

# 数 学 作 业 纸

(科目: 微积分6)

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7. (1)  $y = x + \ln x$  在  $(0, +\infty)$  内单增  
 $y' = 1 + \frac{1}{x}$ . 其反函数  $x = x(y)$  可导且  
 $x'(y) = \frac{1}{y'(x)} = \frac{x}{x+1}$

7. (2)  $y = x + e^x$  在  $\mathbb{R}$  内  $\uparrow$ .  $y' = 1 + e^x$  其反函数  
 $x = x(y)$  可导, 且  $x'(y) = \frac{1}{y'(x)} = \frac{1}{1+e^x}$

10. (2)  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dt} \cdot \frac{dt}{dx} = (2+2t) \cdot \frac{1}{e^{t+1}} = \frac{2}{e^t}$

11. (1)  $\frac{d(\ln^{-x})}{dx} = +\frac{1}{x} \therefore d(\ln^x) = +\frac{dx}{x} \frac{d(\ln^{-x})}{d(-x)} = -\frac{1}{x}$  设  $n=k$  成立.  $f^{(k)}(x) = \frac{k!}{(1-x)^{k+1}}$

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

(3)  $d\left(\frac{\sqrt{1-\sin x}}{1+\sin x}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\sin x}} \cdot \frac{-\cos x(1+\sin x) - \cos x(1-\sin x)}{(1+\sin x)^2}$   
 $= \frac{-\sqrt{1-\sin x} \cdot \cos x}{\sqrt{1-\sin x} \cdot (1+\sin x)^2} \therefore d\left(\frac{\sqrt{1-\sin x}}{1+\sin x}\right) = \frac{-\cos x}{1+\sin x} dx$   
 $= \frac{-\sqrt{1-\sin x} \cdot \cos x \cdot dx}{\sqrt{1-\sin x} \cdot (1+\sin x)^2} = \frac{-\cos x}{1+\sin x} dx$   
 $\textcircled{1} = \frac{-dx}{1+\sin x} \quad (x \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}+2k\pi, \frac{\pi}{2}+2k\pi))$   
 $\textcircled{2} = \frac{-\cos x}{1+\sin x} \quad (x \in (\frac{\pi}{2}+2k\pi, \frac{3\pi}{2}+2k\pi))$   
 $\textcircled{3} = \frac{-\cos x}{1+\sin x} \quad (x \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}+2k\pi, \frac{\pi}{2}+2k\pi))$

$d(\arctan \frac{u(x)}{v(x)}) = \frac{1}{1+(\frac{u(x)}{v(x)})^2} \cdot \frac{u'(x)v(x) - v'(x)u(x)}{v^2(x)} = \frac{u'(x)v(x) - v'(x)u(x)}{v^2(x) + u^2(x)}$   
 $\therefore d(\arctan \frac{u(x)}{v(x)}) = \frac{dx}{1+(\frac{u(x)}{v(x)})^2} \cdot \frac{u'(x)v(x) - v'(x)u(x)}{v^2(x)}$

12. (1)  $\sqrt[3]{29} = \sqrt[3]{27+2} \approx 3 + \frac{2}{3 \cdot 3^2} = \frac{83}{27}$   
 证明:  $x < a^n$  时,  $(1 + \frac{x}{na^n})^n \approx \frac{x}{a^n} + 1$   
 $\therefore a^n \cdot (1 + \frac{x}{na^n})^n \approx x + a^n$   
 $\therefore \sqrt[n]{a^n + x} \approx a + \frac{x}{na^{n-1}}$

3.3 (1)  
 $y' = e^{x^2} \cdot 2x \quad y'' = e^{x^2} \cdot 2x \cdot 2x + 2 \cdot e^{x^2}$   
 $= (4x^2 + 2)e^{x^2}$

3. (6)  
 $y' = -\frac{1}{(2-x-x^2)^2} \cdot (-1-2x) = \frac{2x}{(x^2+x-2)^2}$   
 $y'' = 2 \frac{(x^2+x-2)^2 - 2(x^2+x-2)(2x+1)x}{(x^2+x-2)^4}$

设  $y = \frac{1}{(1-x)(2+x)}$ . 下证  $f^{(n)}(x) = \frac{n!}{(1-x)^{n+1}}$

$n=1$  时,  $f'(x) = \frac{1}{(1-x)^2}$  成立.  
 $f^{(k)}(x) = \frac{k!}{(1-x)^{k+1}}$

$f^{(k+1)}(x) = -(k+1) \cdot k! \cdot \frac{1}{(1-x)^{k+2}} \cdot (-1) = \frac{(k+1)!}{(1-x)^{k+2}}$   
 $k+1$  也成立. 得证

