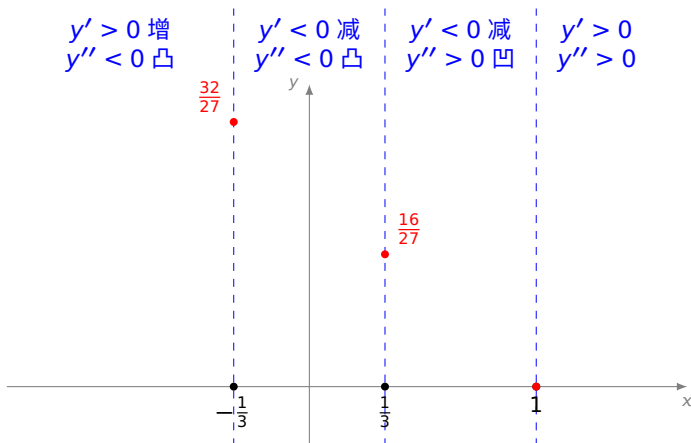
例 1 画出函数 $y = x^3 - x^2 - x + 1$ 的图形.

解 先求出驻点、拐点.

$$y' = 3x^2 - 2x - 1 = (3x + 1)(x - 1) = 0 \Rightarrow x = -\frac{1}{3}, 1$$

$$y'' = 6x - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{3}$$

然后判定单调区间, 凹凸区间.



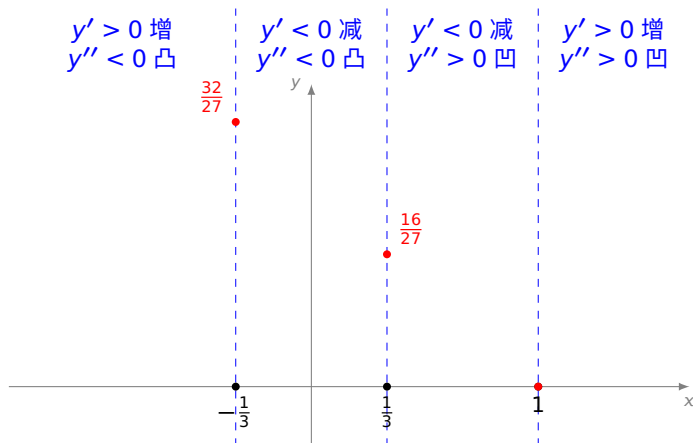
例 1 画出函数 $y = x^3 - x^2 - x + 1$ 的图形.

解 先求出驻点、拐点.

$$y' = 3x^2 - 2x - 1 = (3x + 1)(x - 1) = 0 \Rightarrow x = -\frac{1}{3}, 1$$

$$y'' = 6x - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{3}$$

然后判定单调区间, 凹凸区间.



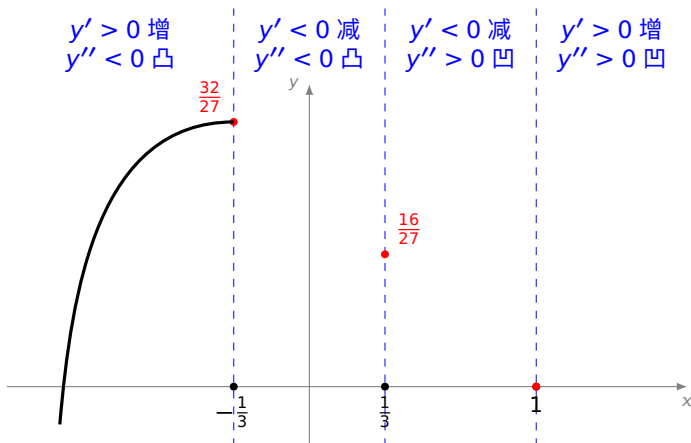
例 1 画出函数 $y = x^3 - x^2 - x + 1$ 的图形.

解 先求出驻点、拐点.

$$y' = 3x^2 - 2x - 1 = (3x + 1)(x - 1) = 0 \Rightarrow x = -\frac{1}{3}, 1$$

$$y'' = 6x - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{3}$$

然后判定单调区间, 凹凸区间.



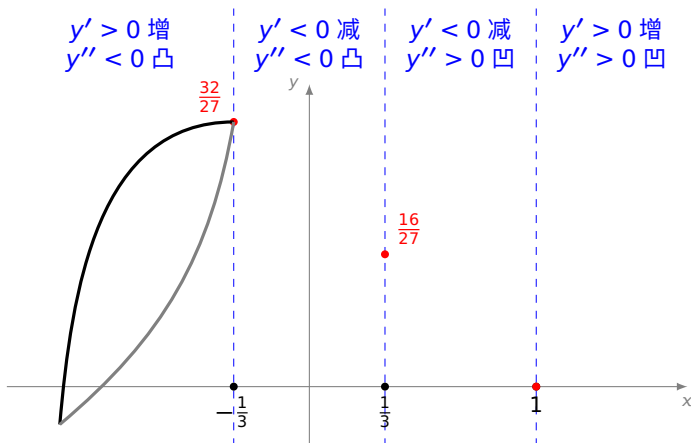
例 1 画出函数 $y = x^3 - x^2 - x + 1$ 的图形.

解 先求出驻点、拐点.

$$y' = 3x^2 - 2x - 1 = (3x + 1)(x - 1) = 0 \Rightarrow x = -\frac{1}{3}, 1$$

$$y'' = 6x - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{3}$$

然后判定单调区间, 凹凸区间.



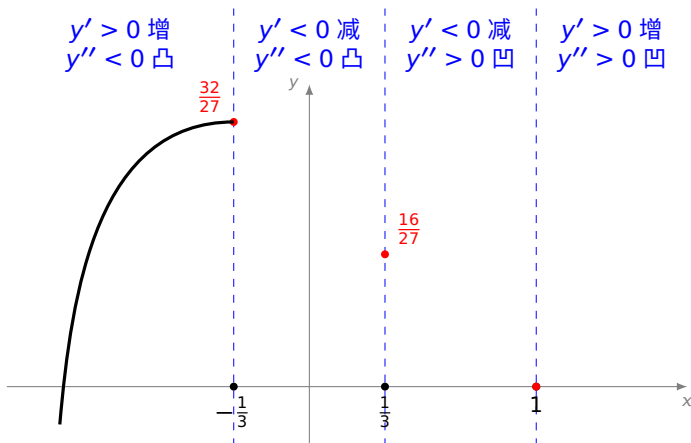
例 1 画出函数 $y = x^3 - x^2 - x + 1$ 的图形.

