

6 高阶导数与微分

6.1 知识结构

第4章导数与微分

4.4 高阶导数

- 高阶导数的运算法则：设 f, g 具有 n 阶导数，则

$$(1) (f+g)^{(n)} = f^{(n)} + g^{(n)};$$

$$(2) (cf)^{(n)} = cf^{(n)};$$

$$(3) (fg)^{(n)} = \sum_{k=0}^n C_n^k f^{(k)} g^{(n-k)} \quad (\text{乘积函数}n\text{阶导数的莱布尼茨公式.})$$

4.5 微分

4.5.1 微分概念

4.5.2 微分用于近似计算

4.5.3 微分运算法则

- 四则运算法则
- 复合函数的链式微分法

6.2 习题4.4解答

1. 求 $y''(x)$:

$$(1) y = x\sqrt{1+x^2};$$

$$(2) y = \arcsin x;$$

$$(3) y = \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{1-x^2}};$$

$$(4) y = x \ln x;$$

$$(5) y = e^{-x^2};$$

$$(6) y = x[\sin(\ln x) + \cos(\ln x)];$$

$$(7) y = \tan^2 x;$$

$$(8) y = \ln f(x), \text{ 其中 } f \text{ 二阶可导.}$$

$$\text{解: } (1) y' = \sqrt{1+x^2} + x \frac{2x}{2\sqrt{1+x^2}} = \frac{1+2x^2}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$$

$$y'' = \frac{4x\sqrt{1+x^2} - (1+2x^2) \frac{2x}{2\sqrt{1+x^2}}}{1+x^2} = \frac{4x(1+x^2) - (1+2x^2)x}{(1+x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{3x+2x^3}{(1+x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}.$$

$$(2) y' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$y'' = \frac{2x}{2(1-x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{x}{(1-x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}.$$

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

$$y'' = \frac{(2-3x^2)(1-x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}+(2x-x^3)\frac{3}{2}(1-x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}2x}{(1-x^2)^3} = \frac{2+x^2}{(1-x^2)^{\frac{5}{2}}}.$$

$$(4)y' = \ln x + 1$$

$$y'' = \frac{1}{x}.$$

$$(5)y' = e^{-x^2}(-2x) = -2xe^{-x^2}$$

$$y'' = -2e^{-x^2} - 2xe^{-x^2}(-2x) = e^{-x^2}(-2 + 4x^2).$$

$$(6)y' = \sin(\ln x) + \cos(\ln x) + x[\cos(\ln x)\frac{1}{x} - \sin(\ln x)\frac{1}{x}] = 2\cos(\ln x)$$

$$y'' = -2\sin(\ln x)\frac{1}{x} = -\frac{2}{x}\sin(\ln x).$$

$$(7)y' = 2\tan x \sec^2 x$$

$$y'' = 2\sec^4 x + 4\tan^2 x \sec^2 x = 2\sec^2 x(3\sec^2 x - 2).$$

$$(8)y' = \frac{f'(x)}{f(x)}$$

$$y'' = \frac{f''(x)f(x)-(f'(x))^2}{f^2(x)}.$$

2. 设 f 为三次可导函数, 求 y'' :

$$(1)y = f(x^2);$$

$$(2)y = f(e^x);$$

$$(3)y = f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right);$$

$$(4)y = f(\ln x).$$

$$\text{解: } (1)y' = 2xf'(x^2)$$

$$y'' = 2f'(x^2) + 4x^2f''(x^2)$$

$$(2)y' = f'(e^x)e^x$$

$$y'' = f''(e^x)e^{2x} + f'(e^x)e^x$$

$$(3)y' = \frac{-1}{x^2}f'\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$$

$$y'' = \frac{2}{x^3}f'\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) + \frac{1}{x^4}f''\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$$

$$(4)y' = \frac{1}{x}f'(\ln x)$$

$$y'' = \frac{-1}{x^2}f'(\ln x) + \frac{1}{x^2}f''(\ln x)$$

3. 设函数 $y = y(x)$ 由方程 $y - 2x = (x - y)\ln(x - y)$ 确定, 求 $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$.

