

微积分 A1 第 5 次习题课答案 导数与高阶导

1. 设 $y = f(g(x))$, 求 y''' .

解: $y' = f'(g(x))g'(x)$,

$$y'' = f''(g(x))(g'(x))^2 + f'(g(x))g''(x)$$

$$\begin{aligned} y''' &= f'''(g(x))(g'(x))^3 + 2f''(g(x))g'(x)g''(x) + f''(g(x))g'(x)g''(x) + f'(g(x))g'''(x) \\ &= f'''(g(x))(g'(x))^3 + 3f''(g(x))g'(x)g''(x) + f'(g(x))g'''(x) \end{aligned}$$

2. 设 f, g 在 x_0 的邻域中有定义, 且

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} g(x) = 0, \quad |f(x)| \leq M|x - x_0|, \quad \forall |x - x_0| < \delta.$$

求证: $F(x) = f(x)g(x) = 0$ 在 x_0 处可导, 且 $F'(x_0) = 0$.

证明: 已知 $|f(x)| \leq M|x - x_0|, \forall |x - x_0| < \delta$, 则 $|f(x_0)| \leq M|x_0 - x_0| = 0, F(x_0) = 0$, 且

$$\left| \frac{F(x) - F(x_0)}{x - x_0} - 0 \right| = \left| \frac{f(x)g(x)}{x - x_0} \right| \leq M|g(x)|, \quad \forall |x - x_0| < \delta.$$

于是

$$-M|g(x)| \leq \frac{F(x) - F(x_0)}{x - x_0} \leq M|g(x)|, \quad \forall |x - x_0| < \delta.$$

令 $x \rightarrow x_0$, 得

$$F'(x_0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{F(x) - F(x_0)}{x - x_0} = 0. \square$$

3. 设 $xf(x)$ 在 $x_0 \neq 0$ 处有导数 A , 证明 $f'(x_0)$ 存在并求 $f'(x_0)$.

证明: $xf(x)$ 在 $x_0 \neq 0$ 处有导数 A , 即 $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{xf(x) - x_0f(x_0)}{x - x_0} = A$. 记

$$\rho(x) = \frac{xf(x) - x_0f(x_0)}{x - x_0} - A,$$

则 $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \rho(x) = 0$, 且

$$xf(x) - x_0f(x_0) = A(x - x_0) + \rho(x)(x - x_0).$$

于是

$$xf(x) - xf(x_0) + xf(x_0) - x_0f(x_0) = A(x - x_0) + \rho(x)(x - x_0),$$

$$\frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} = \frac{A - f(x_0)}{x} + \frac{1}{x} \rho(x),$$

令 $x \rightarrow x_0$, 得

$$f'(x_0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} = \frac{A - f(x_0)}{x_0}. \square$$

4. 设: 设 $f' \in C[0, +\infty)$, 证明: 存在常数 α, β , 使得函数

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} \alpha f(-x) + \beta f(-2x), & x < 0 \\ f(x), & x \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

在 $x = 0$ 处可导.

证明: $g(x)$ 在 $x = 0$ 处可导, 从而在 $x = 0$ 处连续, 应有

$$f(0) = g(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} g(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} (\alpha f(-x) + \beta f(-2x)) = (\alpha + \beta) f(0).$$

$x < 0$ 时, $g'(x) = -\alpha f'(-x) - 2\beta f'(-2x)$. 而 $f' \in C[0, +\infty)$, 因此

$$g'_-(0) = -\alpha f'(0) - 2\beta f'(0).$$

由 $g'_-(0) = g'_+(0)$, 应有

$$-(\alpha + 2\beta)f'(0) = f'(0).$$

令 $\alpha + \beta = 1, -(\alpha + 2\beta) = -1$. 解得 $\alpha = 3, \beta = -2$. 此时 $g(x)$ 在 $x = 0$ 处可导. \square

5. 设 $f(x)$ 在 $x = x_0$ 处可导, $a_n \leq x_0 \leq b_n$, 且 $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} a_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} b_n = x_0$. 证明:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(b_n) - f(a_n)}{b_n - a_n} = f'(x_0).$$

证明: $a_n \leq x_0 \leq b_n$, 则 $\frac{b_n - x_0}{b_n - a_n} + \frac{x_0 - a_n}{b_n - a_n} = 1$, 且 $0 \leq \frac{b_n - x_0}{b_n - a_n} \leq 1, 0 \leq \frac{x_0 - a_n}{b_n - a_n} \leq 1$. 于是

$$\begin{aligned}
& \left| \frac{f(b_n) - f(a_n)}{b_n - a_n} - f'(x_0) \right| \\
&= \left| \left(\frac{f(b_n) - f(x_0)}{b_n - x_0} - f'(x_0) \right) \frac{b_n - x_0}{b_n - a_n} + \left(\frac{f(x_0) - f(a_n)}{x_0 - a_n} - f'(x_0) \right) \frac{x_0 - a_n}{b_n - a_n} \right| \\
&\leq \left| \frac{f(b_n) - f(x_0)}{b_n - x_0} - f'(x_0) \right| + \left| \frac{f(x_0) - f(a_n)}{x_0 - a_n} - f'(x_0) \right|
\end{aligned}$$