下证  $g^{(n)}(x) = \frac{(-1)^n \cdot n!}{(2+x)^{n+1}}$

$g^{(1)}(x) = -1 \cdot \frac{1}{(2+x)^2}$  成立. 设  $g^{(k)}(x) = \frac{(-1)^k \cdot k!}{(2+x)^{k+1}}$   
 $g^{(k+1)}(x) = \frac{(-1)^k \cdot k! \cdot (-k-1)}{(2+x)^{k+2}} = \frac{(-1)^{k+1} \cdot (k+1)!}{(2+x)^{k+2}}$

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

(9)  $y = x^3 \cdot e^x$ .  $f(x) = x^3$ .  $f^{(1)}(x) = 3x^2$   $f^{(2)}(x) = 6x$

$f^{(3)}(x) = 6$   $f^{(4)}(x) = 0$   $f^{(n)}(x) (n \geq 4) = 0$   
 $y^{(3)} = (x^3 + 3x^2) \cdot e^x$ .  $y^{(2)} = (x^3 + 6x^2 + 6x) \cdot e^x$   
 $n \geq 3$  时,  $y^{(n)} = e^x (C_n^0 f^{(n)}(x) + C_n^1 f^{(n-1)}(x) + C_n^2 f^{(n-2)}(x) + \dots + C_n^{n-1} f^{(1)}(x))$   
 $= e^x \cdot (x^3 + 3nx^2 + 3n(n-1)x + 3n(n-1)(n-2))$   
 续上:  $y^{(n)} = (x^3 + 3nx^2 + 3n(n-1)x + 3n(n-1)(n-2)) \cdot e^x$   
 $= x^3 \cdot e^x + 3nx^2 \cdot e^x + 3n(n-1)x \cdot e^x + n(n-1)(n-2) \cdot e^x$

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4. (1)  $y' = \frac{f'(t)}{f(t)} = \frac{\sin t}{1 - \cos t} = \frac{\sin t}{1 - \cos t}$

$y'' = \frac{\cos t(1 - \cos t) - \sin t \cdot \sin t}{(1 - \cos t)^2} = \frac{\cos t - 1}{(1 - \cos t)^2}$

$y''' = \frac{-1}{(1 - \cos t)^2} = \frac{-1}{(1 - \cos t)^2}$

$y''(x) = \frac{dy'}{dx} = \frac{dy'}{dt} \cdot \frac{dt}{dx} = \frac{\cos t - 1}{a - a \cos t} = \frac{1}{a(1 - \cos t)^2}$

$y'''(x) = \frac{dy''}{dx} = \frac{\frac{1}{a(1 - \cos t)^2}}{a - a \cos t} = \frac{1}{a^2(1 - \cos t)^3}$

$\therefore A \rightarrow 0$ . 原式  $= (1 + A)^n = (1 + A)^{\frac{1}{A} \cdot A n}$

$= e^{A n} = e^{\frac{f(a + \frac{1}{n}) - f(a)}{f(a)} \cdot n}$

$= e^{\frac{f(a)}{f(a)}} = e$  分情况 ①  $A \rightarrow 0$  但  $A \neq 0$  ②  $A = 0$  但均为  $e^{\frac{f(a)}{f(a)}}$

5.  $y_2' = \cos x$ .  $y_2'(0) = 1$ .  $y_2$  过  $(0, 0)$ . 故  $y = f(x)$  过  $(0, 0)$  且  $f'(0) = 1$ .  $f'(0) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(\frac{2}{n}) - f(0)}{\frac{2}{n}} = 1$

$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(\frac{2}{n}) = \frac{2}{n}$

$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{n} \cdot f(\frac{2}{n}) = \sqrt{2}$

## 3章复习题:

①  $K > 0$ . 即可.  $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ ,  $\exists \delta = \varepsilon^{\frac{1}{K}}$ .  $|x| < \delta$  时,  $|x|^K < \varepsilon$ .  $\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^K = 0$

$0 \leq \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} |f(x)| \leq \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} |x|^K = 0$ . 故  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 0 = f(0)$

故  $f(x)$  连续

②  $K > 1$ .  $|f'(0)| = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{|x|^K \cdot \sin \frac{1}{x}}{x} \leq \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} |x|^{K-1} = 0$ .  $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ ,  $\exists \delta = \varepsilon^{\frac{1}{K-1}} > 0$ . 当  $|x| < \delta$  时,  $|x|^{K-1} < \varepsilon$ . 故  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} |x|^{K-1} = 0$ . 由夹挤定理,  $f'(0) = 0$ .  $K \leq 1$  时, 不收敛

③  $x > 0$  时,  $f'(x) = K x^{K-1} \cdot \sin \frac{1}{x} + \cos \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{-1}{x^2} \cdot x^K$

$= x^{K-2} (K x \sin x - \cos x)$ . 同上.