解: 将 $y - 2x = (x - y)\ln(x - y)$ 两边求关于 x 的导数得 $y' - 2 = (1 - y')\ln(x - y) + (1 - y')$,

$$\text{即 } y' = \frac{3 + \ln(x - y)}{2 + \ln(x - y)}$$

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = y'' = \frac{\frac{1-y'}{x-y}[2+\ln(x-y)] - [3+\ln(x-y)]\frac{1-y'}{x-y}}{[2+\ln(x-y)]^2} = \frac{y'-1}{[2+\ln(x-y)]^2(x-y)} = \frac{1}{[2+\ln(x-y)]^3(x-y)}.$$

4. 已知 $\begin{cases} x = f'(t) \\ y = tf'(t) - f(t) \end{cases}$ 其中 f 为三次可导函数, 且 $f''(t) \neq 0$, 求 $\frac{d^3 y}{dx^3}$.

$$\text{解: } \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{f'(t) + tf''(t) - f'(t)}{f''(t)} = t$$

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \frac{d(\frac{dy}{dx})}{dx} = \frac{\frac{d(\frac{dy}{dx})}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{1}{f''(t)}$$

$$\frac{d^3 y}{dx^3} = \frac{d(\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2})}{dx} = \frac{\frac{d(\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2})}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{\frac{-f'''(t)}{[f''(t)]^2}}{f''(t)} = \frac{-f'''(t)}{[f''(t)]^3}.$$

5. 求下列函数的制定阶数的导数:

(1) $y = \sqrt{1+x}$, 求 y'' ;

(2) $y = \sqrt{x}$, 求 $y^{(10)}$;

(3) $y = e^x x^4$, 求 $y^{(4)}$;

(4) $y = \frac{\ln x}{x}$, 求 $y^{(5)}$;

(5) $y = x^2 \sin 2x$, 求 $y^{(50)}$;

(6) $f(x) = \ln(1+x)$, 求 $f^{(n)}(x)$;

(7) $f(x) = e^{ax} \sin bx (a, b \in \mathbb{R})$, 求 $f^{(n)}(x)$;

(8) $y = x \sinh x$, 求 $y^{(100)}$;

(9) $y = \frac{1}{2-x-x^2}$, 求 $y^{(20)}$;

(10) $y = x^3 e^x$, 求 $y^{(20)}$.

$$\text{解: (1)} y' = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{1+x}}$$

$$y'' = \frac{-1}{4(1+x)\sqrt{1+x}}.$$

$$(2) y' = \frac{1}{2} x^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

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

$$y''' = \frac{1}{2} (-\frac{1}{2}) (-\frac{3}{2}) x^{-\frac{5}{2}}$$

...

$$y^{(10)} = \frac{1}{2} (\frac{1}{2} - 1) (\frac{1}{2} - 2) \cdots (\frac{1}{2} - 9) x^{\frac{1}{2} - 10} = (-1)^9 \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdots 17}{2^{10}} x^{-\frac{19}{2}} = -\frac{17!!}{2^{10}} x^{-\frac{19}{2}}.$$

$$(3) y' = e^x x^4 + 4e^x x^3 = e^x (x^4 + 4x^3)$$

$$y'' = e^x (x^4 + 4x^3 + 4x^3 + 12x^2) = e^x (x^4 + 8x^3 + 12x^2)$$

$$y''' = e^x (x^4 + 8x^3 + 12x^2 + 4x^3 + 24x^2 + 24x) = e^x (x^4 + 12x^3 + 36x^2 + 24x), y^{(4)} = e^x (x^4 + 12x^3 + 36x^2 + 24x + 4x^3 + 36x^2 + 72x + 24) = e^x (x^4 + 16x^3 + 72x^2 + 96x + 24).$$

$$(4) y' = \frac{\frac{1}{x} - \ln x}{x^2} = \frac{1 - \ln x}{x^2}$$

$$y'' = \frac{-\frac{1}{x}x^2 - (1 - \ln x)2x}{x^4} = \frac{-3 + 2\ln x}{x^3}$$

$$y''' = \frac{\frac{2}{x}x^3 - (-3 + 2\ln x)3x^2}{x^6} = \frac{11 - 6\ln x}{x^4}$$

