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# 分段函数在分段点的可导性研究

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【摘 要】针对分段函数在分段点的可导性问题,使用理论证明以及反例证明等方法,得出三种典型分段函数在分段点可导的条件,举例说明结论的应用推广价值。

【关键词】分段函数;可导性;条件

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讨论分段函数在分段点处的可导性是高等数学的常见问题,基本的方法莫过于用导数定义判定,但是此法过于冗繁;一些简便的判别法又似乎缺乏牢固的理论基础。本文针对判定不同类型分段函数在分段点可导性的简便方法,进行归纳、总结、证明,使之有理有据,方便操作。

#### 1 主要结论

定理1 如果  $f(x) = \begin{cases} g(x), x < x_0, \\ A, & x = x_0,$  满足 g(x)与 h(x)在  $x = x_0$ 处均有意义且可导,则 f(x)在  $x = x_0$ 处可导的充分必  $h(x), x > x_0$ 

要条件是  $g(x_0) = h(x_0) = A$  目  $g'(x_0) = h'(x_0)$ 

证明 必要性。因为g(x)、h(x)与f(x)在x=x处均可导,所以三者在x=x。处均连续,所以

$$A = g(x_0) = g(x_0^-) = f(x_0^-) = f(x_0^+) = h(x_0^+) = h(x_0^+),$$

$$g'(x_0) = \lim_{x \to x_0^-} \frac{g(x) - A}{x - x_0} = f'(x_0) = f'_+(x_0) = \lim_{x \to x_0^+} \frac{h(x) - A}{x - x_0} = h'(x_0)$$

充分性。因为 $g(x_0) = h(x_0) = A$ 且  $g'(x_0) = h'(x_0)$ ,所以, $f'_-(x_0) = g'_-(x_0) = h'_+(x_0) = f'_+(x_0)$ ,所以,f(x)在 $x = x_0$ 处可导。由定理 1 易得下面的推论.

推论 如果 $f(x) = \begin{cases} g(x), & x \leq x_0, \\ h(x), & x > x_0 \end{cases}$ 满足g(x)与h(x)在 $x = x_0$ 处均有意义且可导,则f(x)在 $x = x_0$ 处可导的充分必要条件是 $g(x_0) = h(x_0)$ 目  $g'(x_0) = h'(x_0)$ 

上面给出并证明了两种典型类型的分段函数在分段点处可导的充分必要条件,下面给出另一种类型的分段函数在分段点处可导的充分条件。

定理2 设 $f(x) = \begin{cases} g(x), & x \neq x_0, \\ A, & x = x_0 \end{cases}$ 在 $x = x_0$ 处连续,f(x)在x的某去心邻域内可导,则f(x)在 $x = x_0$ 处可导的充分条件是 $\lim_{x \to x_0} f'(x)$ 存在。

证明 因为f(x)在 $x = x_0$ 处连续,所以 $\lim_{x \to x_0} g(x) = A$ 。又因g(x)在 $x_0$ 的某去心邻域内可导且 $\lim_{x \to x_0} g'(x)$ 存在,所以 $\lim_{x \to x_0} \frac{f(x) - A}{x - x_0} = \lim_{x \to x_0} \frac{g(x) - A}{x - x_0} = \lim_{x \to x_0} g'(x)$ ,即f(x)在 $x = x_0$ 处可导。

由定理2的证明过程可知,若 $\lim_{x\to\infty} g'(x)$ 存在,则 $f'(x_0) = \lim_{x\to\infty} g'(x)$ 。值得注意的是, $\lim_{x\to\infty} g'(x)$ 存在只是f(x)在 $x=x_0$ 处可导的充分条件,而不是必要条件。例如,分段函数

$$y = \begin{cases} x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x}, & x \neq 0, \\ 0, & x = 0, \end{cases}$$

易知 $\lim_{x\to 0} (x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x})'$ 不存在,但由导数定义,该分段函数在 $x=x_0$ 处却是可导的。

#### 2 应用举例

例  $1^{[1]}$  设函数  $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2, & x \le 1, \\ ax + b, x > 1. \end{cases}$  为了使函数 f(x)在x = 1处连续且可导,a、b应取什么值?解法 1 因为 f(x)在x = 1处连续,所以  $f(\Gamma) = f(\Gamma) = f(\Gamma)$ ,即 a + b = 1 。又因 f(x)在x = 1处可导,所以

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$$f'_{+}(1) = \lim_{x \to 1^{+}} \frac{ax + b - 1}{x - 1} = a = f'_{-}(1) = 2$$
,  $\exists 1 \ a = 2$ ,  $b = 1$ 

解法2  $x^2$ 、ax+b在x=1处的函数值相等且导数相等,由定理1的推论,得到1=a+b且a=2,则b=1。显然,虽然两种解法得到了相同的结果,但解法2更加方便、简洁。

例2回 讨论下列分段函数在分段点的可导性:

$$(1) f(x) = \begin{cases} \sin x, & x \le 0, \\ \ln(1+x), & x > 0; \end{cases}$$
 
$$(2) g(x) = \begin{cases} x^2, & x \le 0, \\ xe^x, & x > 0. \end{cases}$$

解 (1) 
$$\sin \theta = \ln(1+\theta) = 0$$
,  $\cos \theta = \frac{1}{1+\theta} = 1$ , 由定理1的推论,  $f(x)$ 在 $x = 0$ 处可导, 且 $f'(0) = 1$ 。

$$(2)^{(x^2)'}\Big|_{x=0} = 0$$
,  $(xe^x)'\Big|_{x=0} = 1$ , 由定理2的推论,  $g(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处不可导。

例 3<sup>[3]</sup> 讨论 
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^3 \sin \frac{1}{x}, & x \neq 0, \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases}$$
 在  $x = 1$  处的可导性。

解 易见 $\lim_{x\to 0} (x^3 \sin \frac{1}{x})' = 0$ ,由定理2,f(x)在x = 0处可导,且f'(0) = 0。

### 注释及参考文献:

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## On Derivative Study of Piecewise Function at Dividing Point

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Abstract: As for the derivative of piecewise function at dividing point, this paper gets the conditions of three typical piecewise functions at dividing point by using relative theory and counter-example; and it illustrates the application promotion value of the conclusions with some examples.

Key words: piecewise function; derivability; condition

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in Mucor screening and should be improved. Fermentation and detecting the protease activity is the most direct and effective screening method. The protease in the fermented liquid of these four isolated strains was researched. The results showed that proteases which produce by the strains of 3.4943 and 3.4906 had good temperature stability; optimum reaction temperature of proteases which produce by the strains of 3.4906 and 3.5009 is lower than that of 3.4943 and 3.4909; In terms of reaction pH, the optimum pH of 4 kinds of proteases produced from 4 strains was in the range of 6.0 ~ 8.0; In affected by the concentration of NaCl, protease activity of 3.4943 was greatly influenced by NaCl concentration and that of 3.4909 was least affected by the concentration of NaCl. Because each strain of enzymatic characteristics varies, we could select suitable strains in production of fermentation food.

Key words: Extra-cellaluar proteases; Mucor; screening; enzymatic characteristics