解 先求出驻点、拐点.

$$y' = 3x^2 - 2x - 1 = (3x + 1)(x - 1) = 0 \Rightarrow x = -\frac{1}{3}, 1$$

$$y'' = 6x - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{3}$$

然后判定单调区间, 凹凸区间.



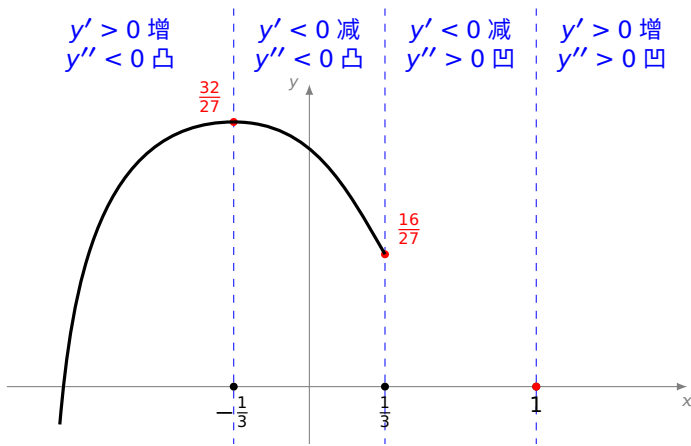
例 1 画出函数 $y = x^3 - x^2 - x + 1$ 的图形.

解 先求出驻点、拐点.

$$y' = 3x^2 - 2x - 1 = (3x + 1)(x - 1) = 0 \Rightarrow x = -\frac{1}{3}, 1$$

$$y'' = 6x - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{3}$$

然后判定单调区间, 凹凸区间.



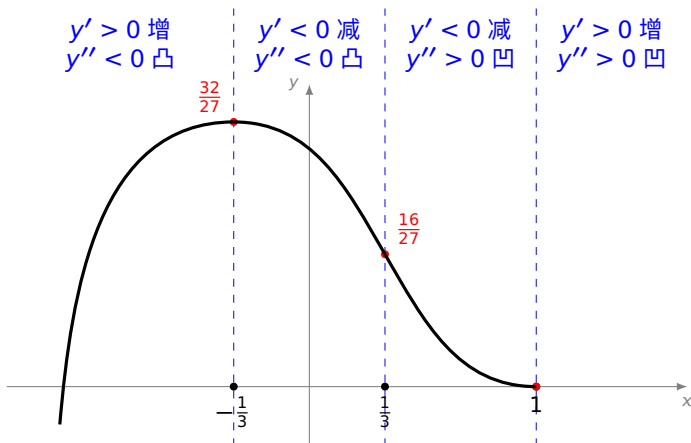
例 1 画出函数 $y = x^3 - x^2 - x + 1$ 的图形.

解 先求出驻点、拐点.

$$y' = 3x^2 - 2x - 1 = (3x + 1)(x - 1) = 0 \Rightarrow x = -\frac{1}{3}, 1$$

$$y'' = 6x - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{3}$$

然后判定单调区间, 凹凸区间.



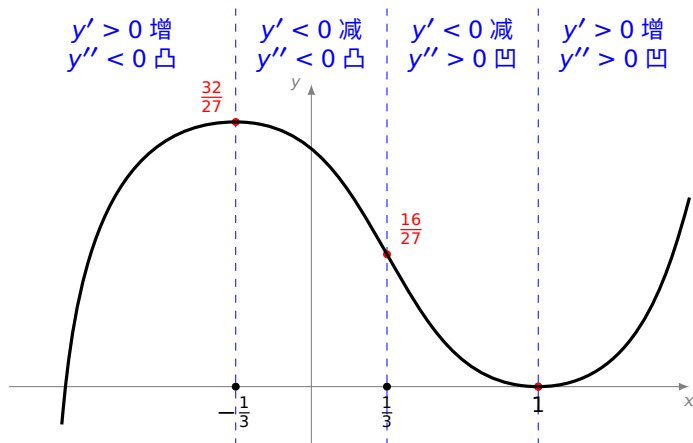
例 1 画出函数 $y = x^3 - x^2 - x + 1$ 的图形.

解 先求出驻点、拐点.

$$y' = 3x^2 - 2x - 1 = (3x + 1)(x - 1) = 0 \Rightarrow x = -\frac{1}{3}, 1$$

$$y'' = 6x - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{3}$$

然后判定单调区间, 凹凸区间.



例 2 画出函数 $y = (1 + x^2)e^{-x^2}$ 的图形.

例 2 画出函数 $y = (1 + x^2)e^{-x^2}$ 的图形.

解 先求出驻点、拐点.

然后判定单调区间, 凹凸区间.

例 2 画出函数 $y = (1 + x^2)e^{-x^2}$ 的图形.

解 先求出驻点、拐点.

$$y' = 2x \cdot e^{-x^2} + (1 + x^2) \cdot (-2x)e^{-x^2}$$

然后判定单调区间，凹凸区间.

例 2 画出函数 $y = (1 + x^2)e^{-x^2}$ 的图形.

解 先求出驻点、拐点.

$$y' = 2x \cdot e^{-x^2} + (1 + x^2) \cdot (-2x)e^{-x^2} = -2x^3 e^{-x^2} = 0$$

然后判定单调区间，凹凸区间.

例 2 画出函数 $y = (1 + x^2)e^{-x^2}$ 的图形.

解 先求出驻点、拐点.

$$y' = 2x \cdot e^{-x^2} + (1 + x^2) \cdot (-2x)e^{-x^2} = -2x^3 e^{-x^2} = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0$$

然后判定单调区间，凹凸区间.

例 2 画出函数 $y = (1 + x^2)e^{-x^2}$ 的图形.

解 先求出驻点、拐点.

$$y' = 2x \cdot e^{-x^2} + (1 + x^2) \cdot (-2x)e^{-x^2} = -2x^3 e^{-x^2} = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad x = 0$$

$$y'' = 2x^2(2x^2 - 3)e^{-x^2} = 0$$

然后判定单调区间，凹凸区间.