$$y^{(4)} = \frac{-\frac{6}{x}x^4 - (11 - 6\ln x)4x^3}{x^8} = \frac{-50 + 24\ln x}{x^5}$$

$$y^{(5)} = \frac{\frac{24}{x}x^5 - (-50 + 24\ln x)5x^4}{x^{10}} = \frac{274 - 120\ln x}{x^6}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} (5)y^{(50)} &= (\sin 2x)^{(50)}x^2 + 50(\sin 2x)^{(49)}2x + \frac{50 \cdot 49}{2}(\sin 2x)^{(48)}2 = 2^{50}x^2 \sin(2x + \frac{50\pi}{2}) + 50 \cdot \\ &2^{50}x \sin(2x + \frac{49\pi}{2}) + 50 \cdot 49 \cdot 2^{48} \sin(2x + \frac{48\pi}{2}) = -2^{50}x^2 \sin 2x + 50 \cdot 2^{50}x \cos 2x + 50 \cdot 49 \cdot \\ &2^{48} \sin 2x. \end{aligned}$$

$$(6)f'(x) = \frac{1}{1+x}$$

$$f''(x) = -(1+x)^{-2}$$

$$f'''(x) = (-1)^2 2!(1+x)^{-3}$$

$$f^{(4)}(x) = (-1)^3 3!(1+x)^{-4}$$

...

$$f^{(n)}(x) = (-1)^{n-1} (n-1)! (1+x)^{-n}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} (7)f^{(n)}(x) &= \sum_{k=0}^n C_n^k (e^{ax})^{(k)} (\sin bx)^{(n-k)} = \sum_{k=0}^n C_n^k (a^k e^{ax}) [b^{n-k} \sin(bx + \frac{(n-k)\pi}{2})] = \\ &\sum_{k=0}^n C_n^k a^k b^{n-k} e^{ax} \sin(bx + \frac{(n-k)\pi}{2}). \end{aligned}$$

$$(8) \because (\sinh x)' = (\frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2})' = \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2} = \cosh x, (\cosh x)' = (\frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2})' = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2} = \sinh x$$

$$\therefore y^{(100)} = (\sinh x)^{100}x + 100 \cdot (\sinh x)^{(99)} = x \sinh x + 100 \cosh x.$$

$$(9)y = \frac{1}{(2+x)(1-x)} = \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{2+x} + \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{1-x}$$

$$y^{(20)} = \frac{1}{3}(-1)^{20}20!(2+x)^{-21} + \frac{1}{3}(-1)^{20}20!(1-x)^{-21}(-1)^{20} = \frac{20!}{3}(\frac{1}{(2+x)^{21}} + \frac{1}{(1-x)^{21}}).$$

$$(10)y^{(20)} = (e^x)^{(20)}x^3 + 20(e^x)^{19}3x^2 + \frac{20 \cdot 19}{2}(e^x)^{(19)}6x + \frac{20 \cdot 19 \cdot 18}{3!}(e^x)^{(18)}6 = e^x(x^3 + 60x^2 + 1140x + 6840).$$

6.3 习题4.5解答

1. 对所给的 x_0 和 Δx , 计算 Δf :

$$(1)f(x) = \sqrt{x}, x_0 = 4, \Delta x = 0.2;$$

$$(2)f(x) = \sqrt[3]{2+x^2}, x_0 = 5, \Delta x = -0.1;$$

$$(3)f(x) = x^3 - 2x + 1, x_0 = 1, \Delta x = -0.01.$$

$$\text{解: } (1)f'(x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}, \Delta f = f'(x_0)\Delta x = \frac{1}{4} \cdot 0.2 = 0.05.$$

$$(2)f'(x) = \frac{2x}{3\sqrt[3]{(2+x^2)^2}}, \Delta f = f'(x_0)\Delta x = \frac{10}{3\sqrt[3]{27^2}} \cdot (-0.1) = -\frac{1}{27}.$$

$$(3)f'(x) = 3x^2 - 2, \Delta f = f'(x_0)\Delta x = -0.01.$$

2. 求下列函数的微分:

