解 当 x + 0 时 f(x) =  $e^{-\frac{1}{2}}$  (元)  $x \cdot f(o) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x) - f(o)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{x \cdot e^{\frac{1}{2}}} = 0$   $\lim_{x \to 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 0} e^{-\frac{1}{2}} (\frac{1}{2}) = 0$ 

、fró)=0且frx)在x=0时连续

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{x^3} e^{-\frac{1}{x^2}} & x \neq 0 \\ 0 & x = 0 \end{cases} \qquad f(0) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = 0$$

 $f(x) = \begin{cases} (\frac{1}{24} + \frac{1}{26})e^{-\frac{1}{24}} & \text{7+0} \\ 0 & \text{7+0} \end{cases}$  (對文的 6次多项式)

设  $f^{(n)}(x) = \int_{0}^{p_{n}(x)} e^{-\frac{1}{2}} x \neq 0$  (Pn(文)是关于文的3n次多项式)

则  $f^{(n+1)}(0) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f^{(n)}(x) - f^{(n)}(0)}{x} = \frac{\frac{1}{x} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (\frac{1}{x})}{e^{\frac{1}{x^2}}} = 0$ 

(x+0) f(n+1)(x)=(元Pn(文)-元P(文))e元=Pn+1(文)e元

显然Pn+1(文)是关于X的3(n+1)次多项式

$$f(nm) = \begin{cases} P_{n+1}(x)e^{-x^2}, x \neq 0 \\ 0 & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

立由上述数学归纳法可知fix)在x=0处71阶可导,且fing)=0

12.设函数 φ(x)在 α= α 处连续,在 α= α 某经域内定义  $f(x) = (x-a) \varphi(x). \quad g(x) = |x-a| \varphi(x).$ <1>证明:fix)在点 x=a可导,并求f(a); <2>在什么条件下,函数g1x>在氙次=a可导? 解: <17 、 φ(x)在x=a处连续 ; f(x)在x=a处连续  $\lim_{x \to at} \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x - a} = \lim_{x \to at} \varphi(a) = \varphi(a)$  $\lim_{x \to a^{-}} \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x - a} = \lim_{x \to a^{-}} \varphi(a) = \varphi(a)$ ·i f(x)在 x=a处可导,且 f'(a) = φ(a).  $\frac{\langle 2 \rangle}{\langle 2 \rangle} = \frac{1}{\langle 2 \rangle} \frac{|x - \alpha| \varphi(x)}{|x - \alpha|} = \varphi(\alpha)$  $g'(\alpha) = \lim_{x \to a^{-}} \frac{|x-\alpha| \varphi(x)}{x-\alpha} = -\varphi(\alpha)$ 又: g(x)在点次=a处可导 : 9+(a)=9'-(a) EP  $\varphi(a)=0$ . 13.设fx7为多项式函数,且当x ∈ (-a,+a)日寸,f(x)>xx,f(x)>1-x.证明 f(生)>量 ··fix>为多项式函数 解: 当次 · f(x) 可导 由于f(x)シx こ、f(き)ショ 假设f(台)= f(包)为极小值 由费马定理 f(z)=0 0 当次>主时,f(x)》>X则f+(生)>1则与①矛盾 ··f(生)+主 故 f(生)>生

14. 设f107 >0,且f107存在,求极限 lim (f(文)/f10))x 解:  $\lim_{x \to \infty} \left( \frac{f(x)}{f(0)} \right)^{x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{f(0)} \right)^{x}$  $=\frac{1}{x\rightarrow \infty}\left(1+\frac{f(x)-f(0)}{f(x)-f(0)}\right)\frac{f(0)}{f(x)-f(0)}\cdot x\cdot \frac{f(x)-f(0)}{f(0)}$  $= e^{\lim_{x \to \infty} x} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{f(0)}$   $= e^{\lim_{x \to \infty} x} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{f(0)} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{f(t) - f(0)}{t f(0)} = \frac{f(0)}{f(0)}$ 二原式= ef'(0)/f(0) 15、设当05个(1时, f(x)= x(1-x2), 且f(x+1)= af(x), 试确定a的值, 使 解:  $f(x) = -x^3 + x$  f(x+1) = -x3 = 3x2-2x = a f(x) xe [+,0) fix)中xe[o,1) fix+1)中xe[00)  $f(x) = \begin{cases} -X^{3} + X & X \in [0,1] \\ \frac{1}{2}(-X^{3} - 3X^{2} - 2X) \end{cases}$ 