例 2 画出函数 $y = (1 + x^2)e^{-x^2}$ 的图形.

解 先求出驻点、拐点.

$$y' = 2x \cdot e^{-x^2} + (1 + x^2) \cdot (-2x)e^{-x^2} = -2x^3 e^{-x^2} = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0$$

$$y'' = 2x^2(2x^2 - 3)e^{-x^2} = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0, \pm\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}$$

然后判定单调区间，凹凸区间.

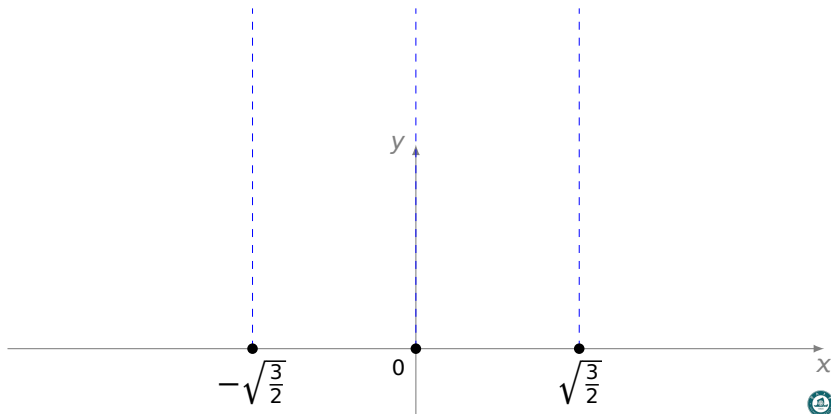
例 2 画出函数 $y = (1 + x^2)e^{-x^2}$ 的图形.

解 先求出驻点、拐点.

$$y' = 2x \cdot e^{-x^2} + (1 + x^2) \cdot (-2x)e^{-x^2} = -2x^3 e^{-x^2} = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0$$

$$y'' = 2x^2(2x^2 - 3)e^{-x^2} = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0, \pm\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}$$

然后判定单调区间, 凹凸区间.



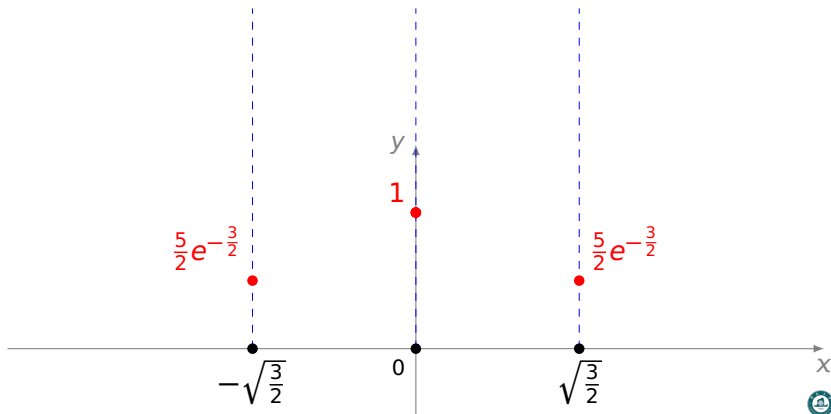
例 2 画出函数 $y = (1 + x^2)e^{-x^2}$ 的图形.

解 先求出驻点、拐点.

$$y' = 2x \cdot e^{-x^2} + (1 + x^2) \cdot (-2x)e^{-x^2} = -2x^3 e^{-x^2} = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0$$

$$y'' = 2x^2(2x^2 - 3)e^{-x^2} = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0, \pm\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}$$

然后判定单调区间, 凹凸区间.



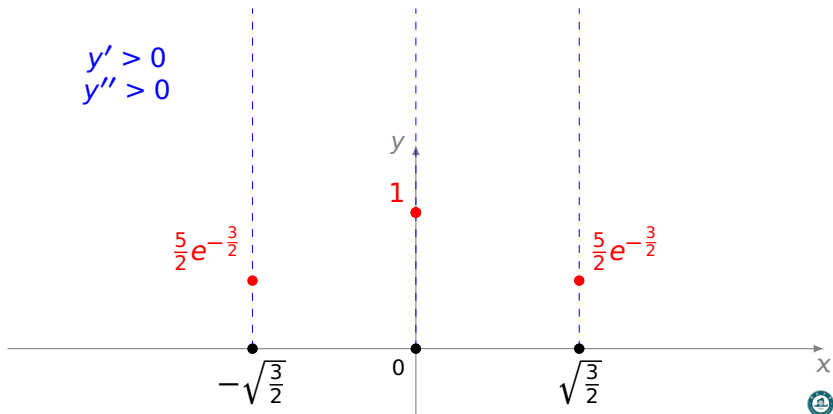
例 2 画出函数 $y = (1 + x^2)e^{-x^2}$ 的图形.

解 先求出驻点、拐点.

$$y' = 2x \cdot e^{-x^2} + (1 + x^2) \cdot (-2x)e^{-x^2} = -2x^3 e^{-x^2} = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0$$

$$y'' = 2x^2(2x^2 - 3)e^{-x^2} = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0, \pm\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}$$

然后判定单调区间, 凹凸区间.



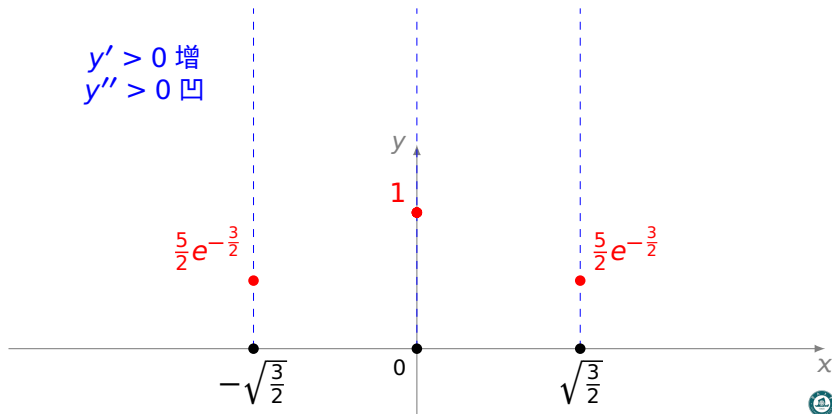
例 2 画出函数 $y = (1 + x^2)e^{-x^2}$ 的图形.