令 $n \rightarrow +\infty$, 由 $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} a_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} b_n = x_0$ 得

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left| \frac{f(b_n) - f(a_n)}{b_n - a_n} - f'(x_0) \right| = 0, \quad \text{即} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(b_n) - f(a_n)}{b_n - a_n} = f'(x_0). \square$$

6. 试求下列极限

$$(1) \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{xf(x_0) - x_0f(x)}{x - x_0} \quad (\text{已知 } f'(x_0) \text{ 存在}).$$

$$(2) \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \left(\frac{f(x)}{f(x_0)} \right)^{1/(\ln x - \ln x_0)} \quad (\text{已知 } x_0 > 0, f'(x_0) \text{ 存在}, f(x_0) > 0).$$

$$(3) \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{f(x)}{1 + nf(x)} \right) \quad (\text{已知 } f \text{ 为正周期函数}, f \in C^1(\mathbb{R})).$$

$$(4) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} \sum_{i=1}^n f\left(\frac{x}{i}\right) \quad (\text{已知 } f'(0) \text{ 存在}, f(0) = 0).$$

解: (1)
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{xf(x_0) - x_0f(x)}{x - x_0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{xf(x_0) - xf(x) + xf(x) - x_0f(x)}{x - x_0}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \left(x \frac{f(x_0) - f(x)}{x - x_0} + f(x) \right) = -x_0 f'(x_0) + f(x_0).$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(2) \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \left(\frac{f(x)}{f(x_0)} \right)^{1/(\ln x - \ln x_0)} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} e^{\frac{\ln f(x) - \ln f(x_0)}{\ln x - \ln x_0}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} e^{\frac{\ln f(x) - \ln f(x_0)}{x - x_0} \cdot \frac{x - x_0}{\ln x - \ln x_0}} \\
&= e^{\left. \frac{(\ln f(x))'}{f(x)} \right|_{x=x_0} / \left. \frac{1}{x} \right|_{x=x_0}} = e^{x_0 f'(x_0) / f(x_0)}.
\end{aligned}$$

$$(3) \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{f(x)}{1 + nf(x)} \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f'(x)(1 + nf(x)) - f(x)(1 + nf(x))'}{(1 + nf(x))^2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f'(x)}{(1 + nf(x))^2}.$$

$f \in C^1(\mathbb{R})$, f 为正周期函数, 设周期为 T , 则 f' 亦为 T -周期连续函数, 由闭区间上连

续函数的最值定理, 存在 $m, M \in \mathbb{R}, s.t.$

$$m = \min_{x \in [0, T]} f(x) = \min_{x \in \mathbb{R}} f(x) > 0,$$

$$M = \max_{x \in [0, T]} |f'(x)| = \max_{x \in \mathbb{R}} |f'(x)|.$$

于是

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left| \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{f(x)}{1 + nf(x)} \right) \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left| \frac{f'(x)}{(1 + nf(x))^2} \right| \leq \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{M}{(1 + n \cdot m)^2} = 0.$$

故

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{f(x)}{1 + nf(x)} \right) = 0.$$

(4) $f(0) = 0$, 则 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} \sum_{i=1}^n f\left(\frac{x}{i}\right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{f(x/i) - f(0)}{x/i} \cdot \frac{1}{i} = f'(0) \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n}\right).$ □

7. 求和

$$(1) \sum_{k=1}^n k e^{kx} \quad (2) \sum_{k=1}^n C_n^k k^2$$

$$(3) \sum_{k=1}^n k \cos kx \quad (4) \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{2^k} \tan \frac{x}{2^k}$$

