

习题3.2

7-(1)

$$\text{令 } y=f(x) \quad f'(x)=1+\frac{1}{x} \quad (f^{-1}(x))' = \frac{1}{f'(f^{-1}(x))} = \frac{1}{f'(y)} = \frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{y}} = \frac{y}{x+1}$$

7-(2)

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

10-(2)

$$y'(x) = \frac{\psi'(t)}{\varphi'(t)} = \frac{2+2t}{e^t(1+t)} = \frac{2}{e^t}$$

11.

$$(1) \quad d(\ln(-x)) = \frac{1}{-x} \cdot (-1) dx = \frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$(2) \quad d\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^3}}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{1-x^3} - x \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{1-x^3}} \cdot (-3x^2)}{1-x^3} \cdot dx = \frac{x^3+2}{2(1-x^3)^{3/2}} \cdot dx$$

$$(3) \quad d\left(\frac{1-\sin x}{1+\sin x}\right) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\frac{1-\sin x}{1+\sin x}}} d\left(\frac{1-\sin x}{1+\sin x}\right) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\frac{1-\sin x}{1+\sin x}}} \cdot \frac{-\cos x(1+\sin x) - (1-\sin x)\cos x}{(1+\sin x)^2} dx = \frac{-\cos x}{|\cos x|(1+\sin x)} dx$$

$$(4) \quad d\left(\arctan \frac{u(x)}{v(x)}\right) = \cos^2\left(\arctan \frac{u(x)}{v(x)}\right) d\left(\frac{u(x)}{v(x)}\right) = \cos^2\left(\arctan \frac{u(x)}{v(x)}\right) \cdot \frac{u'(x)v(x) - u(x)v'(x)}{v^2(x)} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{1+\left(\frac{u(x)}{v(x)}\right)^2} \cdot \frac{u'(x)v(x) - u(x)v'(x)}{v^2(x)} = \frac{u'(x)v(x) - u(x)v'(x)}{u^2(x) + v^2(x)} dx$$

12.

$$\text{令 } a^n+x = (a+h)^n \quad h \ll a \quad \text{则 } a^n + C_n^1 a^{n-1}h + C_n^2 a^{n-2}h^2 + \dots = a^n+x$$

$$\text{舍去高阶小量: } a^n + C_n^1 a^{n-1}h \approx a^n+x \quad h = \frac{x}{C_n^1 a^{n-1}}$$

$$\sqrt[n]{a^n+x} = a+h \approx a + \frac{x}{n a^{n-1}}$$

$$(1) \quad \sqrt[3]{29} = \sqrt[3]{3^3+2} \approx 3 + \frac{2}{3 \times 3^2} = \frac{83}{27}$$

习题3.3

1-(1)

$$y' = e^{x^2} \cdot 2x \quad y'' = e^{x^2} \cdot 2x \cdot 2x + e^{x^2} \cdot 2 = (4x^2+2)e^{x^2}$$

3-(6)

$$\text{令 } f(x) = \frac{1}{x-1} \quad g(x) = \frac{1}{x+2}$$

$$\frac{1}{(x-1)^2(x+2)^2} \quad q = \frac{x-1}{x+2}$$

$$f'(x) = -\frac{1}{(x-1)^2}, \quad f''(x) = \frac{2}{(x-1)^3}, \quad \dots$$

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

$$\text{同理: } g^{(n)}(x) = (-1)^n \frac{n!}{(x+2)^{n+1}}$$

$$y = -\frac{1}{x-1} \cdot \frac{1}{x+2} = -f(x) \cdot g(x)$$

$$\frac{1}{(x-1)^2(x+2)^2} \cdot \frac{1 - \frac{x-1}{x+2}}{1 - \frac{x-1}{x+2}}$$

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

$$y^{20} = -(f(x)g(x))^{20} = -\sum_{k=0}^{20} C_{20}^k f^{(20-k)}(x) g^{(k)}(x) = -\sum_{k=0}^{20} C_{20}^k (-1)^{20-k} \frac{(20-k)!}{(x-1)^{21-k}} \cdot (-1)^k \frac{k!}{(x+2)^{k+1}}$$

$$= -20! \left[\frac{1}{(x-1)^{21}} - \frac{1}{(x+2)^{21}} \right] = 20! \left[\frac{1}{(x+2)^{21}} - \frac{1}{(x-1)^{21}} \right]$$

3-(9)

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

$$= x^3 \cdot e^x + 3nx^2 e^x + 3n(n-1)x e^x + n(n-1)(n-2)e^x$$

4-(1)

$$y'(x) = \frac{\varphi'(t)}{\varphi(t)} = \frac{a \sin t}{a - a \cos t} = \frac{\sin t}{1 - \cos t} = \frac{1 + \cos t}{\sin t}$$

$$y''(x) = \frac{(y'(t))'}{\varphi'(t)} = \frac{\frac{-\sin t \cdot \sin t - (1 + \cos t) \cdot \cos t}{\sin^2 t}}{a - a \cos t} = -\frac{1}{a} \frac{(1 + \cos t)^2}{\sin^4 t}$$

$$y'''(x) = \frac{(y''(t))'}{\varphi'(t)} = \frac{2(1 + \cos t)^2}{a^2 \sin^3 t}$$