解 先求出驻点、拐点.

$$y' = 2x \cdot e^{-x^2} + (1 + x^2) \cdot (-2x)e^{-x^2} = -2x^3 e^{-x^2} = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0$$

$$y'' = 2x^2(2x^2 - 3)e^{-x^2} = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0, \pm\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}$$

然后判定单调区间, 凹凸区间.



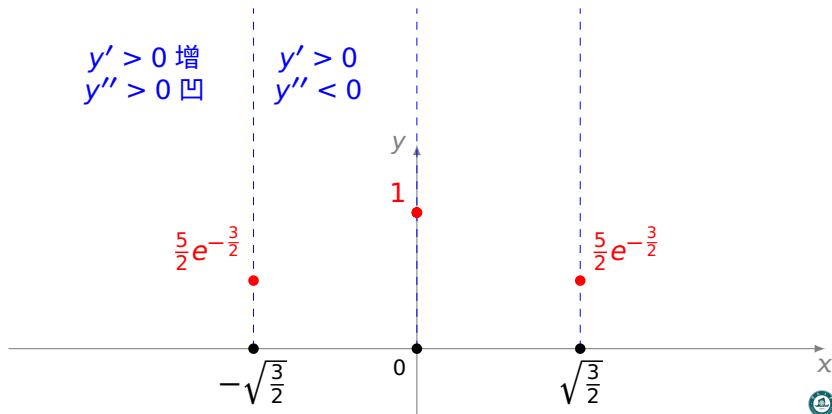
例 2 画出函数 $y = (1 + x^2)e^{-x^2}$ 的图形.

解 先求出驻点、拐点.

$$y' = 2x \cdot e^{-x^2} + (1 + x^2) \cdot (-2x)e^{-x^2} = -2x^3 e^{-x^2} = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0$$

$$y'' = 2x^2(2x^2 - 3)e^{-x^2} = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0, \pm\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}$$

然后判定单调区间, 凹凸区间.



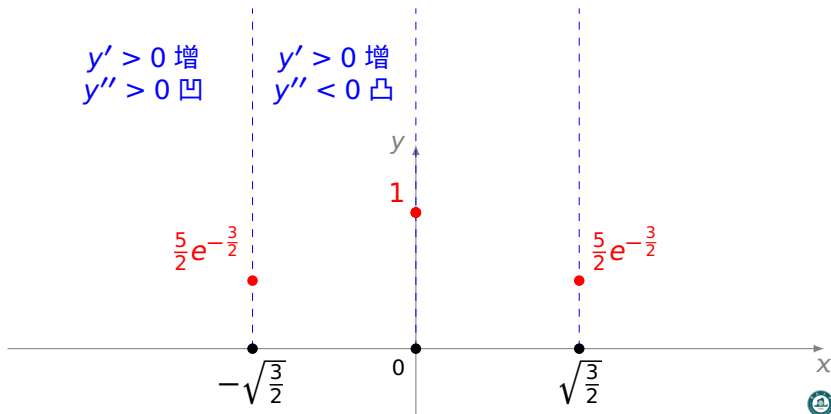
例 2 画出函数 $y = (1 + x^2)e^{-x^2}$ 的图形.

解 先求出驻点、拐点.

$$y' = 2x \cdot e^{-x^2} + (1 + x^2) \cdot (-2x)e^{-x^2} = -2x^3 e^{-x^2} = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0$$

$$y'' = 2x^2(2x^2 - 3)e^{-x^2} = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0, \pm\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}$$

然后判定单调区间, 凹凸区间.



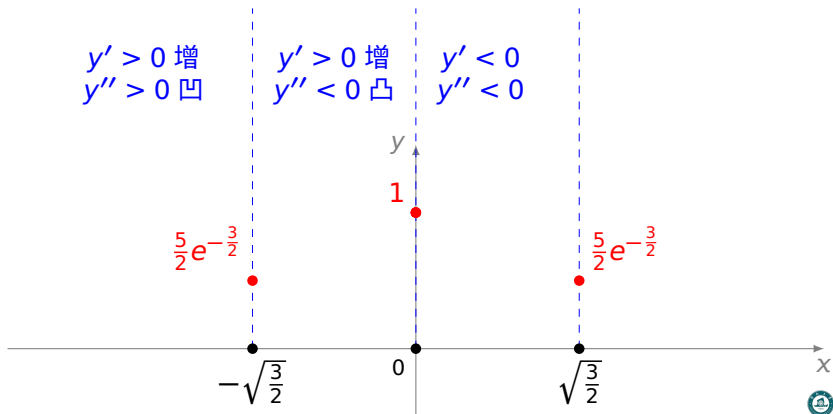
例 2 画出函数 $y = (1 + x^2)e^{-x^2}$ 的图形.

解 先求出驻点、拐点.

$$y' = 2x \cdot e^{-x^2} + (1 + x^2) \cdot (-2x)e^{-x^2} = -2x^3 e^{-x^2} = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0$$

$$y'' = 2x^2(2x^2 - 3)e^{-x^2} = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0, \pm\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}$$

然后判定单调区间, 凹凸区间.



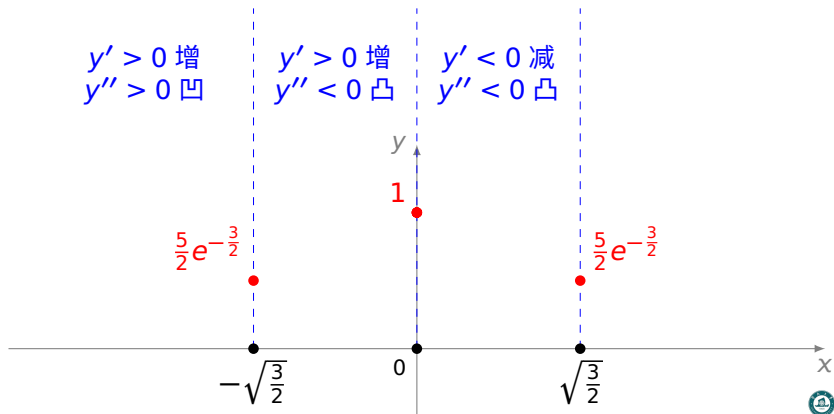
例 2 画出函数 $y = (1 + x^2)e^{-x^2}$ 的图形.