解: (1) $\sum_{k=0}^n e^{kx} = \frac{1 - e^{(n+1)x}}{1 - e^x}$, 两边求导, 得

$$\sum_{k=1}^n k e^{kx} = \sum_{k=0}^n k e^{kx} = \frac{n e^{(n+2)x} - (n+1) e^{(n+1)x} + e^x}{(1 - e^x)^2}.$$

$$(2) (1+x)^n = \sum_{k=0}^n C_n^k x^k,$$

两边求导得 $n(1+x)^{n-1} = \sum_{k=1}^n k C_n^k x^{k-1}.$

两边同乘 x 得 $n x (1+x)^{n-1} = \sum_{k=1}^n k C_n^k x^k.$

两边求导得 $n(1+x)^{n-1} + n(n-1)x(1+x)^{n-2} = \sum_{k=1}^n k^2 C_n^k x^{k-1}.$

令 $x=1$ 得 $\sum_{k=1}^n C_n^k k^2 = n \cdot 2^{n-1} + n(n-1) \cdot 2^{n-2} = n(n+1)2^{n-2}.$

$$(3) \sum_{k=1}^n \sin kx = \frac{1}{2 \sin \frac{x}{2}} \sum_{k=1}^n 2 \sin \frac{x}{2} \sin kx$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{1}{2 \sin \frac{x}{2}} \sum_{k=1}^n \left(\cos \frac{2k-1}{2} x - \cos \frac{2k+1}{2} x \right) = \frac{\cos \frac{x}{2} - \cos \frac{2n+1}{2} x}{2 \sin \frac{x}{2}} \\
\sum_{k=1}^n k \cos kx &= \left(\sum_{k=1}^n \sin kx \right)' = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\cos \frac{x}{2} - \cos \frac{2n+1}{2} x}{\sin \frac{x}{2}} \right)' \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\left(-\frac{1}{2} \sin \frac{x}{2} + \frac{2n+1}{2} \sin \frac{2n+1}{2} x \right) \sin \frac{x}{2} - (\cos \frac{x}{2} - \cos \frac{2n+1}{2} x) \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2}}{\sin^2 \frac{x}{2}} \\
&= \frac{-1 + (2n+1) \sin \frac{2n+1}{2} x \sin \frac{x}{2} - \cos \frac{x}{2}}{4 \sin^2 \frac{x}{2}} \\
&= \frac{n \sin \frac{2n+1}{2} x \sin \frac{x}{2} - \sin^2 \frac{nx}{2}}{2 \sin^2 \frac{x}{2}}.
\end{aligned}$$

$$(4) \sum_{k=1}^n \ln \cos \frac{x}{2^k} = \ln \left(\cos \frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2^2} \cdots \cos \frac{x}{2^n} \right) = \ln \frac{\sin x}{2^n \sin \frac{x}{2^n}} = \ln \sin x - \ln \sin \frac{x}{2^n} - n \ln 2,$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{2^k} \tan \frac{x}{2^k} &= - \left(\sum_{k=1}^n \ln \cos \frac{x}{2^k} \right)' \\
&= - \left(\ln \sin x - \ln \sin \frac{x}{2^n} - n \ln 2 \right)' = -\cot x + \frac{1}{2^n} \cot \frac{x}{2^n}. \square
\end{aligned}$$

8. 求下列函数的 n 阶导数

$$(1) f(x) = \frac{ax+b}{cx+d} \quad (c \neq 0) \qquad (2) f(x) = x^2 \cos 2x$$

$$(3) f(x) = e^x \sin x \qquad (4) f(x) = x^n \ln x$$

解: (1) $f(x) = \frac{ax+b}{cx+d} = \frac{a(x+d/c)+b-ad/c}{c(x+d/c)} = \frac{a}{c} + \frac{bc-ad}{c^2} (x+d/c)^{-1},$

$$f^{(n)}(x) = \frac{bc-ad}{c^2} \left(\frac{1}{x+d/c} \right)^{(n)} = (-1)^n \cdot \frac{bc-ad}{c^2} \cdot n! (x+d/c)^{-(n+1)}.$$

$$(2) (\cos 2x)' = -2 \sin 2x = 2 \cos \left(2x + \frac{\pi}{2} \right)$$

$$(\cos 2x)'' = -4 \cos 2x = 2^2 \cos(2x + 2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$(\cos 2x)''' = 8 \sin 2x = 2^3 \cos(2x + 3 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$(\cos 2x)^{(4)} = 16 \cos 2x = 2^4 \cos(2x + 4 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$(\cos 2x)^{(n)} = 2^n \cos(2x + \frac{n\pi}{2})$$

$$\begin{aligned} f^{(n)}(x) &= (x^2 \cos 2x)^{(n)} = x^2 (\cos 2x)^{(n)} + 2nx (\cos 2x)^{(n-1)} + n(n-1) (\cos 2x)^{(n-2)} \\ &= 2^n x^2 \cos(2x + \frac{n}{2} \pi) + 2^n nx \cos(2x + \frac{n-1}{2} \pi) + 2^{n-2} n(n-1) \cos(2x + \frac{n-2}{2} \pi) \\ &= 2^n \left(x^2 - \frac{n(n-1)}{4} \right) \cos(2x + \frac{n\pi}{2}) + 2^n nx \sin(2x + \frac{n\pi}{2}). \end{aligned}$$

$$(3) \quad (e^x \sin x)' = e^x (\sin x + \cos x) = \sqrt{2} e^x (\sin x + \frac{\pi}{4}),$$

$$(e^x \sin x)'' = \sqrt{2} e^x \left(\sin(x + \frac{\pi}{4}) + \cos(x + \frac{\pi}{4}) \right) = (\sqrt{2})^2 e^x \sin(x + 2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{4}),$$