当且仅当  $K > 2$  时,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f'(x) = 0 = f'(0)$

又  $f(x)$  为奇.  $\therefore f'(-x) = f'(x)$

$\therefore$  导函数连续

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

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

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1 + \frac{f(a + \frac{1}{n}) - f(a)}{f(a)})^n$ . 记  $A = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(a + \frac{1}{n}) - f(a)}{f(a)}$

## 习题4.1

1. 由  $f(a) = f(c)$ . 故按罗尔定理. 存在  $\xi_1 \in (a, c)$   $f'(\xi_1) = 0$ . 同理. 存在  $\xi_2 \in (c, b)$   $f'(\xi_2) = 0$

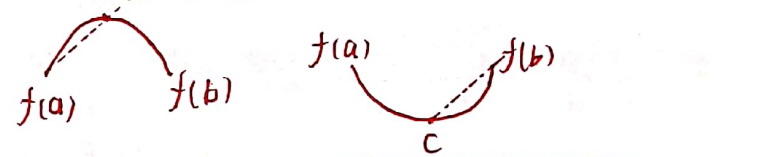
$\therefore f'(\xi_1) = f'(\xi_2) = 0$ . 又  $f(x)$  可二阶求导. 由罗尔定理.  $\exists \xi \in (\xi_1, \xi_2)$  s.t.  $f''(\xi) = 0$

b.  $f(x) \in C([a, b])$ .  $f(a) = f(b)$  且  $f(x)$  不为常值函数.  $\therefore$  设  $\eta = C$  为  $f(x)$  的  $\max$  且  $C \in (a, b)$

由拉格朗日中值定理:  $\exists \xi \in (a, c)$ . s.t.  $f'(\xi) = \frac{f(c) - f(a)}{c - a} > 0$  得证

修正: 此处不应直接令  $\max$ . 而是  $\max$  与  $\min$  必存在且并不都与  $f(a), f(b)$  重合.

分情况取如下的  $C$ . 用拉格朗日



11. (2) 设  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f(x) = A$ .  $1^\circ$   $f(x)$  为常值函数. 结论显然成立

$2^\circ$  由定理 3.1.1. 可导函数连续. 设  $f(x)$  不为常值函数. 不妨设  $b \in (a, +\infty)$  且  $f(b) > A$ . 取  $\varepsilon = f(b) - A$ . 则  $\exists \delta_1 > 0$ .  $0 < x - a < \delta_1$  时,  $|f(x) - A| < \varepsilon$ . 取  $x_1 = a + \frac{\delta_1}{2}$ .  $\therefore f(x_1) < f(b)$ .  $\forall \delta > 0$ .  $\exists M$ . 当  $x > M$  时,  $|f(x) - A| < \varepsilon$ . 取  $x_2 = M + \frac{\delta}{2}$ . 则  $f(x_2) < f(b)$ . 又  $f(x)$  在  $[a + \frac{\delta_1}{2}, M + \frac{\delta}{2}]$  上连续. 故  $\exists \xi \in [a + \frac{\delta_1}{2}, M + \frac{\delta}{2}]$  s.t.



存在最大值. 即  $f(x) \in ([x_1, x_2])$  且  $\exists \xi \in (x_1, x_2)$  为  $f(x)$  max.  $\therefore f'(\xi) = 0$

14. (2). 取  $g(x) = \frac{f(x)}{e^x} \therefore g'(x) = \frac{f'(x) - f(x)}{e^x}$  且  $g''(x) = \frac{f''(x) - 2f'(x) + f(x)}{e^x}$

$g(a) = g(b) = 0$ .  $g'(a) \cdot g'(b) > 0$ . 不妨设  $g'(a) > 0$   $g'(b) > 0$ .  $g'(a) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} \frac{g(x) - g(a)}{x - a} > 0$ . 故  $\exists x_1 \in (a, b)$  使  $g(x_1) > 0$ . 同理  $\exists x_2 \in (a, b)$  使  $g(x_2) < 0$ . 由介值定理.  $\exists x_3 \in (x_1, x_2)$  使  $g(x_3) = 0$ . 故由罗尔定理.  $\exists x_4 \in (a, x_3)$  使  $g'(x_4) = 0$ .  $\exists x_5 \in (x_3, b)$  使  $g'(x_5) = 0$ . 又由罗尔定理  $\exists x_6 \in (x_4, x_5)$  使  $g''(x_6) = 0$ .  $\therefore 0 = x_6$ , 即符合条件