$$(1) y = \frac{1}{x};$$

$$(2) y = \sin x^2;$$

$$(3) f(x) = \sin(\cos x);$$

$$(4) y = x\sqrt{1-x};$$

$$(5) u = \frac{x^2+2}{x^3-3};$$

$$(6) y = \sin x - x \cos x;$$

$$(7) f(x) = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{x-1}{x+1} \right|;$$

$$(8) y = \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + a^2}).$$

解: (1) $dy = y'dx = -\frac{1}{x^2}dx.$

(2) $dy = y'dx = 2x \cos x^2 dx.$

(3) $df(x) = f'(x)dx = \cos(\cos x)(-\sin x)dx = -\sin x \cos(\cos x)dx.$

(4) $dy = y'dx = (\sqrt{1-x} + x \frac{-1}{2\sqrt{1-x}})dx = \frac{2-3x}{2\sqrt{1-x}}dx.$

(5) $du = u'dx = \frac{2x(x^3-3)-(x^2+2)(3x^2)}{(x^3-3)^2}dx = \frac{-x^4-6x^2-6x}{(x^3-3)^2}dx.$

(6) $dy = y'dx = (\cos x - \cos x + x \sin x)dx = x \sin x dx.$

(7) $f(x) = \frac{1}{2}(\ln|x-1| - \ln|x+1|)$

当 $x > 1$ 时, $f(x) = \frac{1}{2}[\ln(x-1) - \ln(x+1)], df(x) = f'(x)dx = \frac{1}{2}[\frac{1}{x-1} - \frac{1}{x+1}] = \frac{1}{x^2-1}$

当 $1 > x > -1$ 时, $f(x) = \frac{1}{2}[\ln(1-x) - \ln(x+1)], df(x) = f'(x)dx = \frac{1}{2}[\frac{-1}{1-x} - \frac{1}{x+1}]dx = \frac{1}{x^2-1}dx$

当 $x < -1$ 时, $f(x) = \frac{1}{2}[\ln(1-x) - \ln(-1-x)], df(x) = f'(x)dx = \frac{1}{2}[\frac{-1}{1-x} - \frac{-1}{-1-x}]dx = \frac{1}{x^2-1}dx$

故 $df(x) = \frac{1}{x^2-1}dx.$

(8) $dy = y'dx = \frac{1 + \frac{2x}{2\sqrt{x^2+a^2}}}{x + \sqrt{x^2+a^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+a^2}}dx.$

3. 计算:

(1) $d(xe^{-x});$

(2) $d(\frac{1+x-x^2}{1-x+x^2});$

(3) $d(\frac{\ln x}{\sqrt{x}});$

(4) $d(\frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}});$

(5) $d[\ln(1-x^2)];$

(6) $d(\arccos \frac{1}{|x|});$

(7) $d(\ln \sqrt{\frac{1-\sin x}{1+\sin x}});$

(8) $d(-\frac{\cos x}{2\sin^2 x} + \ln \sqrt{\frac{1+\cos x}{\sin x}}).$

解: (1) $d(xe^{-x}) = (e^{-x} - xe^{-x})dx = (1-x)e^{-x}dx$.

$$(2) d\left(\frac{1+x-x^2}{1-x+x^2}\right) = \frac{(1-2x)(1-x+x^2) - (1+x-x^2)(-1+2x)}{(1-x+x^2)^2} dx = \frac{2-4x}{(1-x+x^2)^2} dx.$$

$$(3) d\left(\frac{\ln x}{\sqrt{x}}\right) = \frac{\frac{1}{x}\sqrt{x} - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}\ln x}{x} dx = \frac{2-\ln x}{2x\sqrt{x}} dx.$$

$$(4) d\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2} - x \frac{-2x}{2\sqrt{1-x^2}}}{1-x^2} dx = \frac{1}{(1-x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} dx.$$

$$(5) d[\ln(1-x^2)] = \frac{-2x}{1-x^2} dx = \frac{2x}{x^2-1} dx.$$

$$(6) \text{当 } x > 0 \text{ 时, } d(\arccos \frac{1}{|x|}) = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1-\frac{1}{x^2}}} \frac{-1}{x^2} dx = \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x^2-1}} dx$$

