



12. $\frac{dx}{dt}|_{t=0} = -1, \frac{d^2x}{dt^2}|_{t=0} = 2$ 且 $t=0$ 时, $y = -1$

对 $y^2 + 3ty + 1 = 0$ 求微分

$$3y^2 \frac{dy}{dt} + 3y + 3t \frac{dy}{dt} = 0, \text{ by } \left(\frac{dy}{dt}\right)^2 + 3y^2 \frac{dy}{dt} + 6 \frac{dy}{dt} + 3t \frac{d^2y}{dt^2} = 0$$

$$\therefore \frac{dy}{dt}|_{t=0} = 1, \frac{d^2y}{dt^2}|_{t=0} = 0$$

$$\therefore \frac{d^2y}{dx^2}|_{t=0} = \frac{\frac{d^2y}{dt^2} \cdot \frac{dx}{dt} - \frac{dy}{dt} \cdot \frac{d^2x}{dt^2}}{\left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right)^3} \Big|_{t=0} = 2$$

13. $y = (x^2-1)^n e^{2x} = (x-1)^n (x^2+x+1)^n e^{2x}$

令 $u = (x-1)^n, v = (x^2+x+1)^n e^{2x}$, 由 Leibniz 公式, 得

$$y^{(n+1)}(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{n+1} C_{n+1}^k u^{(n+1-k)} v^{(k)} \therefore y^{(n+1)}(1) = C_{n+1}^1 u^{(n)} v^{(1)} = (n+1) \cdot n! \left[n(x^2+x+1)^{n-1} (2x+1) e^{2x} + (x^2+x+1)^n \cdot 2e^{2x} \right] \Big|_{x=1}$$

$$\therefore y^{(n+1)}(1) = (n+2)! 3^n \cdot e^2$$

14. $f'(x) = \frac{2 \arcsin x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \Rightarrow (1-x^2)[f'(x)]^2 = 4f(x)$ 再求一次导

$\Rightarrow -x f'(x) + (1-x^2) f''(x) = 2$, 应用 Leibniz 公式, 两端同时对 x 求 n 阶导

$$\therefore -x f^{(n+1)}(x) - n f^{(n)}(x) + (1-x^2) f^{(n+2)}(x) - 2nx f^{(n+1)}(x) - n(n-1) f^{(n)}(x) = 0$$

$$\text{即 } -n^2 f^{(n)}(x) - (2n+1)x f^{(n+1)}(x) + (1-x^2) f^{(n+2)}(x) = 0$$

$$x=0 \text{ 代入 } k \text{ 式 } \therefore f^{(n+2)}(0) = n^2 f^{(n)}(0) \quad \text{而 } f'(0) = 0, f''(0) = 2$$

$$\therefore f^{(n)}(0) = \begin{cases} 0, & n=2k+1, k=0,1,2,\dots \\ 2^{k-1} \cdot [(k-1)!]^2, & k=1,2,\dots \end{cases}$$

15. $\frac{\arctan a}{a} = \frac{1}{1+a^2} \therefore \lim_{a \rightarrow 0^+} \left(\frac{\arctan a}{a}\right)^2 = \lim_{a \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{a - \arctan a}{a^2 \arctan a} = \lim_{a \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{1}{3}a^3 + o(a^3)}{a^3 + o(a^3)} = \frac{1}{3}$

\therefore 厚极限为 $\frac{1}{3}$

16. (1) 令 $F(x) = f(x) - x \therefore F(0.5) = 0.5 > 0, F(1) = -1 < 0$

\therefore 由零点定理, $\exists \xi \in (0.5, 1)$, s.t. $F(\xi) = 0$ 即 $f(\xi) = \xi$



12) 令 $A(x) = e^{-\lambda x} (f(x) - x)$ $\therefore A(0) = 0, A(\frac{1}{\lambda}) = 0$

\therefore 由 Rolle 中值定理, 得 $\exists \eta \in (0, \frac{1}{\lambda}),$ s.t. $A'(\eta) = 0$

即 $e^{-\lambda \eta} [f'(\eta) - 1 - \lambda(f(\eta) - \eta)] = 0$ 且 $e^{-\lambda \eta} \neq 0$

$\therefore f'(\eta) - \lambda(f(\eta) - \eta) = 1$

17. 令 $F(x) = f(x + \frac{1}{n}) - f(x), x \in [0, 1 - \frac{1}{n}]$

$\therefore F(0) + F(\frac{1}{n}) + \dots + F(\frac{n-1}{n}) = f(1) - f(0) = 0$

① 上述每一项 ~~均不为0~~ 均不为0, $F(0) = F(\frac{1}{n}) = \dots = F(\frac{n-1}{n}) = 0$ 结论显然成立

② 各项不全为0, 则其中必有 $\xi_1, \xi_2 \in \{0, \frac{1}{n}, \dots, \frac{n-1}{n}\},$ s.t. $F(\xi_1)F(\xi_2) < 0$

\therefore 由零点定理, $\exists \xi \in (0, 1),$ s.t. $F(\xi) = 0,$ 即 $f(\xi) = f(\xi + \frac{1}{n})$

18. ① $f(a) = f(\frac{a+b}{2}) + f'(\frac{a+b}{2}) \cdot \frac{a-b}{2} + \frac{f''(\xi_1)}{2!} \cdot \frac{(a-b)^2}{4}, \xi_1 \in (a, \frac{a+b}{2})$

$f(b) = f(\frac{a+b}{2}) + f'(\frac{a+b}{2}) \cdot \frac{b-a}{2} + \frac{f''(\xi_2)}{2!} \cdot \frac{(b-a)^2}{4}, \xi_2 \in (\frac{a+b}{2}, b)$

两式相加, 即 $f(a) + f(b) - 2f(\frac{a+b}{2}) = \frac{(b-a)^2}{8} (f''(\xi_1) + f''(\xi_2))$

\therefore 由导数介值定理 (Darboux 定理), 即 $\exists \xi \in (\xi_1, \xi_2) \subset (a, b),$

s.t. $f(b) - 2f(\frac{a+b}{2}) + f(a) = \frac{(b-a)^2}{4} f''(\xi)$

② 令 $F(x) = f(x + \frac{b-a}{2}) - f(x) \therefore f(b) - 2f(\frac{a+b}{2}) + f(a) = F(\frac{a+b}{2}) - F(a)$

\therefore 由 Lagrange 中值定理, $\exists \xi_1 \in (a, \frac{a+b}{2}),$ s.t. $F(\frac{a+b}{2}) - F(a) = F'(\xi_1) \cdot \frac{b-a}{2}$

$F'(\xi_1) = f'(\xi_1 + \frac{b-a}{2}) - f'(\xi_1)$ 且 $f(x)$ 在 (a, b) 内二阶可导

\therefore 由 Lagrange 中值定理, $\exists \xi \in (\xi_1, \xi_1 + \frac{b-a}{2}) \subset (a, b),$ s.t.

$F'(\xi_1) = f'(\xi_1 + \frac{b-a}{2}) - f'(\xi_1) = f''(\xi) \cdot \frac{b-a}{2}$

$\therefore F(\frac{a+b}{2}) - F(a) = f''(\xi) \cdot \frac{(b-a)^2}{4}$ 即 $f(b) - 2f(\frac{a+b}{2}) + f(a) = \frac{(b-a)^2}{4} f''(\xi)$