

$$I_{(1)} \left\{ (1+t^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right\}' = \frac{3}{2} (1+t^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot (1+t^2)'$$

$$\frac{d(u^{\frac{3}{2}})}{du} = \frac{3}{2} u^{\frac{1}{2}} \quad \left| \quad = \frac{3}{2} (1+t^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot 2t \right. \\ \left. = 3t (1+t^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \right.$$

$$(2) \left(\frac{t^2}{1+t^2} \right)' = \frac{(t^2)' \cdot (1+t^2) - t^2 \cdot (1+t^2)'}{(1+t^2)^2}$$

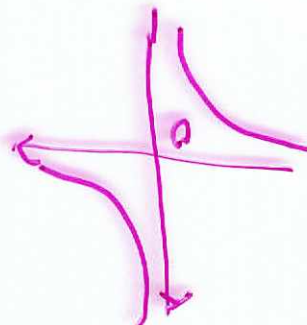
$$= \frac{2t \cdot (1+t^2) - t^2 \cdot 2t}{(1+t^2)^2}$$

$$= \frac{2t}{(1+t^2)^2}$$

$$(3) \left\{ \frac{1}{(x^2+1)^3} \right\}' = - \frac{3}{(x^2+1)^4} \cdot (x^2+1)'$$

$$\frac{d}{du} \left(\frac{1}{u^3} \right) = - \frac{3}{u^4} \quad \left| \quad = - \frac{6x}{(x^2+1)^4} \right.$$

$$(4) \left\{ (3-2x^2)^3 \right\}' = 3(3-2x^2)^2 \cdot (-4x) \\ = -12x (3-2x^2)^2$$



$$\begin{array}{l} x \rightarrow +\infty \text{ at } \frac{1}{x} \rightarrow +0 \\ x \rightarrow -\infty \text{ at } \frac{1}{x} \rightarrow -0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} x \rightarrow +0, -0 \\ x > 0 \text{ at } \frac{1}{x} \rightarrow +\infty \\ x < 0 \text{ at } \frac{1}{x} \rightarrow -\infty \end{array}$$

$$\frac{1}{x} \rightarrow 0 \text{ (} x \rightarrow \pm\infty \text{)}$$

$$x \rightarrow -\infty \text{ at } \frac{1}{x} \rightarrow -0$$

$$x \rightarrow +\infty \text{ at } \frac{1}{x} \rightarrow +0$$

$$\begin{array}{l} f(x) \rightarrow A \in \mathbb{R}, f(x) \rightarrow +\infty, -\infty \\ (x \rightarrow a) \\ \Rightarrow f(x) + g(x) \rightarrow +\infty, -\infty \end{array}$$

x	$x \rightarrow 0$	$x \rightarrow \pm\infty$
$\frac{1}{x}$	$\pm\infty$	0
x	0	$\pm\infty$
x^2	0	$+\infty$
$\frac{1}{x^2}$	$+\infty$	0

$$f(x) = x^2 \Leftrightarrow x^2 > 0$$

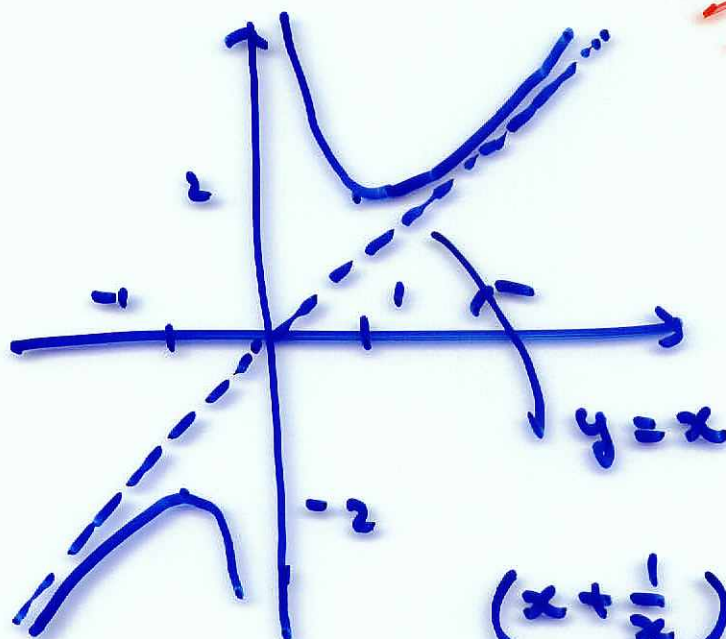
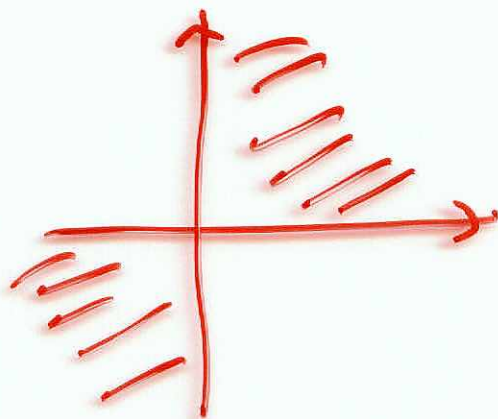


$$\begin{array}{l} f(x) = x + \frac{1}{x} \\ f'(x) = 1 - \frac{1}{x^2} \\ f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 = 1 \Rightarrow x = \pm 1 \\ f''(x) = \frac{2}{x^3} \\ f''(1) = 2 > 0 \Rightarrow \text{local minimum at } x=1 \\ f''(-1) = -2 < 0 \Rightarrow \text{local maximum at } x=-1 \end{array}$$