$$\text{当 } x < 0 \text{ 时, } d(\arccos \frac{1}{|x|}) = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1-\frac{1}{x^2}}} \frac{1}{x^2} dx = \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x^2-1}} dx$$

$$\text{故 } d(\arccos \frac{1}{|x|}) = \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x^2-1}} dx.$$

$$(7) d(\ln \sqrt{\frac{1-\sin x}{1+\sin x}}) = [\frac{1}{2} \ln(1-\sin x) - \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+\sin x)]' dx = \frac{1}{2} (\frac{-\cos x}{1-\sin x} - \frac{\cos x}{1+\sin x}) dx = \frac{-\cos x}{1-\sin^2 x} dx = -\sec x dx.$$

$$(8) d(-\frac{\cos x}{2\sin^2 x} + \ln \sqrt{\frac{1+\cos x}{\sin x}}) = [-\frac{\cos x}{2\sin^2 x} + \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+\cos x) - \frac{1}{2} \ln \sin x]' dx = (-\frac{2\sin^3 x - \cos x \sin x}{4\sin^4 x} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{-\sin x}{1+\cos x} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\cos x}{\sin x}) dx = (\frac{1+\cos^2 x}{2\sin^3 x} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\sin x}{1+\cos x} - \frac{1}{2} \cot x) dx = \sec x \cot^2 x dx.$$

4. 设 u, v, w 均为 x 的可微函数, 求函数 y 的微分:

$$(1) y = uvw;$$

$$(2) y = \frac{u}{v^2};$$

$$(3) y = \arctan \frac{u}{v};$$

$$(4) y = \ln \sqrt{u^2 + v^2}.$$

解: (1) $dy = wdu + uvdw = w(vdu + u dv) + uvdw = vwdu + uv dv + uv dw$.

$$(2) dy = \frac{v^2 du - 2uv dv}{v^4} = \frac{v du - 2u dv}{v^3}.$$

$$(3) dy = \frac{1}{1+\frac{u^2}{v^2}} d(\frac{u}{v}) = \frac{1}{1+\frac{u^2}{v^2}} \frac{v du - u dv}{v^2} = \frac{v du - u dv}{u^2 + v^2}.$$

$$(4) dy = \frac{1}{\sqrt{u^2 + v^2}} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{u^2 + v^2}} (2u du + 2v dv) = \frac{u du + v dv}{u^2 + v^2}.$$

5. 利用函数微分近似函数值改变量的方法, 求下列各式的近似值:

$$(1) \sqrt[3]{1.02};$$

$$(2) \sin 29^\circ;$$

$$(3) \cos 151^\circ;$$

$$(4) \arctan 1.05.$$

$$\text{解: (1)} (\sqrt[3]{x})' = \frac{1}{3\sqrt[3]{x^2}}, \sqrt[3]{1.02} = \sqrt[3]{1} + \frac{1}{3\sqrt[3]{1^2}} 0.02 = 1.0067.$$

$$(2) (\sin x)' = \cos x, \sin 29^\circ = \sin 30^\circ + \cos 30^\circ \cdot (\frac{-1}{180}\pi) = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{\pi\sqrt{3}}{360} = 0.485.$$

$$(3) (\cos x)' = -\sin x, \cos 151^\circ = \cos 150^\circ + (-\sin 150^\circ) \frac{1}{180}\pi = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{1}{360}\pi = 0.875.$$

$$(4) (\arctan x)' = \frac{1}{1+x^2}, \arctan 1.05 = \arctan 1 + \frac{1}{1+1^2} \cdot 0.05 = \frac{\pi}{4} + 0.025 = 0.810.$$

6. 证明近似公式

$$\sqrt[n]{a^n + x} \approx a + \frac{x}{na^{n-1}}, a > 0,$$

其中 $|x| \ll a^n$, 并利用此公式求下列各式近似值:

(1) $\sqrt[3]{29}$;

(2) $\sqrt[10]{1000}$.

