

第二章

导数与微分

(习题课)

题组一 概念

1. 已知

$$f(x) = x(x-1)(x-2)\cdots(x-n) + (x^2-1) \arcsin \frac{\sqrt{x^2+x-2}}{x^2+1}$$

求 $f'(1)$.

解: 利用导数的定义

显然 $f(1) = 0$.

$$\begin{aligned} f'(1) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{f(x) - f(1)}{x - 1} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left[x(x-2)\cdots(x-n) + (x+1) \arcsin \frac{\sqrt{x^2+x-2}}{x^2+1} \right] \\ &= (-1)^{n-1} (n-1)! + 0 \\ &= (-1)^{n-1} (n-1)! \end{aligned}$$

3. 设 $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^3 \sin \frac{1}{x}, & x \neq 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases}$, 证明: $f(x)$ 在 $x=0$

处连续、可导, 但 $f'(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 不可导.

证明: $\because \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^3 \sin \frac{1}{x} = 0 = f(0),$

$\therefore f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处连续。

$$\because \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^3 \sin \frac{1}{x} - 0}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x} = 0$$

$$\therefore f'(0) = 0$$

接3.

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} 3x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x} - x \cos \frac{1}{x} & , x \neq 0 \\ 0 & , x = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(x) - f'(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x} - x \cos \frac{1}{x}}{x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(3x \sin \frac{1}{x} - \cos \frac{1}{x} \right)$$

因 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \cos \frac{1}{x}$ 不存在 所以 $f'(x)$ 在 $x = 0$ 处不可导。

4. 设 $f(x) = \begin{cases} e^{ax}, & x \leq 0 \\ b(1+2x), & x > 0 \end{cases}$,

试确定常数 a, b , 使 $f(x)$ 处处可导, 并求 $f'(x)$.

解: 因为可导函数必连续, 而可导的充要条件是左导数等于右导数, 故

$$\begin{cases} f(0^+) = f(0^-) = f(0) \\ f'_+(0) = f'_-(0) \end{cases}$$

即 $\begin{cases} b = 1 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{b(1+2x)-1}{x-0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{e^{ax}-1}{x-0} \end{cases} \implies \begin{cases} b = 1 \\ a = 2 \end{cases} \implies f'(0) = 2$

于是 $f'(x) = \begin{cases} 2e^{2x}, & x < 0 \\ 2, & x \geq 0 \end{cases}$.

5. 设 对任意实数 x 和 y , 有 $f(x+y) = f(x)f(y)$,
且 $f'(0) = 1$, 证明: $f'(x) = f(x)$

证明: 取 x, y 均为0有: $f(0+0) = f(0)f(0)$
 $\Rightarrow f(0) = 0$ 或 $f(0) = 1$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{若 } f(0) = 0, \text{ 则 } f'(0) &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0 + \Delta x) - f(0)}{\Delta x} \\ &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0) \cdot f(\Delta x) - f(0)}{\Delta x} = 0 \neq 1 \end{aligned}$$

所以 $f(0) = 1$.

接5.

$$f'(x) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x + \Delta x) - f(x)}{\Delta x}$$

$$= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) \cdot f(\Delta x) - f(x)}{\Delta x} = f(x) \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\Delta x) - 1}{\Delta x}$$

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

$$= f(x).$$

题组二：计算

1. 设 $y = x^{\cos x} + \sqrt{x \cdot \sqrt[3]{x\sqrt{x}}}$ 求 y' .

解： 利用对数求导法。

$$\text{设 } y_1 = x^{\cos x}, \quad y_2 = \sqrt{x \cdot \sqrt[3]{x\sqrt{x}}} = x^{\frac{3}{4}}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则 } y_1' &= x^{\cos x} (\cos x \ln x)' \\ &= x^{\cos x} (-\sin x \cdot \ln x + \cos x \cdot \frac{1}{x}) \\ y_2' &= (x^{\frac{3}{4}})' = \frac{3}{4} x^{-\frac{1}{4}}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{所以 } y' = y_1' + y_2' = \cdots.$$

2. 设 $y = \cos^2 \ln x + \ln \cos^2 x$, 求 $dy \Big|_{x=\frac{\pi}{4}}$.

解: $dy = d(\cos^2 \ln x) + d(\ln \cos^2 x)$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 2 \cos(\ln x) \cdot (-\sin(\ln x)) \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} 2 \cos x \cdot (-\sin x) dx \\ &= \left(-\frac{\sin(2 \ln x)}{x} - 2 \tan x \right) dx \end{aligned}$$

$$dy \Big|_{x=\frac{\pi}{4}} = -\left[\frac{4}{\pi} \sin\left(\ln \frac{\pi^2}{16}\right) + 2 \right] dx$$

3. 设 $y = \sqrt[3]{6-x}(\operatorname{tg} x)^x + \sin^3 \frac{2}{5}\pi$, 求 y' .

