

1.2: 2011-2012学年第一学期 第二次测试

1.(1) $f'(x) = (-2x^2 + 1)e^{-x^2}$, 令 $f'(x) = 0$, 得 $x = \pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$;

$$f''(x) = (4x^3 - 6x)e^{-x^2}, f''(\pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}) \neq 0, \text{ 令 } f''(x) = 0, \text{ 得 } x = 0 \text{ 或 } \pm \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2};$$

$$x \in (-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}) \text{ 时, } f'(x) > 0; x < -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \text{ 或 } x > \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \text{ 时, } f'(x) < 0,$$

$$\text{故 } f(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}e} \text{ 为极大值, } f(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}) = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}e} \text{ 为最小值.}$$

$$x > \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2} \text{ 或 } x \in (-\frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}, 0) \text{ 时, } f''(x) > 0; x < -\frac{\sqrt{6}}{2} \text{ 或 } x \in (0, \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}) \text{ 时, } f''(x) < 0,$$

$$\text{故凸区间为 } (-\frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}, 0) \text{ 和 } (\frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}, +\infty), \text{ 凹区间为 } (-\infty, -\frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}) \text{ 和 } (0, \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}).$$

(2) 原式 = $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\ln(1+\frac{1}{x}) \cdot x^2 - x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln(1+\frac{1}{x}) - \frac{1}{x}}{1/x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{-\frac{x+1}{x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x^2}}{-2/x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x}{2x+2} = \sqrt{e}$

(3) 原式 = $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 - x^2 - 1 - 3x + \frac{9}{2}x^2 - 1 + 3x - \frac{9}{2}x^2 + o(x^2)}{-x^2 + o(x^2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-x^2 + o(x^2)}{-x^2 + o(x^2)} = 1$

(4) 取 $f(x) = \sqrt[4]{x}$, 则 $f'(x) = \frac{1}{4\sqrt[4]{x^3}}$, 有:

$$\sqrt[4]{x} \approx \sqrt[4]{x_0} + f'(x_0)\Delta x, \text{ 注意到 } 1.2^4 = 2.0736, \text{ 故取 } x_0 = 2.0736, \Delta x = -0.0736,$$

$$\sqrt[4]{2} = 1.2 - \frac{0.0736}{4 \cdot 1.2^3} = 1.2 - \frac{0.0736}{6.912} \approx 1.2 - 0.011 = 1.189.$$

事实上 $\sqrt[4]{2} \approx 1.1892$.

(5) 略。

2. $f'(x) = n_1(x-x_1)^{n_1-1}(x-x_2)^{n_2} \cdots (x-x_k)^{n_k} + \cdots + n_k(x-x_1)^{n_1} \cdots (x-x_k)^{n_k-1}$,

$$\text{令 } g(x) = n \prod_{i=1}^k (x-x_i)^{n_i-1} \prod_{i=1}^k k-1(x-\xi_i),$$

由 $f(x_i) = 0, \exists \xi_1, \xi_2, \cdots, \xi_{k-1}, f'(\xi_i) = 0, \xi_i \in (x_i, x_{i+1})$,

又 $g(\xi_i) = 0$, 且最高此项均为 nx^{n-1} , 有 $n-1$ 个根, 其中 $g(x) = 0$, 必有 $k-1$ 个根为 ξ_i ,

其余 $n-k$ 个根 $t_1, \cdots, t_{n-k} \in \{x_1, \cdots, x_k\}$, 显然这 $n-k$ 个根亦为 $f'(x)$ 的根。

故 $f'(x) = g(x)$ 。

3. 即证 $\ln x_1 + \ln x_2 \leq \ln \left(\frac{1}{p} \cdot x_1^p + \frac{1}{q} \cdot x_1^q \right)$, 取 $f(x) = \ln x, f''(x) = -\frac{1}{x^2}$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 恒负,

故 $f(x)$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 上恒凹, $f(\frac{1}{p} \cdot x_1^p + \frac{1}{q} \cdot x_1^q) \geq \frac{1}{p} f(x_1^p) + \frac{1}{q} f(x_1^q) = \ln x_1 + \ln x_2$, 得证。

4. 令 $G(x) = f^2(x) + f'^2(x), G'(x) = 2f(x)f'(x) + 2f'(x)f''(x) = 0$, 故 $G(x) = c^2$ 。

即 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \pm \sqrt{c^2 - y^2}, y = A \sin x + B \cos x$, 原命题易证。

5.(1)由 $f'(a)f'(b) > 0$, 不妨设 $f'(a), f'(b)$ 均为正, 即 $\lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x - a} = f'(a) > 0$,

即 $\exists x_1 \in (a, a + \delta_a), f(x_1) - f(a) > 0, f(x_1) > 0$;

同理, $\exists x_2 \in (b - \delta_b, b), f(x_2) < 0$, 由介值定理, $\exists \xi \in (x_1, x_2) \subset (a, b), f(\xi) = 0$ 。

(2)不妨设 $f'(a), f'(b)$ 均为正, $g(x) = f(x) - f'(x)$, $g(a), g(b)$ 均为负, 即证 $\exists t \in (a, b), g(t) > 0$,

由(1), $\exists t \in (x_1, \xi)$, ξ 为 x_1 右侧最近的零点, $f(\xi) - f(x_1) = f'(t)(\xi - x_1)$, $f'(t) < 0$,

而 $f(t) > 0, g(t) = f(t) - f'(t) > 0$,

故 $\exists \xi_1 \in (a, t), \xi_2 \in (t, b), g(\xi_1) = g(\xi_2) = 0$, 即 $f'(\xi_1) = f(\xi_1), f'(\xi_2) = f(\xi_2)$ 。

(3)令 $G(x) = e^x(f(x) - f'(x))$, $G(\xi_1) = G(\xi_2) = 0, G'(x) = e^x(f(x) - f''(x))$,

则 $\exists \eta \in (\xi_1, \xi_2), G'(\eta) = \frac{G(a) - G(b)}{a - b} = 0$, 即 $f''(\eta) = f(\eta)$ 。

数分(下) 习题 1.1