证明: $d(\sqrt[n]{a^n + x})|_{x=0} = (\sqrt[n]{a^n + x})'|_{x=0}dx = \frac{1}{n\sqrt[n]{(a^n+x)^{n-1}}}|_{x=0}dx = \frac{1}{na^{n-1}}dx$

当 $|x| \ll a^n$ 时, $\sqrt[n]{a^n + x} - \sqrt[n]{a^n + 0} \approx \frac{d(\sqrt[n]{a^n + x})}{dx}|_{x=0}(x - 0) = \frac{1}{na^{n-1}}x$

即 $\sqrt[n]{a^n + x} \approx a + \frac{x}{na^{n-1}}$.

(1) $\sqrt[3]{29} = \sqrt[3]{3^3 + 2} \approx 3 + \frac{2}{3 \cdot 3^2} = 3.074$.

(2) $\sqrt[10]{1000} = \sqrt[10]{2^{10} - 24} \approx 2 - \frac{24}{10 \cdot 2^9} = 1.995$.

7. 摆振动的周期 T (以 s 计算)按下式确定:

$$T = 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{l}{g}},$$

其中 l 为摆长 (以 cm 计算), $g = 980cm/s^2$, 为了使周期 T 增大 $0.05s$, 问: 对摆长 $l = 20cm$ 需作多少修改.

解: $T' = 2\pi \frac{1}{2\sqrt{gl}} = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{gl}}$

$\Delta T \approx dT = T'dl, \Delta l = dl \approx \frac{\Delta T}{T'} = \frac{0.05}{\frac{\pi}{\sqrt{980 \cdot 20}}} = 2.228cm$, 即应将摆长增加 $2.228cm$.

6.4 第4章补充题

1. 设 $f(x) = |x|^p \sin \frac{1}{x} (x \neq 0)$, 且 $f(0) = 0$. 试讨论实数 p 满足何种条件时:

(1) $f(x)$ 在 $x = 0$ 连续;

(2) $f(x)$ 在 $x = 0$ 可导;

(3) $f'(x)$ 在 $x = 0$ 连续.

解: (1) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} |x|^p \sin \frac{1}{x}$

当 $p > 0$ 时, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 0 = f(0)$, $f(x)$ 在 $x = 0$ 连续

当 $p = 0$ 时, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sin \frac{1}{x}$ 不存在, 故 $f(x)$ 在 $x = 0$ 不连续

当 $p < 0$ 时, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{|x|^{-p}} \sin \frac{1}{x}$ 不存在, 故 $f(x)$ 在 $x = 0$ 不连续

所以, 当 $p > 0$ 时, $f(x)$ 在 $x = 0$ 连续.

(2) $\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\Delta x) - f(0)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{|\Delta x|^p \sin \frac{1}{\Delta x} - 0}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \operatorname{sgn}(\Delta x) |\Delta x|^{p-1} \sin \frac{1}{\Delta x}$

当 $p > 1$ 时, $\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\Delta x) - f(0)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \operatorname{sgn}(\Delta x) |\Delta x|^{p-1} \sin \frac{1}{\Delta x} = 0$, $f(x)$ 在 $x = 0$ 可导

当 $p = 1$ 时, $\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\Delta x) - f(0)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \sin \frac{1}{\Delta x}$ 不存在, $f(x)$ 在 $x = 0$ 不可导

当 $p < 1$ 时, $\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\Delta x) - f(0)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \operatorname{sgn}(\Delta x) |\Delta x|^{1-p} \sin \frac{1}{\Delta x}$ 不存在, $f(x)$ 在 $x = 0$ 不可导

所以, 当 $p > 1$ 时, $f(x)$ 在 $x = 0$ 可导, $f'(0) = 0$.

