习题 2.3(P111)

1. 求下列隐函数的导数.

(2)
$$y = 1 - xe^y$$

解: 两端同时对
$$x$$
 求导: $y' = -e^y - xe^y \cdot y'$, 故 $y' = -\frac{e^y}{1 + xe^y}$

$$(4) e^y = \sin(x+y)$$

解: 两端同时对
$$x$$
 求导: $e^y y' = (1 + y')\cos(x + y)$, 故 $y' = \frac{\cos(x + y)}{e^y - \cos(x + y)}$

$$(6) x^y = y^x$$

解: 方程两端取对数:
$$y \ln x = x \ln y$$
, 两端同时对 x 求导: $y' \ln x + \frac{y}{x} = \ln y + \frac{x}{y} \cdot y'$

故
$$y' = \frac{y(x \ln y - y)}{x(y \ln x - x)}$$

注: (6)最易出的错误是: 利用幂函数或指数函数求导公式直接对原方程求导. 实质上,方程两端均为幂指函数.

2. 设
$$\sin(st) + \ln(s-t) = t$$
, 求 $\frac{ds}{dt}\Big|_{t=0}$ 的值.

解:由原方程可知,当
$$t=0$$
时, $s=1$

方程两端同时对
$$t$$
求导: $(s't+s)\cos(st) - \frac{s'-1}{s-t} = 1$

将
$$t=0$$
, $s=1$ 代入得: $\frac{ds}{dt}\Big|_{t=0}=1$

4. 用对数求导法计算下列函数的导数.

$$(1) \quad y = (\sin x)^{\cos x} \quad (\sin x > 0)$$

解:
$$\ln y = \cos x \ln \sin x$$
, 两端同时对 x 求导: $\frac{y'}{y} = (-\sin x) \ln \sin x + \cos x \cdot \frac{\cos x}{\sin x}$,

故
$$y' = (\sin x)^{\cos x} \left[\frac{\cos^2 x}{\sin x} - (\sin x) \ln \sin x \right]$$

(3)
$$y = \sqrt[5]{\frac{x-5}{\sqrt[3]{x^2+2}}}$$

解: $\ln y = \frac{1}{5}[\ln(x-5) - \frac{1}{3}\ln(x^2+2)]$, 两端同时对 x 求导:

$$\frac{y'}{y} = -\frac{1}{5(x-5)} - \frac{2x}{15(x^2+2)} , \qquad \text{if} \quad y' = \frac{1}{5} \sqrt[5]{\frac{x-5}{\sqrt[3]{x^2+2}}} \left[\frac{1}{x-5} - \frac{2x}{3(x^2+2)} \right]$$

(5)
$$y = x^{x^2} + 2^{x^x}$$

解法 1: 设
$$y_1 = x^{x^2}$$
, $y_2 = 2^{x^x}$, 则 $y' = y'_1 + y'_2$

$$\overline{m} \ln y_1 = x^2 \ln x$$
, $\ln y_2 = x^x \ln 2 = e^{x \ln x} \ln 2$

两式分别两端同时对x求导: $\frac{y_1'}{y_1} = 2x \ln x + x = x(2 \ln x + 1)$, $y_1' = x^{x^2+1}(2 \ln x + 1)$

$$\frac{y_2'}{y_2} = x^x (\ln x + 1) \cdot \ln 2, \quad y_2' = 2^{x^x} \cdot x^x (\ln x + 1) \cdot \ln 2$$

$$\text{th } y' = x^{x^2+1}(2\ln x + 1) + 2^{x^x} \cdot x^x(\ln x + 1) \cdot \ln 2$$

解法 2:
$$y = e^{x^2 \ln x} + e^{x^x \ln 2} = e^{x^2 \ln x} + e^{(\ln 2)e^{x \ln x}}$$
, 利用复合函数求导法(略)

5. 求由下列参数方程所确定函数的导数.

(2)
$$\begin{cases} x = \theta(1 - \sin \theta) \\ y = \theta \cos \theta \end{cases}$$

解:
$$\begin{aligned} x'_{\theta} &= 1 - \sin \theta - \theta \cos \theta \\ y'_{\theta} &= \cos \theta - \theta \sin \theta \end{aligned} , \qquad & \forall \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y'_{\theta}}{x'_{\theta}} = \frac{\cos \theta - \theta \sin \theta}{1 - \sin \theta - \theta \cos \theta}$$

(4)
$$\begin{cases} x = \ln(1+t^2) \\ y = t - \arctan t \end{cases}$$

6. 设有参数方程
$$\begin{cases} x = f(t) - \pi \\ y = f(e^{3t} - 1) \end{cases}$$
, 其中 $f(x)$ 可导, 且 $f'(0) \neq 0$, 求 $\frac{dy}{dx} \Big|_{t=0}$ 的值.

