

习题 3-4

3. (1)  $y = 2x^3 - 6x^2 - 18x - 7$

$y' = 6x^2 - 12x - 18 = 6(x-3)(x+1)$

$\therefore$  当  $y' = 0$  时,  $x = 3, x = -1$

当  $x \in (-\infty, -1), y' > 0, \therefore y$  单调递增

(7)  $y = x^n e^{-x}$

当  $x \in (-1, 3), y' < 0 \therefore y$  单调递减

当  $x \in (3, +\infty), y' > 0 \therefore y$  单调递增

$\therefore y$  的单调递增区间为  $(-\infty, -1)$  和  $(3, +\infty)$   
单调递减区间为  $(-1, 3)$

(7)  $y = x^n e^{-x} (n > 0, x \geq 0)$

$y' = nx^{n-1}e^{-x} - x^n e^{-x}$

$y' = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = n, x = 0$

$\therefore$  当  $x \in [0, n)$  时  $y' > 0$ , 单调递增

当  $x \in (n, +\infty)$  时  $y' < 0$  单调递减

5. (1) 当  $x > 0$  时,  $1 + x \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}) > \sqrt{1 + x^2}$

证:

令  $f(x) = x \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}) - \sqrt{1 + x^2} + 1$

$f'(x) = \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}) + x \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1} + x} (1 + \frac{2x}{2\sqrt{x^2 + 1}}) \geq -\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}}$   
 $= \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}) > 0$

$\therefore f(x)$  单调增

$\therefore f(x) > f(0) = 0$

$\therefore$  原不等式成立

9. (2)  $y = x + \frac{1}{x} (x > 0)$

设  $f(x) = x + \frac{1}{x}$ , 下证  $\frac{f(x_1) + f(x_2)}{2} \geq f(\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2})$

$\Leftrightarrow \frac{x_1 + x_2}{2} + \frac{x_1 + x_2}{2x_1 x_2} \geq \frac{x_1 + x_2}{2} + \frac{2}{x_1 + x_2}$

$\Leftrightarrow (x_1 + x_2)^2 \geq 4x_1 x_2$ , 显然成立

2.10.10.

$$(3) y' = 4(x+1)^3 + e^x$$

$$y'' = 12(x+1)^2 + e^x > 0$$

$\therefore y$  为下凸函数, 无拐点.

$$(6) y = x^4(12\ln x - 7). \quad (x > 0)$$

$$y' = 4x^3(12\ln x - 7) + x^4 \cdot \frac{12}{x}$$

$$y'' = 12x^2(12\ln x - 7) + 4x^3 \cdot \frac{12}{x} + 36x^2$$

$$= 144x^2\ln x + \cancel{36x^2} + \cancel{12x^2} - 84x^2 + 48x^2 + 36x^2$$

$$= 12x^2(12\ln x + 3 - 7) = 144x^2\ln x$$

$$y'' = 0 \text{ 可得 } x = 1. \text{ 当 } x \in (0, 1) \text{ 时 } y'' < 0, \text{ 当 } x \in (1, +\infty) \text{ 时 } y'' > 0$$

$\therefore$  当  $x \in (0, 1)$   $y'$  上凸, 当  $x \in (1, +\infty)$   $y'$  下凸.

拐点为  $x = 1$

$$13. y' = 3ax^2 + 2bx$$

$$y'' = 6ax + 2b$$

$$y''|_{x=1} = 0 \quad y|_{x=1} = 3$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} a+b=3 \\ 6a+2b=0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a=-\frac{3}{2} \\ b=\frac{9}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$14. f(x) = ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d, \quad f'(x) = 3ax^2 + 2bx + c, \quad f''(x) = 6ax + 2b$$

$$\begin{cases} f(-2) = 44 \\ f'(-2) = 0 \\ f''(1) = 0 \\ f(1) = -10 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} -8a + 4b + c = 44 \\ 12a - 4b + c = 0 \\ 6a + 2b = 0 \\ a + b + c + d = -10 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} c = 8b \\ b = -3a \\ 26a = d + 10 \\ 28a = 44 - d \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = 1 \\ b = -3 \\ c = -24 \\ d = 16 \end{cases}$$

$$15. f(x) = k(x^2 - 3)^2$$

$$f'(x) = 2k(x^2 - 3) \cdot 2x$$

$$f''(x) = 4k \cdot 2x \cdot x + 2k(x^2 - 3) = 12kx^2 - 6k$$

$$f''(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x_{1/2} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} \pm 1$$

$$f'(x_1) = -8k, \quad f'(x_2) = 8k$$

$$f(x_{1/2}) = 4k \quad \text{原命题} \Leftrightarrow \frac{4k}{x_1} \cdot f(x_1) = \frac{4k}{x_2} f(x_2) = -1$$

