

### 习题 4.5

1. 求下列函数的凸性区间和拐点,

思路: 凸性 =  $f''(x)$  正负性    拐点 =  $(f'(x)=0)$

(1)  $y = x^3 - 5x^2 + 3x + 5$

解: 令  $y = f(x)$ , 则  $f'(x) = 3x^2 - 10x + 3$

$$f''(x) = 6x - 10$$

可知  $f(x)$  在  $(-\infty, \frac{5}{3})$  上凸, 在  $(\frac{5}{3}, +\infty)$  上凹  
 $(\frac{5}{3}, \frac{20}{27})$  为拐点,

(2)  $y = xe^{-x}$

解: 令  $y = f(x)$ , 则  $f'(x) = e^{-x} - xe^{-x}$

$$f''(x) = -e^{-x} - e^{-x} + xe^{-x} = e^{-x}(x-2)$$

可知  $f(x)$  在  $(-\infty, 2)$  上凸, 在  $(2, +\infty)$  上凹  
 $(2, \frac{2}{e^2})$  为拐点,

(3)  $y = \ln(1+x^2)$

解: 令  $y = f(x)$ , 则  $f'(x) = \frac{2x}{1+x^2}$

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

可知  $f(x)$  在  $(-1, 1)$  上凸, 在  $(-\infty, -1)$  和  $(1, +\infty)$  上凹  
 $(-1, \ln 2)$  和  $(1, \ln 2)$  为拐点,

(4)  $y = x + \sin x$

解: 令  $y = f(x)$ , 则  $f'(x) = 1 + \cos x$ ,

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

可知:  $f(x)$  在  $(2k\pi, \pi+2k\pi)$  上凹, 在  $(-\pi+2k\pi, 2k\pi)$  上凸,  $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ ;  $(k\pi, k\pi)$  为拐点,

2. 利用函数的凸性, 证明下列不等式

思路: ① 证明上凸下凸 ② 套用  $f(\frac{x_1+x_2}{2})$  与  $\frac{1}{2}(f(x_1)+f(x_2))$  的不等式

(1)  $e^{\frac{x+y}{2}} < \frac{1}{2}(e^x + e^y), x \neq y$

解: 设  $f(x) = e^x$

$\because f''(x) = e^x > 0 \therefore f(x)$  下凸 (严格)

故  $f(\frac{x_1+x_2}{2}) < \frac{1}{2}(f(x_1)+f(x_2))$

则  $e^{\frac{x+y}{2}} < \frac{1}{2}(e^x + e^y)$

(2)  $(\frac{x+y}{2})^n < \frac{1}{2}(x^n + y^n), x > 0, y > 0, x \neq y, n > 1$

解: 设  $f(x) = x^n$ , 则  $f'(x) = \ln n x^{n-1}$

$\because f''(x) = \ln^2 n x^{n-2} > 0 \therefore f(x)$  下凸 (严格)

故  $f(\frac{x+y}{2}) < \frac{1}{2}(f(x)+f(y))$

则  $(\frac{x+y}{2})^n < \frac{1}{2}(x^n + y^n)$

### 3. 求下列函数的渐近线

思路: 找到  $y = ax + b$ .  $a = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty (-\infty)} \frac{f(x)}{x}$ ,  $b = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty (-\infty)} (f(x) - ax)$

1)  $y = \frac{1}{x^2 + 4x + 5}$

解:  $a_1 = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = 0$

$$b_1 = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (f(x) - ax) = 0$$

当  $x \rightarrow -\infty$  时同理

故渐近线为  $y = 0$

2)  $y = x e^{\frac{2}{x}} + 1$

解:  $a_1 = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (e^{\frac{2}{x}} + \frac{1}{x}) = 1$

$$b_1 = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (f(x) - ax) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x(e^{\frac{2}{x}} - 1) + 1.$$

令  $t = \frac{1}{x}$ , 则上式  $= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{2t} - 1}{t} + 1$

用洛必达易得  $b_1 = 3$ , 渐近线为  $y = x + 3$

$$a_1 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(x) - 1}{x} = 0, \quad b = 1.$$

渐近线<sub>2</sub>为  $y = 1$

3)  $y = \ln x$

解:  $a = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x} = 0$

$$b = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (f(x) - ax) = +\infty \quad \text{不存在}$$

当  $x \rightarrow 0^+$  时,  $f(x) = -\infty$

故垂直渐近线为  $x = 0$

$$(4) y = 2x + \arctan \frac{x}{2}$$

$$\text{解: } a_1 = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} 2 + \frac{\arctan \frac{x}{2}}{x} = 2$$

$$b_1 = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (f(x) - ax) = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\text{渐近线}_1: y = 2x + \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$a_2 = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = 2$$

$$b_2 = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (f(x) - ax) = -\frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\text{渐近线}_2: y = 2x - \frac{\pi}{2}$$

4. 证明

$$(1) f(\lambda_1 x_1 + \lambda_2 x_2) \leq \lambda_1 f(x_1) + \lambda_2 f(x_2), \text{ 则称 } f(x) \text{ 下凸, } \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 = 1$$

证: 根据下凸函数定义

$$\text{有 } f(\lambda x + (1-\lambda)y) \leq \lambda f(x) + (1-\lambda)f(y) \text{ 成立}$$

$$\text{取 } x = x_1, y = x_2, \lambda = \lambda_1, 1-\lambda = 1-\lambda_1 = \lambda_2$$

$$\text{则 } f(\lambda_1 x_1 + \lambda_2 x_2) \leq \lambda_1 f(x_1) + \lambda_2 f(x_2)$$

$$(2) f(\lambda_1 x_1 + \lambda_2 x_2 + \lambda_3 x_3) \leq \lambda_1 f(x_1) + \lambda_2 f(x_2) + \lambda_3 f(x_3)$$

证: 将  $\lambda_2 x_2 + \lambda_3 x_3$  合并为  $\lambda_4 x_4$

两次使用 (1) 结论可得

$$13) \text{ 令 } \lambda_k + \lambda_{k+1} = \lambda'_k, \quad \frac{\lambda_k}{\lambda'_k} x_k + \frac{\lambda_{k+1}}{\lambda'_k} x_{k+1} = x'_k$$

$$\text{则 } x'_k \in (a, b), \quad \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \dots + \lambda_{k-1} + \lambda'_k = 1$$

易知  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{k-1}, x'_k$  是  $(a, b)$  内不全相等  $k$  个数

由归纳法假设

$$f(\lambda_1 x_1 + \lambda_2 x_2 + \dots + \lambda'_k x'_k) < \lambda_1 f(x_1) + \lambda_2 f(x_2) + \dots + \lambda'_k f(x'_k)$$

$$\because \frac{\lambda_k}{\lambda'_k}, \frac{\lambda_{k+1}}{\lambda'_k} \in \mathbb{R}^+, \text{ 且 } \frac{\lambda_k}{\lambda'_k} + \frac{\lambda_{k+1}}{\lambda'_k} = 1$$

$$\text{故上式} \leq \frac{\lambda_k}{\lambda'_k} f(x_k) + \frac{\lambda_{k+1}}{\lambda'_k} f(x_{k+1})$$

$$\text{因此 } f\left(\sum_{k=1}^n \lambda_k x_k\right) \leq \sum_{k=1}^n f(\lambda_k x_k)$$