15. (1) 由拉格朗日中值定理;  $\exists \xi \in x$  与  $x_0$  之间  $f(\xi) = \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0}$ .  $f(x_0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0}$   $= \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(\xi) = \lim_{\xi \rightarrow x_0} f(\xi) = A$  故  $f(x)$  存在且  $f(x_0) = A$ .  $x_0 < \xi < x$  趋

(2) 反之. 若  $f(x)$  在  $x_0$  处存在一间断点  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^+} f(x) \neq \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^-} f(x)$ . 由 (1) 有.  $f'(x_0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^+} f'(x)$   $f'(x_0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^-} f'(x)$ .  $\therefore f'(x_0) \neq f'(x_0)$  与  $f(x)$  可导矛盾

课堂例子: 不妨  $f(x_0+0) \neq f(x_0)$ . 令  $\epsilon_0 = \frac{|f(x_0+0) - f(x_0)|}{2}$   $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^+} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} = f'(x_0) \exists \delta_1 > 0, x \in (x_0, x_0 + \delta_1)$  时,  $|\frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} - f'(x_0)| < \frac{\epsilon_0}{2}$   $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^+} f(x) = f(x_0+0)$   $\exists \delta_2 > 0, x_0 < x < x_0 + \delta_2$  时,  $|f(x) - f(x_0+0)| < \frac{\epsilon_0}{2}$   $x_0 < x < x_0 + \min\{\delta_1, \delta_2\}$  时,  $|f(x_0+0) - f(x_0)| \leq |\frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} - f'(x_0)| + |\frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} - f'(x_0+0)| = \epsilon$  与  $f(x_0+0) \neq f(x_0)$  矛盾

### 四章总复习题

4. ①  $f(x) = \frac{x}{1+x^2}$  时. 取  $g(x) = \frac{x}{1+x^2} - f(x)$   $\therefore g(x) \equiv 0$ .  $g'(x) = \frac{1-x^2}{(1+x^2)^2} - f'(x) = 0$ . 即  $\forall \xi \in (0, +\infty)$  均可

②  $\exists x_0 > 0$ . 使  $g(x_0) > 0$  令  $g(x_0) = m$ .  $\frac{x}{1+x^2} \leq \frac{1}{2}$ .  $\therefore m \in (0, \frac{1}{2}]$  取  $x_1, x_2 = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1-m^2}}{m}$ .  $\therefore g(x_1) = g(x_2) = \frac{m}{2} < g(x_0)$  可知  $x_1 < x_3 < x_2$ .  $g(x_3) > g(x_1)$ .  $f(x_3) > f(x_2)$  而  $f(x) \in ([x_1, x_2])$ .  $g(x)$  极大值在  $(x_1, x_2)$  内存在. 令为  $g(x_4)$ .  $\therefore g'(x_4) = \frac{1-x_4^2}{(1+x_4^2)^2} - f'(x_4) = 0$   $\therefore x_4 = \xi$  即为所求

5. 取  $h(x) = f(x) - \frac{f(+\infty) - f(-\infty)}{g(+\infty) - g(-\infty)} (g(x) - g(-\infty))$   $h(+\infty) = h(-\infty) = f(-\infty)$  设  $h(+\infty) = h(-\infty) = A$ . ①  $h(x) \equiv A$  时.  $\forall \xi \in \mathbb{R}$  均有  $h'(\xi) = 0$ . ②  $\exists x_0$ .  $h(x_0) \neq A$ . 不妨  $h(x_0) > A$  取  $\epsilon = h(x_0) - A$ .  $\exists M > 0$ . 当  $|x| > M$  时,  $|h(x) - A| < \epsilon$ .  $\therefore h(x) < h(x_0)$ . 故取  $x_1 < 0$ . 且  $|x_1| > M$ ;  $x_2 > 0$  且  $|x_2| > M$ . 则  $[-M, M]$  间  $h(x)$  存在极大值. 令为  $h(\xi)$ .  $\therefore h'(\xi) = 0$  即证毕

7. 取  $g(x) = \frac{f(x)}{x}$   $h(x) = -\frac{1}{x}$ .  $h'(x) = \frac{1}{x^2} \neq 0$ . 且  $g(x)$  与  $h(x)$  在  $(0, +\infty)$  内可导

由 Cauchy 定理:  $\exists \xi \in (a, b)$  有:

$\frac{g'(\xi)}{h'(\xi)} = \frac{g(b) - g(a)}{h(b) - h(a)} = \frac{\frac{f(b)}{b} - \frac{f(a)}{a}}{\frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{b}} = \frac{af(b) - bf(a)}{b-a}$  而  $\frac{g'(\xi)}{h'(\xi)} = f'(\xi) \cdot \xi - f(\xi)$