解 先求出驻点、拐点.

$$y' = 2x \cdot e^{-x^2} + (1 + x^2) \cdot (-2x)e^{-x^2} = -2x^3 e^{-x^2} = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0$$

$$y'' = 2x^2(2x^2 - 3)e^{-x^2} = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0, \pm\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}$$

然后判定单调区间, 凹凸区间.



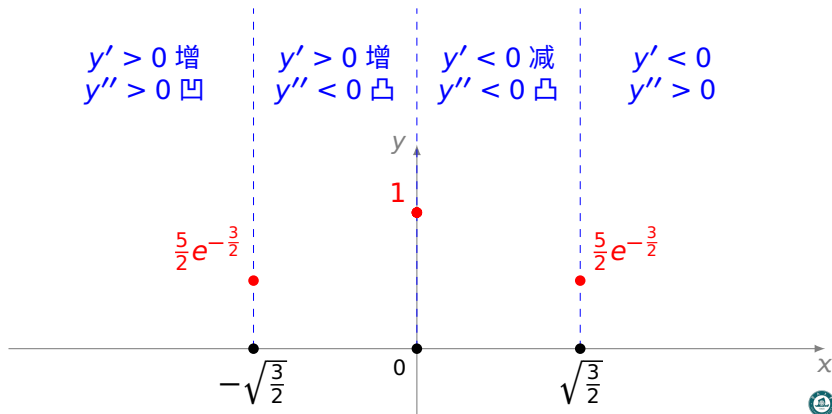
例 2 画出函数 $y = (1 + x^2)e^{-x^2}$ 的图形.

解 先求出驻点、拐点.

$$y' = 2x \cdot e^{-x^2} + (1 + x^2) \cdot (-2x)e^{-x^2} = -2x^3 e^{-x^2} = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0$$

$$y'' = 2x^2(2x^2 - 3)e^{-x^2} = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0, \pm\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}$$

然后判定单调区间, 凹凸区间.



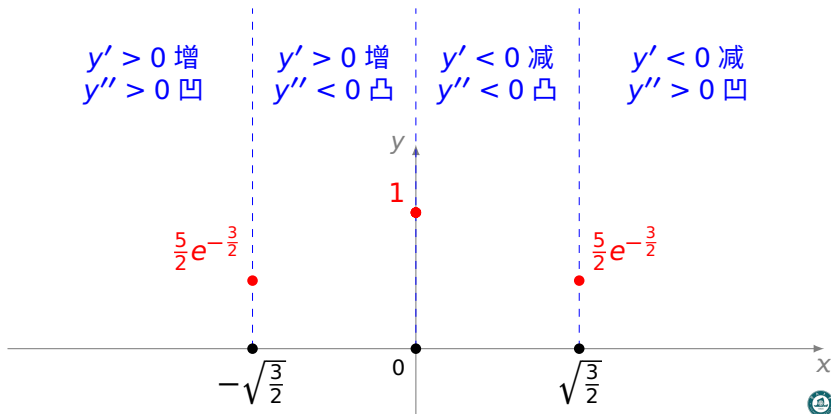
例 2 画出函数 $y = (1 + x^2)e^{-x^2}$ 的图形.

解 先求出驻点、拐点.

$$y' = 2x \cdot e^{-x^2} + (1 + x^2) \cdot (-2x)e^{-x^2} = -2x^3 e^{-x^2} = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0$$

$$y'' = 2x^2(2x^2 - 3)e^{-x^2} = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0, \pm\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}$$

然后判定单调区间, 凹凸区间.



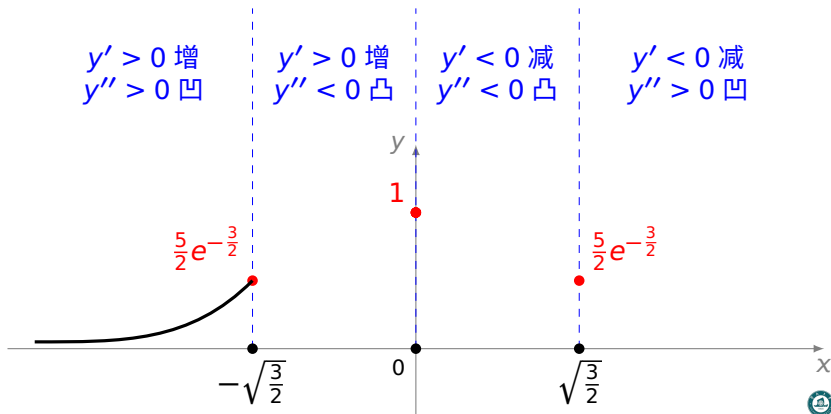
例 2 画出函数 $y = (1 + x^2)e^{-x^2}$ 的图形.

解 先求出驻点、拐点.

$$y' = 2x \cdot e^{-x^2} + (1 + x^2) \cdot (-2x)e^{-x^2} = -2x^3 e^{-x^2} = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0$$

$$y'' = 2x^2(2x^2 - 3)e^{-x^2} = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0, \pm\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}$$

然后判定单调区间，凹凸区间.



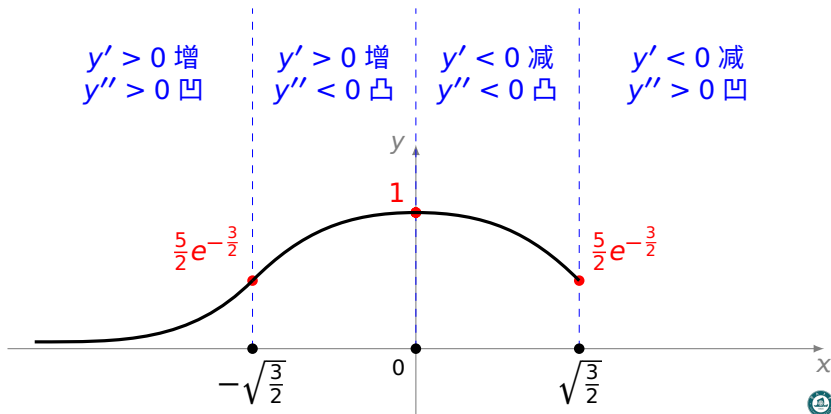
例 2 画出函数 $y = (1 + x^2)e^{-x^2}$ 的图形.