解:
$$x'_t = f'(t)$$
, $y'_t = 3e^{3t} f'(e^{3t} - 1)$, $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y'_t}{x'_t} = \frac{3e^{3t} f'(e^{3t} - 1)}{f'(t)}$, 故 $\frac{dy}{dx}\Big|_{t=0} = 3$

8. 求参数方程
$$\begin{cases} x = \frac{3at}{1+t^2} \\ y = \frac{3at^2}{1+t^2} \end{cases}$$
 在 $t = 2$ 处的切线方程和法线方程.

$$\mathscr{H}: \quad x'_t = \frac{3a(1+t^2) - 3at \cdot 2t}{(1+t^2)^2} = \frac{3a(1-t^2)}{(1+t^2)^2}, \quad y'_t = \frac{6at(1+t^2) - 3at^2 \cdot 2t}{(1+t^2)^2} = \frac{6at}{(1+t^2)^2}$$

所以
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{6t}{3(1-t^2)}$$
, $\frac{dy}{dx}\Big|_{t=2} = \frac{6t}{3(1-t^2)} = -\frac{4}{3}$, 且当 $t = 2$ 时, $x = \frac{6}{5}a$, $y = \frac{12}{5}a$,

故切线方程为:
$$y - \frac{12}{5}a = -\frac{4}{3}(x - \frac{6}{5}a)$$
 , 即 $3y + 4x - 12a = 0$

法线方程为:
$$y - \frac{12}{5}a = \frac{3}{4}(x - \frac{6}{5}a)$$
, 即 $4y - 3x - 6a = 0$

9. 求对数螺线
$$\rho = e^{\theta}$$
在点 $(\rho, \theta) = (e^{\frac{\pi}{2}}, \frac{\pi}{2})$ 处切线的直角坐标方程.

解: 对数螺线的参数方程为:
$$\begin{cases} x = e^{\theta} \cos \theta \\ y = e^{\theta} \sin \theta \end{cases}$$
, 且当 $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$ 时, $x = 0$, $y = e^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{e^{\theta} \sin \theta + e^{\theta} \cos \theta}{e^{\theta} \cos \theta - e^{\theta} \sin \theta} = \frac{\sin \theta + \cos \theta}{\cos \theta - \sin \theta}, \qquad \frac{dy}{dx}\Big|_{\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}} = -1$$

故切线方程为:
$$y-e^{\frac{\pi}{2}}=-x$$
, 即 $x+y-e^{\frac{\pi}{2}}=0$

10. 设球的半径以速率 v 变化, 求球的体积和表面积的变化率.

解:设在时刻t球的半径为R(t)、球的体积为T(t),球的表面积S(t),由题意知 $\frac{dR}{dt} = v$,

曲
$$T = \frac{4}{3}\pi R^3$$
, $S = 4\pi R^2$, 得 $\frac{dT}{dt} = 4\pi R^2 \cdot \frac{dR}{dt} = 4\pi R^2 v$, $\frac{dS}{dt} = 8\pi R \cdot \frac{dR}{dt} = 8\pi R v$

11. 一倒置圆锥形容器的底半径为2m,高为4m,水以 $2m^3$ /min 的速率注入容器,求水深3m时,水面上升的速率.

解:设在时刻t容器中水面的底半径为r(t),高为h(t),体积为v(t),

由题意知
$$\frac{dv}{dt} = 2m^3 / \min$$
 , $r(t) = \frac{1}{2}h(t)$, $v = \frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 h = \frac{\pi}{12}h^3$

上式两端对
$$t$$
 求导得: $\frac{dv}{dt} = \frac{3\pi}{12}h^2\frac{dh}{dt}$, 所以 $2 = \frac{3\pi}{12}\cdot 3^2\cdot \frac{dh}{dt}\Big|_{h=3}$

故
$$\frac{dh}{dt}\Big|_{h=3} = \frac{8}{9\pi} (m/\min)$$

12. 落在平静水面上的石头,产生同心波纹,若最外一圈波半径的增长率总是6m/s,问在2s末,扰动水面面积的增长率为多少?

解:设在时刻t最外一圈波的半径为r(t),水面面积为s(t),

由题意知
$$\frac{dr}{dt}=6m/s$$
 , $r(2)=12$, $s=\pi r^2$

两端对
$$t$$
求导得 $\left. \frac{ds}{dt} = 2\pi r \cdot \frac{dr}{dt} \right|_{t=2} = 2\pi r \cdot \frac{dr}{dt} = 144\pi \ (m^2/s)$

13. 一架巡逻直升机在距地面的高度以的常速沿着一水平笔直的高速路飞行,飞行员观察到迎面驶来一辆汽车,通过雷达测出直升机与汽车间的距离为,且此距离以的速率减少。试求汽车行驶的速度.

解:由图示建立坐标系,设时刻t直升机位于点 $(x_1(t),3)$ 处,汽车位于点 $(x_2(t),0)$ 处,

直升机与汽车间的距离为l(t),则有 $l^2 = (x_2 - x_1)^2 + 3^2$,且已知 $\frac{dx_1}{dt} = 120km/h$,

 $\begin{array}{c|c}
\hline
3km & l \\
\hline
(x_2(t), 0)
\end{array}$

等式 $l^2 = (x_2 - x_1)^2 + 3^2$ 两端同时对t求导得

$$2l\frac{dl}{dt} = 2(x_2 - x_1)(\frac{dx_2}{dt} - \frac{dx_1}{dt}), \quad \exists l \ l\frac{dl}{dt} = (x_2 - x_1)(\frac{dx_2}{dt} - \frac{dx_1}{dt})$$

当
$$l = 5$$
时, $(x_2 - x_1) = 4$,故得: $5 \times (-160) = 4(\frac{dx_2}{dt} - 120)$,

解得:
$$\frac{dx_2}{dt} = -80$$

答:汽车行驶的速度为80km/h