

第二单元 导数与微分测试题详细解答

一、填空题

$$1、 \underline{-1} \quad \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(3-h) - f(3)}{2h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(3-h) - f(3)}{-h} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) = -\frac{1}{2} f'(3) = -1$$

$$2、 \underline{f'(0)} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = f'(0)$$

$$3、 \underline{\pi \ln \pi + \pi} \quad y' = \pi^x \ln \pi + \pi x^{\pi-1} \quad \therefore y'|_{x=1} = \pi \ln \pi + \pi$$

$$4、 \underline{f'(1 + \sin x) \cdot \cos x}, \quad \underline{f''(1 + \sin x) \cdot \cos^2 x - f'(1 + \sin x) \cdot \sin x}$$

$$y' = f'(1 + \sin x) \cdot \cos x, \quad y'' = f''(1 + \sin x) \cdot \cos^2 x - f'(1 + \sin x) \cdot \sin x$$

$$5、 \underline{(\ln(e-1), e-1)} \quad \text{弦的斜率 } k = \frac{e-1}{1-0} = e-1$$

$$\therefore y' = (e^x) = e^x = e-1 \Rightarrow x = \ln(e-1), \quad \text{当 } x = \ln(e-1) \text{ 时, } y = e-1。$$

$$6、 \underline{-\frac{dx}{\arctan(1-x) \cdot [1 + (1-x)^2]}}$$

$$dy = \frac{1}{\arctan(1-x)} d[\arctan(1-x)] = \frac{1}{\arctan(1-x)} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + (1-x)^2} d(1-x)$$

$$= -\frac{dx}{\arctan(1-x) \cdot [1 + (1-x)^2]}$$

$$7、 \underline{4x^3 \sin 2x^4}, \quad \underline{2x^2 \sin 2x^4} \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = 2 \sin x^4 \cdot \cos x^4 \cdot 4x^3 = 4x^3 \sin 2x^4$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx^2} = \frac{dy}{2x dx} = 2x^2 \sin 2x^4$$

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} \text{ 是二阶导数符号, } \frac{dy}{dx^2} \text{ 不是二阶导数, 是二个微分的商}$$

$$8、 \underline{e^{2t} + 2te^{2t}} \quad f(t) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} t \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^{2tx} = te^{2t} \quad \therefore f'(t) = e^{2t} + 2te^{2t}$$

$$9、 \underline{(1,2)} \quad \because y' = 2x, \text{ 由 } 2x_0 = 2 \Rightarrow x_0 = 1, \quad y_0 = 1^2 + 1 = 2$$

$$\therefore y = x^2 + 1 \text{ 在点 } (1,2) \text{ 处的切线斜率为 } 2$$

$$10、 \underline{2} \quad \because y' = e^x + xe^x, \quad y'' = e^x + e^x + xe^x$$

$$\therefore y''(0) = e^0 + e^0 = 2$$

$$11、 \underline{-\frac{e^{x+y} - y \sin(xy)}{e^{x+y} - x \sin(xy)}} \quad \text{方程两边对 } x \text{ 求导得 } e^{x+y}(1+y') - \sin(xy)(y+xy') = 0$$

$$\text{解得} \quad y' = -\frac{e^{x+y} - y \sin(xy)}{e^{x+y} - x \sin(xy)}.$$

$$12、 \frac{\sin t - t \cos t}{4t^3} \quad \text{由参数式求导公式得} \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y'_t}{x'_t} = \frac{-\sin t}{2t},$$

再对 x 求导，由复合函数求导法得

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \frac{d}{dx}(y'_x) = \frac{(y'_x)'_t}{x'_t} = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{t \cos t - \sin t}{t^2} \cdot \frac{1}{2t} = \frac{\sin t - t \cos t}{4t^3}.$$

二、选择题

$$1、 \text{选 (D)} \quad \text{由} \begin{cases} y = \frac{1}{x} \\ y = x^2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \text{交点为 (1,1)}, \quad k_1 = \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)'|_{x=1} = -1, \quad k_2(x^2)'|_{x=1} = 2$$

$$\therefore \tan \varphi = |\tan(\varphi_2 - \varphi_1)| = \left| \frac{k_2 - k_1}{1 + k_1 k_2} \right| = 3$$

$$3、 \text{选 (C)} \quad f'(x) = e^{\tan^k x} \cdot k \tan^{k-1} x \cdot \sec^2 x$$

$$\text{由 } f'\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = e \text{ 得 } e \cdot k \cdot 2 = e \Rightarrow k = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$4、 \text{选 (A)} \quad \text{由 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1+x) - f(1)}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(-1-x) - f(-1)}{2x} \\ = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(-1-x) - f(-1)}{-x} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) = f'(-1) \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) = -2 \Rightarrow f'(-1) = 4$$