第三章总复习题

1.

$$(1) k > 0 \text{ 时 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} |x|^k \sin \frac{1}{x} = 0, \quad f(x) \text{ 连续}$$

$$\Rightarrow k > 0$$

$$k \leq 0 \text{ 时 } \exists \varepsilon = 1, \forall \delta > 0, \text{ 取 } x_0 = \frac{1}{[\frac{1}{\delta}] + n}, \text{ 则 } |x_0| < \delta, \quad \left| |x_0|^k \sin \frac{1}{x_0} - 0 \right| = |x_0|^k > 1 = \varepsilon, \text{ 即 } f(x) \text{ 不收敛于 } 0, \text{ 即不连续.}$$

$$(2) k > 1 \text{ 时 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{|x|^k \sin \frac{1}{x} - 0}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} |x|^{k-1} \sin \frac{1}{x} = 0, \quad f(x) \text{ 可导.} \quad \Rightarrow k > 1$$

$$k \leq 1 \text{ 时 同理 (1) } |x|^{k-1} \sin \frac{1}{x} \text{ 不趋于 } 0, \quad f(x) \text{ 不可导}$$

$$(3) f'(x) = \begin{cases} k|x|^{k-1} \sin \frac{1}{x} + |x|^k \cos \frac{1}{x} \cdot (-\frac{1}{x^2}) & x \neq 0 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} |x|^{k-1} \sin \frac{1}{x} = 0 & x = 0. \end{cases} \quad \text{即要求 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} k|x|^{k-1} \sin \frac{1}{x} + |x|^k \cos \frac{1}{x} \cdot (-\frac{1}{x^2}) = 0 \Rightarrow k > 2.$$

$$\varphi. \quad f'(a) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(a + \frac{1}{n}) - f(a)}{\frac{1}{n}}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(a + \frac{1}{n})}{f(a)} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{f(a + \frac{1}{n}) - f(a)}{f(a)} + 1 \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(a + \frac{1}{n}) - f(a)}{\frac{1}{n}} \cdot \frac{1}{nf(a)} + 1 = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(a + \frac{1}{n}) - f(a)}{\frac{1}{n}} \cdot \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{nf(a)} + 1 = 1$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{f(a + \frac{1}{n}) - f(a)}{f(a)} \right) = 0$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{f(a+\frac{1}{n})}{f(a)} \right)^n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{f(a+\frac{1}{n}) - f(a)}{f(a)} \right)^{\frac{f(a)}{f(a+\frac{1}{n}) - f(a)} \cdot \frac{f(a+\frac{1}{n}) - f(a)}{n} \cdot \frac{1}{f(a)}} = e^{\frac{f'(a)}{f(a)}}$$

5.

$$f'(0) = 1 \quad f(0) = 0 \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{n} \cdot \sqrt{f(\frac{2}{n})} = \sqrt{2} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{\frac{f(\frac{2}{n}) - f(0)}{\frac{2}{n} - 0}} = \sqrt{2} \sqrt{f'(0)} = \sqrt{2}.$$

习题 4.4.

6-(1) 令 $f(x) = y$

端点 $f(-1) = -1 - 5 - 5 + 1 = -10$. $f(2) = 32 - 80 + 40 + 1 = -7$

驻点: $f'(x) = 5x^4 - 20x^3 + 4x^2$ 令 $f'(x) = 0$ $x_1 = 1$ $x_2 = 3$ (不在区间内). $f(1) = 1 - 5 + 5 + 1 = 2$.

无不可导点. 所以 y 在 $[-1, 2]$ 上最大值为 2, 最小值为 -10

6-(2) 令 $f(x) = y = |x-1| \cdot |x-2|$

端点: $f(-10) = |100+30+2| = 132$. $f(10) = |100-30+2| = 72$.

不可导点: $f(1) = |1-3+2| = 0$ $f(2) = |4-6+2| = 0$.

驻点: $f'(x) = \begin{cases} 2x-3 & -10 \leq x < 1 \text{ 或 } 2 < x \leq 10 \\ -2x+3 & 1 < x < 2 \end{cases}$ 令 $f'(x) = 0$ $x = \frac{3}{2}$ $f(\frac{3}{2}) = \frac{1}{4}$

综上, y 在 $[-10, 10]$ 的最大值为 132, 最小值为 0.

11.

设漏斗高为 h , 底面半径为 r . $h^2 + r^2 = R^2$

$V = \frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 h = \frac{1}{3}\pi (R^2 - h^2)h$ 则 $V'(h) = \frac{1}{3}\pi (-3h^2 + R^2)$.

端点不可取, 无不可导点. 驻点 $h = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}R$.

$V_{\max} = V(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}R) = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{27}\pi R^3$.

此时 $r = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}R$. 而 $2\pi r = R\theta \Rightarrow \theta = \frac{2\pi r}{R} = \frac{2\sqrt{6}}{3}\pi$