$$\begin{aligned} (3) f'(x) &= \begin{cases} px^{p-1} \sin \frac{1}{x} + x^p \cos \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{-1}{x^2}, & x > 0 \\ -p(-x)^{p-1} \sin \frac{1}{x} + (-x)^p \cos \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{-1}{x^2}, & x < 0 \end{cases} \\ &= \begin{cases} px^{p-1} \sin \frac{1}{x} - x^{p-2} \cos \frac{1}{x}, & x > 0 \\ -p(-x)^{p-1} \sin \frac{1}{x} - (-x)^{p-2} \cos \frac{1}{x}, & x < 0 \end{cases} \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0+} f'(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0+} [px^{p-1} \sin \frac{1}{x} - x^{p-2} \cos \frac{1}{x}], \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0-} f'(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0-} [-p(-x)^{p-1} \sin \frac{1}{x} - (-x)^{p-2} \cos \frac{1}{x}] \end{aligned}$$

当 $p > 2$ 时, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0+} f'(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0-} f'(x) = f'(0)$

当 $2 \geq p > 1$ 时, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0+} f'(x)$ 和 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0-} f'(x)$ 在 $x = 0$ 处不存在

故当 $p > 2$ 时, $f'(x)$ 在 $x = 0$ 连续.

2. 设 $f'(0)$ 存在, 且 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 + \frac{1 - \cos f(x)}{\sin x})^{\frac{1}{x}} = e$. 试求 $f'(0)$.

$$\text{解: } \because \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 + \frac{1 - \cos f(x)}{\sin x})^{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^{\frac{1}{x} \ln(1 + \frac{1 - \cos f(x)}{\sin x})} = e$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} \ln(1 + \frac{1 - \cos f(x)}{\sin x}) = 1$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos f(x)}{\sin x} = 0, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos f(x)}{x \sin x} = 1$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} [1 - \cos f(x)] = 0, \quad \cos f(0) = 1, \quad \sin f(0) = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos f(x)}{x \sin x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos f(0) - \cos f(x)}{x \sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-2 \sin \frac{f(0) + f(x)}{2} \sin \frac{f(0) - f(x)}{2}}{x \sin x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-2 \sin(\frac{f(0) + f(x)}{2} - f(0)) \sin \frac{f(0) - f(x)}{2}}{x \sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-2 \sin \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{2} \sin \frac{f(0) - f(x)}{2}}{x \sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \sin^2 \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{2}}{x^2} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{[f(x) - f(0)]^2}{2x^2} = \frac{1}{2} [f'(0)]^2 = 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{故 } f'(0) = \pm \sqrt{2}.$$

3. 证明双曲线 $xy = a^2$ 上任一点处的切线与两坐标轴构成的三角形的面积都等于某个常数, 并且切点是三角形斜边的中点.

证明: 将 $xy = a^2$ 两边求关于 x 的导数得 $y + xy' = 0$, 即 $y' = -\frac{y}{x}, x \neq 0, y \neq 0$

该双曲线上任一点 (x_0, y_0) 处的切线为 $y - y_0 = -\frac{y_0}{x_0}(x - x_0)$, 纵截距为 $2y_0$, 横截距为 $2x_0$, 切线与两坐标轴围成的三角形的面积 $S = |4x_0y_0| = 4a^2$ 是常数. 斜边中点 $(\frac{2x_0+0}{2}, \frac{0+2y_0}{2}) = (x_0, y_0)$ 为切点.

4. 求曲线 $y = \frac{1}{x}$ 与 $y = \sqrt{x}$ 的交角 (即交点处的两条曲线的切线的交角).

解: 曲线 $y = \frac{1}{x}$ 与 $y = \sqrt{x}$ 的交点为 $(1, 1)$, 交点处 $y = \frac{1}{x}$ 的切线斜率为 $y'(1) = -\frac{1}{x^2}|_{x=1} = -1$, 倾斜角为 135° , $y = \sqrt{x}$ 的切线斜率为 $y'(1) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}|_{x=1} = \frac{1}{2}$, 倾斜角为 $\arctan \frac{1}{2}$, 则曲线 $y = \frac{1}{x}$ 与 $y = \sqrt{x}$ 的交角为 $\frac{\pi}{4} + \arctan \frac{1}{2}$.

5. 设 x, y 满足方程 $x^3 + y^3 - 3xy = 0$, 求 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{y}{x}$.