$$\therefore k = \sqrt{\frac{1}{32}}$$

$$(1) y = 2x^3 - 6x^2 - 18x + 7$$

$$y' = 6x^2 - 12x - 18 = 6(x-3)(x+1)$$

$$y' = 0 \text{ 时 } x = 3 \text{ 或 } -1$$

$$x = 3 \text{ 时, } y = -4 \text{ 为极小值}$$

$$x = -1 \text{ 时 } y = 17 \text{ 为极大值}$$

$$(5) y' = \frac{3\sqrt{4+5x^2} - (1+3x) \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{4+5x^2}} \cdot 10x}{4+5x^2}$$

$$y' = 0 \text{ 时 } 12 + 15x^2 - 5x - 15x^2 = 0, x = \frac{12}{5}$$

$$\text{当 } x > \frac{12}{5} \text{ 时 } y'(x) < 0$$

$$\text{当 } x < \frac{12}{5} \text{ 时 } y'(x) > 0$$

$$\therefore x = \frac{12}{5} \text{ 时 } y \text{ 取到极大值 } \frac{41\sqrt{5}}{5\sqrt{164}} = \frac{\sqrt{41}}{2\sqrt{5}}$$

$$(9) f(x) = 3 - 2(x+1)^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

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

$f'(x)$  无零点

$\therefore f(x)$  无驻点, 无不可导点, 无极值点.

$$(10) y' = 1 + \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} > 0$$

~~单调~~  $y$  无驻点, 无极值点.

~~$x = \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}$  为不可导点~~

5. 推论  $f(x)$  在  $x_0$  处有  $n$  阶导数

$$f'(x_0) = \dots = f^{(n-1)}(x_0) = 0, f^{(n)}(x_0) \neq 0$$

(1)  $n$  奇,  $f(x)$  在  $x_0$  处无极值

(2)  $n$  偶,  $f(x)$  在  $x_0$  处取极值

且当  $f^{(n)}(x_0) < 0$  时,  $f(x_0)$  为极大值,  $f^{(n)}(x_0) > 0$ ,  $f(x_0)$  为极小值

$$f(x) = e^x + e^{-x} + 2\cos x \geq 2\sqrt{e^x \cdot e^{-x}} + 2\cos x = 2 + 2\cos x \geq 0$$

当  $e^x = e^{-x}$  时, 即  $x = 0$  时 等号成立.

$$f'(0) = 0, f''(0) = 0, f'''(0) = 0, f^{(4)}(0) = 4$$

$\therefore f(x)$  在 0 处取得极小值.



$$b. (2) \quad f(x) = x^4 - 8x^2 + 2 \quad -1 \leq x \leq 3$$

$$f'(x) = 4x^3 - 16x$$

$$f'(x) = 0 \text{ 时 } x = 0, 2, -2$$

$$f(0) = 2, f(2) = -14, f(-2) = -14$$

$$f(-1) = -5, f(3) = 11$$

$$\therefore \text{当 } x = 3, f(x)_{\max} = 11$$

$$\text{当 } x = 2, f(x)_{\min} = -14$$

10. 当设其中一条边长度  $x$

$$S = x \cdot \frac{20-2x}{2} = 10x - x^2, \quad x \in (0, 10)$$

$$S' = 10 - 2x \quad S' = 0 \text{ 时 } x = 5$$

$$S|_{x=0} = 0, \quad S|_{x=10} = 0$$

$$\therefore \text{当 } x = 5 \text{ 时 } S \text{ 取到最大值 } 25$$

$$12. \quad S = xy + \pi \cdot \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 5 \quad y = \frac{5 - \pi \cdot \frac{x^2}{8}}{x}$$

$$C = x + 2y + \frac{1}{2}\pi x$$

$$C = x + \frac{10}{x} - \frac{\pi x}{4} + \frac{1}{2}\pi x$$

$$C = x + \frac{\pi x}{4} + \frac{10}{x} \geq 2\sqrt{\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + 1\right) \cdot 10} = \sqrt{(4+\pi)10}$$

$$\text{此时, } x = \sqrt{\frac{20}{4+\pi}}$$

15. 此圆锥  $C_{\text{底}} = \pi R$ , 底面圆心半径  $r$

$$2\pi r = \pi R$$

$$r = \frac{\pi R}{2\pi}, \quad \sqrt{R^2 - r^2} = h, \quad V = \frac{1}{3} \pi r^2 h = \frac{1}{3} \pi \cdot \left(\frac{R}{2}\right)^2 \cdot \sqrt{R^2 - \frac{R^2}{4}} = \frac{\pi^2 R^3}{24} \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{4}}$$

$$= \frac{R^3}{24\pi^2} \cdot \pi^2 \sqrt{4\pi^2 - \pi^2} \leq \frac{R^3}{12\pi^2} \sqrt{\left(\frac{4\pi^2}{3}\right)^2} = \frac{2\pi R^3 \sqrt{3}}{27}, \quad \varphi = \sqrt{\frac{3}{5}}\pi$$