解: 设 $y_1 = \sqrt[3]{6-x}(\operatorname{tg} x)^x$ 则

$$\ln y_1 = \frac{1}{3} \ln(6-x) + x \ln(\tan x)$$

$$\therefore \frac{y_1'}{y_1} = \frac{1}{3} \frac{-1}{6-x} + \ln(\tan x) + x \frac{1}{\tan x} \sec^2 x$$

$$\therefore y_1' = \sqrt[3]{6-x}(\operatorname{tg} x)^x \left[\frac{1}{3} \frac{-1}{6-x} + \ln(\tan x) + x \frac{1}{\tan x} \sec^2 x \right]$$

$$\therefore y' = y_1' = \dots$$

4. 设 $f(x)$ 可导, 且 $y = f(e^{-x^2})e^{f(x)}$, 求 y' .

解: $y' = (f(e^{-x^2}))' \cdot e^{f(x)} + f(e^{-x^2}) \cdot (e^{f(x)})'$

$$= f'(e^{-x^2}) \cdot e^{-x^2} \cdot (-2x) \cdot e^{f(x)}$$

$$+ f(e^{-x^2}) \cdot e^{f(x)} \cdot f'(x)$$

5. 设 $y = y(x)$ 由方程 $\arctan \frac{y}{x} = \ln \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ 所确定, 求 $y''|_{y=0}$.

解: 由方程 $\arctan \frac{y}{x} = \ln \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ 可以知道

$y = 0$ 时, $x = 1$ 或 $x = -1$.

将原方程两边同时关于 x 求导得

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

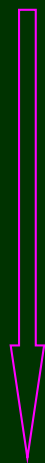
整理得 $y'x - y = x + yy' \cdots \cdots (*)$

接5.

所以 $x=1, y=0$ 时, $y' \Big|_{\substack{x=1 \\ y=0}} = 1.$

再对 (*) 式两边关于 x 求导得

$$y''(x-y) = 1 + (y')^2$$



$$x=1,$$

$$y=0$$

$$y' \Big|_{\substack{x=1 \\ y=0}} = 1.$$

$$y'' \Big|_{\substack{x=1 \\ y=0}} = 2.$$

$x=-1, y=0$ 的情况同理.

6. 设 $y = y(x)$ 由 $\begin{cases} x = t - \ln(1+t) \\ y = t^3 + t^2 \end{cases}$ 所确定, 求 $\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2}$.

解: $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dt} \bigg/ \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{3t^2 + 2t}{1 - \frac{1}{1+t}} = (1+t)(3t+2)$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} &= \frac{d(\frac{dy}{dx})}{dx} = \frac{d(\frac{dy}{dx})}{dt} \bigg/ \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{6t+5}{1 - \frac{1}{1+t}} \\ &= \frac{(1+t)(6t+5)}{t}. \end{aligned}$$

7. 设 $y = y(x)$ 由 $\begin{cases} xe^t + t \cos x = \pi \\ y = \sin t + \cos^2 t \end{cases}$ 所确定, 求 $\frac{dy}{dx} \Big|_{x=0}$.

解: 由参数方程可知 $x = 0$ 时, $t = \pi$.

将参数方程中两方程两边同时关于 t 求导得

$$\begin{cases} e^t \frac{dx}{dt} + xe^t + \cos x - t \sin x \cdot \frac{dx}{dt} = 0 \\ \frac{dy}{dt} = \cos t - 2 \cos t \cdot \sin t \end{cases}$$

将 $x = 0$ 时, $t = \pi$. 分别代入以上两方程得

接7.

$$\left. \frac{dx}{dt} \right|_{\substack{x=0 \\ t=\pi}} = -e^{-\pi}, \quad \left. \frac{dy}{dt} \right|_{t=\pi} = -1$$

于是 $\left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_{x=0} = \frac{dy}{dt} \bigg/ \left. \frac{dx}{dt} \right|_{\substack{x=0 \\ t=\pi}} = -1/(-e^{-\pi}) = e^{\pi} .$

8. 设 $y = e^x \sin x$, 求 $y^{(n)}$

解: 令 $u = e^x$, $v = \sin x$

则 $u^{(k)} = e^x$, $v^{(k)} = \sin(x + k \cdot \frac{\pi}{2})$

利用莱布尼兹公式.

$$y^{(n)} = \sum_{k=0}^n C_n^k u^{(n-k)} v^{(k)}$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^n C_n^k e^x v^{(k)} = e^x \sum_{k=0}^n C_n^k v^{(k)}$$

$$= e^x \sum_{k=0}^n C_n^k \sin(x + k \cdot \frac{\pi}{2})$$

9. 设 $y = \frac{x}{\sqrt[3]{1+x}}$, 求 $y^{(n)}(0)$

解法1: $y = \frac{x+1}{\sqrt[3]{1+x}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{1+x}} = (1+x)^{\frac{2}{3}} - (1+x)^{-\frac{1}{3}}$

$$y^{(n)}(0) = \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right)\left(-\frac{4}{3}\right)\cdots\left(-\frac{1}{3} - n + 2\right)n$$

解法2: 利用莱布尼兹公式.