$$\therefore \text{切线方程为: } y - 2 = 4(x + 1) \text{ 即 } y = 4x + 6$$

$$5、 \text{选 (D)} \quad \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f^2(x + \Delta x) - f^2(x)}{\Delta x} = [f^2(x)]' = 2f(x) \cdot f'(x)$$

$$6、 \text{选 (B)} \quad f''(x) = \{[f(x)]^2\}' = 2f(x) \cdot f'(x) = 2f^3(x)$$

$$f'''(x) = [2f^3(x)]' = 2 \times 3f^2(x) \cdot f'(x) = 2 \times 3f^4(x)$$

$$\text{设 } f^{(n)}(x) = n! f^{n+1}(x), \text{ 则 } f^{(n+1)}(x) = (n+1)! f^n(x) \cdot f'(x) = (n+1)! f^{n+2}(x)$$

$$\therefore f^{(n)}(x) = n! f^{n+1}(x)$$

$$7、 \text{选 (C)} \quad \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + 2\Delta x) - f(x_0)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} 2 \cdot \frac{f(x_0 + 2\Delta x) - f(x_0)}{2\Delta x} = 2f'(x_0)$$

$$\text{又 } \because f'(x) = (x^2)' = 2x, \therefore 2f'(x_0) = 4x_0$$

8、选 (C) $\because f(x)$ 在 x_0 处可导的充分必要条件是 $f(x)$ 在 x_0 点的左导数 $f'_-(x_0)$ 和右导数 $f'_+(x_0)$ 都存在且相等。

9、选(D)

$$\begin{aligned} \because f'(x) &= (x-1)(x-2)\cdots(x-99) + x(x-2)\cdots(x-99) + x(x-1)(x-3)\cdots(x-99) \\ &+ \cdots + x(x-1)(x-2)\cdots(x-98) \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore f'(0) = (0-1)(0-2)\cdots(0-99) = (-1)^{99} \cdot 99! = -99!$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{另解: 由定义, } f'(0) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (x-1)(x-2)\cdots(x-99) \\ &= (-1)^{99} \cdot 99! = -99! \end{aligned}$$

10、选(B) $\because [f(-x^2)]' = f'(-x^2) \cdot (-x^2)' = -2f'(-x^2)$

$$\therefore dy = -2xf'(-x^2)dx$$

11、选(C) 由导数定义知

$$f'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} > 0,$$

$$\text{再由极限的保号性知 } \exists \delta > 0, \text{ 当 } x \in (-\delta, \delta) \text{ 时 } \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} > 0,$$

从而 当 $x \in (-\delta, 0) (x \in (0, \delta))$ 时, $f(x) - f(0) < 0 (> 0)$, 因此 C 成立, 应选 C。

12、选(C) 由函数 $f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处可导, 知函数在 $x=0$ 处连续

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x} = 0, \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} (ax + b) = b, \text{ 所以 } b = 0.$$

$$\text{又 } f_+(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x}}{x} = 0, f_-(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \frac{ax}{x} = a,$$

所以 $a = 0$ 。应选 C。

三、计算解答

1、计算下列各题

$$(1) dy = e^{\sin^2 \frac{1}{x}} d(\sin^2 \frac{1}{x}) = e^{\sin^2 \frac{1}{x}} \cdot 2 \sin \frac{1}{x} \cos \frac{1}{x} \cdot (-\frac{1}{x^2}) dx = -\frac{1}{x^2} \sin \frac{2}{x} e^{\sin^2 \frac{1}{x}} dx$$

$$(2) \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{3t^2}{\frac{1}{t}} = 3t^3, \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{9t^2}{\frac{1}{t}} = 9t^3, \therefore \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} \Big|_{t=1} = 9$$

$$(3) \text{ 两边对 } x \text{ 求导: } 1 + \frac{1}{1+y^2} \cdot y' = y' \Rightarrow y' = y^{-2} + 1$$

$$y'' = -2y^{-3} \cdot y' = -2y^{-3} \cdot (y^{-2} + 1) = -\frac{2}{y^3} (\frac{1}{y^2} + 1)$$

$$(4) \because y = \sin x \cos x = \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x$$

$$\therefore y' = \cos 2x = \sin(2x + \frac{\pi}{2}) \quad y'' = 2\cos(2x + \frac{\pi}{2}) = 2\sin(2x + 2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$\text{设 } y^{(n)} = 2^{n-1} \sin(2x + n \cdot \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$\text{则 } y^{(n+1)} = 2^n \cos(2x + n \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}) = 2^n \sin(2x + (n+1) \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$\therefore y^{(50)} = 2^{49} \sin(2x + 50 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}) = -2^{49} \sin 2x$$