解 先求出驻点、拐点.

$$y' = 2x \cdot e^{-x^2} + (1 + x^2) \cdot (-2x)e^{-x^2} = -2x^3 e^{-x^2} = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0$$

$$y'' = 2x^2(2x^2 - 3)e^{-x^2} = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0, \pm\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}$$

然后判定单调区间，凹凸区间.



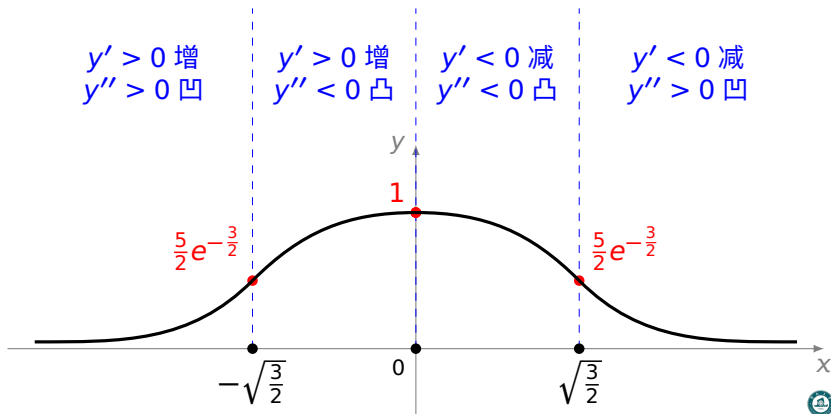
例 2 画出函数 $y = (1 + x^2)e^{-x^2}$ 的图形.

解 先求出驻点、拐点.

$$y' = 2x \cdot e^{-x^2} + (1 + x^2) \cdot (-2x)e^{-x^2} = -2x^3 e^{-x^2} = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0$$

$$y'' = 2x^2(2x^2 - 3)e^{-x^2} = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0, \pm\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}$$

然后判定单调区间，凹凸区间.



例 3 画出函数 $y = \frac{\ln x}{x}$ ($x > 0$) 的图形.

例 3 画出函数 $y = \frac{\ln x}{x}$ ($x > 0$) 的图形.

解 先求出驻点、拐点.

然后判定单调区间, 凹凸区间.

例 3 画出函数 $y = \frac{\ln x}{x}$ ($x > 0$) 的图形.

解 先求出驻点、拐点.

$$y' = \frac{(\ln x)'x - x' \ln x}{x^2}$$

然后判定单调区间，凹凸区间.

例 3 画出函数 $y = \frac{\ln x}{x}$ ($x > 0$) 的图形.

解 先求出驻点、拐点.

$$y' = \frac{(\ln x)'x - x' \ln x}{x^2} = \frac{1 - \ln x}{x^2} = 0$$

然后判定单调区间, 凹凸区间.

例 3 画出函数 $y = \frac{\ln x}{x}$ ($x > 0$) 的图形.

解 先求出驻点、拐点.

$$y' = \frac{(\ln x)'x - x' \ln x}{x^2} = \frac{1 - \ln x}{x^2} = 0 \Rightarrow x = e$$

然后判定单调区间, 凹凸区间.

例 3 画出函数 $y = \frac{\ln x}{x}$ ($x > 0$) 的图形.

解 先求出驻点、拐点.

$$y' = \frac{(\ln x)'x - x' \ln x}{x^2} = \frac{1 - \ln x}{x^2} = 0 \Rightarrow x = e$$

$$y'' = \frac{2 \ln x - 3}{x^3} = 0$$

然后判定单调区间, 凹凸区间.

例 3 画出函数 $y = \frac{\ln x}{x}$ ($x > 0$) 的图形.

解 先求出驻点、拐点.

$$y' = \frac{(\ln x)'x - x' \ln x}{x^2} = \frac{1 - \ln x}{x^2} = 0 \Rightarrow x = e$$

$$y'' = \frac{2 \ln x - 3}{x^3} = 0 \Rightarrow x = e^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

然后判定单调区间, 凹凸区间.

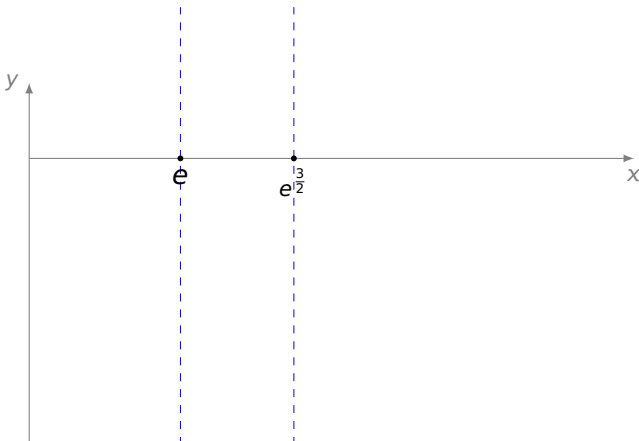
例 3 画出函数 $y = \frac{\ln x}{x}$ ($x > 0$) 的图形.

解 先求出驻点、拐点.

$$y' = \frac{(\ln x)'x - x' \ln x}{x^2} = \frac{1 - \ln x}{x^2} = 0 \Rightarrow x = e$$

$$y'' = \frac{2 \ln x - 3}{x^3} = 0 \Rightarrow x = e^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

然后判定单调区间, 凹凸区间.