设 $u = (1+x)^{-\frac{1}{3}}$, $v = x$,

则 $v' = 1$, $v^{(k)} = 0$ ($k = 2, 3, \cdots$)

$$\therefore y^{(n)} = \cdots \cdots \cdots$$

10. 设 $y = \sin^4 x - \cos^4 x$, 求 $y^{(n)}(x)$.

解: $y = (\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x)(\sin^2 x - \cos^2 x)$
 $= -\cos 2x$

$$\therefore y^{(n)}(x) = -2^n \cos\left(2x + \frac{n\pi}{2}\right).$$

题组三：应用

1. 设 $f(x)$ 在 $x = a$ 可导,

求极限 $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{x^2 f(a) - a^2 f(x)}{x - a}$.

解:
$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{x^2 f(a) - a^2 f(x)}{x - a} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{x^2 f(a) - a^2 f(a) + a^2 f(a) - a^2 f(x)}{x - a} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{(x^2 - a^2) f(a)}{x - a} - \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{a^2 (f(x) - f(a))}{x - a} \\ &= 2af(a) - a^2 f'(a). \end{aligned}$$

2. 设 $f'(0)$ 存在且 $f(0) = 0$, 求 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1 - \cos x)}{\tan x^2}$.

解:
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1 - \cos x)}{\tan x^2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1 - \cos x) - f(0)}{1 - \cos x - 0} \cdot \frac{1 - \cos x}{\tan x^2}$$

$$= f'(0) \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{\tan x^2}$$

$$= f'(0) \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2}x^2}{x^2} = f'(0) \cdot \frac{1}{2}.$$

3. 设 $y = f(x)$ 在 $x = x_0$ 可导且 $f'(x_0) \neq 0$,

求 $\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta y - dy}{\Delta x}$.

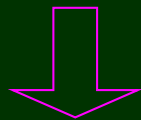
解:
$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta y - dy}{\Delta x} \\ &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta y - f'(x_0)\Delta x}{\Delta x} \\ &= f'(x_0) - f'(x_0) \\ &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

4. 设周期函数 $f(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 可导且周期为4,

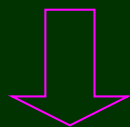
$$\text{又 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1) - f(1-x)}{2x} = 1, \text{ 求曲线 } y = f(x)$$

在点 $(5, f(5))$ 处的切线方程.

解: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1) - f(1-x)}{2x} = 1,$



$$\frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1-x) - f(1)}{-x} = 1,$$



$$f'(1) = 2$$

又知 $f(1) = f(5)$,

接4.

而

$$\begin{aligned} f'(5) &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(5 + \Delta x) - f(5)}{\Delta x} \\ &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1 + \Delta x) - f(1)}{\Delta x} \\ &= f'(1) \\ &= 2 \end{aligned}$$

于是所求切线方程为 $y - f(5) = 2(x - 5)$.

5. 求对数螺线 $r = e^\theta$ 在点 $(e^{\frac{\pi}{2}}, \frac{\pi}{2})$ 处的切线方程.

解: 由直角坐标与极坐标的关系得对数螺线的参数方程

$$\begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta = e^\theta \cos \theta \\ y = r \sin \theta = e^\theta \sin \theta \end{cases}$$

且 $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$ 时, $x = 0$, $y = e^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$. 于是

$$\left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_{\theta=\frac{\pi}{2}} = \left. \frac{dy}{d\theta} / \frac{dx}{d\theta} \right|_{\theta=\frac{\pi}{2}} = \left. \frac{e^\theta (\sin \theta + \cos \theta)}{e^\theta (\cos \theta - \sin \theta)} \right|_{\theta=\frac{\pi}{2}} = -1$$

因此所求切线方程为: $y - e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = (-1)(x - 0).$

6. 设曲线方程为 $x^3 + y^3 + (x+1)\cos \pi y + 9 = 0$

求曲线在 $x = -1$ 处的法线方程.

解: 对曲线方程两边关于 x 求导得

$$3x^2 + 3y^2 y' + \cos \pi y + (x+1)(-\sin \pi y)\pi y' = 0$$

又知 $x = -1$ 时, $y = -2$, 代入上式得

$$y'|_{x=-1} = -\frac{1}{3}$$

于是所求法线方程为:

$$y + 2 = 3(x + 1)$$