: 
$$f(0)=0$$
  $\lim_{x\to 0} f(x) = f(0)$  :  $f(x)$  在  $x=0$  处连续  $f'(0) = \lim_{x\to 0^-} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x\to 0^-} \frac{1}{\alpha} (-x^2 - 3x - 2) = \frac{-2}{\alpha}$ 

$$f'_{+}(0) = \lim_{x \to 0+} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \to 0+} -x^{2} + 1 = 1$$

x: f(x)在X=0处可导 ·· f'(0) = f+(0) ·· a=-2 f'(0)=1

16. 设f(x)具有任意、阶导数,且f(x)=f(x),f(0)=2,求f(n)(0),其中内>2 :: f'(x) = f'(x) :: f'(0) = f'(0) = 4 $f(0) = (f^{2}(0))' = 2f(x)f(0) = 2f(0) = 2 \times 2^{3}$ 解:  $f(0) = 6f(0) = 6 \times 2^{4}$ 设 f(n)(0) = n!·2n+1 = n!f(0) 则 f (n+1)(o) = [n!f(0)] = (n+1)!f(0)·f(0) = (n+1)! f(0) 公由数学旧纳法可知 f(n)(σ)=n!·2n+1 17.设f1x7在10,+∞)内有定义,且对于任意的《YE(0,+∞),f(xy)=f(x)+fy f'(1)=a.证明:f'(x)=负,xe(0,+M) 解: :f(xy)=f(x)+f(y) :,f(x)=f(x)+f(1) :,f(1)=0 又: f(1) = f(x)+f(文)=0 f(x) = -f(x) $f(x_0) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(x_0 + h) - f(x_0)}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(x_0 + h) + f(x_0)}{h}$ = lim f(1+ \frac{h}{x\_0}) 由洛外达司知  $f(x_0) = \lim_{h \to 0} f(H \frac{h}{x_0}) \frac{1}{x_0} = \frac{f(1)}{x_0} = \frac{Q}{x_0}$ 5 f(x) = & X & (0,+0)

18.设fx>在x=a可导且fla>=0.试证明:|flx>|在x=a可导的充要条件是  $f'(\alpha) = 0$ 解: O充分性:若f(x)在x=0可导且f(a)=0,f(a)=0 则lfanl在然可导  $f(a) = 0 \qquad f(a) = 0 \qquad f(x) = 0$ -. |f(a) |= 0  $|f'_{+}(\alpha)| = \lim_{x \to a+} \frac{|f(x)| - |f(\alpha)|}{x - \alpha} = \lim_{x \to a+} \frac{|f(x)| - |f(\alpha)|}{|f(\alpha)|} = \lim_{x \to a+} \frac{|f(\alpha)| - |f(\alpha)|}{|f(\alpha)|} = \lim_{x \to a+} \frac{|f(\alpha)|}{|f(\alpha)|} = \lim_{x \to a+} \frac{|f(\alpha)|}{|f(\alpha)|} = \lim_{x \to a+$ |f'(a)| = 1 im |f(x)|-|f(a)| --|f(X)|在x=a处可导旦|f(a)|'=0 ②必要性. 若 |f(x)|在 x= a 可导 且 f(a)=0 贝リ f'(a)=0. ·: |f(x) |在 x= a 可导  $\frac{|f(x)|}{|x-a|} = -\lim_{x \to a^{-}} \frac{|f(x)|}{|x-a|}$  $\lim_{x \to a} \frac{|f(x)|}{|x-a|} = 0 \qquad \therefore f'(a) = 0$