(5) 两边取对数: $\ln y = x[\ln x - \ln(1+x)]$

$$\text{两边求导: } \frac{1}{y} \cdot y' = \ln x - \ln(1+x) + 1 - \frac{x}{1+x}$$

$$\therefore y' = (\frac{x}{1+x})^x [\ln x - \ln(1+x) + 1 - \frac{x}{1+x}]$$

(6) 利用定义:

$$f'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (x+1)(x+2)(x+3) \cdots (x+2005) = 2005!$$

(7) $\because f'(x) = \varphi(x) + (x-a)\varphi'(x) \quad \therefore f'(a) = \varphi(a)$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{又 } f''(a) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f'(x) - f'(a)}{x-a} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\varphi(x) + (x-a)\varphi'(x) - \varphi(a)}{x-a} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} [\frac{\varphi(x) - \varphi(a)}{x-a} + \varphi'(x)] = \varphi'(a) + \varphi'(a) = 2\varphi'(a) \end{aligned}$$

[注: 因 $\varphi(x)$ 在 $x=a$ 处是否二阶可导不知, 故只能用定义求。]

$$(8) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{d}{dx} f(\cos \sqrt{x-1}) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} [f'(\cos \sqrt{x-1}) \cdot (-\sin \sqrt{x-1}) \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x-1}}]$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f'(\cos \sqrt{x-1}) \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{-\sin \sqrt{x-1}}{2\sqrt{x-1}} = f'(1) \cdot (-\frac{1}{2}) = -1$$

2、易知当 $x \neq 0$ 时, $f(x)$ 均可导, 要使 $f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处可导

则 $f'_+(0) = f'_-(0)$, 且 $f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处连续。即 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = f(0)$

$$\text{而 } \left. \begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) &= b+a+2 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow a+b+2=0$$

$$\text{又 } f'_+(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x-0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{(1+\sin x) + a+2 - b-a-2}{x} = b$$

$$f'_-(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{e^{ax} - 1 - b - a - 2}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{e^{ax} - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{ax}{x} = a$$

$$\text{由 } \begin{cases} a=b \\ a+b+2=0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a=-1 \\ b=-1 \end{cases}$$

3、证明：设交点坐标为 (x_0, y_0) ，则 $x_0^2 - y_0^2 = a$ $x_0 y_0 = b$

对 $x^2 - y^2 = a$ 两边求导： $2x - 2y \cdot y' = 0 \Rightarrow y' = \frac{x}{y}$

\therefore 曲线 $x^2 - y^2 = a$ 在 (x_0, y_0) 处切线斜率 $k_1 = y'|_{x=x_0} = \frac{x_0}{y_0}$

又由 $xy = b \Rightarrow y = \frac{b}{x} \Rightarrow y' = -\frac{b}{x^2}$

\therefore 曲线 $xy = b$ 在 (x_0, y_0) 处切线斜率 $k_2 = y'|_{x=x_0} = -\frac{b}{x_0^2}$

又 $\because k_1 k_2 = \frac{x_0}{y_0} \cdot \left(-\frac{b}{x_0^2}\right) = -\frac{b}{x_0 y_0} = -1$

\therefore 两切线相互垂直。

4、设 t 分钟后气球上升了 x 米，则 $\tan \alpha = \frac{x}{500}$

两边对 t 求导： $\sec^2 \alpha \cdot \frac{d\alpha}{dt} = \frac{1}{500} \cdot \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{140}{500} = \frac{7}{25}$

$\therefore \frac{d\alpha}{dt} = \frac{7}{25} \cdot \cos^2 \alpha$

\because 当 $x = 500$ m 时， $\alpha = \frac{\pi}{4}$

\therefore 当 $x = 500$ m 时， $\frac{d\alpha}{dt} = \frac{7}{25} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{7}{50}$ (弧度/分)

5、证明： $f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) \cdot f(h) - f(x+0)}{h}$
 $= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) \cdot f(h) - f(x) \cdot f(0)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} f(x) \frac{f(h) - f(0)}{h}$
 $= f(x) \cdot f'(0) = f(x)$

6、解：由于 $y' = 3x^2 + 6x$ ，于是所求切线斜率为

$$k_1 = 3x^2 + 6x|_{x=-1} = -3,$$

从而所求切线方程为 $y + 3 = -3(x + 1)$ ，即 $3x + y + 6 = 0$

又法线斜率为 $k_2 = -\frac{1}{k_1} = \frac{1}{3}$

所以所求法线方程为 $y + 3 = \frac{1}{3}(x + 1)$ ，即 $3y - x + 8 = 0$