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

$$x^2 + 1 > 0$$

$$y > 0 \Leftrightarrow x > 0$$



$$\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right) - x = \frac{1}{x} \rightarrow 0$$

$$y = x \text{ as } x \rightarrow \pm\infty$$

$$(x \rightarrow \pm\infty)$$

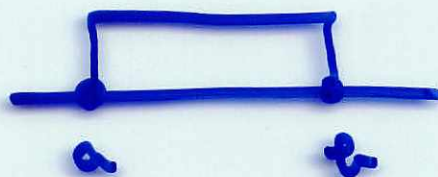
asymptotic line

asymptotic line

平均值的定理. CT 10.8 page.

$$f: [a, b] \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

(a, b) 上连续
 $[a, b]$ 上可微



$$\Rightarrow \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a} = f'(c)$$

$\exists c \in (a, b)$ 使得

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x - a} \quad \text{local. 极限}$$

(a, b) 上严格单调增加

$$f(x) < f(y) \quad (a < x < y < b)$$

(Global) 严格

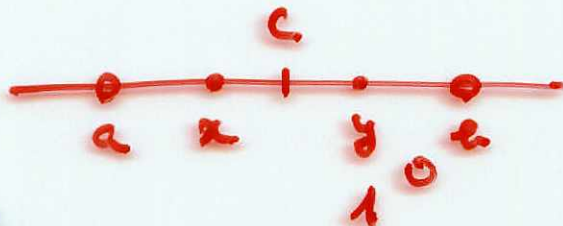
定理 $f: (a, b)$ 上可微

$$f'(x) > 0 \quad < 0$$

严格

$\Rightarrow f$ 在 (a, b) 上严格单调增加.

$$a < x < y < b.$$



$$\frac{f(y) - f(x)}{y - x} = f'(c) < 0$$

0 < y - x

∃ c ∈ (a, b) s.t. x < c < y.

$$f(y) - f(x) > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow f(y) > f(x)$$

定理

$f: (a, b) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ 连续函数

$$f'(x) = 0 \quad (x \in (a, b))$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) \equiv C$$

(f 是常数函数)

$$\frac{f(y) - f(x)}{y - x} = f'(c) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow f(y) = f(x)$$

$$f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad \text{fuchsian} \quad \alpha \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$f'(x) = \alpha f(x) \quad (x \in \mathbb{R})$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = f(0) e^{\alpha x}$$

$$(f(x) e^{-\alpha x})' = \boxed{f'(x)} \cdot e^{-\alpha x}$$

c: constant

$$(e^{ct})' = c e^{ct}$$

$$+ f(x) \cdot (-\alpha) e^{-\alpha x}$$

$$= f(x) \cdot e^{-\alpha x} (\alpha - \alpha)$$

$$= 0$$

$$\frac{d e^u}{d u} = e^u$$

$$(e^{ct})' = e^{ct} \cdot (ct)' = c e^{ct}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & f(x) \cdot e^{-\alpha x} \equiv f(0) \cdot e^{-\alpha \cdot 0} = f(0) \\ & \uparrow \\ & x = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$f(x) = f(0) e^{\alpha x}$$

1 = 2 3 4 5

→ Taylor 展開.

$$\frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x - a}$$

→ $f'(a)$

“三三”

$$|x - a| \sim 0$$

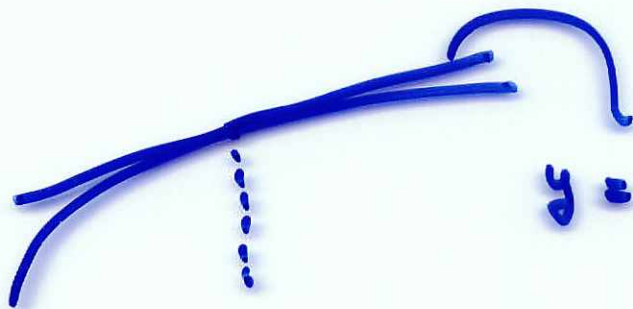


$$\frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x - a} \approx f'(a)$$

$$f(x) \approx f(a) + f'(a)(x-a)$$

 $f(x) =$

1. 2. 3. 4.



$$y = f(a) + f'(a)(x-a)$$

(1311) $y = \sqrt{x} \quad (\sqrt{x})' = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$

$$\sqrt{x} \approx \sqrt{1} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1}} (x-1)$$

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

$$26 - 1 = 25$$

$$\sqrt{1+x} \approx 1 + \frac{1}{2}x$$

175 近仁X.

$$\sqrt{0.9} \approx 1 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot (-0.1) = 0.95$$

I $f'(x) = 3f(x)$, $f(0) = 5$
 $\Rightarrow$ $f(x) = 5e^{3x}$.

II (1) $\sqrt[3]{0.95} \approx ?$

(2) $\log 0.95 \approx ?$

III. $y = t^2 e^{-t}$ a function

IV $y = t \log t$ ($t > 0$) a function

V $y = f(t)$
 $y = \log(1+t) \approx t$.

$f'(t)$, $f''(t)$, $f'''(t)$, ...

$t \geq 2$ $f^{(4)}(t) \approx t^3$