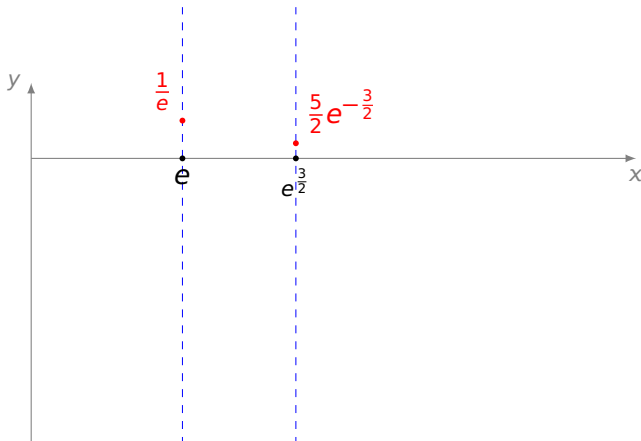
例 3 画出函数 $y = \frac{\ln x}{x}$ ($x > 0$) 的图形.

解 先求出驻点、拐点.

$$y' = \frac{(\ln x)'x - x' \ln x}{x^2} = \frac{1 - \ln x}{x^2} = 0 \Rightarrow x = e$$

$$y'' = \frac{2 \ln x - 3}{x^3} = 0 \Rightarrow x = e^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

然后判定单调区间, 凹凸区间.



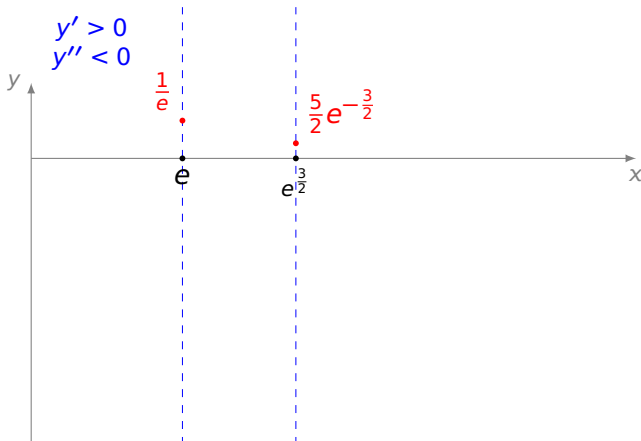
例 3 画出函数 $y = \frac{\ln x}{x}$ ($x > 0$) 的图形.

解 先求出驻点、拐点.

$$y' = \frac{(\ln x)'x - x' \ln x}{x^2} = \frac{1 - \ln x}{x^2} = 0 \Rightarrow x = e$$

$$y'' = \frac{2 \ln x - 3}{x^3} = 0 \Rightarrow x = e^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

然后判定单调区间, 凹凸区间.



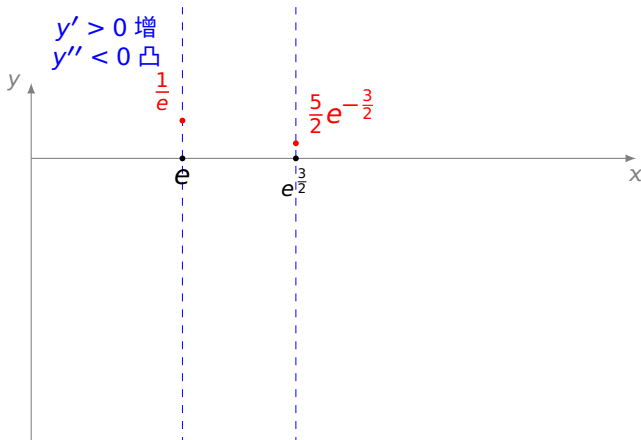
例 3 画出函数 $y = \frac{\ln x}{x}$ ($x > 0$) 的图形.

解 先求出驻点、拐点.

$$y' = \frac{(\ln x)'x - x' \ln x}{x^2} = \frac{1 - \ln x}{x^2} = 0 \Rightarrow x = e$$

$$y'' = \frac{2 \ln x - 3}{x^3} = 0 \Rightarrow x = e^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

然后判定单调区间, 凹凸区间.



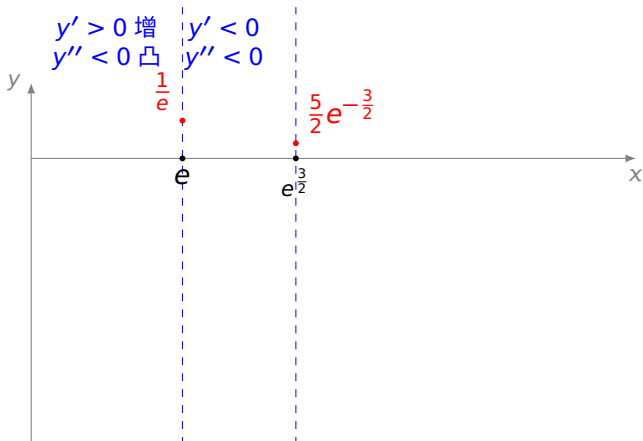
例 3 画出函数 $y = \frac{\ln x}{x}$ ($x > 0$) 的图形.

解 先求出驻点、拐点.

$$y' = \frac{(\ln x)'x - x' \ln x}{x^2} = \frac{1 - \ln x}{x^2} = 0 \Rightarrow x = e$$

$$y'' = \frac{2 \ln x - 3}{x^3} = 0 \Rightarrow x = e^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

然后判定单调区间, 凹凸区间.



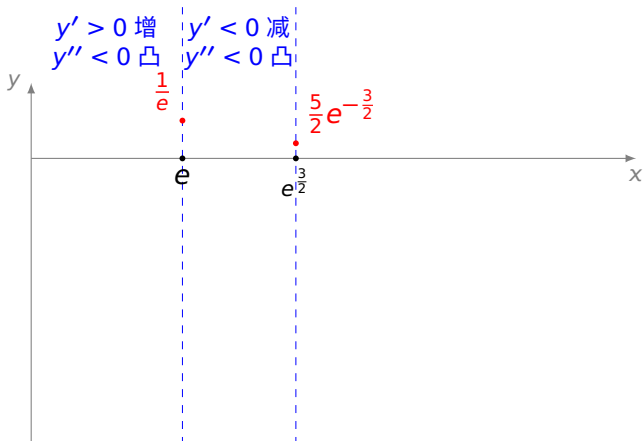
例 3 画出函数 $y = \frac{\ln x}{x}$ ($x > 0$) 的图形.