解: 记 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{y}{x} = A$ 将方程 $x^3 + y^3 - 3xy = 0$ 两边同除以 x^3 , 两边取 $x \rightarrow +\infty$ 的极限得 $1 + A^3 - 3A \cdot 0 = 0$, 故 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{y}{x} = A = -1$. (题目没有给定这个极限存在, 所以这种解法不准确, 可参考下面的做法.)

【正确做法:】

令 $\begin{cases} x = r(\theta) \cos \theta, \\ y = r(\theta) \sin \theta, \end{cases} \quad \theta \in [0, 2\pi)$ 代入原方程得

$$r(\theta)^3 \cos^3 \theta + r(\theta)^3 \sin^3 \theta - 3r(\theta)^2 \cos \theta \sin \theta = 0,$$

即

$$r(\theta) = \frac{3 \cos \theta \sin \theta}{\cos^3 \theta + \sin^3 \theta},$$

\therefore 当且仅当 $\theta \rightarrow \frac{3}{4}\pi^-$ 时 $r(\theta) = \frac{3 \cos \theta \sin \theta}{\cos^3 \theta + \sin^3 \theta} \rightarrow +\infty$, $x = r(\theta) \cos \theta \rightarrow +\infty$,

$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{y}{x} = \lim_{\theta \rightarrow \frac{3}{4}\pi^-} \tan \theta = -1$.

6. 设 $y = f(x)$ 在点 x_0 三阶可导, 且 $f'(x_0) \neq 0$. 若存在反函数 $x = g(y)$, $y_0 = f(x_0)$. 试用 $f'(x_0)$, $f''(x_0)$ 和 $f'''(x_0)$ 表示 $g'''(y_0)$.

解: $g'(y) = \frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{1}{\frac{dy}{dx}} = \frac{1}{f'(x)}$

$$g''(y) = \frac{dg'}{dy} = \frac{\frac{dg'}{dx}}{\frac{dy}{dx}} = \frac{\frac{-f''(x)}{(f'(x))^2}}{f'(x)} = -\frac{f''(x)}{[f'(x)]^3}$$

$$g'''(y) = \frac{dg''}{dy} = \frac{\frac{dg''}{dx}}{\frac{dy}{dx}} = \frac{\frac{-f'''(x)[f'(x)]^3 - 3[f''(x)]^2[f'(x)]^2}{[f'(x)]^6}}{f'(x)} = \frac{3[f''(x)]^2 - f'''(x)f'(x)}{[f'(x)]^5}$$

$$\text{故 } g'''(y_0) = \frac{3[f''(x_0)]^2 - f'''(x_0)f'(x_0)}{[f'(x_0)]^5}.$$

7. 设 $f(a) > 0$, $f'(a)$ 存在, 求 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{f(a+\frac{1}{n})}{f(a)}\right)^n$.

解: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{f(a+\frac{1}{n})}{f(a)}\right)^n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{f(a+\frac{1}{n}) - f(a)}{f(a)}\right)^n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\left(1 + \frac{f(a+\frac{1}{n}) - f(a)}{f(a)}\right)^{\frac{f(a)}{f(a+\frac{1}{n}) - f(a)}}\right]^{\frac{f(a+\frac{1}{n}) - f(a)}{\frac{1}{n}f(a)}} = e^{\frac{f'(a)}{f(a)}}.$

8. 设曲线 $y = f(x)$ 在原点与 $y = \sin x$ 相切, 试求

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{n} \cdot \sqrt{f\left(\frac{2}{n}\right)}.$$

解：因为曲线 $y = f(x)$ 在原点与 $y = \sin x$ 相切

$$\therefore f(0) = \sin 0 = 0, f'(0) = (\sin x)'|_{x=0} = 1$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{n} \cdot \sqrt{f(\frac{2}{n})} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{2 \frac{f(\frac{2}{n}) - f(0)}{\frac{2}{n}}} = \sqrt{2f'(0)} = \sqrt{2}.$$

9. 构造函数 $f(x)$ ，使它在点 $x = 0$ 处可导，在其他任意点都不连续.

$$\text{解： } f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2, & x \in \mathbb{Q} \\ 0, & x \notin \mathbb{Q} \end{cases}.$$