设 $(e^x \sin x)^{(m)} = (\sqrt{2})^m e^x \sin(x + \frac{m\pi}{4})$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} (e^x \sin x)^{(m+1)} &= (\sqrt{2})^m \left(e^x \sin(x + m \cdot \frac{\pi}{4}) \right)' \\ &= (\sqrt{2})^m e^x \left(\sin(x + \frac{m\pi}{4}) + \cos(x + \frac{m\pi}{4}) \right) = (\sqrt{2})^{m+1} \sin(x + \frac{m+1}{4} \pi). \end{aligned}$$

由归纳法知 $(e^x \sin x)^{(n)} = (\sqrt{2})^n e^x \sin(x + \frac{n\pi}{4})$.

$$\begin{aligned} (4) \quad f^{(n)}(x) &= (f'(x))^{(n-1)} = (nx^{n-1} \ln x + x^{n-1})^{(n-1)} \\ &= (nx^{n-1} \ln x)^{(n-1)} + (n-1)! = (nx^{n-1} \ln x)^{(n-1)} + n! \cdot \frac{1}{n} \\ &= (n(n-1)x^{n-2} \ln x + nx^{n-2})^{(n-2)} + n! \cdot \frac{1}{n} \\ &= (n(n-1)x^{n-2} \ln x)^{(n-2)} + n! \left(\frac{1}{n-1} + \frac{1}{n} \right) \\ &= (n(n-1)(n-2)x^{n-3} \ln x + n(n-1)x^{n-3})^{(n-3)} + n! \left(\frac{1}{n-1} + \frac{1}{n} \right) \\ &= (n(n-1)(n-2)x^{n-3} \ln x)^{(n-3)} + n! \left(\frac{1}{n-2} + \frac{1}{n-1} + \frac{1}{n} \right) \\ &= n! \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n-2} + \frac{1}{n-1} + \frac{1}{n} \right). \end{aligned}$$

9. 设 $P_{n,m}(x) = \frac{d^n}{dx^n} (1-x^m)^n$, 求 $P_{n,m}(1)$.

解: 记 $f(x) = (1+x+x^2+x^{m-1})^n$, 由 Leibniz 公式得

$$P_{n,m}(x) = \left((1-x)^n f(x) \right)^{(n)} = \sum_{k=0}^n C_n^k (-1)^k n(n-1)\cdots(n-k+1) (1-x)^{n-k} f^{(n-k)}(x),$$

$$P_{n,m}(x) = \left((1-x)^n f(x) \right)^{(n)} = \sum_{k=0}^n C_n^k (-1)^k n(n-1)\cdots(n-k+1) (1-x)^{n-k} f^{(n-k)}(x)$$

10. 设 $y = (x + \sqrt{x^2+1})^m$, 求 $y^{(n)}(0)$.

解: $y' = m(x + \sqrt{x^2+1})^{m-1} \left(1 + \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+1}}\right) = \frac{my}{\sqrt{x^2+1}}$, 即

$$\sqrt{x^2+1} y' = my.$$

两边对 x 求导, 得 $\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} y' + \sqrt{x^2+1} y'' = my' = \frac{m^2 y}{\sqrt{x^2+1}},$

$$xy' + (x^2+1)y'' = m^2 y.$$

两边对 x 求 n 阶导, 由 Leibniz 公式得

$$\begin{aligned} xy^{(n+1)} + ny^{(n)} + (x^2+1)y^{(n+2)} + 2nxy^{(n+1)} + n(n-1)y^{(n)} &= m^2 y^{(n)}, \\ (x^2+1)y^{(n+2)} + (1+2n)xy^{(n+1)} + (n^2-m^2)y^{(n)} &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

令 $x=0$, 得

$$y^{(n+2)}(0) = (m^2 - n^2)y^{(n)}(0).$$

又 $y(0)=1, y'(0)=m, y''(0)=m^2$, 故

$$\begin{aligned} y^{(2k+1)}(0) &= (m^2 - (2k-1)^2)(m^2 - (2k-3)^2)\cdots(m^2 - 3^2)(m^2 - 1^2)m, \\ y^{(2k)}(0) &= (m^2 - (2k-2)^2)(m^2 - (2k-4)^2)\cdots(m^2 - 4^2)(m^2 - 2^2)m^2. \square \end{aligned}$$