解 先求出驻点、拐点.

$$y' = \frac{(\ln x)'x - x' \ln x}{x^2} = \frac{1 - \ln x}{x^2} = 0 \Rightarrow x = e$$

$$y'' = \frac{2 \ln x - 3}{x^3} = 0 \Rightarrow x = e^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

然后判定单调区间, 凹凸区间.



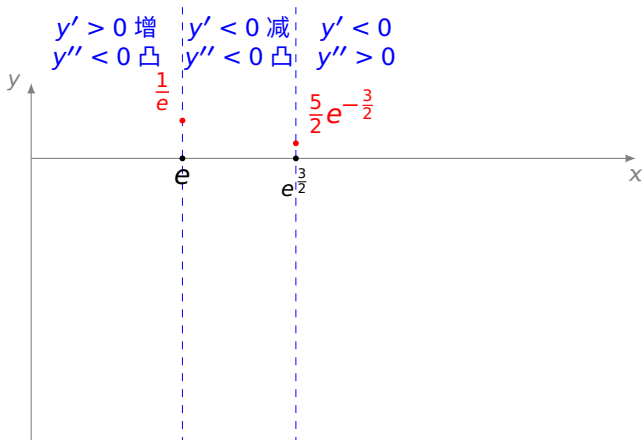
例 3 画出函数 $y = \frac{\ln x}{x}$ ($x > 0$) 的图形.

解 先求出驻点、拐点.

$$y' = \frac{(\ln x)'x - x' \ln x}{x^2} = \frac{1 - \ln x}{x^2} = 0 \Rightarrow x = e$$

$$y'' = \frac{2 \ln x - 3}{x^3} = 0 \Rightarrow x = e^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

然后判定单调区间, 凹凸区间.



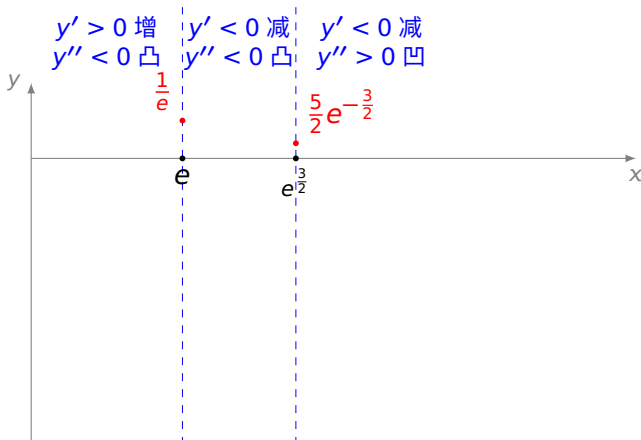
例 3 画出函数 $y = \frac{\ln x}{x}$ ($x > 0$) 的图形.

解 先求出驻点、拐点.

$$y' = \frac{(\ln x)'x - x' \ln x}{x^2} = \frac{1 - \ln x}{x^2} = 0 \Rightarrow x = e$$

$$y'' = \frac{2 \ln x - 3}{x^3} = 0 \Rightarrow x = e^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

然后判定单调区间，凹凸区间.



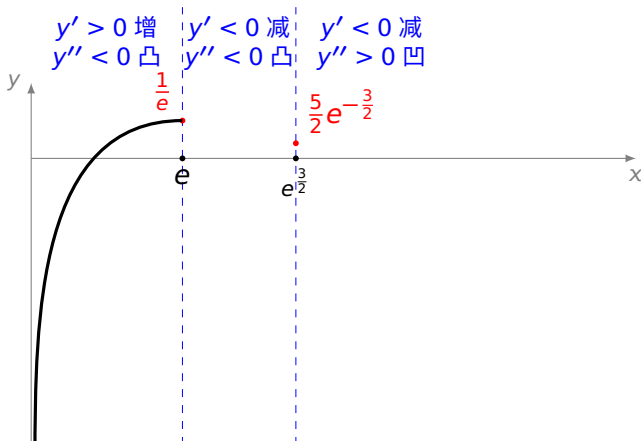
例 3 画出函数 $y = \frac{\ln x}{x}$ ($x > 0$) 的图形.

解 先求出驻点、拐点.

$$y' = \frac{(\ln x)'x - x' \ln x}{x^2} = \frac{1 - \ln x}{x^2} = 0 \Rightarrow x = e$$

$$y'' = \frac{2 \ln x - 3}{x^3} = 0 \Rightarrow x = e^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

然后判定单调区间, 凹凸区间.



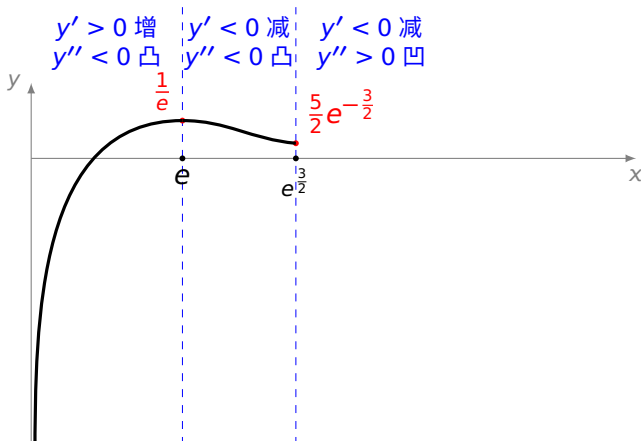
例 3 画出函数 $y = \frac{\ln x}{x}$ ($x > 0$) 的图形.

解 先求出驻点、拐点.

$$y' = \frac{(\ln x)'x - x' \ln x}{x^2} = \frac{1 - \ln x}{x^2} = 0 \Rightarrow x = e$$

$$y'' = \frac{2 \ln x - 3}{x^3} = 0 \Rightarrow x = e^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

然后判定单调区间, 凹凸区间.



例 3 画出函数 $y = \frac{\ln x}{x}$ ($x > 0$) 的图形.

解 先求出驻点、拐点.

$$y' = \frac{(\ln x)'x - x' \ln x}{x^2} = \frac{1 - \ln x}{x^2} = 0 \Rightarrow x = e$$

$$y'' = \frac{2 \ln x - 3}{x^3} = 0 \Rightarrow x = e^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

然后判定单调区间, 凹凸区间.