得证

8. 取  $g(x) = x^2$ .  $\frac{f(b) - f(a)}{g(b) - g(a)} = \frac{f(\eta)}{g'(\eta)}$  ( $\exists \eta \in (a, b)$  且  $\eta > 0$ )  $\therefore \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b^2 - a^2} = \frac{f(\eta)}{2\eta}$   $\therefore \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b-a} = \frac{(b+a)f(\eta)}{2\eta}$

由拉格朗日中值定理.  $\exists \xi \in (a, b)$  有  $f'(\xi) = \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b-a}$   $\therefore f'(\xi) = \frac{(a+b)f(\eta)}{2\eta}$  成立

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习题4.4: 5(6). 取  $g(x) = x - \sin x$  ( $x > 0$ )  
 $g(0) = 0$ .  $g'(x) = 1 - \cos x \geq 0$ . 而  $g'(x) = 0$  之根在  
 $x \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$  内仅有  $x = 0$ . 其后  $g'(x) > 0$   
 $\therefore g(x) \min (x \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}]) = g(0) = 0 \therefore \forall x \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$   
 $g(x) > 0$ .  $x > \frac{\pi}{2}$  后,  $x > \frac{\pi}{2} > \sin x \therefore g(x) > 0$   
 $\therefore$  综上:  $g(x) > 0 (x > 0) \Rightarrow \sin x < x (x > 0)$

取  $T(x) = \frac{x^3}{6} - x + \sin x$ .  $T(0) = 0$ .  $T'(x) = \cos x - 1 + \frac{1}{2}x^2$   
 $T'(0) = 0$   $T''(x) = -\sin x + x$ .  $x > 0$  后,  $T''(x) > 0$ .  
 $\therefore T'(x) > 0 \therefore T(x) \uparrow \therefore T(x) (x > 0) > T(0) = 0$   
 $\therefore x - \frac{x^3}{6} < \sin x (x > 0)$

(7) 取  $g(x) = x - \ln(x+1)$   $\therefore g'(x) = 1 - \frac{1}{x+1}$  ( $x > 0$  时为正)  
而  $g(0) = 0$ .  $\therefore g(x) > 0 (x > 0) \therefore x > \ln(x+1)$

取  $f(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^2 - x + \ln(x+1)$   $\therefore f'(x) = x - 1 + \frac{1}{x+1}$   
 $= \frac{x^2}{x+1} > 0 \therefore f(x) (x > 0) > f(0) = 0$   
 $\therefore \ln(1+x) > x - \frac{1}{2}x^2$

6. (1)  $y' = 5x^4 - 20x^3 + 15x^2 = 5x^2(x^2 - 4x + 3)$   
 $= 5x^2(x-1)(x-3)$ . 故  $y$  在  $[-1, 1]$  上为正,  $(1, 2]$   
上为负. 驻点:  $x = 1$ .  $f(1) = 2$  无不可导点  
端点  $f(-1) = -10$   $f(2) = -7$   
 $\therefore f(x) \max = 2$ ,  $f(x) \min = -10$

(2)  $y = |x-1||x-2|$   
 $y = \begin{cases} x^2 - 3x + 2 & (x \in [-10, 1] \cup [2, +10]) \\ -x^2 + 3x - 2 & (x \in (1, 2)) \end{cases}$   
 $y' = \begin{cases} 2x - 3 & (x \in [-10, 1] \cup [2, +10]) \\ -2x + 3 & (x \in (1, 2)) \end{cases}$   
端点:  $f(-10) = 132$   $f(10) = 72$ . 不可导点  
 $f(1) = 0$ .  $f(2) = 0$  驻点:  $f(\frac{3}{2}) = \frac{1}{4}$   
 $\therefore f(x) \max = 132$ ;  $f(x) \min = 0$

11. 设高为  $h$ .  $V = \frac{1}{3} \cdot (R^2 - h^2) \pi \cdot h$   $g(h) = (R^2 - h^2)h$   
 $g'(h) = -3h^2 + R^2 \therefore g'(h) = 0$  之根为  $h = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}R$ .  
 $(0, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}R)$  内,  $V \uparrow$ .  $(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}R, +R)$  内,  $V \downarrow$   
端点不可取, 无不可导点

$\therefore h = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}R$  时,  $V$  取  $\max$ .  
此时,  $C_{底} = \frac{2}{3}\sqrt{6}\pi R$ ;  $\theta = \frac{2}{3}\sqrt{6}\pi$