

## 习题 3.1

1. (1)

$$f(x) = x^2, x_0 = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x_0) &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0)}{\Delta x} \\ &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x_0 + \Delta x)^2 - (x_0)^2}{\Delta x} \\ &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} (2 + \Delta x) \\ &= 2 \end{aligned}$$

(2)

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2}, x_0 = 2$$

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x_0) &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0)}{\Delta x} \\ &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{(x_0 + \Delta x)^2} - \frac{1}{(x_0)^2}}{\Delta x} \\ &= - \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x_0 + \Delta x}{x_0^2 (x_0 + \Delta x)^2} \\ &= - \frac{2}{x_0^3} \\ &= - \frac{1}{4} \end{aligned}$$

(3)

$$f(x) = x(x+1)\dots(x+2020), x_0 = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x_0) &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0)}{\Delta x} \\ &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x_0 + \Delta x)(x_0 + 1 + \Delta x) \dots (x_0 + 2020 + \Delta x) - x_0(x_0 + 1) \dots (x_0 + 2020)}{\Delta x} \\ &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x_0[(x_0 + 1 + \Delta x) \dots (x_0 + 2020 + \Delta x) - x_0(x_0 + 1) \dots (x_0 + 2020)]}{\Delta x} \\ &\quad + \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} (x_0 + 1 + \Delta x) \dots (x_0 + 2020 + \Delta x) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} (x_0 + 1 + \Delta x) \dots (x_0 + 2020 + \Delta x) \\
 &= 2020!
 \end{aligned}$$

2. (1)

$$\begin{aligned}
 f'_-(0) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(x)}{x} \\
 &= +\infty
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 f'_+(0) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x)}{x} \\
 &= +\infty
 \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore f(x)$  在  $x=0$  处不可导

(2)

$$\begin{aligned}
 f'_-(0) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(x) - 1}{x} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} x^2 \\
 &= 0
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 f'_+(0) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x) - 1}{x} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x \\
 &= 0
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore f'(0) = f'_+(0) = f'_-(0) = 0$$

$\therefore f(x)$  在  $x=0$  处可导

3. (1)

$$\because y'|_{x=0} = e^x|_{x=0} = 1$$

$$\therefore k_{\text{切}}=1, k_{\text{法}}=-1$$

$$L_{\text{切}}: y = x+1$$

$$L_{\text{法}}: y = -x+1$$

(2)

设  $P(x_0, \ln x_0)$ , 则  $y|_{x=x_0} = \frac{1}{x}$  令  $\frac{1}{x_0} = \frac{1}{2}$ , 解得  $x_0=2$ , 即  $P(2, \ln 2)$ .

4. 在  $x=1$  处可导  $\Rightarrow f(x)$  在  $x=1$  处连续  $\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = f(1)$ ,

在  $x=1$  处可导  $\Rightarrow$  左右导数存在且相等,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f'(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f'(x)$

$$\text{即 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} 2x = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} a \quad \textcircled{2}$$

解①②得:  $a=2, b=-1$

$$\text{5.证明: 左边} = \lim_{h \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x_0+h) - f(x_0) + f(x_0) - f(x_0-h)}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0+h) - f(x_0)}{(x_0+h) - x_0} + \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0) - f(x_0-h)}{x_0 - (x_0-h)}$$

$$= 2f'(x_0)$$

= 右边

6.证明: ①偶函数满足:  $f(x) = f(-x)$

两边同时求导:  $f'(x) = -f'(-x)$

即偶函数导数为奇函数;

②奇函数满足:  $-f(x) = -f(-x)$

两边同时求导:  $-f'(x) = -f'(-x)$

$$\Rightarrow f'(x) = f'(-x)$$

即奇函数的导数为偶函数;

③周期函数满足:  $f(x) = f(x+T)$

两边同时求导:  $f'(x) = f'(x+T)$

即周期函数的导数为周期函数。

$$7. \text{解: } f(x) = \begin{cases} -1, & -1 \leq x < 0 \\ 0, & 0 \leq x < 1 \\ 1, & x = 1 \end{cases}$$

①  $f'_{-}(0) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0-} \frac{f(0+\Delta x) - f(0)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0-} \left(-\frac{1}{\Delta x}\right) = +\infty$ ; (其为函数在  $x=0$  点的左导数)

$$\text{② } f'_{+}(0) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0+} \frac{f(0+\Delta x) - f(0)}{\Delta x} = 0;$$

③ 因  $f'_{+}(0) \neq f'_{-}(0)$ , 故  $f'(0)$  不存在;

④  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f'(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0-} f'(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0+} f'(x) = 0$  (其为在  $x$  趋向于 0 时函数的导数值)。

8. 解:  $|f(0)| \leq 1 - \cos 0 = 0$ , 即  $f(0) = 0$

① 如果要证明连续性:  $\cos x - 1 \leq f(x) \leq 1 - \cos x$

$$\text{因 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0-} (\cos 0 - 1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0+} (1 - \cos 0) = 0 = f(0)$$

则  $f(x)$  在  $x=0$  处连续;

②证明可导性:

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{x \rightarrow 0-} \frac{-(\cos x - 1) - [-(\cos 0 - 1)]}{x - 0} \\ \leq \lim_{x \rightarrow 0-} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} \leq \lim_{x \rightarrow 0-} \frac{(\cos x - 1) - (\cos 0 - 1)}{x - 0}\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{因 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0-} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0-} \frac{\cos x - 1}{x} = 0 \text{ (等价无穷小)}$$

由夹逼定理可得,  $f'_+(0) = 0$ , 同理可得,  $f'_-(0) = 0$

则  $f'(0) = 0$ ,  $f(x)$  在  $x = 0$  处可导。